



Lesbian Gay Bisexual Trans + History Month

every February since 2005



Doris Brabham Hatt
September 24 1890 – August 27 1969



2022:

Politics

in Art

the arc is long

Keith Haring
May 4 1958 – February 16 1990



Jean-Michel Basquiat
December 22 1960 – August 12 1988



Fiore de Henriquez
June 201921 - June 5 2004



Mark Aguhar
May 16 1987 – March 12 2012



"The arc of the moral universe is long,
but it bends towards justice."

Dr. Martin Luther King Jnr.

Claiming our past. Celebrating our present. Creating our future.

Schools OUT UK, founder of LGBT History Month,
is registered in England as a Charitable Incorporated Organisation (no. 1156352)

www.lgbthistorymonth.org.uk



Fiore de Henriquez

20th June 1921 - 5th June 2004

Fiore was born in Trieste in Italy to a mother of Turkish origin and her father came from a line of Spanish noblemen of the Habsburgh court in Vienna.

As a teenager, she was part of the fascist youth movement. In 1935, her father was denounced as an anti-fascist as he refused to Italianise his name and was sent into internal exile. During the Germany occupation of northern Italy, she helped escort Jewish refugees to safety by assisting the partisans. At the end of the war, she was caught by the Germans and they interrogated her – she luckily managed to escape through a window of a toilet.

While studying philosophy and literature in Venice, she made friends with some of the arts students. While helping one of the studios knead the clay, she started making a head which was a self-portrait which led to her becoming a sculptor. She studied at the Academy of Fine Art in Venice from 1939-1942.

Her first exhibition was in Florence in 1947. In 1949, she won a competition for a civic statue in Salerno. For this, she created a monument in bronze of Don Giovanni Cuomo. When the men present realised that a woman had won the competition, they destroyed the monument. Following this, she left for England.

Over her life, she would divide her time between Tuscany and London and had a studio in London. She became a British citizen in 1953. She had two solo shows in Rome in 1975 and 1983. During the second half of the 50s to 1965, she travelled around the USA.

Her experience of being intersex informed her work. Androgyny was a common theme as well as ambiguous creatures, conjoined figures and twinning motifs of paired heads. She declared herself "proud to be hermaphrodite" and "two people inside one body". She was open to her friends about being intersex, but kept this away from the press as her work became more well known. Her dress sense was often androgynous consisting of a dress style of smock, knee breeches and a fine fedora.

In the first few months of her living in London, she had some commissions for portrait sculptures. In 1950, she had two head sculptures exhibited in the Royal Academy summer show and following this she was commissioned to produce work for the Festival of Britain in 1951.

As part of her work, De Henriquez created portrait sculptures of many people including Oprah Winfrey, Laurence Olivier and Igor Starvinsky. Between 1948 and 2004, she created 4000 portraits. She did not just create portrait sculptures: for example, she created a fountain of dolphins for the World Intellectual Property Organisation Headquarters in Geneva.

De Henriquez found the hamlet of Peralta in Italy, originally a ruin, and rebuilt it. As part of the rebuild, she tracked the original owners of the house - some who had moved to as far as the USA or Australia. She wanted Peralta to be a place for artists and writers to meet, live and work.

She died on the 5th June 2004 at the age of 82 in Peralta.

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Doris Brabham Hatt

24th September 1890 – 27th August 1969

Doris Brabham Hatt was a modernist artist and activist. She was born in 1890 into an affluent Bath family. After being drawn to art as a teenager, she studied at the Bath School of Art, Goldsmith's College and the Royal College of Art. She spent time in Vienna where she studied woodcutting and Paris where she met modernists such as Legér. She was influenced by artists such as Cézanne and Picasso and cubism, purism and abstraction.

Her paintings were first exhibited at the Grosvenor Gallery in London in 1918. Over five decades her work featured in 40 exhibitions. Hatt developed a painting style that was meticulous in its planning and execution. Her great mantra being 'to simplify and at the same time intensify' with her guiding aim to present only the essential elements in her compositions whilst rigorously discarding all that was superfluous to the intended design. In her own words this disciplined process meant 'order' had 'been brought out of chaos - that life after all is not so difficult as it seems. This will give you a sense of power and well-being as you study the picture.'

As well as being a modernist painter, Hatt was a socialist and feminist activist. Her interest in politics started during the War after seeing levels of poverty in London she had not seen where she grew up, and seeing the impact of the war. She was involved in the New Woman and Women's Suffrages movements and joined the Communism Party in response to the rise of Fascism in the 1930s.

