# Annotated Bibliography

"Creating Holyoke." *Omeka RSS*. Creating Holyoke, 2009. Web. 13 Mar. 2013.

<http://www.creatingholyoke.org/exhibits>.

Creating Holyoke made the site of online exhibits and resources about the history of Holyoke in an attempt to promote attractions and events within the city. The site focuses on the creation of Holyoke as an industrial city, like the construction of a dam on the Connecticut River, the canal system which allowed many mills to function off water power, and the merging of many cultures when immigrants came to find work in the city.The site uses many primary sources, including photos and documents as evidence to support the information in the online exhibits. The information on the site is a secondary source, since it is based off compiled primary sources. The site is produced by Passport Holyoke, an organization that arranges events to try to attract people to the city of Holyoke. The information may be slightly biased in order to persuade people to come to the city, however as it is a historic site there wouldn't be any alteration beyond embellishment. Other sources coincide with the material on Creating Holyoke, in regard to conditions of living, construction of industrial Holyoke, and other focus points in Holyoke history. The site is reputable, as it is supported by local museums.

Della, Penna Craig. *Holyoke*. Dover, NH: Arcadia Pub., 1997. Print. Images of America.

The book Holyoke by Craig P. Della Penna was written to give a glimpse into history and learn about the community of Holyoke through its history and people. Focal points of the book include the planning stages of the city in order to maximize industrial potential, the mountain park in Holyoke, and public buildings, places, and parks. This is a secondary source, based on primary sources, and including many primary sources such as photographs to support the information. Craig P. Della Penna would have little reason to distort the information, as the book was written purely to help others understand the history of Holyoke as accurately as possible. The author is a well known local writer who uses photos and other primary sources to accurately convey information.

Fabian, Sharon. "Hazardous Duty - Factory Work During the Industrial Revolution."*EdHelper*. N.p.,

n.d. Web. 12 May 2013. <http://moodle.ouboces.org/pluginfile.php/16138/mod\_resource/content/0/industrial\_rev\_factory\_workers.pdf>.

This article, posted on edHelper.com, is a resource for teachers to use in teaching about the Industrial Revolution. It is very example based, and focuses on the working conditions of factory work. It is a secondary source, by Sharon Fabian, a reputable school principal, who would have no reason to distort information, (and if she did so intentionally, would likely lose her job).

FIVB. "Volleyball History." *FIVB - VOLLEYBALL*. FIVB, 2011. Web. 13 Mar. 2013.

<http://www.fivb.org/en/volleyball/History.asp>.

FIVB (International Federation of Volleyball) created this article to inform players or anyone interested about the origins of Volleyball. The article mainly focuses on the purpose of the creation of the sport, and how it has developed since. The article states that Volleyball was created by William Morgan as a sport to add to his exercise program as YMCA director of physical education, which could be played almost everywhere, even in a mainly industrial city. The article is a secondary source, using FIVB records from the start of Volleyball. FIVB has little reason to distort information in the article, besides maybe glorifying the creation of the sport or exaggerating the importance of it in order to recruit new members or participants. Other historical sources concerning William C. Morgan contain similar information to this article. FIVB is an authoritative source, being an official international federation.

"History of the United States Industrialization and Reform (1870-1916)." *History of the United*

*States, Industrialization and Reform*. Active USA Center A.U.C, 2013. Web. 07 Apr. 2013. <http://www.theusaonline.com/history/industrialization.htm>.

TheUSAonline.com is an interactive website partnered with Active USA Center to provide information, both current and historical. It is a secondary source. The author of the article "History of the United States: Industrialization and Reform (1870-1916)" would not have any reason to distort the information or interpret it in any particular way. Other sources' information coincides with the information in the article.

Kluka, Darlene A., Ph.D, and Mark Herrin, M.ED. "A Century of Volleyball." (2009): 1-4. Print.

Darlene Kluka and Mark Herrin wrote this brief history of Volleyball as a sort of recap of the last hundred years of the sport. The article starts with a description of the sport, but mainly focuses on how it has developed since its creation in 1895. The article is a secondary source, since it wasn't written by someone who experienced firsthand the events it describes. The article uses accurate information from one of my primary sources, the rules of Volleyball as printed in 1895. The authors are very reputable, representing USA Volleyball, an authoritative corporation.

