

Works Cited

Primary Sources

Timeline

Chicago Public Library. "CPL History." Chipublib.org, 2022, www.chipublib.org/cpl-history/

This source provided a timeline where it is shown that the Chicago Public Library was a gift to help Chicago recover from the fire. I used this source to show how the city was rebuilt better after the fire. The source however did not connect to debate in my thesis statement, but instead diplomacy. This source is not similar to most of my other sources because this source is an image of a certificate of the awarding of the library.

Newspaper

"Chicago Tribune. [Volume] (Chicago, Ill.) 1864-1872, December 27, 1871, Image 1." Loc.gov, no. 1871/12/27, 2022,

<https://chroniclingamerica.loc.gov/lccn/sn82014064/1871-12-27/ed-1/seq-2/>

This source provided a newspaper where one section contains someone selling paintings of Mrs. O'Leary's cow knocking over the lamp. The source was valuable because it showed how Mrs. O'Leary as an immigrant was being taken advantage of. I used the source to display the victimization of immigrants. The source is limited because it does not show if the advertisement was successful, if it was successful then it would especially highlight the fact that immigrants were villainized. This highlights my claim that immigrants are being victimized and being used for things like money in this case.

Newspaper

"Chicago Tribune. [Volume] (Chicago, Ill.) 1864-1872, December 06, 1871, Image 3." Loc.gov, no. 1871/12/06, 2022, p. 3,

<https://chroniclingamerica.loc.gov/lccn/sn82014064/1871-12-06/ed-1/seq-3/>

This source provided a newspaper where one section contained the speech of an architect from a different city about architecture in Chicago, talking about what they noticed about how the buildings could have caused the fire, calling the white bricks strong, and the colored bricks weak. The source was valuable because the source shows a primary source of an architect's view on why the fire happened at the time. The source is also valuable because it shows how immigrants were villainized because the architect calls the white bricks better, and the colored bricks bad. I used the source to understand what architects thought went wrong in the fire. The source was limited because it only shows the perspective of one specific architect, that isn't from Chicago but was a visitor to Chicago. The source is similar to another newspaper where a Chicago architect explained what went wrong and what events led up to the fire.

Newspaper

“Chicago Tribune. [Volume] (Chicago, Ill.) 1864-1872, November 27, 1871, Image 2.” Loc.gov, no. 1871/11/27, 2022, p. 2,

<https://chroniclingamerica.loc.gov/lccn/sn82014064/1871-11-27/ed-1/seq-2/>

This source provided information to help clear Mrs. O’Leary from causing the fire. The source is valuable because it gave Mrs. O’Leary’s account of what she was doing when the fire started. I used this source to help prove that Mrs. O’Leary is innocent in this situation and is just being villainized by non-Irish immigrants. A limitation in this source is that it does not show much else of what Mrs. O’Leary knew about the fire. This source is similar to another source because they are both interviews which helped me to clear Mrs. O’Leary and to prove that non-Irish immigrants were villainizing her.

Newspaper

“Chicago Tribune. [Volume] (Chicago, Ill.) 1864-1872, October 12, 1871, Image 2.” Loc.gov, no. 1871/10/12, 2022,

<https://chroniclingamerica.loc.gov/lccn/sn82014064/1871-10-12/ed-1/seq-2/>

This source provided what an architect learned from how to build in the Great Chicago Fire. This source is valuable because it showed what architects from at the time of the Great Chicago Fire thought went wrong. I used the source to understand what people learned from the Great Chicago Fire. A limitation of this source is that it only has one specific architect. The source is similar to another newspaper where another architect says what he noticed how architecture in Chicago was before the fire.

Interview

Chicago Historical Society, and Northwestern University. ““Kate the Barn Is Afire.”” The Great Chicago Fire & the Web of Memory, 2022,

<https://greatchicagofire.org/oleary-legend-library/%e2%80%9ckate-barn-afire%e2%80%9d>

This source provided an interview between interviewers and Mrs. O’Leary about the Great Chicago Fire. This source was valuable because the account gave what Mrs. O’Leary knew about the fire. The source was valuable because it allowed me to clear Mrs. O’Leary from starting the fire. I used the source combined with another newspaper to build evidence to clear Mrs. O’Leary from starting the fire and prove that she was a villainized and victimized immigrant. The source is limited because all the information that the interview gives is Mrs. O’Leary’s questions and answers, and is up for interpretation. The source illuminates my thesis because it greatly shows how Mrs. O’Leary could easily be cleared and be known to be clear from starting the fire by everyone in Chicago, yet they did not listen to Mrs. O’Leary, due to her being an Irish immigrant.

