



# GAY AND LESBIAN HISTORY ON STAMPS JOURNAL

GLHSONLINE.ORG



Issue 007

January, 2020

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The 1996 stamp featured a cut paper design of a rat and Chinese calligraphy that appeared on the upper left corner of the stamp, signifying the word “Rat”, and on the lower left corner, representing the word “Year.” The 2020 stamp features a paper-cut folk art mask similar to those used in the dragon dance in Lunar New Year parades.

2020 welcomes the Year of the Rat and with it a year of new beginnings, peace, prosperity, good health, colorful festivities and creative energies.

The Year of the Rat observance begins on January 25, 2020, and ends on February 11, 2021. On January 25th it is suggested you eat what the Rat likes to eat; nuts and cheese and wear opulent clothes and jewelry.

Lucky numbers for 2020 include 5, 7 and 9. Lucky days include the 4th, 8th, 13th, and 22nd day of every month. Lucky colors of white, yellow, blue, green, gray and black.



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.

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

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Lisa Foster



After receipt of the October 2019 Journal, Francis F. wrote, “Fabulous edition! Your time and trouble going into this effort is truly there to be seen by all. Thank you for doing what you do.”

It would be a much easier read if you expanded the gutter between the two-column format you are using leaving more white space. My eyes have the 'want' to continue to the right passing over the thin gutter and thus making no sense when reading. The other suggestion is to use a thin gray line between the columns in the middle of the gutter to create a visual 'block'.”

*Thank you for your feedback Francis. I have increased the gutter spacing in the January edition. I hope it helps.*

Betsy G. of the APRL sent some great suggestions, “The masthead/title area has appeared variously as “GLHSC Reborn” and “Reborn 2018 The Gay & Lesbian History on Stamps” (or The Gay & Lesbian History on Stamps, Reborn 2018). In the library world, we take the form found on the journal as the title, and at APRL we actually put our journals on the shelf in title order. If your intended title is “Gay and Lesbian History on Stamps Journal”, it would be lovely if it appeared that way at the top of the front page so that it will be found under that title in our catalog and on our shelves, and be cited consistently in bibliographies. In the computer world, even the “&” versus “and” makes a difference in searching” and “When a newsletter is sent out as email attachment, it would also be nice if the attached files were named consistently to list in order when downloaded and saved. We receive approximately 70 journals by email or download, and it makes it much easier to see which issues we have and to download and save them if the issues have consistent file names.”

*This is my first attempt as Editor for a journal, so any and all suggestions are welcome! I also want to make the journals easy to store and find. Year 1 we were “reborn”, but you can’t be new forever. No one came up with a better title so now we are just a “journal”. I have implemented the suggestions with the January edition. Thanks again.*

Brandon N., a new member wrote, “I already used my member log-in to download all of the back issues of the GLHS Journal on Sunday and read them on a long flight from Kuala Lumpur to Sydney. I’m really impressed by the journal! It’s clearly a labor of love, and your efforts are much appreciated...Looking forward to continued engagement with the group!”

Vera F. wrote, “Thanks for a beautiful newsletter! You do a super job with it!!”

Phil S. wrote, “Nice job on the newsletter!”

*Although I appreciate the positive feedback and kind words, I would not be successful without the submissions from our members.*

## 2020 ELECTION RESULTS

Elections were held in November via survey monkey and the following individuals were elected to the GLHS Board:

President : Lisa Foster 100%

Vice-President : John P. Stefaneck 100%

Secretary: Marlene Michelson 100%

Treasurer: Laurie Anderson 100%

Editor: Lisa Foster 95.65% of the vote, with 4.35% of the vote for write-in Larry Crain. Larry was informed and offered the position but declined at this time due to a multitude of other philatelic ventures currently on his plate.

Thanks to all who participated in the election, and to those who volunteered to serve.



American Philatelic Society  
(APS)

Gay & Lesbian History on Stamps  
an APS Affiliate (AF0205),  
since 08/31/1991.

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

## 2020 LGBT Anniversaries—John P. Stefanek

Here is a list of LGBTQ-related **2020** anniversaries that might appear in philately:

EuroPride 2020 will be held in Thessaloniki, Greece

25 years since the death of Jon Hinson

50 years since the first Gay Pride march

50 years since the death of Alice Hamilton

50 years since the death of Janis Joplin

50 years since the death of Yukio Mishima

75 years since the death of Alla Nazimova

100 years since the birth of Montgomery Clift

100 years since the birth of William Hutt

100 years since the birth of Tom of Finland

100 years since the death of John Reed

125 years since the birth of Lorenz Hart

125 years since the birth of J. Edgar Hoover

125 years since the birth of Hattie McDaniel

125 years since the birth of Rudolph Valentino

125 years since the birth of Sergei Yesenin

175 years since the birth of King Ludwig II of Bavaria

200 years since the birth of Susan B. Anthony

200 years since the birth of Florence Nightingale

200 years since the death of Stephen Decatur

250 years since the birth of Ludwig van Beethoven

250 years since the birth of Friedrich Holderlin

275 years since the birth of Mikhail Kutuzov

325 years since the death of Juana Ines de la Cruz

375 years since the birth of William Kidd

425 years since the death of Torquato Tasso

500 years since the death of Raphael

2125 years since the birth of Cicero

2375 years since the birth of Alexander the Great

c. 2425 years since the death of Sophocles

c. 2425 years since the death of Euripides

c. 2450 years since the birth of Xenophon

*Editors note: if any member would like to write an article regarding any of the above topics and/or individuals to be published in the 2020 GLHS journals it would be greatly appreciated.*

## LOVE



“Pop is love in that it accepts all...,” gay artist Robert Indiana (1928-2018) once told an interviewer when asked about the meaning of pop art. Indiana’s work often consisted of bold, simple, iconic images, especially numbers and short words like EAT, HUG, and, his best known example, LOVE. His LOVE print, first created for the Museum of Modern Art’s Christmas card in 1965, was the basis for his 1970 Love sculpture and the 1973 LOVE stamp. Indiana failed to copyright this creation, making one of the most ripped-off pieces of art of all.

## GLHS @ LONDON 2020

**\*Wednesday May 6 10:00 AM to 11:50 AM \***

If you would like to give a presentation or add an item to the agenda please write Lisa Foster at [fosteld@gmail.com](mailto:fosteld@gmail.com)

If anyone is willing to volunteer to organize a GLHS social during the exhibition time period, contact [glhstamps2@gmail.com](mailto:glhstamps2@gmail.com). The opportunities are immense. For example, May 5<sup>th</sup> will be Cinco de Mayo or GLHS can spend a night on the town in neighboring Soho or plan a visit to The Postal Museum, or a group meal, or.....

## Mario Testino—By John P. Stefanek



Mario Testino is a successful and influential fashion photographer. His images have defined the auras of Burberry and Gucci and Versace and have re-invented Madonna and Diana and Kate.

Mario Testino was born on 30 October 1954 in Lima, Peru. In 1976, he moved to London from Peru with the ambition to become a fashion photographer. He's said that he has been hugely influenced by Cecil Beaton.

He worked as a waiter at Peppermint Park restaurant and shared his flat with designer Patrick Kinmonth. Patrick commissioned Mario's first photos for *Vogue*. Patrick became his *eminence grise* in staging photographs. The two have collaborated for over 25 years.

Mario worked with *Harper's Bazaar* and *GQ* until the late 1980s. He moved to Paris. In 1995, he got a call from Madonna, asking him to do a campaign for Versace. Eventually entitled "Versace Presents Madonna by Testino," it was the start of Mario's celebrity portrait photography.



He first photographed Kate Moss when she was sixteen. Their continued professional relationship helped her reach supermodel status.

In 1997, he photographed Diana, Princess of Wales, for *Vanity Fair* prior to a planned auction of her gowns at Christie's for charity. It was Diana's last official portrait sitting, just five months before her death.



A major exhibition, *Mario Testino: Portraits*, was staged at the National Portrait Gallery in London in 2002. It toured to Edinburgh, Amsterdam, Milan, Tokyo, and Mexico City.

In a 2009 interview, Mario said he was not popular at school because of his flamboyance. When asked if he was gay, he said he does not like la-

bels, except Gucci.

In 2010, Mario was appointed the Grand Cross rank of the Order of Merit for Distinguished Service in Peru, the highest award bestowed by the nation of Peru to commend notable civil and military merit.

