

## Annotated Bibliography

### Primary Sources

*African American Migration, 1915-1970*. Pearson Education, Inc, 2003. Map.

This map shows the paths of migration during the Great Migration and the big cities where people ended their move. I used this on my website to show the general movement to the north.

Alain Locke in graduation cap and gown. *Harvard Magazine*,

[www.harvardmagazine.com/2018/03/alain-locke-the-new-negro](http://www.harvardmagazine.com/2018/03/alain-locke-the-new-negro).

This is a picture of Alain Locke in a graduation cap and gown from when he was at Harvard. I used this picture on my website when I talked about Locke's education.

Alston, Charles Henry. "Oral History Interview with Charles Henry Alston." Interview by Al

Murray. *Archives of American Art*, Smithsonian Institution, 19 Oct. 1968,

[www.aaa.si.edu/collections/interviews/oral-history-interview-charles-henry-alston-11460#transcript](http://www.aaa.si.edu/collections/interviews/oral-history-interview-charles-henry-alston-11460#transcript). Accessed 25 Oct. 2019.

In this interview with Charles Alston, listeners can get a better understanding of what it was like to live through the Harlem Renaissance. Alston talks about the effect Locke had on him and his art, as well as the cultural scene in Harlem in the 20s. By listening and reading along, I've gained a deeper understanding of the social aspects of the renaissance, in addition to the problems African American artists faced.

Armstrong, Louis. *Encyclopædia Britannica*,

[www.britannica.com/biography/Louis-Armstrong#/media/1/35584/119550](http://www.britannica.com/biography/Louis-Armstrong#/media/1/35584/119550).

This is a picture of Louis Armstrong playing the trumpet; it was used on my website

when I mentioned several important figures.

Bettmann, Otto. Man playing trumpet and crowd. *Getty Images*,

[www.gettyimages.com/photos/bettmann-archive](http://www.gettyimages.com/photos/bettmann-archive).

This picture was used on the Harlem Renaissance page to show the common evening activities of some people.

Business cards detailing rent parties occurring soon. 1929-1931. *Beinecke Rare Book and*

*Manuscript Library*, Yale University Library,

[beinecke.library.yale.edu/article/satisfy-your-soul-and-let-good-times-roll](http://beinecke.library.yale.edu/article/satisfy-your-soul-and-let-good-times-roll).

These cards were invitations and advertisements for rent parties that were being held to help people pay rent. I used this on my website on the Life in Harlem page to show how they had to be discreet about inviting people because it was the Prohibition Era.

Byrd, Frank. "Harlem Rent Parties." Aug. 1938. *Library of Congress*, [www.loc.gov/](http://www.loc.gov/). Accessed 19 Nov. 2019.

This narrative by Frank Byrd goes into detail about the increasing rent in Harlem and how communities came together at rent parties to support their neighbors. I learned how rent parties promoted local artists and at the same time was a cheap way for people to have fun and help someone out of a difficult time. I used this on my website to show what life was like in Harlem during the renaissance for people.

Corbis. Zora Neale Hurston smiling at the camera. *Getty Images*, [www.gettyimages.com/](http://www.gettyimages.com/).

This is a picture of Zora Neale Hurston I used on my website on the Important People page.

Eisenstaedt, Alfred. Alain Locke sitting at a desk. 1946. *Wikipedia*,

[en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Alain\\_LeRoy\\_Locke#/media/File:Alain\\_LeRoy\\_Locke.jpg](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Alain_LeRoy_Locke#/media/File:Alain_LeRoy_Locke.jpg).

I used this picture on my website when I was talking about Locke.

Front page of newspaper entitled '4,000 Riot in Harlem; One Killed'. 20 Mar. 1935. *Daily News*,

[www.nydailynews.com/new-york/nyc-crime/rumors-black-boy-death-sparks-harlem-riot-1935-article-1.2145887](http://www.nydailynews.com/new-york/nyc-crime/rumors-black-boy-death-sparks-harlem-riot-1935-article-1.2145887).

This picture is of the front page of the newspaper published the day after the Harlem Race Riot of 1935. I use this on my website to help show the end of the Harlem Renaissance.

