



Joan Dark's Transsister Circle


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EXTERNAL
LINK:

The
[REMEMBERING
OUR DEAD
website](#)

(www.gender.org/remember/)

by
Gwendolyn
Ann Smith
commemorates
the lives of 363
transgender
men and
women who
have died as the
result of hate
crimes during
the last forty
years.

Time-Line of Transgender History 2500 B.C.E.-2009 C.E.



BULLETINS:

TRANS-FEM DISCUSSION GROUP

Portland,
Oregon
7pm-9pm
every
Third Tuesday
of each month
at the
[Q Center](#)
4115 N
Mississippi
Ave
Portland,
Oregon
([map](#))

A social group
for all of our
genderfabulous
sisters (anyone
identifying
and/or
presenting on
the trans-
feminine
spectrum).
We meet for
fun, discussion,
and support
around what it
means to be on
the trans-fem
side of things.

For any
questions
contact Chloe
or Amari:
csbroz@gmail.com
AJFauna@gmail.com.

**GENDER
QUEERY**
Portland,

Time

Place

Events

c. 2500
BCE (or
earlier)¹ -
c. 300 CE

The Near East
and Europe

Certain goddesses
were served in
temples by
transsexual
priestesses who had
voluntarily removed
their own testicles.
The earliest of these
priestesses known
are the *Assinnu* of
Sumeria who served
the goddess Inanna at
least as far back as
the middle of the
third millenia BCE.¹
The *Assinnu* began
their careers after removing their testicles.
They wore female clothes. Ishtar, the
Babylonian counterpart of Inanna was served
in her temples by the *Kurgarru*. The



Cybele with her attri
(Getty Museum), c.
Photo by [Marshall](#)

			<p><i>Kurgarru</i> kept their testicles but wore female attire on one side of their bodies and male attire on the other. By around 2000 BCE, in Canaan (in what is now Palestine) the goddess Astarte (Athirat, Asherah) was served by transsexual priestesses called the <i>Qedeshtu</i>. In Russia and Ukraine, the Goddess called Artimpasa or Argimpasa was served by transsexual priestesses who were called the <i>Enarees</i> by the ancient Greeks. In ancient Greece itself, the goddess Artemis (Diana) was served by transsexual priestesses at Ephesus. Statues of Artemis often were figuratively draped with a necklace made of the testicles of her transsexual priestesses. The ancient Greek goddess Hecate was worshipped by transsexual priestesses at Laguire. In Anatolia (a part of what is now Turkey) the goddess Cybele was served by transsexual, intersexual, and non-transsexual priestesses. The transsexual priestesses were called <i>Gallae</i>.² Cybele was also served by non-transsexual women called the <i>Mellisae</i>.</p>
1479-1458 BCE	Egypt	Queen Hatsheput was the 18th Dynasty pharaoh of Egypt. She wore manly attire and wore the symbolic false beard as god and king of Egypt. In wall paintings she was pictured with short hair and usually with female breasts.	<p>Oregon 7pm-9pm every First Wednesday of each month at the Mother Q Center 4115 N Mississippi Ave Portland, Oregon (map)</p> <p>This is a discussion group for trans, genderqueer, folks outside-the-gender-binary, and allies. Meetings have great discussions on an ever-changing topic followed by informal social time.</p> <p>For questions about Gender Queery, please contact Kaig at kaightner@hotmail.com</p>
203 BCE	Rome	The Roman Senate made Cybele the official goddess of the Roman Republic. The first <i>Gallae</i> , transsexual priestesses of Cybele, arrived in Rome.	
April 28, 1429 CE	France	<p>Jeanne d'Arc (right), known in English as Joan of Arc, in full battle armor, led a peasant army's march to the city of Orleans which was occupied by English forces. This was her first time in battle command. On the fate of Orleans hung that of the entire Kingdom of France.</p>	
April 29, 1429	Orleans, France	Joan of Arc took Orleans in the name of the Prince Charles of France after the English retreated. (She routed the English Army by	

			May 8.)
	July 17, 1429	Reims, France	As a result of Joan's many military successes against the English and their Burgundian allies, Prince Philip is crowned King of France at Reims. Joan stood at his side, holding her combat banner, as he was crowned. The nation of France was born.
	May 23, 1430	Compeigne, France	Joan of Arc was captured by the Burgundians who soon sold her to the English. (The English later held her for ransom, but the French nobility refused to pay the cost.)
	May 30, 1431	Rouen, France	Joan of Arc was burned at the stake after being brought to trial by the English on charges of heresy and witchcraft. Even though the court was rigged against her, she was found not guilty as originally charged. The technical reason for her execution was that she wore men's clothes and refused to stop. This was regarded as an offense against God. ^{3}
	1513	Panama	The Spanish Chronicler Peter Martyr accompanied the famous conquistador Vasco Nunez de Balboa on his expedition through Panama. He wrote of Balboa's encounter with the Native American Quereguas in 1513: "Vasco discovered that the village of Quarequa was stained by the foulest vice. The king's brothers and a number of other courtiers were dressed as women, and according to the accounts of the neighbors shared the same passion. Vasco ordered forty of them to be torn to pieces by dogs." ^{4}
	1576	Northeastern Brazil	Pedro de Maghalhaes wrote about females among the Native American Tupinamba who lived as men, hunted, and went to war. They were accepted as men by the other men in their tribe. They reminded Maghalhaes and his team of Portuguese explorers of the all-female Amazon warriors in Greek mythology. Accordingly, they renamed the river that flowed through that area the <i>River of the Amazons</i> . ^{5}
	Early 1600's	Spain and Spanish America	Catalino d'Erauso (1592-1650) had been born in the city of San Sebastian in the Basque region of Spain. She had been sent to a convent at the age of 4. She left the convent

