

THE PLAGUE AND FIRE OF IN HONOLULU, 0 11 NO. 8 JULY, THE PLAGUE -AND FLTE OF IN HCNOLULU+t Honolulu, the official capital of Paradise.

The CDC believed that the patient, a veterinarian, contracted plague from a stray cat. The reservoir is thought to be mice. There were 2 plague deaths in the state in , the first fatalities in 12 years. After a medically-induced three-month coma, the patient survived. Control of the plague was proving difficult due to the ongoing conflict. Five squirrels and a rabbit were also found dead on zoo grounds and tested positive for the disease. On October 27, York performed a necropsy on a mountain lion that had likely perished from the disease and three days afterward York complained of flu-like symptoms and called in sick from work. He was treated at a local clinic but was not diagnosed with any serious ailment. The discovery of his death sparked a minor health scare, with officials stating he likely died of either plague or hantavirus, and 49 people who had come into contact with York were given aggressive antibiotic treatments. None of them fell ill. Autopsy results released on November 9, confirmed the presence of *Y.* As of this writing, three have died and ten more are ill, being treated in hospital. Malcolm Casadaban died following an accidental laboratory exposure to an attenuated strain of the plague bacterium. This was due to his undiagnosed hereditary hemochromatosis iron overload. One year-old man was affected, as well as three boys and four girls ranging in age from 8 to 14 years old. Four of the cats died; the other two recovered with antibiotic treatment. No human cases were reported. In New Mexico, four people were diagnosed with the plague in ; one died. In , four others were diagnosed and all were treated with success. Three others were diagnosed by late June in . Vegetation such as pinyon and juniper trees are thought to support rodents such as the prairie dog and rock squirrel, with their fleas, according to Paul Ettestad of the New Mexico public health department. The CDC indicates that over the past century, plague in the U. While earlier cases of plague in Madagascar were mostly bubonic plague, the current cases were the more infectious pneumonic plague. It is believed that this situation precipitated the epidemic. Much like the Black Death that spread through medieval Europe, some questions still remain unanswered about the epidemic in Surat. Early Middle Ages[edit] Main article: Plague of Justinian The Plague of Justinian in AD 529 is the first known attack on record, and marks the first firmly recorded pattern of bubonic plague. This disease is thought to have originated in China. The grain ships were the source of contagion for the city, with massive public granaries nurturing the rat and flea population. At its peak, Procopius said the plague was killing 10,000 people in Constantinople every day. The real number was more likely close to 5,000 a day. In AD 542 a second major wave of plague spread through the Mediterranean into what is now France. It is estimated that the Plague of Justinian killed as many as 100 million people across the world. While the swellings in this description have been identified by some as buboes, there is some contention as to whether the pandemic should be attributed to the bubonic plague, *Yersinia pestis*, known in modern times. The beak is a primitive gas mask, stuffed with substances such as spices and herbs thought to ward off the plague. Map showing the spread of the Black Death bubonic plague in Europe during the 14th century pandemic which is believed to have started in China and spread west, reaching the Black Sea by 1347. From there, the Black Death, a massive and deadly pandemic originating in China, spread along the Silk Road and swept through Asia, Europe and Africa. This makes the Black Death the largest death toll from any known non-viral epidemic. Although accurate statistical data does not exist, it is thought that 1. On the other hand, north-eastern Germany, Bohemia, Poland and Hungary are believed to have suffered less, and there are no estimates available for Russia or the Balkans. It is conceivable that Russia may not have been as affected due to its very cold climate and large size, hence often less close contact with the contagion. The plague repeatedly returned to haunt Europe and the Mediterranean throughout the 14th to 17th centuries. Over the next few hundred years, further outbreaks occurred in 1522, 1534, 1564, and throughout the first half of the 15th century. Russia and allies [81] killed about 100,000 in Sweden, [82] and 100,000 in Prussia. The Black Death ravaged much of the Islamic world. Algiers lost 30,000 in 1620, to it in 1629, and again in 1631, 1632, and 1633. Between 1630 and 1631, 37 larger and smaller epidemics were recorded in Constantinople, and 31 between 1630 and 1631. Please review the contents of the