In 2014, Mario received an honorary OBE (Officer of the Most Excellent Order of the British Empire) in recognition of services in photography and charity.

In a January 2018 article published by The New York Times, thirteen male assistants and models claim Mario Testino subjected them to sexual advances. In a March 2018 article, five more male models and assistants advanced claims of sexual harassment by Mario Testino.

*Diana Princess of Wales by Mario Testino at Kensington Palace*, edited by Patrick Kinmonth, TASCHEN, London, 2005

*Mario Testino Portraits*, edited by Patrick Kinmonth, Hachette Book Group, New York, third printing 2010

"Mario Testino: 'it's not all glamour,'" by Nigel Farndale, The Telegraph, 24 February 2009

"Male Models Say Mario Testino and Bruce Weber Sexually Exploited Them," by Jacob Bernstein, Matthew Schneier, and Vanessa Friedman, The New York Times, 13 January 2018

"Many Accusations, Few Apologies," by Jacob Bernstein, Vanessa Friedman, and Matthew Schneier, The New York Times, 3 March 2018

Known stamp designs based on Mario Testino's work:

Burundi 1162; Canada 2465, 2467; Central African Republic 1510, 9/21/15, 5/23/19; Democratic Republic of Congo (Zaire) 1483b-c, 4/29/11, 8/16/13; Djibouti 1085; Great Britain 2901; Guinea 12/5/06, 3/1/11, 8/15/13, 6/3/16; Guinea-Bissau 11/9/10, 1/5/12; Jersey 1950; Mozambique 2138, 5/10/16, 7/10/16; Mustique 8/15/08; Nevis 1516a, 1966c; New Zealand 2362-3; Niger 4/20/16, 12/28/17; Pitcairn Islands 717a; St. Kitts 551; St. Thomas & Prince Islands 2203d, 2222, 2368c, 2410a, 3043, 3062; Sierra Leone 3860b, 3878, 4137c-d, 4270; Solomon Islands 2037a-d, 2061; Togo 10/26/15, 8/1/16; Union Island 324b

## Breaking the Ice—Brandon Nugent

*In an attempt for GLHS members to get better acquainted with each other, members are invited to introduce themselves by answering questions to be published in the Journal.*



*Brandon Nugent (left) and his husband, Mark Evans*

I'm Brandon Nugent, and I'm excited to be a new member of GLHS! Born and raised in New Orleans, LA, I now call Memphis, TN home. But I don't live there. As a Foreign Service Officer for the U.S. Department of State, I spend most of my career serving at U.S. diplomatic posts overseas on tours of duty that range between one and three years. Currently, my husband and I are assigned to the U.S. Consulate in Sydney, Australia. Our previous postings have been to Islamabad, Havana, and Sarajevo (in addition to a couple of stints in Washington, DC).

I was first bitten by the stamp collecting bug when I was about 12 years old. My mother was going through some old boxes of mementos to decide what to keep, and I was helping (as much as a curious 12 year old can help). One of the items we came across was my mother's childhood stamp collection. I clearly remember pulling the red album out of the box, flipping through pages for each country of the world, and being fascinated by the unusual stamps hinged here and there. In particular, triangle shaped stamps from a country I'd never heard of caught my eye. I'd always been interested in geography, appreciated art, and had a tendency to organize things. The thought of finding more small curiosities that linked all of those elements was the launching pad for a hobby I've



*Brandon visiting the main retail outlet of the philatelic agency in New Caledonia on a recent trip to Noumea.*

thoroughly enjoyed, with a break during the last year of high school and during my undergraduate studies, for over twenty years.

The question of “what do you collect” is quite loaded in the stamp collecting world. It's an interrogatory that sometimes makes me a little uncomfortable (millennial snowflake, I guess), not because I mind sharing my interests but because of the way it is sometimes used to classify folks as amateur “stamp collectors” or serious “philatelists.” I don't collect the various shades, watermarks, and perforations of some 1873 issue from a dead country. So, I guess that places me firmly into the amateur category! Principally, I've found myself drawn to engraved stamps issued by



*France, Scott C22*

France and its former colonies or affiliated countries. There's something particularly striking about the detailed elements and sharp coloring of those engraved stamps that makes them irresistible. Each one is a work of art, a labor of love by the engraver. Although France, Monaco, and a few other countries still issue occasional engraved stamps, most of the former colonies ceased frequent use of that printing technique around 1975.

Apart from that main collecting interest, I also collect aviation-themed stamps, covers, and philatelic material. And, of course, I also have a “miscellaneous” album. It contains all of the stamps I find interesting but which don't fit into one of those other categories, including a bit of gay and lesbian history. The most recent addition to that album is Australia's marriage equality set, issued earlier this year.



*Australia's marriage equality law came into effect on December 9, 2017 after 61.6% of respondents to a postal poll conducted earlier in the year supported changing the country's laws to permit same-sex marriage. Australia Post issued a set of two commemorative stamps celebrating marriage equality on October 1, 2019. (Cont. on page 6).*

## Breaking the Ice—Jeffrey J Suhr

Hi, I am Jeffrey Suhr from Calgary, Alberta, Canada. I am a member of Calgary Philatelic Society and Royal Philatelic Society of Canada as a general member. I am 61 and semi-retired from banking.



My mother got me interested in Stamp Collecting when I was young and I remember starting with a Statesman Stamp Album and a lot of approvals coming by mail and used stamps coming from relatives. I sold my collection in my early 20's to pay for university and always missed it. When I retired in 2016, I decided to take up collecting again as a pastime.

When I started collecting again, I decided I would specialize in a few areas rather than general worldwide. I collect Mint Never Hinged.

- ◇ Canada 1934-1976 (though I break that rule every time a new issue comes out)
- ◇ Denmark
- ◇ New Zealand
- ◇ British Commonwealth George VI
- ◇ Olympic Host Country during their Olympiad
- ◇ Yacht Racing Stamps including America's Cup, Whitbread/Volvo Ocean Race
- ◇ Gay and Lesbian Human Rights/AIDS Awareness

I started collecting Denmark to honour my father, and Canada to honour my mother. New Zealand interests me because it is such a beautiful country that I hope to visit one day. I enjoy all types of boating and sailing. You'd never know living in landlocked Alberta, but I come from seafaring Viking stock and ships are kind of our thing. I choose to collect Gay and Lesbian as a topic because I am a proud member of our community and it is important that our history is commemorated and collected.

I do not exhibit as yet. Our club does have an exhibiting arm, but I need to organize my collection before I could ever think of showing it to others. I would say I am still in the accumulation 'phase.' When asked what prompted him to join GLHS, Jeffrey replied: In 2017, for Canada's 150 Anniversary, Canada Post issued a stamp in recognition of Marriage Equality. I was also familiar with the USPS issuance of a stamp honouring Harvey Milk. So, I Googled 'Gays on stamps' and found many more interesting issues and your organization.

I would like to learn more about the stories behind the people and events honoured on stamps. Because I have been away from collecting for so long, I am trying to build quality rather than quantity.

## Breaking the Ice—Brandon Nugent cont. from pg 5

I have not exhibited, although I do enjoy spending time getting lost in thematic exhibits, especially at the APS-ATA StampShow.

A few years ago, during a period when I was trying to learn more about gay and lesbian history in general, I stumbled upon the GLHS website. I had no idea there was any organized study of gay and lesbian history in a philatelic context, and I was incredibly excited. I had no LGBTQ stamp collecting friends and knew no one else interested in LGBTQ topics on stamps. Sadly, I realized the website was an archived record of a society that had become dormant a few years before. I enjoyed reading the history of the society and hoped that someone would have the time and initiative to bring it back in the future. Then, a year or two ago, I found the GLHS Facebook page – and there were intermittent posts dated after the supposed cessation of the society. That meant there was someone somewhere who was keeping the spirit alive! Most recently, when reading Topical Time, I saw that GLHS had been reborn! It took some time for me to get around to joining rather than just lurking, but as soon as I did, I downloaded all of the newsletters since 2018. I cannot understate how much I enjoyed reading each newsletter, learning so much about people and events related to gay and lesbian history, and seeing the level of enthusiasm demonstrated by the existing members.

If any GLHS members find themselves in Sydney, please get in touch. I'd love to meet for a flat white and some stamp-related conversation!



