

Annotated Bibliography

Primary Sources: 43

Anonymous. "Who Is This Insane Girl?" *New York Sun* (n.d.): n. pag. *New York University ELibrary*. New York University. Web. 10 Oct. 2014.

This primary source document was written in the *New York Sun* in 1887 when there were speculations about who the mysterious woman was that pretended to be insane to get committed to a mental asylum. The article talks about a girl, under the name of Nellie Brown, really Nellie Bly, at the age of nineteen who was committed at Essex Market to examine her sanity. At court, she seemed very quiet and willing but she had insisted that someone had taken her money and she required a pistol at night to protect herself from intruders. She spoke in many short sentences that did not really make sense, for example, "The hat is not mine...I have forgotten how to speak Spanish." The Justice took interest in Bly and called an ambulance to examine her, in which the physician proclaimed her "demented." After further examination the doctors said that it was the "most peculiar case that ever came into the hospital." This article is clearly authentic as the pdf document included all articles from the September issue of that newspaper, for example, one article was about political issues between Liberals and Tories, and another was about the split in the democratic party in Central New York. Bly practiced pretending to be insane for a great deal of time, and clearly was able to pull it off and trick many, even making news headlines. Her actions fixing the treatments of those in mental asylums was incredible and left a huge legacy, while her ability to give up everything and pretend to be insane just to find the truth and help others shows her leadership qualities.

Beecher, Catharine Esther. *A Treatise on Domestic Economy*. Boston: T.H. Webb, 1842. Print.

This book by Catharine Beecher offers an interesting perspective on gender roles in the 1800s leading up to Nellie Bly's era. In it, Beecher describes all aspects of domestic life for a woman and how that relates to American society as a whole. In her opinion, people have the ability to choose their role. A woman has all the rights of a man but may choose to be subordinate to maintain the productivity and functionality of her home. In her book, she includes instructions on how a woman should conduct herself, in addition to matters of the household. She goes into detail of every aspect of a housewife's duty, from washing clothing to rearing children to giving charity. Beecher's thoughts are very relevant in relation to Nellie Bly because it gave historical context on the roles of women and the writings on domestic roles that existing before and during Nellie Bly's time. While Bly challenged women's roles, Beecher explained the best ways for a woman to excel at that role.

Bly, Nellie. "Are You an Anarchist?" *New York World* 17 July 1894: n. pag. Print.

This article, written by Nellie Bly, showed me a new insight into her more political actions. Previously, we had only read one article in which Bly interviewed a powerful political figure, but in "Are You an Anarchist," I was able to discover more about Bly's influence in politics. She

interviewed Governor Atgeld and asked hard-pressing questions, beginning with "Are you an anarchist?" Through Bly's method of asking the tough questions right away she was able to learn things quickly that other journalists would not be able to, showing her leadership in transforming journalism. For example, in the first two questions Bly asked, she was able to discover his views on government as a whole and his views on women's suffrage. This article also doubles as a contextual source, because Gov. Atgeld's response to one of Bly's questions shows the changing ideas of the Progressive Era. Bly asked him, "What do you think of women's suffrage?" and he replied, "I believe in doing exact justice to women as well as men," and went on to elaborate on his views of gender equality. This is Bly's legacy: she was able to pass on the ideas of change to the public, and let them digest her ideas, process them, and enact change.

Bly, Nellie. *Around the World in 72 Days*. New York City: Pictorial Weeklies, 1890. Nellie Bly Online. Web. 25 Sept. 2014.

Around the World in 72 Days, which I found as a PDF from nellielyonline.com, a resource website dedicated to her, is one of Bly's most famous and influential works, so I felt it was necessary to read it to understand the influence and popularity of her work. It was a reliable primary source because it was written by Nellie Bly herself, so the information about her experiences is the most accurate it could be because she experienced it. It addressed topics that were insightful and relevant to our project, that I didn't even expect to be in there. Because of this, it was an exceptional source of information and understanding. In the book, Bly explains the story of how she came up with the idea to travel around the world in less than 80 days, and while she is doing so, she provided great insight for me into the gender roles of 1890. Bly presented the idea to her editor and he said that the office had had the same idea, but wanted to send a man. Bly was told "No one but a man could do this." Details like that provided me with valuable knowledge about the things that Bly had to overcome as a female journalist and why her leadership was needed to pave the way for future females in the field. Additionally, Bly's own character was further revealed through her narrative, with quotes like "I always have a comfortable feeling that nothing is impossible if one applies a certain amount of energy in the right direction." It was in this book that I became fully aware of Bly's intense dedication to her job: "I had consulted a number of eminent physicians fearing that my health was becoming impaired by too constant application to work. I had been doing newspaper work for almost three years, during which time I had not enjoyed one day's vacation." *Around the World in 72 Days* was a huge aspect of Bly's legacy, because not only did it set a world record and was a huge leap for females in journalism because she proved that a woman could do anything a man could do-- and even better, compared to Phileas Fogg-- it also inspired the nation, sparking theme parks, games, trading cards, and fictional characters named after or inspired by Bly.

Bly, Nellie. "Cruelties at the Zoo." *The New York World* (1894): n. pag. Web. 5 Oct. 2014.
Journal Article

This primary source, an article written by Bly, offers insight into the wide variety of issues Bly was interested in investigating. She interviewed a man high up in the fight against animal cruelty and reported him saying that if animals are to be kept in captivity for human benefit, they should be treated humanely. She went on to contrast that with the minimal punishment that a person receives for animal cruelty. The importance of this article is twofold: first, it demonstrates Bly's leadership in all areas and her unrelenting fight to expose injustices and begin the process of fixing them. Additionally, this is an example of Bly's style; she has the skill of bringing her reader onto her side by making the injustice appear so clear that no one can possibly disagree. Therefore, the impact of her exposure of someone going against the morals she originally laid out is that much stronger, allowing her to leave a legacy in these areas.

Bly, Nellie. "Homeless, Hopeless!" *The World's Sunday Magazine* February. 9 (1896): 17-23.
Nellie Bly Online. 9 Feb. 1896. Web. 20 Sept. 2014

I was able to find a scan of the original printing of Bly's article "Homeless, Hopeless!" from the extensive archives on "Nellie Bly Online." The article appears exactly as it did when first published, which gives me an idea of what it would have been like to read Bly's writings in a magazine or newspaper. "Homeless, Hopeless!" was an article Bly wrote about her visit to a New York homeless shelter at a time right before President Roosevelt was going to shut all shelters. Bly wanted to see how she could help, yet another example of Bly's efforts for change and reform. In this article, Bly's kindness and expectations that there be equality for all people was strikingly apparent. Just as she had done in the asylum, she treated all the women in the shelter with respect and kindness. This article was a great insight into Bly's character, writing, and continued efforts of bettering lives and raising awareness for readers.

Bly, Nellie. "In the Biggest New York Tenement." *New York World* 5 Aug. 1894: 21-28. Print.

Nellie Bly herself wrote this article for *The New York World*, which is the newspaper that she wrote articles for during the majority of her career. I found this article in the pages of an original edition of *The New York World* that was scanned onto the Internet. Bly is obviously the most authoritative figure that I could find on her experiences because she actually lived them. This particular article told of Bly's experience spending two of the hottest days of the year living in a cramped tenement in New York. While reading Bly's article, I was able to learn about what her career being a stunt journalist was all about. She would go undercover, playing whatever role needed, in order to reveal to the world in her work what was really going on in a place, like the horrible conditions of this tenement. This article really helped me to understand the work that Bly did that truly made her such a leader in the field that she had pioneered.

Bly, Nellie. "In the Magdalen's Home." *The New York World* (n.d.): n. pag. *Nellie Bly Online*. 12 Feb. 1888. Web. 18 Oct. 2014.

This primary source document was written by Nellie Bly for the *New York World* magazine in 1888. Bly witnessed an incident on the street and was prompted to find out if women are able to reform from alcoholism or other issues in their life such as prostitution and become civilized once more as she has seen done by men. Bly pretended to be a woman who wished to come stay at the Magdalen Home, a home for reform, for a few days, but was told she is required to stay six months. Bly committed herself to the character down to the whiskey she poured on her coat to pretend to be a prostitute. The women at the homes seldom reform, but the people there give them every opportunity and take as many women as they can. Bly stayed overnight and a doctor came and asked her questions about herself, and said that six months in the reform home was in exchange with an eternity in hell. This article was fascinating and one of the different articles that actually showed good, charitable movements in New York, but still showed that, sadly, many women do not reform. This article helped to show that though these places are trying, they need more help and money to make them actually work and fix the issues of these women. This showed her legacy because she was able to get them more help, in turn hopefully lessening the number of prostitutes and giving them more options in their life for work, such as being a writer or working in a factory.

Bly, Nellie. "In Trinity's Tenements." *New York World* 17 Dec. 1894: n. pag.

Nellie Bly wrote this article for the *New York World* in 1894. It was another example of her reform work, because she wrote about the "wretched" tenements of New York City, bringing awareness to the problems of New York. Because of this, this article was a perfect example of Bly's leadership, because this was how she made reforms-- she supplied information to the public, and they carried out reforms using the information she had given them. By writing this article, Bly also exposed a big business, Trinity Tenements. This was very helpful to me because I previously did not know much about Bly's political work. She condemned Trinity for being "rich beyond the dreams of avarice," but not using their wealth to solve the tenement housing issue. Their tenements were just as dismal as all the others in New York, and this showed the historical corruption and issues of the time. This was foreshadowing of Bly's legacy, which was fighting for the good of society.

Bly, Nellie. "Learning Ballet Dancing." *New York University Digital Library*. New York University, n.d. Web. 05 Jan. 2015.

Nellie Bly wrote this primary source document in 1887 for the *New York World*. This article was very nice, because she talked about how she loved how beautiful ballet was and had always wanted to learn how to dance. It was a success story, a completion of her goals, and it was inspirational to read. She felt very embarrassed when she was first doing it because after she saw all of the experienced dancers it made her self-conscious. This article is an example of the sometimes unimportant articles that Bly would write, because she was already famous enough and these pomp pieces were just to play more into the whole idea of what she was

doing- that she could do absolutely anything- even ballet and get away with it. This article may not have been entirely important to her leadership, but it contributes to her legacy as a whole because it shows her character and how she really did break so many barriers and attain all of her wildest desires.

Bly, Nellie. "'Let Me Tell You What I Think of Bicycling': Nellie Bly Interviews Susan B. Anthony, 1896." *The Hairpin*. N.p., 28 Apr. 2014. Web. 12 Oct. 2014.

In Bly's interview with suffragette Susan B. Anthony, she demonstrates her passion and fair reporting on issues of rights. Bly does not judge Anthony's opinions one way or another and she reports on just the facts. She does, however, put her personality into the interview, which helps to extract interesting answers from Anthony. This interview also helps to put Bly in the context of women's rights, an area that she was a leader in, as well as being an investigative journalist. Like Anthony, she was a leader in her field and left a legacy that impacts the field and women in general to this day.

Bly, Nellie. "Nellie Bly and Thomas C. Platt." *The World* (1894): 41-46. *Nellie Bly Online*. 09 Dec. 1894. Web. 5 Oct. 2014. <nellieblyonline.com>.

This was an article written by Bly and published in "The World" in the middle of the 1890s. It is a reliable primary source because it was written by Bly so it accurately recounts her experiences and shows her beliefs and style of writing as accurately as possible. I chose this article because in it, Bly interviewed a man about women's suffrage. I already know Bly's perspective on women's rights, and as the suffragist movement was huge in the 1890's and in Bly's career, I wanted to know another person's thoughts on the issue and the movement to help me understand Bly's historical context and importance. By this time, women's rights movements had been going on strong for a while, and Bly had been influentially writing for years, which is why I was not totally surprised to read that Platt supported women's rights. However, because he thought that "there are many public offices women can properly fill," he was described by Bly as "liberal," which represented the fact that many people still did not believe that women were as capable as men. This context helped me understand just why Bly's leadership in the field of women's rights was so necessary.

Bly, Nellie. "Nellie Bly and Young Astor." *New York World* 13 May. 1894: n. pag. Print.

