# A TOUR OF THE JUBA PROJECT

THE JUBA PROJECT, a four year research project funded by the University of Toronto and the Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council of Canada, explores blackface minstrel performance during a crucial early period, the 1840s, when it exploded in popularity and influence in the United States and abroad. The project focuses on its early dissemination to England and Scotland. Through a database, it traces the routes of early minstrel performers, & more generally the performance of race in the early Victorian period, providing information on performers, performances, and venues, including a mapping feature. The Project also provides a guide to this kind of research through a 'Featured Performers and Documents' section, a practice based research section in which contemporary artists engage with the accumulated documents, and information on a related colloquium exploring the interdisciplinary possibilities of the study of blackface.

Stephen Johnson, Project Director & Principal Investigator

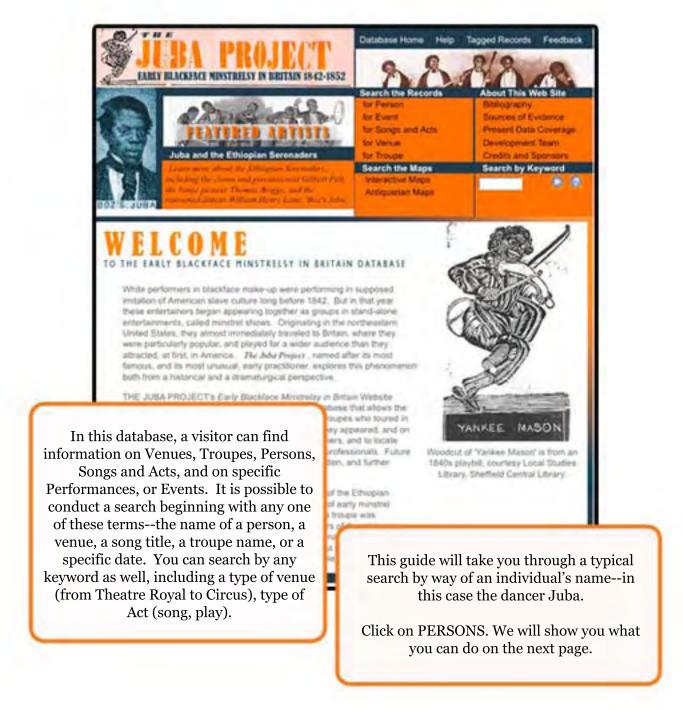


This is the Home Page for the Juba Project, which provides the visitor with four points of entry into the project. This introductory document will guide you through each entry point, beginning with the database.

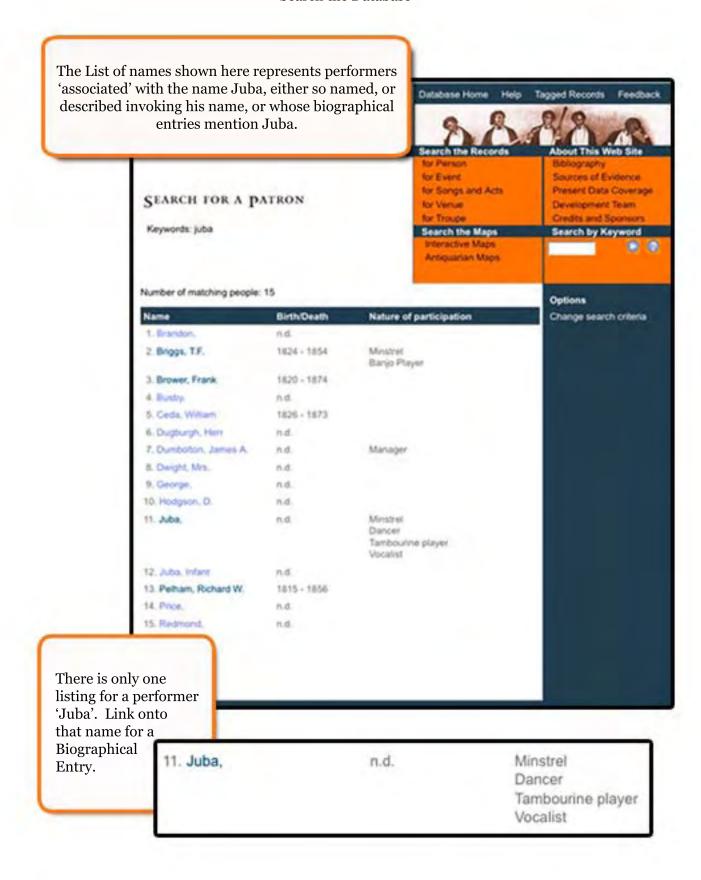
The Design for the website is by Nick Marquis, with later revisions by Justin Blum and Beth Marquis. The Database web design is by Gordon Belray. This document designed by Beth Marquis.

Search the Database

THE JUBA PROJECT's Early Blackface Minstrelsy in Britain website draws together a range of documentation into a database that allows the visitor to access information on the individuals and troupes who toured in Britain during these years, on the venues in which they appeared, and on individual events--to trace the movements of performers, and to locate documentary information on these touring, itinerant professionals. The information was accumulated from national and local newspapers and from archives in London, Birmingham, Sheffield, Portsmouth, Liverpool, Bristol, and elsewhere. Research has now ended for this stage of the project, though the database is available for the further addition of information.









Birth Date: Unknown

Death Date: Unknown

Notes: In 1848, is young black American called Juba amwed in London from New York and danced, to great acclaim and notice. This dancer's style of performance created a semistion, and he found excentively through 1851, after which he disappeared from the documentary record. During this brief period, he was noticed by the press more after than any

other dancer in England, and received

wide praise for his innovative style

And Career

BOZ'S, JUBA
Juba,
Participation details
Search Related Records
Events naming person
Troupe affiliation
Songs & Acts
Bibliographic Sources

art a new person search

This is a Biographical Entry on Juba, which provides basic information, and an indication of the kind of performances he gave. We include here the Troupes with which he appeared, 'monikers' or epithets applied to him, common acts, along with illustrations we have found. We have made an effort to provide something for each performer recorded in this database; but these are itinerant performers who may appear without announcement and then disappear into obscurity. In many respects, there is nothing to record except what we have found for this database. The work of filling in this gap in information is cause for another research project. This is a start, at least.

