



STONEWALL LESSON PACK –

LGBT History Month 2021

This LGBT History Month, we're focussing on the lives and work of some courageous LGBT women. LGBT History Month was founded by Schools Out, who have been campaigning for LGBT inclusive education for 47 years. Due to Covid-19, we've created home learning packs as well as lesson packs to ensure that your students can benefit from the lesson content wherever they're learning. You'll find the home learning pack that mirrors this lesson pack on our [website](#). Each lesson pack has a PowerPoint and resources that you can use to support your whole class teaching. Adapt the content to best suit the needs of your class and to fit the amount of time you have available. We have also developed packs on this theme for students with SEND/ASN/ALN – these can be found on our [website](#).

Who are Stonewall?

This resource is produced by Stonewall, a UK-based charity that stands for the freedom, equity and potential of all lesbian, gay, bi, trans, queer, questioning and ace (LGBTQ+) people. At Stonewall, we imagine a world where LGBTQ+ people everywhere can live our lives to the full. Founded in London in 1989, we now work in each nation of the UK and have established partnerships across the globe. Over the last three decades, we have created transformative change in the lives of LGBTQ+ people in the UK, helping win equal rights around marriage, having children and inclusive education.

Our campaigns drive positive change for our communities, and our sustained change and empowerment programmes ensure that LGBTQ+ people can thrive throughout our lives. We make sure that the world hears and learns from our communities, and our work is grounded in evidence and expertise.

Stonewall is proud to provide information, support and guidance on LGBTQ+ inclusion; working towards a world where we're all free to be. This does not constitute legal advice, and is not intended to be a substitute for legal counsel on any subject matter. To find out more about our work, visit us at www.stonewall.org.uk.

Enjoyed this resource? Join us today!

Our expert team of qualified teachers and trainers have supported hundreds of settings in their inclusion journeys to make sure all children and young people are free to be themselves. [Our membership programmes for schools and colleges, and for children and young people's services, have something to offer every setting](#). Join us today and benefit from:

- CPD-accredited e-learning modules
- Regular professional development webinars
- Access to our award schemes
- Personalised support from our team

All this, and more, is included in the price you pay for membership.



Looking for custom training? Our experienced trainers can provide quality training sessions for ITT providers, teaching schools, professional development networks and many other providers. Email us education@stonewall.org.uk to find out more and discuss your needs.



Key Stage 3 or S1 to S3

Learning objective: To use and evaluate a range of historical research methods

Activity	Details	Resources
<p>Starter:</p> <p>What is courage?</p>	<p>Ask the students: What is courage?</p> <p>Give them 2 minutes to discuss the idea of courage in pairs and write anything they associate with courage on a whiteboard.</p> <p>Share students' definitions of courage as a class. Ensure that they understand that courage comes in all sorts of different ways and that courage can be linked to time and place – what was courageous in the past might not seem so courageous now, because society has changed.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inspirational women KS3 • S123PowerPoint • Inspirational women evidence pack • Inspirational women fact files - Secondary • Social media profile template <p>Other:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Whiteboards and pens
<p>Class discussion: How do we research?</p>	<p>Share the LO. Explain that today the students are going to be researching a courageous woman, using a range of research methods.</p> <p>Explain that the students are can use their choice of evidence type to research their person, but they need to choose at least 3 types from:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Photos and artefacts • Newspaper articles • Websites • Video • Fact files <p>As a class, develop the success criteria for the lesson.</p> <p><i>If students are using online research materials, please use the websites and videos recommended in the research pack to ensure that the content they are accessing is appropriate. Always remind students of safe internet use.</i></p>	

<p>Individual/pairs activity: Who is she?</p>	<p>Students use the fact files and 'evidence packs' to research one of the five courageous women.</p> <p>They should present their findings however they see fit, but some options could include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A social media profile • A poster • A PowerPoint presentation • A page for a reference book on courageous women • A one minute video <p>Their work should answer the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Who was/is she? • What did she do that was courageous? • What were some of the main events in her life? • Are there any aspects of her life that would have been different if those events had happened in 2021 instead of when they did? 	
<p>Plenary: Tell me about it!</p>	<p>Students pair up with someone that had researched a different woman to them and present the findings of their research.</p> <p>Peer assessment: Has your partner answered the key questions?</p> <p>Self assessment: Students write a short paragraph in their books: What are the pitfalls and benefits of each type of research method?</p>	



Key Stage 4 or S5 and S6

Learning objective: To understand the role key figures have played in improving attitudes to equality in the UK

Activity	Details	Resources
Starter: Change makers	<p>Share the LO.</p> <p>Challenge the students to name as many women involved in improving attitudes to equality as they can. Give them 2 minutes to complete the challenge.</p> <p>Share some of the names as a class. Did the women belong to particular movements? How many women of colour did they name? How many disabled women did they name? How many of the women were LGBT?</p> <p>If some women weren't represented, why might that be? Discuss the impact racism, ableism, homophobia, biphobia and transphobia has on whose voices are heard within history and within society?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inspirational women KS4 S5 S6 PowerPoint • Inspirational women evidence pack • Inspirational women fact files - Secondary • Social media profile template
Individual/pairs: What was her impact?	<p>Introduce the 5 inspirational LGBT women. Students should choose a woman to research. Refer back to the LO and agree the success criteria.</p> <p>They should use a range of research methods to answer the question: What impact did this woman have on society and how did she bring about social change?</p> <p>Students should use the fact files and 'evidence pack' provided, plus any additional resources you identify, to complete their research. They should ensure that they have used at least 3 different types of evidence.</p> <p>They should present their answer however they see fit, but some options could include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A social media profile • A poster 	



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A PowerPoint presentation • A page for a reference book • A one minute video • A newspaper article <p><i>If students are using online research materials, please use the websites and videos recommended in the research pack to ensure that the content they are accessing is appropriate. Always remind students of safe internet use.</i></p>	
Plenary: Tell me about it!	<p>Students pair up with someone that had researched a different woman to them and present the findings of their research.</p> <p>Peer assessment: Has your partner answered the question? What important points did they make? Could they have added any information?</p>	