1894 was a period in which Nellie Bly wrote many articles, and it was then that she wrote the article "Nellie Bly and Young Astor" for *The New York World* newspaper. John Jacob Astor was an influential millionaire, and the subject of one of Bly's interviews, which she did many of with important people around the nation. Bly was a leader because very few women were able to interview important people, and she broke gender barriers by doing so. This article helped me not only to learn about Bly's work and her writings, but also as a historical context source, because many of the questions she asked Astor reflected the views of the Progressive Era

which was a politically important part of American society. Bly asked Astor what he thought of charity, and he replied, "I believe in prevention rather than cure," and said that he wanted more aid to be given in the first place. This was a progressive ideal, but also a controversial standpoint as dealing with the poor was a majorly debated topic in America in the late 19th century. He also told Bly without being promoted, "I believe in suffrage for women. I believe they are as intelligent as men and should have all the rights accorded to men," which showed the progressive ideals of the time. This article reflected Bly's legacy, which was spreading change for society by using her prominence to show people new ideas and ways of looking at things.

Bly, Nellie. "Nellie Bly as a Mesmerist" (n.d.): n. pag. *New York University ELibrary*. New York University. Web. 10 Oct. 2014.

This primary source document is one of the abundant articles written by Nellie Bly in the *New York World* magazine in 1888. Bly was fascinated when she saw an advertisement in the newspaper for a man who could teach you how to be a "mesmer" for the cost of "car fare...added to the price of a shave." Bly paid the man \$10 for her first session as he promised that he could make her into a perfect operator by passing on some of his powers to her. The man had many made up terms about organs of "individuality" or controlling muscle movements by simply pressing on the person's wrist. The man gives Bly different subjects for her to practice on, and to prove that the subject was shamming his mesmerization, Bly did all of her actions in opposite to what she was taught. She forced the man to run around, stand on his head, and pretend to be dead, as if he were "mesmerized" he would not be able to feel anything. Bly threatened to kill the man with a bottle of a fatal drug that she brought unless the man confessed to lying. This made the teacher very nervous and slowly lose his courage as she went on in her testing. This was extremely clever as she was able to prove that both the subjects and the teacher were running a business of fraud. She exposed this practice, therefore helping to prevent the teacher from stealing money from innocent people in her legacy. She showed that there are many swindlers and no one is safe from their clutches. This also showed her qualities of leadership, as she is willing to go very far to uncover the truth and help people.

Bly, Nellie. "Nellie Bly at West Point." (n.d.): n. pag. *New York University ELibrary*. New York University, n.d. Web. 10 Oct. 2014.

This primary source document is another article written by Nellie Bly in the *New York World* in 1889. In this article, Bly goes to West Point, which she describes as "the most beautiful point spot on the Hudson River." To Bly, everyone at West Point seemed almost too perfect and kind, save a few girls who only visited to see the handsome cadets. Bly was able to see that life on West Point was very routine and not extremely lively, but still everyone attended services on Sundays and felt content. Bly went to watch cadets riding their horses and was amazed at the maneuvers and different things they were able to do while completely trusting their horse and feeling safe. Every girl who goes to a dance dances with cadet after cadet which Bly thinks is

lovely as no one is left out. First year cadets, or "Plebs," are not allowed to attend the dances and if they do, they are treated horribly and ignored, an early form of hazing. The cadets are supposed to have extremely small waists and broad shoulders, and so are required to lace themselves. This caused health issues for some cadets as they lace themselves so tightly that they cannot breathe or injure their ribs. This was an interesting article as it is different to what she normally writes, and she does help to expose some hazing which aided people to have more proof to fight against this in her legacy. Much of the article is promotional for West Point, and she was able to recruit more people to go to the school in her descriptions of the beautiful place in her legacy.

Bly, Nellie. "Nellie Bly Buys a Baby." (n.d.): n. pag. *New York University Digital Library*. New York University. Web. 1 Oct. 2014.

This primary source document was written by Nellie Bly in the *New York World* from 1889. This article tells the shocking tale of when Bly went to see a woman she found after advertising in the newspaper and bought a baby for \$10 to learn about human trafficking and slavery in New York. The woman was suspicious that Bly was a detective and made her swear not to publish anything that occurred in her office, which Bly clearly disregarded. The nurse who had the baby travelled all around to show off the two day old baby, causing it to catch a cold and be extremely hoarse and pale. The nurse tells Bly that normally the potential buyers ask for the baby to be undressed multiple times to inspect it. Another man she visits tells her he does not ask any questions of the buyers, as he does not care what happens to the baby, just as long as he is paid his larger sum price of \$100. The final place she visited she discovered that the woman bought babies from the mother, but for no price greater than \$1, and her treatments were still worse. Again, the babies are primarily from wealthy women who do not want their fathers or the high class society to find out their secret. Bly consistently calls the babies slaves and the sellers "slave dealers" throughout the article. Bly feels such emotion and sadness towards each of the babies she sees, showing her softer side that does not come out as often. "The inhuman, barbarous transaction made me heartsick." This article exposed these remorseless and horrific actions of people desensitizing the value of a human life, aiding to end many of these transactions. As I have said previously, her complete confidence when facing something unknown shows characteristics of a good leader. This article was written in early 1889, the same year that The National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children was later formed, and the article was written closely before she began her journey around the world.

Bly, Nellie. "Nellie Bly on the Stage." *New York University Digital Library*. New York University, n.d. Web. 29 Dec. 2014.

In this primary source document written in 1888 by Nellie Bly, I was able to learn about her brief stint as a chorus girl. She described the dismal auditioning room and all of the men who watched with a perfect unease that allowed me to completely understand and feel the situation.

The other chorus girls were paid very little for their hard work dancing and singing, and Bly truly felt for them and empathized with their struggles. The tights they were forced to wear for long hours were usually too small for the girls, as were their shoes, but they could not complain and had to bear the unbearable conditions. Bly helped the other girls and tried to find some larger tights, caring for them and showing true leadership and selflessness. Even though many of the girls were mean to her or seemed just plain angry, she understood that this was because of what they were being forced to live in. She was able to get more recognition to the girls and hopefully some outside donations to help better the conditions the girls were being forced to work in.

Bly, Nellie. "Nellie Bly on the Wing." *New York World* 4 Nov. 1888: n. pag. Print.

In this primary source document, which was written by Nellie Bly and published in the *New York World*, is a different type of article than the ones she usually wrote. Most of the articles that Bly published over the course of her career were in this newspaper, which was run by Joseph Pulitzer. A typical Bly article would consist of a description of one of her stunts going undercover in order to reveal something to her readers about a certain institution or career. This particular article solely contains Bly's detailed observations of the things that she saw, heard, and experienced during one of her travels. She utilized quotations from conversations she had with others in her travels and relayed each story that she heard in great detail. Although Bly was not undercover when she wrote this article, she was able to prove to all her readers the amount of information about people's lives she was able to gather by only sitting and keeping her eyes and ears open to what was going on around her. This piece of writing from Bly's large repertoire of work was especially helpful because it showed me how detailed and thorough Bly was in her everyday observations. She was not solely known for the many monumental things she was able to reveal through her work as a stunt journalist, but also as a purely good writer. Her keen observational skills that she exhibited throughout this article prove how she is such a good stunt journalist. This article proves how Bly was a leader in the field of journalism as a whole because not only was she able to do risky things to write historic articles, but she was also a genuinely good writer with impeccable observational skills, which made the public want to read her articles and made her successful.

Bly, Nellie. "Nellie Bly's Column." *The World* (1893): n. pag. *Nellie Bly Online*. 24 Sept. 1893. Web. 12 Oct. 2014. <nellieblyonline.com>.

This primary source was written by Bly herself and is therefore the best possible way to learn more about her experiences, writing, and motives. Bly wrote this article, which was published in "The World" newspaper, to introduce her new column. Bly points out that having a column is a luxury that is usually only granted to the editor or the owner of a newspaper. Since she was neither, the fact that she got her very own column in addition to her other articles shows how successful she was as a writer, and how she was a leader because she was one of the first journalists to reach this amount of success. In her article, she provided anecdotes, advice, and

preached about society. Her level of influence was very high, because the article had no real substance besides Bly's personal views and experiences. The addition of this column to Bly's repertoire was a great stride in expanding her sphere of influence and creating an even longer-lasting legacy.

Bly, Nellie. "Our Workshop Girls." *The Pittsburg Dispatch* 12 Apr. 1885: 10. *Nellie Bly Online*. Web. 13 Oct. 2014. <nellieblyonline.com>.

The article "Our Workshop Girls" was written by Nellie Bly and it was authoritative because it represented Bly's views and exemplified her writing style, since it was her own work.

Additionally, since it was written in 1885, about working conditions for females in 1885, it provides an accurate historical source. Bly writes not only of working conditions for "pretty girls" who make shoes, but also, perhaps unknowingly, provides a great deal of insight about the inferiority of women in the workplace. For example, when Bly asks to see the manager of a factory and is brought to a woman, she knows that she has been misunderstood, and she indeed had, because of course, the manager was a man. More was written about the beauty of the girls working in the factory than was written about the work itself, showing that women were still judged based on their looks more than anything else, including the quality or effectiveness of their work. This source provided interesting historical context about working girls, and insight into the lives of female factory workers and how it was impossible for them to rise to power in the factory made Bly's success as a journalist in the same time period even more noteworthy, because she could have just as easily been one of the girls she wrote about in this article.

Bly, Nellie. "Perils of the Cholera." *New York Evening Journal* 10 Dec. 1914: n. pag. Print.

This article was written by Nellie Bly in November 1914 at the dawn of World War One, and it was published in December in the *New York Evening Journal*, where Nellie Bly was a special correspondent from the firing line in Austria. This article provided me with a look into Nellie Bly's later career, after her investigative journalism had somewhat come to a close. Even after her heyday, she was still reporting for the greater good and knowledge of all people. In this article, she reported on the horrors of the war, revealing her humanitarian side that was so visible in her book *Ten Days in a Mad-House*, written in 1890, 24 years earlier. The article also foreshadowed her future work with Austrian orphans, because she was reporting from Austria. At this point, it seems that Bly's legacy had been established. The fame and excitement that once surrounded her had been replaced by factual journalism, but the style which she pioneered was still present in her writing, since the article was about her own experiences with the war. She never stopped leading reforms and bringing knowledge to the public, as shown in this article.

Bly, Nellie. "Shadowed by a Detective." *New York World* 28 Apr. 1889: n. pag. Print.

The *New York World* published this article by Nellie Bly during her prime writing years of the late 1880's, when she committed some of her riskiest, world-changing stunts for her journalistic

purposes. This one of Bly's articles discussed a job that never had been studied in-depth before which was that of a private spy, widely known as a "shadow". In order to reveal how a shadow works and how they manage to go about tracing the movements of the people they are supposed to be spying on, Bly employed one of these shadows to spy on her. This unsuspecting spy would be watched by Bly, as he was supposed to be watching her. She was able to divulge to her readers by the end of her article how shadows go about their jobs and her own experiences with being followed around by one for three days straight. This was an extremely detailed account of how Bly went about conducting her undercover work and playing a role for three days in order to expose the work of the shadow. It is quite obvious after reading this that Bly was very good at what she did, considering she was able to spy on a spy. I was able to learn about how Bly did her job as a stunt journalist through her explanation of how the shadow conducted his work. This article explicitly connects to Bly's legacy because stunts such as this one were how Bly left her mark on the world of journalism. Stunt journalism was a whole new field that Bly created and stunts like this one that she described in her article are what shaped it.

Bly, Nellie. "Some Ladies Who Fence." *The World* [New York City] 11 Mar. 1888: 12. *Nellie Bly*

Online. Web. 13 Oct. 2014. <nellieblyonline.com>

This primary source document was written by Bly herself and was published in the New York World newspaper in 1888, when the fight for women's rights was becoming a major issue for most American women. This source is authoritative because it was written by Bly in the 19th century, so the views of both Bly and the views of the time are as accurately represented as possible. In this article, Bly expresses her feminist views by writing "women are smarter than men are." At the time, this was a risqué thing to say, let alone publish in a major newspaper, and this shows how Bly was a leader in journalism because she spoke her mind about important subjects when others wouldn't. Bly writes about her experiences in learning to fence, and further promotes women's rights when she notes that it is becoming common for a woman to learn how to handle a sword. In a historical context, this was a big stride for women's rights because before, it was traditionally only the men who would learn to wield swords, and the women would be left with only men to defend them. While not many women in the 1880's felt the need to protect themselves with fencing foils, it was more the idea that women could hold their own in a fight than women actually having to do it. Bly writes extensively about her determination while learning fencing, and from this and other works, it is clear that it was this same determination to work hard and improve that allowed Bly to reach the level of success that she did.

