



The Stamp Collector's Club of Toledo encourages new exhibitors by placing a "club frame" at Toledo Stamp Expo. Each member may enter a page or pages related to a selected general theme. This year we feature the letter "I" Any philatelic item, no matter how remotely related to the letter "I" may be entered.

In addition to promoting new exhibitors we hope this will expand the collecting horizons of every member and visitor to our show.

Please peruse our club exhibit and feel free to make remarks to our people at the reception desk.

Thank you for attending Toledo Stamp Expo '99



Iceland



Regular mail service in Iceland was first established by a charter of 13 May 1776, and on 1 January 1873, Iceland issued its first postage stamps. The design was the same as for the Danish numeral issue of the time (numeral of value surmounted by a crown all inside an oval), denominated with values ranging from 2 to 16 skilling, and inscribed ÍSLAND. All are scarce or rare, and used copies are especially hard to find.



In 1876 the currency changed to eyrir (pl. aurar) and króna. This meant new stamps, which were issued beginning in August. The same basic design, with some changes of color and perforation, continued in use through 1901. In 1897 a shortage of 3-aurar stamps led to the overprinting of 5-aurar stamps with **þrir** or **þrir / 3**; these are rare, and unfortunately excellent counterfeits have been produced.

In 1902 the numeral stamps were officially withdrawn and declared invalid for postage, since a new set depicting King Christian IX was to be issued. But then the Minister of Iceland changed his mind for reasons which are still unclear and had the numerals reissued, overprinted **Í GILDI / '02--'03** in red or black, the overprint indicating that they were still valid.

In 1906 King Christian died, and so in 1907 a new series of stamps came out, featuring overlapping profiles of Christian IX and King Frederick VIII.

1911 saw Iceland's first commemorative stamps, a set honoring Jón Sigurðsson, the leader of Iceland's independence movement in the 19th century, on the 100th anniversary of his birth.

King Christian X first appeared on Icelandic stamps in a new set of 1920. Periodic stamp shortages plagued the postal service during the 1920s, and locally surcharged stamps were produced in 1921, 1922, 1924, 1925, 1926, 1929, and 1930. The first pictorial, non-portrait stamps were issued in 1925, a set of five showing views of Iceland. Iceland's first airmail stamp was issued in 1928; it was produced by overprinting a crude image of an airplane on a regular 10-aurar stamp.



20 aurar, 1882



25 aurar
"Í Gildi",
1902



40-aurar stamp of 1930



Icelandic 10 Aur stamp from
1930 - The 1000th Anniversary

IDAHO

Idaho is a northwestern U.S. state known for mountainous landscapes, and vast swaths of protected wilderness and outdoor recreation areas. The capital, Boise, is set in the Rocky Mountain foothills and is bisected by the Boise River, which is popular for rafting and fishing. The city's riverfront Julia Davis Park is a downtown green space containing a rose garden, museums and a zoo.

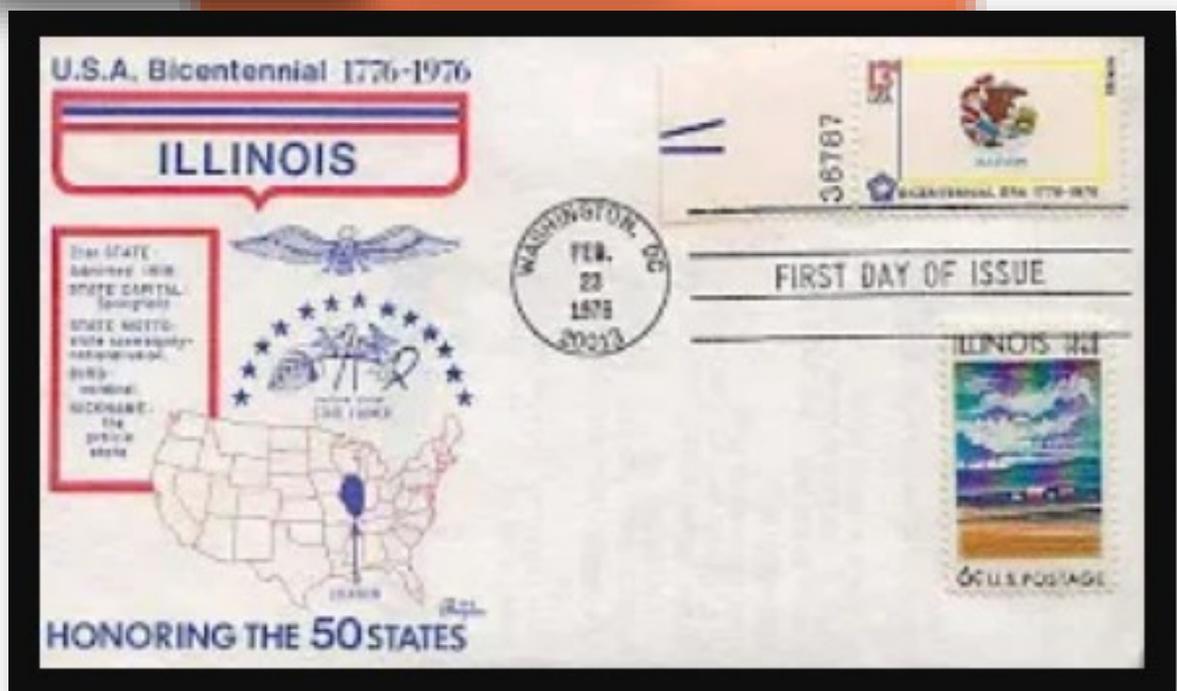
*Idaho has been featured on six postage stamps
between 1940 and 2008*



