

Annotated Bibliography

Primary Sources

“Army Crosses Delaware.” *New York Tribune*, July 11, 1903. chroniclingamerica.loc.gov/lccn/sn83030214/1903-07-11/ed-1/seq-1/.

A goal of the March of the Mill Children was to garner publicity, which the campaign succeeded in doing as evidenced by this newspaper article. The positive public response and quotes from Mother Jones are documented in this source. We gained a better understanding of how the event took place and used this article on our publicity map.

Bailey v. Drexel Furniture Company, 259 U.S. 20 (1922).

By reading the *Bailey v. Drexel Furniture Company* court case, we gained more insight into the legislation that followed the March of the Mill Children.

Bird's-eye View of the Great Chicago Fire. Photograph. October 9, 1871. Library of Congress. loc.gov/pictures/item/2003669738/.

The devastation that the Great Chicago Fire caused is evident in this photograph. It was included in our website to give readers a visual representation of the tragedy and destruction.

Constitutional Amendment Banning Child Labor. Photograph. 1924. National Archives and Records Administration. recordsofrights.org/records/81/constitutional-amendment-banning-child-labor.

This was included on our child labor timeline so that readers could view the original document. Having the opportunity to read the document clarified our understanding of what the legislation entailed.

“‘Emancipate the Children,’ Appeals Mother Jones.” *The St. Louis Republic*, August 1, 1903. chroniclingamerica.loc.gov/lccn/sn84020274/1903-08-01/ed-1/seq-2/.

During the March of the Mill Children, Mother Jones wrote President Roosevelt a letter about child labor. This Missouri newspaper published the letter with a large headline, which we included on our website’s publicity map.

Fair Labor Standards Act. Photograph. June 25, 1938. National Archives and Records Administration. research.archives.gov/id/299848.

We incorporated this photograph into our child labor legislation timeline so that visitors could view the original Fair Labor Standards Act document for themselves. Reading this deepened our knowledge of the act’s implications.

French, Herbert. *Mother Jones*. Photograph. May 1929. Library of Congress. loc.gov/pictures/item/npc2007017426/.

This photograph was included on the “Mother Jones” page in our website. It clearly shows her grandmotherly look, and we selected it to show readers how her appearance contrasted with her words.

—. *Mother Jones at the White House*. Photograph. September 26, 1924. Library of Congress. [loc.gov/item/npc2007012395/](https://www.loc.gov/item/npc2007012395/)

We placed this photograph on our title page since Mother Jones is the prominent figure of our topic.

Hammer v. Dagenhart, 247 U.S. 251 (1918).

Reading the Hammer v. Dagenhart court case taught us about why the Keating-Owen Act was deemed unconstitutional. We incorporated this information into our “Opposition” page.

Hine, Lewis Wickes. *Accident to Young Mill Worker, Bessemer City, N.C.* Photograph. October 23, 1912. Library of Congress. [loc.gov/pictures/item/ncl2004003699/PP/](https://www.loc.gov/pictures/item/ncl2004003699/PP/).

The boy in this photograph perfectly illustrates the anguish of the child laborers. At the young age of 11, his face no longer bears the expression of a blissful childhood, but of devastation. This photograph was used as evidence to present the horrors of child labor on our “Undercover Investigation” page.

—. *Cartoon*. Photograph. 1912. Library of Congress. [loc.gov/pictures/item/ncl2004001574/PP/](https://www.loc.gov/pictures/item/ncl2004001574/PP/).

This cartoon shows a wealthy factory owner oppressing child laborers. It was included on our website to illustrate how Mother Jones portrayed corporations as the antagonist.

—. *Daniel Mfg. Company, Lincolntown, NC*. Photograph. November 1908. Library of Congress. [loc.gov/pictures/item/ncl2004000978/PP/](https://www.loc.gov/pictures/item/ncl2004000978/PP/).

A stark contrast between a tiny child and the large machines is clearly shown in this photograph. It was included in the website to showcase the sadness of young children bypassing the freedom of childhood to work in the factories.

—. *Exhibit Panel*. Photograph. 1913. Library of Congress. [loc.gov/pictures/item/ncl2004003535/PP/](https://www.loc.gov/pictures/item/ncl2004003535/PP/).

