

Lambda Philatelic Journal

FALL ISSUE 1985

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"LAMBDA PHILATELIC JOURNAL" is the official publication of the Gay and Lesbian History on Stamps Study Unit. Yearly subscription rate, including membership in the Study Unit, is \$5.00 (overseas \$7.00), single copies are \$1.50.

We look forward to hearing from you, our readers and members, for comments, ideas and articles for future issues.

We encourage advertising and correspondence between readers regarding their philatelic interests.

★ ★ ★ OFFICER BOX ★ ★ ★

President.....Brian Lanter
 Men's HistorianPaul Hennefeld
 Women's HistorianKathy Hall
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 G.L.H.S., c/o HENNEFELD
 512 Park Street
 Upper Montclair, NJ 07043



AMERICAN TOPICAL ASSOCIATION Topical Stamp Collectors Organization

Charter

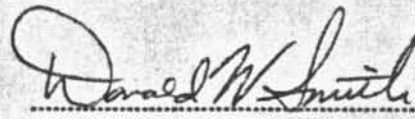
THIS IS TO CERTIFY THAT

GAY AND LESBIAN HISTORY ON
STAMPS STUDY UNIT



is a Special Study Unit for the topic indicated above of the American Topical Association in good standing subject to maintenance of the Rules and Regulations of the American Topical Association pertaining to its Units.

Date June 20, 1985


Executive Secretary



GLHS Receives ATA Charter

PRESS RELEASE

Gay and Lesbian History on Stamps has been recognized as a Study Unit of the American Topical Association. The board of directors took this action on June 20, '85 at Reno, Nevada.

Gay and Lesbian History on Stamps has been in existence since the early 1980's when Brian Lanter (president), Paul Hennefeld (secretary), and Blair O'Dell (treasurer) met to discuss its potential. Their publication, Lambda Philatelic Journal, has been issued quarterly since the summer of 1982. They have published a handbook of Gays on Stamps, and Paul has exhibited his collection of 'Alternate Lifestyles of Famous People' throughout the United States. G.L.H.S. first applied to the A.T.A. for Study Unit status on December 5, 1982. They were denied a charter; no reason was given. In mid-1984 Brian Lanter resubmitted a request to the A.T.A. for Study Unit status, and this was granted in Reno this June.

(Above press release sent to stamp publications and the gay press)



AMERICAN TOPICAL ASSOCIATION INC.



CENTRAL OFFICE: P.O. Box 630, Johnstown, Pennsylvania USA 15907
DONALD W. SMITH, Executive Director

July 15, 1985

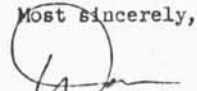
Brian F. Lanter, Esq., President
Gay and Lesbian History on Stamps Study Unit
1204 Columbia Dr., NE
Albuquerque, NM 87106

Dear Mr. Lanter:

By action of the American Topical Association Board of Directors, meeting June 20, 1985 in Reno, Nevada, the Gay and Lesbian History on Stamps Study Unit was approved as a study unit of the ATA.

Enclosed you will find the charter, which I have dated June 20th, the date of the meeting. I am sorry for the delay in getting this to you, but my vacation following TOPEX prevented prompter action.

Most sincerely,



Donald W. Smith

cc: Alan J. Hanks, ATA President
Donald B. Brenke, ATA Director of Units

HANS CHRISTIAN ANDERSEN

By Thomas E. Ross III

Hans Christian Andersen was born on April 2, 1805. The probable birthplace was Odense of Funen in Denmark. Odense was where Hans did spend his childhood years.



723

Andersen was a poet, playwright, novelist and singer. He was never really respected during his life for the genius he was. People just wrote him off as a fanatic. Also, his magnificent writings have been pushed into the nursery room, bypassed by most scholars.

Hans Christian Andersen had a rather complex personality. And in his autobiography he occasionally lied, at times completely making things up.

Andersen's family background could easily be called the lowest of the low. It consisted of grinding poverty, slums, immorality and promiscuity. His grandfather was insane, his grandmother a liar, and his mother died as an alcoholic.



1072

Andersen, in his writings, says that as a boy he never really played with the other boys. In his attempts to make friends he often invented stories, after which the children would laugh and tease him. However he also wrote that he had a "strange" dislike for girls which are grown-up and over 12 years of age. Now many boys do indeed dislike girls, but do they "strangely" dislike them?

