

# **Florence Kelley and her Fight for Children's Rights**

## ***By Sarah Seibert***

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### **Bibliography**

#### **Primary Resources – Books**

Addams, Jane. Social Settlements in Illinois. *Transactions of the Illinois State Historical Society for the year 1906*. Publication no. 11 of the Illinois State Historical Library. Springfield: Illinois State journal Co. State Printers, January 24-25 1906. Addams explains how Hull House was involved in the development of Child Labor laws.

Bogart, Ernest Ludlow and Mathews, John Mabry. *The Modern Commonwealth 1893-1918*. *The Centennial History of Illinois*. This source provided details of the Illinois law of 1891 and additional acts, the closing of the mines in 1904, and Illinois progress as compared to the rest of the nation.

Collins, Mary. The Industrial Revolution. New York: Children's Press, 1961. I found many pictures of the Industrial Revolution in this book. It is because of the Industrial Revolution that Chicago grew at a rapid rate and brought many new jobs and people to the city.

Davies, Edgar T. The Enforcement of Child Labor Legislation in Illinois. Written by the new inspector this book discusses the Child Labor issues in Illinois after Florence Kelley left the position of Inspector.

Freedman, Russell. Kids at Work, Lewis Hine and the Crusade Against Child Labor. New York: Clarion Books, 1994. This book focused on Lewis Hine and the conditions that children worked in. This book also provided many pictures of working children. Lewis Hine was hired to bring light to the child labor problems.

Goldmark, Josephine Clara. Impatient Crusader. Urbana: University of Illinois Press, 1953. This book talked about the life of Florence Kelley through the eyes of one of her young co-workers. They described her as a very determined individual. They also detailed how she tried to enforce the new Factories and Workshop law and the trouble she had enforcing it.

Greenwood, Barbara. Factory Girl. Tonawanda, New York: Kids Can Press Ltd., 2007. I found 4 pictures of working children and Chicago in the early 1900's. It also had an advertisement for union made clothes, which was the one of the goals of the National Consumer's League.

Harmon, Sandra D. Florence Kelley in Illinois from the *Journal of the Illinois State Historical Society* Autumn 1981 v.74, no.3. This book detailed Florence Kelley's life through the eyes of a friend. It described her childhood, her education and her work at Hull House. It continued to follow her efforts on a national level as well.

Kelley, Florence. Child Labor Legislation. This writing describes the trouble Florence Kelley had with enforcing the child labor laws in Chicago.

Kelley, Florence. Evolution of the Illinois Child Labor Law. *Eleventh annual Report of the Bureau of Industrial and Labor Statistics for the State of Maine 1907*. Augusta: Kennebec Journal Print, 1908. Kelley explains what is and isn't working with the Illinois child labor law to a group in the State of Maine to help facilitate child labor laws in other States.

Kelley, Florence. Insanitary Conditions Amongst Home Workers. *The Transactions of the Industrial and Legislative Section of the International Congress of Women*. London: July 1899. Kelley explains how they plan to improve the conditions of home workers, in warehouses and factories in Illinois through fines.

Kelley, Florence. Obstacles to the Enforcement of Child Labor Legislation. Kelley discusses how America is ignoring child labor.

Kelley, Florence. The Working Child. Chicago: W.C. Hollister & Bro. 1896. This is one of the books that Florence wrote about all the conditions and problems children were working in and what their lives would be like in the future if nothing were done to stop child labor.

Kelley, Florence and Stevens, Alzina P. Wage-Earning Children. *Hull House Maps and Papers*. Chicago: T.Y. Crowell and Co., 1895. This book explains in detail the number of children reported working and their wages through the Maps and Papers that Florence Kelley created. It also gives details about the Workshops and Factory Law.

Outman, James L. and Elizabeth M. Industrial Revolution Almanac. New York: Thomson Gale, 2003. This book provided pictures of the industrial revolution. The Industrial Revolution caused Chicago to grow at a rapid rate bringing many new jobs and people to the city.

Perkins, Frances. My recollections of Florence Kelley. From the *Social Service Review* v.28, no.1. Chicago: March 1954. This book recounts Florence Kelley's life and her work while at Hull House through the eyes of supporter Frances Perkins.