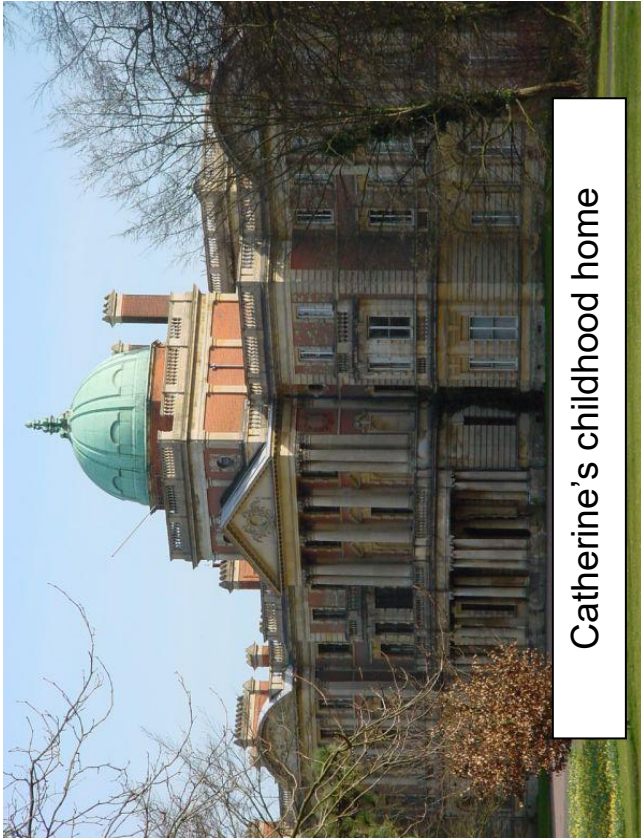


Catherine Duleep Singh Resources

Evidence pack



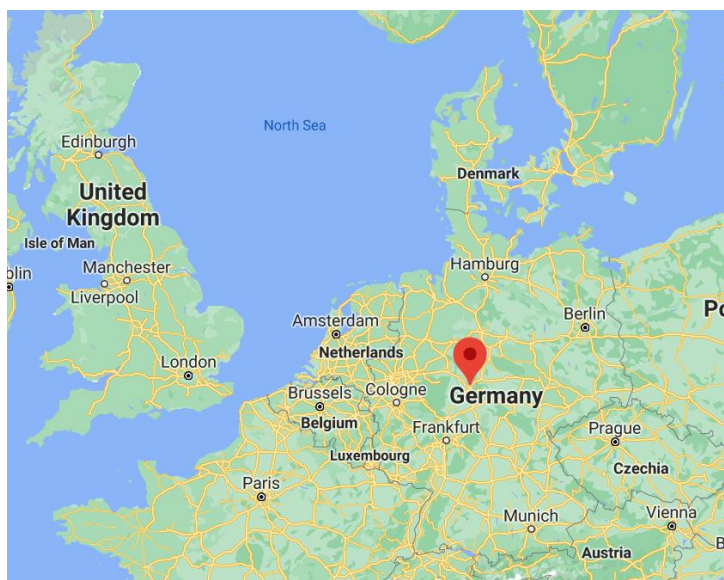




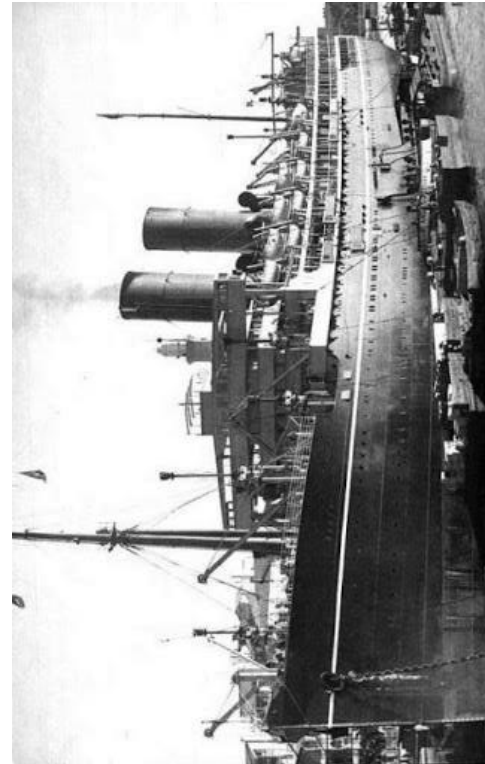
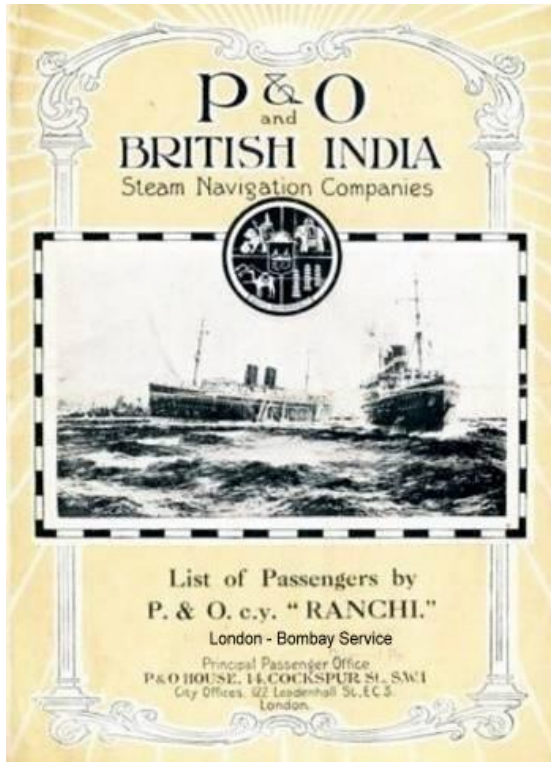
Catherine's childhood home



Catherine's teenage home, in the grounds of Hampton Court Palace.



Catherine's godmother



[illegible]

Registered Charity No 1101255 (England and Wales) and SC039681 (Scotland)

BIRTHS registered in October, November, and December 1871.

District.	Vol.	Page	District.	Vol.	Page	District.	Vol.	Page
Glanford B.	7 a.	645	DUNFORD, Elizabeth.	1 b.	414	DUNFORD, Agnes.	.....	.....
Kidderminster	6 c.	253	— Ellen.	5 a.	181	— Albert James.	.....	.....
Bromsgrove	6 c.	390	— Emma Penelope.	5 a.	287	— Alice.	.....	.....
Skirlaugh	9 d.	256	— Ernest William.	1 b.	1	— Bertha Elizabeth R.	.....	.....
Dudley	6 c.	120	— Lora.	9 d.	461	— Charles Joseph.	.....	.....
Driffield	9 d.	269	— Sarah.	9 d.	342	— Christopher Henry.	.....	.....
Uxbridge	3 a.	29	— Matilda Alice.	2 a.	741	— Edith.	.....	.....
Belper	7 b.	481	DULAKE, Kate.	1 d.	490	— George.	.....	.....
Ashby Z.	7 a.	87	— Rosina.	1 d.	571	— Jane.	.....	.....
Bolton	8 c.	257	DULEY-SINGH, Female.	1 a.	345	— John Thomas.	.....	.....
Winchester	2 c.	81	DULEY, Alfred James.	1 a.	528	— Maria.	.....	.....
	5 a.	393	— Arthur John.	1 a.	528	— Mark Thomas.	.....	.....
				1 c.	217	— Mary Elizabeth.	.....	.....

Names, &c., of Cabin Passengers.															
Ports of Embarkation	Names of Passengers	Age of each Adult of 12 years and upwards				Children between 1 & 12 years		Infants		Profession, Occupation, or Calling of Passengers	English	Scottish	Irish	Foreigners	Ports at which Passengers have been landed
		Married		Single		M.		F.							
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.						
to America	Mr Thomas Prince	1								Planter	1				
do	Dr. Mr. John Stokes	1	1					1		Doctor				2	
do	Mr. Collingwood		1				1		1	Lady	1				
do	Mr. James Brown	1								Gentleman	1				
do	Mr. Hingham	1								Army Offr	1				
do	Mr. Alfred Little	1								Painter	1				
do	Mr. Catherine Haples		1							Lady	1				
do	Mr. Angles		1							do	1				
do	Mr. Wheeler - Capt		1					1		do	1				
do	Mr. Kate Gurney		1							Womanary	1				
do	Mr. Arthur Rowley	1								Painter	1				
do	Mr. Charter	1								Gentleman	1				
to America	Mr. John Coffey	1								Sea Captain	1				
do	Mr. Sunday School		1					1		Lady	1				
do	Mr. Charter		1							do	1				
do	Mr. J. Anderson	1								Judge	1				
do	Mr. W. Anderson		1							Lady	1				
do	Mr. W. Bishop				1					do	1				
do	Mr. W. A. Bellard		1							do			1		
do	Mr. W. A. Breen				1					do			1		
do	Mr. W. A. Brown				1					do			1		
do	Dr. W. A. Brown	1								Doctor	1				
do	Mr. W. A. Brown	1	1					1		Gentleman				2	
do	Mr. Mr. W. A. Brown	1	1							Painter	2				
do	Dr. Mr. W. A. Brown	1	1							Doctor		2			
do	Mr. W. A. Brown				1									1	
do	Mr. W. A. Brown				1									1	
do	Mr. W. A. Brown				2					Painter	1	1			

M90/10/7/3/1

NATIONAL UNION OF WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE SOCIETIES
LAW-ABIDING **NON-PARTY**

WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE PILGRIMAGE

TO TELL ALL ENGLAND WHY WOMEN WANT THE VOTE

THE WATLING STREET ROUTE

FROM

CARLISLE, JUNE 18TH, TO LONDON, JULY 26TH

MEETINGS WILL BE HELD ALL ALONG THE ROUTE AT

CARLISLE ...	JUNE 18th	ORMSKIRK ...	JULY 2nd	WOLVERHAMPTON ...	JULY 11th
WIGTON ...	" 18th	COLWYN BAY ...	" 3rd	BIRMINGHAM ...	" 12th
ASPATRIA ...	" 19th	PRESCOT ...	" 3rd	KNOWLE ...	" 14th
KESWICK ...	" 21st	RHYL ...	" 4th	LEAMINGTON ...	" 15th
GRASMERE ...	" 23rd	LIVERPOOL ...	" 4th	STRATFORD ...	" 16th
WINDERMERE ...	" 24th	CHESTER ...	" 5th	KINETON ...	" 17th
KENDAL ...	" 25th	MANCHESTER ...	" 5th	BANBURY ...	" 18th
ARNSIDE ...	" 26th	STOCKPORT ...	" 5th	OXFORD ...	" 19th
LANCASTER ...	" 27th	TARPORLEY ...	" 7th	THAME ...	" 21st
GARSTANG ...	" 28th	MACCLESFIELD ...	" 7th	HIGH WYCOMBE ...	" 22nd
PRESTON ...	" 30th	NANTWICH ...	" 8th	BEACONSFIELD ...	" 23rd
SOUTHPORT ...	JULY 1st	CONGLETON ...	" 8th	UXBRIDGE ...	" 24th
BANGOR ...	" 2nd	STOKE ...	" 9th	EALING ...	" 25th
PENMAENMAWR ...	" 2nd	STAFFORD ...	" 10th		

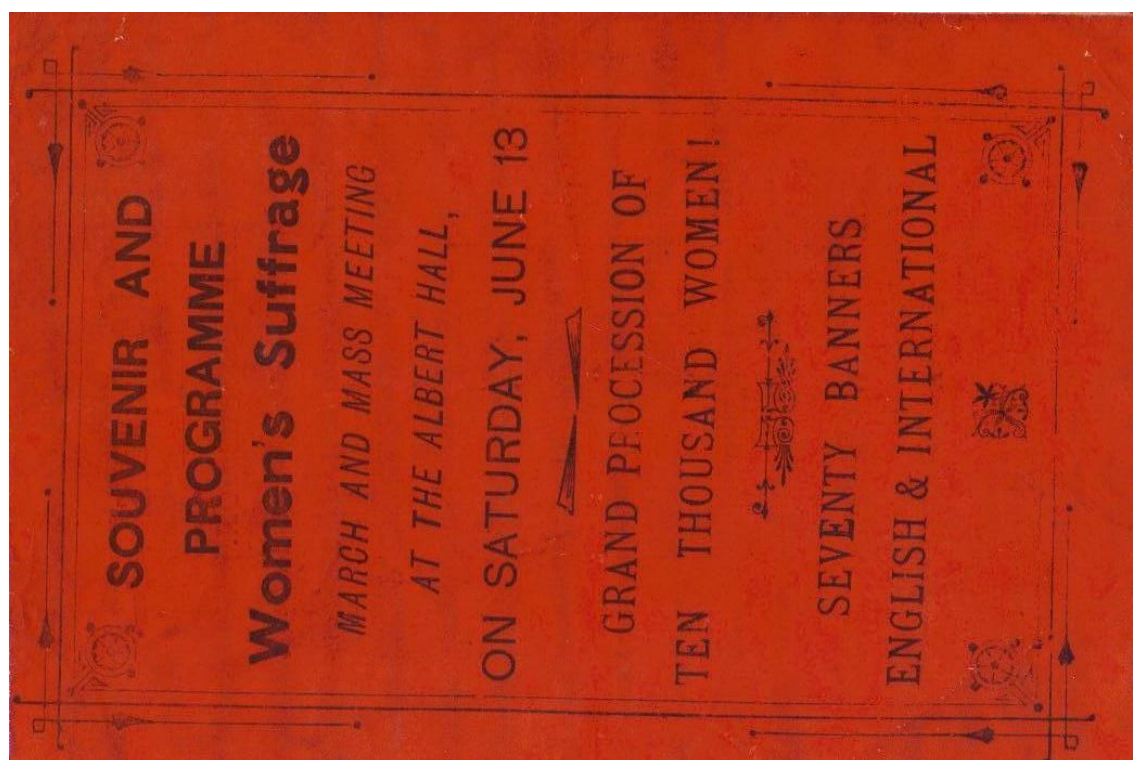
AND **LONDON** - **JULY 26th**

MID-DAY MEETINGS WILL BE HELD AT INTERMEDIATE PLACES ALONG THE ROUTE

ALL LAW-ABIDING SUFFRAGISTS ARE INVITED TO JOIN THE PILGRIMAGE

Full particulars may be obtained from the National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies, 14 Gt. Smith St., Westminster, and the Watling St. Route Secretary, Manchester and District Federation of Women's Suffrage Societies, 16 Deansgate, Manchester.

