

## Chapter 2

### A History of Trans-People

Trans-people have existed throughout history. The following list is a select few of the more notable of them. They are sorted by the year they transitioned, not when they were born. Trans and transsexual are recent terms, so historically many were called by other names such as transvestite. Other chapters are planned for openly trans politicians. Here they will be sorted by political "rank" (municipal, state/province, federal, international) and by year of office when they were openly Trans.

There are thousands more who have not made these, or any other, list. There are many online lists of transgender celebrities, most of whom are not included here. I have arbitrarily excluded heterosexual transvestites such as Virginia Prince.

Most of the following is taken from Wikipedia, where not indicated otherwise.

**3000 through 2000 BC in ancient Assyria**, there were homosexual and transgender cult prostitutes, who took part in public processions, singing, dancing, wearing costumes, sometimes wearing women's clothes and carrying female symbols, even at times performing the act of giving birth. Some Assyrian priests were gay men who cross-dressed. Freely pictured art of anal intercourse, practiced as part of a religious ritual, dated from the 3rd millennium BC and onwards.

**2000 BC, Hijras** have a recorded history of over 4,000 years recorded history in the Indian subcontinent from antiquity onwards as suggested by the Kama Sutra (a Hindu text on human sexual behavior written sometime between 400 BCE and 200 CE). In South Asia, a Hijra is a transgender individual who was assigned male at birth. They are also known as Aravani, Aruvani or Jagappa. In many languages of India, especially outside North-West India, other terms are used such as Thirunangai in Tamil or chhakka in Kannada. The hijras are officially recognized as third gender by some governments, being considered neither completely male nor female. This history features a number of well-known roles within subcontinental cultures, part gender-liminal, part spiritual and part survival.

**In 1503 BC, Queen Hatshepsut** of Egypt ascended to the throne, second Egyptian queen to rule after Sobekneferu of the 12th Dynasty). She had donned male apparel and reigned until 1482 BC. Her daughter Neferure, also donned male apparel but did not live to be an adult. After the death of Hatshepsut, her second husband attempted to erase all records of her and ruled as King Angola until 1653, he cross-dressed and led several successful military battles against the Portuguese. [X](#) [Y](#)



**c. 668–627 BC, Sardanapalus, king of Assyria.** According to the Greek historian Diodorus Siculus, Sardanapalus was the last of a line of 30 kings of Assyria, who exceeded all his predecessors in his sybaritic way of life. He emulated women in dress, voice, and mannerisms, passing his days spinning with his wives and making clothing. He dressed in women's clothes and wore make-up. He had many concubines, female and male. He wrote his own epitaph, which stated that physical gratification is the only purpose of life [15](#), [16](#)

**653–625 BC, Scythian Soldiers pillage the temple of Venus in Ashkelon/Ascalon**, The Goddess retaliated by converting the male soldiers into females and affecting their descendants in the same way. Herodotus wrote that Aphrodite Urania cursed a group of Scythians who pillaged Venus' temple at Ascalon by making them effeminate:

"So they turned back, and when they came on their way to the city of Ascalon in Syria, most of the Scythians passed by and did no harm, but a few remained behind and plundered the temple of Heavenly Aphrodite. This temple, I discover from making inquiry, is the oldest of all the temples of the goddess, for the temple in Cyprus was founded from it, as the Cyprians themselves say; and the temple on Cythera was founded by Phoenicians from this same land of Syria. But the Scythians who pillaged the temple, and all their descendants after them, were afflicted by the goddess with the "female" sickness: and so the Scythians say that they are afflicted as a consequence of this and also that those who visit Scythian territory see among them the condition of those whom the Scythians call "Hermaphrodites". — The Histories, book I, chapter 105. Herodotus.

Hippocrates, describing among the Scythians "No-men" who resembled eunuchs, wrote,

"they not only follow women's occupations, but show feminine inclinations and behave as women. The natives ascribe the cause to a deity..." (cited by Hammond, 1887) [17](#).

This Venus may or may not have been Venus Castina, a mythical ancient Greek goddess who "reacted sympathetically to feminine souls locked up in male bodies" [X](#).

**204 BC, Galli**, in Ancient Greece and Phrygia, and later in the Roman Republic, the Goddess Cybele was worshiped by a cult of people, known as Galli, who castrated themselves, and thereafter took female dress and referred to themselves as female. The first Galli arrived in Rome when the Senate officially adopted Cybele as a state goddess in 204 BC. Roman citizens were prohibited from becoming Galli. Under Claudius, this ban was lifted. The Galli castrated themselves during an ecstatic celebration called the Dies sanguinis, or "Day of Blood". At the same time they put on women's costume, mostly yellow in colour, and a sort of turban, together with pendants and ear-rings. They also wore their hair long, and bleached, and wore heavy make-up. They wandered around with followers, begging for charity, in return for which they were prepared to tell fortunes. On the day of mourning for Attis they ran around wildly and disheveled. They performed dances to the music of pipes and tambourines, and, in an ecstasy, flogged themselves until they bled. One of the castrated priests of the goddess Cybele in 4th Century Roman Britain, is buried near Catterick. In 2002, archaeologists discover her remains, a male skeleton with female ornaments and jewellery. The Cybelene priests wear jet jewellery, brightly coloured female robes, and had female hair styles beneath turbans and tiaras [X](#).

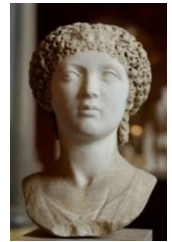
**Philo of Alexandria**, also called **Philo Judaeus** (of Judea) (30 BCE to 40 CE), was a Hellenistic Jewish philosopher who lived in Alexandria, Egypt, wrote about transsexuality during the Roman Empire:

"Expend[ing] every possible care on their outward adornment, they are not ashamed even to employ every device to change artificially their nature as men into women ... . Some of them ... craving a complete transformation into women, they have amputated their generative members" [x](#).

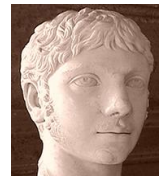


**8 AD, Tiresias.** In Greek mythology, Tiresias was a blind prophet of Apollo in Thebes, famous for clairvoyance and for being transformed into a woman for seven years. On Mount Cyllene in the Peloponnese, as Tiresias came upon a pair of copulating snakes, he hit the pair with his stick. Hera [wife of Jupiter (Zeus for the Greeks)] was displeased, and she punished Tiresias by transforming him into a woman. As a woman, Tiresias became a priestess of Hera, married and had children, including Manto, who also possessed the gift of prophecy. According to some versions of the tale, Lady Tiresias was a prostitute of great renown. After seven years as a woman, Tiresias again found mating snakes; depending on the myth, either she made sure to leave the snakes alone this time, or, according to Hyginus, trampled on them, [according to Ovid, she hit the snakes with a stick]. As a result, Tiresias was released from his sentence and permitted to regain his masculinity. This ancient story is recorded in lost lines of Hesiod. In Hellenistic and Roman times Tiresias' sex-change was embroidered upon and expanded into seven episodes, with appropriate amours in each, probably written by the Alexandrian Ptolemaeus Chennus, but attributed by Eustathius to Sostratus of Phanagoria's lost elegiac Tiresias. Tiresias makes an appearance in the Homer's *Odyssey*, book XI. Tiresias also appears in Book III of Ovid's *Metamorphoses* in the House of Thebes' legends, published in 8AD [x](#), [y](#).

**67 AD, Sporus** was a young boy whom the Roman Emperor Nero (37 to 68 CE) supposedly favored, had castrated, and married. Nero's wife, Poppaea Sabina, died in 65, supposedly kicked to death by Nero. In the beginning of 66, Nero married Statilia Messalina. Later that year or in 67 he married Sporus, who was said to bear a remarkable resemblance to Poppaea. Nero had Sporus castrated, and during their marriage, Nero had Sporus appear in public as his wife wearing the regalia that was customary for Roman empresses. He then took Sporus to Greece and back to Rome, making Calvia Crispinilla serve as "mistress of wardrobe" to Sporus. Nero had earlier married another freedman, Pythagoras, who had played the role of Nero's husband; now Sporus played the role of Nero's wife. Among other forms of address, Sporus was termed "Lady", "Empress", and "Mistress". Suetonius places his account of the Nero–Sporus relationship in his scandalous accounts of Nero's sexual aberrations, between his raping a vestal virgin and committing incest with his mother. Some think that Nero used his marriage to Sporus to assuage the feelings of guilt he felt for kicking his pregnant wife Poppaea to death. Dio Cassius, in a more detailed account, writes that Sporus bore an uncanny resemblance to Sabina and that Nero called Sporus by her name. Sporus was one of the four companions on the emperor's last journey in June 68, along with Epaphroditos, Neophytus and Phaon. It was to him, and not to his wife Messalina, that Nero turned as he began the ritual lamentations before taking his own life. Vitellius intended using Sporus as victim in a public entertainment; a fatal "re-enactment" of the Rape of Proserpina at a gladiator show. Sporus avoided this public humiliation by committing suicide. He was probably under 20 years old.



**220 AD, Roman Emperor Elagabalus** becomes known for wearing makeup, having eccentric habits and numerous bisexual escapades. He reportedly offers a reward to any doctor who can give him female genitalia. He was assassinated and replaced by his cousin when he was just 18 years old. [18](#)



#### 4th or 5th century, transvestite saints

Saisha Grayson focuses on three transvestite saints, Saint Pelagia/Pelagius of Antioch, Saint Marina/Marinos, and Saint Eugenia/Eugenius in her article *Disruptive Disguises: The Problem of Transvestite Saints for Medieval Art, Identity, and Identification*, by Saisha Grayson, *Medieval Feminist Forum* (MFF), vol. 45 no. 2, 2009: 138–174 [u](#), [v](#).

Early cross-dressing heroes idolized by the peasantry were canonized, with the church reshaping the reasoning behind the admiration of those historical figures, thus co-opting them. Saints Pelagia, Margarita, Marinus (Marina), Athanasia (Alexandria), Eugenia, Appollinaria, Euphrosyne, Matrona, Theodora, Anastasia, Papula and Joseph (Hildegund) were canonized transfolk who were female-bodied but lived as male, along with bearded women Galla, Paula and Wilgefortis (Uncumber) [w](#).

There were in fact many monastic transvestite saints [x](#) :

[St Euphrosyne / Smaragdus](#) Sep 25<sup>th</sup>

"She was the daughter of a wealthy Christian, Paphnutius, who with his wife brought up Euphrosyne in piety. Not wishing to marry, she secretly fled her home and its wealth, dressed herself in men's clothing and entered a monastery using the name of Smaragdus. There she lived in asceticism for thirty-eight years. She only revealed her identity on her death-bed. Her father Paphnutius became a monk in the same monastery, and entered into repose ten years after his daughter. "

[St Theodora / Theodorus of Alexandria](#) Sep 11<sup>th</sup>

"While a young married woman, she committed adultery with another man. Seized by remorse, she fled her husband's house, dressed herself as a man, renamed herself Theodore, and entered a men's monastery, pretending to be a eunuch. "Theodore"'s fasts, prayers, vigils and tears amazed "his" brethren. Her secret was only discovered after her death. She had spent nine full years devoting her life to repentance for one sin. During her life she showed herself to be a wonder-worker, taming wild beasts and healing sicknesses. Her husband came to her funeral, then lived until his death in the cell of his former wife."

[St Eugenia / Eugenios](#) of Alexandria Dec 24<sup>th</sup>, and [Protas & Hyacinthus](#), her eunuch slaves.

"This Martyr was the daughter of most distinguished and noble parents named Philip and Claudia. Philip, a Prefect of Rome, moved to Alexandria with his family. In Alexandria, Eugenia opportunity to learn the Christian Faith, in particular when she encountered the Epistles of Saint Paul, the reading of which filled her with compunction and showed her clearly the vanity of the world. Secretly taking two of her servants, Protas and Hyacinth, she departed from Alexandria by night. Disguised as a man, she called herself Eugene [Eugenios-ed.] while pretending to be a eunuch, and departed with her servants and took up the monastic life in a monastery of men. Her parents mourned for her, but could not find her. After Saint Eugenia had laboured for some time in the monastic life, a certain woman named Melanthia, thinking Eugene to be a monk, conceived lust and constrained Eugenia to comply with her desire; when Eugenia refused, Melanthia slandered Eugenia to the Prefect as having done insult to her honour. Eugenia was brought before the Prefect, her own father Philip, and revealed to him both that she was innocent of the accusations, and that she was his own daughter. Through this, Philip became a Christian; he was afterwards beheaded at Alexandria. Eugenia was taken back to Rome with Protas and Hyacinth. All three of them ended their life in martyrdom in the years of Commodus, who reigned from 180 to 192."

[St Matrona /Babylas of Perge](#) Nov 9

"She was from Perga in Pamphylia, and married very young, to a youth named Domitian, to whom she bore a daughter. The couple settled in Constantinople. Matrona became so constant in attending all-night vigils in the city's many churches that her husband suspected her of infidelity and forbade her to go out. This was unbearable to Matrona, who fled the house with her daughter. Determined to embrace monastic life, she gave her daughter into the care of a nun named Susanna, disguised herself as a eunuch, and entered the monastery of St Bassian (October 10) under the name of Babylas."

(Later, she was found to be female, and was forced to leave the monastery – but instead was helped to form a women's counterpart, and founded a strong community of monastic women

[St. Uncumber \[or Wilgefortis\] July 20th](#)

A bearded woman saint, also known as St. Liverade (France), Liberata (Italy), Liberada (Spain), Debarras (Beauvais), Ohnkummer (Germany), and Ontcommere (Flanders), she was represented as a bearded woman on a cross.

This one, to be fair, has limited historical validity, but is fun to remember all the same. The legend ahs it that she was a woman, sworn to holy virginity, who grew a beard to avoid being forced into the marriage her father had arranged for her. Furious, he had her killed, so that she is remembered as the crucified bearded lady. History suggests, however, that the legend is based on some very simple errors of interpretation.

[St Apollinaria / Dorotheos](#), Jan 5th /6th (4th?)

[St Mary / Marinos of Alexandria Feb 12th](#)

[Marina/Marinos of Alexandria 12/02](#)

[Apollinaria/Dorotheos 5/01](#)

St Hildegonde of Neuss near Cologne April 20th, a nun who lived under the name "Brother Joseph" in the Cistercian monastery of Schoenau near Heidelberg

St. Anastasia the Patrician (or "of Constantinople"), May 10th

St Pelagia / Pelagios June 9

St Marina /Marinos of Antioch, July 17th

St Marina of Sicily July 20th

St Thekla of Iconium Sept 23rd

St Athanasia of Antioch Oct 9th

St. Anna/Euphemianos of Constantinople, Oct 29th

**853, John Anglicus** -- an English scientist -- was allegedly elected pope of the Roman Catholic Church by an unanimous vote, to succeed Pope Leo V in 853 CE. However, according to the story, he was actually Joan, a woman. She gave birth during a procession in Rome and was either assassinated on the spot or sent to a convent for the rest of her life to repent. There is no such pope in modern official church records. [E](#)



Pope Joan (Ioannes Anglicus) was, according to popular legend, a woman who reigned as pope for a few years during the Middle Ages. Her story first appeared in chronicles in the 13th century and subsequently spread throughout Europe. The story was widely believed for centuries, but most modern scholars regard it as fictional.

Most versions of her story describe her as a talented and learned woman who disguised herself as a man, often at the behest of a lover. In the most common accounts, due to her abilities, she rose through the church hierarchy and was eventually elected pope. Her sex was revealed when she gave birth during a procession, and she died shortly after, either through murder or natural causes. The accounts state that later church processions avoided this spot, and that the Vatican removed the female pope from its official lists and crafted a ritual to ensure that future popes were male. In the 16th century, Siena Cathedral featured a bust of Joan among other pontiffs; this was removed after protests in 1600.

Following this incident [Q](#)

a wooden chair with a hole in the seat which, it is claimed, was used for 600 years to establish the gender of would-be popes in the wake of the Pope Joan scandal. Papal candidates were supposedly made to sit on the 'sella stercoraria', which is today owned by the Vatican Museums, while a deacon prodded their genitalia from underneath to make sure of their manhood.

Rosemary and Darroll Pardoe, in their 8 chapter book *The Female Pope: The Mystery of Pope Joan, The First Complete Documentation of the Facts behind the Legend* [R](#), conclude that there was no Pope Joan. Other sources say she replaced Leo IV as the pope after his death. Most sources indicate that she was given the name John VIII as pope, see *Chronicon Pontificum et Imperatum*, by Fr. Martin Polanus, AD 1265, even though the Vatican lists a later pope as John VIII (AD 872-882). [S](#) [I](#) [U](#) [V](#).

**1429, Joan of Arc** (c.1412-1431) at the age of 17, dressed in male clothing, gathered several peasant followers and presented herself at the court of Prince Charles, declaring that her mission and dress were compelled upon her by God, said mission to be to drive out the English from France. The heir to the French throne put her in charge of an army of 10,000 peasants. Ultimately, the drive would be victorious, but she would be abducted by English sympathizers (who called her "homasse," or "man-woman") and turned her over to the Inquisition in England.



Although the French king had the opportunity to pay her ransom, he felt threatened by the emotional sway she had over the peasantry, and left her to her fate. Eventually, the Inquisition decided that there was not enough evidence to have her convicted of witchcraft, but she was burned at the stake on May 30, 1431 for wearing men's clothing, which the Church referred to as "idolatry." The steadfastness with which she refused to recant and revert to female clothing, and the fierce loyalty from the peasantry over what her cross-gender expression symbolized to them paints a dramatic picture of old tradition resisting stubbornly under the boot of the now-entrenched patriarchal authority [X](#).



**c. 1571, Henry, Duke of Anjou (1551-1589), King of the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth from 1573 to 1575 and Henry III, King of France from 1574 to 1589**, 'The young prince was beautiful, seductive, charming. All the women at Court were in love with him and he was attractive to the ladies of the Flying Squadron – the group of pretty girls that Catherine de Medicis had formed to use politically. These young women loved to decorate him. They put rings, necklaces, earrings, lipstick on him. They powdered him, perfumed him and even dressed him like a woman. It was a game. The Duke of Anjou was, at this moment, heterosexual, and even, according to Catherine de Medicis [his mother], who knew her son well, a "good stallion" <sup>20</sup>.

Louise [his wife] soon learned that her husband was a flamboyant omni-sexual given to wild sadomasochistic orgies while dressed in drag. Among the passions he was unable to restrain was an obsession for outrageous jewelry. He surrounded himself with legions of twenty-something boyfriends, favorites known as "mignons de cœur" (darlings of the heart), and they scandalized the public with their effeminate mannerisms. They also copied their king's fashion innovations, protecting their hands by carrying small muffs, wearing outsized earrings and keeping pet parrots and monkeys. Even the king's fondness for lapdogs – especially small spaniels – was copied by his mignons. When Henri changed the style of his beard or moustache, his mignons followed suit <sup>21</sup>.

But his incurable indolence and love of pleasure prevented him from taking any active part in [governmental] affairs. Surrounded by his mignons, he scandalized the people by his effeminate manners. He dressed himself in women's clothes, made a collection of little dogs and hid in the cellars when it thundered <sup>21</sup>.

**1620's, Thomas(ine) Hall**, a servant, alternately dressed in both men's and women's clothing. She was one of the first documented inhabitants of the American colonies to challenge binary gender roles, is likely to have had an intersex condition, and was ordered by the Virginia court to wear both a man's breeches and a woman's apron and cap at the same time <sup>X</sup>.

**1654, Christina (1626 - 1689) Queen of Sweden from 1632 to 1654**. Her unconventional lifestyle and masculine dressing and behavior have been featured in countless novels, plays, opera and film. In all the biographies on Christina her gender and cultural identity play an important role. Christina abdicates her throne on 6 June 1654 and takes on a male persona, leaving Sweden in man's clothing with the help of **Bernardino de Rebolledo**, and rode as **Count Dohna** through Denmark. Relations between the two countries were still so tense that a former Swedish queen could not have traveled safely in Denmark <sup>X</sup> <sup>Y</sup>.

**1662, 1676, Abbé de Choisy, François Timoléon**, (1644–1724), French author, was born in Paris, among the notable Frenchmen of the seventeenth century, the Abbé de Choisy, also known as François Timoléon, has left for posterity a vivid firsthand description of a strong cross-gender wish. His father was attached to the household of the Duke of Orleans, and his mother, who was on intimate terms with Anne of Austria, was regularly called upon to amuse Louis XIV. By a whim of his mother, the boy was dressed like a girl until he was eighteen, and, after appearing for a short time in man's costume, he resumed woman's dress on the advice—doubtless satirical—of Madame de La Fayette. He delighted in the most extravagant toilettes until he was publicly rebuked by the Duc de Montausier, when he retired for some time to the provinces, using his disguise to assist his numerous intrigues <sup>X</sup>.



During his infancy and early youth, his mother had attired him completely as a girl. At eighteen this practice continued and his waist was then "encircled with tight-fitting corsets which made his loins, hips, and bust more prominent." As an adult, for five months he played comedy as a girl and reported: "Everybody was deceived; I had [male] lovers to whom I granted small favors." In 1676, he attended a Papal inaugural ball in a female attire. In 1687, he was received in the Académie de France. In 1696 he became the Ambassador of Louis XIV to Siam. Regarding his gender identity he wrote, I thought myself really and truly a woman. I have tried to find out how such a strange pleasure came to me, and I take it to be in this way. It is an attribute of God to be loved and adored, and man - so far as his weak nature will permit - has the same ambition, and it is beauty which creates love, and beauty is generally woman's portion. I have heard someone near me whisper, "There is a pretty woman," I have felt a pleasure so great that it is beyond all comparison. Ambition, riches, even love cannot equal it <sup>Y</sup>.

