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BOLNICE ŠKOTSKIH ŽENA - 90 - GODIŠNJICA NJIHOVOG DELOVANJA U SRBIJI

SCOTTISH WOMEN'S HOSPITALS - THE 90TH ANNIVERSARY OF THEIR WORK IN SERBIA

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Sažetak - Po svemu jedinstvena zdravstvena ustanova u istoriji medicine, "Bolnice škotskih žena", u kojoj su radile isključivo žene dobrovoljci, osnovana je ubrzo nakon izbijanja I svetskog rata, 12. avgusta 1914.g. u Edinburgu pod patronatom Škotske federacije sifražetskih društava, a osnivač i glavna pokretačka snaga bila je dr Elsi Inglis (1864-1917). Pošto je britansko Ministarstvo rata odbilo njihove usluge, dr Inglis se obratila ambasadama Francuske, Belgije, Rusije i Srbije koje su ih odmah prihvatile. Prva bolnica sa 200 postelja bila je upućena u Francusku već u novembru 1914.g., a za njom su sledile druge, tako da je na kraju ukupno 13 veoma dobro opremljenih bolnica bilo upućeno na ratišta u Belgiji, Srbiji, Rusiji, Rumuniji i Grčkoj. Prva bolnica stigla je u Srbiju početkom januara 1915.g. i bila smeštena u Kragujevcu, a zatim su sledile još tri u Mladenovcu, Valjevu i Lazarevcu. Bila je to ogromna pomoć Srbiji prepunoj ranjenika i bolesnika, jer je u to vreme u Srbiji besnela i epidemija pegavog tifusa. Jedna bolnica delovala je i u Dobrudži pri Jugoslovenskoj dobrovoljačkoj diviziji, a na Solunskom frontu radile su još tri bolnice i jedna posebna transportna jedinica koje su bile angažovane u zbrinjavanju srpskih ranjenika sve do kraja I svetskog rata. Još dve bolnice locirane u Francuskoj zbrinjavale su srpske izbeglice. Pružajući neizmerno veliku pomoć na različitim ratištima, legendarne "Bolnice škotskih žena", neizmerno su pridonеле savezničkim ratnim naporima, a posebno su svojim samopregornim radom zadužile srpski narod.

Ključne reči: Bolnice + istorija; Istorija medicine; Bolničko medicinsko osoblje; Žene lekari; Škotska; Rat + istorija; Jugoslavija

Summary - *The Scottish Women's Hospitals (SWH), a unique health institution in the history of medicine, staffed entirely by women, was founded soon after the outbreak of the First World War, August 12, 1914 in Edinburgh, by the National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies. The founder and the main driving force behind this organisation was Dr. Elsie Inglis (1864-1917). Although her proposition to the British War Office had been rejected, she offered her services to the Allies (France, Belgium, Russia and Serbia). The first 200 bed SWH unit was sent to France in November 1914, and soon after followed other units, so at the end there were 13 very well equipped SWH units working in the various theatres of war in Belgium, Serbia, Russia, Rumania and Greece. The first unit of SWH came to Serbia in early January 1915, and was located at Kragujevac. Soon after, three other SWH units arrived to Serbia and were stationed at Mladenovac, Valjevo and Lazarevac. It was an enormous help to Serbia, full of wounded and sick people, due to the dreadful typhus epidemic which was devastating the country. A large SWH unit, attached to the Southern Slav Volunteer Division, had worked on the Dobrudja front, and there were three hospitals and a special transport unit on the Salonika Front, which were all engaged in the treatment of Serbian wounded soldiers until the end of the First World War. Two other SWH units, located in France, were treating the Serbian refugees. Serving bravely and honorably on the various theatres of war, the legendary Scottish Women's Hospitals made enormous contributions to the allied war efforts, and helped Serbian people a great deal.*

Key words: Hospitals + history; History of Medicine; Medical Staff, Hospital; Physicians, Women; Scotland; War + history; Yugoslavia

Uvod

"Bolnice škotskih žena" (*Scottish Women's Hospitals*) bila je jedna veoma značajna zdravstvena i humanitarna institucija osnovana u Škotskoj, koja je za nas interesantna uglavnom iz dva razloga. Pre svega zbog toga što je to, po svom ustrojstvu i načinu rada, a potom po humanosti i požrtvovnosti svojih članica na različitim ratištima tokom I svetskog rata, bila jedna jedinstvena i do tada nepoznata organizacija u istoriji medicine, a drugi razlog zbog čega je ova neobična ustanova za nas posebno interesantna je taj što su njihove bolnice bile veoma angažovane tokom 1915. godine, dakle pre 90 godina, u tada zaraćenoj i opustošenoj Srbiji, čijoj su vojsci i narodu u tim teškim vremenima pružali

Introduction

The Scottish Women's Hospitals (SWH) was an exceptionally important health and humanitarian institution founded in Scotland, which is, from our point of view, very interesting mainly for two reasons. First of all, because of its atypical organisation and hard and self-sacrificing work of its members in the various warring countries during the First World War; it was also a unique and until that time unknown institution in the history of medicine. Secondly, this unusual institution is especially interesting for us, because their hospitals were very engaged in devastated Serbia ninety years ago, i.e. during 1915, when they were of enormous help to the

neizmerno veliku i značajnu pomoć, koja je naslavljena i sledećih godina u drugim zemljama.

Dr Elsi Inglis i osnivanje "Bolnice škotskih žena"

Osnivač i glavna pokretačka snaga ove nesvakidašnje organizacije bila je dr Elsi Inglis, jedna od najvećih heroína I svetskog rata i jedan od pionira socijalne medicine u svetu (Slika 1).



Slika 1. Dr Elsi Inglis, snimljena oko 1912.g.

Photo 1. A photo of Dr. Elsie Inglis taken circa 1912.

Dr Elsi Mod Inglis (Dr. Elsie Maud Inglis), Škotlandanka poreklom, rođena je 16. avgusta 1864. u mestu Naini Tal, u podnožju Himalaja u Indiji u porodici visokog činovnika kolonijalne uprave kao sedmo od devetereo dece. Nakon njenog rođenja porodica se preselila u Tasmaniju (Australija), gde je Elsi išla u školu do svoje 14. godine, kada se, 1878. godine, nakon penzionisanja njenog oca, cela porodica preselila u Edinburg. Studirala je medicinu u Edinburgu i Glazgovu, te diplomirala na Univerzitetu u Edinburgu 1899. godine. Lekarsku praksu je započela u Londonu, nastavila u Dablinu, a zatim u Edinburgu, gde je 1904. godine otvorila malu hiruršku i ginekološku bolnicu za siromašne žene (*The Hospice*) i gde je radilo isključivo žensko osoblje [1-5]. Pored svog lekarskog rada dr Inglis je bila veoma društveno angažovana i mnogo je pridonela razvoju pokreta sifražetkinja u Škotskoj, pa je u periodu od 1906. do 1914. godine bila počasni sekretar Saveza škotskih sifražetskih društava (*Scottish Federation of Women's Suffrage Societies*) čije sedište je bilo u Edinburgu. Isto tako bila je i dugogodišnji potpredsednik Liberalnog društva edinburških žena (*Edinburgh Women's Liberal Asso-*

the Serbian army and people, and because their help continued during the following war years in various other countries.

