

Annotated Bibliography

Primary Sources:

Duke Ellington. *It Don't Mean a Thing*, Brunswick Records Label, 2 Feb. 1932.

We used a famous work of Duke Ellington to allow for the audience to interact with Jazz and listen to it in order to harness a better understanding of the style of music during the 1920s. Also, Ellington is a key figure in the Jazz age and the group felt it was necessary to include one of his works.

Editors of Time-Life Books. *The Jazz Age the 20s*. Time-Life Books, 2000.

This is a very large book with many pictures and insights into the culture during the Jazz Age via primary sources. This book will be very useful due to its large glossary and index so it is easy to look up more specific information on topics.

Ellington, Duke. "Duke Ellington Quote." *AZ Quotes*, www.azquotes.com/quote/626819.

This source provides an insight into how African-American Jazz players during the 1920s perceived their craft and the strides they took to establish Jazz not only as "negro music," but a style that all can participate in.

Eschner, Kat. "Listen to This First 1920s Recording by One of the Kings of Jazz ."

Smithsonian.com, 12 May 2017, www.smithsonianmag.com/smart-news/. Accessed 3 Dec. 2019.

This source contains a video of a jazz legend's song. We will use this video to help us gain a better understanding of what jazz truly is and why it was so popular/influential in breaking the racial and social barriers of 1920s America.

Kirchner, Bill. *The Oxford Companion to Jazz*. Oxford UP, 2000.

This hefty sized book provides details to the origins of jazz from Europe and Africa. It also covers the role of many jazz legends as well as the dancing clubs that entertained jazz lovers and connects jazz with its roots to blues music.

Kyvig, David E. *Daily Life in the United States, 1920-1940: How Americans Lived through the "Roaring Twenties" and the Great Depression*. Ivan R. Dee, 2004.

This book gives an in depth look at the daily life of those living in the roaring twenties and in the great depression. This is the peak of jazz culture so it is vital to understand and research the time period surrounding this.

Memphis Sheiks. *Mr. Crump Don't Like It*.

We used this audio recording to give an example of early Jazz/Blues music on our webpage to further engage the audience.

Pietrusza, David. *The Roaring Twenties*. Lucent Books, 1998.

This book gives us information on those living and the events going on in the roaring twenties period. This helps us understand the culture around jazz and the people listening to it.

Ward, Geoffrey C., and Ken Burns. *Jazz: An Illustrated History*. New York, Alfred A. Knopf, 2000.

This is a large book with a detailed index and glossary

Warren, Fred. *The Music of Africa: an Introduction*. Prentice-Hall, 1971.

We used this primary source as a reference of the origins of Jazz through Blues music that had its beginnings in Africa. It helped to put in perspective where Blues music, and eventually Jazz, got its start.

Woog, Adam. *The Importance of Duke Ellington*. Lucent Books, 1996.

This book details the life of Duke Ellington and also provides great primary sources from the life of jazz legend Duke Ellington. The biography of Duke Ellington also provides many secondary sources to aid the understanding of the impact of jazz in America. based on the date. This will be very useful for looking up specific time periods and events that occurred during it

Secondary Sources:

."A Culture of Change." *Lumen*, courses.lumenlearning.com/boundless-ushistory/chapter/a-culture-of-change/. Accessed 4 Dec. 2019.

This article talks about the 1920s and all the cultural implementations. It has a section on Jazz and how it was credited to African Americans but popularized by both Blacks and Whites.

"American Culture in the 1920s." *Khan Academy*,
www.khanacademy.org/humanities/us-history/. Accessed 2 Dec. 2019.

Although this article only briefly mentions jazz, it explains the means of how jazz music was played in households and clubs. It also brings attention to the fact that in the 1920's music was finally able to be played over radio frequencies, allowing for listening in the home and in automobiles, opposed to hearing it only live.

"American Jazz Culture in the 1920s." *Jazz Culture*, www.d.umn.edu/cla/faculty/. Accessed 5 Dec. 2019.

This source contains information on Jazz as it circled all around America and the influences it had in many different areas. This source will be used to gain a better sense of knowledge of how Jazz impacted different locations in American life.

Gioia, Ted. *Jazz 101*. Ted Gioia, 1997. *The New York Times*, Ted Gioia, archive.nytimes.com/books/first/g/gioia-jazz.html. Accessed 2 Dec. 2019.

Despite only having access to the first chapter of this book, it gives a detailed pre-history to jazz and its African background. This chapter will allow us to make connections with African music to modern jazz in America during the 1920's.

Hamlin, Jesse. "Jazz Helped Break the Color Barrier." *SFGate*, 8 Feb. 1998, www.sfgate.com/entertainment/article/Jazz-Helped-Break-the-Color-Barrier-Blacks-and-3014399.php. Accessed 5 Dec. 2019.

