

International Hybrid Workshop

Everyday Questions

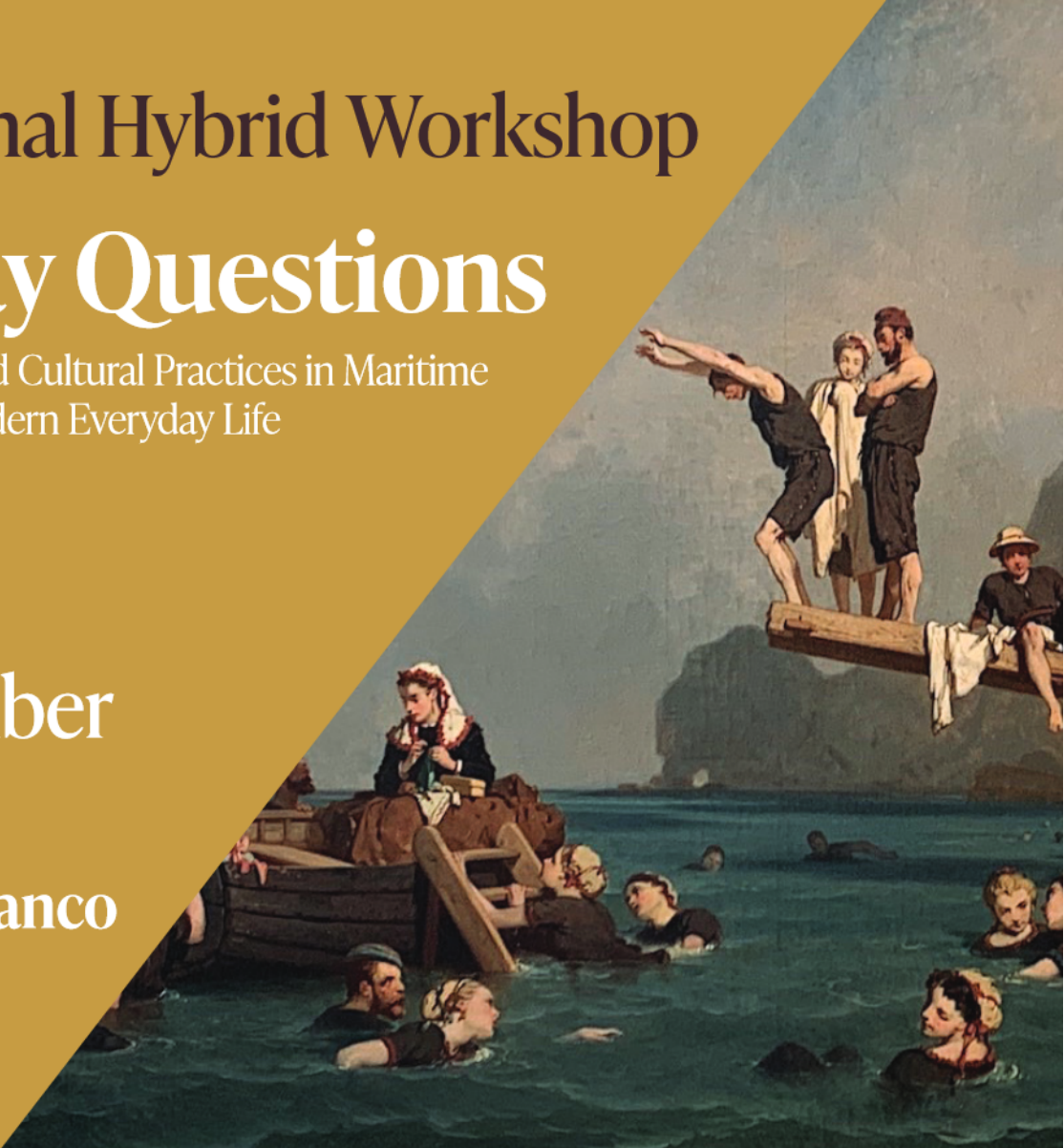
Gender, Economic, and Cultural Practices in Maritime
Early Modern and Modern Everyday Life
(17th–20th Centuries)

Naples

5-6 December 2024

Fondazione Banco di Napoli

Via dei Tribunali 213



Organised by



Funded by



Under
the patronage
of

CNR DSU



**The workshop is open
to the public and it will be
held in hybrid mode.**

Link Teams:

https://teams.microsoft.com/l/meetup-join/19%3ameeting_MzU3NWU1MjEtNGYxNS00MGE2LTlINzgtODZiYTc1NjBjZTE4%40threadv2/0?context=%7b%22Tid%22%3a%2234c64e9f-d27f-4edd-af0-1397f0c84f94%22%2c%22Oid%22%3a%22e1b152c5-5135-46bd-9283-c947575c7eaa%22%7d

**For info, please contact:
Erica Mezzoli**

(NextGenerationEU Project 'Ondine' - Tor Vergata University of Rome)
everyday.naples2024@gmail.com
erica.mezzoli@uniroma2.it

The workshop is co-organised in the framework of the NextGenerationEU Project 'Ondine. Women's Labour and Everyday Life on the Upper and Eastern Adriatic Waterfronts, mid-19th century–mid-20th century' (Funded by EU; CUP E53C22002420001) hosted by the Department of History, Humanities and Society of the Tor Vergata University of Rome.

E. Lepoittevin, *Bains de mer à Étretat* (1866)

Programme

5th December 2024

09:15 a.m. – OPENING ADDRESSES

Orazio Abbamonte (President of the Fondazione Banco di Napoli – Italy)

Erica Mezzoli (NextGenerationEu Project ‘Ondine’ Tor Vergata University of Rome – Italy)

Lucia Ceci (Head of the Department of History, Humanities and Society, Tor Vergata University of Rome – Italy)

Paola Avallone (Director of the Istituto di Storia dell’Europa del Mediterraneo, ISEM-CNR – Italy)

09:30 a.m. CET – 1st SESSION

Las Meninas. Gender and Maritime Everyday Life as Representation (and Entertainment)

Chair: **Maria Rosaria De Rosa** (University of Naples ‘Suor Orsola Benincasa’ – Italy)

Jonathan Stafford (Leibniz Center for Literary and Cultural Research, Berlin – Germany)

Everyday Leisure by the Sea: Democratising the Sublime

Erica Mezzoli (NextGenerationEu Project ‘Ondine’ Tor Vergata University of Rome – Italy)

Adria ’13 – Between Mars and Venus... Forgetting Poseidon. A Mise-en-Scène of the Everyday Upper and Eastern Adriatic Maritime Life

Firsha V (Cochin University of Science and Technology, Kerala – India)

Photographic Narratives of Gulf Migration: Agency, Identity, and Resilience of Female Domestic Workers

Rachid Ait Abdelmouman (Ibn Zohr University – Morocco) and **Rachid Abazzi** (Ibn Zohr University – Morocco)

The Everyday in Maritime Moroccan Fiction Film and Documentary

DISCUSSION

11:15 a.m. CET – Coffee break

11:45 a.m. CET – 2nd SESSION

On the Waterfront. Women and Men Navigating Maritime Everydayness (Alltäglichkeit)

Chair: **Idamaria Fusco** (ISEM-CNR – Italy)

Joachim Östlund (Lund University – Sweden)
Women and the Formation of a Maritime Security Regime in 18th-Century Swedish Long-Distance Trade

