

Errors, Freaks and Oddities

World War II



Sc. No. 899, 1-cent, blue green imperf. pair with design of Statue of Liberty. Issued October 16, 1940.



Sc. No. 900, 2-cent, rose carmine imperf. pair with design of a 90-millimeter Anti-aircraft gun. Issued October 16, 1940.



Sc. No. 901, 3-cent bright mauve imperf. pair with design of the Torch of Enlightenment. Issued October 16, 1940.



"First Day U.S.A." cover postmarked, "WASHINGTON, D.C., OCT 16, 1940", with Sc. Nos. 899, 900 and 901 attached with cachet of Uncle Sam mailing a letter in a drop box. Addressed to "Chicago, Illinois".

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Sc. No. 900, 2-cent, rose carmine block of six with design of a 90-millimeter anti-aircraft gun and issued in October 1940. The left two vertical stamps were severely under inked. (dry printing) Never hinged.



Patriotic cover, postmarked, "BELFAST & BURNHAM TR. 3 R.P.O., MAY 14, 1945" with cachet of a bomb dropping on Japan and inscription, "The B's Are Buzzin' Over TOKYO, B-29's, B-19's, B-24's".

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1995 World War II Atomic Bomb protest stamp cinderella United States block of four. Issued to protest the United States Post Office decision to rescind issue of a scheduled stamp. The USPS had planned to issue a stamp commemorating the 50th Anniversary of the atomic bomb, ending World War II. Because of Japanese protest, President Clinton decided that the stamp wasn't to be issued. This cinderella was printed to protest the nonissue 50 years later. Never hinged.