Lambert, Tim. "A Brief History of The USA." *A Brief History of The USA*. N.p., 2012. Web.07

Apr. 2013. <http://www.localhistories.org/america.html>.

The site was created as a world history encyclopedia by Tim Lambert, a credible researcher and graduate of Lancaster University. The article used is a summary of American history from colonization to present day. It is a secondary source, created to summarize histories of many countries, cities, towns, or topics like evolution of gender roles and everyday life. The author has little reason to distort the information, although since the author is based in Europe, instead of residing in America, there could be some unintended influences or biases on American history.

LaMorte, Wayne W., MD, PhD, MPH. "The Industrial Revolution." *The Industrial Revolution*.

Boston University School of Public Health, 2012. Web. 07 Apr. 2013. <http://sph.bu.edu/otlt/MPH-Modules/PH/PublicHealthHistory/PublicHealthHistory4.html>.

Wayne W. LaMorte of Boston University made this article to track significant events and progression of health concerns throughout the Industrial Revolution. This is a secondary source, pulling evidence and quotes from various primary sources. He is a reputable author, and the sight is supported by Boston University. The information coincides with that in other reliable sites and articles.

Pleck, Elizabeth H. "Two Worlds in One: Work and Family." *Journal of Social History*(2011):

179-95. *Oxford Journals*. Oxford University Press. Web. 24 Mar. 2013. <http://jsh.oxfordjournals.org/>.

Elizabeth H. Pleck wrote the article "Two Worlds in One: Work and Family", for the Journal of Social History, to show how labor history has affected social, emotional, and familial aspects of a community. The main point of focus is separation of home and work, especially in relation to industrialization. This is a secondary source, being a scholarly journal article based on other secondary or primary sources. The author has no reason to distort the information, as the journal is just for enjoyment or educational purposes, not for persuasion or representation. Elizabeth Pleck is a reputable author, professor, and editor.

Rosenzweig, Roy. *Eight Hours for What We Will: Workers and Leisure in an Industrial City,*

*1870-1920*. Cambridge [Cambridgeshire: Cambridge UP, 1983. Print.

Roy Rosenzweig, an American historian at George Mason University, wrote this book to discuss a worker's methods of leisure in an industrial city. This is a secondary source, drawing evidence from primary sources to support arguments. Rosenzweig has won several awards for his books and teachings and was the Vice President for research of the American Historical Association. Being a well known and respected historian, he likely would not distort information, to remain in a respected standing.

Wistariahurst Museum. "Days in the Life William Cobbett Skinner: 1888 Daily Journal Entries."

*Wistariahurst*. Wistariahurst Museum, n.d. Web. 17 Mar. 2013. <http://wistariahurst.org/experience-history/wcs-journal/>.

Wistariahurst Museum published the entries of William Cobbett Skinner's journal in order to give insight to the lives of mill workers in Holyoke in the late 1800s. Focused points of the entries include how harsh the conditions during that time period were, particularly for those working in mills. The journal entries are a primary source, written by William Skinner himself, about what he experienced day to day. He would not have any reason to distort the information, as the journal isn't for anyone but himself. His journal corresponds with others of the time period, commenting on many similar issues of life as a mill worker, although he was the son of the owner of a mill, so he did have a more prosperous and luxurious lifestyle than many others. The journal has been used for educational purposes, being kept at the Skinner Estate, which is now the Wistariahurst Museum.

YMCA. "Volleyball Rules - 1897." *Volleyball Rules - 1897*. Volleyball World Wide, n.d. Web.

17 Mar. 2013. <http://www.volleyball.org/rules/rules\_1897.html>.

These original rules of Volleyball were written by William C. Morgan and edited by the North American YMCA Athletic League. They outline the basic rules and how to play the game. This is a primary source, exactly as it was printed in the Official Handbook of the Young Men's Christian Associations of North America. The rules have changed drastically since the original publication in 1897, but this set of rules is exactly how the game was played when it was first officially created.

"25f. Irish and German Immigration." *Irish and German Immigration [ushistory.org]*.

Independence Hall Association in Philadelphia, 2013. Web. 07 Apr. 2013. <http://www.ushistory.org/us/25f.asp>.

The site US History.org is owned by the Independence Hall Association in Philadelphia, an organization founded in 1942 to spearhead the creation of the Independence National Historical Park. The article used, about Irish and German immigration, is a secondary source, accompanied with excerpts from primary sources. The author has no reason to distort information, as it is a purely historic site.