Sandler, Martin W. Island of Hope. New York: Scholastic Nonfiction, 2004. Many immigrants came to America through New York's Ellis Island. This book provided pictures of the immigrants coming to America.

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## **Primary Resources –Newspapers**

1920. Chicago Population Is Now 2,701,212. The New York Times 13 June . This article provided details about the growth of Chicago and the increase in population in 1890.

1893. Cloak makers Frame a Labor Bill. Inter-Ocean Paper, 12 February. This article reveals some businesses where taking part in child labor reform on their own. The cloak makers were making their own stricter rules stating that no child under 18 could work.

1893. Miss Kelley's Good Work. Inter-Ocean Paper, 12 February. This article describes the work that Florence Kelley was doing in Chicago while staying at Hull House.

1893. Received Poor Pay. Inter-Ocean Paper, 12 February. This article reveals the poor pay that factory workers were getting including the children who were working.

1893. To Stop Child Labor- Sweatshop Committee Investigating Another Great Evil.The Chicago Post, 11 February. This article describes the different jobs the children were doing and what the conditions were like. It then goes on to discuss what the inspectors were doing about it as well as what the senators were planning.

1919. Vocational Supervision League.15 March. This article points out that children used to be able to leave school for work but that was no longer going to be the case. A new bill was being proposed that would state that all children had to go to school.

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## **Primary Resources –Websites**

African American Registry. 12 September.

[www.aaregistry.com/detail.php?id=2099](http://www.aaregistry.com/detail.php?id=2099). (Accessed 13 February 2009)  
I was able to locate 1 picture of Florence Kelley when she was attending College. This site also provided information about her work as Chief Factory Inspector.

Alterdestiny. [http://alterdestiny.blogspot.com/2007\\_09\\_01\\_archive.html](http://alterdestiny.blogspot.com/2007_09_01_archive.html) (accessed 10 June 2009). This site provided an image of a family of immigrants arriving at Ellis Island.

Arizona State University Library.  
<http://www.asu.edu/lib/archives/asustory/pages/11acpro.htm> (accessed 10 June 2009). This website had a photo of a schoolroom in 1890s.

Bettmenn/Corbis. Jane Addams with Friends. May 9 1930  
<http://pro.corbis.com/images/U231247P-A.jpg?size=67&uid=%7BDDA7CA8F-6A06-4FDF-A1D1-CCE8DBABD69E%7D>: (accessed 8 February 2009)  
This site had 1 picture of Jane Addams, Florence Kelley, and Julia Lathrop, the women behind the movement take a stand against child labor.

Bereswill, Becky. PBWIKI Florence Kelley. March 2007  
<http://epedia.pbwiki.com/Florence-Kelley> (accessed 8 and 13 February 2009) On this site I found 2 pictures to show child laborers, the Hull House and Florence Kelley. It also provided me with the information about Florence's childhood including the death of her siblings and pressure to succeed. It described Hull House and the work she did at the National Consumers League showing how her efforts paid off in the future with the child labor laws.

Bhavnagri, Navaz Peshotan & Sue Krolikowski. Home-Community Visits during an Era of Reform (1870-1920). <http://ecrp.uiuc.edu/v2n1/bhavnagri.html> (accessed 9 June 2009). This site had a photo of a flyer announcing a meeting about the sweating system held at Hull House with Florence Kelley featured as one of the speakers.

Bradley Bowden and Toni Bowden, History Cooperative. 'The women do the machinery': Craft, Gender and Work Transformation in the Brisbane Boot Trade, 1869-95. May 2004 [www.historycooperative.org/.../86/bowden.html](http://www.historycooperative.org/.../86/bowden.html) (accessed 1 May 2009) This site had 1 picture of a factory from the time period of Florence Kelley's fight for children's rights.

Burt, Randall. Ellicott school 4-1938  
[http://rootsweb.ancestry.com/~nychauta/school/Ellicott school4-1938.jpg](http://rootsweb.ancestry.com/~nychauta/school/Ellicott%20school4-1938.jpg) (accessed 9 March 2009) I found a picture of a group of school children with a teacher to show children going back to school after the Fair Labor Standards Act was approved.