Dr. Elsie Inglis and foundation of the Scottish Women's Hospitals

The founder and the main driving force behind this extraordinary organisation was Dr. Elsie Inglis, one of the greatest heroines of the First World War and a pioneer of the world social medicine (Photo 1). Dr. Elsie Maud Inglis, a Scotswoman, was born on August 16, 1864 at Naini Tal, a hill station in the Himalayan foothills in India. She was the seventh of nine children of a high-ranking officer of the colonial administration. Later, the family moved to Tasmania (Australia), where Elsie went to school until her 14th year, when, in 1878, they all moved to Edinburgh as her father decided to retire to Scotland. Elsie studied medicine in Edinburgh and Glasgow, and graduated from the Edinburgh University in 1899. She started her medical practice in London, continued in Dublin, and then in Edinburgh, where, in 1904, she opened a maternity home for poor women, under the name *The Hospice*, which was staffed entirely by women [1-5]. Apart from her busy medical practice, Dr. Inglis was very much engaged in political activities and in the women's suffrage movement. Between 1906 and 1914, she was the honorary secretary of the Scottish Federation of Women's Suffrage Societies in Edinburgh, and vice-president of the Edinburgh Women's Liberal Association for many years. These societies and the whole suffrage movement had fought for women's rights, especially the right to vote, which did not exist in Great Britain at that time. However, they shunned the militant tactics and sought the Vote by strictly legitimate means. "The ordinary male disbelief in women's capacity cannot be argued away - it can only be worked away", Dr. Elsie Inglis used to say and she acted that way [4,5].

After the assassination of the Austrian Archduke Franz Ferdinand and his wife, in Sarajevo, June 16, 1914, it was clear to everybody, including Dr. Elsie Inglis, that the great war was about to break out. Because of that, in the summer of 1914 Dr. Inglis formed women's voluntary service, the so-called Voluntary Aid Detachment (VAD), whose members started with an intensive training. When Great Britain declared war against Germany and Austria-Hungary on August 4th 1914, the whole country, including women, was seized by a frenzied reaction. By involving Britain, the war also altered the course of suffrage politics. Some adopted a pacifist stance, but for the majority the war effort became the common cause. Dr. Elsie Inglis was among the first who sought a way to offer her VAD unit and other trained women for war service. She went straight to the Scottish Federation of Women's Suffrage Socie-

ciation). Ova društva, kao i ceo sifražetski pokret, borili su se za prava žena, a naročito za pravo glasa koje u to vreme u Velikoj Britaniji nije postojalo za žene, međutim, oni nisu prihvatili militantnu taktiku i borili su se na legitiman način. "Uobičajeno muško nepoverenje u sposobnosti žena ne može se otkloniti svadom - ono se može suzbiti jedino poštenim radom", govorila je dr Elsi Inglis, a tako je i delovala [4,5].

Nakon atentata na austrijskog prestolonaslednika, nadvojvodu Ferdinanda i njegovu suprugu, 28.6.1914. godine u Sarajevu, postalo je jasno svima da je veliki rat na pomolu, što je odmah shvatila i dr Elsi Inglis, tako da je tog leta 1914. godine, pre nego što je Velika Britanija stupila u rat, osnovala jednu žensku dobrovoljačku sanitetsku jedinicu čije su se pripadnice počele intenzivno obučavati. Odmah nakon što je Velika Britanija objavila rat Nemačkoj i Austrougarskoj 4. avgusta 1914. celu zemlju je zahvatila velika ratna groznica kojoj su podlegle i britanske žene. Ulazak u rat izmenio je i politički stav sifražetskih društava, pa se većina njihovih članica umesto borbe za ženska prava odlučila da pomogne ratne napore svoje zemlje. Dr Elsi Inglis je među prvim tražila način da svoju jedinicu, a i druge žene koje su prošle odgovarajuću obuku, uključi u ratne napore, pa se obratila Škotskoj federaciji sifražetskih društava sa idejom da se organizuje prikupljanje pomoći radi opremanja jedne poljske bolnice sa isključivo ženskim osobljem, koja bi bila ponuđena britanskoj vojsci za službu na bilo kom ratištu. U zapisniku sa sastanka ove ženske organizacije, održanog 12. avgusta 1914. godine, ostao je zabeležen predlog dr Elsi Inglis: "....da se opremi bolnica ... čije bi osoblje činile samo žene i da se pošalje u inostranstvo, ukoliko nije potrebna u zemlji". Predlog je bio prihvaćen i tako su nastale čuvene "Bolnice škotskih žena" [3-5]. Dr Inglis je odmah ponudila ovu bolnicu britanskom Ministarstvu rata, ali je bila glatko odbijena rečenicom koja je ostala zapamćena i često kasnije citirana: "Draga moja gospodo, idite kući i sedite na miru". Međutim dr Elsi Inglis se nije dala obeshrabriti, pa je odmah uputila ponudu ambasadama Francuske, Belgije, Rusije i Srbije koje su ovu ponudu smesta i sa zahvalnošću prihvatile. Od tada "Bolnice škotskih žena za službu u inostranstvu" (*Scottish Women's Hospitals for Foreign Service*), kako im je od tada bio zvaničan naziv, počele su sa aktivnim radom pod patronatom Škotske federacije sifražetskih društava, a njihov glavni štab bio je u Edinburgu u prostorijama ove federacije. U nazivu bolnice ostala je odrednica "škotske" zbog toga, kako je to objašnjavala dr Inglis, "jer je zamisao potekla iz Škotske". Međutim, u bolnice su primane ne samo Škotlandanke, nego i žene iz drugih krajeva Velike Britanije, pa i iz drugih zemalja sveta [2,3].

Prva, potpuno opremljena bolnica sa 200 kreveta otpremljena je već u novembru 1914. godine u Francusku gde je bila smeštena u jedan cistercijski manastir iz 13. veka u mestu Rojmont (*Abbaye de*

ties with a very practical idea of launching a collection to equip a field hospital staffed entirely by women, and offering it to the War Office for service in any theatre of war with the British Army. One of the minutes of the August 12, 1914 committee meeting of this women's society recorded Dr. Inglis's proposal "to equip a hospital.....staffed entirely by women - if not required at home, to be sent abroad". The proposal was accepted and so the "Scottish Women's Hospitals" was born [3-5]. Dr. Elsie Inglis's initial offer to the British War Office had been abruptly rejected with the words that were well remembered and later often repeated: "My good Lady, go home and sit still". However, she was not discouraged, and immediately offered the hospital units to the ambassadors of Belgium, France, Russia and Serbia who accepted the offer gratefully and with alacrity. From that moment the offices of Scottish Federation of Women's Suffrage Societies in Edinburgh became the headquarters of the "Scottish Women's Hospitals for Foreign Service", to give these voluntary field hospitals their full and official title. The word "Scottish" remained in the title "as the scheme began in Scotland", as Dr. Inglis had explained it. Eventually, not only did Scots, English, Irish and Welsh women serve in the units, but also many came from further afield - Australia, New Zealand, India and elsewhere [2,3].

The first fully equipped 200 bed SWH unit left for France in November 1914 and was stationed at the ancient, 13th century Abbaye de Royaumont, Val d'Oise, 20 km from the front line. This hospital worked continuously until 1919, and throughout the Great War the women performed exacting surgery, nursing and transport duties under difficult and dangerous conditions [4,5].

The whole project began modestly enough with the goal to launch one hospital, but before the war was over, there were so many voluntary contributions to fully equip 13 field hospitals which served in France, Belgium, Serbia, Greece (Macedonia), Rumania and Russia.

The work of Scottish Women's Hospitals in Serbia in 1915

The first SWH unit working in Serbia was formed in December 1914, as a fully equipped, surgical 100 bed unit, completely supplied with all the necessary medications and basic foodstuffs. The staff of thirty women consisted of five doctors, a number of trained nurses, VADs, and an ambulance driver. The director was Dr. Eleanor Soltau, and the youngest doctor in the group was Dr. Katherine Macphail who was a great benefactor of our people, and after the war she founded children's hospitals in Belgrade and Sremska Kamenica [3,6]. Miss Anne Christitch (Ana Hristić), a young journalist of Serbian-Irish origin, was engaged as an interpreter; she

Royaumont, Val d' Oise) koje je bilo na oko 20 km od linije fronta. Ova bolnica je kontinuirano radila tokom celog rata sve do 1919. godine, a njene neumorne članice obavljale su hirurški posao, negu ranjenika kao i sve transportne i druge poslove u veoma teškim i opasnim uslovima [4,5].