ILLINOIS

Illinois is a midwestern state bordering Indiana in the east and the Mississippi River in the west. Nicknamed "the Prairie State," it's marked by farmland, forests, rolling hills and wetlands. Chicago, one of the largest cities in the U.S, is in the northeast on the shores of Lake Michigan. It's famous for its skyscrapers, such as sleek, 1,451-ft. Willis Tower and the neo-Gothic Tribune Tower.

Capital: Springfield



Indiana is a U.S. state in the Midwestern United States. It is the 38th-largest by area and the 17th-most populous of the 50 States. Its capital and largest city is Indianapolis. Indiana was admitted to the United States as the 19th state on December 11, 1816. Capital: Indianapolis

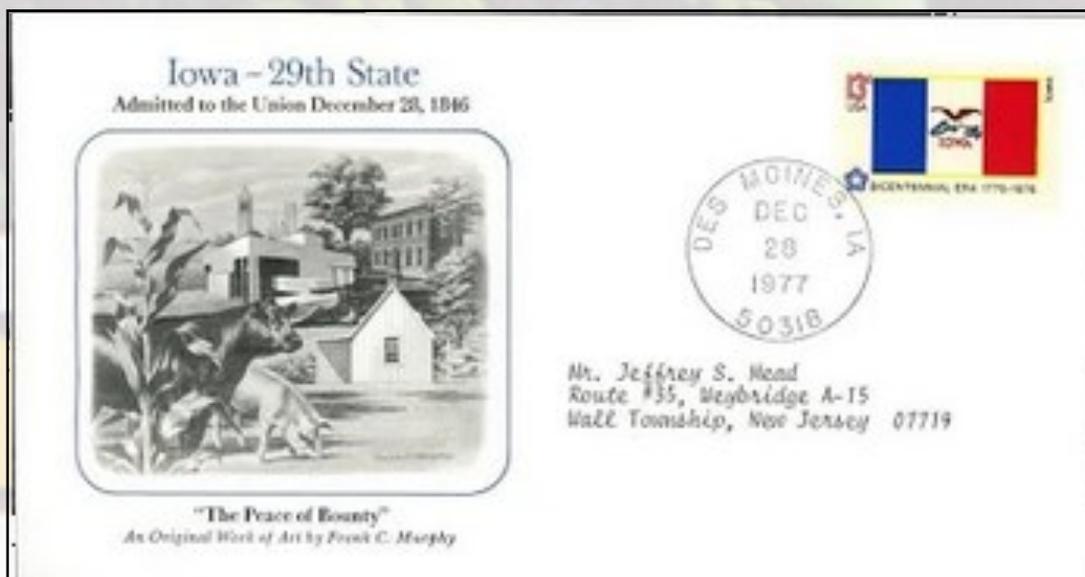
I N D I A N I A



IOWA

Iowa, is a Midwestern state, located between the Missouri and Mississippi rivers. It's known for its landscape of rolling plains and cornfields. Landmarks in the capital, Des Moines, include the gold-domed, 19th-century State Capitol Building, Pappajohn Sculpture Park and the Des Moines Art Center, noted for its contemporary collections.

*Iowa has been featured on six postage stamps
between 1938 and 2008*



IWO JIMA

The Battle of Iwo Jima (19 February – 26 March 1945) was a major battle in which the United States Marine Corps and United States Navy (USN) landed on and eventually captured the island of Iwo Jima from the Imperial Japanese Army during World War II. The American invasion, designated Operation Detachment, had the purpose of capturing the island with its two airfields: South Field and Central Field.

