

Annotated Bibliography

Primary Sources

Am J Public Health. "I Tell What I Have Seen'—The Reports of Asylum Reformer Dorothea Dix." The US National Library of Medicine: National Institutes of Health. Last modified April 2006. Accessed November 18, 2019.

<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC1470564/>.

This source is a primary informational website about the letter written by Dorothea Dix to the legislature of Massachusetts. Dix had wanted him to get this letter so that he would get a better idea of what was happening and what needed to change an when. She described how it was of utter importance and sickened her that nobody listened or cared. She came to present what was described as the "suffering and pain of humanity". If somebody asked us about this website, we would talk about the meaning of suffering humanity. It helped us in our project and mainly my thesis by giving me specifics about what the mentally ill had to go through.

Harry Elmer Barnes. "Historical Origin of the Prison System in America." Journal of Criminal Law and Criminology. Accessed November 18, 2019.

<https://scholarlycommons.law.northwestern.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=1772&context=jclc>.

This is a prison website about the historical origins of the prison system. It is a digital copy of what was written to describe the penal system of previous times. As you would read it, you would go through and be able to find advancements and ways it has changed over the years with much help, to make it the way it is today. It was much different then it is now. If somebody asked us about this website, we would explain to them how much the penal system has changed. It helped us with our project by giving us information of how the penal system changed with her efforts.

"Quotes of Dorothea Dix." ThoughtCo.

<https://www.thoughtco.com/dorothea-dix-quotes-3530064>.

"I think even lying on my bed, I can still do something." "The tapestry of history has no point at which you can cut it and leave the design intelligible." "In a world where there is so much to be done, I felt strongly impressed that there must be something for me to do." "I come to present the strong claims of suffering humanity. I come to place before the Legislature of Massachusetts the condition of the miserable, the desolate, the outcast. I come as the advocate of helpless, forgotten, insane men and women; of beings sunk to a condition from which the unconcerned world would start with real horror."

This is a primary website that showcases just a few of the inspiring quotes by Dorothea Dix. If someone asked us about this source, we would tell them where these quotes fit into and when they were said and why. It helped with our thesis and our project because it gave us a better sense of what Dix was like, and how we should write it to put it more into perspective.

Secondary Sources

Aguilera, Esteban, Rome's Hamilton, and Ivan Jimenez, eds. "DOROTHEA DIX AND JOHN GALT: A TURNING POINT IN TORTUROUS TREATMENT." *First Insane Asylum*. Accessed November 18, 2019. <https://firstinsaneasylum.weebly.com/impacts.html>. This is a secondary website about what Dorothea Dix did for the mentally ill, and prisoners. In the early 19th century, the mentally ill were treated with hate. It wasn't just them, though. Those who were even just simply imprisoned were beaten and enslaved. Because of this, Dix raised public awareness which caused others to boycott and protest the treatment. They wanted it to change, and quick. Dix had help in creating mental hospitals and better prisons for those who were being mistreated. If somebody asked me about this source, we would tell them about the information it gives about the Dix Hill Asylum. It helped us in our project and thesis by giving us what we needed to know about hospitals made, and what her accomplishments lead to.

Anonymous. "Dorothea Dix: Mental Health Reformer and Civil War Nurse." *Smithsonian Institution Archives*, 29 Mar. 2012, siarchives.si.edu/blog/dorothea-dix-mental-health-reformer-and-civil-war-nurse. This source is a secondary informational website about Dorothea Dix and how she impacted society. Dorothea Lynde Dix worked in many different professions during her life. From an early age, Dorothea was a caregiver to her two younger brothers, and later, her grandmother. At fifteen, Dorothea began a school for girls. Dix continued to teach for many years, until an encounter with a Massachusetts jail. During the US Civil War, Dix volunteered her services and directed a body of nurses to minister to injured Union soldiers. If someone asked us about this source we would say that this source was a huge contribution to the information we have on our after the reform page.