Ceo ovaj poduhvat počeo je skromno s ciljem da se opremi jedna bolnica, a završio se tako što je do kraja rata skupljeno toliko dobrovoljnih priloga da je bilo opremljeno 13 poljskih bolnica koje su delovale u Francuskoj, Belgiji, Srbiji, Grčkoj (Makedoniji), Rumuniji i Rusiji.

Rad "Bolnica škotskih žena" u Srbiji 1915. godine

Prva jedinica "Bolnica škotskih žena" za rad u Srbiji bila je oformljena već u decembru 1914. kao hirurška bolnica sa 100 postelja, potpuno snabdevena svom potrebnom opremom, lekovima i osnovnim namirnicama. Osoblje je sačinjavalo 30 žena, među kojima je bilo pet lekara, a ostatak su bile medicinske sestre, priučene bolničarke i jedan vozač ambulantnih kola. Upravnica je bila dr Elionor Solto (Dr. Eleanor Soltau), a najmlađi lekar u grupi bila je dr Ketrin Makfejl (Dr. Katherine Macphail), veliki dobrotvor našeg naroda, koja je nakon rata, bila osnivač dečjih bolnica u Beogradu i Sremskoj Kamenici [3,6]. Kao prevodilac u ovoj neobičnoj skupini bila je angažovana Ana Hristić (Annie Christitch), mlada novinarka srpsko-irskog porekla, koja je napustila posao u "Dejli ekspresu" (*Daily Express*) da bi se pridružila ovoj misiji, gde je takođe podučavala srpski jezik. Nakon obimnih priprema, uključujući i opremanje svog osoblja sa posebnim uniformama (Slika 2), jedinica se polovinom decembra ukrkala u Southamptonu na vojni transportni brod koji ih je prevezao na Maltu, odakle su krajem meseca bili prevezani brodom "Nil" do Atine i zatim do Soluna gde su stigli prvih dana januara 1915. godine. Iz Soluna su svi bili prebačeni vozom do Skoplja i Niša gde su bili srdačno pozdravljeni od visokih zvaničnika Vlade Srbije i predstavnika Crvenog krsta, posle čega su bili transportovani na krajnje odredište, u Kragujevac, gde su takođe bili srdačno dočekani. "Od srpskih sanitetskih vlasti toplo smo dočekane. Njihovo osoblje bilo je premoreno zbog rada sa nedovoljno ljudi u svim bolnicama koje su se nalazile u očajnom stanju", sećala se kasnije dr Ketrin Makfejl. "Kada smo mi stigli u Kragujevac, koji je u mirno doba bio mali prijatan grad, nije skoro uopšte bilo civilnog stanovništva, koje je zbog blizine austrijskih trupa tri nedelje ranije bilo evakuisano. Ali grad je bio prepun ranjenika i bolesnih vojnika. Za njihov smeštaj bile su iskorišćene sve raspoložive zgrade od vojne bolnice, kasarni i škola do najmanjih kafana ... Bila je to nezaboravna slika ratne bede" [2, 3]. U Kragujevcu su zatekli i jednu infektivnu bolnicu sa 200 bolesnika, koja je radila u zastrašujuće teškim uslovima i koja ih je zapanjila svojim sta-



Slika 2. Članice jedinice "Bolnica škotskih žena" snimljene decembra 1914. na železničkoj stanici u Londonu na putu za Srbiju

Photo 2. Members of the SWH unit bound for Serbia, at the London railway station in December 1914.

left her job on the *Daily Express* to join this mission, where her task was also to teach the Serbian language. In the course of making preparations, some time was devoted to the choice of suitable uniforms (Photo 2), and then, in the middle of December 1914, this unit embarked in Southampton on a military transport ship which was sailing towards Malta, and then on the boat "Nile", in which they sailed towards Athens and to Salonica where they arrived in the first days of January 1915. From Salonica they were transported by train to Skopje and Nish, where they were warmly welcomed by highly-placed government officials and representatives of the Red Cross; then they finally reached their destination, Kragujevac, where they were also warmly welcomed. "We were cordially welcomed by the Serbian medical services. Their staff was exhausted because of their work with inadequate numbers of people in all hospitals, which were in a desperate state", Dr. Katherine Macphail recollected later. "When we arrived at Kragujevac, which in peacetime was a pleasant little town, there were scarcely any civilian inhabitants; because of the proximity of the Austrian troops three weeks earlier they had all been evacuated. But the town was crammed with sick and wounded soldiers. Every possible available building was used to accommodate them, from the military hospitals, barracks, schools, down to the smallest café... It was an unforgettable picture of wartime destitution" [2,3]. In Kragujevac they found an infectious hospital with 200 patients, working under frightfully difficult conditions, and they were shocked by its appearance and general state. This was the First Reserve Military Hospital, headed by Dr. Dimitrije Antić, later professor of internal medicine and head of the Second Internal Clinic and the dean of the Faculty of Medicine in Belgrade. In this hospital the Scotswomen met their compatriot, Dr. Elizabeth Ross, who was working there as a volunteer, and with whom they immediately made friends.

From hospitals which they were offered, the Scotswomen decided to accept one situated in a small school building, about ten minutes' walk from the house where they lived and they immediately set

njem i izgledom. Bila je to I rezervna vojna bolnica čiji je upravnik bio major dr Dimitrije Antić, kasnije profesor interne medicine, upravnik II interne klinike i dekan Medicinskog fakulteta u Beogradu. U toj bolnici Škotlandanke su susrele svoju zemljakinju dr Elizabet Ros (Dr. Elizabeth Ross) koja je tu radila kao dobrovoljac i sa kojom su se odmah prijateljele.

Od više ponuđenih bolnica, Škotlandanke su preuzele jednu koja se nalazila u manjoj školskoj zgradi, udaljenoj oko 10 minuta hoda od kuće u kojoj su stanovale i odmah su prionule na posao. Za dve nedelje sobe su bile ispražnjene, svi zidovi i podovi očišćeni i dezinfikovani, oprema i lekovi raspakovani i razmešteni, ranjenici okupani, presvučeni, previjeni i smešteni u nove čiste postelje. Bolesnici su, naravno, bili zadovoljni i bezgranično zahvalni, ali i veoma iznenađeni i začuđeni. "Način na koji smo radile te dve nedelje prosto je zapanjio Srbe", pisala je dr Ketrin Makfejl, "i oni su govorili da nikada pre nisu mogli ni zamisliti da žene kao što smo mi tako vredno i srčano rade" [3]. Bolnica je vrlo brzo počela da radi punim kapacitetom, pa i više od toga. Ranjenici su pristizali sa svih strana, putujući često danima sa bojnog polja, prljavi, blatnjavi, sa zagađenim, smrdljivim ranama, tako da je bolnica uskoro imala tri puta više pacijenata nego što je bio njen kapacitet. Da bi mogle zbrinuti sve novopridošle ranjenike zauzele su i uredile i nekoliko okolnih zgrada, a manjak osoblja rešile su tako što su uzele više austrijskih ratnih zarobljenika koji su radili kao priučeni bolničari i obavljali sve druge teže poslove (Slika 3).



Slika 3. "Bolnica škotskih žena" u Kragujevcu u rano proleće 1915. ranjenici, osoblje i pomoćni bolničari (ratni zarobljenici iz austrijske vojske).

