

Annotated Bibliography

Primary:

"Antiseptics: How Used and How Made at the New York Hospital : A Clinical Lecture - Digital Collections - National Library of Medicine." *U.S. National Library of Medicine*. <https://collections.nlm.nih.gov/catalog/nlm:nlmuid-101505158-bk>. Accessed 2020, May 19.

This source is a lecture about antiseptics being used and made in New York. I used this lecture on the page talking about medicine and medical practices. This source also shows how antiseptics were used and adopted outside of Europe.

"Apparatus Used by Pasteur in Experiments on Alleged Spontaneous Generation." *Wellcome Collection*. <http://wellcomecollection.org/works/f3rjkdgr>. Accessed 2020, May 19.
This picture shows all the equipment used for his fermentation studies. It is all the different designs for the flask. It also shows where the flask would've been broiled to sterilize the broth. The pictures helped me understand what the equipment looked like.

"Bacteria and the Germ Theory of Disease: Eight Lectures Delivered at the Chicago Medical College - Digital Collections - National Library of Medicine." *U.S. National Library of Medicine*. <https://collections.nlm.nih.gov/catalog/nlm:nlmuid-62130870R-bk>. Accessed 2020, May 19.

I used one of the lectures to further develop my page on Pasteur's silkworm studies. It talked about his experiments and how it benefited silkworm raisers.

Chartran, Théobald. "Hydrophobia." *Science History Institute Digital Collections*. <https://digital.sciencehistory.org/works/cj82k801f>. Accessed 2020, May 19.
This picture has Pasteur holding two white rabbits. This image was related to my statement of Pasteur using rabbits for testing his vaccinations. The word, hydrophobia, is used for the title of this picture and the illustration that mocked the people who went to get the rabies shot. This means that it is also related to the rabies shot studies.

"Cholera "Tramples the Victors & the Vanquished Both." - Digital Collections - National Library of Medicine." *U.S. National Library of Medicine*. <https://collections.nlm.nih.gov/catalog/nlm:nlmuid-101393375-img>. Accessed 2020, May 19.

I used the representation of the cholera outbreak in the 19th century for the miasma theory page because it represented the air bringing the cholera. It was helpful in showing illustrations created in the 19th century based on the miasma theory.

"The Common Hall Muscat Grape (Vitis Vinifera Cv.): Fruiting Branch. Coloured Etching, C. 1825, after Mrs. Withers." *Wellcome Collection*. <http://wellcomecollection.org/works/z3xdck4>. Accessed 2020, May 19.

This photograph I used this image on was the fermentation because one of the ideas was that spoilage was a chemical breakdown from the grape juice in the alcohol. It had a relation to that text I wrote in the section.

"Copy of Pasteur's Flask Used in His Experiments on Spontaneo." *Wellcome Collection*.

<http://wellcomecollection.org/works/kdyayn5d>. Accessed 2020, May 19.

This picture has a label and what looks like one of the broken flasks. I used this image in the fermentation page as it was relating to his experiment on the fermentation. It also helped me understand further on the flasks Pasteur used.

"Disease Germs: Their Origin, Nature, and Relation to Wounds - Digital Collections - National Library of Medicine." *U.S. National Library of Medicine*.

<https://collections.nlm.nih.gov/catalog/nlm:nlmuid-101698220-bk>. Accessed 2020, May 19.

This text talked about germs and its relation to wounds. I used this for the antiseptic section of my medicine and medical practices page.

Edelfelt, Albert. "M. [Monsieur] Louis Pasteur in His Laboratory." *Science History Institute Digital Collections*.

<https://digital.sciencehistory.org/works/ap1qzee>. Accessed 2020, May 19.

This site shows an image of Pasteur inspecting a glass flask. I used the image for showing what Pasteur looked and was placed on the Louis Pasteur title page

"Facsimiles of Flasks Used by Pasteur in His Experiments." *Wellcome Collection*.

<http://wellcomecollection.org/works/gmgx6gjh>. Accessed 2020, May 19.