Valerie Burton (Memorial University, Newfoundland – Canada)

Seafarers’ Remittances: A Problem Made Larger by the Feminist Re-Thinking of the Port Economy

Peter Cole (Western Illinois University, Illinois – USA)

Mining a Docker’s Novel for Gems about Everyday Lives on and off the Waterfront

DISCUSSION

01:00 p.m. CET – Light lunch

02:30 p.m. CET – 3rd SESSION

Cartoline dall’Italia – Postcards from Italy. Glimpses of Gender and Maritime Daily Life in the Bel Paese

Chair: **Maria Rosaria De Rosa** (University of Naples ‘Suor Orsola Benincasa’ – Italy)

Francesca Ferrando (University of Verona – Italy)
Navigating Legality: Women’s Labour in the Port of Genoa in the 18th Century

Ida Fazio (University of Palermo – Italy)
Women in the Maritime Economy of Stromboli (Aeolian Archipelago, 18th-19th Centuries)

Paola Avallone (ISEM-CNR – Italy) and **Raffaella Salvemini** (ISEM-CNR – Italy)

Women in the Maritime Economy through the Notarial Sources. The Case of Procida in the 19th Century

DISCUSSION

03:50 p.m. CET – Coffee break

04:20 p.m. CET – 4th SESSION

Bread and Roses. Women’s Agency in the Maritime Everyday

Chair: **Chiara Fantozzi** (University of Siena – Italy)

Matthew Cerjak (University of Michigan, Michigan – USA)

Pursuing Profits in the British Atlantic: Female-Sole Merchants, Maritime Enterprises and Commercial Law in the 17th and 18th Centuries

Nazife Kosukoğlu (University of Galway – Ireland)

Harbor of Change: Rewriting Women’s Property Rights and Islamic Family Law in Thessaloniki

Nils Valdersdorf Jensen (Svendborg Museum-University of Southern Denmark – Denmark)

When the Entrepreneurial Women of Seafaring Disappeared. Female Shipowners and the Transition from Sail to Steam

DISCUSSION

6th December 2024

09:30 a.m. CET – KEYNOTE LECTURE

Chair: **Erica Mezzoli** (NextGenerationEu Project ‘Ondine’ Tor Vergata University of Rome – Italy)

Kate Ferris (University of St Andrews – Scotland, UK)

Miniatures. Using Small Stories and the Tools of Alltagsgeschichte to Understand Everyday Practices and Everyday Worlds in Fascist Italy

DISCUSSION

10:30 a.m. CET – Coffee break

11:00 a.m. CET – 5th SESSION

Maritime Horizons. Maritimty, Gender Roles and Everyday Life

Chair: **Peter Cole** (Western Illinois University, Illinois – USA)

Eliška Bujokova (University of New Brunswick, New Brunswick – Canada)

Care and Bodywork in British Naval Bases, c. 1650–c. 1780

Martina Hjertman (University of Gothenburg – Sweden)

Crossing Boundaries: Uncovering Swedish Disguised Female Sailors and Gendered Maritime Labour in the Long 19th Century

Giuseppina D’Antuono (Tor Vergata University of Rome – Italy)

Women’s Discourses and Everyday Sociability in Naples (19th century)

Chiara Fantozzi (University of Siena – Italy)

A ‘Postwar’ Every Day: Labour, Sex Work and Black Market in Allied Livorno (1944–1947)

DISCUSSION

International Hybrid Workshop

Everyday Questions

Gender, Economic, and Cultural Practices in Maritime Early Modern and Modern Everyday Life (17th–20th Centuries)



Naples
5-6 December
2024

Fondazione Banco
di Napoli

Via dei Tribunali 213

International Hybrid Workshop

Everyday Questions

Gender, Economic, and Cultural Practices in Maritime
Early Modern and Modern Everyday Life
(17th–20th Centuries)

Naples
5-6 December
2024

Fondazione Banco
di Napoli

Via dei Tribunali 213



Abstracts

KEYNOTE LECTURE

Kate Ferris (University of St Andrews – Scotland, UK)

Miniatures. Using Small Stories and the Tools of Alltagsgeschichte to Understand Everyday Practices and Everyday Worlds in Fascist Italy

The German historian Alf Lüdtke, a pioneer of *Alltagsgeschichte*, or the history of everyday life, persuasively argued that historical ‘big pictures’ may be best seen through the assemblage of individual and local stories, which he called ‘miniatures’. By homing in on the miniature, Lüdtke suggested, ‘[t]he “density” of life situations and contexts of action can be made vivid and palpable’. By assembling collages or mosaics of these miniatures, the historian of everyday life is able to render ‘individual layers or nodes within societal “patchwork” structures three-dimensional and plastic’, thereby revealing how macro processes play out on micro scales and, equally, how micro happenings together weave the macro scale. Across a diverse range of different places, periods, and situations, the things people do within their everyday worlds—creatively, reactively, spontaneously, routinely, expectedly, unexpectedly, weirdly—serve as threads on which the researcher can pull; they are clues, in microhistorian Carlo Ginzburg’s terms, that can lead to deeper investigations and to broader conclusions about how the past unfolded, why it unfolded the way it did, and what it meant for the people who lived through it.

As an *Alltagsgeschichte* historian, Lüdtke and other West German historians of Nazi Germany working in the 1980s and 1990s, sought to uncover histories of ‘everyday life’ within a dictatorial system, and to lay out the inextricably political-social-cultural subjectivities, practices, relationships, spatial relations and interactions that made up what can be called the ‘actually-existing dictatorship’.

This lecture explores some of the methodological and conceptual tools that we can take up from *Alltagsgeschichte*, microhistory and other approaches 'from below' in order to ask crucial questions about agency, practice and subjectivity, using empirical material related to everyday practices of consumption and gendered relationships and interactions in Fascist Venice during the period of economic sanctions imposed on Italy by the League of Nations in the mid-1930s.

1st SESSION

Las Meninas. Gender and Maritime Everyday Life as Representation (and Entertainment)

Jonathan Stafford (Leibniz Center for Literary and Cultural Research, Berlin – Germany)

Everyday Leisure by the Sea: Democratising the Sublime

Much has been written about the history of the seaside as a tourist destination: its early emergence as a place of romantic escape, where the sea's enjoyment as a wild spectacle of nature contributed to the formation of the iconography of the sublime; and its later democratisation, as working-class crowds found respite from the world of labour in the mild dissipation provided by fairground rides. However, little has been done to connect these two distinct eras. Indeed, their respective aesthetic codes – their construction of maritime scenography, both textually and visually – manifest a palpable disconnect, with the sea's wildness increasingly depicted as tamed and domesticated by technical and discursive means. Utilising paintings, photographs, posters, postcards, and textual sources, this paper explores the cultural and visual history of coastal tourism on the North East coast of England in the early Twentieth Century, foregrounding the terrifying spectacle of nature – epitomised in the shipwreck – as a means to unpick the considerable continuities in these very different experiences of seaside leisure. The frisson of voyeuristic terror provided by the image of shipwreck, I will argue, was a latent presence in the sensation of danger simulated by the fairground. As leisure became democratised, however, the popular entertainment forms which became ubiquitous in British coastal resorts were persistently haunted by an excess which was doubled: both the sea and the holiday-maker as a mass were perceived as threatening forces of nature which needed to be controlled.