When Andersen's father died his mother decided that he should help out with the income. He disagreed with this but tried working at a cloth-mill. However after hearing Andersen's "fine soprano voice", which he had been complimented on in the past, his co-workers accused him of being a girl. They went to the dreadful point of removing his clothes in an attempt to "find out" his sex. When they let him go, he ran home. Following that event he went to work for a time at a tobacco factory, which was a fair job.



916

Later he went to Copenhagen to see if he could join the Royal Theater. However, after making much of an attempt he was turned down. Finally, he went to a Mr. Guldberg, who helped Andersen to obtain schooling. But when the lad neglected his Latin lessons, Guldberg was angry and upset. Their friendship/relationship was over. However, Andersen never again neglected his lessons. He was 16 at the time.

Andersen



The Ugly Duckling

The Little Mermaid

When he was 17, he entered a grammar school. Most of the teachers were kind, helpful, and understanding. However, the headmaster, Mr. Meisling, had a knack for teasing Andersen. After that Andersen had bad dreams, with Meisling in them, throughout the remainder of his life.

His diaries for the years 1827 to 1831 were destroyed. However, a fragment covering the dates of the 4th. and 5th. of August 1830 is known. The end of the entry for the 5th. of August states that he was desperately in need of love. At the time, he fell in love with Miss Riborg Voigt. However she turned him down. It is believed that Andersen felt a love for Christian Voigt. He at least felt a very close affection toward Christian, who was the brother of Riborg and the son of a wealthy land merchant.

Around 1830, Hans Christian Andersen's mother became more addicted to alcohol. In her letters to her son she would always ask for money. However she never mentioned the use for which the money was being put.

The most obvious and interesting evidence of Andersen's homosexual desires is that of his letters to Mr. Edvard Collin. Many of these letters contain obvious declarations of love. In August of 1830 Hans wrote to Edvard the following:

I repeat what I have told you before that you are the only person I regard as my true friend, and my heart is sincerely attached to you. This is something I might never be able to say to you personally, but you can rest assured that I attach the greatest importance to your every word, so please do not push me away - but I am becoming sentimental; you will understand what I mean.



The Numbskull Jack

Marshking's Daughter

Constantly Andersen would write letters to Edvard telling him that he loved him. The following is a letter Hans sent to Edvard in the spring of 1831:

Of all human beings you are the one I regard as being my true friend in every respect, please be that to me always, my dear Collin, I do so much need an open heart. But my friend, the person I am able to love, must also possess a spirit, I must be able to respect him in that way, and that is really missing in the few others I like - you alone are the one person of my own age whom I feel closely attached. I have an important request, perhaps you will laugh at me, but if sometime you really want to make me happy, to let me have true evidence of your respect - if and when I deserve it - then - oh! please do not be angry with me - say "Du" to me!...You have no idea of how my heart is beating while I am writing this...

I added the underlining of words which I feel pointed one way or another to a declaration of love. There are many, many more letters of interest, but unfortunately the space is not here to present them. Hans Christian Andersen was 25 years of age at the time.

In 1833 Andersen was writing a new dramatic poem, called Agnete. When he sent a copy of the poem to Edvard, he received a rather critical letter in return. Upon the receipt of Edvard's letter, Hans wrote in his diary:

Had a long letter from Edvard; it was a kind of opposition of Agnete. I will no longer go on giving into him, I will not be treated like a child by somebody younger than myself ...and yet I love him sincerely.

When Edvard stated that he was to be married, Andersen sent him a letter telling him of how many people he (Edvard) has, while he himself has none.

Andersen



The Emperor's New Clothes



The Ugly Duckling



The Shepherdess & The Chimney Sweep

During the years of 1833 to 1835 Andersen journeyed throughout Europe. While travelling he met many famous people including Henrik Hertz. Andersen's novel "Improvisatoren", describing his travels, was the first work to make Hans known throughout Europe. In 1835, Andersen wrote the following letter to Edvard Collin:

I'm longing for you, indeed, at this moment I'm longing for you as if you were a lovely Calabrian girl with dark eyes, and a glance of passionate flames. I've never had a brother, but if I had I could not have loved him the way I love you, and yet - you do not reciprocate my feelings!...

In the beginning of 1835 Hans began to work on his first fairy tales. His fables have gained him most of his fame. How many of us can say that as a child we never heard of 'The Ugly Duckling' or of 'The Emperor's New Clothes'?

Andersen

During the years of 1844 to 1847 Andersen again travelled abroad. And during these years he had the pleasure of meeting royalty. He also found that in foreign countries he was respected and treated with honor, while in Denmark he was not appreciated. He also wrote letters to Charles Dickens. A quote follows:

My heart clings so fervently to you, and I still hear, with thankfulness, the gentle and kind voice in which your dear wife told me many times...

