

## Annotated Bibliography

### Primary Sources:

**“148 Perished in Fire: Wild with Fright Girls Leap to Sure Death on Pavement.”** *Oklahoma State Capital*, 26 Mar. 1911, p. 1,  
<https://www.loc.gov/item/today-in-history/march-25/>. Accessed 4 Jan. 2022.

This is one of the newspapers that helped the Triangle Shirtwaist Factory Fire gain publicity about how the women jumped out of the windows to escape the fire. We used this in our gallery on our "The Fire" page to show how the fire was front-page newsworthy in national newspapers.

**Arywitz, Sigmund. “Dora Maisler: Triangle Fire Survivor.”** *Cornell University - ILR School - The Triangle Factory Fire*, Kheel Center, 12 Apr. 1957,  
<http://trianglefire.ilr.cornell.edu/primary/survivorInterviews/DoraMaisler.html>. Accessed 23 Nov. 2021.

This is an interview with Dora Maisler, a sampler maker at the Triangle Factory and a survivor of the Triangle Factory Fire. We discovered this interview early on in our research and it helped us understand how Triangle Fire survivors (when generalizing them from Maisler's account) felt after the fire and the strike.

**Bain, George Grantham. “Bain Collection.”** *Library of Congress, Bain News Service*, Jan. 1910, <https://www.loc.gov/collections/bain/>. Accessed 2 Dec. 2021.

The images in the Bain Collection provided us with a visual representation of the ILGWU strikes and how tragic the fire was. The images in this collection were used throughout the website.

**“Bodies Lying on Street after Jumping from Triangle Fire / Photo by Brown Brothers.”** *Library of Congress, United States Government*, Mar. 1911,  
<https://www.loc.gov/item/2003652942/>. Accessed 2 Dec. 1911.

This gruesome image of bodies lying on street helped us understand how desperate the women were to get out of the building when the fire broke out.

**Brown Brothers. “Fire Victims Being Identified by Relatives, Triangle Fire.”** *Library of Congress, United States Government*, Mar. 1911,  
<https://www.loc.gov/item/2003652923/>. Accessed 1 Dec. 2021.

This is an image of fire victims, in a coffin, being identified by relatives. Most victims were unidentifiable due to the damage and so, relatives relied on the shoes, necklace, and the shape of a victim's ankle to correctly identify them. We were initially going to use this photo, but the quality was very poor.

**Carter, Robert. “Inspector of Buildings! Record Fire for New York, 145 Lives Lost!!!! Building Fire Proof, Only Fire Escape Collapses. O.K. Inspector.” *Cornell University - ILR School - The Triangle Factory Fire*, Kheel Center, 1911, <https://trianglefire.ilr.cornell.edu/slides/252.html>. Accessed 5 Dec. 2021.**

This is an editorial cartoon of a skeletal building inspector authorizing the working conditions in the Asch Building. We used this cartoon on our "Legacy" page.

**Carter, Robert. “The Locked Door!” *Cornell University - ILR School - The Triangle Factory Fire*, Kheel Center, 1911, <https://trianglefire.ilr.cornell.edu/slides/249.html>. Accessed 5 Dec. 2021.**

This is an editorial cartoon of women pounding on the locked doors of the Asch Building. It was used in our "Legacy" page to strengthen how the public outrage about the fire was expressed through cartoons after Blanck and Harris' trial.

**“Clara Lemlich in a Shirtwaist.” *Jewish Women's Archive*, 2022, <https://jwa.org/node/25233>. Accessed 1 Feb. 2022.**

This is a portrait image of Clara Lemlich in a shirtwaist. We used this picture on our "The Strike" section to help strengthen Lemlich's passionate words that were spoken at the strike.

***Complete Transcript of Triangle Fire*, Cornell University Library, 1 Nov. 1911, <https://ecommons.cornell.edu/handle/1813/88028>. Accessed 23 Jan. 2022.**

This website contains the transcript of the Triangle Fire Trial where the factory owners, Blanck and Harris, were named not guilty of manslaughter. Because of the lengthy transcript, we skimmed through the entire thing and got a better understanding of how the owners' defense attorney managed to get the owners acquitted.