*Sydney, famed for its Gay and Lesbian Mardi Gras, was recently selected as the host city for World Pride 2023.*

In addition to GLHS, I'm a member of the following: American Philatelic Society; American Topical Association; Royal Philatelic Society, London; and Art du Timbre Grave.



## The Season of Reflection and Thanks

It is the second week of December as I sit down to spill some ink.

I am thankful for many things in 2019. It has been especially heart-warming to see the newly rejuvenated GLHS establishing a firm footing as a functioning group under the guidance of the Lisa Foster. In addition, her efforts as the Editor of the Journal have been spectacular.

The efforts of the new webmaster Arthur von Reyn have produced results that far exceeded my skillset as the previous webmaster. The site now has a modern look and feel and will serve GLHS well into the future.

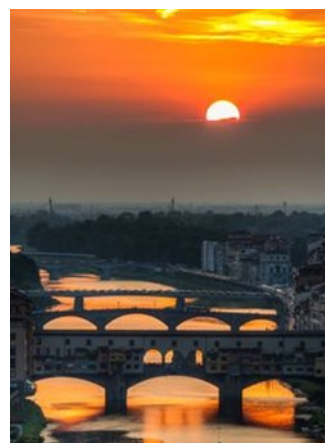
I am grateful for both devoted individuals giving of their time and talents to continue the legacy of the GLHS mission.

My life is ready to turn into a blur. FLOREX is happening this week; I am in year 18 of my tenure as General Chairman -- two more years to go before I exit stage left. While this annual event has been a personal philatelic milestone, it is an exhausting 4 days trying to make sure everything goes off as planned. The highlight of the show is of course seeing philatelic friends that always bring joy into my life -- those friends can be paper

or human -- either way it is all good!

The foundation of my association in the philatelic world has been the Central Florida Stamp Club. Since the Spring of 2000, I have called the CFSC my home -- twice a month. It is hard to believe that nearly 20 years have passed. The CFSC in 2019 looks a lot different than it did in 2000. We have experienced a fabulous growth rate from roughly 45 in 2000 to slightly over 100 this year. In January of 2020 I step down after serving almost 10 years out of the last 14 as president -- and a total of 18 years on the Board of Directors.

It is time for new blood to step up and provide guidance into the future.



My intention to withdraw from active association in my many philatelic entanglements will allow me to return to my roots of being an active stamp collector again.

I want to be a world traveler and share a sunset in Florence Italy with my husband. All in good time.

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

## Angus McBean -By John P. Stefanek

Angus McBean was a successful theatre photographer. He became known for “surrealized” portraits and for his astonishingly creative montage Christmas cards. He was also a skilled modeler of masks for theatre and for interior decoration.

Angus Rowland McBean was born on 8 June 1904 in Newbridge, Monmouthshire. He attended Monmouth Grammar School, then the local technical college in Newport. He and a cousin started a small photographic business. Angus became skilled at making props, posters, and costumes for amateur dramatics. As much as photographing, he enjoyed making masks, crafting impressions of friends’ faces.

In 1924 his father died from tuberculosis contracted in the trenches of World War I (his sister Rowena would also die of tuberculosis in 1945), so Angus and his family moved to Acton, West London. He spent seven years in the antiques department of retailer Liberty. While selling antiques by day, he photographed friends and modelled masks in the evenings and during weekends.

In 1927, Angus married Helena Wood, ten years older than himself. They lived in Clapham but separated only a few months later.

In 1932, he was commissioned to make a nose mask for the British premiere production of *Too True to Be Good* by George Bernard Shaw. More commissions followed. The following year, Angus produced his first Christmas card. Then, an exhibition of his masks and a few photographs was held in the Pirate’s Den in London.

Angus was hired by society photographer Hugh Cecil. In the winter of 1934 at Cecil’s studio, Angus took photographs of the Prince of Wales using Cecil’s soft-focus lens. These photos, released under Hugh Cecil’s name, later became the official accession portraits for King Edward VIII.



Enough clients liked the “startlingly different” McBean portraits that Angus opened his own studio in a basement at 29B Belgrave Road, Victoria.

He still earned acclaim and income from making masks. In 1936, Ivor Novello commissioned masks and asked him to take publicity photographs for Novello’s current show, *The Happy Hypocrite*. During the photo shoot, Angus first met Vivien Leigh, beginning her thirty-year “love affair” with the McBean camera. The photos were a great success, launching his theatre photographing career.

The McBean half-day photo-call became an integral part of every London theatre and ballet producer’s schedule. Angus’s photos were published in *The Sketch*, *Tatler*, and *Bystander* magazines. His first “surreal” portrait was of Beatrix Lehmann, then starring in *Mourning Becomes Electra*. *Sketch* commissioned more “surreal” photos, almost one each week until April 1940.

World War II meant that theatres were closed. As the Blitz began, Angus closed his Belgrave Road studio and moved his equipment and stock to west England. He received a six-page feature article in the influential photojournalistic magazine *Picture Post*. The cover photo of Diana Churchill’s disembodied head under a kitchen chair was used by the Germans for propaganda, mistakenly believing she was Winston Churchill’s daughter and not the unrelated actress.

In late November 1941, Angus was arrested in Bath for criminal acts of homosexuality. He served two and a half years in prison, where he photographed fellow inmates and produced, directed, and dressed plays at camps in Lincolnshire and the Isle of Wight.

As the war ended, Angus found himself still in demand enough to restart his theatre and portrait photography career. He bought and opened a studio at 53 Endell Street, Covent Garden, convenient for Shaftesbury Avenue and the Opera House. For the next two decades, he produced remarkable testimony of the British theatre, photographing every production at Stratford and at the National Theatre. Between 1945 and 1955, he provided the world with its images of Olivier, Gielgud, Redgrave, Richardson, Quayle, Schofield, and Burton, plus Leigh, Ashcroft, Wynyard, Worth, Bloom, Jefford, Gingold, and Baddeley.



(Continued on page 10).



## W. H. Auden - By John P. Stefanek



Wystan Hugh Auden was born at York on 21 February 1907, the youngest of three brothers. He grew up Anglo-Catholic in a suburb of Birmingham in a middle-class professional family.

His father was a doctor, and his mother held a university degree in French. He was fascinated by landscape and geology and took an interest in psychology.

In 1915, he started to board at St. Edmund's School, Surrey, where he became friends with Christopher Isherwood, two years older. In 1920, he attended Gresham's School, Norfolk. There, while on a Sunday walk with schoolmate Robert Medley, he decided to become a poet.

Wystan attended Christ Church at Oxford in 1925 to study natural science. While there, he had to pay five pounds to buy the silence of a man who found him in bed with John Betjeman. He reunited with Christopher, and the two became lovers, at intervals, until 1939.

After leaving Oxford, he lived in Germany for ten months, then began teaching at Larchfield Academy in Scotland, followed by teaching at Downs School, Colwall, Herefordshire. He and Christopher wrote their first play together, *The Enemies of a Bishop*. His first commercially published book of poetry, *Poems*, appeared in 1930. *The Orators* followed in 1931, suffused with coded references to homosexuality. Wystan's 1933 spiritual vision of love, his creative transformation, was verbalized as "Out on the lawn I lie in bed..." in his 1936 book, *Look, Stranger!*, retitled in New York as *On This Island*. He married Erika Mann, lesbian daughter of novelist Thomas Mann, in 1935 to provide her with a British passport to escape Nazi persecution.

In 1936, he worked for six months with the General Post Office (GPO) Film Unit making documentary films. The result was the 24-minute film, *Night Mail*, which ends with Wystan's poem (or "verse commentary") of the same name recited to the accompaniment of music by Benjamin Britten.

At Buckingham Palace, King George VI awarded him the King's Gold Medal for Poetry. Wystan and Christopher wrote the play *The Ascent of F6*, with the struggle against repressive maternal love

as theme. He visited Iceland and was profoundly shaken by witnessing the violence of the whale flensing at a whaling station. He travelled to Spain hoping to drive an ambulance in the Civil War. He made a visit to the Sino-Japanese war in 1938 with Christopher for a book. Resulting poetic ideas were published in *Letters from Iceland* in 1937, *Journey to a War* in 1939, and *Another Time* (containing the poem "Musée des Beaux Arts") in 1940.

