A dramatic untold 'people's history' of the storied event that helped trigger the American Revolution. The story of the Boston Massacre—when on a late winter evening in 1770, British soldiers shot five local men to death—is familiar to generations. But from the very beginning, many accounts have obscured a fascinating truth: the Massacre arose from conflicts that were as personal as they were political. Professor Serena Zabin draws on original sources and lively stories to follow British troops as they are dispatched from Ireland to Boston in 1768 to subdue the increasingly rebellious colonists. And she reveals a forgotten world hidden in plain sight: the many regimental wives and children who accompanied these armies. We see these families jostling with Bostonians for living space, finding common cause in the search for a lost child, trading barbs and sharing baptisms. Becoming, in other words, neighbors. When soldiers shot unarmed citizens in the street, it was these intensely human, now broken bonds that fueled what quickly became a bitterly fought American Revolution. Serena Zabin's The Boston Massacre delivers an indelible new slant on iconic American Revolutionary history.

Smallpox: the Death of a Disease

Winner of the 2015 Pulitzer Prize for History Encounters at the Heart of the World concerns the Mandan Indians, iconic Plains people whose teeming, busy towns on the upper Missouri River were for centuries at the center of the North American universe. We know of them mostly because Lewis and Clark spent the winter of 1804-1805 with them, but why don't we know more? Who were they really? In this extraordinary book, Elizabeth A. Fenn retrieves their history by piecing together important new discoveries in archaeology, anthropology, geology, climatology, epidemiology, and nutritional science. Her boldly original interpretation of these diverse research findings offers us a new perspective on early American history, a new interpretation of the American past. By 1500, more than twelve thousand Mandans were established on the northern Plains, and their commercial prowess, agricultural skills, and reputation for hospitality became famous. Recent archaeological discoveries show how these Native American people thrived, and then how they collapsed. The damage wrought by imported diseases like smallpox and the havoc caused by the arrival of horses and steamboats were tragic for the Mandans, yet, as Fenn makes clear, their sense of themselves as a people with distinctive traditions endured. A riveting account of Mandan history, landscapes, and people, Fenn's narrative is enriched and enlivened not only by science and research but by her own
encounters at the heart of the world.

American Contagions

Explores the work of the United States Army Yellow Fever Board, led by Walter Reed, in studying the cause, spread, and control of yellow fever.

Disunion!

A history of the global spread of vaccination during the Napoleonic Wars, when millions of children were saved from smallpox.

The Emergency State

The story of the rise and fall of smallpox, one of the most savage killers in the history of mankind, and the only disease ever to be successfully exterminated (30 years ago next year) by a public health campaign.

Plagues upon the Earth

How smallpox, or Variola, caused widespread devastation during the European colonization of the Americas is a well-known story. But as historian Paul Kelton informs us, that’s precisely what it is: a convenient story. In Cherokee Medicine, Colonial Germs Kelton challenges the “virgin soil thesis,” or the widely held belief that Natives’ lack of immunities and their inept healers were responsible for their downfall. Eschewing the metaphors and hyperbole routinely associated with the impact of smallpox, he firmly shifts the focus to the root cause of indigenous suffering and depopulation—colonialism writ large; not disease. Kelton’s account begins with the long, false dawn between 1518 and the mid-seventeenth century, when sporadic encounters with Europeans did little to bring Cherokees into the wider circulation of guns, goods, and germs that had begun to transform Native worlds. By the 1690s English-inspired slave raids had triggered a massive smallpox epidemic that struck the Cherokees for the first time. Through the eighteenth century, Cherokees repeatedly responded to real and threatened epidemics—and they did so effectively by drawing on their own medicine. Yet they also faced terribly destructive physical violence from the British during the Anglo-Cherokee War (1759–1761) and from American militias during the Revolutionary War. Having suffered much more from the scourge of war than from smallpox, the Cherokee population rebounded during the nineteenth century and, without abandoning Native medical practices and beliefs, Cherokees took part in the nascent global effort to eradicate Variola by embracing vaccination. A far more complex and nuanced history of Variola among American Indians emerges from these pages, one that privileges the lived experiences of the Cherokees over the story of their supposedly ill-equipped immune systems and counterproductive responses. Cherokee Medicine, Colonial Germs shows us how Europeans and their American descendants have obscured the past with the stories they left behind, and how these stories have perpetuated a simplistic understanding of colonialism.

