



Introduction

Like most countries, Canada Post is no exception and has issued many stamps over the years which help tell the story of how the nation was shaped. In this short exhibit, we aim to cover some of the most important events of that history up to the end of the 19th century. Clearly, people were important in that development but geography and climate were just as important factors. Canada's ten provinces and 3 territories extend from the Atlantic to the Pacific, northward into the Arctic Ocean and, at 9.98 km², Canada is the world's second-largest country by total area and the fourth-largest by land area.

Long before 'man' inhabited what we now know as Canada, the region was inhabited by a whole range of organisms, plants and animals. These were recognised in four series of stamps issued between 1990 and 1993, as shown below. All four series were designed by Montreal graphic designer, Rolf Harder. In all, he has designed more than 60 stamps.

STRUCTURE OF EXHIBIT

Page	Description	Summary
1	Introduction	Background and some prehistory
2	Emergence of Humans	Inuit from North, Indians from South
3 - 5	Explorers	By land and sea
6 - 7	Immigration and Continued Expansion	From around the world
7-8	Confederation - the Nation is born!	A national identity

#1279-#1282 Prehistoric Life in Canada - 1 [39c]
The Age of Primitive Life Issued 12 July 1990



Fossil Algae
Precambrian Eon

Soft Invertebrate
Cambrian Period

Evolved over 3,500 million years

This set features organisms found as fossils in different parts of Canada.
#1279 - trilobites lived through the Paleozoic Era; with its large size, spiny head and tail, this example is one of the finest found.
#1280 - The sea scorpion lived in a sea covering what is now Ontario and their cousins were among the first animals on land
#1281 - found in shale deposit in British Columbia
#1282 - found in Precambrian rocks of Western Quebec

#1306-#1309 Prehistoric Life in Canada - II [40c]
The Age of Primitive Invertebrates Issued 5 April 1991



Conodonts

Archaeopteris

Eusthenopteron foordi

Hylonomus lyelli

380 million to 270 million years ago

The choice of subjects took account of the evolutionary importance of the life form and its location in Canada
#1306 - toothlike microfossils of calcium phosphate, evolved rapidly during their history
#1307 - dating from the Devonian period, this plant had a trunk over 1m in diameter at the base and free to over 25m high
#1308 - prehistoric type of bony, lobe-finned fish, lived during the Devonian Period ('the age of fish')
#1309 - an early reptile and an evolutionary advancement, similar to a lizard and an insect-eater which breathed air and lived on land

#1495-#1498 Prehistoric Life in Canada - 3 [43c]
The Age of Dinosaurs Issued 1 October 1993



Massospondylus
Jurassic Period

Styrosaurus
Cretaceous Period

Albertosaurus
Cretaceous Period

Platecarpus
Cretaceous Period

230 million to 65 million years ago

1993 saw the world premiers of 'Jurassic Park' which awoke popular interest in a period when the dinosaur was the dominant land creature
#1495 - only known dinosaur to have lived in Eastern Canada
#1496 - known for rhino-like horn and unusually long spines
#1497 - Cretaceous period, flesh-eating dinosaurs, weighing two and a half tonnes and 10 meters in length
#1498 - six meter long marine reptile, fed on fish and were attacked by sharks, remains found near Mackenzie River and NWT

#1529-#1532 Prehistoric Life in Canada - 4 [43c]
The Age of Mammals Issued 26 September 1994



Coryphodon
Eocene Epoch

Megacerops
Oligocene Epoch

Arctodus simus
Pleistocene Epoch

Mammuthus primigenius
Pleistocene Epoch

First appeared c, 190 million years ago

Mammals became dominant after the extinction of dinosaurs (65 million yers ago)
#1529 - tapir like, short legged mammal, widespread in North America between 59 and 51m years ago
#1530 - largest land mammal of its time, weighing 4 tonnes, common in Western North America
#1531 - the short-faced bear ("bulldog bear") was largest carnivore during the Ice Age. Widespread West of the Mississippi up to Yukon and Alaska
#1532 - the woolly mammoth spread from Europe across the Bering isthmus, often used as a symbol of the ice age, Canada's best specimen comes from YK



Of course, none of these organisms are unique to Canada although Canada lay buried for a long time under the ice cap. Climate paid a large part in determining the pace of development of these early building blocks which, in due course, produced dinosaurs which 'ruled the world' when they became the dominant terrestrial vertebrate until their sudden demise c. 66 million years ago when massive asteroid impacted on what is now Mexico. Mammals only developed from c. 190 million years ago!

Reflected in use of similar subjects by other stamp issuers



GB #1575 31p [1991]
Tyrannosaurus
Richard Owen



British Antarctic Territory
Fossils [1990]
#174 Lyriaspis (Trilobite)



#934 Glacier National Park (1984)



#934iv Harrison Paper Plate 1 (1986)