**1692, Mary Henly**, a female-assigned individual in Massachusetts who was charged with illegally wearing men's clothing because it was "seeming to confound the course of nature" - cited by Genny Beemyn in a *Transgender History of the United States*. What few historical accounts of transgender people that exist in early American history are of female to male transgender people, possibly because it was more difficult for male to female people to successfully present as women before the advent of sex-reassignment surgery and hormone treatments <sup>X</sup> <sup>Y</sup>.

**1707, Lord Cornbury**, born Edward Hyde (1661–1723), later the Third Earl of Clarendon, served as Governor of the colonies of New York and New Jersey from 1702 until 1708. Testimony from the time indicates that the Cornbury enjoyed going openly in women's clothing, even doing State business dressed as a woman. In 1952 the New-York Historical Society purchased at auction a full-figure portrait, identified as Lord Cornbury, royal governor of New York and New Jersey from 1702 to 1708. The only remarkable thing about the portrait is that his lordship is dressed in women's clothing; and for this reason the painting has enjoyed a certain notoriety from the time it was first exhibited at London's South Kensington Museum (now the Victoria and Albert) in 1867. The identification of the sitter may have been made as early as 1796 and is rendered plausible by reports from New York in 1707 that Cornbury "rarely fails of being dressed in Women's Cloaths every day" and in 1709 that "My Lord Cornbury has and does still make use of an unfortunate Custom of dressing himself in Womens Cloaths and of exposing himself in that Garb upon the Ramparts to the view of the public; in that dress he draws a World of Spectators about him and consequently as many Censures." <sup>X</sup> <sup>Y</sup> <sup>Z</sup>.



The Cornbury Society, an association of BC cross dressers, the transgendered and transsexual, is presumably named after His Lordship.

### **Early 18<sup>th</sup> century, Two-Spirit People discovered in North America**

Two Spirit is a modern umbrella term used by some indigenous North Americans to describe certain spiritual people— gay, lesbian, bisexual and gender-variant individuals – in their communities. The term was adopted by consensus in 1990 at an Indigenous lesbian and gay international gathering to encourage the replacement of the outdated, and now seen as inappropriate, anthropological term berdache. Trans indigenous people existed for centuries, but were not discovered by Europeans until the early 18<sup>th</sup> century

According to Lang, in most tribes a relationship between a two spirit and non-two-spirit has historically been seen for the most part as neither [heterosexual](#) nor [homosexual](#) (in modern-day terms) but more hetero-normative; early European colonists, however, saw such relationships as homosexual. Partners of two spirit have not historically viewed themselves as homosexual, and moreover drew a sharp conceptual line between themselves and two-spirits.

Although two spirit have been both respected and feared in a number of tribes, the two spirit is not beyond being reproached or, by traditional law, even killed for bad deeds. In the [Mojave](#) tribe, for instance, two spirit frequently become medicine persons and, like all who deal with the supernatural, are at risk of suspicion of [witchcraft](#), notable in cases of failed harvest or of death. There have been instances of murder in these cases (such as in the case of the female-bodied two spirit named Sahaykwisā). Another instance in the late 1840s was of a [Crow](#) male-bodied two spirit who was caught, possibly raiding horses, by the [Lakota](#) and was killed.

Lang and Jacobs write that historically among the [Apache](#), the [Lipan](#), [Chiricahua](#), [Mescalero](#), and southern [Dilzhe'e](#) have alternative gender identities. One tribe in particular, the [Eyak](#), has a single report from 1938 that they did not have an alternative gender and they held such individuals in low esteem, although whether this sentiment is the result of acculturation or not is unknown <sup>25</sup>.

**1711 Joseph-François Lafitau** (1681-1746), a Jesuit missionary, wrote one of the first accounts of transgender people in the Americas in 1711 when he spent six years among the Iroquois. He observed "women with manly courage who prided themselves upon the profession of warrior" as well as "men cowardly enough to live as women." <sup>12</sup>

**1772**, Among the [Iroquois](#), there is a single report from **Bacqueville de la Potherie** in his book, *Histoire de l'Amérique septentrionale*, that indicates that an alternative gender identity exists among them. This book was written in 1702 but not published until 1722.

**1775, Don Pedro Fages** was third in command of the 1769–70 Spanish [Portolà expedition](#), the first European land exploration of what is now the U.S. state of California. At least three diaries were kept during the expedition, but Fages wrote his account later, in 1775. Fages gave more descriptive details about the native Californians than any of the others, and he alone reported the presence of homosexuality in the native culture. The English translation reads:

I have submitted substantial evidence that those Indian men who, both here and farther inland, are observed in the dress, clothing and character of women - there being two or three such in each village - pass as sodomites by profession.... They are called *joyas*, and are held in great esteem.

**1738 Esther Brandeau** a young Jewish woman disguised as a boy and using the male pseudonym Jacques La Fargue, arrives in Quebec and causes a minor scandal in Quebec City. Esther Brandeau led a somewhat unsettled existence. She was in turn a ship's boy at Bordeaux, an errand boy for a tailor at Rennes, a domestic in the service of the Recollets at Clissay, in the employ of a baker at Saint-Malo, in the service of a Sieur La Chapelle, an infantry captain at Vitré, arrested for theft at Noisel near Nantes, and finally hired at La Rochelle as a ship's boy on the Saint-Michel, which was bound for Canada. All this, of course, under different borrowed names <sup>23</sup>.

**c1740, Jan van Ant**, (1719-1781), born Maria van Antwerpen in Breda, enlisted in the army as a man. When the army was stationed in Breda, his hometown, someone recognized and reported him to the authorities. People wrote songs and a book about him. He again enlisted in the army, left for other work, and reenlisted for a third time. At age fifty, he was again reported and brought to court. He died in his hometown of Breda in 1781. In his autobiography and in the records from his trials, he said that he was a female in anatomy only and should have been a man. He wore men's undergarments when he was forced to dress as a woman. He was just one of fifty-six recorded FTMs of the 1700s in the Netherlands; an unknown number more were able to live and die as men without such a lifetime of persecution <sup>3</sup>.

**1747, Hannah Snell** (1723-92) enlists as a marine under the name James Gray, and is seriously wounded at the Battle of Devicotta, Hindustan, in 1749. Snell, if anyone, is the first trans celebrity. In 1750 readers Londoners are treated to *The Female Soldier*, or, *The surprising life and adventures of Hannah Snell*, a dubious 42-page pot-boiler priced at a shilling, soon followed by sixty stage appearances, songs, portrait sittings, and the opening of a pub called *The Female Warrior* <sup>3</sup>.

**1755, Charlotte Charke** (1713–1760) (née **Cibber**, also **Charlotte Secheverell**, aka **Charles Brown**) was an English actress, playwright, novelist, autobiographer, and noted [transvestite](#). She acted on the stage from the age of 17, mainly in [breeches roles](#), and took to wearing male clothing off the stage. She assumed the name "Charles Brown" and called her daughter "Mrs. Brown." She suffered a series of failures in her business affairs after working in a variety of trades commonly associated with men, from valet, to sausage maker, farmer, pastry chef, and tavern owner, but finally achieved success under her own name as a writer, ending her life as a novelist and memoirist. See her autobiography, *A Narrative of the Life of Mrs. Charlotte Charke* (1755)



Charlotte Charke, in pink, plays Damon as a breeches role in her father Colley Cibber's pastoral farce *Damon and Phillida*.

**1756, Chevalier d'Éon de Beaumont (1728 to 1810)** was a French [diplomat](#), spy, [freemason](#) and soldier who fought in the [Seven Years' War](#). D'Éon had [androgynous](#) physical characteristics and natural abilities as a mimic, good features for a spy. D'Éon appeared publicly as a man and pursued masculine occupations for 49 years, although during that time d'Éon successfully infiltrated the court of [Empress Elizabeth of Russia](#) by presenting as a woman. For 33 years, from 1777, d'Éon dressed as a woman, identifying as [female](#). Doctors who examined d'Éon's body after death discovered "male organs in every respect perfectly formed", but also feminine characteristics.



In 1756, d'Éon joined the secret network of spies called the [Secret du Roi](#) (King's Secret) employed by King [Louis XV](#) without the knowledge of the government. It sometimes promoted policies that contradicted official policies and treaties. The monarch sent d'Éon on a secret mission to [Russia](#) in order to meet [Empress Elizabeth](#) and conspire with the pro-French faction against the [Habsburg monarchy](#). At that time the English were attempting to deny the French access to the Empress by allowing only women and children to cross the border into Russia. D'Éon had to pass convincingly as a woman or risk being executed by the English upon discovery. In the course of this mission, d'Éon was disguised as the lady *Lea de Beaumont*, and served as a [maid of honour](#) to the Empress. In 1775 King Louis XVI granted the Chevalier a large state pension in return for some state papers and on condition that D'Eon henceforth dress in the garments of the female sex. This transaction prompted a fever of gambling speculation, of which the following case is a celebrated example. The "Chevaliere Charlotte D'Eon" made her first public appearance on 21 October 1777. But by June 1778 "she" was sick of dressing as a woman, and returned to France dressed as a Dragoon in March 1779, for which he was imprisoned for defying the King. He was released on agreeing to spend the rest of his days as a woman, in which guise he returned to England, and earned a living as a kind of theatrical performer, giving demonstrations as a swordsman while wearing his female clothes. The pension that Louis XV had granted was ended by the [French Revolution](#), and d'Éon had to sell personal possessions, including books, jewellery and plate. Only on his death was it finally proven that, despite possessing many feminine bodily features, he was undoubtedly a man <sup>X,Y</sup>. The Beaumont Society, the first open access transgender support group in the UK, (founded in 1966) is named after her. WoldCat lists 568 publications, 139 of them in English, 86 of them books, on the topic of d'Éon de Beaumont, published from 1758 onwards.

**1783, in Gujarat India:** a temple sacred to the Hindu goddess Bahuchara Mata is built and served by self-castrated priests who dress and live their lives as women <sup>X</sup>.

**1809, Dr James Miranda Steuart Barry** (c. 1789/1799 –1865), was a military surgeon in the British Army, born in Ireland. Barry obtained a medical degree from the University of Edinburgh Medical School, then served first in Cape Town, South Africa and subsequently in many parts of the British Empire. Before retirement, Barry had risen to the rank of Inspector General (equivalent to Brigadier General) in charge of military hospitals, the second highest medical office in the British Army. Barry not only improved conditions for wounded soldiers, but also the conditions of the native inhabitants, and performed the first caesarean section in Africa by an Irish surgeon in which both the mother and child survived the operation.



Although Barry's entire adult life was lived as a man, Barry was born anatomically female, under the name Margaret Ann Bulkley. Barry chose to live as a man in both public and private life at least in part in order to be accepted as a university student and pursue a career as a surgeon, the truth only becoming known to the public and to military colleagues after death. Barry is considered the first medically qualified British "woman", preceding Elizabeth Garrett Anderson as the first "British" woman qualified to practice as a medical doctor by over 50 years.

Barry's interest in medicine was probably encouraged by the liberal-minded friends of the late James Barry RA, and just before travelling to Edinburgh to enroll as a medical student in 1809, Barry assumed a male identity. A short stature, slight build, unbroken voice, delicate features and smooth skin led others to suspect that Barry was not a man but a pre-pubescent boy. This identity was maintained through surgical training and recruitment into the British Army which, at officer rank level, did not then require a medical examination.

**1831, Amantine Lucile Aurore Dupin** (1804 –1876), best known by her pseudonym **George Sand** was a French novelist and memoirist. Her first published novel was *Rose et Blanche* (1831). She began sporting men's clothing in public, which she justified by the clothes being far sturdier and less expensive than the typical dress of a noblewoman at the time. In addition to being comfortable, Sand's male dress enabled her to circulate more freely in Paris than most of her female contemporaries, and gave her increased access to venues from which women were often barred, even women of her social standing.



**1854, Joseph Lobdell** (born in 1829 as Lucy Ann Lobdell), was a 19th century person assigned female at birth who lived as a man for sixty years. In the fall of 1854, Lucy left Long Eddy, and in October of that year, she entered the town of Bethany, Pennsylvania, as "Joseph Israel Lobdell" <sup>W X,Y,Z</sup>.



**1860, Herculine Barbin** (1838–1868) was a [French intersex](#) person who at birth was assigned as a girl and raised as such in a convent. At puberty, she had not begun to menstruate and remained flat chested. In 1860, a Dr. Chesnet examined her and discovered that even if Barbin had a small [vagina](#), she had a masculine body type, a very small penis, and testicles inside her body. In 20th-century medical terms, she had "[male pseudohermaphroditism](#)". A later legal decision declared officially that Barbin was male. In February 1868, she was found dead in her home. She had committed suicide by inhaling gas from her coal [gas stove](#). Her memoirs were found beside her bed.



**1861 to 1865, during the American Civil War**, over 200 women donned men's clothing and fought as soldiers [x](#); some were transgender and lived the rest of their lives as men, such as Albert Cashier [y](#). Other sources say more than 400 women disguised themselves as men and fought in the Union and Confederate armies during the Civil War. Women stood a smaller chance of being discovered than one might think. Most of the people who fought in the war were "citizen soldiers" with no prior military training--men and women alike learned the ways of soldiering at the same pace. Prevailing Victorian sentiments compelled most soldiers to sleep clothed, bathe separately, and avoid public latrines. Heavy, ill-fitting clothing concealed body shape. The inability to grow a beard would usually be attributed to youth [z](#)

**1865, Mary Edwards Walker** (1832-1919) a Union army surgeon of the American Civil War, becomes the only perceived woman ever to receive the United States' highest military decoration, the Medal of Honor. There are surviving photographs of the hero wearing male clothing, and Walker is said to have been arrested for impersonating a man.

**1867, Karl-Heinrich Ulrichs** (1825-95) a lawyer, theologian, and pioneer of the modern gay rights movement, (who relates in his memoirs that as a child, he wore girls' clothing, wanted to be a girl and most enjoyed playing with other girls) becomes the first "Uranian" (he refers to "Urning" as a male who desires men, and "Dioning" as a male who is attracted to women -- it is not until two years later that Karl-Maria Kertbeny coins the word "homosexual") to speak out publicly in defence of GLBT causes, when pleading at the Congress of German Jurists in Munich for a repeal of anti-homosexual laws. He goes on to self-finance the publication of many advocative works written by himself, before finally retiring in exile, in Italy [x](#).

**1872, Bacchá**, aka Bacha bazi, first described by Eugene Schuyler (1840 –1890) when he visited Turkestan in 1872 and observed that, "here boys and youths specially trained to take the place of the dancing-girls of other countries." The Bacchá are androgynous or cross-dressing Turkish underclass boys, trained in erotic dance, but also available as prostitutes. This tradition continues until around or shortly after WWI [u](#). Bacha bazi has existed throughout history, and is currently reported in various parts of Afghanistan. During the Afghan Civil War (1996–2001), bacha bazi officially carried the death penalty under Taliban law. The practice of dancing boys is illegal under Afghan law, being against Islam, but the laws are seldom enforced against powerful offenders and police have reportedly been complicit in related crimes [v](#).

In Afghanistan women are not allowed to dance in public, but boys can be made to dance in women's clothing - and they are often sexually abused. "It's after midnight. I'm at a wedding party in a remote village in northern Afghanistan. There is no sign of the bride or groom, or any women, only men. Some of them are armed, some of them are taking drugs. Almost everyone's attention is focused on a 15-year-old boy. He's dancing for the crowd in a long and shiny woman's dress, his face covered by a red scarf. He is wearing fake breasts and bells around his ankles. Someone offers him some US dollars and he grabs them with his teeth." This is an ancient tradition. People call it *bachabaze* which literally means "playing with boys". The most disturbing thing is what happens after the parties. Often the boys are taken to hotels and sexually abused. The men behind the practice are often wealthy and powerful. Some of them keep several *bachas* (boys) and use them as status symbols - a display of their riches. The boys, who can be as young as 12, are usually orphans or from very poor families [w](#). [x](#).

**In 1874, Jennie June**, aka Ralph Werther, was born in Connecticut as Earl Lind into a Puritan family. As a child, Lind asked others to call him by Jennie instead of Earl, and he spent much more time with girls than with boys. He became very shy and introverted when his parents sent him off to an all-boys school and also became very depressed, considering suicide. Lind realized at a young age that he was an androgyne looking to change from male to female. At the time, the terms transsexual and transgender were not prevalent; instead words such as "androgyne" and "fairie" were used. June described herself as a "fairie" or "androgyne", an individual, she said, "with male genitals", but whose "physical constitution" and sexual life "approach the female type". Places like Paresis Hall provided a place where people like June could gather and feel freer to express themselves and socialize with similar people in a time when cross dressing was not just looked down upon, but illegal. June then formed the Cercle Hermaphrodites in 1895 along with other androgynes who frequented Paresis Hall. They formed this organization in the hopes "to unite for defense against the world's bitter persecution" and to show that being transgender was natural. As a member of the Cercle Hermaphrodites, June published *The Autobiography of an Androgyne* in 1918 and *The Female Impersonators* in 1922, memoirs that provide rare first-person testimony about the early-20th-century life of a transgender person. In 2010 five sections of her third volume of memoirs (dated 1921 but never published), previously lost, were discovered and published on [outhistory.org/](http://outhistory.org/). Her goal was to make her trials well known and to rally the support of Americans to create an accepting environment for young adults who do not necessarily adhere to gender and sexual norms. June also wanted to prevent her younger counterparts from committing suicide [u](#). [v](#). [w](#). [x](#).



**In 1879, We'wha**, a Lhamana of the Zuni people, formed a friendship with anthropologist Matilda Coxe Stevenson in a Zuni pueblo. The Lhamana were third gender people who were born biologically male, but dressed as women and performed traditionally female tasks, as well as serving an important role as mediator in the tribe. Stevenson wrote about We'wha in her diary and her anthropological work; she did not realize until much later in their friendship that We'wha was not a cisgender woman. In 1886, We'wha visited Washington, D.C. with Stevenson and several others, was introduced around town as "an Indian Princess" and met President Grover Cleveland [x](#).

**1899, Jack Bee Garland** (1869-1936), aka Elvira Virginia Mugarrieta, Babe Bean, Jack Beam, Jack Maines, and Beebe Beam, was a trans man, author, nurse and adventurer. In 1899, living as Beebe Beam, he joined the United States Army forces to participate in the Philippine War. When the captain of his ship found out his history and would not allow Beam back on the ship, the soldiers gave Beam a uniform and hid him until they were safely away from Hawaii. Beam spent a year in the Philippines and served as a Spanish language interpreter and nurse before returning to the US. After publishing a book about his time in the Philippines, Beam assumed the identity Jack Bee Garland. He devoted his remaining years to social work with various charitable organizations. Lou Sullivan wrote a detailed biography of Jack Garland that was published in 1990 called *From Female To Male: The Life of Jack Bee Garland* [x](#). [y](#).



**1906, Karl M. Baer** (1885 –1956) was a German-Israeli author, social worker, reformer, suffragette and Zionist.

Assigned female at birth and named **Martha Baer** he became, in December 1906, one of the first people to undergo sex-change surgery, and one of the first, in January 1907, to gain full legal recognition of his gender identity and to have a new birth certificate issued reflecting his new gender. Baer wrote notes for sexologist Magnus Hirschfeld on his experiences growing up as a girl while feeling inside that he was male.

Together they developed these notes into the semi-fictional, semi-autobiographical *Aus eines Mannes Mädchenjahren (Man's Years as a Young Girl, or Memoirs of a Man's Maiden Years)* (1907) which was published under the pseudonym **N.O. Body**. Baer also gained the right to marry and did so in October 1907 [X](#) [Y](#).



**1912**, the first (incomplete) surgical sex reassignment surgery (ablatio mammae and hysterectomy) was performed on an FM in Berlin. The psychiatrist and surgeon involved apparently doubted that the treatment was in accordance with the law, as it took several years before the treatment was published. At that time not even the term transsexualism was available. The German sexologist Hirschfeld (1918) mentioned this first operation in passing as late as 6 years after the operation, the surgeon Muhsam (1926) 14 years later. Muhsam saw this patient, who made his living as a painter in 1921, 9 years after the first operations, and he performed an additional ovariectomy on him as he kept complaining about his ovaries as foreign bodies. The patient continued to live as a male until he died of tuberculosis in 1924 [29](#) [30](#) [X](#) [Y](#).

