



Lambda Philatelic Journal

PUBLICATION OF THE GAY AND LESBIAN HISTORY ON STAMPS CLUB * SEPTEMBER 2008, VOL. 27, NO. 3, WHOLE NO. 103

Bavaria's Gay King



Scott no. 1460.

The *Lambda Philatelic Journal* (ISSN 1541-101X) is published quarterly by the Gay and Lesbian History on Stamps Club (GLHSC). GLHSC is a study unit of the American Topical Association (ATA), Number 458; an affiliate of the American Philatelic Society (APS), Number 205; and a member of the American First Day Cover Society (AFDCS), Number 72.

The objectives of GLHSC 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
- Even though emphasis is placed on the above aspects of stamp collecting, GLHSC strongly encourages other philatelic endeavors.

GLHSC OFFICERS:

President.....Angela Watson
 Vice PresidentBrian Lanter
 Secretary Vacant
 TreasurerJudith Beckett
 Editor.....Joe Petronie

Email: glhsc@aol.com
 Website: www.glhsc.org

WINNER OF THE SILVER-BRONZE AWARD AT
 CANADA'S 7TH NATIONAL
 PHILATELIC LITERATURE EXHIBITION

**GLHSC, PO BOX 190842,
 DALLAS, TX 75219-0842, USA**

MEMBERSHIP:

Yearly dues in the United States, Canada and Mexico are \$10.00. For all other countries, the dues are \$15.00. All checks should be made payable to GLHSC. \$1 add-on for late dues.

Single issues \$3.

There are two levels of membership:

- 1) Supportive, your name will not be released to APS, ATA or AFDCS, and
- 2) Active, your name will be released to APS, ATA and AFDCS (as required).

Dues include four issues of the *Lambda Philatelic Journal* and a copy of the membership directory. (Names will be withheld from the directory upon request.)

New memberships received from January through September will receive all back issues and directory for that calendar year. (Their dues will be considered paid through the end of the year they join.) Memberships received October through December will be considered paid through the following year and will not receive back issues, unless they are requested.

ADVERTISING RATES:

Members are entitled to free ads.
 Non-members can place ads for \$10 per issue.

Ads should be no larger than 1/4 page. Any ad submitted without artwork will be created by the editor and at the editor's discretion.

PUBLICATION SCHEDULE:

<u>Publication Months</u>	<u>Articles Needed by</u>
March	February 15
June	May 15
September	August 15
December	November 15

The *Lambda Philatelic Journal* thrives on philatelic articles, original or reprinted, and alternative viewpoints for publication. Permission for reproduction in whole or in part is granted to other philatelic organizations for internal non-profit use provided that credit is given to the *Lambda Philatelic Journal* and the authors of the reproduced material. A copy of the publication in which material is reprinted is requested.

Opinions expressed here are solely those of the authors, and do not necessarily represent those of the GLHSC, its' officers or members.

News From the Editor

Breaking news - Australia issued a stamp to honor gay diver Matthew Mitcham. Mitcham took the gold medal in the men's 10 meter platform diving at the Beijing Olympics. Australia has honored all Australian gold medallists during the past few Olympics.



For any members who would like a copy, while supplies last, send \$1 to cover the cost and postage. Checks should be made payable to GLHSC.

As always, I am in need of articles for upcoming journals. Please send an article on your favorite subject. Remember that graphics should be at least 300 dpi. Thanks to all who have sent articles to fill the journal for this and the next issue.

INSIDE THIS ISSUE:

News From the Editor	3
Emails to the Club	3
Raymond Burr, Canadian Actor	4
Bavaria's Gay King Built A Fairy Tale Castle For The World	5
The Florida Forty Stamper: Georgia O'Keefe: Poppy Art and a Life	7
George Guzzio	9
Gay & Lesbian Update	10
AIDS Update	10
Helpful Addresses	12

Emails to the Club

Angela;

Just received the newsletter. Sorry to hear you are in a vacuum. Perhaps you should communicate with other philatelic organizations. Such as Canadian Stamp News, Canadian Philatelic or American Philatelic to get some thoughts on your editorial comments. Ian Robertson writes frequently in Canadian Stamp News. Personally, I would not wish to see the news letter reduced to 3 times per annum. I would pay more to receive it on a more regular basis. \$10 per annum is absolutely nothing. Not even the price of 2 beers at the bar. I realize that this is a volunteer thing and perhaps not much attention is paid to it by the editors. However, notwithstanding the fact it is an American organization and cannot offer me a tax receipt, I will send a cheque for \$100 in the hopes that it will continue to be published. Incidentally, I do send read copies of the news letter to the Canadian Gay Archives as there doesn't seem to be many gay stamp collectors here in Toronto.