Stacking the coffins

Ever since their arrival in North America, European colonists and their descendants have struggled to explain the epidemics that decimated native populations. Century after century, they tried to understand the causes of epidemics, the vulnerability of American Indians, and the persistence of health disparities. They confronted their own responsibility for the epidemics, accepted the obligation to intervene, and imposed social and medical reforms to improve conditions. In Rationalizing Epidemics, David Jones examines crucial episodes in this history: Puritan responses to Indian depopulation in the seventeenth century; attempts to spread or prevent smallpox on the Western frontier in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries;
tuberculosis campaigns on the Sioux reservations from 1870 until 1910; and programs
to test new antibiotics and implement modern medicine on the Navajo reservation in
the 1950s. These encounters were always complex. Colonists, traders, physicians, and
bureaucrats often saw epidemics as markers of social injustice and worked to improve
Indians' health. At the same time, they exploited epidemics to obtain land, fur, and
research subjects, and used health disparities as grounds for "civilizing" American
Indians. Revealing the economic and political patterns that link these cases, Jones
provides insight into the dilemmas of modern health policy in which desire and
action stand alongside indifference and inaction. Table of Contents: List of Figures
Responsibilities 7. Pursuit of Efficacy 8. Experiments at Many Farms Epilogue and
Conclusions Notes Index Rationalizing Epidemics is a superb work of scholarship. By
contextualizing his deep and thorough research in original documents within the
larger literature on the history and nature of epidemics, Jones has produced a
profound account of how epidemics are social and cultural phenomena, not just
biological. This book will be of great interest to scholars of American Indian
history and the history of medicine, and with its engaging and accessible writing
style, it promises to be a book that students and the general public will appreciate
as well. --Nancy Shoemaker, University of Connecticut An imaginative and insightful
approach to health and disease among American Indians, Rationalizing Epidemics
represents a remarkable accomplishment. The breadth of reading and depth of
research, the subtlety used in explaining each case, and the original approach to
the material are altogether impressive. Jones's book undoubtedly will be a major
contribution to American Indian history. --Daniel H. Usner, Jr., Vanderbilt University

**Slavery, Disease, and Suffering in the Southern Lowcountry**

Why we learn the wrong things from narrative history, and how our love for stories
is hard-wired. To understand something, you need to know its history. Right? Wrong,
says Alex Rosenberg in How History Gets Things Wrong. Feeling especially well-
Narrative history is always, always wrong. It's not just incomplete or inaccurate
but deeply wrong, as wrong as Ptolemaic astronomy. We no longer believe that the
earth is the center of the universe. Why do we still believe in historical
narrative? Our attachment to history as a vehicle for understanding has a long
Darwinian pedigree and a genetic basis. Our love of stories is hard-wired.
Neuroscience reveals that human evolution shaped a tool useful for survival into a
defective theory of human nature. Stories historians tell, Rosenberg continues, are
not only wrong but harmful. Israel and Palestine, for example, have dueling
narratives of dispossession that prevent one side from compromising with the other.
Henry Kissinger applied lessons drawn from the Congress of Vienna to American
foreign policy with disastrous results. Human evolution improved primate mind
reading—the ability to anticipate the behavior of others, whether predators, prey,
or cooperators—to get us to the top of the African food chain. Now, however, this
hard-wired capacity makes us think we can understand history—what the Kaiser was
thinking in 1914, why Hitler declared war on the United States—by uncovering the
narratives of what happened and why. In fact, Rosenberg argues, we will only
understand history if we don't make it into a story.