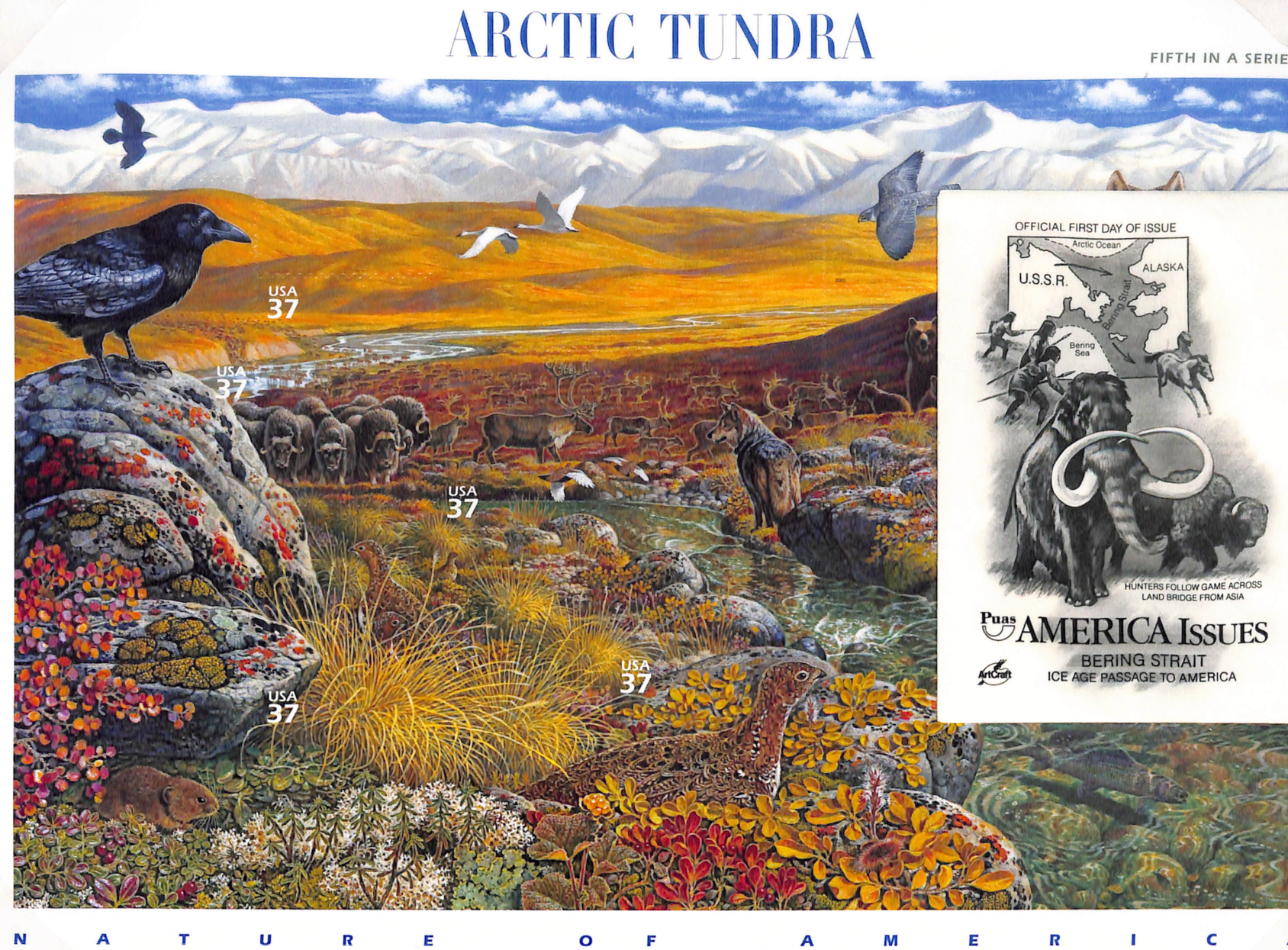


#934iii Harrison Paper Plate 2 (1985)

A changing landscape

.....

Glaciers retreated and gaps opened between them to allow the passage of people and animals ... but Canada still has plenty as shown on the \$1 definitive opposite



US#3802 [2003] Arctic Tundra Sheet of 10 37c stamps

.....
Glacial Lakes, like Great Bear Lake on the stamp opposite,
.....



#269 (1946)
Great Bear Lake

..... and Arctic Tundra (see above) gave way to river basins like the Columbia River basin (shown opposite #1515 (1994)) with its diverse topography supporting a range of industries



In turn, this allowed migration to Canada which allowed humans to multiply in the generally benign environment. Indians moved North from Central America and peoples from Siberia made their way East and South.

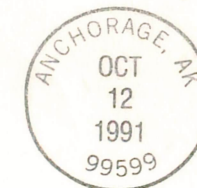
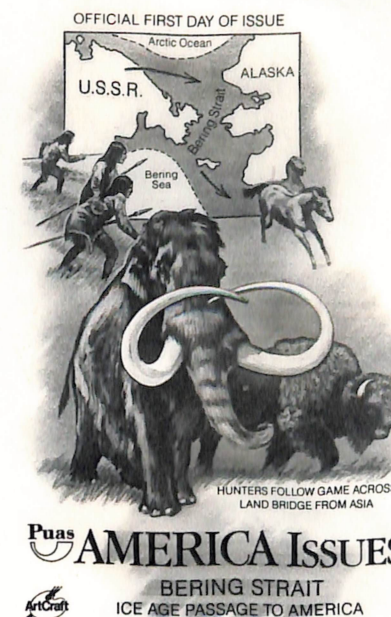
#562/3 Plains Indians (1972) #769/70 Inuit Travel (1978)



#1574-#1578 "The Arctic" [1995] - current symbols

Polar Bear; caribou / Arctic Poppy; cargo canoe / Inuk Man; igloo, sled dogs / Dog-sled team; ski plane / Children

One positive of the ice cap was that ocean levels were much lower and Alaska was connected to Siberia by land across what is now the Bering Strait. This allowed immigrants from Asia to move on to and then cross the land bridge, moving southward (from c.14,000 years ago)



FIRST DAY OF ISSUE

#C131 50c Airmail Issue FDC
Cancelled "ANCHORAGE AK OCT.12.1991"
Shows what the *Bering Strait*, which linked Siberia and Alaska, may have looked like to Asians crossing it thousands of years ago (so called *Bering Land Bridge*)