Erica Mezzoli (NextGenerationEu Project 'Ondine' Tor Vergata University of Rome – Italy)

Adria '13 – Between Mars and Venus... Forgetting Poseidon. A Mise-en-Scène of the Everyday Upper and Eastern Adriatic Maritime Life

The Adria Exhibition (*Adria-Ausstellung*) took place in Vienna at the Prater *Rotunde* from May to October 1913. That was the Habsburg Empire's last 'big event'. Meanwhile, much was happening within and outside the Empire. The Balkan Wars ravaged part of the European continent, while another part of Europe was watching with much interest – of various kinds – what was happening in the Peninsula. Until then, the maritime tourism business

had become a major economic sector, coinciding with the onset of the so-called 'Dreadnought Era' in naval military technology. At that moment, the possibilities seemed endless. Even a titanic *Victory over the Sun* – as stated by the opera of Aleksej Kručěnych, performed for the first time at the Luna Park of Saint Petersburg (Russia) in 1913 – or reconstructing the Imperial maritime space – and its *civilisation matérielle* – in papier-mâché in the city amusement park.

Following the Austro-Hungarian control over Bosnia and Herzegovina in 1878 – and especially after their annexation in 1908 – Die *Adria* started 'revealing' a series of hitherto 'unexpected' qualities. First of all, the fact that it was aesthetically/economically (i.e., touristically) and geopolitically highly appealing. Secondly – mainly due to its internal dynamics – it appeared as a 'land of conquest' (e.g., institutional presence, political consensus, investments, soft power) with all the possible consequences of the case. In the 1910s, from an imperial perspective, garrisoning its half of the Adriatic basin through maritime tourist infrastructures and naval installations seemed the most functional and, all things considered, also the most cost-effective strategy. Ultimately, at that moment, those two methods 'only' required significant investments but did not in the least affect the deep structures of the *Adriatisches* underdevelopment: among all, the most important, the sharecropping system (Kolonat). Thus, during the *Adria-Ausstellung* at Vienna Prater, the 'colossal' representation of everyday life on the coasts of the upper and eastern Adriatic was characterised by the seductive ability of Venus (i.e., tourist industry) and by the fear that Mars was able to inspire (i.e., military sector). However, what was conspicuous by its almost absolute absence was the 'inglorious' daily labour of the humble Ondines and Tritons – the daughters and sons of Poseidon.

Firsha V (Cochin University of Science and Technology, Kerala – India)

Photographic Narratives of Gulf Migration: Agency, Identity, and Resilience of Female Domestic Workers

Gulf migration has garnered significant attention in Kerala, emerging as a pivotal academic topic, film and literary subject, and policy issue. Predominantly, discussions have centred on male workers, often depicted as heroic figures, migrating since the 1960s in response to the oil boom. In contrast, the experiences of female migrants are often belittled, where they are portrayed as 'victims' or subjects of sympathy (Kodoth 2016). Despite a notable decline in the trend of migration as domestic labourers, it remains crucial to analyse both the rise and decline of this phenomenon, as well as the underlying causes and effects. This paper aims to explore how the neophyte domestic labourer woman embraced new identities and acted as active agents, navigating a complex socio-economic landscape. They balanced adversity with resilience, demonstrating strength in both their personal and professional lives. By analysing photographs from the Gulf that capture the personal journeys of two women, the paper seeks to fill gaps in understanding gender and migration and offer a fresh perspective. The photographs provide a lens to explore the emotional landscape of migration—hope, separation, and adaptation—while also capturing moments of

leisure and celebration that reflect freedom and empowerment. Through staged photographs, these women counter stereotypical depictions of domestic workers, asserting identities beyond labourers. The first set of photograph portrays the researcher's grandmother, who worked as a domestic helper in Al Ain, Abu Dhabi, and Sharjah for 12 years in the 1970s and 1980s. Its interpretation is shaped by family memories, offering insights into how migration shaped her identity and role. The second set features a neighbour who worked in Kuwait and Saudi Arabia during the 1990s. Using photo elicitation, I attempted to explore her personal narrative, revealing her resilience amid challenges. Both photographs provide critical visual and narrative evidence, contributing to a deeper understanding of the complex experiences of female domestic workers in the Gulf.

Rachid Ait Abdelmouman (Ibn Zohr University – Morocco) and **Rachid Abazzi** (Ibn Zohr University – Morocco)

The Everyday in Maritime Moroccan Fiction Film and Documentary

Prompting this paper is the problematic of the everyday as a social totality that is seen by many feminist thinkers to abrogate cultural difference and heterogeneity of the human condition as such. My aim in this paper is to pull the concept of the everyday more explicitly and firmly into the circle of concerns addressed by contemporary Moroccan cinema, especially in the cinema of Hakim Belabbes, Mohamed El Bouanani, Jilali Ferhati and Daoud Aoulad-Syad. The idea of difference as considered in this paper relates to gender more than any other discourse such as class or race. However, the everyday—as unsystematic and amorphous domain—does not have a form of attention that is proper to it, although there are strategic and dominant discourses that constitute what to be considered as the proper of the everyday. Therefore, the everyday as a totality is a heuristic and methodological concept that is used to avoid the undecidability of everyday life; a totality which clarifies the relationship between the particular and the general, between the individual or personal experience and collectivity or what might be referred to as institutional experience. Yet totality, as examined in this paper, is open to free movement, play and dialogue because the possibility of recognising difference and otherness must be worked out through a dialogical process which needs to attempt to appreciate the otherness of the other and find in their difference what is valid and intelligible for the self.

2nd SESSION

On the Waterfront. Women and Men Navigating Maritime Everydayness (*Alltäglichkeit*)

Joachim Östlund (Lund University – Sweden)

Women and the Formation of a Maritime Security Regime in 18th-Century Swedish Long-Distance Trade

This presentation explores the significant role women played in forming and expanding a maritime security regime within the context of 18th-century Swedish long-distance trade. By the early 18th century, Swedish ships

became increasingly involved in Mediterranean trade, leading to a rise in hijackings by North African corsairs. The ransoming of captured seamen was a complex process involving numerous actors, such as state officials, consuls, and other intermediaries. This presentation argues that women—particularly the wives and mothers of captives—played a crucial role in these efforts. Their involvement was key to the evolution of the maritime security regime as it transformed from ad hoc ransoms to a more structured system with the establishment of seamen's houses.

Drawing on a wide range of source materials, this presentation explores how women's agency was manifested through leaders from captives in North Africa and their active roles in community-led ransom initiatives in Sweden. It also highlights their individual and collective appeals to royal authorities. By the mid-18th century, establishing seamen's houses provided further institutional support for women whose husbands were detained. This presentation thus offers new insights into the gendered dimensions of maritime security and the broader social frameworks underpinning Swedish long-distance trade.