Wystan emigrated to the United States, arriving on 26 January 1939 with Christopher. On 6 April 1939, he and Christopher gave a reading on West Fifty-second Street. Thus, 32-year-old Wystan Auden met 18-year-old Chester Kallman. Chester and Harold Norse attended the reading and flirted outrageously with Christopher. When Chester came to visit Christopher, Wystan opened the door and initiated a lifelong passion: "Mr. Right has come into my life." They travelled to New Mexico where there seems to have been a proposal and/or an exchange of marital vows. It became evident, however, that the two were not sexually compatible. Back in New York, Wystan visited Dizzy's Club, "packed to the rafters with college boys and working-class youths," alone. There he wrote the poem "September 1, 1939."

In November 1939, he attended a German-language cinema in the Yorkville part of Manhattan that showed a Nazi propaganda film about the invasion of Poland. When Poles appeared on screen some of the audience yelled, "Kill them." Wystan, so shaken by the experience, resumed going to church. Poetic expression of his reversion to Christianity appeared in 1941 in *The Double Man*, retitled in London as *New Year Letter*.

Wystan taught at the University of Michigan for a year, then taught at Swarthmore College until 1945. While he was excluded from the draft because of his homosexuality, he did work for the Morale Division of the US Strategic Bombing Survey in Germany at the end of the war.

He became an American citizen in 1946 and wrote his last long poem, *The Age of Anxiety*, about four people in a bar. It won the 1948 Pulitzer Prize for Poetry. In 1952, he and Chester moved to 77 St. Marks Place, living there until 1972. They collaborated to write the libretto for Igor Stravinsky's opera, *The Rake's Progress*, and would write five more libretti together. They travelled to Ischia, Italy, and rented a house there until 1957. In that

(Continued on page 10 ).

(McBean, Continued from page 8).

Beginning in the early 1950s and lasting ten years a second series of “surreal” photos appeared in *Tatler*. The Christmas cards started again, lasting from 1945 until 1966 (but resumed in 1981).

In 1947, 43-year-old Angus met 21-year-old David Ball, who became his assistant, inspiration and lifetime companion.

During the 1950s, he redesigned the interiors of some houses. He contracted with recording companies for LP covers. His photos are on the covers of Cliff Richard’s first four albums. More famously, Angus did the photo for The Beatles’ first album, *Please, Please Me* (1963).

In 1964, he bought and started restoring Fleming’s Hall in Bedingfield, Suffolk. Partner David moved in. Eventually, Norman Kelvin joined them at Fleming’s Hall. Later, Angus and David moved to Debenham.

He sold his Endell Street studio and opened a smaller one in Colebrooke Row, Islington. Kodak produced an exhibition of his work. Commissions, though fewer, continued, including a 1969 recreation of The Beatles’ photo that was used on their “Blue Album.”

After three hip operations in the late 1960s, Angus retired. In the early 1970s, Harvard University acquired four and a half tons of his glass negatives, representing his entire life’s work in the theatre. Angus smashed the other four tons of glass negatives, mostly of “ordinary” studio sittings. He designed wallpapers and constructed and sold a series of seed/bead collages.

In 1976, the *A Darker Side of the Moon: The Photographs of Angus McBean* retrospective opened at Impressions Gallery of Photography in York. He came out of retirement to do fashion photos for *L’Officiel* and for *Vogue*. Angus McBean died on his eighty-sixth birthday, 8 June 1990.

*Angus McBean* by Adrian Woodhouse, Quartet Books, London, 1982

*Angus McBean: Portraits*, edited by Terence

Known stamp designs based on Angus McBean’s work:

Great Britain 230-3, 1122, 3002, 3771, 3802d;  
Great Britain Offices in Morocco 78-81, 244-5,  
437-8, 511-3

(Auden, Continued from page 9).

year, Wystan bought his only house at Kirchstetten, thirty minutes west of Vienna, Austria.

Chester fell in love with Yannis Boras, a Greek he brought back to Austria after a trip to Greece. In 1963, Chester decided he would start wintering in Greece instead of New York. Wystan struggled to accommodate the change. Christ Church offered him a tenancy, so he moved to Oxford in 1972. W. H. Auden died on 29 September 1973.

*Auden* by Richard Davenport-Hines, Pantheon Books, New York, 1995

*Who’s Who in Gay and Lesbian History: From Antiquity to World War II*, 2nd Edition, edited by Robert Aldrich and Garry Wotherspoon, Routledge, 2002, pages 32, 416

*A Queer Reader*, by Patrick Higgins, The New Press, New York, 1993, page 324

*Homosexuals in History: A Study of Ambivalence in Society, Literature and the Arts*, 2nd Edition, by A. L. Rowse, Carroll & Graf Publishers, Inc., New York, 1997, page 322

*The Gay and Lesbian Literary Heritage*, by Claude J. Summers, Henry Holt and Company, New York, 1995, page 63

Known stamp design featuring W. H. Auden’s work: Great Britain 3294a

## Current Membership Report

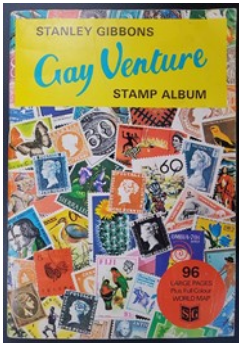
Our current membership consists of 37 paid members; 24 are also members of the American Philatelic Society (APS) & 16 members of the American Topical Association (ATA).

## GLHS Membership

Membership fees are \$10 a year.  
Payment by check or money order,  
payable to the club, GLHS  
1020 E. Hemlock St. Kent, WA 98030  
2020 Membership dues are due  
January 2020.

# Gay Ventures

A Philatelic Column - Larry Crain



I can remember the excitement, joy and intrigue of stamp collecting I felt as a kid, pre-teen at that. Hey, I remember the excitement of the world then and refuse to recall the drudgery and insecurity (except for incidents when I solved it). I guess I had a happy youth. Stamp collecting was a part.

So, not surprisingly, stamp collecting is a major part of a happy retirement. Much of what I found fun, fascinating and collectable then I still collect. Let astronomy be an example. I loved the night sky, peered at the moon and could recite the names of most of the moons of the planets. (There weren't that many then.)



Planets: Saturn and Pluto (poor Pluto!)



Constellations: Scorpio and Southern Cross



Astronomers: Copernicus and Galileo



Observatories: Palomar / Cheomsoengdae

A point to make is that topical collecting is a great thing to do to enjoy life. Whether these interests arose in my youth, later in my profession, as dreams in my wanna-be alter-life or as a surprising extension from some other life facet, they are important to me.

Though I exhibit, I don't have the competitive gene to work up my topics into an exhibit. Too bad because I do want to share them and in future columns, I will share others with you.

I should explain how I contrast topical with thematic. Topical includes only the obvious, specific what. Thematic includes ideas related by showing progression or change, by explaining how or why, by including who or when and/or by explaining secondary connections. Astronomy is a lot of whats. Four are shown here. Listing these is a topical treatment. Interconnecting them would be a thematic treatment.

## Gabriela Mistral—By John P. Stefanek



Gabriela Mistral is probably most known for winning the Nobel Prize in Literature in 1945. She was one of the central architects of Latin American nationalism in the twentieth century, the first female transnational figure of Latin America. The Chilean national narrative elevated her as “Schoolteacher of America,” a celibate, saintly, and suffering heterosexual national icon.

Lucila Godoy Alcayaga was born on 7 April 1889 in Vicuña and grew up in the Elqui Valley of northern Chile. Her schoolteacher father deserted the family in 1892, so she lived with her mother and older sister. Circa 1896, she was enrolled in a public school in Montegrande where her sister Emelina was the schoolteacher.

She became a schoolteacher, herself, at age fourteen “in order to more or less feed [herself].” She attended a teachers’ college in La Serena but was expelled. She passed a teacher certification exam and continued to teach in several towns in northern and central Chile. Eventually, she was appointed to direct her first girls’ school in the southernmost town of Punta Arenas. She would go on to teach at privileged girls’ schools in Temuco, then Santiago in 1921.

Meanwhile, she wrote poetry. She assumed her mature pen name of “Gabriela Mistral” in 1913. In 1914 she won the prestigious national prize of the Juegos Florales, organized by the Society of Writers of Chile, for her famous poetic cycle “Sonetos de la muerete.”

