

UCF's Veterans Legacy Program



VA



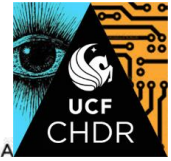
**U.S. Department
of Veterans Affairs**
National Cemetery Administration



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UNIVERSITY OF CENTRAL FLORIDA

**Department
of History**



World War I Secondary Sources

Academic Sources

- Budreau, Lisa M. *Bodies of War: World War I and the Politics of Commemoration in America, 1919-1933*. New York: New York University Press, 2009.
- Capozzola, Christopher. "Legacies for Citizenship: Pinpointing Americans During and After World War I." *Diplomatic History* 38, no. 4 (2014): 713-726.
- Cassanello, Robert. "Violence, Racial Etiquette, and African American Working-Class Infrapolitics in Jacksonville during World War I." *The Florida Historical Quarterly* 82, no. 2 (Fall, 2003): 155-169.
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- Clodfelter, Micheal. *The Lost Battalion & The Meuse-Argonne, 1918: America's Deadliest Battle*. Jefferson: McFarland, 2007.
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- Jensen, Kimberly. *Mobilizing Minerva: American Women in the First World War*. Champaign: University of Illinois Press, 2008.
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- Keene, Jennifer. "A Comparative Study of White and Black American Soldiers during the First World War." *Annales de démographie historique* no 103, no. 1 (2002): 71–90. <https://doi.org/10.3917/adh.103.0071>.
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- Keuchel, Edward F. "A Purely Business Motive German American Lumber Company 1901-1918." *The Florida Historical Quarterly* 52, no.4 (Apr., 1974): 381-395.
- Lengel, Edward G. *To Conquer Hell: The Meuse-Argonne, 1918*. New York: H. Holt, 2008.
- Lopez, P. J. "American Red Cross posters and the cultural politics of motherhood in World War I." *Gender, Place & Culture* 23 no. 6 (2016): 769-785.
- Luebke, Frederick C. *Bonds of Loyalty: German Americans and World War I*. DeKalb: Northern Illinois University Press, 1974.
- Neiberg, Michale S. *The Second Battle of the Marne*. Bloomington: University of Indiana Press, 2008.
- Rowland, Thomas J. "Irish-American Catholics and The Quest for Respectability in the Coming of the Great War, 1900-1917." *Journal of American Ethnic History* 15, no. 2 (1996): 3-32.
- Rubin, Richard. *The Last of the Doughboys: The Forgotten Generation and Their Forgotten World War*. Boston, MA: Houghton Mifflin Harcourt, 2014.
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- Slotkin, Richard. *Lost Battalions: The Great War and the Crisis of American Nationality*, 1st ed. New York: Henry Holt, 2006.
- Sterba, Christopher M. *Good Americans: Italian and Jewish Immigrants during the First World War*. New York: Oxford University Press, 2003.
- Stevenson, David. *1914-1918: The History of the First World War*. London, UK: Penguin, 2012.
- Thomason, John W. *The United States Army Second Division Northwest of Chateau Thierry in World War I*. Jefferson: McFarland, 2006.
- Triplet, William S. *A Youth in the Meuse-Argonne: A Memoir, 1917-1918*. Columbia: University of Missouri Press, 2000.
- Trout, Steven. *On the Battlefield of Memory: The First World War and American Remembrance, 1919-1941*. Tuscaloosa: University of Alabama Press, 2011.

Tuchman, Barbara Wertheim. *The Guns of August*. London, UK: Penguin Books, 2014.

Williams, Chad L. *Torchbearers of Democracy: African American Soldiers in the World War I Era*. Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 2010.

Wright, William M. *Meuse-Argonne Diary: A Division Commander in World War I*. Columbia: University of Missouri Press, 2004.

Public History Sources with Annotations

1918-1919 Influenza Pandemic and Epidemic Sources

Byerly, Carol. “The U.S. Military and the Influenza Pandemic of 1918-1919.” *The U.S. Military and the Influenza Pandemic of 1918–1919*, April 2010.

<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC2862337/>.

“The U.S. Military and the Influenza Pandemic of 1918–1919” by Dr. Carol Byerly gives a fantastic synopsis and outline of how the influenza affected the U.S. Military in chronological order. This article detailed primary sources that explain in detail how influenza affected the various military training camps across the United States as well as the American Expeditionary Force (A.E.F.) fighting abroad in Europe.”

Chorba, Terence, and Byron Breedlove. “Concurrent Conflicts—the Great War and the 1918 Influenza Pandemic.” *Emerging Infectious Diseases* 24, no. 10 (October 24, 2018).

<https://doi.org/10.3201/eid2410.ac2410>.