THE WILLIAM MORRIS PRESS, LTD., MANCHESTER.





Jewish families being sent away from Germany, 1940s



A Jewish couple seeking asylum in the UK

5218

This document of identity is issued with the approval of His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom to young persons to be admitted to the United Kingdom for educational purposes under the care of the Inter-Aid Committee for children.

4982 **THIS DOCUMENT REQUIRES NO VISA.** *cf*

PERSONAL PARTICULARS.

Name BECK HELGA

Sex FEMALE Date of Birth 26.10.29

Place VIENNA

Full Names and Address of Parents
BECK, IGNAZ & THERESA
PRAGER STR 12,
VIENNA 221

1



Online resources

- Duleep Singh family record <http://www.thepeerage.com/p44523.htm>
- 'A Maharaja's daughter at Hampton Court: the story of Catherine Duleep Singh' <https://blog.hrp.org.uk/curators/hampton-court-princess-catherine-duleep-singh/>
- 'Can you unlock a Hammersley Lane secret?' <https://tylersgreenchurch.uk/hammersley-lane-secret/>
- 'Black History Month Hero: Princess Catherine Duleep Singh' <https://www.norwichpride.org.uk/2020/10/black-history-month-hero/>
- 'The Maharajah Duleep Singh Family' <https://essexcdp.com/wp-content/uploads/2020/02/DuleepSinghTrail.pdf>
- 'Descendants of Lahore-based Muslim family surprise inheritors of Punjabi princess' legacy' <https://www.indiatoday.in/magazine/heritage/story/20011217-descendants-of-lahore-based-muslim-family-surprise-inheritors-of-punjabi-princess-legacy-774834-2001-12-17>
- 'An introduction to Catherine Duleep Singh' <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=YXKSiTbKoYo>

Catherine Duleep Singh

Catherine Hilda Duleep Singh was born on 27th October 1871. She had 2 sisters, 3 brothers and 2 half-sisters. Her father was Maharaja Duleep Singh, former ruler of Punjab, India.

The family lived in Elvedon Hall, which was very extravagantly decorated. When Catherine's father went to India for an extended visit, Catherine and her sisters moved to Hampton Court Palace. They had been invited to live there by Queen Victoria, who was their godmother.

Catherine was a strong supporter of women's right to vote. This was known as the suffragist movement. She was a member of the Fawcett Women's Suffrage Group, as well as the National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies (NUWSS).



After a trip to India, Catherine went to live in Germany. She lived in there with her partner, Lina Schäfer. As the Nazi Party gained power, life was increasingly difficult for people in Germany. LGBT people and people of colour faced a huge deal of discrimination, so life will have been hard for Catherine. Despite this, Catherine and Lina lived in Germany until Lina's death in 1937.

Jewish people were also targeted by the Nazi Party. Catherine and Lina helped several Jewish families to escape Germany. This is something Catherine continued to do after Lina's death.

When she died in 1942, Catherine had been living in Buckinghamshire. In 1997, Catherine and Lina's Swiss bank account and deposit box were discovered. There was a rumour that the deposit box may have contained rare and valuable jewels, however it actually contained a relatively small amount of money.

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Catherine was a strong supporter of the suffragist movement, which aimed to secure women's right to vote. She was a member of the Fawcett Women's Suffrage Group, as well as the National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies (NUWSS) and was involved in numerous events.

After touring India, Catherine moved to Germany in 1904. She lived in Germany and Switzerland with her partner, Lina Schäfer. Lesbian relationships were frowned upon at the time, so life would have been more challenging for Catherine than for her sisters.

Life in Germany during the rise of the Nazi Party became increasingly difficult for Catherine. This was because LGBT people and people of colour faced a huge deal of discrimination. Despite this, Catherine and Lina lived in Germany until Lina's death in 1937. Jewish people were also targeted by the Nazi Party. Catherine and Lina helped numerous Jewish families to escape Germany. This is something Catherine continued to do after Lina's death. When she returned to England, she offered several German-Jewish refugees somewhere to live.

When she died in 1942, Catherine had been living in Buckinghamshire. She was cremated, and quarter of her ashes were buried next to Lina's coffin in Germany. The rest were taken to India. In 1997, Catherine and Lina's Swiss bank account and deposit box were discovered. There was speculation that the deposit box may have contained rare and valuable jewels, however it actually contained a relatively small amount of money.

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Catherine Hilda Duleep Singh was born on 27th October 1871. She had 2 sisters, 3 brothers and 2 half-sisters. Her father was Maharaja Duleep Singh, former ruler of Punjab, India. However, he had moved to England after he was deposed by the East India Company. Once in England, he married Catherine's mother Bamba. The family lived in Elvedon Hall, which was very extravagantly decorated. However, when Catherine's father went to India to try and re-establish himself, Catherine and her sisters moved to Hampton Court Palace. This move was on the invitation of their godmother, Queen Victoria. Catherine made her debut and was 'presented in court' in 1895.



Along with her sister Sophia, Catherine was a strong supporter of the suffragist movement which aimed to secure women's right to vote. She was a member of the Fawcett Women's Suffrage Group as well as the National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies (NUWSS) and was involved in numerous events and dinners in support of the movement.

Catherine took the opportunity to tour India in 1903 before she moved to Germany in 1904. She lived in Germany and Switzerland with her partner, Lina Schäfer. Lesbian relationships were frowned upon at the time, however historical archives make no mention of the Duleep Singh family ever being unsupportive of Catherine.

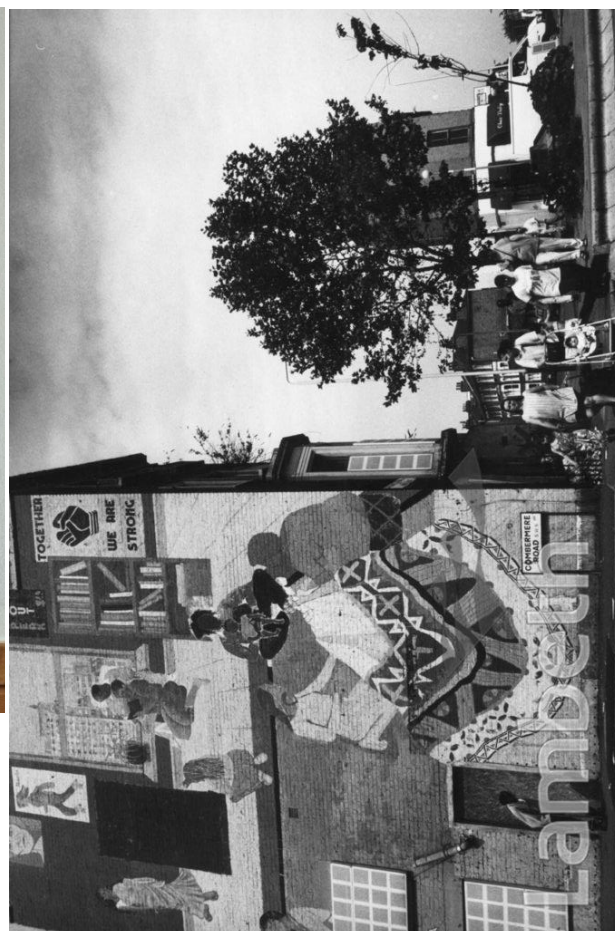
Life in Germany during the rise of the Nazi Party became increasingly difficult for Catherine as a lesbian woman of Indian heritage. Despite this, Catherine and Lina lived in Germany until Lina's death in 1937. They were able to help numerous Jewish families to escape Nazi run Germany in order to seek asylum in the UK. This is something Catherine continued to do after Lina's death and, upon her return to England, she offered several German-Jewish refugees somewhere to live.

When she died in 1942, Catherine had been living in Buckinghamshire. She was cremated, and quarter of her ashes were buried next to Lina's coffin in Germany. The remainder were taken to India. In 1997 a Swiss bank account and deposit box were discovered, and it emerged that they had belonged to Catherine and Lina. There was widespread speculation that the deposit box may have contained rare and valuable jewels, however it actually contained a relatively modest amount of money.