Bly, Nellie. *Ten Days in a Mad-House*. New York: Ian L. Munro, 1887. *A Celebration of Women Writers*. Web. 10 Sept. 2014.

Ten Days in a Mad-House is one of Bly's most famous works, and one of the central reasons of why we picked our topic. This work brought about antebellum reform in the form of an

additional \$1,000,000 a year for the care of the insane, and also introduced Bly as an influential and important writer. I was very pleased to find an online manuscript of Bly's book in whole, including the original ads printed with it. These ads provided some valuable insight into the role of women in society at the time Bly was popular. The ads were for corsets and cleaning supplies, and allowed me to see just how needed Bly's works were to introduce women as something more than a well-dressed, full-figured object that could cook and clean. The book also allowed me to see what a talented writer Bly was and appreciated her influence much more because of it. One of the most prominent examples of stunt reporting, this book was a fascinating read.

Bly, Nellie. "The Girls Who Make Boxes." *New York World* 27 Nov. 1887: n. pag. Print.

Bly wrote this article for *The New York World* about her experiences working undercover in a box-making factory alongside other women who earn their livings through this job. This is a firsthand account from Bly that describes her undercover experience acting as a box-making worker and the article exposes the flaws of the factory and the poor way that they treat their employees, a classic example of the stunt journalism model that she crafted and perfected. This particular piece of Bly's journalistic work for *The New York World* was especially useful because I noticed how Bly incorporates quotations from people she talks to while she is undercover and qualitative descriptions of the places she goes and the people she meets into her article to make the experience more real to the reader. These extra details that Bly adds makes the piece more interesting to the reader, therefore giving them more of an opportunity to learn something valuable from it. By going undercover and writing these types of pieces, Bly was truly able to be a leader in her field. Not many people during this time period, especially not women, were brave enough to take the risks that Bly did in order to expose to the world what was really going on, like in this factory. Bly led other journalists to write articles such as this one in order to have a real impact on their readers.

Bly, Nellie. "The Infamy of the Park." *New York World* 5 Aug. 1888: n. pag. Print.

This primary source is an example of one of the more controversial articles that Bly wrote during her days as a stunt journalist. She wrote about how the policemen in Central Park were offensive and vulgar towards young women and acted condescending towards young men and made them give up the money they had on them. Bly also specifically focused her article on one particular man in Central Park who preyed on young girls and she presented evidence as to how the policemen were helping this man in gathering up his prey. It is pretty clear how this article could have sparked a lot of controversy, considering that all policemen are thought of as people who stop crime, not as ones who condone it. I was able to take away from this article the lengths that Bly would go to in order to reveal to her readers the truth. Bly went undercover and acted as a strange girl in the park so this man would pick her up and she could find out what he really does and why. She revealed in her article the exact conversation she had with him while

they were riding around, in order for her readers to stay informed and be on the lookout next time they are in Central Park. Bly was a clear leader during her time period because she stepped up and wrote about controversial subjects that people needed the real truth on, instead of writing about safe subjects. This was the focal point of Bly's career as a journalist, and these risks that she took to get the real story paid off and made her one of the most successful and well-known journalists of the time.

Bly, Nellie. "Trying to Be a Servant." *University of Pennsylvania*

Educational Library. University of Pennsylvania, n.d. Web. 23 Sept. 2014.

This primary source document was an interesting tale of when Bly decided to pretend to be a servant. I learned about how the servant business worked back in the late 1800s, which was fascinating and consisted of the servant, usually female, an agency who would find the woman a job, and the people in need of help (employers). I saw how fearless Bly was when she walked right into the agency and talked with confidence and assertiveness, asking the man to find her the job. She seemed to know what she was talking about, even if in her writing she told secretly that she had no idea. This proves that she had strong leadership qualities and would not be afraid in the face of something that scared her. I was enticed to finally read a longer piece of her writing, and it is very clear that she was a world renowned journalist for a reason. Her writing is meaningful, researched, and funny. She ends the article after travelling to two crowded agencies with women who have been waiting two months to find a job. She sees that the treatments aren't satisfactory, but despite her many incredible qualities and her daring nature, she did not have patience, and so gave up on being a servant. Her research showed that the conditions kept people waiting for long periods of time, and the agencies were rude and often took women's money. In her legacy, this may have aided in fixing some of those problems.

Bly, Nellie. "Untruths in Every Line." *The New York World (1887)*: n. pag. Web. 5 Oct. 2014.

In order for Bly to be a credible source, she stayed committed to the facts in all of her work. When accused of not being accurate in her reports of her experiences on Blackwell's Island, Bly was able to bring even more evidence to strengthen her argument and make herself trustworthy for future work. She writes of specific incidents from her time in the asylum and demonstrates her credibility by showing her commitment to pretending to be insane in order to expose the truth, not an exaggerated version, of the treatment of those women. Bly's strong leadership allowed her to be a pioneer and stand firmly for what she knew to be true, and she is remembered with respect because of that. This article was written following the publishing of Bly's story, so she was still in the time period of needing to defend and justify her claims.

Bly, Nellie. "Visiting the Dispensaries."(n.d.): pag. *New York University Digital Library*. New York University. Web. 01 Oct. 2014.

This primary source document is an article written by Nellie Bly in the *New York World* in 1888. Bly visits the dispensaries to see how poor women are treated when being given free medical care. When she originally walks in she is shocked by the loud cries of a woman. Another woman in the waiting room tells her that the screams are coming from a woman who has been in there to experiment “so as to teach a young doctor.” The woman being operated on believed she had throat cancer, and the young doctor-in-training removed parts of her throat randomly. Bly is finally called into the office tells the doctor it is for throat pain. The man shoves an instrument deep down her throat, wraps a thick piece of linen around her tongue, and pulls out a knife so as to cut out her tonsils. Luckily, Bly grabs his hands and pulls her tongue out of the linen, talking smoothly to get out of it. He wishes to continue the inspection and sticks a cotton with a burning substance on it down her throat, so far she “could almost feel it touch [her] brain.” She accidentally swallows it and he gets angry and sends her away. Bly discovers that free medical care is certainly not good medical care, and the doctors are often in training and have no idea what they are doing. Over half a million people received treatment from these doctors offices each year. She was able to show that the doctors should have more training under a more experienced doctor before actually doing operations on patients. She did also say that New York was very charitable in having these dispensaries, but she noted that too much charity is not good as it can breed pauperism, which is similar to the views of many historians of her time such as William Graham Sumner.

Bly, Nellie. "Wanted: A Few Husbands." (n.d.): n. pag. *New York University Digital Library*. New York University. Web. 28 Dec. 2014.

This primary source document is an article written by Nellie Bly in the *New York World* from December 1887. Bly talks about the apparent modernity of their time; where a woman can get whatever she wants from any agency she wants-home furnishings, a maid, and even, suddenly, a husband. This article shows Bly's writing talents as it is witty and brought me in with the interesting topic and her strong voice. She was shown a gallery of men to choose from, and was essentially, at the bare bones of it, sold a husband. She almost got caught as a journalist, but because she wanted to uncover whatever schemes were occurring, she was unfazed. Bly was able to find out what was really going on and inform the public of these truths in her legacy, helping future women to not be roped in by the glamorous advertisements. This also demonstrated leadership because it showed how willing she was to put her identity and self in danger to find out information that will help others.

Bly, Nellie. "What Becomes Of Babies." (n.d.): n. pag. *New York University Digital Library*. New York University. Web. 1 Oct. 2014.

This primary source document is an article written by Nellie Bly in the *New York World* from 1887. Someone had written a letter to the newspaper wondering if Bly could research and find out what happens to babies that are unwanted by their parents. Bly took notes on medical

advertisements and decided upon visiting a one Doctor Hawker at his office. Bly pretended she had a baby that she needed to dispose of and asked him for advice. He asked a few questions about the baby, and Bly fibbed about the sex and age, thinking quickly on her feet. She asked him if it could be done, and he said that she just needed to advertise in the newspaper and the baby can be gone very quickly, without her knowing or caring where it goes. Another option is to board the baby with a different doctor in a place similar to an orphanage, but for a cost of \$4 a week. The death rate for such children is eighty out of one hundred. Physicians are employed to easily get burial permits for the babies that are dying by the hundreds. The crooks who run these services say that they get plenty of business, “...why, there is no business that can compare to it.” She visited over six different doctors offices to obtain information and make sure that her research was valid and reliable. Bly’s extensive research of what happens to unwanted babies helped unearth horrific information and give the truth to the public so that they were able to try to fix some of these treatments in her legacy. As usual, it was fascinating to read more of Bly’s writing and familiarize with her style.

Bly, Nellie. "With The Prison Matrons." *New York World* 13 Jan. 1889: n. pag. Print.

Bly interviewed the female matrons that were the keepers of big New York prisons about the subject of women reform. This article that I have found is the original article that was published in *The New York World* by Nellie Bly about her interviews with these women. I was able to learn from this article that not only did Bly create change by her experiences going undercover, but she also had a major impact with the articles that she published about her interviews with people. During this time period, the subject of women reform was certainly not discussed much, but Bly was not afraid to write about it and ask the hard-hitting questions that she did to really make an impact on people who read her article. This shows how Bly was not only a leader in her own field, but also a leader in creating a long-lasting impact in other fields and causes.

Bly, Nellie. "Woman in the Pulpit." *Nellie Bly Online* (n.d.): n. pag. *Nellie Bly Online*. Tri Fritz. Web. 12 Feb. 2015.

This primary source document written by Nellie Bly in the *New York World* newspaper is very interesting. She writes about different women, such as Charlotte Perkins Stetson and other influential women suffragists who were also preachers. She utilizes the tactic of writing with many quotes to show what the women exactly were talking about in their sermons. This is a reliable source because it was written by Nellie Bly herself in 1896, much later than when a lot of her other articles had been written. It is good to see that she was still writing relevant and important articles later into her career.

Bly, Nellie. "Working Girls Beware." (n.d.): n. pag. *New York University ELibrary*. New York University. Web. 13 Oct. 2014.

In this primary source document written by Nellie Bly in the New York World newspaper, Bly investigated the many swindlers in the working world of women. Bly pretended that she needed a job and found out that many people who advertised jobs in the newspaper never actually had work. Women come in, hoping to learn how to make scarves or stitch patterns for work, but are tricked. Many women have to buy their own supplies for a job, would pay to take a class learning the craft, and then would not be paid or given a job. These women were already desperately poor and this caused them to be homeless and unable to even afford food or get another job. "...it was just a money making scheme, and these women just robbed girls of their money and time for nothing." Bly exposed the ridiculous treatments of women where they were constantly victimized and deceived in her legacy. She was able to stop these organizations and make sure that more women did not go to learn scarf making. This showed leadership as she went undercover to expose the truth and help people while, in some ways, disregarding her own safety. This article was valid as it was written by Bly, and while very similar to her other articles, it still showed some new qualities and was well researched.

"Godey's Fashions." *Godey's Lady's Book* July 1864: n. pag. Print.

An interesting source from Bly's time, this magazine is an excellent example of the types reporting women at that time were involved in. Godey's Lady's book, published in Philadelphia between the 1840s and 1860s, was an extremely popular choice for women. The issues included poetry, articles, engravings, and as in this particular issue, fashion. There was a large market for such reading amongst the women living in the domestic sphere, so naturally, women reporters were delegated to the domestic sphere in their workplace. This type of magazine is pertinent to Bly because even though at her job in Pittsburgh she was offered to write in the women's section, she refused to conform to the social expectations. By moving to New York and becoming successful in her new brand of journalism, she pushed back against the feminine works such as Godey's to which she was delegated.

Kroeger, Brooke. "Letter From Robert Seaman" Nellie Bly: Daredevil, Reporter, Feminist. New York: Times, 1994.

This primary source document was a letter within the fascinating and well researched book by Brooke Kroeger. This book is the only scholarly book written about Nellie Bly. The letter was written by Robert Seaman, but published by Kroeger. Seaman was Bly's husband at the time, a short while before his death. It is a letter written about his will and testament, claiming once and for all that he was leaving all of his money and everything else that he owned to his wife, whom he claimed had been a great caretaker and a loving wife for their marriage. Despite the fact that at the end of the marriage they did seem to be reconciled, the beginning of Bly and Seaman's marriage had been rocky and he often had her followed because he did not trust her. Many believed that Bly tricked Seaman in his old age into leaving her his small fortune, which was very controversial within their family and to the press.

"Nellie Bly, Journalist, Dies of Pneumonia." *The New York Times* 28 Jan. 1922: n. pag. Print.

