

Queering Glamorgan



A Research Guide to Sources for the Study of LGBT History



Llywodraeth Cymru
Welsh Government



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Front cover illustrations:

D1444: William Bryar of Cardiff, Records, Photograph of the King's Cross Public House, Cardiff, nd [1980s]

DCONC3/2/5: Cardiff Police, Fingerprint & Photographic Register, 1918-1921, photograph of Abdulla Taslameden

DCONC3/2/4: Cardiff Police, Fingerprint & Photographic Register, 1914-1918, photograph of Martha Alice Hodson

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Contents

Introduction	1
Glossary of Terms	5
Handlist of Sources	18
Other Sources	25
Glossary Examples	27

Introduction

Glamorgan Archives has produced this guide to assist researchers with the study of lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender (LGBT) history in the former county of Glamorgan, with emphasis on the county boroughs of Bridgend, Caerphilly, Merthyr Tydfil, Rhondda Cynon Taf, the Vale of Glamorgan, and the city and county of Cardiff. Its primary aim is to encourage better understanding of historical and contemporary LGBT experience. Since modern terminology cannot easily be used to understand this aspect of the past, research into LGBT history can be difficult and time consuming, and researchers are often confronted with negative attitudes contained within the records, or with the absence of a historical record.

Contained within this guide are case studies using exemplar material housed at Glamorgan Archives. The case studies demonstrate how the story of an individual or a meeting place or an organisation can be pieced together from a range of sources together with additional information gathered from external resources, such as the National Library of Wales, neighbouring county archives, institutional archives such as Special Collections and Archives (SCOLAR) at Cardiff University and the Richard Burton Archives at Swansea University, or archives further afield such as the Lesbian and Gay News Media Archive (LAGNA) held at the Bishopsgate Institute in London.

Since male homosexuality, in particular, was considered amongst the most serious crimes that could be committed until the process of decriminalisation in the late-20th century, the most common types of record are legal in nature. Until 1533 (or 1542 when the Act was extended to Wales), when the Buggery Act was passed by parliament during the reign of Henry VIII making 'buggery committed with mankind or beast' triable only in crown courts, same-sex offences were largely considered a matter for ecclesiastical rather than secular courts and prosecuted according to the terms of canon law. The crime was also referred to as sodomy. Both had a wider meaning before the 19th century, including inferences of religious dissent (especially Catholicism) or treason, so the appearance of this crime in a court record is not necessarily an indication of same-sex desire. It is worth noting that until the 1920s there was no deliberate attempt to criminalise same-sex desire amongst women.

Consistory courts – or church courts – were organised by diocese and had jurisdiction over a wide range of subjects including sexual behaviour. For Glamorgan, this was the Consistory Court of the Bishop of Llandaf, the records of which are held at the National Library of Wales. However, records of buggery and sodomy cases, which were in any case always a very small minority of the church court's business, have not often survived. At present there are no known surviving examples from the diocese of Llandaf. Very few, in fact, have been found anywhere so this should not be surprising even though it is frustrating for the researcher.

The Buggery Act also coincided with the Acts of Union between England and Wales and the formation of the Court of Great Sessions, the Welsh equivalent (before 1830) of the Assizes. Most of the records for the Court of Great Sessions, including the

Brecon Circuit which covered the county of Glamorgan, are held at the National Library of Wales, although some material is held at Glamorgan Archives in solicitors' papers, e.g. DART/W. Historians are largely agreed that the Court of Great Sessions was more lenient in its application of the severest penalties of the law than were the Assize courts in England, and it is for this reason, perhaps, that the number of surviving cases of buggery are very low. Just four cases have survived for Glamorgan between 1730 and 1830, of which three did not reach trial. There were only around twenty for the whole of Wales in that period. No surviving examples of slander prosecutions for same-sex offences exist either.

The oldest of the Great Sessions cases from Glamorgan took place in April 1734 and concerned Nicholas Williams, a baker, and Rees Richard, a carpenter, both of whom lived in Llantrisant. They had been arrested and brought before the court charged with 'attempting to commit sodomy with two other men'. The prosecutor of the case was Llewelin Richard, also from Llantrisant. This case reminds us that the geography of Glamorgan before industrialisation was different from that with which we are now familiar – it was in towns such as Llantrisant, Cowbridge, and Neath, that a certain amount of 'cover' could be found. And, unsurprisingly, it was these towns which featured in the court records of the 18th century.

By the early-19th century, industrialisation had begun to transform Glamorgan and the principal towns became those centred around industry rather than agricultural markets: Merthyr Tydfil, Swansea, and (albeit more slowly) Cardiff. The Rhondda and Barry followed towards the end of the 19th century. With the advent of modern policing in the 1830s, state surveillance of homosexuality became more vigorous and by the end of the century police profiling of suspected homosexuals and 'masculine' women had begun in earnest. Current research is revealing more evidence of lesbian and transmen not by searching for same-sex activity, but for instances of 'deviance' such as the wearing of male attire. However, although the numbers of people arrested rose, as did the number appearing before the courts, in relative terms there was little change from the 18th century and crimes linked to homosexuality remained amongst the least policed of all. Rape cases were at least seven times as frequent and domestic violence inflicted on women even more so. This remained the case even after the introduction of the crime of 'gross indecency' in 1885 and the advent of more heavy-handed policing of various forms of dissent including the campaign for women's suffrage and industrial action.

For these reasons, then, the 20th century continues to be the most fruitful period of research for LGBT history, in large part because of a more substantial archival record. Lesbian, bisexual and transgender histories are also more easily explored because of language changes and broader public recognition of sexual identities. Yet, until the Second World War, many of the same difficulties of finding examples of LGBT life remain. In the interwar years, the police tended to focus far more on larceny and consequently the numbers of arrest and prosecutions for same-sex offences fell sharply. In Merthyr Tydfil there was almost no police action on these crimes in the

1920s and 1930s, introducing into the record an absence around which it is now difficult to manoeuvre.

What can be found in the archival records of the early-20th century, nevertheless, is evidence of meeting points. Policemen recorded in their notebooks reports of men meeting in public toilets, parks, and on the hillsides of the valleys, they recorded illicit nightlife in dockland cafés or sexual encounters in swimming baths and cinemas, and followed up some of the gossip around 'confirmed bachelors' and those 'masculine' women who wore men's clothing and kept their hair short. Far more research is needed, however, to determine whether aspects of LGBT life apparent in London and other large cities in England, especially gay venues, were present in Glamorgan, or whether the growth of pubs and clubs dedicated to LGBT customers was a purely post-war phenomenon.

All over the country the 1940s and 1950s, the latter decade especially, marked a new phase in the policing of homosexuality. Arrests and prosecutions rose sharply, a trend which was also evident in Glamorgan. Leo Abse, who was a city councillor in Cardiff in the 1950s and a solicitor, often reflected on the role of blackmail in this period and cited its effects as one of the primary reasons for introducing his Sexual Offences Bill to parliament in 1966. It became the Sexual Offences Act the following year and partly decriminalised homosexuality. Of course, this was also a period of social change, with new opportunities. Pubs began to turn a blind eye, and some gained an underground reputation as places to meet. By the time Abse's bill became law in 1967, Cardiff, at least, was home to a handful of tolerant venues such as the Blue Anchor on St Mary's Street. Other venues followed, including the Red Cow in Merthyr Tydfil.

Following the Sexual Offences Act, there were two primary developments: firstly, the growth of LGBT venues and secondly the growth of LGBT activism. In the early 1970s there were two activist groups: the Gay Liberation Front and the Campaign for Homosexual Equality (often referred to by its acronym, CHE). These groups worked closely with students at the university in Cardiff and with the fledgling Chapter Arts Centre. They met in a variety of venues around the city, in addition to Chapter, and had strong links with the Rights and Information Bureau (RIB) on Charles Street and the alternative 108 Bookshop in Cathays. Activists pressed local councils to provide more information about homosexuality in schools, particularly through sex education, moves that were often resisted by cautious education authorities, although councillors were not universally hostile to such moves – the debates can be found in the records.

In the absence of advice provided directly in schools, activists disseminated information through alternative sources including the Cardiff *People's Paper*, the Rights and Information Bureau, the 108 Bookshop, through their own events, and by means of advice lines such as Cardiff FRIEND, Lesbian Line, or the AIDS advice line. In 1985, the *South Wales Echo* declared Cardiff a 'city you can be glad to be gay in'. That year also saw the first LGBT pride march in Wales, along Queen Street in the centre of Cardiff. But the mid-1980s were also a time of growing anxiety because of AIDS. Although not an illness that was ever limited exclusively to the LGBT

community, much of the early AIDS activism and official response was focused on gay men. Section 28, introduced through the Local Government Act in 1988, added further pressure, and councils across Glamorgan took conscious decisions whether to protest its implementation or to abide by the new legislation. Activists again marched through the streets of Cardiff. Section 28 was not repealed until 2003.

Not all of this history is reflected in the records deposited at Glamorgan Archives, as yet, but as more collections are explored by researchers it is likely that more will come to light. Similarly, it is hoped that this guide will serve as a prompt to LGBT individuals and campaign groups to consider depositing their records so that the full extent of LGBT experience can be documented. If you have personal papers or papers from a group you belong to or administer please consider depositing them. For advice on record keeping and the facilities offered please contact:

Email: glamro@cardiff.gov.uk

Telephone: 029 2087 2299

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Further Reading

Deirdre Beddoe, *Out of the Shadows* (Cardiff: University of Wales Press, 2000)

Hywel Francis, *History On Our Side* (London: Lawrence and Wishart, 2015)

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Norena Shopland, *Forbidden Lives: LGBT Stories From Wales* (Bridgend: Seren, 2017)

Meic Stephens, *Rhys Davies: A Writer's Life* (Cardigan: Parthian, 2014)

Tim Tate, *Pride: The Unlikely Story of the Unsung Heroes of the Miners' Strike* (London: John Blake, 2017)

Jeffrey Weeks, *Coming Out: The Emergence of LGBT Identities in Britain from the 19th Century to the Present* (London: Quartet, 2016 edn.)

Jeffrey Weeks, *The World We Have Won* (London: Routledge, 2007)

Glossary of LGBT Terms

This glossary gives a selection of words and phrases which can be used to research sexual orientation and gender identity in historical records, and some notes on how to use them.

As a continuously developing field of research, the terminology used to describe those outside the mainstream narrative has changed significantly through the ages.

The terms listed offer an entry point to resources listed in this guide, but, as this is an interdisciplinary area of research, they can also be used in a wide range of other sources.

Online search engines often use Optical Character Recognition (OCR) software to pick out words from original records. However, if the original page is damaged, faded or marked, the software may not recognise certain words. In addition, words may be misspelt in the original, so it is advisable to try a variety of terms. See Example 1 where the phrases 'unnatural offences', 'detestable' and 'abominable crime' are all included in one article- if the OCR fails to pick up one term, it may pick up another.

Some search engines can be very literal, for example entering the term 'lesbian' will often produce different results from 'lesbians', it is therefore advisable to use plurals as well as singular terms.

When using newspaper reports alongside the archival record it is useful to bear in mind that aliases may be used, or incorrect names recorded – see Example 6 - Elizabeth Powell/Ford.

The deposit of LGBT archives remains patchy in many areas of the world, including Wales. The priority, when choosing the examples in this guide, has been to use Welsh sources, but where examples cannot be found they have been taken from the most relevant sources further afield. This highlights possible gaps in collections (although gaps may be due to collections not yet digitised or researched) and possible areas for future collecting.

If you know of other terms that may be added to this list we would be interested to hear from you.

