

Year	Name	Notes	Sources
		1713-1747 1817 1832-1866 1851-1859 deadliest	
1713	<b>Cholera</b>	found in bacteria living in bad water: infection of intestines; rapid loss of fluids and electrolytes, diarrhea, leg cramps and vomiting	Columbia Encyclopedia New York Times, CDC, WHO
		1713-1747 1861 1910 1958 1963 vaccine licensed 1981-1991	
1713	<b>Measles</b>	Contagious spreads thru air: fever, runny nose, cough, red eyes, sore throat, rash on body	Columbia Encyclopedia New York Times, CDC, WHO Healthline.com 4/9/2020

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		<p>1713-1747</p> <p>1770 vaccine</p> <p>1949 last reported death in U. S.</p> <p>The first symptoms of smallpox usually appear 10 to 14 days after you're infected. During the incubation period of seven to 17 days, you look and feel healthy and can't infect others. Following the incubation period, a sudden onset of flu-like signs and symptoms occurs. These include: Fever, Overall discomfort, Headache, Severe fatigue, Severe back pain, Vomiting, possibly. A few days later, flat, red spots appear first on your face, hands and forearms, and later on your trunk. Within a day or two, many of these lesions turn into small blisters filled with clear fluid, which then turns into pus. Scabs begin to form eight to nine days later and eventually fall off, leaving deep, pitted scars. Lesions also develop in the mucous membranes of your nose and mouth and quickly turn into sores that break open. Directly from person to person. Direct transmission of the virus requires fairly prolonged face-to-face contact. The virus can be transmitted through the air by droplets that escape when an infected person coughs, sneezes or talks. Indirectly from an infected person. In rare instances, airborne virus can spread farther, possibly through the ventilation system in a building, infecting people in other rooms or on other floors. Via contaminated items. Smallpox can also spread through contact with contaminated clothing and bedding, although the risk of infection from these sources is less common.</p>	
1713	<b>Small Pox</b>	<p>1793-1798</p> <p>1820-1823</p> <p>1841-1878</p> <p>1898-1906</p>	<p>Columbia Encyclopedia</p> <p>New York Times, CDC, WHO</p> <p>Mayo Clinic</p>
1793	<b>Yellow Fever</b>	<p>1953 vaccine; mosquitos spread disease, causes yellow skin, fever, bloody vomiting</p>	<p>Columbia Encyclopedia</p> <p>New York Times, CDC, WHO</p>

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1858	<b>Scarlet Fever</b>	bacterial infection that can occur with strep throat: no vaccine	Healthline.com, 4/9/2020
1899	<b>Diphtheria</b>	epidemic started in 1825, then again in 1925. 1899 epidemic affected 2 residents in Albion causing death. Diphtheria is a serious infection caused by strains of bacteria called <i>Corynebacterium diphtheriae</i> that make toxin (poison). It can lead to difficulty breathing, heart failure, paralysis, and even death. Before the introduction of vaccines, diphtheria was a leading cause of childhood death around the world, including in the United States. Due to the success of the U.S. immunization program, diphtheria is now nearly unheard of in the United States. However, the disease continues to cause illness globally and there have been outbreaks reported in recent years. In 2018, countries reported more than 16,000 cases of diphtheria to the World Health Organization, and there are likely many more cases. CDC recommends vaccines for infants, children, teens, and adults to prevent diphtheria.	History of Albion by Frank Blanchard CDC.gov
1906	<b>Typhoid</b>	1906-1907 sickness and red spots on chest and abdomen; vaccine 1911	Healthline.com, 4/9/2020
1906	<b>Whooping Cough (Pertussis)</b>	Whooping cough, also called pertussis, acute, highly communicable respiratory disease characterized in its typical form by paroxysms of coughing followed by a long-drawn inspiration, or "whoop." The coughing ends with the expulsion of clear, sticky mucus and often with vomiting. Whooping cough is caused by the bacterium <i>Bordetella pertussis</i> . During the period 1926–1930, there were 36,013 deaths from pertussis in the USA; the highest number occurred in young infants	Healthline.com, 4/9/2020

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1916	<b>Polio Pandemic</b>	1840 1st medical report 1894 1st polio epidemic 1910 frequent epidemics 1916 1949-1952 at its peak 1952 - outbreak worse in Nations history muscular pain, fever, fatigue, atrophy, sometimes develop meningitis, vomiting, headache, difficulty breathing, sore throat, chills, paralysis of lower extremities; one of the most feared diseases. FDR in 1921 paralyzed from the waist down	Columbia Encyclopedia New York Times, CDC, WHO
1918	<b>Spanish Flu Epidemic</b>	1918-1919 1917-1920	Columbia Encyclopedia New York Times, CDC, WHO
1934	<b>Mumps</b>	1934-1945, isolated 1945 vaccine 1950 highly contagious, spreads fast, leads to complications, only option is treatment of the symptoms: low-grade fever, respiratory problems, swelling of salivary glands below ear	CDC
1957	<b>Asian Flu</b>	pneumonia, then secondary bacterial infection	Columbia Encyclopedia New York Times, CDC, WHO
1957	<b>Bird Flu - H2N2</b>		Healthline.com, 4/9/2020
1962	<b>Rubella (German Measles)</b>	1962-1965 spreads by cough or sneeze: fever, headache, mild pink eye, cough, runny nose, general discomfort, swollen lymph nodes	Healthline.com, 4/9/2020