Primary


This source is primary because all of the pictures were taken by Lewis Hine, and there are captions written by Lewis Hine for every picture. The captions describe the people in the picture, the jobs they were doing, where in the U.S. they were from, and any other information about what was occurring at the moment the picture was captured.


This newspaper article is a primary source because it was written and published during the child labor era in the USA. It gave information about the changes that were being made in protest against child labor. The main point of this article was to inform the people of that time that the following Monday was going to be Child Labor Day. It also included information about the changes some states had and had not yet made against child labor.


This article is primary source because it was written at the time of the event. This article addressed the issue with shrimp and oyster canning. It was many people’s first time hearing about some of the dangers of child labor, such as, corrosive substances eating away at the fingers of workers. Lastly, it was a good example of one way Lewis Hine got the public on his side in the fight against child labor.


This report is a primary source as it was written by Lewis Hine for the NCLC. It describes some of the horrible conditions in a canning industry located in Maryland. It also touches on what conditions the children live for. In addition to that, Lewis recorded some information people gave him while he was there.

This source is a primary source because it was written Lewis Hine. This report was written in 1911 recording the labor conditions in the Cotton Mills of Mississippi. The last paragraph of the report told a very interesting story of a hypocritical father who forced his children into labor while he sits around at home.


This source is a primary source because it was written in 1912, during the Industrial Revolution. This source gives information that the National Child Labor Committee submitted to the public.


This source is a primary source because the pictures and captions were written by Lewis Hine. It was helpful in our research because it showed exactly what Hine saw. We were happy to find this source because it described the harsh conditions in Hine's own words.

McKelway, A. J. Declaration of Dependence by the Children of America in Mines and Factories and Workshops Assembled. 1913.

This source is a primary source because it was written during the child labor era by people involved with child labor. This source is important because we can use in our website showing what the NCLC was asking for when they protested.

This website is a primary source because it was created by the National Child Labor Committee whom Hine worked with. This website provided us information about the lasting impact Lewis Hine has on our country today. Every year since 1986 the NCLC remembers Lewis Hine by giving an award in his name to 10 people who work with juveniles.


This source is a primary source because it is a government document from 1937. This source is about an act that was soon to be established. This act was the first major child labor act. This act established minimum wage and age for the entire country.


This was the act that was passed to place an end to child labor. It was titled the Keating-Owen Child Labor Act. The act states that children under the age of 16 cannot work. The act also states that the children that can work cannot be working for more than eight hours a day for 6 days a week. The Keating-Owen Child Labor Act was approved by September 1, 1916.


This act is a very important part of our project because it was the first major child labor act. Before this one, some states established child labor acts but they were not followed. This act was established for the entire country and was strongly enforced. We learned the changes that occurred in the USA after this act was created such as decreasing the amount of hours that a child could work, how old the juvenile had to be, and the minimum wage.
Secondary


This documentary helped us to visualize and put together everything that was going on during this era. It also gave an excellent mind picture of Lewis Hine and the work he did.


This book was very helpful in our research. It was very descriptive in describing the working conditions of the mines. The mines were one of the more popular but very dangerous jobs amongst young men. Although it was mostly about the coal mines it also included much more good information about child labor.


We learned why child labor became very popular in the United States. Child labor became popular when machines began developing because children were capable of operating them. In result of that, factory owners hired children so the company could earn more profit by paying the children less than they paid the adults. Most children began working at the age of 7 and worked 12-18 hours each day. By working this much, the children had no time to go to school. Many people protested child labor because with no education, the children remained illiterate and would leave the US with an everlasting problem of child labor unless it was made illegal. This source is credible because it was reviewed by Milton Fried, who is a part of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America.


This source was a timeline of important events and the evolution of child labor in U.S. history. It helped us create our own timeline.

This article describes the growth of America during the Industrial Revolution and gives some names of important people such as Jane Adams and Grace Abbott. It also talks about why photography is important and how we can learn from Lewis Hine’s many photographs


This book taught us the devastating parts of child labor and how risky it could be. Many children died working in coal mines and many children lost body parts at sewing factories. It also included an exceptional amount of information about Lewis Hine and his background. Lastly, the author provided a good overall view of important events impacting child labor and Lewis Hine.