Barrie W. Martin,
360 Bloor ST. East, Suite R102,
Toronto, Ontario,
Canada,
M4W 3M3

[Ed. Note: Check was received and many, many thanks to Barrie for his generosity!]

Well thank you so much Rick Van Gorder for your referenced article. However, as a Stratford native growing up in that town/city (Stratford, Ontario, Canada), Bill Hutt was about as bisexual as pink ink. He dated my best friend during our high school days for almost 2 years. Does sleeping with a woman on a rare occasion make one bisexual? I have to ask the question. If that is the case, perhaps I am bisexual and never knew that to be the case. I went home to Stratford to see Bill as Prospero in *The Tempest* the last year of Bill's life. We had cocktails together after the play. He was a wonderful actor

(Continued on page 12)

Raymond Burr, Canadian Actor

by Ian Young

"Try to live your life as you wish other people would live theirs" - Raymond Burr

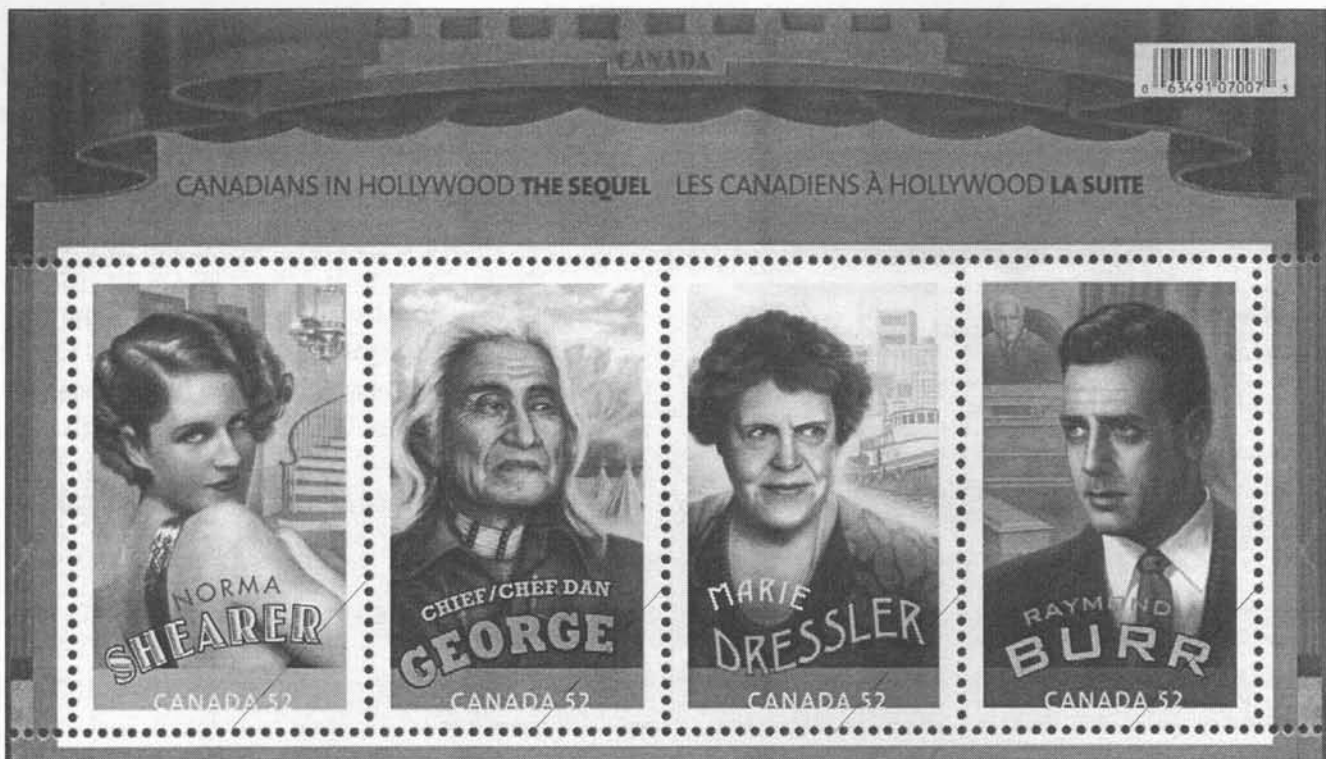
Canadian actor Raymond Burr, best known for his long-running television role as lawyer Perry Mason, was born in New Westminster, British Columbia in 1914 and spent part of his childhood in China. A US Navy veteran (he was wounded in World War II), he became a contract player with the RKO movie studio, appearing in over sixty films including *A Place in the Sun* with Elizabeth Taylor and Montgomery Clift and the Cornell Woolrich/Alfred Hitchcock classic *Rear Window*, in which he played the wife-murderer observed from across the courtyard by an incapacitated Jimmy Stewart. He was also a prolific character actor on TV and radio.