Blog

Hernandez, Leonardo. "My Chicago Adventures." My Chicago Adventures, My Chicago Adventures, 21 Nov. 2016, <https://chicagoadventurerblog.wordpress.com/>

This source provided a fact saying that because of the railroad, Chicago became the largest lumber market in the world. This is valuable because it was one of the contributing causes to the Great Chicago Fire's spread and impact in the safer and better rebuilding of the city. I used the source to show how Chicago's poor building and architecture choices contributed to the destruction of the Great Chicago Fire. The source is limited because it is not focused on the fire. The source is similar to another article source where it gives details that contribute to why the fire happened.

Newspaper

"The Cairo Daily Bulletin. (Cairo, Ill.) 1870-1872, October 24, 1872, Image 2." Loc.gov, no. 1872/10/24, Oct. 1872,

<https://chroniclingamerica.loc.gov/lccn/sn88074142/1872-10-24/ed-1/seq-2/>

This source provided statistics about the rebuilding of Chicago's community. The source is valuable because it contributes to my claim of saying that debate of the cause of the Great Chicago Fire led to the rebuilding of the city. I used this source by showing that after the Great Chicago Fire, the community of Chicago grew larger, and did not stop. The source illuminates my argument because it shows through facts and data that after the fire, Chicago grew its community.

Article

Funchion, Micheal. "The Irish of Chicago." Niu.edu, 2022, www.lib.niu.edu/1999/iht629912.html

This source provided background information on why Irish immigrants were in the U.S. and why they were hated. This source is valuable because it allows me to show how Irish immigrants were hated by people from the US. I used the source to show why Irish Immigrants came in great numbers at that time period and they were hated because they were poor. The source illuminates my argument because it shows that the influx of immigrants meant they had to build housing as fast as they could and thus buildings were made in an unsafe manner.

Secondary Sources

Article

WWCI. 'Chicago Shall Rise Again' - Rebuilding a Better City after the Blaze: Chicago Fire: Chicago Stories." WTTW Chicago, WTTW, 9 Oct. 2020, <https://interactive.wttw.com/chicago-stories/chicago-fire/chicago-shall-rise-again>

This source provided the actions that were taken after the Great Chicago Fire to prevent another fire like the Great Chicago Fire from happening in the future. The source was valuable to my project because I needed it to show how the debate of the causes of the Chicago Fire caused new

safer buildings after the fire. I used the source to show how changes were made after the Great how the city learned from their mistakes and changed to safely rebuild Chicago. This source illuminates my argument because it shows how Chicago progressed and changed to better benefit the city after the fire.

Article

Babwin, Don. "Don't Blame Mrs. O'Leary's Cow for the Great Chicago Fire." Bloomberg.com, Bloomberg, 7 Oct. 2021, <https://www.bloomberg.com/news/articles/2021-10-07/don-t-blame-mrs-o-leary-s-cow-for-the-great-chicago-fire>

This source provided how Irish immigrants were thought of in the 1870s, and also shows how Mrs. O'Leary could easily have been cleared by the entirety of the city. The source is valuable because it shows why people treated Irish immigrants the way they did, and also shows evidence that clears Mrs. O'Leary. I used the source to show the view of an average Chicago citizen in the 1870s, and why their view could easily be changed by the evidence that clears Mrs. O'Leary. The source is similar to another source where the article says why Chicago citizens hated Irish immigrants.

Blog

"Global Chicago." Global Chicago, Global Chicago, 30 Apr. 2015, <https://lhao4.wordpress.com/> This source provided background information on why Irish people immigrated to America. This source is valuable because it is important to know why the Irish were hated by Americans, which was because they came to America poor. I used this source to show why Americans hated the Irish and blamed the fire on Mrs. O'Leary. This source is similar to another source in which the article says why the Irish came to America and were despised by Americans.

Article

Mowry, Larry. "Great Chicago Fire of 1871: How Weather Played a Role." ABC7 Chicago, WLS-TV, 8 Oct. 2021, <https://abc7chicago.com/great-chicago-fire-history-museum-in-historic/11100972/> This source provided data on the weather, which was conditions that can very easily spread a fire. The source was valuable because it showed a contributing factor to the Great Chicago Fire. I used this source to show how the fire became so large, and why the fact that all buildings were wooden was important. The source is similar to another source where it states data that contributed to the Great Chicago Fire.