Chicago Tribune. Chicago Women's History. May 4 2009  
[http://www.chicagotribune.com/features/photostore/chi-080402womhistorychi-photogallery,0,3306001.photogallery?index=chi-wom\\_hist004t20080403125518](http://www.chicagotribune.com/features/photostore/chi-080402womhistorychi-photogallery,0,3306001.photogallery?index=chi-wom_hist004t20080403125518)  
(accessed 4 May 2009) This site provided details about and 1 picture of Ida B. Wells, who was a well-known proponent of African-American rights.

Child Labor and the Illinois Law. 1895  
[http://www.eiu.edu/~localite/PastTracker/Chidren&Family\\_1895HullHouse\\_p51-4.pdf](http://www.eiu.edu/~localite/PastTracker/Chidren&Family_1895HullHouse_p51-4.pdf) (accessed 1 March) This site outlined the first child labor laws in Illinois. It also discussed the formation of the Illinois Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Dargate Auction Galleries LLC. www.dargate.com/225\_images/225art.htm  
(accessed 9 March 2009) This site provided 1 picture of men in over coats as part of an ad to buy white label garments. This was used to support the National Consumer's League's program to boycott clothing made by child laborers.

Davidson, Dolores. Sinclairville School first and second grades.  
<http://www.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~nychauta/school/school.htm> (accessed 9 March 2009) This site had 1 picture of a group of school children with a teacher to show the fact that children were going back to school across the Nation.

Dennis. SkyScraperCity-Forums. March 10, 2005.  
<http://www.skyscrapercity.com/showthread.php?t=34300&page=8> (accessed 3 March 2009) I found 1 picture of New York City at the same time frame that Kelley was moving back to New York City after her time in Chicago.

Flickr. George Mason Grocers Shop 1900s.  
<http://www.flickr.com/photos/castlekay/2279568447/> (accessed 10 June 2009). This site had a photo of a storefront with adults and children posing in front of the store. This was used to demonstrate how not all people were in favor of reform.

Flowers Family Tree. <http://www.flowersfamilytree.net/minniebelltyler.html>  
(accessed 10 June 2009). This website provided a photo of a family from the 1890's.

Fulbright American Studies Institute, University of Ill at Chicago.  
Lewis Hine and American Progressive Social Reform.  
<http://www.uic.edu/depts/oeefasi/hinesequence.html> (accessed 3 March 2009)  
Through this website I found 2 photos of the National Child Labor Committee and one photo of an immigrant family. Florence Kelley helped found the National Child Labor Committee in New York to fight for children's rights.

George Eastman House Still Photograph Archive. Let Children Be Children  
Lewis Wickes Hine's Crusade Against Child Labor  
[http://www.geh.org/ar/letchild/letchil\\_sum00001.html](http://www.geh.org/ar/letchild/letchil_sum00001.html) (accessed 3 March 2009)

Lewis Hine was hired by the National Child Labor Committee to shoot photos of the children working to bring light to the problems and working conditions that these children were faced with. This site provided me with 29 photos that Lewis Hine took depicting the conditions children were working in.

Harvard Business School Baker Library Historical Collections. Lewis Hine Photographs. 2009. <http://www.library.hbs.edu/hc/nd/visual-evidence/lewis-hine-photographs/> (accessed 3 March 2009) This site provided 3 additional photos that Lewis Hine took to show child labor in America.

Howes, Nick. Illinois Coal Mining Disaster. August 17 2007. [http://www.associatedcontent.com/article/35084/illinois\\_coal\\_mining\\_disaster\\_cherry.html?cat=37](http://www.associatedcontent.com/article/35084/illinois_coal_mining_disaster_cherry.html?cat=37). (accessed 22 February) This site had photos of children working in coalmines. There was a huge population of coal miners in Illinois. Many were children.

Hupjé, Erik Retire on Property. Property Investment | Property Investing | Retirement Planning 2008 <http://www.chicagohistoryjournal.com/2009/01/where-what-and-when-historic-maps-of.html> (accessed 1 May 2009) In the late 1800's many immigrants were coming to America to work. This site had 1 picture showing a large number of immigrants were coming into the cities.

[http://thegreenhorns.files.wordpress.com/2008/10/child\\_labor1.jpg](http://thegreenhorns.files.wordpress.com/2008/10/child_labor1.jpg) (accessed 3 March 2009) At this site I found a Cartoon of children pulling a cart with a "child labor exploiter" in it to show that the children were being used by businesses because they were cheap labor.

