

**Pandemics in Historical Perspective:  
A Bibliography for Evaluating the Impacts of Diseases Past and Present**  
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Over the course of only a few months, the COVID-19 pandemic has radically changed the way people live their lives and relate to the world around them. For many, quarantining at home or practicing social distancing on a wide scale are new experiences; however, this is far from the first time that the global spread of disease has had large and lasting impacts on the world. Pandemics and epidemics throughout history — the bubonic plague in 1347, influenza in 1918, HIV/AIDS in the late 20th-early 21st centuries, and many others — have repeatedly reshaped the ways people think, love, and go about their daily lives.

Below is an annotated bibliography of journal articles published between 2000 and 2020 that examine various pandemic or epidemic events from a historical perspective. This bibliography, while not exhaustive, should serve as a resource for beginning to consider how epidemic disease has changed the world in the past, and beginning to reckon with COVID-19's impact on the future.

- Abeyasinghe, Sudeepa. "When the Spread of Disease Becomes a Global Event: The Classification of Pandemics." *Social Studies of Science* 43, no. 6 (2013): 905-26. *Evaluates the WHO's Pandemic Alert Phases as used in the 2009 H1N1 pandemic.*
- Alexander, Ryan M. "The Spanish Flu and the Sanitary Dictatorship: Mexico's Response to the 1918 Influenza Pandemic." *The Americas* 76, no. 3 (2019): 443-465. *Examining Mexico's response to the pandemic and that response's effect on the Mexican government and people.*
- Atkinson, J.E. "Turning Crises Into Drama: The Management of Epidemics in Classical Antiquity." *Acta Classica* 44 (2001): 35-52.. *Argues that "epidemics acquired dramaturgical form" in classical antiquity as officials sought to quell fear during epidemics through religious rituals.*
- Barde, Robert. "Prelude to the Plague: Public Health and Politics at America's Pacific Gateway, 1899." *Journal of the History of Medicine and Allied Sciences* 58, (2003): 153-186. *Examines the intersections of public health, political, and immigration concerns in the 1899 "prelude" to the 1900 bubonic plague outbreak in San Francisco.*
- Boeckl, Christine M. "Giorgio Vasari's 'San Rocco Altarpiece': Tradition and Innovation in Plague Iconography." *Artibus Et Historiae* 22, no. 43 (2001): 29-40. doi:10.2307/1483649. *Examines the history of the San Rocco altarpieces as plague iconography from the 16th century.*
- Boone, Catherine, and Jake Batsell. "Politics and AIDS in Africa: Research Agendas in Political Science and International Relations." *Africa Today* 48, no. 2 (2001): 3-33. *Examines the relationship between the AIDS crisis and global politics.*
- Brady, Benjamin R., and Howard M. Bahr. "The Influenza Epidemic of 1918–1920 among the Navajos: Marginality, Mortality, and the Implications of Some Neglected Eyewitness Accounts." *American Indian Quarterly* 38, no. 4 (2014): 459-91. doi:10.5250/amerindiquar.38.4.0459. *Re-examines the impact of the 1918 pandemic on the Navajo nation with the use of previously unexamined eyewitness accounts.*
- Bresalier, Michael. "Fighting Flu: Military Pathology, Vaccines, and the Conflicted Identity of the 1918-19 Pandemic in Britain." *The Journal of the History of Medicine and Allied Sciences* 68, no. 1 (2013): 87-128. *Explores the role of British military medicine in Britain's response to the 1918 pandemic.*

