Annotated Bibliography

Anthony, Susan B. "Organization among Women as an Instrument in Promoting the Interests of Political Liberty." Speech. World's Congress of Representative Women. Art Memorial Building, Chicago. 20 May 1893. *The Elizabeth Cady Stanton & Susan B. Anthony Papers Project*. The State University of New Jersey, Aug. 2010. Web. 3 Apr. 2013.

This speech given by Susan B. Anthony at the Art Memorial Building. She speaks of how women have come together in the past to stand up for someone else, but have failed to gather in masses for their own political rights. She believes that in the past if they gathered together more efficiently, then they would have had political freedom by the that time.

Bancroft, Hurbert Howe. "Chapter the Eleventh: Woman's Department." *The Book of the Fair*. Chicago, San Francisco: Bancroft, 1893. 257-303. *The Book of the Fair : Chapter the Eleventh: Woman's Department (Text)*. The Bancroft Company. Web. 21 Mar. 2013.

Written in the year of the fair by historian Hubert Howe Bancroft, the chapter in the book *The Book of the Fair* goes in depth on the Woman’s Building. It explains how the building was designed by women and its purpose was to promote that women were the originators of most of the industrial arts. The exhibits in the buildings focus on the women’s industry of that time, including exhibits that sold woman's work.

Brown, Deborah M.S. "Seneca Falls Convention Began Women’s Rights Movement." America

Engaging the World America.gov. 01 June 2005. Web. 6 Apr. 2013.

Published on an American government website, this article gives a broad overview of the Seneca Falls Convention of 1848. This was important to research because this was the event that kick started the women’s rights movement in the United States. The convention was called in order "to discuss the social, civil and religious condition and rights of woman." This discussion continued on and was relevant during speeches given during the World’s Columbian Exposition.

Burg, David F. *Chicago's White City of 1893*. Lexington: University of Kentucky, 1976. Print.

This scholarly work by David F. Burg is written exclusively about the World’s Columbian Exposition of 1893. It explores the significant buildings and exhibits of the fair and the impact that they had on fair goers. This text promotes the impact of the Electricity building, Machinery hall and the Woman’s Building. It explains how electricity was featured at the fair and left a large impact in the Age of Energy. The Machinery Hall featured how the electrical energy could aid the mechanical world and also the advancements in machinery to that date. The Woman’s Building helped to promote women's rights, featuring women's contributions to industries, sciences, and the arts.

Gullett, Gayle. "" Our Great Opportunity": Organized Women Advance Women's Work at the World's Columbian Exposition of 1893." *Illinois Historical Journal* 87.4 (1994): 259-276.

This article from the Illinois Historical Journal is written by Gayle Gullett of the University of California-Riverside. The article discusses how the World’s Columbian Exposition was a valuable opportunity to advance the Woman’s Rights Movement. An extremely valuable resource, it supports the arguments made within the paper.

Illinois. Chicago Department of Zoning and Land Use Planning. The Commission on Chicago Landmarks. *Landmark Designation Report*. The Commission on Chicago Landmarks, 1 July 2010. Web. 9 Mar. 2013.

Written by the Commission on Chicago Landmarks, this Landmark Designation Report on the Shoreland Hotel in Chicago mentions how the World’s Columbian Exposition helped influence architecture. This report explains how despite the success of the World’s Columbian Exposition, the nation was experiencing a depression that brought construction to a halt. Leading up to the fair, hotels were built to accommodate the flow of visitors. The classical architecture within the White City influenced the construction of many hotels, which then lead to shaping the residential development in East Hyde Park.

Illinois. Department of Housing and Economic Development. The Commission on Chicago Landmarks. By Emily Ramsey and Terry Tatum. Ed. Eleanor E. Gorski. N.p., Jan. 2013. Web. 7 Mar. 2013.

This Preliminary Summary of information for the Steger Building in Chicago was written for the Commission on Chicago Landmarks in January of 2013. Within this document, it mentions how during the nineteenth century, Chicago became a major center of manufacturing and distribution. Due to its location, Chicago had many advantages that helped it succeed in the manufacturing and distribution market. It mentions how the World’s helped spark national marketing competitions between the Midwest and the East.