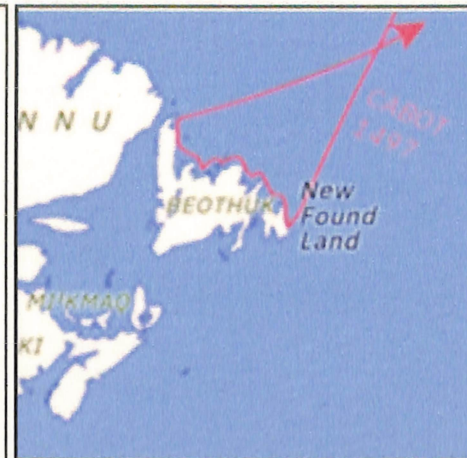




A huge number of individuals were responsible for the discovery, mapping and development of Canada. Which four individuals made the most important contributions? As ever, ask 10 people and you will get 11 different responses. The answer to a question posed to ChatGPT (it's the modern way!) came up with Mackenzie, Thompson, Jane Franklin, Bylot, de Champlain

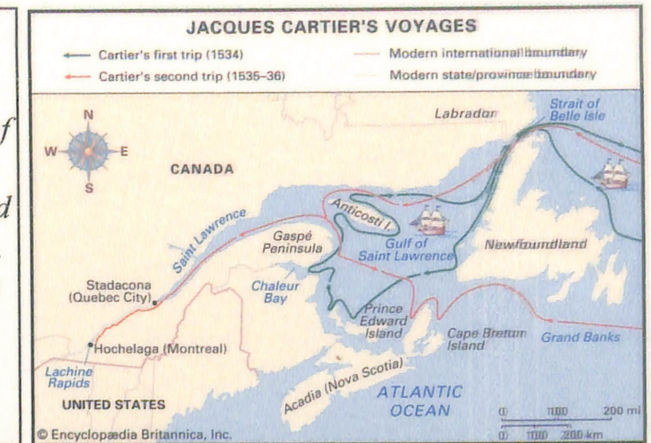
John Cabot [1497]

An Italian immigrant to England, Cabot's 1497 voyage under the commission of Henry VII was planned as a departure to the West from a northerly latitude in search of a northern passage to Asia. However, it turned out to be the earliest known European exploration of coastal North America since the Norse visits to Vinland in the eleventh century. To mark the celebration of the 500th anniversary of Cabot's expedition, both the Canadian and British governments declared Cape Bonavista, Newfoundland as representing Cabot's first landing site. However, alternative locations have also been proposed. Cabot is reported to have landed only once during the expedition and did not advance "beyond the shooting distance of a crossbow". No contact with any native people was made.



Jacques Cartier's Three Voyages [1534-1542]

Cartier was the first European to describe and map the Gulf of St. Lawrence and the shores of the St. Lawrence River led to the naming of Canada and was foundational for French claims to the land. Having located the entrance to the St. Lawrence on his first voyage, he opened up a major waterway for the European penetration of North America. He produced an intelligent estimate of the resources of Canada, both natural and human, albeit with a considerable exaggeration of its mineral wealth. He also tried to establish friendship with the local Iroquoian Indians, helping French influence in the region.



#282 (1949) Cabot's Ship
#270 (1947) (Newfoundland)
'Cabot on the Matthew'
#1649 (1997) Cabot's ship, Matthew, with map and globe in background



Newfoundland
#62P (1897)
Plate Proof
John Cabot



#516 6c Carved Inscription (1970) FDC



#1011 Cartier and Ship (1984) #1011 Plate Block
#1011i High Fluorescence, #1011ii Dull Fluorescence

Alexander MacKenzie [1793] A Scottish-Canadian explorer and fur trader, Mackenzie was the first literate European to cross the North American continent north of Mexico. The Mackenzie River and Mount Alexander are named after him. He aspired to extend the North West Company's operations into Western Canada challenging Hudson's Bay and the East India Co

#370 David Thomson (Date of Issue: 5 June 1977)

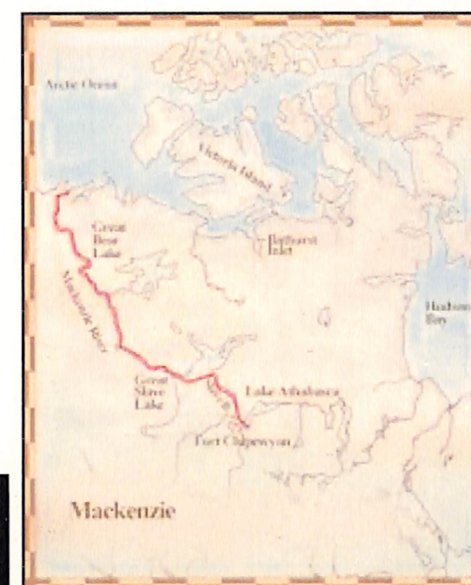


Thomson was a British-Canadian fur trader, surveyor, map-maker, known to some peoples as "Koo-Koo-Sint" or "the Stargazer". He has been described as the "greatest land geographer who ever lived". Over his career, he travelled 90,000 km across North America, mapping 4.9m km² of the continent along the way.

