# A Bibliography of Labor History in Pennsylvania

Compiled and edited by

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*University of Pittsburgh*

**Pennsylvania Labor History Society**  
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Rosenberg, David L. “Pittsburgh in Revolt: Sources and Artifacts of the Struggle Against Deindustrialization From the UE/Labor Archives at the University of Pittsburgh.” *Pennsylvania History* 68.3 (2001). 367-382.

**Farming:**

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Women’s Labor:


Weaver, Karol K. “She Knew All the Old Remedies’: Medical Caregiving and the Neighborhood Women of the Anthracite Coal Region of Pennsylvania.” *Pennsylvania History* 71.4 (2004). 421-444.

Other:


Indentured servitude in Pennsylvania, Redemptioners. History of Pennsylvania. An Act for the Gradual Abolition of Slavery (1780). Prigg v. Pennsylvania (1842). References.  ^ a b Turner, E. R. The Negro In Pennsylvania, Slavery-Servitude-Freedom, 1639-1861, (1912), p. 1. ^ a b Trotter, J. W. and Smith, E. L, ed. African Americans in Pennsylvania (1997), p. 44.  ^ Walker Joseph E "Negro Labor in the Charcoal Iron Industry of Southeastern Pennsylvania", The Pennsylvania Magazine of History and Biography, Vol. 93, No. 4 (October 1969), pp. 466-486; via JSTOR. ^ Trotter and Smith, African Americans in Pennsylvania (1997), p. 69. ^ a b "1780: AN ACT FOR THE GRADUAL ABOLITION OF SLAVERY", Statutes at Large of Pennsylvania. Tourists are drawn to Pennsylvania by its monuments to America's revolutionary history, including Independence Hall and the Liberty Bell. Famous Pennsylvanians include patriot and inventor Benjamin Franklin, frontiersman Daniel Boone, painter Mary Cassatt, inventor Robert Fulton and comedian Bill Cosby. Now the largest city in Pennsylvania, Philadelphia served as the nation's capital from 1790 until a permanent capital was established in Washington, D.C., in 1800. Both the Declaration of Independence and the U.S. Constitution were signed in Philadelphia. In July of 1952, Jonas Salk developed the first polio vaccine from the killed virus at the University of Pittsburgh. The historiography of the labor press is surprisingly small considering its prevalence. The extant literature, nonetheless, provide some important ideas about the course of working-class journalism, pointing to fertile research ground, while also offering insight into the variegated and complicated history of labor in America. Public education supported by tax dollars also took shape beginning in Pennsylvania in 1834, precipitating a nationwide public educational system. Historians mainly have been interested in publications of the Knights of Labor, Socialist organizations, and the union newspapers that emerged with American Federation of Labor. These newspapers have provided source material for many recent books about these working-class movements. Pennsylvania Overview: History. Enter your search terms: Exploration and Early Settlement. In the early 1600s the English, Dutch, and Swedes disputed the right to the region of Pennsylvania. By this time Pennsylvania had developed into a dynamic and growing colony, enriched by the continuous immigration of numerous different peoples. The Quakers, English, and Welsh were concentrated in Philadelphia and the eastern counties, where they acquired great commercial and financial power through foreign trade and where they achieved a political dominance which they held until the time of the American Revolution. In the face of this increasing concentration of power, labor struggled to achieve safer working conditions, higher wages, and shorter hours.
Organized labor has brought tremendous positive change to working Americans. Today, many workers enjoy higher wages, better hours, and safer working conditions. Employers often pay for medical coverage and several weeks vacation. Jobs and lives were lost in the epic struggle for a fair share. The fight sprouted during the Gilded Age, when labor took its first steps toward unity. It began with the Great Upheaval.

Historiography of Work

An annotated bibliography of resources about the history of labor and workers, from ancient times up until the 21st century. For serious scholars of the historia Pennsylvania History | Read 165 articles with impact on ResearchGate, the professional network for scientists.

The labor history timeline highlights the key events and the people who helped bring about radical changes in the workplace and society. Power concedes nothing without demands. Frederick Douglass. The Labor Movement and Gender Equality. 1877 National uprising of railroad workers 10 Irish coal miners ("Molly Maguires") hanged in Pennsylvania; nine more subsequently were hanged. 1909 Unorganized immigrant steelworkers strike in McKees Rocks, Pennsylvania, and win all demands. 1912 Bread and Roses strike begun by immigrant women in Lawrence, Massachusetts, ended with 23,000 men, women and children on strike and with as many as 20,000 on the picket line. 1973 Labor Council for Latin American Advancement founded. Pennsylvania Labor History Society. 1,808 likes Â· 119 talking about this. "Our history has been lost, stolen and strayed from the truth by many, and it...Â There are so many fantastic things to do in Ohiopyle State Park in Pennsylvania's Laurel Highlands. From waterfalls and vistas to famous homes and great white water rafting, there's a bit of something for everyone in one of our favorite state parks in PA. There are so many fantastic things to do in Ohiopyle State Park in Pennsylvania's Laurel Highlands. From waterfalls and vistas to famous homes and great white water rafting, there's a bit of something for everyone in one of our favorite state parks in PA. Pennsylvania Labor History Society. 17 hrs Â· The Rev. Labor history studies the history of class relationships in societies where wage labor predominates. It is inevitably bound up with strikes, the major forms of wage-labor protest, and trade unions, the major organizations for mobilizing wage laborers. One scholar noted, "Strikes and unions appear to be the only universal characteristics of industrial societies" (Roberto Franzosi, unpublished paper, 1992).Â As in England the growth of labor history in the French academy resulted from a need to explain unexpected developments within the labor movement during World War I. Despite the denunciation of war by the Socialist Party and the revolutionary pretensions of the Confédération Générale du Travail (General Confederation of Labor), the main French trade union, both party and union entered.