

# LGBT+ HISTORY of HEROES & MARTYRS – SAY THEIR NAMES



## 1933 - 1945 Homocaust

Arrested: 100,000  
Sentenced: 50,000  
Sent to Concentration Camps: 5,000 to 15,000  
Estimated Fatalities: 60% (3,100 to 9,000)  
Survived: 4,000

### Some Named Survivors:

Gad Beck  
Albrecht Becker  
Rudolph Brazda  
Heinz Dörmer  
Karl Gorath  
Friedrich von Groszheim  
Josef Kohout  
Pierre Seel

### Some Named Victims:

Arnold Bastian  
Kurt Wilcke  
Wilhelm Zimek

Between 1933–45 under the Nazi regime, an estimated 100,000 men were arrested as homosexuals, of whom some 50,000 were officially sentenced. Most of these men served time in regular prisons, and an estimated 5,000 to 15,000 of those sentenced were incarcerated in Nazi concentration camps. It is unclear how many eventually perished in the camps, but the death rate in concentration camps is estimated to be high as 60%.

On May 6, 1933, Nazi Youth of the Deutsche Studentenschaft made an organized attack on the Institute of Sex Research. The Institute's library of 20,000 books and journals, were burned in the streets. Also seized were the Institute's extensive lists of names and addresses of homosexuals. During the Night of the Long Knives in 1934, Ernst Röhm, a prominent homosexual Nazi politician was murdered. In 1936, Heinrich Himmler, an avid homophobe, created the Reich Central Office for the Combating of Homosexuality and Abortion.



## MAY 1959 Cooper Donuts Riots



The Cooper Do-nuts Riot was an uprising in reaction to police harassment of LGBT people at a 24-hour donut cafe in Los Angeles. Whether the riot actually happened, the date and the location, and are all disputed due to a lack of evidence. The Los Angeles Police Department has no records because they were either "purged or destroyed". Novelist John Rechy, who says he was present at the riot, described the routine arrests in his 1963 novel, *City of Night*. A common version of the story says that Cooper Do-nuts was a café at 215 South Main Street in downtown Los Angeles' Skid Row neighborhood. One evening in May 1959, two police officers entered the cafe and asked for IDs from several patrons, a typical form of harassment. The officers attempted to arrest two drag queens, two male sex workers, and a young man. Onlookers began throwing assorted coffee, donuts, cups, and trash at the police until they fled in their car without making the arrests. People then took to rioting and celebrating in the streets. The story continues that police backup arrived, blocking off the street for the entire night, and the beating or arresting of several people.



## **FEB 11, 1967 Black Cat Tavern Protest**



### **Named Victims:**

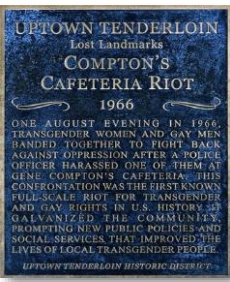
**Lee Roy**  
**Benny Baker**  
**Charles Talley**

The Black Cat Tavern is in the Silverlake neighborhood of Los Angeles, California. In 1967, it was the site of one of the first demonstrations in the United States protesting police brutality against LGBT people. On New Year's Eve 1966, several plainclothes Los Angeles Police Department officers infiltrated the tavern. After arresting several patrons for kissing as they celebrated the occasion, the undercover police officers began beating several of the patrons and ultimately arrested 14 patrons for assault and public lewdness. Two bartenders were beaten unconscious. Two patrons fled to another gay bar but they were followed by police and arrested. The officers mistook the manager, a woman named Lee Roy, for a man wearing a dress, and beat her severely. On February 11, 1967, a civil demonstration of 200 attendees to protest the raids was held. The demonstration was organized by a group called PRIDE (Personal Rights in Defense and Education) and the SCCRH (Southern California Council on Religion and Homophile). The protest was met by squadrons of armed policemen. Demonstrators carefully adhered to all laws and ordinances so that the police had no legitimate reasons to make arrests.