This photograph of a flyer clearly outlines the goals of the National Child Labor Committee. We included it in the website since it is a good visual aid of the three goals that the organization had.

—. *Exhibit Panel*. Photograph. 1914. Library of Congress. [loc.gov/pictures/item/ncl2004004088/PP/](https://www.loc.gov/pictures/item/ncl2004004088/PP/).

The statistic of 2 million child laborers is quite moving on this National Child Labor Committee advertisement. It is an informative graphic that shows website viewers the mission of the organization that Mother Jones helped to inspire.

—. *Family of J.W. Lott, West, TX*. Photograph. November 1913. Library of Congress. [loc.gov/pictures/item/ncl2004004050/PP/](https://www.loc.gov/pictures/item/ncl2004004050/PP/).

We included this image on our “Opposition” page along with Hine’s description of the family’s story so that viewers could empathize with them.

—. *Family of L.W. Money, Fries, VA*. Photograph. May 1911. Library of Congress. [loc.gov/pictures/item/ncl2004000307/PP/](https://www.loc.gov/pictures/item/ncl2004000307/PP/).

In order for our website viewers to sympathize with the impoverished households, we included this image of a family on our “Opposition” page along with Hine’s caption of their story.

—. *Fourteen year old spinner in West, Texas*. Photograph. November 1913. Library of Congress. [loc.gov/item/ncl2004004049/PP/](https://www.loc.gov/item/ncl2004004049/PP/).

We used this child labor photograph as the background for our “Introduction and Thesis” page. It showed the two components we were talking about in the paragraph: industrialization and child labor.

—. *A Heavy Load*. Photograph. Learn NC. [learnnc.org/lp/editions/child-labor/5854](https://www.learnnc.org/lp/editions/child-labor/5854).

By looking at this photograph, viewers are able to see the hard work child laborers did in the textile mills. It was used as a visual aid in our website.

—. *Henry Fournier, Salem, MA*. Photograph. October 1911. Library of Congress. [loc.gov/pictures/item/ncl2004003231/PP/](https://www.loc.gov/pictures/item/ncl2004003231/PP/).

This photograph was included in the Industrial Revolution section to show machinery, child labor, and poverty — all of which were prevalent during that era.

—. *Interior of Magnolia Cotton Mills*. Photograph. March 1911. Library of Congress. [loc.gov/pictures/item/ncl2004002257/PP/](https://www.loc.gov/pictures/item/ncl2004002257/PP/).

An aerial view of a spinning room is shown in this photograph. We included this in our website to give viewers an illustration of the Industrial Revolution and the size difference between the small children and the machinery.

—. *A Little Spinner in the Mollahan Mills, Newberry, S.C.* Photograph. December 3, 1908. Library of Congress. [loc.gov/pictures/item/ncl2004001280/PP/](https://www.loc.gov/pictures/item/ncl2004001280/PP/).

This photograph shows the size difference between a small child and the mill machinery. Just as Mother Jones describes, the child’s facial expression is that of an overworked adult — solemn and exhausted — not a seven year old. We included this photograph on the “Undercover Investigation” page to show the sad reality of child labor.

—. *Many Youngsters Here, Macon, GA*. Photograph. January 19, 1909. Library of Congress. [loc.gov/pictures/item/ncl2004001388/PP/](https://www.loc.gov/pictures/item/ncl2004001388/PP/).

Unsafe working conditions of the textile mills are clearly shown in this photograph. Young boys, too short to reach the tops of the machines, were forced to climb on the spinning looms to make repairs. By placing this photograph in the “Undercover Investigation” page, viewers can clearly see the dangerous working practices that Mother Jones observed.

- . *A Moments Glimpse of the Outer World, Lincolnton, NC*. Photograph. November 1908. Library of Congress. [loc.gov/pictures/item/ncl2004000062/PP/](https://www.loc.gov/pictures/item/ncl2004000062/PP/).

Mother Jones frequently spoke about how child laborers were missing out on experiencing the real world. This photograph accurately represents those statements as a young girl gazes out the window, a momentary break from reality. We selected this photograph to show a different side of the plight these young laborers faced — isolation from the real world and the absence of a blissful childhood.

