

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 the researcher 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 the researcher learn about the threats and warnings the Klan gave to Notre Dame that were negative reactions to the riot.

"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 can be found in the thesis, background, NHD theme, and timeline webpages of this website. This source provided the researcher 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 the researcher 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 can be found in the NHD theme, impact, and timeline webpages of this website. The researcher 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 the researcher 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 in the NHD theme webpage. This source helped the researcher understand the threats and accusations the Klan made against the Knights of Columbus and Notre Dame because of their part in the riot. In this letter, the author writes that he believes the “bogus oath” spread about the Knights of Columbus to be true because the author believed that the students were trying to seriously hurt or kill Protestants and Freemasons during the riot.

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. The researcher 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. The researcher used this

as an image on the impact webpage. In addition, the researcher also used this to further her research on this 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. The researcher used this to further their 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 the researcher as an image for the impact webpage and it helped the researcher understand Notre Dame's rise as the football team to beat in the 1920s.

Secondary:

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

This secondary source can be found in the thesis, impact, importance, and timeline webpages of this website, and also in the process paper. 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 can be found in all the webpages of this website except the thesis page, and it can also be found in the process paper. 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.