Glossary	Notes	Your notes
Women		
Sappho Sapphism; sapphick; sapphic; sapphists	When not used in reference to the poet Sappho or her type of verse, can refer to a lesbian. Appears as a reference to same-sex relationships between women from 17th century onwards.	
Tribad; tribas; tribadism	Used from Greek and Roman times, for female same-sex but also referred to a hermaphrodite (modern intersex) or a woman using a stimulation device such as a dildo. It was a term more commonly used in Europe to denote same-sex between women from 3 rd century AD. In English languages texts from the early-17 th to mid-19 th century.	
Terry	Occasionally used in reference to a lesbian. See Example 2.	
Lesbian; lesbianism	Before 1870 generally used to denote someone from the island of Lesbos, the home of Sappho. More frequently used from the 1890s onwards to denote same-sex relationships between women. See Example 3.	
Amazon; masculine woman; masculine peculiarities; mannish	These terms often denoted a woman outside of	

	<p>heteronormativity. Some cases can be included in gender diversity or transvestitism.</p> <p>See Example 4.</p>	
<p>Woman; women; female; lady; girl; lass</p> <p>in:</p> <p>male; man's; lad's; boy's; gentleman's:</p> <p>clothes; attire; habiliments; apparel; costume; dress; breeches; breeks; trousers; trowsers; pantaloons; garb; uniform; navigator's suit</p>	<p>With no specific terminology to denote same-sex activity before the late-19th century, women could often be found in 'disguise.' Cross-dressing did not necessarily denote same-sex activity, but a number of cases have been found using these terms.</p> <p>Whilst it was not illegal for a woman to wear men's clothes (as it was on some parts of the Continent), women were often arrested, as they were suspected of criminal activity. Archive records may not include cross-dressing references, due to space constrictions, but press reports often did due to the sensationalism of women wearing men's clothes.</p> <p>Use terms by combining them, such as: 'woman in lad's apparel'</p> <p>See Example 5.</p> <p>A prostitute 'in male attire,' or any of these related terms, may indicate cross-dressing to attract homosexual clients.</p> <p>See Example 6.</p>	

Dressed as a: man/male/gentleman/boy/lad	E.g. 'dressed as a boy'	
Masquerading, disguised as, in the guise of a: man/male/boy/lad/gentleman	E.g. 'in the guise of a male' See Example 7.	
She was a: man/male/lad/boy/gentleman he was a female/woman/girl/lass/lady	E.g. 'she was a boy.' See Example 8.	
Female impersonator; impersonating, personating or posing (as) a man/male/lad/boy/gentleman	E.g. 'female personating a man' See Example 9.	
Male impersonator Drag king	Male impersonators were extremely popular from the late-19 th to early-20 th century. From the late-20 th century onwards they are more commonly referred to as drag kings. See Example 10.	
Female, woman, lady: bridegroom or husband	There are a number of famous cases of sexual orientation or gender identity throughout the UK using these terms, e.g. 'female husband'. See Example 11.	
Woman; women; female; lady; girl; lass in: Soldier; sailor; military; naval; mariner Uniform; clothes; attire; habiliments; apparel; costume; dress; breeches; breeks; trousers; trowsers.	These terms will often uncover women who have cross-dressed or cross-lived as soldiers, sailors, or in other uniformed capacities, for many years, or whole lives. They are often described by the clothes they wear: e.g. a 'female sailor in military dress.'	

	<p>Many of these examples can be placed on the transgender spectrum, and often include same-sex relationships.</p> <p>See Example 12.</p>	
<p>Woman; women; female; lady; girl; lass:</p> <p>Soldier; sailor; military man; naval man; mariner; tar; pirate; captain</p>	<p>Some cross-living women are described by their occupation, e. g a 'girl sailor'.</p> <p>See Example 13.</p>	
<p>Woman's; women's; female's; lady's; girl's; lass':</p> <p>frolick; frolic; lark</p>	<p>E.g. a 'female's frolic' or 'female frolic'.</p> <p>When arrested for cross-dressing a woman would often claim it was all just a frolic or lark.</p> <p>See Example 14.</p>	
<p>Criminal Law Amendment Bill (1921); Sexual Offences Act (1956) Section 14</p>	<p>A proposal in 1921 to include gross indecency between women was rejected by the House of Lords. In 1956 it became an offence to make an indecent assault on a woman by a male or female.</p>	
<p>Concealment of sex</p>	<p>Used to describe cross-dressing, or cross-living women, or men.</p> <p>See Example 15.</p>	
<p>Dyke; bulldyker; bull dyke</p>	<p>Alternative term for a lesbian. 'Bulldyker' first appeared in the USA in the 1920s. From the 1950s 'dyke' was used as a derogatory term, but was reclaimed in the 1970s.</p>	
<p>Gwrwraig</p>	<p>Masculine woman</p>	
<p>Lesbiaidd</p>	<p>Lesbian</p>	
<p>Lesbiaeth</p>	<p>Lesbianism</p>	

Men		
Sodomy; sodomite; buggery	<p>Until the mid-19th century sodomy, and its related terms, referred to any non-procreation sex. From mid-19th century it becomes more closely associated with homosexuality.</p> <p>The word buggery may not appear in full, and in some cases appears as b_y or b'gg'y. Buggery may also refer to a heterosexual act.</p> <p>See Example 16.</p>	
Gross misconduct; gross indecency; indecency; indecent conduct; importuning; street offences; immoral act; procuring; procure the commission of a male person; immoral offence; unnatural act; unnatural offence; abominable offence; offence against nature; against the order of nature; grave crime; grave offence; unmentionable crime; insulting behaviour; detestable offence; detestable crime; indecent exposure; assault upon a man (or young, old man); Vagrancy Act and the Criminal Law Amendment Act (1912)	<p>These terms can appear in criminal charges, social or press commentary. However, due to their generality they can refer to homosexual or heterosexual cases, as well as to paedophilia and bestiality.</p> <p>For criminal cases before the mid-19th century the presence of two men in court may not refer to same-sex. A woman was not allowed in court and would have been represented by a man.</p> <p>See Example 17.</p>	
Section 11; or Section 11 of the Criminal Law Amendment Act, 1885	<p>Specifically refers to homosexual acts between men.</p> <p>See Example 18.</p>	
Effeminate, effeminacy; feminine nature	<p>From the late-14th century, but usually in reference to 'as a</p>	

	<p>woman.’ Not used about a person until the 1590s.</p> <p>Was also used to denote something weak, such as an ‘effeminate government’.</p> <p>Does not necessarily denote homosexuality.</p>	
Inseparable friends; close friends; bosom friends	Can refer to homosexual or heterosexual.	
<p>Man, men; male; boy; lad</p> <p>in:</p> <p>female; woman; women; girl; lasses; lady’s:</p> <p>clothes; attire; habiliments; petticoats; apparel; costume; dress; garb</p>	<p>With no specific terminology for homosexuality before the late-19th century men could often be found in ‘disguise’.</p> <p>Whereas cross-dressing for women did not necessarily denote homosexuality or transgender, many cases of cross-dressing in men did.</p> <p>See Example 19.</p> <p>The term ‘in female attire’ may also lead to stories of masculine women.</p> <p>See Example 9.</p>	
Masquerading; disguised as; in the guise of a: woman/female/lady/girl/lass	<p>E.g. ‘disguised as a lady’.</p> <p>See Example 20.</p>	
Dressed as a: woman/girl/female/lass/lady	E.g. ‘dressed as a female’.	
<p>He was a:</p> <p>woman/female/girl/lady/lass;</p> <p>she was a man/male/gentleman/boy/lad</p>	<p>E.g. ‘he was a girl’.</p> <p>See Example 21.</p>	

Female impersonator; impersonating, personating or posing (as) a: woman/girl/female/lass/lady Drag queen	The term can refer to a man passing as a woman, cross-living as a woman, or as a stage act with a man acting as a woman. The term female impersonator was replaced in mid-20 th century onwards with 'drag queen'.	
Gay; poof; nancy	These terms used from the mid-20 th century onwards. See Example 22.	
Homosexual; homosexuality; homophobia	From the late-19 th century onwards. See Example 23.	
Age of consent	The age in law below which it is illegal to have sex. Before 2001 this was different for homosexual men. See Example 24.	
Cruising	To search public places for a sexual encounter (see also importuning).	
Bwbechni	Bestiality / Buggery / Sodomy.	
Bwbachiad	Buggery / Sodomy.	
Gwrywgydiad [also: gwrywgyd; gwrywgydiaf]	Buggery / Sodomy / Homosexuality [to commit the above].	
Gwrywgydiwr	Sodomite / Homosexual (male).	
Llwdngar	Bestiality.	
Sodomiaeth	Sodomy.	
Benywyn	Effeminate man.	
Cadi [or Kadi]	Effeminate man.	
Anlladrwydd gyda bechgyn	Indecency with men.	
Sioni Fenyw	Effeminate man.	

Sexual Orientations		
Lesbian – see under 'Women'		
Gay – see under 'Men'		
Bisexual; bi; biphobia; Biphobism	<p>First appearance 1850 but generally meant hermaphrodite.</p> <p>From 1914 in reference to sexual orientation. Does not appear regularly until mid-20th century.</p> <p>See Example 25.</p>	
Asexual	<p>Appears from 1830s onwards but early references referred to the absence of sex organs.</p> <p>Not used as a sexual orientation until the 20th century.</p>	
Pansexual	<p>A person whose orientation is not limited by biological sex, gender or gender identity.</p> <p>Late-20th century.</p>	
Queer	<p>When used in reference to same-sex, appears from mid to late-20th century, but was originally intended as an insult. Reclaimed by lesbian, gay and bisexual people at the end of the 20th beginning of the 21st century.</p>	
Cyfunrhywiol	Homosexual.	
Gwryw-fenywaidd	Bisexual / Hermaphrodite.	
Deurywiog	Bisexual.	
Gender Diversity		

	<p>No specific terms for gender diversity are available prior to the 20th century. Most are described as being in various types of 'disguise' or attire of the opposite sex.</p>	
Invert	<p>A term used in late-19th century sexology studies, but could refer to either sexual orientation or gender identity.</p> <p>It became popular in the 1930s following the publication of Radcliffe Hall's 1928 novel <i>The Well of Loneliness</i>, but fell out of favour and was replaced by transgender.</p>	
Bearded girl/woman/women/female; woman with a beard	<p>Women with excesses of male hormones often grew beards.</p> <p>See Example 26.</p>	
Travesti; travestied	<p>Used from the late-17th century to describe a burlesque. In the late-19th century was often used to indicate cross-dressing on stage.</p>	
Gender identity; gender fluidity	<p>Denotes a person's identity with their gender, which may be different to that at birth.</p> <p>Late-20th century onwards.</p> <p>See Example 27.</p>	
Gender reassignment; sex change; Gender Recognition Act (2004)	<p>Often meaning someone who undergoes a medical intervention to alter their birth sex.</p> <p>The term 'sex change' has been in use since the late-19th century; 'gender reassignment'</p>	

	<p>from the mid-to late-20th century onwards.</p> <p>See Example 28.</p>	
Transwoman; transman	<p>People who live, or identify, as the gender opposite to that at birth.</p> <p>Late-20th century onwards.</p>	
Transsexual	<p>From 1949 onwards based on the word transsexualismus from 1923.</p> <p>Someone who has undergone gender reassignment.</p> <p>See Example 29.</p>	
Transvestite	<p>From 1910 onwards. To denote a person who dressed in clothes normally associated with that of the opposite sex.</p> <p>See Example 30.</p>	
Trawsrywiol [or simply traws]	Transgender.	
Intersex		
Hermaphrodite	<p>Someone who may have biological attributes of both sexes, or those who do not conform to societal proscribed beliefs as to what constitutes male and female.</p> <p>Used from Greco-Roman times until the late-20th century.</p> <p>See Example 31.</p>	
Intersex	Due to the complexities surrounding various forms of hermaphrodites, the more general term	

	intersex is now used in place of hermaphrodite. Late-20 th century onwards.	
Mihifir-mihafar	Hermaphrodite, also used to mean homosexual or 'masculine woman' or 'effeminate man'.	
Mabferch	Hermaphrodite.	
Non-binary		
Epicene	From mid-15 th century. Having characteristics of both sexes.	
Androgyny; androgynous;	From 1620s for a woman and 1650s for a man. Meaning having two sexes, or indistinguishable gender.	
Gender fluidity; gender diversity	Used to indicate non-binary gender. Late-20 th century onwards. See Example 32.	
General		
Wolfenden; Wolfenden Report; Report of the Departmental Committee on Homosexual Offences and Prostitution.	See Example 33.	
Sexual Offences Act 1967	An Act to amend the law of England and Wales relating to homosexual acts. See Example 34.	
Section 28; Clause 28; Local Government Act 1988.	A clause which stated that a local authority "shall not intentionally promote homosexuality or publish material with the intention of	