- \_\_\_\_\_. "Uses of a Pandemic: Forging the Identities of Influenza and Virus Research in Interwar Britain." *Social History of Medicine* 25, no. 2 (2012): 400-424.. *Traces the development of the "viral identity" of influenza in the period following the 1918 pandemic.*
- Brody, Howard. "Map-making and Myth-making in Broad Street: The London Cholera Epidemic, 1854." *Lancet* 356, no 9223 (July 1, 2000): 64-68.. *Debunks the apocryphal story of Dr. John Snow, a cholera outbreak, a map, and a water pump by showing that he in fact used the map to confirm a tested hypothesis rather than to discover outright the source of the outbreak.*
- Burrell, Sean, and Geoffrey Gill. "The Liverpool Cholera Epidemic of 1832 and Anatomical Dissection — Medical Mistrust and Civil Unrest." *Journal of the History of Medicine and Allied Sciences* 60 (2005): 478-498.. *Discusses the civil unrest that arose from the 1832 cholera epidemic.*
- Catanach, I. J. "The 'Globalization' of Disease? : India and the Plague." *Journal of World History* 12, no.1 (2001): 131-153.. *Examines the origins of plague in India and the roles of humans, animals, and pathogens themselves in the spread of disease.*
- Chandra, Siddharth, Goran Kuljanin, and Jennifer Wray. "Mortality From the Influenza Pandemic of 1918—1919: The Case of India." *Demography* 49, no. 3 (2012): 857-65. *Re-examines old mortality estimates for India in the 1918 pandemic.*
- Chatterjee, Srilata. "Plague and Politics in Begal 1896 to 1898." *Proceedings of the Indian History Congress* 66 (2005): 1194-201. *Examines the early phase of the plague outbreak in Colonial Calcutta.*
- Cirillo, V. J. "Fever and Reform: The Typhoid Epidemic in the Spanish-American War." *Journal of the History of Medicine and Allied Sciences* 55, (2000): 363-397. *Discusses the role of Typhoid fever outbreaks during the Spanish-American War in later reforms in military medicine and sanitation practices.*
- Cohn Jr., Samuel K. "The Black Death: End of a Paradigm." *American Historical Review* 107 (2002): 703-738. *Discusses the identity of the disease causing the Black Death in the 14th century and examines how it impacted the world that emerged from it.*
- \_\_\_\_\_. "Pandemics: Waves of Disease, Waves of Hate from the Plague of Athens to A.I.D.S." *The Bulletin of the Institute of Historical Research* 85 (2012): 535-555. *Surveys the*

*history of pandemics in the West and more deeply assesses when and how pandemics sparked waves of hatred, blame, or violence.*

- Condrau, Flurin, and Michael Worboys. "Second Opinions: Epidemics and Infections in Nineteenth-Century Britain." *Social History of Medicine* 20, no. 1 (2007): 147-158. *Rethinks traditional conceptions of Victorian-era Britain as being filled with disease and death, and argues that "the accepted notion of a modern epidemiological transition will need to be rethought."*
- Cooter, Roger. "Of War and Epidemics: Unnatural Couplings, Problematic Conceptions." *Social History of Medicine* 16, no. 2 (2003): 283-302. *Examines how the idea of relating war and epidemic disease developed, and discusses whether the connection is always worth making.*
- Curtis, Stephan. "In-Migration and Diphtheria Mortality Among Children in the Sundsvall Region during the Epidemics of the 1880s." *Journal of the History of Medicine and Allied Sciences* 63, no. 1 (2008): 23-64. *Demonstrates that mortality rates among children living in industrial parishes on the outskirts of the town of Sundsvall were higher than those of children living within the town itself during the Swedish diphtheria epidemic of the early 1880s.*
- \_\_\_\_\_. "Nutrition and Scarlet Fever Mortality during the Epidemics of 1860-90: The Sundsvall Region." *Social History of Medicine* 17, no. 2 (2004): 199-221. *Examines the social and economic contexts surrounding outbreaks of scarlet fever in the parishes surrounding Sundsvall in the late 19th century.*
- Dehner, George. "WHO Knows Best? National and International Responses to Pandemic Threats and the Lessons of 1976." *Journal of the History of Medicine and Allied Sciences* 65, no. 4 (2010): 478-513. *Examines the WHO's response to viral pandemic threats in the late 20th century and argues that its reliance on an "uneven surveillance system" would have put the world at risk had a pandemic begun.*
- DeWitte, Sharon. "Between Famine and Death: England on the Eve of the Black Death — Evidence from Paleoepidemiology and Manorial Accounts." *Journal of Interdisciplinary History* 44, No. 1 (Summer 2013): 37-60. *Examines factors that may have contributed to the emergence and high mortality rate of the Black Death in England.*
- Dicke, Tom. "Waiting for the Flu: Cognitive Inertia and the Spanish Influenza Pandemic of 1918-19." *Journal of the History of Medicine and Allied Sciences* 70, No. 2 (2015):

195-217. Examines public awareness and understanding of the influenza pandemic in the US, and argues that incorrect perceptions of the flu as a seasonal illness created an effect of "cognitive inertia" that prevented action that would have stemmed the impact of the second wave.