"Antebellum Era: Prison and Asylum Reform." *Antebellum Era: Prison and Asylum Reform*. Last modified October 14, 2016. Accessed November 11, 2019. <https://stmuhistorymedia.org/antebellum-era-prison-and-asylum-reform/>. This source is a secondary informational website. Growing up, Dix had a very difficult childhood. Dix moved in with her grandmother at the age of twelve, where academic and social discipline were insisted upon. After two years, she was sent to live with her great aunt. Dix soon opened a school for small children. During the 1820's Dix became ill with tuberculosis. In 1841, she was asked to teach Sunday School for women at the East Cambridge Jail. Dix instantly felt that something needed to be done. After several months, Dix wrote a petition to the Massachusetts Legislature. If someone asked us about this source we would say that this source was mainly about Dorothea's early life, the reform and before the reform. This source contributed to the thesis by talking about how Dix's life lead her to her contributing to the Prison and Asylum Reform.

Arlisha R. Norwood. "Dorothea Dix." National Women's History Museum. Last modified 2017. Accessed 2019.

<https://www.womenshistory.org/education-resources/biographies/dorothea-dix>.

This is a secondary website of Dorothea in and after the reform. Like a member of a society, she did what most women did, which was to become a teacher. She volunteered to teach Sunday school class at a jail in East Cambridge Among all of those convicted, she found many mentally ill women. She became determined to find help for these people. She spent over a year touring jailhouses and correction facilities in Massachusetts. If somebody asked me about this website I would tell them about her experiences in the jailhouse. It helped us with our thesis and project because it gave us info on what she went through to help the mentally ill.

Biography of Dorothea Lynde Dix, www.truthaboutnursing.org/press/pioneers/dix.html.

This source is a secondary informational website that goes mainly in the heart of the story. In March 1841, Dorothea Dix visited the Cambridge House of Corrections to teach Sunday class for women inmates. She found that mentally ill people were kept in the same facilities with prisoners, chained in dark enclosed spaces, lying in their own filth, without adequate clothing, and abused physically and sexually. She then began her drive for improvement of jails and care for the mentally ill throughout Massachusetts. In 1843, she asked the Massachusetts legislature for reforms to end the inhumane conditions of the mentally ill. After the outbreak of the Civil War in 1861, Dix offered her services to the Union Army. If someone asked us about this source we would say that this source focused mainly of the heart of the story and gave us multiple details about what happened during the reform.

Citronberg, Jessica. "Throwback Thursday: Dorothea Dix Begins Her Crusade to Help Mentally Ill." *Boston Magazine*, Boston Magazine, 28 Mar. 2018, www.bostonmagazine.com/news/2018/03/29/dorothea-dix-tbt/.

This source is a secondary informational website about Dorothea Dix and the prison and asylum reform. After a few years leading a private girls school in Boston, publishing a couple of books, and working in England, Dix returned stateside to teach Sunday school classes at the East Cambridge Jail. What she saw was appalling. The women were locked in dingy, unhygienic, unheated cells. Dix began a campaign for the more humane treatment of the incarcerated. Jails all over the state were filled with mentally ill people who had no criminal record. In 1843, she submitted a pamphlet to the Massachusetts state legislature demanding reform and sympathy. When the Civil War started, She was appointed Superintendent of Female Nurses of the Union Army and led the corps of volunteer nurses in distributing supplies to soldiers. If someone asked us about this source we would say that this source contributed to a lot of what lead up to the Prison and Asylum Reform.

Dahaynesblog. "Prison & Asylum Reform." *Dahaynesblog*, 17 Apr. 2016, dahaynesblog.wordpress.com/2016/04/15/prison-asylum-reform/. Dahaynesblog. "Prison

& Asylum Reform." *Dahaynesblog*, 17 Apr. 2016, dahaynesblog.wordpress.com/2016/04/15/prison-asylum-reform/.

This source is an informational website about the Prison and Asylum reform. The Asylum and Prison reforms were reforms that helped to make the life of prisoners in jails & asylums much more bearable than it had been in previous years. People lived in cages, closets, cellars, stalls, pens and were chained, naked, beaten with rods, & lashed into obedience. Her efforts on behalf of the mentally ill & prisoners helped create dozens of institutions across the United States & in Europe & changed people's perceptions of these populations. One of the major impacts were that the government ended up funding 32 mental hospitals, 15 schools for the feeble minded, a school for the blind, & numerous training facilities for nurses. Reformers such as Dorothea Dix campaigned so successfully that we eventually were able to separate prisons & mental wards. They began to use drugs, introduced "talk therapy", & encouraged outplacement rather than lifelong stays. This website contributed mostly to the during, but did include some of the after.

Dorothea Dix, faculty.webster.edu/woolfm/dorotheadix.html.