Two of the men arrested for kissing were later convicted under California Penal Code Section 647 and registered as sex offenders. The men appealed but the U.S. Supreme Court did not accept their case. There were fundraising efforts for the 6 convicted patrons.



## **AUG 1966 Compton's Cafeteria Riots**

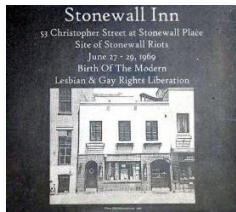


### Named Participant: Felicia Elizondo

The Compton's Cafeteria riot occurred in August 1966 in the Tenderloin district of San Francisco. (The exact date is unknown because there was no media coverage at the time and San Francisco's 1960s police records no longer exist.) The Tenderloin location of Compton's at 101 Taylor Street (at Turk)—open from 1954 to 1972—was a popular meeting place for transgender people to congregate. The riot was a response to the violent and constant police harassment of drag queens and trans people. The incident began when a transgender woman resisted arrest by throwing coffee at a police officer. Items such as sugar shakers, tables, and dinnerware were thrown at the police and the windows, causing them to shatter. The police retreated into the streets to request back up, where the fighting continued. The protesters damaged a police car and burned down a sidewalk newsstand. The police responded by fighting back, trying to arrest the protesters and load them into paddy wagons. The next day, more transgender people, hustlers, Tenderloin street people, and other members of the LGBT community returned to the cafeteria to picket because Compton's Cafeteria would not let them enter the establishment.



## JUN 27 to 29, 1969 Stonewall Inn Riots



### Named Participants:

**Storme DeLarverie**  
**Jackie Hormona**  
**Marsha P Johnson**  
**Zazu Nova**  
**Sylvia Rivera**  
**Craig Rodwell**  
**Fred Sargeant**  
**Dave Van Ronk**

The Stonewall riots were a series of spontaneous protests by members of the gay community in response to a police raid that began in the early morning hours of June 28, 1969, at the Stonewall Inn, located at 51 and 53 Christopher Street in the Greenwich Village neighborhood of Lower Manhattan in New York City. At 1:20 a.m. on Saturday, June 28, 1969, 4 plainclothes policemen, two patrol officers, Detective Charles Smythe, and Deputy Inspector Seymour Pine arrived at the

Stonewall Inn's double doors and announced "Police! We're taking the place!" Approximately 205 people were in the bar that night.

Standard procedure was to line up the patrons, check their identification and have female police officers take customers dressed as women to the bathroom to verify their sex, upon which any people appearing to be physically male and dressed as women would be arrested. Those dressed as women that night refused to go with the officers. Men in line began to refuse to produce their identification. The police decided to take everyone present to the police station, after separating those suspected of cross-dressing in a room in the back of the bar. Police began to assault some of the lesbians by "feeling some of them up inappropriately" while frisking them. Within minutes, between 100 and 150 people had congregated outside. An officer shoved a person in drag, who responded by hitting him on the head with his purse as the crowd began to boo. Pennies, then beer bottles, were thrown.

A scuffle broke out when a woman (possibly Storme DeLarverie) in handcuffs was escorted from the door of the bar to the waiting police wagon. She fought with 4 of the police, swearing and shouting, for about 10 minutes. She had been hit on the head by an officer with a baton for complaining that her handcuffs were too tight. She looked at bystanders and shouted, "Why don't you guys do something?" After an officer picked her up and heaved her into the back of the wagon, the crowd became a mob and became violent. The police tried to restrain some of the crowd, knocking a few people down, which incited bystanders even more. The police were outnumbered by between 500 to 600 people. Ten police officers barricaded themselves and several handcuffed detainees inside the Stonewall Inn for their own safety. Garbage cans, garbage, bottles, rocks, and bricks were hurled at the building, breaking the windows. The mob lit garbage on fire and stuffed it through the broken windows as the police grabbed a fire hose. When demonstrators broke through the windows, the police inside unholstered their pistols. The doors flew open and officers pointed their weapons at the angry crowd, threatening to shoot. Someone squirted lighter fluid into the bar; as it was lit and the police took aim, sirens were heard and fire trucks arrived. The Tactical Patrol Force (TPF) of the New York City Police Department arrived to free the police trapped inside the Stonewall. By 4 a.m., 13 people were arrested. Some in the crowd were hospitalized, and 4 police officers were injured. Almost everything in the Stonewall Inn was broken.

