



GAY AND LESBIAN HISTORY ON STAMPS JOURNAL

GLHSONLINE.ORG



Issue 010

October, 2020

Letters to the Editor	2
GLHS Annual Meeting	3
Breaking the Ice	5
Giving Back	7
GLHSC Archives	9
Want Lists	10
Gay Ventures	11
Truman Capote	12
Gay Postmark	16
Isadora Duncan	18
Bugs Bunny Release	24
New Issues	25



Netherlands Top 40 By Bryan Manley-Green

In 1995, the Dutch Postal Service issued a set of stamps celebrating 50 years of the Dutch Top 40 pop singles. A few of these stamps are of interest to LGBT stamp collectors, even if only via a link with Eurovision, which has a huge gay following:

Paul de Leeuw, whose most famous song “Fly With Me” includes rainbows in the lyrics, is a household name in the Netherlands, and adopted two children in the early 2000s with his husband Stephan Nugter, that’s a decade earlier than when Elton John and David Furnish started their family. Outside the Netherlands, de Leeuw is probably most famous (or infamous) for giving out his phone number to a male contestant when he should have been giving his scores live at the 2006 Eurovision Song Contest. He has been a very colourful character throughout his career.

(Continued on page 4)

The **objectives** of GLHS are to promote an interest in the collection, study and dissemination of knowledge of worldwide philatelic material that depicts: Notable men and women and their contributions to society for whom historical evidence exists of homosexual or bisexual orientation; Mythology, historical events and ideas significant in the history of gay culture; Flora and fauna scientifically proven to having prominent homosexual behavior, and other philatelic endeavors.

Membership fees at this time are \$10 a year to assist with maintenance fees including the website, photocopies of brochures, advertising, and other administrative expenses. Payment by check or money order, payable to the club, GLHS, mailed to 1020 E. Hemlock St, Kent WA 98030 or by PayPal to glhstamps2@gmail.com..

The GLHS electronic journal is published quarterly, January, April, July, and October. Submissions for January 2021 issue are needed by December 15, 2020. Members may submit advertisements for free.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

[Lisa Foster](#)

▼ Norman Jacobs, the author of last quarter's Sally Ride article wrote, "Thanks so much for sending the copy of GLHS Journal 009. I'm glad that Sally Ride found another home. You did a great job transferring it to your format, and I hope that the readers will enjoy it. With your permission I'd like to send a copy of the issue to Sally's partner Tam.

The changes in GLHS Journal over the last few issues are dramatic- you can feel good about what you are creating. One of my interests during lockdown has been to develop a collection of Covid-19 stamps, so I enjoyed that article a lot. The stamps and postmarks seem to be increasing exponentially, both for legitimate Covid fundraising support as well as the excessive number of high-value philatelic agency issues.

I'm sure there will be other opportunities in the future to combine efforts between GLHS and SPI."

▼ The Editor of the Journal of Sports Philately, Mark Maestrono wrote, "Nice job, Lisa! Also, very much enjoyed reading through the rest of the journal. In particular, I got a hoot out of the Nero article! Look forward to collaborating on future gay-themed athlete pieces!"

Thank you both for sharing! GLHS looks forward to working with you and SPI in the near future.

Sports Philatelists International (SPI) at the Virtual Stamp Show

SPI held their annual meeting 08/22/2020. Andrew Urushima gave a presentation on 1932 Olympics and cachet maker Walter Crosby. The focus was on ship cancels and are catalogued by the Universal Ship Cancel Society. There were 18 participants. Laurie Anderson was asked to post her exhibit on women in the Olympics, "Go for the Gold!" online on google share for viewing. SPI will be holding their 2021 convention at the Great American Stamp Show, in Rosemont IL, August 12-15.



▼ Bryan Manley-Green of Birmingham, UK wrote; I've just rekindled my stamp collecting hobby from my childhood and thought I'd concentrate on LGBT stamps, something that would have been unthinkable some 50 years ago, so am delighted to find your website.

I've been using the Delcampe site - it's very creaky and quite expensive once you put the postage/handling charges on top), but I have had some nice stuff.

I mentioned the Spanish Pride Rainbow stamp to one dealer on there who is based in Spain, but specializes in Cuban stamps (so I got the anti-homophobia ones from him) and he kindly bought me ten Pride stamps. Even though I'd bought one in the meantime, I said I'd buy them as they might come in useful as nice and quirky Christmas presents if they went in a nice frame. Or even if we've got some friends who are getting married.

Must say that the stamp collecting is so much nicer than watching TV, especially the politics!

▼ On August 12th, John P. Stefanek provided important information; I just received the *Linn's Stamp News 2020 Stamp Resource Guide*, accompanying the 17 August 2020 issue of *Linn's Stamp News*. Gay and Lesbian History on Stamps Club is included on page 53, under "Thematic Philately," but I think has "old" information (e.g., Joe Petronie, a Dallas address, an AOL e-mail address). The "Philatelic Societies" section says on page 52, "Groups should inform the Scott catalog editors of any address changes when they occur."

Thanks for sharing, an editorial revision has been sent. If any members see outdated references, please email glhstamps2@gmail.com.

▼ Yme Woensdregt shared; I've been working my way through all the copies of the Journal on the website ... starting with the very earliest issue of Lambda, and working my way on up through the years. It has been a wonderful journey of discovery for me. The reason I'm writing is to let you know how impressed I am with the revamped GLHS Journal when you took it on. It's a treat to read, filled with wonderful and informative articles and lots of great pics.

Colorful graphics is one of the benefits of e-journals. The journal's success is a result of the multitude of great submissions by members.

GLHS Annual Meeting via ZOOM

by Marlene Michelson and Lisa Foster

The August 20th meeting had 18 attendees. Following a 30-minute social, check in we held a business meeting. Board members and committee chairs introduced themselves. It was great to be able to put faces to names.

Lisa Foster gave the Membership Report: currently 39 members, of whom 26 are members of the APS and 18 are members of the ATA. A discussion was held regarding what we can do to grow the membership. Dale Smith offered to pay for placement of a GLHS advertisement in Topical Times, the ATA journal for three issues and on the new and upcoming ATA website.

Laurie Anderson gave the Treasurer's Report: Balance in Checking \$926.31. For this membership year, GLHS has received \$420 in donations and \$210 in membership fees. Still waiting for return of \$130 from London2020. APS refunded \$35 for The Great American Stamp Show program advertisement. ATA \$50 for the Great American Stamp Show has not yet cleared, but our advertisement is on the ATA website and GLHS was invited/showcased at the ATA Roundtable at the Virtual Stamp Show. A PayPal account was set up 08/15/2020.

Arthur P. von Reyn gave the Webmaster report: The website is updated several times a month. Many new images of foreign stamps are slowly being added to the gallery pages as time permits. Most of these images are stamps from John Stefanek's collection. A dues payment option will be added to the website in the coming months using PayPal. Members will be able to renew their membership in the "Members Only" section of the website. Those wanting to join the club and pay their dues will be able to do so in the "Public" section of the website, also using PayPal.

Lisa gave an Editor's Report: GLHS entered in the Chicagopex 2020 Literature Contest. Expressed thanks for our regular columnists: Larry Crain for "Gay Ventures", Francis Ferguson for "Giving Back", and John P. Stefanek for "New Issues" and article submissions. Have submitted a request to ATA Biology Study Unit for "Flora & Fauna" columnist. GLHS will have a new column for "Want Lists" and put a call out for submissions for the next issue by September 15, 2020.

During Marlene Michelson's presentation, "Coming out to the straight seniors in my stamp club" she spoke about sharing her interest in LGBT stamps and those individuals depicted on stamps at her local stamp club. She shared with attendees her reference of Paul Henefeld's book, "Gay & lesbian history on stamps: Achilles to Zeus." Susanna Mills shared that the APS American Philatelic Research Library (APRL) [<https://stamps.org/services/library/library-services>] has the 1st (1983), 2nd (1992) and 3rd (2004) editions of the book available for checkout.

John P. Stefanek discussed how he finds new issue LGBT+ stamps. John explained that Paul Henefeld's book identified 397 names and information, 51 additional names were identified in the Lambda Philatelic Journal, 27 additional on Facebook posts, etc. for a total of 565 people he uses to search for new issues on stampworld.com, colnct.com, IGPC, PCistamps, and other online resources. Attendees discussed and made a plan to update the ATA handbook within three years. Art shared LGBT items from his Joint Issue collection. Susanna Mills shared postcards she found at the APS: Vincent Van Gough's postcards sent by Vincent's nephew! Scott English, APS Executive Director thanked Susanna for her service to the APS and shared with attendees all the wonderful things she does for the organization.

(Continued on page 4)



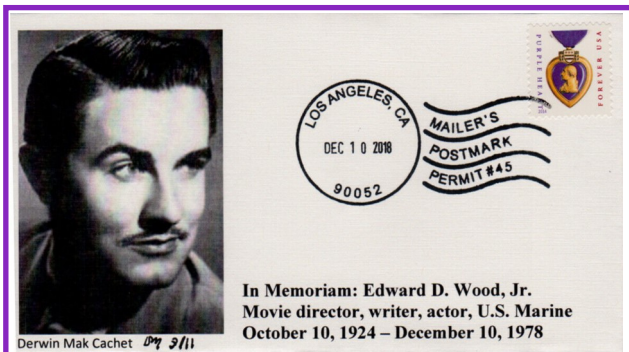
(Netherlands Top 40 continued from page 1)

The second gay man featured in the stamps is André van Duin whose career started in the 1960s. Van Duin's was in a relationship with Wim van der Pluym which lasted from 1974 until 1996 when van der Pluym died. Later, van Duin married Martin Elferink in 2006, but unfortunately Elferink died in January 2020.

A third gay connection is the Vengaboys who frequently appear at Gay Prides throughout Europe singing their camp favourites such as "Boom Boom Boom Boom", "We Like To Party" and "We're Going to Ibiza".

Jan Smit was one of the presenters of the 2020 Eurovision show (the actual contest was cancelled due to the Coronavirus) and Anouk was the representative for the Netherlands in 2013.

Jan Smit has now also joined Dutch Super Group "De Toppers" who were the Dutch entry in Russia in 2009. The group has a large gay following and threatened to boycott the show if a Pride march in Moscow was cancelled. Unfortunately, their song didn't qualify from the semi-final so they were unable to go ahead with their boycott. Members who might know even more LGBT links are encouraged to share them in a future issue of the GLHS Journal.



Derwin Mak will be giving a presentation on

Edward D. Wood, Jr.

at our quarterly **GLHS Zoom** meeting.

Tuesday December 08, 2020

7:30 PM ET/4:30 PM PT

Link will be sent by email.

(GLHS Annual Meeting continued from page 3)

Further discussion ensued regarding Paul Hennefeld's collection which is available to view at <http://web.archive.org/web/20070821215938/http://www.paulsgaystamps.com/>.

Attendees voiced interest in having regularly scheduled GLHS Zoom meetings. The plan is quarterly meetings, on variable dates/times to accommodate members. The ATA has offered to host a GLHS meeting, and SEAPEX 2020 has gone virtual, so Lisa scheduled a general, introductory meeting at SEAPEX 2020 in September.

Bob Gordon saw the Annual meeting posted on the Gay and Lesbian History on Stamps Facebook post and asked to participate in the Aug 20, 2020 virtual meeting. During the meeting Bob introduced himself and invited GLHS members to attend the bimonthly Zoom meetings held by the Golden Gate Stamp Club in San Francisco. To receive an invitation and zoom link send Bob an email at bob@lgbtpartnership.org.

Attendees were assigned a number based on when they joined this meeting. An electronic random number generator was used to determine the winner of the door prizes. Art donated the Elton John sheets which were won by Jeffrey S. The other winner, Benny won a sheet of Bugs Bunny's newly released stamps.