section and add the appropriate references if you can. Unsourced or poorly sourced material may be challenged and removed. Casualty patterns indicate that waves of this pandemic may have come from two different sources. The first was primarily bubonic and was carried around the world through ocean-going trade, transporting infected persons, rats, and cargoes harboring fleas. The second, more virulent strain was primarily pneumonic in character, with a strong person-to-person contagion. This strain was largely confined to Manchuria and Mongolia. Researchers during the "Third Pandemic" identified plague vectors and the plague bacterium see above, leading in time to modern treatment methods. Efforts in hygiene and patient isolation reduced the spread of the disease, with approximately deaths in the region. Significantly, the region of Vetlianka in this area is near a population of the bobak marmot, a small rodent considered a very dangerous plague reservoir. The last significant Russian outbreak of Plague was in Siberia in after sudden demand for marmot skins a substitute for sable increased the price by percent. The traditional hunters would not hunt a sick Marmot and it was taboo to eat the fat from under the arm the axillary lymphatic gland that often harboured the plague so outbreaks tended to be confined to single individuals. The price increase, however, attracted thousands of Chinese hunters from Manchuria who not only caught the sick animals but also ate the fat, which was considered a delicacy. The plague lasted 7 months and killed 60, people. Mumbai plague epidemic struck the city of Bombay Mumbai in Plague persisted in Hawaii on the outer islands of Maui and Hawaii The Big Island until it was finally eradicated in A team of medical geneticists led by Mark Achtman of University College Cork in Ireland reconstructed a family tree of the bacterium and concluded in an online issue of Nature Genetics published on 31 October that all three of the great waves of plague originated from China. Oil on canvas, x cm. Estimates of the age of the Most recent common ancestor of all Y. The Yersinia murine toxin ymt allows the bacteria to infect fleas, which can then transmit bubonic plague. Early ancestral versions of Y. In the Plague of Athens, the city lost possibly one third of its population, including Pericles. Modern historians disagree on whether the plague was a critical factor in the loss of the war. Although this epidemic has long been considered an outbreak of plague, many modern scholars believe that typhus, [] smallpox, or measles may better fit the surviving descriptions. A recent study of DNA found in the dental pulp of plague victims suggests that typhoid was actually responsible. He records that Alexandrian doctors named Dioscorides and Posidonius described symptoms including acute fever, pain, agitation, and delirium. Bubo—large, hard, and non-suppurating—developed behind the knees, around the elbows, and "in the usual places. Rufus also wrote that similar buboes were reported by a Dionysius Curtus, who may have practiced medicine in Alexandria in the third century BC. If this is correct, the eastern Mediterranean world may have been familiar with bubonic plague at that early date. Galen was in Rome when it struck in AD, and was also present in the winter of “69 during an outbreak among troops stationed at Aquileia; he had experience with the epidemic, referring to it as very long lasting, and describes its symptoms and his treatment of it, though his references are scattered and brief. According to Barthold Georg Niebuhr [] "this pestilence must have raged with incredible fury; it carried off innumerable victims. The ancient world never recovered from the blow inflicted upon it by the plague which visited it in the reign of M. Otto Seek believes that over half the population of the empire perished. Gilliam believes that the Antonine plague probably caused more deaths than any other epidemic during the empire before the mid-3rd century.

Chapter 2 : The Black Plague of

7 Plague in Paradise: Honolulu, / (pp.) Mark Twain's tongue-in-cheek description of Hawaii overlooked the calamities that had befallen the Native Hawaiians.

Cummings , George F. Spencer , sheriff Richard B. Neville , Alex Smith , H. Greenwell , Rev. Davis and R. Four places in the vicinity of Kealakekua Bay were locations for postal facilities: Kealakekua, Kaawaloa, Hudsonville and Napoopoo. Kealakekua and Kaawaloa are land divisions ahupuaa as were Onouli and Kalukalu where Hudsonville and later Kealakekua post offices were located go to http: Today, the town of Kealakekua has absorbed Onouli and Kalukalu but not Kealakekua ahupuaa. Napoopoo is a landing on the south shore of Kealakekua Bay near the edge of Kealakekua ahupuaa. Kaawaloa ahupuaa stretches from Kaawaloa Landing on the north shore of Kealakekua Bay to the uphill region now occupied by the town of Captain Cook. Contemporary writers rarely specified whether they meant uphill Kaawaloa or the Kaawaloa landing. Kealakekua and Napoopoo often were fused in contemporary writings. Davis, whose church and residence were near Napoopoo Landing, complained about the name confusion: Why not call things by their right names? The original post office was at Capt. Paris had a post office at Hudsonville in Onouli ahupuaa Henry Greenwell opened a post office uphill in Kaawaloa ahupuaa near what is now the town of Captain Cook. In , Smith ran the post office in a room at the landing rented for a combination collectors office and post office but moved the post office to his nearby residence. In Greenwell opened a new store in Kalukalu ahupuaa on the border of Onouli ahupuaa where the Hudsonville post office had been located. The postmarks of Kealakekua are all associated with the office while it was located uphill. Mail service was by the overland route from Kawaihae to Hilo via Kona. Location of Kealakekua post office.