**1917, Dr Alan (Lucille) Hart** (1890-1962) was an American physician, radiologist, tuberculosis researcher, writer and novelist, and was the first documented male transition in the US. He had a hysterectomy and gonadectomy then began living as a man. Upon reaching adulthood Hart sought psychiatric counselling and radical surgery to live as a man. Hart's was the first documented transgender male transition in the United States, though sex reassignment surgeries had been carried out earlier in Germany, including on one man, treated by German sexologist [Magnus Hirschfeld](#), who had won the right to serve in the German military. The 1906-7 case of [Karl M. Baer](#), had set a new precedent for sex change surgery by enlisting simultaneous support from psychiatric, legal, and surgical quarters. There was now medical and legal precedent for transitioning; Hart's approach to his own transition appears to have drawn on the Baer case. In 1917 Hart approached Dr. Joshua Gilbert at the University of Oregon and requested radical surgery to eliminate menstruation and the possibility of ever becoming pregnant. He also presented Gilbert with a eugenic argument, that a person with "abnormal inversion" should be sterilized. Gilbert was initially reluctant, but accepted that Hart was "extremely intelligent and not mentally ill, but afflicted with a mysterious disorder for which I [Gilbert] have no explanation". He accepted that Hart experienced himself only as a male, who described himself using phrases including "the other fellows and I" and asking "what could a fellow do?" Gilbert wrote, in case notes published in the *Journal of Nervous and Mental Disorders* in 1920, that "from a sociological and psychological standpoint [Hart] is a man" and that living as one was Hart's only chance for a happy existence, "the best that can be done." He added, "Let him who finds in himself a tendency to criticize to offer some constructive method of dealing with the problem on hand. He will not want for difficulties. The patient and I have done our best with it." Hart's was the first case in America where a psychiatrist recommended the removal of a healthy organ based solely on an individual's gender identification.



Early FTM surgeries involved the implanting of testicular tissue in place of the removed ovaries. Crystalline male hormones had been extracted in usable quantities from male urine by 1903, but it represented an infection risk. Synthetic hormones were not manufactured until 1920 (by [Bayer](#)), and there is no evidence that Hart took hormones as part of his treatment. Hart's surgery was completed at the University of Oregon Medical School over the 1917–1918 winter vacation. He then legally changed his name, and in February 1918 married his first wife Inez Stark and moved with her to [Gardiner, Oregon](#), to set up his own medical practice [X](#).

In 1920, Jonathan Gilbert publishes "Homosexuality and Its Treatment," which includes the story of "H," later revealed to be a Portland physician Dr. Alan Hart. The lesbian community would later proclaim Hart to be a pioneer and classify his decision to live as a man as being an accommodation to social prejudice and coercion by a heterosexual doctor, rather than accepting any explanation of transsexuality. However, an examination of the central characters in Hart's novels reveals many of the common themes and feelings that transsexuals experience. Both *Re-Dressing America's Frontier Past* by Peter Boag, [p15](#), and [Gender-Crossing Women, 1782-1920](#) say that Hart's doctor was J. Allen Gilbert, not Joshua Gilbert or Jonathon Gilbert (as stated above). A detailed description of Hart's life is given in **The Life of Alberta Lucille/Alan Hart**, adapted from Jonathan Ned Katz, *Gay American History: Lesbians and Gay Men in the U.S.A.* (NY: Crowell, 1976) [X](#) [Y](#).

**1920s** "the formal identification and classification of what was considered gender nonconformity ... began during the late 1920s" (Reicherzer 2008, p.330). Two males identifying as female in London, England underwent the first documented genital reassignment surgeries. This was a new surgery, performed with risk and judgment. The doctor who operated decided to do so based on his concern that the patients would self-mutilate their genitals in a misguided attempt at creating their own vaginas (Reicherzer 2008, p. 330). Other experiments occurred in the 1920s and 30s, most of which occurred at Magnus Hirschfeld's Institute for Sexual Science in Berlin, Germany. Hirschfeld's work was halted in 1933 when the Nazis took over (Reicherzer 2008, p. 330-331). During the Second World War (1939-1945), Nazis murdered and sterilized known transgender people. Several physicians and researchers who contributed to transgender medicine attempted to flee Germany; those who couldn't chose to commit suicide during the war (Transgender History, 1933) [X](#).

**1926, Unknown person**, Dr Felix Abraham performs a mastectomy on a trans man [X](#).

**1929, Carla van Crist** (a pseudonym, 18?? - 19??) impersonator, receptionist, actor, was one of the first MtF reassignment surgeries. Born of a US father and a German mother, van Crist grew up in Berlin and San Francisco. Carla found work as a female impersonator. A visit to Harry Benjamin's office in New York resulted in a suggestion to see Magnus Hirschfeld in Berlin. This she did and she obtained work as a receptionist at the Institut für Sexualwissenschaft. In 1929 and 1930 she was operated on by **Kurt Warnekros**. The Institut was destroyed in 1933, and by 1942 she was back in New York, where she made a living coaching young actors in "English diction", and she also acted in several Off-Broadway productions [X](#) [Y](#).



**1929, Toni Ebel (1881 – 1961) artist**, was born Hugo Otto Arno Ebel and raised in Berlin, the eldest of eleven children. Ebel left home because of what was taken to be homosexuality, and worked, as a woman, in a women's dress shop while studying painting in Munich. She then travelled abroad with an older man. However, in 1911 Ebel was back in Berlin and had reverted to being male. He married and they had a son – however he was not comfortable in this role and attempted suicide several times. He was able to cross-dress only in private. He was drafted into the Army in 1916. After the war he became involved with the workers' movement, painted and made a living as a commercial artist. His wife became sick. In 1928 his wife died. Ebel became Toni again and obtained a transvestity permit. A friend introduced Toni to Magnus Hirschfeld. From 1929-33 Toni lived in the basement and supplemented the domestic staff at the *Institut für Sexualwissenschaft* as she was too poor to pay for treatment, but did also donate paintings. She made a formal application for a legal name change. The surgeries by Drs [Erwin Gohrbandt](#), Felix Abraham and [Ludwig L. Lenz](#) took only two years (compared to the seven years for [Dörchen Richter](#)) and were complete in 1931. In 1934, after the Nazi takeover, Toni fled to Czechoslovakia, claiming to be a Jewess. She settled in Prague using the name Antonia Ebelová. In 1937 she moved to Brno. After the Second World War, Toni was able to claim compensation from the German Democratic Republic as a victim of Nazism. She was a minor painter and was recognized at the [Akademie der Künste](#) in East Berlin. She died at age 80 <sup>3</sup>.



**1931, Rudolph/ Dörchen Richter (1891-1933)** was the "first" complete male to female reassignment surgery. She was born in the Erzgebirge region of Germany. Dörchen or Dora attempted to tourniquet her penis at age 6. She expressed a strong dislike of male clothing, and was permitted to live as female. She worked as a waiter or a cook in the fancy hotels in Berlin in the summer, and lived as a woman in the off-season. The police arrested her several times for cross-dressing, and she was sent to a male prison. Eventually a judge took pity on her and referred her to Magnus Hirschfeld who helped her obtain an official permit to dress in women's clothes. She lived and worked in Hirschfeld's institute for more than 10 years as a housemaid until it was destroyed by the Nazis in 1933. She is not known to have survived this attack.



in 1922, Magnus Hirschfeld, at her request, arranged for a bilateral orchidectomy (castration) for her, performed by by Dr Erwin Gohrbandt at the Charité Universitätsmedizin in Berlin, and began investigating the impact that reduced testosterone had on her anatomy. She worked as a domestic at Hirschfeld's [Institute for Sexual Research](#), dressed as a woman. Hirschfeld affectionately called her Dörchen (little Dora) and published her transformation process as a trans woman in his work on gender studies titled *Geschlechtskunde*. Dr. Felix Abraham, a psychiatrist working at the Institute for Sexual Research, published Dörchen's gender transformation as a case study: "Her castration had the effect - albeit not very extensive - of making her body become fuller, restricting her beard growth, making visible the first signs of breast development, and giving the pelvic fat pad... a more feminine shape."

In June 1931, when Dora Richter/Dörchen R. was about 40 years old, her penis was amputated by the Institute Physician Dr. Levy-Lenz, and then an artificial vagina was surgically grafted by the Berlin surgeon Prof. Dr. Gohrbandt. Dora became the first transgender woman of whom records remain to undergo vaginoplasty.

According to Dr. Felix Abraham, her "first step to feminization was made by means of castration" in 1922. "After this there was a long pause, until the beginning of the year 1931, when the penis amputation was done and in June, the here described surgery"—a highly experimental vaginoplasty performed by Dr Erwin Gohrbandt (1890–1965). The highly experimental operation, which included the first attempt at vaginoplasty, was a remarkable success, and the resulting publicity was enough to lure Lili Elbe to the Institute. Lili's case was far more high-profile than Dörchen's <sup>3</sup> <sup>4</sup>.

The sexual physician Dr. Levy-Lenz, who joined the Institute in 1925, recalls the domestic personnel as follows:

"It was, moreover, very difficult for transvestites\* to find a job.(...) As we knew this and as only few places of work were willing to employ transvestites, we did everything we could to give such people a job at our Institute. For instance, we had five maids - all of them male transvestites, and I shall never forget the sight one day when I happened to go into the Institute's kitchen after work: there they sat close together, the five "girls", peacefully knitting and sewing and singing old folk-songs. These were, in any case, the best, most hardworking and conscientious domestic workers we ever had. Never ever did a stranger visiting us notice anything..." <sup>5</sup>

\* "transvestite" was the term used for a trans person at that time.

**1931, Lili Elbe, born Einar Magnus Andreas Wegener (1882-1931)**, was a Danish transgender woman and one of the first identifiable recipients of sex reassignment surgery. [Carla van Crist, Toni Ebel and Dörchen Richter had already had transgender surgery before Elevenes arrived in Berlin <sup>6</sup>].



Wegener met Gerda Gottlieb while they were students at the Royal Danish Academy of Fine Arts in Copenhagen, and they married in 1904, when Gottlieb was 19 and Wegener was 22. The two of them worked as illustrators, with Elbe specializing in landscape paintings, while Gottlieb became a successful book and fashion magazine illustrator. They both traveled through Italy and France, eventually settling in Paris in 1912. One day, when Gerda's model failed to turn up, Gerda asked Einar to sit as her model and don women's clothing for her art-deco portraits of high-fashion women. Gerda's portraits transformed Einar into the beautiful woman he knew he always wanted to be. Through these experiences, Einar began to envision living life as a woman. Elbe felt surprisingly comfortable in the clothing and began identifying as a woman. Over time, Gottlieb became famous for her paintings of beautiful women with haunting, almond-shaped eyes dressed in chic fashions. In 1913, the unsuspecting public was shocked to discover that the model who had inspired Gottlieb's depictions of petites femmes fatales was in fact Gottlieb's spouse, "Elbe".



Lili Elbe by Gerda Gottlieb (her wife)

In 1930, Elbe went to Germany for sex reassignment surgery, which was experimental at the time. A series of four operations were carried out over a period of two years. The first surgery, removal of the testicles, was made under the supervision of sexologist Magnus Hirschfeld in Berlin. The rest of Elbe's surgeries were carried out by Kurt Warnekros, a doctor at the Dresden Municipal Women's Clinic. The second operation was to implant an

ovary onto her abdominal musculature, the third to remove the penis and the scrotum, and the fourth to transplant a uterus and construct a vaginal canal <sup>X</sup>.

'Lili Elbe' becomes the second trans woman to benefit from Gohrbandt's vaginoplasty technique in 1931. Her castration and penectomy had been performed by Dr Ludwig Levy-Lenz (1889-1966) the previous year. These preliminaries have sometimes caused confusion over the date of Lili's 'sex change' which - like all other gender transitions - is not so much a single event as a process extended in time. Gohrbandt's surgery deliberately leaves remnants of the scrotum intact, with a view to modifying these into labia at a later date, but for reasons that are unclear, but are perhaps related to Lili's love of publicity, he does not perform this further procedure himself. Instead, Elvenes' case is taken over by the media-friendly Nazi party member Dr Kurt Warnekros (1882-1949) at the Dresden Women's Clinic <sup>X</sup>.

After successfully transitioning in 1930, she stopped painting altogether, believing it to be something that was part of the identity of Eina. Since Elbe and Gottlieb were no longer man and wife, their marriage was officially dissolved. A Danish court invalidated the Wegeners' marriage in October 1930. Elbe managed to get her sex and name legally changed to Lili Ilse Elvenes, including receiving a passport as Lili Ilse Elvenes. After the dissolution of her marriage, Elbe returned to Dresden where she began a relationship with French art dealer Claude Lejeune, whom she wanted to marry and with whom she wanted to have children. She was looking forward to her final surgery involving a uterus transplant. At the time of Elbe's last surgery, her case was already a sensation in newspapers of Denmark and Germany. In June 1931, Elbe had her fourth operation, the implanting of a uterus and the construction of a vagina, both of which were new and experimental procedures at that time. Her immune system rejected the uterus, however, and she developed an infection. She died on September 13, 1931, three months after the surgery, of cardiac arrest brought on by the infection. Elbe was buried on Trinitatisfriedhof in Dresden. The grave was levelled in the 1960s. In April 2016, a new tombstone was inaugurated. It was financed by Focus Features, the production company of *The Danish Girl*.

She chose the surname "Elbe" after the river in Central Europe that flows through Dresden, the location of the last of her sex reassignment operations. Another source says the name "Lili Elbe" was made up by Copenhagen journalist Louise "Loulou" Lassen. Her autobiography, *Man into Woman* (under the pseudonym of Niels Hoyer), was posthumously published in 1933. It is likely that Elbe was an intersex person, <sup>[12][13][14][15]</sup> although that has been disputed. <sup>[16]</sup> <sup>[These are Wikipedia references X.]</sup> Some reports indicate that Elbe already had rudimentary ovaries in her abdomen and she may have had Klinefelter syndrome <sup>X</sup> <sup>Y</sup>.

**1935, Zdeněk Koubek** (1913-1986) (born Zdena Koubková) was a track athlete from Czechoslovakia. He won two medals at the 1934 Women's World Games and several national titles in the 100–800 m running, long jump and high jump, and set a few world records in running events including the women's world record for the 800-metre dash at the [Women's World Games](#) in London in 1934. A genital examination was ambiguous, and she was stripped of her award and banned from Olympic competitions. In 1936, he underwent female to male gender reassignment surgery and retired from athletics <sup>32</sup>. <sup>33</sup>.

**1936, Mark Weston** (1905-1978) (born Mary Louise Edith Weston), nicknamed "the Devonshire Wonder", was one of the best British field athletes of the 1920s. He was a [national champion](#) in the women's [javelin throw](#) and [discus throw](#) in 1929 and won the women's [shot put](#) title in 1925, 1928 and 1929. At the [1926 Women's World Games](#) he finished sixth in the two-handed shot put, where the final result was a sum of two best throws with the right hand and with the left hand. Weston had a genital abnormality and was assigned as female at birth and raised as a girl. In April–May 1936, Weston underwent a series of gender changing operations at the [Charing Cross Hospital](#) by Sir Lennox Broster.. He changed his first name to Mark, retired from competitions and later worked as a [masseur](#). Following his example, his elder sibling Harry (previously Hilda) also changed his gender and name in the 1930s. Harry hanged himself during a depression in 1942. Mark Weston died in the [Freedom Fields Hospital](#) in [Plymouth](#) in 1978.

**1937, Elvira de Bruijn**, a cycling champion from Belgium, had surgery in Paris at the age of 23, and began to live as Willy <sup>34</sup>. <sup>35</sup>.

**1939, Laurence Michael Dillon**, born Laura Maud Dillon, (1915–1962) was a British physician and the first trans man to undergo phalloplasty. In 1939, he sought treatment from Dr. George Foss, who had been experimenting with testosterone to treat excessive menstrual bleeding; at the time, the hormone's masculinizing effects were poorly understood. While he was in the Royal Infirmary recovering from a second bout of hypoglycemic attacks, he happened to come to the attention of one of the world's few practitioners of plastic surgery. The surgeon performed a double mastectomy, provided Dillon with a doctor's note that enabled him to change his birth certificate, and put him in contact with the pioneering plastic surgeon Harold Gillies. Gillies had previously reconstructed penises for injured soldiers and performed surgery on intersex people with ambiguous genitalia. He was willing to perform a phalloplasty, but not immediately; the constant influx of wounded soldiers from World War II already kept him in the operating room around the clock. Gillies performed at least 13 surgeries on Dillon between 1946 and 1949. He officially diagnosed Dillon with acute hypospadias in order to conceal the fact that he was performing sex-reassignment surgery. Michael Dillon trained and worked as a ship's doctor until he was outed by the Sunday Express in 1958. He withdrew to India where he became a Buddhist monk and writer until his death in 1962 <sup>X</sup> <sup>Y</sup>.



**1940, Billy Tipton** (1914 –1989), born Dorothy Tipton, was an American jazz musician and bandleader. He is also notable for the postmortem discovery that, although he lived his adult life as a man, he was assigned female at birth. As Tipton began a more serious music career, he adopted his father's nickname, Billy, and more actively worked to pass as male by binding his breasts and padding his pants. At first, Tipton only presented as male in performance, but by 1940 was living as a man in private life as well.

**1940s, Wilmer "Little Axe" M. Broadnax** (1916-1994) was a gospel quartet singer who worked and recorded with many of the most famous gospel groups of his day. Broadnax was born in Houston, and moved to Southern California in the mid 1940s when he began his singing career. By the 1950s, Broadnax—now a diminutive man with glasses and a powerful tenor voice—was performing with one of the most impressive line-ups in gospel quartet history: The Spirit of Memphis Quartet. He went on to work with the Fairfield Four and the Five Blind Boys of Mississippi, and in the early 60s, Broadnax was the front man for a quartet called "Little Axe and the Golden Echoes." Broadnax retired from touring shortly thereafter, though he continued to record occasionally with the Five Blind Boys of Mississippi through the 70s and 80s. It was not known that he was a transgender man until the time of his death in 1994.



**1941, Barbara Ann Richards**, born Edward Richards, stories appeared about her appeared in Los Angeles newspapers in 1941, eg *Man asks legal right to assume woman status*, Los Angeles Examiner, 1941-07-03; *Edward changes name to Barbara*, Los Angeles Herald Express, 1941-10-10. She later travelled overseas to have GCS ,

**1945, Sir Ewan Forbes of Craigievar**, 11th Baronet (1912–1991), christened Elizabeth Forbes-Sempill, and officially registered as the youngest daughter of John, Lord Sempill, due to the presence of an intersex condition at birth, was a Scottish nobleman, general practitioner and farmer. After an uncomfortable upbringing, he began living as a man at the start of his medical career in 1945. He formally re-registered his birth as male in 1952, adopting the name of "Ewan Forbes-Sempill", and was married a month later. In 1965, he stood to inherit his elder brother's baronetcy, together with a large estate. This inheritance was challenged by his cousin, who argued that the re-registration was invalid; under this interpretation, Forbes would legally be considered a woman, and thus unable to inherit. The legal position was unclear, and it took three years before a ruling by the Court of Session was finally upheld by the Home Secretary, granting him the title. The case was held in great secrecy, with the effect that it was unable to be considered in other judgments on the legal recognition of gender variance, but has become more widely known since his death in 1991. Ewan was brought up as a girl alongside Margaret, but found childhood to be dominated by a growing gender insecurity. Lord Sempill insisted on a "strict Scottish" upbringing for his children, which meant that they were taught to speak and write fluently in Doric as well as various European languages. Forbes refused to go away to a girls' school, which meant being educated at home; at fifteen, he pressed to be allowed to go overseas to attend a pre-university course, and eventually settled on a co-educational institution in Dresden. After coming out as a debutante in London in the late 1920s, Forbes studied in Dresden for a year, 1929–1930, before travelling through central Europe, visiting Prague and Vienna. In the following academic year, he continued his studies in Paris, where he attended lectures at the Sorbonne and studied the harp under the principal harpist of the Paris Opéra [x](#).



**1947, increased medical attention is given to people seeking GCS.** By 1947, "people seeking 'sexual transmutation' were receiving increased medical attention" (Reicherzer 2008, p.331). Harry Benjamin began to provide hormone treatments to transsexuals in 1949 (Transgender History, 1949). "Prior to the 1950s, transsexualism was an experience discussed almost exclusively in the medical literature of Western Europe" (Reicherzer 2008, pg. 332). Most other cultures did not acknowledge the existence of transsexuals, and transsexuals did not receive widespread attention until an American GI named George Jorgensen became Christine Jorgensen in 1952 (Reicherzer 2008, p.332), when other transsexuals began seeking information [x](#)[y](#).

**1951, Roberta Elizabeth Marshall Cowell**, (1918-2011), born Robert Marshall Cowell, was a racing driver and Second World War fighter pilot. She was the first known British transsexual woman to undergo sex reassignment surgery. By 1950, Cowell was taking large doses of estrogen, but was still living as a man. She had become acquainted with Michael Dillon, a physician who was the first British trans man, after reading his 1946 volume *Self: A Study in Endocrinology and Ethics*. This work proposed that individuals should have the right to change gender, to have the kind of body they desired. The two developed a close friendship. Dillon subsequently carried out an inguinal orchiectomy on Cowell. Secrecy was necessary for this as the procedure was then illegal in the United Kingdom and no surgeon would agree to perform it openly. Cowell then presented herself to a private Harley Street gynaecologist and was able to obtain from him a document stating she was intersex. This allowed her to have a new birth certificate issued, with her recorded sex changed to female. She had a vaginoplasty on 15 May 1951. The operation was carried out by Sir Harold Gillies, widely considered the father of plastic surgery, with the assistance of American surgeon Ralph Millard. Gillies had operated on Michael Dillon, but vaginoplasty was then an entirely novel procedure, which Gillies had only performed experimentally on a cadaver.