Serbia issued 28 February 2019

"Our ability to achieve unity in diversity will be the beauty and the test of our own civilization"

Mahatma Gandhi



Breaking the Ice

Member Introductions

YME WOENS DREGT

My name ... a rather strange one for most people ... is Yme Woensdregt. It is pronounced I-Me Woons-drett, with the accent on the first syllable in both names. Now that wasn't so difficult, was it? I guess that I should also specify that I'm a male. I live in Cranbrook, BC, in the south-east corner of the province, just north of western Montana.

I have been a stamp collector off-and-on since my youth. I remember being drawn to these beautiful little pieces of art on paper from the earliest age. I asked for a stamp album and some packets of stamps for one of my earliest birthdays. Every once in a while, I'd be taken to the little stamp store downtown where I could look at stamps and spend my precious allowance to buy those that appealed to me.

As I grew older, I quickly learned that I could not collect the whole world. It was just too large and daunting a task. I also found that I was particularly drawn to those stamps which had something to do with music, and so before I ever heard the word "topical", I started collecting classical music on stamps, and particularly composers and opera. I have a side interest in Christmas carols and posthorns.

Music is one of my earliest loves. I listen to symphonic and choral music almost all day long. I also earned a BMus degree from university, although my career has been as a minister and priest in both the Presbyterian and Anglican churches. Now that I am newly retired, I have some time to get back into my stamp collection. I'm looking forward to doing that and connecting with other stamp collectors.

I was also delighted at the Virtual Stamp Show to hear about GLHS. Throughout my life (every since university days in the 1970's) I have been a strong ally and advocate of the rights of all people, regardless of anything, to be loved and welcomed and included and treasured. I have a rainbow flag hanging in my home, and in the last

few days thought it would be a wonderful to organize a little collection of the rainbow flag/motif on stamps, as well as some of the significant historical moments in the history of this movement. Just yesterday, I purchased my first six covers for this, and I'm looking forward to receiving them.

I'm glad to join with you, and look forward to learning and enjoying this association.

SCOTT ENGLISH

One of the more humbling lessons of politics is to never assume anyone knows who you are. Even after five years with the American Philatelic Society, I still habitually introduce myself to most members. So, before we go much further, "I'm Scott English, Executive Director of the American Philatelic Society."

As you may know, I spent more than 20 years working in government and politics, from Capitol Hill to the South Carolina Governor's Office. My official career motto is, "I've made international news twice, once for finding a missing stamp and once for finding a missing governor." Recovering the stamp was far more rewarding!

Typically, the writer shares their personal collecting story and possibly even their exhibiting adventures. I wasn't a stamp collector before I came to the APS. When I'm able, I collect Cuba stamps from the Republic period, postal history, and, of course, political covers. I've been far more successful collecting memberships – joining local stamp clubs around the country and national and international affiliate organizations. As corny as it sounds, I'm a big believer in this hobby. Not just because it's a necessary break from the challenges of the world, but because of the people.

Editors note: It was great to meet Yme and see both Yme's and Scott's smiling faces at the August GLHS Zoom Meeting!



American Philatelic Society (APS)

Gay & Lesbian History on Stamps as
an APS Affiliate (AF0205).

"Affiliate since: 8/31/1991."

Listed on the online directory of specialty societies at <https://stamps.org/Collect/Affiliates> and <https://classic.stamps.org/Specialty-Societies>.

Breaking the Ice

ALICIA CORNWELL

My name is Alicia Cornwell and I was born and raised in Houston, Texas. For the last fifteen years my husband and I have lived in Boston, Mass. We just moved about 30 miles north to Essex a few months ago (at the height of the pandemic in Boston--very stressful, not recommended!). I became a stamp collector through the Ben Franklin Stamp Club at my elementary school. Like a lot of collectors, I had a fairly long hiatus, but I got back into it a few years ago and it's been a balm during hard times. Now I collect US issues and pictorial postmarks with a special interest in fine art, women's history, history relating to social justice movements, and NASA and space exploration. Where any of those categories intersect, like the Sally Ride stamp, are especially fun to me!

When I look back on my early years in philately, I can see a direct line between stamp collecting and my interest in history, art, and curating. I still enjoy organizing and cataloging an always-evolving miniature art and history exhibition. Growing up in Houston meant frequent trips to NASA's Johnson Space Center, which inspired a life-long interest in space exploration. I love the search for knowledge and understanding our place in the universe. That's what studying art, history, and stamps is about for me, too. Who are we? How did we get here? Where are we going?

I have not exhibited before and I haven't physically been to a stamp show since the 1980s, so I have seen very few exhibits. But I'd like to learn more and maybe try it someday when I have had more time to develop my collection and skills. I think the best potential I have as an exhibitor would be in fine art because my degree is in art history and museum studies. I joined GLHS because I believe LGBT representation in philately is an important avenue of educating the public at a time when the history of marginalized people is still not being widely taught in schools (and is often actively opposed). It's something I want to support and also it just sounds fun! For now, I mostly plan on listening and learning from other GLHS members. One goal I do have is to advocate for honoring Pauli Murray with a postage stamp, so if anyone is interested in working on that with me, please get in touch!

Dues Payments to be Accepted on GLHS Website

By Art von Reyn

Beginning November 1, annual dues payments will be accepted on the GLHSONline.org website. Payments can be made by PayPal or a credit card. The payment option will be available by accessing the "members only" area of the website using the password that has been provided. Further details will be available when membership renewal notices are sent out.

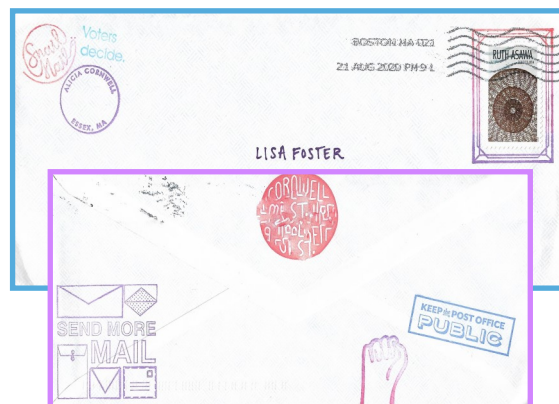
Last winter, John Stefanik provided more than 150 LGBT related foreign stamps and other philatelic matter for display on the website, along with descriptions of each item. Scanning, programming and uploading all this took considerable time, but has been completed.

Now available for viewing in the gallery pages of the website are more than 250 separate entries for LGBT personalities and events, represented by almost 400 issues. The most entries are from the U.S. with 74, including the recent Bugs Bunny in drag. Coming in at second is Great Britain with 34 while Germany has 19. Each entry may depict multiple stamps and souvenir sheets. For easy perusal, foreign stamps are in their own gallery page, listed first by country name and then Scott catalogue number.

Other stamp images on the website are from Joe Petronie's and the webmaster's collections. Members are encouraged to add to the website images of LGBT related philatelic material from their own accumulations if the personality or event is not already represented. As has been mentioned in previous articles, stamps shown on the website should have some relevance to the country of issue unless the subject matter is not available any other way.

The website URL is <http://www.glhsonline.org>. I can be contacted at apvr@msn.com

Alicia's membership application received in a mail art cover.





The Summer of 2020 – What Next?



Wow. I am pretty sure I could not make this stuff up if I tried. As I write this the first week of September the heat of summer in Central Florida is set well past broil --with a liberal dose of rain just about every day. Murder hornets on the west coast and sterile mosquitoes in South Florida. The election season is building a head of steam -- for better or worse. The beloved Olympic spectacle which was always a welcome distraction has been postponed until 2021. All of my philatelic fun stuff is frozen solid and looks like it will remain that way through December. Even our three cats are over the constant at home presence of their servants. So, what is left in this new 'normal'?

That is a question that continues to baffle me. I have been deemed an essential worker by my employer -- so I have been in the office pretty much all through this ordeal, even if I could not travel in support of my job. Work related travel under very limited circumstances has re-started for me. Getting out and about in these current circumstances seems to be just weird. Everywhere I go -- most everyone is observing correct safety procedures. If they are not -- I avoid them!

If you want to attend a stamp show -- there are some starting to happen. I understand the St. Lou-

is Show happened in the middle of August without a hitch. I would have been in hog-heaven -- since it has been seven months since I attended a show. I don't care if I only spent \$20 on the floor, it would have been a cathartic experience!

I continue to be in awe of the current team that manages the organization. Lisa has done a fantastic job with the Journal and Art has done wonderful things for the website. I applaud their dedication and creative nature.

FLOREX, which is normally the last World Series of Philately show for the year --- was scheduled to be held December 4-5-6. The show has been cancelled for 2020 out of an abundance of caution for the dealers, the staff and the public.

This was to be my 19th year as General Chairman -- with 2021 being my 20th and final year at the helm. Plan to come to Central Florida in 2021 to say hello. The show has a nice mix of booth holders and of course is right in the backyard of numerous well-known theme parks for your added enjoyment. December is normally a very pleasant month to visit.

Be safe as 2020 comes to an end.

Until next time, be good and practice kindness. Pay it forward.



GLHS at the ATA Topical Roundtable

By Lisa Foster

The American Topical Association (ATA) held a Topical Roundtable via Zoom at the Virtual Stamp Show on August 18, 2020.

The announcement for the Topical Roundtable stated, “You’ll hear about popular topics and ways people are collecting them.” Three study units were invited to participate, GLHS, Wine on Stamps and Penguins on Stamps.

ATA President Dawn Hamman opened the meeting with the status of Topical Collecting and shared its growing popularity. Dawn further described the newly released Topical Adventures book. Jennifer Miller shared with attendees the new ATA logo, membership system and a soon to be released website.

sent out an email, “Many thanks for participating in our Roundtable. I have been getting complimentary emails since the meeting. We had a big crowd--91--so I hope you get some new members as a result.”

On the day of the ATA Topic Roundtable, I received my pre-ordered issue of the book, “Topical Adventures.” On the back of the manila envelope was a sticker that stated, “The front of this envelope bears numerous stamps representing a variety of topics. To help promote Topical Adventures and stamp collecting, post a picture of the cover of this envelope on Facebook or Instagram using the hashtag #WHATSYOURTOPIC. In your post, tell us how many topics you found on this envelope for a chance to win a topical surprise package.” What a great promotion idea and fun game to play as we all adapt to stamp collecting in the virtual world.



GLHS on the ATA Webpage



The previous ATA home page above had the GLHS ad on the top right. The new ATA home page (<https://americantopical.org/>) has a new ad. If the viewer clicks on the ad, they are taken directly to our website for more information.



Lisa Foster highlighted the mission of the GLHS using recent issues and/or articles on three slides, “Notable Men and Women”, “Historical Events and Ideas”, & “Flora and Fauna”. The last slide was devoted to what GLHS offers members and promotion of the study unit itself.

David Wolfersberger, President of Wine on Stamps shared all aspects of the topic, including stamps depicting growing the grapes, making the wine, drinking, etc. Jean Stout shared her story of collecting stamps and how she co-founded the Penguin on Stamps Study Unit.

Following the Zoom meeting, Dawn Hamman

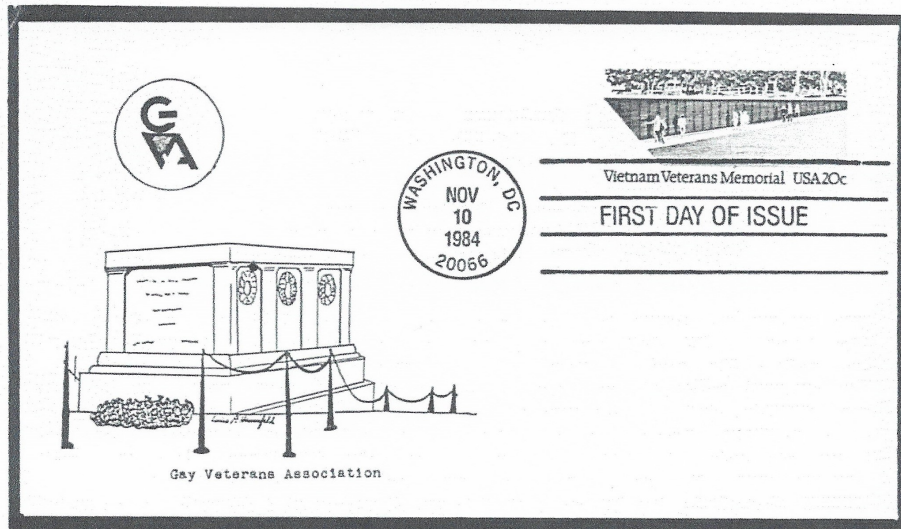


Dale Smith will graciously be sponsoring a GLHS ad in three editions of Topical Times.