Meehan, Patrick. "The Big Wheel." Comp. Jim Stronks. *Chicago's Great Ferris Wheel of 1893* (Spring 2000): n. pag. *Chicago's Great Ferris Wheel of 1893*. Spring 2000. Web. 8 Mar. 2013.

This newsletter written in 1964 by mechanical engineering student, Patrick Meehan, for The UBC Engineer was later published on the Hyde Park Historical Society’s website. The newsletter explains how Congress decided to that the 400th anniversary of Columbus’ discovery of America would be held in Chicago. Like the World’s fair in Paris, years before the one in Chicago, architect, Daniel H. Burnham believed that the fair needed to have a specific feature. George Washington Gale Ferris proposed that his “Great Wheel” to be constructed. Many engineers believed it could not be created, but after its construction, it was a grand attraction at the fair and brought in $726,805 in gross earnings.

Murat Halsted, "Excerpt from The Cosmopolitan, "Electricity and the Fair"," in The World at the Fair, Item #92, http://uclawce.ats.ucla.edu/items/show/92 (accessed March 15, 2013).

This excerpt from The Cosmopolitan, “Electricity and the Fair,” written by Murat Halsted describes how persuasive the electrical technologies were at the World’s Columbian Exposition. Written in 1893, Halsted marvels at the use of electricity at the fair, stating, “The Fair, considered as an electrical exposition only, would be well worth of the attention of the world.” Electricity was used in lighting, and mechanical aspects of the fair. Electricity was also used to power the block signal system of the Railway, to light buoys for seven miles along the shores of Lake Michigan, and to power a fleet of launches.

*Official Manual of the Board of Lady Managers of the World's Columbian Commission*. Chicago: Rand, McNally, 1891. *Official Manual of the Board of Lady Managers of the World's Columbian Commission : The Minutes of the Board from the Date of Its Organization, November 19, 1890, to the Close of Its Second Session, September 9, 1891, including the Act of Congress and Information in Regard to the Action of the World's Columbian Commission and of the Chicago Directory of the Columbian Exposition : World's Columbian Exposition (1893 : Chicago, Ill.). Board of Lady Managers : Free Download & Streaming : Internet Archive*. 1 Apr. 2008. Web. 23 Mar. 2013.

This book of the Board of Lady Managers of the World’s Columbian Commission goes into detail of how the Commission was formed. In the text, it includes how members of the commission were chosen and meetings of the commission. It also includes the purpose of the Lady Managers.

Potter Palmer, Bertha Honoré. "Opening Address." Address. Opening Ceremonies of the Women's Building. Women's Building, Chicago. 1 May 1893. *A Celebration of Women Writers*. Mary Mark Ockerbloom. Web. 2 Apr. 2013.

This speech given by Mrs. Potter Palmer, the president of the Board of Lady Managers was on the opening day of the fair. Mrs. Potter Palmer speaks of the role of the Board of Lady Managers is at the fair and what they wish to achieve. She explains that it is time for women to step out of the stereotypes created by men for women.

Searing, Susan E. "Women in the White City." *American Libraries RSS*. American Library Association, 29 Feb. 2012. Web. 15 Mar. 2013.

Featuring women’s roles in the World’s Columbian Exposition, this article from the American Library Association looks into the impact of the library in the Women’s Building. The library was created to showcase women’s literary achievements of the time and collected over 8,000 volumes of works. These books depict the influences of race, class and regional identity during the period of American history. The library, designed entirely by women, showed the new notion of educated, professional and politically active women.

"Timeline From: A History of the American Suffragist Movement, © The Moschovitis Group, Inc." *Timeline From: A History of the American Suffragist Movement, © The Moschovitis Group, Inc.* ABC-CLIO, n.d. Web. 4 Apr. 2013.

This site includes a timeline of the history of the AMerican Suffragist Movement that helped in creating the timeline for the assignment. It includes key events in the movement from 1637-1920.