Valerie Burton (Memorial University, Newfoundland – Canada)

Seafarers' Remittances: A Problem Made Larger by the Feminist Re-Thinking of the Port Economy

'What does the allotment relation in merchant seafaring reveal about the gender-based inequalities masked in the essentialist political economy of 19th and early 20th-century maritime capitalism?' is my central question. It newly draws attention to the material and ideological complexion of remittances scripted as the 'breadwinning' provision that they never could be. Rich sources – nominal and discursive – for the British imperial merchant marine support analysis of how gender divisions of labour and their attendant relations were articulated in the distinctions between labour done for wages and labour done for free or at low cost. While capital took its discount on women's labour, patriarchy inclined men to the passivity that saw material and emotional benefits in the productive/consuming and reproductive relations of the quotidian. Foregrounding women is thus not merely an intellectual interest but a political obligation. Feminists have known this since the 1970s, when agitation on wages for housework joined with that for equal pay to challenge the naturalisation of 'separate spheres'. We should not need the reminder but rather be mindful of the current migrant-labour economy: remittances are the most vital part of maintaining life for female domestic workers in private homes and their male relatives aboard ships. Alarming, then, is the continuing evidence from colleagues that the mechanical excision can treat maritime capital of the social reproduction of labour. In their well-received *Capitalism and The Sea* (2021), Camping and Colas do this, their 'terraqueous' parameters grating against my concerns to make 'spanning sea and shore' into the inverted arc reversing the androgynous explanation of a maritime economy of capitalist making. While all three subject areas identified in the conference CfP are encompassed in this presentation; I encourage participants to see how it works to encourage discussion across periods and places. Key

to this opening is the difference between employing concepts to analyse the empirical matter (allotments) and bringing those concepts into a close transformational dialogue. Years in the making, 'Spanning Sea and Shore' is a practice that takes cognisance of agency alongside the workings of memory and place and is sensitive to the relational ontology of human justice.

Peter Cole (Western Illinois University, Illinois – USA)

Mining a Docker's Novel for Gems about Everyday Lives on and off the Waterfront

Earlier this year, *Presente: A Dockworker Story* was published, written by Herb Mills, a docker and union militant from the San Francisco Bay Area. This novel is a thinly veiled memoir that describes his union's 1980 refusal to load U.S. weapons that was intended for the military regime in El Salvador. Mills was a proud member of Local 10, the Bay Area branch of the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union (ILWU); (notably, this union de-gendered its name in 1997). Mills help organized this boycott and, in so doing, asserted that working-class people had the right and power to engage in global politics. *Presente* also speaks to issues that historians contend with like how to explore the everyday, socio-cultural lives of working-class people in port cities connected to the maritime world. The lives of working-class people are generally not well documented, so Mills's novel recovers history that otherwise might have been 'lost'. *Presente* shines a light on social issues that historians too often ignore, including masculinity, family, and gender relations, which, when one looks closely, emerge from the margins. Indeed, what better way to analyse the 'structures of the everyday' then by reading first-person accounts, in this instance a lightly fictionalized novel written by a dockworker? Reading *Presente* and other docker writings reveals the inner lives and thoughts of workers on and 'off' the job. The novel also reveals the relationships among dockers and other workers—on the waterfront, in their union, in social spaces—as well as connections with other residents in what was *the* greatest port city of the 20th-century world's most powerful nation. This presentation will analyse *Presente* for it illuminates 'representations and narratives of everyday maritime life' that otherwise remain hidden. Cole co-edited and found a publisher for *Presente* since Mills passed away in 2018.

3rd SESSION

Cartoline dall'Italia – Postcards from Italy. Glimpses of Gender and Maritime Daily Life in the Bel Paese

Francesca Ferrando (University of Verona – Italy)

Navigating Legality: Women's Labour in the Port of Genoa in the 18th Century

This contribution aims to analyse how the port area represented a place rich in economic potential for women of lower social classes in the early modern era. It served as a venue for experimenting with and implementing various survival strategies that navigated the boundary between legal and illegal activities. By examining the case study of Genoa, a major port for tra-

de in the northwestern Mediterranean during the eighteenth century, we can highlight how the continuous flow of men and goods created job opportunities for many women. Women managed inns, taverns, and lodging activities and engaged in the sale of basic necessities, whose origins were not always legal. The exchange of goods with foreign sailors often intertwined with the informal and unregulated practice of prostitution, posing significant risks of abuse and personal safety. Additionally, the port area offered lucrative opportunities in the smuggling of foodstuffs and tobacco. By studying criminal records produced by the magistrates overseeing the circulation of these goods, we can uncover illegal supply and sale networks involving bread, wine, and liquors. Many women worked as couriers, transporting smuggled goods within the city walls and filtering these goods from the port to the city centre. Some particularly enterprising women engaged in the retail sale of smuggled goods, utilising raw materials supplied by other women. By examining criminal processes, we can reveal how the port functioned as a gendered space where women sought new earning possibilities in the shadow of city institutions.

Ida Fazio (University of Palermo – Italy)

Women in the Maritime Economy of Stromboli (Aeolian Archipelago, 18th-19th Centuries)

The presentation aims to outline the peculiar economic role of women in a maritime Mediterranean context: the Aeolian Archipelago between the 18th and 19th centuries, with a special focus on the volcanic island of Stromboli, situated in the maritime border area between the kingdoms of Sicily and of Naples. During the Napoleonic Wars, it was part of an area of intense contraband between France and the United Kingdom. The earliest statistical surveys carried out during the first half of the 19th century show that in Stromboli, women outnumbered men that often used to sail on long-distance cargos. The economy of Stromboli was complex. Farmers were also fishermen and sailors, transporting their produce. Agriculture produced special grape varieties for wine to be exported. Figs and capers were also grown, and sold dried and packed. Fishing was carried out regularly for the local and Sicilian markets. Boats used for fishing, cabotage and trade were built in small shipyards. Trading activity, both legal and illegal (salt and privateer's prizes smuggling), was intense. According to notarial records and 19th century travellers reports and pictures, the women of Stromboli played a leading role in managing the island's economy (trading, fishing and farming). They would normally be seen rowing, hauling fishing nets and working in the fields, sometimes on their own or in groups, without the men of their families. They also worked in Lipari's pumice quarries. On the same island, the most important of the archipelago, women from wealthy families also used to lend money for their weddings or monastic dowries. Passages and exchanges of land, cash, and objects to either men or women (by wills, dowries and sales) occurred on basically equal terms. A comparison with other similar contexts would be of great importance in analysing the coherences and differences between gendered economic relationships in maritime areas.

Paola Avallone (ISEM-CNR – Italy) and **Raffaella Salvemini** (ISEM-CNR – Italy)

Women in the Maritime Economy through the Notarial Sources. The Case of Procida in the 19th Century

In examining the relationship between women and economics, it is imperative to consider not only the right to property, money management, and annuity, but also the broader context of dowry and its implications. We propose to begin with an examination of inheritance and women's law, and then to reflect on the economic and financial practices that were entrusted to women on the island of Procida in the mid-nineteenth century. This was an important period for the confirmation or redefinition of the evolutionary coordinates of wealth on an island with a strong maritime tradition. The study of the deeds of some notaries who notarized on the island will present an initial analysis of the degree to which women were involved by proxy or by right. Despite legislative limitations, the analysis will show that women contributed to the circulation of capital and investment in activities related to a small part of the economy, namely the sea, and to a large part of the economy, namely the management of real estate and the accretion and enhancement of agricultural income. The analysis will also show that women contributed to the economy in a way that was comparable to a limited number of benefactresses and dames.