This is Nellie Bly's obituary that was published in *The New York Times* the day after she passed away. It discusses all of Bly's career as a journalist and some of her most outstanding life achievements. I was able to learn the characteristics about Bly as a journalist that *The New York Times*, a rival newspaper that she had never worked for, admired about her. These included her courage and liveliness that allowed her to complete such daring feats as feigning insanity to become a patient in a mental hospital. This obituary also comments on her trip around the world, in which Bly captivated readers who avidly followed her progress. *The New York Times* told their readers in this obituary about how much of a leader Bly was in the field of journalism as a whole. They highlight her great achievements that they believed to have had the most influence on other journalists and the world.

The New York Times. "Out of an Insane Asylum." *The New York Times* (n.d.): n. pag. NYT Archive. New York Times, 26 Mar. 1880. Web. 7 Oct. 2014.

This primary source was published in the *New York Times* in 1880, seven years before Bly published *Ten Days in a Madhouse* and brought about a new wave of antebellum reform. Although the author's information was not available, the article focuses on John Carroll, a man who was admitted into a mental institution and suffered the same abuse Bly discusses in her revolutionary book. This is a primary source even though Carroll did not write the article, although he was quoted many times throughout, because it was written in the time frame on which Bly was prominent, so it discusses the same treatments and issues of the 1880s that Bly did. I used this as a contextual source both for the time frame and to bring attention back to antebellum reform, as that was one of Bly's biggest achievements and most popular literary work. Carroll makes a lot of the same complaints about his treatment that Bly did, which shows the effectiveness of her journalism. The horrible treatment he described showed exactly why Bly fought for antebellum reform: the treatment of the insane was both inhuman and barbaric. As one of the leading advocates for antebellum reform, Bly can be credited with improving the care for the insane and for protecting people like John. Antebellum reform is a major part of Bly's legacy and this source helped me realize just how badly it was needed in Bly's lifetime.

Unsigned. "Journalists to Wear the Badges." *Pall Mall Gazette* 28 Feb. 1890: n. pag. Print.

This article was published by the *Pall Mall Gazette*, which was a London-based newspaper, in 1890, which was the time that Nellie Bly was actively writing popular articles. I used this source as a primary contextual source, because although Bly was not mentioned in it, the article itself was about journalists from around the world. This source was relevant to Bly's leadership, because since there were articles being published *about* journalists instead of just articles being published *by* journalists, it was clear that journalism as a profession was on the rise. This was crucial to Bly's leadership because she was able to make the changes to journalism and resulting

societal reforms because she reached so many people, but it is now clear that she was able to do so because journalism itself was becoming more popular. This reveals a lot about society in the late 1800s and makes it easier to understand why Bly and the journalists that followed her were so influential.

Unsigned. "Nellie Brown-Memory Still Gone." *New York Sun* [New York City] 26 Sept. 1887: 1-7. *Undercover Reporting*. Web. 14 Oct. 2014.

This primary source was published in the *New York Sun* in 1887. It was an article that was actually written about Bly, but the author of the article didn't know it. Instead, Bly is referred to as "Nellie Brown," and the article calls her "crazy." The reason why they use an incorrect name and adjective is that this article was written about Bly while she was pretending to be crazy under the pseudonym "Nellie Brown," in order to get into a mental institution and write her revolutionary book "Ten Days in a Mad-House." At the time this article was written, Bly was being held at Bellevue hospital, the place she went before being admitted into the institution, and the article was trying to see if anyone knew who Nellie Brown was, or for that matter, if she was crazy. This was an interesting contextual source because it showed how Bly truly did fool everyone: not only the doctors and authorities, but all the readers of the *New York Sun*. I used this source as a historical context source because it was written from another perspective about Bly's experience, and it showed how, before Bly's efforts of reform, how they dealt with potentially insane people. Papers, aside from the *New York World*, of course, simply wrote articles to see if they could find any of the person in question's relations, and if they couldn't, it would be up to the corrupt doctors to decide what to do with them. This shows why Bly's work in reforming the treatment of the insane was needed, because this was an ineffective and unfair way to determine if a person should go to an asylum.

Unsigned. "Utterly Irrelevant." *Nebraska State Journal* [Lincoln] 28 Oct. 1894: n. pag. Print.

This article was a primary source from 1894. By this time, Bly had already gained great prominence as a journalist, after completing her two most well-known stunts. This is why Bly is mentioned in an article written in Nebraska about journalists. This shows the extent of her influence, because back in the 1800s, it was not common for a journalist from one state; in Bly's case, New York, to be known all the way across the country, especially not a female journalist because men were usually more prominent. This shows how Bly was revolutionizing journalism through her leadership for prominent women writers. The article itself was useful to me because I needed to know more about Meg Merrilies, who I had originally read about in Jean Marie Lutes' book *Front Page Girls*. This article let me know more about her and even compared her to Bly. It also helped me to learn more about Bly's mixed legacy, which was something we discussed with many of the people we interviewed about Bly. In this context, mixed legacy refers to the fact that Bly was not liked by all people and that she chose to write about some things that didn't help women or journalists as a whole progress. This article was written with a

satirical tone, mocking Bly and Meg Merrilies, and all other stunt journalists. This has prompted me to look for more sources from Bly's time that reveal what the public thought of her.

Unsigned. "What Girls Are Good For: 20-Year-Old Nellie Bly's 1885 Response to a Patronizing Chauvinist." Brain Pickings RSS. N.p., n.d. Web. 03 Oct. 2014.

In order to appreciate her work, Bly's start to journalism is very important, and this article closely examines the piece Bly wrote to protest an published article she felt to be wrong. The spark that Bly has is apparent in this first response to an injustice. The articulate nature on which she presented her thoughts showed that she was not an angry and militant feminist, but rather a passionate and intelligent woman who was able to point to the obvious inequalities and explain the lack of reasoning for the inferior role women have. Bly seems very ahead of her time, in ideas and actions, and thus she was able to serve as an effective leader and example for other journalists and all women. When she herself was discriminated against by being given girly assignments, she quit, leaving a note saying, "I'm off for New York. Look for me. Bly." Her class and determination makes her a pioneer and inspiration to this day.

Secondary Sources: 59

Abu-Fadil, Magda. "On a Mission to Uproot Corruption." *The Huffington Post*.

TheHuffingtonPost.com, 13 Sept. 2013. Web. 23 Sept. 2014.

This article gave a specific definition for undercover journalism and also examples of journalists who have done investigative journalism. This was helpful to get more background on what Nellie Bly did over the course of her life, and to see other real life examples of interesting journalism cases that people have done. The author of this article is a journalist and trainer of young journalists, so they have experience and it is clear that this article is valid. I also learned that investigative journalism can be very dangerous and before going undercover the reporter needs to consider their safety and the many ways things can go wrong, which we hadn't thought of before. It is also possible to invade someone's privacy or break country laws in doing a journalism piece, so one needs to research thoroughly before going into the research piece.

Anonymous, GLI. "Nellie Bly." National Women's History Museum. Girls Learn International, Inc., 2008. Web. 17 Sept. 2014.

This article provides insight into Bly's personal life, which explains her inspiration for becoming the pioneer she was. Her mother's turbulent relationship with her step-father exposed her to the difficulties women faced when in an abusive relationship and when trying to leave one. By combining this with her passion for writing, she was able to become involved in social justice. She feigned mental illness to point to the horrendous conditions, was thrown into jail to investigate treatments of female inmates, and worked in a sweatshop to write about negative treatment of women workers. She left a legacy in stunt journalism by pursuing this passion and ultimately was able to expose many injustices that she had been aware of from a young age.

"Arago: Exhibits." *Arago: Exhibits*. Smithsonian Museum, n.d. Web. 17 Sept. 2014.

This article is about three influential female journalists who defined American history, one being Nellie Bly, and the other two Ethel Payne and Ida Tarbell. All of these women were strong and powerful writers who exposed corruptions in their unbelievable research. I learned about Ethel Payne, who exposed racial segregation of troops in Vietnam and was the first African American woman to work on CBS. I also learned about Ida Tarbell, who found out and told of the dishonesty of John D. Rockefeller's Standard Oil Company. This put into perspective really how amazing these women were, and to have Bly compared to and put at the same level as them showed how her work changed so much.

Aucoin, James. *The Evolution of American Investigative Journalism*. Columbia, MO: U of Missouri, 2005. Print.

In order to gain a broader view of investigative journalism, this book was extremely crucial in comparing and explaining Bly in the context of her fellow journalists. Instead of being organized chronologically according to Bly's life, as many of our previous sources have done, this book is broken up by era of the evolution of investigative journalism. Through this format, the legacy Bly left becomes evident because we can begin to understand the world before and after her time, as well as her direct impact on her style of journalism and how she was a key leader. Additionally, the book quotes some of Bly's work that we have come across, but now we can read it in a new light by understanding what else was happening when she wrote her pieces.

Baldasty, Gerald J. "The Nineteenth-Century Origins of Modern American Journalism" (n.d.): n. pag. *American Antiquarian*. *American Antiquarian Society*. Web. 27 Sept. 2014.

The two sides of modern American journalism are discussed here; media as a business and media as a pursuer of public liberty and democracy. It is essential for us to understand these two angles of journalism because Bly encompasses both, especially the latter, and the way she dealt with both sides was key in her ability to lead and leave a legacy. As discussed in the article, the motivations of journalists directly influence what the public sees and subsequently, the actions they take. It is important that as society became more involved in the media outside of politics, the sway journalists had increased. This source is very good because it is an academic article meant to provide a broad but accurate view of the progression of American journalism and its role with the public.

Bankston, John. *Nellie Bly: Journalist*. New York: Chelsea House Pub., 2011. Print.

While at first seemingly simplistic, this book offers a comprehensive overhead view of Bly's life and contributions, as well as putting her life in context and connecting her actions to the world in which she lived. When looking at the bibliography, it became clear that the book is authoritative because of the varying and high quality sources, including some sources we have already found

to be reliable. The book is structured in chronological order, biography-style, and pulls in relevant information about the events in Bly's life, which is valuable in that it explains the impact of her actions. It is especially useful because it provides a jumping off point to delve deeper into our research by showing a few essential detail to each aspect of Bly's life that can be further researched. I gained a new perspective on the enormous impact Bly had and the significance of the stance she took on specific issues based of the historical context the book provides. She was extremely revolutionary as a journalist, woman, and concerned citizen. In terms of leadership, the book gives examples of Bly leading the people in the industries she reported on to investigate themselves and change their ways. Her legacy is also evident by the changes that were successfully made and her determination and strong morals that have lasting effects investigative journalism and all the areas her work touched.

Barcoucky, Len. "Eyewitness 1890: Pittsburgh Welcomes Home Nellie Bly." *Pittsburgh Post-Gazette*. Pittsburgh Post-Gazette, 23 Aug. 2009. Web. 11 Sept. 2014.

I found this source on the Pittsburgh Post-Gazette Website, and I knew that it was reliable because the PPG is a reputable newspaper, and the author of the article, Len Barcoucky is a published historian with many books that include eyewitness reports, just as this article does. Although this article was not primary, which was a benefit because it was easier to look back on Bly's legacy and influence, it included a lot of quotes and eyewitness reports from the time at which Bly was completing her journey around the world, which provided me with another view of Bly's trip, the view of the people, which was much needed after only reading about Bly's perspective in her book. The article included a quote from the Gazette newspaper that read "It is not necessary, for a woman who has a little courage and self-reliance and who desires to visit foreign lands, to provide herself with a male escort." This clearly shows how Bly's leadership in being the first woman to do something like this, affected everyone's perception of women, especially how people thought of women compared to men. Her legacy lives on through the many women who have been given the chance to take jobs that previously would have only been offered to men due to the belief that women could not handle them. The huge impact that Bly's trip had on America changed the minds of everyone and provided opportunities for women.

"Brooke Kroeger." Telephone interview. 6 Dec. 2014.

Our group interviewed Brooke Kroeger, the leading expert in Nellie Bly, and author of *Nellie Bly, Daredevil, Reporter, Feminist*. She is also a professor at NYU. Her book is the longest and most informative source ever published about Bly, so we knew she would have valuable information to supply us with, and we benefited greatly from the information she did supply us with. She taught us about how to be patient when looking for sources which will help us as we continue to find further information about Bly. She also told us about Bly's legacy, and how she was able to become so influential in the span of two and a half years. Additionally, she told us

about Bly's leadership in stunt journalism and how she was able to connect better with the people of her time through her personal writing.

