Record Nr. UNINA9910459703503321 Autore McCandless Peter **Titolo** Slavery, disease, and suffering in the southern Lowcountry / / Peter McCandless [[electronic resource]] Cambridge: ,: Cambridge University Press, , 2011 Pubbl/distr/stampa 1-107-22092-0 **ISBN** 1-139-06377-4 1-283-11270-1 9786613112705 1-139-07616-7 1-139-08299-X 1-139-07845-3 1-139-08072-5 0-511-97742-5 1-139-07043-6 Descrizione fisica 1 online resource (xxi, 297 pages) : digital, PDF file(s) Collana Cambridge studies on the American South Disciplina 362.109757 Soggetti Diseases - Social aspects - South Carolina - History Diseases and history - South Carolina - History Plantation life - South Carolina - History Environmental health - South Carolina - History South Carolina Social conditions Charleston Region (S.C.) Social conditions South Carolina Economic conditions Charleston Region (S.C.) Economic conditions South Carolina History Colonial period, ca. 1600-1775 South Carolina History 1775-1865 Lingua di pubblicazione Inglese **Formato** Materiale a stampa Livello bibliografico Monografia Title from publisher's bibliographic system (viewed on 05 Oct 2015). Note generali Nota di bibliografia Includes bibliographical references and index. pt. 1. Talk about suffering -- Rhetoric and reality -- From paradise to Nota di contenuto hospital -- "A scene of diseases" -- Wooden horse -- Revolutionary

fever -- Stranger's disease -- "A merciful provision of the creator" --

pt. 2. Combating pestilence -- "I wish that I had studied physick" -- "I know nothing of this disease" -- Providence, prudence, and patience -- Buying the smallpox -- Commerce, contagion, and cleanliness -- A migratory species -- Melancholy.

Sommario/riassunto

On the eve of the Revolution, the Carolina lowcountry was the wealthiest and unhealthiest region in British North America. Slavery, Disease, and Suffering in the Southern Lowcountry argues that the two were intimately connected: both resulted largely from the dominance of rice cultivation on plantations using imported African slave labor. This development began in the coastal lands near Charleston. South Carolina, around the end of the seventeenth century. Rice plantations spread north to the Cape Fear region of North Carolina and south to Georgia and northeast Florida in the late colonial period. The book examines perceptions and realities of the lowcountry disease environment; how the lowcountry became notorious for its 'tropical' fevers, notably malaria and yellow fever; how people combated. avoided or perversely denied the suffering they caused; and how diseases and human responses to them influenced not only the lowcountry and the South, but the United States, even helping to secure American independence.