

C A N A D A

QUEEN VICTORIA JUBILEE ISSUE

1897

1/2c
black
S 50

This issue honors the sixtieth year of reign for Alexandria Victoria, Queen of the United Empire of Great Britain and Ireland, empress of India. She acceded to the throne in 1827 and brought with her an era rich in Empire history. She was honest, devoted to her duty and a shining example of a happy family life. Her reign was the longest in British History.

1c
orange
S 51

2c
green
S 52

3c
bright rose
S 53

5c
deep blue
S 54

6c
yellow brown
S 55

8c
dark violet
S 56

10c
brown violet
S 57

15c
steel blue
S 58

20c
vermillion
S 59

50c
ultramarine
S 60

\$1
lake
S 61

\$2
dark purple
S 62

\$3
yellow bistre
S 63

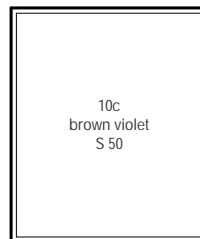
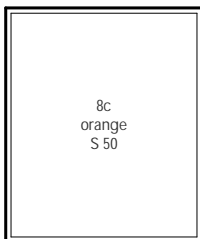
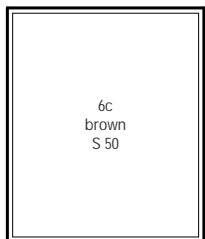
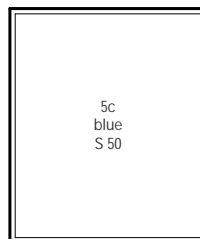
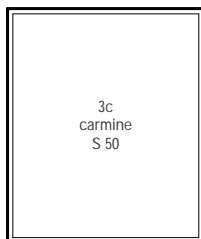
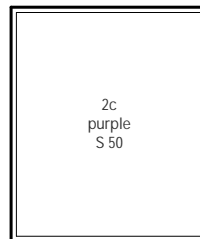
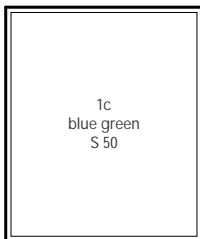
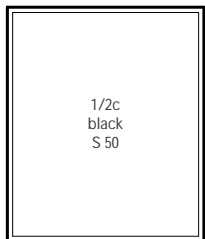
\$4
purple
S 64

\$5
olive green
S 65

C A N A D A

ISSUE OF 1897

The change of contract for the production of stamped postal supplies caused a need for new, regular postage stamps. The new contractors started work on them as soon as they finished the Diamond Jubilee Issue. As a model to work from, the engravers used a photographic portrait of Her Majesty taken at the time of her Diamond Jubilee, and approved and signed by her. Realistic maple leaves decorated all four corners of the stamps. For this reason, stamp collectors refer to them as the Maple Leaves Issue.