GLHSC ARCHIVES

From the Winter 1984 Lambda Philatelic Journal, Vol. 3, No. 4, page 2.

Gay Veterans



The VIETNAM VETERANS MEMORIAL stamp on this F.D.C. was issued on November 10, 1984, by the U.S. Postal service, at Washington, D.C.

This cachet was designed by Gay Veterans Association member Paul Hennefeld. It is in memory of our gay brothers and sisters who died for their country and also in honor of all gay veterans. The G.V.A. logo celebrates the founding of the Gay Veterans Association. The Unknown Soldiers' grave was drawn by Paul when he was a patient at the Veterans Hospital in Temple, Texas. It was first used on the cover of the hospital's magazine Hypo in November 1974.

You may obtain one of these limited edition covers by sending a donation of \$2.00 plus a large SASE to G.V.A., Box 150, 263A W. 19th St., New York, NY 10011.

The GVA does not appear online as a current active group. There is an historically significant court case, highlighted below which can be read in full at:

<https://law.justia.com/cases/federal/district-courts/FSupp/621/1510/1368364/>.

Gay Veterans Ass'n, Inc. v. American Legion,
621 F. Supp. 1510 (S.D.N.Y. 1985)

US District Court for the Southern District of New York - 621 F. Supp. 1510 (S.D.N.Y. 1985) November 6, 1985

MOTLEY, Chief Judge.

Plaintiffs, the Gay Veterans Association, Inc. ["Gay Veterans"] and two of its officers, Robert Walden, Secretary, and John Paine, President, have commenced this action against the New York

County American Legion, the Mayor of the City of New York and various other defendants seeking injunctive and other relief. The action is brought pursuant to 42 U.S.C. sections 1983, 1985(3) and 1986. Plaintiffs, pursuant to an order to show cause, have moved for a preliminary injunction directing defendants to permit the Gay Veterans to participate in the 1985 Veterans Day Parade or, in the alternative, requiring the City to revoke the permit issued to the Legion and to issue a parade permit to the Gay Veterans instead. Defendant New York County American Legion ["American Legion"] has moved to dismiss this action. For the reasons set forth below, plaintiffs' motion for preliminary injunction is denied. Defendant American Legion's motion to dismiss also is denied.

On July 23, 1985, defendant Reginald B. Allen, Jr., Parade Chairman of the New York County American Legion, filed an application requesting a permit for the organization's Veterans Day Parade. The request was granted. On August 21, the Gay Veterans wrote to defendant Anthony F. Tuccillo, Adjutant of the American Legion, requesting to be included in the 1985 parade. The letter also provided that the Gay Veterans "insist on being allowed to carry our banner, which clearly identifies us as gay veterans." By letter dated September 25, 1985, defendant Tuccillo "categorically denied" plaintiffs request to participate in the parade carrying the Banner. (Walden Affidavit, Exhibits "A" and "B".) On September 28, 1985, plaintiffs wrote to Mayor Koch, requesting that the City revoke the permit issued to the American Legion on the ground that it discriminated against the Gay Veterans. (Walden Affidavit, Exhibit "I".) The Mayor has refused to revoke the permit. By letter dated October 9, 1985, however, Mayor Koch wrote to defendant Tuccillo, expressing his "sincere hope that [the American Legion] reconsider [its] position in this matter."

(Continued on page 10)

The Mayor stated:

I have always believed that those who served our country honorably and were so discharged from the service have a right and almost an obligation to display their pride on Veterans Day. All those who served and sacrificed in defense of the nation deserve to be honored regardless of their religious beliefs, ethnic background or sexual orientation. All veterans should be entitled to march on November 11 regardless of their particular organizational affiliation.

(Walden Affidavit, Exhibit "J".) The American Legion apparently did not respond to the Mayor's impassioned plea for equality of recognition and acceptance of all who died or risked their lives for us all.

WANT LISTS

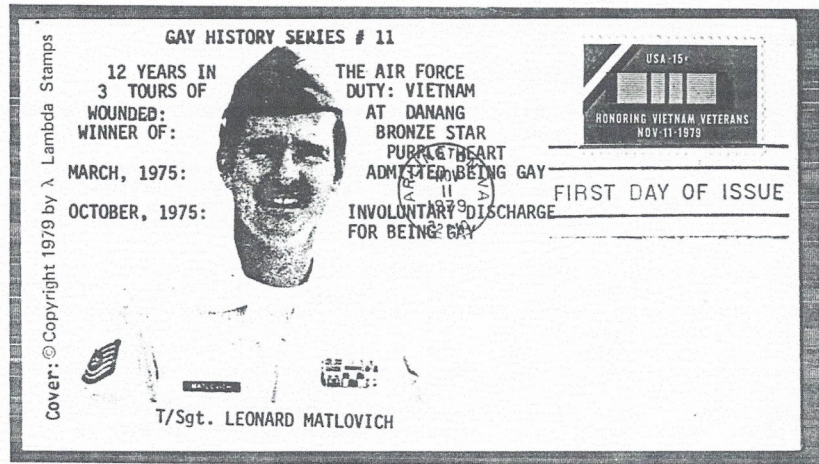
Send want lists to glhstamps2@gmail.com

Ian Gibson-Smith

- There was a mailing in 1988 about AIDS. I would love to find an original and know how it was mailed.
- Love letters or letters from gay men or lesbians from prior to 1850 or so that have LGBT relevance. (Stampless postal history)
- Any postal history associated with Baron von Steuben

Lisa Foster

- Vintage WWII Military Comic postcards WAC #WC16, WC20, WC26 & WC28



Leonard Matlovich, a former Air Force technical sergeant whose battle to stay in the military after he acknowledged his homosexuality to a superior officer landed him on the cover of Time magazine in 1975, died of complications associated with AIDS on June 22nd in Calif.

Alyson Publications finished his biography shortly before his death, and will be published in the spring of 1989.

From the Fall 1988 Lambda Philatelic Journal, Vol. 7 Issue 3, page 9.

New North American Agent for La Poste

By John P. Stefanek

While recently perusing the websites of some new issue dealers, I came across that of Bombay Philatelic Inc (bombaystamps.com).

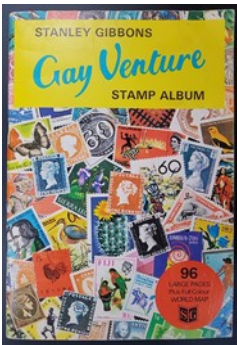


Their home page claims, "BOMBAY PHILATELIC has been appointed as sole North American agent by the France Postal Administration, La Poste for France and Territories: France, St. Pierre & Miquelon, Wallis & Futuna, New Caledonia, French Polynesia, French Southern & Antarctic Territories, MONACO AND ANDORRA."

I checked some of the dealer's listings for 2020 issues and found them, indeed, priced at or near face value. I have been unable to find any other notice or press release about the arrangement.


Gay Ventures

A Philatelic Column - Larry Crain



While (or because of) social distancing and not having stamp shows to attend, I have gone through my stamps shelves, closet and file cabinet. It has been a memory trip. I've found much, including a card of the original group and the International Gay Philatelic

Journal, Vol. 1, No. 1 Sept 1985. Also, sometimes, a faulty memory: Oh, I forgot about that! or Why did I buy *that*?



GAY/LESBIAN HISTORY STAMP CLUB

Founded in February 1982, an international non-profit organization devoted to the promotion, study and collection of worldwide philatelic material depicting gay history and awareness.

P.O. Box 230940 Ed S. Centeno

In 1982, married, I responded to the classified ad in *Western Stamp Collector* about the formation of the Gay and Lesbian History Study Unit. I had my closeted collection -- male nudes on postage stamps (mnops was my discreet acronym). These were unobtrusively scattered in my album with their countries.



I have since added more stamps, cancels, post cards, etc.



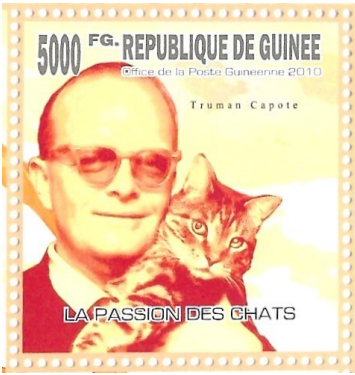
Then I expanded the closeted collection with gay-themed items: a Mulready letter sheet, town names, authors, pride cancels, etc.



So -- this is part of my journey and a section of our group's journey. It is one of many topics I collect.

P.S. Thanks Lisa and the attendees at the GLHS virtual meeting at the virtual SEAPEX show, September 13.

Truman Capote By John P. Stefanek



Truman Capote is probably best known for writing *In Cold Blood*, his hugely successful book about the murder of a Kansas farmer, his wife, and their two teenage children, by two men wrongly believing that a large sum of cash

was hidden in the family's house. It is a compelling tale of a good and virtuous family pursued and destroyed by forces beyond its knowledge or control.

Truman Streckfus Persons was born on 30 September 1924 in New Orleans to father Arch and mother Lillie Mae. Arch was a restless man who seemed to always be pursuing schemes leading to a seemingly endless cycle of temporary income followed by poverty. He rarely saw his wife and child. Lillie Mae had her own dreams and separated from Arch when Truman was only four years old. She began a series of affairs. In 1930, just before Truman's sixth birthday, he was left to live with Lillie Mae's three quarrelsome sisters and bachelor brother in Monroeville, Alabama. His parents' actions left Truman with a deep fear of abandonment that he was unable to overcome for the rest of his life.

In Monroeville, Truman was a lonely child. His only near-age companion was future novelist Harper Lee, who lived next door. She was a tomboy and shared with Truman a bond of common anguish: parental rejection and loneliness.

Lillie Mae moved to New York City where she rediscovered a man she had known previously: Joseph Garcia Capote. She divorced Arch in 1931 and married Joseph in 1932. Truman moved to New York and spent the next few summers back in Monroeville. In 1935, Joseph formally adopted Truman, and at age ten, his name became Truman Garcia Capote.

Despite reunion with his mother, her attentions and affections were devoted to Joseph. Truman was bullied for exhibiting effeminate, girlish behavior. Also, Truman's voice had a peculiarly babylike and artificial quality that never matured, remaining with him into adulthood. His mother

failed to hide her disappointment that Truman was not more masculine.

Truman attended the Trinity School where he was an excellent swimmer and accomplished figure skater. He was also fondled in a movie theater by one of his teachers. His mother sent him to St. John's Military Academy where he was miserable and was sexual prey for stronger boys. After a year he was back at Trinity. In 1939, his family moved to Greenwich, Connecticut, so Truman enrolled into 10th grade at Greenwich High School. His grades continued to decline. He had already decided in Alabama to be a writer, and some of his prose was published in the high school literary magazine. He and a friend Phoebe took trips into Manhattan where they sneaked into jazz clubs and El Morocco. It was also in Greenwich where Truman was introduced to alcohol and pills.

In 1942, his family moved back to Manhattan, where Truman repeated the 12th grade at the Franklin School. He had developed a keen ability for charming others and could always entertain by telling stories. He became part of a foursome that included Gloria Vanderbilt, Oona O'Neill, and Carol Marcus, who were at El Morocco or the Stork Club seemingly all the time.