- . *Mule-spinning Room, Burlington, VT*. Photograph. May 7, 1909. Library of Congress. [loc.gov/pictures/item/ncl2004001514/PP/](https://www.loc.gov/pictures/item/ncl2004001514/PP/).

A barefoot boy is shown working in a spinning room in this photograph, showing viewers what a generic working day was like in the mill.

- . *Nannie Coleson, Aged Eleven*. Photograph. Learn NC. [learnnc.org/lp/editions/child-labor/5862](https://www.learnnc.org/lp/editions/child-labor/5862).

This photograph clearly shows readers how large the machines were in comparison to the children. In this particular image, the young girl is at eye level with a machine.

- . *Newsies Smoking at Skeeter’s Branch*. Photograph. May 9, 1910. Library of Congress. [loc.gov/pictures/item/ncl2004001080/PP/](https://www.loc.gov/pictures/item/ncl2004001080/PP/).

A group of boys are smoking as they sell newspapers in this photograph, showing viewers a different side of the unhealthy lifestyle child labor caused. It was used in our “Media” page to show that newspapers also ironically employed children.

- . *Still Selling Extras, Washington, District of Columbia*. Photograph. April 17, 1912. Library of Congress. [loc.gov/pictures/item/ncl2004003470/PP/](https://www.loc.gov/pictures/item/ncl2004003470/PP/).

We included this photograph in the “Media” section to show a side of child labor that is commonly overlooked — newsboys. It late at night and the boys look completely exhausted, but they are still selling newspapers.

- . *Sweep and Doff, Roanoke, VA*. Photograph. May 1911. Library of Congress. [loc.gov/pictures/item/ncl2004002869/PP/](https://www.loc.gov/pictures/item/ncl2004002869/PP/).

The boys in this photograph exemplify the typical face of a child laborer: exhausted. By seeing this, the emotions of these young workers became more real to us. We used this photograph to show readers the saddening reality of children employed at the mills.

Jones, Mary Harris. *The Autobiography of Mother Jones*. Chicago: Charles H. Kerr Publishing Company, 1996.

Mother Jones' autobiography was an invaluable source in our research process, giving us an inside look at her accomplishments and work. By reading it, we gained a clearer understanding of her mission and beliefs. We used quotes from this autobiography to show readers the true passion Jones had for taking a stand against child labor and social injustices.

—. "Letter to Roosevelt." *Mother Jones Speaks: Collected Writings and Speeches*, edited by Philip S. Foner. New York: Monad Press, 1983.

This collection of speeches, interviews, and letters from Mother Jones gave us in-depth insight on her March of the Mill Children protest.

—. "Public meeting." Speech, Princeton, West Virginia, August 15, 1920. University of Pittsburgh Press. digital.library.pitt.edu/cgi-bin/t/text/pageviewer-idx?c=pittpress;cc=pittpress;idno=31735035254105.

Mother Jones reflects back on the March of the Mill Children in this speech. Our understanding of her undercover investigation work and passion for children's rights was enhanced by reading it.

—. "Speech at Public Meeting on the Steps of the Capitol: Charleston, West Virginia." *The Speeches and Writings of Mother Jones*, ed. Edward Steel. Pittsburg: University of Pittsburg Press, 1988. 96.

While giving this speech, Mother Jones talked about the daily struggles of working class families. She mentions families not having enough money for food and children having to work for fourteen hours a day. This gave us a better understanding of the context of child labor in the Industrial Revolution.

—. "United Mine Workers of America." Speech, Indianapolis, Indiana, January 29, 1916. University of Pittsburg Press. digital.library.pitt.edu/cgi-bin/t/text/pageviewer-idx?c=pittpress;cc=pittpress;idno=31735035254105.

Part of this speech was a response to negative media coverage of the March of the Mill Children. Mother Jones briefly countered the attacks with descriptions of the positive life changes the children received along the way. This speech gave us more insight into the "army" and Jones' outlook.

Keating-Owen Child Labor Act of 1916. Photograph. Our Documents. ourdocuments.gov/doc.php?flash=true&doc=59#.