Chapter 3 : POST OFFICE IN PARADISE - Fumigated Mail and Other Epidemic Covers

Get this from a library! Plague Ports: the Global Urban Impact of Bubonic Plague, [Myron J Echenberg] -- A century ago, the third bubonic plague swept the globe, taking more than 15 million lives.

The gram-negative bacterium *Yersinia Pestis* preyed heavily on rodents, the fleas from which would transmit the disease to people, the infection then rapidly spreading to others. Spots appeared on the skin turning from red to black, often accompanied by necrosis and gangrene in the nose, lips, fingers and toes. In some cases, Bubonic plague will progress from the lymphatic system to the lungs, resulting in Pneumonic plague. *Pestis* can progress to the blood stream as well, a condition known as septicemic plague. The disease process unfolded with horrifying rapidity. Italian merchants fled with their ships in the Spring of , carrying in their holds an untold number of rats and the fleas that came with them. The Plague of Justinian, AD, centered mostly around the Eastern Roman Byzantine and Sassanid Empires, the disease resulting in the death of 25 million individuals. In China and India alone the disease killed 12 million people. In the newly formed Territory of Hawaii, the first signs of the plague began to appear in Honolulu in December, Not sure how to control the outbreak, city health officials decided to burn infected houses. Changing winds soon fanned the flames out of control. On January 20, , an inferno consumed nearly all of Chinatown, 38 acres, leaving 6, homeless. The ship was immediately quarantined and, despite the escape of two stowaways confirmed to have the bacilli, there was no immediate outbreak. The quarantine seemed to work for a time, but there was no way to contain the rats on board. They are probably the reason that plague spread to the city. The body of an elderly Chinese man was discovered in a Chinatown basement. An autopsy found the man to have died of plague. There were more than 18, Chinese and another 2, Japanese living in the block Chinatown section of the city. Many called for a quarantine of Chinatown, but Chinese citizens objected, as did then-Governor Henry Gage, who tried to sweep the whole outbreak under the carpet. Business interests likewise objected to the quarantine. Except for the Hearst Newspapers, not much was heard about it. There were a total of cases with deaths by , but the outbreak seemed to be contained. San Francisco was hit by a massive earthquake on April 18, , followed by a great fire. Thousands of San Franciscans were crowded into refugee camps with an even higher number of rats. For the first time, the disease now jumped the boundaries of Chinatown. On May 27, , a San Francisco sailor was diagnosed with bubonic plague. The plague popped up one last time, but local, state, and federal health officials combined to all-but eradicate the rat population, and with it the disease. It was all over by Reported cases of human plague in the United States, â€” Or was it. Nothing could stop the fleas from infected rats from transferring to wild rodents, squirrels, and prairie dogs, and permanently establishing plague bacilli in the western United States. Four of them were fatal. Thank you for your interest, in the history we all share.

Bubonic Plague () King Kamehameha III created the Board of Health (BOH) on December 13, This became the first Board of Health in the United States.