Hatt stood as Communist Party candidate for Clevedon Urban District Council in 1946 and 1947. At the time, there were no women council members. In both instances, she was unsuccessful.

Hatt designed her Art Deco Bauhaus-style house 'Littlemead' in Clevedon. She lived there with her partner Margery Mack Smith, a weaver and school teacher. Littlemead became a meeting place for like-minded people to talk about art and politics as well as a place where Hatt hosted free art classes and gave lectures.

To the 'society' of the polite town of Clevedon, she was seen as scandalous. Not just living there with her partner, but because she could be found attempting to sell the Daily Worker Newspapers to local people. She managed to change the political makeup of the small town in the longer term, becoming a living example of equality, showing others how to start embracing civil rights and social change through her art and activism.

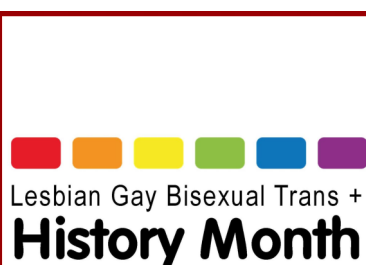
In her 60s she had her first solo exhibition and was recognised as a British artist, including a retrospective exhibition at the Royal Watercolour Academy.

After Doris died on 27th August 1969, a relative burned her correspondence and personal records in an attempt to conceal her life as a feminist and a lesbian. Fortunately Margery was able to move two crates of sketchbooks, portfolios, working drawings, and what letters and writings she could to her new home in Watchet but a significant amount was lost.

image designed by Andrew Dobbin, Schools OUT UK

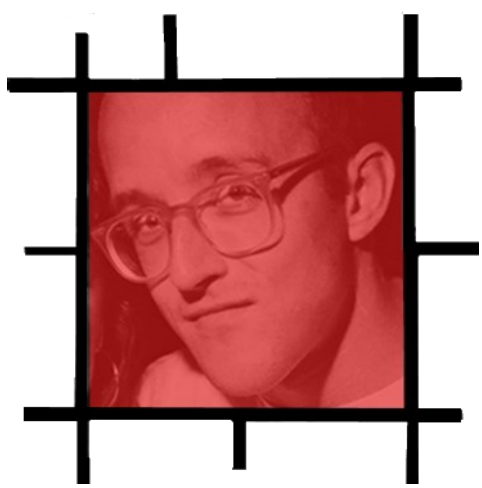
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Keith Haring

4th May 1958 – February 16th 1990

Keith Haring was an American pop artist who advocated for safe sex and AIDS awareness through his images. He was born in Reading Pennsylvania and raised in Kutztown, Pennsylvania. Haring drew from a young age, learning basic cartooning skills from his father, and was influenced by cartoons such as those by Walt Disney, Dr Seuss and Looney Tunes.

Haring studied at a commercial arts school, the Ivy School of Professional Art in Pittsburgh. He dropped out after two semesters when he realised that he had little interest in becoming a commercial graphic artist. He moved to New York City in 1978 where he found an alternative art community and enrolled in the School of Visual Arts. While he was a student he experimented with different art forms and continued to draw.

He became friends with fellow artists Kenny Scharf and Jean-Michel Basquiat, as well as the musicians, performance artists and graffiti writers that comprised the burgeoning art community. He was also inspired by artists Pierre Alechinsky and William Burroughs.

He started using advertising panels covered in black paper in subway museums as a way of sharing his art with a larger audience. Using white chalk, he created public drawings which New York commuters became familiar with. Haring produced hundreds of these public drawings in rapid rhythmic lines, sometimes creating as many as forty “subway drawings” in one day. This seamless flow of images became familiar to New York commuters, who often would stop to engage the artist when they encountered him at work.

In 1981, he had his first solo exhibition in New York at the Westbeth Painters Space. In the following year he made his Soho gallery debut at the Tony Shafrazi gallery. Over his career, his work was featured in over 100 solo and group exhibitions and was a sought-after artist.

Throughout his career, Haring devoted much of his time to public works, which often carried social messages. He produced more than 50 public artworks between 1982 and 1989, in dozens of cities around the world, many of which were created for charities, hospitals, children’s day care centres and orphanages. The now famous Crack is Wack mural of 1986 has become a landmark along New York’s FDR Drive. Other projects include; a mural created for the 100th anniversary of the Statue of Liberty in 1986, on which Haring worked with 900 children.

Haring opened the Pop Up shop in 1986 which sold multiple items with his images such as t-shirts and toys. More people were able to access his work at a low cost and was an extension of his work.