Brown, Rick. "The Emergence of Females as Professional Journalists." History Buff. N.p., n.d. Web. 17 Sept. 2014.

Bly began a revolution of women stepping out and doing research to find the truth. After her work in Joseph Pulitzer's newspaper, she "...stormed...the town, then the country, then the world..." Women then began following her, but after a few years some editors began turning down expeditions because too many people were doing experiments to create news stories about something that wasn't even there in the first place. But, newspapers began to want to attract women readers, and so women changed from hosting tea parties and enjoying fashion and began fighting for women's suffrage, factory rights, equality, and much, much more. Women were noticed as better interviewers than men, and they were also better at getting meetings with dignitaries. Women today no longer have to fight to the top, they can get there on their own talent and integrity. This article was very important because it showed one of the legacies that Nellie left behind, relating to the theme of Leadership and Legacy in history.

"Carolina Bolado." Telephone interview. 11 Dec. 2014.

Our group interviewed Carolina Bolado, who is currently a journalist at *The Miami Herald* but has worked at *The New York Magazine*, *The Chicago Tribune*, *The Herald News*, and many other newspapers throughout her life. She was able to give us firsthand information on being a woman journalist and some of the barriers on job opportunities that may occur. Another aspect of Bolado that helped our project was that she and her husband had gone on a honeymoon for six months around the world, and how they dealt with culture shock or some of the differences nowadays from when Nellie Bly made her journey around the world. She answered all of our questions clearly and completely and definitely was relevant to our project. We interviewed her husband (Nathan Hale) separately from her to gain a complete perspective from both of them.

Dienes, Thomas. "Protecting Investigative Journalism." *George Washington Law Review* 67.5/6 (1999): 1139. Web.

Thomas Dienes, a professor of law at the George Washington University Law School, wrote this scholarly article about investigative journalism and the measures that our government should take to protect this form of journalism. He discusses how our society has become very focused on privacy and the former newsgathering techniques of investigative journalists such as Bly have become taboo. Dienes explains to his readers the importance of this form of journalism in American history and while the protection of privacy is always going to be a priority, the protection of investigative journalism is important as well. I was able to learn from this article the rich history of investigative journalism that makes it so fundamental to American news culture. Bly and other investigative journalists of the late nineteenth century provided the public with

important information by pushing the envelope during their investigations. Dienes argues that the government should not suppress the modern press so they are unable to have the same capabilities of good news gathering as the journalists of Bly's time. Contextually, this shows how Bly's legacy of good investigative reporting has reached the modern day and is being fought for by scholars such as Dienes to be kept around longer.

Emerson, Kathy Lynn. *Making Headlines: A Biography of Nellie Bly*. Minneapolis, MN: Dillon, 1989. Print.

This biography about Nellie Bly was included in a series called *People of Focus* that includes the biographies of many important historical figures that left legacies across various fields. The author of Bly's particular biography, Kathy Lynn Emerson, is known for her various professional recountings of historical women. This source was very useful in helping me to recognize the reputation that Bly upheld in her field, of being a borderline radical reporter, especially for a female. This book used black-and-white photographs of Bly and her experiences as a journalist to illustrate the biographical information that was being presented. This book was distinctly significant in my research because I was able to learn about how Bly was able to leave her legacy by not being afraid to write about controversial subjects and do daring things that other journalists were not willing to do in order to get her point across to the world.

Fahs, Alice. "The University of North Carolina Press." UNC Press. N.p., 2011. Web. 22 Sept. 2014.

This is an interview with Alice Fahs discussing her book, *Out on Assignment*, and it is particularly relevant to our project because it focuses on "the day to day realities faced and the legacy left by early female journalists." Given this information, we will definitely like to pursue the full book, which is cited below for future reference. For now, however, the interview shed light on the meaning of stunt journalism, named this because the women who took part in it did something particularly out there in order to draw attention to a certain issue. As Fahs points out, women roles in blogs and other types of reporting and communicating stems from women like Bly who advocated and discussed controversial issues. Finally, in her interview, Fahs highlights the importance of primary sources of the real newspaper and reports from women at this time, which is the direction our research is heading.

Feldstein, Mark. "A Muckraking Model." *Investigative Reporting Cycles in American History* (n.d.): n. pag. *Neiman Online Database*. Harvard. Web. 9 Feb. 2015.

This article is an interesting source that gives a broader definition of muckraking and allows deeper insight into what Theodore Roosevelt was thinking when he actually coined the term. Feldstein used quotes from outside sources to be able to encompass exactly what he wanted to say. He gave an in depth history of muckraking and how it has spread from just one man to

become a legitimate field of journalism that many writers use to uncover social injustices and governmental or political corruption. He gave his thoughts of how muckraking has worked throughout history, and actually created a model outline of how he believes that muckraking has affected the world. This article was extremely helpful because it gave insight into all aspects of muckraking and allowed me to learn even more about the background and historical context.

Feldstein, Mark. "Muckraking Goes Global." *American Journalism Review*. N.p., Apr. 2012. Web. 12 Oct. 2014.

Written by an investigative reporter, this article is a more general source about muckraking during Bly's time. It discusses the profound impacts that investigative journalism, but particularly muckraking, can have on not only a specific area but a country as a whole. Internationally, when there are clear injustices failing to be addressed, this can be an effective way to not just shed light in but begin the process of reforming the issues in question. According to the article, because of the dangers involved in this industry, it is increasingly difficult to have good types of journalists investigating. This fits in Bly's context as well as her legacy because this type of article shows the evolution of the area that Bly revolutionized and how her type of work is still depended on today to make the world a better place.

Ferri, Jessica. "The Daring Journalist Nellie Bly Has Not Lost Her Cred in a Century." *The Daily Beast*. N.p., n.d. Web.

This article from the Daily Beast was some of a biography of Nellie Bly, but it also gave insight into the way that Nellie Bly is still extremely relevant today. Much of the issues that Bly attempted to fix are still at large today- women's pay/treatment of factory workers, treatment in mental asylums, etc. Nellie noticed that most women did not have the advantage to live a life of leisure and instead were forced into back breaking labor, and despite their humble lives, they were much more of ladies than those who married off to wealthy men. This was fascinating to me and I saw that Nellie really was an amazing reporter. This was an interesting article because I learned about more of the people she had written about, such as Belva Lockwood, the first woman to run for President of the United States.

Garrison, Jayne. "Nellie Bly, Girl Reporter : Daredevil Journalist. Shameless Promoter. She Made It Possible, Her Biographer Says, for Women 'to Play like the Boys.'" *Los Angeles Times*. Los Angeles Times, 28 Mar. 1994. Web. 17 Sept. 2014.

In discussing the truth uncovered by her biographer, this newspaper article reveals the true impact Bly had, in addition to confirming that one of our sources will be a very valuable resource. The article lists a few of Bly's particularly exceptional feats, demonstrating the diversity of her investigations but consistency in choosing meaningful issues and leaving a legacy on each one respectively. Even though immediately following her time she was only appreciated for being an inspiration for children to make a difference, once more thoroughly researched, her

leadership in her field and throughout her life shone through. Bly "championed the unfortunate" but also stood up for herself in pursuing the truth and the right way to treat all people.

Geisberg, Judith. "Ms. Dix Comes to Washington." *The New York Times* Opinionator. NY Times, 27 Apr. 2011. Web. 02 Dec. 2014.

This source was published by the authoritative and reliable *New York Times* newspaper on their website. I used this as a contextual source in order to be able to compare Bly's work and influence to Dorothea Dix's as they were both involved in antebellum reform during the nineteenth century and Dix is widely regarded as one of the most influential reform workers of her time. From this article, I was able to draw upon more similarities between the way that the two women brought about reform, which was through advocating rather than enacting the reforms. This article also gave me a look into the way in which Dix advocated for women's rights in the civil war by leading through example. She was a nurse in the war and there was much opposition to her involvement because she was a woman, but she used the controversy to her benefit and helped other women navigate the mostly male field of nursing. Bly did this too, but she led women in journalism through her example instead of in nursing. Bly and Dix were very similar in their leadership, which gave me an idea of how leadership and legacy are connected. Dix has a lasting legacy due to her leadership, and I can find more information from here as to how this was also true for Bly.

Gerlach, Jeanne. "Book Review of NELLIE BLY by Brooke Kroeger." Rev. of *Nellie Bly: Daredevil, Reporter, Feminist*. n.d.: n. pag. *The Women in Literature and Life Assembly of The National Council of Teachers of English*. Fall 1995. Web.

Jeanne Gerlach reviews Kroeger's book that is a biographical narrative of the fascinating life of Nellie Bly. Her target audience for this review is women as she is writing in a journal entitled *The Women in Literacy and Life Assembly*, in which articles and reviews are published about women about the importance of women and literature about women. Gerlach's particular review describes Kroeger's book in a positive light, claiming that Kroeger did Bly justice in the way that she described her extraordinary life. Gerlach claims that women will be extremely interested in the way that Kroeger writes about Bly's renowned feminist reporting, her humanitarian ways, and her entrepreneurship. Gerlach tells the readers of her review that Kroeger truly encompassed the multifaceted legacy that Bly left through the work that she did throughout her lifetime.

Goodman, Matthew. *Eighty Days: Nellie Bly and Elizabeth Bisland's History-making Race around the World*. New York: Ballantine, 2013. Print.

Matthew Goodman is a historical author and was a professor of creative writing and literature at Tufts University, Vermont University, and Emerson College. His book focused on one of Bly's most famous stunts-- her trip around the world in 72 days, and also discussed her competitor's,

Elizabeth Bisland, journey as well. The information in his book, along with the supplemental information like the maps of both of the journalist's trips, helped us to further understand Bly's stunt. Also, the information provided in the text about Bly's arrival back home upon completion of her trip allowed me to see the historical significance of what she had completed. With this text, I learned that Nellie Bly was a leader because she showed women that they could do things that she was told only men were capable of doing by leading through example. This book helped us to discover Mr. Goodman as an interview candidate, and contacted him after reading.

Gregory, Alice. "Nellie Bly's Lessons in Writing What You Want To - The New Yorker." *The New Yorker*. N.p., 14 May 2014. Web.

This article is from *The New Yorker*, which is a magazine that is world-renowned for its journalism on social and political issues, as well as its professional articles about popular culture. The author of this article, Alice Gregory, is known for her well-written and authoritative articles that have been featured in many famous magazines and newspapers. This article was quite useful to me in helping to learn about Bly's life as a journalist. It used quotes from Bly's writing to emphasize the key points of her career and her daredevil undercover investigation stunts. As to how this article connects to the theme of "Leadership and Legacy", some of the beginning paragraphs of this article explicitly talk about the legacy that she left as a journalist and as a public figure.

Groppo, Martha. "Uncovering Nellie Bly." *Kaleidoscope* 10.41 (2012): 1-11. Web.

Kaleidoscope is a journal that is published by the University of Kentucky that includes studies and research reports on a wide variety of subjects. This particular report is on Nellie Bly and how she was and still is the embodiment of what a female journalist and a role model should be. The research for this report was conducted by Martha Groppo, who has focused her studies around Nellie Bly's livelihood and the legacy that she has left for a long period of time. This work is a culmination of all the research that she has conducted on Bly. I was able to learn from this piece about the image that Bly presented of herself through her writing and the stunts that she took on in order to create such important writing. Bly was able to portray to the world that she was not just some radical feminist or a stunt girl, but she was the epitome of what a daring and fearless feminine reporter should be. Through her work, she not only was able to pioneer the world of stunt journalism, but she became the ideal stunt girl that every other female journalist looked up to for inspiration in their own work. Bly's legacy is held together by this image that she created for herself, making later generations of female journalists also look up to her just as much as the women of her same time period did. She was historically significant because she was one of a kind during her time, creating her own little niche between the worlds of feminism and journalism.

Hayes, Brittany. "Making Their Voices Heard: Women and Mental Health Reform in the

Nineteenth Century." *US History Scene*. US History Scene, 27 Aug. 2012. Web. 20 Sept. 2014.

In order to further my background knowledge of the issues Bly was representing, I wanted to know more about Antebellum reform and was pleased that this article mentioned Bly at great length. The article was informative and well-researched with many outside sources and information. This source provided me with knowledge about what antebellum reform was and why it was needed, and the fact that it mentioned Nellie Bly along with other giants of the antebellum era, like Dorothea Dix, revealed her true prominence in reform. The article also provided me with information about how hard it was for Bly to be a female journalist in that era, and the story of Elizabeth Packard, a sane woman who had been sent to an insane asylum by her husband, combined the two issues that Bly worked extensively to reform: women's rights and asylum reform.

