



Lambda Philatelic Journal

PUBLICATION OF THE GAY AND LESBIAN HISTORY ON STAMPS CLUB * JUNE 2005, VOL. 24, NO. 2, ISSN 1541-101X

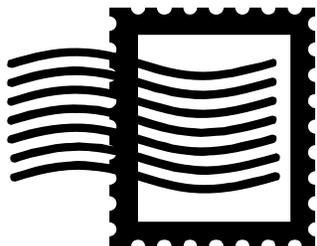


CAPITAL PRIDE
1975 - 2005

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.



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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.

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. Reproducible ads should be submitted, along with a check made payable to GLHSC, to the editor's address. 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

Any artwork and articles received by the editor after the aforementioned dates will appear in the next available issue, space permitting.

The *Lambda Philatelic Journal* thrives on philatelic articles, original or reprinted, and alternative viewpoints for publication. The editor reserves the right to edit all materials submitted for publication. The views expressed in the journal are those of the writers and do not necessarily represent those of the Club or its members. Any comments should be addressed to the Editor at one of the addresses listed.

News from the Editor

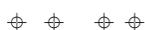
Another journal is completed. Thanks to all who have sent me information, articles, clippings, etc. Your help is truly appreciated.

I have been editor of *Lambda Philatelic Journal* for about 14 years. There are times when I can put this baby together in a few sittings, and other times it takes every ounce of energy to finish it.

My dream is to have every issue be at least 16 pages. With the exception of the December issue, at the present time that goal seems very distant. Some issues I can barely scrape enough together for 10 or 12 pages.

Let's look at the math. If every member were to write one one-page article, that would be over 100 pages. Divide the 100 pages by four issues, we could have a 25 + page journal every quarter! The 25 pages wouldn't even include longer articles, the updates, stamp show news, etc.

The 16 pages for each issue are obtainable. **I NEED YOUR HELP HOWEVER.** Send any articles my way via email or snail mail, preferably on a disk. GLHSC and *Lambda Philatelic Journal* can be only as good as the members allow it to be.



Help Promote Gay Stamp Collecting!

Check out www.CafePress.com/GayPhilately for T-shirts, mugs, mousepads and other useful items all imprinted with the 'Out of the Closet' stamp images from the title page of Paul Hennefeld's award-winning lesbian and gay philatelic collection.

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From the President

As many of you probably know, June and July are the two gayest months of the year. What I mean by that is that more locations celebrate Gay Pride with parades, festivals, movie screenings, and concerts than any other time of the year. In my new home town of Long Beach, I had a very interesting thing happen. As is my habit for the month of June, I hung my rainbow flag out in front of our house. This being the first year we have lived there I knew it could result in a couple of different things. One, the neighbors would notice and edge away from us. Or two, the neighbors would notice and come and introduce themselves. And in fact, both things happened.

The "Poker on Friday Nights Crowd" stopped inviting me to play with them, which was a little puzzling at first, but then I realized I really rather be watching a movie anyway. And all the other gays and lesbians in the neighborhood have come forward to introduce themselves to us.

So far, we have met two other lesbian couples and one gay couple, plus a single gay guy. Pretty interesting when you stop to think that my neighborhood is made up a goodly number of blue collar NRA members. Now in defense of my new hometown, it is very progressive (they even televised the pride parade on local access stations), it just so happens that this particular section of it is still a little bit in Ozzie and Harriet-ville, or so they think. After hanging out the flag and meeting all the new neighbors, I now know it's more like Ozzie and Harry or Harriet and Olivia.

OK, so I bring this up because even though we take for granted our humble little club, we are participating in a much larger social change event. I know, I know: collecting stamps doesn't seem like much, but every time we publish a newsletter with original, historically accurate articles, we are changing the face of philately and also contributing to the change of our society.