Burr was tall, dark and handsome with a distinctive, resonant voice, but his considerable bulk usually relegated him to supporting roles, often as villains. That changed in 1956 when author Erle Stanley Gardner, the creator of the fictional court-

room lawyer Perry Mason, cast Burr in the leading role of a new TV series. Burr slimmed down for the role which lasted until 1966 and was reprinted in a series of specials from 1985 to 1995.

Perry Mason quickly became one of the most popular TV shows of its time. Burr played the forceful attorney, his old friend Barbara Hale was his secretary Della Street, William Hopper was Mason's detective colleague Paul Drake, William Talman was the hapless district attorney Hamilton Burger and Ray Collins, from Orson Welles' old Mercury Theater stock company, was Detective Lt. Tragg. Most episodes were formulaic, often involving a surprise witness and a confessional outburst in court, but the programs were distinguished by good acting, distinctive, detail-enhancing black & white cinematography, and a memorable musical theme by Fred Steiner.

In his encyclopedic survey of homosexuality in radio and television, *Broadcasting It*, Keith Howes points out the small "peek-a-boo" clues that were occasionally dropped about the *Perry Mason* characters' back-story and the exact nature of the relationship between Perry and Paul, who always seem to be going off on "fishing trips" together. One episode, "The Case of the Sulky Girl," ends with Perry's closing line, "I'm



holding out for a sulky boy.” And Paul does seem to wear an awful lot of make-up.

From 1967 to 1975, Burr starred in another popular series, *Ironside*, about a wheelchair-bound Chief of Detectives. The sedentary role gave Burr back problems and his low angle to the bright television lights permanently affected his vision.

Burr apparently had a brief early marriage, but spent most of his life with a male partner, Robert Benevides. Once he became a TV star, he realized he would have to keep his private life out of the public eye or risk career collapse. (A Hollywood tabloid, *Whisper*, dropped hints in a 1964 “Homosexuality in Hollywood” feature about a “portly former movie villain” with a “long-running TV series.”) To deflect dangerous inquiries, Burr threw up a biographical smoke-screen. He claimed to have been married three times, that two of his wives had died - one on the same flight that killed actor Leslie Howard - and that a young son had died of an incurable disease. Burr’s Wikipedia entry suggests that “by claiming such a heart-rending personal history, he could scare reporters into backing off from digging into his personal life.” The ploy seems to have worked, though Burr may also have been protected by the fact that his co-star, William Hopper, was the son of Hedda Hopper, the nation’s leading gossip columnist.

In their private life, Burr and Benevides lived for years on a remote Pacific island paying for the education of many of the island’s young people. Their hobbies included the cultivating and hybridizing of orchids (the Barbara Hale was a favorite) and the breeding of Portuguese Water Dogs. The couple quietly donated large amounts of money to various charities.

In later years, Burr and Benevides developed vineyards in Sonoma County, California. Their estate, now the Raymond Burr Vineyards, remains in operation today. The city of New Westminster opened the Raymond Burr Performing Arts Centre in 2000.

A Canadian stamp honoring Raymond Burr, part of a “Canadians in Hollywood” series, was issued in June, 2008.

