

account for all but one sheet of the 100. He destroyed them all but one stamp which he detached from the S-W corner of one of the sheets. This he carried in his watch case until 1926, when it went into the possession of Mr. Flint.

Charles Flint gave his promise to Colonel Dibble that the story of this stamp would not be told until after the latter's death. In 1926 Dr. George Davis Chase purchased the stamp from Mr. Flint and when Dr. Chase died in 1948 his son became the owner of the stamp. In 1952 Arthur B. Whittredge became its owner.

Colonel Dibble told Mr. Flint there were only 101 stamps he did not destroy. He also asserted some five or six were sent through the mail at Woodstock to members of the Connell family. Mr. Flint satisfied himself, from reliable sources, that the Connell family bought a sheet of 100 before the order reached Woodstock to destroy them.

Dibble took possession of the plate from which the stamps were printed and sent it to Ottawa. After a limited number of of-

ficial proofs were made the plate is said to have been destroyed.

The Colonel was highly respected, being often referred to as the 'Grand Old Man' of Woodstock. For many years he was a collector of customs at the Maine border. His interests were many and varied and as a sportsman he took a keen interest in boating, winning some international fame. For years associated with the militia, he is credited with raising a company of volunteers for service in the Boer War. His business interests included gold mining, agriculture and many others. He was a fine public minded citizen, a real credit to his community.

Many think the whole affair excited far more feeling than it warranted. Connell's relatives in particular looked upon his use of his portrait on the stamp simply as an error in judgment, not as a disloyal act, and are loath to speak of it. Colonel Dibble had the same feeling, one of the reasons perhaps being because he married Charles Connell's daughter! ★

## Trail of the Caribou

By DAN MEYERSON (BNAPS L3)



**M**AYBE since Newfoundland stopped issuing stamps back in 1947, it has become a dead country . . . but you sure can't prove it by us! Everything that we want to buy seems to be on the way up. We'll admit that the 20th century material like the Caribou issue or the Gilberts or the long Coronation set, all seem to be on sale at a rather large discount from catalogue price, but try and buy some of the odd items that are off the beaten path and appeal to the specialist. What brought on all of the above—we attended a sale in Boston on December 14, 1957, run by Bruce Daniels, and some of the prices realized for the out of the ordinary things will certainly be of interest to our readers. A very fine unused block of the 2c roulette, Scott No. 38, just topped full catalogue when it sold for \$40.50, while an unused pair of the 3c Scott

No. 39 sold for \$32.50 against a valuation of \$45. Blocks of the 3c surcharge on the 6c Cabot, the one in red and the other in brown, both went at \$128 each. These are essays and were prepared in 1920 prior to the surcharging of the 15c and 35c Cabot stamps. It had been originally intended to use the 6c stamp, but when it was discovered that six cents was twice the single rate the postal authorities decided to use the higher value stamps. The surcharge is exactly the same as that used on Scott No. 128 and a pane of 25 of the 6c value was overprinted in red and in black. The next item was a copy of the red surcharge on the 6c stamp used on a registered cover with a 5c Caribou and cancelled on Nov. 18, 1921. This cover showing use of the essay brought \$61. To our way of thinking the cover doesn't prove a thing, as the shortage of

three cent stamps which started early in September 1920 was over in less than a month and the use of this essay on cover more than a year later is in our opinion nothing but a philatelic oddity. Then the 2c surcharge on the 60c Cabot, which was an essay prepared in 1918, was knocked down at \$18.50, and a horizontal pair went at \$37.50. For the record we should advise that both of these lots showed the double surcharge, but then most of the 25 or 50 copies that were so overcharged have this double surcharge.

Another essay, this time the 2c on 30c Cabot but in red instead of the issued black, went to its new owner at \$22. The Guy set in unused blocks sold for \$115, while unused blocks of the engraved, Scott Nos. 98-103, were knocked down at \$107.50. A copy of the 2c on 30c with inverted surcharge, Scott No. 127a, realized \$42, and an unused horizontal pair of the 3c on 15c Cabot, narrow spacing and inverted surcharge, Scott No. 128a, went for \$230. The 3c on 6c with inverted surcharge, Scott No. 160a, went at \$61, while a block of four of the essay with the black surcharge and the 5 mm. spacing, sold at \$270. Why this essay is dignified with a catalogue listing is something we will never understand, and it is our contention that both Scott Nos. 161b and 161c should be taken out of the catalogue, as they are essays only. To wind up a very interesting sale, the De Pinedo used on cover brought \$410 and an unused copy of the Columbia, Scott No. C5, topped that by \$40 when it sold for \$450. All in all a very interesting sale for the 20th century Newfoundland specialist.

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**Kenneth D. Hart** (BNAPS 770), Dumont, N.J., is in with another letter giving some further information on the 10c blue War Savings stamp, Sissons No. N43. According to the best of Ken's recollection, the sheets were printed in 36s (6x6) with margins all around and apparently no markings on the selvage, at least not in the lower half. Ken has an excerpt from either 'Stamps' or the 'Weekly Philatelic Gossip' written by Rev. E. A. Butler of St. Georges, that says: "Newfoundlanders save up 25, turn them in to the post office for a \$2.50 certificate which their government will redeem at \$3.00 in six years."

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**This is as good** a time as any to discuss the 3c on 35c Cabot surcharge of 1920, Scott No. 130B and Gibbons No. 147A. Does this stamp exist? We have never seen

a copy, nor seen one offered for sale in more than 20 years of searching through dealers' stocks, thousands of auction catalogues and four international philatelic exhibitions. Both Scott and Gibbons list this stamp without pricing it. Can anyone give us any help on this subject? ★



## New Canadian Stamp Honors Geophysical Year

Hon. William Hamilton, Postmaster General, has announced details of a new design postage stamp to be issued March 5. The stamp will feature the significant role played by Canada in the International Geophysical Year activities.

The International Geophysical Year (IGY) began on July 1, 1957, and is one of the greatest scientific ventures ever undertaken in the sphere of international co-operation. Canada has a great interest in the IGY because of its favorable location for many phases of scientific inquiry. The North Magnetic Pole in the Canadian Arctic and the Maximum Auroral Belt which crosses Canada are being made the subjects of intensive study.

The stamp, blue in color, small in size and of the five cent denomination, was designed by A. L. Pollock of Toronto. The engraving and printing of this stamp are being done by the Canadian Bank Note Company, Limited, Ottawa. As announced previously, no plate numbers or other identification will appear on the selvage. ★

## U.S. Sale Brings \$72,000 At H. R. Harmer's

One of the big United States rarities, the 1861 First Design 12c, of which less than ten copies are known, was sold by H. R. Harmer Inc., New York, in January.

The final total for the auction was \$72,331.25, bringing the Harmer realization for the first four months of the 1957-58 season to \$965,996. ★