The next night, rioting again surrounded Christopher Street. Many of the same people returned from the previous evening—hustlers, street youths, and "queens"—but they were joined by "police provocateurs", curious bystanders, and tourists. As on the previous evening, fires were started in garbage cans throughout the neighborhood. More than 100 police were present, after 2:00 a.m. the TPF arrived again. Street battling ensued until 4:00 a.m.



## **JUN 24, 1973 Upstairs Lounge Fire**



### **32 Fatalities:**

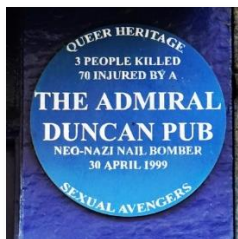
**Joseph Henry Adams**  
**Reginald E. Adams**

Guy D. Andersen  
Joe William Bailey  
Luther Boggs  
Louis Horace Broussard  
Herbert Dean Cooley  
Donald Walter Dunbar  
Adam Roland Fontenot  
Larry Norman Frost  
David Stuart Gary  
Horace "Skip" Getchell  
John Thomas Golding, Sr.  
Gerald Hoyt Gordon  
Glenn Richard "Dick" Green  
James Wall Hambrick  
Kenneth Paul Harrington  
Rev. William R. Larson  
Ferris LeBlanc  
Robert "Bob" Lumpkin  
Leon Richard Maples  
George Steven "Bud" Matyi  
Clarence Joseph McCloskey, Jr.  
Duane George "Mitch" Mitchell  
Larry Stratton  
Eddie Hosea Warren  
James Curtis Warren  
Willie Inez Warren  
Dr. Perry Lane Waters, Jr.  
Douglas Maxwell Williams  
2 Unidentified White Males

The UpStairs Lounge arson attack occurred on June 24, 1973, at a gay bar located on the 2<sup>nd</sup> floor at 604 Iberville Street in New Orleans, Louisiana, in the United States. 32 people died and at least 15 were injured as a result of fire or smoke inhalation. The official cause is still listed as "undetermined origin". The primary suspect, a gay man with a history of psychiatric impairment named Roger Dale Nunez who had been ejected from the bar earlier in the day, was never charged and killed himself in November 1974.



## APR 30, 1999 Admiral Duncan Pub Bombing



### 3 Fatalities:

Andrea Dykes  
John Light  
Nick Moore

The Admiral Duncan is a public house in Old Compton Street, Soho, in central London. At around 6:05 pm on Friday 30 April, 1999, a bomb in a sports bag was planted in the Admiral Duncan by Neo-Nazi, David Copeland. It was the third bomb he had planted in London in a one-man campaign intended to stir up ethnic and homophobic tensions. 3 people were killed and 83 injured.



## **SEP 22, 2000 Backstreet Café Shooting**



### **1 Fatality: Danny Overstreet**

The Backstreet Café is a bar in Roanoke, Virginia. On September 22, 2000, Ronald Gay entered the bar and opened fire on the patrons, killing Danny Overstreet, 43 years old, and severely injuring 6 others. Gay said he was angry over what his surname had now come to mean. In court, Gay also testified that he had been told by God to find and kill lesbians and gay men, describing himself as a "Christian Soldier working for my Lord." On July 23, 2001, Gay was sentenced to 4 consecutive life sentences for his crimes. He died in 2022 of natural causes.