After graduation, he worked as a copyboy for *The New Yorker*, but quit to write full time. In June 1945, *Mademoiselle* magazine published his short story, "Miriam." In October 1945, *Harper's Bazaar* magazine published his short story, "A Tree of Night." He became the talk of the town; his rise to fame was quick. He signed a contract with Random House for his first novel.

Finding it easier to write away from Manhattan, he went to an artist colony in Yaddo, near Saratoga Springs, in May 1946. There, he had a summer romance with Howard Doughty. More importantly, he fell in love with 45-year-old Newton Arvin. Newton was a literary critic and professor at Smith College, Northampton, Massachusetts. They would remain together until 1949.

Life magazine published a full-page photo of Truman as part of an article about new authors, and in December 1945, he first met Gore Vidal, beginning a lifelong rivalry. Truman leased a home on Nantucket in the summer of 1947 to share with Newton. There, he finished his first novel. *Other Voices, Other Rooms* was published in January

1948. It was psychological autobiography, a romance with reliance on symbolism. New York critics were negative, but outside Manhattan, reviews were admiring. It spent nine weeks on the *New York Times* Bestseller List and sold 26,000 copies: extremely good if not sensational. His photo on the dustjacket, reclining with a provocative expression hinting of sexuality, threatened to overshadow his literary achievement. Truman's reputation exploded.

In May 1948, he travelled to Europe where he met Cecil Beaton, becoming best friends. In Paris, he spent hours with "professional kept man" Denham Fouts, who was deeply addicted to drugs and near the end of his life. The meeting would haunt Truman near the end of his own life. After Europe, Truman travelled to Hollywood on assignment where he spent a night with Errol Flynn and had a fling with John Garfield. *The Atlantic Monthly* magazine published his short story, "Shut a Final Door," which won first prize at the O. Henry Awards.

In the fall of 1948, Truman met former dancer and aspiring writer, 34-year-old Jack Dunphy. He was in love with Jack, but Jack was never truly in love with Truman. Their relationship would continue until Truman's death.

A collection of short stories, *A Tree of Night*, was published in early 1949. *The Grass Harp* was published in October 1951. Truman wrote its play adaptation that opened on Broadway on 27 March 1952. It was not a success, lasting only 36 performances. He worked on the film, *Beat the Devil*, that critics loved but never made a profit. He worked with Harold Arlen to adapt one of his short stories into the musical, *House of Flowers*. It opened on 30 December 1954 and lasted only 165 performances.

Truman accepted an assignment from *The New Yorker* to write about a production of *Porgy & Bess* heading to the Soviet Union. It resulted in "The Muses Are Heard," a sort of brief comic novel. Truman was one of the first to experiment with what became known as New Journalism, pioneered by Lillian Ross. It takes substantial liberties for the sake of lively reading, like changing the order of events or bringing separated episodes together. The piece was published in two issues in October 1956 and in hardcover by Random House near the end of the year. Critics were almost unanimous in praise.

In early 1957, Warner Brothers started filming *Sayonara* in Kyoto, Japan. Truman planned another "comic novel" piece for *The New Yorker*. He had visa problems, and by the time he got to Japan, the director had banned him from the film set, having heard of Truman's plans. Instead, Marlon Brando invited Truman to dinner at Marlon's hotel. Truman easily got Marlon to talk and talk on. The resulting profile, "The Duke in His Domain," was published in November 1957. It revealed Marlon's inability to love or trust anyone.



In October 1958, *Breakfast at Tiffany's* was published. Most critics were kind. It was adapted into a successful film released in October 1961. Truman hated the adaptation because much was changed from the book and because Audrey Hepburn was cast in the lead.

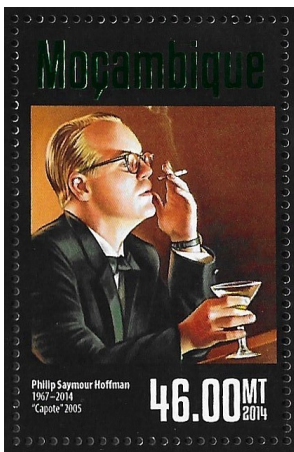
On 16 November 1959, a one-column story appeared in the *New York Times* on page 39: "Wealthy Farmer, 3 of Family Slain." Truman was curious about the effect of the horrible crime on the small and isolated community of Holcomb, Kansas. He asked his old friend Harper Lee to accompany him to Garden City, Kansas, population 11,811, only 60 miles from the Colorado border. Thus, began perhaps the most significant ordeal of Truman's life.

The area was experiencing an epidemic of fear. Upon arrival, Truman was greeted with derision. His ability to charm momentarily failed him.

With the help and advice of Harper and an invitation to Christmas dinner by Delores Hope, he began to finally interview residents about the victims and about the aftermath of the crime. He returned for the trial in March 1960, where the two murderers were sentenced to hang. There would be seemingly endless delays and appeals.

Truman realized that he had a great book in progress, but he also realized that it would not be finished until the murderers' legal resolution occurred. While the lengthy appeals process ran its course, Truman found himself almost blocked from doing any other work. He returned to Kansas many times, gaining access to interview the murderers. He could not help but note similarities between his own life and that of one of the sentenced: alcoholic mothers, absent fathers, foster homes, childhood ridicule, artistic ambition, and, even, below-average height. Truman witnessed their hangings on 14 April 1965. It left him emotionally shook.

He bought a house in Sagaponack, just east of Bridgehampton, Long Island. Jack hated it, so Truman bought the house next door for Jack. Truman also bought a 22nd floor apartment in 870 UN Plaza near First and 49th.



In Cold Blood was published in January 1966 to universal acclaim. To celebrate, Truman planned and executed an unparalleled *bal masqué* at the Plaza Hotel on 28 November 1966. The guest of honor was Katharine Graham, head of the family that owned both *Newsweek* and *The Washington Post*. Called the Black and White Ball, it is considered the most important party of the 20th century.

Despite this success, Truman started to live recklessly. He felt he was denied the respect of the literary establishment, having not received either a Pulitzer Prize or a National Book Award. By the 1960s he was addicted to tranquilizers and various other mood-altering pills and his alcohol use grew daily during his *In Cold Blood* ordeal.

His relationship with Jack deteriorated. They had often wintered together in Verbier, Switzerland. Truman bought a house in Palm Springs, California, but Jack preferred to winter at Verbier. Tru-

man looked elsewhere for satisfaction, first with "Danny" in Palm Springs, then bartender Rick Brown in New York, and, finally, with married John O'Shea. Effectively, these relationships were one-sided with Truman the one in love with the other. The relationship with John O'Shea was particularly tumultuous and on-and-off.

Truman planned his next work, *Answered Prayers*, a title he borrowed from a saying that he attributed to Teresa of Avila: more tears are shed over answered prayers than unanswered prayers. He found it harder to concentrate, but a chapter, "Mojave," was published by *Esquire* magazine in June 1975. Well-received, it was followed by another chapter, "La Côte Basque, 1965." The title of the chapter refers to a well-known New York restaurant where the chapter is set. In the story, two women dine and gossip. The gossip was a trove of barely disguised real-life talk and secrets about New York's elite, including an account of the infamous Woodward killing (the "Shooting of the Century" according to *Life* magazine), that Truman had accumulated during the 1940s, 1950s, and 1960s, from his close associations with the wealthy and high society. While the writing was a *tour de force*, the fallout was tremendous, including Ann Woodward's suicide. The cover of *New York* magazine heralded, "Capote Bites the Hands That Fed Him." Truman was completely shunned by practically everyone.

Two other chapters were written and published, but the book remained unfinished, though published as such posthumously. Except for a remarkably productive year in 1979, Truman's final years were a downward spiral that included depression, embarrassing public appearances, a libel lawsuit by Gore Vidal, overdoses, multiple attempts at rehabilitation, arrests for drunk driving, and hospitalizations. Truman Capote died on 25 August 1984.

Known stamp designs featuring Truman Capote: Guinea 5/16/10

Known stamp designs referencing Truman Capote: Guinea 5/25/08, 4/26/18, 8/28/18; Guinea-Bissau 1/25/13; Mozambique 6/30/14; Togo 7/5/19

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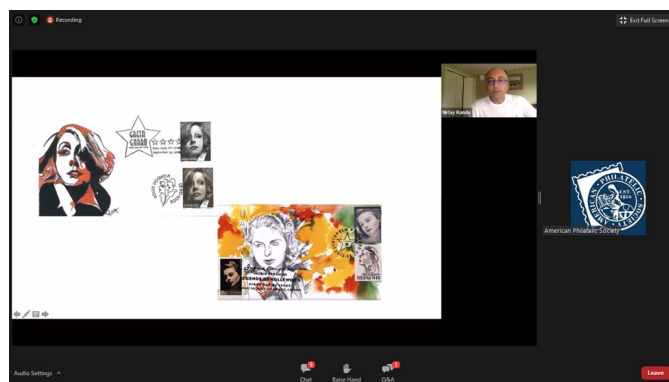
The Gay and Lesbian Literary Heritage, edited by Claude J. Summers, Henry Holt and Company, New York, 1995, page 141

A Queer Reader, edited by Patrick Higgins, The New Press, New York, 1993, page 157

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Cachet Maker Nirlay Kundu



Nirlay Kundu was a featured speaker at the Virtual Stamp Show on 08/21/2020. He shared resources to know what stamps will be released and how to get covers serviced with first day of issue cancellations. He showed his first cachets made in 2004 for the Lewis & Clark stamp issue.

He shared his motivators to begin making cachets. If you visit his website (<http://www.nirlay.com/>), you can see how he has progressed making covers.

He showed a six minute video of himself painting the Mayflower in Plymouth Harbor. His specialty is in watercolor and it was amazing to watch.

He also discussed “Add-on FDC’s”, using the 1939 Baseball issue. His add-ons for the Old Ironside issue #951 are gorgeous. Pictured are his cachets for the joint issue for Greta Garbo (Bisexual actress).

Topical Stamps in Washington State Symbols

Topicals in the Symbols of Washington

State Dance – Square Dance

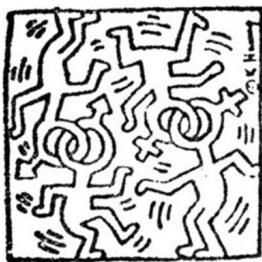
- Designated as state dance in 1951
- The square dance provided pioneers with recreation and social contact with neighbors - and is still doing that today!
- Created with bits and pieces of French quadrilles, English reels, Irish jigs, Spanish fandangos, etc.
- Postmarks can be interesting additions to a topic.

Vera Felts gave an informative and entertaining presentation on “Topical Stamps in Washington State Symbols” at the SEAPEX 2020 virtual show. In the presentation, Vera had the sound clip of the state amphibian, the Pacific Chorus Frog. She also had embedded in the PowerPoint Woody Guthrie playing the state folk song, “Roll on Columbia, Roll on”. The presentation can be viewed at <http://seapexshow.org/>

Gay Postmark Drew Outrage in the 80's

By Jason Vилlemez

Reprinted from Philadelphia Gay News, August 12, 2020 issue with permission of the author.



STONEWALL STA.
20 YEARS 1969-1989
LESBIAN & GAY PRIDE
JUNE 25, 1989
NEW YORK, NY 10199

The Stonewall 20th Anniversary Postmark. Courtesy: Gay and Lesbian History on Stamps Club
Public outrage over LGBTQ rights is nothing new. On every level of government, issues including marriage equality, the removal of sodomy laws, and fair public accommodations — all touchstones in the movement for equality — have been fought against by conservatives. Most recently, members of the homophobic right have voiced grievances over the recent Supreme Court decision granting employment nondiscrimination protections to LGBTQ people.

But it's not just the big-ticket, national news items that conservatives rally against. In the June 30, 1989 issue of PGN, Cliff O'Neill reported a lesser known gay milestone that enraged the right-wing: a Gay and Lesbian postmark available at a single post office in New York City. Postmarks are applied to stamps by the U.S. Postal Service to prevent them from being re-used.