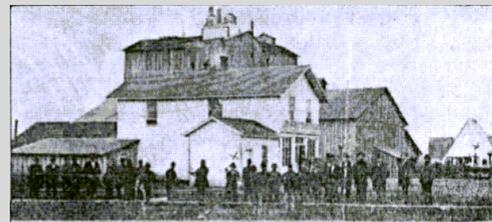
The Japanese Army positions on the island were heavily fortified, with a dense network of bunkers, hidden artillery positions, and 11 miles of tunnels. The American ground forces were supported by extensive naval artillery and had complete air supremacy provided by U.S. Navy and Marine Corps aviators throughout the battle. The five-week battle saw some of the fiercest and bloodiest fighting of the Pacific War.

The Japanese combat deaths numbered three times the number of American deaths, but uniquely among Pacific War Marine battles, the American total casualties (dead and wounded) exceeded those of the Japanese. Of the 21,000 Japanese soldiers on Iwo Jima at the beginning of the battle, only 216 were taken prisoner, some of whom were captured only because they had been knocked unconscious or otherwise disabled. Most of the remainder were killed in action, but it has been estimated that as many as 3,000 continued to resist within the various cave systems for many days afterwards until they eventually succumbed to their injuries or surrendered weeks later. Despite the fighting and severe casualties on both sides, the American victory was assured from the start. Overwhelming American superiority in numbers and arms as well as air supremacy, coupled with the impossibility of Japanese retreat or reinforcement, sparse food and supplies, permitted no plausible circumstance in which the Japanese could have won the battle.



IRONVILLE

The Ironville neighborhood was so named because of the early iron industries located along Front Street and the Maumee River. This became Toledo's first area of heavy industrial development with iron manufacturing, coal shipping, oil refining, shipbuilding, and flour milling operations.



Manhattan Iron Company circa 1870



Map of Ironville circa 1880

In 1863 The Globe Iron Works of Cleveland built a charcoal iron furnace at Ironville and operated it under the corporate name of the Manhattan Iron Co. A railroad nine miles in length was built into the forests to reach wood for charcoal. The company also had extensive docks on the river, gave employment to 150 men and turned out 18 tons of pig iron daily. Ironville had more bars than grocery stores and churches combined. And its residents never bothered to lock their doors.

Ironville had a post office from January 15, 1872 to December 28, 1874 and again from January 29, 1883 to February 15, 1895.

Today, Ironville exists only in memories, the buildings demolished in the early 1960s to make way for an industrial park that never materialized.

Below the February 18, 1884 cover shows a large Ironville double rimmed CDS and a Postage Due handstamp. With only a name for an address and 1c postage it is apparently a drop letter. The date indicates it was posted about one after the second opening.



Above the May 7, 1892 cover shows a large Ironville single rimmed CDS and a target handstamp killer.



Independence Hall

Independence Hall is a historic civic building in Philadelphia, where both the United States Declaration of Independence and the United States Constitution were debated and adopted by America's Founding Fathers. The structure forms the centerpiece of the Independence National Historical Park. Independence Hall was named to the National Register of Historic Places in 1966 and as a World Heritage Site in 1979.

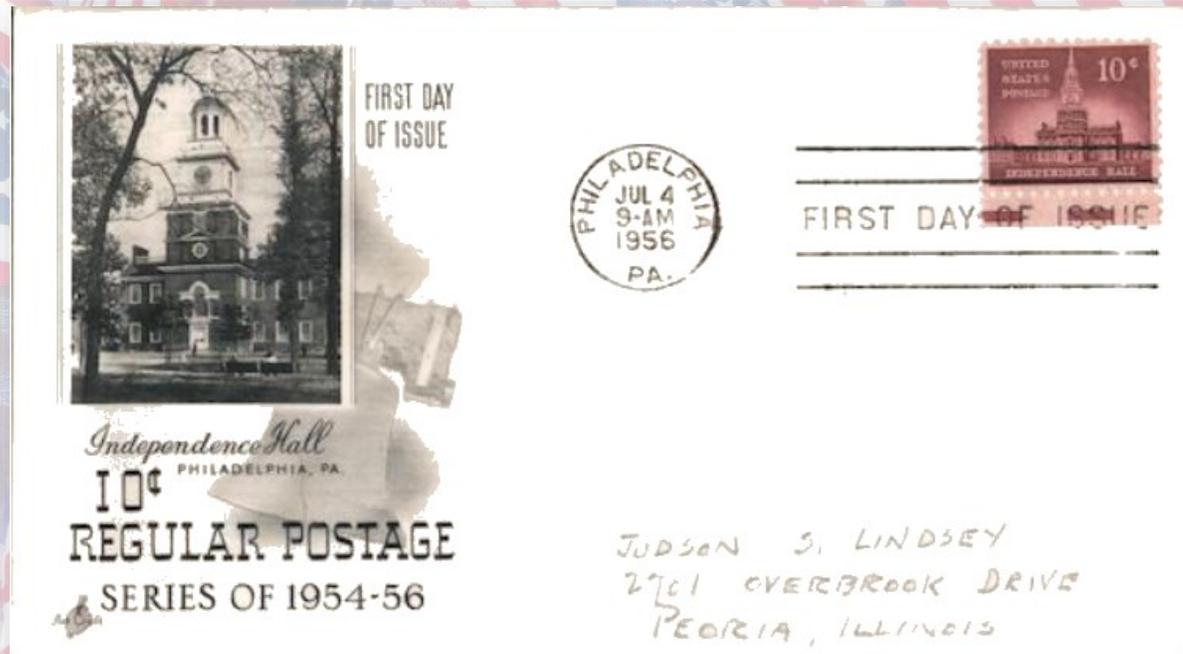
The building was completed in 1753 as the Pennsylvania State House. It served as the first capital of both the United States and of the Province and later the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. It was the principal meeting place of the Second Continental Congress from 1775 to 1781, and was the site of the Constitutional Convention, at which the U.S. Constitution, the longest-standing written and codified national constitution in the world, was ratified on June 21, 1788.^[4]