Hayden, Palmer C. *Midsummer Night in Harlem*. 1936. *Digital Public Library of America*,

[dp.la/item/a7b4673052a9396bcd92277dcdd22f9d](https://dp.la/item/a7b4673052a9396bcd92277dcdd22f9d). Accessed 31 Oct. 2019.

This painting by Palmer Hayden is of a large group of people gathered on the street, presumably after the church has let out. It is a good representation of what everyday life would be like in Harlem and what kind of art is prominent. However, this is only one person's style of painting. Each artist used their unique styles to show something different. By studying this painting, I have gained a better understanding of what some specific things artists depicted in their paintings as well as what people did day to day.

Holmes, Ekua. *Bus Stop*. *WBUR*, [www.wbur.org/artery/2017/07/11/ekua-holmes-simmons](http://www.wbur.org/artery/2017/07/11/ekua-holmes-simmons).

This illustration is of an adult and a child waiting at a bus stop. The painting has a clear influence from the Harlem Renaissance; the style of painting, as well as the subject matter, are consistent with works from the Harlem Renaissance.

Hubert, Levi C. "The Whites Invade Harlem." Dec. 1938. *Library of Congress*,

[www.loc.gov/item/wpalh001416/](http://www.loc.gov/item/wpalh001416/). Accessed 14 Nov. 2019.

This article written by Levi C Hubert described what happened after the publication of *The New Negro*. He says that white people came from all over to see the African American artists. The appeal to Harlem was similar to a dancing dog; they didn't pay attention to how good the art was, they just were amazed because they were making art. This gave me a better idea of the role of white people in the Harlem Renaissance and how African Americans view the white people that came to Harlem.

Hughes, Langston. "The Negro Artist and the Racial Mountain." *The Nation*, 23 June 1926.

*Poetry Foundation*,

[www.poetryfoundation.org/articles/69395/the-negro-artist-and-the-racial-mountain](http://www.poetryfoundation.org/articles/69395/the-negro-artist-and-the-racial-mountain).

This essay written by Langston Hughes talks about what was challenging for African American artists and writers. He discusses how there is an underlying want to be white in some African Americans' minds, and how those thoughts need to be overcome. I have used this source to gain a deeper understanding of the mindset of the Harlem Renaissance and the role of white people in the Harlem Renaissance. I used this on my website as an example of the literature of the time and to show the mindset of the period.

Hulton. Langston Hughes smiling at camera. *Getty Images*, [www.gettyimages.com/](http://www.gettyimages.com/).

This is a picture of Langston Hughes that was needed on my website. I put on the page called *Leading Figures of the Harlem Renaissance*.

Hurston, Zora Neale. Letter to E. O. Grover. 8 June 1932. *George A. Smathers Libraries*, U of Florida, [cms.uflib.ufl.edu/](http://cms.uflib.ufl.edu/). Accessed 31 Oct. 2019.

This letter from Zora Neale Hurston details Hurston's plan to have a concert of 'untampered with' folk music. This letter was useful because I was able to learn about Hurston's involvement in African American art and promoting pride in the culture.

Hurston, Zora Neale. *Their Eyes Were Watching God*. HarperCollins Publishers, 1937.

This book by Zora Neale Hurston is considered a classic of the Harlem Renaissance and follows the fictional story of Janie Crawford. The book discusses Janie's struggles with racism and Zora Neale Hurston's view on the fundamental difference between men and women. This book gives me a good idea of the ideology of the time and what African Americans could deal with on a day-to-day basis. I used this on my website as an example of how current events affect literature.

Hurston, Zora Neale. "How It Feels to Be Colored Me." *The World Tomorrow*, digital ed., May 1928, pp. 215-16.

This article was written for *The World Tomorrow* and tells the story of Hurston's childhood and the road to pride in herself. She explains how she doesn't define herself as the color of her skin but the things she does. Reading this article helped me to better understand Hurston's experience and her reasoning for her actions during the Harlem Renaissance.

Jennifer Wingate, "Aaron Douglas/*Into Bondage*/1936," *American Paintings, 1900–1945*, NGA Online Editions, <https://purl.org/nga/collection/artobject/166444> (accessed February 26, 2020).