That year on Pride Day, in commemoration of the 20th anniversary of the Stonewall Riots, the Greenwich Village post office allowed patrons to get letters and postcards stamped with a postmark that read: "Stonewall Station, 20 years, 1969-1989, Lesbian and Gay Pride."

The postmark was requested by GLAAD after staff members read a 1988 article in *The Advocate* about the Gay and Lesbian History on Stamps Club, which brings together both LGBTQ stamp collectors and memorabilia. GLAAD requested the postmark on behalf of Heritage of Pride, the group that stages the New York City pride parade. It was the first LGBTQ postmark in the U.S, and it featured the Heritage of Pride logo drawn by Keith Haring alongside the Stonewall text.

According to a report from GLHSC's [1989 summer journal](#), the postmark was applied between

15,000 and 25,000 times on Pride Day. USPS said that similar postmarks for NYC street fair events usually got 3,000 to 4,000 applications.



The article from the June 30, 1989 issue of PGN. Conservatives in Congress were not pleased. Congressman Robert Doman, a Republican from California, wrote an op-ed for the Washington Times slamming the Postal Service. "I hope that the Postal Service realizes that sodomy is still illegal in most states," Doman wrote. He continued, stating "This criterion would make for other interesting pictorial [postmarks], including perhaps one for drug-infected areas featuring a syringe and the slogan, '20 years of getting high.'"

Joining Doman in his disgust was Senator Jesse Helms, who spoke on the floor of the Senate and, during the height of the AIDS epidemic, declared "a pox on whoever in the Postal Service made this irrational decision."

In response to Helms' remarks, which also included vitriol over the "militant homosexual lobby," Craig Davidson of GLAAD replied: "I think the nastiness of Helms' response suggests — or reveals — the desperation of a man who knows that he is losing his battle to deny Americans the truth that gay people are decent, loving and proud."

Helms' remarks drew more national attention to the postmark than it had received before, during, and after its release. The GLHSC actually reported a boost in membership after his tirade made the media rounds.

Commemorative postmarks for LGBTQ pride have existed since 1983, when Stockholm, Sweden commemorated pride week there. Many post offices across the U.S. and the world have done them since the mid '80s, including in Philadelphia. Most

recently, Wilton Manors, Florida celebrated last year's Stonewall 50th anniversary with a commemorative, one-day-only postmark.



A postmark from Philadelphia Pride in 1996. Courtesy: [Gay and Lesbian History on Stamps Club](#)

While stamps might be an item that most people take for granted, they have great cultural significance, including to the LGBTQ community. Stamps have been used to raise awareness for causes including HIV/AIDS and LGBTQ equality, and they have honored numerous LGBTQ people including James Baldwin, Edna St. Vincent Millay, Tennessee Williams, Harvey Milk, and Isadora Duncan, who all got their own stamp in 2017. The [GLHSC journal](#) details LGBTQ people and topics featured on stamps around the world.

The Gay and Lesbian History on Stamps Club began in 1982 and continues to this day under President Lisa Foster. Like many LGBTQ organizations in various fields, including this very newspaper, they struggled early on to be taken seriously by their mainstream counterparts. The world of stamp collecting is not immune to issues like homophobia, racism, and misogyny. In the early '80s the club applied to the American Topical Association, which is composed of those specializing in thematic stamp collecting (also known as philately). But the ATA rejected the group's application without giving a reason. It took two years and assistance from the Lambda Legal Defense and Education Fund for the club to be granted membership. Now the club is a member of the ATA as well as the American Philatelic Society.

"We've made a lot of progress since [Jesse Helms] was around," said Phil Stager, a member of GLHSC for 25 years. "Postmarks and stamps commemorating gay people, events, celebrations, etc. are not that unusual anymore. They are a reflection of our struggles, victories, and history."

To learn more about GLHS and to view images of LGBTQ postmarks, including the Stonewall 20th and Philadelphia's gay pride postmarks, visit <http://glhsonline.org/>.

GLHS on Facebook

The GLHSC Facebook page has 250 followers, 15 more than last quarter.

Check it out at <https://www.facebook.com/GLHSC/>



GLHS at SEAPEX2020 Virtual Show

There were 12 attendees at the September 13th Zoom meeting. Lisa gave a brief presentation on the organization and showed stamps and cancels from our website that showcased LGBT history and culture. Attendees introduced themselves, their collecting interests and what brought them to attend the meeting. Two attendees have since joined GLHS!

Fall into Topicals



The American Topical Association (ATA) is planning a series of programs in October for Stamp Collecting Month, under the theme, "Fall into Topicals."

Virtual presentations include, "Nurse Philatelic Stories" by Ann Byerly, "Innovations in Railroads" by Bill Dewitt, "Telling Stories with Postcards" by Liz Hisey, "Covid-19 Related Philately" by Jean Wang, "How old is my Postcard" by Dawn Hamman, "Integrating Errors, Freaks & Oddities into Your Collection" by Cemil Betanov, "Maps, Politics and Stamps" by Ian S. Lustick, and so much more.

Attendees do not need to be members of the ATA and the presentations are free to attend.

More information and registration can be found on the ATA website. <https://americantopical.org/>

Current Membership Report

Our current membership consists of **45** members. 28 are also members of the American Philatelic Society (APS) & 19 members of the American Topical Association (ATA).

Isadora Duncan By John P. Stefanek

Isadora Duncan is probably best known as one of the pioneers of modern dance. She is also remembered for the unusual circumstances of her death.

Angela Isadora Duncan was born in San Francisco on 26 May 1877, the last of four children. Her parents' marriage had all but collapsed, and they divorced, probably within three years of Isadora's birth (the records were lost in the great earthquake). Her mother advised Isadora and her sister, "Don't trust men. Don't marry them."

Isadora grew up in Oakland, often hungry and cold, but nourished by Botticelli's *Primavera*, Mendelssohn, Shakespeare, and Whitman. She was influenced by the Greek ideal, later saying, "To express what is the most moral, healthful and beautiful in art, this is the mission of the dancer, and to this I dedicated my life."

She "practiced movement" from an early age. A childhood friend said, "Everything she did was studied, whether she sat down, rose, walked, it appeared to be stilted, overdone, affected, and looked cruder than a slow-motion movie." At the age of 11, she began to teach "a new system of body culture and dancing." Her dance permits no acrobatics, no "dancing tricks," just "natural" movements that "a normal body" could perform without special training.

Isadora made her public dance debut in 1890, and in 1893, she and her siblings embarked on a tour of the "Principal Theaters of California" in a variety act. She, followed later by her family, left San Francisco for Chicago in 1895. She walked into the Chicago Press Club and supposedly declared, "I have brought you a revelation from California. I have discovered the true movement of man. This movement, drawing its inspiration from nature and going up through the evolution of the psychology of modern thought, is the true revelation of the Dance." After spending some time penniless, she finally got her first job dancing at the Masonic Temple Roof Garden. Disgusted, she quit after three weeks and ended up at the Bohemian Club, a salon organized by Martha Everts Holden. They did not understand the Duncan dance, either. At the Bohemian Club, Isadora met



Polish immigrant Ivan Miroski and fell in love, though it was discovered later that he was already married. She began to reject marriage as oppressive and unnecessary.

Her "big break" came at an audition with Augustin Daly, the most important producer on Broadway. He offered her a little part in a pantomime if she could reach New York by October. She made her Broadway debut in *Miss Pygmalion* in November 1895. Next, she danced a solo as First Fairy in Daly's *A Midsummer Night's Dream*. Disappointed with being a member of Daly's company, she quit and returned to solo performance. She and her family took a studio in Carnegie Hall. She made her Carnegie Hall debut on 24 March 1898, dancing three dances to Ethelbert Nevin's *Water Scenes*. A speech at the end of her concerts became a staple. She toured salon performances in Newport and Chicago, dancing to an adaptation of *The Rubáiyát of Omar Khayyám*, becoming a society darling.

The Duncans left America in 1899 for London. Desperate for money, Isadora was able to conquer the London salons while studying Greek artifacts at the British Museum. She met Edward Charles Hallé and the Pre-Raphaelites who helped her with appearances and allowed her to develop new work. She brought to life all the figures in Botticelli's *Primavera*. Her performance at the Court Theatre in 1900 was a triumph, talked about all over London.

Isadora followed her brother to Paris at the end of summer 1900. She spent time in the Louvre, in other museums, and at the Exposition. In no time, she was a success amongst the city's artistic salons. She "discovered" the driving concept of modern dance: "Motion is motivated by emotion and must be expressed with the instrument of the entire human body." All Duncan dances are propelled not by the legs but by the torso. She began to give dancing lessons: "Listen to the music with *your soul*. Now, while listening, do you not feel an inner self awakening deep within you – that it is by its strength that your head is lifted, that your arms are raised, that you are walking slowly toward the light?"

She met Loie Fuller, the dancing flower of the Folies-Bergère, and was invited to join her on a tour of Germany. She joined the troupe in Berlin but was unable to dance due to illness. She followed to Leipzig, Munich, and Vienna, where

Loie arranged a private concert for Isadora under the patronage of Paulina Metternich. Word spread quickly through Vienna: a “barefoot dancer,” a “naked nymph.” She took the German world by storm. She signed a contract with impresario Sándor Grosz for a tour of Hungary. International fame arrived with twenty sold-out performances in Budapest starting in April 1902. There, she met her first lover, actor Oszkár Beregi. After the affair ended, Isadora had a bad fall, miscarrying her pregnancy.

She fashioned her most successful and enduring dance-drama, based on Iphigenia, and debuted solo in Munich and Berlin. The German “cult of Isadora” was born. Her name came to symbolize women’s freedom, beauty, and the birth of a new world of art. She read Kant and Nietzsche, “the dancing philosopher.” In 1903, her speech, “The Dance of the Future,” was published as a pamphlet, attacking ballet and promoting her modern philosophy of dance. Isadora returned to debut solo in Paris. While the reviews were favorable, the French audiences were not as enthusiastic as the German ones.

The Duncans went to Greece in 1903. They bought land, a “barren hillock,” called Kopanos and commenced to build a red stone temple. At the end of the year, Isadora returned to Vienna, Berlin, and Munich. In Paris, she unveiled her interpretation of Beethoven’s Seventh Symphony, which would become her most controversial creation. Finally, French audiences cheered. She spent the summer at Bayreuth where she choreographed and danced the Bacchanal in a revival of *Tannhäuser*. It was unsuccessful. She bought a three-story mansion in the Berlin forest suburb of Grunewald that would become the site of her first school. Then she met stage designer Gordon Craig, son of actress Dame Ellen Terry. He was married and had a second, common-law wife in England, but he and Isadora became lovers.

At the end of 1904, Isadora performed in St. Petersburg, witnessed by and probably influencing Sergei Diaghilev and choreographer Michel Fokine, possibly leading to the rebirth of ballet in the twentieth century. She returned to the city in February with Gordon, witnessing the aftermath of Bloody Sunday. She toured Germany and gathered children to finally open her School.

Her first tour of the Netherlands was a triumph in 1905. At the beginning of 1906, she was happily

pregnant. Her unwed status threatened the patronage she was receiving for her School. She decided to have her baby in the Dutch town of Noordwijk, on the North Sea, in a cottage on the dunes. Birth arrived on September 24. Nicknamed “Snowdrop,” the child received her name of Deirdre eighteen months later.

Isadora was exhausted, but because she financially supported so many (including her family and Gordon) and so much (including her School), she soon returned to touring and performances. She collapsed onstage in Amsterdam. Gordon effectively left her in February. Physical ailments pursued her throughout 1907.

From 1908 date the first stories of her sexual promiscuity. Isadora offered no apologies. She met the homosexual Willem Noothoven van Goor in Amsterdam and asked him to accompany her on her extended tour of Russia. She tried and failed to seduce Konstantin Stanislavski. She eventually took Anna Pavlova’s discarded lover, Joseph Ravicz, as her own, after Willem had an affair with him.