This source is an informational secondary website. In March of 1841 she entered the East Cambridge Jail. She had volunteered to teach a Sunday School class for women inmates. Upon entering the jail she witnessed such horrible images that her life, from that point on, was changed forever. Within the confines of this jail she observed prostitutes, drunks, criminals, retarded individuals, and the mentally ill were all housed together in unheated, unfurnished, and foul-smelling quarters. When asked why the jail was in these conditions her answer was, "the insane do not feel heat or cold." Witnessing these conditions she immediately took the matter to the courts and after a series of battles finally won. Dorothea then proceeded to visit jails and almshouses, where the mentally ill were housed, in other parts of Boston and soon her investigations extended over the entire state of Massachusetts. If someone asked us about this source we would say that this source majorly contributed to many points of this event.

"DOROTHEA DIX." *History of American Women*. Accessed November 1, 2019.

<http://www.womenhistoryblog.com/2012/10/dorothea-dix.html>.

This is a secondary website about Dorothea Dix's life and what she did in the Prison and Asylum Reform. She was born in 1802. Growing up, she was smarter than most kids, and had a knack for learning. The older she got, she had decided to start a children's school in her own house. She wrote books, and newspapers about stories she had seen and the issues that were faced in the reform. She would tour hospitals and mental facilities to get a better inside view of what was happening before she addressed the problem. If somebody asked me about this source, we would tell them about Dix's childhood, and what she cured as a young one. This helped us with our project and thesis by giving us a view of what her life was like outside, and what impacted her to start the reform.

"Dorothea Dix." Kawvalley.

http://www.kawvalley.k12.ks.us/schools/rjh/marneyg/05_history-projects/05_curranc_dorothea-dix.htm.

This is a secondary informational website about the early life of Dorothea Dix and what she did to help our community. Dix was a very caring and smart child growing up. She had wanted to help those that she could. She had gone to Europe, and came back with the goal of helping the mentally ill. She had seen them be treated with such hate, along with being placed in unsanitary conditions. If somebody asked us about this website, we would tell them about her time and realization in Europe. This helped with my project by giving us an idea of what she wanted to accomplish in and outside of Europe.

"Dorothea Dix." National Women's Hall of Fame.

<https://www.womenofthehall.org/inductee/dorothea-dix/>.

This is a secondary website about dorothea Dix's life. Dix had a very unhappy childhood. It gave a push on her views and how she wanted to help others who had mental illness problems. She wanted to help change the ways mental institutions and prisons had treated the mentally ill and where they were placed in the prisons. She had done research and toured many places to help with this cause. If somebody asked us about this website, we would explain to them how she had a rough life. This helped in the before on our project, and thesis because it gave a better view of how she was treated and what gave her the reason to want the treatment to change.

"Dorothea Dix (1802–1887)." *Lapham's Quarterly*, www.laphamsquarterly.org/contributors/dix.

This source is an informational secondary source Dorothea Dix opened a school at age fourteen. In 1841 Dix went to the East Cambridge House of Correction in Massachusetts to teach Sunday school. Shocked by the filthy underground chambers in which the "insane" were kept along with criminals, she began her lifelong campaign to create hospitals for the mentally ill. If someone asked us about this source we would say that this source gave us information that contributed to the before category in this project.

"Dorothea Dix: Redefining Mental Illness." *Medical News Today*, MediLexicon International, www.medicalnewstoday.com/articles/317321.php#1.

This website is an information secondary source. Dorothea Dix, born 1802, fought for better treatment for mentally ill patients after witnessing inhuman condition in a prison. Dix went to many prisons and hospitals to document and reported everything she saw to state legislatures. Her work resulted in the establishment of over 32 mental hospitals and changed the way people viewed or treated people with mental illnesses. If someone asked us about this website we would say that this source was a summary of Dorothea Dix's life and helped us better understand where she came from.

"Dorothea Lydne Dix, 1845." Boston Athenaeum.

<https://www.bostonathenaeum.org/about/publications/selections-acquired-tastes/dorothea-lynde-dix-1845>.