This article talks about San Francisco and all that Jazz music brought to it to prevent racism. This source will be used to help identify what happened to cause the racial divide to be broken through Jazz.

History.com Editors. "The Roaring Twenties History." *History.com*, A&E Television Networks, 14 Apr. 2010, www.history.com/topics/roaring-twenties/roaring-twenties-history.

This article gives us a broad look into all of the events going on in the "Roaring Twenties" decade. Its topics range from jazz and race to mob life. This gives us insight into the bigger picture of the decade in which our project is taking place.

"Jim Crow Laws." Edited by History.com Editors, *History.com*, A&E Television Networks, 28 Feb. 2018, www.history.com/topics/early-20th-century-us/jim-crow-laws.

We found lots of information about the time before the roaring twenties and the jazz era in this article. This allowed us to look into the causes of jazz and the roots of the music.

Kelly, Erin. "33 Photos From The Height Of The Jazz Age That Are 'The Great Gatsby' Come To Life." *All That's Interesting*, All That's Interesting, 19 July 2019, allthatsinteresting.com/roaring-twenties-jazz-age.

This web page is full of many pictures of the roaring twenties jazz age. It captures the mood and essence of the age in photographs that we can use to accentuate our project.

These visuals give the viewer a better understanding of what the time was actually like.

McNally, Owen. "Jazz Helped Break down U.S. Racial Barriers." *Deseret News*, 17 July 2000, www.deseret.com/jazz-helped-break-down-u-s-racial-barriers. Accessed 3 Dec. 2019.

This article goes into great depth concerning the exact topic we have. It will serve as a reference to how musicians such as Duke Ellington and Count Basie broke down the racial barriers of America. It also puts in perspective the timeline of how jazz broke the barrier long before Jackie Robinson did in the MLB.

Owsley, Dennis C. "Jazz Unlimited." *Outline of Jazz History*, www.umsl.edu/outline-of-jazz-history.html. Accessed 5 Dec. 2019.

This source has lots of background information on how jazz developed in different cities.

This will be useful to help understand the culture of other cities

Phillip, Zola. "The Social Effects of Jazz." *York College / CUNY*, 31 Mar. 2017,

www.york.cuny.edu/academics/writing-program/the-york-scholar-1/volume-6.1-fall-2009/the-social-effects-of-jazz.

This online article gave us insights on the long term and short term effects that jazz had on America. This is important as to see how important jazz really was.

Pick, Margaret M. "Hot Bands of the 1920s." *Riverwalk Jazz - Stanford University Libraries*, Stanford University, 1993, riverwalkjazz.stanford.edu/program/hot-bands-1920s.

This article allows us to get an in depth view of the bands of the 1920s. This will help us use specific examples of bands in our project as well as learn more about the jazz musicians of the era.

Sutton, Allan. "The Birth of Electrical Recording – Part 1." *78 Records Word Press*, Mainspring Press, 20 June 2019,

78records.wordpress.com/2019/06/12/the-birth-of-electrical-recording-part-1/. This

website article has lots of information on the technology of electric recording devices. This is important because electric recording came out during the jazz era.

The Editors of Encyclopaedia Britannica. "Kid Ory." *Encyclopædia Britannica*, Encyclopædia Britannica, Inc., 19 Jan. 2020, www.britannica.com/biography/Kid-Ory.

This online article gave us information about a prominent jazz star of the era. This star was "Kid" Ory. He was part of the first ever black jazz group to be recorded.

The Herbie Hancock Institute of Jazz. "Jazz In America: Timeline." *Jazz in America*, National Endowment for the Arts, 2000,
www.jazzinamerica.org/JazzResources/Timeline/1930/1939.

This website displayed a timeline of Jazz in the United States from 1900-2000. This is over a century's worth of information on this music.

Verity, Michael. "How Jazz Helped Fuel the Civil Rights Movement." *LiveAbout Dotcom*, DotDash, 15 July 2018, www.liveabout.com/jazz-and-the-civil-rights-movement-2039542.

This website article gave us insight on the long term effects of jazz on the United States. We found that it had a large impact on the civil rights movement.

Walling, William E. "The Segregation Era (1900-1939)." *Library of Congress*, 10 Oct. 2014, www.loc.gov/exhibits/civil-rights-act/segregation-era.html.

This web page article tells us about the racial tensions at the time of the jazz era. It is important to research and understand this because lots of the jazz musicians at the time were African American causing racial issues in the music industry.

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Duke Ellington's Original 14-Member Band. Nara Archives,

www.britannica.com/biography/Duke-Ellington.

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Grebe CR-12 Radio. Wikimedia Commons, 1920,

commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Grebe_CR-12_Radio,_1920s.jpg.

Jazz Orchestra. Wikimedia Commons, 1921,

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Polk, Prentice H. *W.C. Handy*. www.si.edu/object/npg_NPG.83.196.

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