So what does this mean to the average GLHSC member? I would encourage you to write a brief article about a gay person who has appeared on a stamp, or even a short piece on your favorite stamp and why. Even if your collection is not about gays and lesbians, take the time to make a difference; take the time to write a short article. Look, we all need to participate in the growth of this club. Look at my article on page 6; it was just a silly little piece about a vacation a few years back that does have philatelic content, but it was fun to write about. Use the internet to do your research; it's easier now than ever before. Please help us grow as a club and continue to challenge stereotypes and bigotry. We as a club need to continue to change philately; after all, if we don't, who will?

Angela

Man/Woman: A Study of Hermaphroditus

by Laura Clemente



Greece, Scott no. C35

In Lucie Delarue-Mardrus' book, *the Angel and the Perverts*, the hero/heroine Marion (note that this can be woman or man's name) goes through life changing sexual identities in reaction to his/her circumstances. He/she can never participate in life, but can only view it with a wide knowledge.

The theme of hermaphroditism has occurred frequently in literature. This book contains a fascinating example of such a person. One who is not privy to his/her physical peculiarity, but is nonetheless categorized by certain anatomical features and lumped in as a woman because it suits society.

In Robertson Davies' *World of Wonders*, one book in a trilogy of novels, Diego Matamoros is made up for his role in the circus of Gus the Hermaphrodite by appearing half-male and half-female. He is divided laterally so that one side of him is wearing a suit, the other a dress. One side of his face is made up while the other "masculine" side sports a moustache. It was adapted for the stage by Elliott Hayes and debuted on the Stratford, Ontario stage. The actor portraying the character is literally split into two personae, one half female with a long dress and old-fashioned wig complete with make-up, the other male, with a formal suit, half a bowtie, half a moustache and slicked back hair.

In Milan Kundera's *the Unbearable Lightness of Being*, the protagonist, Tomas, recalls that in Plato's symposium that people were hermaphrodites until God split them in two and now all the halves wander the world in search of each other. In conclusion, love is the longing for the half of ourselves we have lost. From ancient times such a being has been described and deified.

Aristophanes described the original human as being with two male or two female halves or a male and female half. This being was separated and condemned to spend the rest of its life looking for its mate.

In Greek mythology, Hermaphroditus was the son of Hermes, the messenger god and Aphrodite, goddess of love and beauty. She was a woman who charmed every man she met. He was Zeus' messenger due to his swiftness and grace. He was a clever and cunning god who is also the guide of the dead, leading them on their journey to the underworld.

Their son possessed the best attributes of both parents - his father's athleticism and his mother's charm. It is telling that he took a combination of both their names. Raised by nymphs who took care of him until he was a young man, he went wandering in the wilderness when he came of age. He traveled through the forests encountering many of the creatures that lived there, including the Dryads (forest nymphs), Nereids (sea nymphs), Oreads (mountain nymphs), Oceanids (nymphs of the oceans) and Naiads (nymphs that protected springs and pools).

Salmacis was a Naiad. She lived in a clear pool of water near Halicarnassus. She was the living spirit of the water she inhabited. She liked to stay in the water most of the time, and although she could leave her home she preferred to stay there. She never ventured far, but one day when she returned to her waters after gathering flowers, she found Hermaphroditus washing off the dust of his travels in her pool.

She was indignant until he spoke. He begged for forgiveness for startling and disturbing her. Instantly, she fell in love with his beauty and voice. She promised to love him forever if he would stay, blocking his departure. Her overzealous infatuation wasn't new to him, but it was quite fervent. His

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Greece, Scott no. 401

intent to run away in his eyes, she leapt on him and both tumbled into the pool of water. She implored to the gods that they never be separated and they merged into one form, becoming both male and female at the same time.

In modern times, the hermaphrodite found its home in the side-shows of the circus. It was a natural place for sexual phenomenon. But most carnival hermaphrodites were deemed fakes. They usually divided literally in half, with half man and half woman acts like Josephine-Joseph.

