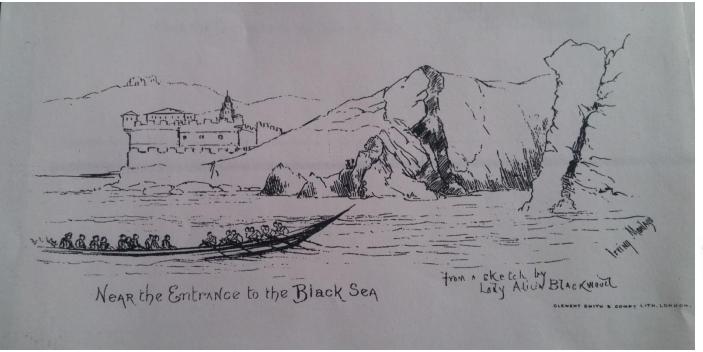
Revealing experiences hidden from history:

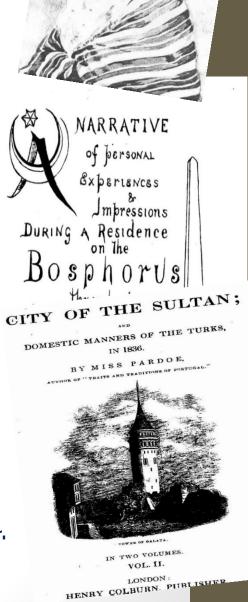
Through the eyes of women travelers in the Eastern Mediterranean and Black Sea regions in the 17th to early 20th centuries



Irene Kamberidou (BA, MA, PhD)
Associate Professor of Sociology
National and Kapodistrian University of Athens, Greece

Presentation (24/11/2018) at International Conference: "Port cities and maritime routes in Eastern Mediterranean and Black Sea (18th–21st century)". Co-organized by

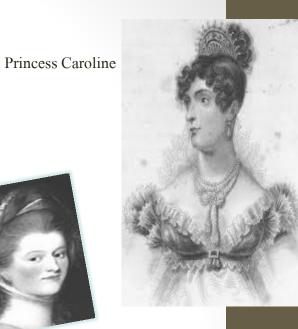
Harokopio University and the University of Macedonia, 22-24 Nov. 2018: *full paper in proceedings*

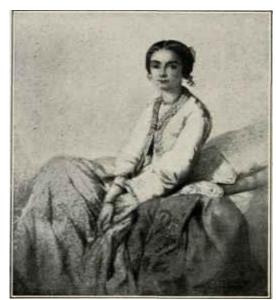












Princess Belgiojoso





Lady Londonderry

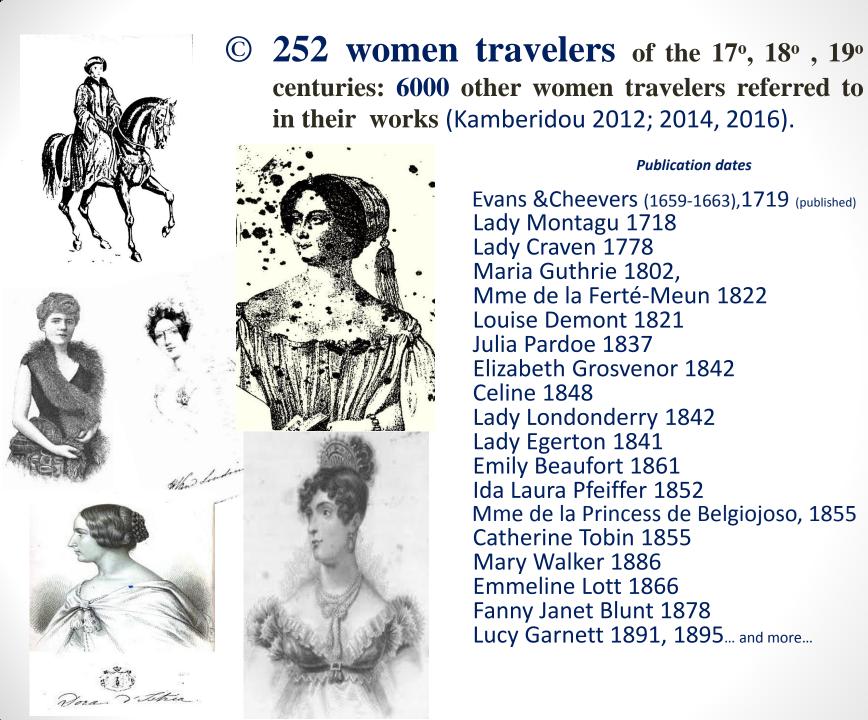


Sophie de Marbois

Women travelers of the 17th, 18th and 19the Centuries



"...proper and safe for dynamic men only" (Agnes Smith, 1887).