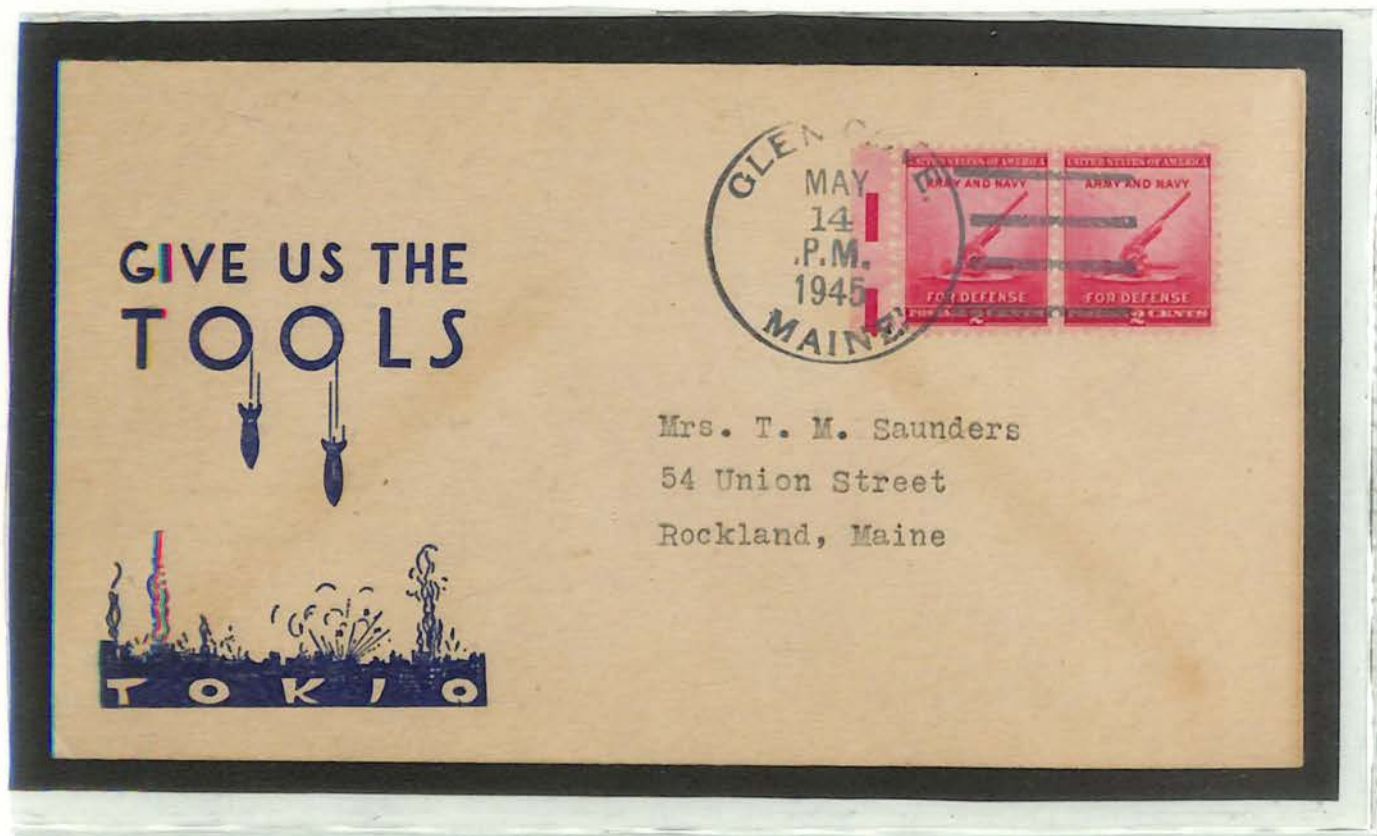


First Day Cover, "Washington D.C., Sep 2, 1945" to commemorate the issuance of Scott No. 929, "Iwo Jima". The cachet, at left, celebrates "Peace, V-J Day, Japan Surrenders Unconditionally", illustrated by DW Knapp.

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Scott No. 900, 2-cent rose carmine, "National Defense Issue", plate block of four, No. "22667", perf. 11 X 10-1/2. Issued October 16, 1940. This stamp has for its central subject a reproduction of a 90-millimeter antiaircraft gun with the wording, "Army and Navy". Signatures along the left margin are of: "William H. Roach, Design and Harry R. Rollins, Vignette." Never hinged.



Patriotic cover, "Give us the Tools" with cachet of falling bombs on Tokio at left. Postmarked, "Glen Cove, Maine, May 14, 1945", with pair of Scott No. 900's and vertical electric eye dashes (A) along the left margin and mailed to "Rockland, Maine".

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Scott No. 901, 3-cent bright mauve, "National Defense Issue", plate block of four, No. "22669", perf. 11 X 10-1/2. Issued October 16, 1940. This stamp has for the central design an uplifted torch symbolizing enlightenment, above which, arranged in two lines are the words, "Security Education Conservation Health." Signatures along the right margin are of: J. Russell Lowe, Vignette and E.H. Helmuth, Lettering. Never hinged.



Patriotic Art craft cover with a "Let's Go! U.S.A., American Production, Keep 'em Flying" cachet illustrating a frightened Japanese soldier holding a bloody bayonet. Postmarked, "New Orleans, La., Feb. 25, 1942" and a single Scott No. 901, 3-cent National Defense Issue with slogan cancel "Buy Defense Bonds Savings Stamps."

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Scott No. 905, 3-cent plate block of four No. 22939, with the engraver's signature, "John S. Edmondson."

Scott No. 905, 3-cent plate block No. 23032 of 28, with fold over and crazy perfs going in three directions. Issued July 4, 1942, in Washington D.C., in perf. 11 X 10-1/2, this stamp symbolized the nation's war effort and victory goal of "WIN THE WAR", on the anniversary of America's Independence and to displace, eventually the 3-cent National Defense stamp. (Scott No. 901)

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Scott No. 908, 1-cent bright blue green "Four Freedoms Issue", plate block of four, No. "23010", perf. 11 X 10-1/2. Issued February 12, 1943. This stamp was issued to impress upon the public the necessity of spreading the Four Freedoms throughout the world, and to replace the 1-cent National Defense stamp. Printed below the vignette of Liberty holding the torch of Freedom and Enlightenment are the words, "Freedom of Speech and Religion, from Want and Fear". Signatures along the left margin are of: "Carl T. Arit, Portrait" and "J.T. Vail, Lettering". Never hinged.



Patriotic cover, "Copr. 1942 Lee H. Cornell", with cachet of Adolf Hitler being kicked by a U.S. Mule, with the inscription, "Heel Hitler!!" On the reverse is a backstamped image, "Back the Attack, U.S. Postal Service, Buy Bonds". Postmarked, "U.S. Army Postal Service, Sep. 8, 1943" with a slogan cancel, "Back the Attack, Sept. 9-26, 1943", and mailed to "San Rafael, California".

