THE INTERSEXES:
A
HISTORY OF SIMILISEXUALISM
AS A PROBLEM IN SOCIAL LIFE.

BY
XAVIER MAYNE,
AUTHOR OF "IMRE: A MEMORANDUM."

Before we ban the homosexual as anarchist against Nature, as renegade toward religion, as pariah in society, as monster in humanity, as criminal in law, lets feel sure that we have considered well whatever the complex mystery of his presents as his defense....

PRIVATELY PRINTED, AND ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.
TO THE MEMORY
OF THAT PIONEER IN DISPASSIONATE,
HUMANE, SCIENTIFIC STUDY OF SIMILISEXUALISM,

DR. RICHARD VON KRAFFT-EBING,

I INSCRIBE THIS BOOK, WITH HUMILITY;
REMEMBERING THAT WITHOUT HIS SUGGESTION
AND AID IT WOULD NEVER HAVE BEEN BEGUN
NOR CARRIED ON TO ITS CLOSE

X. M.
This book is privately printed
in a limited edition of 125 copies, of which
this copy is number 120.
THE INTERSEXES.
The following work was undertaken and completed several years ago, with the aim of offering to Anglo-Saxon readers, whether personally interested in the subject or not, a general but condensed survey, for popular information, of the problem of homosexuality, simulilexualism, urningism, inverted sexuality, uranianism, as it is variously termed. There is no large summary of the sort in English for intelligent lay-readers, whose interest in the topic is widely and specially serious one, nor easy sources of information for persons quite unacquainted with its extremely important bearings — social, legislative, psycho-pathological, and so on. The distinctively medical, the psychiatric, observations, however numerous, are not predominantly in English; are not readily procurable by laymen; and largely are in languages not sufficiently familiar to Anglo-Saxons in their own countries to be helpfully circulated there. Many such are not studies of just the sort undertaken in this review.

The present book therefore essentially is one not written for active professional psychiaters, of any nationality. To such an aim it does not presume. It is addressed particularly to the individual layman, intelligently inclined to social sciences; whether he has has any immediate reason to study simulilexualism, or none. If he have such personal reason, the book may be particularly useful to him. Physicians not familiar with contemporary German and other explorations and discussions of homosexuality as a mysterious instinct that is often ineradicable, enormously diffused, and of a
Social-ethical importance that cannot any longer be merely theorized-on, much less reserved from thoughtful public consideration, also may find the present survey of service. Many British and American physicians are not well-informed on such lines. The author's conclusions are particularly in key with the psychiatric theories that the simulsexual instinct defines a series of originally intermediary sexes—the so-called intersexual theory—rather than mere aberrations, degeneracies, psychic tangents, from the male and female. The latter opinion is somewhat distinctive nowadays to England and to the United States and Anglo-Saxondom in general—as a sort of nebular hypothesis of homosexuality. But the desire of the author has been to avoid impairing the wider usefulness of the study by the intrusion of many an open theory; in fact, to subordinate to useful practical observations the theories of disputing psychiatrists.

So much is the writer indebted to materials from others that he feels that only a limited part of this study is his own. A vast mass of varied matter already current has been utilized as far as possible: condensed from as many authorities as practicable. Psychiatric works, medical surveys and observations, communications by simulsexuals, criminological studies, psychologies of many sorts, biography, history, belles-lettres, journals, newspapers, have been cited constantly. But there will be met a considerable number of observations and communications not till now in print, from simulsexuals, from psychiatrists, or from others who have kindly furnished notes. As to materials already in print let me acknowledge my indirect or direct debts to the late Dr. Richard von Krafft-Ebing, who kindly took much interest in this volume; to the not less distinguished and wide-extended labours of Dr. Magnus Hirschfeld, of Berlin, through my extracts from his printed studies of so many phases of homosexuality; to Dr. Moll, to Ulrichs, to Tardieu, to Lombroso, to dozens of other psychiatrists, professional or lay. Notably am I indebted for examples, incidents, biographical notices, etc. to one German specialist's publication on homosexuality, viz. contributions to the large annual volume entitled "Jahrbiicher des Sexuelle Zwischenstufen" issued at Leipzig under Dr. Hirschfeld's editing, with a large staff of authoritative contributors. This noted specialist's review, now in its ninth or tenth year of appearance, is invaluable to students, medical or not at all so, of the homosexual problem, its theories or practicalities.

