

## Annotated Bibliography

### Primary:

Brieg, Joseph. Personal letter to his mother. 23 May 1924, pp. 1-2. *Joseph A. Brieg Papers*.

University of Notre Dame Archives.

This is a primary source and is used as an image on the background webpage. This personal letter from a riot participant to his mother helped me understand what the students' viewpoints on the riot were. Joseph Brieg told his mother that the Notre Dame students "...had some more trouble with the Klan the other day" and also described how the students were portrayed by the Klan as "a mob of 'cursing gangsters'".

Correspondence to Matthew Walsh, the president of Notre Dame, stating "You dirty unAmerican degenerate skunks will pay for your mob actions at South Bend." ca. 1924. *Ku Klux Klan Collection*. University of Notre Dame Archives.

This is the headline of the May 30, 1924 edition of the *Fiery Cross* with a threat written on it in pencil, and it is an image on the thesis webpage. This correspondence helped me learn about the threats and warnings the Klan gave to Notre Dame that were negative reactions to the riot and how the Klan wanted revenge. It also highlights what the Klan thought of Catholics in general.

Indiana Historical Society. "Experts Provide Insights into the RESIST! Exhibit at the Indiana Historical Society". 8 May 2024. From 0:07-1:04.

<<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=LgRUoODbXxk>>.

This source is used as a video on the background webpage. It told me how the Klan had a second rise in the 1920s due to multiple issues.

“Klan Display in South Bend Proves Failure.” *South Bend Tribune*, 18 May 1924, pp. 1-2. As accessed through: <<https://www.newspapers.com/image-view/514152601/>>.

This primary source is an image on the impact webpage. This source provided me with information about how and when the riot occurred and about specific events that happened within the riot.

Klan rally advertisement for canceled October 18, 1924 Klan rally. *The Fiery Cross*, 17 Oct. 1924. *Ku Klux Klan Collection*. University of Notre Dame Archives.

This advertisement is a primary source and is an image on the importance webpage. This source gave me information about the second South Bend rally that was planned for October 18 that was ultimately canceled because the Klan was afraid of bad publicity if a second riot occurred right before the upcoming national election.

“Mayor Seebirt Moves Toward Peace in Klan War; Holds Meeting with Klansmen and Opponents.” *South Bend Tribune*, 20 May 1924, pp. 1-2. As accessed through: <<https://www.newspapers.com/image-view/514153339/>>.

This is a primary source and it is an image on the impact webpage. I used this source to find more information about the second riot that happened on May 19, 1924.

O'Hara, John. "Be Not Unworthy of Victory." 17 Nov 1924. *Notre Dame Printed and Reference Material Collection*. University of Notre Dame Archives.

This primary source is a religious bulletin published by Fr. John O'Hara and is used as an image on the influence webpage. This source was used by me to understand how Notre Dame's football team was trying to fight anti-Catholic prejudice during the time period of the riot. In paragraph four, it states that "Notre Dame football is a new crusade: it kills prejudice and it stimulates faith".

Personal letter to Matthew Walsh, the president of Notre Dame, signed "A KLUXER". ca. 1924. *Ku Klux Klan Collection*. University of Notre Dame Archives.

This letter is a primary source used as an image on the timeline webpage. This source helped me understand the warnings the Klan gave to Notre Dame, meaning that the Klan would have an increase in members and followers.

Personal letter to Matthew Walsh, the president of Notre Dame, warning of hot lead. 20 May 1924. *Ku Klux Klan Collection*. University of Notre Dame Archives.

This is a primary source and it is used on the thesis webpage. I used this as a source of information about the threats and warnings Klan members gave Matthew Walsh and the University of Notre Dame after the riot.

*Photograph of the 1924 Notre Dame Football Starters*. ca. 1924. *Bagby Negatives Collection*. University of Notre Dame Archives.

This primary source is a photograph of the 1924 Notre Dame football team starters, who were the first Notre Dame football team to win a national championship. I used this as an image on the impact webpage. In addition, I also used this to further my research on the football team and on their winning the national championship.

*Photograph of William Foohey in Klan Robe. 17 May 1924. Notre Dame Life Photograph Collection.* University of Notre Dame Archives.

This photograph showing a Notre Dame student in a Klan robe he stole is a primary source. I used this to further my research on what the students actually did during the riot. This photograph is also used as an image on the homepage of this website.

Strickler, George. *Photograph of the Four Horsemen of Notre Dame.* Oct. 1924. *Bagby Negatives Collection.* University of Notre Dame Archives.

This photograph is a primary source showing the Four Horsemen of Notre Dame who helped the Notre Dame football team become famous after a sports journalism lead was written about them. This source was used by me as an image for the impact webpage and it helped me understand Notre Dame's rise as the football team to beat in the 1920s.

“Students Trample U.S. Flag...”. *The Fiery Cross*, 23 May 1924, p. 1 headline. As accessed through: <<https://newspapers.library.in.gov/?a=d&d=FC19240523>>.

This article from the Klan's newspaper is a primary source and can be found on the impact webpage. It was accessed from the Indiana State Library digital collections. It was used by me to help understand the Klan's point of view on the riot and their story of what

happened during the riot.

**Secondary:**

Burns, Robert E. *Being Catholic, Being American: The Notre Dame Story, 1842-1934*. Volume 1, University of Notre Dame Press, 1999.

This source is a secondary source and was used in the background webpage. This source was used by me to show how the students and citizens of South Bend prepared for the riot by collecting potatoes.

Nevel, Jill Suzanne. *Fiery Crosses and Tempers: The Ku Klux Klan in South Bend, Indiana 1923-1926*. 1977.

This secondary source was used in the impact and timeline webpages of this website.

This source was specifically used as a source of information about ways the riot impacted the Klan.

Tucker, Todd. *Notre Dame vs. the Klan: How the Fighting Irish Defied the KKK*. University of Notre Dame Press, 2018.

This is a secondary source and it was used in all the webpages of this website except the thesis page . This source was especially helpful in the background webpage because it gave all the information needed about the history of the Ku Klux Klan and how it became the biggest social group in the United States in just a few years. This source was also useful in the influence webpage of this website because it gave the riot's impact on Notre Dame and its football team.