In this photo, it shows the design of the flask that was not broken. I used this to show the design that had prevented airborne microorganisms from entering and contaminating the broth inside.

"First Treatment of Rabies". <http://pyramid.spd.louisville.edu/~eri/fos/Rabies.html>. Accessed 2020, May 19.

This translated report of Pasteur's rabies inoculation helped me understand the condition that the nine year old was in and the treatment. I used this report on my section on vaccinations on the medical practices page.

"The Germ Theory of Disease - Digital Collections - National Library of Medicine." *U.S. National Library of Medicine*.

<https://collections.nlm.nih.gov/catalog/nlm:nlmuid-101730080-bk>. Accessed 2020, May 19.

I used this text in my Koch's postulates page. It was quoted to show his research on how anthrax spreads.

"Glass Flask Used by Louis Pasteur, France, 1860-1864." *Wellcome Collection*.

<http://wellcomecollection.org/works/tph8n3kt>. Accessed 2020, May 19.

This picture provided a visual in the Fermentation Studies part of my website. The flask is

one of the broken flasks used in proving yeast causes fermentation.

"Glass Pipette Used by Louis Pasteur during His Research on R." *Wellcome Collection*.

<http://wellcomecollection.org/works/jdb82av3>. Accessed 2020, May 19.

This picture of a glass pipette was helpful in depicting the tools that Pasteur used for his rabies studies. It provided more of an idea on how the rabies vaccination development went.

"A Hospital Plague Ward: Attendants Wearing Protective Clothing including Headmasks and Gloves. Watercolour, 1915/1935 (?)." *Wellcome Collection*.

<https://wellcomecollection.org/works/qztgujzn>. Accessed 2020, May 19.

This picture depicts workers wearing protective clothing while tending to plague victims. I used this image to show how the germ theory influenced practices of the following century. It also provided a visual of how some of the earliest medical clothing looked when it came to pandemics.

"Image 2 of Poston Chronicle (Poston, Ariz.), August 19, 1944." *The Library of Congress*.

<https://www.loc.gov/resource/sn83025333/1944-08-19/ed-1/?sp=2&q=penicillin&r=-1.642,-0.156,4.284,1.824,0>. Accessed 2020, May 19.

This source is a newspaper page on penicillin. I used it in my medicine and medical practices page to show how medicine developed in the 20th century.

"Image 2 of The Manning times (Manning, Clarendon County, S.C.), April 22, 1891." *The Library of Congress*.

<https://www.loc.gov/resource/sn86063760/1891-04-22/ed-1/?sp=2&q=germ+theory&r=-1.319,-0.05,3.637,1.548,0>. Accessed 2020, May 19.

The germ destroyer section of the newspaper was related to my medicine and medical practices. I used it to show how medicine was developing when the germ theory was proved.

"Image 2 of The Journal (New York [N.Y.]), February 7, 1896." *The Library of Congress*.

<https://www.loc.gov/resource/sn84031792/1896-02-07/ed-1/?q=germ+theory&sp=2&r=-1.494,-0.209,3.988,1.698,0>. Accessed 2020, May 19.

This newspaper was on a fluid that kills the tubercle bacilli. It was related to my medicine section, so I added it to show the development of medicine.

"Joseph Jackson Lister. Photograph." *Wellcome Collection*.

<https://wellcomecollection.org/works/hmc953qc>. Accessed 2020, May 19.

This is a portrait of Joseph Jackson Lister. He helped improve the microscope, so I added the picture to my historical context page.

"Koch's Discovery-- (illustrated): Alimentation as a Therapeutic Measure - Digital Collections - National Library of Medicine." *U.S. National Library of Medicine*.

<https://collections.nlm.nih.gov/catalog/nlm:nlmuid-101197015-bk>. Accessed 2020, May 19.

These papers were extremely helpful in describing the process for creating a pure culture and sterilization. It helped me understand that the process for beginning Koch's postulates required a lot of time and patience.

"Louis Pasteur [1822 - 1895], Microbiologist and Chemist." *Wellcome Collection*.