“Concurrent Conflicts - the Great War and the 1918 Influenza Pandemic” provides insight into how the soldiers of the Great War were affected by the influenza. This source focuses on the experience of renowned artist John Singer Sargent. Sargent was invited to France in 1918 to depict the efforts of the Anglo-American efforts in the war. Sargent fell ill with influenza and was placed in a field hospital. While being treated he wrote about his experience and painted various artworks that were influenced by his near death experience. “He wrote that he lay there, with the accompaniment of groans of wounded, and the chokings and coughing of gassed men, which was a nightmare. It always seemed strange on opening one’s eyes to see the level cots and the dimly lit long tent looking so calm, when one was dozing in pandemonium.”

Durr, Eric. “Worldwide Flu Outbreak Killed 45,000 American Soldiers during World War I.” www.army.mil, August 31, 2018.

https://www.army.mil/article/210420/worldwide_flu_outbreak_killed_45000_american_soldiers_during_world_war_i.

“Article published by Eric Durr of the New York National Guard. Gives great information about when the influenza entered US Army camps stateside and the soldiers fighting in Europe. Article also explains how it affected soldiers on all sides of the war.”

Fujimara, Sara Francis. "Purple Death: The Great Flu of 1918." *Purple Death: The Great Flu of 1918*, 2007. <https://www.paho.org/en/who-we-are/history-paho/purple-death-great-flu-1918>.

"Purple Death: The Great Flu of 1918" is an article that provides context into why the 1918 Influenza was originally termed 'the Spanish Flu' and how hundreds of thousands of American soldiers heading to Western Front in Europe likely brought the disease with them.

Holmes, Frederick. "The Influenza Pandemic and the War." *The Influenza Pandemic and The War*, 2013. <https://www.kumc.edu/school-of-medicine/academics/departments/history-and-philosophy-of-medicine/archives/wwi/essays/medicine/influenza.html>.

"The Influenza and the War" showcases how the influenza affected the soldiers fighting in France and Belgium during World War I. Provides great information about the Red Cross Nurses and how they bravely treated and cared for infected soldiers.

Navarro, J. Alex, and Howard Markel, eds. "The American Influenza Encyclopedia." *The American Influenza Epidemic of 1918: A Digital Encyclopedia*, 2016. <http://www.influenzaarchive.org/>.

"A digital archive and database produced and published by the University of Michigan for the History of Medicine. Uses primary sources to explain how the influenza affected 50 cities within the United States. A wide variety of sources including photographs, newspaper articles, letters, etc."

Taubenberger, Jeffery K., and David M. Morens. "1918 Influenza: The Mother of All Pandemics." *Emerging Infectious Diseases* 12, no. 1 (2006): 15–22. <https://doi.org/10.3201/eid1209.05-0979>.

"1918 Influenza, the mother of all pandemics" published by Jeffery K. Taubenberger of Armed Forces Institute of Pathology and David M. Morens of the National Institute of Health provide great insight into the statistics of the 1918 Influenza and how it affected humanity."

Thetford, Harry. "Flu Killed More World War I Troops than Any Battle." *Flu killed more World War I troops than any battle - World War I Centennial*, 2018.

<https://www.worldwar1centennial.org/index.php/communicate/press-media/wwi-centennial-news/3978-flu-killed-more-world-war-i-troops-than-any-battle.html>.

"Brief article showcases how many American soldiers were killed by the influenza. Author Harry Thetford then compares that staggering statistic to major offensives like the Meuse-Argonne to highlight just how deadly the influenza was."

"How WWI Changed America: The Influenza Epidemic." YouTube, March 27, 2020.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ybrhBWrJrkI&t=1s>."

"Informative 5 minute video produced and published by the National World War I Museum and Memorial. The video outlines where/how influenza began to affect the American people, including the soldiers of the US Army. Gives a great deal of information regarding how the influenza was censored by the US government/military in the first wave, and how it affected the soldiers fighting both stateside and on the Western Front."

"Reporting on the Spanish Influenza, 1918." *WWI Changed Us: Reporting on the Spanish Influenza, 1918*, 2019. <https://wwichangedus.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/04/07-Source-Spotlight-Report-on-the-Spanish-Influenza.pdf>.

“An outline introducing the 1918 influenza and how it affected various regions throughout the United States through the use of primary source newspaper articles. Published by the Gilder Lehrman Institute of American History.”

“Spit Spreads Death.” The Mutter Museum of the College of Physicians of Philadelphia, October 2019. <https://muttermuseum.org/exhibitions/spit-spreads-death>.

“Mütter Museum virtual exhibit “Spit Spreads Death” that showcases how the influenza entered and spread throughout the city of Philadelphia in September 1918 during the Liberty Loan Parade.”