Photo 3. *Scottish Women's Hospital in Kragujevac in the early spring of 1915: a group of wounded Serbian soldiers, the staff and orderlies (prisoners of war from the Austrian army)*

Bolnica, kojoj su bile pridodane i 4 kafane u gradu, gde su bili smešteni uglavnom rekonvalescenti, stalno je imala na brizi oko 400-500 pacijenata. Kako se radilo o hirurškoj ustanovi, bolnica je imala dobro opremljenu operacionu salu, previjališta i nekoliko odeljenja (Slika 4).

to work. In two weeks the rooms were emptied, walls and floors cleaned and disinfected, equipment and medications unpacked and arranged, wounded patients washed, given clean clothes, bandaged, and placed in clean new beds. Naturally, the patients were satisfied, and extremely grateful, and at the same time very surprised and astonished. "The way we worked during those two weeks simply amazed the Serbs", wrote Dr. Katherine Macphail later, "and they said they had never before been able to imagine that women like us could work so hard and with such enthusiasm" [3]. Very soon the hospital began to work at full capacity, and even beyond it. Wounded men arrived from all sides, often travelling day and night from the battle field - dirty, mud-stained, with infected, stinking wounds, so that the hospital soon had three times as many patients as its normal capacity. In order to take care about all the newly arrived patients, they took over and organised some surrounding buildings, and solved the problem of staff shortage by taking on more Austrian prisoners-of-war as orderlies, who were assigned harder jobs (Photo 3). The hospital was also allotted four cafés in the town, used mainly for convalescent patients, and consequently they always had to look after some 400-500 patients. As regards surgical facilities, the hospital had a well-equipped operating theatre, wound dressing room and several other wards (Photo 4).



Slika 4. Hirurški rad u operacionoj sali "Bolnice škotskih žena" u Kragujevcu 1915. godine

Photo 4. *Surgery performed in the operating theatre of the SWH in Kragujevac in 1915.*

The Scotswomen worked tirelessly throughout the day. After the first surprise the Serbian soldiers accepted women surgeons very gladly, although this was something quite unusual for them, since at that time women doctors were rare in Serbia, not to mention surgeons. Dr. Frances Wakefield, one of the surgeons in this hospital, explained this very well: "These simple young peasants respected women, especially as a symbol of the mother, which, of course, we were, considering the exceptional circumstances. Actually they liked us better

Radilo se neumorno po ceo dan. Srpski vojnici su, nakon početnog iznenađenja, veoma rado prihvatili žene hirurge, mada je to za njih bilo dosta neobično, jer u to vreme u Srbiji žene lekari uopšte bile su prava retkost, a pogotovo žene hirurzi. To je veoma lepo objasnila dr Frensis Vejkfield (Dr. Frances Wakefield), jedna od lekarki u toj bolnici: "Ti prosti seoski mladići poštuju žene, naročito kao simbol majke, što smo, razume se, s obzirom na posebne uslove, mi i bile. Zatim oni su više voleli nas od vojnih lekara - tvrdili su da su žene hirurzi pažljivije, da nisu nikada grube i da su uopšte nežnije i strpljivije. Na kraju, većina žena i jeste takva" [2,3].

Krajem januara 1915. godine do tada endemska pojava pegavog tifusa u Srbiji razbuktala se u epidemiju širokih razmera, koja je žestoko pogodila celu zemlju, pa i strane misije, koje su se tu nalazile. Dr Dimitrije Antić o tom periodu u svojoj bolnici piše: "Najveći broj pegavca primljen jednog dana iznosio je 120, u proseku se kretalo između 10 i 50 dnevno. Kretanje umrlih harmoniralo je sa kretanjem linije primljenih bolesnika: 19 umrlih za jedan dan bila je najveća cifra, inače ona se kretala između 5-10-15 dnevno" [7]. Potpukovnik dr Vladimir Stanojević, u to vreme upravnik jedne vojne bolnice u Nišu, kasnije poznati istoričar medicine kod nas i profesor Medicinskog fakulteta u Beogradu, pisao je takođe o tim strašnim danima: "Stanje bolnica je bilo ne samo nezadovoljavajuće, već jezivo....broj bolesnika je daleko premašio broj postelja....posluge nema....ulogu bolničara su dobili ratni zarobljenici....lekara takođe nema, jer oni najviše obolevaju od zaraze i procentualno najviše umiru. Od ukupnog broja lekara u Srbiji, od njih 534, umire 132, a oboleva bezmalo svih 534" [8]. Ovu cenu su platile i Škotlandanke. Dr Elizabet Ros je obolela od tifusa i umrla u februaru 1915. g., a zatim su umrle i tri medicinske sestre iz "Bolnice škotskih žena": Lujza Džordan (Louise Jordan), Margareta Nilfrejzer (Margarete Neil-Fraser) i Agneza Minišul (Agnes Minishull) [3,9,10]. Sve su one bile shranjene uz vojne počasti na groblju u Kragujevcu. Iako je strahovita epidemija pegavog tifusa počela jenjavati krajem marta 1915. u junu iste godine i dr Ketrin Makfejl je obolela od pegavca kojeg je jedva prebolela i posle koga joj je trajno zaostalo oštećenje sluha [3].

Za prvom jedinicom u Kragujevcu, počele su u Srbiju stizati tokom 1915. godine i druge jedinice "Bolnica škotskih žena" koje su bile razmeštene u Mladenovcu, Valjevu i Lazarevcu, tako da je u Srbiji tokom 1915. bilo ukupno 4 bolničke jedinice, koje su sve predano i vredno lečile kako ranjenike tako i civile, tako da su britanske lekarke i medicinske sestre zadobile veliko poverenje i ljubav srpskih vojnika i naroda, među kojima su postale prave legende.

Krajem maja 1915. u Srbiju je došla i dr Elsi Inglis lično da zameni dr Elionor Solto u Kragujevcu, pošto se ona razbolela od difterije, te da preuzme dužnost nadzornika svih jedinica "Bolnica

than the army doctors; they asserted that women surgeons were more considerate, that they were never rough, and in general more patient and tender. On the whole, that is true of most women" [2,3].

At the end of January 1915, spotted typhus, which used to be endemic in Serbia, exploded into an epidemic of considerable extent, which violently attacked the entire country, including the foreign missions. Dr. Dimitrije Antić wrote about this period in his hospital: "The greatest number of cases admitted in a single day was 120, an average number varied from 10 - 50 cases daily. The number of dead patients was in harmony with that of admitted patients: 19 dead was the highest number in a single day; otherwise numbers varied between 5 - 10 - 15 daily" [7]. Lieutenant Colonel Dr. Vladimir Stanojević, the head of a military hospital in Nish at that time, later well-known for his research on the history of medicine and professor of the Faculty of Medicine in Belgrade, also wrote about these terrible days: "The situation in the hospital is not merely unsatisfactory, it is frightful ... the number of patients far exceeds the number of beds ... there is no service ... the work of nurses has been assigned to prisoners-of-war ... there are no doctors, since they are the most likely to fall ill and a large percentage of them die. From the total number of doctors in Serbia, 534 altogether, 132 have died and nearly all of them have fallen ill" [8]. The Scotswomen have also paid the price. Soon Dr. Elizabeth Ross herself fell ill with a serious form of typhus and died in February 1915, and then three nurses from the SWH died: Louise Jordan, Margarete Neil-Fraser and Agnes Minishull [3,9,10]. All of them were buried with full military honours in the cemetery at Kragujevac. Although the horrible typhus epidemic gradually decreased at the end of March 1915, in June of that year Dr. Katherine Macphail herself fell seriously ill and barely got out alive but she remained permanently hard of hearing, and her deafness gradually increased during the years [3].

Soon after the first unit, other SWH units were coming during 1915 to Serbia and were established at Mladenovac, Valjevo and Lazarevac. In that way, during 1915, there were four SWH units in Serbia all together, and all of them had worked tirelessly and devotedly tending both wounded soldiers and civilians. In that way the British ladies, doctors and nurses, gained credit and affection of Serbian soldiers and civilians, and became legends among the Serbian people.