The Republic of Chile always remained her main employer, first as a schoolteacher, then as a life-long consul. Apparently, the Chilean government

(especially under Pinochet) and some scholars have portrayed her as some sort of sad religious spinster whose poetry recounted the events of her tragic life, including the suicide of a young boyfriend. Her focus on women and children helped create a sort of “Mother of America” image, perpetuated as she traveled abroad.

While visiting Los Andes, Gabriela met Chilean sculptor Laura Rodig. Laura was the first of Gabriela’s four companions. Gabriela had Laura appointed professor of drawing at the Punta Arenas girls’ school. Laura also taught art at the Temuco and Santiago schools where Gabriela worked.

José Vasconcelos, Mexico’s minister of education, invited Gabriela to Mexico to assist in the creation of rural schools in the wake of the Mexican Revolution. Accompanied by Laura, she arrived on 30 July 1922, beginning her lifelong exile from Chile. Shortly after arriving in Mexico, Mexican diplomat Palma Guillén became Gabriela’s secretary and companion.

Her first book of poetry, *Desolación*, was published in 1922 in New York City. Her second, *Ternura*, would become her most popular and best-selling, eventually containing all the children’s poems and lullabies. Gabriela would publish two more poetry books (plus two books published posthumously) and several volumes of prose and correspondence.

Her career is closely linked to the League of Nations, with which she was affiliated in 1926. She worked in the Institute for Intellectual Cooperation of the League of Nations, the precursor to UNESCO, until 1934, living primarily in France.

Once named *cónsul particular de libre elección*, she was able to choose residence anywhere in Europe, Latin America, or the United States. She was consul in Italy (1932), Spain (1933), Portugal (1935), France (1938), Brazil (1940), the United States (Los Angeles and Santa Barbara) (1946), Mexico (1949), and Italy (1950). Gabriela continued to write articles and essays which were published in newspapers and magazines in Latin America.

Gabriela and Palma traveled in Europe in the late 1920s and throughout the 1930s. In 1926, both Gabriela and Palma adopted an infant boy named  
(Continued on page 13).



(Mistral, Continued from page 12).

Juan Miguel Godoy. The origin of the child is apparently still unknown. Juan Miguel lived primarily with Gabriela, though Palma took care of him when Gabriela went on extended travel for work.

Puerto Rican Consuelo Saleva met Gabriela at Middlebury College, Vermont, while she was an undergraduate and Gabriela was a visiting instructor. She lived and traveled with Gabriela on and off during the 1930s and 1940s.

In 1943 while Gabriela was working in Petrópolis, Brazil, seventeen-year-old Juan Miguel committed suicide by ingesting a lethal dose of arsenic. Gabriela's response to his death was extended denial. She repeatedly told the story that her son was murdered by a gang of four black youths.



After winning the Nobel Prize in Literature in 1954, she was invited to speak at Barnard College in New York City. Thus, 26-year-old writer Doris Dana first saw 57-year-old

Gabriela Mistral. It took two years for the infatuated Doris to write to her. In 1948, Doris drove across the continent to Santa Barbara and finally met Gabriela. In love, the two became a couple in October.

Doris accompanied Gabriela to Mexico and Italy. In 1953, Gabriela set up house with Doris, in Roslyn, Long Island, and requested a posting as commissioner in the United Nations.

Gabriela Mistral died of pancreatic cancer on 10 January 1957, leaving all her possessions to Dana.



*A Queer Mother for the Nation: The State and Gabriela Mistral* by Licia Fiol-Matta, University of Minnesota Press, Minneapolis, 2002

*Gabriela Mistral's Letters to Doris Dana*, edited and translated by Velma García-Gorena, University of New Mexico Press, Albuquerque, 2018

*Who's Who in Gay and Lesbian History: From Antiquity to World War II*, 2nd Edition, edited by Robert Aldrich and Garry Wotherspoon, Routledge, 2002, page 313



Known stamp designs featuring Gabriela Mistral:

Chile 300, 826-9, 1149, 1200, 1541, C192, CB2; Ecuador C315, C406-7; Paraguay 1775; Sierra Leone 1843c; Spain 2602; Uruguay 640-2



### ATA discount supply card

In October 2019, ATA President Dawn Hamman sent ATA Study Unit representatives a discount supply store purchasing card to be used by members. It provides a significant discount on printing, and covers many office supplies, including HP ink. It was distributed to all GLHS Members on 10/19/19 via email. If you did not receive one and would like to, email [glhstamps2@gmail.com](mailto:glhstamps2@gmail.com). It is one of the many benefits of belonging to the ATA.

### ATA has a New Address

The ATA office has moved, and our congenial new executive director, Jennifer Miller, is hard at work. Please use our new address: P.O. Box 2143, Greer, SC 29652-2143. Our email and phone have not changed: [americantopical@msn.com](mailto:americantopical@msn.com) and (618) 985-5100.

## Christmas Cruise - By Lisa Foster

In December, Laurie and I fulfilled a bucket list item of going on an Olivia vacation. Olivia is a travel company for lesbians. I thoroughly enjoyed vacationing with “my own kind”, in a safe environment where I could be myself. It is a much different experience and I felt some culture shock upon our return home.



We went on the Winter Wonderland & Christmas Market cruise, a river boat cruise up the Main river from Frankfurt to Nuremberg Germany. The vacation ended with two days in Prague, Czech Republic.

A Post Office in Frankfurt reminded me of the Post Offices in Australia. It was more like a store than the mailing centers we are accustomed to in the USA.

The Nuremberg Christmas Market had a post office booth where they sold stamps, postcards, games and other philatelic items. We bought postcards and international postcard stamps (95 Euros) and had them mailed to family members from the booth which offered a special Christmas market cancel. The cancel is pictured on the poster offering a special cover, with this year's Christmas stamp and cancel.



Down an alleyway in Prague we found a stamp store. It was the only one we saw during the trip. The items in the window were dusty, the interior was filled with boxes and stacks of philatelic items crowding the very small space. Unfortunately, it reminded me of my own stamp room.



## Chance Encounter – Francis Ferguson

FLOREX 2019 is now in the record books and my sore feet have rested a tad. The show normally passes in a four-day blur of ‘stuff’ that all has to happen in a preordained order. While the show is three days – as the general chairman of the show I get to partake in the setup day which turns into a 12 hour slog with another two hours to cover travel.....and that is the day before the show opens to the public.

One of things I did this year was to review some pictures going back to 2004 -- and I must conclude that running stamp shows has made my hair turn gray. I used to look a lot younger!

Even though I rarely get to socialize with the public that attends FLOREX, this year was a little different. I was able to meet an exhibitor and his husband (Mike & Tomas); little did I know they are members of GLHS. We chatted a number of times during the course of the three days. Tomas was awarded a large silver medal level for his exhibit “The Olympic Rings in Philatelic Design”. Congratulations to Tomas.

You never know who you will run into at a show!



Robert Fisher, FLOREX Exhibit Chair & Tomas Griebling

## Social Media

The GLHSC Facebook page has regular postings of stamps featuring LGBT people and historical events, thanks to postings by Joe and Judith. Check it out at [www.Facebook.com/GLHC](http://www.Facebook.com/GLHC) and “like” us while there.

**216 followers!**

Additional volunteers are needed on a social media committee to explore options for group open and/or closed online communications/meetings such as Google, Instagram, twitter, blogs, go-to meeting, HipChat, etc.

## Antony Armstrong-Jones, 1st Earl of Snowdon -By John P. Stefanek



Lord Snowdon is probably most known for marrying Princess Margaret, sister of Queen Elizabeth II. He was an accomplished photographer, designer and advocate for disabled people. He was motivated by work and sex. Seemingly endless creative energy was augmented by irresistible charm.

Antony Charles Robert Armstrong-Jones was born on 7 March 1930 in Belgravia, London. His mother Anne was the daughter of a wealthy banker and the older sister of Oliver Messel, the renowned stage designer. Tony's parents separated in 1933. Anne remarried another wealthy man, becoming chatelaine of two grand estates in Ireland and West Yorkshire. Tony and his older sister took second place to their two younger brothers.

He attended Sandroyd in 1938, then Eton in 1943. Tony drew admiration for his inventiveness, spending time in the school of mechanics where only wood could be used (because of the war). He made tiny crystal wireless sets that he sold to schoolmates. He made a gadget for rolling cigarettes, a photographic enlarger from tomato soup cans, and an electric toaster. He also rowed and boxed for Eton, despite small stature. His interest in photography grew steadily.