**For All of Humanity**

A concise history of how American law has shaped—and been shaped by—the experience
of contagion"Contrarians and the civic-minded alike will find Witt's legal survey a
fascinating resource"—Kirkus, starred review "Professor Witt's book is an original
and thoughtful contribution to the interdisciplinary study of disease and American
law. Although he covers the broad sweep of the American experience of epidemics from
yellow fever to COVID-19, he is especially timely in his exploration of the legal
background to the current disaster of the American response to the coronavirus. A
thought-provoking, readable, and important work."—Frank Snowden, author of Epidemics
and Society From yellow fever to smallpox to polio to AIDS to COVID-19, epidemics have prompted Americans to make choices and answer questions about their basic values and their laws. In five concise chapters, historian John Fabian Witt traces the legal history of epidemics, showing how infectious disease has both shaped, and been shaped by, the law. Arguing that throughout American history legal approaches to public health have been liberal for some communities and authoritarian for others, Witt shows us how history’s answers to the major questions brought up by previous epidemics help shape our answers today: What is the relationship between individual liberty and the common good? What is the role of the federal government, and what is the role of the states? Will long-standing traditions of government and law give way to the social imperatives of an epidemic? Will we let the inequities of our mixed tradition continue?

**Pox Americana [microform] : the Great North American Small Pox Epidemic of 1775-1783**

Once known as the "great fire" or "spotted death," smallpox has been rivaled only by plague as a source of supreme terror. Although naturally occurring smallpox was eradicated in 1977, recent terrorist attacks in the United States have raised the possibility that someone might craft a deadly biological weapon from stocks of the virus that remain in known or perhaps unknown laboratories. In The Greatest Killer, Donald R. Hopkins provides a fascinating account of smallpox and its role in human history. Starting with its origins 10,000 years ago in Africa or Asia, Hopkins follows the disease through the ancient and modern worlds, showing how smallpox removed or temporarily incapacitated heads of state, halted or exacerbated wars, and devastated populations that had never been exposed to the disease. In Hopkins's history, smallpox was one of the most dangerous-and influential-factors that shaped the course of world events.

**How History Gets Things Wrong**

Traces the impact on American history of yellow fever from the mid-seventeenth century onward, examining in particular the near-destruction of Memphis from the disease and the efforts of U.S. medical officers to combat the deadly scourge.

**Major Problems in the Era of the American Revolution, 1760-1791**

The astonishing, hitherto unknown truths about a disease that transformed the United States at its birth A horrifying epidemic of smallpox was sweeping across the Americas when the American Revolution began, and yet we know almost nothing about it. Elizabeth A. Fenn is the first historian to reveal how deeply variola affected the outcome of the war in every colony and the lives of everyone in North America. By 1776, when military action and political ferment increased the movement of people and microbes, the epidemic worsened. Fenn's remarkable research shows us how smallpox devastated the American troops at Québec and kept them at bay during the British occupation of Boston. Soon the disease affected the war in Virginia, where it ravaged slaves who had escaped to join the British forces. During the terrible winter at Valley Forge, General Washington had to decide if and when to attempt the risky inoculation of his troops. In 1779, while Creeks and Cherokees were dying in Georgia, smallpox broke out in Mexico City, whence it followed travelers going north, striking Santa Fe and outlying pueblos in January 1781. Simultaneously it moved up the Pacific coast and east across the plains as far as Hudson's Bay. The destructive, desolating power of smallpox made for a cascade of public-health crises and heartbreaking human drama. Fenn's innovative work shows how this mega-tragedy was met and what its consequences were for America.

**American Life Writing and the Medical Humanities**

*American Life Writing and the Medical Humanities: Writing Contagion bridges a gap in*
the market by linking the medical humanities with disability studies. It examines how Americans used life writing to record epidemic disease throughout history.

**Child of the Dream (A Memoir of 1963)**

A member of the Council on Foreign Relations provides an analysis of America's narrow-minded focus on security in the years since World War II that has become huge, unwieldy and a detriment to democracy and the economy. 30,000 first printing.

**Typhoid Mary**

**Pox Americana**

The smallpox epidemic of 1837-1838 forever changed the tribes of the Northern Plains. Before it ran out of human fuel, the disease claimed 20,000 souls. R.G. Robertson tells the story of this deadly virus with modern implications.

**Germs**

Epidemics and the Modern World uses "biographies" of epidemics such as plague, tuberculosis, and HIV/AIDS to explore the impact of diseases on society from the fourteenth century to the twenty-first century.