At the end of 1915, Dr. Elsie Inglis herself came to Serbia to replace Dr. Eleanor Soltau, who had become ill with diphtheria, and to oversee all the SWH units there. At the end of the summer of 1915, the townspeople of Mladenovac, taking seriously Dr. Elsie Inglis' gentle insistence on basic precautions regarding hygiene and drinking water, had built a beautiful drinking water fountain and dedicated it to her and the SWH. The inscriptions, first in English, then in Serbian, read: "In memory of the

škotskih žena" u Srbiji. Krajem leta 1915. žitelji Mladenovca, ozbiljno shvativši upozorenje dr Inglis o potrebi obezbeđenja zdrave vode za piće, podigli su lepu spomen-česmu na kojoj je na engleskom i srpskom jeziku pisalo: "Za uspomenu na Bolnice žena Škotske u Srbiji i njihovog osnivača dr Elsi Inglis, 1915". Ova česma je obnovljena i ponovo otvorena 22. juna 1985. godine [1,9,10].

U jesen 1915., kada je pokrenuta snažna ofanziva centralnih sila započelo je veliko povlačenje vojske i naroda prema jugu. Zbog toga su i jedinice "Bolnica škotskih žena" iz Valjeva, Mladenovca i Lazarevca bile početkom oktobra meseca evakuisane u Kragujevac, a zatim u Kruševac gde je odmah počelo lečenje velikog broja ranjenika. Dve nedelje kasnije načelnici svih bolničkih jedinica bili su pozvani na sastanak u Vrnjačkoj Banji gde im je objašnjena veoma teška situacija i gde su sve strane misije bile pozvane da ostave svoje bolnice i pacijente i da se što pre evakuišu. Dr Elsi Inglis, kao i većina osoblja "Bolnica škotskih žena" odbila je da ostavi svoje pacijente, dok se jedan manji broj njih, među kojima je bila i dr Beatrice McGregor (Dr. Beatrice McGregor) iz bolnice u Mladenovcu, odlučio iz svojih privatnih razloga za evakuaciju s namerom da se posle dužeg boravka i rada u Srbiji vrate kući u Veliku Britaniju. Dr Elsi Inglis je osoblje koje je rešilo da ostane podelila u dve grupe, jednoj grupi je poverila bolnicu smeštenu u jednoj bivšoj ženskoj školi gde je bio prenet veliki deo izvršne opreme bolnice iz Kragujevca, dok je druga grupa preuzela jedan aneks srpske vojne bolnice "Car Lazar" gde su nastavili sa lečenjem ranjenika. Tako su dr Inglis i osoblje njenih bolnica dočekali austrijske trupe koje su ih početkom meseca novembra 1915. zarobile u Kruševcu. Austrijanci su odmah konfiskovali prvu bolnicu i svu opremu u njoj, ali se nisu dalje mešali u rad stranih misija. Svo se osoblje moglo slobodno kretati i negovati svoje bolesnike, a njihova delatnost je sada bila usredsređena na bolnicu "Car Lazar" gde su imali preko 900 pacijenata. Samo dr Edit Holvej (Dr. Edith Hollway) imala je 300 bolesnika u jednom bivšem bolničkom skladištu, tzv. "Magazinu". Ona je, zbog nedostatka kreveta, iskoristila duboke police, koje su išle u četiri reda duž svih zidova, kao ležajeve za bolesnike, s tim da su lakši ranjenici bili smešteni na gornje police [2]. U jednom uglu "Magazina" Škotlandanke su napravile malo kupatilo, u njega postavile dva aparata za dezinfekciju i preuzele nadzor nad pranjem veša. Potom su svakih pet dana sistematski podvrgavale bolesnike kupanju i dezinfikovanju, jer je postojala velika opasnost od ponovne pojave pegavog tifusa. Hrana je bila večiti problem. Pacijenti su uglavnom dobijali oskudne porcije hleba i pasulja, a uz to ponekada i mali dodatak od kuvanog pirinča i kondenzovanog mleka iz zaliha. Smeštaj osoblja bio je više nego loš, njih preko dvadeset, ukuljučujući i dr Inglis, bilo je smešteno u jednu prostoriju u kojoj su spavale, jele i kupale se. Bili su to zaista mučni i

Scottish Women's Hospitals in Serbia and their founder Dr. Elsie Inglis, 1915". This fountain was restored and rededicated on June 22, 1985 [1,9,10].

In fall of 1915, because of strong offensive of the Central Powers, the great retreat of the Serbian army and people towards the southern parts of the country began. The SWH units from Valjevo, Mladenovac and Lazarevac were also evacuated at the beginning of October to Kragujevac, and then to Kruševac where they immediately got down to the urgent tending a great number of wounded. Two weeks later, all the heads of the foreign missions were invited to a meeting at Vrnjačka Banja where they were informed about the very serious situation and ordered to leave their hospitals and patients and to evacuate themselves as soon as it was possible. Dr. Elsie Inglis and the majority of her staff refused to leave and elected to remain with their Serb patients, while a smaller number of SWH personnel, Dr. Beatrice McGregor among them, decided to evacuate themselves wishing to return to Britain after a long stay and work in Serbia.

Those who remained behind were divided into two groups; one group was in a former girls' school with much of the excellent SWH equipment from Kragujevac; the second group took over an annex of the Serbian army's "Car Lazar" Hospital, where they continued to treat the wounded. In so doing, at the beginning of November 1915, they became prisoners of the advancing Austrian troops. Austrians immediately occupied the former hospital with all its excellent equipment, but otherwise they did not interfere with the work of the foreign missions. All the personnel were free to come and go as they wished, and to tend to their patients. Their work was now centred in their part of the "Car Lazar" hospital where there were over 900 patients. Dr. Edith Hollway alone had 300 patients in a former hospital storehouse, the "Magazine". Since there were too few beds, Dr. Hollway ingeniously bedded patients on deep rows of shelves which ran in four tiers the full length of the building, with the slightly wounded on the top tier [2]. In one corner of the "Magazine" the Scotswomen made a bathroom, installed two disinfectors, and took over the laundry. Then, every five days they systematically worked round the ward, bathing and disinfecting, as they were afraid of the recurrence of the typhus epidemic. Food was a constant problem. The main diet was a scanty ration of bread and beans; some rice and condensed milk from the stores were boiled up to make a small supplement. The accommodation of the staff was more then awful. Over twenty people, including Dr. Inglis, were put in one room in which they were dining, sleeping and washing. These were really harsh and painful days for courageous Scotswomen, but they continued persistently to work. There was much to do at first, tending the seriously wounded from recent battles and civilian patients, including many children. But as the weeks passed fewer were admitted, and the Serbian wounded, as they recove-

teški dani za hrabre i požrtvovane Škotlandanke, ali su one uporno nastavile s radom. U početku je bilo mnogo posla oko negovanja teških ranjenika, kao i civilnih pacijenata među kojima je bilo i mnogo dece, ali posle nekoliko nedelja priliv bolesnika se smanjio, a srpski ranjenici su, čim bi se oporavili, bili odvođeni u zarobljeničke logore [2]. Početkom meseca februara 1916. godine započela je opša repatrijacija svih britanskih jedinica, pa je ceo kruševački kontigent pod upravom dr Inglis odveden najpre u Beč, a zatim, preko Švajcarske i Francuske prebačen u Southampton gde se njihova epopeja konačno srećno završila.