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Sc. No. 932, 3-cent, "Franklin D. Roosevelt Issue (1882-1945)", plate block of four, purple, No. 23285, in perf. 11 X 10-1/2. Issued June 27, 1945. FDR served as our 32nd President from 1933-1945 during the worst years of the Great Depression and as our Commander-in-Chief during World War II. He suffered a fatal stroke in April 1945 and was buried in Springwood Estate in Hyde Park, New York. Signed by, "Designer, Victor S.W. McCloskey, Picture Engraver Chas. Brooks and Lettering, A.W. Christianson." Never hinged.



Sc. No. 933, 5-cent, "Franklin D. Roosevelt Issue", in blue, plate block of four No. 23382, in perf. 11 X 10-1/2. Issued January 30, 1945. Signed by, "Designer, William H. Roach, Vignette Engraver, Charles A. Smith, Lettering, A.W. Christianson." Never hinged.

Errors, Freaks and Oddities



Scott No. 935, "Navy Issue", 3 cent plate block of four (Plate No. 23341), with vignette of United States Sailors; perf. 11 X 10-1/2 and issued October 27, 1945. This stamp was intended to honor the achievements of the U.S. Navy in World War II. There were 138,863,000 copies issued. This plate block was autographed by the Modeler/Designer Victor S. McCloskey Jr.; Picture Engraver, Matthew Fenton and Lettering by George L. Huber. Never hinged.



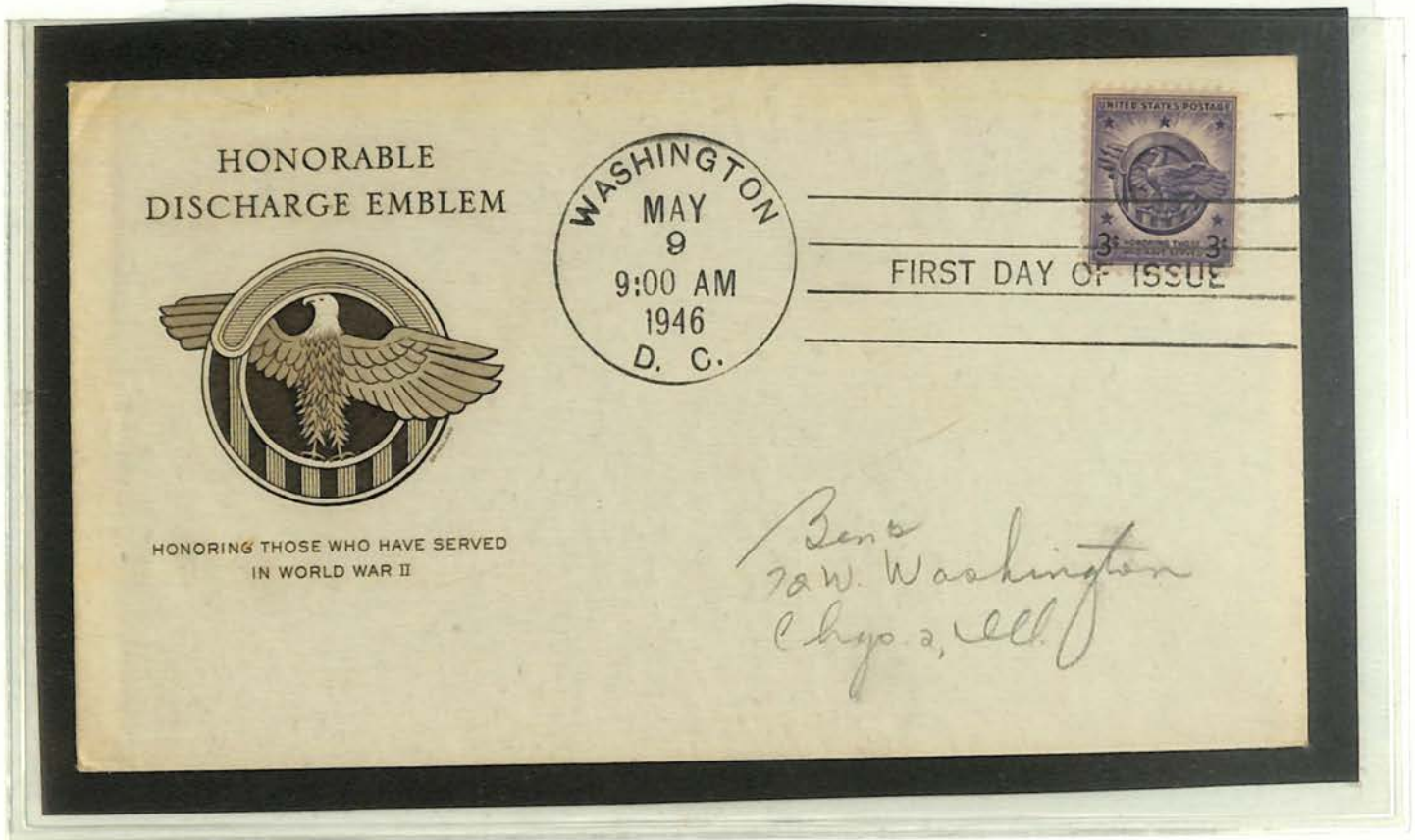
Scott No. 939, "Merchant Marine Issue", 3 cent plate block of four with vignette of a Liberty Ship unloading cargo; perf. 11 X 10 1/2 and issued February 26, 1946. This stamp was to honor the achievements of the U.S. Merchant Marine in World War II. It was autographed by the Modeler/Designer Victor S. McCloskey Jr., Picture Engraver, Matthew Fenton and Lettering by John S. Edmondson. Never hinged.