In need of funding for her School, she and her pupils went to London where there was competition from Maud Allan, who was dancing her *Vision of Salomé*. Isadora went to New York in August, arranged by Charles Frohman, the most powerful producer on Broadway. It was not successful. Americans still had no concept of modern dance. They preferred Ziegfeld’s *Follies*. But in subsequent tours, she would herald an emergence of specifically American art, to rival Europe. Patron Mary Roberts, actor Jacob Adler, and sculptor George Grey Barnard became admirers. Isadora met composer and conductor Walter Damrosch and the two performed sold-out concerts at the Metropolitan Opera House and Carnegie Hall.

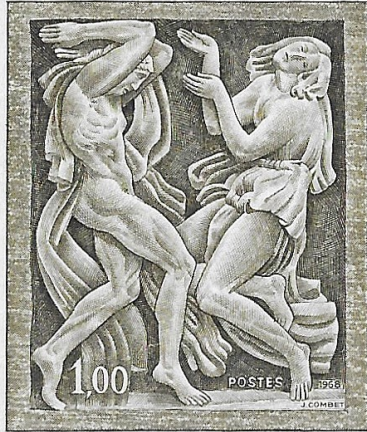
She went to Paris hoping to find a millionaire. She had closed the house at Grunewald and housed her pupils in a chateau outside Paris. Her concerts sold out the 2,200-seat Gaité-Lyrique. Isadora met Paris Singer, one of the inheritors of the Singer-Sewing-Machine-related fortune. Separated from his wife, he fell in love with Isadora before she fell in love with him. It was the longest and most turbulent romantic attachment of her life. She, Deirdre, and the children of her School settled into a villa in the south of France at Beaulieu, near Nice.

She opened a studio in the wealthy Paris suburb of

Neuilly and became familiar with all the good restaurants in the city. Her sister Elizabeth, who ran the School at Grunewald, established her own school near Frankfurt. A struggle for the children ensued, and Isadora finally sent the children back to Germany, recognizing their parents would prefer education there instead of in Paris. Her son Patrick was born in May 1910. She premiered her full-length performance of *Orpheus* in January 1911 and spent much of 1912 establishing her Théâtre du Beau in rue de Berri, off the Champs-Élysées, built by architect Louis Sue.

Isadora's flirtations and affairs continued during her time with Paris until he left her, apparently for good, in November. She performed in Russia and Berlin, and in April 1913, the new Théâtre des Champs-Élysées opened on avenue Montaigne with bas-reliefs by Antoine Bourdelle of Isadora embedded in its walls, including a fresco above the entrance depicting her in a dance with Nijinsky.

REPUBLIQUE FRANÇAISE



ANTOINE BOURDELLE "LA DANSE"

On April 19, the Renault carrying Deirdre and Patrick and their nurse shot across boulevard Bourdon, jumped the pavement, careened down the grassy embankment, and entered the Seine. It seemed all of Paris mourned. Students from the Ecole des Beaux-Arts covered Isadora's garden and trees with white blossoms. Isadora was in shock until her former pupils arrived at her studio.

She went to Corfu where her brother Raymond was conducting relief efforts during the Balkan War. She helped to comfort refugees. She visited Constantinople, stayed in England with Ellen Terry, and stayed in Darmstadt with her sister Elizabeth. She drove alone from Paris to places in Italy, finally reuniting with Eleonora Duse in Viareggio. Isadora credited Eleonora with saving her life. Romano Romanelli, a sculptor from Florence whom Isadora had met in Paris, found her on the beach and became her lover. By De-

ember, she was pregnant. Romano was already engaged to another woman. Isadora went to Rome. She began to compose new dances and returned to Paris.

Paris Singer gave her a mansion in Bellevue, on the heights of the city, which would become the first home of Dionysion, Isadora's new temple of dance. She engaged six of her senior pupils as dance instructors to teach new younger students. They arrived at the beginning of 1914. The new students made their public debut in June at the Trocadéro, but the school quickly closed as Europe went to war. Sadly, her new child died within hours of birth.

Isadora followed her students to New York in November, re-establishing her school Dionysion. They made their American debut at Carnegie Hall in December with the New York Symphony. Isadora's return to the stage since the death of her children occurred in January 1915, debuting her dance to Schubert's *Ave Maria*. She managed to obtain an offer of the Century Theater, so she performed there in March and April, charging only a dime for seats in the upper balcony. Critically and financially, it was failure. She and her students sailed to Europe in May.

Travelling on German passports, the students embarked on a tour of South America. Isadora went to Geneva, to establish a school for her students, and Athens before returning to Paris. Her property at Neuilly had been occupied by French refugees, so she rented a house in avenue de Messine where she gave a continuous party during the first months of 1916. She planned a benefit program for the Trocadéro to debut her monumental works, the *Marseillaise* and the *Pathétique*. She followed with her own tour of South America. Her performances in Buenos Aires were disastrous. Performances in Montevideo and Rio de Janeiro were successful.

Back in New York, Isadora performed a benefit at the Metropolitan Opera House. She briefly reunited with Paris Singer, then went to Havana, then Palm Beach, Florida (pre-Addison Mizner), then back to New York, where she and Paris parted again. Her diet of parties, alcohol, and liaisons continued. Her wildest lover was drug-crazed, Cuban-French artist and Dadaist Francis Picabia. Isadora tried to keep her oldest students, now turning twenty, but finally could not prevent their leaving her.

In November, she returned to San Francisco, but by April 1918, she was back in Paris, broke. She had an affair with Roland Garros and met pianist and composer Walter Morse Rummel, the “most hallowed and ethereal love of [her] life.” He was married, but divorced his wife shortly after meeting Isadora. They stayed at Cap Ferrat and were lovers for three years. He became her perfect musical partner.

During the war, her house at Bellevue served as a hospital. After the war, she found it in ruins, shelled and partly burned. She and Walter performed a concert there in July 1919 to raise funds. In 1920, she performed at the Trocadéro, in Holland and Brussels, and at the Champs-Élysées. She sold the Bellevue property to the French government. She leased a house in rue de la Pompe, in the fashionable Passy district, and cabled her students to join her. After touring America for two years, they arrived in June. Walter fell in love with student Anna.

Isadora’s invitation to Russia came from Leonid Krassin, the high Bolshevik diplomat, commissar, and deputy to the Soviet Trade Commission in London in 1921. She arrived in Moscow in July. At the end of August, she moved into Prechistenka 20, a rococo mansion in a formerly fashionable district. Her school opened for auditions there in October. Rations and academic instruction were provided by the state. Only one of her prior students, Irma, accompanied her to the Soviet Union. Irma would run the school. She and one hundred potential students danced before Lenin, Bolshevik leaders, and foreign correspondents in November at the Bolshoi Theatre. Lenin cheered her *Marche Slave*, so officially, all was triumphant, despite Isadora’s usual transparent chiton and absence of a brassiere. Critics were savage. Soon after, forty of the children were chosen to become resident students.

Lenin’s New Economic Policy, a temporary re-introduction of free markets, allowed Isadora to give performances before paying audiences. She began to earn money at the Zimin Theatre. That fall, 44-year-old Isadora met 26-year-old poet Sergei Yesenin.

In Russia, Isadora is blamed for the “ruin” of their most famous poet. In truth, Sergei was already alcoholic and depressed by 1921. He has often been faulted for the “ruin” of Isadora. From the beginning, he treated her with open contempt. His closest friend and probable lover, Anatoly Ma-

rienhof, had just married. So, Sergei met Isadora probably “on the rebound.” Isadora married Sergei on 2 May 1922, thereby becoming a citizen of the USSR.



The two flew to Berlin, where Sergei took Isadora to a gay nightclub. They rented a car and toured the Rhineland. They went to Brussels to obtain French visas. They were reputedly the first Soviet citizens to enter France. She performed in Paris, and they spent a month in Venice before setting sail for New York in September. She misjudged the intensity of American Russophobia. Isadora and Sergei were forbidden to leave the ship. The next day, after an interview on Ellis Island, they were permitted to enter New York. Her first three concerts at Carnegie Hall sold out in a single day. Her reception in Boston was disastrous, mostly due to a “wardrobe malfunction,” though Sergei’s display of a Soviet flag did not help. Poor receptions followed in Chicago, Cleveland, and other cities. They sailed for Europe in February 1923.

Sergei grew jealous of Isadora’s fame and beat her when he was drunk. After destroying a suite in a Paris hotel, he was jailed and sent to Berlin. Unable to remain separated, Isadora joined him shortly after. They returned to Paris in May, moving into Isadora’s house on rue de la Pompe, where she began daily sales of her personal property for money. Eventually, she performed at the Trocadéro for funds to return to Russia. They separated after only a week together in Moscow.

Isadora went to Kislovodsk, a resort in the Caucasus, for two weeks’ rest. She conducted a performing tour of the Caucasus. Back in Moscow, she performed to raise money to operate the school. She composed *Warshavianka*, set to a rev-

olutionary working song of 1905. In February 1924, she toured Ukraine, losing thirty pounds. In July, she toured the cities of the Volga, central Asia, and the Urals, returning to Moscow after Ekaterinburg. She signed a contract for a tour of Germany in September. She would not return to Russia.

Her tour was not profitable and collapsed. Critics seemed to agree that her career of solo performance was over. Broke and unable to obtain a visa for travel out of Germany, Isadora pleaded for money from anyone she could write. She told reporter George Seldes that she would consider publishing her love letters for money. She got to Paris in January 1925 and left for Nice in March. With money from her brother and friends she rented a studio. She wanted to write about her art, but interest was only in her memoirs. For two years, she moved back and forth between Paris and Nice, her rent paid by a dwindling array of benefactors. She was sole heir to Sergei Yesenin's estate, but she sent word to distribute the proceeds to Sergei's mother and sisters. She met pianist Victor Seroff in Montmartre and they became lovers.

In June 1926, Mercedes de Acosta found Isadora at the Lutétia, a hotel on the Left Bank. In a note to Mercedes, Isadora said, "...But how to live with this passion in my veins...I beg you not to make fun of me. I may die from it. I'm horrified to realize that only now have I known love for *the first time*. Don't laugh..." In 1927, Isadora wrote a sexually explicit love poem to Mercedes, beginning "Arch Angel..."

A Paris court ordered the sale of her over-mortgaged property in Neuilly to settle debts. A committee was formed to auction donations from all sorts of painters and sculptors to help her. The sale of the property was forestalled. She finally obtained a contract for her memoirs and finished *My Life* in September.

As usual, Isadora spent any proceeds almost immediately, in Deauville and back in Nice. Her close friend Mary Desti, mother of Preston Sturges, was with her in the South of France, paying for most of their escapades. Isadora said to her, "Well, to tell you the real, real truth, Mary, I don't know. I seem to love each one of them to the uttermost limits of love, and if Ted [Gordon Craig], Lohengrin [Paris Singer], the Archangel [Mercedes de Acosta], and Sergei [Yesenin] stood before me, I wouldn't know which one to choose. I loved, and still love them all." While dining out,

Isadora noticed a handsome young man. Named Benoît Falchetto, he met Isadora a few evenings later and the two prepared to go on a drive in a "little racing car," an Amilcar Grand Sport. Isadora wore a red batik shawl, given to her by Mary, two yards long and five feet wide with eighteen-inch fringe. As she sat down in the low-to-the-ground two-seater, the long fringes of her shawl caught in the spokes of the left rear wheel. The car roared off and with the first, sharp turn of the wheel, her neck was broken. Isadora Duncan died on 14 September 1927.



Known stamp designs featuring Isadora Duncan: France 1206; Sierra Leone 4543, 4561; United States 4698

Isadora: A Sensational Life by Peter Kurth, Little, Brown and Company, New York, 2001

The Girls: Sappho Goes to Hollywood by Diana McLellan, St. Martin's Press, New York, 2000, page 83

The Sewing Circle: Hollywood's Greatest Secret: Female Stars Who Loved Other Women by Axel Madsen, Carol Publishing Group, New York, 1995, page 10

"That Furious Lesbian:" The Story of Mercedes de Acosta by Robert Schanke, Southern Illinois University Press, Carbondale, 2003, page 41

Fun & Games By Lisa Foster

At the Virtual Stamp Show, I attended Casey Jo White's ice cream social where she invented and hosted a game of "Philatelic Feud" based on a survey she sent out. She also conveyed to attendees her love of games and shared some of the items from her one frame exhibit that was at the virtual show, "Philatelic Fun & Games." The full exhibit can be seen at <https://stamps.org/events/virtual-stamp-show/exhibits#57>.

