Going Viral: Spreading Disease

European settlers experienced smallpox as children in Europe, and therefore, many had immunity.

Europeans introduced yellow fever and malaria to the colonies when they imported enslaved labor and settlers from Barbados.

Native Americans had zero immunity to European diseases. They lived away from swamps, so malaria and yellow fever did not decimate them like smallpox.

Europeans infected Native Americans with diseases through trade and war.

Native Americans infected the next generation of colonists who did not grow up in disease-ridden Europe.



O BE SOLD on board the Ship Bance Mand, on tuesday the 6th of May next, at Afbley-Ferry; a choice cargo of about 250 fine healthy NEGROES, just arrived from the Windward & Rice Coaft. 4 -The utmost care has already been taken, and shall be continued, to keep them free from the least danger of being infected with the SMALL-POX, no boat having been on board, and all other communication with people from Charles-Town prevented. Austin, Laurens, & Appleby. N. B. Full one Half of the above Negroes have had the SMALL-POX in their own Country.

Enslaved labor advertisement promising no sign of smallpox Charleston, SC 1780s *Courtesy Library of Congress* In December 1759, Cherokees infected members of Governor Lyttleton's expeditionary force. The soldiers tried to escape the disease by fleeing home to Charles Town, but they carried the disease with them. Within three months, 6,000 of the 8,000 people living in Charles Town had smallpox. As many as one-third of the Cherokee and two-thirds of the Catawba died.

Many of the enslaved arrived from Africa with immunity or at least prior exposure to yellow fever and malaria. Planters viewed these individuals as ideal workers for the region.

Stopping the Spread: Laws & Quarantine

Colonists may not have fully understood germs but they made early connections between health and cleanliness. The Acts of the 1600s show their attempt to clean up the city. However, these actions did not prevent the arrival of viruses by ship.

After the yellow fever outbreak of 1706, the legislature cracked down on ships entering the harbor without a certificate of health. Six doctors checked ship passengers for illness and the pest house quarantined the sick for 10-20 days. The effort proved successful when an outbreak of smallpox in 1771 did not get past the pest house





into the city.



Would you rather quarantine on a ship or in the pest house?