Note: "Lettering" refers to the lettering, numerals and, where applicable, the frame. Each engraver was assigned a portion of the stamp which emphasized his particular area of expertise. In practice, this meant the senior engravers were assigned the task of engraving the portrait or vignette and the less senior engravers the task of engraving the numerals, lettering and frame. Reference: U.S. Stamp Catalog and Identifier.

Errors, Freaks and Oddities

World War II

Scott No. 940, 3-cent dark violet, "Honorable Discharge Emblem" plate block of four, No. "23429", perf. 11 X 10-1/2. Issued May 9, 1946 at Washington D.C. This stamp was issued to honor those who served in World War II. The central design is a facsimile of the Honorable Discharge Emblem. Arranged in two lines is the wording, "Honoring Those Who Have Served". The five stars represent those who died in the five services. Signatures along the left margin are of: Victor McCloskey Jr., Designer, A.W. Christianson, Lettering and E. R. Grove, Picture Engraver. Never hinged.



Patriotic FDC, with Scott No. 940 affixed and with postmark, "Washington D.C., May 9, 1946" with cachet at left, "Honorable Discharge Emblem, Honoring Those Who Have Served in World War II."

Charles R. Chickering
Designer/Modeler for the Four Chaplains stamp
Scott No. 956



Errors, Freaks and Oddities

Misperfed



Scott No. 956, 3 cent Four Chaplains and sinking of the S.S. Dorchester in February 1943. Almost 700 American soldiers died when the ship was torpedoed. This plate block of four, No. 23822, illustrates the ship and the four chaplains who perished. On the left margin are the signatures of the designer or modeler, the picture engraver and person responsible for the lettering: Charles R. Chickering, Matthew D. Fenton and C.H. Helmuth. Issued May 28, 1948 in perf. 11 X 10-1/2. Never hinged.



Scott No. 956, 3 cent Four Chaplains misperfed pair. Postmarked, "New York, N.Y., Feb. 26, 1953" with a "U.S. Savings Bond" slogan cancel.

Errors, Freaks and Oddities

World War II



Scott No. 967, 3-cent rose pink "Clara Barton Issue", plate block of four with "No. 23897" perf. 11 X 10-1/2. Issued September 7, 1948, this stamp was to honor Clara Barton, founder of the American Red Cross. It was first placed on sale at Oxford, Massachusetts, Clara Barton's birthplace. Signatures were added along the left margin: "Charles R. Chickering, Designer, Charles Brooks, Picture Engraver and E. Helmuth, Lettering."



Scott No. 967, 3-cent block of four, "Clara Barton Issue", on First Day Cover, dated, "Oxford, Mass., Sep 7, 1948", with a cross cachet describing a detailed history of her achievements as president of the American Red Cross.