In 1946, Tony was diagnosed with polio. With intense determination, he learned to walk again after his paralyzed legs came back to life. His withered left leg was now an inch shorter than his right leg. By his seventeenth birthday he returned to Eton. Photography continued, and so did the inventing: he built a radiogram.

In 1949, he entered Jesus College, Cambridge. He was commissioned to take pictures for a university magazine and was chosen to cox the Cambridge Eight in 1950. Tony invented his own wind-up calibrated clock to help measure stroke rates. He also designed the boat's rudder, made from aluminum and laminated mahogany. They won the televised race against Oxford, but Tony failed his architectural exams. As a result, he was "rusticated," or asked to leave university for one year.

Tony decided to become a professional photographer. His father helped him find a flatlet in the Albany, an apartment complex in Piccadilly, London. His first serious commission was Lady Hardwicke, the former actress Pixie Pickard. He soon joined the studio of society photographer Baron. After only six months, he and another Baron apprentice formed a business. In 1952, Tony opened his own studio at 20 Pimlico Road.

He harbored deep affection for his uncle Oliver, who lived with his lifelong companion Vagn Riis Hanson. Tony stayed with them in Venice on summer holiday. He said, "We would end up in some gay bar at five in the morning." According to biographer Anne de Courcy: "Small, appealing, attractive, his eyes sparkling with energy and the desire for fun, he employed his natural flirtatiousness with men as well as with women and was in consequence a target for them." He said later, "I didn't fall in love with boys, but a few men have been in love with me." According to Nicky Haslam, he had a brief romance with Tony, and Tom Parr and Tony were lovers in 1955. During the rest of the 1950s, Tony had affairs with engineer Jeremy Fry, dancer Jacqui Chan, and actress Gina Ward. Gina said, "He couldn't buy a packet of cigarettes without flirting with the man or woman behind the counter." Aware, she became jealous of ballet dancer Gilbert Norman.

Tony took theatrical photographs, described as ground-breaking, for the Royal Court Theatre. His innovation, using a hand-held camera for snapshots to capture the moment, was a new style for theatre photos in 1954. His first picture in the *Daily Express*, in 1956, was of the secret wedding of Leslie Caron and Peter Hall, to which he doubled as witness, being a friend of Leslie. Tony wrote to Prince Edward, Duke of Kent asking if he wanted to sit for photos commemorating his twenty-first birthday. The Duke agreed, and Tony's photos went around the world. Then, the Palace called: Queen Elizabeth II asked if Tony would take photos of the royal family. The images were taken in October in the gardens near and on a stone bridge. Thus, he became a royal photographer rival to Cecil Beaton.



In October 1956, he was under contract to *Vogue*. In 1957, he staged his first exhibition at Kodak

(Continued on page 16 ).

(Armstrong-Jones, Continued from page 15).

House. His first book, *London*, now considered a classic, was published in 1958. In the same year, Tony designed a range of skiwear. He constructed his own underwater camera.

Two weeks after the disastrous opening of a musical, *Keep Your Hair On*, for which Tony designed sets and costumes, he was invited to a dinner party. Thus, 27-year-old Tony met 27-year-old Princess Margaret. They were seated next to each other and hit it off at once. She thought he was homosexual. In spring 1958 she sat for photos. In November 1958 he attended lunch at Clarence House. Secret visits to Tony's Pimlico studio and his Rotherhithe hideaway began. Meanwhile, Tony was still seeing Gina, Jacqui, and visiting now-married Jeremy. By Christmas 1959, Tony and Margaret had decided on marriage. The first royal wedding to be televised, it was on 6 May 1960. Jeremy Fry had to be replaced as best man because of his prior conviction for a homosexual offense. The couple honeymooned in the Caribbean. A peninsula of the island of Mustique was given as a wedding present.



of the island of Mustique was given as a wedding present.

Tony gave up his photographic studio upon marriage, but still photographed members of the royal family. He and Margaret moved into Kensington Palace. On 23 January 1961 he joined the Council of Industrial Design as unpaid advisor (until 1987). On 3 October 1961 Tony became the Earl of Snowdon, Viscount Linley of Nymans. On 3 November 1961, son David Albert Charles was born. Tony set up a welding shop in the stables and worked on furniture designs. He signed a contract as Artistic Advisor with the *Sunday Times* in 1962. It proved a happy and creatively satisfying position, working on features for the newspaper's magazine. His first piece was about Margo Fonteyn and Rudolf Nureyev. In 1963 he was appointed Constable of Caernarvon Castle.

Cracks in their marriage began to appear. Both were stars, accustomed to center stage, leading to competitiveness. On 1 May 1964, daughter Sarah Frances Elizabeth was born. The Snowdon Aviary, co-designed by Tony, at the London Zoo opened in October 1964. It offered a new relationship between spectator and animals: at the apex of

its bridge, birds could fly under you. Tony, always craving work and space, grew distant; Margaret, less active and craving attention, grew possessive. They both took up water-skiing.



In February 1966, Tony travelled to India. Margaret began an affair with Anthony Barton, Tony's close friend met at Cambridge. Tony was the first member of the royal family to appear at the 1966 Aberfan pit waste avalanche disaster (116 school-children had died), compelled to rush there by his Welsh ancestry. He instinctively chose the right words or remained silent when words were inappropriate, comforting relatives. In early 1967 Margaret had a liaison with Robin Douglas-Home. In 1968, Tony made his first film for television, *Don't Count the Candles*, a documentary on the loneliness of old age. He won an Emmy Award.

He renovated Old House, Sussex, as a family home in the country; Margaret disliked it intensely. She formally took possession of the Mustique land gift and construction started on a villa, designed by Oliver Messel, who had taken residence on Barbados. From 1972, Margaret visited twice a year, never bringing her children.

In 1968 Tony designed the prototype Chairmobile, a motorized platform upon which different chairs could be placed. It fired Tony's lifelong interest in improving design for disabled people. He made a second film on 28 October 1969 *Love of a Kind* about British devotion to pets. The Queen asked Tony to design the setting at Caernarvon Castle for the 1 July 1969 Investiture of Prince Charles as Prince of Wales. It would be the first royal television broadcast in color. It was a triumph, and Tony was awarded knighthood (the GCVO).



In 1968, Tony started a love affair with Lady Jacqueline Rufus-Isaacs, young daughter of the next-door neighbors to Old House. The affair was reported in early 1971 by the *New York Daily News*. Another successful film screened on 6 December 1971, *Born to be Small*, a documentary on little people.

Towards the end of 1972, the Snowdons were in

(Continued on page 17).



(Armstrong-Jones, Continued from page 16).

vited to a dinner party. Thus, 42-year-old Tony met 31-year-old Lucy Lindsay-Hogg. She became an assistant to Tony while he was working on his next film, *Happy Being Happy*, which aired on 10 December 1973. While Tony was working in Africa, Margaret met Roddy Llewellyn, eighteen years younger, at a house party. She fell in love; Tony became jealous. Margaret refused to allow Tony to accompany her on the 1975 royal visit to Australia. At the end of November, Tony wrote to the Queen. Only separation was mentioned, though divorce seemed inevitable. Margaret's affair with Roddy went public. Tony moved out of Kensington Palace. The separation was reported by the *Daily Express* in March 1976. The divorce was finalized on 11 July 1978.

Tony purchased, with money from the Queen, a house at 22 Launceston Place, Kensington. He built a studio in back. He continued portrait photography, feature work for the *Sunday Times*, commissions from *Vogue*, and design and advocacy work. He also continued his relationship with Lucy, supplemented with available liaisons, including one Ann Hills. He married Lucy on 15 December 1978. Daughter Frances was born on 17 July 1979. Tony was still a favorite royal photographer, taking Charles and Diana's engagement photos in February 1981. Tony's liaisons with Ann continued into the 1990s.



1981 was inaugurated as the International Year of Disabled Persons, and Tony had been asked to be President for the United Kingdom. Interviews, speeches, articles, and campaigning ensued. He established the Snowdon Award Scheme (later renamed Snowdon Trust) to financially help disabled students. With Jeremy Fry in 1986, he designed the Squirrel, a wheelchair with four-wheel drive and power steering. In a 1988 interview for *Vogue*, Tony effectively grilled Sir Robert Reid, chairman of British Rail, about regularly locking wheelchair passengers in the luggage car without heat. In 1991, he designed The Link hearing device based on infrared communication rather than amplification.