Publication dates

Evans & Cheevers (1659-1663), 1719 (published) Lady Montagu 1718 Lady Craven 1778 Maria Guthrie 1802, Mme de la Ferté-Meun 1822 Louise Demont 1821 Julia Pardoe 1837 Elizabeth Grosvenor 1842 Celine 1848 Lady Londonderry 1842 Lady Egerton 1841 **Emily Beaufort 1861** Ida Laura Pfeiffer 1852 Mme de la Princess de Belgiojoso, 1855 Catherine Tobin 1855 Mary Walker 1886 Emmeline Lott 1866 Fanny Janet Blunt 1878 Lucy Garnett 1891, 1895... and more...

EASTERN HOSPITALS

AND

ENGLISH NURSES;

THE NARRATIVE OF

TWELVE MONTHS' EXPERIENCE

IN THE

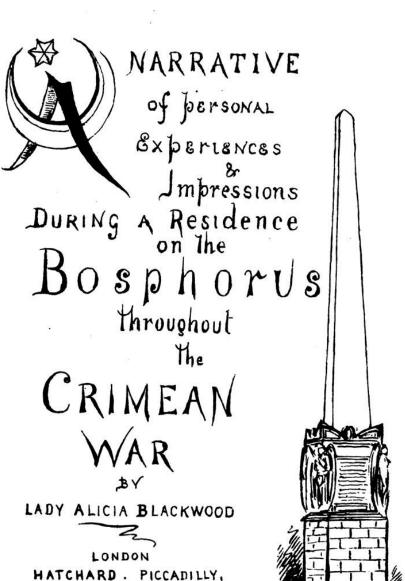
HOSPITALS OF KOULALI AND SCUTARI.

A LADY VOLUNTEER.

"They are the patient sorrows that touch nearest."-Ios.

IN TWO VOLUMES. VOL. I.

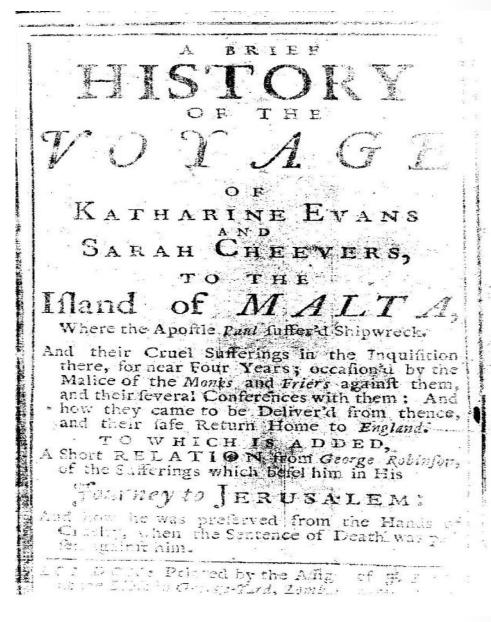
LONDON:
HURST AND BLACKETT, PUBLISHERS,
SUCCESSORS TO HENRY COLBURN,
13, GERAT MARLEDOBOUGH STREET.
1856.



1881

Travelled and imprisoned **1659-1663**

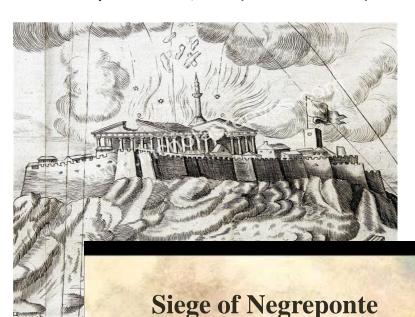
Book published 1719



Women's 17th century accounts: 1685, 1687, 1688

Bombardment of the Acropolis

by GM Verneda, 1687 (from Fanelli. 1707)



- 1. Miss Anna Akerhjelm (Anna Mansdotter Agriconia) and
- 2. Miss Catharina Charlotta de la Gardie: (later married the Field Marshal Count Otto Guillaume Koenigsmark)
- Siege of Athens in 1687, the destruction and looting of the Parthenon by the Venetians;
- the Siege of Negreponte (Chalkis) in 1688.
- ...a detailed account of Francisco Morosini's campaign in the Morea in **1685**

(Kamberidou 2002, 2012, 2016)