**1951 Christine Jorgensen**, (1926 –1989), born George William Jorgensen Jr., grew up in the Bronx, New York City, of Danish ancestry. Returning to New York after military service and increasingly concerned over (as one obituary later called it) a "lack of male physical development", Jorgensen heard about sex reassignment surgery. She began taking estrogen in the form of ethinylestradiol and researching the surgery with the help of Dr. Joseph Angelo, the husband of a classmate at the Manhattan Medical and Dental Assistant School. Jorgensen intended to go to Sweden, where the only doctors in the world who then performed the surgery were located. During a stopover in Copenhagen to visit relatives, she met Dr. Christian Hamburger, a Danish endocrinologist and specialist in rehabilitative hormonal therapy. Jorgensen stayed in Denmark and underwent hormone replacement therapy under Dr. Hamburger's direction. She chose the name Christine in honor of Dr. Hamburger. Jorgensen was also assessed by a psychologist, Dr Georg Sturup, who accepted the strength of her conviction that she wanted to proceed with sex reassignment surgery. As a result, Sturup successfully petitioned the Danish government to change the law to allow castration for the purposes of the operation and to undergo a series of operations in that country. On September 24, 1951, surgeons at Gentofte Hospital in Copenhagen performed an orchiectomy on Jorgensen. It was performed by Drs Paul Fough-Anderson and Erling Dahl-Iversen [x](#). In a letter to friends on October 8, 1951, she referred to how the surgery affected her:



As you can see by the enclosed photos, taken just before the operation, I have changed a great deal. But it is the other changes that are so much more important. Remember the shy, miserable person who left America? Well, that person is no more and, as you can see, I'm in marvelous spirits.

In November 1952, doctors at Copenhagen University Hospital performed a penectomy. In Jorgensen's words, "My second operation, as the previous one, was not such a major work of surgery as it may imply."

She then returned to the United States and eventually obtained a vaginoplasty when the procedure became available there. The vaginoplasty was performed under the direction of Dr. Angelo, with Harry Benjamin as a medical adviser [y](#).



**1958, Jacqueline Charlotte Dufresnoy**, born Jacques Charles Dufresnoy (1931–2006), better known by her stage name **Coccinelle**, was a French singer, actress and entertainer. She was transsexual, and was the first widely publicized post-war sexual reassignment case in Europe, where she was an international celebrity and a renowned club singer. Born in Paris at rue Notre Dame de Nazareth Nr. 66 in the 3rd arrondissement of Paris, she took the stage name Coccinelle (French for "ladybug") when she entered show business, making her debut as a transgender showgirl in 1953 at Chez Madame Arthur where her mother was a flower seller. She later performed regularly at the famous nightclub Le Carrousel de Paris, which also featured regular acts by other famous transsexual women such as April Ashley and Marie-Pier Ysser. In 1958, she travelled to Casablanca to undergo a vaginoplasty by Georges Burou. She said later, "Dr Burou rectified the mistake nature had made and I became a real woman, on the inside as well as the outside. After the operation, the doctor just said, 'Bonjour, Mademoiselle', and I knew it had been a success." Jacqueline Dufresnoy, died at age 75 in 2006.



**1959, Agnes Torres**, was born in 1939 with male physical attributes and raised as male, yet all the while she knew herself to be female. From the age of twelve Agnes took her mother's post-hysterectomy estrogen pills and feminized her body. At 17 she was living as a woman. She was tested in Portland, Oregon, and found to have XY chromosomes, and neither a uterus nor the hypothesized tumor that might produce estrogen. She was referred to Dr. Robert Stoller at the University of California at Los Angeles Medical Center, and interviewed by him, Dr Alexander Rosen, a psychologist, and Harold Garfinkel, a sociologist interested in the way sex (gender as it would later be called) works in society. She was recommended for surgery as an intersex patient, at a time when such surgery was regularly denied to transsexuals. Surgery was done in 1959 by a team of doctors including Elmer Belt. Stoller presented his findings at the 1963 International Psychoanalytic Congress in Stockholm; Garfinkel included an extensive chapter on Agnes in his pioneering 1967 book on Ethnomethodology. To quote from Dr. Garfinkel's account directly:



*Agnes' appearance was convincingly female. She was tall, slim, with a very female shape. Her measurements were 38-25-38. She had long, fine dark-blonde hair, a young face with pretty features, a peaches-and-cream complexion, no facial hair, subtly plucked eyebrows, and no makeup except for lipstick. At the time of her first appearance she was dressed in a tight sweater which marked off her thin shoulders, ample breasts, and narrow waist. Her feet and hands, though somewhat larger than usual for a woman, were in no way remarkable in this respect. Her usual manner of dress did not distinguish her from a typical girl of her age and class. There was nothing garish or exhibitionistic in her attire, nor was there any hint of poor taste or that she was ill at ease in her clothing, as is seen so frequently in transvestites and in women with disturbances in sexual identification. Her voice, pitched at an alto level, was soft, and her delivery had the occasional lisp similar to that affected by feminine appearing male homosexuals. Her manner was appropriately feminine with a slight awkwardness that is typical of middle adolescence.*

In 1966 Agnes confessed to Stoller that she had indeed taken external estrogens. This caused Stoller to doubt his own theories. He retracted his earlier findings at the 1968 International Psychoanalytic Congress in Copenhagen.

*Note that Agnes Torres Sulca (1984-2012), who was murdered in 2012 near her home town of Puebla, Mexico, at the age of 28, must have been born in 1984, and therefore a different Agnes Torres – possible named after Agnes Torres b. 1939.*

**1960, April Ashley** (1935- ), MBE, born George Jamieson in Liverpool, is an English model and restaurant hostess. She was outed as a transsexual woman by the Sunday People newspaper in 1961 and is one of the earliest British people known to have had sex reassignment surgery. She joined the Merchant Navy in 1951 at the age of 16. Following a suicide attempt, she was given a dishonourable discharge and a second attempt resulted in Ashley being sent to the mental institution in Ormskirk aged 17 for treatments. After leaving hospital Ashley moved to London, at one point claiming to have shared a boarding house with then ship's steward John Prescott. Having started cross-dressing, she moved to Paris in the late 1950s, began using the name Toni April and joined the famous French entertainer Coccinelle in the cast of the drag cabaret at the Carousel Theatre. At the age of 25, having saved £3,000, Ashley had a seven-hour-long sex reassignment surgery in 12 May 1960, performed in Casablanca, Morocco by Georges Burou. All her hair fell out and she endured significant pain, but the operation was successful. In November 1960, Ashley had met Hon. Arthur Corbett (later 3rd Baron Rowallan), the Eton-educated son and heir of Lord Rowallan. They wed in 1963, but the marriage quickly broke down. Ashley's lawyers wrote to Corbett in 1966 demanding maintenance payments and in 1967 Corbett responded by filing suit to have the marriage annulled. The annulment was granted in 1970 on the grounds that Ashley was male, even though Corbett knew about her history when they married. After a heart attack in London, Ashley retired for some years to the Welsh border town of Hay-on-Wye. In the 1980s, Ashley married Jeffrey West, on the retired cruise ship RMS Queen Mary in Long Beach, California. In 2005, after the passage of the Gender Recognition Act 2004, Ashley was finally legally recognised as a female and issued with a new birth certificate. The then Deputy Prime Minister of the United Kingdom John Prescott, who knew Ashley from the 1950s, helped her with the procedure [x](#).



**1960, Jackie Shane** (born May 15, 1940 in Nashville) is an American former soul and rhythm and blues singer, who was most prominent in the local music scene of Toronto, Ontario, Canada in the 1960s. "At five years old, I would dress in a dress, hat, purse and high heels and go up and down the block – and enjoy it." Eventually, racism drove Shane out of the Jim Crow south. In 1960, Shane moved to Montreal, Quebec, where saxophonist King Herbert Whitaker invited a young Shane along to watch the popular band Frank Motley and his Motley Crew at the Esquire Show Bar. Shane, who showed up in a bright red dress and her hair done up, sat down near the front. When Motley said, "Get that kid up here and let's see what they can do," pianist Curley Bridges invited her up onstage for the next set, where she performed songs by Ray Charles and Bobby "Blue" Bland. They moved to Toronto by 1961, where they began to play the clubs on bustling Yonge Street. For a while, the singer based herself in Los Angeles where George Clinton's band talked about hiring her to be a part of Parliament. Shane toured with Etta James for a while, but by the early 70s, the singer found herself increasingly tired of the touring life so, eventually, she moved back to Nashville in 1971 to care for her elderly mother. Shane said she'd spent the better part of the last five decades in Los Angeles, where she first moved to be with her mother, Jessie Shane. Shane's stepfather died in 1963, and the singer said she felt guilty pursuing a career



thousands of miles away while her mother lived alone. So she left it behind, and cared for her mother until her death in 1997. Numero Group A&R man Douglas McGowan tracked Shane down through a UK blogger who claimed to be in touch with the singer. McGowan spent two years talking to the hyper-reclusive Shane, trying to convince her to finally receive a proper retrospective, complete with liner notes that tell her full story. In the summer of 2017, the reissue label Numero Group announced that they would be releasing a double-LP/CD compilation of Shane's music, *Any Other Way*, on October 20, 2017. Only with this release is Shane publicly acknowledging her identity as a transgender woman [X](#) [Y](#) [Z](#).

**1961, José Julio Sarria** (1922–2013) also known as **The Grand Mere**, **Absolute Empress I de San Francisco**, and **the Widow Norton** was an American political activist from [San Francisco, California](#) who, in 1961, became the first openly gay candidate for public office (for the San Francisco Board of Supervisors) in the United States. He garnered 6,000 votes coming in ninth, which put the 'gay vote' on the map. He is also remembered for performing as a [drag queen](#) at the [Black Cat Bar](#) and as the founder of the [Imperial Court System](#).



**1962 Aleshia Brevard** (1937–2017), born Alfred Brevard Crenshaw, was an American author and actress of stage, screen, and television. She underwent one of the first sex reassignment surgery procedures performed in the US, in Los Angeles in 1962 [X](#). Brevard began her transition at 21 under the care of famed gender specialist Harry Benjamin in the late 1950s. At Benjamin's recommendation, Brevard underwent the surgical reassignment procedure in Los Angeles's Westlake Clinic under the care of surgeon Elmer Belt. She worked as an entertainer, actress, model, Playboy bunny, professor of theater, and author. Brevard lived her life outside of a wider transgender community and as a result, she was not publicly identified as transgender until publishing her memoirs in 2001. Growing up as a boy in a religious family in a rural part of central Tennessee, "Buddy" was always close to her mother. Brevard always felt different than other children, like a girl inside, and prayed nightly to wake up a girl. Brevard's teen years were awkward, and after a romantic disappointment in high school, Brevard left right after graduation to the West Coast, ending up in San Francisco. Brevard found a job as a female impersonator at Finocchio's Club in San Francisco under the stage name "Lee Shaw" in the early 1960s, doing Marilyn Monroe impressions, eventually achieving enough renown that Marilyn herself came to a performance. Brevard later worked as a stripper in Reno, and as a Playboy bunny. In her memoir, she said:



"For me, as well as for my early sisters, the goal was never to live with a 'T' before our names. Our objective was to blend so thoroughly that the things mixed could not be recognized. It was a choice, made not because we felt any shame about our transsexual history, but because our goal had always been to live fully as the women we'd been born to be." [Y](#)

**1963, Reed Erickson** (1917–1992), born Rita Erickson in El Paso, Texas, of German descent. She passed her early years in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. She became a successful industrialist, and sought treatment from Benjamin in 1963. Erickson was the founder and funder of the Erickson Educational Foundation (EEF), which published educational booklets, funded medical conferences, counselling services, and the establishment of gender clinics. The EEF funded the Harry Benjamin Foundation and 22 other persons researching transsexualism.



1. Harry Benjamin	Endocrinologist	Private practice
2. John Brennan	Psychologist	Johns Hopkins Clinic
3. Vern Bullough	Historian	San Fernando Valley State College
4. Harold T. Christensen	Sociologist	Purdue University
5. C.J. Dewhurst		Chelsea Hospital for Women, London
6. Milton Diamond	Professor of Anatomy and Reproductive Biology	University of Hawaii
7. Milton T. Edgerton	Surgeon	Johns Hopkins Clinic
8. Anke Ehrhardt	Psychologist	SUNY at Buffalo
9. Deborah Feinbloom	Social Psychologist	Boston
10. Norman Fisk	Psychiatrist	Stanford U Gender Clinic
11. Roger Gorski	Neurobiologist	University of California
12. Richard Green	Psychiatrist	UCLA
13. Howard W. Jones		Johns Hopkins Clinic
14. Donald Laub	Surgeon	Stanford University Gender Clinic
15. Elizabeth McCauley	Doctoral candidate	SUNY at Buffalo
16. Marie Mehl	Psychologist	Miami
17. Jon K. Meyer	Psychiatrist	Johns Hopkins Clinic
18. John Money	Psychologist	Johns Hopkins Clinic
19. Ira B. Pauly	Psychiatrist	University of Nevada
20. Richard Pillard	Psychiatrist	Boston University
21. June Reinisch	Doctoral candidate	Teachers' College
22. Paul Walker	Doctoral candidate	U. of Rochester
23. Irvin Yalom		Stanford University Gender Clinic

In Baton Rouge, Rita attended Louisiana State University where she became the first woman graduate from LSU's school of mechanical engineering. She returned to Philadelphia to work as an engineer until the early 1950s at which time she returned to Baton Rouge to work in her father's company and to start her own company making stadium bleachers.

In 1962, when her father died Erickson inherited the majority of the family businesses, Schuylkill Products Co., Inc. and Schuylkill Lead Corp. in Baton Rouge, Louisiana.

In 1963, at the age of 46, she became a patient of Harry Benjamin, and started living as a man. Reed legally transitioned the same year, and had an hysterectomy in New York, and double mastectomy at Johns Hopkins University Hospital, both in 1965 – which was a legal precedent in Louisiana [W](#) [X](#) [Y](#) [Z](#).

**1963 Amanda Lear** (?1939 - ) born Alain Tapp, has given out different years (1941, 1945 and even 1948) and places (Hong Kong, Saigon) for her birth. The most likely story is that she was born Alain Tapp in 1939. He was raised bilingual in French and English, and became fluent also in Italian, Spanish and German as a teenager. By 1958 Alain was a performer at Le Carrousel in Paris under the name Peki d'Oslo. Peki was a room mate of April Ashley for a Le Carrousel tour of Italy. Alain as Peki is also remembered by Romy Haag from when she performed at Haag's nightclub in Berlin in the early 1960s. Record producer Simon Napier-Bell also met Peki when she was first in London, and then years later made a record with Amanda. She became a long-time friend of Salvador Dalí, who may have paid for her operation with Dr Burou in 1963. Some say that her name = 'a man' + 'dali' or 'L'amant Dalí' (this latter the title of one of her books). In 1965 after working with Ricky Renee in Berlin and at Raymond's Revue Bar in London, Peki became Amanda and studied at St Martin's College of Art in London, and became acquainted with Marianne Faithfull and Keith Moon. Desiring a UK passport she and April went to a pub in Notting Hill and found a Mr Lear, an Scottish architecture student, who was willing to wed Amanda for £50. Mr Lear was dumped right after the ceremony, but Amanda has kept his name to this day. She became a disco star in the 70s. At this time there were rumours that she was transsexual, but she consistently denied them. She has claimed that the sex-change was merely a publicity stunt thought up by Salvador Dalí. In her disco song, 'Fabulous Lover, Love Me', she sings: "the surgeon made me so well that you could not tell that I was not somebody else". She is the model with the black panther on the cover of the Roxy Music album, *For Your Pleasure*. She dated Brian Jones, Bryan Ferry and David Bowie. She modelled nude for Playboy in 1977.



Trans women featured in Playboy magazine include  
 Amanda Lear 1977 and 1978  
 Caroline Cossey/Tula 1981, 1991, 1995  
 Luiza Moreira (stage name: Roberta Close) 1984, 1990  
 Ines Rau 2014, 2017  
 Vittoria Schisano 2016

In 1979 she married Alain-Philippe Malagnac d'Argens de Villèle, the former beloved for two decades of French writer Roger Peyrefitte, and himself the owner of Le Bronx, one of Paris' first openly gay nightclubs. He and Amanda were together for 21 years until he died in a fire at their farmhouse near Avignon. She has released 13 albums and over 50 singles, with sales in the millions. She has written three books about her life with Salvador Dalí. She has hosted long-running television shows in Germany and Italy. She has exhibited her own paintings and gives lectures on Dalí. In 2006 she was made a Chevalière in the l'Ordre National des Arts et des Lettres. In 2008-9 her Wikipedia page was revised to remove all suggestions that she is transsexual, and in 2009 she published an autobiography with the tantalizing title of *Je ne suis pas celle que vous croyez* [x](#)[y](#)[z](#).

**1965, David Peter Reimer** (1965 –2004) was a Canadian man assigned male at birth but reassigned as a girl and raised female following medical advice and intervention after his penis was accidentally destroyed during a botched circumcision in infancy. Psychologist John Money oversaw the case and reported the reassignment as successful and as evidence that gender identity is primarily learned. Academic sexologist Milton Diamond later reported that Reimer's realization he was not a girl crystallized between the ages of 9 and 11, and he transitioned to living as a male at age 15. Well known in medical circles for years anonymously as the "John/Joan" case, Reimer later went public with his story to help discourage similar medical practices. He later committed suicide after suffering years of severe depression, financial instability, and a troubled marriage [x](#). For many years, John Money claimed that David (known in the interim as "Brenda") turned out to be a "real" girl with a female gender identity. Money used this case to bolster his approach to intersex —the approach that is still used throughout much of the U.S. and developed world—one that relies on the assumption that gender identity is all about nurture (upbringing), not nature (inborn traits), and that gender assignment is the key to treating all children with atypical sex anatomies. As it turns out, Money was lying. He knew Brenda was never happy as a girl, and he knew that as soon as David found out what happened to him, David reassumed the social identity of a boy. The case of David Reimer has been used by the proponents of the "gender is inborn" (nature) theory as proof that they are right. We like to point out that what the story of David Reimer teaches us most clearly is how much people are harmed by being lied to and treated in inhumane ways. We don't think we can ever predict, with absolute certainty, what gender identity a person will grow up to have. What we can predict with a good degree of certainty is that children who are treated with shame, secrecy, and lies will suffer at the hands of medical providers who may think they have the best of intentions and the best of theories [37](#).



**1966, The Compton's Cafeteria Riot** occurred in August 1966 in the Tenderloin district of San Francisco. This incident was one of the first recorded LGBT-related riots in United States history, preceding the more famous 1969 Stonewall Riots in New York City. It marked the beginning of transgender activism in San Francisco.

**1967-8, Lynn Conway** (her new name) (1938- ), born Robert Sanders (a pseudonym) [y](#), is quiet about her former identity and where she had surgery ("abroad"). Conway grew up in White Plains, New York. She was shy and experienced gender dysphoria as a child. Conway entered MIT in 1955, earning high grades but ultimately leaving in despair after an attempted gender transition in 1957-8 failed due to the medical climate at the time. After working as an electronics technician for several years, Conway resumed education at Columbia University's School of Engineering and Applied Science, earning B.S. and M.S.E.E. degrees in 1962 and 1963. She worked at IBM in the 1960s and is credited with the invention of generalized dynamic instruction handling, a key advance used in out-of-order execution, used by most modern computer processors to improve performance. After years and years of trying to find help, she finally connected with the pioneering physician Harry Benjamin, M.D. in 1966, shortly after he'd published his seminal textbook *The Transsexual Phenomenon*. That text was the first to describe the true nature of, and medical solutions for, Lynn's mis-gendering affliction. With Dr. Benjamin's help, Lynn began medical treatments in 1967. She became one of the very early transsexual women to undergo hormonal and surgical sex reassignment to have her body completely changed from that of a boy into that of a woman. Sadly, just before Lynn underwent sex reassignment surgery in 1968, she was fired by IBM for being transsexual and lost all connections to her important work there [x](#).



[IBM adopted a policy of non-discrimination on the basis of sexual orientation in 1984 and added "gender identity and expression" in 2002.] Upon completing her transition in 1968, Conway took a new name and identity, and restarted her career in "stealth-mode" as a contract programmer. In 1973, she was recruited by Xerox's exciting new Palo Alto Research Center (PARC), just as it was forming, where she



led the "LSI Systems" group under Bert Sutherland. Collaborating with Carver Mead of Caltech on VLSI design methodology, she co-authored *Introduction to VLSI Systems*, a ground-breaking work that would soon become a standard textbook in chip design, used in over 100 universities by 1983. The book and early courses were the beginning of the Mead & Conway revolution in VLSI system design. In 1978, Conway served as visiting associate professor of EECS at MIT, teaching a now famous VLSI design course based on a draft of the Mead-Conway text. The course validated the new design methods and textbook, and established the syllabus and instructor's guidebook used in later courses all around the world. In the early 1980s, Conway left Xerox to join DARPA. Conway joined the University of Michigan in 1985 as professor of electrical engineering and computer science, and associate dean of engineering. She retired from active teaching and research in 1998, as professor emerita at Michigan. When nearing retirement, Conway learned that the story of her early work at IBM might soon be revealed through the investigations of Mark Smotherman that were being prepared for a 2001 publication. She began quietly coming out as a trans woman in 1999 to friends and colleagues about her past gender transition, using her personal website to tell the story in her own words. In November 10, 1999, she underwent facial feminization surgery (FFS). The 10 hour operation was performed by Douglas Ousterhout, M.D., D.D.S., at the Davies Campus of the California-Pacific Medical Center in San Francisco. Doug Ousterhout is the surgeon who pioneered this highly aggressive form of facial-bone reconstructive surgery for transsexual women [Z](#). Her story was then more widely reported in 2000 in profiles in Scientific America and the Los Angeles Times [Y](#). After going public with her story, she began work in transgender activism, intending to "illuminate and normalize the issues of gender identity and the processes of gender transition". She has worked to protect and expand the rights of transgender people [P](#), [Q](#), [R](#), [S](#), [I](#), [U](#), [V](#), [W](#), [X](#).