Echenberg, Myron. "Pestis Redux: The Initial Years of the Third Bubonic Plague Pandemic, 1894-1901." *Journal of World History* 13, no. 2 (2002): 429-49. *A review of the 19th-century plague pandemic in historical context with other pandemics.*

Eyler, John M. "The Fog of Research: Influenza Vaccine Trials During the 1918-19 Pandemic." *Journal of the History of Medicine and Allied Sciences* 64 (2009): 401-128. *Analyzes the history of influenza vaccine trials during the 1918 pandemic and how they reflected and affected changes in medical standards for vaccine trials.*

Fabbri, Christiane Nockels. "Treating Medieval Plague: The Wonderful Virtues of Theriac." *Early Science and Medicine* 12, no. 3 (2007): 247-83. *Examines the use of theriac as a medieval plague remedy and its continuity as a "panacea" in the late medieval/early modern periods.*

Faleye, Olukayode A., and Tanimola M. Akande. "Beyond 'White Medicine': Bubonic Plague and Health Interventions in Colonial Lagos." *Gesnerus* 76 (2019): 90-110. *Analyzes colonial medical records, news reports, interviews, and literature to argue that the "multiplex and transcultural" nature of local responses to bubonic plague outbreaks in Lagos challenge Western "triumphalist" claims of controlling epidemics in Africa during colonial rule.*

Fenn, Elizabeth A. "The Great Smallpox Epidemic of 1775-82." *History Today* 53, No. 8 (August 2003): 10-17. *Recounts the smallpox outbreak of 1775-1782 in the American colonies/early USA, along with how the outbreak interacted with the Revolutionary War.*

Gealogo, Francis A. "The Philippines in the World of the Influenza Pandemic of 1918-1919." *Philippine Studies* 57, no. 2 (2009): 261-92. *Traces the origins and spread of the influenza pandemic throughout the world but particularly in the Philippines, and notes how responses to the disease by American powers altered the experience of the pandemic.*

Garrett, Laurie. "The Lessons of HIV/AIDS." *Foreign Affairs* 84, no. 4 (2005): 51-64. doi:10.2307/20034420. *Examines the impacts and lessons of the HIV/AIDS pandemic as they can be applied to other potential outbreaks.*

- Gruber, Henry. "Indirect Evidence for the Social Impact of the Justinianic Pandemic: Episcopal Burial and Conciliar Legislation in Visigothic Hispania." *Journal of Late Antiquity* 11, no. 1 (2018): 193-215. doi:10.1353/jla.2018.0001. *Examines impacts of the Justinianic plague through cultural changes such as those in burial practices and rituals after the plague.*
- Hardy, Anne. "Scientific Strategy and Ad Hoc Response: The Problem of Typhoid in America and England, c. 1910-50." *Journal of the History of Medicine and Allied Sciences* 69, no. 1 (2014): 3-37. *Compares the public health strategies of the U.S. and Britain in the interwar period as they dealt with typhoid outbreaks and the conditions that facilitated them.*
- Higgins, James E. "A Lost History: Writing the Influenza Epidemic in Pennsylvania, 1918–1922." *Pennsylvania History: A Journal of Mid-Atlantic Studies* 85, no. 3 (2018): 394-405. *Historiography of PA-related source work regarding the 1918 flu pandemic.*
- Hodge, Adam R. "In Want of Nourishment for to Keep Them Alive: Climate Fluctuations, Bison Scarcity, and the Smallpox Epidemic of 1780-82 on the Northern Great Plains." *Environmental History* 17 (2012): 365-403. *Arguing that environmental patterns and food shortages exacerbated outbreaks of smallpox among migratory Native American tribes.*
- Huffard Jr., R. Scott. "Infected Rails: Yellow Fever and Southern Railroads." *Journal of Southern History* 79, no. 1, (2013): 79-112. *Discusses the relationship between Yellow Fever Epidemics and railroad networks in the American South in the 19th century.*
- Humphries, Mark Osborne. "Paths of Infection: The First World War and the Origins of the 1918 Influenza Pandemic." *War in History* 21, no. 1 (2014): 55-81. *Examines the origins of the 1918 pandemic, argues that it originated in China and spread with military efforts around the globe during WWI.*
- Jefferson, Tom, and Eliana Ferroni. "The Spanish Flu through the BMJ's Eyes." *BMJ: British Medical Journal* 339, no. 7735 (2009): 1397-399. Accessed May 15, 2020. *Investigates contemporary accounts of the 1918 pandemic in the British Medical Journal.*
- Jenkins, Jane E. "Baptism of Fire: New Brunswick's Public Health Movement and the 1918 Influenza Pandemic." *Canadian Bulletin of Medical History/Bulletin Canadien d'Histoire de la Medecine* 24, No. 2 (2007): 317-342. *Traces the growth of a public health*

