Annotated Bibliography

Primary Sources

Books:


*Around the World in Seventy-Two Days* describes in full detail the trip Nellie Bly made to girdle the Earth. This e-book is full of quotes and really helped me describe what this major trip that gave Nellie Bly her name was like. It also showed me how her story gained respect for women reporters.


Nellie Bly is the author of this book. She wrote it a couple of weeks after getting out of Blackwell Island's Insane Asylum. This primary source helped me get quotes and an idea of Nellie Bly's style of writing. It also had illustrations that I used in my website.

Videos:

This video recording gave me a visual description about Nellie Bly's trip around the world. It really helped me see what happened during her trip and gave me some key quotes that were very useful in my website.

Secondary Sources

Books:


Patricia Bradley was the Professor and Chair of the Department of Journalism at Temple University in Philadelphia. She has done extensive research on American Feminism and has written two books on the subject. *Women and the Press: the Struggle for Equality* illustrated the obstacles that women had to overcome and hardships they had to face just to have an equal time in the journalism field. This helped me get a better feel for what my subject, Nellie Bly, had to face in her struggle to become one of America's top journalists.


Elizabeth Ehrlich taught at Columbia University Graduate School of Journalism. I used her book, *Nellie Bly*, in my research of Nellie Bly. It gave me new insight on the way that Ms. Bly changed not just women's lives, but also of the mentally ill, poor, and needy. Ms. Bly also changed how people thought of
and treated women.


This book is about how Elizabeth Cochran turned into the famous Nellie Bly. It showed me all the ups and downs of her life, and how being a woman in the 1880-1920 was a disadvantage when trying to become a journalist. The author of this book, Charles Fredeen, is an editor of the St. Paul metro newspaper.


Ms. Kendall received her masters in English and Social Studies at Stanford University. She has written many nonfiction books including one about Nellie Bly. The book she wrote about Nellie Bly describes how she became a journalist. It shows the obstacles she had to overcome because of her gender in order to be a journalist. This book really explains how the stories Nellie Bly wrote changed America, and lead to a society including women.


Brooke Kroeger is a professor of journalism at the NYU Arthur L. Carter Journalism Institute and a 2013 Senior Fellow of the Schuster Institute for Investigative Journalism at Brandeis University. She has done extensive and thorough research on Nellie Bly. Her book helped me a lot when finding quotes
form others in Bly's time, quotes from Bly herself, and sections of Bly's reports. I also found the pictures very helpful. All of these things made it easier to prove that Nellie Bly was an advocate for women, a muckraker, and a vital aspect to the Progressive Era.


Ms. Lutes is an Assistant Professor of English at Villanova University. Her book, *Front Page Girls,* was very helpful resource to use while conducting my research of Nellie Bly. It showed me how many difficulties Ms. Bly, by being a woman, had in her way of becoming one of the first sensational female reporters, and how she kept striving to reach her goal.


The book, *The Great Reporters,* explained about Nellie Bly's career and a little bit about her personal life. It was written by David Randall who has been an editor and reporter since 1974. He also has spoke at many international conferences. This source helped me understand how many stories Nellie Bly wrote. Also it told me some of the impacts that she had on people, and why many thought she was such a sensational reporter.

Interviews:
Belt, Deb. Personal E-mail Interview. 8 May 2013.

Deb Belt was an editor for the *Des Moines Register* from 1997-2011. She is now the editor for the *Patch*, an online newspaper. I e-mailed her about her journalism job. Ms. Belt helped me immensely on gaining a deeper understanding about journalism today. I also learned about the challenges for female journalists. Her answers to my questions provided powerful quotes for my website.

Kroeger, Brooke. Personal E-mail Interview. 6 May 2013.

Brooke Kroeger is the author of the book, *Nellie Bly: Daredevil, Reporter, Feminist*. This book was very helpful in finding both quotes and pictures for my website. I decided to interview Brooke Kroeger, because she knows a great deal about Ms. Bly, since she researched Nellie Bly for many years. From Mrs. Kroeger's responses to my questions, I gained an even deeper understanding of Nellie Bly's life, achievements, and determination.

Randall, David. Personal E-mail Interview. 20 Mar. 2013.