This is a secondary source explaining about a portrait made for Dorothea, and her life. When Dorothea Dix sat for this portrait in 1845, she was forty-three years old and having her first political success as an activist. Spiritually driven, she had spent her younger years teaching and writing moral tomes for children until she suffered a breakdown in 1836. This very personal experience increased her sensitivity to the plight of the mentally ill, and, after a chance encounter with "lunatics" in the East Cambridge House of Corrections, she devoted her life to changing the conditions of the mentally ill. If somebody asked us about this source, we would explain about her time touring the east cambridge asylum. It helps with both our project and thesis because it gives a view of how far she would go, and what she would do to help prisoners and the mentally ill.

"Dorothea Lynde Dix Facts." Your Dictionary. Accessed November 18, 2019.

<https://biography.yourdictionary.com/dorothea-lynde-dix>.

This is a secondary source that sums up and gives facts about the known reformer, Dorothea Lynde Dix's Life. She was born on April 4, 1802, in Maine to Joseph and Mary Dix. At the age of 12, she ran away from home, and made her way to Boston, persuading her grandmother to take her in. Later, in 1821, Dix had opened an academy for "wealthy young girls" in her grandmother's house. -Before the reform Dix had to tour places and hospitals to better insight on what was happening, and boy did she. She saw horrifying things, that she wouldn't ever want to see. If somebody asked us about my project, we would give them a brief explanation of Dix's life. We used this in our project and thesis to explain what Dix's life was like during the reform.

"Dr. John Minson Galt." *Dorothea Dix and John Galt: A Turning Point in Torturous Treatment*, firstinsaneasylum.weebly.com/dr-john-minson-galt.html.

This secondary source is an informational website about the Prison and Asylum Reform. Dr. John Galt worked at the Eastern State Insane Asylum when he was twenty-two years old. He worked as the superintendent for the hospital and was a gifted physician who introduced Moral Management therapy to his patients, Galt said this therapy taught the mentally ill "differ from us in degree, but not in kind" and they are restricted to human dignity. He also brought therapeutic activities and talk therapy. Galt rarely used restraints. He worked a year at the asylum not having to use restraints on any patient. Instead of restraints, he used a calming medication. Galt was the first to encourage de-institutionalization. He wrote, "A large number of insane, instead of rusting out their lives in the confines of some vast asylum, should be placed...in the neighboring community." Nobody agreed to what Galt said, the Hospital's Court of Directors prevented him to accomplish his plans to de-institutionalization his patients three times. This was most likely a factor of why Galt later succumbed to depression and committed suicide five years later in 1862. During his period of time working at the insane asylum, he had gotten the opportunity to meet Dix and work with her in reforming patients. If someone were to ask us about this website we would say that it gave us a different aspect of the Reform, a point of view that wasn't just Dorothea Dix's.

The Editors of Encyclopaedia Britannica. "Dorothea Dix: American Social Reformer." Britannica. <https://www.britannica.com/biography/Dorothea-Dix>.

This is a secondary website telling you how Dix's life was very busy, for she was a reformer. She strove to raise the awareness of the treatment of the mentally ill. All she wanted was a change, and it was much needed too. Dix set up meetings with many important figures. She had also written a very long and detailed letter to the legislature of Massachusetts. She also wrote newspapers and spoke out at rally's and protests to help it be known. If somebody asked us about this website, we would explain to them about her life as a reformer. It helped us with our website by giving us a better view about what she went through daily as a reformer, helping greatly with the heart.

Ghareeb, LaDonna. "Dix, Dorothea." *Dix, Dorothea | Learning to Give*, www.learningtogive.org/resources/dix-dorothea.

This secondary source is an informational website about the life of Reform leader Dorothea Dix. Dorothea (1802-1887) was born in the small town of Hampden, Maine. Her childhood was not a happy time and left permanent scars on her mental and physical health. At ten, Dorothea ran away and went to live with her grandmother in Boston. Grandmother Dix, who was a strict disciplinarian, agreed to educate and train her. Dorothea did not fit into Boston society. She was awkward, shy, and dressed mainly in hand-me-downs. She was sent to live with her aunt to adapt to Boston society. Around the age of nineteen, Dix moved back to Boston. She continued teaching and began a formal school for older children. Unfortunately, Dorothea was forced to close the school on 1826 due to health problems that would later become reoccurring. Dix was brought in to teach Sunday school to twenty inmates in the East Cambridge Jail in March of 1841. She was told, during this tour, that the mentally ill needed no heat because they were unable to feel the extreme temperatures. When Dix was finished she compiled a detailed report and submitted it to the legislature in January 1843. If someone were to ask us about this source we would say that this website helped us get a better grasp, or understanding, of Dix's early life and what lead her to being the life changer leader she became.