Women in Conflict Areas: terms and phrases used in 18th and 19th century female accounts

- Color segregation
- the reign of terror in Turkey
- *terrorisme* (fr.)
- terror
- privileged rape (18th century)
- Slavedom
- mass massacres
- Armenian massacres (1896)
- persecutions, subjugation
- enslavement and slavery, etc.

by the artist Areti Kamperidis



Private collection: Professor Konstantinos Fotiades



20th Century narratives (Vaka 1914, Mills 1920, Norton 1922, Brown 1922, Neave 1933) spotlight-describe: "the persecution of all elements not pure Moslem"; "the Kerasund horror", "Pontic Genocide", the ordeals/sufferings of the refugees etc.





THE AUTHOR IN YASHMAK

TWENTY-SIX YEARS ON THE BOSPHORUS

DORINA L. NEAVE

Photo of the author Dorina L. Neave Twenty-six years on the Bosphorus" (1881-1907)

26 August 1896: her experiences concerning the "reign of terror in Turkey", the "mass Constantinople in 1896, the "Exterminator" (the Sultan)...

GRAYSON & GRAYSON
CURZON STREET
MAYFAIR LONDON



GLIMPSES

GREEK LIFE AND SCENERY.

DOMESTIC MANNERS OF THE TURKS, BY MISS PARDOE, AUTHOR OF "TRAITS AND TRADITIONS OF PORTUGAL."

AGNES SMITH,

Author of ' Eastern Pilgrims,' &c. &c.

LONDON:

RST AND BLACKETT, PUBLISHERS, 13, GREAT MARLBOROUGH STREET. 1884.

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IN TWO VOLUMES. HURST & HENRY COLBURN. PITRI ICHED

A SAIL TO SMYRNA:

OR,

AN ENGLISHWOMAN'S JOURNAL;

INCLUDING

IMPRESSIONS OF CONSTANTINOPLE, A VISIT TO A TURKISH HAREM, AND A RAILWAY JOURNEY TO EPHESUS.

ILLUSTRATED FROM ORIGINAL SKETCHES.

BY MRS. BAILLIE,

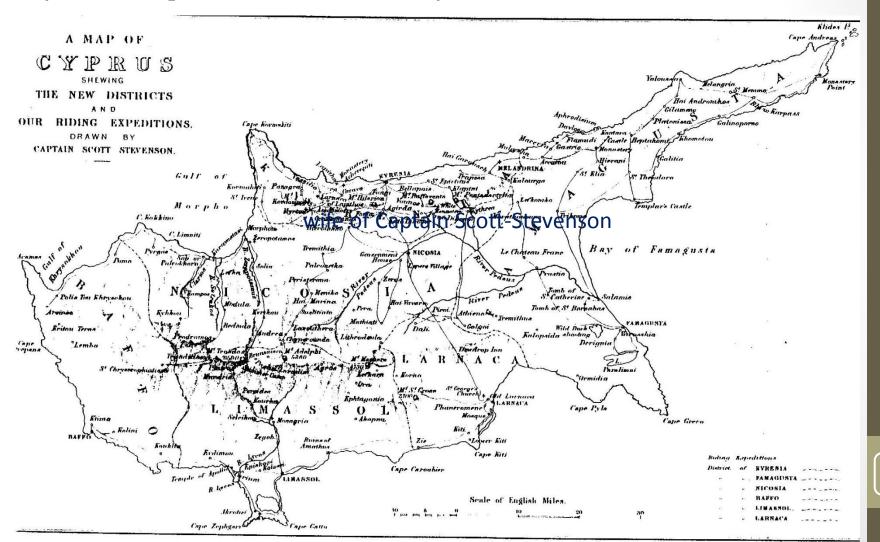
AUTHOR OF "THE PROTOPLAST."

"Constantinople is a City of Mosques and Palaces, of Barracks and of Hovels."

Longmans, GREEN, AND CO. 1873.

Mrs. Scott-Stevenson, Cyprus 1881

(wife of Captain Scott-Stevenson)



Caroline, the Princess of Wales during her travels (1814-1820) bought female slaves and liberated them...



VOYAGES AND TRAVELS

OF HER MAJESTY,

CAROLINE

QUEEN OF GREAT BRITAIN:

VISITS TO VARIOUS PARTS OF GERMANY, FRANCE ITALY, GREECE, PALESTINE, &c. &c.