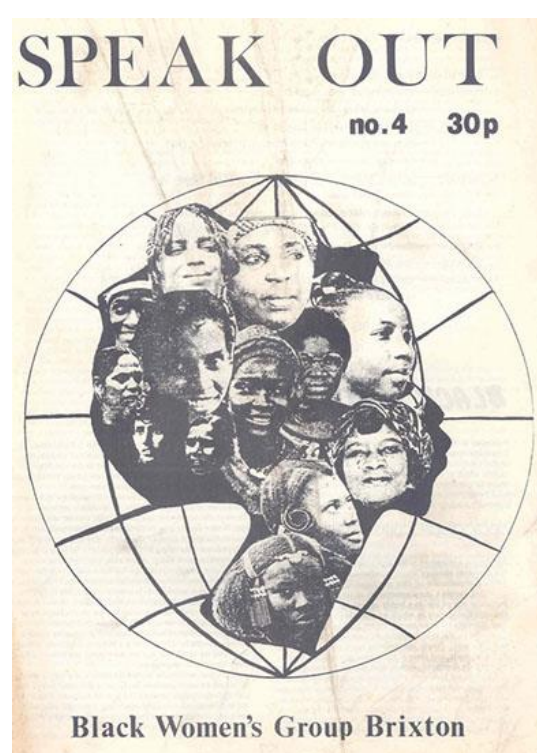
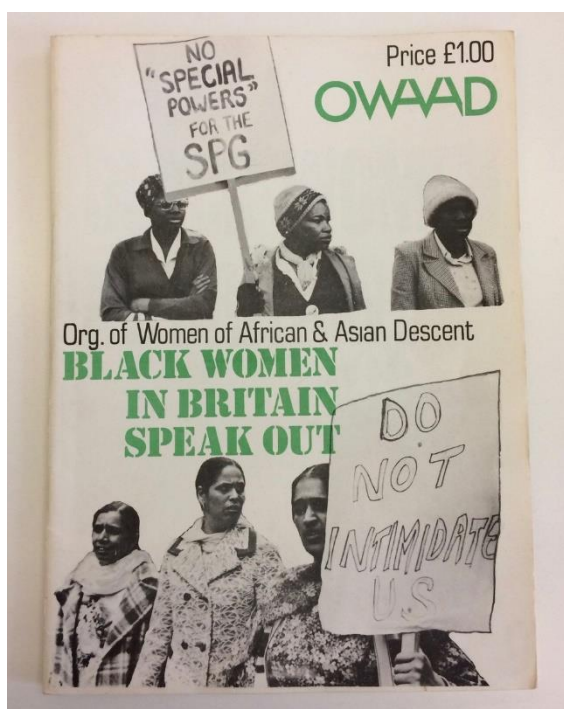
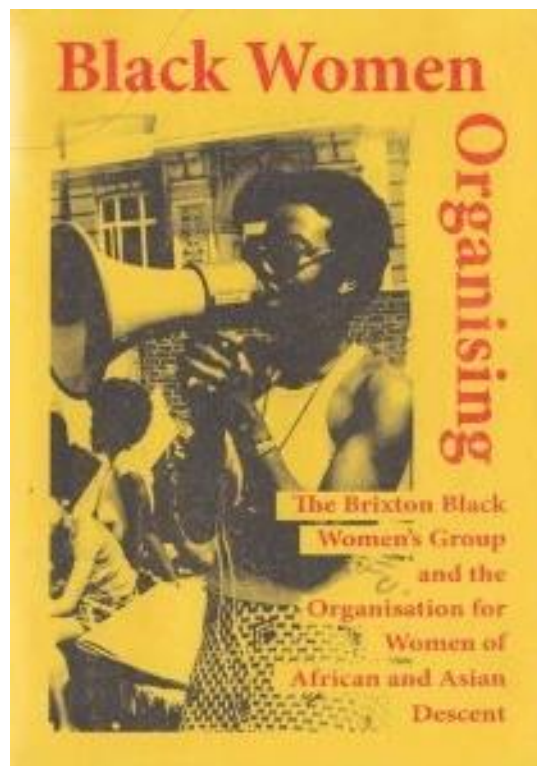


Gail Lewis Resources

Evidence pack



Brixton market, 1970s





Online resources

- OWAAD draft constitution
<https://artsandculture.google.com/asset/owaad-draft-constitution-the-organisation-of-women-of-asian-and-african-descent-owaad/xgHiqAbfrKfOTg?hl=en&ms=%7B%22x%22%3A0.5%2C%22y%22%3A0.5%2C%22z%22%3A8.202125417323181%2C%22size%22%3A%7B%22width%22%3A3.771497719075083%2C%22height%22%3A1.237530728091673%7D%7D>
- OWAAD introductory talk: Black women in Britain
<https://artsandculture.google.com/asset/owaad-introductory-talk-black-women-in-britain-the-organisation-of-women-of-asian-and-african-descent-owaad/vwEVITLk9i2rGw?hl=en&ms=%7B%22x%22%3A0.5%2C%22y%22%3A0.8257986738999397%2C%22z%22%3A10%2C%22size%22%3A%7B%22width%22%3A1.2202898550724637%2C%22height%22%3A0.34840265220012057%7D%7D>
- 'In conversation with Gail Lewis' <https://www.ucl.ac.uk/racism-racialisation/transcript-conversation-gail-lewis>

Gail Lewis

Gail Lewis was born in London in 1951 and is known for her work in the Black Women's movement. As a teenager, Gail became involved in organisations such as the Black Liberation Front. She went to some feminist events but found that they were very focussed on white women's experiences.

At first Gail was nervous about going to Black Women's groups because she was worried about people being homophobic. However, she decided that the aims of the Brixton Black Women's group were important enough for her to give it a try. She left it a while before she came out to the group, and at first she was the only openly lesbian woman.



Brixton Black Women's group was formed in the 1970s. They aimed to challenge racism and give women a space for political discussion. Originally it was a study group, but it soon became a community base and a campaigning organisation. The group aimed to represent Black women in a way that other organisations didn't. At first the meetings were held in the women's homes, but in 1970 they opened the Brixton Black Women's Centre. The group dissolved once the original members of the group had moved on.

Gail was also involved in forming the Organisation of Women of African and Asian Descent (OWAAD) in 1987. They campaigned around a range of issues impacting Black and Asian women. These issues included immigration, domestic violence, school exclusions, health and policing.

Gail is still an active contributor to feminist conversations. She is a published writer, an academic and a trained psychoanalyst. She currently works as an academic studying gender.

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Gail was initially nervous about going to Black Women's groups, for fear of homophobic discrimination. However, she decided that the aims of the Brixton Black Women's group were important enough for her to give it a try. It was some time before she came out to the group, and for a while she was the only openly lesbian woman.



Brixton Black Women's group was formed in the 1970s with the aim of challenging racism and as a place for women to discuss the impact of colonialism and capitalism. Originally it was a study group, but it soon became a community base and a campaigning organisation. The group aimed to represent Black women in a way that other feminist organisations didn't. At first the meetings were held in the women's homes, but in 1970 they opened the Brixton Black Women's Centre. Their approach to feminist campaigning developed over time. As the original members of the group had moved on, the group eventually dissolved.

Gail was also involved in forming the Organisation of Women of African and Asian Descent (OWAAD) in 1987. They campaigned around a range of issues impacting Black and Asian women. These issues included immigration, domestic violence, school exclusions, health, policing, and reproductive rights.

A published writer, academic and trained psychoanalyst, Gail is still an active contributor to feminist conversations. She currently works as an academic with a specialism in psychoanalytic and sociological approaches to gender studies.

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Gail was initially apprehensive about going to Black Women's groups, for fear of homophobic discrimination. However, she decided that the aims of the Brixton Black Women's group were important enough that she ought to pluck up the courage and try. It was some time before she came out to the group, and for a while she was the only openly lesbian woman.



Brixton Black Women's group was formed in the 1970s as a response to racism and police attacks on Black people, and as a place for women to discuss the impact of colonialism and capitalism. Initially a study group, it soon became a community base and a campaigning organisation that aimed to represent Black women in a way that other feminist organisations didn't. The women initially had meetings in each other's homes, but in 1970 they opened the Brixton Black Women's Centre. Their work gradually developed into an organisation that foregrounded women's relations as the object of political change. As the original members of the group moved on or got tired and as both Black political activity and women's political activity changed, the group eventually dissolved.

Gail was also involved in forming the Organisation of Women of African and Asian Descent (OWAAD) in 1987. They campaigned around a range of issues impacting Black and Asian women, including immigration, domestic violence, school exclusions, health, policing, and reproductive rights.