Bavaria’s Gay King Built A Fairy Tale Castle For The World

by Rick Vangorder

Prior to unification, Germany was composed of several kingdoms referred to as the German States in the Scott catalog. One of these was Bavaria, located in the south of today’s Germany with the Alps along its southern border. In 1845 King Maximilian II and Queen Marie had a son who would become King Ludwig II. During his reign he would expend his fortune on numerous castles and estates throughout Bavaria, but the most famous is located near Oberammergau: Schloss Neuschwanstein.

Ludwig, of the House of Wittelsbach, ascended the throne at age 18 and was fascinated with the history of medieval Germany, art and architecture. His mother reported that these interests began when he was 6 years old and stated the boy “loved dressing up as a nun”. The blue-eyed boy grew into a handsome man (Figure 1) and befriended the composer Richard Wagner sometime

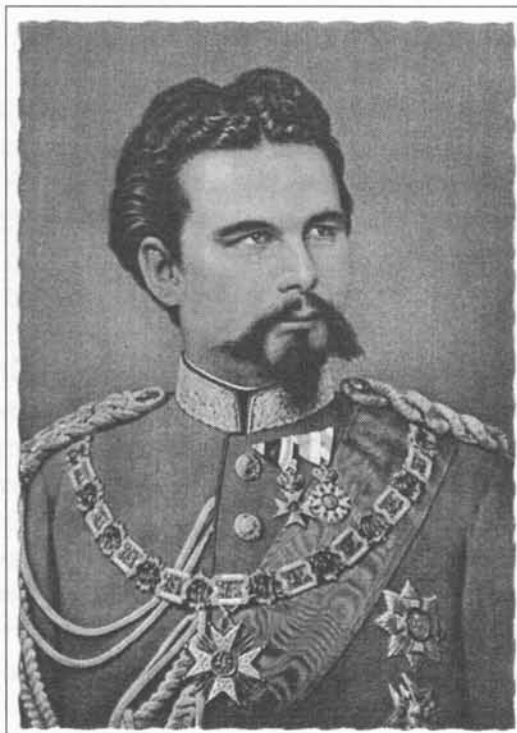


Figure 1.



Figure 2.

around the time of his coronation. Wagner was middle aged at that time and Ludwig not only admired him for his talent, but was in love with him. He kept him close through royal patronage with Wagner residing in the royal home. Ludwig sponsored productions of Wagner's musical works and out of this decided he needed a castle befitting his medieval Germanic heritage as well as illustrating the lofty themes of Wagner's works. Thus Schloss Neuschwanstein was born.

Ludwig designed the castle in collaboration with theater set designer Christian Jank. Construction began on the hilltop site in 1869 and was under the guidance of architects Eduard Riedel, Georg Dollmann and Julius Hofmann (but not simultaneously). The castle was built in the German Neo-Romanesque style with Gothic and Byzantine styles incorporated throughout. The royal residence was meant to legitimize Ludwig's divine right to rule and to be a stage set for his romantic fairy tale fantasies. Figure 2 is a postcard of the castle along with Germany Scott #1236, a definitive stamp issued in January, 1977 that shows the building in red. The design

was also used in blue on a postal card (Figure 3) issued that year. Ludwig and Neuschwanstein were pictured on Germany Scott #1460 issued in May, 1986. (See cover.)

Construction of the castle was never completed and continued on for 13 years when the government Ministers grew tired of Ludwig's extravagance. Ludwig was at Neuschwanstein on June 10, 1886 when he learned he had been declared insane and was no longer king. He became deeply depressed and was taken to Berg Castle on Lake Starnberg, reportedly a mental hospital. A few days later he and his doctor took a walk by the lake and when they did not return, searchers went looking for them. The two men were found drowned with the doctor appearing to have been murdered by Ludwig who then committed suicide. His death by drowning was ironic for he had once written a letter to Richard Wagner with these lines: "Unique one! Holy one! How glorious! So full of rapture! To drown . . . unconscious".

Schloss Neuschwanstein remains as Ludwig's legacy to Germany and the world. It truly is a fairy tale castle as it inspired Walt Disney's Cinderella Castle at Disneyland and Disney World.