In June 1995 Tony was asked to become Provost of the Royal College of Art. It is an honorary post, presiding over the Convocation ceremony, held at the Royal Albert Hall, where students receive degrees. He frequently offered design sug-

gestions to help disabled students and became hugely popular with faculty and students.

At end of 1996, Ann committed suicide. Her diaries detailed her emotional dependence on Tony. Articles and headlines revealed the twenty-year affair to the world. In February 1997, Tony met Melanie Cable-Alexander. They commenced an affair at Old House. By September, Melanie was pregnant. Tony proposed a DNA test: he was the father. Lucy learned the truth in January 1998. Lucy moved out. Jasper William Oliver was born on 30 April 1998. The press broke the story in July. Melanie hired a lawyer. Tony encouraged her to accept an interview with *Hello!* to acquire funds for a house. It made clear that Tony was an absentee father. Their affair, however, continued. In 2000, Lucy filed for divorce, though it was never made absolute. In 2001, Melanie left him.

On 16 November 1999, he was granted a life peerage, becoming Baron Armstrong-Jones of Nymans in the County of West Sussex. While possibly "earned" by virtue of marrying the Queen's sister, it was probably the result of his work for disabled people. Suffering from post-polio syndrome, he had been using a walking stick while gradually losing the use of his left leg. In 2000, Tony was not allowed to enter the Millennium Dome because he was disabled. He was furious. He telephoned the Manager of the Dome threatening press exposure. At a 2001 Buckingham Palace prize-giving ceremony, he appeared publicly in a wheelchair for the first time.

Margaret died on 2 February 2002. He sold Old House. In September, Tony spent five weeks in Siberia taking photos for a coffee-table book. Trips to India followed for other lucrative book projects. In 2004 he received a pacemaker. Polly Fry, born on 28 May 1960 to Jeremy Fry and his wife, was revealed to be Tony's daughter after a 2004 DNA test. It was leaked to the press later that year. Tony's affairs continued with an Emmy, a Victoria, and a Marjorie. Jeremy Fry died on 18 June 2005. Lord Snowdon died on 13 January 2017.

*Snowdon: The Biography* by Anne de Courcy, Phoenix, Orion Books Ltd, London, 2009

*Redeeming Features: A Memoir* by Nicholas Haslam, Alfred A. Knopf, New York, 2009, pages 77, 102-103

(Continued on page 18 ).

(Armstrong-Jones, Continued from page 17).

“Lord Snowdon, His Women, and His Love Child” by Andrew Alderson, *The Telegraph*, 31 May 2008

Known stamp designs featuring Lord Snowdon: Antigua & Barbuda 1671a; Fiji 545

Known stamp designs based on Lord Snowdon’s work:

Aitutaki 66-72, 94-5, 248-9, 264, 266-7, 270, 275, 307, 309-10, 364-7, 406-7, B36-7; Anguilla 491, 639G, 969b; Antigua 627; Antigua & Barbuda 1672a, 1673c, 1674c, 2069c; Ascension 375; Bahamas 284-7, 583; Barbados 663; Barbuda 532-3, 540-1, 1637Ae; Belize 618-24, 628-34, 737, 760-1, 774-5; Bequia 385, 403c; Bermuda 472; Bosnia & Herzegovina (Serb/Banja Luka) 67; Burkina Faso 1090Km, 1090Kq, 1090U; Burundi 1162d; Caicos Islands 12a; Cayman Islands 306-9; Central African Republic 458, 460, 466-9, 520, 525, 530, 532, 751, 1207f, 8/30/13, 10/12/15, 4/20/16, 11/20/17, 10/23/18, 5/23/19, C251-2, 8/21/81, 7/20/82; Chad 395-8, 413-9, 419A-B, 713h, 714f, 715, 749c, 12/10/79, 909e, C260-2, C262A-B; Comoros 522-4, 547-8, 551-3, 835Ja-b, 835Je, 835Jh; People’s Republic of Congo (Brazzaville) 604-5, 607, 639, 641, 647-8, 650; Cook Islands 339-45, 406-7, 433, 464, 479, 482, 501-2, 536, 677-8, 681-2, 687-95, 739, 833-4, 982, 1408, 1536b-d; Djibouti 1213b, C158, C168; Dominica 774, 783, 2403c-d; Falkland Islands 423; Falkland Islands Dependencies 1L95; Fiji 534; The Gambia 2145d, 2555d, 2674b-c; Great Britain 950-1, 1121, 1138, 1140, 1782, 1784, 1791, 1793, 1861, 2019, 2520b, 2972, 2996e, 3480; Grenada 1103A, 1104, 1117A, 1118, 1579; Grenada Carriacou & Petite Martinique 2693b-c, 2693f; Grenada Grenadines 489-90, 496-7, 934, 1537d; Guernsey 201-2, 608; Guinea 1011, 2/3/98, 2117 m/s, 2118, 12/5/06, 3/1/11, 2/27/18; Guinea-Bissau 379F, 391F, 415, 415A-C, 456A, 11/9/10, C29-31, C49A; Guyana 3236; Hong Kong 450, 559; Isle of Man 198-9, 223, 761d, 1732, 1739b, 1887; Jamaica 602; Jersey 174, 280-1, 1382, 2183; Kiribati 374, 376, 378-9; Democratic People’s Republic of Korea (North) 2106, 2207, 2228-9, 2232-4, 2239-44, 2446h-i; Lesotho 337A, 473-4; Liberia 900, 4/1/2016; Mali 911c, 911e, 912b, 912e; Marshall Islands 645a; Mauritania 516-7, 557A-B; Mauritius 607, 630; Micronesia 496b; Mongolia 2289b, 2289e, 2290, 2292; Montserrat 466, 468, 470-1, 510, 514, 579, O57, O59, O61; Mozambique 1306c, 1308b, 1308e, 2127a, 2127c-d, 2138,

6/15/15, 7/10/16; Mustique 3b; Nauru 446; Nevis 136, 138, 140-1, 454, 1030c, 1030e; New Zealand 734, B121-3; Niger 579-80, 945b-c, 964e, 10/26/15, 4/20/16; Niue 341, 356, 358, 358A, 359Bb, 359E, 410, 413, 597, 815-6, B53, B55b; Norfolk Island 367; Palau 522d, 636d, 706c, 728; Pitcairn Islands 256; Redonda 7/23/81; St. Helena 431, 1028; St. Kitts 76, 78, 80-1, 95, 98; St. Thomas & Prince Islands 656-7, 2203c, 2222, 3043, 3062, 5/8/17; St. Vincent 628, 630, 632, 632A, 892, O2, O4, O6; St. Vincent & the Grenadines 2497, 2730, 2993b-c, 3011, 6/1/02, 3121c; Grenadines of St. Vincent 117, 210, 212, 214-5; Samoa 650, 652; Seychelles 470, 472, 474, 474A, 529, 531, 533, 570; Sierra Leone 533, 2848c, 2881a, 2881c-d, 2881f, 3317d; Solomon Islands 473, 546, 671; Swaziland 479; Tanzania 1665; Togo 8/5/97, 3/15/11, 4/22/15; Tonga 486-7; Tristan da Cunha 295, 375, 933; Turks & Caicos Islands 490a, 1167b; Tuvalu 158, 160, 162-3, B2; Uganda 1789b; Union Island 324; Vanuatu 395; Zambia 330, 1001; Zil Eloigne Sesel 24, 26, 28-9, 71, 73, 75; Zil Elwannyen Sesel 104



## New Issues - By John P. Stefanek

On 26 November 2019, the United Kingdom released ten stamps, a miniature sheet, a collectors sheet, a retail booklet, and a prestige booklet commemorating Star Wars, including one stamp featuring **Lando Calrissian**. He is a Star Wars franchise fictional character first introduced in *The Empire Strikes Back* (1980). He has been portrayed by Billy Dee Williams and Donald Glover. In 2018, co-writer Jonathan Kasdan announced that Lando Calrissian is pansexual.



On 26 November 2019, Moldova released four stamps commemorating 80 Years since the Foundation of the National Art Museum of Moldova, including one stamp featuring **Aphrodite** and **Eros**.