at the age of 15 after being beaten. She dresses as a man, calling herself Francisco de Loyola. She eventually signed up on a ship which took her to South America. She then enlisted as a soldier under the name Alonso Diaz Ramirez de Guzman. She served successfully under several captains. She eventually told the truth about herself to a bishop and entered a convent. Her story spread back to Europe. In 1624 she arrived in Spain. Later, she traveled through Italy and obtained a dispensation from Pope Urban VIII to wear men's clothes. In 1645 she went to New Spain (Mexico) and became a mule driver under the name of Antonio de Erauso. She died in New Spain in 1650.⁶

1673

Along the northern half of the Mississippi River

The French Jesuit missionary-explorer Jacques Marquette described the attitudes of the Illini and Nadouessi tribes to men who lived as women and women who lived as men: "They are summoned to the Councils, and nothing can be decided without their advice. Finally, through their profession of leading an Extraordinary life, they pass for Manitous,-that is to say, for Spirits,-or persons of consequence."⁷


October 1720

Near the west coast of Jamaica

In October 1720, the pirate captain John "Calico Jack" Rackham, his pirate lover Anne Bonny, and their pirate companion Mary Read (right) were captured in Rackham's ship off the west coast of Jamaica by pirate hunter Jonathan Barnett and his crew. Mary Read had dressed as a man and passed herself as a man most of the time since her childhood after her





brother had died. Mary had pretended that she was her brother after his death so that she and her widowed mother could continue to receive money from Mary's paternal grandmother. Before meeting Rackham and Anne Bonny, Mary Read at different times had been a soldier, an ordinary seaman, and a pirate. She continued with her pirate life after joining up with Rackham. Both Mary and Rackham's lover Anne Bonny fought as pirates while dressed as men. After the capture of Rackham, Anne Bonny, and Mary Read in October 1720, all three were tried and found guilty of piracy. Rackham was hanged. But both Anne and Mary were given temporary stays of execution on the grounds that they were pregnant. Mary Read died from illness or childbirth while still in jail. But Anne Bonny was ransomed by her father and was married before the end of the year. She

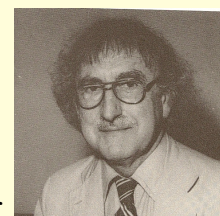
			then lived a respectable life until she died at the age of 81 years old. ^{8}
1724	Western Great Lakes region, Florida, and Louisiana	French missionary Joseph Francois Lafitau deplored men living as women and women living as men, but he wrote that, among the Native Americans he found in the Western Great Lakes region, Florida, and Louisiana, "They believe they are honored. They participate in all religious ceremonies, and this profession of an extraordinary life causes them to be regarded as people of a higher order..." ^{9}	
1843	Salisbury, Connecticut	Levi Sudyam, a 24-year old resident of the town, asked the town selectmen to validate his right to vote as a Whig in the current town election. Local Tories protested that he was too much of a woman. Women were not allowed to vote. The local doctor reached into Sudyam's pants and found male genitalia. Sudyam was allowed to vote. The Whigs won the election by one vote. Days later, the doctor gave Sudyam a thorough physical examination. He found that Sudyam also had a vaginal opening and menstruated. It is not known how the dispute over the election was finally settled, or what was the result. ^{10}	
Late 1890's	Montana	During the late 1890's, one government agent incarcerated the male-to-female <i>bades</i> [singular: <i>bade</i> , pronounced as bah-day] on one Crow reservation, cut off their hair, and forced them to do manual labor for the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA). ^{11}	
1897	Germany	Dr. Magnus Hirschfeld (1868-1935) (right) founded the Scientific Humanitarian Committee. Its goal was the repeal of German laws criminalizing homosexuality. Its petition was signed by over 5000 prominent Germans. ^{12}	
1910	Germany	Magnus Hirschfeld published his work <i>Transvestites</i> . He himself coined the word <i>transvestite</i> . He applied the word in a wider sense than it is generally used today. His meaning for the word covered virtually all	

			<p>transgendered people, including transsexuals, who feel motivated to cross-dress. In his publication, Hirschfeld made the distinction between homosexuals and "transvestites." This was the first time in the world that such a distinction had been made in a published work.^{13}</p>
	1915	England	<p>In the bio-medical context, the word <i>gender</i> first appeared in the literature on human "hermaphroditism" and was used by William Blair Bell (1915), a Liverpool surgeon who contributed to a shift in the medical and scientific definition of what was then called hermaphroditism (now called intersex), and thus also to a shift in what was considered the "true sex" of an individual. This was tied in with the then recent development of medical technologies that could correctly identify gonad tissue and distinguish between ovarian cells and testicular cells, and which provided surgical options for removing sexual organs.^{14}</p>
	1918	New York	<p>Earl Lind, a resident of New York and a self-described "androgynous", "hermaphrodite", and "fairy" who also went by the name Jennie June, had her first autobiographical work, "Autobiography of an Androgynous" published. This was written mainly for doctors to read and intended to "help the suffering androgynous." (See below: 1922 New York.)^{15}</p>
	1918	Portland (?), Oregon	<p>Alan Lucill (Alberta Lucille) Hart (1890-1962) became the first FTM transsexual to have a radical hysterectomy in order to live his life fully as a man. Shortly afterwards, he changed his name from Alberta Lucille Hart to Alan Lucil Hart, and married Inaz Stark who was well aware that he had been born with a female body. He then entered the medical profession as a fully male radiologist. The year before his surgery, Hart had graduated with honors from the University of Oregon Medical School. That year also, he had begun seeing the American psychiatrist Dr. Joshua Gilbert. Gilbert came to the conclusion that Hart was psychologically a mentally healthy man though he had a woman's body. Gilbert came to agree with Hart that Hart needed the surgery to be able to live a happy life.^{16}</p>