<http://wellcomecollection.org/works/h4rwgxm>.

This image was used in showing the vaccination processes. It shows Pasteur injecting something into a rabbit and my research stated that he used rabbits in finding immunizations for the rabies virus.

"Louis Pasteur. Colour Lithograph by Amand, 188-(?)." *Wellcome Collection*.

<http://wellcomecollection.org/works/bmezqq44>. Accessed 2020, May 19.

This image provided more insight on the rabies shot Pasteur created. The photo can also be interpreted as Pasteur curing the feral dog of rabies as there are scientific instruments in the background.

"Map of the Parish of Bethnal Green, Shewing the Cholera Mist in 1848-1849." *Wellcome Collection*.

<http://wellcomecollection.org/works/p8sesxnt>. Accessed 2020, May 19.

This picture was helpful in providing visuals for the miasma theory. It shows the spread of cholera and the mist of the outbreak.

"Microscope Used by Louis Pasteur in His Investigations on Si." *Wellcome Collection*.

<http://wellcomecollection.org/works/q2u64dvk>. Accessed 2020, May 19.

The picture gave me more photos to work with on the silkworm page because I only had two. It also shows the equipment he used in the research, like the cocoons and microscope.

"On The Antiseptic Principle Of The Practice Of Surgery".

<http://biotech.law.lsu.edu/cphl/history/articles/lister.htm>. Accessed 2020, May 19.

This source had Joseph Lister's reports and method on antiseptic surgery. I took parts of this paper to add to my legacy part of the website. It helped me understand how Lister treated his patients using carbolic acid and the aftermath of the event.

"Original Hypodermic Syringe of Dr. Alexander Wood. The First Used in Great Britain."

Wellcome Collection. <https://wellcomecollection.org/works/j9faar6z>. Accessed 2020, May 19.

This is an image of Dr. Alexander Wood's first hypodermic syringe. It helped show how the hypodermic syringe looked like and the image was related to my historical context page.

"The Pasteur Boom-High Times for Hydrophobists." *Science History Institute Digital Collections*.

<https://digital.sciencehistory.org/works/x0sn5hu>. Accessed 2020, May 19.

This illustration mocks the people who flocked to get the rabies immunization. I used the image to show more of the effect the rabies shot had.

"The Pasteur Institute, Kasauli, India: Equipment Used for Inoculation against Rabies."

Photograph, Ca. 1910." *Wellcome Collection*.

<https://wellcomecollection.org/works/gfv7hzzq9>. Accessed 2020, May 19.

The drawing depicts Pasteur administering the rabies shot to a man. I used this as imagery on the page with the vaccine section.

"Pasteur Inoculating a Man with the Rabies Virus. Chromolithograph." *Wellcome Collection*.

<http://wellcomecollection.org/works/n269tcez>. Accessed 2020, May 19.

The drawing shows Pasteur injecting a sheep with the anthrax immunization while the farmer holds the sheep. It helped me show that the vaccines were also used on animals to protect them and help the farming industry.

"Pasteur Inoculating Sheep against Anthrax." *Wellcome Collection*.

<http://wellcomecollection.org/works/kvq8zzg2>. Accessed 2020, May 19.

The drawing shows Pasteur injecting a sheep with the anthrax immunization while the farmer holds the sheep. It helped me show that the vaccines were also used on animals to protect them and help the farming industry.

"Modern History Sourcebook: Louis Pasteur (1822-1895): Physiological Theory of Fermentation, 1879" *Internet History Sourcebooks*. Translation by F. Faulkner and D.C. Robb <http://sourcebooks.fordham.edu/mod/1879pasteur-ferment.asp>. Accessed 2020, May 19.

This source had a translated version of Pasteur's papers on fermentation. I used it to show His journal on the fermentation experiment.

"Pasteur's Papers on the Germ Theory".

<http://biotech.law.lsu.edu/cphl/history/articles/pasteur.htm>. Accessed 2020, May 19.