**Dorgan, Thomas Aloysius. “Who Is Responsible? Who is responsible for the murders of one hundred and forty-five young girls and men in the ‘fire proof’ fire trap? On whose head rests the blame for the inadequate, antiquated, criminal stairs and single fire escape, made possible because the building was classed as ‘fireproof’? These dead girls cry aloud, not for revenge, but for justice. Their flame-racked bodies demand protection for the thousands of sister toilers who have not yet been sacrificed to fire. Their silent lips call, ‘Who is responsible?’” *Cornell University - ILR School - The Triangle Factory Fire*, New York Evening Journal, Kheel Center, 28 Mar. 1911, <https://trianglefire.ilr.cornell.edu/slides/243.html>. Accessed 5 Dec. 2021.**

This is an editorial cartoon of women laying on the floor, firemen running toward the ashes of the Asch Building, and a large crowbar protruding from the ground. The public began to speculate who was responsible for this fire and started to blame Blanck and Harris for not installing sprinklers and locking the doors. This cartoon was used on our "Legacy" page.

**“Fire Fighters Putting out the Triangle Factory Fire with High Pressure Pumps.” *Cornell University - ILR School - The Triangle Factory Fire*, Kheel Center, 25 Mar. 1911, <https://trianglefire.ilr.cornell.edu/slides/147.html#screen>. Accessed 5 Feb. 2022.**

This is an image of firefighters putting out the fire at the Asch Building. This picture was used in the gallery of our "The Fire" page to show how the ladders and high-pressure pumps didn't reach the top floors of the building, which resulted in women jumping out of the building to avoid the flames.

**Glintonkamp, Henry. “Girls Wanted.” *Library of Congress*, 1916, <http://loc.gov/pictures/resource/ppmsc.01016/>. Accessed 5 Feb. 2022.**

This is a drawing of three women observing the ruins of the Asch building that has a "girls wanted" sign while a police officer stands guard in front of the building. This medium was used on our "The Fire" page to show the crowd that started to gather around the building when the fire started.

**“ILGWU Executive Vice President, Wilbur Daniels, and Other Union Members Gathered around the Longman Memorial.” *Cornell University - ILR School - The Triangle Factory Fire*, Kheel Center, 25 Mar. 1968, <https://trianglefire.ilr.cornell.edu/slides/129.html>. Accessed 11 Dec. 2021.**

This is an image of ILGWU members and Local 25 members gathered around the Longman memorial. We used this page on our "Legacy" page to show how deeply this affected the community that union members are still commemorating this event.

**Lyrics to "The Uprising of the Twenty Thousand." 1909. *Cornell University - ILR School - The Triangle Factory Fire*, Kheel Center, <http://trianglefire.ilr.cornell.edu/primary/songsPlays/UprisingTwentyThousand.htm>. Accessed on 14 Dec 2021.**

These are the lyrics to a song that described how the strikers felt while enduring frigid conditions. We put the lyrics on our "The Strike" page because it helped us understand what kept the strikers motivated in the picket lines.

**"Max Blanck and Issac Harris, Owners of the Triangle Shirtwaist Factory, Posing for a Photo in Formal Clothing." *Cornell University - ILR School - The Triangle Factory Fire*, Kheel Center, 1910, <https://trianglefire.ilr.cornell.edu/slides/142.html>. Accessed 1 Feb. 2022.**

This photo of Blanck and Harris, the owners of the Asch Building of the Triangle Shirtwaist Company, was used on "The Uprising" section of our website to give a visual representation of them.

**"Members of Local 25 Attending the Triangle Fire Mourning Procession." *Cornell University - ILR School - The Triangle Factory Fire*, Kheel Center, 5 Apr. 1911, <https://trianglefire.ilr.cornell.edu/slides/184.html>. Accessed 12 Dec. 2021.**

This is an image of Local 25 members holding "We Mourn Our Loss" banners at the Triangle fire mourning procession. We used this image on our "The Fire" page to show how important commemorating the unidentified victims was to the people involved in the strikes, fire, and more.