4th SESSION

Bread and Roses. Women's Agency in the Maritime Everyday

Matthew Cerjak (University of Michigan, Michigan – USA)

Pursuing Profits in the British Atlantic: Feme-Sole Merchants, Maritime Enterprises and Commercial Law in the 17th and 18th Centuries

In 1615, Frances Hanger, the widow of a wine merchant who continued her late husband's business after his demise, was sued by the King's Chief Butler in the Court of King's Bench after she refused to pay him *prisage*, a centuries-old privilege that essentially allowed him to claim a percentage of all imported wine. In response to the lawsuit, Hanger herself asserted that she was a 'free woman' of the City of London and, as such, she was exempt from *prisage*. In doing so, and by prevailing in court, Hanger demonstrated that female litigants were knowledgeable and formidable opponents. Indeed, over the seventeenth, eighteenth, and early nineteenth century, scores of women sued and were sued across the British Atlantic World in thousands of cases related to maritime commerce.

This paper seeks to explore how female merchants in the British Atlantic learned and leveraged the law to protect their economic interests. Through a microhistorical approach, I intend on narrating the cases of Hanger as well as several other female litigants in the hopes of illustrating how and why women turned to the court. In doing so, this paper strives to counter prevailing misconceptions related to the supposedly contemporary norms of feminine silence, inaction, and reliance by instead showing that they were capable merchants and litigants.

Nazife Kosukoğlu (University of Galway – Ireland)

Harbor of Change: Rewriting Women's Property Rights and Islamic Family Law in Thessaloniki

This paper examines the transformation of Islamic Family Law and women's property ownership in Thessaloniki, a major port city in the Mediterranean, in the 1910s. In this period, sharia courts in Thessaloniki began to grant individuals the unprecedented right to exert full control over the distribution of their inheritance by drafting wills -allowing women to inherit the entirety of their husband's property and permitting daughters to receive more substantial shares than previously mandated by Islamic inheritance laws. This substantial shift not only redefined Islamic Family Law but also altered gendered hierarchies of power concerning the control of material resources.

Drawing on research conducted for the ERC project 'Building Conceptual and Methodological Expertise for the Study of Gender, Agency, and Authority in Islam', this paper explores the characteristics of this significant change—a revolution that unfolded from grassroots initiatives. Through an examination of shari court decisions and women's periodicals (*Ayine* and *Kadın*), I situate this groundbreaking development within its complex context. Thessaloniki's role as a major port city and a central hub for the exchange of goods, people, and ideas provides a crucial backdrop for this analysis. Additionally, I consider how broader transnational trends, such as the rise of contractualism, emergence of the love-based nuclear family ideal, intensification of family relations, and the Balkan Wars and the First World War, contributed to a seismic reconfiguration of the realm of possibilities in relation to women's rights.

In line with the workshop's focus on the multifaceted and dynamic nature of gendered, economic, and cultural practices in maritime contexts, this paper examines how these legal changes intersected with broader economic and cultural shifts. By doing so, this study contributes to a deeper understanding of how gendered practices and economic realities interact within maritime contexts, aligning with the workshop's themes of analyzing structures of everyday life and their historical evolution.

Nils Valdersdorf Jensen (Svendborg Museum-University of Southern Denmark – Denmark)

When the Entrepreneurial Women of Seafaring Disappeared. Female Shipowners and the Transition from Sail to Steam

The presentation examines how the technological transition from sail to steam in shipping affected women's roles and conditions in maritime societies. The focus is on the role and conditions of women as shipowners and business managers in the prominent Danish maritime communities in South Funen from 1850–1930. Female shipowners have not been the subject of independent research, but preliminary studies indicate that the female shipowners disappeared in the transition from sail to steam and from family shipping companies to joint-stock companies. In 1873, 44 female shipowners were established in Denmark. Although most were listed as widows, some were listed under their names. Female shipowners were

subject of independent research, but preliminary studies indicate that the female shipowners disappeared in the transition from sail to steam and from family shipping companies to joint-stock companies. In 1873, 44 female shipowners were established in Denmark. Although most were listed as widows, some were listed under their names. Female shipowners were prominent, especially in the significant sailing ship communities in Marstal and Svendborg. In Svendborg, 44 women managed a fleet of 80 sailing ships, large and small. International research has shown that active female shipowners and partner shipowners are not just a Danish phenomenon. In England, the world's leading shipping nation at the time, up to 13% of the ship's shares in 1865 were owned by women, while for Arendal in Norway in 1874, it was only about 4% (Doe 2009). This changed with the transition from sail to steam. In 1920, there were no female shipowners in both the Danish steamship companies and the remaining sailing ship companies. The presentation examines the reasons for the disappearance of female shipowners in light of the introduction of steamships and the industrialisation of shipping in 1850–1930. It draws on the history of gender and maritime cultural ethnography to explain how maritime communities differed from agrarian communities concerning female ownership and entrepreneurship.

5th SESSION

Maritime Horizons. Maritimity, Gender Roles and Everyday Life

Eliška Bujokova (University of New Brunswick, New Brunswick – Canada)
Care and Bodywork in British Naval Bases, c. 1650–c. 1780

Focusing on practices of care and bodywork in the Atlantic bases of the British Royal Navy (Britain, Canada, Jamaica and Antigua) between the 1650s and 1780s, this paper combines approaches from naval and maritime histories with a strong gender focus. It explores everyday practices of caring for the navy's subjects carried out by ordinary seamen, the navy's medical personnel as well as local populations residing in the bases, many of whom were female. Through focusing the practices of socially reproductive labour carried out by both women and men, this paper makes a unique contribution to diversifying the histories of maritime hubs, traditionally imagined as masculine spaces of 'production'. Instead, it centres the types of 'reproductive' labour habitually marked as female, highlighting its centrality to local economic structures as well as the navy's functioning. During the period studied, the navy saw critical growth and modernisation, followed by expansion across colonised territories. With this expansion, a unique mobile society was formed and naval bases came to represent the epicentres of this transient socio-cultural space. Bases contained dockyards, heavily populated industrial complexes used for docking, maintenance and stocking of ships. With the absence of separate living quarters, shipmen inhabited ships even when docking, and the yards were thus spaces of residence, training and sociability. Situated amongst wider infrastructures, bases drew on the labour pool consisting of local populations employed to

ndry and food provision as well as sex work. This paper argues that incorporating the labours of social reproduction into the histories of the British maritime is key to understanding its economic past as well as the gendered composition of its labour force. Taking a history-from-below approach, this paper centres these labour histories as shaping Britain's naval expansion and presence in the colonised Atlantic territories.

Martina Hjertman (University of Gothenburg – Sweden)

Crossing Boundaries: Uncovering Swedish Disguised Female Sailors and Gendered Maritime Labour in the Long 19th Century

This presentation introduces the *Women on the Waves* research project, funded by the Swedish Research Council, which explores hidden aspects of maritime labour in the Nordic long 19th century. The project aims to uncover the overlooked contributions of women who, disguised as male sailors, worked in military and merchant fleets during this period. While similar cases have been studied in Britain, Germany, and the Netherlands, Swedish, and Nordic, instances remain largely unexamined.

The presentation will focus on how recently digitised newspaper archives can be activated to systematically trace and document these forgotten women, thus putting individuals of little note at the centre of maritime history writing. It will remark on how this source material, being both news pieces and fictional stories, which is not ego-documents, still may help us come closer an understanding of motivations of these women for leaving their lives, families, and identities ashore to assume male identities at sea. The presentation will also touch upon how portrayals of crossdressing female sailors in fictional stories, can shed light on gender roles, sailor ideals, and about gender-based divisions of maritime labour.