Hemley, Robin. *A Field Guide for Immersion Writing: Memoir, Journalism, and Travel*. Athens: U of Georgia, 2012. Print.

Robin Hemley is an award-winning author who has published many novels, including this one that is explicitly about different types of immersion writing. The section of the novel that I focused on was about immersion journalism, because that is the type of journalism that Nellie Bly is categorized as writing. Hemley directly used Bly as an example in many different parts of the chapters about immersion journalism because she is one of the first and most prominent journalists in this particular field. He used her work to examine what a good piece of immersion journalism writing is and how she went about writing it. This source is significant to our project because we need to learn more about the field that Bly was a pioneer in, in order to understand more in depth what legacy she left in that particular field. I feel as though after reading the parts of this book that explain immersion journalism and that feature Nellie Bly as an example, I do have a better understanding of what kind of a writer she was.

Holt, Henry. "NELLIE BLY by Brooke Kroeger | Kirkus." *Kirkus Reviews*. Times Reviews, 1 Mar. 1994. Web. 22 Dec. 2014.

This review of *Nellie Bly: Daredevil, Reporter, Feminist* was written closely after the book came out, and helped me to see that there can be some negative perspectives on the book as well as positive. I had enjoyed the book as I am interested in Nellie Bly and learning more about her, but I now see that if one is not completely fascinated with her the book might have been slightly boring. Holt acknowledged wholeheartedly that the book is very well-researched and he understood that Kroeger was unable to completely make Bly into a "three-dimensional character" because of the lack of information out about her. This review was helpful to me because it gave me more perspective on the book.

"Jean Marie Lutes." Telephone interview. 26 Nov. 2014.

Our group interviewed Jean Marie Lutes, who is a professor of English at Villanova University and also the author of *Front Page Girls*. This book is a study of female journalists in American culture leading up to the beginning of the twentieth century. Nellie Bly is a featured part of Lutes' novel because she considers Bly to be one of the major leaders in female journalism at the time. During our interview with Lutes, we learned more about the mixed legacy of Bly, how women thought of one another in the late nineteenth century, and how Bly was an exceptional figure in her field of journalism. Through the questions we asked Lutes and the detailed answers that she responded with, we were able to better understand the complicated legacy that Bly left for both female journalists and stunt reporting.

"Jodi Rudoren." Telephone interview. 15 Dec. 2014.

We had the opportunity to interview Jodi Rudoren, a journalist who currently works for *The New York Times* as the Jerusalem bureau chief. She was able to give us the firsthand account of a modern female journalist, which included obstacles that she felt she had to overcome and biases that she encountered because of her gender. This interview was very useful to us in our research because it coincided with what we were trying to find out about Bly's modern legacy in female journalism. We learned that Rudoren has faced a few instances where she felt as though female journalists did not have the same opportunities as their male counterparts. One example of this is the fact that when there is a clear danger that is posed to the journalist who has to cover the situation, usually a man is sent instead of a woman. Rudoren did tell us, though, that she does not feel a gender bias on a daily basis. The workplace for women in journalism has vastly improved since the nineteenth century when Bly was a reporter. This was in large part due to the hard work that Bly and her fellow female journalists of the time put in to break down the barriers that they were up against. Rudoren herself is a clear example of Bly's legacy because she probably would not have gotten the same opportunities that she did without Bly, who showed the amount of things that a woman was capable of.

Jolley, Laura R. "Joseph Pulitzer." *Historic Missourians*. The State Historic Society of Missouri, n.d. Web. 19 Sept. 2014.

The Historic Society of Missouri website was an interesting find for me because although I had never heard of it, the website is very well-cited and researched and appears to be a credible and informative source, especially because it is an "edu" website and is a historical society. This source was useful for me because although Bly was not extensively mentioned, I needed to know more about the newspaper she worked for in order to better understand her success and influence. The source was a biography of Joseph Pulitzer of the Pulitzer Prize, who was the editor for the *New York World* newspaper, where Bly found her success and influence. Some information provided to me from this source included a debriefing of the success Pulitzer brought to the newspaper, bringing it from ruins to an influential power, and I learned that *The World* was actually known for its investigative journalism, meaning that Bly shaped the paper

and left a lasting mark on readers' interpretations and expectations of the paper. Bly was described as "hugely popular" in the article, which left me with a clearer idea of how her work was important, especially her work for *The World*.

Kaplan, Esther. "Investigative Reporting's Gender Problem." *The Investigative Fund*. The Nation Institute, n.d. Web. 17 Sept. 2014.

This article was extremely researched and factual. It was interesting to see actual numbers showing percentages of how many women are in the journalism field, and these numbers showed that even as there are less and less jobs, men are still getting more of them. The author asked many intelligent questions to figure out the reasons why this was, such as that women possibly do not think that they can be trusted to take on expensive and difficult jobs. I had thought that this article would be about only more modern times, but as I got lower on the page, Bly was brought up once again. Women created the field and Bly gave incentive to tell the truth and be daring, something that men are now taking and acting like they started it.

"Kirkus Review." Rev. of *EIGHTY DAYS Nellie Bly and Elizabeth Bisland's History-Making Race Around the World*, by Matthew Goodman. (n.d.): n. pag. *Kirkus Reviews*. 5 Mar. 2013. Web.

This review was published in Kirkus Reviews, a well-known source for honest, well-written, and detailed reviews of a wide range of novels across many genres. This particular review was written about "Eighty Days: Nellie Bly and Elizabeth Bisland's History-Making Race Around the World", a book by Matthew Goodman that depicts Nellie Bly's journey racing around the globe. I was able to learn from this review that Goodman's book is a good portrayal of not only Bly's journey, but also of the field of journalism in the late nineteenth century. This review describes Goodman's book as "entertaining and readable throughout." I am now able to see how Bly's journey was quite the significant event amongst the advancements of journalism in the 1890's especially for the female realm. Goodman was able to effectively translate this to the reader through his good writing, as this review commends.

Kirtz, Bill. "Why Narrative Matters As Newspapers Struggle | Poynter." *Poynter*. Poynter.org, 3

Mar. 2011. Web. 05 Oct. 2014.

Poynter is an authoritative source because it is a well-researched online teaching forum with qualified professionals seeking to educate people about journalism. This is perfect for my needs for this source because the article is all about journalism, something the writers at Poynter clearly know a lot about. I read this article because I wanted a contextual source to put Bly into a more focused lens of historical context. As a pioneer in the field, stunt journalism was a huge part of Bly's leadership in journalism, and I thought it imperative that I truly understand what exactly "stunt journalism" actually is. While the whole article was not about immersion

journalism, there was a whole segment dedicated entirely to the topic. The journalist quoted in this segment was Robin Gaby Fisher, and she helped me put Bly's influence into a historical lens because she was a two-time Pulitzer finalist, and I know from my other research that Bly worked for Joseph Pulitzer. Bly's work was clearly very important if she was associated with someone who is still so influential that people use his award as a means of defining their own career. The article gave me a better idea of why Bly's work was so powerful, because "immersion journalism is narrative taken to its highest power," which allowed Bly to connect most deeply with her subjects. Fisher's advice about effective immersion journalism was "be quiet, listen, let things unfold, and you'll get remarkable stuff." Bly did this, as proven in her work "*Ten Days in a Madhouse*," and she proved Fisher right, as she was able to create some of the most influential works of her time through immersion journalism.

Kroeger, Brooke. *Nellie Bly: Daredevil, Reporter, Feminist*. New York: Times, 1994. Print.

Brooke Kroeger is the leading expert on Nellie Bly, and this book is the first biographical piece ever written about Bly. Her book is extremely well-researched and extensively addresses each part of Bly's life. I was able to learn specific details of Bly's life and read obscure letters and articles from newspapers or from Bly to her different friends that Kroeger worked to find. I learned much more about Bly's marriage with Robert Seaman, which I had previously been unable to find much of, and learned of their troubles with the Iron Clad Manufacturing Company. I was also fascinated yet greatly saddened to read more about Bly's severing of ties with her family after the longtime problems with her brother who only took from her and never gave anything in return. The book was overall very interesting and well-written. I was not bored at any point during the book, which is surprising considering that it is 500 pages long. Kroeger's voice is intelligent and full of personality. The book definitely touches upon Bly's lasting legacy and her leadership in journalism. It also gives examples of ways that Bly influenced future journalists and of specific women that are similar to her who came before or after her.

Kroeger, Brooke. "Nellie Bly: She Did It All" *Brooke Kroeger*. N.p., n.d. Web. 01 Oct. 2014.

This secondary source article is exceedingly reliable as it was written by Brooke Kroeger, author of *Nellie Bly: Daredevil, Reporter, Feminist*. This article is actually based upon a talk given by Kroeger at the National Archives on her book. The article had many quotes from primary sources, and shows the extremely difficult research and work that Kroeger did to uncover facts that were previously unknown about Bly. It focuses mainly in the early 1900s, where Bly travels to Austria and France, and works with kaisers and other important figures. This was during the writing/signing of the Paris Peace Conference, and I discovered a shocking fact: she had written a letter to President Woodrow Wilson about the fact that Central Europe was about to become another Russia at the hands of the Bolsheviks. She was not able to speak directly to him, but spoke extensively with General D. E. Nolan, the assistant chief of staff. She returned to Austria in 1914 and was a war correspondent in the war between Austria and

Serbia, and, as usual, she was friendly with government officials and high ranking men. Bly was able to get into the Bolshevik inner circle and discovered that they wanted to “win” the United States, because at which point “they have conquered the world.” She was given a second debriefing with Nolan and returned to the United States. Bly returned to Austria once more and left her company (Iron Clad Manufacturing, Co.) in her mothers name before leaving New York. After the United States declared war with Austria, the company was seized by the government. Bly severed relations with her mother following this. This hurt her very much as she had been close to her mother, which was interesting to read about and see that she, too, is human, not just a daring trailblazer lacking emotions. She was a leader and was completely unselfish, shown in this quote, “Bly viewed every situation as an opportunity to make a difference in other people’s lives as well as her own.” The article shows how her “legend has survived without any organized collection of her personal or professional papers...” and her work with high ranking officials in the United States and other countries aided them to prepare for any outside invasion, leaving a legacy.

Lavelle, Matthew. "Elizabeth Cochrane - Nellie Bly." Elizabeth Cochrane - Nellie Bly. N.p., 2007. Web.

This succinct biographical article about the life of Nellie Bly was published on the Pennsylvania Center for the Book website, which is run by Pennsylvania State University. It was clear that the author was authoritative on the subject and it was thoroughly researched. It was mostly about her life as a writer and the undercover work she did for *The New York World*. This article gave me new information about her early life as a writer, and her later life after she retired, that I had never learned before. The last paragraph of this work discusses in depth how Nellie Bly is still best known today, how she was one of the earliest investigative reporters in America, and how she was a pioneer in "stunt journalism". This directly connects to what her legacy is today, as well as how she was a leader back when she was still alive.

Logan, David A. "'Stunt Journalism', Professional Norms, and Public Mistrust of the Media." *University of Florida Journal of Law and Public Policy*(1997): 151-75. Web.

This scholarly article was written by a professor of law at Wake Forest University. Throughout this piece, Logan gives a brief history of stunt journalism and discusses the pressuring tactics that good stunt journalists use to gather the information that they need to report about. Since he is a professor of law, he discusses the techniques of stunt journalism in terms of its ethics and legalities, a perspective in which I have not encountered before. I was able to learn throughout Logan’s work about how stunt journalists such as Bly gather the trust of the public and the people that they are pursuing in their stunts in order to get the story. There is a fine line between whether some of the newsgathering techniques that Bly and her counterparts used are considered ethical or not. The public does not condone lying, but they do love to read a good news article. Stunt journalists have to pretend to be someone else in order to get a good story,

but the public loves to read about a good stunt. The way that Logan discusses stunt journalism not only in the past, but also in the present day shows Bly's legacy in this form of journalism. She pioneered stunt journalism as Logan discusses in its history in the first couple of pages in his article.

Lutes, Jean Marie. *Front Page Girls: Women Journalists in American Culture and Fiction, 1880-1930*. Ithaca, NY: Cornell UP, 2006. Print.