## **JUN 12, 2013 Pulse Nightclub Shooting**



### **49 Fatalities:**

**Stanley Almodovar III**  
**Amanda Alvear**  
**Oscar A. Aracena-Montero**  
**Rodolfo Ayala-Ayala**  
**Alejandro Barrios Martinez**  
**Martin Benitez Torres**  
**Antonio D. Brown**  
**Darryl R. Burt II**  
**Jonathan A. Camuy Vega**  
**Angel L. Candelario-Padro**  
**Simon A. Carrillo Fernandez**  
**Juan Chavez-Martinez**  
**Luis D. Conde**  
**Cory J. Connell**  
**Tevin E. Crosby**  
**Franky J. Dejesus Velazquez**  
**Deonka D. Drayton**  
**Mercedez M. Flores**



Peter O. Gonzalez-Cruz  
Juan R. Guerrero  
Paul T. Henry  
Frank Hernandez  
Miguel A. Honorato  
Javier Jorge-Reyes  
Jason B. Josaphat  
Eddie J. Justice  
Anthony L. Laureano Disla  
Christopher A. Leinonen  
Brenda L. Marquez McCool  
Jean C. Mendez Perez  
Akyra Monet Murray  
Kimberly Morris  
Jean C. Nieves Rodriguez  
Luis O. Ocasio-Capo  
Geraldo A. Ortiz-Jimenez  
Eric Ivan Ortiz-Rivera  
Joel Rayon Paniagua  
Enrique L. Rios Jr.  
Juan P. Rivera Velazquez  
Yilmary Rodriguez Solivan  
Christopher J. Sanfeliz  
Xavier Emmanuel Serrano Rosado  
Gilberto Ramon Silva Menendez  
Edward Sotomayor Jr.  
Shane E. Tomlinson  
Leroy Valentin Fernandez  
Luis S. Vielma  
Luis Daniel Wilson-Leon  
Jerald A. Wright

On June 11, 2016, Pulse, a gay nightclub in Orlando, Florida, was hosting "Latin Night". About 320 people were inside the club, which was serving last call drinks at around 2:00 a.m. Omar Mateen, a 29-year-old man, arrived at the club armed with a SIG Sauer MCX semi-automatic rifle and a 9mm Glock 17 semi-automatic pistol. He killed 49 people and wounded 53 more. Orlando Police officers shot and killed him after a 3-hour standoff. Mateen swore allegiance to the leader of the Islamic State of Iraq and Syria, Abu Bakr al-Baghdadi, and said the U.S. killing of Abu Waheeb in Iraq the previous month "triggered" the shooting. The incident was deemed a terrorist attack by FBI investigators.



## **NOV 19-20, 2022 Club Q Shooting**



**5 Fatalities:**

**Daniel Davis Aston**

**Kelly Loving  
Ashley Paugh  
Derrick Rump  
Raymond Green Vance**

**Hero: Richard Fierro**

On November 19–20, 2022, an anti-LGBT-motivated mass shooting occurred at Club Q at the 3430 block of North Academy Boulevard, a gay bar in Colorado Springs, Colorado. 5 people were murdered, and 25 others were injured, 19 of them by gunfire. Minutes into the shooting, a club patron, identified as U.S. Army veteran Richard M. Fierro, tackled the shooter causing the rifle to fall out of reach. Fierro then grabbed a handgun from the shooter's hand and used it to hit the shooter repeatedly in the head. Fierro was assisted by two other patrons he recruited, including Thomas James, who moved the rifle away to safety and a trans woman who used her high heels to stomp on the shooter, and who helped disable and hold the shooter down until the authorities arrived. The shooter, 22-year-old Anderson Lee Aldrich, was injured while being restrained, and was taken to a local hospital. Aldrich was charged and remanded in custody. On June 26, 2023, Aldrich pled guilty in the shooting and was sentenced to 5 consecutive terms of life in prison without the possibility of parole, plus 2,211 years.