Giuseppina D'Antuono (Tor Vergata University of Rome – Italy)

Women's Discourses and Everyday Sociability in Naples (19th century)

In recent years, gender historical research has taken a discreet step forward in the field of knowledge of the modern age thanks to the methodological perspectives introduced by both gender history and cultural studies, which have made it possible to discuss little-known categories, thus bringing new vitality to women's history. An epistemological legitimisation has invested practices and mentalities - declined in the feminine - and thus sources previously marked as controversial have become the object of analysis. More advanced historiography has pointed out that daily in the 19th century, some women held 'salons', while others were able to enter typically male environments such as the academies, and in this sense more recent global gender history research has encouraged us to pursue this analytical direction. These innovative historiographical horizons inspire my communication and presents the results of a broader research - which I conducted on sources such as correspondence, memoirs, and diaries and - which I coordinated with a team from Rome Tor Vergata. This analysis made it possible to focus on everyday lifestyles, relational networks and sociability environments, and the dynamics of women's movements and habits. I will show the women who have shaped the meeting spaces and the social and

cultural relations associated with them. Creative mobility and the multiple levels of self-writing and scriptural practices that I have focused on and developed are the fundamental aspects I will concentrate on to show how women thought and acted. I will sketch out their biographies and, using their writings as a privileged observatory: journalistic texts, correspondences, I will show their thoughts and ambitions and specific Neapolitan places. In the sources considered, it is possible to observe public and private town places, we can note descriptions of spaces and characters from both the maritime (*porto, marina, legni, galeotti, ancora*) and domestic spheres. While some women observed the sea as landscape from their homes, others were able to experience it, since they had to embark in the port, because they travelled by sea, crossing the Tyrrhenian and Adriatic seas, to follow their fathers or husbands in exile. The description of private and public environments emerges in the sources as direct observation and description of ships and port workers encountered on their routes. In the sources, therefore, it is striking how, in fundamental political caesuras of the 19th century, the economic journeys of the nation intertwine and overlap with the private familiar ones.

Chiara Fantozzi (University of Siena – Italy)

A 'Postwar' Every Day: Labour, Sex Work and Black Market in Allied Livorno (1944-1947)

From 1st September 1944 to 1st January 1947, Livorno hosted the headquarters of the 10th Port Battalion – the U.S. Army's branch for overseas operations – becoming the strategic capital of Allied military operations in the rest of Italy and the Mediterranean for a long period. The city and the nearby Tombolo pine forest, made famous by neorealist films, were involved in the arrival and departure of thousands of military personnel, weapons, logistical material and supplies. This had radical consequences on the local economy, with extensive employment of the population in U.S. activities in the port, but also with the flourishing of illegal activities, such as black market and underground prostitution. In this context, the familiarisation of women with Allied soldiers was labelled as an intolerable form of immorality, as the pursuit of 'easy gains' that dishonoured the Italian people. Drawing on Livorno case study, and favouring a gendered perspective that combine archival documents, newspapers reports and fiction, my paper aims to focus on some of the difficulties and contradictions of the transition to democracy: the impatience with the Allied presence and the perception of the Allies as 'allied enemies'; the persistence of the imaginary of the nation as a gendered community, in which women are the guardians of community honour; the emergence of a rhetoric of rehabilitation based on the idea of the Italian people as a people of honest workers; the critique, especially by the local and national Social-Communist press, of the American consumerist model; the structuring of a nation building by contrast, centred on the condemnation of smugglers and illegal prostitutes.

International Hybrid Workshop

Everyday Questions

Gender, Economic, and Cultural Practices in Maritime
Early Modern and Modern Everyday Life
(17th–20th Centuries)

Naples

5-6 December

2024

Fondazione Banco
di Napoli

Via dei Tribunali 213



Speakers' Bio Profile

Rachid Abazzi is a high school teacher of English language. He is a musician, a filmmaker and a translator. He translated *The Road to Fez* by Ruth Knafo Setton and *Second Class Citizen* by Buchi Emecheta from English to Arabic. His intellectual pursuits extend to Academia, where his doctoral thesis delves into the intricate exploration of alienation within the novels of African women migrants.

Rachid Ait Abdelmouman is Associate Professor of English Studies at the Faculty of Languages, Arts and Human Sciences-Ait Melloul, Ibn Zohr University, Agadir (Morocco). His doctoral dissertation is *The Politics of Identity, Everydayness, and Memory in-between the Postcolonial, the Post-national and the Postmodern in Moroccan Cinema*. His research areas include postcolonial studies, popular culture, film studies, media studies, identity politics, gender studies, memory studies, and multiculturalism.

Paola Avallone holds a PhD in Economic History and is Director of Research of the National Research Council of Italy (CNR) at the Institute of History of Mediterranean Europe (ISEM). She served as Director ad interim from 2013 to 2015 and from 2019 to 2020 at the Institute of Studies on the Mediterranean (ISMed). She carries out teaching activities in Economic History of the Department of Economic Sciences and Statistics and the Higher Education Course in Ethical Finance of the Federico II University. She is a member of the teaching staff of the doctoral course in “Mediterranean Studies. History, Law & Economics” at the Department of Law of LUMSA University. She is the scientific director of numerous international and national projects and seminars. Among these are responsible for the International Research Project *Network of transnational relations (and cultural transfer) between Buda and Naples from the fourteenth to the eighteen-*

th century, within the bilateral agreement National Research Council and Hungarian Academy of Sciences (HAS); head of the research unit of the PRIN 2022 PNRR project WWS (*Winds, Waves and Storms*): *historical data and modern quantitative approaches to uncover the long-term strategies to prevent and mitigate climate risks in the European seas (15th-19th centuries)*. She specializes in the Economic History of Southern Italy between the 16th and 19th centuries with special attention to banking, insurance, local institutions, and the mobility of people and goods. Her latest publications: *Monetizzare il credito. La Cassa di Sconto del Banco delle due Sicilie (1818-1860)*, Bologna, Il Mulino, 2022; with R. Salvemini, *Beyond the Capital: A Survey of Charitable Institutions in the Kingdom of Naples*, in D. D'Andrea, S. Marino (eds.), *Confraternities in Southern Italy: Art, Politics, and Religion (1100-1800)*, "Essays & Studies", Centre for Reformation and Renaissance Studies (CRRS), Toronto, (2022); with R. Salvemini (a cura di), *Il credito. Fiducia, solidarietà, cittadinanza (secc. XIV-XIX)*, RIME, Special Issue, Vol. 8/II n.s. (June 2021).

Eliška Bujokova is a Leverhulme postdoctoral researcher at the University of New Brunswick (Canada), studying the economies of care in the British Atlantic. She is currently working on her first monograph, *Caring for One's Own at Sea*, which explores care provision in the British Royal Navy. She obtained her PhD in 2024 from the University of Glasgow, where she researched Scottish care provision systems shaped by industrialisation. She previously studied at the University of Cambridge and held visiting fellowships at the European University Institute, Uppsala University and Linköping University. Her research focuses on the histories of care, gender and work, and institutional welfare in the British Atlantic territory. Her research has been published in leading journals such as *Continuity and Change*, *Women's History Review* and *Social History of Medicine*.

Valerie Burton although she is now retired as Chair of the Maritime Studies Research Unit and as an award-winning teacher in the Department of History at Memorial University of Newfoundland (Canada), Valerie continues to further maritime scholarship across disciplinary and age-cohort boundaries. Emerging scholars might have encountered her as a co-organiser of the 'New Horizons' online workshop. At the same time, some of her most important pedagogic work was done as project leader for the website *More than a List of Crew* <https://mha.mun.ca/mha/mlc/>. In many of her publications, she set out to change her thinking about women in the maritime past, which now results in challenging perspectives on maritime historians' methodological and ethical practices.