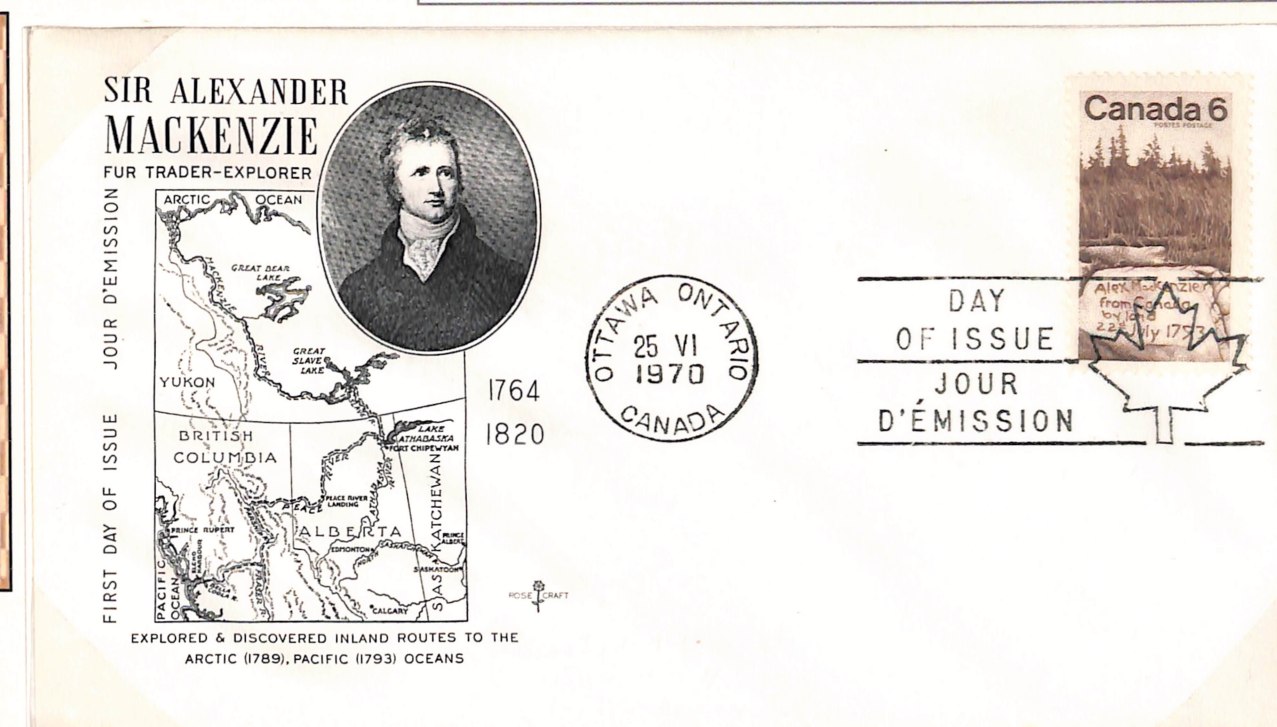
#995 Sir Humphrey Gilbert (Date of Issue: 3 August 1983)



Gilbert was outstanding for his originality, if not for his successes. However, his American adventures did eventually flourish and his annexation of Newfoundland achieved reality in 1610.

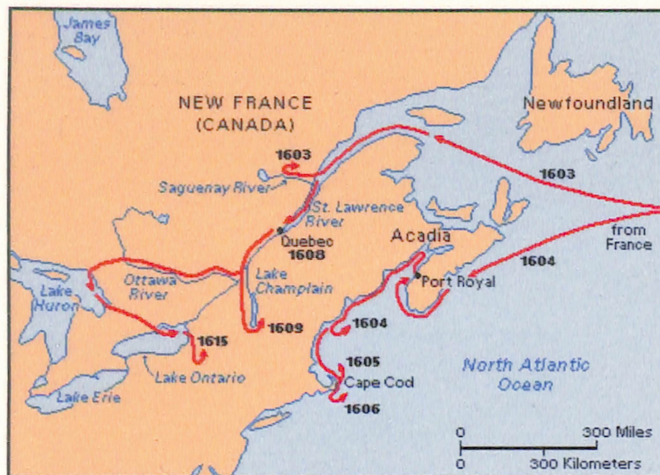


Map of McKenzie's journey (above) and #1513 43c (left) Mackenzie River (NWT) [1994]