1919	Institute for Sexual Research, Berlin, Germany	Magnus Hirschfeld established his Institute for Sexual Research. The institute did pioneering work regarding sexual reassignment surgery, among other areas of research. ^{17}
c. 1920-c. 1940	South Dakota	During the 1920's and 1930's, government agents and Christian missionaries put pressure on the <i>winktes</i> of the Lakota Sioux living on reservations to change their ways, saying they were no good. Some did, and dressed in men's clothing. Others hanged themselves rather than change. [A <i>winkte</i> (pronounced as wink-tay) was a male-to-female member of the Lakota nation who once had an important role in the spiritual life of his people.] ^{18}
1922	New York City	Earl Lind (a.k.a. Jennie June) published her second autobiographical work intended to "help the suffering androgyne." This book was titled "The Female Impersonators." Its intended audience is the general public. ^{19} (See above: 1918 New York.)
1923	Berlin, Germany	Magnus Hirschfeld used the term <i>seelischen Transsexualismus</i> (spiritual transsexualism), but he applied it to a form of "inversion" (homosexuality). He still used the term <i>transvestite</i> for people who wanted to physically change their sex, as well as for other cross-dressers. ^{20} (David Cauldwell was the first to use the term <i>transsexual</i> to mean a person seeking to be a member of the opposite sex through surgery. See " 1949 United States " below.)
1931	Institute for Sexual Research, Berlin, Germany	Dorchen Richter had her penis removed and a vagina surgically reconstructed. She had already had her testicles removed (orchiectomy) in 1922. Her's was the first documented case of male-to-female genital transformation surgery. ^{21}
May 6, 1933	Institute for Sexual Research, Berlin, Germany	The Nazis attacked Magnus Hirschfeld's Insitute for Sexual Research and burned its files and most of its books. That ended the Institute. Fortunately, Hirschfeld was out of Germany, on a lecture tour, at the time. He never returned to Germany. He became a resident of Nice, France after living in Paris

			for a while. He died in 1935. ^{22}	
1942	England	Laurence Michael Dillon (1915-1962) (right), a.k.a. Michael Dillon, had a mastectomy after having taken testosterone pills for some time. He changed his name on his birth certificate from Laura Maud Dillon two years later (1944). He was the first FTM transsexual in England to take male hormones and have a mastectomy. He died in India in 1962 after having been ordained a Tibetan Buddhist monk. ^{23}		
1947	Indiana University, Bloomington, Indiana	Alfred Charles Kinsey (1894-1956), an American biologist and professor of entomology and zoology, founded the Institute for Research in Sex, Gender and Reproduction at Indiana University, now called the Kinsey Institute for Research in Sex, Gender, and Reproduction. ^{24}		
1948	United States	Alfred C. Kinsey, Charles Ward, and Clyde E. Martin published their first book based on their research, <i>Sexual Behavior in the Human Male</i> . This is frequently referred to as the "first Kinsey Report." The book is mostly based on private, systematic interviews of many individuals and statistical analysis of the findings. The second Kinsey Report, <i>Sexual Behavior in the Human Female</i> by the same authors, was published in 1952. ^{25}		
1949	United States	Psychiatrist Dr. David O. Cauldwell used the term <i>transsexual</i> to refer to people who wished to be members of the sex opposite to them and wished to use surgery to alter their appearance so that they would appear to be such. ^{26} (The only recognized use of the term prior to this was that of Hirschfeld in 1923. See " 1923, Germany " above.)		
August, 1950	Statens Seruminstitut, Copenhagen, Denmark	American MTF transsexual Christine Jorgensen (right), known then as George Jorgensen and still resembling a man, began taking estrogen under the supervision of Dr. Christian Hamburger. ^{27}		

September 24, 1951	Gentofte Hospital, Copenhagen, Denmark	Christine Jorgensen underwent her orchiectomy. ^{28}
November 22, 1952	Rigs Hospital, Copenhagen, Denmark	Christine Jorgensen underwent her penectomy. ^{29}
December 1, 1952	New York City	The <i>New York Times</i> broke the news of Christine Jorgensen's sexual transformation. The front page headline: "EX-GI BECOMES BLONDE BEAUTY" - "Operations Transform Bronx Youth." The story was soon reprinted on the front pages of newspapers around the world. ^{30}
1953	Los Angeles, California	Tamara Rees (1924-) began taking estrogen and living as a woman. ^{31}
December 18, 1953	New York Academy of Medicine	Dr. Harry Benjamin used the term <i>transsexualism</i> in a medical context. This occurred in a lecture he gave at the Academy. It was the term had been used in this way, if not the first use of the term in any context. ^{32}
1954	Holland	Tamara Rees underwent genital surgery. Upon returning to the United States, she was greeted with as much fanfare as Christine Jorgensen. Unlike Jorgensen, she welcomed the publicity. Shortly after returning to Los Angeles, she became a burlesque queen. ^{33}
Late May, 1954	A small hospital in New Jersey	Christine Jorgensen underwent her final genital surgery. Her labia and vaginal canal were constructed from tissue taken from her upper thigh. But the change was mainly a cosmetic one - they did not give her the ability to enjoy having sex. ^{34}
1955	Reno, Nevada	Tamara Rees married James E. Courtland III. ^{35}
1955	Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Maryland	John Money (right), a psychologist at Johns Hopkins University, used the term <i>gender role</i> to refer to "all things that a person says or does to disclose himself or herself as having the status of boy or man, girl or woman." He used the