	<p>promoting homosexuality” or “promote the teaching in any maintained school of the acceptability of homosexuality as a pretended family relationship”.</p> <p>See Example 35.</p>	
<p>Homosexual Law Reform Society (HLRS); Sexual Law Reform Society (SLRS); Campaign for Homosexual Equality (CHE); Gay Liberation Front (GLF)</p>	<p>Campaigning groups originally set up to have the Wolfenden Report recommendations enacted, also to fight for LGBT equality.</p> <p>See Example 36.</p>	
<p>Civil partnership; civil marriage; same-sex marriage; equal marriage; Marriage (Same Sex Couples) Act 2013</p>	<p>For civil partnerships from 2004, although discussion can be dated to late-20th century. Equal marriage, is a popular term for the more correct term ‘same-sex marriage’ and also dates from late-20th century.</p> <p>See Example 37.</p>	
<p>Lesbian and Gay</p>	<p>Many groups from the mid-20th century referred to themselves as ‘lesbian and gay’ or ‘gay and lesbian’. These terms were replaced in late-20th century with the more generic LGBT.</p> <p>See Example 38.</p>	
<p>LGBT</p>	<p>Acronym for lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender from mid to late-20th century.</p> <p>See Example 39.</p>	

Handlist of Sources

Community Organisations

Since partial decriminalisation of homosexuality in England and Wales in 1967, community organisation for LGBT people has grown considerably providing befriending services, advice services, and social and cultural activities. Glamorgan Archives holds a rich array of material, including a number of issues of the alternative newspaper the *Cardiff People's Paper* which offers a good insight into the activities and meeting places of the LGBT community in the 1970s. One such meeting place was the Rights and Information Bureau (RIB), which was based at 58 Charles Street in the centre of Cardiff. The Women's Archive of Wales collections are especially valuable.

- D320 - FRIEND South Wales Records
- D541 – Rainbow Project Wales Records
- D800/1/1 - Cardiff People's Paper
- D811/7/1 - Cardiff People's Paper
- D937/5/15 - 58 Charles Street: The History of a Community Building
- D1227 - Norena Shopland Collection
- D1425 - LGBT Christians South Wales
- D1426 - Support for Parents of Lesbians and Gay Men Wales Records
- DWAW1 - Older Lesbian Network Wales Records
- DWAW6/1 - Cardiff Women's Liberation Newsletters
- DWAW35 - Wales Women's Rights Committee Records
- DWAW50/1 - Jill Jordan Collection: Older Lesbian Network Newsletters
- DWAW52 - Cardiff Women's Centre Records
- DWAW54/4 - Older Lesbian Network Newsletters

HIV/AIDS

As the home of the Welsh AIDS Campaign, which was established with government funding in the mid-1980s to combat the spread of AIDS through social awareness, Cardiff was the primary focus of AIDS initiatives. Apart from a small amount of printed matter, notably a 1985 copy of the South Wales AIDS Newsletter (DX881/15) and a copy of a Welsh AIDS Campaign survey from 1987 (MD/C/X/6), most of the archival record relating to the AIDS response remains uncatalogued and subject to data protection legislation. In broad terms, material is likely to be found in the records of South Glamorgan Health Authority and Mid Glamorgan Health Authority, alongside the associated Local Authorities, and their respective successors:

- D374 - Bro Taf Health Authority
- D940 - Mid Glamorgan Ambulance NHS Trust

- D619 - South Glamorgan Health Authority
- D556 - South Glamorgan Health Authority
- D605 - Mid Glamorgan Health Authority
- MC/HA - Mid Glamorgan Health Authority
- MGHA - Mid Glamorgan Health Authority

There is likely to be material relating to AIDS and HIV cases contained in admissions registers for the region's major hospitals, access to which is restricted by data protection legislation:

- D920 - East Glamorgan Hospital

Crime and Punishment

Legal regulation of sexual activity, past and present, means that the records of the courts and of the police are a rich source. Because homosexual 'crimes' were indictable, they were dealt with by the higher courts, namely the Great Sessions before 1830 and the Assizes after that date, but the beginning of the legal process took place in the local petty sessions (oftentimes also known as the police court). In all but a few stray cases, this area of criminal justice was not dealt with by the Quarter Sessions. However, given the rich descriptions contained within Quarter Session depositions, it is very likely that these documents will provide indicative evidence of LGBT people who were arrested and charged for criminal activities such as larceny.

Although Glamorgan Archives does not hold the formal records of the Assize courts, it does hold calendars of prisoners for the rotating triannual sessions, together with the records of Cardiff Prison, allowing researchers to provide reasonably full accounts of individual cases. There are several sets of calendars of prisoners available at Glamorgan Archives, ranging from 1850 until the 1960s:

- DMHP/5/1 – Calendars of prisoners tried at the Glamorgan Assizes and Quarter Sessions, 1900-1952.
- DBR/F/27/42 – Lord Aberdare's Scrapbook, 1905-1921, containing calendars of prisoners tried at the Glamorgan Assizes, 1914.
- Q/C/UNL/49-89 – Unlisted calendars of prisoners tried at the Glamorgan Assizes, Crown Court, and Quarter Sessions, 1859-1961.
- Q/S/C/1-20 – Calendars of prisoners tried at the Glamorgan Assizes and Quarter Sessions, 1850-1971.
- CL/MS/5/131 – Calendar of prisoners tried at the Glamorgan Assizes, 1872

Calendars of prisoners for the Assizes will commonly refer to a defendant's earlier petty sessional trial, giving the date of that trial and the court in which it took place. The petty sessions were held across Glamorgan and divided according to parish (or

groups of parishes) rather than to larger settlements. The exceptions to this rule were the borough petty sessions of Cardiff, Cowbridge, and subsequently Merthyr Tydfil.

Division	Reference	Sitting At
Caerphilly Higher	PSCAEHI PSCI	Pontlottyn, Gelligaer, Merthyr Tydfil
Caerphilly Lower	PSCAELO PSCLO	Caerphilly, Bargoed
Dinas Powis	PSD PSDPC	Barry, Penarth
Kibbor	PSK	Whitchurch
Miskin Higher	PSDMI	Aberdare, Mountain Ash
Miskin Lower	PSMHLO	Llantrisant, Pontypridd, Porth, Ystrad (Rhondda)
Miskin Higher & Caerphilly Higher	PSMID	Caerphilly, Bargoed, Aberdare, Mountain Ash
Newcastle and Ogmore	PSNEW	Bridgend, Maesteg
Cardiff	PSCBO	Cardiff
Cowbridge	PSCOW	Cowbridge
Merthyr Tydfil	PSMBO D169	Merthyr Tydfil

Police records for Glamorgan are the richest in Wales and cover the county constabulary, which formed in 1841, and the four borough police forces established in Cardiff, Swansea, and Neath in 1836, and Merthyr Tydfil in 1908. Glamorgan Archives holds the records of the county (DCON), Cardiff (DCONC), and Merthyr Tydfil (DCONMT) forces; those for Swansea and Neath are held at West Glamorgan Archive Service in Swansea.

For statistical purposes, or for an alternative starting point for research, the chief constable's annual reports provide a useful overview of crime in their respective areas:

- DCONC/1/1-14 – Reports of the Chief Constable [Cardiff] to the Watch Committee, 1900-1969
- DCONC/1/2/1-15 – Reports of the Chief Constable [Cardiff] to the Watch Committee, 1954-1968
- DCONMT/1/1-3 – Reports of the Chief Constable [Merthyr] to the Watch Committee, 1908-1942
- DCONMT/2/1-23 – Reports of the Chief Constable [Merthyr] to the Watch Committee, 1946-1968
- DCON/UNL/84-93 – Reports of the Chief Constable [Glamorgan] to the Standing Joint Committee, Glamorgan County Council, 1889-1969
- DCON/UNL/224-234 – Chief Constable's Reports, 1936-1966 [Various – including Swansea]

- G/SJ/4/1-8 – Chief Constable’s Reports to the Standing Joint Committee, Glamorgan County Council, 1889-1969
- G/SJ/6 – Chief Constable’s Annual Reports to the Standing Joint Committee, Glamorgan County Council, 1898-1963

The data contained in the annual reports can be clarified using several other sources contained in the police records, including registers of crimes, registers of prisoners, fingerprint and photographic registers, property registers, and charge books. These can provide clarifying detail on a person’s height, birthplace, religious background, hair and eye colour, and any distinguishing features. The photographic registers which survive for the Cardiff City Police are especially interesting and are described separately below.

Crimes Registers and Charge Books:

- DCONC/3/1/1-10 – Cardiff Police, Crimes Registers, 1933-1940
- DCONC/3/6/1-8 – Cardiff Police, Charge Books, 1950-1957
- DCONC/3/8/1-5 – Cardiff Police, Charge Books, 1958-1959
- DCONC/3/7/1-8 – Cardiff Police, Prisoners’ Property Books, 1950-1957
- DCONMT/5/1/1-10 – Merthyr Tydfil Police, Crimes Registers, 1951-1969
- DCONMT/UNL/1-2 – Merthyr Tydfil Police, Crimes Registers, 1924-1947

Registers of Prisoners:

- DCONMT/UNL/3 – Merthyr Tydfil Police, 1908-1969
- DHMP/9/1 – Cardiff Prison, 1921-1964

The fingerprint and photographic registers for Cardiff, which cover the first decades of the 20th century, are a unique survivor and enable researchers to come face-to-face with individuals whose cases are described elsewhere in the court and prison records, or in the newspapers.

- DCONC/3/2/1-7 – Cardiff Police, Fingerprint & Photographic Registers, 1904-1933

Local policing was historically regulated by the Standing Joint Committee for Glamorgan and the Watch Committees in Cardiff and Merthyr Tydfil. Although largely concerned with finance and the administrative detail of policing, both committees took an active interest in the pattern of crime in their respective areas. They also responded to changing legislative frameworks and to parliamentary investigations into criminal activity.

- BC/C/18/1 – Cardiff Watch Committee, 1860-1878
- BC/C/19/1 – Cardiff Watch Committee, Draft Minutes, 1869-1973
- BMT/2/1-16 – Merthyr Tydfil County Borough, Minutes, 1959-1974
- GC/SJ/1 – Glamorgan Standing Joint Committee, Minutes, 1889-1969

At the end of the 1960s, and into the early 1970s, the police and criminal justice system were reorganised. This led to the creation of a single police force for the entire county of Glamorgan – South Wales Police – in 1969, and the amalgamation of the Quarter Sessions and Assizes into a single, permanent Crown Court in 1972. The Petty Sessions were also reorganised and became Magistrates Courts – they continue to be archived according to the petty sessional divisions so researchers are referred to the earlier reference schema. The records of South Wales Police are catalogued as DSWP, and the corresponding South Wales Police Authority (created from the merger of the Standing Joint Committee and the Watch Committees) is at DSWPA. These records are subject to data protection legislation and access is restricted at present.