Juba,
Participation details

Search Related Records
Events naming person
Troupe affiliation

Songs & Acts

Bibliographic Sources

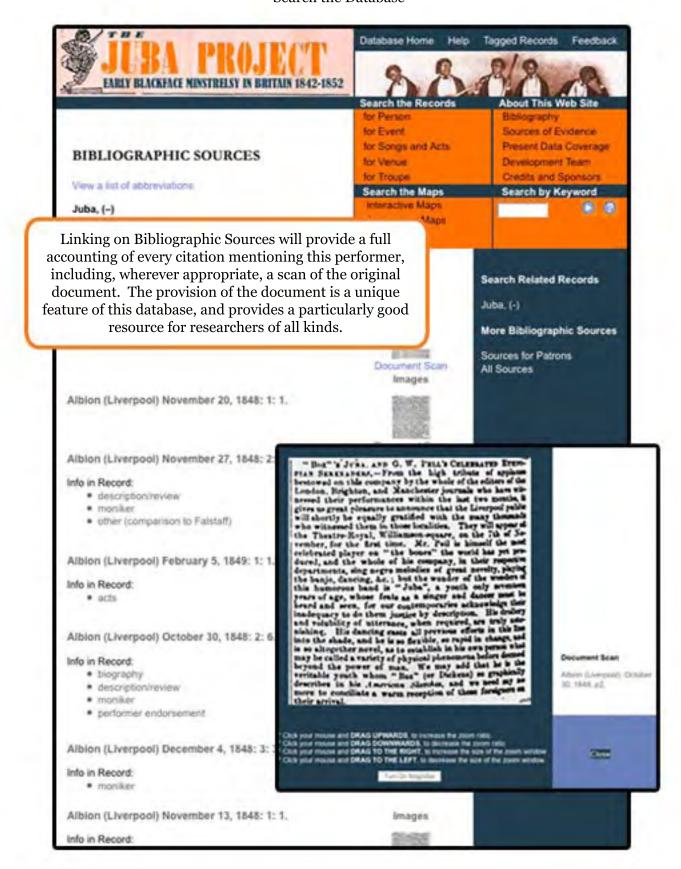
Options
Start a new person search

a been argued that Juba ince. Both statements are ove, but certainly he was a that was difficult to a had a clear land.

> Additional links indicate the other information that can be accessed about this performer, including a full Bibliography of each document we have found, a list of the events at which he appeared, and a list of the troupes with which he toured, according to our research.

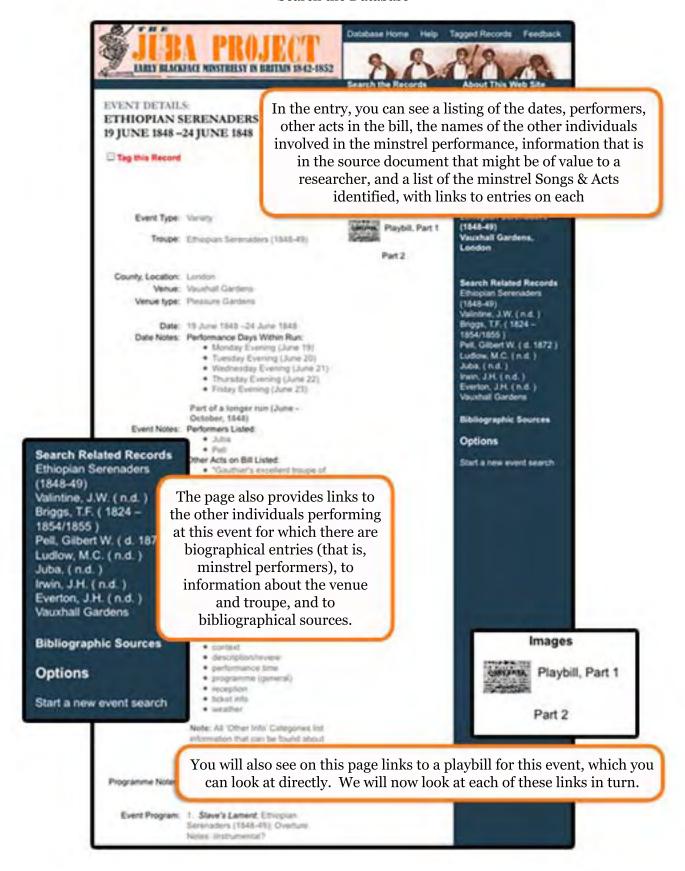
We will show what happens when you link on Bibliography, and then on Events.

Master
 "the Prince of Neural Dancers"