This book was written by Jean Marie Lutes, who is an associate professor of English and director of academics for Gender and Women's Studies at Villanova University. Her book was written not only about Bly, but about female reporting as a whole. This allowed us to use this book as both a contextual source and a specified source that taught us a lot about Bly's leadership and legacy. In this book, I found out about how after Bly introduced stunt reporting, she immediately had imitators, showing the influence she had in both the short and long term. I also learned about Bly's leadership in creating stunt journalism when I read more about her first stunt; the mad-house, in greater detail than was available to me in any other single source. Lutes' commentary on the social norms of the time and the stigma attached to females helped me to see Bly in a larger context, and the way that Bly was directly compared to other reporters solidified my belief that Bly was a true leader, because some, like Meg Merrilies, who is further discussed in other sources, were only copying Nellie Bly.

Lutes, Jean Marie. "Into the Madhouse with Nellie Bly: Girl Stunt Reporting in Late

Nineteenth-Century America." *American Quarterly* 54.2 (2002): 217-53. *JSTOR*. Web.

The *American Quarterly* is an academic journal that has been the prominent guide to American studies for many decades and is published by John Hopkins University. This particular article goes in-depth on female stunt journalism, using Nellie Bly as the focal point and ideal female stunt journalist. The writer of this piece is Jean Marie Lutes, who is accredited for her written work about American female journalists and authors. This particular article taught me about the techniques that Bly crafted and utilized in her trademark reporting style of stunt journalism. Although Bly lacked any traditional qualifications, she was still able to take the journalistic world by storm and quickly become one of the most well-known professionals in her field. It has been made clear to me that it took a lot of hard work for Bly to become the pioneer of stunt journalism that she is remembered for today. Her legacy was not solely the new field of journalism that she created, but also the inspiration that she gave and continues to give other young females daily, whether going into the field of journalism or another career, that hard work and taking risks pays off in the end.

Luzer, Daniel. "Fast Women." *Columbia Journalism Review*. Columbia Journalism Review, 1 Mar. 2013. Web. 17 Sept. 2014.

I was glad to find an article about the effect Bly had on female journalism from a reputable source, rather than a blog. Columbia Journalism Review is a well-established and influential magazine, and this source came directly from the CJR website. This source provided me with statistics, comparisons, and anecdotes that allowed me to see, in a broad sense, what Bly actually contributed towards the progression of the women's field of journalism. I learnt that in the early 1880s, only 2% of the journalism field was comprised of women, and this helped me to see more clearly just why Bly was needed to bring about progressive change. It also prompted me to investigate more about the newspaper Bly was partnered with.

Madsen-Brooks, Leslie. "The Tradition of Muckraking." *The 1890s*. N.p., 16 Apr. 2006. Web. 10 Feb. 2015.

In addition to gaining information on the newspaper industry, newspaper circulation, and mass communication during Nellie Bly's time, we were also interested in how the content of newspaper articles at that time may have influenced her. Following industrialization and leading into the Progressive Era, muckraking became an important way for the public to learn about the truths of the country. Journalists would dig into an industry or issue to expose any injustices or hidden innerworkings to the public. Since we make the same in our argument, this article was very helpful because it discusses the connection between muckraking journalism and progressives. The purpose of muckraking journalism became clear following industrialization because so many parts of the country were changing. As the article states, muckrakers such as Jacob Riis showed that by exposing issues through photographs or writing, real change was possible. Nellie Bly echoes this goal, and that heavily contributed to her leadership in both female journalism and social reforms, as well as her legacy in these two areas. Madsen-Brooks, the author of this website, is an educator and writer in historical areas, so this is an authoritative source.

Mahony, Donald A. "The Circulation Battle of Pulitzer and Hearst." *History of Journalism*. N.p., 16 Sept. 2009. Web. 2 Feb. 2015.

This source about the two key players in the newspaper industry at Bly's time provides context for the role of newspapers when Bly was writing. Pulitzer, owner of *New York World* (the paper Bly worked for), and Hearst, owner of *New York Journal*, were fierce competitors, looking for American attention during the new age of mass communication and increased newspaper circulation. The article also mentions Hearst's use of Yellow Journalism, used to gain the public's attention. Since Nellie Bly wrote for *New York World*, the newspaper's role in the industry and the country are very relevant to establishing why Bly had the ability to make such an impact in leading the country to see social issues in need of being addressed. The article is from a source on the history of journalism, which is reliable information for our topic.

Marzolf, Marion. *Up From the Footnote: A History of Women Journalists*. New York:

Hastings House, 1977. 23-24. Print.

Throughout this novel, the author investigates the history of women journalism from the early days of the colonial era to modern times. Marion Marzolf has written several books about the press as a whole and the field of journalism, making her a good authoritative source on the subject because of the amount of research she has conducted throughout her career. Nellie Bly is explicitly mentioned in her own section of Marzolf's book, but she is also acknowledged in other parts when Marzolf writes about what female journalists inspired other ones. Since Bly pioneered the field of stunt journalism, it is clear why so many other journalists looked up to her as a source of inspiration for their own work. I was able to learn from this source about the role that Nellie Bly played in the world of female journalism. She was an influential figure because she took risks in her writing and dared to do things that other women would not even dream about doing during that time period. An example of this would be how she got her start as a journalist, by writing a sassy letter to the editor of a newspaper, which contained a complaint about how he had published an article that said things that Bly did not agree with it. I was also able to learn about how Bly influenced female journalists of other time periods, such as Elizabeth L. Banks. Bly was not only able to leave her legacy through the articles that she wrote, but also through the journalists that she inspired to write just as hard-hitting and risk-taking articles as she did. These journalists were able to carry on what Bly started with informing the public about what was really going on in certain institutions, jobs, etc. in order to change the world for the better.

"Matthew Goodman." Telephone interview. 12 Dec. 2014.

We interviewed Matthew Goodman, who is the author of "Eighty Days: Nellie Bly and Elizabeth Bisland's History-Making Race Around the World." This book is a detailed retelling of Nellie Bly's trip around the world, one of her most well-known stunts that catapulted her to fame across the country. We were interested to find out what made Matthew Goodman choose to write about Bly and his thoughts on the characteristics that made Bly such an important journalist, especially during her time period. We were able to learn from Goodman how Bly pioneered stunt journalism, starting from daring stunts such as spending ten days in an insane asylum. He commented on the fact that Bly did not let the fact that she was a woman stand in her way of doing the things that she wanted, such as getting her own column in *The New York World* and performing stunts that others perceived to be too risky for women. We also inquired about his explicit opinion of what kind of a legacy Bly left through her career as a journalist, and, more specifically, her journey around the world. He believed that Bly left her legacy by showing the American population all the things that a woman could accomplish, which inspired young girls to follow in her footsteps. He also claimed that Bly led a whole new movement of journalism, stunt reporting, that other journalists have utilized and modified up through the present day.

Morrison, Patt. "With Her Pen, Who Needs Swords? : NELLIE BLY: Daredevil, Reporter, Feminist, By Brooke Kroeger (Times Books: 27.50; 614 Pp.)." Los Angeles Times. Los Angeles Times, 06 Mar. 1994. Web. 29 Sept. 2014.

As a highly reputable and influential newspaper, the LA Times is a very reliable and informative source, as they have hundreds of qualified professionals working on their staff and are therefore able to produce a well-researched and informative secondary source article. The article was written about a book that was written about Bly, but the author made insightful points that related directly to Bly herself. Morrison describes Bly as a "trailblazer--emphasis blaze , as in glory --a pioneering journalist who made things happen with her pen" when discussing Bly's leadership in journalism. According to the article, Bly was a leader because she did things no one had done before, including stunt journalism to the extreme at which she did it, and becoming so famous that she was able to get her name in "big type at a time when reporters rarely got bylines." Additionally, Bly was one of only about 250 female journalists in the nation at that time, and the fact that she was so successful and influential in a time where there was very little interest in female writers shows her historical context and importance, because she was able to break down gender barriers to be recognized as a good journalist by all.

"Muckrakers: Journalism for Liberal Reform." Info Refuge. N.p., 2006. Web. 10 Oct. 2014.

In this general information on muckraking, Bly is put in the context of a time on American history filled with social and political changes. Muckrakers helped bring issues to the forefront and begin the process of reforms. This article explores the various industries in which muckrakers had a hand in changing, and many laws, political and social, were changed because of these investigations. The most interesting part of this article was the commentary on what society expects from the media and how nowadays, in order to uncover the truth, we must sift through hidden agendas and supercial work by entertainment in the media. Bly led the world in the direction of honest and productive reporting, and it is up to us, in modern times, to remember her legacy and return to these methods instead.

"Nathan Hale." Telephone interview. 11 Dec. 2014.

This interview with a journalist at Law360 in Miami was extremely helpful, because he gave us insight into a lot of different things. In the interview, he told us about how female treatments in the journalism field have been changing over time and how they used to be harsh and rough towards women, but are now changing more and more for the better. He told us that the main fields that he does not see equality for women in at this point are simply sports reporting and other aspects that are still considered completely male dominated. Nathan Hale is married to Carolina Bolado, but we interviewed them separately to get the most personal and unbiased/unchanged answers from both of them. It was interesting to see what their different perspectives were on their honeymoon around the world, and on women in the workplace.

"Nellie Bly Historical Marker." Explore PA History. Historical Marker, 2011. Web. 16 Sept. 2014.

After reading this source, the type of journalism Bly was in and the way that her work changed it became evident. At her start, Bly entered "yellow journalism" and evolved to become the first stunt journalist. This source is very important because it introduced the concept of stunt journalism, which is one of Bly's primary examples of leadership because she was a pioneer in investigative women's journalism and being an activist in areas where women specifically needed to be advocated for. I learned that Bly had multiple other false identities in order to expose other industries that needed to have changes made. This article is authoritative because it comes from a historical organization documenting important individuals in Pennsylvania's past. It is useful in identifying the key areas in which Bly became a leader, and subsequently left her mark on her generation as well as future ones.

"Nellie Bly: Stunt Journalist & Undercover Activist." Womens Words. N.p., n.d. Web. 03 Oct. 2014.

The source of this article is not necessarily meant for academic work, but it provides a more passionate perspective about Bly as it is from a feminist group's website from a university. The writer of the article points to the fact the Bly was a rebel as a woman and a journalist, and being either one, let alone both, of these things is an impressive feat. The author also explained that Bly was not only interested in publicity or controversy, but also pursued the subjects of the articles she wrote to insure there would be positive changes. Bly would not tolerate sexism at a time that it was common. Impressively, she never wrote an article on the surface, and always committed to it fully. This is why her legacy is so exceptional--she left tangible information and evidence behind for future generations to work with to continue her fights of injustices. As the article shows, she pushed boundaries to enact change.

Oputu, Edirin. "Immersive Experience." Columbia Journalism Review. N.p., 1 May 2014. Web.

The *Columbia Journalism Review* offered this very informative article about a type of investigative journalism called immersive journalism. I found this particular article within the online databases of the magazine, which mainly focuses on publishing stories about different journalists, types of journalism, etc. I was able to learn from this article that Nellie Bly was specifically a leader in immersive journalism, also deemed stunt journalism. This was because she immersed herself in the subject of her writing by going undercover into the situations she was going to write about, such as the time that she spent ten days in an insane asylum for her piece about the disgusting conditions that the patients faced. Bly began this tradition of going undercover to make sure readers got the inside information about the subject of the work, and this tradition is still going strong today. This article explores the leadership side of how Nellie Bly

connects to this year's theme because she led the way for this novel type of journalism and for other journalists to try it out as well.

Osnos, Evan. "The Forbidden Zone." *The New Yorker*. The New Yorker, 20 July 2009. Web. 12 Feb. 2015

This article, published by the major magazine corporation *The New Yorker*, provided me with information about a modern-day muckraking female journalist: Hu Shuli. Hu Shuli is the editor of China's controversial *Caijing* magazine, which exposes corruption and fraud in China's rocky government. The reason I needed to learn about Shuli is because she is truly the modern-day version of Bly in terms of her dedication to exposing public wrongs and risking her safety to do so. For Bly, sacrificing her safety meant going undercover to a mental institution, and for Shuli, it means risking prosecution by the Chinese government. Both are female reporters who did and are breaking down barriers for other female journalists. Shuli provides a physical representation of Bly's legacy because to this day, journalists are still using their work to inspire change.

Parry, Manon S. "Dorothea Dix." *AM J Public Health*. US National Library of Medicine, Apr. 2006. Web. 3 Nov. 2014. <ncbi.nlm.nih.gov>.