**Meyerowitz, David, Louis Gilrod, and Jack Kammen. "DieFire Korbunes." *Library of Congress*, 1911, Theodore Lohr, New York, New York. Notated Music. [www.loc.gov/item/ihas.200186086/](http://www.loc.gov/item/ihas.200186086/). Accessed on 10 Dec. 2021.**

This is the score for "DieFire Korbunes". We learned that this song was made very shortly after the tragic fire and provided shirtwaist workers a sense of safety. We used the cover photo on our "The Fire" page.

**"Mourning Procession for the Seven Unidentified Triangle Fire Victims." *Cornell University - ILR School - The Triangle Factory Fire*, Kheel Center, 5 Apr. 1911, <https://trianglefire.ilr.cornell.edu/slides/182.html>. Accessed 5 Dec. 2021.**

This image of the mourning procession for the seven unidentified fire victims. The procession consisted of 100,000 mourners and lasted for six hours. This image was used on our "The Fire" page.

**Newman, Pauline M. Received by Michael and Hugh Owens, *Cornell University - ILR School - The Triangle Factory Fire*, Kheel Center, May 1951, <http://trianglefire.ilr.cornell.edu/primary/letters/PaulineNewman.html>. Accessed 11 Jan. 2022.**

This is a letter about Pauline Newman's experience through life and her career (almost like an autobiography in a letter). We learned how discouraged she felt as a Triangle Shirtwaist Factory worker because of the repetition in her job description. We used a part of this autobiographical letter on our "The Strike" page to show the harsh working conditions at the factory.

**“Picket Strikers Rallying for Support in Cold Rain and Mud.” *Cornell University - ILR School - The Triangle Factory Fire*, Kheel Center, 1911, <https://trianglefire.ilr.cornell.edu/slides/188.html>. Accessed 12 Dec. 2021.**

This is an image of protesters holding signs that call for fire drills, union contracts, and political graft. We used this image on our menu page to introduce the subjects we would discuss on our website.

**“A Picture of Pauline Newman, a Russian Immigrant Triangle Factory Worker, Standing with Her Arms Crossed.” *Cornell University - ILR School - The Triangle Factory Fire*, Kheel Center, 1910, <http://trianglefire.ilr.cornell.edu/slides/274.html>. Accessed 8 Jan. 2022.**

This is an image of Pauline Newman, a Russian immigrant factory worker, who became a major part of the picket lines. This image was used in the “Causes” section where we introduce her.

**“Rose Schneiderman Holding a WTUL Banner While Speaking at a Union Rally.” *Jewish Women's Archive*, 1910, <https://jwa.org/media/rose-schneiderman>. Accessed 1 Feb. 2022.**

This is an image of Rose Schneiderman passionately speaking at a WTUL rally. This picture was used on our "The Uprising" section because it fits in with a quote said by Schneiderman we put on that page.

**Schneiderman, Rose. *Jewish Women's Archive*. 2 Apr. 1911. Metropolitan Opera House. Speech. <https://jwa.org/media/excerpt-from-rose-schneidermans-april-2-1911-speech>. Accessed on 12 Jan. 2022.**

This is a speech performed by Rose Scheiderman about how too much pain and suffering has resulted from workers disregarding the need to stage a “strong-working class movement”. We debated on using this speech on our “The Fire” page, but we decided that the other one fit in more with the context of that page.

**SHEPHERD, UNITED P., W.G. “Witness Watches Helplessly as Fire Victims Leap to Their Death.” *UPIs 20th Century Top Stories*, 25 Mar. 1911. *ProQuest Central*, <https://www.proquest.com/wire-feeds/witness-watches-helplessly-as-fire-victims-leap/docview/454602145/se-2?accountid=41449>. Accessed 16 Nov. 2021.**

This is an article about W.G. Shepherd's account of seeing the women jump out of the windows and the firefighters arriving at the scene of the fire. It helped us understand how a bystander felt when witnessing the fire.

**Underwood & Underwood Studios. “Anne Morgan, Three-Quarter Length Portrait, Standing, Facing Front, Wearing Fur Stole.” *Library of Congress*, 1915, <https://www.loc.gov/item/90706642>. Accessed 8 Jan. 2022.**

This is an image of Anne Morgan, JP Morgan's daughter. She participated in the picket lines along with other daughters of prestigious families. This image was used in the Causes section of our website to give a face to her name.