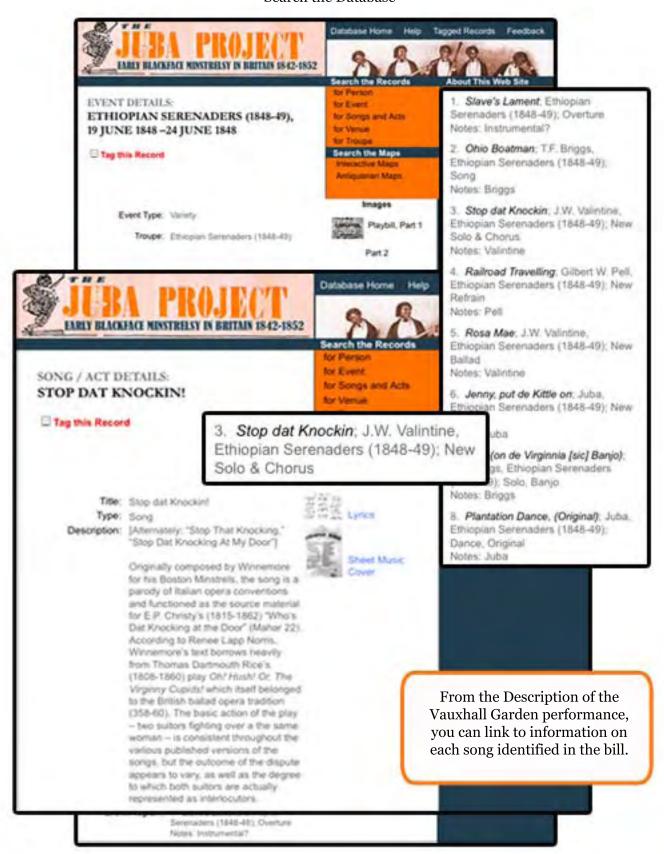


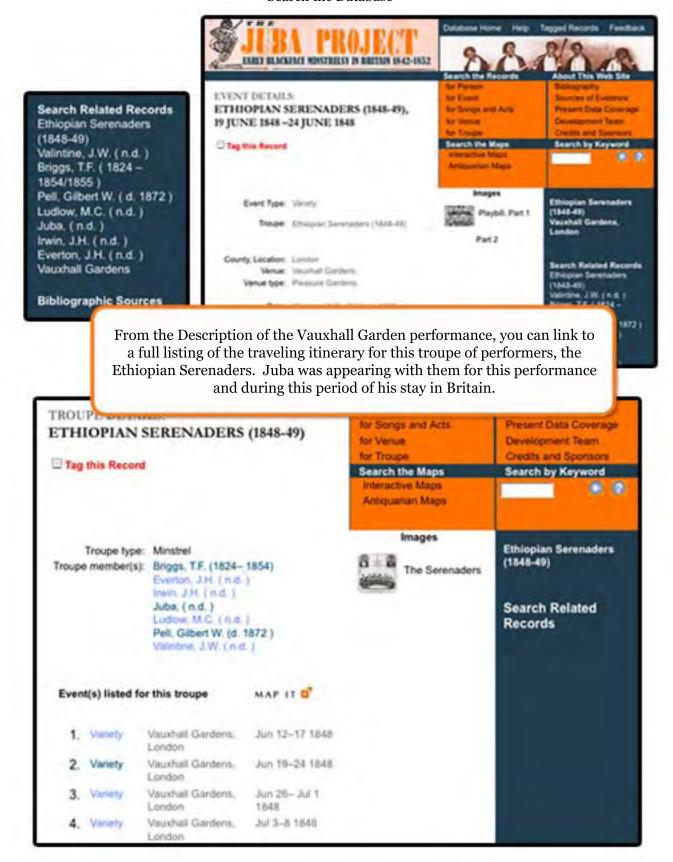
Search the Database

Juba, Participation details Linking on Events Naming Person (back on the Juba bio Search Related Records page) will provide a full list of (in this case) 94 performances. Events naming person 'Performance' in this database is defined as up to a week's Troupe affiliation run, the typical booking period, though it also will include one-night-stands. Linking onto any one of these will take Songs & Acts you to an entry about that Event. **Bibliographic Sources** Options Start a new pe Tagged Records Feedback **Database Home** EARLY BLACKFACE MINSTRELSY IN BRITAIN 1842-1852 for Event. Sources of Evidence SEARCH FOR A EVENT for Songs and Acts Present Data Coverage MAP IT D Development Team Search by Keyw Person: Juba (n.d.) Search the Maps Antiquanan Maps Number of matching events: 94 Change search criteria **Event and Date** Location Troupe Vauxhall Gardens Ethiopian Serenaders Variety Jun 12-17 1848 (1848-49) London Vacaball Gardens Ethiopian Serenaders Variety (1848-49) Jun 19-24 1845 London Variety Vauxhall Gardens Ethiopian Serenaders Jun 26-Jul 1 1848 (1848-49) London Vauxhall Gardens Ethiopian Serenaders Jul 3-6 1848. (1848-49) Loridon Variety Vauxhall Gardens Ethiopian Serenaders Here we will Jul 10-15 1848 London (1848-49) link to Variety Vauxholf Gardens Variety Ethiopian Serenaders Jul 17-21 1848 London (1848-49) --designating Minstrel Show Newburgh Rooms, Cannon Ethiopian Serenaders the type of (1848-49) Jul 22 1848 Place performance--Brighton, Sussex for June 19-24, Vaundted Gardens Ethiopian Serenaders Warriedy Jul 24-29 1848. (1848-49) London 1848 at Vauxhall Minstrel Show Newburgh Rooms, Carinon Ethiopian Serenaders Gardens. Jul 24 1548 (1848-49) Vauxhall Gardens Ethiopian Serenaders Vanety Jun 19-24 1848 London (1848-49)Jul 31- Aug 5 1648 London (1845-49) 12: Minitrel Show Newburgh Rooms, Carnon Ethiopian Serensders Aug 5 1848 Place (1848-49)

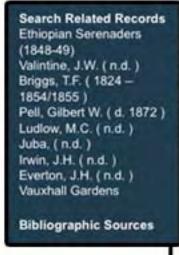








Search the Database



Event Type: Variety
Troupe: Emograph Teranstern; (1848-47)

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Tuesday Evening (Aims 20)
 Wednesday Evening (Aims 21)

Thursday Element Lfurst 221

Search the Records About This Web Site

Mr Penson

Mr Event

Mr Songs and Acts

Mr Venue

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Search the Maps

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(1848-49)

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London

Mrspainer Mrspainer

(1848-49)

Veushall Gardens

(1848-49)

41655) Gibert W. (d. 1872)

WMC (ne)

**Bibliographic Sources** 

Start a new venue search

From the Description of the Vauxhall Garden performance, you can link to an entry on the venue, Vauxhall Gardens.

The Ethiopian Serenaders and Juba appeared here for the entire summer of

appeared here for the entire summer of 1848. The Gardens was a regular venue for blackface performers, and for exhibitions of race more generally.