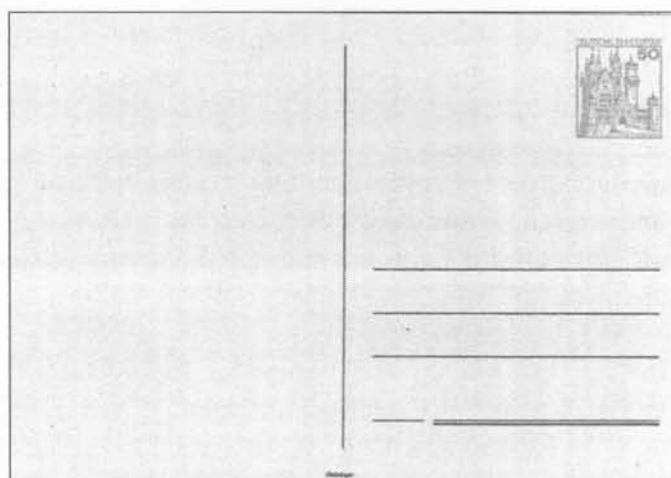


Figure 3.

The Florida Forty Stamper Georgia O'Keeffe: Poppy Art and a Life

By Francis Ferguson

O'Keeffe's remarkable artistic life began on November 15, 1887 in the humble town of Sun Prairie, Wisconsin. She was the first girl, and the second of what would be seven O'Keeffe children, born to the dairy farmers Francis and Ida.

Georgia's first exposure to the world of art was at an early age when she received instruction from a local watercolorist, Sarah Mann. This early instruction was to form a strong component of O'Keeffe's style in later years. Georgia's early education was started in Wisconsin, a family move to Virginia in 1902 allowed her to complete high school at the Chatham Episcopal Institute, graduating in 1905. In 1905, O'Keeffe enrolled in the well respected Art Institute of Chicago. In the fall of 1908, she found herself working as an illustrator in Chicago where she remained until falling ill with measles and moving home to Virginia.

Tragically, O'Keeffe had stopped painting in 1908 when she realized she could not excel working in the tradition of her academic training. Fortunately, in 1912 while attending the University of Virginia Summer School she was introduced to the cutting edge ideas of Arthur Wesley Dow by Alon Bement. This strongly influenced O'Keeffe's thinking about the process of making art. From the fall of 1912 to the fall of 1916, she continued her academic pursuits.

While at Columbia College in South Carolina, she decided to put Dow's ideas to a test and embraced abstraction, creating a series of groundbreaking charcoal drawings. These drawings, after a series of events, would lead to O'Keeffe moving to New York in June of 1918. O'Keeffe's friend in New York, Anita Pollitzer,



Scott no. 3069

had shown the series of charcoals to a well known gallery owner, Alfred Stieglitz, during the early winter of 1916. A long series of letters between Stieglitz and O'Keeffe increasingly showed a "special" fondness developing. After an extended courtship that included Stieglitz divorcing his first wife, they married in 1924.

During the 1920s, O'Keeffe used both natural and architectural forms as the subject of her increasingly abstract view of art. She painted the first of her remarkable large scale flowers in 1924, with "Petunia, No. 2". O'Keeffe, with Stieglitz's guidance, enjoyed a wonderful run of critical acclaim and success that helped to establish a firm financial base for her later years.

O'Keeffe's marriage to Stieglitz was becoming stifling. In 1929, she spent the summer in New Mexico with a family friend, Rebecca Strand. This was the beginning of Georgia's life-long love affair with the stark harshness of desert life. O'Keeffe would continue to spend a great deal of every year in New Mexico, and ration her time away in New York or other metropolitan locations. In 1941, O'Keeffe met Maria Chabot, a writer who was described as "a tall handsome young woman". This on/off relationship/friendship endured for four and half decades, until O'Keeffe's death. Chabot seemed to be the "Ying" for O'Keeffe's "Yang". Chabot possessed the organization and socialization skills that complemented O'Keeffe's artist temperament. (Chabot passed away in 2001 at the age of 86.)

The death of Stieglitz in 1946 freed O'Keeffe to spend full time in New Mexico at her beloved Ghost Ranch, without the constraints of a "marriage" to worry about.