Venues and Nightlife

Court and police records also provide insight into the development of LGBT nightlife, since both were charged with regulating pubs, clubs, and other venues licensed to sell alcohol and to play music. These can be usefully cross-referenced with building control plans and photographs to get a sense of what venues looked like, historically, and how they developed overtime. For ‘mixed’ venues, that is spaces which were not exclusively LGBT, researchers can assess the relationship between the space set aside for LGBT clientele (typically a back bar, which may or may not have had separate toilets). More recent licensing records contain relatively little information, however. Of particular value are the plans of licensed premises for Cardiff which form part of the city police records (DCONC/6). Other records include:

- Q/A/M/4/UNL - Quarter Sessions Licensing Committee (1906-47)
- PSMBO/1/1-2 - Merthyr Tydfil Borough Petty Sessions, Minute Books (including licensing)
- PSMBO/5/1-7 - Merthyr Tydfil Borough Petty Sessions, Licensing Registers (1962-2008)
- DCONC/7 - Cardiff City Police Licensing Records
- DSWP/20 - South Wales Police Licensing Records

Researchers should note that, on the whole, LGBT (and LGBT-friendly) venues tended to be found in larger towns and cities, dockland areas, or emerged during wartime as venues frequented by service personnel.

Politics and Local Government

All political parties have, at one time or another, discussed LGBT issues, often in response to changing social and cultural circumstances, or a legislative programme. Discrete issues, such as Section 28 or the fight against AIDS can be found elsewhere in this handlist, however the following records or collections are likely to be of interest. Because of data protection legislation, access to the deposited records of Allan Rogers MP (Rhondda, 1983-2001) and Ann Clwyd MP (Cynon Valley, 1984-Present) is restricted, although it is likely that some information relevant to LGBT issues can be found in their papers. Minute books of political parties are more readily accessible however, as is campaign literature.

- D1210 - Vale of Glamorgan Constituency Labour Party Records
- D817 - Cynon Valley Constituency Labour Party Records
- D866 - Riverside Ward Labour Party, Cardiff, Records
- DLPCW - Cardiff West Constituency Labour Party Records
- DLPM - Mid Glamorgan Labour Party Records
- DXGC114 - Election Material Collection
- D316 - Councillor Ray T. Davies Papers
- DWSG - South Wales Women's Support Groups Records
- D1394 - Alan Jobbins Papers (Plaid Cymru)

Local government records represent a vast, but potentially very fruitful avenue for research on LGBT matters. Beyond overarching legislative frameworks, most obviously Section 28, local government was involved in meeting demands for youth clubs, funding for youth organisations, provision of advice and mentoring services, and were responsible for education. Between 1974 and 1996, local government in Glamorgan was divided into two tiers: county councils and district/borough councils. The former county of Glamorgan was broken up into three county councils: West Glamorgan (held at West Glamorgan Archive Service, Swansea), Mid Glamorgan (records catalogued as MGCC), and South Glamorgan (records catalogued as S). These were then sub-divided into a variety of borough and district councils as follows.

Mid Glamorgan

- DCCV - Cynon Valley Borough Council
- DCMT - Merthyr Tydfil Borough Council
- DCOG - Ogwr Borough Council
- DCRH - Rhondda Borough Council
- DCRV - Rhymney Valley District Council
- DCTE - Taff Ely Borough Council

South Glamorgan

- DCC - Cardiff City Council
- DCVG - Vale of Glamorgan Borough Council

Given the nature of local government records, research using this material is likely to be trial and error and will require a degree of archival instinct and patience on the part of the researcher. Most of the central records of councils – including minutes and papers provided to councillors by officers were deposited as part of the chief executive's (or clerk's) departmental records, e.g. DCC/C.

Genealogy Resources

The Glamorgan Archives provides access to the family history websites Ancestry and FindMyPast both of which provide a wealth of information regarding LGBT history. They can be used to cross reference findings in the archival records or as a first port of call for records such as calendars of prisoners, gaol records, merchant seamen's registration documentation, and so on. Because they have been digitised and can be searched, they are easier to use than the paper copies and sometimes provide photographs of individuals.

Other Sources

Held in South Wales

In addition to the archival holdings of West Glamorgan Archive Service in Swansea and the Gwent Archives in Ebbw Vale, which may be explored using sources equivalent to those described in this guide for Glamorgan Archives, the following archives will be of interest to researchers.

- Cathays Heritage and Local Studies Library holds a range of printed material of interest to researchers of the LGBT past including the annual reports of Cardiff AIDS Helpline (1989-1995), the South Glamorgan AIDS Review (1991-1992), Bro Taf AIDS Review (1995-2001), HIV Policy Statement for South Glamorgan (1992) Cardiff Body Positive Programme of Events (1996), the annual reports of the chief constables of Cardiff, Glamorgan, and South Wales, a guide to police services for the LGBT community (early 1990s), programme for Cardiff Mardi Gras (2000). Additional information is likely to be found in local authority minute books.
- Cardiff University Special Collections and Archives holds the institutional record of Cardiff University and its predecessors, as well as records relating to student life. Useful sources include the student newspapers, *Broadsheet* and *Gair Rhydd*, student handbooks and fresher's guides, and the records of Cardiff Trades Union Council.
- Richard Burton Archives, Swansea University holds the institutional record of Swansea University, as well as records relating to student life. Useful sources include the student newspapers, *Crefft* and *The Waterfront*, student handbooks and fresher's guides, the records of the Neath, Swansea and Dulais Valleys Miners' Support Group, and the South Wales Area (National Union of Mineworkers).
- South Wales Miners' Library, Swansea University holds a variety of printed and audio-visual material relating to the labour movement and working-class life in South Wales. Of particular interest to researchers of LGBT life are the *Valleys Star*, the newsletter for the Neath, Swansea and Dulais Valleys Miners' Support Group, the oral testimony of Tom Davies of Blaegwynfi (also known by his stage name, Peggy Deauville), and interviews conducted by Hywel Francis with Dai Donovan, Sian James, and others in relation to Lesbians and Gays Support the Miners.

Held Nationally

There are a number of dedicated LGBT archives that are of interest to researchers of LGBT life in Glamorgan. These include the National Library of Wales in Aberystwyth which houses a range of archival, printed, and audio-visual material. The National Library keeps the surviving consistory court records for the diocese of Llandaf, the

surviving Great Sessions records for Glamorgan, together with a range of party political records, Leo Abse's personal archive, and the archival resources of HTV/ITV Wales.

In addition to the National Library, researchers may find the following of use:

- Bishopsgate Institute, London, which houses the Lesbian & Gay Newsmedia Archive (LAGNA) together with a growing array of LGBT archival material.
<http://www.bishopsgate.org.uk/Library/Special-Collections-and-Archives/LGBT-History>
- The British Library, London, houses the oral history collections gathered by the Hall Carpenter Archive, as well as the National sound archives of the BBC.
- London School of Economics Archives, which houses the Hall Carpenter Archive. This contains records relating to a wide array of LGBT organisations including the Campaign For Homosexual Equality.
- Bristol Archives, which houses the records of Gay West and associated organisations. This archive holds some Cardiff material, reflecting the strong network relationship with LGBT organisations in South Wales.
- The National Archives, London, which is the National repository for the records of Central government and of the Upper echelons of the court system. All Assize and Crown Court records for Glamorgan are held here, as are records generated by the Welsh Office, the Ministry of Health, Ministry of Education, and the Home Office.

Also:

Audio Visual LGBT History:

<https://media.nationalarchives.gov.uk/index.php/tag/lgbt-history/>

How to Look for Records of Sexuality and Gender Identity History:

<http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/help-with-your-research/research-guides/gay-lesbian-history/>

- Manchester Central Library, Guide to Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual or Transgender (LGBT) Resources
https://www.manchester.gov.uk/site/scripts/documents_info.php?categoryID=448&documentID=520
- Liverpool Libraries and Archives
- Glasgow Women's Library, The Lesbian Archive
<https://womenslibrary.org.uk/explore-the-library-and-archive/the-archive-collection/the-lesbian-archive/>
- London Metropolitan Archives information leaflet:
<https://www.cityoflondon.gov.uk/things-to-do/london-metropolitan-archives/visitor-information/Pages/information-leaflets.aspx>
- Historic England, England's LGBTQ Heritage:
<https://historicengland.org.uk/research/inclusive-heritage/lgbtq-heritage-project/>
- LGBT Archive: <http://www.lgbtarchive.uk/>

Glossary Examples

Welsh newspaper images are taken from copyright free articles from Welsh Newspapers Online <http://newspapers.library.wales/>. Other sources, unless stated, are held at Glamorgan Archives.

Many thanks to Anthony Rhys for providing some of the references to examples within the Cardiff Petty Sessions Records.

Example 1

The Cambrian, 11 August 1882

GLAMORGANSHIRE SUMMER ASSIZES.

CRIMINAL COURT.—FRIDAY.
[Before Baron HUDDLESTONE.]

UNNATURAL OFFENCES.

Antonio Baradehi, 28, a Greek sailor, was indicted for committing a detestable and abominable crime on board the brigantine Annie, in the South Docks, Swansea, on the 10th February last. The case was heard at the last Assizes at Cardiff, but the jury being unable to agree, after being locked up for several hours, they were discharged, and the prisoner was remanded for trial to the present Assizes. Mr. D. Lewis now prosecuted. The prisoner was undefended, and he pleaded "not guilty." The jury found him guilty of the attempt, and he was sentenced to two years' imprisonment with hard labour. The prosecutor's expenses were disallowed.

Antonio Baradchi from the above *Cambrian* extract can be cross referenced in:
Q/S/C 5 - Calendar of Prisoners, 1882-1888

No.	NAME.	Age.	TRADE.	Degree of Instruction.	Name and Address of Committing Magistrate.	Date of Warrant.	When received into Custody.
2	Antonio Baradchi	28	Seaman	Imp	J. Trev. Jenkin, & J. G. Hall, Esqrs., Swansea.	1882 25th Feb.	1882 25th Feb.

Offence, as charged in the Commitment.	When Tried.	Before whom Tried.	Verdict of the Jury.	Particulars of Previous Convictions charged in the Indictment and proved in Court.	Sentence or Order of the Court.	No.
Feloniously, wickedly, diabolically, and against the order of nature, did beat, wound and illtreat one Joseph McLean with intent to commit and perpetrate that detestable and abominable crime (not to be named among Christians) called buggery, at Swansea, on the 10th day of February, 1882	1882 2nd May	Mr. Justice Chitty	Could not agree, and were discharged	... ..	To be detained in Prison to take his trial at the next Goal Delivery	2

Example 2

Police Gazette, 19 September 1961

6.—**M.P. (FH).—Embezzlement**, 8th inst. While employed as housekeeper of boarding house, retained £54 collected as rent.—**Ethel Taylor**, b. 1906, cook, 5ft. 4in., heavy build, c. fresh, h. dyed blonde, wears spectacles, Welsh accent, tattoo mark l. arm (covered with adhesive plaster). May visit Blackpool accompanied by a Lesbian Terry. D.C. Frazer in case.

Example 3

Cardiff University Library: Ann M Moloney, *Voicing otherness: lesbian identity in fiction*. Thesis (M.Sc.(Econ), University of Wales College Cardiff, 1990

Denbighshire Archives: DD/DM/1877/28 – *Walking Proud in Llangollen (Lesbian Gay Bisexual Transgender [LGBT] event linked to the Ladies of Llangollen)*

Example 4

DWAW6/1: Women's Archive of Wales/Archif Menywod Cymru: Caroline Joll Collection, Cardiff Women's Newsletter, Cardiff, June 1983 'The Amazons or One Example of How Herstory can be Distorted by Patriarchy, Feminism and Anarchism.'

National Library Wales: William Prynne, *Unlovelinesse, of love-lockes. Or, A summarie discourse, proving: the wearing, and nourishing of a locke, or love-locke, to be altogether unseemely, and unlawfull unto Christians... and womens mannish*, (London: 1628)

DRESSED AS A GIRL.

Extraordinary Story From North Wales.