This photograph allowed us to read the Keating-Owen Child Labor Act, allowing us to gain a better understanding of what the legislation entailed.

Letter from Operatives of Cherokee Falls Manufacturing Company Cotton Mill in Opposition to Keating-Owen Child Labor Bill. Photograph. January 18, 1916. National Archives. catalog.archives.gov/id/5685991.

By reading this letter, we gained a better understanding of the factory owners' opposition to the Keating-Owen Act. It was included on our "Opposition" page so that readers could view a first-hand primary source of the opposing perspective.

"Little Babes in a Crusade." *The Labor World*, July 18, 1903. chroniclingamerica.loc.gov/lccn/sn78000395/1903-07-18/ed-1/seq-6/.

It was interesting to read a newspaper's perspective on the March of the Mill Children. This different primary point of view gave us new insight into the topic and how the media perceived the campaign. We included this article on our publicity map.

"Mother Jones." *Evening Star*, August 29, 1903. chroniclingamerica.loc.gov/lccn/sn83045462/1903-08-29/ed-1/seq-18/.

This newspaper article was included on our website's publicity map to show readers how stories about March of the Mill Children spread across the country. It gave a detailed update on the March of the Mill Children, clarifying our understanding of the event.

"Mother Jones' Army." *The Daily Journal*, July 14, 1903. chroniclingamerica.loc.gov/lccn/sn99063956/1903-07-14/ed-1/seq-1/.

The goal of the March of the Mill Children was clearly outlined in this newspaper article, which clarified our understanding of the campaign. This Oregon-based article was included on our publicity map to show readers how widespread the coverage of the issue was.

"Mother Jones' Army on to See Pierpont." *The Spokane Press*, July 14, 1903. chroniclingamerica.loc.gov/lccn/sn88085947/1903-07-14/ed-1/seq-1/.

This newspaper article, written in Washington State, shows that Mother Jones succeeded in raising publicity across the nation. We included the large headline in our website's publicity map.

"Mother Jones' Army: Reasons for the March." *Los Angeles Times*, July 23, 1903. ProQuest (164187211).

Mother Jones comments in this article how marching has raised publicity for the cause of abolishing child labor. We included this in our publicity map to show how her message reached all the way across the country to California.

"Mother Jones Dies; Led Mine Workers." *New York Times*, December 1, 1930. ProQuest (98541119).

After Mother Jones passed away, this newspaper obituary detailed her life, giving us a better understanding of her character and career.

“Mother Jones Halted.” *The Semi-Weekly Messenger*, July 28, 1903. chroniclingamerica.loc.gov/lccn/sn91068367/1903-07-28/ed-1/seq-3/.

In a comment to this North Carolina newspaper, Mother Jones compared the child laborers to slaves. Her comments gave us a better understanding of the tactics used in her speeches to garner support amongst the public. This article was included in our publicity map.

“Mother Jones and Her Army Now in Town.” *The Evening World*, July 23, 1903. chroniclingamerica.loc.gov/lccn/sn83030193/1903-07-23/ed-1/seq-1/.

Mother Jones’ story reached media outlets across the nation, including this Washington, D.C. newspaper, which we included in our publicity map.

“Mother Jones’ Invasion.” *Arizona Republican*, July 19, 1903. chroniclingamerica.loc.gov/lccn/sn84020558/1903-07-18/ed-1/seq-1/.

This Arizona newspaper had a large front page article about the March of the Mill Children with photographs. We included this on our publicity map to show the widespread media coverage.

“Mother Jones in New York.” *The Daily Morning Journal and Courier*, July 24, 1903. chroniclingamerica.loc.gov/lccn/sn84020358/1903-07-24/ed-1/seq-1/.

This Connecticut newspaper was included on our publicity map to show the vast publicity that Mother Jones’ March of the Mill Children received.

“Mother Jones is on the March.” *The Stark County Democrat*, July 7, 1903. chroniclingamerica.loc.gov/lccn/sn84028490/1903-07-17/ed-1/seq-7/.

An update on the protest was featured in this Ohio newspaper article. The story featured a large headline which was incorporated into our publicity map.