Encyclopedia of Plague and Pestilenceâ€, p. Sep 9, letter, Honolulu HI, to J. Mitchell, Chair, Investigating Com. At the heart of the narrative are three American physiciansâ€the Honolulu Board of Healthâ€who became virtual dictators when the government granted them absolute control over the armed forces and the treasury. The doctors soon quarantined Chinatown, where the plague was killing one or two people a day and clearly spreading. They resisted intense pressure from the white community to burn down all of Chinatown at once and instead ordered a careful, controlled burning of buildings where plague victims had died. But a freak wind whipped one of those small fires into a roaring inferno that destroyed everything in its path, consuming roughly thirty-eight acres of densely packed wooden structures in a single afternoon. Some people lost their homes and all their possessions and were marched in shock to detention camps, where they were confined under armed guard for weeks. A dramatic account of people struggling in the face of mounting catastrophe, *Plague and Fire* is a stimulating and thought-provoking read. Book description on Amazon. Though authorities sent the ship to the local quarantine island, the rodents aboard made their way to land. Local health authorities declared a local man dead of plague on December Two days later, the newspapers announced the disease had arrived in Hawaii. Regulations banned travel in and out of Honolulu, and authorities quarantined Chinatown. Guardsmen set up barricades and lines of men around the part of Chinatown under suspicion of harboring infection. The quarantine held in a population that included Chinese, Japanese, and native Hawaiians. Hardship followed for those quarantined. Chinese and Japanese called the quarantine racist. Businessmen wanted to get back to making money. Officials, faced with pressure, lifted the quarantine. The quarantine went back into effect, and the guardsmen returned to keep it in place. Wood, a physician with the Board of Health, soon went public with a new anti-plague strategy. Some of those outside, however, pushed for even more extreme measures when plague killed Sarah Boardman, a suburban woman. Health officials fought off demands to burn all of Chinatown. On January 20, , firefighters began a controlled burn of shacks suspected of harboring plague. The controlled burn became an inferno and fire blazed through Chinatown. Volunteers outside of Chinatown rushed in to help residents evacuate. But a large group of armed men also set up a line to prevent residents from leaving for fear they would spread plague. Chinese leaders and government officials, however, managed to calm the situation. The fire left 6, people homeless. Such conditions practically invited an outbreak of bubonic plague. By the end of December, nine more cases of plague were reported. To clear contaminated areas, the Board set 41 controlled fires, cleaned and disinfected buildings, burned garbage, filled old cesspools and dug new ones. This time wind gusts spread the fire to the church and from there flames leapfrogged all the way to the wharf. The huge fire burned 17 days, destroying 38 acres and 4, homes mostly Chinese and Japanese. After the disaster was brought under control, the Board of Health successfully set an additional 31 controlled fires. Four months later, Honolulu was deemed plague-free. Many Chinese residents, made homeless by the fire, left and settled elsewhere. Most businesses continued to be owned by Chinese, but many business owners did not return to Chinatown as residents. One of the ships, the *S. Nippon Maru*, arrived with two human corpses and rats infected with plague. Hawaii first discovered it had plague when a Dr. George Herbert treated the first fatally ill patient in December; shortly thereafter, four Chinese three clinically diagnosed died of the disease. Despite the lifting of the quarantine and pronouncements that the plague was gone, the disease persisted, killing 36 of 44 patients within the next monthâ€. More than 5, people were left homeless and without possessions. Rats were thought to be plague carriers, which was evidenced in folklore among oriental Hawaiians, and burning houses was thought to kill them. As new cases appeared regularly in Oahu and later in the other Hawaiian islands, Asians were the first victims. Ships brought the plague infection again and again to the islands. The last case was received at the detention hospitals in the latter portion of March, , and in all 61 of the unfortunates diedâ€. The bubonic plague afflicted only 18 natives and 7 whites, while 46 Mongolians felt its terrific grasp. Google digital preview accessed at: Government Printing Office,

Oxford University Press, *An Ancient Disease in the Twentieth Century.*

Chapter 5 : Chinatown, Honolulu - Wikipedia

HONOLULU (KHNL) - It was one of the worst disasters in Hawaii history before Pearl Harbor. The plague of created a public health nightmare, destroyed Oahu's bustling Chinatown, and left.