Acclams from virtually every circle of society bestowed on O'Keeffe, starting in the 1940s, further cemented her place in the art world as a strong influence. In 1962, she was elected to the 50 member American Academy of Arts and Letters. Macular degeneration forced O'Keeffe to curtail the fine work of painting and instead, in 1973, she began to work mostly with clay under the guidance of potter Juan Hamilton. She completed her last unassisted work in oil in 1972, and worked unassisted in watercolor and charcoal until 1978, and in graphite until 1984. In 1977, President Gerald Ford, bestowed the Medal of Freedom and in 1985 she received the Medal of Arts from president Ronald Regan.



Photo courtesy of Wikipedia.

In 1984, O'Keeffe left her beloved Ghost Ranch to be closer to medical facilities in Santa Fe. She passed away at the age of 98 on March 6, 1986. She was cremated and her ashes scattered around her beloved Pederal Mountain, which she had painted countless times.

The continued legacy of O'Keeffe is alive and well. The Georgia O'Keeffe Museum established in Santa Fe in 1997 continues to perpetuate her incredible body of work.

[Author's note. I visited this wonderful museum in the summer of 2007 and was greatly impressed by the breadth, and depth of work on display. The complete scrubbing of O'Keeffe's long-time partner Maria Chabot was, however, most disturbing.]

Until next time, have a great time collecting, and I look forward to hearing from any readers with comments or suggestions. I can be reached at hamp-ton@cfl.rr.com.

Looking for pen pals and trading partners worldwide:

Satbir Singh
F-5/3 Model Town
Delhi - 110009
India



We're on the web!
www.GLHSC.com

George Guzzio

by Paul Hennefeld

I was very saddened to hear of the death of George Guzzio. My spouse, Blair Odell, and I attended his funeral, April 19th at St Francis Xavier RC Church, Brooklyn, NY.

I first met George during an American Topical Association meeting at the Collectors Club in New York City. Everyone was quite surprised that my topic was "Gay People on Stamps", and that I wanted to start a Gay Study Unit of the ATA; however, the ATA hierarchy declared that this was not a valid topic. Members of the ATA meeting at the Collectors Club persuaded me to exhibit my collection Out of The Closet. George Guzzio, Melvin Garabrant, Rev. Charles Fitz and many others encouraged me to exhibit so that GLHSC would eventually receive ATA Study Unit status. It was George who gave Out of The Closet its first National Gold Award.

In the philatelic world George was an international judge who was known for his "Penguins" collection and "Edward VIII", which always won top awards. George wrote many articles for *Topical Time* and other stamp publications. He was always eager to help other collectors with their stamp collecting. I had often encouraged George to join GLHSC, but he always had personal concerns which he found difficult to overcome.

George called himself "His Royal Highness" (see AutoStamp he gave me, and Ireland's Oscar Wilde stamp [Scott # 1232] with George jokingly trying to emulate the great Irish Playwright.) George will be greatly missed by his friends and the philatelic world.

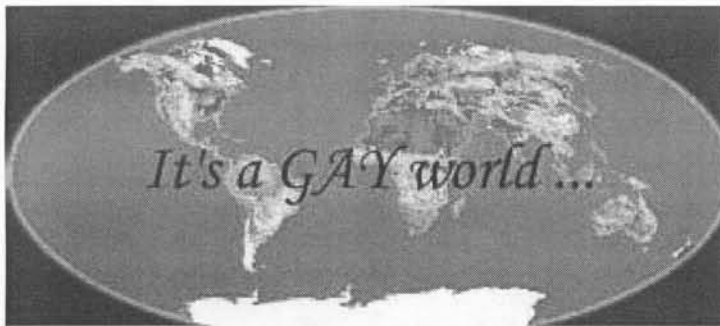


Gay & Lesbian Update

Israel and the United Nations jointly issued a souvenir sheet on January 27, 2008, to honor the International Holocaust Remembrance Day. A largely unspoken fact, in the general public, is that tens of thousands of homosexuals perished in the Nazi concentration camps during World War II.



Recent postmark related to Eleanor Roosevelt. Does anyone know the story behind it?



Armenia issued a set of two stamps featuring busts of Goddesses on December 14, 2007. It was a joint issue with Greece. The bust of Aphrodite is on Scott no. 774.