Haring was diagnosed with AIDS in 1988. A year later, he established the Keith Haring Foundation to provide funding to AIDS organisations. He also raised awareness about AIDS through his art.

He died on 16th February 1990 of AIDS related complications. Haring's signature style is still seen in fashion. His estate has collaborated with Adidas, Lacoste and UNIQLO, Supreme, Reebok, and Coach.

Image designed by Andrew Dobbin, Schools OUT UK

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Mark Aguhar

16th May 1987 – 12th March 2012

Mark Cagaanan Aguhar was born in Houston, Texas in a Filipino American family. She attended the University of Texas at Austin and was an art student in the MFA program at the University of Illinois, Chicago. Aguhar's works include performance-based pieces, watercolours, collages, and photography.

Often the work was of self-portraits with hair extensions, make-up, gender-specific clothing and a beautiful, unashamed portrait of herself, curves and all and reminds the viewer that Aguhar's life and mere existence was an act of confronting white hegemony.

Mark was an American activist, writer and multimedia fine artist known for multidisciplinary work about gender, beauty and existing as a racial minority, while being body positive and transfeminine. Aguhar was made famous by her Tumblr blog that questioned mainstream representation of the "glossy glorification of the gay white male body".

She posted to Tumblr under the handle 'calloutqueen'. Critical theory and personal drama disillusioned Aguhar; in a self-consciously and self-critically politicised move she renamed her blog 'Blogging for Brown Gurls'. Here she dismissed whiteness, masculinity, thinness, and all things hegemonic while affirming brownness, femininity, and fatness.

Aguhar's 2011 video, "WHY BE UGLY WHEN U CAN BE BEAUTIFUL" demonstrates how - for someone whose everyday existence as a queer, transgender person is vulnerable to harassment and violence - the daily act of fixing one's hair can be a form of radical resistance. Aguhar created artwork that claims space for people who exist outside the gender binary, and insists on their right to lead fulfilling lives.

Mark's work is a continuous exploration of queer expression and what it means to have grown up gay on the internet. Aguhar collects visual artefacts from queer online communities and uses them in their work to define and redefine who they are and what their body is. Aguhar's work combines porn, fashion, textile patterns, optical effects, trans identities, and queer jokes. Aguhar demonstrated playful and colourful potentials in femininity.

"Here was someone who was unafraid to express themselves in the way that spoke to their experience. Mark did not seek to express or explain the lives of people who lived outside the gender binary." (Simon Thibault).

"My work is about visibility. My work is about the fact that I'm a genderqueer person of colour fat femme fag feminist and I don't really know what to do with that identity in this world. It's that thing where you grew up learning to hate every aspect of yourself and unlearning all that misery is really hard to do." (Mark Aguhar)

Mark was only months away from earning her degree from University of Illinois at Chicago when she died by suicide in Chicago. Since then, there is a "Mark Aguhar Memorial Grant" available through Chances Dances for queer artists of colour.

Image designed by Andrew Dobbin, Schools OUT UK

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Jean-Michel Basquiat

22nd December 1960 – 12th August 1988

Jean-Michel Basquiat was born in Park Slope Brooklyn. His father was Haitian and his mother was Puerto Rican. His cultural heritage provided inspiration and he would often incorporate Spanish words into his artworks.

When he was eight years old, he was hit by a car. His mother bought a copy of Gray's Anatomy to read whilst he was recovering and this provided inspiration for art later in life, copying diagrams of chemical compounds. He also named his band Gray which referenced the book.

Jean-Michel's mother suffered from mental illness. Due to her instability and family unrest, he ran away from home at 15. He slept on park benches in Washington Square Park, and was arrested then returned to the care of his father within a week.

Basquiat did not have a formal art education. His father would take him to local art museums from a young age. Neither did he go to art school – he learnt from going through art galleries and was inspired by music his father played

He started as a graffiti artist using the tag "SAMO" (shorthand for "same old s*** ") in 1978. He created this with high school friend Al Diaz. They started spray painting graffiti on buildings in Lower Manhattan. In 1980, they fell out and Basquiat wrote "SAMO IS DEAD" around lower Manhattan. The SAMO tag was resurrected by Diaz after Donald Trump's 2016 presidential election victory. Basquiat sold his first painting, Cadillac Moon (1981), to Debbie Harry, lead singer of punk band Blondie, for \$200.

His girlfriend, Suzanne Mallouk, who financially supported him as a waitress during this period later described his sexuality as: " ... not monochromatic. It did not rely on visual stimulation, such as a pretty girl. It was a very rich multichromatic sexuality. He was attracted to people for all different reasons. They could be boys, girls, thin, fat, pretty, ugly. It was, I think, driven by intelligence. He was attracted to intelligence more than anything and to pain." In 1982 he also dated then-unknown singer Madonna.