Some were born as female with small breasts and an oversized clitoris resembling a penis. Other congenital anomalies include men with extra penises or testicles. On the other hand some were born with less than the norm. Some were born with neither ovaries nor testicles, but a sterile combination of both.

There are other medical conditions that come close to true hermaphroditism such as women with Turner's syndrome. They are flat chested and short. Men can have Klinefelter's syndrome and have characteristics of female breasts and small genitals.

There are many more examples of various intersexed people, as they are now known. Many suffered psychological harm when they were classed as male or female according to their external genitalia. Some were operated on as infants and classed according to the traditional gender class. Now it is believed that the intersexed should be allowed to grow up and make their own decision regarding their gender and that any subsequent surgery not be performed without their consent.

In the twentieth and twenty-first centuries, sex organs and physical appearances can be altered even further with the advent of plastic surgery turning women and men into sometimes comic exaggerations of the "norm". In other instances, sex reassignment surgery illustrates another faux example of a hermaphrodite.

In rare cases, a person may be born with the cells of two distinct people. One such hermaphrodite had two different colored eyes. When DNA was examined, half of it contained female chromosomes and the other half male. As well the child had one normal ovary and the second was a hybrid ovotestis. Such a person is called a chimera and can occur in animals or plants. Grafting, hybridization or mixing cells of embryos may artificially create them. Naturally occurring chimeras are very rare.

In nature, some species of animal also change sex. Take example the Bluehead wrasse. When a dominant male dies, the largest remaining fish takes his place regardless of the fish's gender. If it is a female, she will lose her ovaries, grow testes, her head will turn blue and she will change her markings. Her behavior will be aggressive and she will also court females. Typical male!

That's an extreme example, but there are other fish that will change gender in order to propagate the species. This change is quite difficult; some fish only changing sex once, while others may do so frequently. It takes a great deal of energy, time and from an evolutionary standpoint risky, since the fish in transition does not look like the other fish and stands out to predators.

Isn't Mother Nature weird and wonderful?

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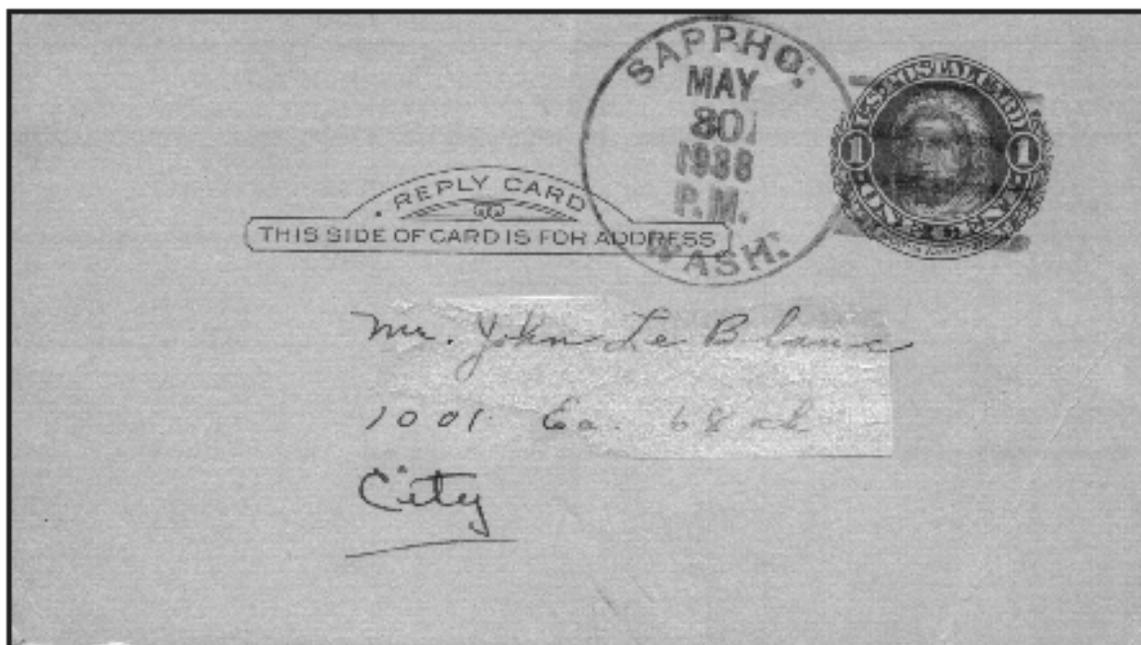
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Travels in the Back Country: Sappho, Washington