Gil Troy. "Meet Dorothea Dix, the Mother of the Health Care Reform." The Daily Beast. Last modified April 2, 2017. Accessed November 18, 2019.

<https://www.thedailybeast.com/meet-dorothea-dix-the-mother-of-health-care-reform>.

This is a secondary website explaining how Dorothea Dix, known as the great-grandmother of the mentally ill reform was always called an "unlikely reformer". That was because Dix, too suffered from a mental illness. Dix was later given a different nickname, which was Dragon Dix. If someone asked us about this website, I would talk to them about Dix's mental illness. We used this website for our thesis and our project because it gave us good information on what Dix's life was like with a mental illness, and one of the reasons she started the reform.

Harry McKown. "Dorothea Dix Hospital." NCpedia. Accessed November 18, 2019.

<https://www.ncpedia.org/anchor/dorothea-dix-hospital>.

This is a secondary website Many people from 1825 to 1838 had a major interest in helping the mentally ill. Then in 1848, Dorothea Dix came to North Carolina and decided to help those who needed it. These efforts were inspired by that of what she saw in 1841, so she started the reform. For the next seven years or so, the construction of a new building was started in Raleigh on Dix Hill. It was of the new hospital. Dix refused to let it be named after herself. One hundred years after the first patient was admitted, there was a vote to change the name from Dix Hill Asylum to Dorothea Dix Hospital. If someone asked us about this website, I would give them the brief explanation like there is here. It helped us with the heart of our story, mostly, but gave us a view of what to write in our thesis.

History.com Editors. "Dorothea Lynde Dix." *History.com*, A&E Television Networks, 9 Nov. 2009, www.history.com/topics/womens-history/dorothea-lynde-dix.

This source is secondary website. Dorothea Lynde Dix (1802-1887) was an author, teacher and nurse. Her efforts on behalf of the mentally ill and prisoners helped create dozens of new institutions across the United States and in Europe and she changed people's views on the mentally ill . Charged during the American Civil War with the administration of military hospitals, Dix also established a reputation as an advocate for the work of female nurses. Her own troubled family background and impoverished youth served as a motive throughout her successful career and life. If someone were to ask us about how we would say that this source explained Dix's troubled youth led her to be one of the great leaders of the Prison and Asylum reform.

"Insane Asylum Reform Movement Timeline." *Timetoast*, 1AD, www.timetoast.com/timelines/insane-asylum-reform-movement.

This source is an informational secondary website. This website shows a timeline of some of the events that took place during the prison and asylum reform. And it showed her touring hospitals, her life, and what hospitals were made to help the mentally ill. This website flows through the before, the heart, and the after.

James W. Trent Jr. "Samuel Gridley Howe." *Britannica*. Accessed November 18, 2019. <https://www.britannica.com/biography/Samuel-Gridley-Howe>.

This is a secondary website about Samuel Gridley Howe. Howe was an American Educator. He was born November 10, 1801. He championed the improvement of publicly funded schools, prison reform, humane treatment for mentally ill people, oral communication and lipreading for the deaf, and antislavery efforts. Howe had originally knew very little about the deaf or blind, but became more interested throughout school and studying. This project helped us get information on who helped Dix and what she needed to do to get through the reform. It didn't exactly impact our thesis, but it did help very much in the heart of our project. If someone asked us about this website, we would talk to them about what it did for our thesis and explain exactly what it did for our project.

Manon S. Parry. "Dorothea Dix (1802-1887)." NCBI. Last modified April 2006. Accessed November 2019. <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC1470530/>.

This is a secondary website explaining how Dorothea Dix played a big role in helping the mentally ill in the Prison and Asylum Reform. She has published many books and newspapers in her lifetime. One thing she did write was a letter to the Massachusetts legislature, boycotting. In 1831, Dix opened a secondary school in her home, having a passion for teaching. Her career had to soon come to an end due to severe health problems. If someone asked us about this website, we would tell them the important details about Dorothea Dix and what she did for the reform. It helped us with our project by giving us a better insight on what she did for the Mental Reform.

Parry, Manon S. "Dorothea Dix (1802–1887)." *American Journal of Public Health*, © American Journal of Public Health 2006, Apr. 2006, www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC1470530/.