***Vol. 1, Sec. 3 (Pp. 151-228) Testimony by Firefighters and Police Continued*, Cornell University Library, Kheel Center, 20 Nov. 1911, <https://ecommons.cornell.edu/handle/1813/88025>. Accessed 10 Jan. 2022.**

This website held the transcript of testimonies given by firefighters and witnesses at the Triangle Fire Trial. We skimmed through this transcript to understand what the witnesses and firefighters felt and how everything escalated while witnessing the tragic fire.

**“A Warped Fire Escape Due to the Triangle Factory Fire.” *Cornell University - ILR School - The Triangle Factory Fire*, Kheel Center, 1911, <https://trianglefire.ilr.cornell.edu/slides/149.html>. Accessed 3 Feb. 2022.**

This is an image of a warped fire escape due to the high temperature of the fire and the weight of many workers at the Asch Building. This image was placed in our "The Fire" section to show what factors prevented the 146 women from escaping the top floors safely.

**“The Women's Trade Union League Campaigned for the 8 Hour Work Day, Safe Working Conditions and Respect for Women at Work and in Society.” *Cornell University - ILR School - The Triangle Factory Fire*, Kheel Center, 1900, <https://trianglefire.ilr.cornell.edu/slides/241.html>. Accessed 24 Dec. 2021.**

This image of the Women's Trade Union League was used on the title page of the website to give viewers a preface to what they will read in the website. We learned that the Women Trade Union League tried to advocate for respect in their workplaces, safer working conditions, and limit their work days.

**“[Interior View of Room Guttled by Fire Which Killed 146 in 1911 at the Triangle Shirtwaist Company].” *Library of Congress*, 1954, <https://www.loc.gov/item/99472825/>. Accessed 1 Dec. 2021.**

This is an image of the interior of one of the rooms in the Asch Building after the fire. It helped us understand the severity of the fire and the amount of damage it caused. We were going to use this photo on our "The Fire" page, but we decided not to.

## Secondary Sources:

**“Anne Morgan: Advocate for Women and Workers.”** *PBS, Public Broadcasting Service, 2022*,  
<https://www.pbs.org/wgbh/americanexperience/features/triangle-fire-anne-morgan/>.  
Accessed on 8 Jan. 2021.

This website helped us understand Anne Morgan's journey of advocating for women and workers by helping create the first women's social club, the Colony Club, and participating in the Triangle Fire picket lines. Unfortunately, she disagreed with the unions' beliefs and she stopped supporting the Triangle Fire strike in 1910.

**Boehm, Angie. “Triangle Shirtwaist Factory Women Strike, Win Better Wages and Hours, New York, 1909.”** *Global Nonviolent Action Database, 3 Sept. 2013*,  
<https://nvdatabase.swarthmore.edu/content/triangle-shirtwaist-factory-women-strike-win-better-wages-and-hours-new-york-1909>. Accessed 7 Jan. 2022.

This case study helped us understand the amount of time and effort the women put into making shirtwaists despite only making \$2 each day. It also mentioned how the Triangle owners, Blanck and Harris, were indirectly violent to the picket lines.

**Brazill, Linda. “146 WOMEN'S DEATHS IN 1911 FACTORY FIRE STILL ECHO: [ALL Edition].”** *Madison Capital Times, 24 Mar. 2001, p. 9A. ProQuest Central*,  
<https://www.proquest.com/newspapers/146-womens-deaths-1911-factory-fire-still-echo/docview/395181189/se-2?accountid=41449>. Accessed 16 Nov. 2021.

This newspaper helped us understand how the Triangle Factory owners ignored the demands of the women who participated in the Shirtwaist Strike of 1911 and never added more fire escapes or a sprinkler system.