On 20 November 2019, Poland released a postal card commemorating the Centenary of the Birth of **Henryk Tomaszewski (1919-2001)**. He was a Polish mime artist and theatre director. His Mime Studio had its first performance in 1956, and the renamed Wroclaw Mime Theatre was granted State theater status in 1959. During the 1960s, he collaborated with the Sluzba Bezpieczenstwa (State Counterintelligence Service), possibly under blackmail over his homosexuality.



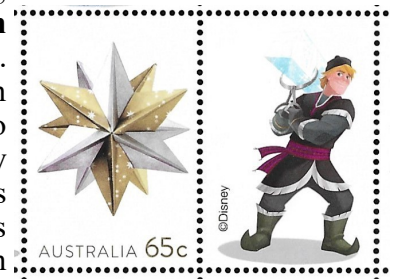
On 18 November 2019, Kyrgyz Express Post released a souvenir sheet commemorating the 500th Anniversary of the Death of **Leonardo da Vinci**.

On 15 November 2019, Italy released a stamp and a souvenir sheet commemorating the Centenary of the Death of Cesare Maccari depicting his painting, *Cicero Denounces Catiline*.

On 14 November 2019, Liechtenstein and Switzerland jointly issued four stamps commemorating Social Diversity, including two stamps featuring *Throng* by Luigi Olivadoti which appears to depict a **Pride** gathering with a **Rainbow Flag**, created by **Gilbert Baker**.



In November 2019, Australia released a stamp pack commemorating *Frozen*, including five labels featuring Kristoff, voiced by **Jonathan Groff (born 1985)**. He is an American actor and singer who has received Tony Award nominations for the musical roles of Melchior Gabor in *Spring Awakening* and King George III in *Hamilton*. He also appeared in the television series *Boss*, *Looking*, *Glee*, and *Mindhunter*. Jonathan publicly came out as gay during the National Equity March in 2009.



On 2 November 2019, Germany released a stamp commemorating **Fritz Bauer (1903-1968)**. He was a closeted high-profile West German state prosecutor during the 1960s. He was Germany's first Nazi hunter, bringing Adolf Eichmann to trial and putting Nazis who ran Auschwitz in court for the first time. He founded the Humanist Union in 1961.

On 31 October 2019, Iceland released four stamps commemorating Icelandic Art X: New Expressionism of the Eighties, including one stamp depicting *Poseidon's Realm* by Helgi Thorgils Fridjonsson.

On 28 October 2019, France released a stamp commemorating the 500th Anniversary of the Death of **Leonardo da Vinci**.

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On 28 October 2019, Moldova released four stamps commemorating People Who Have Changed World History, including one stamp featuring **Leonardo da Vinci**.

On 24 October 2019, the United Nations released six stamps and three souvenir booklets commemorating UNESCO World Heritage Sites in Cuba designed by **Sergio Baradat**.

On 18 October 2019, Bulgaria released a souvenir sheet commemorating the 500th Anniversary of the Death of **Leonardo da Vinci**.

On 3 October 2019, Maldives released a miniature sheet commemorating Freemasons, including one stamp featuring **Oscar Wilde**.

On 3 October 2019, Maldives released a miniature sheet and a souvenir sheet commemorating the 500th Anniversary of the Death of **Leonardo da Vinci**.

On 2 October 2019, Italy released three stamps



commemorating Excellent Italian Singers, including one stamp featuring **Lucio Dalla (1943-2012)**. He

played clarinet in a Bologna jazz band and made his first record in 1961 with the Second Roman New Orleans Jazz Band. His first vocal hit was “4 Marzo 1943,” released in 1970. His song, “Caruso,” released in 1986, has been covered by international artists like Luciano Pavarotti, Julio Iglesias, and Andrea Bocelli. He was made a Grand Officer of the Order of Merit of the Italian Republic in 2003. Lucio’s long-term partner was Marco Alemanno.

On 1 October 2019, Guernsey released six stamps commemorating the 50th Anniversary of Philatelic Independence, including one stamp featuring a dress designed by **Norman Hartnell**.

On 1 October 2019, Mozambique released a miniature sheet commemorating Vincent van Gogh, including one stamp featuring *Wheat Field with*

## *Cypresses*.

On 1 October 2019, Sierra Leone released a miniature sheet commemorating German and Austrian Composers, including one stamp featuring **George Frideric Handel** and one stamp featuring **Franz Schubert**.

On 23 September 2019, the United Nations released six stamps and three souvenir sheets commemorating Climate Change designed by **Sergio Baradat**.

On 17 September 2019, the Netherlands released a miniature sheet commemorating the Royal Family featuring photos by **Erwin Olaf**.

On 30 August 2019, Togo released a miniature sheet commemorating the 60th Anniversary of the Birth of Luc Besson, including one stamp featuring costumes designed by **Jean-Paul Gaultier (born 1952)**. He is a French haute couture and prêt-à-porter fashion designer. His first individual collection was released in 1976, and he launched his label in 1982. His boyfriend Francis Menuge died in 1990. He was creative director of Hermès from 2003 to 2010.



On 28 August 2019, Guinea released a miniature sheet and a souvenir sheet commemorating German and Austrian Composers, including one stamp featuring **Franz Schubert** and the souvenir sheet featuring **George Frideric Handel**.

On 23 August 2019, Norway released a souvenir sheet commemorating Nordia 2019 featuring **Edvard Grieg** in the selvage.

On 22 August 2019, Central African Republic released a miniature sheet commemorating Vincent van Gogh, including one stamp featuring *Road with Cypress and Star*.

On 16 August 2019, Mozambique released a miniature sheet commemorating Nobel Prize Winners, including one stamp featuring a Caduceus, staff of **Hermes**.

On 1 August 2019, Morocco released a souvenir sheet commemorating the 20th Anniversary of the Accession of King **Mohammed VI** of Morocco.

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On 26 June 2019, Niger released a souvenir sheet commemorating Vincent van Gogh featuring *Wheat Field with Cypress* in the selvaže.

On 23 May 2019, Central African Republic released a souvenir sheet commemorating 100 Years since the Death of Pierre-Auguste Renoir, featuring **Hermes** and **Aphrodite** in the selvaže.



In 2019, Poland released a postal card commemorating the Bicentenary of the Birth of **Narcyza Zmichowska (1819-1876)**. She was a novelist and poet considered the precursor of feminism in Poland. She enrolled at the Bibliotheque Nationale in Paris and became one of the first women ever at the Académie Française. In Poland, she worked as a governess, wrote, published, founded a group of Suffragettes, and took part in anti-Tsarist activities. In her first novel, *Poganka (The Heathen)* she is known to have expressed interest in her friend Paulina Zbyszewska.

On 10 December 2018, Bosnia & Herzegovina (Serb/Banja Luka) released two stamps commemorating Famous People, including one stamp featuring **Mihailo Petrovic (1868-1943)**. He was a Serbian mathematician and inventor. He received his PhD degree from the Sorbonne in 1894 and became a professor at the University of Belgrade until his retirement in 1938. He was very interested in fishery, played the violin, and won a Gold medal at the World Exposition in Paris in 1900 for his hirointegrator. He had an erotic relationship with Crown Prince George of Serbia, signing one of his personal letters to George as “Your dog on a chain.”



## LGBT Personalities to Appear on 2020 U.S. Stamp Issues - GLHSONline.org

Of the 2020 U.S. stamp issues announced so far, a quartet of stamps that celebrates the Harlem Renaissance, an artistic and literary movement of the 1920s, features two LGBT or possible LGBT personalities.

One of these stamps honors writer, philosopher, educator, and patron of the arts **Alain Leroy Locke (1885-1954)**, who in 1907 was the first African-American to be selected as a Rhodes Scholar and went on to become chair of the department of philosophy at Howard University. A gay man, he may have supported other gay African-Americans who were part of the Harlem Renaissance.



To appear on another Harlem Renaissance stamp is **Nellallitea “Nella” Larson (1891-1964)**, a mixed race nurse and librarian who wrote two novels, *Quicksand*, which is largely autobiographical, and *Passing*, an examination of racial identification and marriage that includes a lesbian subtext between protagonists, Claire and Irene. Identified as bisexual, Larson married in 1919 but by the late 1920s the marriage was failing and a divorce was finalized in 1933. Suffering from depression after her ex-husband died and the generous alimony ended, she quit writing, abandoned her literary circles and returned to her nursing career. The other two Harlem Renaissance stamp honorees are **Arthuro Schomburg** and **Anne Spencer**.