<http://www.city-data.com/forum/general-u-s/396521-what-should-minimum-wage-6.html> (accessed 22 February 2009) This site provided a picture of children working in coalmines. Coal mining was a big business in Illinois until 1903 when it was thought to be too dangerous for children.

<http://www.iisg.nl/research/wagescurrency/wagescurrency-11.php> (accessed 3 March 2009) To better depict the children working in England in the brickyards I found 1 drawing at the site of working children which represents the pictures of the clay carriers that Florence saw when she was young.

[http://www.jaha.org/edu/discovery\\_center/push-pull/img/Ellis01.jpg](http://www.jaha.org/edu/discovery_center/push-pull/img/Ellis01.jpg) (accessed 1 May 2009) This site provided 1 picture of immigrants leaving a boat during the time period.

Ishtar Films. Votes for Women. <http://www.ishtarfilms.com/#filmsonwomenshistory> (accessed 9 June 2009) This website had a photo of women during the progressive era holding a banner for women's right to vote.

Kinokuniya Company Ltd. Bookweb. 2008

<http://bookweb.kinokuniya.co.jp/bimgdata/FC157018108X.JPG> (accessed 3 March 2009) This site had a picture of the Fair Labor Standards Act. The Fair Labor Standards Act put an end to child labor nationwide.

Maginnis, Tara, Ph.D. The Costumer's Manifesto. 1996

<http://www.costumes.org/history/20thcent/1900's/fasionplacets/1900delinkids.jpg> (accessed 9 March 2009) This site provided 1 picture of girls in dresses as part of an ad to represent the boycott for clothes made without the white label.

Mulholland, Marcus. What the Victorians did for us. August 11th 2006

[http://21stcenturysocialism.com/article/what\\_the\\_victorians\\_did\\_for\\_us\\_01118.html](http://21stcenturysocialism.com/article/what_the_victorians_did_for_us_01118.html) (accessed 3 March 2009) I located a drawing of a girl working to show the working child from this site.

National Consumers League <http://www.nclnet.org> (accessed 3 March 2009)

The National Consumers League created a logo and label to sew onto clothes that were made without child labor. This was known as the White Label Program to create child labor awareness.

Photographs from the Chicago Daily News.

[www.memory.loc.gov/chicago/images/hullhouse.jpg](http://www.memory.loc.gov/chicago/images/hullhouse.jpg) (accessed 8 February 2009)  
This site provided 3 pictures of impoverished children.

Reforming Their World: Women in the Progressive Era.

[www.nwhm.org/ProgressiveEra/consumerleague.html](http://www.nwhm.org/ProgressiveEra/consumerleague.html) (accessed 3 March 2009)  
Florence Kelley was appointed Factory Inspector in 1893. She had a staff that worked with her. This photo shows Florence Kelley and her staff. I also found 4 pictures of families working in sweatshops.

Robertson, Nellie E. History Link.org. Fire destroys business buildings in Monroe on September 18, 1901. November 18, 2007

[http://www.historylink.org/index.cfm?DisplayPage=output.cfm&file\\_id=8322](http://www.historylink.org/index.cfm?DisplayPage=output.cfm&file_id=8322) (accessed 10 June 2009). This site had a photo of a storefront with adults and children posing in front of the store. This was used to demonstrate how not all people were in favor of reform.

Schoenherr, Steven. History Department at the University of San Diego, Women and Social Movements on the Web February 20 2007.

<http://history.sandiego.edu/GEN/soc/reform-women.html> (accessed 8 February 2009) This site provided a photo of Florence Kelley as an older woman.

SchoolHouseVineyard.com. <http://www.schoolhousevineyard.com/Right.htm> (accessed 10 June 2009) I found a photo of a schoolhouse with the children

posing outside the building. Florence Kelley felt that children would be better off in school than in the workforce.

Schultz, Stanley K. and Tishler William P. American History 102 Civil War to the Present. Labor and the Workers' Search for Power. 1996.

<http://us.history.wisc.edu/hist102/lectures/lecture07.html> (accessed 8 February 2009) At this website I found 2 pictures of working adults and children in crowded, basic conditions and working at home sewing clothes. It is because of the bad conditions seen in these photos that Florence Kelley insisted on protecting workers.