by Angela Watson



A couple of years ago, I took a trip to the beautiful Northwest. Flew into Seattle, saw guys throwing whole fish at each other in Pike's Market, took a car ferry over to one of the small San Juan Islands and ate some excellent Copper River Salmon, you know, the whole tourist routine.

Upon reviewing area maps once we had arrived, I noticed a very small town in the middle of the Olympic National Forest, called Sappho. *Eureka!* I exclaimed, we must visit this place, it must certainly hold the magic of ancient lesbian poets and wonderful verse, right?

And if nothing else, I should visit and get a cancel from the local post office. Well, I guess it pays to do your homework... that is your Washington Postal History homework. The drive was quite pleasant, I took my grandparents along for the ride (*Little did they know what I was after!*). Many beautiful mountains and vistas surrounded us during our drive.

Let me just say this: Sappho, Washington definitely falls into that special category for small towns here in the United States known as "blink and you'll miss it."

I think if weren't for the fact that there is a state correctional institution there, we might likely have flown right past it. Now, to be fair, Beaver, Washington immediately pre-



*Come, Venus, come
Hither with thy golden cup,
Where nectar-floated flowerets
swim.
Fill, fill the goblet up:
These laughing lips shall kiss the
brim,—
Come, Venus, come!*

cedes Sappho, so I at least knew what I was looking for.

Having found Sappho (*see photos on this and next pages*), I looked high and low for a post office. *Alas!* None to be found. I went into the local cafe, and they informed me that their post office had closed in 1972. The owner of the cafe had a last day cover in a frame up on the wall, but he wasn't parting with it. I had to have a cover from this cleverly named place. I did finally locate one (*see above*). It cost \$25, if you can believe it. The dealer that sold it to me said that in all his years of postal history dealing, he had seen less than five of them pass through his hands.

So, between the cover above and the postcard on last page of this article, you have the nearly the entirety of U.S. postal history about Sappho. But, as they say about us philatelists, it's always about the hunt, and I intend to keep searching for more Sappho on cover.

Next trip, I'm going in search of Sisters, Oregon!



Biography of Sappho

One of the great Greek lyricists and few known female poets of the ancient world, Sappho was born some time between 630 and 612 BC. Her style was sensual and melodic; primarily songs of love, yearning, and reflection. Most commonly the target of her affections was female, often one of the many women sent to her for education in the arts.

She nurtured these women, wrote poems of love and adoration to them, and when they eventually left the island to be married, she composed their wedding songs. That Sappho's poetry was not condemned in her time for its homoerotic content (though it was disparaged by scholars in later centuries) suggests that perhaps love between women was not persecuted then as it has been in more recent times.

She was an aristocrat who married a prosperous merchant, and she had a daughter named Cleis. Her wealth afforded her with the opportunity to live her life as she chose, and she chose to spend it studying the arts on the isle of Lesbos. In the seventh century BC, Lesbos was a cultural center. Sappho spent most her time on the island, though she also traveled widely throughout Greece. She was exiled for a time because of political activities in her family, and she spent this time in Sicily.

By this time she was known as a poet, and the residents of Syracuse were so honored by her visit that they erected a statue to her. Sappho was called a lyricist because, as was the custom of the time, she wrote her poems to be performed with the accompaniment of a lyre. Sappho composed her own music and refined the prevailing lyric meter to a point that it is now known as sapphic meter. She innovated lyric poetry both in technique and style, becoming part of a new wave of Greek lyricists who moved from writing poetry from the point of view of gods and muses to the personal vantage point of the individual.