“The Deadly Virus: The Influenza Epidemic of 1918.” The Influenza Epidemic of 1918. Accessed May 1, 2023. <https://www.archives.gov/exhibits/influenza-epidemic/>.

“The Deadly Virus: The Influenza Epidemic of 1918” is a virtual exhibit published by the National Archives and Records Administration (NARA). This interactive virtual exhibition allows visitors to interact with primary source photographs and records.”

World War I Gas Sources

Cochrane, Rexmond C. “The Use of Gas at St. Mihiel The 90th Division, September 1918.” Indiana University Archives. Accessed May 1, 2023. <http://bl-libg-doghill.ads.iu.edu/gpd-web/historical/acchs/acchs1.pdf>.

<http://bl-libg-doghill.ads.iu.edu/gpd-web/historical/acchs/acchs5.pdf>

“The Use of Gas at St. Mihiel, the 90th Division, September 1918” is a study completed by the US Army Chemical Corp. The study is compiled from primary military sources (largely maps and recorded orders) that explain how the 90th Division was largely exposed to enemy gas during the St. Mihiel Offensive. Page 90 gives statistics regarding how many American soldiers of the 90th Division were killed, wounded, and gassed during the St. Mihiel Offensive.”

Fitzgerald, Gerard J. “Chemical Warfare and Medical Response during World War I.” *American Journal of Public Health* 98, no. 4 (2008): 611–25. <https://doi.org/10.2105/ajph.2007.111930>.

“Chemical Warfare and Medical Response During World War I” is an article published by Dr. Gerard Fitzgerald. Dr. Fitzgerald gives a brief into how the Germans introduced poison gas to the trenches of the Western Front in 1915 at Ypres. It also goes into detail how various types of poison gas (Chlorine, Phosgene, Lewisite, and Mustard gas being the most notable) were developed over the course of the war and how it affected the soldiers on the battlefield. Fitzgerald also showcases military powers created technology, such as the gas mask and self-contained respirator, to protect soldiers.”

Jones, Edgar, Ian Palmer, and Simon Wessely. “Enduring Beliefs about Effects of Gassing in War: Qualitative Study.” *BMJ* 335, no. 7633 (2007): 1313–15. <https://doi.org/10.1136/bmj.39420.533461.25>.

“Enduring Beliefs About Effects of Gassing in War: a Qualitative Study” is an article published by professors Edgar Jones, Ian Palmer, and Simon Weesely that had the goal of uncovering beliefs and experiences of World War I Veterans that had been gassed. The study provides insight into the statistics of how many casualties had occurred in World War I due to gas attacks and how the gas affected the Veterans who participated in the study long term.”

Patton, James. "Gas in the Great War." Gas in The Great War, 2014. <https://www.kumc.edu/school-of-medicine/academics/departments/history-and-philosophy-of-medicine/archives/wwi/essays/medicine/gas-in-the-great-war.html>.

"Gas in the Great War" is an article published by military historian James Patton that focuses on the different types of gas used throughout World War I, how the gas was delivered (usually by artillery shell) and how the gas would affect the human body. Includes primary source photographs."

"Collection: Digital Archive: Gas Warfare in World War I." Collection: Digital Archive: Gas Warfare in World War I | Indiana University, June 20, 2005. <https://libraries.indiana.edu/collection-digital-archive-gas-warfare-world-war-i>.

"Collection of primary and secondary sources pertaining to Gas Warfare in World War I compiled by Indiana University Bloomington. Sources focus on gas being used in skirmishes such as the Battle of Belleau Wood and the Saint Mihiel and Meuse-Argonne Offensives of 1918."

"First Usage Of Poison Gas." National WWI Museum and Memorial. Accessed May 1, 2023. <https://www.theworldwar.org/learn/about-wwi/spotlight-first-usage-poison-gas>

"First Usage of Poison Gas" is a collection spotlight produced by the National World War I Museum and Memorial. This virtual collection gives a brief background on the early uses of poison gas in World War I, while concentrating on the experience of German officer and gas school instructor Kurt Eduard "Fritz" Sabersky. This spotlight also provides vital statistics of the use of poison gas during World War I, including estimations of how much poison gas was used by each country."

"Fritz Haber." Science History Institute, October 28, 2022. <https://www.sciencehistory.org/historical-profile/fritz-haber>.

"Biographical context on Fritz Haber, the man who headed the German Gas Warfare Program during World War I."

"Gas Masks of the Great War." Warfare History Network, December 7, 2022. <https://warfarehistorynetwork.com/article/gas-masks-of-the-great-war/>.

"Article published by the Warfare History Network that concentrates on the evolution of gas masks and self-contained respirators during World War I. This article provides great visuals for the different models of gas masks used by the various countries that participated in World War I."