**1968, chromosome testing of female athletes** by the International Olympic Committee begins, effectively banning transsexuals and some intersexed individuals from competition until the decision is reversed in 2002.

Sex verification in sports (also known as gender verification, or loosely as gender determination or a sex test) is the issue of verifying the eligibility of an athlete to compete in a [sporting](#) event that is limited to a single [sex](#). The issue has arisen multiple times in the [Olympic games](#) and other sporting competitions where it has been alleged that male athletes attempted to compete as women, or that a woman has an [intersex](#) condition giving an alleged unfair advantage. The first mandatory sex test issued by the [IAAF](#) for woman athletes was in July 1950 in the month before the European Championships in Belgium. All athletes were tested in their own countries. Sex testing at the games began at the [1966 European Athletics Championships](#) in response to suspicion that several of the best women athletes from the [Soviet Union](#) and [Eastern Europe](#) were actually men. At the Olympics, testing was introduced in 1968. Initially, sex verification took the form of physical examinations. It subsequently evolved into chromosome testing, and later testosterone testing. It is not always a simple case of checking for XX vs. XY chromosomes, or sex hormone levels, to determine whether an athlete is unambiguously a woman or a man. Fetuses start out as undifferentiated, and the Y chromosome turns on a variety of hormones that differentiate the baby as a male. Sometimes this does not occur, and people with two X chromosomes can develop hormonally or phenotypically as a male, and people with an X and a Y can develop hormonally or phenotypically as a female.

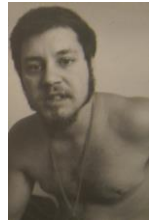
**1969 The Stonewall riots** (also referred to as the Stonewall uprising or the Stonewall rebellion) were a series of spontaneous, violent demonstrations by members of the gay (LGBT) community against a police raid that took place in the early morning hours of June 28, 1969, at the Stonewall Inn, located in the Greenwich Village neighborhood of Manhattan, New York City. They are widely considered to constitute the single most important event leading to the gay liberation movement and the modern fight for LGBT rights in the United States. The Stonewall Riots were preceded by the Compton's Cafeteria Riot that occurred in August 1966 in the Tenderloin district of San Francisco.

**1970, Dianna Boileau** (1930 - 2014) was born a boy in a Winnipeg home for unwed mothers, was adopted by a Mr Boileau, a forest ranger, and his wife, and named Clifford. They lived in Manitoba and then western Ontario. In 1962, Dianna lost her friend Rosemary in a car accident. Dianna started drinking, lost her job and used up all her savings, and attempted suicide. The attempt outed her at hospital, and the police informed her landlady. However the landlady took her in hand, stopped her drinking, and pushed her to get a new job. She met other transsexuals, obtained leaflets from the Erickson Educational Foundation, and phoned Dr Leo Wollman in New York, which resulted in a prescription for female hormones from a local doctor. She started electrolysis. In 1969, she and a friend called Bambi, went to New York to be castrated by a doctor in Yonkers. They took four days to recover from this. In August she approached the gynecological department of Toronto General Hospital and was referred to Dr Betty Steiner at the new gender identity clinic that was being formed at the Clarke Institute of Psychiatry. She underwent several months of evaluation, which included two weeks as an inpatient at the Clarke Institute, and getting a local social worker to interview her parents. She was sent to the penile plethysmograph, but was allowed to exit in disgust. Dianna became the first transsexual patient to be approved for surgery by the GIC, the first to be financed by the Ontario Health Insurance Program. Was hers the first transsexual surgery in Canada? There were some others at about the same time at McGill University and one at Dalhousie University. Her operation was on 20 April 1970 at the Toronto General Hospital. The Edgerton technique devised at Johns Hopkins was used. Dr Steiner gave her a kiss as she went under the anaesthetic. Dianna was kept in the hospital for three months before being discharged. She gave a press conference in mid-September, giving only her first name. However she was overshadowed by Leo Wollman who flew up for the event, and predicted that transsexual women would be able to become pregnant within 10 years. Dianna wrote her autobiography in 1972, dedicated to Betty Steiner, with an Introduction by Leo Wollman,



Dianna Boileau, as told to Felicity Cochrane. **Behold I am a Woman**. Pyramid Books, 1972, [X](#), and has stayed out of the news ever since [Y](#).

**1971, Rupert Raj**, was born in 1952 in Ottawa. He is a Canadian Eurasian, trans\* activist and trans man. Raj's father was East Indian and his mother Polish; they met in Stockholm where Raj's father, Amal Chandra Ghosh worked as a nuclear physicist. After the birth of their first child the family moved to Ottawa, Canada, where Amal took up a position as a professor of physics at Carleton University. Both parents were killed in a car accident in August 1968, when Raj was sixteen. In 1971, at age 19, Raj scheduled an appointment with the Harry Benjamin Foundation's endocrinologist, Dr. Charles Ihlenfeld, who gave him a prescription for testosterone, and his first injection. His elder brother went along to give consent as Rupert was still then under 21 (as required by New York law). He had his top surgery the next year with Dr David Wesser, also in New York. He had his hysterectomy in Calgary in 1978. He finally had metoidioplasty at age 60 in 2012 [u](#). In 1971, Raj started a support group for transsexuals and transvestites. This was before the Internet. He tried to place an ad in the Ottawa Journal. The Journal refused the ad, thinking it was for sexual recruitment [v](#). Raj founded the Association for Canadian Transsexuals (A.C.T.) in the late-1970s, when living in Vancouver. In January 1978, while living in Calgary, Raj founded the Foundation for the Advancement of Canadian Transsexuals (F.A.C.T) as a lobbying and educational organization on behalf of trans people, with Raj as founding Director, Kyle J. Spooner as Associate Director, and Chris E. Black as Secretary Treasurer, and founded and edited *Gender Review: A FACTual Journal* from September 1978 through December 1981. On July 1, 1979, Raj moved the organization's "head office" from Calgary to Toronto, while various colleagues participated from Calgary, Winnipeg, Montreal, Ottawa, Hamilton, Kitchener and London, ON.



As of April 1980 F.A.C.T. was under the management of Susan Huxford and the HQ moved to Rexdale, ON, while Raj remained involved in various capacities, including as editor of *Gender Review* (ending this in December 1981).

In 1983, he founded and incorporated the *Metamorphosis Medical Research Foundation* (MMRF) in Calgary, of which he was president until it folded in Toronto in May 1988. At the same time, he founded and edited the *Metamorphosis Newsletter/Metamorphosis Magazine* from 1982 to 1988, and then 2 issues of *Gender NetWorker* (directed towards helping professionals and resource providers) also in 1988, both in Toronto. He married a trans woman, Michelle Raj-Gauthier, in the late 1980s. In June 1999 he co-founded a peer-support group for transsexual men and transsexual women at the 519 Community Centre in Toronto. In 2014, *Trans Activism in Canada: A Reader*, edited by Dan Irving, Rupert Raj; Toronto: Canadian Scholar's Press Inc, 2014, 312pp, was published [w](#), [x](#), [y](#), [z](#).

**1971, Judy Cousins** (1917 - 1993) was born in India (Tallital, Naini Tal) and named Lewen Basil Oswald. He was apparently named after his uncle, Lewen Greenwood Tugwell (1862-1937) a former Archdeacon of the Isle of Wight and half-brother of his father, Lt.Col William "Basil" Pope Tugwell. His mother was Marion (Mysie) Bryce McGaan Tugwell née Cousens, who was the daughter of Henry Cousens, (1854-1933)\*



from *Bodyshock*

\* Henry Cousens, (1854-1933) was trained in Civil Engineering and Building Construction, was an Archaeological Surveyor, Archaeologist-Photographer, and Talented Artist. He was a recipient of the Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Medal for his services in archaeological research and writings. The Heritage Building in Mumbai houses artifacts excavated by him.

He was described as a famous archaeologist and Superintendent of the Archaeological Survey at the time [a](#).

Lewen spent much of WWII fighting in Egypt. Major Tugwell retired from military service with a 'golden bowler' in 1958. From 1959 to 1961, he attended Farnham Art School, in a Sculpture program. From 1960 to 1964, he was a Professional Sculptor of life and abstract pieces at Farnham, Surrey. He was noted for his concave bust of Shakespeare whose eyes followed you around the room, and for a bust of [Denis Thatcher](#) (husband of you know). He exhibited at the [Royal Academy](#) three times. He began experimenting with a cast polyester resin process and started a company, Shattaline, to make small art objects with this process. In 1971 Major Tugwell underwent some "lifestyle changes", indirectly leading to the demise of the Shattaline company. He was reported as "missing, presumed dead" in the Farnham Herald after his clothes were found at the coast. This was to spare the family the truth that Lewen had become Judy Cousins (presumably modifying her mother's maiden name, Cousens), but it generated newspaper stories and she was traced. At a time when there was almost no support for families, it took a few years for them to adjust. She later resurfaced in a women's' magazine, in a story about how he had found his "true self" by means of a sex change. No-one at Shattaline or in his family had suspected these leanings and it would be a very brave decision now, let alone in those unenlightened times [b](#).

As his new alter-ego Judy Cousins a new period began, teaching sculpture. In 1983 artist Christa Hunter attended a sculpture course by Judy Cousins, learning also mould making and casting in bronze resin. For many years she shared a studio with Judy Cousins.

Judy established SHAFT (Self-Help Association for Transsexuals) in 1980 and ran it for many years. It was the major UK group for transsexuals for the next decade. Richard Ekins became the SHAFT librarian, and SHAFT made a foundation deposit to the Trans-Gender Archive in 1986. In 1989 SHAFT was re-organized as The Gender Dysphoria Trust, with Charitable Status. She died of Parkinson's disease at age 75 on 1993-05-27. [s](#), [t](#).

**1971, Ariadne Kane**, [w](#), [x](#), [y](#).

**1972, Jan Morris** (1926- ), born **James Humphrey Morris**, a British historian and writer, began her medical transition in 1964. She was inspired to pursue surgery to transition her gender after reading Elbe's story. In 1972, Morris travelled to Morocco to undergo sex reassignment surgery, performed by surgeon Georges Burou, because doctors in Britain refused to allow the procedure unless she divorced her wife Elizabeth Tuckness whom she married in 1949, something Morris was not prepared to do at the time. They divorced later, but remained together and on 14 May 2008 were legally reunited when they formally entered into a civil partnership. Morris lives mostly in North Wales, between the mountains and the sea. She published "Conundrum", a personal account of her transition in 1974. Morris has received honorary doctorates from the University of Wales and the University of Glamorgan, is an honorary fellow of Christ Church, Oxford, and is a fellow of the Royal Society of Literature. She received the Glyndŵr Award for Outstanding Contribution to the Arts in Wales in 1996. She accepted her CBE in the 1999 Queen's Birthday Honours "out of polite respect", but is a Welsh nationalist republican at heart. In 2005, she was awarded the Golden PEN Award by English PEN for "a Lifetime's Distinguished Service to Literature". In January 2008, The Times named her the 15th greatest British writer since the War. She has featured in the Pinc List of leading Welsh LGBT figures [x](#).



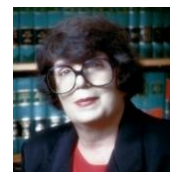
**1972, Angela Morley** (1924 –2009), born **Walter "Wally" Stott** in Leeds, Yorkshire, on 10 March 1924, the name under which her pre-1972 work was published. As a talented saxophonist, she ascended the ranks of British Big Bands, reaching the top aged only 20 as a member of the Gerald Orchestra in 1944, by which time she was primarily an arranger. Angela, who died in 2009 aged 84, was nominated twice – at the 47<sup>th</sup> Academy Awards for her work on the soundtrack to *The Little Prince* (1974) with Lerner and Loewe, and at the 50<sup>th</sup>, for her work as an arranger on *The Slipper and the Rose* (1976) with the Sherman Brothers. These nominations were no fluke – her career was long, successful, and frequently found her making lasting impacts on popular culture. She would go on to win three Emmy Awards, in 1984, 1988 and 1990, in the category of 'Outstanding Achievement in Music Direction', and wrote the scores many times for episodes of *Dallas*, *Cagney & Lacey* and *Dynasty*, as well as composing the majority of the score to *Watership Down* (1978). All these remarkable achievements occurred after she announced that she was transgender and underwent sex reassignment surgery in 1972. Perhaps surprisingly, but certainly rightfully, her transition during these intolerant times seems not to have negatively impacted upon her career at all. In fact, she felt so welcomed by her peers at the Academy Awards that she was "rather seduced by the California lifestyle" and promptly moved there, beginning a fruitful relationship as a composer for Warner Bros in 1980. [X](#)



**1972, Wendy Carlos** (1939- ), born Walter Carlos; is an American musician and composer best known for her [electronic music](#) and film scores. Born and raised in [Rhode Island](#), Carlos studied physics and music at [Brown University](#) before moving to [New York City](#) in 1962 to study music composition at [Columbia University](#). Studying and working with various electronic musicians and technicians at the city's [Columbia-Princeton Electronic Music Center](#), she oversaw the development of the [Moog synthesizer](#), then a relatively new and unknown keyboard instrument designed by [Robert Moog](#). Carlos came to prominence with *Switched-On Bach* (1968), an album of music by [Johann Sebastian Bach](#) performed on a Moog synthesizer which helped popularize its use in the 1970s and won her three [Grammy Awards](#). Its commercial success led to several more keyboard albums from Carlos of varying genres including further synthesized classical music adaptations and [experimental](#) and [ambient music](#). She composed the score to two [Stanley Kubrick](#) films, *A Clockwork Orange* (1971) and *The Shining* (1980), and *Tron* (1982) for [Walt Disney Productions](#). Carlos became aware of her gender dysphoria at an early age, recalling: "I was about five or six... I remember being convinced I was a little girl [and] much preferring long hair and girls' clothes, and not knowing why my parents didn't see it clearly". She once went on a date with a girl in her youth and felt "so jealous of her I was beside myself". When she moved to New York City in the 1960s, she learned about transgender issues for the first time and received counselling from sexologist Harry Benjamin. In early 1968, Carlos began hormone replacement treatments, which altered her appearance. Prior to a live performance of excerpts from *Switched-On Bach* with the St. Louis Symphony Orchestra, Carlos felt unhappy to appear in public. She cried in her hotel room and left wearing fake sideburns, a man's wig, and drew facial hair on her face with an eyebrow pencil to disguise herself as male. Carlos did the same thing when she would meet with Kubrick and for an appearance on *The Dick Cavett Show* in 1970. The commercial success of *Switched-On Bach* allowed Carlos to undergo sex reassignment surgery in May 1972, but she continued to release albums as "Walter Carlos" throughout the 1970s. Carlos kept her story secret until she agreed to a series of interviews with Arthur Bell between December 1978 and January 1979 for the May 1979 issue of *Playboy* magazine. She chose *Playboy*, as it has "always been concerned with liberation, and [I was] anxious to liberate myself". In 1985, Carlos spoke about the reaction to her transition: "The public turned out to be amazingly tolerant or, if you wish, indifferent ... There had never been any need of this charade to have taken place. It had proven a monstrous waste of years of my life" [X](#) [Y](#) [Z](#).



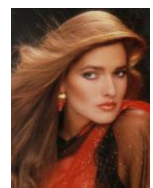
**1973, Joanne Marie Conte** (1933 –2013) is considered to be the first openly [transgender](#) person to be elected to a city council in the U.S. She served on [Arvada's](#) City Council from 1991-1995. Despite being candid in her politics, Conte was very secretive about her past. This made her adversaries suspicious enough to hire a private investigator who dug up evidence of Conte's name change and gender confirming surgery, which was then leaked to the tabloid newspaper, *Westword*. Word got to Conte that the tabloid was planning to run a front-page article outing her as transgender. In March 1993, Conte made a public announcement revealing that she was transgender as a pre-emptive strike against *Westword*. The revelation destroyed Conte's political career, though she admitted she was relieved to no longer have to live in secrecy and felt that she helped pave the way for other trans women in politics. Joanne Conte was born in 1933 in Rochester, N.Y., where doctors determined that her sex was male. He was named Joseph Baione. He attended Arvada High School, and then went on to serve as a military Morse code operator for the U.S. Army and Air Force during the Korean War. Conte came out as transgender in the 1970s and legally changed her name before undergoing Gender Confirmation Surgery in 1973, which caused her family to disown her. She died at age 79 in 2013 [W](#) [X](#) [Y](#) [Z](#).



**1973, Caroline "Tula" Cossey** (1954 - ), born Barry Cossey, is an English model. She is one of the world's most widely known trans women, having appeared in a James Bond film "For Your Eyes Only" and having been the first [not true, see list below] to pose for *Playboy*.

Trans women featured in *Playboy* magazine include [Y](#)  
 Amanda Lear 1977 and 1978  
 Caroline Cossey/Tula 1981, 1991, 1995  
 Luiza Moreira (stage name: Roberta Close) 1984, 1990  
 Ines Rau 2014, 2017  
 Vittoria Schisano 2016

Cossey was born in Brooke, Norfolk. Through puberty, Cossey was distinctly feminine in appearance due to a variant of a condition known as XXXY syndrome, where, instead of having the XY male chromosome pattern, she possesses the genotype XXXY (people with Klinefelter's syndrome usually have XXY). In Cossey's autobiography *My Story*, she describes an unhappy childhood, where she suffered confusing feelings and bullying by peers due to her femininity. Growing up, Cossey's closest companion was her sister, Pam, with whom she played dress up in their mother's clothes. Cossey left formal schooling when she was fifteen, and found work in a clothing store and as a butcher's apprentice. At sixteen she moved to London and worked at a variety of low-wage jobs. Cossey started





transitioning whilst serving in the Corps of Royal Engineers after befriending a post-operative trans woman who was serving as the 9 Sqn RE SSM. By 19, Cossey was receiving hormone therapy, serving full-time in a female gender role and had begun to split her time between working as a Shipwright and starting a part-time career as a showgirl at a London nightclub. Despite initial shock, the Corps of Royal Engineers were eventually supportive. Following breast augmentation surgery, Cossey worked as a showgirl in Paris and as a topless dancer in Rome to save up for sex reassignment surgery (SRS). After years of hormonal and psychological treatment, and legally changing her name, Cossey had her final surgery on 31 December 1974 at Charing Cross Hospital, London. In June 1981, Tula debuted as a Bond girl in *For Your Eyes Only*. To promote the film, she, along with the film's other Bond girls, appeared in a Playboy pictorial. Following these two high-profile appearances, Cossey was outed by the tabloid *News of the World* as transgender and lost everything -- in both her career and personal life. By her own accounts, Tula was so upset she contemplated suicide. However, she continued her modelling career. Tula responded by releasing *I Am a Woman*, her first autobiography. The years that followed the outing, in the words of Cossey, "propelled me into the realm of activism" as she engaged in a high-profile legal battle with the British government. "I wasn't going to spend the rest of my life feeling ashamed or apologizing for it and I didn't think anyone else should either," she says [W](#). [X](#). [Y](#).

**1975, Renée Richards** (1934- ), born Richard Raskind, is an American ophthalmologist and former tennis player who had some success on the professional circuit in the 1970s. In 1975 Richards underwent male-to-female sex reassignment surgery. She was then denied entry into the 1976 US Open by the United States Tennis Association, which began that year requiring genetic screening for female players. She disputed this policy, and the New York Supreme Court ruled in her favor in 1977 in a decision in favor of transsexual rights. As one of the first professional athletes to identify as such, she became a spokesperson for the transgender community. During college Richards began dressing as a woman, which at the time was considered to be a perversion, and transsexualism was classified as a form of insanity. Richards named the female alter ego Renée, which is French for reborn. This struggle with sexual identity created sexual confusion, depression, and suicidal tendencies. Richards began seeing Dr. Charles Ihlenfeld, disciple of Harry Benjamin who specialized in endocrinology, transsexualism, and sexual reassignment. Upon seeing Dr. Ihlenfeld she began getting hormone injections with the long-term hope for a life change. In the mid-1960s she traveled in Europe dressed as a woman, intending to go to North Africa to see Georges Burou, a famous gynecological surgeon at Clinique Parc in Casablanca, Morocco, regarding sex reassignment surgery; however, she ultimately decided against it and returned to New York. In the early 1970s, Richards resolved to undergo sex reassignment and was referred to surgeon Roberto C. Granato, Sr., by Harry Benjamin, successfully transitioning in 1975 [X](#). [Y](#).