"Škotlandanke", kako su pripadnice "Bolnice škotskih žena" nazivane bez obzira na to da li su stvarno bile iz Škotske, koje su se odlučile na evakuaciju i kojih je bilo 40, podelile su se u dve grupe, jednu je vodila dr Beatris Mekgregor, a drugu gospodin Vilijam Smit (William Smith), transportni oficir jedinice, jedan od veoma retkih muškaraca u toj ustanovi, koji je bio i slikar amater (Slika 5) i krenule sa srpskom vojskom preko Albanije. Na tom teškom putu Škotlandanke su se pokazale kao veoma hrabre i izdržljive. Dr Čurčin,



Slika 5. Prelaz preko Albanije u kasnu jesen 1915.; Članica "Bolnice škotskih žena" vodi drugog konja u koloni. Sliku je napravio gospodin Vilijam Smit, takođe službenik ove ustanove koji je i sam bio učesnik tzv. Velikog povlačenja

Photo 5. Retreat through Albania in the fall of 1915: a member of SWH leads the second horse. Painting made by William Smith, a transport orderly with SWH, who also took part in this, so-called "Great Retreat"

oficir za vezu, koji je u ime srpske vojske brinuo o stranim misijama, napisao je posle: "Bez ikakvog

red, were taken off to prison camps [2]. At the beginning of February 1916, the general repatriation of all the British units began with the departure of the entire Kruševac contingent under Dr. Inglis. They were taken to Vienna, and then via Switzerland and France sent to Southampton, where their journey was over - they were home.

The "Scotswomen", as the Scottish Women's Hospitals members, Scottish or not, had come to be known, who had decided to evacuate themselves, forty of them, had been assigned into two groups. Dr. Beatrice McGregor took charge of one party, while Mr. William Smith, a transport orderly with the SWH and one of only a handful of men to work with the SWH who was also an amateur painter (Photo 5), led the second group, and they all joined the Serbian army across the Albania. It was an appalling trek, but the Scotswomen were brave and persevering and they managed it. Dr. Čurčin, a liaison officer of the Serbian army who was in charge of foreign missions, later wrote: "I don't hesitate a moment in giving my opinion that the British women behaved better than anybody, better than any man. As regards powers of endurance, they were equal to the Serbian soldiers, who, after having lost their units, had to find their way where there were no ways, and their bread where there was no bread. As regards morale - that power of the spirit - nobody was equal to them" [2]. Unfortunately, on that tough journey, one of the Scotswomen, Miss Caroline Toughill lost her life when a lorry in which she was riding tumbled down. She was buried at a small cemetery above the village of Leposavić [2].

Work of the SWH with Serbs in other countries from 1916-1919

After her eventual repatriation and return to Great Britain, although not in good health, Dr. Elsie Inglis soon got to work again and formed a large 300 bed SWH unit, which, sailed to Russia in September 1916 under her leadership. After the journey of 40 days, it joined the so-called Southern Slav Volunteer Division on the Dobrudja front. This Division was formed in July 1916 in Russia and fought as a part of the Russian Army against the Bulgarians [4,11]. The soldiers of this division, mainly Serbs, were filled with enthusiasm when Dr. Inglis and her hospital arrived, as they remembered her grand work in Serbia during the preceding year. The hospital was brought up immediately behind the firing line, and the Chief of Medical Staff of this division wrote: "Dr. Inglis maintained a unique discipline, during the regular fighting and during the terrible retreat when her hospitals were ceaselessly bombed by the enemy airplanes ... She worked without a day's rest, not shrinking even from the most arduous and loathsome tasks We shall never forget those days, when we saw the Scottish women collecting

dvoumljenja mogu da izrazim svoje mišljenje da su se britanske žene ponele bolje nego bilo ko drugi, bolje nego bilo koji muškarac. Sto se tiče izdržljivosti one su se mogle meritati sa srpskim vojnikom koji je, pošto je izgubio svoju jedinicu, morao da nađe sebi puta gde puta nije bilo i hleba gde hleba nije bilo. Sto se tiče morala - te snage duha - niko im nije bio ravan" [2]. Nažalost, na tom napornom putu, pri prevrtanju jednog vozila, poginula je jedna od Škotlandanki, gđica Karolajn Tafil (Caroline Toughill) koja je bila sahranjena na malom groblju iznad sela Leposavić [2].

Rad "Bolnica škotskih žena" sa Srbima u drugim zemljama 1916-1919. godine

Nakon repatrijacije i povratka u Veliku Britaniju, dr Elsi Inglis, iako lošeg zdravlja i nedovoljno oporavljena, ubrzo je ponovo prionula na posao i formirala jednu veliku jedinicu "Bolnica škotskih žena" sa 300 kreveta, koja je pod njenim vođstvom u septembru 1916. bila otpremljena u Rusiju gde je stigla nakon 40 dana puta i bila smeštena na frontu u Dobrudži, gde je odmah bila pridružena tzv. Jugoslovenskoj dobrovoljačkoj diviziji koja je bila oformljena u julu 1916. u Rusiji i koja je delovala u okviru ruske vojske u borbama protiv Bugara [4,11]. Vojnici ove divizije, mahom Srbi, dočekali su dr Inglis i njenu bolnicu sa velikim oduševljenjem jer im je njihov samopregoran rad prethodnih godina u Srbiji bio dobro poznat. Bolnica je bila smeštena neposredno iza borbenih linija, o čemu je načelnik saniteta te divizije kasnije pisao: "Dr Inglis je održavala veliku disciplinu, kako za vreme regularnih borbi, tako i za vreme strašnog povlačenja, kada su njenu bolnicu neprestano bombardovali neprijateljski avioni ona je radila bez i jednog dana odmora, ne ustručavajući se da prihvati i najteže i najgrublje zadatke ... nikada nećemo zaboraviti te dane, kada smo gledali škotske žene kako skupljaju naše ranjenike sa prvih borbenih linija i prevoze ih u svojim automobilima" [4]. Posle teških bitaka i gubitaka ostaci ove dobrovoljačke divizije bili su evakuisani u novembru 1917. godine, a sa njima i "Bolnica škotskih žena". Nakon povratka u Veliku Britaniju, dan nakon što je njen brod pristao u Njukastl (Newcastle), 26.11.1917. teško obolela dr Elsi Inglis je umrla i nakon veličanstvene sahrane, sa svim vojnim počastima, pokopana u Edinburgu. Kratko vreme pre svoje smrti dr Inglis je saznala da su žene starije od 30 godina konačno dobile pravo glasa u Velikoj Britaniji, ali ona sama, nažalost, nije imala priliku da to pravo za koje se toliko borila i iskoristi. Rad "Bolnica škotskih žena" je nastavljen.

Jedna od "Bolnica škotskih žena" koja je delovala u mestu Troj (Troyes) u oblasti Šampanje (Champagne) u Francuskoj, pridodata je francuskoj Istočnoj armiji sa kojom je prebačena tokom 1916. u Solun. Ova poljska bolnica pod šatorima, koja se zvala "Jedinica Girton i Njunham" (*Girton and*

our wounded from the firing line in their own automobiles) [4]. After the difficult battles and losses the remnants of this voluntary division and the SWH were evacuated in November 1917. After her return to Great Britain, one day after her ship had docked at Newcastle, on November 26th, 1917, seriously ill Dr. Elsie Inglis died, and was buried in Edinburgh with full military honors. Shortly before her death, Dr. Elsie Inglis had learned that women over thirty in Great Britain were to be granted the Vote - a right she herself was never to exercise. But the work of the Scottish Women's Hospitals continued after her death.

One of the SWH units that worked in Troyes, in the region of Champagne in France, was attached to the French Eastern Army, with which it was sent to the Salonica Front in 1916. This hospital, under canvas, known as the "Girton and Newnham Unit", was situated on the outskirts of the town, and the director was Dr. Louise McIlroy, later professor of the Faculty of Medicine in London. It is interesting that Miss Isabel Macphail, the sister of Dr. Katherine Macphail worked as a VAD in this hospital; Isabel remained in Serbia after the war, working as a humanitarian for several years [3]. This hospital has also worked for some time at Djevdjelija, and after that remained in Salonica until the end of the war to continue the valuable orthopedic work they had begun. They got the most modern orthopedic equipment and from then on they were involved in the rehabilitation and orthopedic prosthetics of numerous invalids including many wounded Serbian soldiers [2].

During the 1916, two more units of the SWH arrived to the Salonica Front - the "America Unit" and the "Motor Ambulance Column".