Philatelic Fun and Games From Mailbox to Tabletop

Humans have been playing games for thousands of years. As one of the oldest forms of social interaction, games bring people together with competition, collaboration, and communication. The postal system has also played a vital role in communication throughout history, allowing for messages to be delivered around the world – bringing people together when they cannot be physically close. The purpose of this exhibit is to explore the relationship between tabletop gaming and philately – how games are influenced by the mails; and how stamps are inspired by games.

This exhibit will focus on the relationship between tabletop gaming and the stamps/postal history of the United States.

What is tabletop gaming?

"Tabletop games" is an umbrella term for games that are typically (though not necessarily) played on or at a table. Card games, board games, dice games, pen and paper games are common examples. Party games, collaborative storytelling and role-playing games are also included under the tabletop gaming category. This exhibit also includes tabletop puzzles as games.

What is philately?

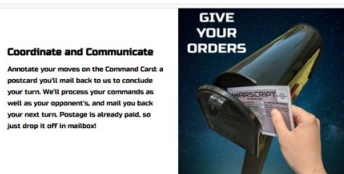
Philately is another name for stamp collecting, but it also includes the study of postal history. This exhibit also includes post card collecting as part of philately.

Sharing a Love of Games and Letters

The post card below reads "Thanks for the Double-Nine Dominos, they're really neat." It is a perfect example of how both games and mail bring people together.



At the end of the meeting, one of the attendees was chosen to win a gift card from Dairy Queen in the spin of the dial from <https://wheelofnames.com/>.



In the meeting she referred to play by mail sci-fi game, that was scheduled to be released in September 2020. It is an entirely offline game, playable by anyone who can get mail. I'm looking forward to giving it a

try when it takes flight. <https://playwarscript.com/>

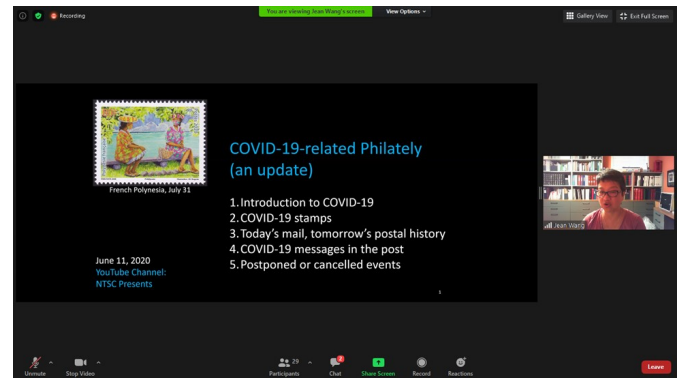
COVID19-related Philately (an update)

Dr. Jean Wang gave an excellent presentation on COVID-19 related philately at the SEAPEX 2020 virtual show on 09/13/2020. This presentation is available for viewing thru 10/31/2020 at <http://seapexshow.org/>.

It was an update from the presentation she gave to her stamp club on 06/11/2020 (which can be seen on YouTube under NTSC Presents).

The presentation was informative, and interesting for philatelists and non-collectors. Jean showed items and explained their relevance to the COVID-19 Pandemic, beyond what is available to learn online and on Facebook. The presentation included information current up to 09/12/2020. For collectors of marcophily it provided insight to analyzing current covers, postmarks, and machine cancels from other countries.

Jean will be providing a further updated and revised presentation on COVID-19 related philately in October 2020 during "Fall into Topicals" sponsored by the ATA. Check the website <https://americantopical.org/> for the schedule.



Pandemic Philately Facebook Group

In August a private Facebook group was created to share images of COVID-19 and other pandemic or disease related stamps, postmarks, covers and other related material from members collections. Throughout human history, there have been a number of pandemics of diseases such as smallpox and tuberculosis. The most fatal pandemic in recorded history was the Black Death (also known as The Plague), which killed an estimated 75-200 million people in the 14th century. The term was not used yet but was for later pandemics including the 1918 influenza pandemic (Spanish flu). Current pandemics include COVID-19 and HIV/AIDS.

Bugs Bunny Stamp Release By Lisa Foster

On 07/31/2020 Stephen Lorimor shared on the GLHS Facebook page an article from the Bay Area Reporter written by Mathew S. Bajko about the Bugs Bunny USPS release. An excerpt of the article follows:

The screenshot shows the Bay Area Reporter website. The main article is titled "Bugs Bunny US stamps first to depict images of drag" by Mathew S. Bajko, dated Thursday, July 30, 2020. The article features two postage stamps: one of Bugs Bunny as a blonde mermaid and another as a seductive figure in drag. Below the article is a "Sign up!" section for a newsletter, a "Print This Page" button, and a "STANFORD NEXT" logo.

<https://www.ebar.com/news/news//295544>

"In issuing a new series of stamps honoring Bugs Bunny that includes two depicting the cartoon rabbit in women's clothing, the U.S. Postal Service has for the first-time featured images of drag on the country's postage.

One of the stamps shows Bugs as a female mermaid, dolled up in a blonde wig and red lipstick, sprawled on a rock looking alluring, like a siren of Greek folklore. The look is based on the 1944 animated short film "Hare Ribbin' " that was part of the Merrie Melodies series.

In the other stamp the beloved cartoon character strikes a seductive pose dressed as a mythical goddess sporting a sizeable bust, blonde braided trusses, and a gold-winged headpiece. It is inspired by the 1957 animated short "What's Opera, Doc?" where Bugs plays Brunnhilde from Richard Wagner's opera "Siegfried" and his nemesis Elmer Fudd is the heroic lead.

The commemorative Forever stamps were released Monday, July 27, on the character's 80th birthday. Bugs made his debut in the short-subject cartoon "A Wild Hare" in 1940."

Following the ATA Roundtable at the Virtual Stamp Show August 18, in contrast to the statement Lisa Foster made that the Bugs Bunny stamps were the "first to US stamps to depict a subject in drag", attendee Jean Wang shared this

stamp sheet with Milton Berle in drag at the top left of the selvage.



The Bugs Bunny postage stamp issue was a main topic of the "Stamp Show Here Today" podcast Episode #268. Listening to the podcast, the comment was made that the Bugs Bunny sheet hit social media and was felt to be a home run for the post office. One of the hosts stated, "When I saw these stamps I was reminded how often Bugs Bunny dresses in drag, and they depicted him twice in drag in this issue", the other host replied laughing, "Attractive for the LGBT crowd, is that it?", silence, and then retracted, "I understand, I get it."

They also stated that it will be a popular issue as the stamps cover multiple topics including, Baseball, Basketball, Music, Superhero, Comics, Military, Hollywood, Opera, Comedy, Disney, Mermaids, Barbers/Cosmetology, and Flags.

They discussed other aspects of the issue including the framed Bugs Bunny sheets which have a different perf gauge than the ones sold at the post office. The press sheets sold out immediately. The USPS also offered progressive proofs of the issue, not real proofs, but you can see the colors used, and the process to make colors. They have limited the release to 2500.

New Issues

By John P. Stefanek

On 21 September 2020, Faroe Islands released a souvenir sheet commemorating the 250th Anniversary of the Birth of **Ludwig van Beethoven**.

On 15 September 2020, Australia released a Stamp Pack of twelve stamps commemorating the 80th Anniversary of *Fantasia*, including eleven stamps depicting “The Sorcerer’s Apprentice,” based on a poem by **Johann Wolfgang von Goethe**.

On 11 September 2020, the United Nations released six stamps and three prestige booklets commemorating UNESCO World Heritage – Russian Federation, designed by **Sergio Baradat**.

On 9 September 2020, Romania released two stamps commemorating the 500th Anniversary of the Death of **Raphael**.

On 7 September 2020, Liechtenstein released a souvenir sheet commemorating the 500th Anniversary of the Death of **Raphael**, featuring **Aristotle**, **Leonardo da Vinci**, **Michelangelo**, **Socrates**, **II Sodoma**, and **Zeno of Citium** in the selvage.

On 2 September 2020, Bulgaria released a souvenir sheet commemorating the 500th Anniversary of the Death of **Raphael**.

On 24 August 2020, Portugal released six stamps and a souvenir sheet commemorating *Justice League*, including one stamp and the souvenir sheet featuring Wonder Woman who was partly inspired by **Olive Byrne** (1904-1990). She was the domestic partner of William Moulton Marston and Elizabeth Holloway Marston. She met them in 1925 during her senior year at Tufts University. She moved in with them after graduation and “married” them on November 21, wearing wide-band bracelets on each arm instead of a ring. She largely raised Elizabeth’s two children as well as her own two children fathered by William. After William’s death, Olive continued to live with Elizabeth.



graduation and “married” them on November 21, wearing wide-band bracelets on each arm instead of a ring. She largely raised Elizabeth’s two children as well as her own two children fathered by William. After William’s death, Olive continued to live with Elizabeth.

On 18 August 2020, the United Kingdom released six stamps, a miniature sheet, a retail booklet, and a Collector’s Sheet commemorating the 10th Anniversary of *Sherlock*, including four stamps featuring **Andrew Scott** and two stamps featuring **Mark Gatiss**.



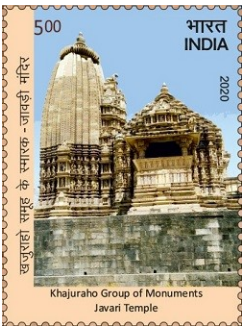
Andrew Scott (born 1976) is an Irish actor probably best known for portraying Sherlock Holmes’ nemesis, James “Jim” Moriarty, in *Sherlock*. He received a 2005 Olivier Award for *A Girl in a Car with a Man*, a 2012 BAFTA Award for Best Supporting Actor for *Sherlock*, and a 2019 Evening Standard Award for *Present Laughter*. He was nominated for a 2017 Olivier Award for *Hamlet* and for a 2020 Golden Globe Award for *Fleabag*. He will portray Tom Ripley in a television series based on Patricia Highsmith’s novels. Andrew is openly gay.



Mark Gatiss (born 1966) is a British actor, comedian, screenwriter, director, producer, and novelist, who was born in Sedgefield, County Durham, and studied Theatre Arts at Bretton Hall College. He is a member of the sketch comedy team, The League of Gentlemen, and he has written for and appeared in several episodes of *Doctor Who*. He co-created, co-produced, wrote for, and appeared, portraying Sherlock Holmes’ brother Mycroft, in *Sherlock*. In 2008, Mark entered into a civil partnership with actor Ian Hallard.

On 15 August 2020, India released a miniature sheet commemorating UNESCO World Heritage

Sites, including one stamp featuring the **Khajuraho Group of Monuments**. Khajuraho is a group of Hindu temples and Jain temples in Chhatarpur district, Madhya Pradesh, India. Most of the temples were built between 950 and 1050. They are famous for their erotic sculptures. Some of the sculptures depict same-sex sexual activity.



On 11 August 2020, Grenada released a miniature sheet and a souvenir sheet commemorating the 500th Anniversary of the Death of **Raphael**.

On 7 August 2020, The Gambia released a miniature sheet and a souvenir sheet commemorating the 500th Anniversary of the Death of **Raphael**, featuring Pope **Julius II** on the souvenir sheet.

On 7 August 2020, Palau released a miniature sheet and a souvenir sheet commemorating the 500th Anniversary of the Death of **Raphael**.

On 28 July 2020, Romania released two stamps commemorating the 250th Anniversary of the Birth of **Ludwig van Beethoven**.