This source provided a translated script of Pasteur's papers. I took excerpts from the papers and put it on my website.

"Plate III, 12 Slides of Bacteria. Gesammelte Werke, 1912." *Wellcome Collection*.

<http://wellcomecollection.org/works/hxzy4m6g>. Accessed 2020, May 19.

The 12 slides were used as a picture on the conclusion page. It showed the progress that Koch's postulates made in the identification and observation of disease-causing microbes.

"Portrait of Robert Herman Koch [1843 - 1910], Bacteriologist." *Wellcome Collection*.

<http://wellcomecollection.org/works/msnrpmrc>. Accessed 2020, May 19.

This portrait was used to show how Koch looked. It was used on only the Robert Koch title page.

"Silkworm Disease Called Flacherie, Pasteur." *Wellcome Collection*.

<http://wellcomecollection.org/works/twnasexf>. Accessed 2020, May 19.

This image showed the slide of bacteria he found that made the silkworms diseases. It helped show that Pasteur did find the causes of the silkworm epidemic that was affecting France's silkworm industry.

"Sir Alexander Fleming." *Wellcome Collection*. <https://wellcomecollection.org/works/k4ezny6h>.

"String of Silkworm Cocoons, Used by Louis Pasteur, 1865-1870." Wellcome Collection. <http://wellcomecollection.org/works/cdtkrkhw>. Accessed 2020, May 19.

This is a photograph of Sir Alexander Fleming, who invented penicillin. I used it as a picture in my medicine and medical practices page.

"Syringes: Hypodermic, Made by Down Bros." *Wellcome Collection*.

<http://wellcomecollection.org/works/gcdnemq7>. Accessed 2020, May 19.

I used this photograph in showing a type of syringe was used in the experiments. I reasoned it would have to be this type of syringe because it was the most popular syringe in the late half of the 1800s. I also couldn't tell what syringe Pasteur was using in another photograph.

"Ten Days in the Laboratory with Dr. Robert Koch, of Berlin: The Methods to Be Employed in the Cultivation and Detection of the Comma Bacillus of Asiatic Cholera - Digital Collections - National Library of Medicine." *U.S. National Library of Medicine*.

<https://collections.nlm.nih.gov/catalog/nlm:nlmuid-101704288-bk>. Accessed 2020, May 19.

This journal was extremely helpful in explaining the processes for Koch's postulates. I used it to show the sterilization, breeding medium methods, and how easy the postulates were to use for other scientists.

Secondary:

"Biomedicine and Health: The Germ Theory of Disease." *Scientific Thought: In Context*. May 13, 2020.

<http://www.encyclopedia.com/science/science-magazines/biomedicine-and-health-germ-theory-disease>. Accessed 2020, May 19.

From this article, I used the sections, "Louis Pasteur and Diseases of Animals", "Germ Theory, Joseph Lister, and Antiseptic Surgery", "Robert Koch", "Anthrax", "Health Reformers and the Germ Theory of Disease", and "Modern Cultural Connections". The information also helped verify other pieces of information I had written down and was helpful in the impacts area.

Blevins, Steve M., and Michael S. Bronze. "Robert Koch and the 'Golden Age' of Bacteriology." *International Journal of Infectious Diseases*. April 21, 2010.

<http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S1201971210023143>. Accessed 2020, May 19.

This article had pictures and information about Robert Koch. I had information on Robert Koch, so I used the photographs to provide more visuals to my site.

Boundless. "Boundless World History." *Lumen*.

<https://courses.lumenlearning.com/boundless-worldhistory/chapter/the-scientific-revolution/>. Accessed 2020, May 19.

This article helped me understand the historical context of the 1800s scientific community.

I used it to explain the community better.

"Experiment - The Nineteenth Century." *The Nineteenth Century - Physical, Experimental, Laboratory, and Phenomena - JRank Articles*.

<https://science.jrank.org/pages/9295/Experiment-Nineteenth-Century.html>. Accessed 2020, May 19.

I used this article to make sure my part about experimentation becoming a routine in research was correct. It helped me understand that a lot of scientific practices and customs came from the 1800s.