I interviewed David Randall. He was the author of a book that I read, titled *Great Reporters*. David researched Nellie Bly extensively while making this book. He enlightened me on how Nellie Bly changed the newspaper and media. Also, I learned how Bly's efforts helped the struggle for women equality. He provided me with many usable quotes such as, "...[Nellie Bly's] achievements acted as
inspiration to women and an example which stirs us even today. Who knows how many women read about her life and thought: "I could do that- and I will!"

Ryan, Lisa Lavia. Personal E-mail Interview. 8 May 2013.

Lisa Lavia Ryan is currently a female journalist for the Des Moines Register. She also blogs and is a freelance writer. She has also had experience in the business world throughout her job as a reporter. I asked her many questions through e-mail about how her job has been affected by her gender. I used her answers to gain a better perspective on the challenges of women today versus women in Nellie Bly's time in the journalism and business fields. On my page about journalism today, I used some of her explaining quotes.

Websites:


I received many sources from this website. It showed me sources for Nellie Bly's background, career life, and pictures of her. It also told me how to e-mail authors of some of my most credible sources, that I couldn't find anywhere else.


NYCHS is the New York Correction History Society. It relates to this project, because Nellie Bly spent most of her career life in New York, and reported to
many newspapers and magazines in that area. This website had
detailed descriptions and pictures about what happened at Blackwell Island's
Insane Asylum. This helped me on the page about her article about her time spent
there. It also linked me to other things that happened because of Nellie
Bly's articles which was very helpful in writing how she was a turning point in
history.


Bryan Caplan, the author of this web page, is the professor of economics at
George Mason University. He has written many political books, and one has been
named the best political book of the year. His web page informed me of how life
was in the 1880s for women from a different point of view. Most sources I have
read say that women were not given many rights at all and were horribly treated.
While Mr. Caplan does say that they were not treated very well, he states, "...it's
hard to see how this legal doctrine could have done much to restrict 19th-century
women's freedom." He does not believe women had their rights taken away,
instead that they were not openly given.

Goodwin, Joan. "Margaret Fuller." Margaret Fuller. Unitarian Universalist Historical

Joan Goodwin has served on the UU Historical Society Board and the UU
Women's Heritage Society, and has written many bibliographies. In this online
bibliography, she explains Margret Blackwell, the first women to get her medical degree. This was a very controversial and unladylike thing to do in the 1850s. While figuring out how Nellie Bly fit into her time period, and seeing what other women were doing around Bly's time, I found this article very helpful. It clearly explained how Margret changed the medical field, and that helped me get a feel for how Bly could have been a turning point in business and journalism fields.


Emeritus Rick Musser is at professor at the University of Kentucky, School of Journalism & Mass Communications. He edited this timeline of the history of journalism in America. I discovered that this timeline was very useful when seeing how Nellie Bly fit into the Progressive Era. It also explained some other key ladies in the fight to help women be allowed and respected in the journalism field.


During Nellie Bly's life, she became a journalist reporting on the war front of World War I. Through the Holocaust Museum I got background information on World war I and some pictures that easily show what life was like on the war front. This was helpful when figuring out how Bly's reports might have felt in the
minds of readers. Also it shows what Nellie Bly had to go through during her months on the war front.


The Jane Addams Hull-House Museum has a descriptive website on Jane Addams which includes a biography on her. This biography was a detailed and told me of Jane Addams accomplishments. It explained the ways in which Ms. Addams helped women in the late 1800s and early 1900s. I found this website very useful when trying to find quotes on her for my context page.


IWMF stands for the International Women's Media Foundation, and has been established since 1990. This organization was put in place so that women can keep striving for equality in the field of media and journalism. It ties to my topic, because Nellie Bly was one of the women who made sure that women got the same amount of respect and opportunity as men in this field. It has really helped me see how journalism affects people, and how much this field has changed over the years to allow women a chance to be included in it.
Matthew Lavelle wrote this biography about Nellie Bly's life. It helped me gain a deeper understanding about what happened in her life, and how she became a reporter. In the biography Mr. Lavelle put in a quote that connects very well to this year's theme of turning points. This site also gave me many primary sources and a few secondary sources.