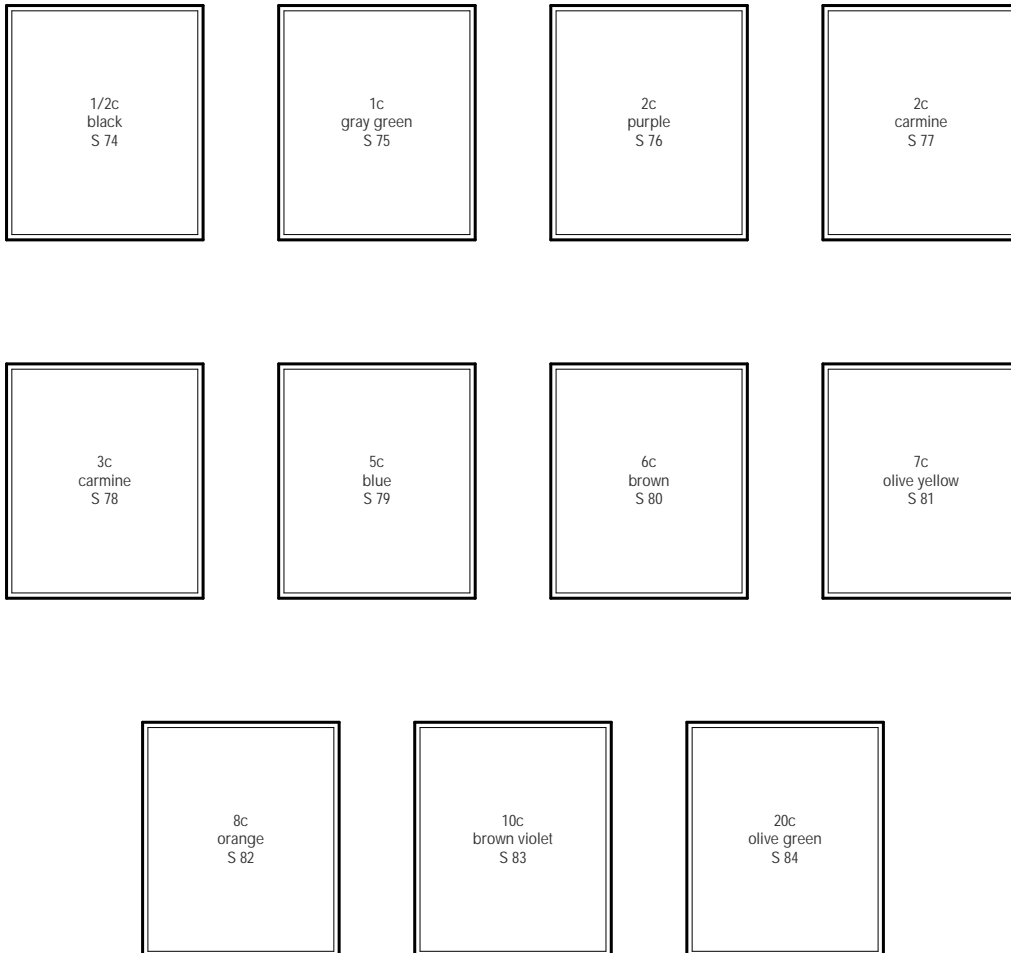


Portrait of Her Majesty Queen Victoria, from a photograph by Messrs. W. & D. Downey, of London, England, taken in 1897 for the occasion of her Diamond Jubilee.

C A N A D A

ISSUE OF 1898 - 1902

The decorative and symbolic use of the maple leaves on the Diamond Jubilee commemorative and the regular issues of 1897 met with instant public approval. But the designers of the Maple Leaves issue failed to give sufficient prominence to the denominations in words rather than figures. As a result, the public was not able to distinguish the face values quickly. The Post Office Department accordingly modified the design and prepared a new issue of postage stamps.



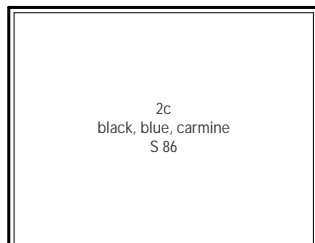
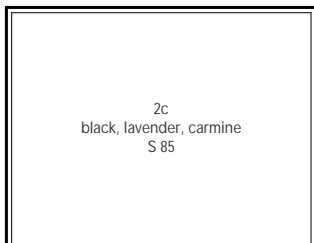
The reduction of the domestic letter rate from three to two cents per ounce, effective 1st January, 1899, found the Post Office Department with large stocks of the 3-cent carmine stamps. In order to utilize them and prevent confusion with the forthcoming 2-cent carmine issue, the Department instructed the manufacturers to overprint the 3-cent stamps with a surcharge in one line reducing the face value to two cents. The surcharge was arranged in a distinctive manner, concave at the top, so as to obliterate effectually the original words and numerals value.