## **AUG 1, 2009 Tel Aviv Gay Centre Shooting**



**3 Fatalities:**

**Nir Katz**

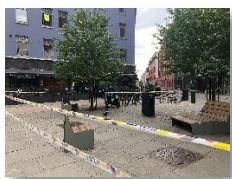
**Liz Troubishi**

**Chen Langer** (suicide post shooting)

The Tel Aviv gay centre shooting resulted in the deaths of 2 people and injuries to at least 15 others at the Tel Aviv branch of the Israeli LGBT Association, at the "Bar-Noar", on Nahmani Street, on August 1, 2009. A 26-year-old man and a 17-year-old girl were killed. The police have yet to apprehend the shooter. The shooter was masked, dressed in black and used a pistol to carry out the attack.



## **JUN 25, 2022 Oslo Shooting**



**2 Fatalities:**



**60-year-old man**  
**54-year-old man**

On 25 June 2022, 2 people were killed and 21 people were wounded in a mass shooting in Oslo, Norway. The shooting occurred at locations associated with Oslo Pride, the local LGBT pride event hosted by the Norwegian Organization for Sexual and Gender Diversity. The first shooting occurred at London Pub, a popular gay bar, and nightclub. The perpetrator then moved to two more nearby locations, including the bar Per på hjørnet and a takeaway restaurant. Police arrested Zaniar Matapour, a 42-year-old Norwegian Kurd from Sanandaj, Iran, who had lived in Norway since 1991.



## **OCT 12, 2022 Bratislava Shooting**



**2 Fatalities:**

**Matúš Horváth**  
**Juraj Vankulič**

On 12 October 2022, two people were killed, and a third person was wounded, in a shooting in Bratislava, Slovakia. The shooting occurred in front of the Tepláreň gay bar. The deceased individuals were Juraj Vankulič, a non-binary person, and Matúš Horváth, who was bisexual. The attacker, Juraj Krajčík, arrived at the crime scene at approximately 6:35 pm. He was found dead elsewhere in Bratislava at around 7:00 am the next day. The police stated the cause of death was most likely suicide, as he was found with a gunshot wound to the head. The shooting was declared an anti-LGBT hate crime.

## **A FEW KNOWN HOMOCAUST VICTIMS**



### **1908–1945 Arnold Bastian**



Bastian was arrested in 1944 for his homosexuality and died in prison in 1945.



### **1908–1944 Kurt Wilcke**



Wilcke was imprisoned for his homosexuality in Fuhlsbüttel concentration camp. Later he was transferred to a penal battalion, where he died during the Battle of Narva.



## 1919–1942 Wilhelm Zimek



Zimek was persecuted for desertion and homosexuality, then executed at Wolfenbüttel Prison.

## A FEW KNOWN HOMOCAUST SURVIVORS



## 1908–2006 Friedrich-Paul von Groszheim



Von Groszheim was spared from a concentration camp after agreeing to castration under pressure in 1938.



## 1915–1994 Josef Kohout



Josef Kohout was an Austrian Nazi concentration camp survivor, imprisoned in Sachsenhausen and Flossenbürg for his homosexuality. He is best known for the 1972 book *Die Männer mit dem rosa Winkel* (*The Men with the Pink Triangle*), which was written by his acquaintance Hans Neumann using the pen name Heinz Heger. It was the first testimony from a homosexual survivor of the concentration camps to be translated into English. Kohout's book inspired the 1979 play *Bent*, by Martin Sherman, which was made into the movie *Bent*, directed by Sean Mathias, in 1997.