**Cain, Ellen. ““We Used to Be Patrons—Now We Are Pickets!”: The League of Women Shoppers, the Picket Line, and Identity Formation, 1935–1949.”** *Journal of Women's History, vol. 31, no. 3, 2019, pp. 35–56. ProQuest Central*,  
<https://doi.org/10.1353/jowh.2019.0026>. Accessed 10 Jan. 2022.

This scholarly journal focuses on the different strikes that took inspiration from the Uprising of the 20,000. The information was used on the Successes page of our website to show how the Uprising of the 20,000 led to future strikes and walk-outs in America.

**“Clara Lemlich and the Uprising of the 20,000.”** *PBS, Public Broadcasting Service, 2022,* <https://www.pbs.org/wgbh/americanexperience/features/biography-clara-lemlich/>. Accessed on 12 Jan. 2022.

This website explained how a Ukrainian immigrant, Clara Lemlich, managed to incite such action in the shirtwaist strike and changed the culture of an industrial worker. It also went on to explain how she became a member of the Communist Party and had a position in many unions. We used her "I am a working girl" speech in our "The Strike" section.

**“Clara Lemlich Sparks ‘Uprising of the 20,000.’”** *Jewish Women's Archive, 22 Nov. 1909,* <https://jwa.org/thisweek/nov/22/1909/clara-lemlich>. Accessed on 10 Dec. 2021.

This website helped us understand the amount of effort the strikers put into the strikes and what motivated them. Also, it provided us with quotes said by important female strikers like Pauline Newman.

**Cohn, Sarah Brooks. *Clara Lemlich Shavelson, 2022,*** <https://clara.common.gc.cuny.edu/>. Accessed on 14 Dec. 2021.

This capstone project helped us understand Clara Lemlich's life story through the interactive timeline on the website and informed us on the different ways she maintained ties with the labor movement like joining the Communist Party. This source was used to strengthen Clara's character in the "The Strike" section.

**Ely, Mike. “100 Years Later, We Remember Those Who Struggled: Women Of The 1911 Triangle Shirtwaist Factory Fire.”** *Industrial Worker*, Mar. 2011, pp. 8–9. *ProQuest Central*, <https://www.proquest.com/newspapers/100-years-later-we-remember-those-who-struggled/docview/864551647/se-2?accountid=41449>. Accessed 30 Oct. 2021.

This newspaper about remembering the fire assisted us in digesting how the people who witnessed the people jumping felt. It also mentioned how much publicity the fire and strikes gained.

**Free, Laura. "Episode 4: Embers and Activism." *Amended from Humanities New York*,** Collaborator, Dr. Annelise Orleck, 23 Dec. 2020. Spotify app, <https://open.spotify.com/episode/5JXNVcVhuengkfRmbv0iLJ?si=nZ3fRoz3TUGYe2Y9MEGWeQ>. Accessed 19 Jan. 2022.

This podcast hosted by Laura Free helped us understand how Schneiderman, Lemlich, and Newman teamed up to form powerful strikes before and after the fire.

**Gambardello, Joseph A. “March 25, 1911: THE TRIANGLE SHIRTWAIST FACTORY FIRE A Tragedy That Horrified A Nation: [NASSAU AND SUFFOLK Edition].”** *Newsday*, 26 Mar. 1990. *ProQuest*, <https://www.proquest.com/central/docview/278256703/CD876EBC435646F2PQ/1>. Accessed 16 Dec. 2021.

This newspaper about the different ways the workers tried to escape the building made us realize how poorly the owners, Blanck and Harris, thought of their workers. They cared more about their profit than the lives of their workers. In addition, we learned that the Asch Building is now used for classrooms for New York University.

**Gilrod, Louis. *Di Fayer Korbunes*. Translated by Allen Lewis Rickman and Yelena Schmulenson, 2011,** <http://open-archive.rememberthetrianglefire.org/wp-content/uploads/2011/04/Fires-Korbunes-Lyrics.pdf>. Accessed on 2 Dec. 2021.

This is a PDF of the English and Hebrew translation of the Die Fire Korbunes song. We used the English translation on our “The Fire” page so that viewers will understand what the song is saying.

**Hopkinson, Deborah. “No Way Out!” *Storyworks*, Oct. 2003, pp. 16–21. *ProQuest Central*,** <https://www.proquest.com/central/docview/213419637/528E33862E5B4DCFPQ/3>. Accessed 7 Jan. 2022.