An extraordinary case of a boy being brought up from infancy as a girl came to light at Carnarvon on Whit Monday. While looking for an Army absentee, supposed to be masquerading in female attire, Sergeant Owen noticed a young woman who betrayed certain masculine peculiarities.

Upon being challenged, she denied she was a deserter, and gave her name and place of residence in the Llanberis district. An examination by the police doctor established the fact that the person was a male.

Inquiries show that the young man, who is 20 years of age, has always been treated by his grandparents as a girl.

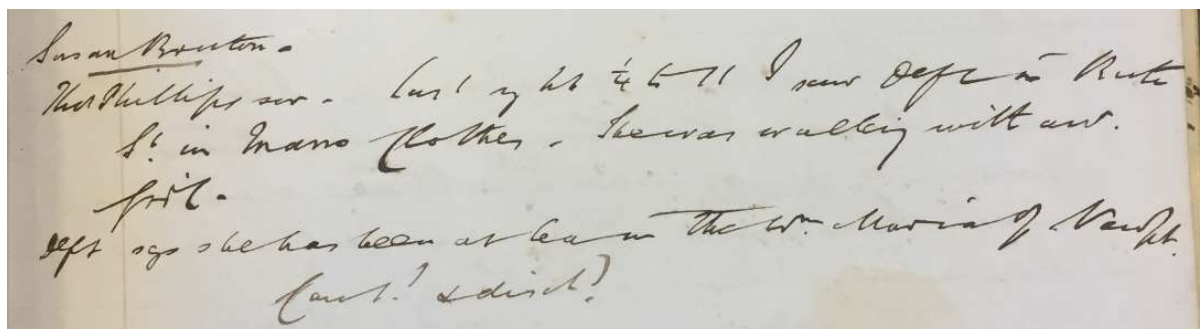
Example 5

The Pembrokehire Herald and General Advertiser, 24 August 1855

A FEMALE SAILOR.—On Thursday last, a young woman, named Susan Brudon, was brought before the bench for masquerading in male attire. The renegade appeared garbed in a canvass trousers, serge shirt and cap, rigged out like a sailor in every respect, and she certainly personified a smart Jack Tar so as to disarm the slightest suspicion. One of the officers somehow gained intelligence of her secret, and when he met her on Wednesday evening last, she was gallanting another lass about the town, and seemed to act the sailor throughout. Her poll was cut short, and presented quite “a nobby head of hair.” In her defence she pleaded that she had personified the sailor for the last 15 months, in avocation as well as in appearance. From her representations, she had been on several foreign voyages, and the last she made was in the Eliza of Newport. Whether her sex was discovered during the voyage or not, we have not heard—neither did she state the cause which induced her to relinquish the attire and pursuits of her sex, and expose herself to the hardships incidental to a mariner’s life. It might have been merely a great desire to obtain more money than she might earn on shore, or a more romantic object. Possibly, this Susan, like her compeer, the “black-eyed,” might have had a “bold William,” who induced her alike to forswear her sex, habits, and pursuits.—*Ibid.*

Susan Brudon from the above *Pembrokehire Herald* extract can be cross referenced in:

PSCBO/1/16 – Cardiff Petty Sessions Records, Susan Bruton, 16 August 1855
(Susan also appears as Brudon, Brunin and Bruton)



Susan Bruton.
The Phillips saw. Last of 16 to 11 I saw Dept in Bute
St. in male clothes. She was walking with an.
p. 12.
Dept says she has been at least in the W. Maria of Newport.
(and I said!)

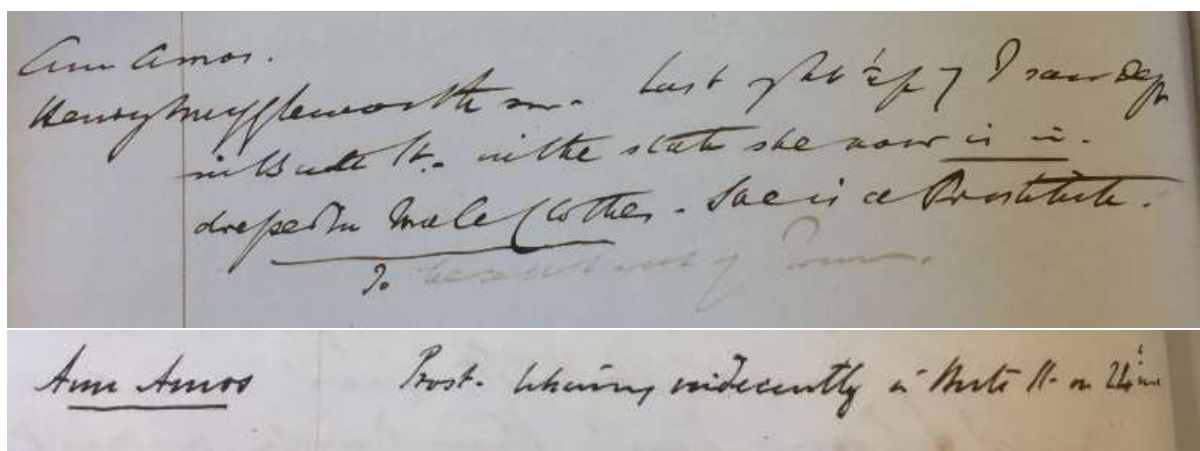
Example 6

Cardiff and Merthyr Guardian, 13 December 1856

Ann Amos, aged 17, one of the unfortunate girls of the town, was charged with disorderly conduct in Bute-street. She had been found attired in sailor's clothes. Since the Mayor's caution to these unfortunate characters to keep out of the public streets has appeared, many of them have adopted the male costume, for the purpose of continuing in their abandoned and wretched course. Mr. Stockdale was requested to send her to Newport, her native place.

Ann Amos from the above *Cardiff and Merthyr Guardian* extract can be cross referenced in:

PSCBO/1/18 – Cardiff Petty Sessions Records, Ann Amos, 10 December 1856 and
PSCBO/1/23 – Cardiff Petty Sessions Records, 25 May 1859



Ann Amos.
Henry Mufflemoorth saw. Last of 16 to 17 I saw Dept
in Bute St. in the state she now is in.
dressed in male clothes. She is a prostitute.
To be sent to Newport.

Ann Amos Prostr. Whoring indecently in Bute St. on 24th

Cardiff and Merthyr Guardian, 29 May 1858

STRANGE ACT.—Elizabeth Powell, a young woman, dressed in a navigator's suit, was charged with having been found in Canton road, in that garb, for a suspicious purpose. She said she did it for fun. Being a well-known *femme galante*, she was committed to prison for seven days.

The name Powell is incorrect and is actually Elizabeth Ford see:

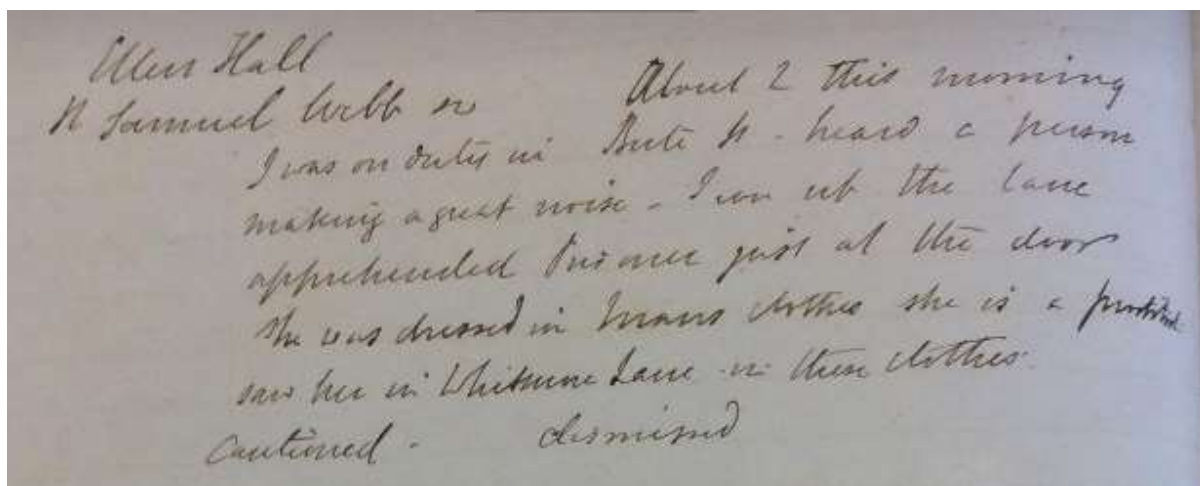
PSCBO/1/20 & 21 – Cardiff Petty Sessions Records, Elizabeth Ford, 25 & 26 May 1858

Cardiff and Merthyr Guardian, 18 August 1860

—Ellen Hall, of 25, Whitmore-lane, for being drunk and riotous, and dressing in men's clothes in Whitmore-lane; cautioned and discharged.

Ellen Hall from the above *Cardiff and Merthyr Guardian* extract can be cross referenced in:

PSCBO/1/29 – Cardiff Petty Sessions Records, 14 August 1860



Ellen Hall
H Samuel Webb on
I was on duty in Suite 4 - heard a person
making a great noise - I ran up the lane
apprehended her and just at the door
she was dressed in mens clothes she is a prostitute
saw her in Whitmore Lane in mens clothes.
cautioned - dismissed

Example 7

Cardiff Times, 28 May 1859

Case.
A MASQUERADING PROSTITUTE.—Jane Wyer, one of the class unfortunate, who was represented by the superintendent as an old offender, was charged with being drunk, disorderly, and using obscene language. The case was fully proved by P.C. Sprague, and the prisoner, who was, when taken, arrayed in male attire, was sentenced to twenty-eight days' imprisonment with hard labour.

Example 8

Brecon Reporter, 23 February 1867

Mr. Keene, the governor of the gaol, had an interview with his worship in the course of the day, and informed him that when the prisoner was handed over to his custody he was ordered to the bath-room with the other men. On the passage there he declined taking the bath, and, on being questioned, said that "he" was a female. He (Mr. Keene) immediately sent for the medical officer of the prison, when it was discovered that this statement was correct. She admitted to him that she had donned the male attire upwards of three years, and that before she obtained the situation as a barman she had been a ship's steward two years.

Mr. Woolrych observed that he had not the slightest suspicion of the prisoner's sex. He took her to be a young man.

Example 9

County Observer and Monmouthshire Central Advertiser, 13 January 1872

A WOMAN MARRYING A WOMAN.—One of the officers of the county police was recently sent to Greenock to bring a prisoner through to Edinburgh. The prisoner is a young woman belonging to Inverness-shire, who has been “wanted” by the police for some time back on the charge of personating a man. Last year she worked for a considerable time as a labourer in the neighbourhood of Kirknewton, and so masculine was she in appearance that none of her fellow-workers suspected her of belonging to the softer sex. By-and-bye she fell in love with a young woman, a native of Ireland, and the two were ultimately married. For a while they lived together, happily, it is said, ; but a quarrel having taken place, the wife informed the police of the true sex of her “husband.” The latter did not want a visit from the “gentlemen in blue,” and at once made good her escape from the neighbourhood. She was not heard of until the other day, when she was apprehended at Greenock, where she had been working as a labourer.

Example 10

Evening Express, 3 September 1906

LOCAL AMUSEMENTS.
—
CARDIFF.
THEATRE ROYAL.—The Japanese musical play, “The White Chrysanthemum.”
—
THE EMPIRES.
CARDIFF.—Hetty King, male impersonator; Jack Lorimer; the Sutcliffe Family of Scotch pipers, dancers, and acrobats, &c.
NEWPORT.—Bella and Bijou, Spry and Monti, Harry Grey, the Australian nugget, &c.

Example 11

The Carmarthen Journal, 23 January 1829

THE FEMALE HUSBAND.