History[edit] The area was probably used by fishermen in ancient Hawaii but little evidence of this remains. One of the first early settlers from outside was Isaac Davis and lived there until Many became merchants after their contracts expired and moved to this area. Two major fires destroyed many buildings in and The fire was started in an attempt to destroy a building infected with bubonic Plague , which had been confirmed December 12, Schools were closed and residents of the area were put under quarantine. After 13 people died, the Board of Health ordered structures suspected of being infected to be burned. Residents were evacuated, and a few buildings were successfully destroyed while the Honolulu Fire Department stood by. However, on January 20, the fire got out of control after winds shifted, and destroyed most of the neighborhood instead. Very few were over four stories tall. The Hawaiian language newspaper [[Nupepa Kuokoa]] describes it as The simply designed functional construction a large open-air but covered space divided into stalls remains in use today for selling fresh fish and produce. This became the first Board of Health in the United States. The BOH was established to supervise the public health of the people of Hawaii, and to protect them against epidemic diseases. The BOH played an integral role during the Bubonic Plague at which time was under the control of three physicians: Day and Clifford B. The situation had become so dire in Honolulu that Emerson, Day and Wood were afforded absolute dictatorial authority over Hawaii. This comes as the result of an agreement between the President of the Provisional Hawaiian Government, Mr. Cooper who concurred that nothing should impede the battle of the "dread disease. Chong was a 22 year old Chinese male who worked as a bookkeeper in Chinatown, Honolulu. The formation of the buboes is what led his attending physician to suspect the plague. A jointly conducted diagnosis was performed by other doctors, who confirmed the suspicion. Yon Chong died the following day, and President Cooper made an announcement about this first case of bubonic plague death to the public. Also, in hoping to contain the plague in Honolulu, the BOH closed the Honolulu port to both incoming and outgoing vessels. According to the BOH official records, only three human cases of the plague was recorded during the quarantine. Out of the total 12 cases of plague reported, there were 11 deaths reported by the BOH. A total of 71 cases and 61 fatalities were reported by BOH. Pestis in Hawaii[edit] *Yersinia pestis* , the causative agent of the bubonic plague is transmitted by its vector, the oriental rat flea and has been historically propagated along various trade routes to the west from China. Although the original introduction of the oriental rat flea to Hawaii is unknown, one historical incident may mark such an important event. After inspection, the ship had been quarantined to Quarantine Island, better known today as Sand Island. After a week-long stay there, the ship had been cleared to travel on to San Francisco. According to one record, due diligence was executed on the part of the Board of Health with respect to the passengers and goods, though little attention was paid to the chance of rats escaping and going ashore. This is because it had not yet discovered that the rodents were the carriers of the vector that carried the pestis bacteria.

Chapter 6 : April 18, American Plague – Today in History

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This page last updated: Fumigated Mail and Other Epidemic Covers Back to UPU Period. Epidemics affected mail at Honolulu ten times between and and six of those occasions came in the UPU Period see the article by Randy Burt listed at the end of this page. Not all of these episodes involved disease in Hawaii. Some were epidemics at places such as San Francisco or in Asia and steps were taken in Hawaii to disinfect mail from those placed before delivering it. Covers from at least two periods when Honolulu was gripped with cholera or plague show evidence of disinfecting. Postmarked September 30, at Honolulu and clipped at the corners to allow fumigation. According to Burt, this letter to Bombay was fumigated at Honolulu, again at San Francisco and a third time at Bombay. Postmarked October 11, at Hilo and sent directly to San Francisco on the bark Santiago during the cholera epidemic in Honolulu. Postmarked March 5, and clipped at the corners to allow fumigation. Postmarked March 21, and clipped at the corners. Soldier letter Postmarked April 27, and clipped at the corners. The plague quarantine lifted on April 30, following a month in which no new plague cases occurred. For details of the soldiers rate, see Soldiers Mail. Hilo sent some mail direct to San Francisco during the plague epidemic although several covers show mail also was routed through Honolulu. This cover was sent direct on the bark Annie Johnson, departing Hilo January 20, and arriving San Francisco in the afternoon of February 2. It was postmarked at San Francisco on February 3. Hilo managed to stay free of the plague by sometimes controversial isolation policies. A study of fumigated mail and disinfection practices during several distinct periods when disinfection practices were used because of disease epidemics; study includes the practices used on foreign mail entering or leaving Honolulu and the practices used on interisland mail.

Chapter 7 : Epidemiology of plague - Wikipedia

Advertiser and currently, the Honolulu Star-Advertiser), had been tracking the plague epidemic, 1 Emeritus Professor of Public Health, University of Hawaii, Honolulu, HI, USA Corresponding Author.

Chapter 8 : Project MUSE - Plague Ports

7 Plague in Paradise: Honolulu, / 8 Black Plague Creeps into America: San Francisco, / Part 6 Plague under the Union Jack

Chapter 9 : POST OFFICE IN PARADISE - Island of Hawaii Postmarks, Part 3: Keaau to Niulii

Auto Suggestions are available once you type at least 3 letters. Use up arrow (for mozilla firefox browser alt+up arrow) and down arrow (for mozilla firefox browser alt+down arrow) to review and enter to select.