Cat.	Price	Selling Price
	H	



MADE IN CANADA

HECO STYLE 107

Errors, Freaks and Oddities

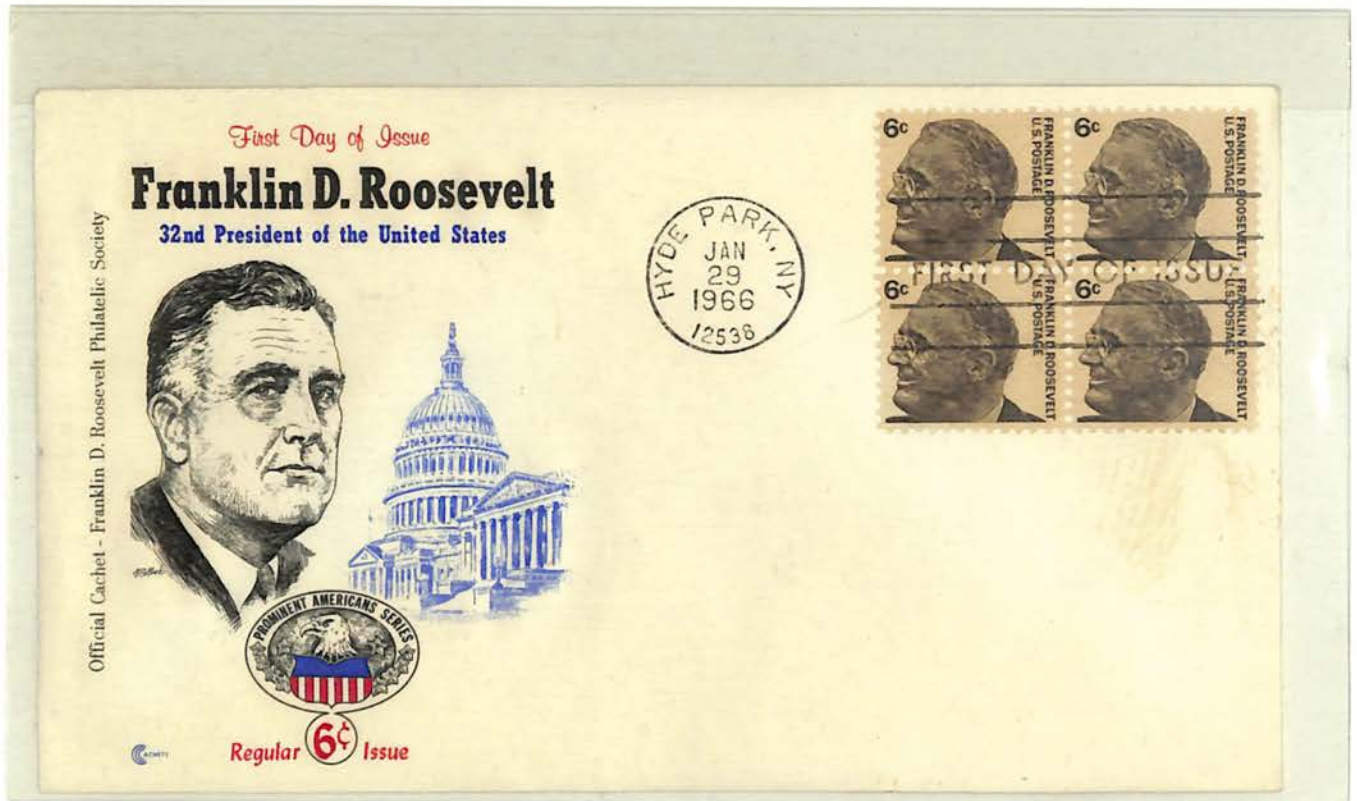
World War II



Sc. No. 1284, 6-cent, "Franklin Roosevelt" in gray brown, block of four with horizontal gutter. Issued January 29, 1966. Never hinged.



Sc. No. 1284a, 6-cent "Franklin Roosevelt", tagged plate block of four, No. 28342. Issued December 29, 1966. Never hinged.



"First Day of Issue, Franklin D. Roosevelt, 32nd President of the United States", with Sc. No. 1284, block of four added. Postmarked, "Hyde Park, NY, Jan 29, 1966" and unaddressed.

Errors, Freaks and Oddities

World War II



Scott No. 1424, 6-cent black, red and dark blue with image of General Douglas MacArthur (1880-1964), Chief of Staff, Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers in the Pacific during World War II and Supreme Commander in Japan after the war. The stamp was issued on January 26, 1971 in perf. 11 and tagged. Designed and signed by artist and engraver, Paul Calle, a typical plate block, No. 32301, is shown at upper left, with a misperfed plate block No. 32340, is shown at upper right. Never hinged.



Photo of artist Paul Calle, exhibiting his lithographic design of the "First Man On The Moon", (Scott No. C76), issued September 9, 1969.

Dwight David Eisenhower

★ ★ ★ ★ ★

Abilene, Kansas • October 13, 1990



Norman
Rockwell

Errors, Freaks and Oddities

World War II



Scott No. 1289, plate block of four, 20 cent, deep olive, "George C. Marshall, Statesman, Soldier." Issued October 24, 1967.