**1975, Mark Rees** (1942 - ) was born Brenda Rees near Tunbridge Wells, Kent, the sole survivor of premature twins. She rejected her parent's guidance to female occupations and went to the local art college, but she was taunted for her androgynous appearance, which led to a voluntary admittance to a psychiatric hospital. She started studying for the qualifications necessary to apply for medical school. In 1969 the Albany Trust and the Erickson Foundation organized the first International Conference on Gender Identity in London. Brenda read about this in The Times. After a delay because of father's death, she contacted Doreen Cordell at the Albany Trust, which had mainly worked for the decriminalization of homosexuality. With Brenda's agreement she was passed to Dr John Randall, whom she met, first at his Harley Street rooms, for a fee, and then at Charing Cross Hospital on the NHS. At their first meeting Randall said that he could help Brenda live as a man if that was what she really wanted. He had a bilateral mastectomy in 1974, followed by an appearance on BBC Radio 4 Woman's Hour. He had a total hysterectomy in 1975. He then studied at Christ Church College, Canterbury, at first in teacher training, but then for a University of London BA in Literature and Religious Studies. He was out with the college authorities in that it was not then possible to change the gender on any legal documents. Mark knew of Dr Charles Armstrong at Victoria Hospital in Newcastle from Wendy Cooper. In late 1978 he wrote to ask for advice in finding a surgeon who would do a phalloplasty, and was referred to Armstrong's colleague Mr Edwards. This led to a full evaluation in Newcastle by the Gender Dysphoria Panel, including Mark's first examination by an endocrinologist. However, the surgeon, Mr Edwards, retired shortly afterwards and was not replaced. In 1994 Mark was elected to the Tunbridge Wells Borough Council representing the Liberal Democrat Party, one of the first openly trans candidates to be elected. In 2002, Mark turned 60, and being legally a woman was able to start drawing a state pension. The Gender Recognition Act which PFC had campaigned for, came into effect in 2004, despite fierce opposition from the Evangelical Alliance and the Christian Institute. He finally registered as male under the Gender Recognition Act (2004) [W](#). [X](#). [Y](#). [Z](#).



**1976, Althea Garrison** (1940 - ) is an American politician from Boston, Massachusetts, who was elected as a Republican to the Massachusetts House of Representatives in 1992 and served one term from 1993 to 1995. Both before and after Garrison's successful bid for office, she has run unsuccessfully in multiple elections for the state legislature and Boston City Council, as a Republican, Democrat, or independent, which has resulted in her being described in the media as a "perennial candidate". Garrison is also known as the first transgender or transsexual person to be elected to a state legislature in the United States. Garrison was formerly known by the name A. C. Garson. Born in Hahira, Georgia, Garrison attended Hahira High School there. Garrison moved to Boston to attend beauty school, but went on to enroll in Newbury Junior College and received an associate degree there. Garrison later received a B.S. degree in administration from Suffolk University, an M.S. degree in management from Lesley College, and a certificate in special studies in administration and management from Harvard University. According to records in the Suffolk County Probate Court, Garrison petitioned for a name change from A. C. Garson to Althea Garrison in 1976. The petition stated that the name Althea Garrison "is consistent with petitioner's appearance and medical condition and is the name by which he [sic] will be known in the future" [U](#). [V](#). [W](#). [X](#).



**1976, Phyllis Randolph Frye** (c1946 - ) is an Associate Judge for the Municipal Courts in the US city of Houston, Texas. Frye is the first openly transgender judge appointed in the United States. Phyllis Frye, born circa 1946, a transgender woman, was born as Phillip Frye. Frye is an Eagle Scout and was a member of the Junior Reserve Officers' Training Corps. Frye graduated from Texas A&M University with a B.S. in Civil Engineering and an M.S. in Mechanical Engineering. While at Texas A&M, Frye was a member of the University's Corps of Cadets, belonged to the Texas A&M Singing Cadets and got married. She was honorably discharged from the United States Army in 1972. She transitioned in 1976, and earned an M.B.A. and J.D. from the University of Houston. On November 17, 2010, Houston mayor Annise Parker appointed Frye as an Associate Judge for the City of Houston Municipal Courts. Parker and Frye had been friends for three decades, having met on a lesbian softball league. Her appointment was publicly opposed by the Houston Area Pastoral Council and other local pastors, but Mayor Parker expressed admiration for Frye, citing the new judge's long experience as a trial attorney. The Houston City Council unanimously approved of her appointment. On April 28, 2013, Frye was presented with the Lifetime Achievement Award by the Transgender Foundation of America [W](#). [X](#). [Y](#).



**1978, Marie-Marcelle Godbout** (1944 - ), was born Marcel Godbout in Abitibi, Québec. She is an icon of Québec's movement for transsexual rights and founder of the *Association des personnes transsexuelles du Québec* in 1980 and later she was active in FiertéTrans. Godbout became a popular figure in the 1960s for her cabaret magic act Mimi de Paris and used her prominence to promote the rights of the province's transsexuals in the decades to come. He felt that she was a girl from a very early age, and was taunted at school, especially when he attempted to act masculine. After school he worked in a hospital with the elderly. He confessed his desire to be a woman to a patient who had become a friend, but a nun overheard and the next day he was fired as a 'sex maniac'. At 18 Marcel moved to Montréal and became Marie-Marcelle. She became friends with the entertainer Lana St-Cyr (1927 - 1986) who helped her to become a comedian and magician under the name Mimi de Paris. This led to the playwright Michel Tremblay and a small part as a barmaid in his film *Il était une fois dans l'est*, 1974. While she had been on hormones since 1974, she found it tolerable to retain her penis. She met with sexologists in an experimental program at the Université de Québec à Montréal (UQAM), where students watched her through a one-way mirror. She had the operation in 1978 in Toronto with Dr Lindsay, for \$3,000. She had both male and female lovers, some not knowing of her past [W](#). [X](#). [Y](#). [Z](#).



**1979, Nancy Ledins** (1932-2017), born William Griglak was raised in Cleveland, Ohio. He became a Catholic priest and earned a PhD in Psychology at The Catholic University in Washington D.C. William resigned the priesthood in 1969, and transitioned surgically to Nancy in 1979 with surgery from Dr Biber, 20 years after taking her vows with the church. She never returned officially to lay status, and thus is claimed as the first female Roman Catholic priest. Afterwards Nancy became a noted electrologist, and served as the educational director for the American Electrology Association. Multiple attempts on Ledins' life were made following her transition, including being shot at and having her car bombed, along with numerous dead animals being left in the front of her home. Ledins would later move to Charlotte, North Carolina in 1996, working as a tax prepare, but the church was always in back of her mind. In the last five years of her life, Ledins found new purpose as an active member at Wedgewood, a Charlotte church of about 60 worshippers – half of whom are gay, lesbian or transgender – that is affiliated with the American Baptists Churches USA and the United Church of Christ, where she shared with congregants her life story and often help lead the worship. She died in 2017 at the age of 84 [V](#). [W](#). [X](#). [Y](#). [Z](#).



**1980, Susan Huxford** (1921 – 2009) was born Edward Westall in Portsmouth, UK. When he was 10, the year that Susan later remembered as when Ted started cross-dressing, the family moved to London. In 1938 he won a two-week trip to Canada from the W.H. Rhodes Educational Trust. He arrived back in England just four hours before the UK declared war in September 1939. On the ship he met Edith from Hamilton, Ontario. As soon as he was 18, Ted joined the Royal Corps of Signals. He and Edith became engaged in 1941, and he spent the rest of the war in India as a staff officer. Ted and Edith married in June 1945. While the pregnant Edith was visiting Hamilton, Ted enquired about emigration to Ontario, was accepted, and completed his teacher training at the Hamilton Normal School. He went on to teach chemistry, geography, mathematics and music. He was also a lay-reader in the Anglican Church. Dealing with a growing desire to be female, he separated from his wife in 1974, and they were divorced three years later, the year that he retired from teaching. As Susan Huxford (Huxford was her mother's maiden name) Westall moved to Toronto, and was accepted into the program at the Gender Identity Clinic of the Clarke Institute of Psychiatry and had surgery in 1980. She moved back to Hamilton in 1982, the same year as she took over from Rupert Raj as Director of FACT. She renamed it from 'Foundation for the Advancement of Canadian Transsexuals' to 'Federation of American and Canadian Transsexuals', although she claimed to dislike the term 'transsexual', and preferred to be regarded as a 'gender dysphoric'. Her wife and one of her daughters broke off contact with her. Susan ran FACT in an authoritarian fashion, got on well with Betty Steiner, the head of the Clarke Institute GIC, and acted more as an agent of the Clarke Institute Gender Clinic, than on the behalf of members. She advocated an old-fashioned concept of femininity. She withheld information in the meetings and in the newsletter, and also ran a separate counselling service, Gender Serve, for which she charged, although she was not qualified as a counsellor. After FACT imploded and re-organized without her in 1986, she tried to restart another group with an exclusion of gays, and where members were vetted. Later she directed her energies into the Anglican Church in Hamilton, see *Getting to know you, Susan Huxford, Faithful Anglican, Courageous Soul*, Niagara Anglican, May 2008, p10 [X](#), and changed her name to Susan Huxford-Westall. Edith died in 2005, and Susan moved back into the family home. Susan died at age 87 in 2009 [Y](#).



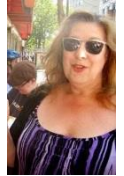
**1980, Marcella Di Folco** (1943 - 2010) was born a male, named Marcello, and was raised in Rome. After school he worked as a porter at the Hotel Rivoli, and then from 1965 at the [Piper Club](#). In 1969 Di Folco had to deliver a letter to the [Cinecitta](#) film studios, where he was spotted by director Federico Fellini and given a part in [Fellini Satyricon](#). From then till 1980 Di Folca appeared in several more Fellini films, and even more films by other directors. He was credited as Marcello Di Falco (actually the originally spelling of the family name). In 1980 Di Folco did what she had wanted for many years and had transgender surgery with [Dr Burou](#) in Casablanca. On return Marcella worked as an



intercontinental operator for Italcable. She became an active participant in the newly founded [Movimento Italiano Transessuali](#) (MIT) which achieved legal recognition of changed gender two years later. In 1986 Marcella moved to Bologna where MIT had its headquarters, and two years later became its president. In 1990 Marcella was elected to the Bologna City Council, and again from 1995-9. In 1994 MIT opened in Bologna the world's first gender identity clinic managed by transsexuals. In 2000 she persuaded the Equal Opportunities Minister to set up a Gender Identity Commission. In 2001 she was a Girasole (Sunflower, ie Green) list candidate. In 2004 she was Communist candidate for the European Parliament and for the Provincial Council of Bologna. In 2006 she was a Green Candidate for the Senate. Marcella died aged 67 of a tumour in 2010 [X](#) [Y](#).

The Italian sites claim that Marcella was the first open trans person elected to a city council. Not to diminish her achievement, but [Rachel Webb](#) was elected to Lambeth Council in 1986, and Mark Rees to Tunbridge Wells Borough Council in 1994 [X](#).

**1983, Jamie Lee Hamilton** (1955 - ) was born James Arthur Hamilton and raised in Vancouver. His father, an immigrant from the US, was a foundry worker and union organizer until he developed silicosis of the lungs. His mother was a Chippewa native, originally from Montana, and a founder of the Vancouver Aboriginal Friendship Centre. In 1970, James was the first youth to be treated in Canada for gender identity disorder, a patient of William Maurice at the University of British Columbia Health Centre, and as such the first teenager in Canada to be accepted as transsexual. She turned tricks both as male and as female and worked in bars as a female impersonator. She became Jamie Lee in 1975. Her father, who had been reading up on transsexuality, gave his blessing on his death bed in 1979. Jamie Lee completed her transition with surgery in 1983. She held various positions in Downtown Eastside Residents' Association (DERA). She organized DERA demonstrations when long-term residents were evicted for Expo 86. She was elected the 10th Native Princess, 1988, and the same year was the founding president of the Canadian Union of Public Employees (CUPE) sub local 15. From 1996 to 2001 she ran Grandma's House, a non-profit centre for sex workers, and agitated to bring attention to the missing women in the period before the arrest of serial killer Robert Pickton. She is again running a community centre for sex workers. She is doing a thesis at the University of British Columbia: "*The Expulsion of Sex Workers from Vancouver's West End, 1975-1985*". She has a list of over 25 women who have disappeared since Pickton was arrested, and argues that there is at least one other similar killer [X](#) [Y](#).



**1983, Rachael Webb** (1940 - 2009) was born Tim in 1940. In 1986 she was elected as a Labour member of the London borough council of Lambeth. Tim knew from age six that he wanted to be a girl. He had little formal education but was self-educated by reading Marx and the 1950s existentialists. He was a beatnik, and an activist in the Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament (CND), and spent time in the existential and gay scene in Soho. He did drugs to suppress the idea that he might be transsexual. In 1967 he consulted with the Maudsley Hospital in London and started taking female hormones. However, he married a woman, they had two children and he stopped taking the hormones. By 1972 he had broken up with his wife and restarted on hormones. However, he then married again, qualified for a Heavy Goods Vehicle (HGV) license, became a long-distance lorry driver, and had two more children. When this marriage finished in 1978, he was prescribed hormones by his family doctor in King's Lynn, and saw Dr Randall at Charing Cross Hospital and started transition as Rachael. Female long-distance lorry drivers were not permitted at that date. Rachael became an active feminist, and was a member of the Militant Tendency in the Labour Party. She moved to London and worked as a housing officer with the Borough of Southwark.. She was in the Self-Help Association for Transsexuals (SHAFT) for a while but did not get on with Judy Cousins who ran it. Rachael was expelled for being too radical. Rachael became notorious in the press in 1983 when she used a £2,000 loan, available to all council employees, to pay for her operation (others used it as a deposit for a mortgage). The same year she was part of the campaign to elect Peter Tatchell in Bermondsey which encountered homophobia from left, right and centre. Rachael was left with a feeling of 'personal inauthenticity' and for a while was a patient of existentialist psychiatrist R.D. Laing. Rachael's personal collection of material was one of the first donations towards Richard Ekins' Trans-Gender Archives.



The University of Ulster Trans-Gender Archive (TGA), later called The Transgender Archive, which was founded in January 1986 by Richard Ekins at the University of Ulster. It was donated to the University of Victoria in Canada in 2013, which paid for its transportation and inventory. Professor Ekins had offered it to the London School of Economics' LGBT Hall-Carpenter Archive, but was told it would not be accepted because of a lack of an inventory listing what it contained. The extensive collection included media clippings, testimonies, books, audio, video, photographs and artefacts, which has been hailed by academics as "truly a treasure". It chronicles how attitudes and representations towards transgender people have evolved over time in Britain and internationally.

She was featured in Liz Hodgkinson's 1987 book: *Body Shock - The Truth About Changing Sex*, Jane Jackson's film and wrote a paper for *Blending Genders: Social Aspects of Cross-Dressing and Sex Changing* by Richard Ekins and David King (Nov 30 1995).

Webb had unusual views on trans people. In *Body Shock*, she said: "We transsexuals have nothing to gain from our attempts to gain legitimacy and respectability from the medical profession. We confuse ourselves and other people by trying to adopt a false identity, and pretending that we are real women (1987: 108)". In *Blending Genders*, she emphasises that she is a Radical Feminist, a constructed woman, and endorses the views of Janice Raymond: "My position is rooted in a basic acceptance of feminist arguments concerning the misogynist nature of society and in the belief that male transsexuals perpetuate misogyny when they indulge in a manipulative game of getting others to collude in their fantasy that they are women. ... I never cease to wonder at the number of men who express some sort of dissatisfaction with their identities and roles as men. I believe this is always connected with envy of women, particularly an envy of their ability to procreate. I think it is imperative that such feelings are brought out into the open and recognised for what they are, so that we can deal with them in a constructive rather than destructive way. For this reason, we must create an environment in which we can admit to our feelings, even if this leads us to reject sex reassignment procedures. ... Without claiming to be the most convincing transsexual there is, I am able to say that those who do not know my history do assume that I am a woman, born as such. I still believe that there is a problem with this however. To what extent am I, and others like me, causing harm by indulging in my fantasy?".

Webb stood for Lambeth council in 1986 to the safe Labour ward of Ferndale, serving there until 1990. She then stood in Gipsy Hill in 1990, until retiring in 1994. After eight years as a councillor, Rachael returned to continental lorry driving, and became an activist in the Transport and General Workers Union (TGWU). She was a delegate to the lorry drivers regional trade group, a member of the regional women's committee, the regional LGBT working party, delegate to the two Labour Party conferences and the union's delegate conference. She fought for equal wages and conditions for truck drivers across the EU. She was the TGWU delegate to the ITF conference for women transport workers in London in September 2005. At age 66 she semi-retired and merely worked part-time. Rachael died at a time of her own choosing (suicide) in 2009 at the age of 69 [V](#) [W](#) [X](#) [Y](#).



**1984, Georgina Beyer** (1957 - ) was born George Bertrand in Wellington, New Zealand. She is of European and Māori descent. Her mother's second husband was Colin Beyer, a recent law school graduate. The couple moved to Upper Hutt. With marital problems developing between her mother and her stepfather, Beyer was sent to Wellesley College boarding school, where she tried to commit suicide amid feelings of rejection by her parents. Beyer attended Papatoetoe High School. Before enrolment, a legal name change by deed poll from 'George Bertrand' to 'George Beyer' meant that the difference in family name did not have to be explained at school. It was also seen as socially advantageous for Beyer to be linked to her successful father. Beyer began acting while at that school and decided to make a career out of it, leaving school at 16 (against her mother's will). She lived in Australia for some time, and on her return to New Zealand began seeking work as an actor with increasing success, culminating in a GOFTA award nomination for "Jewel's Darl" in 1987. In 1984 she underwent sex reassignment surgery. Beyer became a part of the Wellington gay nightclub scene, initially as a singer and drag-queen performer, and later as a sex worker. She also began to take an interest in local politics, first winning election to a local school board, and subsequently being elected mayor of Carterton in 1995, serving in that role until 2000. This made her the world's first transsexual mayor. At the 1999 general election, Beyer was selected as the Labour Party's candidate for the Wairarapa electorate. She surprised the political commentators to win the typically right-leaning electorate with a 3,033-vote majority over National's Paul Henry and become the world's first transsexual MP. She was the world's first openly transsexual mayor, as well as the world's first openly transsexual Member of Parliament. She is also among a very small number of former sex workers to hold political office [W.X.Y.](#)



**1986, Lou Sullivan**, (1951-1991), was born Sheila Jean Sullivan in Milwaukee, Wisconsin. When Sullivan was 17, he began a long-term relationship with a feminine male lover. By 1973, Sullivan was identifying as a "female transvestite," and launched a career of transgender community activism with the publication of the article "A Transvestite Answers a Feminist," which appeared in the Gay People's Union News. A second article published the following year, "Looking Towards Transvestite Liberation," remains a landmark for its early investigation of gender identity in homosexual culture. By 1975, Sullivan was identifying as a female-to-male transsexual, and he moved to San Francisco. He was employed as a woman, but spent most of his time living as a gay man. He sought out surgery but was consistently denied because he was gay. As a result, Sullivan became involved in a campaign to remove homosexual orientation from the list of contraindications for SRS. In 1979, Sullivan started taking testosterone and also became a volunteer at the Janus Information Facility (now J2CP), a referral service in San Francisco. He had top surgery in 1980 and started living full time as a gay man. Throughout the 80s, Sullivan continued to write about FTM issues in the gay and transgender press, started work on his biography of Jack Garland, and became a popular public speaker. In 1986, Sullivan had genital reconstruction surgery, and organized what would become FTM International, the first known peer-support group in the U.S. devoted entirely to FTM individuals. Later that year Sullivan was diagnosed with AIDS. He died of an AIDS-related illness on March 2, 1991, at the age of 39 [W.X.Y.Z.](#)



**1986, Stu Rasmussen** (1948 - ) is an American politician. He became the nation's first openly transgender mayor when he was elected as the mayor of Silverton, Oregon in November 2008. He had previously been elected twice in the 1990s as mayor of this Willamette Valley community, before coming out as transgender. He was also three times a member of the city council. He was assigned male at birth, prefers he/him pronouns, has breast implants, and dresses as a woman. He sometimes goes by the name Carla Fong. A cross-dresser for his/her entire life, Rasmussen decided to risk his/her political career in 1986 by openly revealing what he/she described as a "feminine other self." Announcing that he/she was transgender, Rasmussen ran for re-election to the city council—this time in a dress and high heels [W.X.Y.](#)



**1987, Michelle Ann Duff** (1939 - ) born Michael Alan Duff, was a competitive motorcycle racer 1955-69, mainly on the European Grand Prix circuits. She won the Belgian Motorcycle Grand Prix in 1964. In 1965 she won the 250cc Finnish Grand Prix and finished the year in second place to Phil Read. In 1965, Duff suffered a near-fatal crash in Japan, she broke her pelvis and left hip joint during testing, was six months in hospital, and required extensive surgery and physical therapy. Her recovery was documented in the 1967 National Film Board of Canada short documentary film **Ride for Your Life**, directed by Robin Spry. In 1984 Michael became Michelle and commenced transition. She separated from her wife, moved to down-town Toronto to start living as a woman, and became involved with the transsexual group FACT-Toronto. She completed transition in 1987: surgeon Michel Seghers in Brussels. Following sex reassignment surgery, she wrote about her life as a trans woman in **Make Haste, Slowly: The Mike Duff story**, 1999. In 2000 she moved north from Toronto to an isolated cottage in the wilds of Central Ontario on the outskirts of the town of Coldwater. She lives in a small winterized cottage on two acres of rocks, trees, bugs, birds and bears, 100 metres from Lake Otter where she has a dock and a canoe. In summer she often swims in the lake or paddles her canoe around the gentle waters inspecting the numerous beaver lodges or the many birds' nest in the marsh areas at the far end of the lake. In winter she tries her hand at cross country skiing or ice skating. She shares her life with two dogs and three cats, and whatever other wild creatures are in need of company. Since her early teens Michelle has had many magazine articles published on a variety of topics, but only in the last twenty years has she taken the craft of writing more seriously. To date Michelle has five books in print with a sixth planned for 2011. Michelle is also a talented wildlife photographer [X.Y.Z.](#)



**1989, Olivia Jensen**, (1943 - ), born Oliver Jensen, did his BSc (1964), MSc (1966) and PhD (1971) at the [University of British Columbia](#). He became professor in the Earth and Planetary Sciences department at the [McGill University](#) in Montréal. He also married and had two children. After five years of careful consideration, Oliver transitioned to Olivia in 1989. She consulted the Clarke Institute of Psychiatry (now CAMH) in Toronto, but didn't follow their transition model. Instead she transitioned via the normal purely independent methods that were common for Montreal transsexuals in the '80s and '90s, that is, without compliance to any management models. She has been a Professor of Geophysics at McGill for the past 44 years (since 1973), where she currently teaches seismology, tectonophysics, time series analysis, Earth physics, terrestrial planets [X](#):



EPSC 180 [The Terrestrial Planets](#) 3 Credits,

EPSC 201 [Understanding Planet Earth](#) 3 Credits

EPSC 330 [Earthquakes & Earth Structure](#) 3 Credits,

EPSC 644 [Topics-Advanced Earth Sci. 1](#) 3 Credits

and researches complexity in geophysics and geology, mechanics and dynamics of the Earth and planets, seismology, stochastic models of geophysical data. Olivia is often connected to the net from her PC-linux system, Sappho, which she named in honour of the world's first real poet. She has long been a fan of strong and public women: Boadicea, the great Queen of the Iceni Celts and Phoolan Devi, India's Bandit Queen. "When younger, I was much involved in Transgender activism. Now, I find the world I know of is so open that I no longer have to be that "in-your-face" transsexual who took her role to be the training of an ignorant public," she says. Olivia used to hold annual parties in June/July at her lakeside home for her university and trans friends from 1998 to at least 2011, which I attended circa 1990-2000. These involved swimming, canoeing, roasting a whole pig on an open fire, and fireworks when it got dark [S.I.U.V.W.X.Y.Z](#).