“Mother Jones Writes to Roosevelt.” *North American*, July 31, 1903. cuomeka.wrlc.org/files/original/e8ed53531daa09276cbce1a1cec0ad6d.pdf.

During the March of the Mill Children, this Pennsylvania newspaper published Mother Jones’ letter to President Roosevelt. This article gave us a better understanding of the context of the protest, and we included the headline on our publicity map.

Pierce & Jones. *‘Mother’ Jones and Her Army of Striking Textile Workers*. Photograph. 1903. Library of Congress. loc.gov/pictures/item/2015649893/.

This photograph shows Mother Jones and the children preparing to embark on their journey to New York. This was used on our website to give readers a better understanding of what the event looked like.

Pres. Coolidge, Mother Jones, Mrs. Coolidge, Theodore Roosevelt. Photograph. September 26, 1924. Library of Congress. loc.gov/pictures/item/npc2007012397/.

Mother Jones met many influential people over the course of her career, including President Coolidge. This photograph was featured on our conclusion page because it showed her efforts were successful by putting her in a position to talk to powerful leaders.

Roosevelt, Franklin Delano. "Fireside Chat." Speech, June 24, 1938. Audio file, 27:52. The Political Transparency Project. theclosedcaptioningproject.com/?p=4732.

President Franklin Delano Roosevelt discussed the Fair Labor Standards Act in this audio recording of his Fireside Chat. We included it in our legislation timeline so that viewers could listen to Roosevelt's own description of the legislation.

Ruins in Chicago. Stereograph. 1871. Library of Congress. loc.gov/pictures/item/2004682764/.

This stereograph clearly shows the ruins of Chicago following the aftermath of the fire. It became clearer to us just how much damage was caused, and it shows the readers the true devastation of the city.

Spargo, John. *The Bitter Cry of the Children*. London: Macmillan, 1906.

Spargo offers a unique firsthand perspective in his book. Since he was alive during the Industrial Revolution and experienced the March of the Mill Children, we were able to read from a primary source other than Jones' autobiography. A photograph from this book was included into our website to show readers what the child protestors looked like.

"To See Roosevelt." *Abilene Weekly Reflector*, July 30, 1903. chroniclingamerica.loc.gov/lccn/sn84029386/1903-07-30/ed-1/seq-10/.

This Kansas newspaper covered a scathing speech that Mother Jones gave in regards to corporations, giving us a better understanding of her fiery words. We included the article in the website's publicity map.

Underwood & Underwood. *Mary 'Mother' (Harris) Jones, About to Cut a Large Birthday Cake*. Photograph. May 1930. Library of Congress. loc.gov/pictures/item/2005690041/.

Mother Jones lived to be around 100 years old, so this picture was incorporated into the conclusion page to showcase her long career as an agitator.

Public Ledger Photo. *A View in the Kensington Mill*. Photograph. Workshop of the World. workshopoftheworld.com/kensington/kensington.html.

We used this photograph to show viewers the prominence of textile mills in Kensington.

Secondary Sources

Bossert, Jeff. "Downstate Memorial Honoring Labor Leader Getting an Upgrade." Last modified June 16, 2014. Accessed March 10, 2017. will.illinois.edu/news/story/downstate-memorial-honoring-labor-leader-getting-an-upgrade.

This article features information about the Mother Jones Memorial. We included a picture of the memorial in our website.

"Child Labor." History Channel. Last modified 2009. Accessed January 5, 2017. history.com/topics/child-labor#.

We gained helpful background knowledge about child labor and the Industrial Revolution by reading this article. A child labor statistic from this source was included on our website.

"Child Labor." Nebraska Department of Education. Accessed March 10, 2017. education.ne.gov/ss/CSSAP%20Modules/CSSAP%20First%20Phase%20Modules/childlabor/activity3.html.

The Nebraska Department of Education had an informational page about child labor that featured cartoons. We included a cartoon that showed the children being auctioned away to Northern capitalists. This corresponded with our victim section and went along with Jones' idea that the children were like slaves.