			<p>single word single word <i>gender</i> to refer to refer to "outlook, demeanor, and orientation." John Money with Joan G. Hampson and John L. Hampson later coauthored articles that used the term "gender role and orientation." Thus, at this time, Money considered gender to be a psychosocial construction.^{36}</p>
	1956	Casablanca, Morocco	<p>Dr. Georges Burou's invented his technique for male-to-female sex reassignment surgery (vaginoplasty) in which the vagina is constructed from tissue from the patient's penis. Essentially, tissue forming the sheath of the penis is "inverted" (turned inside-out) to form the vagina. This vagina is then inserted into a cavity that has been surgically formed. Later, hundreds of surgeons around the world "reverse-engineered" the technique after examining patients that had received the surgery.^{37}</p>
	May 1959	Los Angeles	<p>Drag queens and gays clashed with LAPD police at Cooper's Donuts. The police had been frequently harassing them. When three people were arrested, including novelist John Rechy, other people began pelting the police with coffee cups and donuts. John Rechy and the other two arrested got away, but others were arrested.^{38}</p>
	1962	San Francisco, California	<p>Police sergeant Elliott Blackstone was designated as the San Francisco Police Department's first liaison officer with the "homophile community," as it was then called. Blackstone worked within the police department to change policy and procedures directed against the gay, lesbian, and transgender community, such as entrapment of gay men in public restrooms. Over the following years, he worked closely with local LGBT activist groups such as Mattachine, Daughters of Bilitis, the Vanguard gay youth group, the National Transsexual Counseling Unit, and the Council on Religion and the Homosexual. Blackstone even took up a collection at his church to buy hormones for transgender people, at a time when city-funded health clinics would not provide hormones to them.^{39}</p>
	1963	United States	<p>Reed Erickson, a multi-millionaire and the</p>

			first female graduate of Louisiana State University's Mechanical Engineering program, contacted Harry Benjamin and began to masculinize his body, and live as a man. ^{40}
	1964	New York City	Reed Erickson founded the Erickson Educational Foundation (EEF) that supported his many interests including research and education on transsexuality. Later this same year, the Erickson Educational Foundation enabled Harry Benjamin to organize his friends into the Harry Benjamin Foundation. ^{41}
	1964	University of California at Los Angeles (UCLA)	UCLA psychiatrist/psychoanalyst Robert J. Stoller, with his colleague Ralph Greenson, coined the term "gender identity," using it to mean what previously had been termed "psychological sex." He distinguished it from "sexual identity," limiting the latter to male/female identity when it is taken on by a person only in the context of sexual fantasy, sexual role playing, etc. The distinction he made between the terms "gender identity" and "gender role" made more clear the difference between the inner, subjective sense of oneself being male (or female) and the external presentation of being masculine (or feminine). ^{42}
	1964	St. Louis, Missouri	William Masters and Virginia E. Johnson founded the the Reproductive Biology Research Foundation, renamed the Masters and Johnson Institute in 1978. ^{43}
	September 19, 1964	Whitehall Street Induction Center, New York City	A small group led by activist Randy Wicker picketed the Whitehall Street Induction Center after the confidentiality of gay men was violated by the draft board. This was the first civil protest in the United States on behalf of gay rights. ^{44}
	December 2, 1964	New York City	Four gay men and lesbians picketed picketed a lecture by a psychoanalyst espousing his conceptions of homosexuality as a form of mental illness. The picketers were allowed ten minutes to give a rebuttal. ^{45}
	1966	United States	



Dr. Harry Benjamin (right) published his groundbreaking book, *The Transsexual Phenomenon*.^{[46](#)}



1966

United States

William Masters and Virginia E. Johnson publish their first book, *Human Sexual Response*. The book is based on their own research involving direct laboratory observations.^{[47](#)}

August
1966

Compton's Cafeteria, corner of Turk and Taylor streets, the "Tenderloin" district, San Francisco, California.



The Compton's Cafeteria Riot occurred on a weekend night in August 1966. The exact date is unknown. That night the cafeteria was packed with its usual crowd of drag queens, hustlers, run-away teenagers, and Tenderloin street people. One group of drag-queens was occupying a table for too long without spending enough money. The management called the police to have these drag-queens expelled. It was illegal in San Francisco for a man to dress in women's clothing. When the policemen came, one police officer grabbed one of the queens by the arm and tried to drag her out into the street. The queen threw her coffee in his face. This triggered Compton's customers - about fifty to sixty them- to begin throwing plates, trays, cups, and silverware at the police. The customers next turned the tables over and and smashed the plate glass doors. They then ran out into the street. The queens and beat the police with their heavy purses and kicked them with their high-heel shoes. They and their allies vandalized a police car, burned a newspaper stand down to the ground, and raised general havoc in the Tenderloin that night. The riot was not

