

## **Annotated Bibliography**

### Primary:

Evening journal. [volume] (Wilmington, Del.), 17 October 1918. *Chronicling America: Historic American Newspapers. Library of Congress.*  
<<https://chroniclingamerica.loc.gov/lccn/sn85042354/1918-10-17/ed-1/seq-11/>>.  
Accessed 14 April 2024

This pamphlet is a primary source that provided information on how the government wanted people to purchase last minute bonds. It is used in the impact section of the website.

“Female medics holding stretchers.” Oct. 1918. *Library of Congress.*  
<<https://www.loc.gov/item/2011661525/>>.  
Accessed 15 December 2023.

This image is a primary source that provided a visual on the paramedics preparing to take the patients to hospitals on stretchers. It is used in the impact section of the website.

“Individuals wearing masks.” ca, 1918. *American Lung Association.*  
<<https://www.lung.org/blog/flu-covid-two-pandemics>>.  
Accessed 15 December 2023.

This image is a primary source that provided a visual of how people reacted to wearing a mask. It is used in the home page section of the website.

*Influenza Directive from Washington, D.C. regarding treatment and procedures.* (Washington, D.C.: Division of Sanitation, 26 September 1918). Records of Naval Districts and Shore Establishments (Record Group 181).  
<<https://www.docsteach.org/documents/document/directive-from-washington-dc-regarding-treatment-and-procedures>>.  
Accessed 22 January 2024.

This document is a primary source that provided information on the date in which the White House sent out a list of procedures to treat the virus. It is used in the timeline section of the website.

“Pamphlet advertising Laxcarin.” 28 February 1919. *Library of Congress*.  
<<https://chroniclingamerica.loc.gov/lccn/sn86063039/1919-02-28/ed-1/seq-3/>>.  
Accessed 27 March 2024.

This image is a primary source that provided information on how people were looking to benefit themselves by selling fake remedies. It is used in the impact section of the website.

Price, George M. “Influenza - Destroyer and Teacher.” *The Survey*, 21 December 1918. 367-369.

This is a primary source that provided information on how the pandemic was a turning point, and how it affected the world’s economy and social services. It is used in the thesis, impact, and COVID-19 Analysis sections of the website, and in the introduction of the process paper.

Price, George M. “Mobilizing Social Forces Against Influenza.” *The Survey*, 26 October 1918. 95-96.

This is a primary source that provided information on how the influenza disease was easily spread through overcrowding. It is used in the impact section of the website.

Shoshone journal. [volume] (Shoshone, Idaho), 28 Feb. 1919. *Chronicling America: Historic American Newspapers. Library of Congress*.  
<<https://chroniclingamerica.loc.gov/lccn/sn86063039/1919-02-28/ed-1/seq-3/>>.  
Accessed 27 March 2024.

This pamphlet is a primary source that provided information on a fake remedy that was used to obtain money from people who believed the medicine would cleanse their blood and stomach. It is used in the impact section of the website.

“The Spanish Influenza virus.” ca, 1918. *Getty Images*.  
<<https://www.history.com/topics/world-war-i/1918-flu-pandemic>>.  
Accessed 16 October 2023.

This image is a primary source that provided a visual on how the flu virus looked. It is used in the introduction section of the website.

Secondary:

“A 100 year difference in the medical society.” ca. 2018. *Penn Medicine*.  
<<https://www.pennmedicine.org/news/publications-and-special-projects/penn-medicine-magazine/archived-issues/2018/winter2018/fluforward>>.  
Accessed 8 April 2024.

This image is a secondary source that provided a visual of how the medical society looked in 1918, and how it looks today. It is used in the COVID-19 Analysis section of the website.

“Children lining up to receive flu vaccinations.” ca. 1940. *Library of Congress*.  
<<https://www.nationalww2museum.org/war/articles/medical-innovations-1918-flu>>.  
Accessed 3 October 2023.

This image is a secondary source that provided a picture of children receiving a flu vaccination. It is used in the importance section of the website.

“Coronavirus disease (COVID-19).” *World Health Organization*. 9 August 2023.  
<[https://www.who.int/news-room/fact-sheets/detail/coronavirus-disease-\(covid-19\)](https://www.who.int/news-room/fact-sheets/detail/coronavirus-disease-(covid-19))>.  
Accessed 14 April 2024.

This is a secondary source that provided an overview of the COVID-19 pandemic, and the virus itself. It is used in the COVID-19 Analysis section of the website.

“Electron microscope developed in 1930.” ca, 1930. *Science Direct*.  
<<https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/abs/pii/S1076567021000793>>.  
Accessed 20 December 2023.

This image is a secondary source that provided a visual on how the newly developed electron microscope looked. It is used in the influence section of the website.

Harris, Jim. “The 1918 Flu Pandemic.” *OSU.EDU*. October 2018.  
<[https://origins.osu.edu/milestones/pandemic-flu-spanish-flu-1918-H1N1-WW1-vaccine?language\\_content\\_entity=en](https://origins.osu.edu/milestones/pandemic-flu-spanish-flu-1918-H1N1-WW1-vaccine?language_content_entity=en)>.

Accessed 16 October 2023.

This is a secondary source that provided information on its relations to WWI, the background of the pandemic, how it spread, medical innovations, and that flu vaccinations are still given out today. It is used in the thesis, introduction, influence, importance, and timeline sections of the website, and in the introduction and second paragraphs of the process paper.

“Map of the Spread of the Influenza.” 13 May 2020. *Africa Center for Strategic Studies*.

<<https://africacenter.org/spotlight/lessons-1918-1919-spanish-flu-africa/>>.

Accessed 27 March 2024.

This image is a secondary source that provided a visual map of the spread of the virus. It is used in the thesis section of the website.

“Medical Innovations: From the 1918 Pandemic to a Flu Vaccine.” *The National WWII Museum*. 13 April 2020.

<<https://www.nationalww2museum.org/war/articles/medical-innovations-1918-flu>>.

Accessed 3 October 2023.

This is a secondary source that provided information on the background of the pandemic, its spread, and what innovations were made from the vaccine. It is used in every section of the website and in the introduction of the process paper.

Poon, Linda. “Remembering the ‘Mother of All Pandemics,’ 100 Years Later.” *Bloomberg*. 18 September 2018.

<<https://www.bloomberg.com/news/articles/2018-09-18/lessons-from-the-1918-spanish-flu-100-years-later>>.

Accessed 12 December 2023.

This is a secondary source that provided information on the three waves of the pandemic. It is used in the thesis section of the website.

“Spanish Flu Pandemic Ends.” *History.com*. May 10, 2023.

<<https://www.history.com/topics/world-war-i/1918-flu-pandemic>>.

Accessed 23 January 2024.

This is a secondary source that provided information on the end of the pandemic. It is used in the timeline section of the website.

“Vaccine image.” 1 March 2021. *American Psychological Association*.  
<<https://www.apa.org/monitor/2021/03/covid-19-vaccines>>.  
Accessed 18 January 2024.

This image is a secondary source that provided a visual of how vaccines look today. It is used in the importance section of the website.