



He served in many parts of the British Empire. And what he really focused on was sanitation and nutritional reforms for troops, but also for local residents. He was by all accounts a very aggressive and confrontational person and frequently got sanctions and demotions for how aggressive he was in trying to promote these reforms. But also progressed through the army so clearly was doing his job well. One other thing he's known for is he performed one of the first recorded successful Caesarean sections outside of Europe.

Moving on to the LGBT part of his life: it took historians quite a bit to connect this, but he was named Margaret Ann Buckley at birth, and was known as female in childhood. That's one reason there was a lot of confusion over his birth date is because of his youthful appearance.

reassignment surgery and these sort of hormone treatments happened in the late 1800s/beginning of the 1900s. Well known people include Lili Elbe and Michael Dillon.

The next person I'm going to talk about is Sarah Josephine Baker. So she was an American physician who was born 1873 and lived until 1945. Her work focused on public health and preventative medicine, especially in babies and children. At the time she was a doctor, women/female doctors weren't allowed to work in hospitals, so she became a public health inspector and that's what spurred her interest in preventative medicine.

One thing she's famous for is she helped track down Typhoid Mary twice. So Typhoid Mary was Mary Mallon a cook who was an asymptomatic carrier of typhoid, and absolutely refuse to wash her hands and take preventative hygiene measures so transmitted typhoid to a great many people in her work as a cook.

Baker was asked to become a lecturer at New York University Medical School, but she refused to because she wasn't able to attend university there because they only accepted men. They tried to find a male lecturer who had the same expertise in, at the time, what was called child hygiene, which we would now recognise as children's medicine. But they couldn't find a man who had the same level of expertise. So they agreed to her condition and allowed her to begin a doctorate there and subsequently admitted other female students and she also became a lecturer there.

So in New York she joined a group called Heterodoxy which was a radical women's discussion group with many openly bisexual and lesbian members. In her later life, she spent most of her life with a partner, Ida Wylie. They live together. After her retirement, Baker ran their household and Wylie was an author who described herself as a 'woman-oriented woman'.

In 1935, they moved out of the city to upstate and another woman joined them, another doctor, Dr Louise Pearce, and three of them live together in a successful household, I suppose one could say, for 10 years until Baker's death. And Wylie and Pearce continued living together until they both died in 1959 and Wylie and Pearce are buried next to each other. So in this photo they're unveiling a bust of Baker an

encouraged to have friendly relationships, to have close relationships with other women of their social standing. So that is, that was probably a good cover for a lot of lesbian or bisexual women, women who were attracted to other women.

We've already had a spoiler for the next person but moving on to Alan Turing, of course probably one of the most famous LGBTQ scientists. I'm sure everyone knows about this, but just to quickly go over: he was born in 1912 and passed away in 1954. He was an English mathematician, computer scientist and codebreaker. He was elected a Fellow King's College in 1935 which was one year after he'd completed his bachelor's degree. From a very early age, he was recognised as a genius, as being incredibly intellectually adept.