"Germ Theory" *Science Museum. Brought to Life: Exploring the History of Medicine*.

<https://webarchive.nationalarchives.gov.uk/20180801135008/http://broughttolife.sciencemuseum.org.uk/broughttolife/techniques/germtheory>. Accessed 2020, May 19.

This source was the source I used at the very beginning. The last two sentences of the last paragraph was how I chose to look more into Louis Pasteur and Robert Koch.

Gillen, Alan L., Douglas Oliver, and Frank Sherwin. "Robert Koch, Creation, and the Specificity of Germs." *Answers in Genesis*. April 07, 2010.

<http://answersingenesis.org/biology/microbiology/robert-koch-creation-and-the-specificity-of-germs/>. Accessed 2020, May 19.

This article had a more in-depth detail of Koch's work. It also had photos that provided more clarifications on what he saw and what he used to see those things. It also helped verify more information that I hoped to put on my website.

"Gloves, Gowns, and Clothing". *Science Museum. Brought to Life: Exploring the History of Medicine*. https://webarchive.nationalarchives.gov.uk/20180801135057tf_/http://broughttolife.sciencemuseum.org.uk/broughttolife/techniques/clothing. Accessed 2020, May 19.

This site talks about the history of surgical clothing. I used this as a part of the medical practices and part of the effects of the germ theory's authentication.

"Hospital Infection." *Science Museum*.

<http://www.sciencemuseum.org.uk/objects-and-stories/hospital-infection>. Accessed 2020, May 19.

From this website, I mostly used the sections on Germ Theory, Hospital Sanitation, and Modern Infection Control because it had a focus on the people I was researching on. I then used these sections to have more information for Medicine and Medical Practices.

"Joseph Jackson Lister". *Molecular Expressions: Science, Optics and You*

<https://micro.magnet.fsu.edu/optics/timeline/people/lister.html>. Accessed 2020, May 19.

This source was helpful in explaining who improved the quality of the microscope in my historical context.

"Joseph Lister (1827-1912)". *Science Museum. Brought to Life: Exploring the History of Medicine*. <https://webarchive.nationalarchives.gov.uk/20180801135514/http://broughttolife.sciencemuseum.org.uk/broughttolife/people/josephlister>. Accessed 2020, May 19.

This source informed me on Joseph Lister and his aseptic methods of surgery. The surgeries he conducted were used to provide evidence on the medical practices that came after germ theory was credited as a reliable theory.

Jr., William C. Shiel. "Definition of Koch's Postulates." *MedicineNet*. December 27, 2018. <http://www.medicinenet.com/script/main/art.asp?articlekey=7105>. Accessed 2020, May 19.

This site provided more information on Koch's Postulates. It also noted the limitations that the postulates had. I listed the postulate rules under "Koch's Postulates" on my website.

"Louis Pasteur." *Biography.com*. May 15, 2019. <http://www.biography.com/scientist/louis-pasteur>. Accessed 2020, May 19.

I used the information from this site for my brief biography on Louis Pasteur's introduction page. I also used a bit of the other information to check my information.

"Louis Pasteur." *Science History Institute*. April 30, 2020. <http://www.sciencehistory.org/historical-profile/louis-pasteur>. Accessed 2020, May 19.

This site gave me more information on Louis Pasteur and his studies, such as his origins and rabies vaccine. It also helped verify information I got from other sources. The Rabies vaccine facts were important for the legacy of my topic.

"Louis Pasteur and the Development of the Attenuated Vaccine." *VBI Vaccines Inc*. November 23, 2016. <http://www.vbivaccines.com/wire/louis-pasteur-attenuated-vaccine/>. Accessed 2020, May 19.

This article talked about Pasteur's accidental development of the attenuated vaccine. I used this information for the "Medicine and Medical Practices" part of my site.

"Magic Bullet". *Science Museum. Brought to Life: Exploring the History of Medicine*. <https://webarchive.nationalarchives.gov.uk/20180801135004/http://broughttolife.sciencemuseum.org.uk/broughttolife/techniques/magicbullet>. Accessed 2020, May 19.