INTERESTING COUNTRIES,

With Remarks on the State of Society, Religion, Manners, Customs, Antiquities, Arts, Literature, Natural Curiosities, &c. &c. particularly such as have become

THE PRESENT SEAT OF WAR.

PICTURESQUE VIEWS, &c.

PRINTED FOR AND PUBLISHED BY JONES & CO. OXFORD ARMS PASSAGE, PATERNOSTER ROW. 1821.

JOURNAL

THE VISIT

HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN,

TUNIS, GREECE, AND PALESTINE;

LOUISE DEMONT.

WITH OTHER CORRESPONDING PAPERS, COLLECTED IN SWITZERLAND, AND TRANSLATED

PRINTED FOR T. AND J. ALLMAN, BOOKSELLERS TO HER MAJESTY,

Edith Payne and Isabel Armstrong in Katerini in 1892: the Vale of Tempe), Mount Olympus, Larissa, Meteora, Patra, Corinth, Sounio, Nafplio, Challkis, et . (**Isabel Armstrong 1893**)



BOOK COVER by MISS Egal

TWO ROVING

ENGLISHWOMEN

IN GREECE

ISABEL J. ARMSTRONG

LONDON
SAMPSON LOW, MARSTON & COMPANY
Limited
St. Dunstan's Mouse
FETTER LANE, FLEET STREET, F.C.
1893
[All rights reserved.]

PEOPLE OF TURKEY:

TWENTY YEARS' RESIDENCE

AMONG

BULGARIANS, GREEKS, ALBANIANS, TURKS, AND ARMENIANS.

By A CONSUL'S DAUGHTER AND WIFE.

EDITED BY

STANLEY LANE POOLE.

IN TWO VOLUMES.

VOL. I.

LONDON:
JOHN MURRAY, ALBEMARLE STREET.
1878.

[The Right of Translation is Reserved.]

Fanny Janet Sandison Blunt (1878), 50 years residency in Ottoman territories, (1848-1899), informs us that Lady Stratford visited Mount Athos during the Crimean War, but not disguised as a man.



First Group: royalty, princesses, women of the aristocracy...

Princess Caroline (future Queen of Wales)

And her adopted daughter Celine from Chios

(Countess of Stephano)











2nd Group: women of the middle class, authors, artists, governesses, feminists, explorers, permanent residents, adventuresses, and "superficial tourists" ...

English author Miss Julia Pardoe (1837)



From New York, Sarah Rogers Haight, 1836, 1840



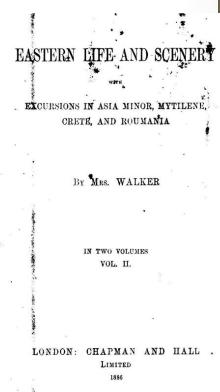
English

Geverness

Emmeline Lott

(1866)

English artist MaryWalker (1884)



3d group thousands of women volunteers, nurses, missionaries, educators, philanthropists ...

Florence Nightigale (1855), (left); American missionary Sarah Emily York (1853), formerly Miss S.E. Waldo (middle)

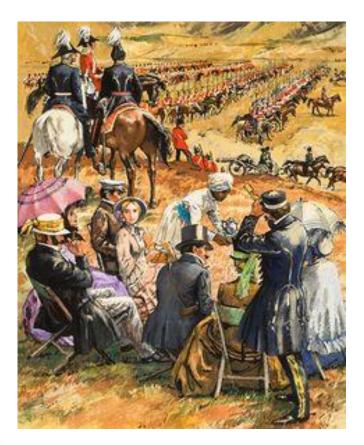
Mary Briscoe Baldwin, American missionary in Crete 1866



WAR TOURISTS – WAR TOURISM

Wealthy travellers went to the Crimea (1853-1856) to observe the battles from a safe distance.....

[The *reality show* of the time !!]



Florence Nightingale during the Crimean War (1853-1856)
with lamp, in her routine rounds to the soldiers every night
Hailed as the founder of professional nursing



OUR CAMP IN TURKEY,

AND

THE WAY TO IT.

BY

MRS. YOUNG.

ATTROR OF

CUTCH, 'WESTERN INDIA,' 'FACTS AND FICTION,' ETC.

SECOND EDITION.

LONDON:

RICHARD BENTLEY, NEW BURLINGTON STREET,
Publisher in Ordinary to Her Majesty.

1855.