*movement in the late 19th and early 20th centuries in New Brunswick, and the ways it affected and was affected by the 1918 pandemic.*

Jenner, Mark S. R. "Plague on a Page: Lord Have Mercy Upon Us in Early Modern London." *The Seventeenth Century* 27, No. 3 (Autumn 2012): 255-286. *Investigates the plague through a study of broadsides printed during epidemics.*

Kazanjian, Powel. "The AIDS Pandemic in Historic Perspective." *Journal of the History of Medicine and Allied Sciences* 69, No. 3 (2014): 351-382. *Examines the HIV/AIDS pandemic in historical context, analyzing how the disease has changed culturally and socially since its discovery.*

Keiser, George R. "Two Medieval Plague Treatises and Their Afterlife in Early Modern England." *Journal of the History of Medicine and Allied Sciences* 58, (2003): 292-324. *Discusses two medieval English plague treatises and their reception and use in early modern England to show how certain medieval traditions and understandings of plague both carried over and changed significantly from the medieval to the early modern era.*

Khan, Enayatullah. "Visitations of Plague in Mughal India." *Proceedings of the Indian History Congress* 74 (2013): 305-12. *Discusses instances of plague outbreaks in Mughal India.*

Kim, Jeong-Ran. "Malaria and Colonialism in Korea, c.1876-c.1945." *Social History of Medicine* 29, no. 2 (2016): 360-383. *Considers the impact of Japanese colonial rule on the problem of malaria in the Korean peninsula.*

Kraut, Alan M. "Immigration, Ethnicity, and the Pandemic." *Public Health Reports* (1974-) 125 (2010): 123-33. *Discussing immigrant communities' responses to and experiences with the 1918 pandemic.*

Lombardi, Guido P., and Uriel García Cáceres. "Multisystemic Tuberculosis in a Pre-Columbia Peruvian Mummy: Four Diagnostic Levels, and a Paleoepidemiological Hypothesis." *Chungara: Revista De Antropología Chilena* 32, no. 1 (2000): 55-60. *Reviews the case of an adult male mummy from the Nasca culture found to have had TB.*

Lynteris, Christos. "Jean-Jacques Matignon's Legacy on Russian Plague Research in North-East China and Inner Asia (1898-1910)." *Extrême-Orient Extrême-Occident*, no. 37 (2014): 61-89. *Examines the role of scholar Jean-Jacques Matignon in Russian plague scholarship.*

- MacDougall, Heather. "Toronto's Health Department in Action: Influenza in 1918 and SARS in 2003." *Journal of the History of Medicine and Allied Sciences* 62 (2007): 56-89. *Compares the Toronto Health Department's role in containing the 1918 influenza pandemic with that in the SARS outbreak in 2003 to assert that local health departments are "the foundation for successful disease containment."*
- McCulloch, Jock. "Hiding a Pandemic: Dr. G. W. H. Schepers and the Politics of Silicosis in South Africa." *Journal of Southern African Studies* 35 (2009): 835-848. *Examines the circumstances in which a pandemic of silicosis among gold miners became hidden through political processes.*
- McKiven Jr., Henry M. "The Political Construction of a Natural Disaster: The Yellow Fever Epidemic of 1853." *Journal of American History* 94 (2007): 734-742. *Examines the construction of narratives surrounding the Yellow Fever epidemic of 1853 for political and commercial ends.*
- Meerwijk, Maurits Bastiaan. "Fever City: Dengue in Colonial Hong Kong." *Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society Hong Kong Branch* 55 (2015): 7-31. *Exploring "the formative years of the 'modern identity' of dengue fever" in Hong Kong through its conceptualizations in the 19th and early 20th centuries.*
- Mikhail, Alan. "The Nature of Plague in Late Eighteenth-Century Egypt." *Bulletin of the History of Medicine* 82, no. 2 (2008): 249-75. *Uses the 1791 plague in Egypt to explore the relationships among disease, famine, flood, drought, and death.*
- Milne, Graeme J. "Institutions, Localism and Seaborne Epidemics on Late-Nineteenth-Century Tyneside." *Northern History* 46, no. 2 (2009): 261-276. *Uses events on Tyneside in the 1890s as a case study to reveal the relationships between commercial mobility and public health in the British Empire.*
- Morens, David M., Gregory K. Folkers, and Anthony S. Fauci. "What Is a Pandemic?" *The Journal of Infectious Diseases* 200, no. 7 (2009): 1018-021. *Explores what makes a pandemic through a historical analysis of past pandemics.*
- Morens, David M., Jeffery K. Taubenberger, Gregory K. Folkers, and Anthony S. Fauci. "Pandemic Influenza's 500th Anniversary." *Clinical Infectious Diseases* 51, no. 12 (2010): 1442-444. *Examines the circumstances surrounding the first emergence of pandemic influenza, as well as what has been learned about the disease since.*