Smith, Martyn. Old Roads Blog: An American Cooperative Vision. May 30, 2008 [http://www.oldroads.org/pastblogs/pastingles2008/an\\_American\\_copperative\\_vision.htm](http://www.oldroads.org/pastblogs/pastingles2008/an_American_copperative_vision.htm) (accessed 3 March) Florence Kelley studied the Hull House neighborhood to better understand the people who lived there. This site had a photo of the neighborhood surrounding Hull House where Florence first started working.

Spartacus Educational. <http://www.spartacus.schoolnet.co.uk/USAkellyW.htm> (accessed 3 March 2009) Florence Kelley's father was a U.S. Congressman. This site had a picture of William Kelley, Florence's father.

The Chicago Historical Society. Altgeld. 2000. [www.crfc.org/americanjury/hist\\_sociaty.html](http://www.crfc.org/americanjury/hist_sociaty.html) (accessed 9 March 2009) Altgeld was governor of Illinois and appointed Florence to chief Factory Inspector. This website had a photo of Governor Altgeld.

The History Place. Child Labor in America 1908-1912 Photographs of Lewis Hine. <http://www.historyplace.com/unitedstates/childlabor/> (accessed 9 June 2009) This website had several Lewis Hine photos depicting child labor in the cities and factories.

The Illinois Labor History Society. Photographs of Lewis Hine: Documentation of Child Labor. <http://www.kentlaw.edu/ilhs/hine.htm> (accessed 9 June 2009) This website had several Lewis Hine photos depicting child labor in the cities and factories.

The National Women's History Museum. Women and the Peace Movement. [www.nwhm.org/ProgressiveEra/peace.html](http://www.nwhm.org/ProgressiveEra/peace.html) (accessed 4 May 2009) I located 2 pictures of groups of women during the progressive era. One was the Women's Peace Party and one was the Women's International League of Peace and Freedom.



The National Women's History Museum. Legacy of Women During the Progressive Era. [www.nwhm.org/ProgressiveEra/legacy.html](http://www.nwhm.org/ProgressiveEra/legacy.html) (accessed 9 March 2009) This site provided 1 picture of Frances Perkins, a supporter of child labor who joined the fight for children's rights after she heard Florence Kelley speak.

The National Women's History Museum. Reforming their World: Women in the Progressive Era. [www.nwhm.org/ProgressiveEra/childrensbureau.html](http://www.nwhm.org/ProgressiveEra/childrensbureau.html) (accessed 8 February 2009 and March 3 2009) I found pictures of the Factory inspectors and children and women working in a sweatshop.

The Presidential Timeline of the Twentieth Century. <http://www.presidentialtimeline.org/html/record.php?id=899> (accessed 9 March 2009) This site provided 1 picture of Frances Perkins as Secretary of Labor. She was credited with convincing Roosevelt to sign the Fair Labor Standards Act into law.

The Trial of Susan B. Anthony and the Campaign for Women's Suffrage: Selected Images. <http://www.law.umkc.edu/faculty/projects/ftrials/anthony/images.html> (accessed 9 June 2009) This site had a photo of women during the progressive era in a parade waving American Flags. This depicts the success Florence Kelley and others had with successful reform in many areas.

The University of Maine Farmington. The Paradoxes of Progressive America and Americanization. © 2007. [http://images.google.com/imgres?imgurl=http://faculty.umf.maine.edu/~walters/web%2520104/bowery%2520shoeshine.jpeg&imgrefurl=http://faculty.umf.maine.edu/~walters/web%2520104/104%2520outline%25205\\_08.htm&usg=\\_\\_JH\\_c8bBp0tLEr1eMcQ5ZAIWvLU=&h=567&w=447&sz=75&hl=en&start=3&um=1&tbnid=KQj9Yei3VE5pkM:&tbnh=134&tbnw=106&prev=/images%3Fq%3Dchicago%2B sweatshops%2Bin%2B1890%26um%3D1%26hl%3Den%26client%3Dfirefox-a%26rls%3Dorg.mozilla:en-US:official%26sa%3DG](http://images.google.com/imgres?imgurl=http://faculty.umf.maine.edu/~walters/web%2520104/bowery%2520shoeshine.jpeg&imgrefurl=http://faculty.umf.maine.edu/~walters/web%2520104/104%2520outline%25205_08.htm&usg=__JH_c8bBp0tLEr1eMcQ5ZAIWvLU=&h=567&w=447&sz=75&hl=en&start=3&um=1&tbnid=KQj9Yei3VE5pkM:&tbnh=134&tbnw=106&prev=/images%3Fq%3Dchicago%2B sweatshops%2Bin%2B1890%26um%3D1%26hl%3Den%26client%3Dfirefox-a%26rls%3Dorg.mozilla:en-US:official%26sa%3DG) (accessed 8 February 2009) This site provide 5 additional photos of child labor in areas of street vendors, shoe shine, coal mines, farming and factories.