Australia issued a set of three stamps, a self-adhesive coil and booklet for Scouting in Australia on February 19, 2008. Lord Robert Baden-Powell can be found on Scott nos. 2787 and 2790.

Cyprus issued a souvenir sheet of two stamps for the introduction of Euro currency on January 1, 2008. The stamps are a joint issue with Malta. A statue of Aphrodite can be found on Scott no. 1088a.

St. Vincent Grenadines (Bequia) issued a stamp and souvenir sheet on January 15, 2007, for the scouting centennial. Lord Robert Baden-Powell can be found on Scott nos. 401 - 02.

Vatican City issued a set of eight stamps on March 6, 2008. The stamps feature Sistine Chapel paintings by Michelangelo, to celebrate the 500th anniversary of the chapel. Scott nos. 1376 - 83.

AIDS Update

A new website is on the Internet. Be sure to visit www.aidsonstamps.com. The site is the result of hard work of one of GLHSC's newest members. Stephen greatly updated the site in July and August.

* * * * *

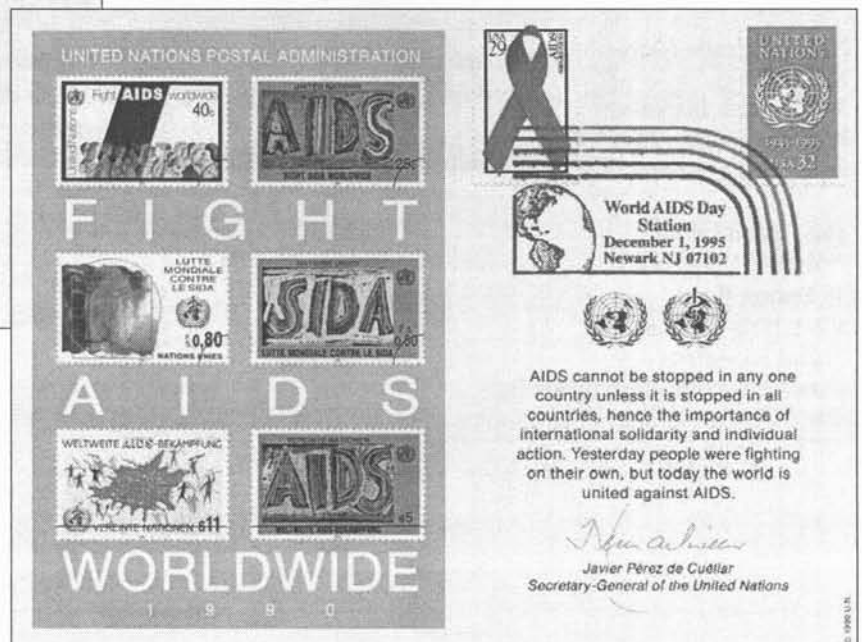
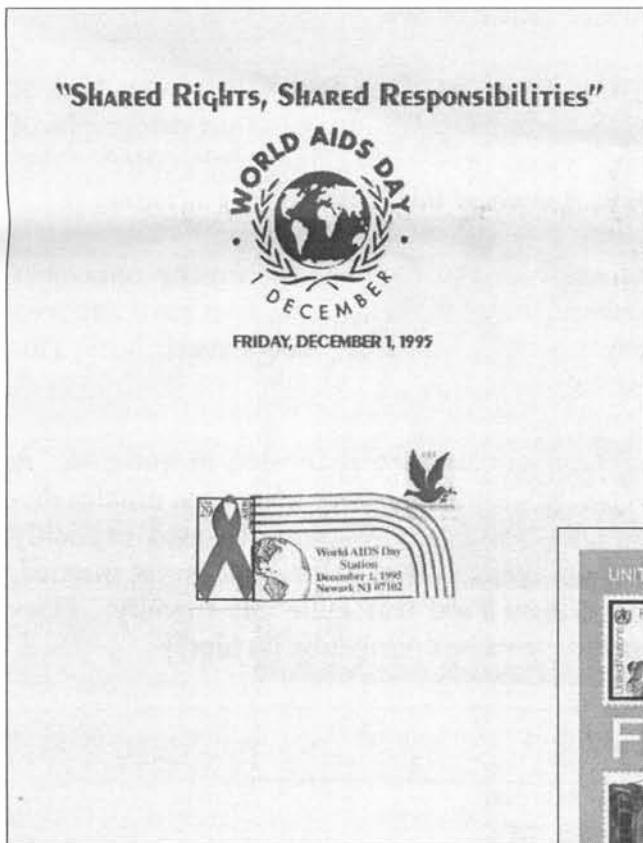
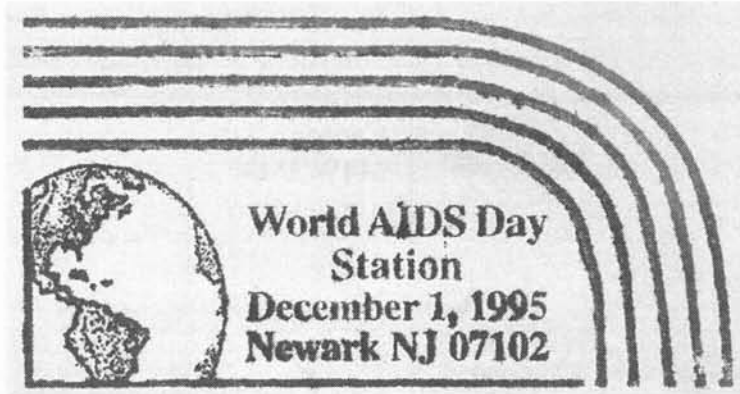
Paraguay issued a set of two stamps for the 15th anniversary of the Marco Aguayo Foundation. The stamps were released on December 11, 2007. Scott nos. 2844 - 45.