"Child Labor in U.S. History." University of Iowa. Accessed March 15, 2017. continuetolearn.uiowa.edu/laborctr/child_labor/about/us_history.html.

We used this concise source to deepen our understanding of the child labor legislation timeline that followed the March of the Mill Children. Information from this source was used to create a timeline on our website.

Cordery, Simon. *Mother Jones: Raising Cain and Consciousness*. Albuquerque: University of New Mexico Press, 2011.

We used this book to get a general overview of Mother Jones' life in the beginning stage of our research process. By reading it, we decided to narrow down our topic to specifically focus on child labor.

"The Disgrace of Child Labor." Snohomish County Labor Council. Accessed May 2, 2017. snolabor.org/pages/cartoon.htm.

Snohomish County Labor Council, an organization local to our state, published this insightful article that discussed why factory owners were opposed to child labor reform. We included a quote by the Merchants Woolen Company to show readers a different perspective in our "Opposition" page.

Donlan, Leni. "Immigration: Irish." Library of Congress. loc.gov/teachers/classroommaterials/presentationsandactivities/presentations/immigration/irish.html.

Information from this article allowed us to have a better understanding of the Irish immigrants, like Jones' family, who were fleeing the Great Potato Famine. We incorporated this research into our website to briefly explain to readers what life was like for these arriving immigrants.

Featherlin, Dale. *Mother Jones: The Miners' Angel*. Carbondale: Southern Illinois University Press, 1974.

The quotes and accomplishments of Mother Jones were discussed in this book, giving us a better understanding of how she took a stand against child labor. We included one of her quotes mentioned in this book in our website since it showcased her tough personality.

Floyd, Janet. *Claims and Speculations: Mining and Writing in the Gilded Age*. Albuquerque: University of New Mexico Press, 2012.

This book discussed the relationship between mine owners and newspapers. We gained a better understanding of why the newspapers were reluctant to publicize negative articles about mills and included this information in our website.

Gainful Workers, Aged 10-14, in the United States: 1870-1930. Chart. United States Census Bureau, 1997. s-media-cache-ak0.pinimg.com/736x/07/90/cd/0790cddb49f57cadd30fbe13637fc0cc.jpg.

Statistics about the child labor workforce are included in this graphic. We included it on our "Legislation" page so viewers could see how the percentages of child laborers changed as more legislation was enacted.

Gorn, Elliott. *Mother Jones*. New York: Hill and Wang, 2015.

By reading this book, we gained a better understanding of Mother Jones' career. An interesting component of the book was how she earned the nickname "The Most Dangerous Woman in America." Due to that specific story, we were able to have a clearer idea of how mill owners perceived her.

—. "Mother Jones: The Woman." *Mother Jones Magazine*. Last modified 2001. Accessed March 10, 2017. motherjones.com/politics/2001/05/mother-jones-woman.

Gorn gives an in-depth description of Mother Jones' life in this article. The author remarked that one of her greatest accomplishments may have been creating the Mother Jones persona (a quote included in our website), which was one of our main points of analysis.

The Great Bostock Jungle. Photograph. 1910. British Broadcasting Corporation. bbc.com/news/in-pictures-17826833.

This advertisement for Frank Bostock's wild animal show was used on our "Route" page as a visual aid for viewers.

Great Famine. Drawings. Encyclopaedia Britannica. britannica.com/event/Great-Famine-Irish-history/images-videos.

These two drawings depicted life for the Irish during the potato famine. They were included in our website to show readers the unrest that the potato famine caused in Ireland.

Grossman, Jonathan. "Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938: Maximum Struggle for a Minimum Wage." United States Department of Labor, 1978. dol.gov/oasam/programs/history/flsa1938.htm.

We gained a better understanding of the lasting impact of Mother Jones by reading this article. The information of the Fair Labor Standards Act was particularly helpful in allowing us to comprehend the effects of the legislation.

"The Industrial Revolution in the United States." Library of Congress. Accessed Dec. 20, 2016. loc.gov/teachers/classroommaterials/primarysourcesets/industrial-revolution/pdf/teacher_guide.pdf.

The information about the Industrial Revolution in this article helped us to better understand the historical context of our topic. We included details from this into our website to explain to readers how the Industrial Revolution influenced child labor.