Throughout Andersen's last years, he continued to write to his friend Edvard Collin. On the 4th. August 1875, Denmark lost one of its literary greats, the day Hans Christian Andersen died.

Other Andersen stamps are:

Burundi 525a,525b,525c,525d
Czechoslovakia 2132
German Democratic Republic 1417,1418,1419,1420,1421,1422
Monaco 1236,1237,1238,1239,1240,1241

References: There was one particular book which provided much of the English translation of Andersen's diary and letters, etc. This book is also the backbone of this paper, so to speak, and I recommend it to anyone desiring further information about Hans Christian Andersen. It is Hans Christian Andersen, by Elias Bredsdorff, 1975, Charles Scribner's Sons, NY.

Another useful reference, though the content is about that of a short story, is Jonathan To Gide, by Noel I. Garde, 1969, Nosbooks, NY.

Of course, if I have interested you in Andersen, do not forget to check out your local library for other biographies. Even reading some of his fairy tales may prove worthy entertainment at a fireplace.

About the Author: The author of this article writing under the name of Thomas E. Ross III, is a high school student, who is actively involved in writing papers on computers and communications. The pseudonym is chosen because privacy is desired. I also would like to thank President Brian Lanter for supplying some biographical materials.

NEW ADDRESS

G.L.H.S. c/o Hennefeld
512 Park Street
Upper Montclair, NJ 07043

LAST LICK

Alternate Lifestyles of Famous People, will be exhibited at:
NOJEX '85, Oct. 11-12, Secaucus, NJ, Meadowland Hilton Hotel.
NATIONAL '85, Nov. 21-24, at Madison Square Garden, NY.

Covers #7 & #8

Day of Cancellation:

August 5, 1985

The Gertrude Stein Philatelic Society
Les Wright, Director
Box 14665
San Francisco, CA 94114

EVENT

Atlas Savings and Loan Association opens its banking and administrative headquarter offices on Castro Street, between Market and 17th Streets, upon completion of their ultra-modern, glass and chrome hi tech structure. Originally scheduled to open April 1, 1985, construction delays made the actual opening date unsure. Cancellation of these covers was made on the actual date of opening. Atlas has opened three offices in San Francisco, two in the Upper Market/Castro area and one in the Financial District. Founded in 1981, Atlas is the world's first gay-owned and gay-operated financial institution, with depositors in all fifty states and numerous foreign countries.

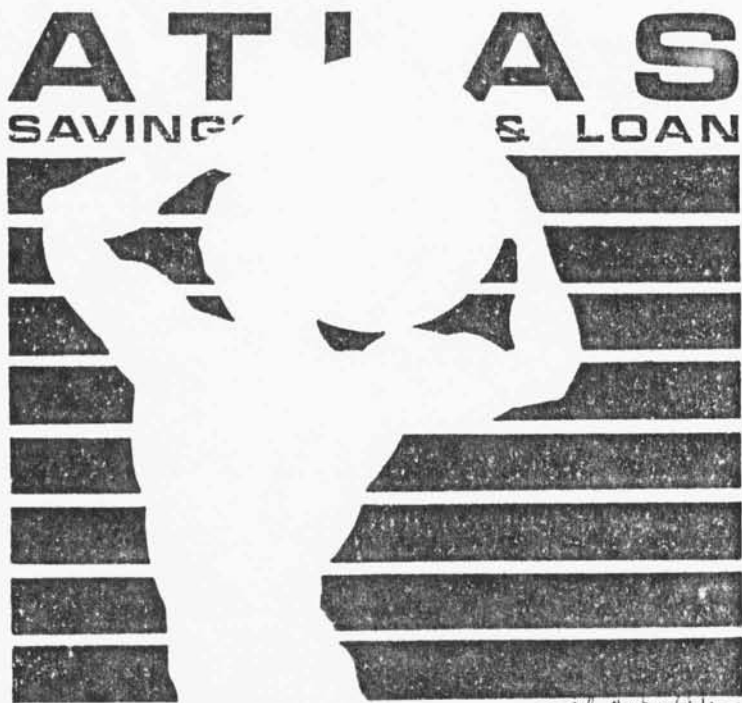
STAMPS

All stamps on these covers reflect the history of banking and commerce in the U.S. Cover #7 bears the se-tenant pair of 1975 issued for the Centennial Convention of the American Bankers Association, and the 3¢ issue of 1950 commemorating the 75th anniversary of the same organization. Cover #8 bears a more recent 18¢ issue, from 1981, honoring the 150th anniversary of the Savings and Loan institutions, and the 1959 release memorializing the discovery of silver in the Comstock Lode in Nevada. San Francisco's origins are directly traced to the discovery of precious metals in the region in the mid-nineteenth century.