This website provided me information on the history of the magic bullet. The information was then used for the "Medicine and Medical Practices" part of my website because it relates to the medicine that followed after.

"Miasma Theory". *Science Museum. Brought to Life: Exploring the History of Medicine*. <https://webarchive.nationalarchives.gov.uk/20180801135011/http://broughttolife.sciencemuseum.org.uk/broughttolife/techniques/miasmatheory>. Accessed 2020, May 19.

It helped me on what the Miasma Theory was and what exactly was against the Germ Theory. It also briefly stated the reason it was believed in the 19th century.

"Microscope". *Science Museum. Brought to Life: Exploring the History of Medicine*. <https://webarchive.nationalarchives.gov.uk/20180801135142/http://broughttolife.sciencemuseum.org.uk/broughttolife/techniques/microscope>. Accessed 2020, May 19.

This article helped me explain the scientific community by explaining the improvements added to the microscope and what contributor I should focus on for the historical context.

National Research Council (US) Committee to Update Science, Medicine, and And Animals. "A Theory of Germs." *Science, Medicine, and Animals*. January 01, 1970.

<http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/books/NBK24649/>. Accessed 2020, May 19.

On this website, it also provides a picture and a summary of what Robert Koch did. The summary also helped make sure my information was correct.

OpenStax. "Microbiology." *Lumen*. Spontaneous Generation | Microbiology.

<http://courses.lumenlearning.com/microbiology/chapter/spontaneous-generation/>.

Accessed 2020, May 19.

This source talked about spontaneous generation and how it was debunked. I used the information about Pasteur's experiment for my website.

"Robert Koch (1843-1910)". *Science Museum. Brought to Life: Exploring the History of Medicine*.

<https://webarchive.nationalarchives.gov.uk/20180801135539/http://broughttolife.sciencemuseum.org.uk/broughttolife/people/robertkoch>. Accessed 2020, May 19.

This source was the start of my research and provided basic information that I used to get more in-depth facts. It also helped me focus on what my website should talk about because the Germ Theory is a very broad subject.

"Science and Medicine." *Science Museum. Brought to Life: Exploring the History of Medicine*.

<https://webarchive.nationalarchives.gov.uk/20180801135321/http://broughttolife.sciencemuseum.org.uk/broughttolife/themes/science>. Accessed 2020, May 19.

This site talked about the development of science and medicine from the 1700s to modern day. I used the information on the 1800s to expand upon my historical context.

Shuttleworth, Sally, and Berris Charnley. "Science Periodicals in the Nineteenth and Twenty-First Centuries." Notes and Records of the Royal Society of London. December 20, 2016. <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC5095352/>. Accessed 2020, May 19.

This article helped me understand the context of the time period in further detail.

Smith, Kendall A. "Louis Pasteur, the Father of Immunology?" *Frontiers in Immunology*. April 10, 2012. <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC3342039/>. Accessed 2020, May 19.

This article had quotations of what Louis Pasteur wrote about his studies. The quotations help provide more evidence in my website and the information was also more in-depth.

Underwood, E. Ashworth, and William Archibald Robson Thomson. "Verification of the Germ Theory." *Encyclopædia Britannica*. January 23, 2020.

<http://www.britannica.com/science/history-of-medicine/Verification-of-the-germ-theory>. Accessed 2020, May 19.

This article had brief information on what happened after the verification of the Germ Theory. I used that brief information as a base on the impacts of the theory.

Admin, Author. "Home." Health Medicine in American History. August 11, 2015.

<https://lewiscar.sites.grinnell.edu/HistoryofMedicine/uncategorized/shooting-up-development-of-the-hypodermic-syringe/>. Accessed 2020, May 19.

This source helped me understand and explain the hypodermic syringe, an important tool in the germ theory studies. It also helped me narrow down what contributor should be talked about in the historical context page, which ended up being Dr. Alexander Wood.