Article

Bos, Carole. "Great Chicago Fire of 1871 - Raging Inferno." AwesomeStories.com, 2013, www.awesomestories.com/asset/view/Great-Chicago-Fire-of-1871-Raging-Inferno

This source provided reasons why the fire quickly turned into the Great Chicago Fire. The source was valuable because it showed how the Chicago Fire could have been prevented. I used the source to show how the fire was not entirely the fault of whatever caused the fire at Mrs. O'Leary's barn and the fire department was part of why it spread. The source illuminates my thesis because it shows how there was human error, but it was not Mrs. O'Leary's fault.

Article

"Not Even Past: Social Vulnerability and the Legacy of Redlining." Richmond.edu, 2022, <https://historyengine.richmond.edu/episodes/view/5671>

This source provided what the weather conditions were and how they contributed to the Great Chicago Fire. The source was valuable to my project because with other sources it showed how the fire came to be big. The source was limited though due to how it does not show much of what else contributed to the Great Chicago Fire. This source is similar to another source where it also shows how the windy, dry, and hot conditions lead to the Great Chicago Fire.

Article

IHLC. "The Great Chicago Fire – Illinois History & Lincoln Collections." Illinois.edu, 10 Oct. 2019, <https://publish.illinois.edu/ihlc-blog/2019/10/10/the-great-chicago-fire/>

This source provided a positive view of how the fire positively changed Chicago. The source was valuable because it showed how Chicago recovered after the Great Chicago Fire. I used the source to show how builders changed the way they built, and how they quickly recovered with the use of railroads. The source illuminated my thesis because the source shows how the city changed after the fire, and they changed how buildings were built because they realized the danger of the current way.

Article

National Geographic Society. "The Chicago Fire of 1871 and the 'Great Rebuilding.'" National Geographic Society, 25 Jan. 2011, www.nationalgeographic.org/article/chicago-fire-1871-and-great-rebuilding/

This source provided background information about the Great Chicago Fire, and also showed how the city was more safely rebuilt after the fire. The source was valuable to my source because it showed the thought of how they started to rebuild using fireproof materials. This source however was not from a real engineer at the time, which limited the source to what was known at the time of the fire. The source illuminated my thesis by showing how the city was rebuilt safer and improved overall upon.

Article

WWCI. "The City on Fire | Chicago Stories." WTTW Chicago, Oct. 2020, <https://interactive.wttw.com/chicago-stories/chicago-fire/the-city-on-fire>

This source provided background information on the fire and what contributed to the Great Chicago Fire, which showed that other fires tired out the firefighters. The source was valuable to

my project because it showed how certain factors contributed to the fire. I used the source to show why the firefighters had trouble putting out the fire, and why the fire turned into a large one. A limit to this source is that it is not a primary source that would show how tired and how many other fires they battled they had. This source is similar to another article where it shows the view of a Chicago citizen during the Great Chicago Fire.

Article

Stoner, Julie. "The City Which Would Not Be Cowed: The Great Chicago Fire of 1871 | Worlds Revealed: Geography & Maps at the Library of Congress." Loc.gov, 8 Oct. 2021, <https://blogs.loc.gov/maps/2021/10/the-city-which-would-not-be-cowed-the-great-chicago-fire-of-1871/>

This source provided insight in trying to give the event a positive view and give Mrs. O'Leary and her cow a positive spotlight. The source was valuable because it gave a different point of view on the fire. I used the source to show a different perspective within what people thought of the Great Chicago Fire, yet because it was not a primary source, the writer did not experience the fire and does not have as strong emotions as someone who did experience the fire would. This source is similar to other newspapers where architects talked about what they thought led to the Great Chicago Fire.

Article

Kogan, Herman. "The Great Fire: Chicago 1871." The University of Chicago Magazine, The University of Chicago Magazine, 1871, <https://mag.uchicago.edu/law-policy-society/great-fire-chicago-1871#>.

This source provided a view of a Chicago citizen and what they knew about the fire. The source was valuable because it allowed me to have a view of a Chicago Citizen at the time after the fire. I used the source to better understand the events and what people thought of the fire. The source was limited though because it was only the perspective of one person. The source is similar to a newspaper source where architects talk about what they thought of the architecture of Chicago and how that led to the Great Chicago Fire.