MILITARY WIFE

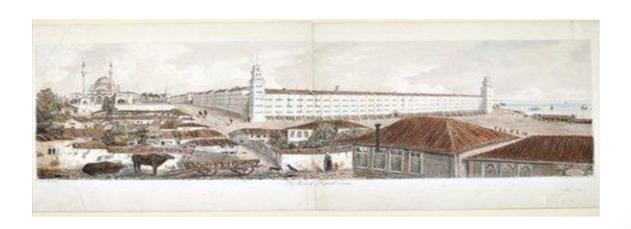
Marianne Young (1855), wife of an English officer

"I was associated with many of the poor creatures who, unhappily, as the most respectable and unburdened, were allowed to accompany the army to Turkey; and they were suffering, uncared for, and in some cases dissolute. Self-respect was lost; and the women were a burden, a disgrace to the army, instead of being as they should have been, useful items in their camp machinery" (Marianne Young, 1855: 60).

Military Wives: the humiliating position of the English soldier's wife (Marianne Young, 1855)

"I cannot help thinking that the English soldier's wife is one of those miserable mistakes in our social system, by which we are apt to make people bad, and then severely punish them for being so, by measures only calculated to make them worse"

(Marianne Young, 1855: 126).



EASTERN HOSPITALS

ANT

ENGLISH NURSES;

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TWELVE MONTHS' EXPERIENCE

IN THE

HOSPITALS OF KOULALI AND SCUTARI.

BY

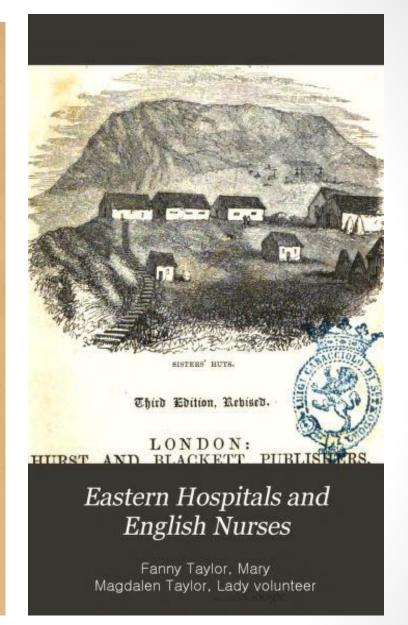
A LADY VOLUNTEER.

"They are the patient sorrows that touch nearest."-Ion.

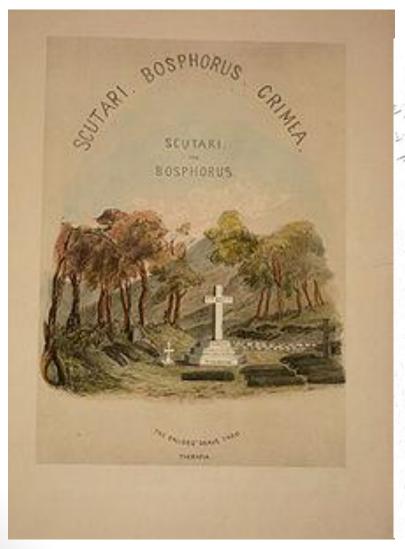
IN TWO VOLUMES.
VOL. I.

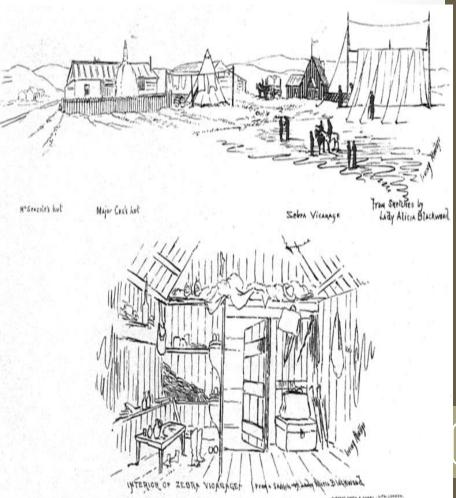
LONDON:

HURST AND BLACKETT, PUBLISHERS,
SUCCESSORS TO HENRY COLBURN,
13, GREAT MARLBOROUGH STREET.
1856.



Lady Alicia Blackwood (1857)







NARRATIVE

of bersonal

Experiences

Impressions

DURING A Residence

Bosphorus

throughout

The

CRIMEAN

LADY ALICIA BLACKWOOD

LONDON HATCHARD . PICCADILLY,



EASTERN HOSPITALS

ANI

ENGLISH NURSES;

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HURST AND BLACKETT, PUBLISHERS, SUCCESSORS TO HENRY COLBURN, 13, GREAT MARLEDOROUGH STREET. 1856.