**Epidemics Laid Low**

With a New Introduction by Phillip K. Peterson, M.D., author of Microbes: The Life-Changing Story of Germs For more than 3000 years, hundreds of millions of people have died or been left permanently scarred or blind by the relentless, incurable disease called smallpox. In 1967, Dr. D.A. Henderson became director of a worldwide campaign to eliminate this disease from the face of the earth. This spellbinding book is Dr. Henderson's personal story of how he led the World Health Organization's campaign to eradicate smallpox--the only disease in history to have been deliberately eliminated. Some have called this feat "the greatest scientific and humanitarian achievement of the past century." This latest edition features a new introduction by Phillip K. Peterson, M.D., in which the infectious diseases expert contends that Dr. Henderson's campaign against smallpox may provide insights towards the fight against COVID-19 and future global pandemics. In a lively, engrossing narrative, Dr. Henderson makes it clear that the gargantuan international effort involved more than straightforward mass vaccination. He and his staff had to cope with civil wars, floods, impassable roads, and refugees as well as formidable bureaucratic and cultural obstacles, shortages of local health personnel and meager budgets. Countries across the world joined in the effort; the United States and the Soviet Union worked together through the darkest cold war days; and professionals from more than 70 nations served as WHO field staff. On October 26, 1976, the last case of smallpox occurred. The disease that annually had killed two million people or more had been vanquished—and in just over ten years. The story did not end there. Dr. Henderson recounts in vivid detail the continuing struggle over whether to destroy the remaining virus in the two laboratories still that held it. Then came the startling discovery that the Soviet Union had been experimenting with smallpox virus as a biological weapon and producing it in large quantities. The threat of its possible use by a rogue nation or a terrorist has had to be taken seriously and Dr. Henderson has been a central figure in plans for coping with it. New methods for mass smallpox vaccination were so successful that he sought to expand the program of smallpox immunization to include polio, measles, whooping cough, diphtheria, and tetanus vaccines. That program now reaches more than four out of five children in the world and is eradicating poliomyelitis. This unique book is to be treasured—a personal and true story that proves that through cooperation and perseverance the most daunting of obstacles can be overcome.
Encounters at the Heart of the World

In the decades of the early republic, Americans debating the fate of slavery often invoked the specter of disunion to frighten their opponents. As Elizabeth Varon shows, “disunion” connoted the dissolution of the republic—the failure of the founders’ effort to establish a stable and lasting representative government. For many Americans in both the North and the South, disunion was a nightmare, a cataclysm that would plunge the nation into the kind of fear and misery that seemed to pervade the rest of the world. For many others, however, disunion was seen as the main instrument by which they could achieve their partisan and sectional goals. Varon blends political history with intellectual, cultural, and gender history to examine the ongoing debates over disunion that long preceded the secession crisis of 1860-61.

Cherokee Medicine, Colonial Germs

In the last half of the nineteenth century, yellow fever plagued the American South. It stalked the region’s steaming cities, killing its victims with overwhelming hepatitis and hemorrhage. Margaret Humphreys explores the ways in which this tropical disease hampered commerce, frustrated the scientific community, and eventually galvanized local and federal authorities into forming public health boards. She pays particular attention to the various theories for containing the disease and the constant tension between state and federal officials over how public funds should be spent. Her research recovers the specific concerns of the late nineteenth- and early twentieth-century South, broadening our understanding of the evolution of preventive medicine in the United States.

Rotting Face

A Magnificent Catastrophe

The 1918–19 influenza epidemic killed more than 50 million people, and infected between one fifth and half of the world’s population. It is the world’s greatest killing influenza pandemic, and is used as a worst case scenario for emerging infectious disease epidemics like the corona virus COVID-19. It decimated families, silenced cities and towns as it passed through, stilled commerce, closed schools and public buildings and put normal life on hold. Sometimes it killed several members of the same family. Like COVID-19 there was no preventative vaccine for the virus, and many died from secondary bacterial pneumonia in this pre-antibiotic era. In this work, Ida Milne tells how it impacted on Ireland, during a time of war and revolution. But the stories she tells of the harrowing impact on families, and of medicine’s desperate search to heal the ill, could apply to any other place in the world at the time.

Pox Americana

Miracles

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.