VENUE DETAILS: Sources of Evidence for Event VAUXHALL GARDENS Present Data Coverage for Songs and Acts for Venue Development Team Tag this Record for Trouge Credits and Sponsor Search the Maps Search by Keyword Pleasure Gardens Interactive Maps Built 1660s Antiquarian Maps Located in London Vauxhall Gardens Historical Map Overview (1843)Search Related Records Events at venue Orchestra Troupes at venue

- Address: Lambeth (area currently bounded by Kennington Lane, St. Oswald's Place, Leopold Walk, Vauxhall Walk & Goding St.) For a current map, Click Here. For historical maps showing the venue (in addition to the one excerpted at right). Click Here, Here, and Here.
- Alternate Names: New Spring Gardens (opening-1785).
   Royal Gardens, Vauxhall.
- Capacity: The gardens could house massive crowds, many accounts, audiences frequently numbered in the te thousands
- Audience Composition: The typical Vauxhall audience included a wide range of spectators - male & female, you and old, working class & anstocratic (along with a fair shi of prostitutes & ruffians, especially in the late 18th Centur

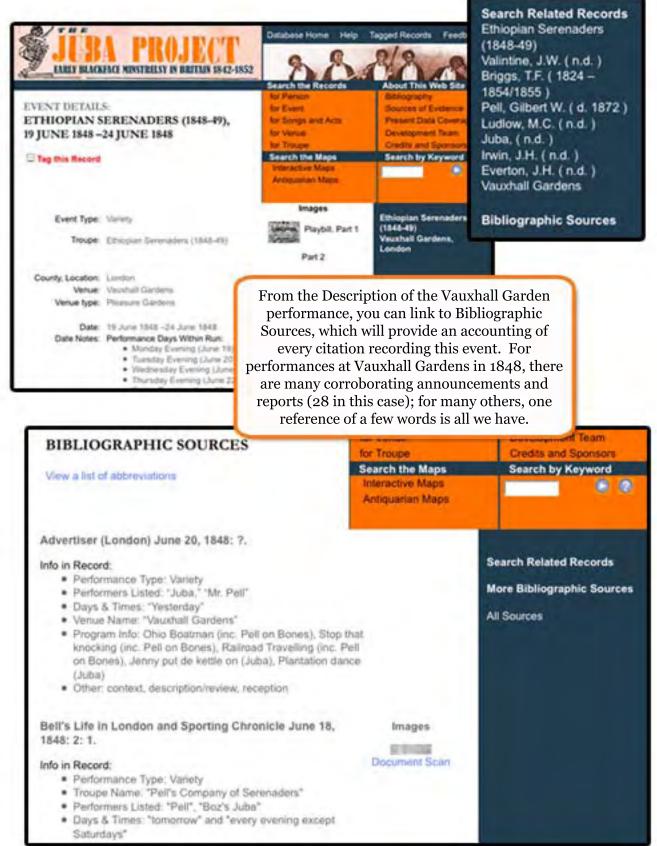
You will see that from the venue entry, at the right, you can link to all events at this venue, all troupes who appeared there, a full list of citations for the site, and imagery for the site. Of course, the amount of information varies widely for venues. Some have no available information.

Rotunda Theatre

Retunda Theatre

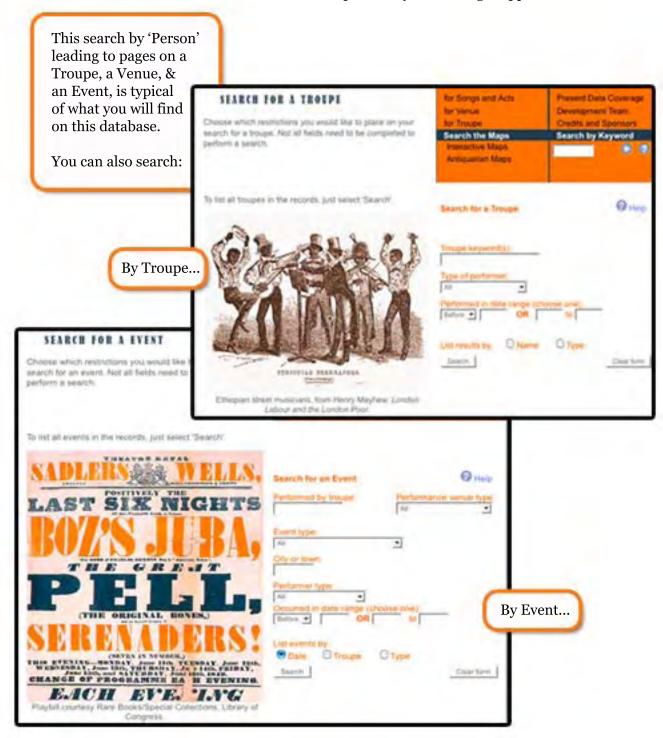
(Image #2)

Performance Space Description: Prominent features of

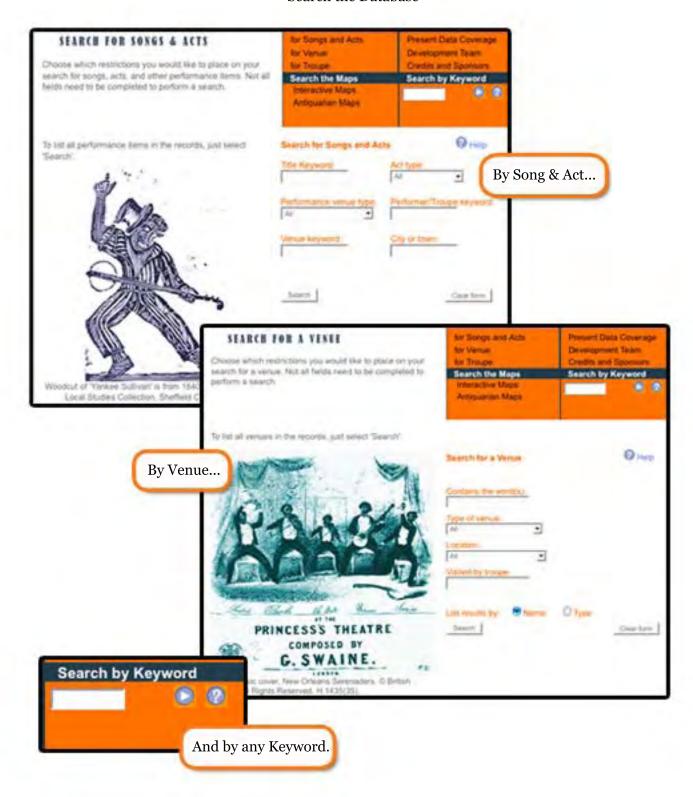


Search the Database

As you can see, there are a great many cross-references in a database such as this. A researcher can look for intersections of individuals, troupes, songs and venues, and might stray far from the original search in the process. While a strong plan of action going into a database for a search is a good thing, it is also beneficial to wander. One of the benefits of a database is that connections not previously visible might appear.