- Mulhall, John. "Plague before the Pandemics: The Greek Medical Evidence for Bubonic Plague before the Sixth Century." *Bulletin of the History of Medicine* 93, no. 2 (2019): 151-179. doi:10.1353/bhm.2019.0025. *A study of Greek medical texts, arguing that medical writers describe an illness that resembles the bubonic plague sometime before the second century C.E.*
- Olea, Ricardo A., and George Christakos. "Duration of Urban Mortality for the 14th-Century Black Death Epidemic." *Human Biology* 77, no. 3 (2005): 291-303. *An analysis of data from 53 cities showing a relationship between urban population at the beginning of the epidemic and the duration of the epidemic in order to reexamine mortality rates.*
- Olson, Donald R., Lone Simonsen, Paul J. Edelson, Stephen S. Morse, and Edwin D. Kilbourne. "Epidemiological Evidence of an Early Wave of the 1918 Influenza Pandemic in New York City." *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America* 102, no. 31 (2005): 11059-1063. *Discusses the possibility of an early wave of influenza in NYC in 1918 based on mortality shifts.*
- Oram, Richard D. "'It Cannot He Decernit Quha Are Clean and Quha Are Foulle.'": Responses to Epidemic Disease in Sixteenth- and Seventeenth-Century Scotland." *Renaissance and Reformation / Renaissance Et Réforme* 30, no. 4 (2007): 13-39. *Examines responses to epidemic disease in early modern Scotland.*
- Osborne, John B. "Preparing for the Pandemic: City Boards of Health and the Arrival of Cholera in Montreal, New York, and Philadelphia in 1832." *Urban History Review / Revue D'histoire Urbaine* 36, no. 2 (2008): 29-42. *Compares the responses of city officials in Montreal, NYC, and Philadelphia to cholera outbreaks in the 19th century.*
- Outka, Elizabeth. "'Wood for the Coffins Ran Out': Modernism and the Shadowed Afterlife of the Influenza Pandemic." *Modernism/modernity* 21, no. 4 (2014): 937-960. doi:10.1353/mod.2014.0099. *Examines the extent and nature of the "erasure" of the 1918 pandemic from historical memory.*
- Ranger, Terence, and Joann McGregor. "Displacement and Disease: Epidemics and Ideas About Malaria in Matabeleland, Zimbabwe, 1945-1996." *Past & Present* 167 (May 2000): 203-237. *Examines the several narratives of the history of post-WWII epidemics, particularly malaria, in Zimbabwe.*
- Richardson, Nigel. "The Uppingham Typhoid Outbreaks of 1875-1877: A Rural Case-Study in Public Health Reform." *Social History of Medicine* (2007): 281-296. *Examines the case*

*of the typhoid outbreak in Uppingham, England to show how rural communities were particularly vulnerable to and ill-equipped to respond to outbreaks.*

Riley, James C. "Smallpox and American Indians Revisited." *Journal of the History of Medicine and Allied Sciences* 65 (2010): 445-477. *Drawing on modern understandings of variola as well as contemporary sources, reviews and discusses "old and new hypotheses about why so many in the New World died from smallpox."*

Simmons, David. "Religion and Medicine at the Crossroads: A Re-Examination of the Southern Rhodesian Influenza Epidemic of 1918." *Journal of Southern African Studies* 35, no. 1 (2009): 29-44. *Explores the interactions between religion and medicine in African and missionary responses to the flu pandemic in Southern Rhodesia in 1918.*

Steere-Williams, Jacob. "The Perfect Food and the Filth Disease: Milk-borne Typhoid and Epidemiological Practice in Late Victorian Britain." *Journal of the History of Medicine and Allied Sciences* 65 (2010): 514-545. *Discusses the epidemiological practices that led to the connection of Typhoid fever and milk from dairy cattle in late Victorian Britain.*

Stren, Alexandra Minna, and Howard Markel. "The Public Health Service and Film Noir: A Look Back at Elia Kazan's 'Panic in the Streets' (1950)." *Public Health Reports (1974-)* 118, no. 3 (2003): 178-83. [www.jstor.org/stable/4598836](http://www.jstor.org/stable/4598836).