This painting by Aaron Douglas was very impactful, depicting the contributions of African Americans in American history. This painting was perfect for the section on the art and literature of the Harlem Renaissance.

Lawrence, Jacob. *The Migration Series, Panel no. 1*. 1940, The Phillips Collection.

This painting shows African Americans flooding through three different doors, labeled Chicago, New York, and St. Louis. This painting was a perfect example of how the Harlem Renaissance was impacted by the Great Migration.

Lino Rivera accompanied by two police officers in a station. 20 Mar. 1935. *Daily News*, [www.nydailynews.com/new-york/nyc-crime/rumors-black-boy-death-sparks-harlem-riot-1935-article-1.2145887](http://www.nydailynews.com/new-york/nyc-crime/rumors-black-boy-death-sparks-harlem-riot-1935-article-1.2145887).

This is a picture of Lino Rivera, who people falsely thought had been killed for stealing a 10 cent knife from a store. I used this on my website to show the end of the Harlem Renaissance.

Locke, Alain, editor. *The New Negro: An Interpretation*. Illustrated by Winold Reiss, New York, Albert, and Charles Boni, 1925. *Archive.org*, ia800708.us.archive.org/. Accessed 8 Nov. 2019.

This book by Alain Locke contains poems, articles, and art by several prominent artists of the Harlem Renaissance. The ideas presented at the beginning of the book are the foundational ideas of the Harlem Renaissance and many artists used his ideas as inspiration. By reading this I have been able to see where his ideas come into other artists' work and the connections they make.

Marion, Cornelius. Formal photograph of W. E. B. Du Bois, with beard and mustache, around 50 years old. 31 Dec. 1917. *Library of Congress*, [www.loc.gov/](http://www.loc.gov/).

This is a picture of W. E. B. Du Bois that I used on my website when I gave short biographies of influential figures.

Motley, Archibald John, Jr. *Nightlife*. 1943. *The Art Institute of Chicago*, [www.artic.edu/artworks/117266/nightlife](http://www.artic.edu/artworks/117266/nightlife).

This painting by Archibald Motley depicts some of the nightlife that was common. I know from another source I read that Motley was influenced by Alain Locke in the way he created his art. This painting fits well on the page with art and literature of the renaissance.

Myers, Christopher. *Harlem*. Mar. 1997.

This book is written by Walter Dean Myers and illustrated by Christopher Myers and the illustrations are very representative of the influence of the Harlem Renaissance had on future artists. The illustrations aid the story and display his style. I can use this to show the long-lasting effects the Harlem Renaissance had on artists in the future.

Myers, Walter Dean. *Harlem*. Illustrated by Christopher Myers, 1997. *Teaching English Language Arts*, [teachingenglishlanguagearts.com/wp-content/uploads/2013/07/Harlem-Poem-by-Walter-Dean-Myers.pdf](http://teachingenglishlanguagearts.com/wp-content/uploads/2013/07/Harlem-Poem-by-Walter-Dean-Myers.pdf). Accessed 19 Nov. 2019.

This poem by Walter Dean Myers details the artistic scene in Harlem and what Harlem meant to the people. It accurately displays the day-to-day things going on in Harlem and is written in a style consistent with some of the authors of the Harlem Renaissance. This

poem provided me with someone's specific explanation of the importance of Harlem to them and other artists.

"Negro Wins Scholarship." *The Mount Carmel Item* [Mount Carmel, PA], 13 Mar. 1907.

*Newspapers.com*, [www.newspapers.com/](http://www.newspapers.com/).

This short newspaper article was published shortly after Alain Locke was awarded the Rhodes Scholarship, saying how he was the first African American to receive this honor. I used this article on my website when I talked about Alain Locke's early years and education.

Nelson, Steven Lee. Four dancers in costume at the Cotton Club. *Culture Map Dallas*, [dallas.culturemap.com/eventdetail/2018-harlem-renaissance-fest-and-extravaganza/](http://dallas.culturemap.com/eventdetail/2018-harlem-renaissance-fest-and-extravaganza/).