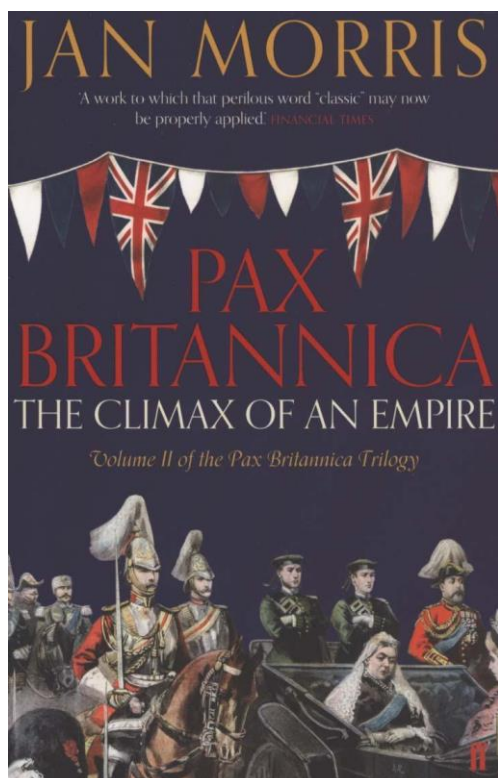
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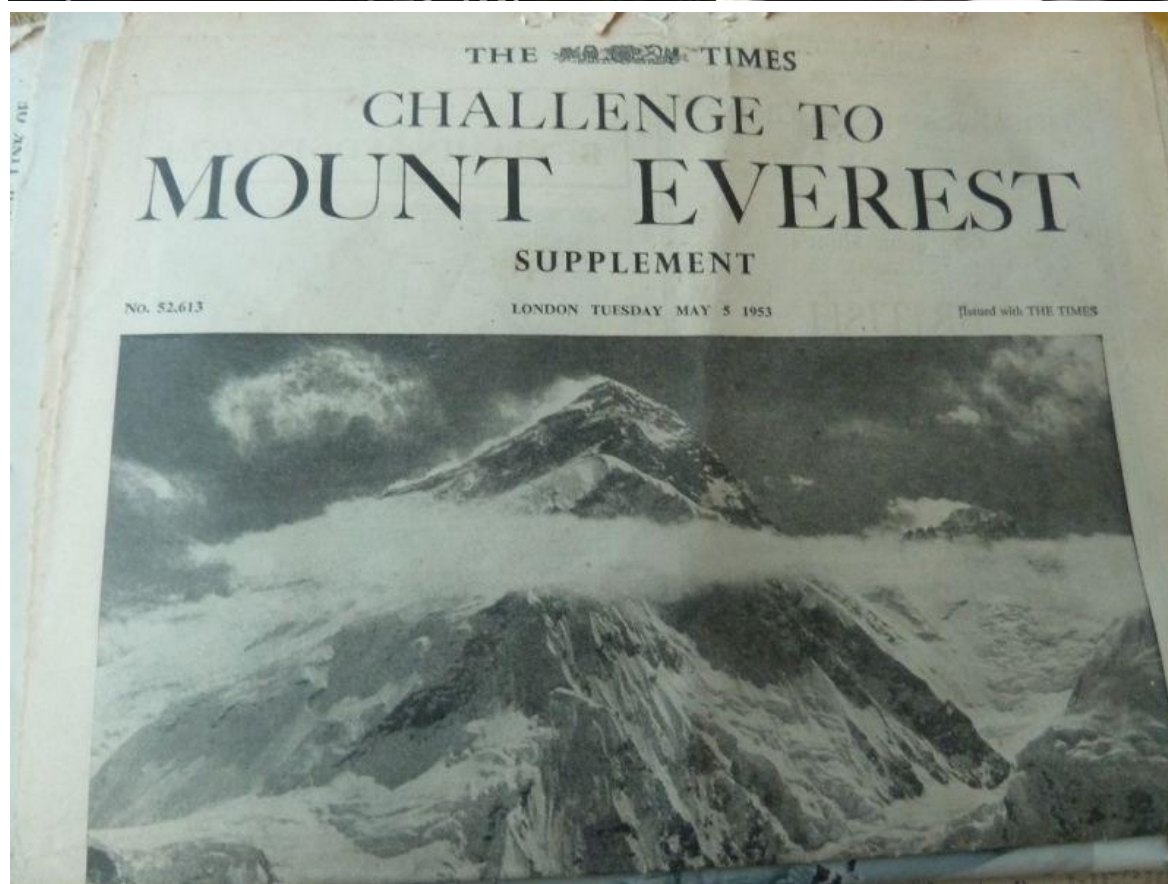
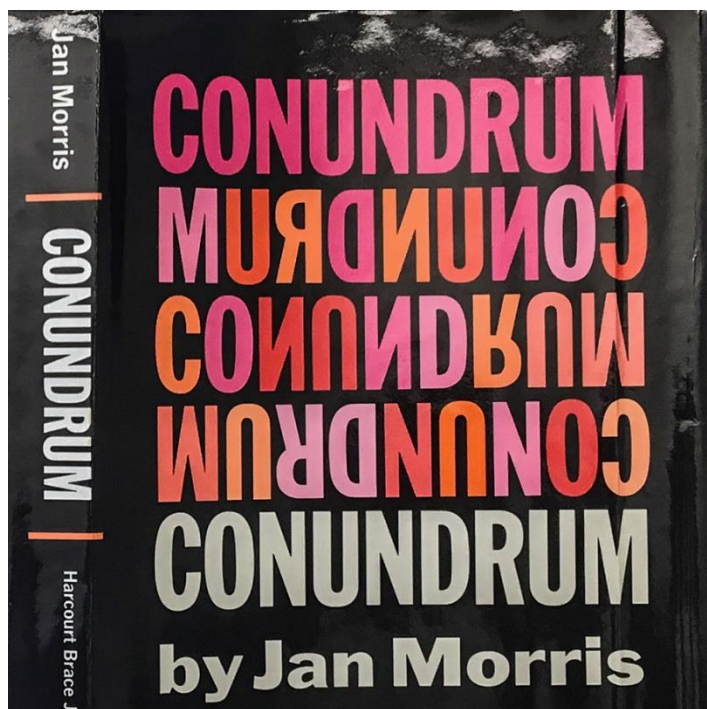


Jan Morris

Resources

Evidence pack







Online resources

- 'Jan Morris, the Celebrated Travel Writer Who Elegantly Chronicled Her Own Journey of Transition, Dies at 94'
<https://www.vogue.com/article/jan-morris-obituary>
- 'Writer Jan Morris on reporting from Everest and changing sex'
<https://www.ft.com/content/fd6e31da-2cf3-11e8-9b4b-bc4b9f08f381>

Jan Morris

Jan Morris was born in Somerset in 1926. She was trans and didn't tell anyone she was a woman until the 1960s. For this reason, her parents raised her as if she was a boy. Jan's first job was at 16, as a reporter for Bristol's 'Western Daily Press'. When she went to fight in World War 2, Jan's writing had to wait.

When she was 22, Jan worked for the 'Arab News Agency' in Cairo. It was there that Jan met her wife Elizabeth. This was before Jan's transition, so their marriage was seen as a marriage between a man and a woman at first.



In 1964, Jan came out as trans and began her transition. There were very few openly trans people at the time, so this will have made life especially challenging. Jan wrote about her experience of being trans in her book 'Conundrum'.

Jan was a travel writer, and one of her most famous books was a 'biography' of Venice. Her book remains one of the most read books about Venice. Jan's three volume of history of Britain, 'Pax Britannica', is another particularly well-known piece of writing.

In 1953, Jan was the journalist that reported on Edmund Hillary's expedition up Mount Everest in 1953. In 1956 she was also the first person to prove that France and Israel had collaborated to invade Egyptian territory.

Jan was a writer for her entire life, spending much of her time writing from her home in Wales. She published her book 'Thinking Again' just a year before she died on 19th November 2020.

Jan Morris

Jan Morris was born in Somerset in 1926. She was trans and didn't tell anyone she was a woman until the 1960s. For this reason, her parents raised her as if she was a boy. Jan's first job was at 16, as a reporter for Bristol's 'Western Daily Press'.

However, Jan's career as a journalist had to be put on hold when she went to fight in World War 2.

When she was 22, Jan had a job working for the 'Arab News Agency' in Cairo. It was there that Jan met her wife Elizabeth. As this was before Jan's transition, their marriage was seen as a heterosexual marriage at first. In 1964, Jan came out as trans and began her transition. There were very few openly trans people at the time, so this will have made life especially challenging. Jan wrote about her experience of being trans in her book 'Conundrum', explaining that "I was three or perhaps four years old when I realized that I had been born into the wrong body, and should really be a girl."

A travel writer, one of Jan's most famous books was a 'biography' of Venice. Her book remains one of the most read books about Venice. Jan's three volume of history of Britain, 'Pax Britannica', is another particularly well-known piece of writing.

It was Jan that reported on Edmund Hillary's expedition up Mount Everest in 1953. In 1956 she was also the first person to prove that France and Israel had collaborated to invade Egyptian territory during the Suez crisis.

Jan was a writer for her entire life, spending much of her time writing from her home in Wales. She published her book 'Thinking Again' just a year before she died on 19th November 2020.



Jan Morris

Jan Morris was born in Somerset in 1926. However, because she was trans, she was raised as if she was a boy and did not change her name until the 1960s. Jan's first job was at 16, as a reporter for Bristol's 'Western Daily Press'. However, Jan's career as a journalist had to be put on hold when she went to fight in World War 2.



By the time Jan was 22, the war had ended, and she had a job working for the 'Arab News Agency' in Cairo. It was there that Jan met her wife Elizabeth. As this was prior to Jan's transition, their marriage was initially seen as a heterosexual marriage. In 1964, Jan came out as trans and began her transition. There were very few openly trans people at the time, so this will have made life especially challenging. Jan wrote about her experience of being trans in her book 'Conundrum', explaining that "I was three or perhaps four years old when I realized that I had been born into the wrong body, and should really be a girl."

A travel writer, one of Jan's most famous books was a 'biography' of Venice, which remains one of the most read books about the historic city. Jan's three volume of history of Britain, 'Pax Britannica', is another particularly well-known title. However, it is important not to overlook Jan's work as a journalist. It was Jan that reported on Edmund Hillary's expedition up Mount Everest in 1953. It was also Jan who, in 1956, was the first to provide proof of the collusion between France and Israel in invading Egyptian territory during the Suez crisis.

Jan remained a writer for her entire life, spending much of her time writing from her home in Wales where she lived with her wife and four children. She published her book 'Thinking Again' just a year before her death on 19th November 2020.

