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Titolo	Slavery, disease, and suffering in the southern Lowcountry // Peter McCandless [[electronic resource]]
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Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (xxi, 297 pages) : digital, PDF file(s)
Collana	Cambridge studies on the American South
Classificazione	HIS036020
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
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Nota di bibliografia	Includes bibliographical references and index.
Nota di contenuto	pt. 1. Talk about suffering -- Rhetoric and reality -- From paradise to 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.

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## 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.

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