This picture shows four dancers at the prominent Cotton Club. This was used on the Harlem Renaissance page to show some evening activities and the costumes that were popular.

Ochs, Michael. Publicity photo promoting "Just a Minute" at Harlem's Cotton Club. 1929. *Getty Images*, [www.gettyimages.com/editorial-images](http://www.gettyimages.com/editorial-images).

This picture was used on my website on the page about the Harlem Renaissance so readers could get a feel of the general aesthetic of the time.

Policeman swings in against the crowd as his comrade tries to hold the police line. 20 Mar. 1935.

*Daily News*,

[www.nydailynews.com/new-york/nyc-crime/rumors-black-boy-death-sparks-harlem-riot-1935-article-1.2145887](http://www.nydailynews.com/new-york/nyc-crime/rumors-black-boy-death-sparks-harlem-riot-1935-article-1.2145887).



This picture shows the crowd as a policeman swings his baton into the crowd in an attempt to calm the situation. I used this picture to show the chaos of the riot.

Schomburg Center for Research in Black Culture. *A negro family just arrived in Chicago from the rural South*. 1922. *The New York Public Library Digital Collections*, [digitalcollections.nypl.org/](https://digitalcollections.nypl.org/).

This picture was taken in Chicago of a family that just arrived there from the south. I used this picture on my website on a page about the Great Migration

Schuyler, George S. "The Negro-Art Hokum." *The Nation*, 1926, [faculty.gordonstate.edu/lSanders-senu/The%20Negro-Art%20Hokum.pdf](https://faculty.gordonstate.edu/lSanders-senu/The%20Negro-Art%20Hokum.pdf).

This article was written by George S. Schuyler in which he argues that black artists have been influenced by Euroamerican culture for 300 years. He goes on to say that no distinctly "negro" art style exists in the USA. Langston Hughes' *The Negro Artist and the Racial Mountain* is a response to Schuyler's controversial article. I used this article to show how authors interacted and some examples of the different views of the Harlem Renaissance.

Schuyler, George S. *Black No More*. Modern Library, 1931. *TMBKZ*, [tmbukz.ga/book.php?id=gEzCAGAAQBAJ](https://tmbukz.ga/book.php?id=gEzCAGAAQBAJ). This book written by George S. Schuyler is a satirical story in which an African American scientist discovers a way to turn black people white by changing their skin and hair color. Schuyler argues that races behave the same way when in similar socioeconomic standings. This book is an example of the literature of the period and one of the more radical views at the time.

Three women walk down a New York Street. *New York State Museum*,

[www.nysm.nysed.gov/exhibitions/ongoing/black-capital-harlem-1920s-0](http://www.nysm.nysed.gov/exhibitions/ongoing/black-capital-harlem-1920s-0).

This photograph was used on my website on the Harlem Renaissance page to show the general style of clothing of the time period.

## Secondary Sources

"Alain Leroy Locke." Dictionary of American Biography, Charles Scribner's Sons, 1977. Gale In Context: Biography,

[https://link.gale.com/apps/doc/BT2310008883/BIC?u=nysl\\_ca\\_shen&sid=BIC&xid=208c03e9](https://link.gale.com/apps/doc/BT2310008883/BIC?u=nysl_ca_shen&sid=BIC&xid=208c03e9). Accessed 3 Oct. 2019.

This database article is a biography of Alain Locke that gives background on his life and the major contributions he made to the Harlem Renaissance. It discusses his specific works and interest in spreading his ideas. This article helped me get the foundation on Locke and his involvement in the arts I needed to further my research.

"The Art of African Americans." The African-American Experience, Primary Source Media, 1999. American Journey. Gale In Context: U.S. History,

[https://link.gale.com/apps/doc/EJ2152000682/UHIC?u=nysl\\_ca\\_shen&sid=UHIC&xid=4bbcc8d6](https://link.gale.com/apps/doc/EJ2152000682/UHIC?u=nysl_ca_shen&sid=UHIC&xid=4bbcc8d6). Accessed 3 Oct. 2019.

This database article talks about African American artisans and how African American artists made a living for themselves. It discusses how and where they got their art education, the support they got from the Harmon Foundation and the WPA. This source

helped me gain an understanding of the WPA and Harmon Foundation and the ways they helped African American artists.