HURST AND DE

Eastern Hospitals and English Nurses

Fanny Taylor, Mary Magdalen Taylor, Lady volunteer OUR CAMP IN TURKEY,

YNI

THE WAY TO IT.

MRS. YOUNG,

AUTHOR OF CUTCH, "WESTERN INDIA," PACTS AND FIGTION, ETC.

SECOND EDITION.

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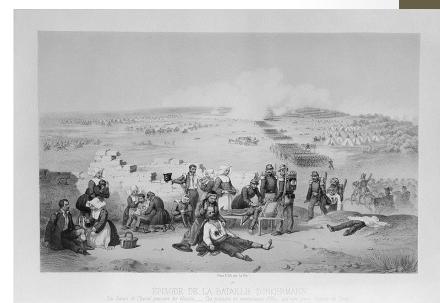




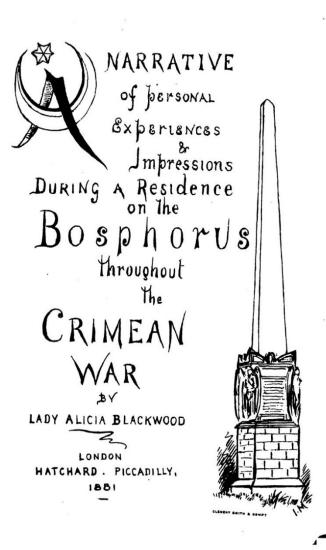
Soeurs de Charite (Sisters of Charity), "the only doctors for a large number of poor" in Turkey (Taylor, 1856 v.1: 320)

- Hospitals ,
- Pharmacies
- Ambulances
- Schools
- Orphan's Dormitory-Orphanages
- Boarding school for girls
- School for the refugee children of the Kertch families

"They serve six or more MILITARY HOSPITALS in Constantinople... and when cholera broke out in Varna many were sent out" (Taylor, 1856 v.1: 322).







- Great Barrack Hospital 4,000 sick and wounded.
- General Hospital with 1,000 patients
- The stables building converted into a temporary hospital (no number provided)
- Two large hulks on the Bosphorus filled with patients (no number given here).
- Five miles away, at <u>Kulalee hospital</u>, there were 800 patients and preparations were being made to receive another 1,500 more soldiers.
- Palace Haida Pasha, converted into a hospital exclusively for the officers which had only orderlies for nurses, as "the officers were beyond Miss Nightingale's range, whose special mission was to the common soldier" [no number given]
- Naval hospital in Therapia [no number given]

An estimate of some **8.000 soldiers or so** sick and wounded in the hospitals...

 <u>"Six thousand</u> brave British soldiers were buried there after the war (1881: 49).



"The men must be attended to before the women..."

"The destitute condition of women frightful to behold"

"The poor **infants**, for the most part, had died, and no wonder for when the parents could scarcely live, how could these tender little creatures survive?"

**Mass Grave with 6.000 soldiers in 1856

Fanny M. Taylor (1856), a *lady volunteer* in British Hospitals of Koulali and Scutari



The Barrack Hospital, Scutari: 1,500 patients per 3 women (two lady volunteers and one nurse).

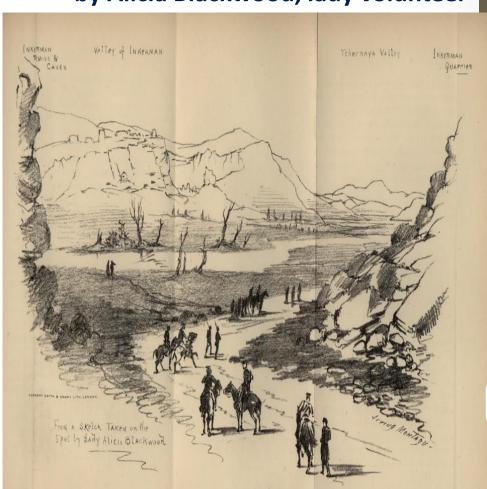
The General Hospital, Scutari about a mile from the Barrack Hospital (same hopelessness and suffering)

"The immensity and apparent hopelessness was oppressive beyond description. All that was done for relief seemed but a drop in the ocean. Day succeeded day with little variation, and suffering and agony went on and on" (Taylor, 1856 v.1: 86).

The female accounts refer to the Significant battles in the Crimean War: In Scutari, "six thousand brave British soldiers were buried there after the war" (Alicia Blackwood, 1857).

