ISWSC
2020 Membership Meeting
August 18, 2020
APS Virtual Stamp Show
Agenda

- Welcome – John Seidl
- Opening remarks – John and Joanne
- Membership & Treasury update – Joanne – all good news
- Program Updates – John (and others attending the meeting)
  - Auction doubled in size
  - The Circuit grown in content
  - Swap Circuits – Jeannine Mayer
  - Omni Exchange - Tom Wasniewski
  - Stamp Outreach Program – Rich Rizzo
  - Sales Circuits - Claude Kastenholz
- Presentation – “One Stamp and Cover From Everywhere, A Quest”
- Q&A – Open Discussions
Stamps from Everywhere – Why?

- Self Education – Geography and Philatelic
- Something to seek at shows and online
- Reasonable investment for the stamps (not the covers)
- It’s fun!
Stamps from Everywhere – What?

- Where is everywhere? How do you define your scope?
  - Entities:
    - Existing Countries
    - Dead Countries
    - Military Occupations
    - Government Agencies
    - International Organizations
- Lists & Catalogues – Defining Your List
  - Scott or Other Catalogue Inclusion
  - Stamps.Org APS List
  - UPU Membership Past & Present
  - Publications like Stamp Atlas or Linn’s Stamp New
  - Wikipedia
Stamps from Everywhere - Considerations

- Stamps and/or Covers?
  - Used or Mint?
  - Philatelic or Commercial Covers?
  - How much are you willing to spend?
- Building and Storing Your Collection
  - Homemade Albums
  - Out of Print Album Commercial Album
  - Something creative....
ADEN
(1937-1965)

LOCATION: Southern Arabia
GOVERNMENT: British colony and protectorate
POPULATION: 220,000 (est. 1964)
CAPITAL: Aden

FIRST STAMPS USED: India 1854.
FIRST STAMPS ISSUED: 1 April 1917.
LAST STAMPS ISSUED: 1965.

On 10 January 1839, the British East India Company landed Royal Marines at Aden—a city in southwestern Arabia—as it was considered an important place due to its location where attacks by pirates against British shipping could be stopped. Upon the opening of the Suez Canal it was used as a coaling station for the steamer ship route from Suez to India. The British governed Aden as part of British India, originally as the Aden Settlement under the Bombay Presidency. British influence then began to extend inland, both west and east, with the establishment of Aden Protectorate.

A residency post office was opened under Indian administration in 1839 and it became the exchange point for mail through the Red Sea to the Indian Ocean and Far East. Indian stamps were used in the protectorate starting in 1884. The city of Aden itself became a separate Crown Colony on 1 April 1937 and began to issue its own stamps. A number of emirates in the protectorate of Aden also issued their own stamps.

On 18 January 1963, the Colony of Aden (the port) and the sheikdoms and emirates of the Western Aden Protectorate formed the Federation of South Arabia. South Arabian stamps replaced the stamps of Aden on 1 April 1965. In 1967, Aden became part of the People's Republic of Yemen.
ADEN
(1937-1965)

Scott #18
Aden Harbor
Released 1939
1anna
bright light blue
Engr. - Wmk. 4 - Perf. 12½

Part of a set of 13 definitive stamps issued from 1939-1948, the 1 anna value features the ancient natural harbor at Aden which lies in the crater of a dormant volcano forming a peninsula joined to the mainland by a low isthmus. The original port city is called Crater while the modern port is known as Ma’alla. The area of Tawahi was called “Steamer Point” during the colonial period. The same design is also featured on the 2 rupee value, issued in 1944.
The Single Specimen Gazetteer Stamp Album

A Totally New Approach to Stamp Collecting

Collect a single specimen of every currently issuing country in the world and every formerly issuing country.
ALBUM OVERVIEW

The SINGLE SPECIMEN Gazetteer Stamp Album is designed to provide the collector with a space in which to mount a single specimen of every country in the world - past and present.

Part I contains a space for every country currently issuing stamps, a map showing its location in the world, and a brief overview of that country.

Part II contains spaces for those countries which no longer exist as stamp-issuing entities and for the former states of India, Malaysia, Germany, and Colombia. The countries/entities listed in this section are those recognized by the major stamp catalogs.