Search the Database

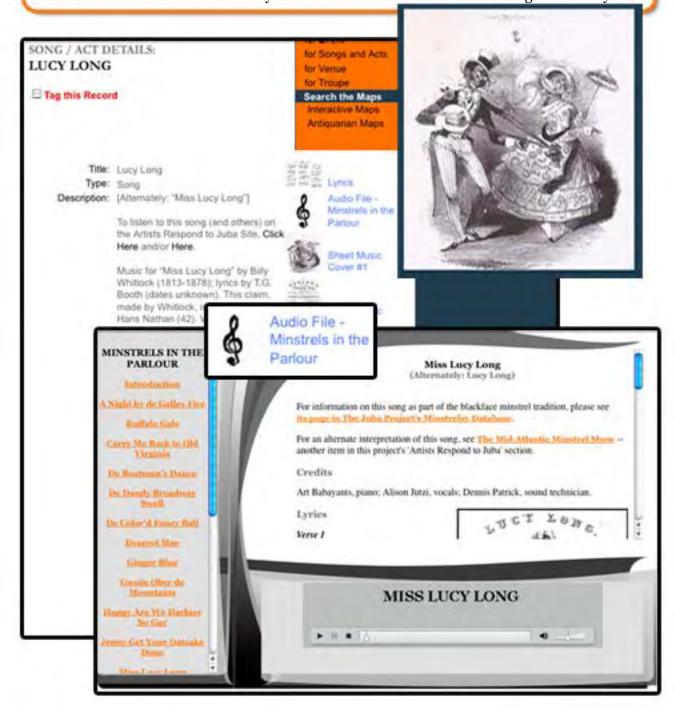


all of which provide different parameters and limitations--by venue, performer, and performance type, by city, and by date.

Search the Database

Several further features in particular are worth showing you.

An important feature of the Songs & Acts entries, in addition to the history of the song and its recording legacy, is that, for some of the songs, we have been able to provide our own recordings. The entry for Lucy Long, for example, has two recordings attached: as parlour music recorded by a soprano and pianist; and as folk music recorded by a band in St John's, Newfoundland. You can also find lyrics and sheet music covers for this song in the entry.



Search the Database

Antiquarian Maps have been located, scanned and entered into one part of the site for researchers to review & use in following the itinerary of performers. We restricted ourselves to seven cities, including London. On each map, the location of known venues that housed minstrels has been designated. You can link on that point of the map, and you will be taken to the appropriate page on the database.



Search the Database

The University of Toronto's Cartography Office assisted in the creation of an interactive feature that allows the researcher to map the movements of troupes and individuals. As an example, for all Events at which Juba appeared, the map will look as you see it below. The hope is that, as more information is recorded, regular itinerary routes following roads and train lines can be determined.



# A TOUR OF THE JUBA PROJECT

The Database clearly is a powerful tool for the researcher. All material on it is available to the general public for its use, and will, we hope, be particularly useful to historians of the period and those interested in performance.

But a database such as this can be daunting to those new to research, or to this kind of tool. As an introduction, and as a repository for our own research using this material, we created the Featured Performers and Documents site, which we will tour now.



White performers in blackface make-up were performing in supposed imitation of American slave culture long before 1842. But in that year these entertainers began appearing together as groups in stand-alone entertainments, minstrel shows. Originating in the north-eastern United States, they almost immediately traveled to Britain, where they were particularly popular.

The Juba Project, named after early minstrelsy's most famous and most unusual early practitioner, explores this phenomenon both from a historical and a dramaturgical perspective. Links on this page will take you to the different parts of the project, including a database that will allow you to trace the movements of performers around Britain from 1842-1852 (Search the Database), a closer examination of some of the documents and one group of performers (Featured Performers & Documents -- a good place to start), a performance-practice site that will explore the responses of contemporary artists to the documents and traditions of minstrelsy (Artists Respond), and information about a 2008 Symposium on minstrelsy's traditions and legacy (Burnt Cork).

Featured Performers & Documents

This portion of the site can be accessed by clicking on the Featured Performers & Documents link(s) on the Project Home Page

Featured Performers & Documents

These pages of The Juba Project will introduce you to some of the performers, troupes, venues and songs of early minstrelsy in Britain, and provide you with examples of the kind of research that we are doing into the history of popular performance--and that you also might be interested in doing.



You can link into three different areas that take you in three different directions:

- 1. how one blackface minstrel troupe looked, performed and moved over time, including an itinerary with attached documents. Information here helps to prepare the researcher to search the database
- 2. close examinations of individual documents, with interactive pop-up commentary, including a focus on descriptions of the dance of Juba. Information here helps to prepare the researcher to read the documents found in the database.
- 3. contextual information includes a bibliography, as well as some information on the contemporary legacy of blackface, found on the web and on YouTube.

We will introduce you to each direction in this part of the guide.

Featured Performers & Documents

Juba & the Ethiopian Serenaders connects with the database directly as often as possible, to give the visitor to the project an introduction to its use.

Juba & The Ethiopian Serenaders in the U.K.: 1842 - 1852



Juba & The Ethiopian Serenaders in the U.K.: 1842 - 1852

Parsing the Documents

Blackface Minstrelsy in Context

> WHO serve they? WHERL and WHAT did they play?

DMELINE: Itineraries and reviews.

### THE JUBA PROJECT

Featured Performers and Documents Juba and the Ethiopian Serenaders in the UK: 1842-52

Ethiopian Serenaders' was a name used by several troupes of influential early minstrel performers who toured Britain between 1846 and 1850, playing in saloons and castles, for the working classes and for Queen Victoria. They appear to have 'cleaned up' minstrelsy, making it safe for the middle classes; and they introduced the influential dancer Juba to a large audience. Juba was the only performer of colour in these early minstrel shows, and worth looking at for that reason alone. He was also quite possibly the most 'noticed' (that is, reviewed) dancer in Britain during the period of his brief career.