Matthew Cerjak is a PhD candidate in the Department of History at the University of Michigan (USA). As a legal historian of the early modern British Atlantic World, Matthew's research examines how and why women of every rank utilised judiciaries—especially Chancery courts—across the Empire. More broadly, his work often revolves around questions related to the intersections between gender, race, status, and law as he combines legal

records with other archival remnants to reveal the worlds people inhabited and navigated centuries ago.

Peter Cole is professor of history at Western Illinois University (USA) and a Research Associate in the Society, Work and Politics Institute at the University of the Witwatersrand (South Africa). Five years before he passed away, in 2018, Herb Mills asked Cole to complete the novel and find it a publisher. Cole co-edited *Presente: A Dockworker Story*, published in 2024 (Hard Ball Press). Cole is also the author of *Dockworker Power: Race and Activism in Durban and the San Francisco Bay Area* (University of Illinois Press, 2018), winner of the Philip Taft Labor History Book Prize, and *Wobblies on the Waterfront: Interracial Unionism in Progressive-Era Philadelphia* (University of Illinois Press, 2007). He co-edited *Wobblies of the World: A Global History of the IWW* (Pluto, 2017) and edited *Ben Fletcher: The Life & Times of a Black Wobbly*, 2nd edition (2007; PM Press, 2021). He is the founder and co-director of the Chicago Race Riot of 1919 Commemoration Project.

Giuseppina D'Antuono is a researcher of Early Modern History at the University of Rome Tor Vergata (Italy). Her research focuses on social and political aspects of the 18th and 19th centuries. She is a member of the scientific committee of Sissd, both of the Doctoral College of National Interest and of the Doctoral College of History and Philosophical-Social Sciences. She is on the Editorial board of *Diciottesimo secolo*, creator and coordinator of the 18th-century history and historiography *Seminars Settecento itinerante* Sissd. She has recently organised two international Conferences (Accademia Roveretana degli Agiati - Société Diderot- Fondazione C. Caetani); she is a member of prestigious Academies and Societies in her scientific discipline. She co-coordinated the Departmental Research Project 'Beyond Borders- Beyond Borders? Le Mura leonine come frontiera (1870 - 1920)' at the University of Rome Tor Vergata. For "Luigi Einaudi Foundation" she is in the National Project (Pietro Giannone). Her publications include several contributions in international languages and three books: *Diderot en Italie. Avatars, masques, miroirs d'un Philosophe, dans la collection Rationalisme*, Paris, L'Harmattan, 2017, Part II pp. 80-204; *Lumi diritti democrazia nel Settecento Mediterraneo. Nicola Fiorentino (1755-1799)*, Rome, Aracne, 2020. *Legacy of Enlightenment and Revolutions. Ceti dirigenti, giustizia e popolo nel Risorgimento Napoletano*, Soveria Mannelli (CZ), Rubbettino, 2020. A new monograph is in progress.

Maria Rosaria De Rosa (PhD) teaches Modern History and Public History at the University of Naples 'Suor Orsola Benincasa' (Italy). Her research focuses on contemporary social history, particularly in gender analysis in economic relations. She is on the editorial board of the review *Quaderni storici*, and recently edited with Sabine Effosse a monographic issue of the review entitled to *Gendered Finance. Women and Banks in the XXth Century*.

Chiara Fantozzi (PhD Scuola Normale Superiore, 2017) is a research fellow

at the Department of History and Cultural Heritage of the University of Siena (Italy). In 2019-2023 she was a Marie Skłodowska-Curie Fellow in partnership with Fordham University in New York, with the project 'GIs and Segnorine: An Entangled History of Post-War Sex Work (1943-1954)'. She has worked on the history of crime in the second half of the 19th century and during the Allied occupation, using a social and cultural history approach, and with particular interest in: gender, nation-building, nationalism, marginality and the post-fascist transition to democracy. Her publications include: 'Seguire gli alleati: prostituzione e migrazioni femminili nell'Italia occupata', in F. Amato (ed.), *Genere, sesso, migrazione. Riflessioni transdisciplinari* (Roma: DeriveApprodi, 2021), pp. 75-89; 'Raccontare Tombolo. Prostituzione di guerra e confini della cittadinanza nella transizione alla democrazia', in *The Italianist*, 38/3 (2018), pp. 418-432; 'Tornare all'ordine: giustizia militare, pubblica sicurezza e repressione della criminalità nella Livorno alleata', *Italia Contemporanea*, 52/287 (2018), pp. 104-130; 'L'onore violato: stupri, prostituzione e occupazione alleata (Livorno 1944-47)', *Pasato e Presente*, 34/99 (2016), pp. 87-111. She is currently preparing a book titled *Disordine e disonore. Violenza e criminalità nella Livorno alleata* [Disorder and Dishonour. Violence and Crime in Allied Livorno], in progress (book proposal accepted by Laterza Publisher, Rome-Bari).

Ida Fazio is Full Professor of Early Modern History at the University of Palermo (Italy), where she teaches also Economic and social history and Gender history. She is Editor in Chief of *Genesis. Rivista della società italiana delle storiche*, the academic journal of Italian women historians. She is a member of the Doctoral School Committee of the Doctoral Programme in Gender Studies, University of Palermo. Her research interests focus on women's and gender history, where she explores marriage and the transmission of property in Early Modern and Modern Italy and Sicily; on the economic and social history from Seventeenth to Nineteenth-century Sicily, focusing on urban provisioning systems, wheat trade and the free ports; on legal and illegal trade networks in Southern Mediterranean during the Napoleonic period (corsairs and smugglers). Among her recent publications: *Il porto franco di Messina nel lungo XVIII secolo. Commercio, fiscalità e contrabbandi*, Viella, Roma 2021; 'The free port of Messina in the ancien régime: spaces, institutions and practices' (with Rita Foti), in Giulia Delogu, Antonio Trampus, Koen Stapelbroek (eds.), *Free Trade and Free Ports in the Mediterranean*, Routledge, 2024; 'Illicit trades and smuggling activities on the island of Stromboli, 1808-1816: gender roles during a commercial crisis', in *Continuity and Change*, special issue edited by Manuela Martini and Cristina Borderías on *Coping with crisis: labor market, public policy and household economy in unequally industrialized regions from the mid-18th century to the interwar period (Mediterranean Europe, Central and Southern America)*, May 2020.

Francesca Ferrando is a postdoc researcher at the University of Verona (Italy). She obtained her Ph.D. in Historical, Geographical, Anthropological Studies at the University of Padua on 19th July 2020. In 2021 she was a

post-doctoral scholar at the University of Genoa. She's interested in gender history and welfare in Early Modern Italian cities. She's author of articles on Italian scientific journals and books, including: (with Paolo Calcagno) *Practices of Sodomy in Port Spaces and Aboard Galleys in the Eighteenth-Century Mediterranean in Infamous Stains Unbridled Masculine Sexualities in Early Modernity* edited by Fernanda Alfieri, Vincenzo Lagioia; and *Assistere, recludere, rieducare. I ricoveri per mendicanti di Genova, Bologna e Venezia (secoli XVII-XVIII)* (2023).