The Conspiracy of Pontiac and the Indian War After the Conquest of Canada

Recreates one of the most overlooked chapters in American history—the smallpox epidemic that coincided with the Revolutionary War—tracing its influence on colonial life and the course of the war.

Yellow Jack

A sweeping germ's-eye view of history from human origins to global pandemics Plagues upon the Earth is a monumental history of humans and their germs. Weaving together a grand narrative of global history with insights from cutting-edge genetics, Kyle Harper explains why humanity's uniquely dangerous disease pool is rooted deep in our evolutionary past, and why its growth is accelerated by technological progress. He shows that the story of disease is entangled with the history of slavery, colonialism, and capitalism, and reveals the enduring effects of historical plagues in patterns of wealth, health, power, and inequality. He also tells the story of humanity's escape from infectious disease—a triumph that makes life as we know it possible, yet destabilizes the environment and fosters new diseases. Panoramic in scope, Plagues upon the Earth traces the role of disease in the transition to farming, the spread of cities, the advance of transportation, and the stupendous increase in human population. Harper offers a new interpretation of humanity's path to control over infectious disease—one where rising evolutionary threats constantly push back against human progress, and where the devastating effects of modernization contribute to the great divergence between societies. The book reminds us that human health is globally interdependent—and inseparable from the well-being of the planet itself. Putting the COVID-19 pandemic in perspective, Plagues upon the Earth tells the story of how we got here as a species, and it may help us decide where we want to go.

No Magic Bullet

In the wake of American independence, it was clear that the new United States required novel political forms. Less obvious but no less revolutionary was the idea that the American people needed a new understanding of the self. Sensibility was a cultural movement that celebrated the human capacity for sympathy and sensitivity to the world. For individuals, it offered a means of self-transformation. For a nation lacking a monarch, state religion, or standing army, sensibility provided a means of cohesion. National independence and social interdependence facilitated one another. What Sarah Knott calls "the sentimental project" helped a new kind of citizen create a new kind of government. Knott paints sensibility as a political project whose fortunes rose and fell with the broader tides of the Revolutionary Atlantic world. Moving beyond traditional accounts of social unrest, republican and liberal ideology, and the rise of the autonomous individual, she offers an original interpretation of the American Revolution as a transformation of self and society.

Natives & Newcomers

A n incredible memoir from Sharon Robinson about one of the most important years of the civil rights movement.

The Greatest Killer

In the wake of the anthrax letters following the attacks on the World Trade Center,
Americans have begun to grapple with two difficult truths: that there is no
terrorist threat more horrifying -- and less understood -- than germ warfare, and
that it would take very little to mount a devastating attack on American soil. In
Germs, three veteran reporters draw on top sources inside and outside the U.S.
government to lay bare Washington's secret strategies for combating this deadly
threat. Featuring an inside look at how germ warfare has been waged throughout
history and what form its future might take (and in whose hands), Germs reads like a
gripping detective story told by fascinating key figures: American and Soviet
medical specialists who once made germ weapons but now fight their spread, FBI
agents who track Islamic radicals, the Iraqis who built Saddam Hussein's secret
arsenal, spies who travel the world collecting lethal microbes, and scientists who
see ominous developments on the horizon. With clear scientific explanations and
harrowing insights, Germs is a masterfully written -- and timely -- work of
investigative journalism.

Pox Americana

In Epidemics Laid Low epidemiologist and historian Patrice Bourdelais analyzes the
history of disease epidemics in Europe from the Middle Ages to the present.

The American Plague

"For All of Humanity examines the first public health campaigns in Guatemala,
southern Mexico, and Central America in the eighteenth and early nineteenth
centuries. It reconstructs a rich and complex picture of the ways colonial doctors,
surgeons, Indigenous healers, midwives, priests, government officials, and ordinary
people engaged in efforts to prevent and control epidemic disease"--Provided by
publisher.

The Boston Massacre

In this audacious recasting of the American Revolution, distinguished historian Gary
Nash offers a profound new way of thinking about the struggle to create this
country, introducing readers to a coalition of patriots from all classes and races
of American society. From millennialist preachers to enslaved Africans, disgruntled
women to aggrieved Indians, the people so vividly portrayed in this book did not all
agree or succeed, but during the exhilarating and messy years of this country's
birth, they laid down ideas that have become part of our inheritance and ideals
toward which we still strive today.