"How Gas Masks Were Made in World War One (HD and Color)." YouTube, December 12, 2020. <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=BH6p6VB6cdk>.

"Colorized silent footage from 1918 depicting how M-2 style gas masks were made during the First World War."

"Voices of the First World War: Gas Attack at Ypres." Imperial War Museums. Accessed May 1, 2023. <https://www.iwm.org.uk/history/voices-of-the-first-world-war-gas-attack-at-ypres>.

"Voices of the First World War: Gas Attack at Ypres" is an article published by the Imperial War Museum that focuses on the first gas attack at Ypres in 1915. It includes oral histories collected from

British soldiers of the British Expeditionary Force (B.E.F.) who were at Ypres when the Germans released the poison gas.”

World War I General Sources

Mintz, S., & McNeil, S. (2018). World War I. *Digital History*. Accessed May 12, 2023

<http://www.digitalhistory.uh.edu/era.cfm?eraid=12&smtid=1>

“Digital History site with an overview of World War I. It has sections that provide a shortened version of textbook material, documents, major events, and other culturally significant materials. There is also a provided handout for teachers for a guided activity on interpreting primary sources along with a quiz and answer sheet for teachers to use.”

National WWI Museum and Memorial. “Interactive Timeline.” National WWI Museum and Memorial. Accessed May 12, 2023. <https://www.theworldwar.org/interactive-wwi-timeline>.

“This interactive timeline is created by the National WWI Museum and Memorial. As an interactive timeline, the institution provided specific dates of events and attached pictures or videos to provide a visual interpretation for the events at hand. It also provides a brief description of the event and the impact that event had on people and the war.”

Smithsonian National Museum of American History Kenneth E. Behring Center. “Engaging Students with Sources - Smithsonian’s History Explorer.” Smithsonian’s History Explorer. Accessed May 13, 2023. <https://historyexplorer.si.edu/sites/default/files/PrimarySources.pdf>.

“This is a guide created by the Smithsonian to engage students with primary sources. It is a source that helps describe plainly what primary sources are, why to use them, how to interpret them, and importantly how to engage students. The guide provides tips for each type of primary source.”

Walsh, James. World War I: America Heads to War. 2016. Retrieved from the Digital Public Library of America, <https://production.dp.la/primary-source-sets/world-war-i-america-heads-to-war>. (Accessed May 13, 2023.)

“This is a site curated through the Digital Public Library of America. Provided through this database are primary sources from World War 1, additional resources like online exhibitions, and a provided teaching guide on the topic of World War I and the provided sources.”

World War I Centennial.” National Archives and Records Administration. Accessed May 12, 2023. <https://www.archives.gov/topics/wwi>.

“Through the National Archives, educators can view primary sources and links to educator resources and teaching activities. Teachers can also use a tool provided to create activities of their own using the sources provided by the National Archives. This link is only on the topic of World War I.”

World War I. National Museum of American History Behring Center. Accessed May 12, 2023. <https://americanhistory.si.edu/topics/world-war-i>.

“Created by the National Museum of American History (Smithsonian), this is an online database of their exhibits on the topic of World War 1, and a digital database of their collection of items that are dated or concerned with World War 1. The information provided with this website allows educators to show students different types of primary sources – including objects.”

World War I. United States Military Academy West Point. Accessed May 13, 2023.

<https://www.westpoint.edu/academics/academic-departments/history/digital-history-center/atlasses/world-war-one>.

“This is a collection of campaign maps of World War I curated by West Point. These maps are modern made, however they detail the campaigns of the time. There is a guide to how to read and interpret the maps. There are 52 maps available to examine.”

World War I: Lessons And Legacies. Smithsonian. Accessed May 13, 2023.

<https://www.sites.si.edu/s/topic/OTO36000000acs4GAA/world-war-i-lessons-and-legacies>.

“This is a free, digitally available, exhibit curated by the Smithsonian that allows educators to provide museum panels to their students on the topic of World War I. It is called *World War I: Lessons and Legacies*. The exhibit consists of eight panels and there is an interpretive instruction manual provided with the download of the exhibit.

World War I: The Great War. The Library of Congress. Accessed May 13, 2023.

<https://www.loc.gov/collections/veterans-history-project-collection/serving-our-voices/world-war-i/world-war-i-the-great-war/>.

“The Library of Congress’ Veterans History Project Collection is an online collection of personal narratives of veterans. Specifically to this link are the narratives of veterans who served during WWI. The sections of the link include “The Great War”, “In the Trenches”, “Above & Beyond the Battlefield”, and “World War 1 Remembered: 100 Years Later.”