This section focuses narrowly on the travels of two different versions of The Ethiopian Serenaders. The sole consistent feature between then, besides the name, was the appearance and leadership of G. W. Pell, an influential clown and 'bones' player.

Use the navigation tools to the left of this page to access brief biographies of some of the Serenaders, information related to the venues in which they performed during this period, samples of the kind of music they performed, and a timeline detailing their travels using reviews and other primary sources.

### THE JUBA PROJECT

Featured Performers and Documents Juba and the Ethiopian Serenaders in the UK Who were they?

The early blackface minstrels came from a wide range of backgrounds and points of origin, though most were white working-class Anglo-Americans. One of the goals of The Juba Project is to re-examine the backgrounds of the men who took to this kind of make-up during its first years of widespread popularity. The answer for the Ethiopian Serenaders: they were a very American group, advertising (falsely) their authentic re-creation of an American culture—the songs, dances and other entertainments of plantation slavery. They were working class, and they were white—with the extraordinary exception of William Lane, 'Juba,' a dancer of colour in a segregated business.

Here are three sample biographies of representative performers in the Ethiopian Serenaders—a clown, a banjo player, and a dancer. They knew each other well—for a while they toured alone, as a trio. They may be seen to represent different strains of minstrelsy.

G. W. Pell (Gilbert Pelham), a master bones player and clown. Pell clearly exhibits minstrelsy's roots in circus and street performance, with his too-wide collar, his perpetual motion and his inability to behave. WHO were they?

WHERE and WHAT did they play?

TIMELINE: Itineraries and reviews.

Linking on Who Were They provides a brief introduction to early minstrelsy through three distinctive performers from one troupe and tour. Linking on their names takes the visitor to their database biographies.

Featured Performers & Documents

Linking on Where and What Did They Play provides the visitor with a brief statement on the range of venues housing blackface minstrelsy, with links to samples, from castle to saloon, but focusing on two in particular, the St James in London and the Theatre Royal, Birmingham, for both of which we have programs.

WHO were they? WHERE and WHAT did they play? TIMELINE: Itineraries

and reviews.



Juba & The Ethiopian Serenaders in the U.K.: 1842 - 1852

Parsing the Documents

Blackface Minstrelsy in Context

> WHO were thes? WHERE and WHAT

did thus play? TIMELINE: Ringraries and reviews.

### THE JUBA PROJECT

Featured Performers and Documents Juba and the Ethiopian Serenaders in the UK Where and What Did They Play?

Blackface minstrelsy quickly became a phenomenon in the United Kingdom after the arrival of the first major troupe in 1843. Specialist blackface performers arrived regularly from the United States, other American performers began performing minstrel songs and dances (with or without the actual make-up), and British entertainers 'blacked up' in imitation, to cash in on the popularity. In the same way American rhythm and blues and then rock and roll found its way to the UK in the 1950s and 1960s, profoundly influencing local culture and performance, minstrelsy exported a black American idiom to a British white audience. It had been corrupted and capitalize

Minstrels pla palaces (at pleasure gar rooms of sale theatres and all-male and gave speciall

Diverse audi humour of th of the goals of performance

TUESDAY, THURSDAY,

each Enesing at Half-part Eight o'Clock;

Wednesday Morning Ju

PROGRAMME

We have recreated the program for these two performances as an interactive page --linking on the song title will take you to the appropriate page in the database, and linking on the arrow at the beginning of selected songs will allow you to hear what it sounds like, in a recording taken from The Juba Project's Artists Respond site.

# PART I.

ı	QUICK STEP,FULL BAND.
ı	GLEE, - "Come Darkies Sing," COMPANY.
ı	SONG, "The Old Jaw Bone"HARRINGTON.
ı	GLEE, - "Color'd Fancy Ball" COMPANY.
ı	SONG, - "Ginger Blue"
۱	SONG "Lucy Long" GERMON

### PART II.

SLOW MOVEMENT	T, "Love Not" FULL BAND.
GLEE, - "Get alon	g home, Yellow Gals"COMPANY.
SONG, - "LUC	Y NEAL" HARRINGTON.
(Which is continual)	y encored with the most enthusiastic applause)
	in Chorns" COMPANY.

Featured Performers & Documents



Featured Performers & Documents

Parsing the Documents focuses on a Microhistorical analysis of individual documents, with internal links encouraging the visitor to look again at all areas of the image or text for clues and questions.

Parsing the Documents

# Juba & The Ethiopian Serenaders in the U.K.: 1842 - 1852 Parsing the Documents Blackface Minstrelsy in Context Uspendecuments In the Dance Witness in Juba

# THE JUBA PROJECT

Featured Performers and Documents Parsing the Documents

To parse' means to examine something in minute detail, to dismantle it in order to analyze its parts, and to try to understand how those parts relate to one another. Historians spend a good deal of time engaged in this activity. This part of the website provides some examples of what might—just might—be learned about blackface minstrelsy from the very close examination of a few documents. Typically, the examination complicates, rather than simplifies any possible understanding. The documents we examine in this section provide the case in point.

The focus remains on the Ethiopian Serenaders, and on the dancer Juba, though other documents will be brought into the discussion. You can link on the left to three different kinds of examination.

In HYPERDOCUMENTS we reproduce specific individual documents, and allow you to interact directly with them, linking on different parts of the image or words of the text to find additional explanation, discussion, information, and images, links, and sounds that might help to understand that one small part of a larger body of

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In PAST THE DOCUMENTS, two publications by the Juba Project's ast the

# THE JUBA PROJECT

Featured Performers and Documents Parsing the Documents Hyperdocuments

Here you will find what we call Hyperdocuments. Move your cursor over the reproduced document and link on any highlighted area to read commentary, see related imagery, link to other useful information, and generally move out from the document into the world. We will add to the list, and to the numbers of links within each documents. So far we have 'parsed' the following:

- the standard image of Juba dancing at Vauxball gardens, ofter reproduced as typical of minstrel dance
- a rough woodcut of a minstrel duncing that may say more than we would have expected
- an image of the Ethiopian Screnaders that has embedded in it remarkable portrait
- a full analysis of a Manchester review that included a full wench dance, with Juba