The U.S. National Archives and Records Administration. Thomas Edison. [http://www.archives.gov/exhibits/american\\_originals\\_iv/images/thomas\\_edison/thomas\\_edison.html](http://www.archives.gov/exhibits/american_originals_iv/images/thomas_edison/thomas_edison.html) (accessed 1 March 2009) This site had 1 picture of Thomas Edison and his light bulb. Florence Kelley's work began long before the light bulb was invented.

The Utah Amicus, 2008 <http://utahamicus.com/2008/12/> (accessed 3 March 2009) 1 Franklin D. Roosevelt signed the Fair Labor Standards Act while he was President. This site provided a photo of Roosevelt.

Thomas80, Josh. Attraction Marketing. Why it Matters.  
<http://www.joshthomas80.com/attraction-marketing.html> (accessed 1 May 2009)  
This site provided 2 pictures of the industrial revolution, a time when industries and businesses were booming.

Trachtenberg, Stephen Joel, The Chronicle Review. Ellis Island, the Sequel  
<http://chronicle.com/review/brainstorm/trachtenberg/ellis-island-the-sequel>  
(accessed 1 May) I found a picture of a large group of immigrants entering the country at Ellis Island.

United States Department of Labor Wirtz Labor Library. Child Labor Reform.  
[https://www.dol.gov/oasam/library/special/child/childlabor\\_5.htm](https://www.dol.gov/oasam/library/special/child/childlabor_5.htm) (accessed 3 March 2009) This site provided 1 picture of a young girl sewing in a factory.

United States Senate. The Senate Though the Ages.  
[www.senate.gov/artandhistory/history/senate\\_thru\\_ages/1800\\_1859.jsp](http://www.senate.gov/artandhistory/history/senate_thru_ages/1800_1859.jsp)  
(accessed 3 March 2009) This site had a photo of an early U.S. Capitol building, during the time period Florence Kelley's father would have worked there.

University of Nebraska Press. This Week in History. February 10-15, 2008.  
[http://nebraskapress.typepad.com/university\\_of\\_nebraska\\_pr/2008/02/this-week-in--2.html](http://nebraskapress.typepad.com/university_of_nebraska_pr/2008/02/this-week-in--2.html) (accessed 4 May 2009) Susan B. Anthony is a well-known supporter of women's rights. This site had a photo of Anthony.

Voices Education Project. Further Research on Jane Addams. 2007.  
<http://curricula.voicesinwartime.org/Home/VoicesinWartime/TheGreatWar/WomenWritersRespond/FurtherResearchonAddams/tabid/187/Default.aspx> (accessed 9 June 2009). I found a photo of a group of women opposed to the first World War during the progressive era. Florence Kelley was also opposed to the war.  
[www.francesperkinscenter.org](http://www.francesperkinscenter.org) (accessed 9 March 2009) This site had 1 picture of Frances Perkins sewing the first white label into a dress to show her support for the cause.

Zienty, Joanne. PBWIKI Illinois E-Quilt. March 24 2008.  
<http://joannezienty.pbwiki.com/Illinois+E-Quilt> (accessed 8 February 2009)  
I found a photo of Florence Kelley as an older woman. Florence Kelley spent her entire life fighting for several causes.

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## Secondary Resources – Books

Blumberg, Dorothy Rose. Florence Kelley the Making of a Social Pioneer. New York: Augustus M. Kelley 1966. This book describes Florence Kelley's childhood and her father.

Hindman, Hugh D. Child Labor an American History. New York: M.E. Sharpe, Inc., 2002. This book connects her work at Hull House with the National Child Labor Committee.