This source is an authoritative biography of Dorothea Dix, another major antebellum reformer like Bly. This was published by a national medical organization, so I knew they would be able to provide me with a well-researched source that would also mention Dix's legacy, which would help me compare it to Bly's. It was important for me to learn more about Dix because most people consider her to be a leader in antebellum reform and I needed to be able to prove how Bly produced similar results in that field of reform. This source taught me more about Dix's life and the reforms she made, like how she fought for gender equality and care of the mentally ill through her writings, just like Bly. It also mentioned Dix's dedication to her work and how it was through that tireless dedication that she was able to produce a lasting legacy. This made me realize that this was an important part of Bly's leadership and legacy as well, and prompted me to look farther into that area of Bly's work.

PBS. "Nellie Bly." *American Experience*. PBS, n.d. Web. 11 Sept. 2014

This recap of Bly's literally revolutionary trip around the globe was published by PBS, which is a highly reliable source because it is a reputable education source, and they know a lot about Nellie Bly, seeing as they made a movie about her. This was a valuable source because although it was mainly a recap about the book, with a lot of quotes directly from the text, it included some valuable information that was not included in Bly's book, that was relevant to the legacy Bly left behind upon the completion of her trip. The article boldly claimed that "at the tender age of 25, Bly was the most famous woman on earth." While this is a big claim, it has merit, as pointed out in the article. The legacy that Bly left due to her trip was shown through the Nellie Bly paraphernalia that hit markets upon her return, including "Nellie Bly songs...sung in concert

halls... a Nellie Bly housecoat... and a parlor game called 'Round the World with Nellie Bly.'" The article also touched upon the more important legacy left by Bly's trip: "Her bold trip was a symbol of the newly politicized and independent women of her age who fought for new possibilities that now included a trip around the world -- without a chaperone."

Ritchie, Donald A. "Nellie Bly (Elizabeth Cochrane Seaman)." *American Journalists: Getting the Story*. New York: Oxford UP, 1997. 138-41. Print.

This book includes chapters of every major American journalist to date that has made a big impact on their specific field of journalism in some way, whether they have changed the way the field was perceived, created a new technique that became widely popular, or pioneered their field in its entirety. The last of these was the case for Nellie Bly as it is made clear throughout this chapter, that is exclusively on her, that she was the leader of the field of stunt journalism. Donald A. Ritchie, the author of this book, is the historian of the United States Senate, so he is clearly a very professional man who is authoritative on what he is writing about. I was able to learn from this chapter, that solely focuses on Bly, about the different undercover escapades that she went on. Bly would reveal in detail to her readers all her findings in a certain institution or job in order to inspire social reform, and she was successful in this again and again. This source assisted me in connecting Bly's experiences to both her role as a leader and to the legacy that she left. Bly's experiences as a stunt journalist led other people to become stunt journalists too, in turn helping to reveal hard-hitting information about things in society that were morally wrong and needed immediate action taken upon them. The change that she inspired through her journalism is a major part of the legacy that she left on the world, as well as the field of stunt journalism as a whole that she molded from the already existing field of undercover journalism.

Ruddick, Nicholas. "Nellie Bly, Jules Verne, and the World on the Threshold of the American Age." *Canadian Review of American Studies* 29.1 (1999): 1-12. Web.

Ruddick, a professor of English at the University of Regina, depicts throughout this scholarly article the legacy that Bly's journey around the world left as it came at the dawn of a new era of Americanism. Bly embodied a new American female who was strong and courageous, a role model for thousands upon thousands of young girls who followed in her footsteps. This new type of confidence that Bly had about her journey translated to other Americans that followed her travels in the newspaper. I also was able to learn in this article about how the modern modes of transportation and technology of the 1890's were not only able to assist Bly in her travels around the globe, but also became popular in America shortly after Bly's journey. Bly was a leader and a role model in the eyes of young women because, through this amazing feat that she undertook, she displayed the characteristics of a strong, independent woman who could accomplish anything.

Saltzman, Joe. *Sob Sisters: The Image of the Female Journalist in Popular Culture* (2003): n.

pag.ijpc.org. Web. 17 Sept. 2014.

I found this to be a very contextual and in-depth source in relation to the profession Bly entered. The essay discusses Sob Sisters, women journalists who wrote about sentimental and inconsequential topics. Men didn't want women to be too independent or controversial, which is one reason that Bly was so influential. By paving the way for women, she set a precedent that in later years allowed women to be at the forefront of journalism when men left of war. The source is authoritative and clearly a piece intended for academic research and knowledge. The extensive footnotes provide explanation in addition to sources we will be able to consult going forward. The source especially highlights Bly's legacy by showing what the future of women journalism looked like following her time and the way women's roles evolved.

Simkin, John. "Spartacus Educational." *Spartacus Educational*. Spartacus Educational Publishers Ltd., n.d. Web. 23 Sept. 2014.

This article is about the history of child labor, its beginning dating in the Industrial Revolution. This relates to Bly because she was a muckraking journalist and at one point focused on the maltreatment of child workers. Many people also worked to end child and woman labor, especially by getting laws passed that limited child labor working to 8 hour days. A National Child Labor Committee was formed in 1904 (when Bly invented the steel drum) in a way to try to get congress to put more rules and regulations on to child labor. This article is important because it shows that other people in the world also shared views with Bly, and it gives some background on the work that she did. These people along with Nellie eventually ended child labor through all of their fighting, creating the legacy today that children no longer are forced to work back breaking labor for extremely long hours each day.

Staff, NPR. "Extra! Read All About It: 'Girl Stunt Reporter' Turns 150." *Morning Edition*. NPR. 5 May 2014. NPR. Web. Transcript.

National Public Radio is a radio station that has been around for decades that is widely known for distributing informative and professional programming about various cultural news, as well as today's news. The program *Morning Edition* in particular consists of broadcasting the daily news, featuring different stories in the realms of politics, science, art, etc., and discusses and interviews important figures, both current and historical. This source that I have chosen is an interview transcript with Jean Marie Lutes, who was fascinated with Nellie Bly as a child and has recently edited a new collection of Nellie Bly's writings. I learned from this source about Jean Marie Lutes' perspective on how Bly was a true leader in her field of stunt journalism. Bly was a courageous woman who had a desire to change the world for the better with her work, and that is exactly what she did. This inspired many other people, especially other women, to do the same thing. The fact that Bly's writing and life as a journalist had a profound impact on Lutes as a child and was a source of inspiration for her career choices today proves the legacy that Bly has left, even 150 years after she was born.

Stanley, Olga. "'Personalities of Literary and Journalistic Women", by Olga Stanley, The Outlook, October 16, 1897, P. 426." The Outlook. UNZ.org, n.d. Web. 26 Sept. 2014.

Unlike many of the sources not specific to Bly, instead of focusing on the work and contribution of investigative journalism, it focuses on the types of women that took on this work. By describing the personality of women that were successful in this field, it becomes clear why Bly was such a leader. By having a goal in writing, and conveying one's' goals in succinct, accurate pieces, women journalists were able to have a profound impact on not only investigative journalism, but the way women felt they could act in these positions. Therefore, Bly's work not only influenced her field but also left a legacy on women to follow in her footsteps.

"The Decay of American Journalism." The Dial 22.260 (1897): 237-39. Web. 25 Sept. 2014.

This piece from 1897 provides insight into a different side of American journalism--the side in which people are guided by their own agenda and destroy the conscious of themselves and their readers. The article scathingly criticizes the hypocrisy of newspapers and calls for the need for morality and honesty to prevail. Bly and her cohorts answered this call to action, and Bly took leadership to change what was the status quo at her time. She was able to work in a system that often was not consistent with her morals and turn it into something that not only was honest, but enacted change and left a legacy on journalism and the social issues she was involved in.

"The Rise of Mass Communication." *Digital History*. University of Houston, 2014. Web. 11 Feb. 2015.

As we perfected the historical context portion of our website, we realized that the role of newspapers was essential to Nellie Bly's work. The concept of the mass market newspaper was introduced at this time, making reporters an important vehicle for individuals across cities and states to interact with each other. Big newspapers such as the Pulitzer's *New York World* (which Bly would later write for) and Hearst's *New York Journal* became key players in increasing the attractiveness and circulation of the newspaper industry. This reliable source from the University of Houston's digital textbook lends insight into why Bly's articles had such an impact. People were starting to see people who worked for tools of mass communication as informants for the goings on in the country. Especially at the time of the Progressive Era, individuals being exposed to injustices occurring were needed because the public, once aware of the situations, put more pressure on the government or formed private agencies in order to enact change.

Wallace, Lary. "Race for the Prize: On Nellie Bly and Elizabeth Bisland." Rev. of *Eighty Days : Nellie Bly and Elizabeth Bisland's History-Making Race Around the World*. n.d.: n. pag. *Los Angeles Review of Books*. 5 Apr. 2013. Web.

This review of Matthew Goodman's book "Eighty Days: Nellie Bly and Elizabeth Bisland's History-Making Race Around the World" was written by Lary Wallace, who is well-known for his bluntly honest reviews in many renowned newspapers and magazines such as *Library of America's Reader's Almanac*. This book that he reviewed is all about Bly's journey around the world, one of her most famous stunts. It is easy to tell from reading Wallace's review that he had come to admire Bly through reading Goodman's book. Wallace took an immense interest in Bly's entire career and her role as a public figure through reading this book. I was able to learn from Wallace's review that Bly's life and the stunts that she did do not fail to still astound people today, including a reviewer of a book about Bly. This ties into her legacy because the work that Bly did in her day and age and the life that she led clearly still makes an impact on people of today.

"Women in Journalism: A Triumph Over Time." InfoRefuge. N.p., n.d. Web.

This document is about the profession of female journalism and how it has evolved and overcome various obstacles over time. Nellie Bly is used as an example for the majority of this article as one of the women who tried to break into the field of journalism at the time when there were virtually no women in the profession. InfoRefuge, the website that this article can be found on, features in-depth articles and documents about topics that are hard to research. I was able to learn from this particular document about how Bly's courageous efforts in the workplace proved to men that she was able to handle the same job just as well, if not better, than they could. Bly took many daring risks in order to get a job in the newspaper industry and to be able to write about important issues other than the typical topics of fashion and gardening that were limited to women. Bly led other women to put in the effort in order to become journalists in a male dominated field and to fight to write about groundbreaking topics that really made an impact on society.

Wilnat, Lars, and David H. Weaver. "The American Journalist in the Digital Age." *IUB*

Newsroom. Indiana University Bloomington, 2014. Web. 3 Nov. 2014. <news.indiana.edu>.

This source is a scholarly article published by two professors at the University of Indiana Bloomington. It was well-researched and informative, and I knew it was authoritative because both professors specialized in the field of journalism, which the article was written about, and the IUB is a reputable school and produces many authoritative documents. I used this article as a contextual source about journalism in order to see how Bly's legacy as a female journalist who broke gender barriers in the field has carried through to the modern day. I know from previous sources that only 2% of the field of journalism was comprised of women in the early 1880's, which is before Bly rose to fame as a journalist, so I wanted to see how she affected the field in the modern day. Now, 37% of the field of journalism is comprised of women, which can be directly credited to Bly because she inspired women through example to break gender barriers

in male dominated fields. This also brought to my attention that the field is still not equal, and there were some statistics about unequal pay in the field of journalism, even in 2013. This shows that while Bly changed journalism in her time, there is a need for change in the modern day field of journalism.

Young, Alison. "Journalist Nellie Bly Her Determination Helped Her Break Barriers And Uncover Justice." *Investor's Business Daily*. Investors.com, 11 Feb. 2000. Web. 28 Sept. 2014.

Investor's Business Daily is a reputable and informative source because it is a well-established and trusted newspaper that says directly on its website that they only get their information from "reliable sources." The author, Alison Young, is an experienced historical writer. This article discussed Bly's legacy as an influential role model in the category of women's rights, claiming that Bly changed "the way people viewed women in the working world." The source also provided a lot of information about Bly's early life, and how she rose to her job at the New York World. The article showed how Bly was a leader when she "decided to turn the drawback of being a woman into an asset" by playing up her femininity. This was unheard of before Bly's career, and this was just one of the ways that Bly was able to show that being a woman did not put her at a disadvantage to men, because she was capable of getting people to answer personal questions that men could not do. The article also wrote of Bly's significance as a writer, which is a major aspect of her legacy, because she continues to be well-known.

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