The name of the SWH "America Unit" derived from the fact that funds for its upkeep were largely raised in the USA. Many of its staff of sixty women came from Australia and New Zealand. The head of the unit, Dr. Agnes Bennett, was also an Australian. The hospital under canvas was situated in a place called Ostrovo (today Greek town of Arnissa), and this unit had a transport section of lorries and ambulances to enable it to be as mobile as possible, and to carry the wounded. This hospital was the main Serbian field and transit hospital during the battle of Kajmakčalan in September 1916, as it was in fact the nearest to the front, and almost all the wounded from that "battle in clouds" were transported to that hospital. This hospital, then headed by Dr. Isabel Emslie, was transferred in October 1918 to Vranje, where it stayed until the October 15, 1919, when it was closed. During 2001, a commemorative plaque in the memory of this SWH hospital and its head Dr. Isabel Emslie, was erected at Vranje [9,10].

The "Scottish Women's Hospitals Motor Ambulance Column" or the "transport unit" as it was usually called, was founded in Great Britain as a separate unit with 18 members which arrived to the Salonica Front in the summer of 1916 and was dis-

Newnham Unit), bila je smeštena na ivici grada, a upravnica je bila dr Lujza Mekilroj (Dr. Louise McIlroy), kasnije profesor Medicinskog fakulteta u Londonu. Interesantno je da je u toj bolnici radila kao priučeni bolničar i gđica Isabela Makfejl (Isabel Macphail), rođena sestra dr Ketrin Makfejl, koja je i nakon završetka rata ostala u Srbiji nekoliko godina baveći se humanitarnim radom [3]. Ova bolnica je neko vreme delovala u Đevđeliji, a zatim je ostala u Solunu do kraja rata baveći se kasnije nešto više rehabilitacijom i ortopedskom protetikom brojnih invalida među kojima je bilo i mnogo povređenih srpskih vojnika [2].

U toku 1916. godine još dve jedinice "Bolnica škotskih žena" su stigle na Solunski front - "Jedinica Amerika" i "Odred motornih sanitetskih vozila".

"Jedinica Amerika" je dobila to ime po tome što su sredstva za njeno formiranje i održavanje bila najvećim delom prikupljena u SAD; u njoj je radilo 60 članica, a mnoge među njima poticale su iz Australije i sa Novog Zelanda. Upravnica je takođe bila Australijanka, dr Agneza Benet (Dr. Agnes Bennett). Bolnica pod šatorima bila je smeštena u mesto Ostrovo (danas grčki grad Arnissa), a bolnica je imala i svoje posebno transportno odeljenje sa kamionima i sanitetskim vozilima, što im je omogućavalo veliku pokretljivost, te sopstveni prevoz ranjenika. Ova bolnica je bila glavna srpska poljska i tranzitna bolnica i u toku bitke za Kajmakčalan, u septembru 1916. godine, imala je izvanredno značajnu ulogu, jer je bila najbliža frontu i u nju su bili dovoženi skoro svi ranjenici iz te teške "bitke u oblacima", kako je kasnije nazvana. Ova bolnica je u toku oktobra 1918., kada je na čelu bila dr Izabela Emsli (Dr. Isabel Emslie), prebačena u Vranje gde je ostala do 15. oktobra 1919., kada je bila zatvorena. U toku 2001. u Vranju je postavljena memorijalna ploča u spomen na ovu bolnicu i njenog načelnika dr Isabelu Emsli [9,10].

"Odred motornih sanitetskih vozila Bolnica škotskih žena" (*Scottish Women's Hospitals Motor Ambulance Column*) ili "transportna jedinica", kako su je zvali, osnovana je u Velikoj Britaniji kao posebna jedinica od 18 članova, koja je stigla u Solun u leto 1916. i koja je takođe bila stacionirana u blizini mesta Ostrovo. U vreme bitke za Kajmakčalan ova jedinica je imala veoma značajnu ulogu prevozeći danonoćno ranjenike sa fronta u obližnju "Bolnicu škotskih žena". U januaru 1917. ova jedinica bila je prebačena u novu bazu, Jelak, neposredno ispod Kajmakčalana, a u toku godinu dana, koliko su bili u toj bazi, prevezli su 8 477 ranjenika. Nakon proboja Solunskog fronta jedinica je, prateći savezničku vojsku, prešla mukotrpan put preko Prilepa, Veleša, Kumanova, Vranja i Niša do Beograda, a zatim do Novog Sada, gde su svi članovi jedinice, početkom 1919., bili odlikovani i demobilisani.

U toku 1918. godine jedna nova jedinica "Bolnica škotskih žena", nazvana "Jedinica Elsi Inglis" čija upravnica je bila dr Aneta Benson (Dr. Annette Benson), stigla je u Solun i uskoro bila prebačena u

patched to Ostrovo. At the time of the battle for Kajmakčalan this unit had a very important role transporting the wounded soldiers into the nearest Scottish Women's Hospital day and night. In January 1917, this unit was transferred into a new base, at Jelak, just below Kajmakčalan; they stayed there for a year and in the course of that one year they transported 8.477 wounded men. After the breach of the Salonica Front the unit followed the Allied forces, and constantly working, steadily advanced up north via Prilep, Veles, Kumanovo, Vranje, and Nish to Belgrade, and then to Novi Sad where, at the beginning of 1919, all the members were decorated and demobilised.

In the course of 1918, one of the SWH units, called the "Elsie Inglis Unit" arrived in Salonika, and soon was transferred to Skopje and then to Sarajevo. The head of this unit, which also helped greatly, was Dr. Annette Benson. Dr. Lilian Chesney who had worked in the previous years with Dr. Elsie Inglis at the Dobrudja front was also a member of this unit.

One of the SWH units worked during the 1916 at Ajaccio in Corsica, where they tended a great number of Serbian refugees including a large number of schoolboys who, after the treatment, were sent to schools and colleges in France and Great Britain [2,4].

Many Serbian refugees suffered from tuberculosis, and in response to a request from the Serbian authorities, SWH opened a hospital for them at Sallanches in France, near the Swiss border. It operated from February 1918 until March 1919 tending these patients.

Closing of the Scottish Women's Hospitals

When the First World War was over, the Scottish Women's Hospitals were also disbanded in the course of 1919, and the funds left were transferred to the newly founded "Elsie Inglis Memorial Fund"; when it was launched, the contributions flowed in from all over the world. Part of the Fund was used to build the "Elsie Inglis Memorial Maternity Hospital" in Edinburgh. It was opened in 1925, but, unfortunately, for reasons of rationalisation, and despite some vigorous opposition, it was closed in 1988. However, the building of this hospital was officially recognised as a building of historic importance. Apart from that, the achievements of Elsie Inglis were marked by a plaque in St Giles' Cathedral in Edinburgh; a plaque in the National War Memorial at Edinburgh Castle pays tribute to Scottish Women's Hospitals [4]. Part of this Fund was also used to establish the so-called "Dr. Elsie Inglis Memorial Hospital for Children and Mothers" in 1929 at Dedinje in Belgrade, but, because of financial problems, it was soon closed and later transformed into the still existing "Railway Hospital"; there is a plaque on the wall of that hospital dedicated to the memory of Dr. Elsie Inglis [4,9,10].

Skoplje, a zatim u Sarajevo. I ova jedinica je svojim radom dala doprinos od neprocenjive koristi. U njoj je bila i dr Lilijan Česni (Dr. Lilian Chesney) koja je u međuvremenu bila na ratištu u Dobrudži sa dr Elsi Inglis, a potom se vratila u ovu jedinicu.

Tokom 1916. godine delovala je jedna od "Bolnica škotskih žena" na Korzici u mestu Ajaćio (Ajaccio) gde su brinule o velikom broju srpskih izbeglica, među kojima se nalazio i veliki broj dečaka školske dobi, koji su nakon lečenja bili upućivani na dalje školovanje u Francusku i Veliku Britaniju [2, 4].