She was one of the first poets to write from the first person, describing love and loss as it affected her personally. Especially in the last century, Sappho has become so synonymous with woman-love that two of the most popular words to describe female homosexuality--lesbian and sapphic have derived from her.

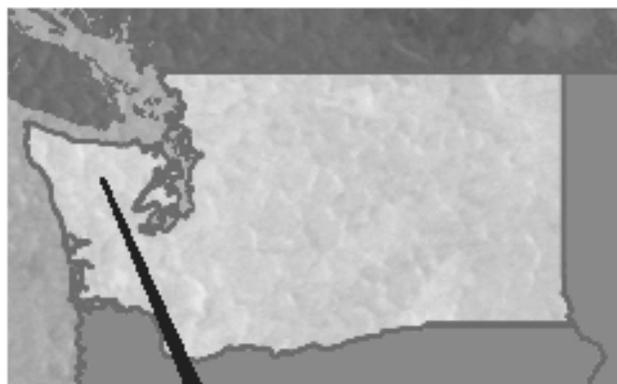
How well was Sappho honored in ancient times? Plato elevated her from the status of great lyric poet to one of the muses. Upon hearing one of her songs, Solon, an Athenian ruler, lawyer, and a poet himself, asked that he be taught the song "Because I want to learn it and die." In more modern times, many poets have been inspired by her works. Michael Field, Pierre Louys, Renée Vivien, Marie-Madeleine, Amy Lowell, and H.D. all cited Sappho as a strong influence on their work.

Given the fame that her work has enjoyed, it is somewhat surprising to learn that only one of Sappho's poems is available in its entirety--all of the rest exist as fragments of her original work. At one time, there were perhaps nine complete volumes of her poetry, but over the centuries, from neglect, natural disasters, and possibly some censorship by close-minded scholars, her work was lost.

Late in the 19th century, however, manuscripts dating back to the eighth century AD were discovered in the Nile Valley, and some of these manuscripts proved to contain Sappho's work. Excavations that followed in ancient Egyptian refuse heaps unearthed a quantity of papyrus from the first century BC to the 10th century AD. Here, strips of papyrus--some containing her poetry--were found in number. These strips had been used to wrap mummies, stuff sacred animals, and wrap coffins. The work to piece these together and identify them has continued into the twentieth century. Many translations of these fragments are available today, with each of these translations offering a different approach to her work.



Yep, that's me in a rain jacket just outside of Sappho, Washington. Got to love the sign I'm hanging onto. Note the Corrections Center right above my head.



Map of Washington Olympic National Forest, with Sappho circled.

Translating Sappho's poetry is challenging, partly because of the fragmented nature of the material. In reconstructing a poem, the translator must either trail off into oblivion periodically, or speculate on the missing pieces and take the risk (for the sake of lyric flow) of introducing elements that Sappho did not intend. Breaks in the poem can affect the intact lines, as well, robbing them of critical context. Even with the complication of fragments aside, a translator still has to decide how to translate the ancient Greek text, where to insert line breaks, how to stress each word, and any number of technical details that affect the meaning and the lyricism of the resulting poem.

It makes sense, then, for those who are interested in Sappho's work (and not fluent in ancient Greek) to read multiple translations to obtain several viewpoints. From ancient times to today, Sappho has remained an important literary and cultural figure. Her works continued to be studied and translated, new poets are inspired by her constantly, and speculation on her life remains popular in the form of fictionalized tales and ardent research. For a woman who has been dead for over two thousand years, this is quite an achievement. Biography by Alix North, www.sappho.com

A SAMPLE OF SAPPHO'S POETRY

Seizure

*It seems to me that man is equal to the gods,
that is, whoever sits opposite you
and, drawing nearer, savours, as you speak,
the sweetness of your voice*

*and the thrill of your laugh, which have so stirred the heart
in my own breast, that whenever I catch
sight of you, even if for a moment,
then my voice deserts me*

*and my tongue is struck silent, a delicate fire
suddenly races underneath my skin,
my eyes see nothing, my ears whistle like
the whirling of a top*

*and sweat pours down me and a trembling creeps over
my whole body, I am greener than grass,
at such times, I seem to be no more than
a step away from death*



Postcard, circa 1920s, showing the SS Sappho putting out to water from Bangor, Maine.