CACHET

The cachet, portraying the Atlas of mythology bearing the world on his shoulder, was executed by San Francisco artist Christian Andrews. His interest in audience participation in his artwork is exemplified in the optical illusion in this design: Is Atlas facing the viewer, stand with his back to us, or does he stand sideways and pivot to his left to face us?

The GSPS extends its sincere thanks to Mr. Andrews for his original artwork for this cachet, the first of 1985.



Christian Andrews

GERTRUDE STEIN PHILATELIC SOCIETY

Covers #9 & #10

The Gertrude Stein Philatelic Society
Les Wright, Director
Box 14665
San Francisco, CA 94114

Day of Cancellation:

June 21, 1985

EVENT

The Ninth San Francisco International Lesbian and Gay Film Festival, a major annual event, expands this year from seven to ten days of screenings, from June 21 to 30, 1985. The meticulously restored art deco Castro Theater and the repertory Roxie Theater, both San Francisco institutions in their own right, are hosts this year to a cavalcade of gay and lesbian interest films, with a strong contemporary German presence, lesbian/feminist interest, British '60's classics, and a Cockettes "revival." The GSPS is grateful for the support it has received for these covers from Michael Lumpkin and the festival's sponsor, Frameline.

STAMPS

Cover #9 bears two 13¢ stamps issued in 1977, one in honor of the 50th anniversary of talking pictures and the other in commemoration of Edison's invention of sound recording, which catapulted the sideshow diversion of "movies" into the still burgeoning film industry of today. The special edition of cover #10 (limited to 25 numbered covers) bears one each of the eight Performing Arts stamps thus far issued. All designees have been involved in the movie industry, as an actor, entertainer, or film subject.



Frameline

CACHET

The cachet was designed by San Francisco artist Charles Musgrave, who designed three of the first four GSPS cachets (A/B, E, and F). The film fest cachet portrays a pair of film reels connected by a looping band of celluloid magic. The GSPS thanks Mr. Musgrave for his continued and generous artistic support.

FRAMELINE
P.O. Box 14792
San Francisco
CA 94114



The Gertrude Stein Philatelic Society

Cover #12

Day of Cancellation:

June 30, 1985

The Gertrude Stein Philatelic Society

Les Wright, Director

Box 14665

San Francisco, CA 94114

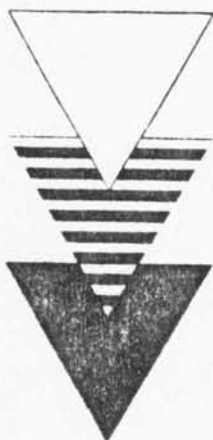
EVENT

The theme of the 11th Annual Lesbian/Gay Freedom Day Parade and Celebration reflects our changing, volatile times. "Honor Our Past Secure Our Future" embraces both the progress in time the gay movement has accomplished since the 1969 Stonewall riots and the chilling effects of today's medical and political realities. At this time, it should be marked, quarantine as a response to the AIDS epidemic is being discussed behind closed doors in very high places.

The Gay Day Parade, which annually draws a quarter million people, begins near the Embarcadero, proceeds along Market Street, and culminates at Civic Center on United Nations Plaza, in front of City Hall. Here marchers and spectators alike join in the celebration which includes speakers, booths, refreshment stands, and throngs and throngs of lesbians and gay men.

STAMPS

The 5¢ Bill of Rights commemorative and the 4¢ Credo quote by Abraham Lincoln are reflective of the legal, political, social, and emotional aspects of gay liberation in the United States. The fifty state flags (13¢) represent the diversity of legal rulings across the nation as well as the all-inclusiveness of the struggle of gay people within this country. We are everywhere.



CACHET

The treble triangles of the cachet echo back to the pink triangle used in Nazi Germany to designate and single out from other marked groups homosexuals, who were eventually interred and killed in the concentration camps. This is San Francisco artist Charles Musgrave's second cachet design for the 1985 program of covers. The GSPS again warmly thanks him for his continuing artistic support.

**San Francisco
International
Lesbian/Gay
Freedom Day
Celebration
1 9 8 5**

CHPWS

The Gertrude Stein Philatelic Society