Saller, Carol. Working Children. Minneapolis MN: Carolrhoda Books, 1998. This book talks about what the working conditions for children were like and also focuses on the National Child Labor Committee.

Schultz, Rima Lunin. Women Building Chicago 1790-1990. A Biological Dictionary. Indiana University Press 2001. This book has a section on Florence Kelley that describes her life from childhood through adulthood. It outlines her many accomplishments in Chicago and in New York. Rima Lunin Schultz who also provided me with a phone interview writes it.

Sherrick, Rebecca Louise. Private Visions, Public Lives [microfilm] the Hull House Women in the Progressive Era. Ann Arbor: University Microfilms International, 1980. This book talked about Florence Kelley's relationship with her father and about her childhood.

Sklar, Kathryn, Kish. The Autobiography of Florence Kelley; Notes of Sixty Years. Chicago: Charles H. Kerr Publishing Company, 1986. This book highlighted Florence Kelley's childhood, education, and her work at Hull House.

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## **Secondary Resources – Interviews/Video Footage**

Schultz, Rima Lunin. Phone interview by Sarah Seibert. 19 May 2009. Chicago Il. Audio recording. Dr. Schulz is a historian, author and former assistant director of the Jane Addams Hull-House Museum. She provided detailed information about the Hull House Maps and Papers and the reaction people had to Florence Kelley and her speeches. Schultz also described the important work women were doing during the progressive era. She also noted that there were two sides to the Child Labor issue and that not everyone wanted Child Labor reform.

Cheatom, Danielle. Face-to-face interview by Sarah Seibert, 20 February 2009, Chicago Il. Video recording. Daniell Cheatom is a Jane Addams Hull House educator. She talked about the Hull House Maps and Papers and how they were important in documenting the neighborhood surrounding Hull House Settlement home.

Denny, Margaret. Face-to-face interview by Sarah Seibert, 20 February 2009, Chicago Il. Video recording. Margaret Denny is a Jane Addams Hull House educator who talked about the influence that Florence had on the Hull House Community and the importance of her work. She also reflected on how unusual it was for a woman to do the type of work she did as Factory Inspector.

Illinois Labor History Society. The Struggle to end Child Labor.

This video discussed Florence Kelley's fight for child labor reform and work in Chicago and New York.

O'Rear, Lin. Face-to-face interview by Sarah Seibert, 16 February 2009, Chicago II. Video recording. Lin O'Rear talked about the conditions that the children were forced to work in. She also gave me documents and other information that helped me understand a little more what the Florence Kelley's background was and how she found ways to help children.

Nikkitas, Margot. Face-to-face interview by Sarah Seibert, 20 February 2009, Chicago II. Video recording. Margo Nikkitas is a Jane Addams Hull House Museum Project Coordinator and discussed the conditions of the factories and sweatshops and the Hull House neighborhood. She also talked about the National Consumers League and the White Label program.

Seibert, Sarah. Student videographer/interviewer. Jan.2009-Mar.2009  
I shot all of the Hull House Museum footage, interviews, and b-roll to better tell the story of Florence Kelley.

The University of Illinois at Chicago. The Women of Hull House. 1992.

This professionally produced video told the story of Hull House that included some of Florence Kelley's work. It also provided images from the video.

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## Secondary Resources – Web Sites

Aaron, Judith. Wheaton College. Madeline Clark Wallace Library, August 25 2009 <http://wheatoncollege.edu/Library/Reference/jaaron/eng101/tech05.html> (accessed 3 March 2009) This site provided 2 pictures showing boys at work in factories.

City Net. Hotels. 2009. <http://www.hotelsbycity.net/images/maps/usa/illinois-map.gif> (accessed 1 May 2009) This site had 1 picture of a map of Illinois with markers where Chicago and Springfield are to explain how far apart Chicago was from the lawmakers.

Child Labor. <http://www.spartacus.schoolnet.co.uk/USAchild.htm> (accessed 8 February 2009) This website talked about the child labor issues and what was being done about them across the Nation.

Florence Kelley. <http://www.spartacus.schoolnet.co.uk/USAWkelley.htm>. (accessed 8 February 2009) From this website I learned about Kelley's childhood and her work in Chicago and the Nation.