## 1923–2005 Pierre Seel



Pierre Seel was a gay Holocaust survivor who was conscripted into the German Army and the only French person to have testified openly about his experience of deportation during World War II due to his homosexuality. On May 3, 1941, Seel was arrested, tortured, and raped with a piece of wood. He was transferred to the Schirmeck-Vorbrück camp. During his stay in the camp he witnessed the execution of his 18-year-old lover, Jo, by means of assault from a pack of dogs. On November 6, 1941, after months of starvation and forced labor, Seel was set free with no explanation and made a German citizen.

In 1994, Seel published the book *Moi, Pierre Seel, déporté homosexuel* (*I, Pierre Seel, Deported Homosexual*), written with the assistance of Jean Le Bitoux. Seel's story was featured in *Paragraph 175* (2000), a documentary film on the Nazi persecution of homosexuals directed by San Francisco filmmakers Rob Epstein and Jeffrey Friedman. In 2005, *A Love to Hide* (*Un amour à taire*), a French made-for-television film, was released, directed by Christian Faure. It is loosely based on Seel's memoir *Moi, Pierre Seel, déporté homosexuel*.

## FAMOUS LGBT+ MURDERS



## NOV 27, 1978 Harvey Milk



Harvey Bernard Milk (May 22, 1930 – November 27, 1978) was an American politician and the first openly gay man to be elected to public office in California, as a member of the San Francisco Board of Supervisors. On November 27, 1978, Milk and Moscone were assassinated by Dan

White, a disgruntled former city supervisor. Dan White was charged with two counts of murder and held without bail, eligible for the death penalty owing to the recent passage of a statewide proposition that allowed death or life in prison for the murder of a public official. White's defense attorney argued that his client was not responsible for his actions because of diminished capacity. His mental deterioration was exacerbated by his junk food binge the night before the murders, quickly dubbed as the Twinkie defense. White was acquitted of the first-degree murder charge but found guilty of voluntary manslaughter of both victims, and was sentenced to serve 7 and 2/3 years. With the sentence reduced for time served and good behavior. Dan White served just over 5 years; he was released from prison on January 7, 1984. On October 21, 1985, White was found dead in a running car in his ex-wife's garage, having committed suicide by carbon monoxide poisoning.



## **DEC 31, 1993 Brandon Teena**



Brandon Teena (December 12, 1972 – December 31, 1993) was an American trans man who was raped and later, along with Phillip DeVine and Lisa Lambert, murdered in Humboldt, Nebraska by John Lotter and Tom Nissen. Nissen testified against Lotter and was sentenced to life in prison. The jury found Lotter guilty of murder and was sentenced to death.



## **OCT 12, 1998 Matthew Shepard**



Matthew Wayne Shepard (December 1, 1976 – October 12, 1998) was a gay American student at the University of Wyoming who was beaten, tortured, and left to die near Laramie on the night of October 6, 1998. Aaron McKinney and Russell Henderson were convicted of first-degree murder, and each of them received two consecutive life sentences.



**OCT 4, 2002 Gwen Araujo**



Gwen Amber Rose Araujo (February 24, 1985 – October 4, 2002) was an American trans teenager who was murdered in Newark, California at the age of 17. She was murdered by 4 men, two of whom she had been sexually intimate with, who beat and strangled her after discovering that she was transgender. Two of the defendants were convicted of second-degree murder. José Merél and Michael Magidson were sentenced to life imprisonment with the possibility of parole after 15 years. Merél was granted early parole in 2016, after reportedly showing extensive remorse to Araujo's mother, who supported the decision. Magidson, however, has reportedly never shown remorse and has been denied parole twice since his sentencing. The other two defendants, Jaron Nabors and Paul Merél, pleaded guilty or no-contest to voluntary manslaughter. In at least one of the trials, a "trans panic defense"—an extension of the gay panic defense—was employed. A 5<sup>th</sup> man, Jason Cazares, an accessory after the fact, pleaded no contest to manslaughter and was sentenced to 6 years in prison.