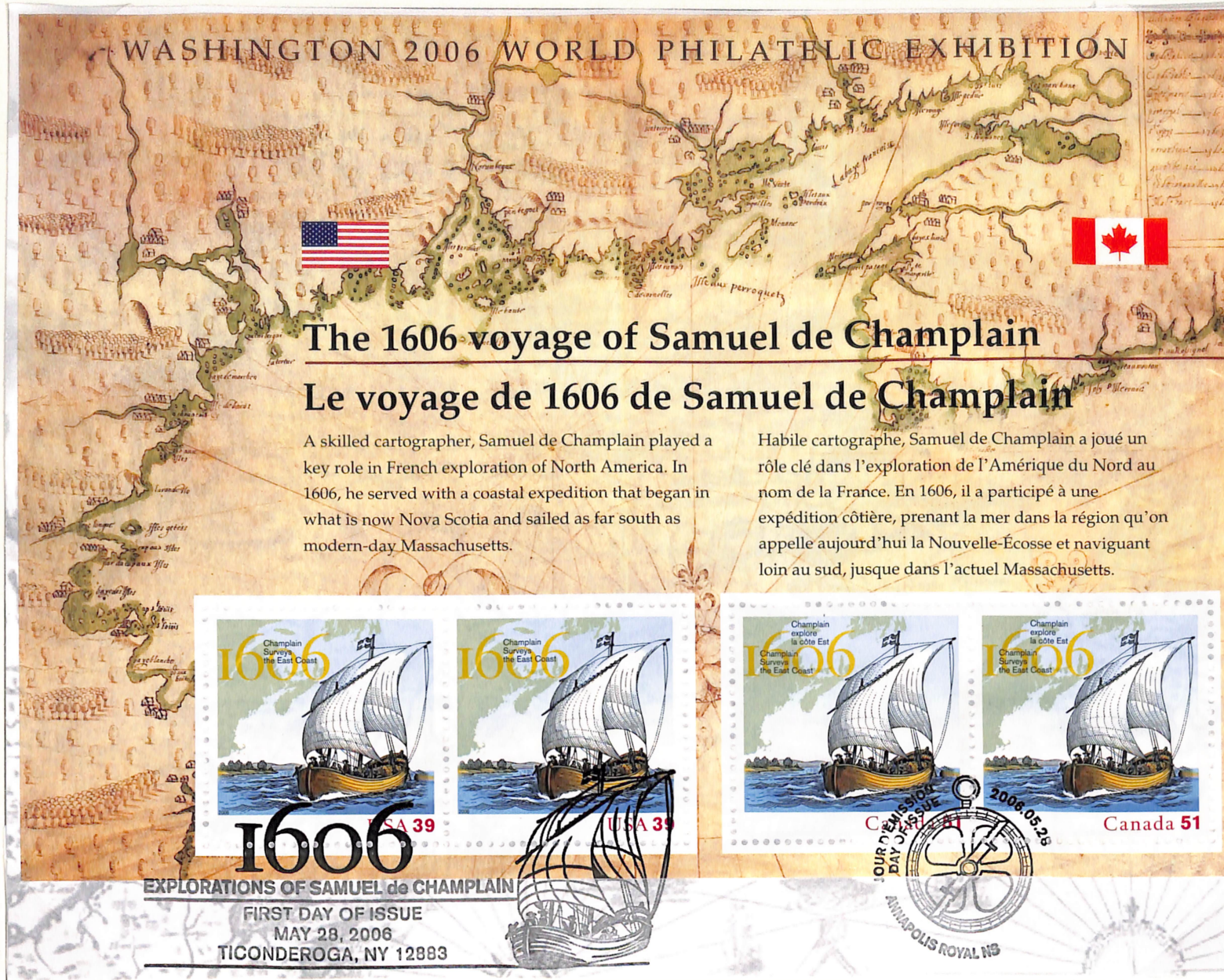
Samuel de Chaplain [Made between 21 and 29 voyages across the Atlantic during his career]
A French explorer, navigator, cartographer, soldier, geographer, diplomat, and chronicler who founded Quebec City [1608] and established New France as a permanent French colony in North America, hence known as the "Father of New France," Champlain played a crucial role in establishing the permanent French presence in North America. He created the first accurate maps of North America's eastern coastline and the Great Lakes region, combining direct observation with information provided by Indigenous peoples



Routes of some of Champlain's Voyages

Canada #2155 / USA #4073 showing two-masted sailing ship from Joint Issue USA/Canada (2006) for 400th Anniversary of Champlain's Voyage [1606]

Quebec City was founded by the explorer, Samuel de Champlain, on 3 July 1608 at the site of a long abandoned St Lawrence Iroquoian settlement called **Stadacona**. Champlain served as its administrator for the rest of his life. The name "**Canada**" was given to the colony that developed around the settlement at Quebec. Although the Acadian settlement at Port-Royal was established three years earlier, Quebec came to be known as the cradle of North America's Francophone population. The location seemed favourable to the establishment of a permanent colony. In 1665, there were 550 people in 70 houses living in the city. Today, the City has a population in excess of 500,000.



The 1606 voyage of Samuel de Champlain

Le voyage de 1606 de Samuel de Champlain

A skilled cartographer, Samuel de Champlain played a key role in French exploration of North America. In 1606, he served with a coastal expedition that began in what is now Nova Scotia and sailed as far south as modern-day Massachusetts.

Habile cartographe, Samuel de Champlain a joué un rôle clé dans l'exploration de l'Amérique du Nord au nom de la France. En 1606, il a participé à une expédition côtière, prenant la mer dans la région qu'on appelle aujourd'hui la Nouvelle-Écosse et naviguant loin au sud, jusque dans l'actuel Massachusetts.



In 1908, Canada issued a set of 8 stamps (#96-#103) to mark the 300th Anniversary of the establishment of the City. The designs features scenes of early Canadian history, explorers, and royalty.

#101



'Quebec in 1700'
 The City had a population of c.16,000. It was primarily a French-speaking fur-trading post

#102



'Champlain's Departure'
 to head 'West' towards France

#103



'Cartier's Arrival'
 He first arrived in the Gaspé Peninsula in 1534 during his first voyage, claiming the land for France

#227 (George V Pictorial Issue)



'Champlain's Statue'
 The monument dates to 1898 and is the work of Paul Chevré. It is located at the site of Saint-Louis Chateau built in 1647



#412 5c Sir Martin Frobisher (1963)

An English sea captain and privateer who made three voyages to the New World looking for the North-west Passage. He probably sighted Resolution Island near Labrador in eastern Canada, before entering Frobisher Bay and landing on present-day Baffin Island.



#670-673 Coastal Vessels (1975) Key in exploration and development of Canada #670 Wm D Lawrence - 8 years in Atlantic and Eastern trades; #671 Neptune - Newfoundland sealing industry; #672 Beaver - serves Pacific Northwest North America; #673 - seven British Columbia coast

#378
'Normal'#378
'Aniline' ink

#378 La Vérendrye Statue on site of Fort Rouge, Winnipeg. La Vérendrye established Fort Rouge in 1738, the first outpost at the site that would later become Winnipeg. The monument was erected in 1938 to commemorate the 200th anniversary of his arrival in the West - he expanded New France to Western Canada.



In the period 1986 to 1989, Canada issued four sets to honour the Exploration of Canada; there is some overlap with the explorers highlighted earlier, but also some important additions

#1104-#1107 Exploration of Canada - 1
Discoverers (issued 29 August 1986)



Given that they did not stay long, the Vikings may not have been very influential in Canada ... but they get there first!
Evidence found at L'Anse aux Meadows in Newfoundland.