A convention held in Independence Hall in 1915, presided over by former U.S. president William Howard Taft, marked the formal announcement of the formation of the League to Enforce Peace, which led to the League of Nations in 1920 and the United Nations, a quarter century later.

Independence Hall has been featured on four U.S. postage stamps.



The State House as it appeared in 1752. The image shows the original bell tower,



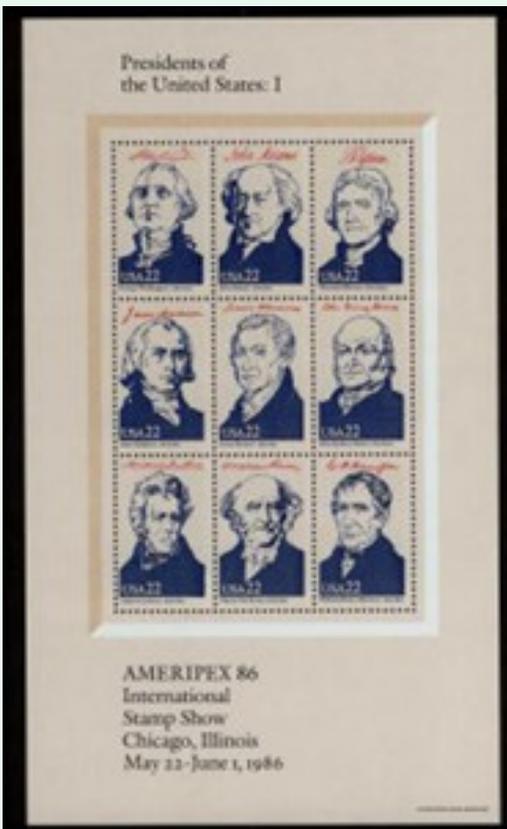
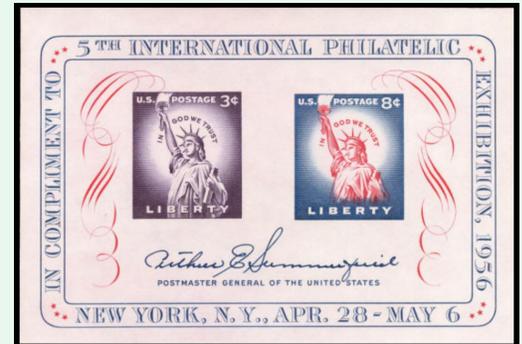
THE AMERICAN INDIAN

Since the late 1800's our Native American citizens have had their history recorded on United States postage. Shown here are a number of examples of these tributes.



International Philatelic Exhibits

Starting in the 1920s the USPS commemorated International Philatelic Exhibits with the issuance of souvenir sheets and single stamps. Below are scans of the 20th Century issues.



For Ameripex86 the USPS a set of four souvenir sheets picturing all 35 US presidents and the White House.



Iris

Iris is a flowering plant genus of 310 accepted species with showy flowers. As well as being the scientific name, *iris* is also widely used as a common name for all *Iris* species, as well as some belonging to other closely related genera. A common name for some species is *flags*, while the plants of the subgenus *Scorpiris* are widely known as *junos*, particularly in horticulture. It is a popular garden flower.

The often-segregated, monotypic genera *Belamcanda* (blackberry lily, *I. domestica*), *Hermodactylus* (snake's head iris, *I. tuberosa*), and *Pardanthopsis* (vesper iris, *I. dichotoma*) are currently included in *Iris*.

The USPS has featured the Iris on postage stamps several times. The 29c issue seen here is from 1993 and the 37c issue is from 2005. On the right is the 2005 booklet cover.