			<p>reported in the newspapers. Which is one reason why the exact date is unknown.^{48}</p>
Fall, 1966	San Francisco, California		<p>The Central City Anti-Poverty Program Office opened that fall as the result of the Tenderloin organizing campaign that had sprung up in the wake of the Compton's Cafeteria Riot in August. This multi-service agency included an office for SFPD Sergeant Elliott Blackstone, the police community-relations liaison officer to "homophile" community since 1962. (See "1962 San Francisco" above.) A transgender neighborhood resident, Louise Ergestrasse came into Blackstone's office, dropped a copy of Harry Benjamin's book <i>The Transsexual Phenomenon</i> on Blackstone's desk, and demanded that he do something for "her people." Blackstone soon became educated in the matter and he took a leading role in changing police treatment of transgender people.^{49}</p>
Fall 1966	San Francisco		<p>Another group of transgender Tenderloin activists, led by a MTF transsexual patient of Harry Benjamin named Wendy Kohler, began working with activist doctor Joel Fort at the Center for Special Problems, a unit of the San Francisco Public Health Department.^{50}</p>
November, 1966	Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Maryland		<p>Johns Hopkins University inaugurated its Johns Hopkins University Gender Institute Clinic (later renamed The Johns Hopkins Identity Clinic). It was the first university medical center to recognize, endorse, and conduct sex reassignment surgery. This gave legitimacy to such surgery in the United States. John Money was a key figure in establishing the clinic. (See also 1955 Johns Hopkins University above.) The university had already been studying and treating intersex conditions.^{51}</p>
1967	San Francisco, California		<p>A group of transsexuals in San Francisco formed COG, meaning either "Conversion Our Goal" or "Change: Our Goal"--accounts differ on this question. According to one account, it was "probably the first formal organization of self-defined transsexuals in the world." It attracted white, low income, pre-operative transsexuals, most of whom</p>

			lived in the tenderloin and worked as prostitutes. About a year after its founding, COG had seventeen members, all of whom but one were male-to-female. The one exception was female-to-male. COG offered mutual support among its members. Other than that, it had ambitious political goals. It called for freedom from police harassment, legal rights to change sex, fair housing laws, equal employment opportunities, and the abolition of discrimination in stores, restaurants, and other places of business. They also sought inexpensive surgery at the Johns Hopkins Gender Institute Clinic. COG held its regular meetings twice each month at Glide Church. COG also met with police and made public educational presentations. ^{52}	
	1967	United States	Christine Jorgensen published her autobiography, <i>Christine Jorgensen: A Personal Autobiography</i> . ^{53}	
	1968	New York City	Reed Erickson and his Erickson Educational Foundation cut off all funding to Harry Benjamin and the Harry Benjamin Foundation. The latter organization collapsed. ^{54}	
	1968	Stanford University, Palo Alto, California	The Stanford University Gender Reorientation Program, later renamed the Gender Identity Clinic, was established. ^{55}	
	1968	New York City	Civil Court Judge Francis N. Pecora accepted the application of a post-op MTF transsexual, an exotic dancer whose stage name was "Naughty Lola", to change her legal name from Robert to Risa. The judge wrote up his decision. In this document, he writes that "a male transsexual who submits to sex-reassignment is anatomically and psychologically a female in fact." ^{56}	
	1968	United States	Mario Martino, a FTM transsexual, founded Labyrinth Foundation Counseling Service, the first organization in the United States devoted entirely to the needs of transsexual men. It was not a political organization. Martino and his wife, both professional healthcare workers, helped FTM transsexuals find appropriate steps and stations within the	


			labyrinth of transgendered medical services that had begun to emerge. ^{57}
1968	United States		In <i>Sex and Gender: On the Development of Masculinity and Femininity</i> (Science House, 1968), Robert J. Stoller articulates a challenge to Freud's belief in biological bisexuality. Drawing on his extensive research with transsexuals and new advances in the science of sex, Stoller advances his belief in "Primary Femininity," the initial orientation of both biological tissue and psychological identification toward feminine development. This early, non-conflictual phase contributes to a feminine core gender identity in both boys and girls unless a masculine force is present to interrupt the symbiotic relationship with the mother. (Stoller initially supported the idea that gender was determined by a drive whose origin was completely biological. a biological force, drive determining gender. By 1968, he had moved to a semi-psychological explanation. He summed up the origins what we now call male-to-female transsexuality in the formula: "dominant mother, father pushed to the side, infant cuddly and lovable, mother-son too close." For female-to-male transsexuals, Stoller's explanations can be reduced to "too much father and too little mother masculinizes girls.") ^{58}
April 23, 1968	Columbia University, New York City		The Student Homophile League of Columbia University protested the classification of homosexuality as a mental illness by picketing and disrupting a panel of psychiatrists discussing homosexuality. ^{59}
1969	United States		The anthology <i>Transsexualism and Sex Reassignment</i> was published. It is edited by Richard Green and John Money. The foreword is written by Reed Erickson. The introduction is by Harry Benjamin. Over half of the thirty-two articles it contains were written by researchers affiliated with the UCLA Gender Identity Research Clinic, the Harry Benjamin Foundation, and the Johns Hopkins Identity Clinic. It was used as a handbook by doctors who treated transsexual patients. It provided detailed outlines of treatments using hormones or surgery. ^{60}