This magazine of Kate Alterman’s account of the fire helped us visualize how scarring this fire was to them. It also gave us information about how the Triangle owners treated the women in the picket lines and had pictures of the fire, the stairwell, and propaganda of the owners.

**“ILGWU Office.” *Jewish Women's Archive*, 2022, <https://jwa.org/triangle/map/ilgwu>.** Accessed on 15 Nov. 2021.

This website about the ILGWU office helped us understand how the milk brigade helped the strikers gain publicity, public sympathy, and a higher budget. We also learned that the ILGWU and WTUL's relationship degenerated due to their different approaches to organizing.

**Johnson, Joan Marie.** *Funding Feminism: Monied Women, Philanthropy, and the Women's Movement, 1870-1967.* University of North Carolina Press, 2017, *Google Books*, [https://www.google.com/books/edition/Funding\\_Feminism/5KlVdWAAQBAJ?hl=en&gbpv=0](https://www.google.com/books/edition/Funding_Feminism/5KlVdWAAQBAJ?hl=en&gbpv=0), Accessed 10 Jan. 2022.

This book talks about how the young female members of prestigious families, like Ava Belmont, sought to widen women's access to have political power, higher education, and promote suffrage because of the injustice she experienced. We used a quote said by Rose Schneiderman from this book on our "The Strike" page to strengthen how thankful Schneiderman felt about the Mink Brigade's service to the picket lines.

**Kaufman, Michael T.** "Bessie Cohen, 107, Survivor Of 1911 Shirtwaist Fire, Dies: [Obituary (Obit)]." *New York Times*, 24 Feb. 1999, p. 22. *ProQuest Central*, <https://www.proquest.com/newspapers/bessie-cohen-107-survivor-1911-shirtwaist-fire/docview/431123041/se-2?accountid=41449>. Accessed on 5 Nov. 2021.

This newspaper is about Bessie Cohen, a survivor of the Triangle Factory fire. It entails her experience during the fire and her life afterward.

**Kolen, Amy.** "Fire." *The Massachusetts Review*, vol. 42, no. 1, 2001, pp. 13–36., <https://www.jstor.org/stable/25091716>. Accessed 13 May 2022.

This is a journal article about Kolen's perspective on how the fire impacted her life as a descendent of a Triangle survivor. She entails her experience when learning about what her grandmother had to endure during the tragic fire. We used a quote that tells Harris and Blanck's cruel exploitation of the immigrant workers at Triangle.

**Kornacki, Julianne.** "Revealing Division: The Philadelphia Shirtwaist Strike, The Jewish Community, and Republican Machine Politics, 1909-1910." *Pennsylvania History: A Journal of Mid-Atlantic Studies*, vol. 80, no. 3, 2013, pp. 364–400., <https://doi.org/10.5325/pennhistory.80.3.0364>. Accessed on 2 June 2022.

This journal provided us with the perspective of anti-union factory owners in the Philadelphia Shirtwaist Strike and their impact on the Jewish community. We used this information to build Harris and Blanck's perspective on not unionizing Triangle.

**Kosak, Hadassa.** "Triangle Shirtwaist Fire." *Jewish Women's Archive*, 31 Dec. 1999, <https://jwa.org/encyclopedia/article/triangle-shirtwaist-fire>. Accessed on 25 Oct. 2021.

This website assisted us in understanding how the Triangle Factory Fire trial and the fire affected the city and the Jewish community specifically. We also learned how each family who sued Blanck and Harris, the owners of the Asch Building, received \$75 in compensation.

**Krage, Blaine. "ASSE Recognizes Anniversary of Factory Fire That Spurred Workplace Safety." *American Society of Safety Professionals*, 24 Mar. 2017, <https://www.assp.org/news-and-articles/2017/03/24/asse-recognizes-anniversary-of-factory-fire-that-spurred-workplace-safety>. Accessed on 12 Nov. 2021.**

This website about how the ASSE recognizes the importance of workplace safety helped us understand the light that this fire brought. We learned that the ASSE was created by a group of concerned insurance safety engineers after they saw the devastation the fire caused.