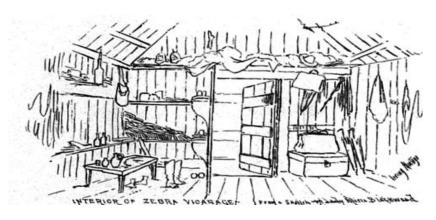
- Battle of the Alma (20 September 1854), the first battle.
- Siege of Sevastopol (25 September 1854 to 8 September 1855),
- Battle of Balaclava (25 October 1854)
- Battle of Inkerman (5 Nov. 1854)
- Battle of Eupatoria (17 February 1855), a town in the Crimea occupied by the Turks.
- A few months later, from the Sea of Azov, during a six month period (25 May 1855 to 22 November 1855), British and French war ships attacked Russian ports, and repeatedly bombarded the towns.
- etc.

Inkerman, sketch on the spot by Alicia Blackwood, lady volunteer



The English soldier's wife and the "demoralizing barrack system"

".... our great camp of Scutari, if he had seen these poor creatures [soldiers' wives] as I did;--if he had seen them, fevered under a burning sun at Constantinople, left at Gallipoli under promise of a speedy return to their native land, and remaining for months in Turkish houses, swarming with rats and vermin—if he had seen them as they fell with sickness at Varna, terror-stricken and helpless; ... the barrack-system *must* either wholly demoralize the purest-minded woman or crush her beneath a fearful sense of its shame and horror (Young, 1855:61-62)



"The French were infinitely our superiors" (Young, 1855: 108),

- Engineers, Ambulances, Canteens and Cantinieres
- Artillery carts appeared to occupy every slope
- More considerate to the needs of the soldier:
- established a free post-office for soldiers
- and a coffee mill for all the French camps
- produced self-respect, "great nationality" (patriotism), along with unity - sympathy among soldiers and officers
- When they set up camps, immediately built roads to them, dug wells, and set up sign-posts
- Numerous French hospitals: fully staffed (Sisters of Charity) and clean with sufficient medical supplies

"Whenever French armies for the last 200 years have gone out to battle, they also take band of Soeurs de la Charite".

(Taylor, 1856 v.1: 317)

French "Administration"

- They had "Attendants" for the sick, "a valuable class" carefully selected for the work, and regularly trained, well educated ...
- Tailors, carpenters, shoemakers, and artisans of all sorts.

What was the great secret? What made the French soldiers superior to the English? The answer EDUCATION:

"The much better *materiel* of which the army is composed, and the self-respect which is always supported by the character of discipline"

(Young, 1855: 151).

Military Wives: The English Military System "Our Camp in Turkey" (Marianne Young, 1855: 152)



"To have been a **soldier**, or a **soldier's wife**, is tacitly to introduce the idea, that an individual has contracted such **a mass of disreputable habits**, that to place him or her in positions where sobriety, honesty, or respectability is concerned, is quite out of the question. The English soldier fights, while in the army, with all the bravery of the Briton, **but it is as a machine**. He is governed by force, and **in habits and feelings is often little better that a mere animal**"

The wife of the French soldier socially elevated and respected

A French cantinière attached to a Zouave regiment during the Crimean War, 1855 - photo by Roger Fenton



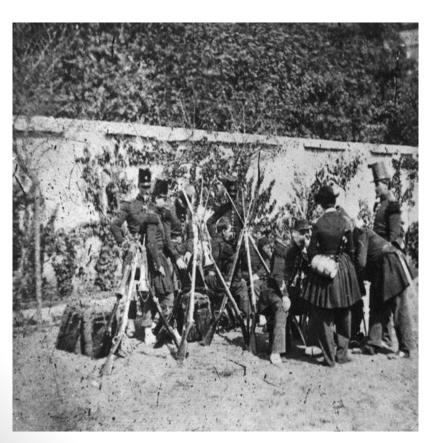
Crimean War (French cantiniere, photo: Brown University



"They become the care of the whole regiment; exposure and fatigue are spared them in every possible way, and their health and privacy thoroughly regarded." (Young, 1855: 157)

Cantinières: women attached to military regiments

(photo: during the Crimean War by Roger Fenton 1855





British officers of the Light Division (photo taken during the Crimean War by Roger Fenton.