1969	New York City	Following the collapse of the Harry Benjamin Foundation the year before, Harry Benjamin reorganizes his research as the Harry Benjamin Research Project with funding from "personal friends." ⁶¹
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1969	San Francisco	COG (formed in 1967 San Francisco) by this time had mostly fallen apart, due to a lack of funds combined with the transience of its members. But Zelda Suplee of the Erickson Educational Foundation (EEF, found by Reed Erickson in 1964) had discovered COG and one of its small splinter groups, CATS. The EEF decided to support their initiative. They hired COG member Wendy Kohler (who had worked with activist doctor Joel Fort at the Center for Special Problems Fall, beginning in Fall 1966, and later joined COG) to work as a research coordinator with police sergeant Elliot Blackstone (see San Francisco Fall 1966). With EEF funding, Kohler opened a storefront office in the same building in the Tenderloin that housed two gay organizations, the Mattachine Society and the Daughters of Bilitis. Kohler became the first director of the National Gender-Sexual Identification Council (NGSIC) funded by the EEF. The NGSIC soon became the National Transsexual Counseling Unit (NTCU). ⁶²
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June 28, 1969 (Early AM)	Greenwich Village, New York City	The Stone Wall Riot began. It was triggered by a police raid of the Stonewall Wall Inn, a gay bar-- though it was by no means the first time that a Greenwich Village gay bar had been raided. The initial riot lasted for a number of hours. The next night, thousands of people gathered at the Inn to protest. Police arrived to break up the crowd. The scene turned more violent than the early morning riot had been. Protest rallies and minor confrontations continued over the next few days. The general event is considered to be the starting point of gay liberation. ⁶³
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1970	New York City	Silvia Rivera and Marsha P. Johnson, both veterans of the Stonewall Riot, established STAR--Street Transvestite Action Revolutionaries. Their primary goal was to help transgendered kids on the street find food, clothing, and a place to live. They hoped to ultimately establish a school for kids who'd never learned to read or write. They opened STAR House where dozens of transgendered young people could sleep safely without charge. STAR House lasted for two or three years. It inspired the establishment of a few similar houses in other cities, but they did not last for long. ⁶⁴
1970	United States	By this time, there were systems of <u>gatekeeping</u> in place at the university clinics offering sex reassignment surgery. These were essentially sets of criteria used to determine whether an applicant for such surgery should be accepted or rejected. ⁶⁵
1970	United States	William Masters and Virginia E. Johnson publish their second book, <i>Human Sexual Inadequacy</i> . The book is based on their own research. ⁶⁶
1972	United States	<p>Musician Walter Carlos underwent sex reassignment surgery in 1972 and changed her name to Wendy Carlos. Her classical Moog synthesizer masterpiece <i>Switched on Bach</i> had been released in 1968, followed by the <i>Well Tempered Syntesizer</i> in 1969. Her album <i>By Request</i> was released in 1975 but she was credited as Walter Carlos. The first release credited to her as "Wendy" was <i>Switched-On Brandenburgs</i>, released in 1979.⁶⁷</p> 
December 1972	United States	FTM transsexual lesbian singer and activist Beth Elliott, a vice-president of the Daughter of Bilitis, was expelled from that lesbian feminist organization on the grounds that wasn't "really" a woman. ⁶⁸
1973	San Francisco,	The National Transsexual Counseling Unit (NTCU - see "1969 San Francisco,

		California	California" above)--renamed the Transexual [deliberately spelled with only one s] Counseling Center--was crippled by reactionary members of the San Francisco Police Department Vice Squad. A police informer pretended to be romantically interested in Janice Maxwell, a leading member of the NCTU and a peer counselor in the NTCU. After dating her for a few weeks, he talked her into purchasing some cocaine and selling it to him. It was a setup. When Maxwell complied with the informer's request, police swooped in and arrested her. They also planted drugs in the desk of police sergeant Elliott Blackstone, the proactive police liaison [see "Fall 1966 San Francisco" and "1969 San Francisco"] with the NCTU, in an unsuccessful attempt to frame him for drug possession. Maxwell was convicted of drug charges and was put in jail for two years. Blackstone was transferred to another job in the police department where he had no interaction with the LGBT community. ⁶⁹
	February 1973	Stanford University, Palo Alto, California	The Second Interdisciplinary Symposium on Gender Dysphoria Syndrome takes place at Stanford University School of Medicine. One of the speakers at the symposium is Dr. Georges Burou. He reads his paper <i>Male to Female Transformation</i> in which he gives an outline description of his technique for constructing a vagina from penile tissue. He had invented the technique in 1956 and had used it in over 3000 male to female sex reassignment surgeries at his "Clinique du Parc" in Casablanca Morocco. (See the entry above for "1956 Casablanca, Morocco.") ⁷⁰
	April 1973	Los Angeles, California	Beth Elliot was accused of being a "gate-crashing male transvestite" by keynote speaker Robin Morgan at the West Coast Lesbian Feminist Conference. Elliot was at the conference and served as a member of its organizing committee. ⁷¹
	1974	San Francisco, California	The NTCU (renamed the Transexual Counseling Center) ended after its funding from the Erickson Educational Foundation (EEF) was ended. ⁷²
	1974	United	MTF transsexual Jan Morris 

Kingdom

(1926-) (right) published her autobiography, *Conondrum*.^{[73](#)}



1975

United States

Professional tennis champion Richard Raskind changed gender, and changed her name to Renee Richard. Later, the New Jersey State Supreme Court ruled that she can compete professionally in women's tennis tournaments.^{[74](#)}