Scott No. 1289, block of four "George C. Marshall" with vertical misperfection.



"First Day of Issue" for Scott No. 1289, "George C. Marshall" stamp dated, "Lexington, Va., Oct. 24, 1967. General Marshall was the U.S. Army Chief of Staff during World War II. He was responsible for greatly expanding the size of the army and helped devise Operation Overlord in 1944. He was the brains behind the successful invasion of Normandy on June 6, 1944 and gave the orders to use the atomic bombs on Japan after President Truman gave the go-ahead. He died in 1959 and was buried at Arlington National Cemetery.

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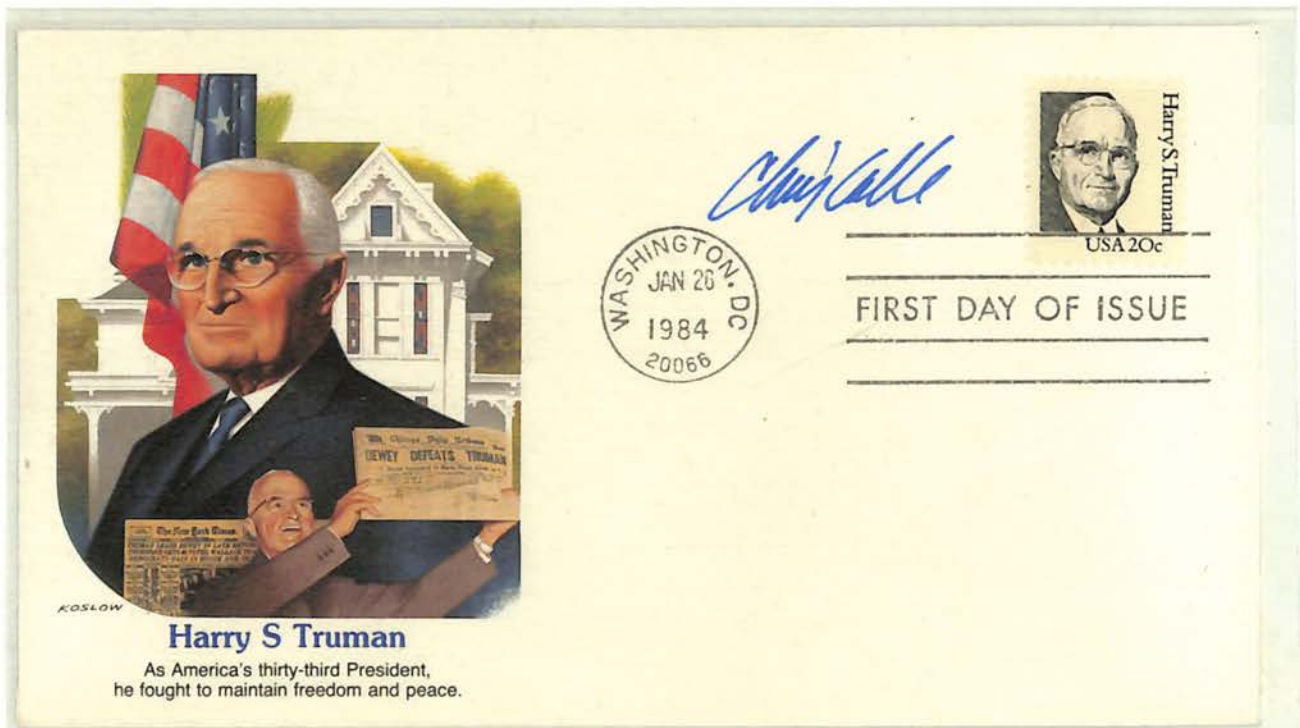
World War II



Sc. No. 1862, 20-cent black "Harry S. Truman", block of four with vertical misperfs. Issued January 26, 1984. Never hinged



Sc. No. 1862, 20-cent black "Harry S. Truman", typical block of four with tagging and dull gum. Never hinged.



"First Day of Issue", postmarked, "Washington, D.C. Jan 26, 1984", with a Sc. No. 1862, 20-cent design of Harry S. Truman. Colorful cachet added by "Koslow" with inscription, "Harry S. Truman, As America's thirty-third President, he fought to maintain freedom and peace." Signed at top by stamp designer, "Chris Calle". Truman served as President after the death of FDR, during the last five months of World War II.

