

published in the *Jahrbuch* was utilized in Hirschfeld's 1914 magnum opus, *Die Homosexualität des Mannes und des Weibes* (Male and Female Homosexuality). After 1914 the contributions became somewhat shorter and more trivial, while others were devoted to wartime happenings of relevance to the subject. Hirschfeld went so far as to list any element of "male character" in women as part of the general theme of "intersexuality."

On the whole, the articles in the *Jahrbuch* rallied to Hirschfeld's belief that homosexuals represented an evolutionary **intermediate stage** or intergrade between the male and the female, and that their condition was inborn and unmodifiable by any form of therapy or any accident of environment or experience. This stance was the bedrock for the Scientific-Humanitarian Committee's plea for toleration for an "unjustly persecuted variety of human being," as Kurt Hiller later phrased it. However, it led to an open break with Benedict Friedlaender and others who looked to the classical model of pederasty as the practice of a bisexual male population, not of exclusive inverts and effeminate. The supporters of this view later seceded to form the *Gemeinschaft der Eigenen* (Community of the Exceptional) with its journal *Der Eigene*.

Ignored by official science and scholarship in Wilhelmine Germany and later, the *Jahrbuch* remains a unique collection of materials for the study of all aspects of homosexual behavior and cultural attitudes toward it. While it scarcely paid attention to such problems as "gender," "role playing," "lifestyles," and the like, it treated the subject as defined by contemporary psychiatry and jurisprudence in a thorough and serious manner not equaled by much later apologetic writing on behalf of homosexual liberation. Its contributors surveyed all the literature that appeared in both the learned and the popular press of the day, discussed the homosexual sides of cultures remote in time and space, and scoured the writings

of the past for the light that they might shed. If these early studies were sometimes uncritical, amateurish or biased, they at least were a starting point for investigation of a field that had been almost totally excluded from academic scholarship, dependent as that was upon the control of the state and of respectable opinion. Surviving in complete sets in a few medical and university libraries and in private collections, as a resource for the serious investigator the *Jahrbuch* has not been superseded even today.

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JAILS

See Prisons and Jails.

JAMES I (1566-1625)

King of Scotland and England. The son of Lord Darnley and Mary Queen of Scots, he became James VI of Scotland upon his mother's forced abdication in 1567. Studying under various teachers, notably George Buchanan, he acquired a taste for learning and theological debate. During his minority the king was the pawn in a complicated struggle between the Catholic and Protestant factions within the clergy and nobility. His personal rule began in 1583; three years later he allied himself with the childless Queen Elizabeth of England to improve his prospects for succeeding to the throne, breaking with the party of his mother, whose execution in 1587 he accepted calmly. In 1589, this time against Elizabeth's wishes, he married Anne of Denmark. In 1603 he succeeded to the English throne by virtue of his descent from Margaret Tudor, the daughter of Henry VII.

Though welcomed in his new domain, James brought little understanding to its parliament or its problems. At the Hampton Court Conference he displayed an uncompromising anti-Puritan attitude in face of the request of the Puritan clergy for status within the established church. Out of this conference came the

project for revision of the Bishops' Bible of 1566 that produced the so-called King James Version of 1611, which on its merits won a firm place in the Protestant churches and in English literature. Although it is a Renaissance translation that could not go beyond the store of learning available in its time, fundamentalist Protestants have invested it with an almost sacred and revealed character, even refusing to abandon it for more recent English renderings such as the Revised Version (1881-95) or the Revised Standard Version.

The private life of James I impinged upon his public life in a manner that betrayed his erotic proclivities. He relied upon favorites whose qualifications consisted more in physical charm than in talent for government. His adolescent passion for Esme d'Aubigny, and his friendship for Patrick Gray, Alexander Lindsay, and others had already provoked comment. But because the resources of the Scottish exchequer were skimpier than those of the English, these friendships had no real impact on the regime in Edinburgh. Three favorites have left their names in the chronicles of the time, James Hay, John Ramsay, and the Englishman Philip Herbert. Of these the first enjoyed James' indulgence the longest; he was heaped with honors and benefitted from a marriage with the daughter of the Earl of Northumberland; the third was married to the daughter of the Earl of Sussex, and on the occasion of the festivities the dramatist Ben Jonson composed a masque entitled *Cupid Pursued*. The Englishman had a shorter period of royal grace than the others because of his faults of character.

More important than any of these was a young Scotsman named Robert Carr, who managed to break a limb in front of James at a tourney in March 1607. At the sight of this blond athlete James' heart quivered, and in no time the handsome young man was on the rise. He was named Gentleman of the Chamber, then Viscount Rochester and later Earl of Somerset (in this capacity he was the first Scot to sit in

the House of Lords). As the leading personality of the court, he was a force with whom ambassadors and even Robert Cecil had to reckon. That their liaison was homosexual was not doubted by James' contemporaries, but the young man was something more than a lover to him, he was also a spiritual heir. On the negative side, the courtier was extravagant and insolent, and his behavior contributed no little to the decline of James' popularity. In 1615 Carr was disgraced, and in the following year he and his wife were convicted and sent to prison, where they remained until 1622.

James' choice then fell upon George Villiers, Duke of Buckingham after 1617. Of a distinguished family, the handsome and cultivated youth knew that what the sovereign wanted was an adopted son—a role that he had no difficulty in playing. The aging king may not have had a physical relationship with him, and was not jealous of his female interests; but the two were recognized by their homosexual contemporaries as a classic pair: a king and an all-powerful favorite. The life of James I illustrates how the general opprobrium attached to "sodomitical" relationships did not interfere with the passion of a ruler who occupied the throne and conferred his favors upon young men of his choosing, who by their privileged estate and position were exempt from the death penalty that threatened the rest of his subjects.

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JAMES, HENRY (1843-1916)

American novelist, playwright, and critic. His father, Henry James senior, was a writer on theology influenced by the mystical works of Emmanuel Swedenborg; his brother William became a distinguished