I desire to point out one element of the book not likely to be any more unacceptable to some readers than to myself; but which I hope will not much injure its general interest or usefulness. The book was prepared several years ago. Circumstances have withheld it from publication till now. Many of the "instances", episodes and so on, cited as illustrations of the simulsexual instinct and its world, were taken from publications new at the time when the manuscript was completing; or were then relatively new. The delay in printing this book has made them seem more or less stale, compared with the constantly increasing mass of new data, of the same illustrative kind. Numerous such new "instances", references, studies, citations, etc. cannot have place here at all. There are many such groups, recent, pertinent and highly interesting, not represented here; to my great regret. But that is a dilemma to which any such work is subject by delay in going to press. To substitute now the new matters, reenter data, as I would so gladly do, would oblige practically re-adjusting and even rewriting, expanding etc., several sections of the book, passim. Neither health, time, facilities nor a milieu for such a labour are now at my service. I most seriously have considered such a partial revision. A very few observations only have been inserted, a few instances instead of the many I would like to add. Every few months present much matter, fresh, interesting and significant to a survey like the present one. But as, after all, the data already here are of as permanent authority and illustrative value as could be
most newer ones, not to speak of those I cite being new to the majority of the class of readers to which my little work is directed, the wisdom of letting it pass on as it is seems maintainable. I have reluctantly withdrawn from my pages one large inclusion in the manuscript, a full and classified Bibliography of homosexuality, that included many hundreds of publications in all departments, from psychiatric studies to novels and verse, solely because I cannot now advance it beyond the year 1901, when I laid it aside.

A particular difficulty in now putting the book into print at all has been the fact that it necessarily has been printed in a country where English is a language peculiarly foreign even to intelligent type-setters and proof-readers. Every correction has been made only through the vigilance of the author, as best he could exercise it. But errors have been inevitable under such circumstances, in spite of constant care and patience. For many slips of the press, or errors of other sort that should have been corrected, the lenience of the reader is asked. Only those persons who have undertaken to see a book through press when not one type-setter or corrector knows the orthography, punctuation, syllable-division and so on of the words in hand, much less the meaning of one of them in a hundred, or is wonted to Anglo-Saxon proof-corrections, can appreciate the chances of errata more or less important in such a volume. Also the press corrections have been carried on almost wholly, week after week, by post; a most tedious process, with increased chances of uncorrected slips. The writer however hopes that disfiguring or misleading errata are not too numerous.

For the last-mentioned reason, as well as by the causes alluded to earlier, the author has been unable to include an Index; greatly to his regret, and unexpectedly. The many topical headings in the paragraphs he hopes will considerably atone for the omission.

Rome, 1908.
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I. 1908. 

X. M.
CHAPTER I.

Introductory:

Old Ignorances and New Psychology.

...
To-day this practical application of the psychologist to social science puts the physician, especially, in the place and responsibility of being a sort of jurymen to the whole world. He is brought into the court-room, the State Commission, the Parliament. In all our dealings with psychologic analysis, sooner or later, we are likely to revert to him. The medico-psychologist has now not only the ancient or new fields of experimental research; for, along with them, he possesses the advantage of largest freedom of speech in giving out his theories and practices to any intelligent outsiders. His sounder conclusions are even "popularized" almost as swiftly as accepted by members of his profession. In fact, so soon do they become common property that one or another school of charlatanism, ever-ready with perilous tendencies of argument, often injures the more conservative and riper convictions of responsible thinkers. But however much is the mischief of superficial medical psychology, here or there, the physician who is a true psychiatrist constantly effects admirable rapport between law and the individual: relationships which are not credited always rightly to the distinctly psycho-medical judgment.

Old Notions and Theories Directly or indirectly, to the higher scope of medical psychology do we owe the fact, for instance, that nervous ailments of men and women are no longer ascribed to devils and to witchcraft. The days of burning helpless human creatures for sorcery are past; even the most persistent confession that some wretched "accused" could shirk forth would now be nothing to a judge or a churchman. The students of alienism have changed ancient ideas about insanity, and have corrected forever the hideous ignorances of Bedlam treatments. We are no longer instructed that mad people are so depraved that God has visited a special judgment on them, and that starvation and beatings are the fittest methods of restoring the lost reason. The drunkard is regarded in the light of a victim of alcoholism, often, rather than as a responsible member of the community.