Sensibility and the American Revolution

Natives and Newcomers describes North Carolina's Indians and the dramatic changes
that occurred when Europeans and Africans entered their land. North Carolinians of
the nineteenth century dwelt in an agrarian world. It is the first volume in The Way
We Lived in North Carolina, a pioneering series that uses historic places as windows
to the past. Even before Raleigh's "lost colony," Europeans had explored the coast
and the mountains. the first permanent newcomers were English migrants from
Virginia, followed after 1715 by planters and slaves from South Carolina. In the
next half-century, thousands of German, Scotch-Irish, and Scottish settlers came by
boat from Europe and by wagon from the North. Those who carved out farms in the
 piedmont had little in common with coastal planters or the backcountry elite of
lawyers, judges, and merchants. By the late 1760s, western farmers organized as
Regulators to protest unjust taxes, corrupt courts, and threats to private property
-- issues that would soon reappear as part of the patriot rhetoric of the American
Revolution. Locations used to illuminate this early period range from the Town Creek
Indian Mound to Governor Tryon's Palace. Sites include not only colonial
plantations, churches, and forts, but also frontier cabins, wilderness parks,
historic trails, and Indian settlements.
Online Library Pox Americana The Great Smallpox Epidemic Of 1775 82 By Elizabeth A Fenn

Epidemics and the Modern World

The untold story of how America's Progressive-era war on smallpox sparked one of the great civil liberties battles of the twentieth century. At the turn of the last century, a powerful smallpox epidemic swept the United States from coast to coast. The age-old disease spread swiftly through an increasingly interconnected American landscape: from southern tobacco plantations to the dense immigrant neighborhoods of northern cities to far-flung villages on the edges of the nascent American empire.

In Pox, award-winning historian Michael Willrich offers a gripping chronicle of how the nation's continentwide fight against smallpox launched one of the most important civil liberties struggles of the twentieth century. At the dawn of the activist Progressive era and during a moment of great optimism about modern medicine, the government responded to the deadly epidemic by calling for universal compulsory vaccination. To enforce the law, public health authorities relied on quarantines, pesthouses, and "virus squads"-corps of doctors and club-wielding police. Though these measures eventually contained the disease, they also sparked a wave of popular resistance among Americans who perceived them as a threat to their health and to their rights. At the time, anti-vaccinationists were often dismissed as misguided cranks, but Willrich argues that they belonged to a wider legacy of American dissent that attended the rise of an increasingly powerful government. While a well-organized anti-vaccination movement sprang up during these years, many Americans resisted in subtler ways-by concealing sick family members or forging immunization certificates. Pox introduces us to memorable characters on both sides of the debate, from Henning Jacobson, a Swedish Lutheran minister whose battle against vaccination went all the way to the Supreme Court, to C. P. Wertenbaker, a federal surgeon who saw himself as a medical missionary combating a deadly-and preventable-disease. As Willrich suggests, many of the questions first raised by the Progressive-era antivaccination movement are still with us: How far should the government go to protect us from peril? What happens when the interests of public health collide with religious beliefs and personal conscience? In Pox, Willrich delivers a riveting tale about the clash of modern medicine, civil liberties, and government power at the turn of the last century that resonates powerfully today.

The Fever of 1721

Recreates one of the most overlooked chapters in American history--the smallpox epidemic that coincided with the Revolutionary War--tracing its influence on colonial life and the course of the war.

The Unknown American Revolution

More than fifty years before the American Revolution, Boston was in revolt against the tyrannies of the Crown, Puritan Authority, and Superstition. This is the story of a fateful year that prefigured the events of 1776. In The Fever of 1721, Stephen Coss brings to life an amazing cast of characters in a year that changed the course of medical history, American journalism, and colonial revolution, including Cotton Mather, the great Puritan preacher, son of the president of Harvard College; Zabdiel Boylston, a doctor whose name is on one of Boston's grand avenues; James and his younger brother Benjamin Franklin; and Elisha Cooke and his protégé Samuel Adams.