This source explains how the Fair Labor Standards Act was established and how it changed the workforce.

"Interview with Dr. Paul C. Mishler." Telephone interview. 12 May 2015.

Dr. Mishler is a professor at Indiana University South Bend. He worked in university based labor programs in New York before coming to Indiana. Dr. Mishler gave us information about different working situations for children and child labor standards during the late 19th early 20th centuries. He also explained the different viewpoints during this time period. We held this interview over the phone.

This report by a college professor includes many primary child labor statistics during Hine’s time period. It also gave some viewpoints from the child laborer’s opinions. In addition to that, it provided us with information about debate on the 1924 Child Labor Amendment to the constitution.


This is an article that contains a lot of information. The text states the answers to different questions we had about Lewis Hine. One was who exactly were the photographs for. Hine originally started taking photos for the NCLC. Also, we learned that the children in Hine’s photographs were willing to risk getting photos taken of them if it would help with the labor laws.


This source gave us information on how Lewis Hine managed to get into the factories to take the pictures of the Child Laborers without the owners/managers of the company knowing that he was taking the photographs. The text states that Lewis Hine would dress up and pretend to be a businessman in order to get into the work buildings. He would photograph children as they entered and left their jobs.


This is a very helpful source that has three parts. The first part was an article which gave great information about how child labor started and what child labor was about. The article also states how different people tried putting an end to Child Labor, and different acts passed that attempted to end the child labor. This leads to the next section of this source. There was a timeline of different events that occurred over time that has to do with the beginning and end of Child Labor. The last part of the source is a list of different people that were against Child Labor and did different things to put an end to it.
This source taught us that Lewis Hine didn’t just take pictures of the child laborers. Lewis Hine also took photographs of adults working too. This is because Hine was originally hired to take photographs of the changes of industrial technology because of the Industrial Revolution. The pictures he took were supposed to help with the future advancements in employment. Hine was part of the National Research Project and the Works Project Administration.

This website is beneficial to our project when we are explaining child labor in the US today. Lewis Hine did lead a great change in child labor laws, however, the Fair Labor Standards Act does not cover everything. Although there is much less child workers in the United States today, there are still some in the agricultural area. This is because during Hine’s time, working of farms was thought of as a chore rather than a job. This article talks about the great dangers on tobacco farms and how the Fair Labor Standards Act needs to be modified.

This article is about another child labor protester by the name of Mary Harris, also known as mother Jones. Mary Harris fought child labor by strikes and marches. It is important to our project because it is an example of how other people helped to fight for better child labor laws.

Images

This photograph was a poster created by the National Child Labor Committee in 1913. The poster was hung in public places trying to catch people’s attention and persuade them to be against child labor. It answers questions concerning the common beliefs of many people at that time.

This is a portrait of Lewis Hine taken by a different photographer.


This portrait of Franklin D Roosevelt is important to our project because Roosevelt was the president when the Fair Labor Standards Act was passed.


This is a picture of the first camera invented by Charles and Vincent Chevalier in 1826.


This is an exhibit panel that the National Child Labor Committee posted in public places. It shows that the factory jobs are not the only dangers. Harmless seeming jobs such as a messenger boy can lead to devastating events. Many adults at that time thought that this job was not dangerous but it exposed the boys to crime and violence at a young age.


This is a picture that Hine took while working for the Red Cross after he stopped working for the NCLC


Photograph of breaker boys working in a the Ewen Breaker in Pennsylvania.
This photograph is an amazing photograph that shows a young boy who works selling newspapers. It is also really cool because it was taken just a few hours away from us. The best part about this picture is that the sun casts Hine's shadow into the picture. It shows us the size of the camera compared to Hine.

The girl in the front of the photograph is 8 years old and shucks oysters 14 hours each day. The baby beside her will begin working too when she can handle a knife. This picture and caption show how hard the children had to work and how dangerous it was for such little money.

This picture shows two girls at a Folding Paper Box Company. It is especially interesting because it was taken in South Bend. The caption is “Folding Paper Box Company, South Bend, Ind. About 6 young boys and girls here, but could not get photographs. Location: South Bend, Indiana.”

Hine’s photograph shows children playing after work hours or on a lunch break.