Kate Ferris is Professor of Modern European History at the University of St Andrews, Scotland (UK). Her research focuses on Italy and Spain under dictatorial rule, emphasising everyday life history and associated questions of agency, practice, subjectivity and space. Her publications include *Everyday Life in Fascist Venice* (2021) and (co-edited) *The Politics of Everyday Life in Fascist Italy* (2017) and (co-edited) *Miniatures. A Reader in the History of Everyday Life* (forthcoming). From September 2018 until September 2024, she was PI of the ERC-funded research project, 'Dictatorship as Experience: a comparative history of everyday life and the "lived experience" of Dictatorship in Mediterranean Europe, 1922-1975' (DICTATOREXPERIENCE: grant agreement no. 772353).

Idamaria Fusco is a researcher at the CNR-Institute of History of Mediterranean Europe. She has a degree in Law and a PhD in Economic History. Her main research interest is on epidemics in the early modern age. She has published two books and numerous essays on this topic.

Martina Hjertman (PhD in archaeology) is a Researcher at the Department of Historical Studies at the University of Gothenburg (Sweden). She holds a PhD in historical archaeology (2023). The dissertation set out to test digitised newspapers as historical and archaeological sources and aimed to reconstruct lost and forgotten aspects of the built and social landscape in a port area and the outskirts of Gothenburg during the long 19th century. Her research has focused on marginality, those of 'little note', urban issues, and maritime history, mainly in the 18th and 19th centuries. Additionally, she is concerned with research on historical relations between humans and animals. She has worked in various museums with artefact collections and currently holds a position as Collection Manager at the Gothenburg City and Maritime Museum. However, I am on leave due to a three-year research grant from the Swedish Research Council. In August 2024, she commenced her project at the Department of Historical Studies, University of Gothenburg. The project aims to collect evidence of female sailors in disguise from the Nordic countries during the long 19th century, analysing the factors behind this practice and their representation in contemporary texts.

Nazife Kosukoğlu holds a PhD degree in Modern Turkish History from the Bogazici University (Istanbul) and works as a post-doctoral researcher at the University of Galway (Ireland) in the ERC project 'Building Concep-

tual and Methodological Expertise for the Study of Gender, Agency, and Authority in Islam' (BILQIS). She is an interdisciplinary scholar and her research lies at the crux of law and society studies, feminist legal studies and critical legal history. Her PhD dissertation was about the transformation of the regime of intimate violence in the late Ottoman Empire and Turkey. In that study, she examined when, how and why there were changes in criminal law and judicial decision-making concerning domestic violence and honour killings and the role of women's activism in shaping such changes. Her current research traces how Ottoman women navigated the legal field and contested authority. She received the Şirin Tekeli Research Award and the Yeliz Dönmez Award for best dissertation. Her publications include a co-edited volume on the socio-economic history of İzmir/Smyrna, one of the most important port cities in the Eastern Mediterranean.

Erica Mezzoli holds a PhD in East European History from the University of Trieste (2011). Her research interests include economic, social and labour history from Early Modern to Modern times. After completing a Marie Skłodowska-Curie Fellowship at the University of Ljubljana (Slovenia) with the project 'We Can Do It! Women's labour market participation in the maritime sector in the Upper Adriatic after the two World Wars in an intersectional perspective' (acronym: WeCanIt; grant agreement: 894257), she is currently developing the NextGenerationEU Project 'Ondine. Women's Labour and Everyday Life on the Upper and Eastern Adriatic Waterfronts, mid-19th century-mid-20th century' (Funded by EU; CUP E53C22002420001), hosted by the Department of History, Humanities and Society of the Tor Vergata University of Rome (Italy). She holds the chair of Gender History at the School of Management of Ca' Foscari University of Venice (Italy).

Joachim Östlund is an Associate Professor of History and Senior Lecturer at Lund University (Sweden). His research specialises in slavery and captivity, diplomatic history, and the history of science related to the Nordic presence in the Mediterranean world. He is currently working on three research projects. He leads *Pax Nordica: Experiences and Lessons of the Nordic Peace*, ca. 1721– 1830, funded by the Nordic Research Council, and he is mentor of a Marie Skłodowska Curie Action postdoctoral fellowship entitled *Constructing the Danish Colonial State in Global Contexts*. Additionally, he is working on the project *Scripture and Scholarship: The Swedish Search for Ancient Egypt*, 1677–1739, funded by the Swedish Research Council.

Raffaella Salvemini is Director of Research of the National Research Council of Italy (CNR) at the Institute of History of Mediterranean Europe (ISEM). He deals with the economic history of Southern Italy with reference to assistance, education, ports and maritime healthcare. She is a member of various scientific societies. Responsible for national and international projects and conferences. She is responsible of Maritime History Meetings now in their eleventh edition. She is part of scientific group of Naples Shipping Week. Vice president of the Friends of the Sea Museum of

Naples association; scientific consultant for the Civic Museum of Procida 'Sebastiano Tusa'; scientific advisor for Procida Italian Capital of Culture 2022. Among the recent publications on maritime topics: R. Salvemini, C. Fogu (a cura), *Procida, orizzonte mare: storia marinara di un'isola*, Roma, Nutrimenti, 2022; R. Salvemini, *Epidemie e sanità marittima nel Mezzogiorno pre-unitario (XVIII-XIX secolo)*, in "Glocale. Rivista molisana di storia e scienze sociali", n. 16-17, 2021; R. Salvemini, 'Napoli e il controllo della frontiera marittima al tempo del colera', in *Pandemia e Territorio. Studi e Ricerche Socio-Territoriali*, Napoli, 11, 2021; P. Avallone, R. Salvemini, *Gente di mare. Capitale umano e finanziario a Procida nell'Ottocento*, in S. Capasso, G. Corona, W. Palmieri (a cura di), *Il Mediterraneo come risorsa. Prospettive dall'Italia*, Il Mulino, Bologna, 2021.

Jonathan Stafford is a Research Fellow on the ERC project 'Archipelagic Imperatives: Shipwreck and Lifesaving in Modern European Societies since 1800', at the Leibniz Center for Literary and Cultural Research (ZfL), Berlin (Germany). His sub-project focuses on the role of visual culture in the historical genealogies of lifesaving at sea, particularly engaging with the interrelation of technological and aesthetic experience. Working at the intersections of cultural history, critical theory and visual culture, his research is marked by an interest in the role of the sea and maritime technologies in the making of the modern world.

Firsha V currently serves as a field investigator on an Indian Council for Social Science Research (ICSSR) project under the School of Legal Studies at Cochin University of Science and Technology (CUSAT), Kerala (India), focusing on reproductive health rights and sustainable development. She is a research scholar at the Madras Institute of Development Studies, Chennai with substantial teaching experience in sociology at various colleges and universities across Kerala. Their extensive field research projects encompass a range of topics, including Indigenous communities, minorities, ageing, and adolescence. Her research interests are methodology, gender, religion, women, and health.

Nils Valdersdorf Jensen is a senior curator at Svendborg Museum and a postdoc researcher at the University of Southern Denmark. He was awarded a PhD in maritime history in 2021 from the University of Southern Denmark for a dissertation entitled *Morality on the Verge. State and Smuggling in the South Funen Archipelago 1850-2000*, which examined the history of Danish smuggling using the South Funen Archipelago as a case study. His research focuses on maritime history, especially maritime crime, education and technological transitions.