The Dead Countries List provides a comprehensive list of the countries/entities which no longer exist.

**BOLD:** Commonly found inscriptions are shown in bold type.

**ITALICS:** Alternate names for countries are given in italics.
MAYOTTE

Mayotte is one of the Comoro islands situated in the Mozambique Channel. It is a former French colony. Stamps were issued for Mayotte from 1872 until 1912. At that time they were superseded by those of Madagascar, then Comoro Islands, and later France. Mayotte issues resumed in 1997.

MEXICO

Mexico / Imperio Mexicano

Mexico is the largest Spanish speaking country in the world. Before independence in 1824 it was ruled as a colony of Spain for over 300 years. Even though it has rich oil resources and is the world’s leading supplier of silver, it is a very poor country. Before the 1840’s it included vast areas of what is now the U.S.

MICRONESIA, Federated States of

A former United States Trust Territory in the West-Central Pacific, also known as the Caroline Islands. These islands began issuing their own stamps in 1984. In 1986 they became federated as a sovereign state.

MOLDOVA

Formerly known as the Soviet republic of Moldavia until independence in 1991. At that time it changed its name to Moldova and became part of the Commonwealth of Independent States. It was known in ancient times as Bessarabia. The economy is based largely on agriculture and light industry. The people speak Romanian.

MONACO

Monaco is a tiny enclave on the Mediterranean coast of France made up largely of the port town of Monte Carlo. It is famous for its resorts and casinos and is a leading center of oceanographic research. French is the official language. Monaco depends on France for military protection.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>KENYA, UGANDA</td>
<td>Three British Commonwealth states in East Africa. Stamp issues date from 1965 to 1976. The three names appear in various arrangements. Tanzania was created from a merger of Tanganyika and Zanzibar in 1964.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KISHANGARH</td>
<td>A Feudatory State in the Jaipur Residency of India. The capital was Kishangarh. Between 1899 and 1947, eighteen different stamp designs were issued. In 1947 Kishangarh was incorporated with Rajasthan. It is now part of India.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KENYA, UGANDA,</td>
<td>Tanganyika &amp; Zanzibar Only two stamps, issued in 1964, bear this inscription. Tanganyika merged with Zanzibar that year. The two newly united regions took a new name, Tanzania, in 1965.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LABUAN</td>
<td>An island administered by Britain as part of North Borneo. Its first stamps were issued in 1879. They were replaced with those of Straits Settlements in 1906. Most issues were North Borneo stamps overprinted “LABUAN.” It is now part of Malaysia.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KHAMER REPUBLIC</td>
<td>Cambodia/Republique Khmer After the introduction of a republican constitution in 1971, the name Cambodia was changed to Khmer Republic. This name was used until 1975 when it became known as Kampuchea.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LAGOS</td>
<td>A British colony and protectorate in West Africa. Stamps were first issued in 1874. The two designs issued for Lagos (one of Qu. Victoria and one of King Edward VII) were in use until 1906 when it became part of Southern Nigeria.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KIAUCHARA</td>
<td>A German colony on China’s Shantung Peninsula (acquired in 1897). Issues were German stamps overprinted and the “KIAUCHARA” design inscribed “KIAUCHARA.” Its last stamps were issued in 1909.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LAS BELA</td>
<td>A Feudatory State of India located in the Bahuchistan District. The capital was Bela. Only two different stamp designs were issued—one in 1897 and one in 1901. Las Bela stamps were discontinued in 1907. It is now part of Pakistan.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KIONGA</td>
<td>Lourenco Marques This region of northeast Mozambique was granted to Portugal by the Treaty of Versailles (1919). It later became part of Mozambique. In 1916, Lourenco Marques’ design was overprinted “Republic Kionga.”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LATAKIA</td>
<td>Lattakia This region, formerly called Alassiies, was a part of Syria mandated to France under the Treaty of Versailles. The name Lattakia was adopted in 1930. Its only issues were stamps of Syria overprinted “Lattakia” (1931-33).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Other Topics – Q&A

- Building Awareness of ISWSC
- Encouraging Member Participation in Programs
- Contributing Articles for the Circuit
- Other Things You Can Do to Support the ISWSC & Our Hobby

Thank You for Joining Us Today!