Errors, Freaks and Oddities

World War II



Sc. No. 1869, 50-cent brown, "Chester W. Nimitz", single with color shift upward. Never hinged.



Sc. No. 1869, 50-cent "Chester W. Nimitz", block of four, perf. 10.9 and issued February 22, 1985. Never hinged.

Admiral Chester W. Nimitz 1885-1966 First Day of Issue



When the Japanese attacked Pearl Harbor Nimitz was Chief of the Bureau of Navigation. About three weeks later—December 31, 1941, he took command of the Pacific fleet. The Battle of Midway (June, 1942), in which four Japanese carriers were sunk, established Nimitz's reputation for superb leadership. His forces helped capture Iwo Jima and Okinawa and raided Japan, hastening the end of the war in the Pacific. Admiral Nimitz signed for the United States at the Japanese surrender in Tokyo Bay.

Artist: Arisnerat Cachets



"Uncommon valor was a common virtue."
COMMUNIQUE BY NIMITZ
FROM IWO JIMA



*Chris Calle
Stamp Designer*

First Day of Issue, for Sc. No. 1869, "Chester W. Nimitz" stamp, postmarked, "Fredericksburg, Tx., Feb. 22, 1985, with a plate block No. 2, affixed and signed by artist, "Chris Calle, Stamp Designer." Admiral Nimitz was the commander of the Pacific fleet during World War II. He died in February 1966 at age 80.

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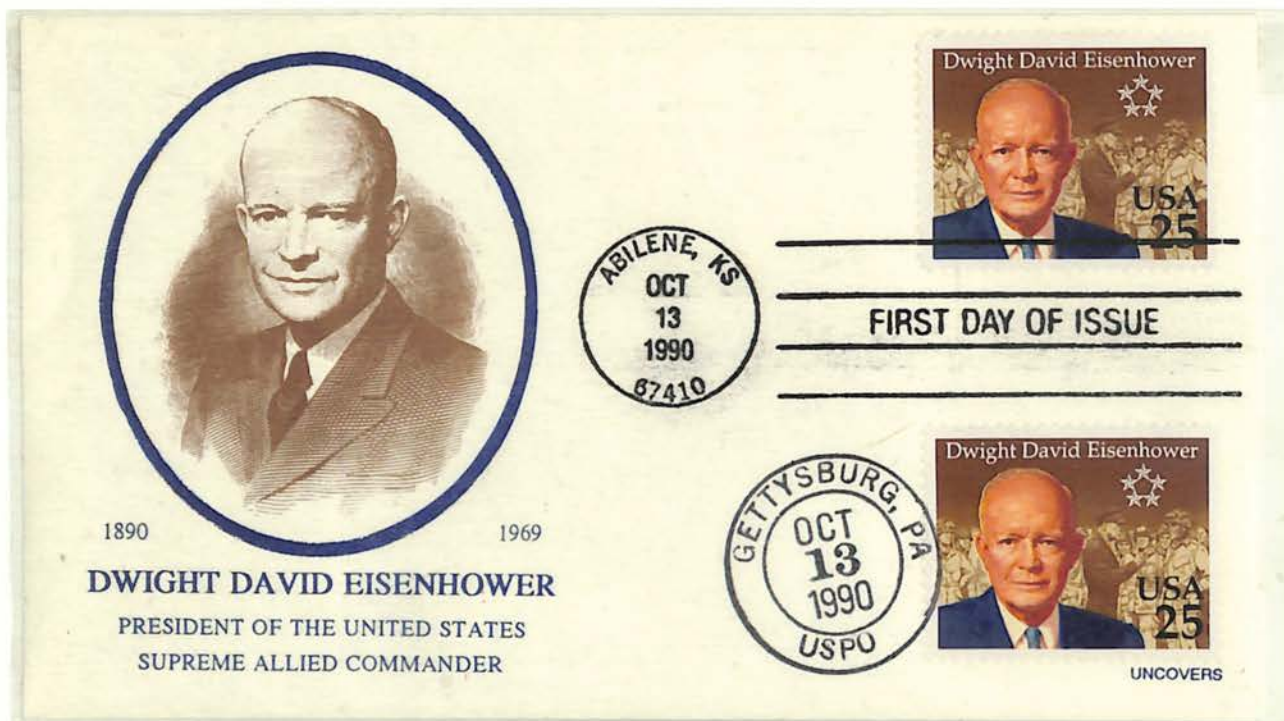
World War II



Sc. No. 2513, 25-cent, "Dwight David Eisenhower, Birth Centenary", plate block of four, No. A1111, perf. 11. Designed by Ken Hodges and issued October 13, 1990, in Abilene, Ks." Never hinged.