The following particulars have been collected relative to the female who styled herself James Allen, and upon whose body an inquest was held a few days since:—The woman who had been married to the deceased has produced the certificate, by which it appeared that it was solemnised at Camberwell church, on the 13th day of December, 1808.—Previous to its having taken place, the deceased lived as groom in the service of a Mr. Wood, No. 6, Camberwell-terrace. Our informant, Mary Allen, was also housemaid in the same gentleman's family, and it was while living there she first became acquainted with the deceased, who was at that time considered a smart and handsome young man, and an excellent groom, doing all the work belonging to the situation quite to the satisfaction of the gentleman with whom he acted in that capacity. Mary Allen remained as housemaid with Mr. Wood for three years, and it was at the latter part of this period the deceased began to be extremely attentive to her, and was viewed in the light of a lover by Mary; who at length consented, at the earnest entreaties of the deceased, to be married. The patrimonial alliance took place between the parties at the

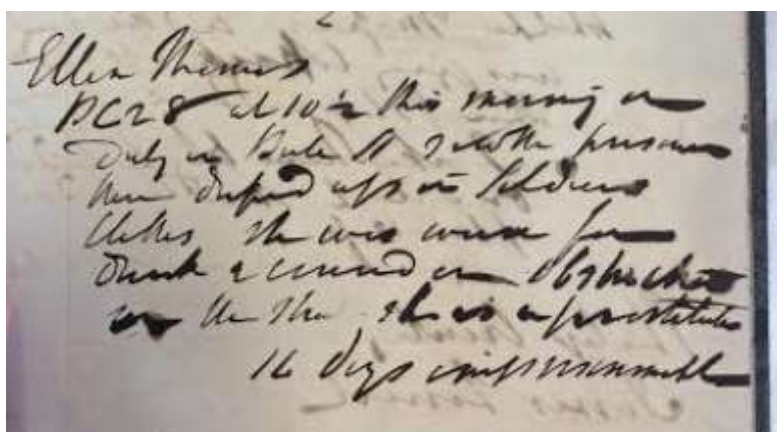
Example 12

The Cardiff and Merthyr Guardian, 7 December 1861

A FEMALE IN MILITARY COSTUME.—Ellen Thomas, an elderly female of immoral character, was charged by P.C. No. 28, with parading the streets this morning in a soldier's uniform, and annoying passengers. She said she was very sorry, and that a "glass too much" had caused her to decide on such a frolic, but she assured the Bench that she was not offensive to any one with whom she came in contact in the street.—Sentenced to 14 days' imprisonment.

Ellen Thomas from the above *Cardiff & Merthyr Guardian* extract can be cross referenced in:

PCSBO/1/35 – Cardiff Petty Sessions Records, 2 December 1861



Ellen Thomas
P.C. 28 at 10 in this morning
only in Dept. H. with the prisoner
New Dept. up in soldiers
clothes. She was worn for
Dunk & wound in 1861
on the 1st she is a prostitute
14 days imprisonment

The Cardiff and Merthyr Guardian, 9 February 1855

CARDIFF POLICE.—MONDAY.
[Before David Lewis, Esq., Mayor, & John Batchelor, Esq.,
ex-Mayor.]
A MASQUERADER.
Ann Williams, a good-looking girl of light fame, was charged by P.C. Rutter with promenading Bute-street, about nine o'clock on Sunday morning, habited in the garb of a sailor. The prisoner appeared before the magistrates in the disguise which she wore when taken into custody, which consisted of a monkey jacket, canvass trousers, & cap. Witness demanded to know the reason why she adopted the masculine attire, the prisoner replied that she wanted a glass of grog. She was then taken into custody, as it was desirable to put a stop to these antics, owing to the constant usurpation of the masculine prerogative by the members of the frail sisterhood. The girl's appearance appeared to afford much amusement to the spectators.—Committed for fourteen days.

Ann Williams from the above *Cardiff & Merthyr Guardian* extract can be cross referenced in:

PCSBO/1/15 – Cardiff Petty Sessions Records, 5 February 1855

Miss Williams
Henry Rutter no. 175 morning at 9 of I was in Bute St. I saw
her there. She is a prostitute & dressed in sailor's clothes.
I never saw her before. She is a prostitute.
4 days P.L.

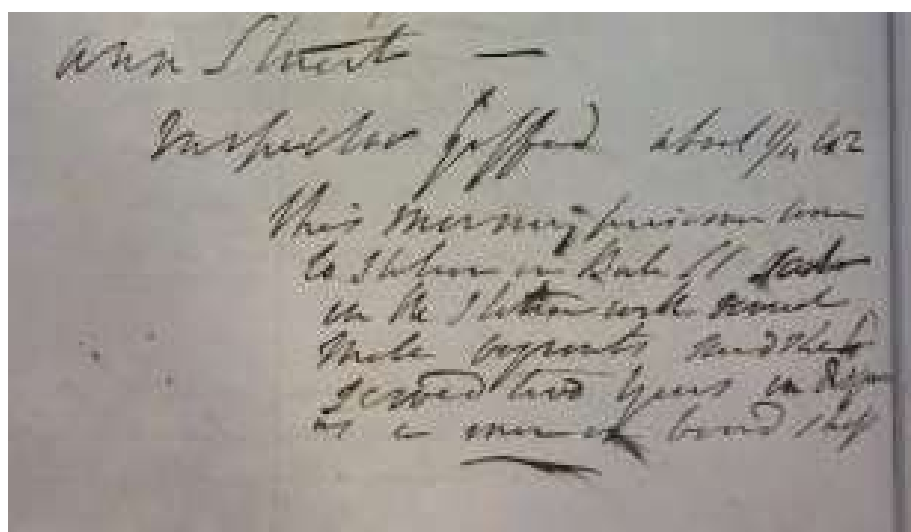
Example 13

The Cardiff and Merthyr Guardian, 30 April 1859

A FEMALE SAILOR.—SINGULAR CASE.—Ann Stuart, aged 18, without bonnet, shoes, or stockings, was brought up by Sergeant Giffard on the following charge: It appears at a very early hour this morning the prisoner made her appearance at the Police-station and sat down among several vagrant men, and whilst conversing with them she said she had served two years and a half on board ship as a sailor, and as there were French and American vessels lying in the docks here, if she could get a jacket and a pair of men's trousers she would go for a sailor again. She said she had no friends, and if she could not go to sea she would drown herself, for she was tired of the life she was then leading. Sergeant Giffard then took the prisoner into custody on the latter charge. He said she had been before the magistrate of the Thames Police-court, London, and the master of the vessel she had sailed in had been compelled to pay her her wages as a sailor. The magistrates asked the prisoner where she came from, and she replied that Scotland was her native place, but she had been walking through the country, and that accounted for her appearance at Cardiff. The magistrates ordered the prisoner to be detained at the Workhouse.

Ann Stuart from the above *Cardiff and Merthyr Guardian* extract can be cross referenced in:

PSCBO/1 – Cardiff Petty Sessions Records, 20 April 1859



Ann Stuart —
Sergeant Giffard about 1/4 past
This morning prisoner was
brought up on 11th Feb
at the Station with some
male vagrants and that
served two years on ship
as a sailor of board ship

Example 14

The Bradford Observer, 21 February 1839

A Female's Frolic

The inhabitants of Lincoln are exceedingly amused by a circumstance that has just transpired. A young lady having disguised herself in male costume, pretended to be in love with a Miss B_y, whom she induced to accompany her in moonlight strolls, &c on the banks of the river. It is said that this affair has been going on for some months, but this Miss B_y was totally unacquainted with the hoax till last week, when she was told it be some one who had heard of the circumstance.

Example 15

The Cardiff and Merthyr Guardian, 4 December 1869

EXTRAORDINARY CONCEALMENT OF SEX.

Considerable excitement has been caused in the colliery villages of Etherley and Toft Hill, Bishop Auckland, during the past few days, by a disclosure that has been made by the death of a woman who has for the past fifty years resided in that neighbourhood as a man, and married two wives. It is said that she came from Scotland fifty years ago in the guise of a young man, and obtained employment at one of the collieries, at which she worked as one of the men for some time, and paid her addresses to, and ultimately married a servant girl living at the village inn. After her marriage she relinquished working at the pit, and commenced to make besoms, yellow clay balls, and pipeclay rubbers, which she and her partner vended in the surrounding villages. They had lived together twenty-three years, when the wife died, and the reputed husband professed to lament her loss very much.

Example 16

Sodomy example:

The North Wales Chronicle and Advertiser, 1 August 1863

UNNATURAL OFFENCE.

Thomas Williams, 35, was charged with having, at the Wrexham Union Workhouse of which he was an inmate, unlawfully assaulted, beaten, and ill-treated Jeffrey Caldecott (a youth) on the 27th of May, 1863, with intent then feloniously, wickedly, and against the order of nature with the said Jeffrey Caldecott to committ and perpetrate the crime of buggery. Mr. Swetenham prosecuted, and the prisoner was undefended.

Previous to the hearing of this case, all women and children were ordered out of court.

Evidence having been given the jury found the prisoner guilty of "an attempt."

His Lordship in passing sentence strongly denounced the crime with wich the prisoner had been charged. He had once before been convicted of a similar crime, committed on the same place, for which he suffered imprisonment for two years; and his Lordship wished it to go forth to the public that in his opinion the discipline of the Wrexham Workhouse with regard to the prisoner, was conducted in a most disgraceful manner. The prisoner it was stated was a man of weak intellect, and the Workhose authorities were to be blamed for neglecting to adopt such measures as would have checked his abominable inclinations.

Buggery examples:

Q/S/C/7 - Calendar of Prisoners, 1895-1902

1st July	Ditto	.. Guilty of b—y. . .
----------	-------	-----------------------

Q/S/C/7 - Calendar of Prisoners, 1895-1902

4th Dec. 4th
 Feloniously committing the abominable crime of b'gg'y with Richard John Green, on the 2nd December, 1899, at Ystradyfodwg. 27th March

Q/S/C/5 - Calendar of Prisoners, 1882-1888

53	JAMES TAYLOR	18	Chimney Sweep	Nil	R. E. Spencer, Esq., Cardiff Police Court.
----	--------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	----	---------------	-----	---

between the 25th day of July and the 27th day of August, 1897, feloniously, wickedly, and against the order of nature, did carnally know one John Taylor, and with him feloniously commit the abominable crime of buggery.	25th Nov. ...	F. B. Williams, Esq., Q.C., Commissioner.	Guilty ... ..	.....	15 years penal servitude.	53
between the 25th day of ... and the 27th day of ... 1897, feloniously and ... and against the order of nature did carnally know Edward Taylor, and with ... feloniously commit the abominable crime of buggery.	.....	.....	No evidence offered.			

Example 17

Gross indecency/incident examples:

Carnarvon and Denbigh Herald, 2 August 1895

**SERIOUS CHARGES AGAINST A
POLITICAL AGENT.**

Yesterday, at Wrexham, on Tuesday, Robert Garrett Roe, an elderly man, who was at one time a schoolmaster in Northamptonshire, member of the Northamptonshire County Council, police committee, technical education committee, board of guardians, active Freemason and Oddfellow, &c, was charged with grossly indecent conduct. Prisoner was sent to Wrexham by the National Liberal Federation to organise the Denbigh Boroughs for the Liberal candidate at the recent election, and stayed at Maelor Temperance Hotel, where the offences were committed. Prisoner denied that he had ever intended to commit the serious charge brought against him, and appealed for mercy. The bench committed prisoner for trial for indecent assault,

Q/S/C/5 - Calendar of Prisoners, 14 November 1896

IN H.M. PRISON, CARDIFF.									
26	William Evans	18	Student	... Well	A. Thornley, Esq., Cadoxton Police Court	10th Feb
Bailed 13th February, 1896, to appear at the last Summer Assizes held at Swansea, 22nd, June, 1896, but failed to surrender.									
<p>13th February, 1896, at Capt. Dovan, unlawfully at- tempting to procure the commis- sion by a male person named James Powell of an act of gross indecency with himself.</p>								Failed to surrender 26 Bail estreated at the last Assizes	

Q/S/C/5 - Calendar of Prisoners, 14 November 1896

50	Henry Frary	42	Sailor	... Imp	P. J. O'Donnell, Esq., Barry Police Court	18th Sept
----	-------------	-----	-----	-----	----	--------	---------	--	-----------

On the 15th September, 1896, at Barry, unlawfully attempting to procure the commission by a male person named Herbert Manwaring, of an act of gross indecency with himself.	18th Nov.	Mr. Justice Mathew.	Guilty of an unlawful attempt to procure the commission of an act of gross indecency with another male person Recommended to mercy	---	4 Calendar Months (hard labour) Cardiff Prison	50
---	-----------	---------------------	---	-----	-----	-----	--	----

Barry Dock News, 6 May 1898

A BRUTE COMMITTED.