His signature artistic motif, the crown, had three peaks symbolising his three royal lineages which were the poet, the musician and the great boxing champion. In his art he decorated historically prominent black figures with crowns and halos.

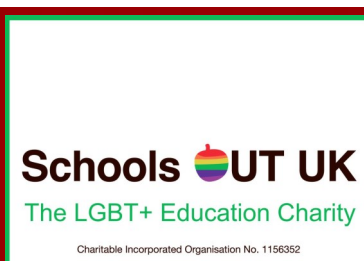
Aged 22 he was the youngest to exhibit at the Whitney Biennial. He was deeply affected by the death of Michael Stewart, an aspiring black artist in the downtown club scene, killed by police in September 1983. He painted Defacement (The Death of Michael Stewart) (1983) in response to the incident.

He died on 12th August 1988 at age 27 years old, of a heroin overdose at his home.

Basquiat's used social commentary in his paintings as a tool for self-examination and for identifying with his experiences in the Black community of his time, as well as attacking power structures and systems of racism. His visual style was acutely political and direct in his criticism of colonialism and his support for class struggle.

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Design the



Lesbian Gay Bisexual Trans +

History Month

2023 Badge!

Schools  UT UK

The LGBT+ Education Charity

Charitable Incorporated Organisation No. 1155052



Each year LGBT+ History Month sells badges to raise funds for our vital work making schools safe and inclusive for everyone. For the second year we are running a competition to all young people from primary school children to university students.

Our theme for 2023 is:

Art - Behind The Lens

For a copy of the competition rules, go to :

<https://lgbtplushistorymonth.co.uk/badge-comp/>

(The overall winner will see their design made into our official badge!)

Closing date for submissions:
Friday 31st March 2022

Judging will take place on 30th April 2022.
There will be an overall winner selected from the winner in each of 3 categories: Primary age 5-11, Secondary age 11-18 and College/University age 18+.

Self Portraiture and Queer Identity Workshop

18 February

Free

1-3pm

Booking required

Martin Hall Exhibition Space

Open to all

[Book now](#)



Booking information

Booking Required

Contact information

LU Arts 01509 222948 luarts@lboro.ac.uk



SHARE THIS EVENT

WORKSHOP

Create self portraits through exploring topics of queer identity in art

*THIS WORKSHOP IS PART OF '[CRAFTING IDENTITY](#)' - OUR LGBT+ HISTORY MONTH MAKERSPACE

Self Portraiture and Queer Identity Workshop

What makes 'queer art' queer?

Is a self portrait of a queer person 'queer art'?

Is it 'queer art' if the subject doesn't 'look queer'?

During this workshop, we will be discussing these questions and more while we explore the topic of queer identity in art, using these conversations to influence the creation of self portraits.

To create the self portraits, we will use drawing and collaging techniques through which we will express our thoughts about queer identity and how we represent ourselves.

No previous experience or skill in drawing is necessary; the outcomes can be as abstract or stylised as you like. All materials will be provided, but if you would like to bring any of your own materials along you are welcome to.

Recommended age: 12+

Chaz Howkins is a Loughborough based queer artist and Loughborough University alumnus. In January 2021, they began a project of creating a self portrait everyday. Using drawing, collage and painting, Chaz uses self portraiture as a means of reflection and self expression.

CRAFTING IDENTITY

Crafting Identity Makerspace for LGBT+ History Month

15 Feb - 4 March

Introducing a Makerspace for LGBT+ History Month at Martin Hall Exhibition Space. Please come in, just to look around, or to make something. Materials and tea are free!

From handmade flags and protest banners to radical self-published zines and manifestos, there is a long history of craft and DIY processes within the LGBTQIA+ community and in intersectional queer-feminist activism more broadly. Crafting Identity celebrates these histories and connects people through the process of making. The hub is designed as a welcoming and relaxed space to get together and make things using a variety of craft processes. Anything you make can be added to the display and then collected at a later date.

No prior experience is necessary and everyone is welcome, all we ask is that you are respectful of others in the space. Come and chat, have a go at a new craft, or sit and read a book - the choice is yours, craft your own space!

The space will be open weekdays between 10am and 5pm from 15 Feb - 4 March, so stay for as little or as long as you like. All the materials in the space are free including hot drinks.

Craft activities that you can have a go at include badge making, tote bag decorating, friendship bracelets, banners and ceramic jewellery. Instructions will be available.

All Welcome