Sc. No. 2513, 25-cent pair with vertical misperfs. Never hinged.



First Day of Issue for Dwight D. Eisenhower, postmarked, "Abilene, Ks., Oct. 13, 1990" and "Gettysburg, Pa., Oct. 13, 1990" with cachet of oval portrait of Eisenhower, 1890-1969. Eisenhower led the allied forces during World War II and became the 34th President of the United States. He served two terms, 1953-1961 and died March 28, 1969.

FIRST DAY
OF ISSUE



EISENHOWER USA



EISENHOWER USA

FIRST DAY OF ISSUE



EISENHOWER USA



EISENHOWER USA

8¢ 34TH PRESIDENT AND FIRST LADY
Dwight D. Eisenhower
REGULAR POSTAGE
SERIES OF 1971

Errors, Freaks and Oddities

World War II



Around-the-World Display
Sc. No. 1394, "Dwight D. Eisenhower
Supreme Allied Commander

THE CIVIL WAR 1863

A Nation Touched with Fire

But, in a larger sense, we can not dedicate—we can not consecrate—we can not hallow—this ground. The brave men, living and dead, who struggled here, have consecrated it, far above our poor power to add or detract.

Abraham Lincoln

But then, 'tis past, the years are gone,
I'll not call up their shadowy forms;
I'll say to them, "Lost years, sleep on!
Sleep on! nor heed life's pelting storms."
"Lorena"

Lyrics by Henry Webster

For a mile up and down the open fields
before us the splendid lines...of the army
of Northern Virginia swept down upon us.
They came half way down this slope,
wavered, began to fire, then to scatter and
then to run, and how our men did yell,
"Come on, Johnny, come on."

Rufus R. Dawes, 6th Wisconsin

...what armies and how much of war I have seen...
what thousands of marching troops, what fields
of slain, what prisons, what hospitals, what ruins,
what cities in ashes, what hunger and nakedness,
what orphanage, what widowhood, what wrongs
and what vengeance.

Clara Barton



Dogs howled through the streets at night,
cats screamed forth their hideous cries,
and an army of rats, seeking food, would
scamper around your very feet.

William Tunnard, 3rd Louisiana





THE CIVIL WAR 1863

A Nation Touched with Fire

In June 1863, Confederate general Robert E. Lee began to carry out his bold plan to invade Pennsylvania and perhaps deal a decisive blow to the Union. By the end of the month, troops from his Army of Northern Virginia had moved out of Fredericksburg, Virginia, and crossed the Potomac River into Maryland, on their way toward Pennsylvania. There, on July 1, near the small town of Gettysburg, his forces would meet those of Major General George Gordon Meade, the newly appointed Union commander of the Army of the Potomac.

The ensuing three-day Battle of Gettysburg—in places soon known across the nation as the Peach Orchard, Little Round Top, and Devil's Den—was the largest battle fought during the war and Lee's first major defeat. There were some 45,000 casualties, including more than 7,500 killed or mortally wounded. For Lee's forces and the South, Gettysburg has often been called the "high water mark of the Rebellion."

Taking place at the same time in the western theater was the climax of the longest and most complex military campaign of the Civil War: the Battle of Vicksburg. A busy port city, Vicksburg was the last major Confederate stronghold preventing the Union from gaining complete control over the Mississippi River. President Abraham Lincoln considered its capture "the key" to bringing the war to an end.

After the U.S. Navy was unable to bombard the city into submission, General Ulysses S. Grant planned and implemented what has been called "the greatest amphibious operation in American history up to that time." Grant marched his troops south along the western bank of the Mississippi River, and the Navy transported more than 20,000 men east across the river to an undefended site well below Vicksburg. The troops then mounted an attack from the open ground east of the city.

Their assault began on May 19, but a long siege commenced after frontal attacks failed. Finally, six weeks into the siege and with the city in ruins, Confederate general John C. Pemberton arranged a meeting with Grant and surrendered on July 4, one day after the Union victory at Gettysburg.

The Battle of Gettysburg and Battle of Vicksburg stamps are part of the U.S. Postal Service's series commemorating the 150th anniversary of the Civil War.