The Vikings: FDC of joint issue Iceland / Faroes celebrating the voyages of Columbus



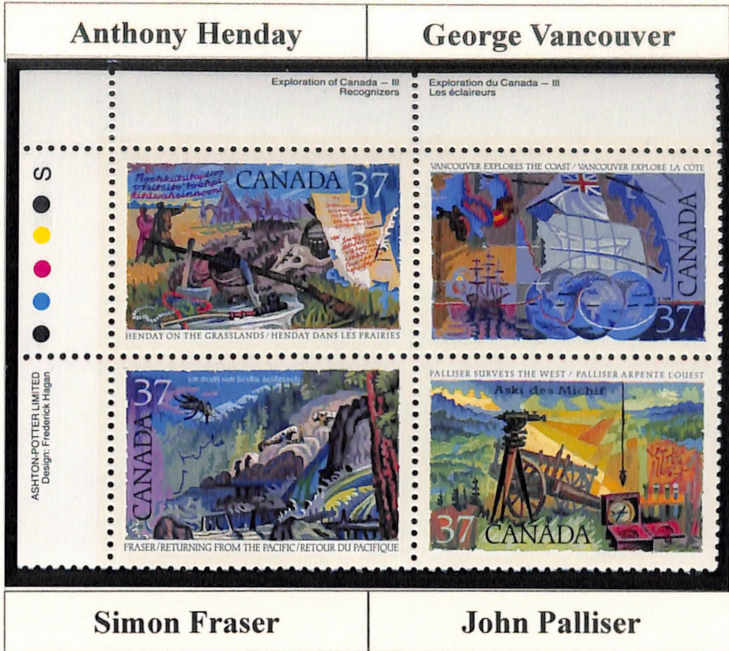
Features in 2017 #BK661 booklet [5/1 and 2/2]
#1827a (2000) World Heritage Site and Newfoundland #86S



#1126-#1129 Exploration of Canada - 2
Investigators (issued 13 March 1987)



#1199-#1202 Exploration of Canada - 3
Recognisers (issued 17 March 1988)



#1233-#1236 Exploration of Canada - 4
Realisers (issued 22 March 1989)



The Missionaries - Die Proof of US#285-E1 shows Father Marquette on the Mississippi



French jesuits, Jacques Marquette and Louis Jolliet led the 1673 expedition to explore the Mississippi River and establish a major route for the French in North America (including Canada)



Notice CANADA WEST to Emigrants and Others



CANADA WEST.

TO EMIGRANTS AND OTHERS.

THE CANADA COMPANY offer their Lands, consisting of the extensive territory called the HURON TRACT, and also of Blocks containing from 2,000 to 9,000 Acres each, situated in the Western District, and of scattered Lots, containing from 80 to 200 Acres each, situated in almost every Township in Canada West, on terms, it is believed, the most liberal and advantageous that have yet been made public. By this new plan the Company dispose of their Lands by way of Lease for a term of Ten Years,—

NO MONEY BEING REQUIRED TO BE PAID DOWN.

The Rent payable annually is less than the Interest upon the price of the Lands; for example, the price of 100 Acres, being now worth 12s. 6d. per Acre, is £62:10:0, the Rent thereon is £3, which latter sum, and no more, is the amount of Rent to be paid on the 1st of February in each year—full power being reserved to the Settler to purchase the Freehold, and take his Deed for the Land he occupies, at any time during the Lease, when most convenient to himself, at the price named in the Lease, and of course thereby saving all future payment of Rent.

Upon 100 Acres, the price being 2s. per Acre, the whole yearly Rent would be...				£	s.	d.	
Do.	do.	3s. 6d. do.	do.	0	10	0	and no more.
Do.	do.	5s. do.	do.	0	12	0	"
Do.	do.	6s. 3d. do.	do.	1	4	0	"
Do.	do.	7s. 6d. do.	do.	1	10	0	"
Do.	do.	8s. 9d. do.	do.	1	17	6	"
Do.	do.	10s. do.	do.	2	5	0	"
Do.	do.	11s. 3d. do.	do.	2	12	6	"
Do.	do.	12s. 6d. do.	do.	3	0	0	"
Do.	do.	13s. 9d. do.	do.	3	7	6	"
Do.	do.	16s. 3d. do.	do.	3	15	0	"
Do.	do.	17s. 6d. do.	do.	4	2	6	"

The Lands are also to be disposed of upon the Company's former plans, viz.—for Cash down, or by one-fifth Cash, and balance in five equal Annual Instalments, with Interest.

Remission of Money, &c. &c.

The Company will remit from Canada any sum of money, however small the amount, to the Emigrant, free of all charge. The Company will also remit any sum of money to the Emigrant, by Letters of Credit upon their Commissioners in the Province, free of expense, and premium of Exchange to the Emigrant, and likewise saving him from the inconvenience of taking his money with him in coin.

The Company, with a view to accommodate Emigrants having no immediate use for their money in Canada, will allow Interest, at Four per Cent. per Annum, for Money left with their Commissioners, for a period not less than Ninety Days,—the Money, however, being always at the Emigrant's disposal.

Every kind of information upon Canada, and directions, that can possibly be of use to the Emigrant, will be readily furnished, by applying, personally or by letter, to JOHN ASTLE, Esq. Dublin, JAMES STREET, Edinburgh, or A. G. GILKISON, Esq. Glasgow.

April, 1845.

Marchant, Singer, and Smith, Printers, Ingram-Court, Fenchurch-Street, London.

The Americans Came!

150th Anniversary of those loyal to the British Crown emigrating



#209 (1 July 1934)

Scan
c.94%

Even the Ukrainians Came!

