

PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS, OTTAWA

PROVINCE ISSUES

1851-64



Prince Albert



Beaver



Queen Victoria



Jacques Cartier





Queen Victoria



Queen Victoria



Beaver



Prince Albert



Queen Victoria



Jacques Cartier



Queen Victoria



CANADA

PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS, OTTAWA

Lythe Tity











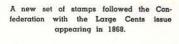
PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS, OTTAWA

ISSUES OF 1868 - 97

Confederation between the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia under the name "Dominion of Canada" was consumated in 1867.



Queen Victoria





Queen Victoria



Queen Victoria



Queen Victoria



Queen Victoria



Queen Victoria



Queen Victoria



Queen Victoria



Queen Victoria



Queen Victoria



PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS, OTTAWA



MONTREAL and OTTAWA PRINTINGS









Queen Victoria

Queen Victoria









Queen Victoria









Queen Victoria



Queen Victoria

The Provinces of Prince Edward Island, British Columbia and Manitoba followed into Confederation shortly after the original Provinces banded together. At that time, the sizes of the stamps were reduced and additional values added to cover various postal needs. These were produced by the British-American Bank Note Co. in Montreal and Ottawa up to 1875 after which they were ordered to print them in Montreal Only. In 1888 the printing plant was moved to Ottawa from where all later printings were done. The stamps issued before February 1888 are generally referred to as Montreal printings and printings after that date are called Ottawa printings.





PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS, OTTAWA

ISSUES OF 1888 - 93

OTTAWA PRINTINGS



Queen Victoria



Queen Victoria



Queen Victoria





Queen Victoria





Queen Victoria



Queen Victoria



Queen Victoria

CANADA

PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS, OTTAWA



Queen Victoria

QUEEN VICTORIA JUBILEE

1897



Queen Victoria



Queen Victoria



Queen Victoria



Queen Victoria



Queen Victoria



Queen Victoria



Queen Victoria

These stamps, which portray Queen Victoria in 1837 (the year she ascended the British throne at the age of eighteen) and in 1897, were issued on June 19, 1897 to mark her diamond jubilee, her sixtieth year as Queen. She continued to reign until her death in 1901.





PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS, OTTAWA

QUEEN VICTORIA JUBILEE

1897



Queen Victoria



Queen Victoria



Queen Victoria



Queen Victoria



Queen Victoria



Queen Victoria



Queen Victoria

During her last quarter century on the throne, Victoria also held the title Empress of India, symbolic of the extent of the British Empire over which she reigned. She was succeeded by her oldest son, who ruled for nine years as Edward VIII.



Queen Victoria





PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS, OTTAWA

ISSUES OF 1897



Queen Victoria



Queen Victoria



Queen Victoria



Queen Victoria



Queen Victoria



Queen Victoria



Queen Victoria



Queen Victoria

Following the Queen Victoria Jubilee issue, a new set was placed in use bearing a maple leaf in each corner with the Queen Victoria head in a center oval.





PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS, OTTAWA

ISSUES OF 1898 - 1902



Queen Victoria



Queen Victoria



Queen Victoria



Queen Victoria



Queen Victoria



Queen Victoria



Queen Victoria



Queen Victoria



Queen Victoria



Queen Victoria



Queen Victoria

The Maple Leaf Issue of 1897 was in use for a very short time. In 1898 a new set was issued which was the same as the 1897 series, except that the lower maple leaves were replaced with the numerals of value. The set is sometimes called "The Numeral Issue."



PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS, OTTAWA

OVERPRINTS OF 1899



Lyter



Queen Victoria

Queen Victoria

ISSUES OF 1903 - 08



King Edward VII



King Edward VII



King Edward VII



King Edward VII



King Edward VII



King Edward VII



King Edward VII

Following the death of Queen Victoria, King Edward VII ascended to the throne of Great Britain. This set, issued in 1903, bears the likeness of the new King and was the only regular postage issue of Canada to honor him.





PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS, OTTAWA

QUEBEC TERCENTENARY

1908



Princess and Prince of Wales



Jacques Cartier and Samuel Champlain



Queen Alexandra and King Edward VII



The Champlain Home, Quebec



Generals Montcalm and Wolfe



Quebec in 1700



Champlain's Departure for West



Cartier Arrives in Quebec

Where the St. Lawrence River narrows at Quebec City, French explorer Jacques Cartier in 1535 came upon an Indian village called Stadacona. But no attempt was made to establish a permanent European settlement at this spot until the start of the seventeenth century. By this time fur hats had become the fashion in Europe, increasing the demand for beover pelts and renewing French interest in North America. Samuel de Champlain founded the first permanent European settlement at Quebec in 1608. It remained French until 1759, when the British won the battle of the Plains of Abraham.





PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS, OTTAWA









IRELAND

(ÉIRE)























IRELAND

(ÉIRE)

























IRELAND

(ÉIRE)