Hyperdocuments

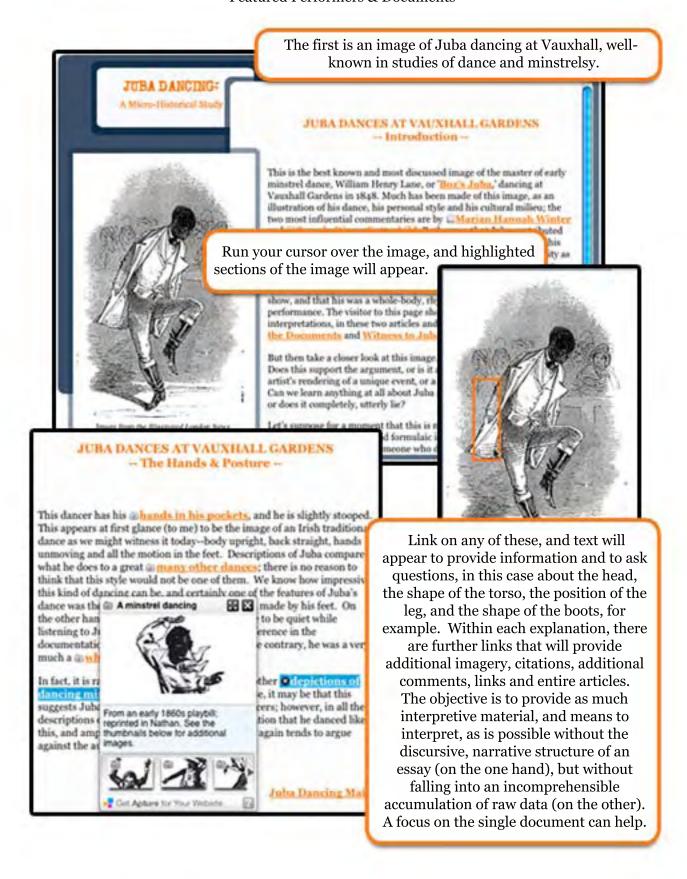
Past the Documents. to the Dance

Witness to Juba

The first area is a set of six Hyperdocuments.

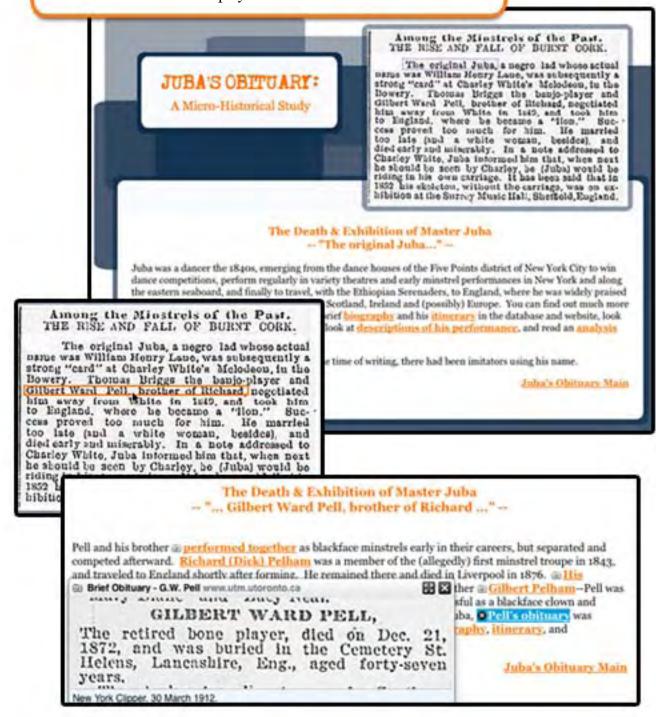
We will show you two here.

Featured Performers & Documents



Featured Performers & Documents

The second document displayed here by way of example is a brief narrative report of Juba's death. Each few words of this short tale raises questions and causes concern, provided for in the commentary. This includes the statement, and evidence, that his skeleton was on display after he died.



Featured Performers & Documents

Past the Documents, To The Dance provides two articles (a more traditional approach) taking a closer look at the evidence related to Juba's dance style.

Hyperdocuments

Past the Documents, to the Dance

Witness to Juba



Juba & The Ethiopian Serenaders in the U.K.: 1842 - 1852

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Blackface Minstrelsy in Context

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Parsing the Documents

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 Juba's Dance: An Assessment of Newly Acquired Documentation

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### PAST THE DOCUMENTS, TO THE DANCE: THE WITNESS TO JUBA IN 1848

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THE JUBA PROJECT
Featured Performers and Documents
Parsing the Documents
Past the Documents, To the Dance

It has been argued that Juba's dance was an authentic depiction of southern

plantation performance, and therefore African in origin. It has also been

argoed that Juba 'invented' tap dance. Both statements are impossible to prove, but certainly he was doing something that was difficult to describe;

and he had a clear and long-lasting effect on dance. The question is, what dance? The evewitness descriptions are an attempt to 'translate' his

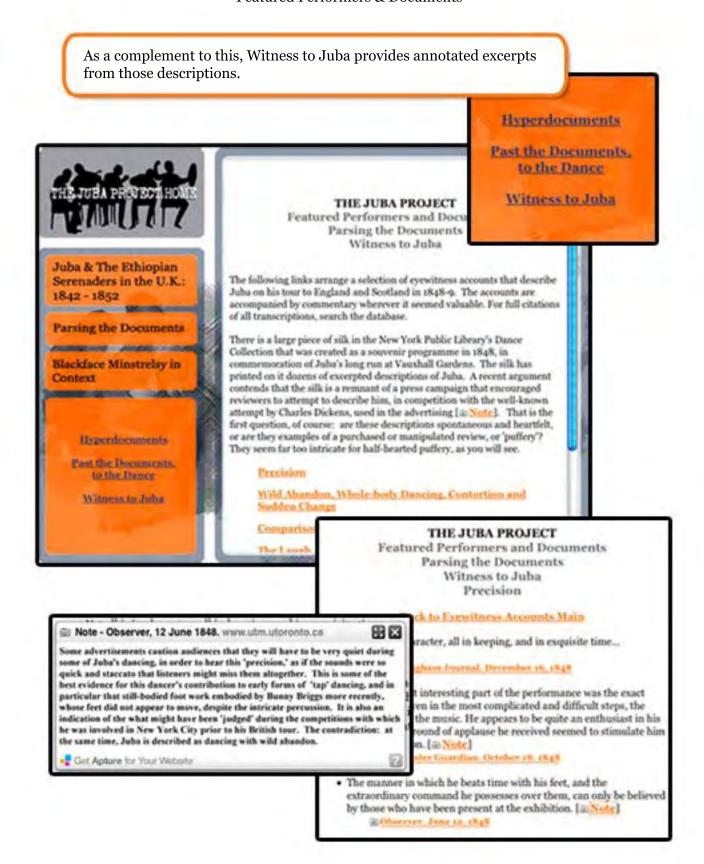
This section provides access to two publications examining the descriptions