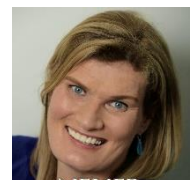
**1990, Teena Renae Brandon aka Brandon Teena** (1972 –1993) was born female in Lincoln, Nebraska on December 12, 1972, to JoAnn Brandon. By his late teens, he started to identify and live as a man, going by the name Brandon Teena. In 1993, after learning of his biological sex, John Lotter and Tom Nissen took Teena to a remote area and raped him. A week later, the two shot and killed Teena after learning that he reported the incident to the police. His death has become one of the most notorious anti-trans hate crimes in the U.S. and is the subject of the 1999 film *Boys Don't Cry* [38](#)

**1991, Merissa Sherrill Lynn**, joined the Fantasia Fair staff in 1976 and took a leadership role in the Cherrystone Club in Boston. Merissa hosted the first meeting of Tiffany Club in 1977 and was its director for the first nine years. In 1978 she developed a long-range plan with the intent to build an international service network. She founded NACD Inc. (National Association of Cross Dressers), an investment corporation in service to the trans community, and was responsible for acquiring the community's first group housing and retreat. She helped found the TV/TS Tapestry Journal and Tapestry Publications and was its Managing Director and Editor-in-Chief. In 1986, Lynn founded the International Foundation for Gender Education (IFGE), an American non-profit transgender advocacy organization and devoted to "overcoming the intolerance of transvestitism and transsexualism brought about by widespread ignorance." The first IFGE convention was held in Chicago in March 1987. In 1988, she became the second recipient of the IFGE's Dr. Virginia Prince Award. She founded the "Coming Together – Working Together" convention and was its Director. She was IFGE Director until 1995 and subsequently was granted honorary board membership for life. Lynn lectured publicly for 15 years, appeared many times on television and radio, and has written many educational articles, including *The Directory of Terms*, a standard booklet for the Educational Resources Committee of the IFGE. She travelled to Trinidad, Colorado for sex reassignment surgery in July 1991. In 2002, she was awarded a Lifetime Achievement Award at the Tiffany Club's annual transgender conference, "First Event" [X](#).

**1991, Maxine Petersen** (195?–), born Lem Clemmensen, was a lecturer at the University of Toronto and Coordinator at the Clarke Institute (later the Centre for Addiction and Mental Health) Gender Identity Clinic, where he often was the one who was more sympathetic to the trans patients. His 1986 masters thesis was *Male gender dysphoria and criminality*. He was married to a woman, and they had two children. In 1991 Lem transitioned as Maxine, while still working at the Gender Identity Clinic where she was her own supervisor. Michael Bailey says that after transition she never saw her children again. She was part of the committee that revised the Standards of Care in 1998. In 2000, she and Robert Dickey denied Synthia Kavanagh approval for SRS in that, being in prison, she could not do a Real Life Test. In the same year they were quoted in Vivian Namaste's book defending the requirement that a trans person should do a year's Real Life Test before starting hormones, and as critical of activists demanding hormones and surgery as a right. In September 2003 Maxine testified at an Ontario Human Rights Tribunal that government funding should be re-instated for SRS. In November 2003 she resigned from HBGDA [X](#) (Harry Benjamin International Gender Dysphoria Association, now WPATH) when her boss Ray Blanchard did because it criticized Michael Bailey's book, *The Man Who Would Be Queen*, 2003, an act which she described as 'political correctness'. She now lists her name as Maxine Petersen-Lee and offers private counselling [Y](#). During 2003-2006, Lynn Conway's site became a focal point (along with Andrea James' TS Roadmap) for the investigation and exposure of the publication of J. Michael Bailey's transphobic pseudo-science book by the National Academies. The investigation led to Bailey's resignation as Chair of the Northwestern University's Psychology Department, and to his eventual decline into professional indiscretions, disgrace and obscurity. The Bailey fiasco became a defining moment in trans history by exposing psychiatric theories about gender variance to be absurdly unsound, including those of academic psychiatrist Paul McHugh, M.D., a prominent National Academy member. Sadly the Academies never expressed regret for their misguided support and heavy-handed promotion of Bailey's malignant science – giving us 'the silent treatment' instead. They did, however, quietly remove Bailey's embarrassingly unscientific book from the NAP website [P.Q.R.S.I](#)



**1991, Nicole Sinclair** (1968 - ), born a boy in London, is a British politician and former leader of the *We Demand a Referendum Party* who served as a Member of the European Parliament for the West Midlands from 2009 to 2014. From her birth in 1968 Sinclair was brought up as male. However. She came out as a transsexual in November 2013, saying she is "overwhelmed" by the volume of support she received after revealing herself as Britain's first "sex-change parliamentarian" after undergoing gender reassignment surgery more than two decades ago. She said that she knew she had feelings of being female since the age of three, she had become clearly aware that her personality and feelings were those of a female, but went through many agonizing years after being told she could not get sex reassignment surgery until 1989 when she was 21 years old. She was able to start hormone therapy earlier than that, and underwent gender reassignment at the age of 23 on the NHS. This announcement made her the UK's first openly



transsexual Parliamentarian. She said that after becoming a trans woman she started to explore her sexual attraction to women, and subsequent to a violent rape, by a man, she was confident she was lesbian. In 2004, Sinclair came out as lesbian in a letter to the LGBT newspaper *The Pink Paper*. She however stated that she had no desire to be the leader of an LGBT group within UKIP [X](#)[Y](#).

**1992, Judge Victoria Kolakowski** (1961- ), born Michael Kolakowski, is the first openly transgender trial judge in the United States; she was elected to the Alameda County Superior Court in November 2010. Judge Kolakowski is the President of the International Association of LGBT Judges. Victoria Kolakowski (born August 29, 1961 in Queens, New York) is an American lawyer, and, since January 2011, judge of the Alameda County Superior Court. Kolakowski is the first openly transgender person to serve as a trial court judge of general jurisdiction in the United States, the first elected to a judgeship, and the first to serve as any type of judge in California (between her first election and the beginning of her term, the Hon. Phyllis Frye was appointed and sworn in as an Associate Municipal Court Judge in Houston, Texas, making Judge Frye the first openly transgender judge). (Houston Municipal Court Judge Phyllis Frye was the first openly transgender judge of any type in the United States). Kolakowski is the daughter of Martin and June Kolakowski of Staten Island, New York. She is a graduate of Stuyvesant High School in New York City and the first person in her family to attend college. Kolakowski graduated from New College of Florida in Sarasota, Florida with a Bachelor of Arts degree in Natural Sciences in 1982. She earned a Master of Science degree in Biomedical Engineering from Tulane University in 1987 and a Master of Science degree in Electrical Engineering from University of New Orleans in 1990. Kolakowski graduated from the Paul M. Hebert Law Center in Baton Rouge, Louisiana with a juris doctor in 1989 as Michael Kolakowski. She began her transition during her last semester of law school. Kolakowski underwent sex reassignment surgery in 1992 (this has previously been misreported as 1991). Kolakowski had to sue to take the bar exam in Louisiana after coming out as transgender. In 1997, Kolakowski received a Master of Divinity degree from the Pacific School of Religion in Berkeley, California [V](#)[W](#)[X](#)[Y](#)[Z](#).



**1994, Jenny Bailey** (1962 - ) is a British Liberal Democrat politician who was mayor of Cambridge, England, from 2007–2008. Bailey became a member of the city council in 2002, when she was elected to represent the suburb of East Chesterton within Cambridge. She served the council continuously from 2002–2007, becoming deputy mayor in 2006 and mayor in 2007. Bailey was married before her transition, and became a parent to two sons. She began hormone therapy aged 29 (1991) and had her sex change at a private clinic three years later (1994). It was while having hormone therapy that Bailey, now a software engineer, met Jennifer Liddle, also a trans woman; who worked in the same business. Liddle was elected to Cambridge City Council in 2000 and Bailey won her seat two years later. When Bailey became mayor in 2007, Liddle served as Bailey's mayoress. Jenny Bailey and her long-time companion Jennifer Liddle entered into a civil partnership on 22 September 2011. [W](#)[X](#)[Y](#)[Z](#).



Bailey was the first openly trans woman mayor in the United Kingdom, but not the first in the world, as Georgina Beyer, also a trans woman, became Mayor of Carterton, New Zealand in 1995. Stu Rassmussen was the first openly transgender mayor in the USA when he was elected as the mayor of Silverton, Oregon, in November 2008

**1995\*, Andrea James** (1967- ), born James Mead, is an American transgender rights activist, film producer, director, and blogger. \* "I started my transition in the mid-Nineties and finished everything in the late Nineties" [X](#). In the Fifties and Sixties you would go to a big city. You would find people who transitioned, and our collective wisdom was sort of an oral tradition passed down through Drag Mothers, or through houses — like, there would be a collective of people who would band together and help each other out. That was very helpful — but it's not good for people who live in the hinterlands, people who grew up in rural areas like I did. Andrea created free websites for consumers considered among the best in their categories: Trans Road Map (1996), HairFacts (1998), HairTell (2002), and GenderLife (2006). [W](#)[X](#)[Y](#)[Z](#).



**1995\*, Madhu**, (1980 - ), born a male named Naresh Chauhan, is a hijra transgender woman.

\* Madhu was 35 when she was elected mayor in 2015, so she was likely born in 1980. She started her transition in her "mid-teens", so that would have been around 1995.

She joined the Kinnar transgender community in her mid teens. She is variously known as Madhu Bai Kinnar, Madhu Kinnar, but in Raigarh, her birth town, she goes by one name Madhu. There are no surnames in many parts of India. The last name denotes the caste or community she is from. She is a member of the Dalit caste previously known as untouchables, and had been earning a living by singing and dancing on trains, but she stopped when asked to represent her community. On 2015-01-05, the voters of Raigarh — population 137,097 — elected the 35-year-old Madhu as India's only transgender mayor [P](#)[Q](#)[R](#)[S](#)[T](#)[U](#)[V](#)[W](#)[X](#)[Y](#)[Z](#).



India's two previous transgender municipal leaders — Kamla Jaan of Katni, elected in 1999, and Kamala Kinnar of Sagar in 2009 — were pejoratively termed "eunuchs" by the media and, within two years, asked to step down by their town courts who declared their candidacy "null and void" for contesting in the female category. Then in April 2014, the Supreme Court of India declared the transgender community as a legal third gender, granting them minority rights and privileges to education, employment and health benefits.

Indian family names are based on a variety of systems and naming conventions, which vary from region to region. Names are also influenced by religion and caste and may come from epics. India's population speaks a wide variety of languages and nearly every major religion in the world has a following in India. This variety makes for subtle, often confusing, differences in names and naming styles. For example, the concept of a family name does not exist widely in Tamil Nadu. For some Indians, their birth name is different from their official name; the birth name starts with a letter auspicious on the basis of the person's horoscope (based on the nakshatra or lunar mansion corresponding to the person's birth). Many children are given three names, sometimes as a part of religious teaching [M](#). Westerners call this a 'last name' or 'surname'. The family name might denote a certain community/caste, or the village someone comes from. If they have the suffix -walla (or a variant), it means their ancestors practiced a certain trade, as -walla loosely means 'one who does something'. Chauhan, Chouhan, Chohan, or Chohhan, is a Rajput caste from north India. Kinnar is a caste or community name in parts of Chhattisgarh and north India [N](#). Bai is a term used widely across India but conveys different meanings. Among other meanings, Bai is generally the address used for a female maid servant. It is, however, also a respectful suffix for females (mainly Royal). Eg. Rani Lakshmi Bai, Jodhaa Bai. (At least) in Rajasthan, Bai Ji is often used as an address for women (especially in villages). In Marathi (especially villages), Bai is also used for a School Teacher, and is respectful [O](#).



**1997, Marci Bowers** (1958- ) first attempted her transition from man to woman at the age of 19, but was unsuccessful due to a lack of family support and funds. Twenty years later, she successfully completed the procedure. Dr. Bowers is a US gynecologist and surgeon who specializes in gender confirmation surgeries. Dr. Bowers' practice is the San Mateo Surgery Center in Burlingame, California. From 2003 to 2010, she practiced in the town of Trinidad, Colorado, where she had studied under Stanley Biber before his retirement. Before moving to Trinidad, Bowers had a successful practice at the PolyClinic in Seattle, and has delivered more than 2000 babies. She has served as Obstetrics and Gynecology Department Chairperson at Swedish (Providence) Medical Center, and was named the only physician member of the Washington State midwifery Board. She was also named as one of "America's Best Physicians" for the 2002 to 2003 awards, and is a member-elect of the European Academy of Sciences. When Biber retired in 2003 at the age of 80, Bowers took over his practice, and since then, has done over 300 sexual reassignment surgeries, performing about five operations per week at Mt. San Rafael hospital. Bowers says her surgeries brought an estimated US\$1.6 million per year to the hospital; she performed an average of 130 surgeries per year. Bowers has a 9.50 rating in the 2002 Gendercare International survey, tied with doctors Yvon Menard of Montreal and Kamol Pansritum, of Bangkok, as the top 3 SRS surgeons. Bowers relocated from Trinidad, Colorado in December 2010, and has since practiced in Burlingame, California. Bowers is often asked about sex reassignment surgery for minors. She has been critical of prohibitions against this in the WPATH Standards of Care. She has stated, "I believe the surgery should be responsibly performed for the proper, carefully screened candidates, not at age 18, but at age 16 or 17, while still under the caring environment of home, allowing some social transition still in high school. It is the only morally responsible approach to this problem. We have already made that change in our standards here, and I will live to see that change be made globally as well." Bowers also offers restorative procedures for victims of female genital mutilation (FGM), whom she does not charge for surgery. She was trained for this specific operation under Pierre Foldès; by March 2014, she had performed 50 reversals of FGM [X](#) [Y](#).



**1997, Michelle Josef** (1954 - ) was born Bohdan Hluszko, of Ukrainian descent. He became one of Canada's leading session drummers, and appeared on many albums. He played with over 50 bands including the Detroit Symphony Orchestra. He joined Prairie Oyster for their fifth album, *Blue Plate Special*, 1996, but was fired in 1997 after coming out as transgender, the year she had sex-change surgery. Michelle was refused a female membership at a Toronto YMCA and barred from using the women's locker room. She complained to the Ontario Human Rights Commission, which decided in her and others' favour, to the outrage of the then Progressive Conservative government, under Mike Harris who was premier of Ontario from 1995-2002. Michelle also sued the Ontario government for not covering sex-change surgery in the provincial health plan [U](#) [V](#) [W](#) [X](#).



**1998, Dan Irving**, identifies as a trans man. He began transitioning in 1998 and has been teaching in the field of Transgender Studies for over a decade. Irving received his doctorate from York University in 2005 and holds a position as an assistant professor in the Sexuality Studies and Human Rights programs in the Institute of Interdisciplinary Studies at Carleton University. Critical political economy provides the framework for his scholarship, which emphasizes the ways in which neoliberal rationalities infuse trans subject formations and approaches to politics. This materialist approach to trans theory and activism problematizes human rights politics and other reformist interventions. His doctoral research critiqued trans activist efforts to forge alliances with LGB organizations, feminist organizations, and the labour movement based primarily on conceptualizing transsexual and transgender in terms of narrowly defined sex and gender categories. His research found that in many cases people were fired, denied promotions or failed interviews because they would have to explain why "they didn't look like a 'normal woman' or a 'normal man'". Their gender performance started to be conflated with the job performance," Irving told CBC Radio's *All in a Day*. "It has a lot to do with appearance." [V](#) [W](#) [X](#) [Y](#).



**1999, International Transgender Day of Remembrance (TDoR)**, which occurs annually on November 20, is a day to memorialize those who have been murdered as a result of transphobia and to bring attention to the continued violence endured by the transgender community. The Transgender Day of Remembrance was founded in 1999 by Gwendolyn Ann Smith, a transgender woman, to memorialize the murder of transgender woman Rita Hester in Allston, Massachusetts. Since its inception, TDoR has been held annually on November 20, and it has slowly evolved from the web-based project started by Smith into an international day of action. In 2010, TDoR was observed in over 185 cities throughout more than 20 countries.

**2000, Amanda Simpson**, (1961 - ), was born Mitchell Simpson. Upon her appointment to the position of Senior Technical Advisor in the Bureau of Industry and Security in 2010, she became the first openly transgender woman political appointee of any Presidential administration. The Bureau of Industry and Security (BIS) is an agency of the United States Department of Commerce. For Amanda Simpson, believed to be America's first openly transgender presidential appointee, the job at the U.S. Commerce Department is an honor and the culmination of a career dedicated to understanding military technology. As the first transgender person appointed by the president, Amanda is not only eminently qualified for her new position in the Department of Commerce, but she is also a trailblazer for equality," spokesman Trevor Thompson said in a statement. Simpson previously worked in the United States Department of Defense. She began her transition from male to female in 2000. A former test pilot, Simpson worked in the aerospace and defense industries for 30 years, mostly at Raytheon Missile Systems in Tucson, Ariz. She holds degrees in physics, engineering, and business [U](#) [X](#) [Y](#) [Z](#).



**2001, Janet Mock** (1983 - ), born a boy named Charles, is an American writer, TV host, and transgender rights activist. She was born in Honolulu, Hawaii, the second child in the family, and spent most of her youth in her native Hawaii, and a portion in Oakland, California and Dallas. Her father is African American and her mother is native Hawaiian. She began her transition from male to female as a freshman in high school, and funded her medical transition by earning money as a sex worker in her teens. She also played volleyball in high school, a sport she had bonded over with her childhood friend Wendi, who helped Janet express her femininity. She chose her name Janet after Janet Jackson. She underwent sex reassignment surgery in Thailand at age 18 in the middle of her first year in college. She was the first person in her family to go to college. She told her story in *Marie Claire*, 2011-05-18 in an article *I Was Born a Boy*. Janet broke ground in 2014 with the release of her first book *Redefining Realness*, a pioneering and profound memoir which was the first biography written from the perspective of a young trans person. This was followed up in June 13, 2017 with *Surpassing Certainty: What My Twenties Taught* [U.V.W.X.Y.](#)



**2001, Julie Lemieux**, (1972 - ) is Canada's first openly transgender mayor, elected 2017-11-05 in the small village of Très-Saint-Redempteur, QC, near the Ontario border, known for its towering historical Catholic church. Lemieux knew she was "feminine by nature" around the age of six or seven, she says, and her transition began at age 29, when she lived in Drummondville. A cabinetmaker by trade, Lemieux was 37 when she moved to Très-Saint-Redempteur. She became a municipal councillor four years later, in 2013 [I.U.V.](#)



Selon les recherches du Journal de Montréal, Julie Lemieux serait la cinquième personne ouvertement trans à être élue à la mairie dans le monde. Georgina Beyer serait la première à avoir réussi cet exploit, en devenant mairesse de Carterton, en Nouvelle-Zélande, en 1995. Aux États-Unis, Stu Rasmussen a effectué deux mandats comme maire de Silverton, en Oregon, avant d'être élu pour un troisième mandat en 2008, cette fois comme mairesse. Des femmes trans ont aussi accédé à la mairie en Angleterre et en Inde. Récemment, le maire de la ville de New Hope, au Texas, a annoncé qu'il était devenu une femme. Toutefois, celle qui se nomme maintenant Jess Herbst (plutôt que Jeff Herbst), n'était pas ouvertement trans au moment de son élection en 2016 [W.](#)

According to research from the Journal de Montréal, Julie Lemieux is the fifth person openly trans to be elected mayor in the world. Georgina Beyer would be the first to have achieved this feat, becoming mayor of Carterton, New Zealand, in 1995. In the United States, Stu Rasmussen served two terms as mayor of Silverton, Oregon, before being elected to a third term in 2008, this time as mayor. Trans women also became mayors in England and India. Recently, the mayor of New Hope, Texas, announced that he had become a woman. However, the one now called Jess Herbst (rather than Jeff Herbst), was not openly trans when she was elected in 2016 [Google translate].