1979

United States

The Harry Benjamin International Gender Dysphoria Association was organized to promote standards of care of transsexual and transgendered clients. In particular, they advocated the set of standards given in their publication, "The Harry Benjamin International Gender Dysphoria Association's Standards Of Care For Gender Identity Disorders, Sixth Version February, 2001." The first version is dated 1979. (Later versions were issued in 1980, 1981, 1990, 1998, and [2001](#).)^{[75](#)}

1981

United States

The AIDS epidemic officially began on June 5, 1981, when the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) in its Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report newsletter reported unusual clusters of Pneumocystis pneumonia (PCP) caused by a form of Pneumocystis carinii in five gay men in Los Angeles. (The name Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS) for the disease was first suggested at a meeting of the CDC in July 1982. By August 1982, the name was generally accepted in the medical community.)^{[76](#)}

May 5,
1989

San
Clemente,
California

Christine Jorgensen died from cancer of the lungs and bladder at the age of 62.^{[77](#)}

1992

Michigan

Nancy Jean Burkholder is expelled from the Michigan Wymen's Music Festival for being a transsexual.^{[78](#)}

1993


United States

Cheryl Chase founded the [Intersex Society of North America \(ISNA\)](#).^{[79](#)}

1993

Minnesota

An anti-discrimination law is passed in the

			State of Minnesota protecting transsexual and transgendered people along with Gays and Lesbians. This is a result of Trans, Gay, and Lesbian activists working together for many years. Minnesota is the first state to have such a law. ^{80}
December 31, 1993	Humboldt, Nebraska	Trans man Brandon Teena (right), born as Teena Rae Brandon, was murdered by two men, John Lotter and Marvin Thomas Nissen, after they found out that he was biologically female. Brandon was 21 years old. Lisa Lambert, age 24, and Phillip DeVine, age 19, were killed with her. The true story of Brandon Teena is the basis of the screenplay for the movie, <i>Boys Don't Cry</i> , released in 1999. ^{81}	
1994	United States and Great Britain	The book <i>Gender Outlaws: On Men, Women, and the Rest of Us</i> by Kate Bornstein is first published. ^{82}	
August 7, 1995	Washington, D.C.	Tyra Hunter, a 24 year old trans woman who had been badly injured in a hit-and-run car accident, died because of inadequate medical care after medical treatment was withheld by an Emergency Medical Service (EMS) technician at the scene of the accident. After the EMS technician had cut her pants off to treat one of her injuries, he had seen her penis and jumped back from her body. He is said to have shouted, "That ain't no bitch!" Treatment of Hunter's injuries stopped while other technicians gawked and ridiculed her. Finally, a supervisor was alerted by outraged and frightened bystanders who cried out "It don't make any difference, he's [sic] a human being!" The alerted supervisor then treated her. After being taken to the District of Columbia General Hospital, she was treated inadequately and died. On December 11, 1998 a jury awarded Hunter's mother, Margie, \$2.8 million after finding the District of Columbia guilty of negligence and malpractice. Tyra had transitioned at the age of 14 and lived entirely as a woman. Over 2,000 people attended her funeral. ^{83}	
October 4,	Washington,	The First National Gender Lobbying Day. A	

	1995 The First National Gender Lobbying Day	D.C.	largely successful and very visible effort was made by over one hundred transgender activists to have each and every of the over five hundred office holders in the U.S. Senate and the U.S. House of Representatives lobbied. This was coordinated by Phyllis Randolph Frye (a Houston attorney and founder of the International Conference on Transgender Law and Employment Policy, Inc. (ICTLEP)). Kerry Lobel of the National Gay and Lesbian Task Force (NGLTF) and Nancy Buermeyer of the Human Rights Campaign gave practical lobbying pointers and encouragement to the other participating activists. ^{84}
	1998	Japan	The first legal sex reassignment surgery in Japan was performed. It was performed on a FTM transsexual. ^{85}
	1999	Japan	The first legal male to female sex reassignment surgery in Japan was performed. ^{86}
	1999	Texas	A Texas court ruled post-op transsexual Christie Littleton's eight-year marriage null and void, because she is assumed to have XY chromosomes, like her husband's, making the marriage against Texas' ban on same-sex marriages. The judge was quoted as saying "There is no cure for being male." ^{87}
	July 5, 1999	Clarksville, Tennessee	U.S. Army Private First Class Barry Winchell was beaten to death with a baseball bat wielded by Private Calvin Glover. It happened a short time after 2:30 A.M. Winchell was sleeping when Glover began to bash his head in. He never woke up. Glover hated Winchell because Winchell's girl friend was a trans woman. ^{88}
	May 2000	Lawson Wilkins Pediatric Endocrine Society	Cheryl Chase addressed the Lawson Wilkins Pediatric Endocrine Society following a landmark four-hour symposium on the treatment of ambiguous genitals in newborn infants. Her talk challenged the nearly universal practice of doing "corrective" surgery on infants born with ambiguous genitals so that the infants would physically fit into the male or female category. When previously in 1997 she had tried to present