Centennial of beginning of Ukrainian mass migration to Canada



#1329a (29 August 1991)

Historically, **immigration** has been **crucial** to Canada's population **growth**, economic development, and **cultural identity**, with waves of settlers filling vast territories after colonisation, providing labour for industries, and shaping the nation's diverse social fabric. From early European and British colonisation to later waves of non-Aboriginal immigration and shifting patterns from Europe to Asia and Africa, immigration has played a vital role in shaping the country's landscape and economy, though it has also been accompanied by challenges related to integration and the adoption of 'Canadian values' and resource management with strain on resources.

The 2016 Canadian census revealed c. 1.2m Canadians of Nordic and Scandinavian descent, c. 3.5% of the total population of the country. The highest concentration of Scandinavian Canadians is in Western Canada, especially **British Columbia, Alberta and Saskatchewan**. The cover below has been returned to the "Svenska Amerikanaren", the Swedish-American weekly newspaper published in Chicago and read by Swedish immigrants across NA - reflecting the strong 'ties to Home'



Cover sent Registered from ALCONA, ONT to Chicago paying 13c postage and cancelled "ALCONA NO.7.33"

The Circular sets out offer of lands from The Canada Company, consisting of large lots in the Huron Territory (a large tract of land in Southwestern Ontario) and scattered lots in almost every township in Canada West (Ontario). No money is required to be paid down. The annual rent is less than the interest on the price of the Lands.. The cost of 100 acres is £62 10/-; the annual rent is £3.

Printed Circular dated 'April 1845' Emigration to Canada West [1845]

Sent from London to the area of the post office in Bath on "22 October 1845", marked in manuscript 'Not Called For' - presumably the addressee had already left Britain!

Franked with 2d Blue imperforate SG12 PL3 Letter 'RJ'

Tied by LONDON '10' Inland Office numeral



Scottish emigration was immensely important to Canada, with Scots acting as a "founding people" who shaped the nation's political, economic, and cultural landscape. As the third-largest ethnic group, with nearly 5 million Canadians claiming Scottish descent, they played a key role in the fur trade, banking, railways, and early government.



Pictou square cancel on piece from Postal Stationery card dated "DE.2.(18)96"

Upper part of envelope cancelled "HALIFAX N.S. JUN.13.1933" promoting the Nova Scotia Provincial Exhibition

Many wars were fought to establish ownership. The explosive conditions on the southwestern prairies in the 1870s could have led to war. Two men of great stature, Crowfoot (Chief of Blackfoot) and James Macleod, lawman, preserved the peace.



#1109. and #1110 - The Peacemakers

Trains and the development of the railway were very important to the development of Canada. With the addition of British Columbias, Canada extended from the Atlantic to the Pacific. To maintain that vast area and to ensure its independence from the US, it was necessary to build a railway to the west coast.

The importance of the Railway is reflected in the design of #311 as part of the issue to celebrate 100 years of Canadian stamps. It shows trains from 1851 and from 1951



#1001 shows the 'Dorchester' - the very first train to operate on Canadian soil in 1836



"The Scots Came"
First landed in Pictou NS on 17 September 1773 on the "Hector"



#619 8c (20 July 1973)



Most Scottish immigrants to Canada settled in Nova Scotia during the 18th and 19th centuries

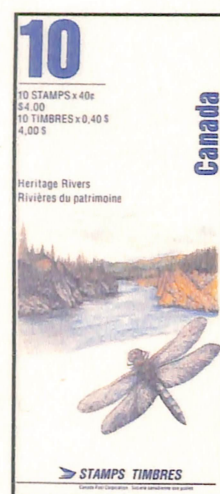
#244 Vancouver Harbour

All roads led West, ending at Vancouver where the harbour serves as a critical hub



#09 (#244 with 'OHMS')

These rivers and waterways were very helpful in exploring and developing the country. CPR hotels were suitably located along the Canadian Pacific Railway; the transcontinental railway was key to opening up the West



Booklet Front covers c. 40%

Heritage Rivers - 1

Wilderness Rivers

#1321 - #1325 40c (BK131)

#1321 South Nahanni River, NT

#1322 Athabasca River, AB

#1323 Boundary Waters

Voyageur Waterway ON

#1324 Jacques-Cartier River, QC

#1325 Main River, NL

Canada is known for its outstanding river heritage, its routes of exploration, settlement and growth, its waterways of industry and commerce, its northern wild waters of great scenic beauty and its waterway parks near urban centres. On January 18, 1984, the Canadian Heritage Rivers System (CHRS) was established to conserve and interpret the best examples of this heritage. The Main River, Nfld., the South Nahanni, NWT, the Jacques-Cartier, Que., the Boundary Waters-Voyageur Waterway, Ont. and the Athabasca, Alta. are among the nineteen rivers spanning 4,114 km. now in the CHRS. For more information write: Secretary, CHRS, Ottawa K1A 0H3

Le Canada est reconnu pour les nombreux fleuves et rivières de son patrimoine, pour les axes qui ont servi à l'exploration de son vaste territoire, à sa colonisation et à sa croissance, pour les routes qui

jalonnent l'histoire de son développement industriel et commercial, pour les cours d'eau sauvages du Nord offrant de magnifiques paysages de même que pour ses parcs de préservation de cours d'eau aménagés à proximité de centres urbains. Le 18 janvier 1984, le Réseau des rivières du patrimoine canadien (RRPC) a été établi dans le but de conserver et de mettre en valeur les plus beaux éléments de cet héritage naturel. La rivière Main à Terre-Neuve, la rivière Nahanni Sud dans les Territoires du Nord-Ouest, la Jacques-Cartier au Québec, la Route frontalière des Voyageurs en Ontario et la rivière Athabasca en Alberta sont quelques-unes des dix-neuf rivières qui forment les 4 114 kilomètres du Réseau des rivières du patrimoine canadien. Pour obtenir d'autres renseignements, communiquez avec le Secrétaire du RRPC, Ottawa K1A 0H3



Routes of Settlement and Growth
Impenetrable, trackless forests blocked overland travel for the first settlers, but alternative means existed in the many rivers and waterways that became routes of settlement and growth. Early penetration of the continent was via the St. Lawrence River, and the last era of North America's steamship travel may well have been that on the Yukon river which continued until the 1950's. All five rivers depicted in this third set of stamps Canada's River Heritage played a significant role in the expansion of Canada.