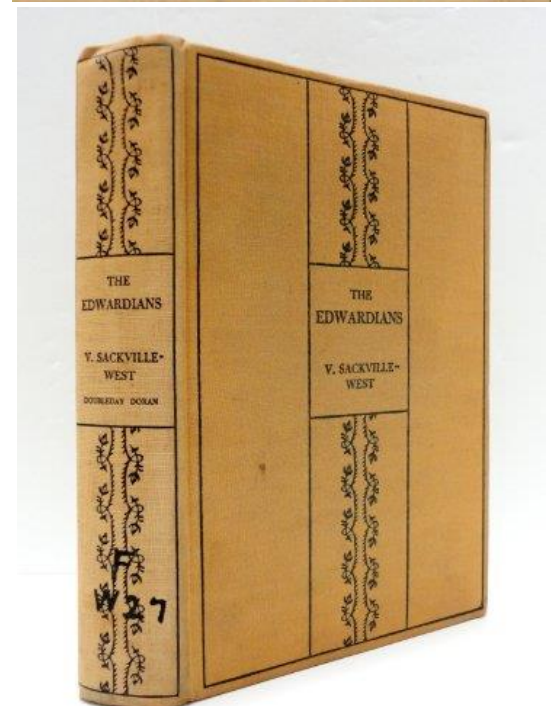
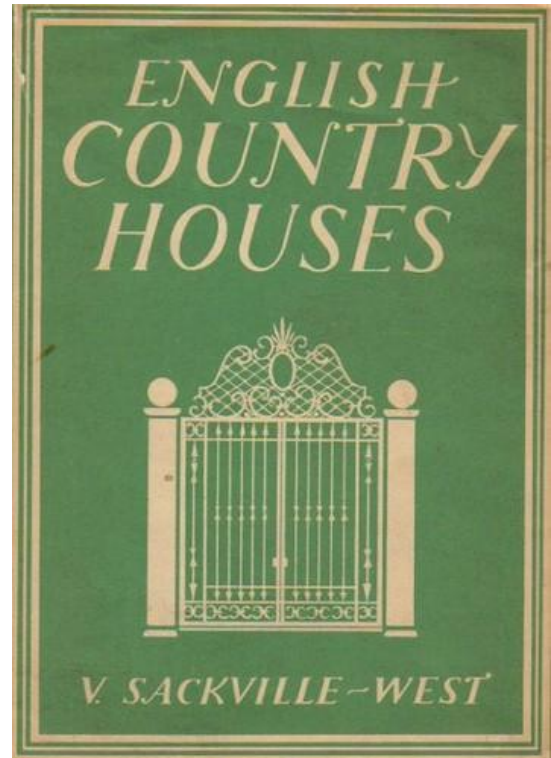


Vita Sackville-West Resources

Evidence pack







WILLS AND ADMINISTRATIONS, 1936.

SABATIER Leon Alfred otherwise Alfred of 125 Avenue Malakoff Paris **France** died 2 May 1936 Administration (with Will) (limited) **London** 14 December to Barclays Bank Limited attorney of Michel Charles Sabatier. Effects £2270 3s. 5d. in England.

SABBAGE Rosetta of 297 Trinity-road Wandsworth Common **Surrey** (wife of George Sabbage) died 19 February 1936 at 25 Bernard Gardens Wimbledon **Surrey** Probate **London** 25 May to the said George Sabbage retired shoemaker. Effects £635 10s. 1d.

SABBERTON George Thomas of 30 Wenban-road **Worthing** died 22 April 1936 at The Worthing Hospital **Worthing** Probate **London** 10 August to Amy Sabberton widow. Effects £707 14s.

SABELL Fanny of 281 Boldmere-road Sutton Coldfield **Warwickshire** (wife of William Sabell) died 17 January 1935 Administration (save and except settled land) **Birmingham** 12 May to Louisa Elizabeth Sabell spinster. Effects £423. Former Grant D.R. **Birmingham** 15 March 1935. Further Grant 8 September 1936.

SABELL Fanny of 281 Boldmere-road Sutton Coldfield **Warwickshire** (wife of William Sabell) died 17 January 1935 Administration (limited to settled land) **Birmingham** 8 September to Louisa Elizabeth Sabell and Lilian Gertrude Sabell spinsters. Effects £800. Former Grants D.R. **Birmingham** 15 March 1935 and 12 May 1936.

SABELL William of 281 Boldmere-road Sutton Coldfield **Warwickshire** died 31 December 1935 Probate **Birmingham** 4 March to Louisa Elizabeth Sabell and Lilian Gertrude Sabell spinsters. Effects £8232 19s. 2d.

SABELL William Henry of 89 Clark-street Ladywood **Birmingham** died 24 June 1936 at Five Ways Railway Station **Birmingham** Administration **Birmingham** 20 July to Catherine Matilda Sabell widow. Effects £532.

SABERTON Elizabeth Jane of 3a Hampden-road **Peterborough** widow died 16 December 1936 Probate **Peterborough** 28 December to Ruth Elizabeth Jenkins (wife of Percy Allan Jenkins). Effects £179 13s. 2d.

SABEY Rose Ann of Eaton Socon 101 Alexandra-road **Peterborough** widow died 15 October 1936 at 21 Manor House-street **Peterborough** Probate **Peterborough** 18 November to Arthur Wilfred Sabeay and Herbert Hugh Sabeay joiners. Effects £744 14s. 9d.

SABIN Albert John of 13 Milton-street Watford **Hertfordshire** died 9 January 1936 Probate **London** 8 February to Fanny Sabin widow. Effects £685.

SABIN Ann Mary of 503 Warwick-road Solihull **Warwickshire** spinster died 10 May 1936 at The Coventry and Warwickshire Hospital Coventry Administration **Birmingham** 18 June to Esther Elizabeth Roberts widow. Effects £137 1s. 6d.

SABIN Joseph of The Midland Counties Home for Incurables **Leamington Spa** died 28 August 1936 Probate **Birmingham** 26 October to Joseph Sabin linotypist. Effects £1437 12s. 6d.

SABIN Mary of Cleveland 27 Camborne-road Sutton **Surrey** spinster died 14 May 1936 Probate **London** 13 July to James Hoggood Hart of no occupation. Effects £1567 18s.

SABINE Albert Louis of 120 St. John's-road Redhill **Surrey** died 1 August 1936 at Tonbridge Railway Station Tonbridge Administration (with Will) **London** 2 November to Alice Ada Sabine widow. Effects £1409 1s.

SABIO Antonio Ledo of 108 Corporation-road Grangetown **Cardiff** died 13 April 1936 at Ardrossan Scotland Probate **Llandaff** 7 May to Hannah Sabio widow. Effects £132.

SABLE Alice Mary Edith of The Wheatsheaf Royston Way Burnham **Buckinghamshire** spinster died 24 September 1936 Administration **Oxford** 21 November to Alice Elizabeth Sable widow. Effects £1706 10s. 9d. Resworn £2655 5s. 9d.

SABONADIÈRE May Lilian of 118 Argyle-road West Ealing **Middlesex** (wife of Alfred Sabonadière) died 23 August 1936 Administration **London** 8 October to the said Alfred Sabonadière retired Indian civil servant. Effects £54 17s. 3d.

SACH Arthur of 8 Whitefield-road Parkstone **Dorsetshire** died 7 September 1936 Administration **London** 13 November to Elsie Rosetta Sach widow. Effects £1078 9s. 7d.

SACH Charles Frederick of 38 Alwyne-road Wimbledon **Surrey** died 7 December 1935 Probate **London** 2 March to Emily Hannah Sach widow. Effects £2352 12s. 6d.

SACH Laurence George of 38 Alwyne-road Wimbledon **Surrey** died 26 April 1936 at St. George's Hospital Westminster Probate **London** 3 June to Emily Hannah Sach widow. Effects £6712 19s. 3d. Resworn £6872 19s. 7d.

SACH Louisa of 45 Fairfax-road **Colchester** spinster died 4 December 1936 Probate **Ipswich** 23 December to Thomas Arthur Richer newsagent and tobacconist. Effects £167 6s. 10d.

SACHSE Frederick Wilhelm Emil otherwise Emil of 284 Heysham-road Morecambe and Heysham **Lancashire** died 10 December 1935 Probate **London** 13 January to Harry Hilton Fletcher accountant Florence Firth (wife of Albert Firth) and Herbert Tetley Wade solicitor. Effects £3591 8s.

SACKER Margaret Elizabeth of 23 Enfield-street **Middlesbrough** widow died 18 November 1936 Probate **York** 7 December to Archibald John Buchanan and Reginald Frankland White solicitors. Effects £359 1s. 2d.

SACKETT Charles William of 26 St. Luke's-road **Ramsgate** died 26 August 1936 Probate **London** 23 September to Clara Georgina Sackett widow. Effects £623 5s. 7d.

SACKETT John of 37 Maryon-road Charlton **Kent** died 5 July 1936 Administration **London** 30 July to Emily Alice Sackett widow. Effects £117 14s. 4d.

SACKETT Louisa of 38 Bell-lane Hendon **Middlesex** spinster died 5 October 1936 at Shenley Hospital Shenley **Hertfordshire** Probate **London** 21 October to Edith Tyrer spinster. Effects £105 5s. 1d.

SACKFIELD Thomas Edward of 203 Ruskin-road **Crewe** died 24 May 1936 Probate **London** 24 July to George Henry Barker schoolmaster and Arthur Evans solicitor. Effects £2834 5s. 11d.

SACKVILLE John Walter of Dorrien Manchester-road Wilmslow **Cheshire** died 8 September 1936 Administration **Manchester** 29 December to Mary Sackville widow Emily Jordan (wife of George Jordan) and Lucy Cowsill (wife of James William Ewart Cowsill). Effects £66303 17s. 7d.

SACKVILLE-WEST right honourable Victoria Josephine. See **WEST** for **SACKVILLE**.

SACKWILD Abraham of Colney Hatch Mental Hospital Friern Barnet **Middlesex** died 26 October 1923 Administration **London** 19 May to Annie Sackwild widow and Tobias Sackwild compositor. Effects £2169 1s. 8d.

SACOF Pineas of 47 Cranbrook-road Redland **Bristol** died 26 March 1935 Probate **Bristol** 22 May to Nathan Sacof and Israel Sacof wholesale cabinet manufacturers and Samuel Leon Sacof house furnisher. Effects £6762 8s.