The author of this website, Ms. Lavender, has a PhD in History and has been the Director of the American Studies Program since 1998. Her biography on the website she created showed me why "Nellie Bly was the Best Reporter in America." It helped me know the difficulties she faces and had a basic outline of her life that really demonstrated the key points of Nellie Bly's life.

Bill Lucy worked at a Tribune newspaper in Fort Lauderdale, FL for six years. He now maintains two blogs, The Morning Delivery and the NewspaperAlum, that discuss the activities of people who have left the U.S. newspaper and still have a
big title in the newspaper community. The article that he wrote had a timeline in it, which has helped me immensely when I was trying to figure out where Nellie Bly fit in with all the other women reporters. It also gave me statistics about the amount of women reporters in today's newspapers.


The Kansas Historical Society is a state agency that stores and shares Kansas's history of people and event. On their website I found a biography of Peggy Hull Deuell, the first women to report on four war fronts. At a time when it was unladylike for women to be on war fronts, this was a big accomplishment. It was very useful to know about other women who came after Nellie Bly that helped bring women into the journalism field.


Margaret Bourke-White was the main subject in this article. It explained her achievements, childhood, and education. I found that Margaret was one of the important people after Nellie Bly in helping women be a strong representative in the journalism field.

Ushistory.org is an informational website telling of American history. This source had all the background information needed for me to begin learning about Nellie Bly's role as a muckraker. It also contained many descriptive quotes, such as, "Muckrakers, a brave cadre of reporters exposed injustices so grave they made the blood of the average American run cold." These quotes and information were all useful when constructing my website.


I found many helpful facts on this website about Nellie Bly. It explained the high points of her life, such as her trip around the world and investigation of the insane asylum. This website not only told of her greatest stories, but also her not as well known stories, such as her one working with factory girls, and how these stories still effected society.


Tri Fritz received his BA from Loyola Marymount University and a MBA from Azusa Pacific University. He has written for many magazines and newspapers. Mr. Fritz wrote this article about Nellie Bly and her reports. One reason this website was so helpful was because it was there were an abundance of excerpts from Nellie Bly's articles. This showed me her style of writing and how she felt about different topics, such as orphans and inequality against women.
The American Oil and Gas Historical Society is a credible source. They inform others on the history of all gases and oils and how they became more popular. Nellie Bly made oil more popular by inventing the 55 gallon steel barrel. This was the first non leaking steel barrel. On this website, she has a section to her invention and life. This page provided me with pictures and diagrams of the barrel. I also found quotes that helped me explain about the steel barrel on my project.


Robert Shetterly is a Harvard graduate in English. He has written over thirty books and is a professional photographer. He wrote this biography about Ida Tarbell, a muckraker closely following Nellie Bly. The pictures and biography that were on this website helped me immensely when writing my context page.


The National Women's Hall of Fame was a very great source for my project. It helped me understand all of the achievements that Nellie Bly had in her life.
Another reason why it was a great source was is because it had quotes from newspapers recognizing Ms. Bly as the best reporter in America. This website also gave me the primary source of letters written by Ms. Bly to Frank George Carpenter.


The University of Nebraska website is a very credible source that has a timeline that I found very useful in creating my website. The timeline had links to pictures, videos, and other websites that would provide more information about the topic. I mainly used this website when forming my context pages, because of the other links and a timeline that consisted of the years that were in the Progressive Era. I also got quotes from it such as, "Problems were increasingly exposed by muckraking journalists, who wrote articles about political corruption, harsh factory conditions, and unhealthy tenement slums," that helped when building my website.


I learned from this website about the effect of Nellie Bly in the 1900s and even today. It told me about the various books written about her, amusement parks named after her, and how she was featured on a postage stamp. It also talked
about how much Ms. Bly changed journalism and people's lives through her work.


I learned how Nellie Bly affected American life from this website. It explained how she was the first person to ever be used to advertise products such as soaps and clothing items. Also it illustrated how she changed journalism by making it more investigative and narrative, instead of just giving the facts. Plus, I got more sources from this website that really helped me learn more facts about my subject, Nellie Bly.