ATA Checklist Service Helps Study Units

The American Topical Checklist Service now numbers 450 different topics from which members of the ATA can find comprehensive listings of most of the stamps that portray their interests. This is one of the most popular of the benefits of the ATA and is also one of their relatively few members-only offerings. But as a Study Unit member, you may not be aware of the help that these lists can give to you in locating the existence of stamps of which you are not aware. It is easy to see that a list on Audubon can be of value to the Biology Study Unit as well as the Journalists, Authors, and Poets on Stamps (JAPOS) Unit. However, there are many less easy to see aids: Anti-alcohol for the Medical Subjects Unit and the Wine on Stamps Unit; Bells for the Philatelic Music Circle Study Unit as well as both the Collectors of Religion on Stamps (COROS) and the Christmas Philatelic Club; Black Americans on Stamps encompasses the Ebony Society of Philatelic Events and Reflecting (ESPER) as well as both Americana and Women on Stamps Units; Luis de Camoens is a JAPOS study unit subject, but his tales of Portuguese Galleons could be of interest to the Ships on Stamps Unit; Maps can be found on some Captain Cook lists; Gems, Diamonds and Jewelry lists interest the Gems, Minerals, Jewelry Study Unit, yet there is information on those lists which could appeal to those in the Earth's Physical Features Study Unit as well.

Anyone who has ever had to spend 40 to 70 hours combing through catalogs to locate stamps that relate to their topical interest can appreciate the timesavings that they get by obtaining this information for pennies per page from the American Topical Association.

Checklist Service Director, Karen Cartier, reports in the November-December issue of *Topical Time*, journal of the ATA, that she has added 25 new or updated checklists in the past two months, the same quantity as was updated and listed in the September-October issue. Among these are Archery-10 pages, Butterflies-88 pages, Domestic Cats-39 pages, Dogs-58 pages, Tennis-13 pages and Writers-57 pages.

All of the checklists are now being written or updated in a standard format that includes the Country, Date of Issue, the Scott Catalog number and a short description. Some lists also include the Yvert (French) or Gibbons (UK) numbers or may include scientific names of plants, insects or other topics.

When a collector balances the cost of their time versus the moderate cost of belonging to the ATA for \$20 per year for residents in the US or \$30 for residents elsewhere, plus 15 cents per page for copies of this list, it is apparent why this is such a popular aspect of ATA membership.

More information about the ATA Checklist Service, the topics for which lists are available, and the ATA itself, is available from: American Topical Association - ATTN: Karen Cartier - PO Box 57 - Arlington, TX 76004-0057 or from their website at www.americantopicalassn.org. As the parent organization of your Study Unit, the ATA helps your Unit gain members through publicity and the passing of your Unit's information along to new ATA members. Your support and joining of the ATA will help us continue to build memberships in Units, which in turn helps you gain new collectors, new researchers, new writers and new trading partners. When the time comes to dispose of your collection more members means that you will have a better chance of selling your stamps at a better price. Join the ATA and help topical collecting grow while using the checklists and other services that we have to offer.

Encyclopedia of United States Stamp Collecting

Publication Fund - The United States Stamp Society invites your partnership in a monumental publishing event, which will serve the current generation of collectors and help promote the hobby for years to come. The editors are currently in the final stages of preparing the *Encyclopedia of United States Stamp Collecting*. This high quality, hardbound, full color book, will cover the full breadth of US stamp collecting in sixty-one chapters. Contributors to the *Encyclopedia* include some of the most knowledgeable and respected philatelists on the contemporary American scene.