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SADLER, Polly	Newcastle T.	10b. 32
SADLER, Robert	Yarmouth	4b. 17
SACKERS, Albert Arthur	St. George	1b. 39
Frank	Epings	4a. 381
SADGROVE, Wm.	St. Saviour	1b. 39
SADLER, John	Wangford	4a. 361
SAGE, Harle Samuel	Wangford	4a. 361
SADLER, John	W. Wick	10b. 32
SAIN, Leonard Vane	W. Wick	10b. 32
SAINT, Alfred James	Hackney	1b. 452
Edward	Hackney	1b. 452
Lilian Lavina	Durford	5a. 658
Lily May	Dunmow	5a. 671
SAINT, Alfred	Dunmow	5a. 671
SAINE, Alice	Malton	4a. 535
SAINE, Alice	Malton	4a. 535
Harry	Malton	4a. 535
SAINT, Alfred John	St. Olave	1b. 209
Ann Elizabeth	St. Olave	1b. 209
Edith Harriet	Brighton	2b. 233
Edith	Chichester	1b. 21
Edward	Asbridge	6a. 908
Eliabel	St. Saviour	1b. 173
Florence	St. Saviour	1b. 173
Hester Ann	Bedwely	11a. 83
James Stephen	Bedminster	5a. 660
John	St. Saviour	1b. 173
Percy	Hasley W.	2a. 181
Fanny	Bromley	2a. 181
SAINT, Agnes Bendish	St. Saviour	1b. 173
Agnes Mary	Woolwich	3a. 607
Daisy	Salisbury	1b. 1227
Elizabeth	Kennington	1b. 1227
Eliel May	Woolwich	1b. 1227
Frank	Dudley	6a. 21
John	St. Saviour	1b. 173
John	Peasart	8b. 656
John	Freewick	4a. 384
Ralph	Weymouth	5a. 678
Thomas George	Dorchester	5a. 368
William Harry	Weymouth	5a. 678
SAINT, Alfred	Weymouth	5a. 678
SAINTRODGE, Edmund	Houghton	10a. 524
SAINT, Saxby Orford W.	Greatham	1b. 1023
SAINT, John	St. Saviour	1b. 173
SAIROA, Emily	Birmingham	6a. 11
SAY, Edith May	Southampton	2a. 35
John	Birmingham	6a. 11
SAYD, Maud Amelia	Epcom	2a. 16
SAYER, Cecelia Helena	Servenack	8a. 661
SAYER, John	Servenack	8a. 661
SALCROFT, William	Glooucester	6a. 281
William Henry	Cuckfield	2a. 165
John	Epcom	2a. 16
Cecil James R.	Hinton	3a. 634
Dorothy Driffield	Barnstaple	5b. 413
Edith	Epcom	2a. 16
Florence Annie B.	Walsall	6b. 197
Frank	Stoke T.	6b. 197
George	W. R. Leach	6b. 197
Frederick	Alcester	6b. 197
Frederick John	Kenning	3a. 186
George Henry	Kenning	3a. 186
Janet	Wolstonston	6b. 97
John Henry	Bolton	6b. 97
John	Cheltenham	1b. 251
Laura	Ilkington	1b. 251
Marguerite	Northampton	3b. 413
Martha	Cheltenham	1b. 251

W. S. Alfred	W. S. Hamilton	3	190
Thomas	W. S. Holton	3	191
W. S. Wm.	W. S. Wm.	6	30
William James	W. S. Fulham	3	192
SALISBURY, John	W. S. Wm.	3	193
Ada Ross	Cumberland	1	971
Arthur Charles	Dartford	2	508
Charles	Chislehurst	2	509
Dorothy Margaret	Bromley	2	510
Edith	Leamington	2	511
Edith	Leamington	2	512
Emily	Woolwich	2	1198
Frances	Woolwich	2	1199
George Gust	Burton	6	33
George Frederick	Cumley	2	436
Henry	Wandsworth	2	437
John Kingston	Greenwich	1	1010
Joseph Henry	Leamington	2	513
May	Leamington	2	514
Nellie May	Croydon	2	261
William Alfred	W. Derby	3	262
Stephen Henry	W. Derby	3	263
Viola	E. Grinstead	3	151
SALISBURY, Charles William	Marjessstone	1	89
SALISBURY, Emily Louisa	Mill End	3	76
SALISBURY, John	Leamington	2	515
SALISBURY, Alice	Leamington	2	516
Ann	Leamington	2	517
Anna	Leamington	2	518
Anne Maria	Birkenhead	6	44
Barbara Paul	Birkenhead	6	45
Beatrice Maude	Kennington	1	131
Edith Elizabeth	King's N.	1	43
Robert	Portage	1	30
Edward William	Wrexham	1	30
Elizabeth	W. Derby	3	264
Elizabeth Anne	Mt. Olive	1	30
Ernest George	Stratford	1	30
Ernest George	Mt. Geo. East	1	30
Eva May	Kennington	6	34
Francis William	Knights	6	35
Harold Joseph	Knights	6	36
Herbert	Elyde	6	37
John Edward	St. Lawrence	6	38
John Edward	Proton	8	61
John Joseph	Proton	8	62
John Joseph	Proton	8	63
John Eileen	Tuxford Park	8	23
John Eileen	Tuxford Park	8	24
Nathaniel James	Birkenhead	6	47
Oliver	Tuxford Park	8	25
Oliver	Tuxford Park	8	26
Susan	Bedminster	5	64
Susan	Bedminster	5	65
Susan	Bedminster	5	66
Susan	Bedminster	5	67
Susan	Bedminster	5	68
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Susan	Bedminster	5	96
Susan	Bedminster	5	97
Susan	Bedminster	5	98
Susan	Bedminster	5	99
Susan	Bedminster	5	100

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MARRIAGES REGISTERED IN OCTOBER, NOVEMBER AND DECEMBER 1913.

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Names of persons married.	District.	Vol.	Page.	Names of persons married.	District.	Vol.	Page.		
Ryder, Mary	Menzies	8 a	991	Sabine, William E.	Lomas	Manfield	7 b	234	
— Richard	Catchpole	10 b	754	Sabini, Mary E.	Harrison	Holborn	1 b	1143	
— Robert E.	Garty	Unbridge	3 a	110	— Otavio	Petter	Holborn	1 b	1143
— Sarah A.	Fennill	St. Mary's	6 a	1831	Sable, Alice E.	Jacobs	Unbridge	3 a	85
— Thomas	Kilvington	Sharfedale	9 a	312	— Ernest	Hushton	Sunderland	10 a	1186
— William H.	Wheeldon	Burton	6 b	783	Sabourin, Frederick	O'Connor	Tynemouth	10 b	336
Ryse-Hogers, Mary E.	Derby	7 b	1311	Saburn, Anna M.	Brown	Tynemouth	10 b	540	
Ryland, Thomas	Newlett	Wigan	8 a	127	— Sarah A.	Taylor	Tynemouth	10 b	380
Rylands, Ada	Ashton	Oldham	8 a	929	— William	Smith	Tynemouth	10 b	540
— Fred	Green	Fylde	8 a	1284	Sabin, Florence A.	Johnson	Aston	6 d	981
Rydon, Ellenorah M.	Mawes	Kennington	1 a	271	Sabin, Elizabeth A.	Thorn	Islington	1 b	569
Rye, Ray E.	Cullen	Mastery	2 a	2355	— Frederick A.	Barrow	Islington	1 b	569
— Beatrice E.	Higgin	Berwick	4 b	461	Sachs, Nina	Faust	Islington	1 b	569
— Elizabeth G.	Clara	Ross	6 a	1042	Sackett, Ernest	Common	Javersham	2 a	2118
— Frank	Ashton	Peterboro	3 c	552	— Elsie G.	Grave	Faversham	1 b	248
— Harold	Ryder	Lambeth	1 d	528	— Henry	Summerford	Thames	2 a	2312
— Sarah A.	Leach	St. Geo. H. Sq.	1 a	1064	Jacks, Morris	Valk	Manchester	8 d	439
— Susanah H.	Grubbs	Albion	2 a	2508	— Morris	Valk	Manchester	8 d	439
— William	Bull	Midhurst	2 b	883	Sackstein, Solomon	Yeager	Prestwich	8 d	696
Ryegroft, James	Harrison	Manchester	8 d	368	Sackville, Ayra I.	Wallace	St. Geo. H. Sq.	1 a	945
Ryf, Rosa	Griffith	W. Derby	8 b	733	Sackville-West, Victoria	Nicolson	Sevenoaks	2 a	1427
Rylands, Paul	Seale	Woking	1 b	757	Saers, Ernestine M.	Reburey	Thames	2 a	2328
Robinson, Alice J.	Robinson	Leamington	8 a	608	— Thomas W. B.	Wright	Craydon	2 a	336
— Joseph	Appleton	Warrington	8 a	297	Saunders, Arthur H.	Lawrence	Winchester	2 c	307
— Mary	Grimsby	W. Derby	8 b	829	— Lucy A.	Williams	Thames	2 a	2287
Ryland, Alfred J.	Strickland	Wigan	8 c	46	— Mary A.	Young	St. Geo. H. Sq.	1 a	1255
— Alice E.	Ryland	St. Olave	1 d	358	Saunders, Nellie L.	Jackson	St. Geo. H. Sq.	1 a	1255
— Ethel	James	Aston	6 d	836	— Rose M.	Hunter	St. Olave	1 d	1255
— Henry A.	Slater	Stepney	1 c	587	— Samuel	Seaton	Spalding	7 a	792
— Mary A.	Cliff	Gloucester	6 a	708	— Walter	Chapman	Holbeach	7 a	829
Rylander, Antoine H.	Ryland	St. Olave	1 d	358	Saddington, Frederick G.	Coote	St. Ives	3 b	561
Rylander, Charles	Richardson	Hastings	2 b	78	— Harry	Reburey	Birmingham	6 d	532
— William H.	Martin	Birkenhead	8 a	1032	— Tom	Millard	Burton	6 b	707
Rylett, Laura	Henderson	Kendal	10 b	1408	Sadler, Alice	Tucker	St. Olave	1 d	354
Ryles, George	McDougal	Sculcoates	9 d	385	— Amy	Row	St. Olave	1 d	354
— George G.	Johnson	Doncaster	9 c	1028	— Amy G.	Savage	Chester	3 b	1060
Rylett, Francis	Holdcroft	Leam	6 b	573	— Cecil H.	Cater	Freebridge L.	4 b	891
— George	Biddle	Fulham	1 a	780	— Arthur H.	Whitehouse	Kings E.	6 d	116
Ryley, George G.	Angell	Sculcoates	9 d	385	— Benjamin G.	Russell	W. Derby	8 b	962
Ryman, Edward	Richford	Ceestrey	6 a	1441	— Charles A.	Small	Vandsworth	1 d	1351
— Gabriel	Webb	Hackney	1 b	814	— Charles H.	Diamond	Paddington	1 a	30
Rymell, Henry	Summers	Shipston	6 d	1721	— Elmer H.	Carille	Shoreditch	1 c	100
— Joseph	Martin	St. Olave	1 d	358	— Elizabeth	Sealand	Beckington	4 b	807
— Marion	Butcher	Salisbury	5 a	130	— Florence I.	Johnstone	St. Olave	1 d	1481
Ryser, Annie E.	Bierley	Grimsby	7 a	1307	— Francis J.	Coop	Charlton	8 c	1406
— Ernest	Helson	Gateshead	10 a	1820	— Frank	Wadson	Wolverhampton	6 b	1145
— Margaret M.	Hayland	Salisbury	5 a	130	— Frederick H. G.	Vickers	Hastings	2 b	68
Rymond, Sidney G.	Blanchford	Weymouth	11 a	1019	— Frederick J.	Jerran	Brighton	2 b	814
Rynolds, Sarah A.	James	Westpridd	11 a	1019	— George J.	Wills	Baldon	4 a	1348
Ryrie, Aline de L.	Bannerman	St. Geo. H. Sq.	1 a	1032	— George H.	Cowley	St. Olave	1 d	354
					— George W.	Osborne	Islington	2 a	1723
					— Harrison T. A.	Black	Levensham	1 d	2112
					— Henry J.	Garner	Biggleswade	3 b	817
					— Herbert H.	Whittingham	Kingston	2 a	866
					— Hugh V.	Ketcalfe	Ayegarth	9 d	1383
					— Jane M.	Rickwood	Cambridge	1 d	1706
					— John A.	Spicer	St. Geo. H. Sq.	1 a	1118
					— John W.	Sells	Vandsworth	1 d	1351
					— Joseph	Putney	Leam	2 a	1424
					— Joseph	Flanagan	Leam	9 b	761
					— Julia E.	Robinson	Wolverhampton	6 b	1293
					— Louis F.	Flux	St. Olave	1 d	1351
					— Mary E.	Gruy	Marylebone	1 a	1424
					— May	Wilkinson	Islington	10 a	899
					— Mary H.	Hancock	Wolstanton	6 b	232
					— Nora	Copsey	Reckford	4 a	1264
					— Sarah A.	Pellandine	Bedway	2 a	1009
					— Stephen	Macrell	Reigate	2 a	442
					— Thomas	Gouldie	Dudley	6 b	1808
					— Thomas V.	Jones	Hastings	8 a	828
						Hadley	Charlton	8 c	1297
						Martin	Kingbridge	5 b	398