Dugal Black, a seaman, was committed for trial at the Assizes on a charge of committing an act of gross indecency with one Matthew Drennen at Barry Dock on the 3rd instant.

Procuring examples:

Q/S/C/5 - Calendar of Prisoners, 1882-1888

1	2	3	4	5	6
No.	NAME.	Age.	Trade.	Degree of Instruction.	Name and Address of Committing Magistrate.
1	WILLIAM EVANS ... <i>Bailed 13th February, 1896, to appear at the Summer Assizes held at Swansea, 22nd June, 1896, but failed to surrender.</i>	18	Student	W	A. Thornley, Esq., Cadoxton Police Court

9	10	11	12	13	14	
Offence as charged in the Indictment.	When Tried.	Before whom Tried.	Verdict of Jury.	Particulars of Previous Convictions charged in the Indictment and proved in Court.	Sentence or Order of the Court.	No.
On the 15th February, 1896, at Barry, unlawfully attempting to procure the commission by a male person named Thomas Powell of an act of gross indecency with himself.	1897.	.....	.....	.....	Not to be brought forward.	1

Indecency example:

Pembrokeshire Herald, 25 April 1862

CHARGE OF INDECENCY.

John James and George Hughes were charged with indecent conduct at Saint Thomas Green, on the morning of Good Friday. Mr W. John appeared for the prosecution. The accused denied the charge. The magistrates, after hearing the evidence (which is unfit for publication), adjourned the case till the next sessions, for the attendance of additional witnesses.

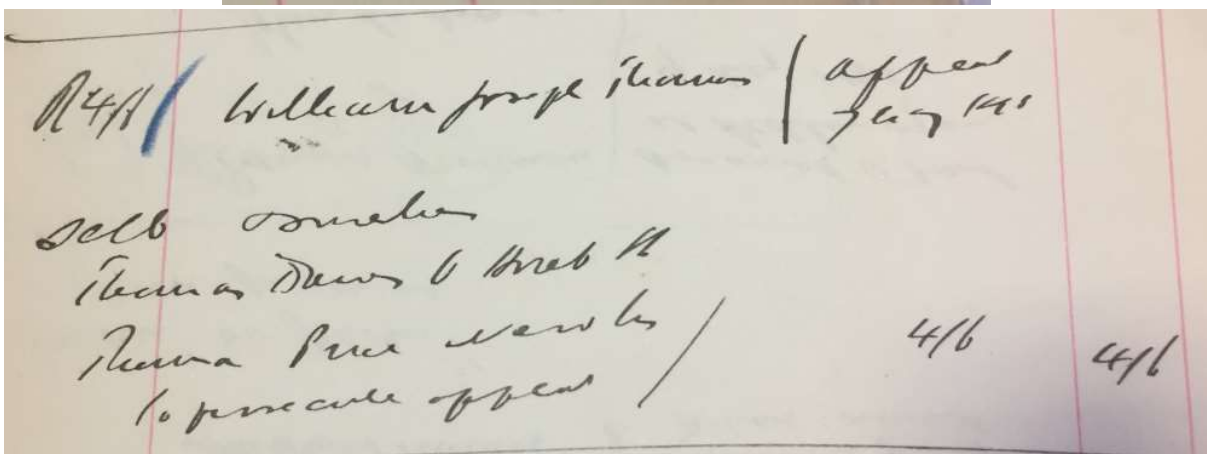
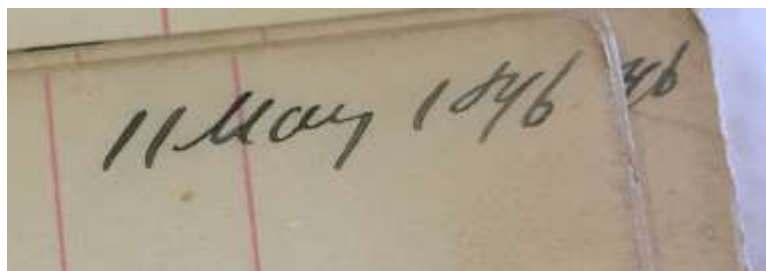
Indecent exposure examples:

Merthyr Times, 14 May 1896

INDECENT EXPOSURE.—*Alfred Evan Williams and William Joseph Thomas* were charged with indecent exposure at Penydarren.—Prisoners were sent to gaol for a month with hard labour.

William Joseph Thomas from the above *Merthyr Times* extract can be cross referenced in:

PSMBO/2/1 – Merthyr Tydfil Petty Sessions Records, 1896



Unnatural crime example:

Carmarthen Journal, 8 September 1810

she was respited till next Sessions. *David Thomas* was tried on the traverse of an indictment for an assault on *David Thomas*, a private in the Local Militia, with intent to commit an unnatural crime; the Jury returned a verdict for a common assault, and he was sentenced to 6 months imprisonment, to pay a fine of 10l. and find sureties for his good behaviour for three years.

Unnatural offence examples:

The Cardiff Times, 15 March 1861

UNNATURAL OFFENCE.—Lawrence Patterson, sailor, was charged with committing an unnatural offence on the person of a boy. Simeon Bailey said, I was 16 years old last January, and understand the nature of an oath well. I am a servant with Mr. William Rowland, a boarding-house keeper. On Sunday night last the prisoner slept with him. He was in the habit of sleeping with the boarders during the seven months he had been in the house. The prisoner had been boarding at the house during the last three weeks. On Sunday morning he was awoke by the prisoner committing the unnatural act.

South Wales Daily News, 12 July 1897

ALLEGED MISDEMEANOUR.—Jeremiah Sullivan and Isaac Jones, both of Maesteg, were committed for trial at the Assizes on a charge of committing an unnatural offence. Mr R. C. Griffiths prosecuted.

Jeremiah Sullivan and Isaac Jones from the above *South Wales Daily News* extract can be cross referenced in:

Q/S/C/5 - Calendar of Prisoners, 1882-1888

1 No.	2 NAME.	3 Age.	4 Trade.	5 Degree of Instruction	6 Name and Address of Committing Magistrate.	7 Date of Warrant.
1	JEREMIAH SULLIVAN	23	Labourer	Imp	W. McGaul, Esq., Bridgend Police Court.	1897, 10th July
2	ISAAC JONES 2 calendar months hard labour, 16th March, 1896, Cardiff Police Court (embezzlement).	40	Painter	Imp	Ditto	Ditto

9 Offence as charged in the Indictment.	10 When Tried.	11 Before whom Tried.	12 Verdict of Jury.	13 Particulars of Previous Convictions charged in the Indictment and proved in Court.	14 Sentence or Order of the Court.	No.
On the 21st July, 1897, at Maesteg, unlawfully committing an act of gross indecency with each other, both being male persons.	1897. 25th Nov. ...	B. F. Williams, Q.C., Com- missioner	Guilty ... ..	.....	18 calendar months hard labour.	1
... ..	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Guilty ... ..	.....	18 calendar months hard labour.	2

South Wales Daily News, 26 February 1896

REVOLTING CHARGE.—Shortly after midnight on Monday, Police-Sergeant Herbert Evans and P.C. Gill arrested an elderly well-dressed man named Richard Rce, an insurance agent, upon a charge of attempting to commit an unnatural offence.—Prisoner was brought up before Mr John Lowdon, on Tuesday afternoon, and formally remanded until to-day (Wednesday), when he will be brought up at Penarth Police Court.

Unnatural crime example:

North Wales Chronicle and Advertiser, 5 August 1865

Thomas Manuel, 23, was arraigned for having, at Wrexham, committed an unnatural crime with one William Williams, on the 10th of July, 1865.
Prisoner pleaded not guilty.
Mr. Swetenham prosecuted.
John Bunnor, a hawker, residing at Chester, John Lucas Watson, P. C. Hoffrens, and Wm. Williams, were called upon to prove the case. The evidence at Prisoner's request, was interpreted into Welsh, by Mr. Isaac Clarke,
The jury found the prisoner guilty of an attempt to perpetrate the offence.
The judge, addressing the prisoner, said—You have been found guilty of an attempt to commit the abominable offence of sodomy. I am afraid that anything I might say to you would be thrown over. Therefore I shall content myself with passing a sentence upon you of 18 months' imprisonment, with hard labour.
This being the conclusion of the criminal business, a special jury was sworn to try

Abominable crime examples:

Cardiff & Merthyr Guardian, 3 July 1858

FIRST COURT.—THURSDAY.
CARDIFF.—ASSAULT.—Anthony Jenkins, 26, haulier, was charged with assaulting James Doel, with intent to commit an abominable crime, at Cardiff, on the 29th May. The prisoner was also charged with having attempted to commit a similar offence upon George Smith. Mr. Bowen prosecuted; and Mr. Giffard defended, and the case of Smith was first proceeded with. It appeared that the prosecutor, who is 17 years of age, in company with the other lad, James Doel, came to Cardiff on the 28th of May, from Trowbridge, in search of employment. After having wandered about the streets for some time they went to the Red Lion public house, and asked if the landlord would allow them there to lie down until the morning. The prisoner overheard the conversation and then offered the lads accommodation at his own house in Rowe's-square. After they had gone to bed an indecent assault was committed, and about one o'clock in the morning Smith ran away and gave informa-

Q/S/C/5 - Calendar of Prisoners, 1882-1888

27	DAVID THOMAS	23	Collier	Imp	J. I. Williams, Esq., Porth Police Court.	
28	JAMES DAVIES	35	Labourer	N	Ditto	
	the 2nd January, 1898, at Ystradgynlais, did feloniously commit an abominable crime with each other.	22nd March	Ditto	Not Guilty		Discharged. 27
	like.	Ditto	Ditto	Not Guilty		Discharged. 28

Offence against nature example:

South Wales Daily News, 19 November 1896

PENAL SERVITUDE.

John Morgan (42), sailor, and Thomas Coles (21), carpenter, were charged with an offence against nature, and being found guilty were sentenced, Morgan to 12 months' imprisonment and Coles to three years' penal servitude.

Disgusting offence example:

South Wales Echo, 21 March 1898

At Swansea Police Court to-day a tobacconist and hairdresser named John Price Davies, of 6, Roseland-terrace, St. Thomas, was committed for trial on a charge of committing a disgusting offence on an assistant named John Gould Davies.

John Price Davies from the above *South Wales Echo* extract can be cross referenced in:

Q/S/C/5 - Calendar of Prisoners, 1882-1888

1 H.M. PRISON, SWANSEA.							
No.	NAME.	Age.	TRADE.	Degree of Instruction.	Name and Address of Committing Magistrate	Date of Warrant.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
1	John Price Davies (Bailed 26th March, 1898)	33	Hairdresser . .	Well	J. C. Fowler, W. Watkins and J. Rosser, Esqrs., Swansea Police Court	1898. 21st March	

Particulars of Offence or Offences as charged in the Indictment.	When tried.	Before whom tried.	Verdict of the Jury.	Particulars of Previous Convictions charged in the Indictment and proved in Court.	Sentence or Order of the Court.	No.
9	10	11	12	13	14	15
On the 8th of March, 1898, at Swansea, feloniously committing an abominable crime with John Gould Davies.	1898.		No true bill . .			1

Example 18

Carnarvon and Denbigh Herald, 1 November 1895

NOT GUILTY.

