

*Gli uffici di Sanità italiani. Testimonianze cinque-seicentesche di celebri viaggiatori.*

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Montaigne, *Viaggio in Italia*, traduzione di Alberto Cento, Bari, Laterza, 1991<sup>2</sup>, pp. 99-100, 123-124.

“Arrivarono il giorno d’Ognissanti [1580] prima di messa a Verona, dodici miglia. Città della grandezza di Poitiers [...]. Senza le bollette *de la sanità* avute a Trento e confermate a Rovereto, non sarebbero mai entrati in città; e sì che non c’era la minima voce in giro d’un pericolo di peste. Ma è l’abitudine, oppure è fatto per truffare quel po’ di quattrini che costano”.

*Testo originale.*

Sans les boletes de la sanità, que ils avoint prinses à Trante, et confirmées à Rovere, ils ne fussent pas antrés en la ville, et si n'estoit nul bruit de dangier de peste; mais c'est par coutume, ou pour friponner quelque quattrin qu'elles coutent (*Journal du voyage de Michel de Montaigne en Italie par la Suisse et l'Allemagne en 1580 et 1581*, nouvelle édition avec des notes par le prof. Alexandre D'Ancona, Città di Castello, Lapi, 1889, p. 118).

FYNES MORYSON

*Edizione del testo originale.*

“They are carefull to avoyde infection of the plague and to that purpose in every Citty have Magistrates for health. So as in tymes of danger when any Citty in or neere Italy is infected, travelers cannot passe by land, except they bring a bolletino or certificate of their health from the place whence they come, and otherwise must make la quarantana or tryall of forty days for their health, in a lazzeretto or hospitall for that purpose. But by Sea generally both the men and all the goods of the shipp, except they can make cleare prooffe of health in the partes whence they came, must make the sayd tryall of forty days, espetially shippes comming from Constantinople which is seldome free from infection. And this they use not only for health, but as mistery of traffique, by which they knowe the quality of all marchants, and of all goodes, before they be admitted to free traffique in the Cittyes ”

(*Shakespeare's Europe : unpublished chapters of Fynes Moryson s itinerary : being a survey of the condition of Europe at the end of the 16. century*, Ch. Hughes ed., London 1903, p. 460).

*Trascrizione in inglese moderno*

“They are careful to avoid infection of the plague and to that purpose in every city have magistrates for health. So as in time of danger when any city in or near Italy is infected travellers cannot pass by land except they bring a bolletino or certificate of their health from the place whence they come and otherwise must make la quarantina or trial of forty days for their health in a lazaretto or hospital for that purpose. But by sea generally both the men and all the good of the ship, except they can make clear proof of health in the parts whence they come, must make the said trial of forty days, especially ships coming from Constantinople which is seldom free from infection. And this they use not only for health, but as mystery of traffic, by which they know the quality of all merchants, and of all goods, before they be admitted to free traffic in the Cities”.

(da James S. Taylor, *Montaigne and medicine*, New York, 1922, p. 45).