Your financial help will enable The United States Stamp Society to publish this book at a reasonable price that will encourage the widest possible distribution. We are asking you for a contribution of \$100 or more.*

For your \$100 gift:

1. You will receive a copy of the *Encyclopedia* when it is published in May, 2006.
2. A copy of the *Encyclopedia* will be sent in your name to a library of your choice.
3. Your name will appear in the *Encyclopedia* as a "Benefactor."
4. You will be invited to attend a "release" ceremony for the book at Washington 2006, at which you will be honored.
5. You will receive a souvenir card engraved by the Bureau of Engraving and Printing (itself a collectible).
6. You will have the satisfaction of contributing to the health of the hobby.

Please submit the following:

(Continued on page 12)

Gay & Lesbian Update

Capital City Pride, celebrating their 30th anniversary, used a postmark at this year's pride festival, held June 12 in Washington, DC. Thanks go to Darrell for sharing this with us.



"Whitman and the Promise of America, 1855-2005" is an exhibit celebrating the 150th anniversary of the publication of his great book, *Leaves of Grass*. The exhibit aims to trace Whitman's humble beginnings to his emergence as America's leading artist, and to bring to life Whitman's image of his "passionate democracy." One hundred and fifty years after his poems were first published; Whitman continues to speak to, for, and through his beloved American people. Museum goers will view original manuscripts, personal effects (including Whitman's own boots) and everyday objects he loved, such as a Washington press and period printing implements. Also on exhibit are extraordinary collections of Winslow Homer prints and Matthew Brady daguerreotypes, slave advertisements and freedom papers, Civil War medical equipment as well as Whitman's own letters to the parents of soldiers.

An important part of the exhibit highlights Whitman's continuing influence on contemporary culture. Here, viewers will watch film clips, hear popular music, and look at original art from children's books—all inspired by the poet and his work. Also on view is an extraordinary collection of Whitman postage stamps on loan from a private collector, Ed Centeno.

The Post Office's presence thus has much significance for the exhibit. We are very proud of the cancellation design, and would be delighted if you would approve of the Post Office's participation in our opening celebration.

If you would like to learn more information about "Whitman and the Promise of America," please go to the South Street Seaport Museum website:

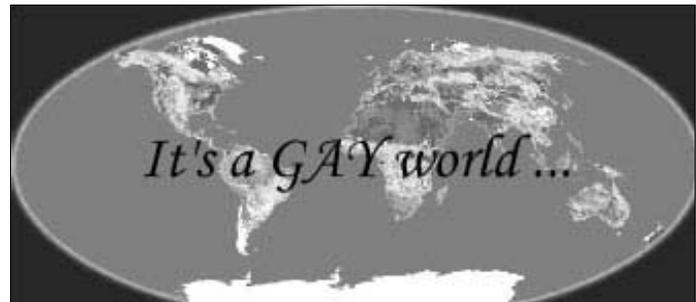
<http://www.southstseaport.org>.



Walt Whitman
and the Promise of America
1855 - 2005
Exhibition Station

South Street Seaport Museum

New York, NY 10038
July 2, 2005



Belgium issued a set of two stamps honoring Belgian authors on November 12, 2003. Marguerite Yourcenar can be found on Scott no. 1989.



Ireland issued a single stamp, block of four and a souvenir sheet featuring Oscar Wilde and scenes from his works on May 22, 2000. The souvenir sheet with the stamp show emblem in the margin has been given a number. Scott no. 1237a.

Mali issued six sheets of four stamps on December 25, 1999. Religious paintings were featured.

- *Madonna and Child with Cherubim* by Botticelli, Scott no. 1071b.
- *Madonna and Child with Two Angels* by Botticelli, Scott no. 1071c.
- *Bardi Madonna* by Botticelli, Scott no. 1071d.
- *Rest During the Flight to Egypt with St. Francis* by Correggio, Scott no. 1072a.

