

# THE \$1 CENTENNIAL DEFINITIVE OF CANADA

## THE STAMP AND ITS USAGES

### SYNOPSIS

#### Exhibit Purpose

The purpose of the exhibit is to show the \$1 stamp of the Centennial Definitives, the change in paper (plain paper (showing no fluorescence to low fluorescence) to Hibrite paper and finally to white paper and gum types (dextrine gum to PVA gum) and how the stamps were used for the payment of various types of mail.

The stamp was current during the time the Canadian Bank Note Company was experimenting with a new type of paper (referred to as Hibrite paper) which was smooth and more resilient and fluoresces bright white under UV light resulting from the addition of optical whiteners during the paper production. The bank note company switched to a third type of paper in 1971, concurrent to the introduction of PVA gum and a smaller sized sheet of paper for the printing of the stamps (exhibit page 3). This new type of paper was cheaper than the hibrite paper and still maintained the characteristics of being smooth and resilient. This white paper shows some degree of fluorescence (low and medium fluorescence) under UV light.



#### The Challenge Factor

Few single stamp usages for the \$1 stamp are very difficult to find. Heavy overseas correspondence was frequently sent by surface mail rather than air mail, due to the low cost of international surface mails. The \$1 stamp would also have been used on domestic and international packages, usually on a wrapping paper covering the package, which would frequently be discarded upon receipt.

#### Exhibit Scope

The Centennial Definitives appeared on February 8, 1967 as a basic set of 12 stamps. The \$1 stamp was the highest value in the set. Its principal use at time of issue was for parcels, and bulk mailings. After the increase in Special Delivery and Registration fees on June 1, 1967, we begin to see the \$1 stamp being used on first class mails, particularly heavier items sent by registered mail. The exhibit begins with the sheet stamps, the switch in gum from Dextrine to PVA and the experimentation with paper fluorescence (hibrite). Single stamp rates are shown with six examples. This is followed with other domestic mails (registered money packets, parcels, post office receipts for householder mails and the payment of postage due). and international surface and air mails. The exhibit concludes with a parcel tag showing the new \$1 stamp that replaced the Centennial dollar stamp in conjunction with six Centennial dollar stamps.

#### Exhibit Highlights

Exhibit highlights are denoted by a red border around the item  and include a single \$1 stamp paying double first class domestic letter rate with registration and special delivery, a single \$1 stamp paying a double weight registered air mail letter rate to Nepal, Canadian stamps on the stamped portion of a registered package sent from CFPO 43, at Lahr, West Germany and a single \$1 stamp on Hibrite paper  paying registered air mail with special delivery to the United States.

Also included are householder mail with twenty-five \$1 Hibrite paper stamps paying for 1160 items and a registered #10 envelope money packet going between banks in Hamilton and Toronto.

Six examples of single \$1 stamp usage are included in the exhibit while 7 items show the usage of \$1 stamps on Hibrite paper.

#### Layout

The exhibit contains a number of oversized pages to accommodate some of the larger items, and consequently, the Exhibit Plan on the title page only shows 14 pages (which in this case is a full frame).

The exhibit uses Canadian spellings.