**Laskowitz, Kate. "The Triangle Fire, by Leon Stein." *Shofar*, vol. 22, no. 2, 2004, p. 194. *ProQuest*, <https://doi.org/08828539>. Accessed 10 Feb. 2022.**

This scholarly journal is Laskowitz's analysis of "The Triangle Fire" by Leon Stein, and we learned that the Triangle Shirt Company had 6 fires before this factory fire. We used a quote said by Rose Safran, a Triangle Factory Fire survivor, on our "Failures" page to show the frustration the workers had with how the picket lines failed to succeed.

**"Life Story: Clara Lemlich Shavelson." *Women & The American Story*, 10 Nov. 2021, <https://wams.nyhistory.org/modernizing-america/fighting-for-social-reform/clara-lemlich/>. Accessed on 13 Oct. 2021.**

This website about Clara Lemlich's life story assisted us with understanding her beliefs about women during the 1911 society. This source was used to understand her role in the strike and the brutal beatings she took in the picket line.

**"Major American Fires: Triangle Shirtwaist Factory Fire- 1911." *Massasoit Libraries*, 2017, <https://library.massasoit.edu/americanfires/trianglefactory>. Accessed on 26 Nov. 2021.**

This website about the factory fire helped us acknowledge how much chaos the factory workers endured. Also, we learned that one of the two narrow staircases was locked in order to prevent the women from stealing blouses, resulting in more traffic on the open one.

**Metropolitan Klezmer. "Die Fire Korbunes." *Triangle Fire Open Archive*, <http://open-archive.rememberthetrianglefire.org/wp-content/uploads/2011/04/DieFireKorbunes.mp3>. Accessed 8 Jan. 2022.**

This is a performance of "Die Fire Korbunes" by Metropolitan Klezmer. We used this music clip on our "The Fire" pages alongside the English translation of the song.

**Michels, Tony. "Uprising of 20,000 (1909)." *Jewish Women's Archive*, 31 Dec. 1999, <https://jwa.org/encyclopedia/article/uprising-of-20000-1909>. Accessed on 28 Nov. 2021.**

This website about the Uprising of 20,000 introduced us to how major activists, unions, and strikers gathered to strike for higher wages. It included the bail amounts for the arrests of the strikers and how this injustice led to an alliance with the WTUL.

**"Mink Brigade (U.S. National Park Service)." *National Parks Service*, U.S. Department of the Interior, 22 Mar. 2021, <https://www.nps.gov/people/mink-brigade.htm>. Accessed on 28 Dec. 2021.**

This website about the Mink Brigade taught us how the daughters of prestigious families joined the picket lines and helped the strike gain publicity. We used a quote from this source in our "The Strike" section to show Anne Morgan's dedication in the picket lines.

**"New York Shirtwaist Strike of 1909." *The Making of the Modern U.S.*, Omeka RSS, 2019, <http://projects.leadr.msu.edu/makingmodernus/exhibits/show/the-triangle-shirtwaist-factor/new-york-shirtwaist-strike-of->. Accessed on 6 Nov. 2021.**

This website provided us with a variety of pictures and helped us perceive the amount of social reform laws and unions that resulted in the fire.

**Orleck, Annelise. *Common Sense & A Little Fire: Women and Working-Class Politics in the United States, 1900-1965*. The University of North Carolina Press, 1995. Accessed on 21 Jan. 2022.**

This book follows the lives of four immigrant women activists, Rose Schneiderman, Clara Lemlich, Pauline Newman, and Fannia Cohn. It helped us understand the adversity they experienced at work, in the picket lines, and in politics.

**Orleck, Annelise. "Pauline Newman." *Jewish Women's Archive*, 31 Dec. 1999, <https://jwa.org/encyclopedia/article/newman-pauline>. Accessed on 30 Oct. 2021.**

This website about Pauline Newman helped us understand her background and role in the ILGWU. It also explained that she became vice president of WTUL that included other well-known women activists.