During the worst smallpox epidemic in Boston history Mather convinced Doctor Boylston to try a procedure that he believed would prevent death--by making an incision in the arm of a healthy person and implanting it with smallpox. "Inoculation" led to vaccination, one of the most profound medical discoveries in history. Public outrage forced Boylston into hiding, and Mather's house was firebombed. A political fever also raged. Elisha Cooke was challenging the Crown for control of the colony and finally forced Royal Governor Samuel Shute to flee Massachusetts. Samuel Adams and the Patriots would build on this to resist the British in the run-up to the American Revolution. And a bold young printer James Franklin (who was on the wrong side of the controversy on inoculation), launched
America's first independent newspaper and landed in jail. His teenage brother and apprentice, Benjamin Franklin, however, learned his trade in James's shop and became a father of the Independence movement. One by one, the atmosphere in Boston in 1721 simmered and ultimately boiled over, leading to the full drama of the American Revolution.

**The War Against Smallpox**

This text delves into the many facets of the colonial uprising and its aftermath, concluding with the ratification of the Bill of Rights. The volume combines primary sources, analytical essays, chapter introductions, and headnotes to encourage students to think critically about the revolutionary era.

**Rationalizing Epidemics**

Yellow Fever and the South

Choice Outstanding Academic Title "They could write like angels and scheme like demons." So begins Pulitzer Prize-winner Edward Larson's masterful account of the wild ride that was the 1800 presidential election—an election so convulsive and so momentous to the future of American democracy that Thomas Jefferson would later dub it "America's second revolution." This was America's first true presidential campaign, giving birth to our two-party system and indelibly etching the lines of partisanship that have so profoundly shaped American politics ever since. The contest featured two of our most beloved Founding Fathers, once warm friends, facing off as the heads of their two still-forming parties—the hot-tempered but sharp-minded John Adams, and the eloquent yet enigmatic Thomas Jefferson—flanked by the brilliant tacticians Alexander Hamilton and Aaron Burr, who later settled their own differences in a duel. The country was descending into turmoil, reeling from the terrors of the French Revolution, and on the brink of war with France. Blistering accusations flew as our young nation was torn apart along party lines: Adams and his elitist Federalists would squelch liberty and impose a British-style monarchy; Jefferson and his radically democratizing Republicans would throw the country into chaos and debase the role of religion in American life. The stakes could not have been higher. As the competition heated up, other founders joined the fray—James Madison, John Jay, James Monroe, Gouverneur Morris, George Clinton, John M arshall, Horatio Gates, and even George Washington—some of them emerging from retirement to respond to the political crisis gripping the nation and threatening its future.

Drawing on unprecedented, meticulous research of the day-to-day unfolding drama, from diaries and letters of the principal players as well as accounts in the fast-evolving partisan press, Larson vividly re-creates the mounting tension as one state after another voted and the press had the lead passing back and forth. The outcome remained shrouded in doubt long after the voting ended, and as Inauguration Day approached, Congress met in closed session to resolve the crisis. In its first great electoral challenge, our fragile experiment in constitutional democracy hung in the balance. A Magnificent Catastrophe is history writing at its evocative best: the riveting story of the last great contest of the founding period.

**Pox**

She was an Irish immigrant cook. Between 1900 and 1907, she infected twenty-two New Yorkers with typhoid fever through her puddings and cakes; one of them died. Tracked down through epidemiological detective work, she was finally apprehended as she hid behind a barricade of trashcans. To protect the public's health, authorities isolated her on Manhattan's North Brother Island, where she died some thirty years later. This book tells the remarkable story of Mary Mallon—the real Typhoid Mary. Combining social history with biography, historian Judith Leavitt re-creates early-twentieth-century New York City, a world of strict class divisions and prejudice.
against immigrants and women. Leavitt engages the reader with the excitement of the early days of microbiology and brings to life the conflicting perspectives of journalists, public health officials, the law, and Mary Mallon herself. Leavitt's readable account illuminates dilemmas that continue to haunt us. To what degree are we willing to sacrifice individual liberty to protect the public's health? How far should we go in the age of AIDS, drug-resistant tuberculosis, and other diseases?
For anyone who is concerned about the threats and quandaries posed by new epidemics, Typhoid Mary is a vivid reminder of the human side of disease and disease control.