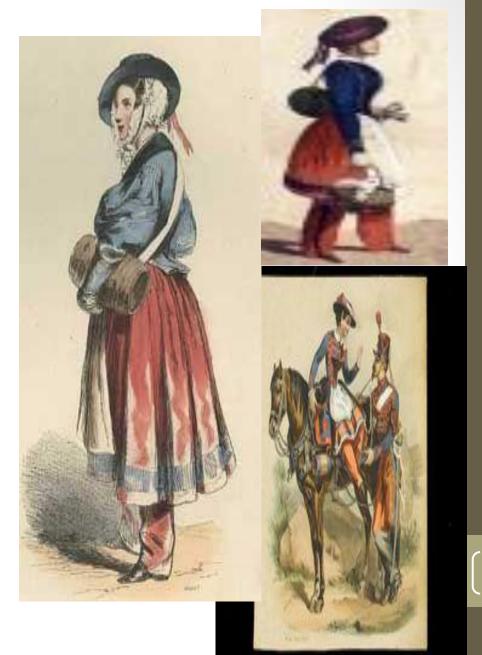
French Cantinière



"Her husband must be a man in the same company, in which she takes rank as a corporal, and he becomes responsible for the conduct of his wife. Should she commit acts worthy of Algiers, the husband suffers with her. The soldier must accompany his wife to the scene of her punishment, and be identified with her.

So that, on one hand, the man has an object in maintain a sense of duty and propriety of his wife; and the wife, on the other hand, may be withheld from evil, by the knowledge that its punishment will involve her husband"

(Young, 1855: 155-156).

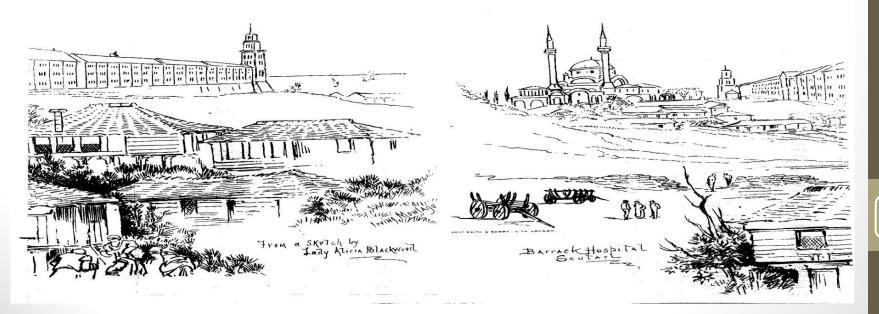


Concluding remarks

- > "... it is not the system to allow or encourage them to be useful in an hospital." (Young, 1855)
- "Deep-rooted prejudices" (Blackwood, 1857; 1881)

"The War Office" did not encourage women's hospital participation as they had male orderlies ...

Young proposes the English follow the French system called "ADIMINISTRATION ...



Concluding remarks



"If every regiment had taken this view, and judiciously acted on it, as soon as they left England, employing the women in hospitals, under the control of the medical officers, as in training-schools, till the Forces left Varna for the Crimea, and then storing them [the women], as it were, under proper superintendence, at Scutari, Gallipoli, Therapia, or the Dardanelles, until their services were again required, what immense good might have been done! What enormous sums saved! (Young, 1855: 219).

Women's initiatives-contributions: *Hospital Management!!*

The female accounts clearly reveal that women played key roles in social care and public health.

They showed <u>initiative</u> and <u>innovation</u> in <u>managing and</u> <u>resolving problems</u> created by the miserable conditions in the hospitals of the <u>British Army in Scutari, across from</u> Constantinople, and in the Crimean warzone.

Other than nursing the soldiers and the soldiers' wives, infants, and widows they established:

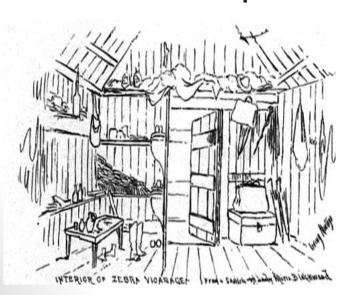
- A Women's Hospital, Scutari, "Ladies Wards"
- "a little school" and a "Sunday School" for the children
- Lending library, reading room with newspapers, night schools and lecture series for the soldiers so as to keep them busy, "out of trouble, and away from pubs and alcohol" !!

Women's initiatives-contributions:

- Sterilization: disobeying military rules and regulations, setting up "ovens" in hospital wards and corridors to boil water for soldiers...
- Diet Kitchens in all military hospitals

Sisters of Charity, Missionaries, educators, philanthropists:

- Boarding schools for girls; schools for boys,
- Orphanages: hundreds of children form different nations
- Schools for orphans







PARIS Société française d'Éditions d'Art L.-Henry MAY

THANK YOU

Marie Anne de Bovet, daughter of General de Bovet