Online resource

- 'Who was Vita Sackville-West?'
<https://www.nationaltrust.org.uk/features/who-was-vita-sackville-west>

Vita Sackville-West

Vita Sackville-West was born in Kent in 1892. She was from a wealthy family and grew up at Knole House near Sevenoaks. Vita took great pride in the family home, which was famed for its 52 staircases.

Vita had a few girlfriends as a teenager and young woman. In 1912, Vita met Harold Nicholson and they were soon married. They were both bi, which means they were attracted to people of the same gender as them and people of different genders to them. Vita and Harold both had boyfriends and girlfriends throughout the course of their marriage – this is something they had discussed and agreed with each other. Vita wrote about her relationship with Harold in 'Portrait of a marriage' in the 1920s. Vita hoped that her book would help people to understand bi people and polyamorous relationships.



Vita was part of the 'Bloomsbury group', which was a group of writers. Many members of the group were LGBT. Life was challenging for LGBT people in the early twentieth century, because of people's attitudes and because it was illegal for men to be gay or bi. At one point, Vita was in an intense relationship with the writer Virginia Woolf.

Vita loved to travel and made frequent visits to France and Spain. She would also go to visit Harold when he was working in Iran (called Persia at the time). Vita sometimes wore stereotypically 'male' clothing. This was very unusual at the time because people had set ideas about what women should wear. Gardening was a particular passion of Vita's. She completely remade the gardens at Sissinghurst Castle, where she lived with Harold and their children. Vita is known for having tried new and experimental ideas when creating her gardens.

In 1948, Vita was given a 'Companion of Honour' title by the Queen. She spent her later years gardening, as well as writing a gardening column for a newspaper. In 1955, she was awarded the gold Veitch medal by the Royal Horticultural Society. In 1962, Vita died.

Vita Sackville-West

Vita Sackville-West was born in Kent on 9th March 1892. She was from a wealthy family and grew up at Knole House near Sevenoaks. Vita took great pride in the family home, which was famed for its 52 staircases. At the time, women were unable to inherit land and property, so Vita was upset about the injustice.

Vita had a few girlfriends as a teenager and young woman, and she kept in touch with at least two of them when she was an adult. In 1912, Vita met Harold Nicholson and they were soon married. They were both bi, which means they were attracted to people of the same gender as them and people of different genders to them.

Vita and Harold both had boyfriends and girlfriends throughout the course of their marriage – this is something they had discussed and agreed with each other. Vita wrote about her relationship with Harold in 'Portrait of a marriage' in the 1920s, but this wasn't published until after she died. Vita hoped that her book would help people to understand bi people and polyamorous relationships.

Vita was part of the 'Bloomsbury group', which was a group of writers and creatives. Many members of the group were LGBT. Life was challenging for LGBT people in the early twentieth century, because of people's attitudes as well as laws making it illegal for men to be gay or bi. At one point, Vita was in an intense relationship with the writer Virginia Woolf.

Vita loved to travel and made frequent visits to France and Spain. She would also go to visit Harold when he was working in Iran (called Persia at the time). Vita sometimes wore stereotypically 'male' clothing, which was almost unheard of at the time due to people's expectations of what women should wear. Gardening was a particular passion of Vita's. She completely remade the gardens at Sissinghurst Castle, which she and Harold had bought in 1930. Vita is known for having tried new and experimental ideas in relation to gardening. Harold and Vita lived at Sissinghurst with their two children, Nigel and Benedict.

In 1948, Vita was given a 'Companion of Honour' title by the Queen, for her services to literature. She spent her later years continuing to develop her garden and writing a weekly gardening column for The Observer. In 1955, she was awarded the gold Veitch medal by the Royal Horticultural Society. In 1962, Vita died.



Vita Sackville-West

Victoria Sackville-West, known as Vita, was born in Kent on 9th March 1892. She was from a wealthy family and grew up at Knole House near Sevenoaks. Vita took great pride in the family home, which was famed for its 52 staircases. At the time, women were unable to inherit land and property, and this was a great source of distress to Vita.



Vita had a couple of different girlfriends as a teenager and young woman, and she kept in touch with both Rosalind and Violet into her adult life. In 1912, Vita met Harold Nicholson and they were soon married. They were both bi, which means they were attracted to people of the same gender as them and people of different genders to them. Vita and Harold both had boyfriends and girlfriends throughout the course of their marriage – this is something they had discussed and agreed with each other. Vita wrote about her relationship with Harold in 'Portrait of a marriage' in the 1920s, but this wasn't published until 1973. One of the things that Vita had hoped to achieve by writing the book was to help people to understand bi people and polyamorous relationships.

A writer with over 35 titles to her name, Vita was part of the 'Bloomsbury group'. This was a group of writers and creatives, many of whom were LGBT. Life was particularly challenging for LGBT people in the early twentieth century, because of societal attitudes as well as laws making it illegal for men to have sex with each other. At one point, Vita was in an intense relationship with the writer Virginia Woolf and it is thought that 'Orlando' was written about Vita.

Vita loved to travel and made frequent visits to France and Spain as well as to visit Harold when he was working in Iran (called Persia at the time). She sometimes wore stereotypically 'male' clothing, which was almost unheard of at the time due to societal attitudes towards rigid gender stereotypes and dress codes. Gardening was a particular passion of Vita's and she undertook a total renovation of the gardens at Sissinghurst Castle, which she bought with Harold in 1930. Vita is known for having tried new and experimental ideas in relation to horticulture. Harold and Vita lived at Sissinghurst with their two children, Nigel and Benedict.

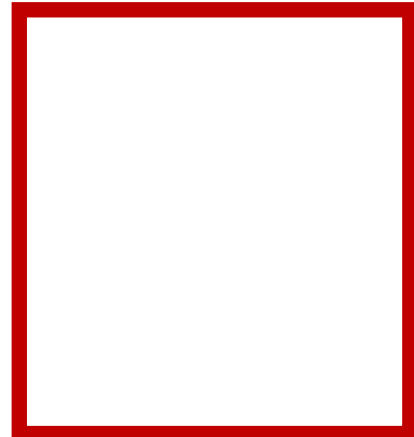
In 1948, Vita was given a 'Companion of Honour' title by the Queen, for her services to literature. She spent her later years continuing to develop her garden and writing a weekly gardening column for The Observer. In 1955, she was awarded the gold Veitch medal by the Royal Horticultural Society. In 1962, Vita died.



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