On 27 July 2020, the United States released ten stamps commemorating the 80th Anniversary of Bugs Bunny, including two stamps featuring Bugs Bunny **in drag**.



On 21 July 2020, Guernsey released a stamp commemorating the 250th Anniversary of the Birth of **Ludwig van Beethoven**.

On 20 July 2020, Italy released a miniature sheet commemorating the 500th Anniversary of the Death of **Raphael**.

On 13 July 2020, France released a stamp commemorating the 50th Anniversary of the Death of **Luis Mariano**.

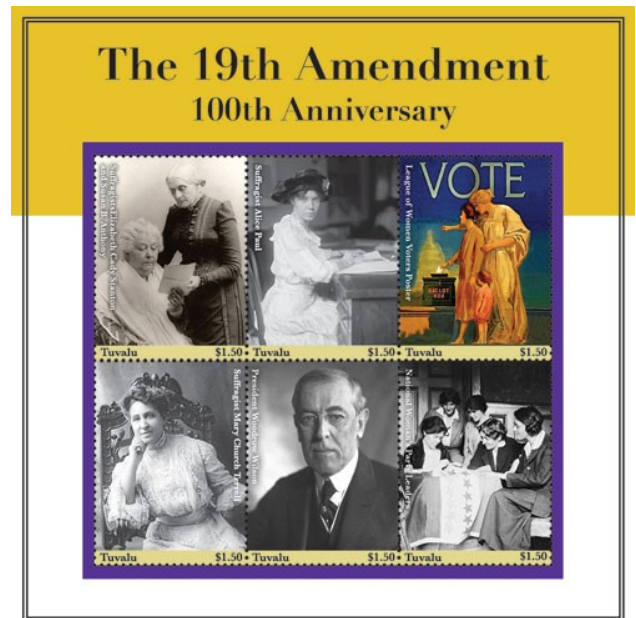
On 9 July 2020, the United Kingdom released eight stamps, a miniature sheet, a prestige booklet, a retail booklet, and two Collector's Sheets commemorating the 50th Anniversary of Queen, including 13 stamps featuring **Freddie Mercury**.



On 26 June 2020, Tajikistan released a souvenir sheet commemorating Stop COVID-19, featuring the Rod of **Asclepius** in the selvage.

On 23 June 2020, Vatican City released a miniature sheet commemorating the 500th Anniversary of the Death of **Raphael**, featuring **John the Apostle** in the selvage.

On 19 June 2020, Belarus released a stamp commemorating Achievements of Belarusian Medicine, featuring the Rod of **Asclepius**.



On 17 June 2020, Tuvalu released a miniature sheet commemorating the Centenary of the 19th Amendment, including one stamp featuring **Susan B. Anthony** and two stamps featuring **Alice Paul**. On 16 June 2020, Australia released a Stamp Pack of twelve stamps celebrating Wonder Woman, partly inspired by **Olive Byrne**.

On 15 June 2020, Spain released a stamp commemorating International LGBTQ Pride Day featuring the **Rainbow Flag** created by **Gilbert Baker**. During the 1960s, the Pasaje Begoña in Torremolinos evolved into a popular landmark for LGBTQ freedom. A police raid on 24 June 1971 triggered a turning point in the Spanish LGBTQ rights movement.



On 10 June 2020, Niger released a souvenir sheet commemorating Stop COVID-19, featuring the Rod of **Asclepius** in the selvage.

On 10 June 2020, Niger released a miniature sheet commemorating the Fight Against the Coronavirus Pandemic, featuring the Rod of **Asclepius** in the selva.

On 10 June 2020, Niger released a miniature sheet commemorating Famous World Monuments in Quarantine, with one stamp featuring a statue of **Ludwig van Beethoven**.

In June 2020, Liberia released a souvenir sheet commemorating Stop COVID-19, featuring the Rod of **Asclepius** in the selva.

In June 2020, Liberia released a miniature sheet commemorating the Fight Against the Coronavirus Pandemic, featuring the Rod of **Asclepius** in the selva.

In June 2020, St. Thomas and Prince Islands released a souvenir sheet commemorating Stop COVID-19, featuring the Rod of **Asclepius** in the selva.

In June 2020, St. Thomas and Prince Islands released a miniature sheet commemorating the Fight Against the Coronavirus Pandemic, featuring the Rod of **Asclepius** in the selva.

On 29 May 2020, Colombia released a stamp commemorating the 500th Anniversary of the Death of **Leonardo da Vinci**.

On 29 May 2020, Togo released a souvenir sheet celebrating Princess Diana, with a design based on a photo by **Antony Armstrong-Jones**.

On 29 May 2020, Togo released a miniature sheet and a souvenir sheet celebrating **James Dean**.

On 29 May 2020, Togo released a miniature sheet commemorating the 380th Anniversary of the Death of Peter Paul Rubens, including one stamp featuring **John the Apostle** and one stamp featuring **Venus, Cupid, and Bacchus**.

On 29 May 2020, Togo released a miniature sheet and a souvenir sheet commemorating the 545th Anniversary of the Birth of **Michelangelo**.

On 29 May 2020, Togo released a miniature sheet and souvenir sheet commemorating the 510th Anniversary of the Death of **Sandro Botticelli**, including one stamp featuring **Venus** and **Zephyrus**, another featuring **Venus**, and the souvenir sheet featuring **Venus, Cupid, and Mercury**.

On 18 May 2020, Romania released a souvenir sheet commemorating the Centenary of the Birth of Pope John Paul II, featuring the *Pietà* by **Michelangelo** in the selva.

In May 2020, Chad released a souvenir sheet commemorating Stop COVID-19, featuring the Rod of **Asclepius** in the selva.

In May 2020, Djibouti released a souvenir sheet commemorating Stop COVID-19, featuring the Rod of **Asclepius** in the selva.

In May 2020, Chad released a miniature sheet commemorating the Fight Against the Coronavirus Pandemic, featuring the Rod of **Asclepius** in the selva.

In May 2020, Chad released a miniature sheet commemorating Famous World Monuments in Quarantine, with one stamp featuring *David* by **Michelangelo** and one stamp featuring **Abraham Lincoln** on Mt. Rushmore.

In May 2020, Togo released a souvenir sheet commemorating Stop COVID-19, featuring the Rod of **Asclepius** in the selva.

On 28 April 2020, Guinea released a miniature sheet commemorating the 75th Anniversary of the United Nations, including one stamp featuring **Eleanor Roosevelt**.

On 28 April 2020, Guinea released a miniature sheet commemorating the 75th Anniversary of the Death of Franklin D. Roosevelt, including one stamp featuring **Abraham Lincoln**.

On 28 April 2020, Guinea released a miniature sheet and a souvenir sheet commemorating the 50th Anniversary of Queen, featuring **Freddie Mercury**.

On 28 April 2020, Guinea released a souvenir sheet commemorating the 40th Anniversary of the Death of Alfred Hitchcock, featuring **Cary Grant** in *North by Northwest*.

On 27 April 2020, Central African Republic released a miniature sheet and a souvenir sheet commemorating the 50th Anniversary of Queen, featuring **Freddie Mercury**.

On 27 April 2020, Central African Republic released a souvenir sheet commemorating the 270th Anniversary of the Death of Johann Sebastian

Bach, featuring **Frederick the Great** in the selva.

On 27 April 2020, Central African Republic released a souvenir sheet commemorating Stop COVID-19, featuring the Rod of **Asclepius** in the selva.

On 27 April 2020, Central African Republic released a souvenir sheet celebrating Marilyn Monroe, featuring a poster for *Bus Stop* based on the play by **William Inge**.

On 30 March 2020, Chad released a souvenir sheet celebrating Great Post-Impressionists, featuring *Road with Cypress* [**Cyparissus**] and *Star* by Vincent van Gogh in the selva.

On 30 March 2020, Chad released a miniature sheet and a souvenir sheet celebrating Scouts, including one stamp and the souvenir sheet featuring **Robert Baden-Powell**.

On 27 March 2020, Sierra Leone released a miniature sheet and a souvenir sheet commemorating the 500th Anniversary of the Death of **Raphael**, including one stamp featuring Pope **Julius II**.

On 25 March 2020, Niger released a miniature sheet commemorating the 250th Anniversary of the Death of Giovanni Battista Tiepolo, including one stamp featuring *Maecenas Presenting the Liberal Arts to Emperor Augustus*.

On 23 March 2020, Spain released three stamps commemorating Museums, including one stamp featuring the Dalí Theater and Museum dedicated

to **Salvador Dalí**.

On 13 March 2020, Djibouti released a miniature sheet and a souvenir sheet commemorating the 25th Anniversary of the Death of Eva Gabor, including one stamp featuring **Liberace** and another stamp and the souvenir sheet featuring her in *Gigi* with direction by **Vincente Minelli** and **Charles Walters**, based on the novella by **Colette**, and with costume design by **Cecil Beaton**.

On 13 March 2020, Saint Thomas and Prince Islands released a miniature sheet and a souvenir sheet commemorating the Bicentenary of the Birth of **Florence Nightingale**.

On 13 March 2020, Saint Thomas and Price Islands released a miniature sheet and a souvenir sheet commemorating the 500th Anniversary of the Death of **Raphael**, including two stamps featuring **Aphrodite** and the souvenir sheet depicting **Eros**.

On 27 February 2020, Guinea-Bissau released four stamps and a souvenir sheet celebrating Nude Paintings, including one stamp and the souvenir sheet featuring work by **Raphael**.

On 27 February 2020, Guinea-Bissau released three stamps commemorating the 75th Anniversary of VE Day, including one stamp featuring **Bernard Montgomery**.

On 19 May 2019, Turkey released a booklet of 24 stamps commemorating the Centenary of the Start of the Turkish War of Independence, including 14 stamps featuring **Mustafa Kemal Atatürk**.

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I
1	LGBTQ Rainbow Motif								
2	Country	Year	Month	Day	Denomination	Scott	Michel	LGBTQ Name	Description
3	United States	2014	5	22	Forever	4906		Milk, Harvey	Harvey Milk
4	Argentina	2014	1	20	0.50	2702		Other	New Laws: Marriage Equality
5	Australia	2019	10	1	1.00	5015		Other	Marriage Equality
6	Australia	2019	10	1	1.00	5016		Other	Marriage Equality
7	Austria	2010	7	3	0.55	2269		Other	15 Years of Vienna Rainbow Parade
8	Canada	2017	6	1		P 2999h		Other	Canada 150: Marriage Equality
9	Canada	2017	6	1		P 3007		Other	Canada 150: Marriage Equality
10	Denmark	2017	3	30	8.00	1770		Other	Gay Pride
11	Denmark	2017	3	30	8.00	1771		Other	Gay Pride
12	Greenland	2015	5	13	11.00	700		Other	SEPAC: "Pearls of Europe:" Gay Pride
13	Iceland	2013	5	2	850g	1304		Other	Town Festivals: Reykjavic Gay Parade
14	Liechtenstein	2019	11	14	1.00	1803		Other	Social Diversity: "Throng"
15	Netherlands	2016	7	18	1.00	1517a		Other	EuroPride Amsterdam 2016
16	Philippines	2020	2	6	12.00	?		Other	Valentine's Day: Love Knows No Gender
17	Spain	2020	6	15	1.00	?		Other	LGBTQ Pride/Pasaje Begona
18	Sweden	2016	5	4	BREV	2774		Other	Pride Flag
19	Switzerland	2019	11	14	85.00	1743		Other	Social Diversity: "Throng"
20	Uruguay	2016	12	1	20.00	2577d		Other	Cruises: Montevideo City Diverse: rainbow banner
21	Uruguay	2008	9	25		2242		other	Booklet cover; arms colored with six color motif

LGBTQ Rainbow Motif Checklist

By John P. Stefanek

At the request of a new member, I've put together as an LGBTQ Rainbow Motif Checklist.

Rainbows, in general, are sometimes used as a symbol of diversity on stamps, but the stamps on the attached list use only the familiar six-color rainbow motif usually meant specifically for LGBTQ.