This photograph shows two girls running warping machines at a mill. Hine captioned it “Girls running warping machines in Loray mill, Gastonia, N.C. Many boys and girls much younger. Boss carefully avoided them, and when I tried to get a photo which would include a mite of a boy working at a machine, he was quickly swept out of range. "He isn't working here, just came in to help a little."
This is a picture of a Newsie in St. Louis, Missouri. He is holding up a newspaper, and people just walk right past him. This photograph was taken by Lewis Hine.

This is a picture of a young girls with a few horses and a plow.

This is a photograph taken by Lewis Hine. It is a picture of a Newsie asleep on stairs, with his head rested on a stack of newspapers.

This is also a picture taken by Lewis Hine. It is a girl standing by the machines. Hine’s quote states, “The overseer said apologetically, "She just happened in." She was working steadily. The mills seem full of youngsters who "just happened in" or "are helping sister." Newberry, South Carolina.”

This is a picture taken by Lewis Hine. His quote states, “9 p.m. in an Indiana Glass Works.”
This is one of Lewis Hine’s many photographs. Hine’s quote states, “Eight-year-old Jack driving a horse rake. A small boy has difficulty keeping his seat on rough ground and this work is more or less dangerous. Western Massachusetts”

This is also one of the many photographs taken by Lewis Hine. The quote for this picture states, “Three boys, one of 13 yrs., two of 14 yrs., picking shade-grown tobacco on Hackett Farm. The “first picking” necessitates a sitting posture. Buckland, Connecticut”

This is one of Hine’s photographs. The quote says, “Doffer boys. Macon, Georgia”

This is a photograph by Lewis Hine. The quote for this picture states, “Bowling Alley boys. Many of them work setting pins until past midnight. New Haven, Connecticut.”

This is one of many of Lewis Hine’s photographs. The quote states, “11:00 a.m. Newsies at Skeeter's Branch. They were all smoking. St. Louis, Missouri”

This picture is an example of Lewis Hines other photographer jobs. It was taken while he was working with a different company. It shows a man working on machinery

This is a photograph Hine took of a mill in Massachusetts.


This photograph is captioned “In comparison with governmental affairs newsies are small matters. This photo taken in the shadow of the National Capitol where the laws are made. This group of young newsboys sells on the Capitol grounds every day, ages 8 years, 9 years, 10 years, 11 years, 12 years. The only boy with a badge, was the 8 year old, and it didn't belong to him. Names are Tony Passaro, 8 yrs. old, 124 Schottes Alley N.E.; Joseph Passaro, 11 yrs. old, (has made application for badge) Joseph Mase (9 yrs. old), 122 Schottes Alley. Joseph Tucci, (10 yrs. old), 411 1/2 5th St., N.E. Jack Giovinazzi, 228 Schottes Alley, 12 yrs. old. Is in ungraded school for incorrigibility in school. Location: [Washington (D.C.), District of Columbia].”


This photograph shows the clear dangers of child labor.


This is a chart about child labor in tobacco farms in the United States today.


This is the famous poster of Uncle Sam that was used to recruit people for the United States army during the first World War.


This is the crest for the first labor protest group known as the Knights of Labor.
This photograph shows young men protesting child labor. Mary Harris Jones, also known as Mother Jones, was another child labor protester. While Lewis Hine took pictures for the public's view, Mother Jones lead marches and strikes to protest child labor during the same time period. The sign pictured say “We only ask for justice” and “We want to go to school.

This is a photograph of Lewis Hine when he was somewhat younger.

Lewis Hine is photographing children in a slum, the photographer is unknown.

This poster from the NCLC advertises for people to join them in the fight against child labor.

This digital image is simply the logo of the National Child Labor Committee. It is important to our topic because it is the same company that hired Lewis Hine.

This is a picture of an exhibit of the National Child Labor Committee at the Panama-Pacific International Exposition.

This drawing shows a child trapped in a spider web. Each end of the spider web is held up by words such as: profit, greed, luxury, indifference, sovereignty, and ignorance. It was published in the “Woman’s Journal” in 1916.


This is the official logo of the United States Children's Bureau.


This is a picture of busy, working America in the 1900s. This picture is happens to be taken in Ellis Island. Lewis Hine once photographed ellis island, but this is not one of his photos.