The Criminal To criminal classes the medical psychologist lately has been particularly attentive. We have learned from this devotion that there exists a profound and demonstrable connection of mystery between the Will and a nervous organism, rapport between heredity and tendency to crime. We are willing to believe that felony may be a process of disease; even to our perceiving murder, arson, theft as involuntary acts. We have grown into pitying the suicide as a creature who is far less a moral sinner than an unhappy monomaniac; his psychologic equilibrium is so impaired that there is merely a fraction of moral responsibility in his hanging himself in a wood, or putting a bullet through his heart. The world no longer regards epidemics as having theological mysteries in their origins; as expressing any immediate visitation of divine wrath. Scientific plumbing, the sanitary care of water-supplies, the bacteriologist with his microscope, the antiseptic treatment of surgical operations; more than for these relatively outward results is the doctor, as a practical scientist, to be thanked. Taking such a school of medical thought at its best, we realize how rigorous, not to say supreme, a factor the psychologic doctor can be, and also that his higher and most modern influence is hardly more than begun as to many further processes affecting public opinion and intelligence. The vast concepts of human nature, the traits of man as the psychical and temperamental product which he is, the analysis of his responsibility to himself and to his fellows, present topics immediate to our day, to be viewed with a clarity not hitherto achieved. The process is dual. It brings destruction of many of the old fabrics, and a building-up of entirely new ones, through materials not earl-
fiher in the hands of the social architect.

The Question of Intersexes. Advanced theories and conclusions of medical psychologists have an important share in the following pages; therefore I have laid preliminary stress on such psychology in relation to general social-scientific progress. And with respect to the particular subject of the ensuing chapters, the existence of Intersexes in the human race, their various minor gradations as part of a series of fixed psychologic facts, the attributes of these Intersexes, and the social, moral and legal standpoints that are maintainable toward them, ideas of justice or injustice to them—in such considerations I shall be obliged to refer constantly to researches of distinguished medico-psychologists of our time. Hence what I shall write will be not much more than a summary of their decisions; apart from what is the share of personal exploration, in the lighter paths. As will be seen, the profound attention and discussions of psychiatrists have been concentrating themselves more and more during many years, in spite of constant embarrassments and perplexities, upon one of the most startling and obscure facts in human existence yet under scientific investigation. But of scientific theories of Intersexual life, and of what belongs to it by inalienable rights or is foreign to it, the intelligent lay-world is still far too ignorant, in spite of the vivid relation of the matter to millions of individuals. An enormous literature bearing upon it already exists: but not for the average lay-reader, and sparsely in English. The studies in print are chiefly in German, French, Italian and Russian. Their tone is not popular enough for ordinary readers. No adequate English work setting forth the topic exists in English at all, with easy accessibility. Indeed, such delicate and recondite chapters of human existence are opened, so many painful moral questions recur, that one does not wonder at the reserved attitude of authors, editors and publishers.

Undercurrents of Personal Interest in Understanding sexual impulses: a road where shapes that will be startling mystic, beautiful, repulsive, tragic, commonplace, are continually to be seen. It is a highway of human-nature hourly traversed by millions, of all ranks; a road foot-worn, day by day, since humanity began. But the procession upon it is one extraordinarily, sternly reticent. Perhaps the very reader of these lines may long have been marching, or staggering, with the cortège, half-conscious of his companions far behind him, or at hand on the right or the left, or beyond him. Those who could unriddle the march to him are not likely to speak a word to him. Those who are willing to speak of one or another social or moral phase of the matter, particularly of the more obvious and vulgar aspects, are as a general rule, either insincere or wholly ignorant of the real psychology in what they discuss. And the reader may be the last person in his whole circle of friends to confess that he has a profound personal interest in the topic. Like the Spartan lad, with the gnawing fox hidden under his garment, he may have done nothing more instinctively and carefully, all his life long, than to try to hide from all interlocutors the anguish that is destroying his peace of mind and life.