Routes de colonisation et de développement
Lorsqu'ils ont voulu s'établir par voie de terre, les premiers pionniers se sont heurtés à des forêts impénétrables, mais les nombreuses rivières et voies navigables se sont vite transformées en routes de colonisation et de développement. Dès le début, le fleuve Saint-Laurent s'est révélé la voie par excellence pour gagner le continent. En Amérique du Nord, la dernière époque des bateaux à vapeur, qui s'est éteinte dans les années 1950, a probablement été celle des voyages sur le fleuve Yukon. Les cinq cours d'eau illustrés dans ce troisième jeu de la série «Fleuves et Rivières du patrimoine canadien» ont joué un rôle de premier plan dans le développement du Canada.



Heritage Rivers - 3

Routes of Settlement and Growth

#1485 - #1489 43c (BK161)

#1485 Fraser River, BC

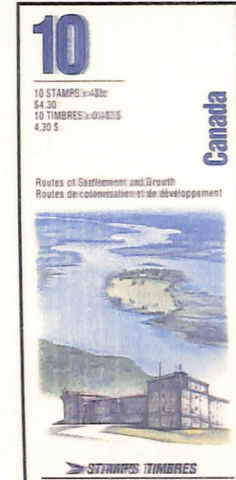
#1486 Yukon River, Yukon Territory

#1487 Red river, Manitoba

#1488 St Lawrence River

Ontario and Quebec

#1489 St John River, NB





Events leading up to Confederation

The period leading up to Canadian Confederation in 1867 was characterised by the formation of the Province of Canada in 1841, the achievement of responsible government in the colonies, and increasing fears of American expansionism following the US Civil War. These factors, along with the economic benefits of a unified nation and a proposed transcontinental railway, spurred discussions that culminated in the 1864 Charlottetown and Quebec Conferences, which laid the groundwork for the British North America Act and the creation of the Dominion of Canada.

Personalities

- **Sir John A. Macdonald:** The first Prime Minister of Canada, Macdonald was the dominant force in the movement for Confederation and a skilled negotiator.
- **Sir George-Étienne Cartier:** A leader of the Quebec delegation, he was crucial in gaining French-Canadian support and negotiating protections for French language and culture within the new nation.
- **George Brown:** A leader of the Reform Party from Canada West, he formed a "Great Coalition" with Macdonald, setting aside political differences to pursue Confederation and advocating for representation by population.
- **Sir Charles Tupper:** A politician from Nova Scotia, he championed Confederation in his province and later served as Prime Minister.
- **Thomas D'arcy McGee:** A passionate orator who advocated for a vision of a bilingual and multicultural Canada, promoting minority rights and a strong central government.



#484 (1968)
George Brown
'Globe' and
legislature



#358 (1958)
Sir Charles
Tupper



#190 (1958)
George-
Étienne
Cartier



And from 30 June 1965, Canadians had their own flag to salute #439 5c (1965) and #453 5c (1967)



#224a 13c 'Charlottetown Conference' (1 June 1935)
Only 6 Imperforate Plate #1 blocks exist



#141 1c (29 June 1927) Top imprint block Sir John A Macdonald



#146 Thomas D'Arcy
McGee (1927)
Only 250 imperforate
pairs recorded



#1278a
'Canada Day' 1990
A scarce variety 'Missing Silver'
'39' and 'CANADA'
from only pane of 16 recorded



#159b (1929) Imperforate Between
The Parliament Building - 'The Hill'

Only
250 pairs

Scan
c.200%



#142a The Fathers of
Confederation
Imperforate corner block of 4
(only 250 pairs issued)
These are the 36 people who
attended at least one of the
Charlottetown (23), Quebec (33)
and London (16) conferences

#145 12c Blue (1927)
60th anniversary
Confederation
Shows expansion of Dominion
from 1867 to 1927

Three Key Conferences:

1. **Charlottetown (1864)** began discussions for a union of the Maritime Provinces but included delegates from the Province of Canada
2. **Quebec Conference (1864)** built on Charlottetown agreement, delegates drafted a blueprint for Confederation
3. **London Conference (1866-67)** Final conference in London, England refined the plans and addressed the legislative details

Confederation achieved 1 July 1867
British North America Act came into effect
Canadians celebrate Canada day annually on 1 July



On 1 July 1867, the new federal state composed of four provinces - the British colonies of Canada, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick were united into a single Dominion of Canada and the old province of Canada was divided into Ontario and Quebec. Over the years since Confederation, Canada has seen numerous territorial changes and expansions, resulting in the current configuration of ten provinces and three territories.

- 15 July 1870: Manitoba joined, Northwest Territories created;
- 20 July 1871: British Columbia joined;
- 1 July 1873: Prince Edward Island joined;
- 13 June 1898: Yukon Territory formed;
- 1 September 1905: Saskatchewan and Alberta joined;
- 31 March 1949: Newfoundland joined;
- 1 April 1999: Nunavut formed.



#135 (1917) 50th Anniversary of
Confederation (painting by Robert Harris)