Među izbeglicama iz Srbije nalazio se i veliki broj obolelih od tuberkuloze, pa je na molbu srpskih vlasti jedna od "Bolnica škotskih žena" bila stacionirana u mestu Salanš (Sallanches) u blizini švajcarske granice u Francuskoj, koja je radila od februara 1918. do marta 1919. godine, lečeći ove bolesnike [4].

Prestanak rada "Bolnica škotskih žena"

Po završetku I svetskog rata, u toku 1919.g. "Bolnice škotskih žena" su bile rasformirane, a preostala sredstva su stavljena u novoosnovani "Memorijalni fond Elsi Inglis" (*Elsie Inglis Memorial Fund*) u koji su stizale donacije iz celog sveta. Iz ovog fonda izgrađena je "Memorijalna akušerska bolnica Elsi Inglis" (*Elsie Inglis Memorial Maternity Hospital*) u Edinburgu koja je otvorena 1925., ali koja je, nažalost, zbog nedostakta sredstava, uz veliko protivljenje javnosti, bila zatvorena 1988. godine. Ipak, zgrada u kojoj se nalazila ta bolnica proglašena je istorijskom vrednošću. Pored toga spomen-ploče u čast Elsi Inglis postavljene su u Katedrali sv. Džila (*St. Giles' Cathedral*) u Edinburgu i u Ratnom memorijalnom centru (*National War Memorial*) na Edinburškoj tvrđavi [4]. Iz sredstava tog fonda izgrađena je 1929. godine i "Spomen-bolnica za žene i decu dr Elsi Inglis" na Dedinju u Beogradu, koja je zbog finansijskih teškoća ubrzo prestala sa radom i potom pretvorena u tzv. Železničku bolnicu koja i danas postoji, a na njoj je ostalo sačuvano obeležje u spomen dr Elsi Inglis [4,9,10]. Iz poklona tog fonda je tada na Fiziološkom institutu Medicinskog fakulteta u Beogradu izgrađena jedna velika laboratorija, a na toj zgradi ugrađena je spomen-ploča na kojoj piše: "*In memoriam Elsie Inglis amicae Serborum certissime*" [9,10]. Pored već opisanih spomen-obeležja u Mladenovcu i Vranju spomen-ploče su postavljene i u Kragujevcu, Kruševcu i Lazarevcu. Dr Elsi Inglis je bila posmrtno odlikovana "Ordenom belog orla", najvišim odlikovanjem Srbije u to doba, a njena bista koju je izradio Ivan Meštrović kao poklon srpskog naroda nalazi se u Nacionalnoj galeriji portreta Škotske (*Scottish National Portrait Gallery*) u Edinburgu [4,9,10]. Velika komemoracija hrabrim Škotlandkama održana je 2. februara 2005. godine u mestu Rojamon (*Royaumont, Val d'Oise*) u Francuskoj gde je 1914. bila smeštena prva

From the gift of the Fund a large laboratory of the Institute of Physiology of the Faculty of Medicine in Belgrade was also built; a commemorative plaque was put on this building reading: "*In memoriam Elsie Inglis amicae Serborum certissime*" [9,10]. Apart from the already mentioned memorial fountain in Mladenovac and the plaque in Vranje, commemorative plaques were also erected in Kragujevac, Kruševac and Lazarevac. Dr. Elsie Inglis was posthumously invested with highest Order, the Order of the White Eagle. Her bust made by Ivan Meštrović was gifted to the Scottish nation by the Serbian people, and can be seen in the Scottish National Portrait Gallery in Edinburgh [4,9,10]. A commemoration to brave Scotswomen was held on February 2, 2005 at the Abbaye de Royaumont, Val d'Oise in France where the first SWH unit was stationed in 1914, and in Scotland the Scottish Women's Hospitals Committee was founded in order to build a permanent monument in Edinburgh to mark the bravery of



Slika 6. Dr Elsi Inglis (u uniformi, sedi u prvom redu) sa članicama jedinice "Bolnice škotskih žena" na putu za Rusiju u septembru 1916.g.

Photo 6. Dr. Elsie Inglis (in uniform, sitting in the first row) with some members of the SWH unit bound for Russia in September 1916.

"Bolnica škotskih žena", a u Škotskoj je formiran poseban komitet (*Scottish Women's Hospitals Committee*) za izgradnju jednog velikog spomenika u Edinburgu, dostojnog ove nezaboravne institucije i njenih hrabrih i plemenitih članica [4].

Zaključak

Osnivanje i izvanredno koristan rad "Bolnica škotskih žena" na različitim ratištima u svetu, čime je ova neobična institucija dala nesumnjivo ogroman doprinos ratnim naporima saveznika tokom I svetskog rata, pokazalo je i dokazalo da žene mogu biti veoma hrabre, sposobne i izdržljive, da mogu da podnesu najveće ratne napore, te da mogu biti veoma korisne u ratnim prilikama. To je nesumnjivo uticalo i na promenu stava Britanskog ministarstva rata prema ženama, od očiglednog potcenjivanja početkom I svetskog rata, do potpunog angažmana žena u ratnim naporima tokom II svetskog rata. Na svu sreću "Bolnice škotskih žena" su tokom Velikog rata bile najviše angažovane u Srbiji koja je tada preživljavala velika ratna iskušenja i razaranja, i kada se pored zbrinjavanja velikog broja ranjenika borila i sa najstrašnijom epidemijom pegavog tifusa u svojoj istoriji. Tada su stigle 4 velike i dobro opremljene bolnice ove jedinstvene humanitarne organizacije koje su svojim radom pružile neizmerno veliku pomoć u tim najtežim danima. Isto tako veliku pomoć ova ustanova je pružila srpskim vojnicima i narodu na ratištima u Dobrudži i na Solunskom frontu, te u toku oslobađanja Srbije, a zatim i na Korzici i u Francuskoj; od ukupno 13 jedinica "Bolnica škotskih žena" njih 10 bilo je angažovano u pomaganju Srbiji čime su veoma mnogo i trajno zadužile srpski narod. O radu i značaju "Bolnica škotskih žena" kratku i verovatno najbolju ocenu dao je Winston Čerčil nakon smrti dr Elsi Inglis: "Nijedna ženska organizacija nije postigla veću reputaciju. Zapisi o njihovom radu, osvetljeni slavam dr Elsi Inglis, sijće kroz istoriju" [4].

this memorable institution and its courageous and dignified members [4].

Conclusion

The foundation of the Scottish Women's Hospitals, their work at various theatres of the Great War and their immense help to the war efforts of the Allied forces, proved that women were courageous, enduring, and capable of the most responsible tasks in the war time. The recognition of their achievements hastened progress for women everywhere, and especially in Great Britain; British women were obviously underestimated at the beginning of the First World War, but fully engaged in the war efforts during the Second World War. Fortunately enough, the Scottish Women's Hospitals were mostly engaged in Serbia during the Great War, when our country was exposed to horrible war devastation and bitter experience, and, apart from tending an enormous number of wounded soldiers, they had to fight the most terrible epidemic of typhus in its history. Then, four large and fully equipped hospitals of this unique humanitarian institution arrived to Serbia, which proved to be of an enormous aid at that most difficult time. Apart from that, this organisation helped Serbian soldiers and people on the Dobrudja front, Salonica Front, in the course of liberation of Serbia, in Corsica and in France; 10 from the total number of 13 SWH units were engaged in helping Serbia in one way or another, and for that the Serbian people are indebted to them for ever. Regarding the work and significance of the Scottish Women's Hospitals the short and probably the best judgment was given by Winston Churchill who wrote shortly after the Dr. Elsie Inglis' death: "Nobody of women has won a higher reputation. The record of their work, lit up by the fame of Dr. Inglis, will shine in history" [4].

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