

## Timeline

Date	Time	Description	Source, Reference
1916		<b>Suspected Origin #1 France</b>	
1917		<b>Suspected Origin #2 Vietnam</b>	
		<b>Suspected Origin #3 Great Britain</b>	
		British Army camps in mainland Europe sometime during the period 1916–1917	
April 6, 1917		United States enters WW I	
June 1917		First American Troops deploy to France in WW I	
		<b>Suspected Origin #4 - US Haskell County</b>	
Jan 1918		Haskell County, but we do know that an influenza outbreak struck in January, an outbreak so severe that, although influenza was not then a “reportable” disease, a local physician named Loring Miner—a large and imposing man, gruff, a player in local politics, who became a doctor before the acceptance of the germ theory of disease but whose intellectual curiosity had kept him abreast of scientific developments—went to the trouble of alerting the U.S. Public Health Service.	
		Haskell farmers also raise significant number of hogs	
		Haskell County sits on a major migratory flyway for 17 bird species, including sand hill cranes and mallards. Scientists today understand that bird influenza viruses, like human influenza viruses, can also infect hogs, and when a bird virus and a human virus infect the same pig cell, their different genes can be shuffled and exchanged like playing cards, resulting in a new, perhaps especially lethal, virus.	
		Several Haskell men who had been exposed to influenza went to Camp Funston, in central Kansas.	

March 4, 1918	<p>The first soldier known to have influenza reported ill.</p> <p>Camp Funston, huge Army base was training men for combat in World War I</p>	
mid-March 1918	<p>1,100 soldiers were admitted to the hospital, with thousands more sick in barracks. Thirty-eight died.</p>	
April 1918	<p>Military training camps throughout US become infected</p>	
April 1918	<p>Troops in France become sick. The disease is dismissed as "three-day fever."</p>	
May 22, 1918	<p>Spain's King Alfonso XIII becomes sick</p> <p>The epidemic was a headline in Madrid's ABC newspaper.</p> <p>Flu becomes known as the Spanish Flu</p>	
May & June 1918	<p>Spain did not censor its news reports, unlike other European countries. And so Spain's flu was no secret, unlike the flu elsewhere.</p> <p>Doctors in the British Grand Fleet, for example, admitted 10,313 sailors to sick bay in May and June, but only 4 died.</p>	
June 30, 1918	<p>British Army's 29th Division attack La Becque called off due to number of soldiers sick</p>	<p>Kolata, Gina. Flu (p. 11). Farrar, Straus and Giroux. Kindle Edition.</p>
July 1918	<p>German offensive ends on Western Front, German officers complain that the "Flanders Sickness"; the German name for the flu was to blame.</p>	
Summer 1918	<p>In fact, more U.S. soldiers died from the 1918 flu than were killed in battle during the war. Forty percent of the U.S. Navy was hit with the flu, while 36 percent of the Army became ill, and troops moving around the world in crowded ships and trains helped to spread the killer virus.</p> <p>Second Wave of Spanish Flu with higher mortality rate</p>	

September 12, 1918	Seven US Division, 500,000 men begins the Battle of St. Mihiel
September 26, 1918	U.S. cancels the draft, deciding not to call up 142,000 recruits due to flu outbreaks in U.S.
November 11, 1918	Germans sign Armistice ending WW I
Early 1919	President Woodrow Wilson reportedly contracted the flu in early 1919 while negotiating the Treaty of Versailles, which ended World War I.

Although the death toll attributed to the Spanish flu is often estimated at 20 million to 50 million victims worldwide, other estimates run as high as 100 million victims—around 3 percent of the world's population. The exact numbers are impossible to know due to a lack of medical record-keeping in many places.

670,000 Americans died.