			the viewpoint of intersex patients at a meeting of the American Academy of Pediatrics, the Academy refused to let her speak on the grounds that she and her supporters were "zealots." ^{89}	
	2002	Boston, Massachusetts	The Boston City Council added gender identity and expression to the city's anti-discrimination law. ^{90}	
	October 3, 2002	Newark, California	Gwen Arajou, a 17 year old trans woman, was beaten and strangled to death by four young men after attending a party where the men discovered that she was transsexual. Michael Magidson, Jaron Nabors, Jose Merel, and Jason Cazares, buried her dead body at an isolated place in the foothills of the Sierra Nevada Mountains. Days later, after Gwen Arajou's mother reported Gwen missing since she had left for the party, Nabors led police to her grave in exchange for a plea bargain. He was later convicted of second-degree manslaughter. Later, Magidson and Merel were each convicted of second degree murder. The jury was deadlocked on Cazares. The jury did not consider the killing to be a hate crime, but rather a reaction to a sudden and shocking revelation. This was in accordance with what they were told by the prosecuting district attorney. The story of this murder was made into a Lifetime Television Network movie, <i>A Girl Like Me: The Gwen Arajou Story</i> , which premiered on June 19, 2006. ^{91}	
	July 23, 2003	Indianapolis, Indiana	Nireah Johnson, a 17 year old trans woman and her friend, 18-year-old Brandon Coleman, were both murdered by Paul Moore after Moore discovered that Johnson was biologically male. Moore shot both of them in the head. On May 5, 2004, Moore was given combined sentences of 120 years in prison for the murders of Johnson and Coleman. Moore's conviction and sentence were upheld on appeal in May 2005. ^{92}	
	2007	United States	The book <i>Whipping Girl: A Transsexual Woman on Sexism and the Scapegoating of Femininity</i> by Julia Serano is first published. ^{93}	

March 2008	United States	Accord Alliance , founded in 2007, opened its doors for the first time. Its main goal is to promote comprehensive and integrated approaches to care that enhance the health and well-being of people and families affected by sex development disorders (DSD, which includes some conditions referred to as "intersex"). The Intersex Society of North America (ISNA) shut down shortly afterwards as it was no longer needed. ⁹⁴
July 17, 2008	Greeley, Colorado	Angie Zapata, an 18 year old trans woman, was beaten to death by Allen Andrade after he learned that she was transgender. On April 22, 2009, Andrade was found guilty of first degree murder, hate crimes, aggravated motor vehicle theft and identity theft. He was sentenced to life in prison without the possibility of parole. ⁹⁵
November 9, 2008	Memphis, Tennessee	Trans woman Duanna Johnson was shot to death outdoors in a North Memphis street just before midnight. The assailants have never been identified. Johnson had filed a 1.3 million dollar law suit against the city of Memphis after being arrested in February 2008 for prostitution, handcuffed, taken to a police station, and beaten there the same day by Memphis Police officer Bridges McRae. Surveillance cameras recorded the beating. Bridges was later fired from the police department for beating Johnson. ⁹⁶
November 14, 2008	Syracuse, New Jersey	Lateisha Green (Moses "Teish" Cannon), a 22 year old transgender woman, was shot to death by Dwight DeLee because he thought she was gay. DeLee was convicted of first-degree manslaughter as a hate crime on July 17, 2009 and given the maximum sentence of 25 years in state prison. ⁹⁷
October 28, 2009	Washington, D.C.	President Barack Obama signed the Matthew Shepard and James Byrd, Jr. Hate Crimes Prevention Act into law. This is the first federal law to specifically protect transgender people, adding protections for gender, gender identity, disability and sexual orientation to the 1969 Hate Crime Act, which already covered race, color, religion and national origin. ⁹⁸

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- ["The Berdache Spirit" by Wendy Susan Parker.](#)
- ["A Gender Variance Who's Who"--home page](#)
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- ["Transgender Coverage: The Next Frontier" by Douglas Russel](#)
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FOOTNOTES

¹The earliest ancient documentation of the transsexual priestesses of Innana found by modern archaeologists go back to the middle of the third millennium BCE (i.e., about 2500 BCE). But this fact may have more to do with the history of writing and record keeping than with the history of religion.

² See [Gallae.com - "We Are an Old People, We Are a New People, Part Two" by Cathryn Platine.](#)

³See [Wikipedia--"Joan of Arc"](#), [DistinguishedWomen.com--"Joan of Arc"](#), and Leslie Feinberg, *Transgender Warriors: Making History from Joan of Arc to Dennis Rodman* (Boston: Beacon Press, 1996), pp. 34-37.

⁴ The quotation of John Martyr is from [Wikipedia--"Balboa"](#)--Wikipedia cites Daniel J. Boorstin, *The Discoverers* (New York: Random House, 1983), p. 257. Leslie Feinberg in his *Transgender Warriors* (1996), page 23 quotes Antonio de la Calancha, a Spanish official writing later in Lima: Balboa "saw men dressed like women; Balboa learned that they were sodomites and threw the king and forty others to be eaten by

his dogs, a fine action of an honorable and Catholic Spaniard." -
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¹⁷[Wikipedia--"Magnus Hirschfeld"](#).

¹⁸Feinberg, op. cit., p. 26. Feinberg cites Williams, *The Spirit and the Flesh: Sexual Diversity in American Indian Culture* (1986), p. 182.

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³⁰Jorgensen, op. cit., pp. 139-40.

³¹Meyerowitz, op. cit., p. 84.

³² Meyerowitz, op. cit., p. 103; [Wikipedia--"Harry Benjamin"](#).

³³Meyerowitz, op. cit., p. 84.

³⁴Jorgensen, op. cit., p. 235.

³⁵Meyerowitz, op. cit., p. 85.

³⁶Meyerowitz, op. cit., pp. 114-115.

³⁷Meyerowitz, op. cit., pp. 146, 147; [A Gender Variance Who's Who--"Georges Burou"](#).

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⁴⁰Stryker, op. cit., p. 79; [Wikipedia--"Reed Erickson"](#); [A Gender Variance Who's Who--"Reed Erickson"](#).

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