**Orleck, Annelise. "Rose Schneiderman." *Jewish Women's Archive*, 31 Dec. 1999, <https://jwa.org/encyclopedia/article/schneiderman-rose>. Accessed on 2 Nov. 2021.**

This website helped us understand the different ways Schneiderman used her voice to advocate for her political views, which is where she got a lot of publicity before participating in the picket lines.

**Pinkerson, Daphne, director. *Triangle: Remembering The Fire*. HBO Documentary Films, 2011. Accessed on 12 Dec. 2021.**

This film of the fire helped us understand the timeline of everything. It included many interviews with the grandchildren of the Triangle fire survivors.

**Prieto, Leon C, et al. “Schneiderman, Perkins, and the Early Labor Movement.” *Journal of Management History*, vol. 22, no. 1, 2016, pp. 50–72. *ProQuest*, <https://doi.org/10.1108/JMH-01-2015-0003>. Accessed 7 Jan. 2022.**

This scholarly journal helped us understand Rose Schneiderman and Frances Perkins's pivotal role in labor movements that advocated for safer working conditions. This source also introduced us to the "Mink Brigade," which is mentioned in The Strike section of our website.

**“Strike.” *Merriam-Webster*, Merriam-Webster, 2011, <https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/strike#legalDictionary>. Accessed on 16 May 2022.**

This is a dictionary website that we used to help define "general strike" on "The Strike" page. This is useful to our website because we learned that most people don't know the full meaning of it and defining it would give them a better understanding of what a general strike consists of.

**Tarr, Hope C. “Annie Doherty and the Triangle Shirtwaist Factory Fire: The Triangle Shirtwaist Factory Fire of 110 Years Ago Was the Deadliest Workplace Disaster in New York until the September 11th Attacks.” *Irish Times*, 20 Mar. 2021, p. 5. *ProQuest*, <https://www.proquest.com/central/docview/2503041783/fulltext/9513612D1EE54870PQ/1?accountid=41449>. Accessed 6 Jan. 2022.**

This newspaper of Annie Doherty's survival of the fire. It helped us understand how the poor working conditions in the factory caused workers to jump over the tables during the fire and Blanck and Harris' court case.

**“Triangle Shirtwaist Fire.” *AFL-CIO*, 2022, <https://aflcio.org/about/history/labor-history-events/triangle-shirtwaist-fire>. Accessed on 31 Oct. 2022.**

This website gave an overview of the Uprising of the 20,000, Clara Lemlich's role in the strike, the daily life of a shirtwaist worker, and the legacy of shirtwaist makers. We Learned that the strike failed to get a union agreement with the Triangle Shirtwaist Factory and was introduced to another Clara Lemlich speech.

**“United States Department of Labor.” *The Triangle Shirtwaist Factory Fire*, 2012,  
<https://www.osha.gov/aboutosha/40-years/trianglefactoryfire>. Accessed on 30 Jan.  
2022.**

This website about the factory fire recalls the events Frances Perkins, the secretary of the Labor during the time, witnessed. It included other sources about the fire and the remembrance of the fire.

**Ware, Susan. “A Strong Working-Class Movement.” *Lapham's Quarterly*, 9 May 2019,  
<https://www.laphamsquarterly.org/roundtable/strong-working-class-movement>.  
Accessed on 18 Dec. 2021.**

This website helped us understand Rose Schneiderman and the Mink Brigade's role in the strikes. It gave us a better understanding of Rose Schneiderman's life in general and her different roles as a suffrage activist.

**Zandy, Janet. “FACTORY FIRE A REMINDER OF LABOR STRIFE: [CHICAGOLAND  
FINAL, CN Edition].” *Chicago Tribune (Pre-1997 Fulltext)*, 26 Mar. 1995, p. 6.  
*ProQuest Central*,  
<https://www.proquest.com/newspapers/factory-fire-reminder-labor-strife/docview/283914392/se-2?accountid=41449>. Accessed on 5 Nov. 2021.**

This newspaper assisted us in discovering many other factories that burnt down and had no sprinkler system or fire drills like the Triangle Factory. Also, we learned that Blanck and Harris, the owners of the Asch Building, had seven previous fires before the Triangle fire.