This source is informational secondary website. Dorothea Lynde Dix was born in Hampden, Maine, in 1802. Evidence suggests she may have been neglected by her parents. She established an elementary school in her grandmother's home in 1821, and 3 years later, published a small book of facts for school teachers that proved extremely popular. If someone were to ask us about this source we would say that this source contributed a lot to the before section of our project.

"Prison and Asylum Reform." *Reform Movements*, reformmovements1800s.weebly.com/prison-and-asylum-reform.html.

This source is a secondary information website. Boston woman named Dorothea Dix agreed to teach Sunday school at a jail. She was horrified to see that many inmates were bound in chains and locked in cages. Children accused of minor thefts were jailed with adult criminals. People who were judged "insane" were locked away in dirty, crowded prison cells. If they misbehaved, they were whipped. Dorothea and other reformers believed that the mentally ill needed treatment and care, not punishment. If someone were to ask about this website we would say that this source said a lot about the event that happened in the reform and led to the breaking of the social barriers.

"Prison and Asylum Reform." *Exploros*, www.exploros.com/summary/Prison-and-Asylum-Reform.

This source is an informational secondary website. Dorothea Dix started a controversy when she spoke at the Massachusetts Legislature about the conditions in hospitals for the mentally ill. She claimed "the sick and insane were confined in cages, closets, cellars, stalls, pens!" She started her crusade for humane hospitals for the insane in 1841. She gathered evidence and she called for state-supported care. As a result, five hospitals were established in America. When Dr. John Galt took over as the superintendent at Eastern Lunatic Asylum, the first Psychiatric Hospital in America, he had many revolutionary ideas about treating the insane. He talked about the use of drugs, the introduction of talk therapy and advocating outplacement rather than lifelong stays. In addition to problems in asylums, prisons were overflowing with people for every offense from murder to spitting

on the street. Men, women and the children were all thrown together in these prisons. After the 1812 War, reformers from Boston and New York began a crusade to remove children from jails to Juvenile Detention Centers. In 1821, many of the eighty men at Auburn Prison committed suicide or had mental breakdowns after being locked in solitary. Auburn reverted to a strict disciplinary approach. Louis Dwight was the first national figure in prison reform. He founded the Boston Prison Discipline Society, and spread the Auburn system throughout America's jails and added salvation and Sabbath school to further penitence. Francis Lieber, Samuel Gridley Howe and the peerless Dix wanted prison libraries, basic literacy for Bible reading, reduction of whipping and beating, commutation of sentences, and separation of women, children and the sick. By 1835, America was considered to have two of the "best" prisons in the world in Pennsylvania. If someone were to ask us about this source we would say it's one of the few that gave us a deferent point of view that wasn't just Dorothea Dix's.

"Prison and Asylum Reform in the 19th Century." StudyMoose. Accessed November 18, 2019. <https://studymoose.com/prison-and-asylum-reform-in-the-19th-century-essay>.

This is a secondary website that explains how the Prison and Asylum Reform Movement was made to help change the terrible treatment to those who were mentally ill. Dorothea Dix was the leader of this movement, who has helped and loved teaching since she was young. Dix helped promote it by touring prisons and asylums and explaining and gathering other authorities to help with the cause. She reached out to many of her friends and colleagues, asking for serious help. If someone asked us about this source, we would give a brief summary, and then explain to them how it helped us with our research. It helped me with my thesis by giving us deep details and much needed information that helps us bring our project together.

Thomas G. Ebert. "Asylum, Prison, and Poorhouse: The Writings and Reform Work of Dorothea Dix in Illinois." Psychiatry Online. Last modified February 1, 2001. Accessed November 18, 2019. <https://ps.psychiatryonline.org/doi/10.1176/appi.ps.52.2.244-a>.

This is a secondary website that shows Dix speaking out for the cause along with writing newspapers and articles. She has written many newspapers showcasing the treatment of the mentally ill and why they need to be changed. She had moved her campaign over to Illinois and spread throughout Massachusetts. She had boycotted and fought her hardest while in this campaign. She had also tried to reach out to many different authorities and important figures. If someone asked us about this website, we would give them a brief summary along with explaining how it helps with our research. It fits with our thesis because it gives us details on the heart of our project, the reform and what she did for it. We used it to help to get a better idea of what we should write and how it should be worded, and to see if we had accurate information.