March of the Mill Children. Map. Bing Maps, 2017. binged.it/2qf1xYH

We used the custom map maker feature of Bing Maps to create a reproduction of the route that the March of the Mill Children followed. The map was incorporated into our website to show viewers the locations visited during the protest.

The March of the Mill Children. Photograph. September 4, 2012. Princeton Daily Photo. princetondailyphoto.blogspot.com/2012/09/the-march-of-mill-children.html.

A Princeton, New Jersey, plaque commemorating the centennial anniversary of the March of the Mill Children is shown in this photograph. This photograph was included on the "Route" page of our website as a visual aid for readers.

Mother Jones Cork Plaque. Photograph. 2012. Mother Jones Museum. motherjonesmuseum.org/site-stories/ireland/.

We included a photograph of this commemorative Mother Jones plaque in Cork, Ireland, to show readers that her legacy lives on.

Mother Jones Magazine Covers. Photograph. 2014. *Mother Jones Magazine*. media.licdn.com/media/p/5/005/07c/1aa/0438503.png.

This image was used on our "In Memoriam" page as a visual representation of *Mother Jones Magazine*.

Mother Jones Marker. Photograph. 2014. The Encyclopedia of Greater Philadelphia. philadelphiaencyclopedia.org/archive/march-of-the-mill-children/.

This photograph shows a sign that marks the spot of where the March of the Mill Children began. We included this in our website to show readers that the unique protest remains an acknowledged part of Pennsylvania's history.

Natanson, Barbara. "National Child Labor Committee Collection." Library of Congress. Accessed Dec. 13, 2016. loc.gov/pictures/collection/nclc/background.html.

Background information about the National Child Labor Committee was discussed in this article, clarifying our understanding of their mission.

Noble, Hobie. "Mother Jones." Video file, 4:25. YouTube. Posted by wolfy4, May 4, 2011. youtu.be/GfOmNGDWL8Y.

We included this song on our "Shaped by Hardship" page since the lyrics were related to the tragedies Mother Jones faced. The song set a somber tone for the website and offered a nice transition into the next page of our website which discussed her persona. Since our website already had an informational video and a primary source audio file, we thought adding music would make our media content well-rounded.

Olson, James. *Encyclopedia of the Industrial Revolution in America*. Westport: Greenwood Publishing Group, 2002.

Reading this encyclopedia helped deepen our understanding of the role of child labor in the Industrial Revolution.

Spirit of Mother Jones Festival 2016. Brochure. June 21, 2016. Cork Mother Jones Festival. motherjonescork.com/2016/06/21/spirit-of-mother-jones-festival-2016-programme/.

For our "In Memoriam" page, we included this brochure to show readers that Jones' legacy lives on via the Cork, Ireland, Spirit of Mother Jones Festival.

Theodore Roosevelt's Oyster Bay Home. Photograph. March 25, 2012. *Long Island Press*. archive.longislandpress.com/2012/03/25/guided-tours-of-theodore-roosevelt%E2%80%99s-oyster-bay-begin/.

We used this photograph to give a readers a visual representation of President Theodore Roosevelt's home, a key checkpoint on the March of the Mill Children route.

Vance, Jennifer. "The Penny Press." University of Florida. Accessed March 31, 2017. iml.jou.ufl.edu/projects/Spring04/Vance/pennypress.html.

This article broadened our knowledge about bias in the newspapers. We included information about advertising bias, specifically in regards to the Penny Press, in our website.

Wage and Hour Division. Poster. April 2009. United States Department of Labor. dol.gov/whd/regs/compliance/posters/govc.pdf.

This poster outlines what the Walsh-Healey Public Contracts Act entails in the United States today. It was included on our website so that visitors could gain a clearer understanding of its implications.

Williams, Yohuru. "Sound Smart: Child Labor in the Industrial Revolution." Video file, 1:56. History Channel. 2009. history.com/topics/child-labor.

Williams, a History Channel historian, clearly explained the context of child labor in the Industrial Revolution. We included his video in our website so that visitors could take a break from reading and listen to Williams' concise explanation in an engaging video format.