Beveridge, Andrew A. "Population and Racial Composition Harlem and New York City, 1910 to 2006." *Gotham Gazette*, 2 Sept. 2008, [www.gothamgazette.com/](http://www.gothamgazette.com/). Chart.

This image shows the population change in Harlem by race from 1910 to 2006. It was relevant to my research because it showed the population change that was a result of the Great Migration. I used this on my website to show readers the population shift in a more colorful way.

"Biography." *Louis Armstrong Home Museum*, [www.louisarmstronghouse.org/biography/](http://www.louisarmstronghouse.org/biography/).

This is the official website of the Louis Armstrong House Museum and it included a biography of Armstrong that included what he did for the Harlem Renaissance. This biography was helpful for me to learn all the important information I needed on Armstrong.

Boyd, Valerie. "About Zora Neale Hurston." *Zora Neale Hurston*, New Dynamic, [www.zoranealehurston.com/about/](http://www.zoranealehurston.com/about/).

This website is the official website of Zora Neale Hurston and it contained a biography style article that provided me with the information I needed for my website. I used the information I learned when talking about important figures of the Harlem Renaissance.

"Langston Hughes." *Poetry Foundation*, [www.poetryfoundation.org/poets/langston-hughes](http://www.poetryfoundation.org/poets/langston-hughes).

This website has biographies of famous poets and examples of their work. I used this to further my knowledge of Langston Hughes, an important figure during the Harlem Renaissance.

Mills, Joseph. "The Absurdity of America: George S. Schuyler's *Black No More*." *EnterText*, vol. 1, no. 1, Winter 2000, pp. 127-48. *Mixed Race Studies*, [www.mixedracestudies.org/?tag=george-schuyler](http://www.mixedracestudies.org/?tag=george-schuyler).

This essay written by Joseph Mills discusses the world Schuyler imagines in his book *Black No More*. Mills talks about the 'urge towards whiteness' as seen in *Black No More* and concludes that everyone is part African American somewhere in their lineage. This essay helped me gain a scholarly opinion on the book and the ideas that were presented in it.

"NAACP History: W. E. B. Du Bois." *NAACP*, [www.naacp.org/naacp-history-w-e-b-dubois/](http://www.naacp.org/naacp-history-w-e-b-dubois/).

This is the official website of the NAACP, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. W. E. B. Du Bois was among the founders of the NAACP and was the director of publicity and research. I used this biography to learn about some leaders and important figures.

"The 1920s Arts and Entertainment: Overview." *UXL American Decades*, edited by Julie L.

Carnegie, et al., vol. 3: 1920-1929, UXL, 2003, pp. 4-5. Gale Ebooks, [https://link.gale.com/apps/doc/CX3436900123/GVRL?u=nysl\\_ca\\_capreg&sid=GVRL&xid=16eb252c](https://link.gale.com/apps/doc/CX3436900123/GVRL?u=nysl_ca_capreg&sid=GVRL&xid=16eb252c). Accessed 18 Oct. 2019.

This is an online version of a book that provides an overview of 20th-century events and social history beginning in 1900 and ending in 1999. It provided a more specific description of the time period and the changes. These pages helped me better understand how world wars affected future generations and ultimately led to the Harlem Renaissance.

U.S. Department of Labor, Division of Negro Economics. *Negro Migration in 1916-17*. By R. H. Leavell, Washington Government Printing Office, 1919. *Digital Public Library of America*, [dp.la/](http://dp.la/).

This report written by R. H. Leavell gives some leaders opinions on the causes of the African American Migration. I used this on my website to illustrate the causes of migration in the 1910s and 20s.

"Zora Neale Hurston." *National Women's History Museum*,

[www.womenshistory.org/education-resources/biographies/zora-hurston](http://www.womenshistory.org/education-resources/biographies/zora-hurston).

This website is the official website of the National Women's History Museum and has articles on important figures in women's history. I used the article on Zora Neale Hurston to deepen my knowledge on her because I wanted to include her in my project. This website was especially helpful to understand what kind of impact Hurston had on history, more specifically, women's history.