Robert Garrett Roe, 52, schoolmaster, was charged with offences under the Criminal Law Amendment Act. Mr Ralph Bankes (instructed by Mr Arthur Lewis, Wrexham) prosecuted, and Mr Samuel Moss (instructed by Mr James Jackson, Northampton) defended. The jury found a verdict of "Not guilty," and the prisoner was discharged.

Example 19

Monmouthshire Merlin, 2 November 1877

Édwin Fisher, a young man, was charged with being drunk and causing an obstruction in Commercial-street, being dressed in female attire, on Saturday last, at 10.30, —Prisoner was fined 2ls., including costs, or 14 days.

Example 20

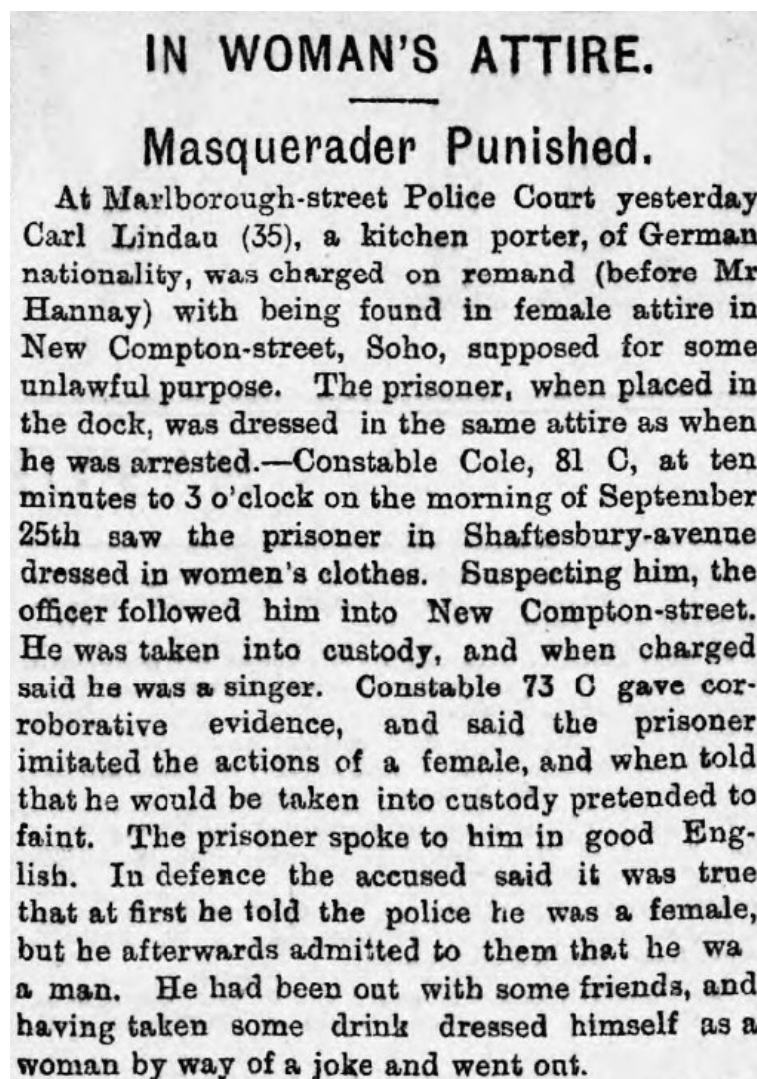
Llangollen Advertiser, 1 September 1882

WREXHAM.

MASQUERADING IN FEMALE ATTIRE.—On Monday, a tailor named Joseph Williams was charged with masquerading in female attire. On Sunday evening the prisoner paid a visit to a Salvation Army meeting dressed in a black bodice and skirt, a red and white plaid shawl, and a black straw hat trimmed with black ribbon. His sex was suspected, and a large crowd, some five or six hundred strong, gathered round him, and he was ultimately taken into custody. Williams said it was a joke. He was fined 5s. and costs.

Example 21

South Wales Echo, 9 October 1897



Example 22

People's Collection Wales: A newspaper article about venues in Cardiff for Gay communities, Cardiff, 1986; VCS Chronicle

<https://www.peoplescollection.wales/items/602836>

Example 23

D320 - Friend South Wales Records, 1970s-2004

National Library Wales: Peter Hain Papers, correspondence and papers relating to various issues, including homosexuality, 1968-1986

Denbighshire Archives: HD/1/523 Minutes of the weekly medical officers meetings. Contains details of patient cases ... Includes discussions on the benefits and problems associated with ECT treatment, and brief details on the treatment of a homosexual patient, March 1968.

National Library Wales: Brogyntyn Estate and Family Records: Alleged homosexual advances, case and opinions of counsel (two copies), related correspondence and a printed public statement concerning alleged homosexual advances made by Thomas Bulkeley Owen (previously Hatchett) of Tedsmere Hall near Ellesmere, Shropshire, 1822-1823.

Example 24

National Library Wales: Gwilym Jones, MP Papers, Homosexual age of consent, 1994

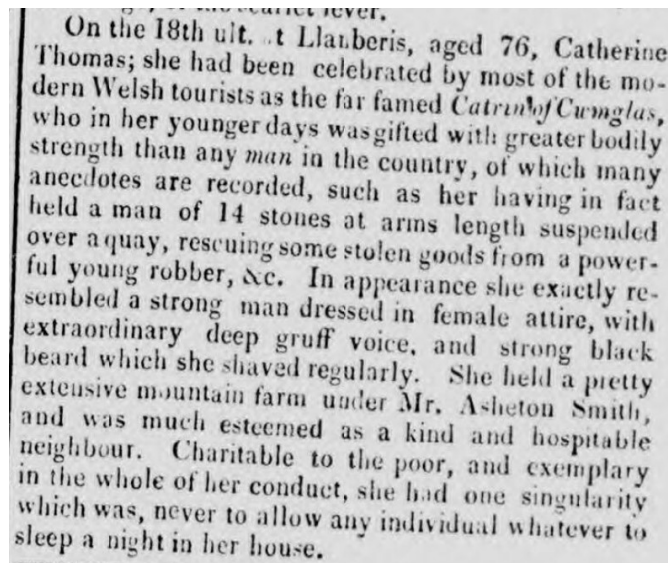
Example 25

D541/5: Rainbow Project South Wales Records, Papers concerning the South-East Wales Lesbian Gay Bisexual Forum, 2001-2004

Cardiff University Library: Danielle Boucher, Housing's insignificant others: the experience of homelessness for lesbians and bisexual women. Thesis (PhD), Cardiff University, 2005.

Example 26

The North Wales Chronicle, 14 February 1837



On the 18th ult. at Llanberis, aged 76, Catherine Thomas; she had been celebrated by most of the modern Welsh tourists as the far famed *Catron of Cwmglas*, who in her younger days was gifted with greater bodily strength than any *man* in the country, of which many anecdotes are recorded, such as her having in fact held a man of 14 stones at arms length suspended over a quay, rescuing some stolen goods from a powerful young robber, &c. In appearance she exactly resembled a strong man dressed in female attire, with extraordinary deep gruff voice, and strong black beard which she shaved regularly. She held a pretty extensive mountain farm under Mr. Asheton Smith, and was much esteemed as a kind and hospitable neighbour. Charitable to the poor, and exemplary in the whole of her conduct, she had one singularity which was, never to allow any individual whatever to sleep a night in her house.

Evening Express, 19 May 1893



DAY BY DAY.

Breconshire boasts possession of a very fine sample of the bearded woman.

Example 27

D1227 – Norena Shopland Collection, gender fluidity project papers, 2010.

Example 28

Hansard: 01 December 2016 Volume 617 - Transgender Equality, Stephen Doughty (Cardiff South and Penarth) (Lab/Co-op): The right hon. Lady is making a strong speech, and I wholeheartedly support it. Will she join me in praising the work of many public sector organisations, including South Wales Police and the British Army, which has been praised for its work with trans communities and the wider LGBT community? It is by showing leadership in the public sector and through such organisations that we can deliver real equality.

Example 29

Denbighshire Archives: HD/1/523 - Minutes of the weekly medical officers meetings. Contains details of patient cases ... Includes discussions on the benefits and problems associated with ECT treatment, and brief details on the treatment of a ... transsexual patient, October 1972.

DWAW1/1 - Women's Archive of Wales / Archif Menywod Cymru, Older Lesbian Network Wales, newsletter, Cardiff, December 2000 - Report on discussions after the December meeting re accepting bisexuals and transsexuals as members of Older Lesbian Network.

Example 30

People's Collection Wales: Letter from Colonel Trevor, 13 September 1843 - Description by George Eyre Evans: "About 2 o'clock, on 9 September, a party of men disguised in white dresses." Carmarthenshire Archives Service
<https://www.peoplescollection.wales/items/8730>

Example 31

Cardiff Times, 27 November 1897

“ NAUSEOUS AND DISGUSTING.”

Jeremiah Sullivan and Isaac Jones, of Maesteg, pleaded not guilty to a charge of committing gross indecency with each other on 5th July at Maesteg. Mr Douglas Lewis (instructed by Mr R. C. Griffiths, Bridgend) conducted the prosecution, prisoners being undefended. Evidence in support of the charge was given by Police-constables Edward Jones and William Jones, William Duplow, a labourer, and Dr. W. H. Thomas. In defence Sullivan pleaded that he was mistaken as to Jones's sex and was drunk, and Jones, that he was suffering from a peculiar physical malformation, which rendered him different from other men. Prisoners were found guilty, and the learned Commissioner, in passing sentence upon them of 18 calendar months each, said the case was about as nauseous and disgusting as could be well imagined.

Pembrokeshire Herald, 14 November 1851

EXTRAORDINARY CIRCUMSTANCE.—On the 28th last, at Llanfynydd, Sarah, the wife of Evan Jones, shoemaker, gave birth to a child which is a perfect hermaphrodite, and the registrar is consequently puzzled how to register it. The medical faculty have as yet failed to solve the problem submitted to them in this case. Had not this fact been communicated to us from a source which we have every right to rely upon, we should have been inclined to doubt its authenticity, but there is no reason to doubt the correctness of our information.
—*Welshman.*

Example 32

D1227 – Norena Shopland Collection, gender fluidity project papers, 2010.

Example 33

National Library Wales: Cartoon collection, Wolfenden - 'The driver of a refuse lorry marked "Wolfenden" is tinkering with the engine, as rubbish piles up along the streets.' The Library also has copies of the Report of the Departmental Committee on Homosexual Offences and Prostitution (Wolfenden Report).

Example 34

National Library Wales: Leo Abse Papers: Homosexual reform, 1966-84.

Example 35

National Library Wales: Lord Cledwyn of Penrhos Papers. 'The file comprises letters, dated 2000, relating to the government's intention to repeal Section 28 of the 1988 Local Government Act, and to equalise the age of consent to homosexual relationships at 16. Most of the correspondents appeal to Lord Cledwyn to support an amendment introduced by Baroness Young opposing the repeal of Section 28.'

Example 36

LSE Library Archives and Special Collections: HCA – Hall-Carpenter Archives, 1940-2008 - Records and publications of gay organisations and individuals in the UK and worldwide.

Example 37

D1227 – Norena Shopland Collection, same sex marriage consultation papers, 2012.

Example 38

People's Collection Wales: Newsletter for the South Wales Lesbian and Gay Group, Cardiff, March 1986.

<https://www.peoplescollection.wales/items/602832>

Example 39

D1425 - LGBT Christians South Wales/De Cymru Records, 1985-2016

D1227/5 – Norena Shopland Collection, Diary of LGBT History Month events taking place across South Wales.