Sussman, George D. "Scientists Doing History: Central Africa and the Origins of the First Plague Pandemic." *Journal of World History* 26, no. 2 (2015): 325-54. *Argues that the first plague pandemic originated further east and was brought to the Red Sea from Indian Ocean ports, contrary to the unfounded assertion by scientists that it originated in the Great Lakes region of Central Africa.*

\_\_\_\_\_. "Was the Black Death in India and China?" *Bulletin of the History of Medicine* 85, no. 3 (2011): 319-55. *Refutes arguments that the Black Death originated in China or India in the 14th century.*

Taubenberger, Jeffery K., and David M. Morens. "Influenza: The Once and Future Pandemic." *Public Health Reports (1974-)* 125 (2010): 16-26. *Examines recorded Influenza pandemics throughout history as well as their role in future health crises.*

Teigen, Phillip M. "Legislating Fear and the Public Health in Gilded Age Massachusetts." *Journal of the History of Medicine and Allied Sciences* 62, no. 2 (2007): 141-170.

*Discusses how MA legislature managed misinformation and fear of disease during an outbreak of rabies in the late 19th century.*

Theilmann, John, and Frances Cate. "A Plague of Plagues: The Problem of Plague Diagnosis in Medieval England." *The Journal of Interdisciplinary History* 37, no. 3 (2007): 371-93. *Using England as a case study, examines the viability of "diagnosing" the 1348 plague as being caused by Yersinia pestis.*

Tognotti, Eugenia. "Scientific Triumphalism and Learning from Facts: Bacteriology and the Spanish Flu Challenge of 1918." *Social History of Medicine* 16 (2003): 97-110. *Discusses the impact of the 1918 pandemic on "triumphant bacteriology" as a means for understanding the mechanisms of disease.*

Van De Logt, Mark. "'The Whirlwind Is Coming to Destroy My People!': Symbolic Representations of Epidemics in Arikara Oral Tradition." *American Indian Quarterly* (2015): 52-72. *Examines symbolic representations of epidemics in Arikara oral tradition, and analyzes how those representations helped the Arikaras to grapple with and respond to the epidemics.*

Varlik, Nükhet. "From "Bête Noire" to "le Mal De Constantinople": Plagues, Medicine, and the Early Modern Ottoman State." *Journal of World History* 24, no. 4 (2013): 741-70. *Examines early modern mentalities regarding plagues and medicine, arguing that it fit into an Islamic plague cosmology before the 16th century.*

Wallis, Patrick. "A Dreadful Heritage: Interpreting Epidemic Disease at Eyam, 1666-2000." *History Workshop Journal* 61 (2006): 31-56. *Examines interpretations and constructions of the narrative of plague in Eyam, England, and how they have affected the town since.*

\_\_\_\_\_. "Plagues, Morality and the Place of Medicine in Early Modern England." *English Historical Review* 121 (2006): 1-24. Accessed May 20, 2020. *Examining moral frameworks surrounding plague and medicine in early modern England.*

Ware, Cheryl. "HIV Illness Narratives in New Zealand: The Significant of the Experiences of HIV-Positive Homosexual Men Between 1983 and 1997." *Health and History* 15, No. 2 (2013): 93-111. *Examines the life narrative interviews of homosexual men with HIV in New Zealand and analyzes patterns of gay mens' experience with HIV.*

Wiechmann, Ingrid, Ole Jørgen Benedictow, Raffaella Bianucci, and Sacha Kacki. "History of the Plague." *RCC Perspectives*, no. 3 (2012): 63-74. *Overview of the plague, a biological*

*and historical analysis of its origins, and an examination of French funerary practices during the second plague.*

Yeloff, Dan, and Bas Van Geel. "Special Paper: Abandonment of Farmland and Vegetation Succession Following the Eurasian Plague Pandemic of AD 1347-52." *Journal of Biogeography* 34, no. 4 (2007): 575-82. *Examines the abandonment of agricultural land and forest regrowth in Europe following the plague.*