## OTHER NAMES OF LGBT+ ANCESTORS



**1912–1954 Alan Turing**



Alan Mathison Turing was an English mathematician considered to be the father of theoretical computer science and artificial intelligence. During the World War 2, Turing played a crucial role in cracking intercepted coded messages that enabled the Allies to defeat the Axis powers in many crucial engagements. After the war, he designed a stored-program computer. Turing was never fully recognized in Britain during his lifetime because much of his work was covered by the Official Secrets Act. He was prosecuted in 1952 for homosexual acts. He accepted hormone treatment, a procedure referred to as chemical castration, as an alternative to prison. He died from cyanide poisoning believed to have been suicide. "Alan Turing law" is used informally to refer to a 2017 law in the United Kingdom that retroactively pardoned men convicted under legislation that outlawed homosexual acts.



## **November 20 Trans Day of Remembrance**

The Transgender Day of Remembrance (TDoR), also known as the International Transgender Day of Remembrance, has been observed annually on November 20 as a day to memorialize those who have been murdered as a result of transphobia. The day was founded to draw attention to the continued violence directed towards transgender people. Transgender Day of Remembrance was founded in 1999 by a small group, including Gwendolyn Ann Smith, Nancy Nangeroni, and Jahaira DeAlto, to memorialize the murder of Black transgender women Rita Hester in Allston, Massachusetts and Chanelle Pickett in Watertown, Massachusetts. The first TDoR took place in November 1999 in Boston and San Francisco, as both Hester and Pickett's deaths occurred in November. TDoR continued to be observed annually on November 20, the anniversary of Pickett's murder. In 2010, TDoR was observed in over 185 cities throughout more than 20 countries.

### **Other LGBT+ Ancestors:**

**Abu Nuwas**  
**Achilles & Patroclus**  
**Akenaten**  
**Alan Turing**  
**Alice Walker**  
**Anne Bonny & Mary Read**  
**Apollo**  
**April Ashley**  
**Artemis**  
**Audrey Lorde**  
**Bahuchara Mata/Wakashudo**  
**Barbara Gittings**  
**Baubo**  
**Bayard Rustin**  
**Black Bart**  
**Brigid**  
**Budur & Qamar**  
**Carrie House – 2S**  
**Charlie Parkhurst**  
**Chin**  
**Christine Jorgenson**  
**Christopher Isherwood**  
**Del Martin**  
**Dionysus**  
**El Agabalus**  
**Ezili Danto**  
**Frodo & Same**  
**Ganymede**  
**Gertrude Stein**  
**Gilgamesh & Enkidu**  
**Gore Vidal**  
**Harry Hay**  
**Harvey Milk**  
**Hermaphroditus**  
**Horus & Set**  
**Ila & Budha**



Iphis & Ianthe  
James Baldwin  
Jean Genet  
John Rechy  
Karl Heinrich Ulrichs  
Kei da Vubcu  
Khawaja Siras  
Langston Hughes  
Leslie Feinberg  
Lestat & Louis  
Lili Elbe  
Little Richard  
Loki  
Lou Sullivan  
Magnus Hirschfeld  
Maureen Duffy  
Michel Augelo  
Minoan Brotherhood  
Mukhannath/Mukhannathon  
Narcissus  
Niankhkhnun & Khnumhotep  
Odin  
Order of Chaeronea  
Orlando  
Oscar Wilde  
Pan  
Phyllis Lyon  
Poseidon & Pelops  
Radcliffe Hall  
Robin Hood  
Rumi  
Sacred Band of Thebes  
Sappho  
Sarah Hegazi  
Sedna  
Shikhandi/Shikhandir/Shikhandini  
Sir Lancelot  
Teiresias  
Tritiya Prakriti  
Tu'er Shen  
Tuways  
Valkyries  
Viola  
Virginia Woolfe  
Walt Whitman  
Wild Things  
William Dorsey Swann  
Willow & Tara  
Xena & Gabrielle  
Yara Greyjoy  
Zelda  
Zeus