Nellie Bly was a journalist who reported on World War I. This website informed me of what it was like during the war and after the war. I found some great quotes about how the war ended that helped when writing about context. Also I found many pictures about the war that made it able for readers to visualize the scenes that Nellie Bly saw.

Karen Whiteley is the managing editor for Women's Views on News, a women's news, opinions and current affairs site. Her article about women on the front lines was very useful in my website. This website provided a timeline of women, including Nellie Bly, who were journalist on the front lines. It was very helpful in placing where Bly fit on the timeline of women war journalist and the effect of her journalism.


Although this website might not have been the most credible source, because there wasn't an author or website attached to this pdf, I found a lot of quotes explaining events in the late 1800s and reports that Nellie Bly wrote. I did check all of the information I gathered from this website with other more reliable resources. This website also brought more attention to Nellie Bly's less known reports, which helped me see how many different things Bly wrote about. Also, I discovered some pictures that would help the reader visualize what I was writing about on my project.


DCMF is an online newspaper that reports news, and also is an advocate for letting all genders, races, and religions to write freely, and not be discriminated against in the journalism field. From their article about women journalist, I learned about a new organization that is helping women be safe in dangerous
places. Although this source was a biased, I still gained an abundance of information not only about challenges for female journalists, but also for others races and religions who are being discriminated against.


The National Women's History Museum is a very credible source, and has a lot of detailed facts about Nellie Bly's life. They also posted quotes that connect well to my subject and theme. One of these quotes was, "The social issues her stories highlighted helped open the profession to coming generations of women journalists who wanted to write hard news rather than be relegated to light features and society columns." These quotes along with the biography helped me write my website and learn more about Nellie Bly. Also, while writing my context page, I found it very useful to look at other girls in museum such as Elizabeth Blackwell, the first women to get a medical degree.

Videos:


Nellie Bly was given this reporting name, because it was catchier than Elizabeth Cochrane. She was named after the song "Nelly Bly," written by Stephen Foster. This video shows a picture of the music while the song is playing in the background. It gives a way for readers to feel like they were there with Nellie Bly
in the time period, and also provides readers with an audio of the song that Bly was named after.


The panel of journalists in this clip include CEOs of news stations, reporters, and commentaries. In this clip the journalists talk about women who lead to other women being let into the journalism field. One of the people the talk about is Nellie Bly. They explain her big reports and how she helped women. This was a very useful part to add to my website, because it was a good visual for readers. it also allows readers to get information told to them and not just read it.

Photographs:


Women worked very hard to show those who opposed them that they were capable of doing the same things. This political cartoon illustrates that others who looked down on them wouldn't listen to a truth and were stuck in their old ways. It also demonstrates that a once of truth is worth a lot more than a lot of opinion.

I found this picture on a website that informed people on the subject of Nellie Bly's life. This photograph depicts the scene that Bly would've seen on her horrifying trip into the asylum. It allows readers to see what Nellie Bly had to go through, such as harm, beatings, and verbal abuse, to get some of her reports.


Betty Frieden is one of the women who lived after Nellie Bly, and because of Bly and other's dedication to fighting for women to be allowed in the journalism field, Ms. Frieden could be a journalist. This photograph shows Betty Frieden making a speech.


A spinner at the Rhodes Manufacturing Company, in Lincolnton, North Carolina is shown in this photograph. Nellie Bly helped girls like her through her reports on factory conditions. This photograph lets readers visualize how depressing the factories were for little girls.

Harry Finely, a Cornell graduate, maintains this website. From it, I found pictures of Nellie Bly's original trading cards. I used these to illustrate her trip around the world, and how she affected the nation so much that trading cards were made of her.


Depicted in this picture is a group of women outside of a factory after working. This picture displays the bleak emotions of the women very well. When I was forming my page about how Nellie Bly helped other women, this picture really conveyed the message and showed the readers how desperately the women needed help.


Photographed in this picture are a group of children outside of the factory they work in. Nellie Bly interviewed some children around this age and later in her life made sure all children had safe homes. I used this photograph in my Helping Females page to have a visual for readers.

Ida B. Wells was a muckraker in the same time period as Nellie Bly. She uncovered many big companies unfair tactics and unsanitary conditions. This picture is a head shot that was used so readers could easily visualize her on the context page.