**2002, Aaron H. Devor** (1951 - ), formerly known as Holly Devor, is a Canadian sociologist and sexologist known for research of transsexuality and transgender communities. Devor has taught at the University of Victoria since 1989. Devor is the current Research Chair in Transgender Studies at the University of Victoria. Maclean's, a Canadian weekly news magazine, described Devor as "an internationally respected expert on gender, sex and sexuality." Devor earned a bachelor's degree in psychology from York University in 1971, a master's degree in communications from Simon Fraser University in 1985, and a Ph.D. in sociology from the University of Washington in 1990. A trans man, Devor transitioned in 2002 at age 51. While "transsexual" typically describes people who have had at least some sex-change surgery and who take hormones to further the change, "transgendered" is a broader term referring to people who live as the other sex, whether or not they have had sex-change surgery. Transgendered people may feel they are neither gender, or both, or they may feel they belong to a gender other than what their sexual organs would dictate. According to Mr. Devor, people can be transgendered on the basis of their feelings about themselves and may appear "ambiguously gendered" to others. Mr. Devor wouldn't reveal whether he is undergoing surgery for his transition, which can include anything from removal of breast tissue to construction of a penis. He would say only that he is transgendered and making physical changes. "Those are intimate details," he said. Dr. Aaron Devor, has been studying and teaching about transgender topics for more than thirty years. He was one of the authors of versions 6 and 7 of the World Professional Association for Transgender Health's (WPATH) Standards of Care, and is now overseeing its transition into world languages. He is the author of numerous well-cited scholarly articles, and the widely-acclaimed books *Gender Blending: Confronting the Limits of Duality* (1989) and *FTM: Female-to-Male Transsexuals in Society* (1997, 2nd edition forthcoming in 2016). His most recent book, *The Transgender Archives: Foundations for the Future* (2014) is a Lambda Literary Awards finalist in LGBT nonfiction. He has delivered lectures to audiences around the world, including more than 20 keynote and plenary addresses. He is a national-award-winning teacher, an elected member of the International Academy of Sex Research, and an elected Fellow of the Society for the Scientific Study of Sexuality. Dr. Devor, is the Founder and Academic Director of the world's largest Transgender Archives and was Dean of Graduate Studies, 2002-2012 [X.Y.Z.](#)



**2002, Rikki Arundel** has had a long and eventful career as one of the UK's top inspiration keynote speakers, seminar leaders and conference facilitators. In the 80's she established herself as a leading motivational speaker in the financial services industry and helped to re-establish the Institute of Sales and Marketing Management and its annual conference. During this time, she wrote her first book *Sell Your Way to Success* before switching career to become the technology guru to the financial services industry and a leading pioneer promoting the use of the internet in business. In 2002 Rikki made a dramatic change of life when she decided to come out as a transgender woman and begin living in her new gender. This decision brought her speaking career to an abrupt standstill. The level of discrimination she faced was so severe that she had no choice but change her expertise completely. She enrolled at Hull University where she read for a Masters degree in Gender Research and became actively engaged in community and voluntary work to develop her experience and expertise as a diversity professional. In 2007 she set up Gendershift Ltd to deliver a range of support service for trans people and to provide gender related training and consultation services primarily to the public sector, at the same time establishing herself as the leading expert in this field in the UK. In 2011 the severe cuts in voluntary sector funding and training budgets meant that Gendershift was unable to continue as a support organisation, however it appears to have continued as a web site [X.Y.](#)



**2006, Vladimir Luxuria** (1965 - ) was born Wladimiro Guadagno in Foggia, Apulia (southern Italy). She is an Italian actress, television personality, and politician. In the 2006 general election, Luxuria was elected to the Chamber of Deputies by the Lazio 1 constituency in Rome. She lost her seat in the 2008 election. She was the first openly transgender member of Parliament in Europe, and the world's second openly transgender MP after New Zealander Georgina Beyer. She, however, had lost her seat in the election of April, 2008. Although Luxuria lives exclusively as a female, she has yet to undergo sex change surgery; and remains physically and legally male. She has stated on occasion that she perceives herself as neither male nor female. After the retirements of Beyer and Luxuria, there have reportedly been no transgendered MPs in the world (until Grodzka in 2011). Luxuria identifies using the English word "transgender" and prefers feminine pronouns, titles, and adjectives. She is physically and legally male. Despite not choosing not to undergo full sex change surgery, she has had some operations to make herself more identifiably female; such as the permanent removal of facial hair, a rhinoplasty and partial breast construction. Upon entering parliament, she made the decision to stop wearing her trademark drag clothing - an extravagant cocktail of sequins, feather boas and bouffant wigs - saying that the legislature was "not a discothèque" and that, "It wouldn't be useful to provoke [people] in such a stupid way" [W](#). [X](#). [Y](#).



**2006, Kim Coco Iwamoto**, of Hawaii, became the first openly transgender US state official to be elected to statewide office when she was elected to the Hawaii Board of Education in 2006, and later as commissioner on the Hawaii Civil Rights Commission in 2012 [X](#). [Y](#). [Z](#).



**2009, Carys Massarella (1965–)** was born Callum Ralph Massarella and grew up in Sudbury, Ontario. He graduated from the [University of Western Ontario](#) in 1990, cum laude, and completed an [FRCPC](#) and her residency in Emergency Medicine at [McMaster University](#) in 1997, before joining Hamilton's St. Joseph's Hospital and becoming Chief of Emergency Medicine there from 2001-5. Massarella also married and had two children. Nearly two decades after graduation, she began transitioning from male to female – taking hormones and growing her hair out. At this point, it was a stealth transition. Eventually, she called a meeting at work and came out. No one was particularly surprised. "Even the nuns took it in stride. Most people were pretty accepting of me at least overtly, but covertly, that's possibly a different story," she says. Carys completed her transition in 2009, when she was 42, opting because of her timeline, to pay to have her surgeries in the United States. Following this, she underwent three months of intensive voice re-training with a speech language pathologist, a procedure that normally takes years. A former baritone, changing her voice was the single, hardest part of her transition. It was necessary in order to be credible to her patients. Carys remains an attending Emergency Physician at St. Joseph's and is the lead Physician for the Transgender Care Program at [Quest Community Health Centre](#) in nearby St Catharines, which specializes in transgender care. To say she is swamped would be an understatement. Massarella only works at Quest one to two days a week, but the clinic has over 1,000 regular patients. Current wait times just to see a doctor there are between four to six months. "The demand is beyond anything I would have imagined," Massarella told CBC News. "The majority of the clients I see in Niagara are from Hamilton." She is President of the Medical Staff Association. "The biggest obstacle for most transgender individuals is access to medical care," she says. "In our clinic, we no longer refer patients to psychiatrists. Being transgender is not a pathology. Gender dysphoria is not a psychiatric illness." "What I always tell people is, you're always going to have a transgender identity. That's never going to change. Whether or not you transition, that's a personal decision. But at the end of the day, the vast, vast majority of people do better after they transition, or they feel better after they transition." "I must say, my American colleagues...every time I tell them I did this at a Catholic hospital they are like 'no you didn't' and I'm like 'yes I did.'" A faculty member in the DeGroote School of Medicine at McMaster, she regularly presents lectures on sex and gender issues in health care. She has also been a TEDxMcMasterU presenter on the subject of transgenderism. These days she has become a "trans-warrior physician" – a leading expert and advocate for the transgender community – who wants to pave the way for public education and acceptance. The majority of Massarella's patients are between 14-22 years old, but she has seen patients from 8-79 [W](#). [X](#). [Y](#).



**2010, Anna Grodzka**, (1954 - ) born Krzysztof Bogdan Bękowski, is a Polish politician. Grodzka, a trans woman, was elected to the Sejm in the 2011 Polish parliamentary elections as a candidate for the left-liberal Palikot's Movement, and was the first openly transgender Member of Parliament in Poland. Grodzka began to live life as a woman in 2007. In 2008, she founded a non-governmental organisation, Trans-Fuzja, devoted to the transgender community and advancement of LGBTQ rights in Poland. She transitioned in 2009 after divorcing in 2007. She underwent male-to-female surgery in 2010 in Bangkok. She was the third openly transgender member of a national parliament worldwide, after Georgina Beyer (in office 1999-2005) and Vladimir Luxuria (2006-2008). She was believed to be the only remaining transgender Member of Parliament until Nikki Sinclair (in office 2009-2015) outed herself in November 2013. Before openly transitioning, she was married and had a son [W](#). [X](#). [Y](#).



**2010, Chaz Salvatore Bono** (born Chastity Sun Bono, March 4, 1969) is an American advocate, writer, musician and actor. He is the child of American entertainers Sonny Bono and Cher. Bono is a transgender man. In 1995, several years after being outed as lesbian by the tabloid press, he publicly self-identified as such in a cover story in a leading American gay monthly magazine, The Advocate, eventually going on to discuss the process of coming out to oneself and to others in two books. Family Outing: A Guide to the Coming Out Process for Gays, Lesbians, and Their Families (1998) includes his coming-out account. The memoir The End of Innocence (2003) discusses his outing, music career, and partner Joan's death from non-Hodgkin's lymphoma. Between 2008 and 2010, Bono underwent female-to-male gender transition. A two-part Entertainment Tonight feature in June 2009 explained that his transition had started a year before. In May 2010, he legally changed his gender and name. A documentary on





Bono's experience, *Becoming Chaz*, was screened at the 2011 Sundance Film Festival and later made its television debut on the Oprah Winfrey Network. More recently, Bono has made his acting debut in the FX anthology

**2013, Danica Roem**, (1984 - ) is an American journalist and politician of the Democratic Party from Northern Virginia. In the 2017 elections, she was elected to the Virginia House of Delegates. Roem won the Democratic primary on June 13, 2017, and the general election on November 7, 2017. She will become the first openly transgender person to both be elected to a U.S. state's legislature and serve her term [I](#), [U](#), [V](#), [W](#).



A transgender candidate Stacie Laughton, was elected as a Democrat to the state House of Representatives in New Hampshire in 2012 but Laughton never served a day in state office; she resigned amid concerns over her eligibility for office. Another transgender person, Althea Garrison, served in the Massachusetts legislature in the early 1990s but was not openly transgender while campaigning. Besides Roem, three other transgender candidates won their respective local races on 7 November 2017: Andrea Jenkins and Lisa Middleton were elected to their respective city councils in Minneapolis, Minnesota and Palm Springs, California; and Tyler Titus was elected to the school board in Erie, Pennsylvania. A day later, Philippe Cunningham, was confirmed as the winner of another seat on the Minneapolis city council [X](#). The Minneapolis City Council will have two transgender members: Andrea Jenkins and Philippe Cunningham, who gender advocates say are the first openly transgender black people elected to public office in the United States. In Palm Springs, Calif., Lisa Middleton won a seat on her city council as the first openly transgender person elected to a nonjudicial office in the state. Tyler Titus will be the first openly transgender person to hold office in Pennsylvania after winning a seat on the Erie School Board. And Stephe Koontz, an openly transgender woman, won a city council seat in Doraville, Ga [Y](#).

Roem came out as transgender in 2013, having begun her transition the previous year. She legally changed her name in 2015.

**2015 Tomoya Hosoda** (1991- ) transitioned from female to male with surgery in 2015 at the age of 23. He was elected as a councillor for the city of Iruma, Japan in 2017 which became the one of the first countries in the world to elect an openly transgender man to a public office [X](#), [Y](#).

**2015, Danielle Dewitt**, when deployed in the Mediterranean on HMCS Fredericton in 2015, she came out as a trans woman to her commanding officer during the NATO mission Operation Reassurance. She had been spotted by someone from the ship while dressed as a woman at a hotel and, rather than hide, took charge of her uncertain future.

"I informed my chain of command that my intentions upon returning to Halifax was to transition from male to female," Dewitt said. But the mission came first. "I started the deployment as a male and I would finish it as a male," Dewitt said from Halifax, where she is on light duties while recovering from gender confirmation surgery earlier this year (2017) [X](#).

**2017, Caitlyn Marie Jenner**, born Bruce Jenner (1949- ), is an American television personality and retired Olympic gold medal-winning decathlete. In a 20/20 interview with Diane Sawyer in April 2015, Jenner came out as a trans woman, saying that she had dealt with gender dysphoria since her youth and that, "for all intents and purposes, I'm a woman." Jenner cross-dressed for many years and took hormone replacement therapy but stopped after her romance with Kris Kardashian became more serious, leading to marriage in 1992. Jenner recounts having permission to explore her gender identity on her own travels but not when they were coupled, and that not knowing the best way to talk about the many issues contributed to the deterioration of the 23-year-long marriage, which ended formally in 2015. Jenner has undergone cosmetic surgery, and completed sex reassignment surgery in January 2017 at age 67. She said she has never been sexually attracted to men, but has instead always been sexually attracted to women, and that, keeping in mind the difficulty people have understanding the difference between sexual orientation and gender identity, she will identify as asexual for now [U](#), [V](#), [W](#), [X](#), [Y](#).



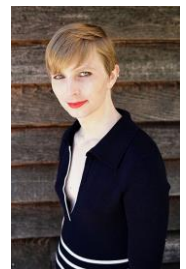
**2017 Alex Hai** (born 1967 in Hamburg) is a transgender man of German and Algerian descent, the first openly transgender gondolier in Venice, assigned-female-at-birth [X](#), [Y](#).



**Chelsea Elizabeth Manning** (1987- ), born Bradley Edward Manning, is a former United States Army soldier who was convicted by court-martial in July 2013, of violations of the Espionage Act and other offenses, after disclosing to WikiLeaks nearly 750,000 classified, or unclassified but sensitive, military and diplomatic documents. She made her first public appearance as female in February 2010 while on leave from her military duties. Manning's attorney issued a press release on August 22, 2013, to the *Today* show announcing that his client was a female, and asked that she be referred to by her new name of Chelsea and feminine pronouns.

Manning's statement included the following:

As I transition into this next phase of my life, I want everyone to know the real me. I am Chelsea Manning. I am a female. Given the way that I feel, and have felt since childhood, I want to begin hormone therapy as soon as possible. I hope that you will support me in this transition. I also request that, starting today, you refer to me by my new name and use the feminine pronoun (except in official mail to the confinement facility). I look forward to receiving letters from supporters and having the opportunity to write back



Chelsea Manning  
on 18 May 2017

In April 2014, the Kansas District Court granted a petition from Manning for a legal name change. On February 12, 2015, [USA Today](#) reported that the commandant of the USDB wrote in a February 5 memo, "After carefully considering the recommendation that (hormone treatment) is medically appropriate and necessary, and weighing all associated safety and security risks presented, I approve adding (hormone treatment) to Inmate Manning's treatment plan." According to [USA Today](#), Manning remained a soldier, and the decision to administer hormone therapy was a first for the Army. Manning was not allowed to grow her hair longer. On September 13, 2016, the ACLU announced that the army will be granting Manning's request for gender transition surgery, a first for a transgender inmate. In December 2016, Manning's attorneys reported that her military doctor, Dr. Ellen Galloway, refused Manning's request to change the gender on her military records to female. In January 2017, Manning wrote to The New York Times that although months had passed, she had still not seen a surgeon. On January 17, 2017, President Obama commuted all but four months of Manning's remaining sentence. In a press conference held on January 18, Obama stated that Manning's original 35-year prison sentence was "very disproportionate relative to what other leakers have received" and that "it makes sense to commute—and not pardon—her sentence." At the time of her release, Manning's attorney stressed that she would be pursuing her own medical care and "building her life on her own terms, separate from the military." Manning subsequently confirmed from her verified Twitter account that her healthcare from the military had stopped on May 16, 2017, and that she had secured a private health plan [X](#). She appeared in an article in *Vogue* (August 10, 2017 issue), by Nathan Heller, photographed by Annie Leibovitz [Y](#).



Photographed by  
Annie Leibovitz, *Vogue*,  
September 2017

**(Date of transition not known), Stacie Laughton** is an American politician who was elected to the New Hampshire House of Representatives in the 2012 elections. As a member of the New Hampshire Democratic Party, she would represent the Nashua-area Ward 4 alongside David Cote and Mary Gorman. She was also a selectman in Ward 4 in Nashua. (Selectmen in New Hampshire city wards are solely responsible for organizing, counting, and calling elections.) Laughton was the first openly transgender elected official in New Hampshire, and is believed to be the first openly transgender person elected to a state legislature anywhere in the United States. Her only known predecessor, Althea Garrison, came out as transgender only after she had already been elected, and was defeated in all of her subsequent runs for office after coming out [P](#), [Q](#), [R](#), [S](#), [T](#), [U](#).

"Transgender" mentioned 362 times in

#### List of lesbian, gay, bisexual, or transgender firsts by year

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List\\_of\\_lesbian,\\_gay,\\_bisexual,\\_or\\_transgender\\_firsts\\_by\\_year](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_lesbian,_gay,_bisexual,_or_transgender_firsts_by_year)

continue from 1991

Check out

Logan S. Casey and Andrew Reynolds, **STANDING OUT Transgender and Gender Variant Candidates and Elected Officials Around the World**, [https://lgbtqrightsrep.files.wordpress.com/2015/10/lgbt\\_report\\_trans\\_v4.pdf](https://lgbtqrightsrep.files.wordpress.com/2015/10/lgbt_report_trans_v4.pdf)

Transgender and transsexual politicians, [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Category:Transgender\\_and\\_transsexual\\_politicians](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Category:Transgender_and_transsexual_politicians)

Elected transgender officials around the world,

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Elected\\_transgender\\_officials\\_around\\_the\\_world](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Elected_transgender_officials_around_the_world), merged with the article [List of the first LGBT holders of political offices](#).

Zoe O'Connel, **Trans politicians**,

**part 1 (1986-1999)**, 13 FEBRUARY 2017 <https://www.complicity.co.uk/blog/2017/02/trans-politicians-part-1-1986-1999/>

**part 2 (1999-2009)**, 15 FEBRUARY 2017 <https://www.complicity.co.uk/blog/2017/02/trans-politicians-part-2-1999-2009/>

**part 3 (2010-2016)**, 4 APRIL 2017, <https://www.complicity.co.uk/blog/2017/04/trans-politicians-part-3-2010-2016/>

Curtis M. Wong, **12 History-Making Transgender Politicians from Around the World**, These pioneering figures refused to accept the status quo. 05/15/2016, [http://www.huffingtonpost.ca/entry/transgender-politicians-around-the-world\\_us\\_57337ccae4b0436a18b5aeed](http://www.huffingtonpost.ca/entry/transgender-politicians-around-the-world_us_57337ccae4b0436a18b5aeed)

Subjects for this list were suggested by sources such as [T](#), [U](#), [V](#), [W](#), [X](#), [Y](#).

Wikipedia lists 306 transgendered people [X](#). The Transgender Society lists 427 *Notable Trans Men & Women* [Y](#).

<http://www.transmediawatch.org/timeline.html>, a British charity dedicated to improving media coverage of trans and intersex issues.

See also

[http://www.academia.edu/1894599/Self\\_Made\\_Man\\_as\\_Risky\\_Business](http://www.academia.edu/1894599/Self_Made_Man_as_Risky_Business)

<http://carleton-ca.academia.edu/DanIrving>

<http://transgendersociety.yolasite.com/notable-trans-men-and-women.php> very long alphabetical list

Check out [http://www.gendernetwork.com/TransHistory.html#\\_WeSiyltSzDA](http://www.gendernetwork.com/TransHistory.html#_WeSiyltSzDA)

[The Trans Timeline](#) - An excellent Timeline of Trans History

[Trans History Wiki](#) - This project started but seems not to have been continued

[Transgender: A History](#) - Good history resource on an local Alberta, Canada site

[Transgender History Series](#) - A series of six articles from Trans Activist Mercedes Allen, continue with

[http://bilerico.lgbtqnation.com/2008/02/transgender\\_history\\_into\\_the\\_modern\\_age.php](http://bilerico.lgbtqnation.com/2008/02/transgender_history_into_the_modern_age.php)

[A Brief History of Transgender Issues](#) - Guardian Article from Stephen Whittle on legislation and medical history  
[GLAAD's Transgender Visibility Timeline](#) - Attractive visual timeline of recent trans history  
[Trans\\* History Timeline](#) - an interesting modern history timeline

**Trans-people through History**, expanding on Sylvia's [Short History of Gender Dysphoria](#), (above)

### [Some transsexual individuals from myth and history](#)

<http://transsexual.org/>

Rachel Heath, "The Praeger Handbook of Transsexuality," at: <http://books.google.com/>

Richard Green, "Transsexualism: Mythological, Historical, and Cross-Cultural Aspects," Appendix C of Harry Benjamin, "The Transsexual Phenomenon."

"Pope Joan," Museum of Hoaxes, at: <http://www.museumofhoaxes.com/>

Patricia Bonomi, "The Lord Cornbury Scandal: The Politics of Reputation in British America," The University of North Carolina Press, (2000). Read reviews or order this book safely from Amazon.com online book store  
<http://transsexual.org/What.html>