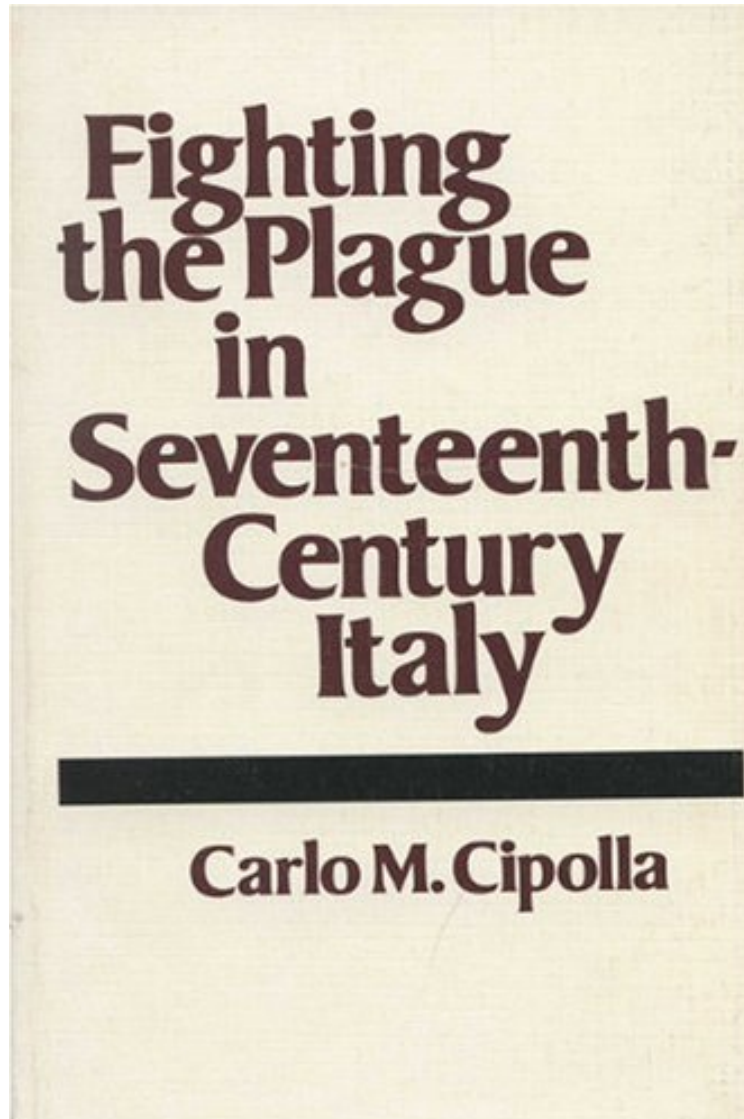


Fighting the Plague In Seventeenth-Century Italy

Carlo M. Cipolla

*DOC | *audiobook | ebooks | Download PDF | ePub*



 Download

 Read Online

#2651784 in Books 1981-02-15 Original language: English PDF # 1 8.25 x .60 x 5.251, .37 #File Name: 0299083446136 pages | File size: 17.Mb

Carlo M. Cipolla : Fighting the Plague In Seventeenth-Century Italy before purchasing it in order to gauge whether or not it would be worth my time, and all praised Fighting the Plague In Seventeenth-Century Italy:

1 of 1 people found the following review helpful. How to fight unknown enemy By Dr. Fenyvesi Tams This is a most interesting, well documented short book. It is amazing how city administrations attempted to fight the unknown enemy, the plague in the 17th century Italy. I just wonder what do we do in our life in this modern age. We see the problems of racism see the terrible number of victims, perhaps do not know the cause and our attempts to overcome go in vain. Pollution, overpopulation are on the same level. Hopefully our efforts will seem the same misguided in 300 years

time. I mean there will be people to judge, as we are now to appreciate the Italian efforts of the historic times. Tamas Fenyvesi 0 of 0 people found the following review helpful. Five Stars By Dr. James Hamilton A fascinating narrative by a master writer/historian, supported by copious quantitative evidence.

After the great pandemic of 1348, the plague became endemic in Europe, affecting life at every level for more than three hundred years. In attempting to fight the dread enemy, the North Italian states had developed, by the early sixteenth century, a highly sophisticated system of public health. Special permanent magistracies combining legislative and executive powers were established to administer all public health matters. In this volume, Carlo M. Cipolla throws new light on the subject, utilizing newly uncovered and significant archival material. In the first essay, the author analyzes the complex set of interrelationships that existed between theory and practice in Renaissance epidemiology. The significance of this essay goes beyond the history of public health and extends to the larger history of science. In the second essay, Cipolla studies a case in which health matters became the object of intense diplomatic activity. In that instance, fully sovereign states envisaged interstate controls and relinquished discretionary powers for the sake of the common health. Although the concerted effort was short-lived, it does represent an attempt at international health cooperation that was unmatched for another two centuries, until the first International Sanitary Conference, held in Paris in 1851. In the third essay, unusually detailed statistical documentation allows the author to analyze in detail the demographic, economic, and social aspects of the fight against the plague in a Tuscan city Pistoia during the epidemic of 1630-31. A richly documented appendix, forming an essay in itself, illustrates present knowledge of the clinical, pathological, and epidemiological features of the plague in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries in Europe.

Three interesting essays on Renaissance plague epidemiology, Renaissance diplomacy in early international control of plague, and a case study of the impact of plague on Pistoia in 1630-31. John Norris, *Bulletin of the History of Medicine*