Nellie Bly went to Indiana Normal School for the one semester she took of college before she had to drop out due to lack of money. This photograph is a picture of what the school would have looked like when Nellie Bly went to school there in the fall of 1882.


Ironclad was one of the businesses that Nellie Bly managed. This photograph is an advertisement for a cake mold that is made at Ironclad. It efficiently shows what products Ironclad produced and how they advertised them. I found photograph useful on my Impacting Businesswomen page.

Jane Addams was well known for making safe houses for women who were getting abused. I added this photograph of her to the context page on my website, because she was one of the people who helped women gain rights which was one of the things Bly was striving for.


McClure's Magazine was an American magazine that published journalism throughout the 19th century and early 20th century. Many times it revealed the horrible secrets and actions corporate companies had done. Nellie Bly was a muckraker and this magazine was like one her colleagues and herself would have written for. This photograph is accurately illustrating the cover of a 1902 edition of the McClure's magazine.


Marguerite Higgins was a women journalist in the Korean War. This photograph was taken of her talking to a soldier. I used it in my context page, so readers could see what Higgins looked like.

In this political cartoon, you see Theodore Roosevelt's support of muckraking. It illustrates how important muckraker's findings were to America. I used this on my pages about Nellie Bly's career as a muckraker.


Photographing, a board game of Nellie Bly, this image shows how important Nellie Bly was. This picture helps me prove the point that Nellie Bly was a turning point, because she was so well-known since someone made a game of her trip around the world. I used it in my timeline of Bly's life.


Nellie Bly's business card states on it, "Nellie Bly: The only woman in the world personally managing industries of such magnitude." This statement goes along very well with the topic this year of turning points. It shows that not many woman were in the business field, but Nellie Bly was, which makes her a turning point. This photograph depicts the original business card.

I used this picture in my timeline to show what Nellie Bly looked like in her later years. This picture was taken in 1922, which is the same year that Ms. Bly died.


As the cover for the march of a women's suffrage parade, this picture illustrates Alice Paul, the leader, and others marching in Washington. I used this to show what other women in the Progressive Era were doing.


Accurately depicting Park Row in the 1890s, this picture helped give a visual for how all of the newspapers were fighting to be on top. It also illustrated how the newspapers were very big companies.


In my website, I use talk about the difference in the challenges that female journalists face today as compared to in Nellie Bly's time. This photograph illustrates a woman journalist in today's time. It shows the difference that women looked like from the 1900s to the 2000s.
Women's spheres usually only consisted of the household and nothing else, but in this political cartoon it shows that it should contain anything women want. This fits right into my topic of Nellie Bly, because she fought for women's rights multiple times through her reports and proved wrong many sexists through her achievements.


Robert Seaman was Nellie Bly's husband. This picture is a headshot of him from the New York Public Library. I used this picture on the timeline of Nellie Bly's life to show their marriage, and to present a visual for readers.


Anthony and Stanton are depicted in this scene working together on a journal. I used this in my context to show what other women of the time period were doing.
In the Progressive Era, many people started becoming aware of the unsanitary and inhumane ways animals were being butchered, stored and sold. In this cartoon, it depicts the president and his wife "smelling" the disgusting fumes of disease and corporate meat scandals.

Nellie Bly wrote for The World. This picture is of one of the newspapers on January 31, 1890. It is zoomed in on the header which explains that it is Nellie Bly's article. I placed this picture on my page telling of her job at The World.

As part of my analyses of Nellie Bly's effects on society, I wrote a page about journalism for women today. On my journalism page, I used this picture. It depicts women from the Today Show talking on television. It shows that women are reporters and journalists today.
Nellie Bly used a typewriter when writing up her stories. This picture accurately depicts a typewriter that she may have used. I used it to symbolize that Nellie Bly was a writer.

In the late 1800s many women worked in factories. This picture shows how a normal factory would look like that they worked in. It would have been like one of the factories Nellie Bly would have visited in her research for her reports. I found this photograph very useful to show readers what life as a factory worker would have been like.

Being a political cartoon, this photograph helps people see how women suffragist were thought of. It shows how women had to work harder than many men to get the same jobs or pay. Nellie Bly, as a suffragist, would have been viewed similarly.