- *The Night* by Correggio, Scott no. 1072b.
- *Madonna and St. Sixtus* by Raphael, Scott no. 1073c.
- *Madonna and the Duke of Alba* by Raphael, Scott no. 1073d.

Romania issued a set of four stamps on June 30, 2004. The stamps featured famous men. Arthur Rimbaud can be found on Scott no. 4651.

Romania issued a set of seven stamps featuring details from Trajan's Column in Rome. These stamps were issued in two groups.

Scott nos. 4670 - 72, 4675 were issued October 15, 2004. Scott nos. 4673 - 74, 4676 were issued December 4, 2004.

St. Thomas and Prince Islands released their Easter issue on April 17, 2003. *The Last Supper* by Leonardo da Vinci was featured. Scott no. 1435.

Sweden issued a coil pair on March 10, 2005 for the centennial of the birth of Dag Hammarskjöld. Scott no. 2506.

AIDS Update

Montserrat issued a stamp on December 1, 2004 for World AIDS day. The stamp was issued in sheetlets of four. Scott no. 1109.

Nicaragua issued a stamp for the campaign against AIDS on December 1, 2000. Scott no. 2372.

St. Lucia issued a set of two stamps for World AIDS Day on December 1, 2004. Scott nos. 1197 - 98.

I'm looking for gay stamp collectors or pen pals to swap stamps.



My address is :

Giacomo Branca
Via A. Cassoli 13
44100 Ferrara
Italy

Helpful Addresses

American Philatelic Society (APS & APRL)
100 Match Factory Place
Bellefonte PA 16823
814-933-3803
www.stamps.org
www.stamplibrary.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 65960
Tucson AZ 85728
520-321-0880
www.afdcs.org



Wineburgh Philatelic Research Library
PO Box 830643
Richardson TX 75083-0643
www.utdallas.edu/library/special/wprl.html

International Gay & Lesbian Archives
One Institute
PO Box 69679
West Hollywood CA 90069-0679
www.oneinstitute.org



Homodok (Gay Archives)
Oudezijds Achterburgwal 185
NL—1012 DK Amsterdam
The Netherlands
www.ihlia.nl



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



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(Continued from page 9)

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The nation's largest annual postage stamp show will include more than 150 dealers, an auction, nearly 15,000 pages of exhibits, rarities such as the 1¢ Z Grill and Inverted Jenny, multiple first day ceremonies; and more than 125 meetings and seminars. Show hours are 10 AM to 6 PM on Thursday, Friday and Saturday. Sunday's hours are 10 AM to 4 PM. Admission is free but registration is required. To pre-register or for additional information visit our website. From www.stamps.org choose Shows and Exhibitions and then STAMPSHOW.

The US Postal Service will release a stamp honoring the 50th anniversary of the Presidential Library System on August 4th. Ten 25¢ first class presort American Eagle stamps will be reissued without a first day ceremony on August 5th. Two foreign first day ceremonies are expected, but not yet confirmed.

Regency Superior Stamps will conduct a multi session auction. A youth area has been set aside for the entire show. A Youth Stamp Camp is planned for 10 AM to 4 PM Saturday, August 6th. A beginner's booth will be available at the entrance to the show. On Saturday, there will be two special sessions of an adult beginner program. Registration is required.

About 900 frames will be available for viewing. The exhibits will represent all exhibit classes and divisions, including the Champion of Champions competition featuring the grand award winners from all of the World Series of Philately shows. There will be special exhibits related to Michigan. Nearly 100 entries are expected in the literature competition.

Additional information can be obtained at one of the following:

Phone: 814-933-3803 ext. 217 or 218
Fax: 814-933-6128
Email: stampshow@stamps.org
Web: www.stamps.org/stampshow/intro.htm

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