C A N A D A

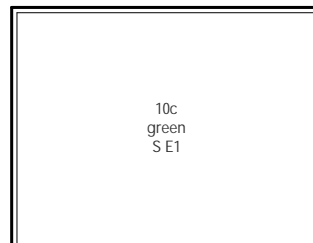
IMPERIAL PENNY POSTAGE ISSUE

1898



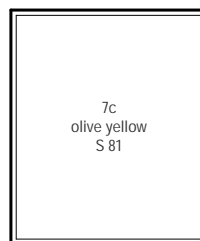
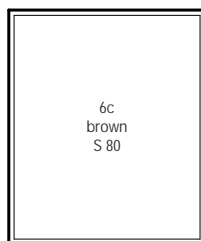
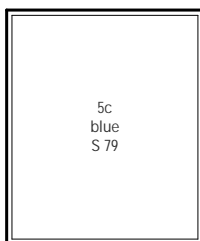
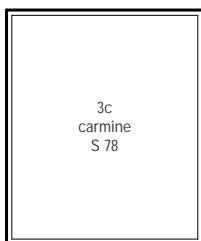
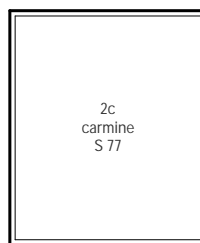
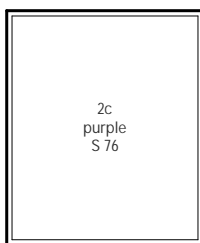
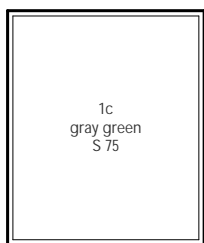
SPECIAL DELIVERY ISSUE

1898



"We Hold a Vaster Empire Than Has Been" is inscribed on these stamps to commemorate the London Conference on Xmas Day establishing the one penny rate for all the Empire.

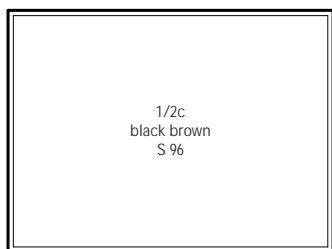
ISSUE OF 1903 - 1908



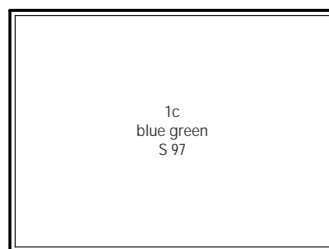
Following the death of Queen Victoria, King Edward VII ascended to the throne of Great Britain. This set issued in 1903, bears the likeness of the new King and was the only regular postage issue of Canada to honor him.

QUEBEC TRICENTENARY ISSUE

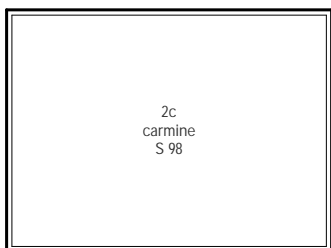
1908



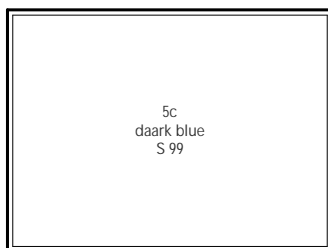
Prince and Princess of Wales



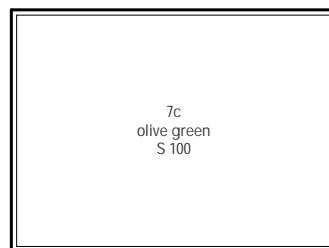
Jacques Cartier and Samuel de Champlain



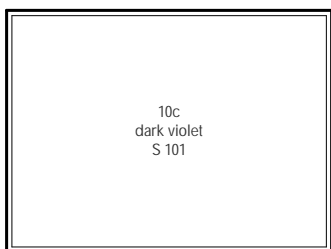
Queen Alexandra and King Edward



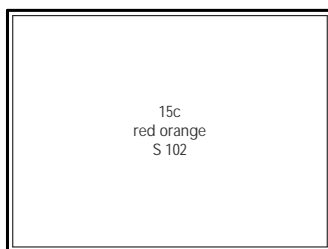
Champlain's Home in Quebec



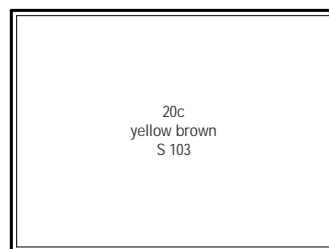
Generals Montcalm and Wolfe



View of Quebec in 1700



Champlain's Departure for West



Arrival of Cartier at Quebec

Quebec, Capital of the Province of Quebec was originally an Indian village called Stadacona and discovered in 1535 by French explorer Jacques Cartier. The present city is founded in 1608 by the French explorer and navigator Samuel de Champlain. Champlain and his crew built a wooden fort which they called "l'habitation" within only a few days of their arrival. This early fort and trading post exists today as a historic site in Old Quebec.

PAGE 5
CANADA DAY

1985

10 x 32c
S 1059a

10 x 32c
S 1059a

10 x 32c
S 1059a

10 x 32c
S 1059a

10 x 32c
S 1059a

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