

BLACK DEATH – PRIMARY SOURCES AUTHORITATIVE WEB SITES

<http://history.boisestate.edu/westciv/plague/07.shtml>

The Black Death: A Description of the Plague

This account is from Messina, Sicily and describes the arrival and initial progress of the disease.

http://www.brown.edu/Departments/Italian_Studies/dweb/plague/perspectives/de_mussi.php

Gabriele de' Mussi, a notary from Piacenza, gave a vivid account of the plague in Kaffa and Sicily.

http://www.brown.edu/Departments/Italian_Studies/dweb/plague/perspectives/petrarca.php

Petrarch endured the black death in Parma, Italy and responded to its effects in highly personal and emotional lamentations.

http://www.brown.edu/Departments/Italian_Studies/dweb/plague/perspectives/petrarca2.php

Francesco Petrarca wrote in response to the black death in Tuscany, Italy.

<http://www.historyguide.org/ancient/plague.html>

Jean de Venette wrote on the progress of the black death in France.

<http://www3.iath.virginia.edu/osheim/marchione.html>

Marchione di Coppo Stefani was born in Florence, Italy in 1336. He wrote his Florentine Chronicle in the late 1370s and early 1380s.

<http://www3.iath.virginia.edu/osheim/pistoia.html>

Statutes of Pistoia in Italy reflected both the scientific knowledge and the practical issues which the black death brought to a head.

<http://history.boisestate.edu/westciv/plague/08.shtml>

A description of the plague from Agnolo di Tura, of Siena, Italy.

<http://www.fordham.edu/halsall/seth/ordinance-labourers.html>

The Ordinance of Labourers, an attempt by the king of England to freeze wages paid to laborers at their pre-plague levels, is indicative of the labor shortage caused by the black death.

<http://www.fordham.edu/halsall/source/decameronintro.asp>

The onset of the black death in Italy was described by Giovanni Boccaccio (1313-1375) in The Decameron.

<http://www.fordham.edu/halsall/jewish/1348-jewsblackdeath.html>

The black death and the Jews

<http://www.historyguide.org/ancient/jacquerie.html>

The period following the black death saw a number of political and social upheavals, caused by the disease itself, as well as wars and other insecurities. There were a number of peasant

rebellions. The one in France in 1358 was known as the Jacquerie - since a common name for a peasant was a "Jacques". Here it is described in 1358 by the chronicler Jean Froissart.

<http://www.fordham.edu/halsall/source/542procopius-plague.html>

Procopius describes the black death in Byzantium.

<http://www.mytimemachine.co.uk/blackdeath.htm>

Henry Knighton's account of the plague in England.