Togo issued a set of three stamps on February 8, 2008. The stamps were issued for the campaign to prevent AIDS. Scott nos. 2064 - 66. Scott no. 1609.

An interesting postmark that recently came to light. Very unusual for a US postmark, the lines in the "rainbow" are in color. Most postmarks, until recently, were one color. That color was generally black. The lines of the rainbow, starting with the top line, are red, orange, green, blue and purple.

Does anyone have any information this postmark?



Helpful Addresses

American Philatelic Society (APS & APRL)
100 Match Factory Place
Bellefonte PA 16823
814-933-3803
www.stamps.org
www.stamplibary.org



American Topical Association (ATA)
PO Box 57
Arlington TX 76004-0057
817-274-1181
www.americantopicalassn.org



American First Day Cover Society (AFDCS)
PO Box 16277
Tucson AZ 85732-6277
520-321-0880
www.afdcs.org



Wineburgh Philatelic Research Library
PO Box 830643
Richardson TX 75083-0643
www.utdallas.edu/library/uniquecoll/speccoll/wpri/wprl.htm

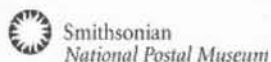
International Gay & Lesbian Archives
One Institute
909 West Adams Blvd.
West Hollywood CA 90007-2406
213-741-0094
www.oneinstitute.org



Homodok (Gay Archives)
Oosterdoksstraat 110
NL-1011 DK Amsterdam
The Netherlands
www.ihlia.nl



National Postal Museum
MRC 570
Smithsonian Institution
Washington DC 20560-0001
www.postalmuseum.si.edu



The British Library
Philatelic Collections
96 Euston Road
NW1 2DB London
United Kingdom
www.bl.uk/collections/philatelic



(Continued from page 3)

and he signed my Millennium Collection where he appeared. He is sadly missed. However, bisexual???? Not on your life.

Barrie W. Martin,
360 Bloor St. East, Suite R102,
Toronto, Ontario,
Canada,
M4W 3M3

Greetings from up North!

Still a great little publication, and someday when I retire and have free time on my hands, I may contribute an article or two.

Anyway, questions of the day - Can anyone think of any US stamp/FDC I could use to get autographs of bishop Gene Robinson...other than (the) Scott #1099. Somehow this issue just doesn't make it.

Question 2 of the day - Does anyone remember President Gerry Ford's son - he does have one who is gay. Name...where one could reach him...(for autograph collection.)

[Ed. Note: Steven Ford is the son in question. A search on the Internet brings up several articles discussing his sexuality, but none I found explicitly states he is gay. However, he is 52, never married, and President Ford was quite gay-friendly. Does anyone have more information on him?]

Best,

George Mercier
Worcester, MA