Copyright rippi by Stephen: Echmont Originally published in The Performance Foot (Legas Perss, 1991)

Domenico Pietropuolo, in a recent talk at the Festival of Original Theatre in Toronto, drew a distinction between History and Historiography. He said that the use of the word "History" as applied to that which historians create is a confusing misnooner. "There is only one history," be said. If I remember correctly, be said that history is that which occurs during the pussage of time. And that is all that it is. Everything the historian does should be called "historio-graphy," with the emphasis on the "graphic" or written character of the creation. History is the unexamined brute event, historiography the definition and interpretation of the event by an individual mind to some imposed significance. This may seem self-evident to the people; it is the basis of post-modern historiography, and its subspecies that focuses on performance (see White, Burke, Postlewalt, as general references). I find, however, that even in the halls of academe this distinction requires frequent repetition. I add that my own (no doubt) gross misinterpretation of what Professor Pietropaolo actually said is evidence of what he said—if I am even dose to what he said. It is all quite postmodern.

This is not, however, the complete process of creating "historio-graphy." The brute event that is the subject of the historian's study exists in the infinitessimal present. It happens, but it does not persist, even in part. The event manifests itself, as far as the historian is concerned, only through its physical artifacts, including buildings, beeders, crossus, and the dead. Such artifacts include, to my purpose, what historians usually refer to as "documents"--anything recorded through language or iconography as a result of the event ("Documents" is the term I will use in the balance of this essay). It is no secret, these are what historians use as the raw material of their creative work. They are thus once removed from their intended subject—the event.

Featured Performers & Documents



Featured Performers & Documents

Blackface Minstrelsy in Context provides links to further information on blackface minstrelsy...

Blackface Minstrelsy in Context



Juba & The Ethiopian Serenaders in the U.K.: 1842 - 1852

Parsing the Documents

Blackface Minstrelsy in Context

# Blackface Minstrelsy:

- · In the Library
- · On the Web
- On YouTube

### THE JUBA PROJECT

Featured Performers and Documents Blackface Minstrelsy in Context

'Blacking up' the face as a part of a performance has been a feature of many cultures for a very long time. As a representation of the plantation slave of the southern United States, the image became firmly entrenched in commercial entertainment in the mid-19th century, was disseminated to colonial and immigrant cultures around the world, and has had extraordinary persistence. Despite the absence of the blackface image from the mass media since the beginning of the American civil rights movement in the late 1950s, it has not disappeared. The Juba Project takes a close look at one small corner of the history of blackface minstrelsy. We believe it is a significant corner, a time when the form first established itself as a popular and viable means of expression and entertainment, a good source of parody and humour as well as repression. This is when the form as we still experience it in some measure took hold in Western culture. A better understanding of the complexities of that first phenomenon is important in any understanding of its legacy.

These pages provide some basic information for further reading on blackface and on minstrelsy, compiled from various sources. It will be added to from time to time, as more work appears.

You will also find here a report on what we found when we visited two of the ation today—Google and YouTube. These we can only provide you with a smarthet of

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### THE JUBA PROJECT

Featured Performers and Documents Blackface Minstrelsy in Context Blackface in the Library

The word 'blackface' typed into a 'Google Books' search results in 3.450 hits (August 2009). No doubt that will grow daily. Such access to information provides an extraordinary resource for anyone interested in finding out more about this subject (or any other), but it can also make it difficult to begin. Here are some basic sources.

For the most part, this list restricts itself to works published since the early 1990s, books only, and books with a significant discussion of blackface from any perspective—cultural and social history, histories of theatre, cinema, music and dance, as well as discussions of class and gender. Much more will be found by the interested researcher in journal articles, dissertations and archives.

Excepted from a bibliography compiled by Agnieseka Baranowska for the project "Biting the levisible Hand: Blackface Minsterby and the Origins of American Assistation."

To Begin-8 Works on the 'Matter' of American Blackface Minstrelsy

# Blackface Minstrelsy:

- In the Library
- · On the Web
- On YouTube

...in the Library...

Featured Performers & Documents

... and as a still-extant contemporary phenomenon through searches of the Web ...

# Blackface Minstrelsy:

- · In the Library
- · On the Web
- On YouTube



### THE JUBA PROJECT

Featured Performers and Documents Blackface Minstrelsy in Context Blackface on the Web

Below, you will find a by no means comprehensive list of recent internet references to blackface, compiled by Lydia Wilkinson with materials from Stephen Johnson and Patrick Robinson.

# CONTEMPORARY CONTROVERSIES

On the University of Toronto Campus

The Varsity's Blackface Charlie Brown

https://www.thevarsity.ca/article/1661-a-black-voice-on-blacklace

The online edition of the January 21, 2008 Varsity includes responses to its November 19th 'joke issue', which included a review of a fictional student

lie Brown. The review was entitled as accompanied by a photo of the

story.cfm?content=1610.46&

Featured Performers and Documents

Blackface on YouTube e Brown controversy.

This page offers a few words about the availability of examples of representations of blackface on this popular video-sharing site, compiled by Stephen Johnson with materials from Steph Berntson & Lydia Wilkinson.

THE JUBA PROJECT

Blackface Minstrelsy in Context

On the one hand, the blackface tradition has been buried (not gone-just buried) in North American popular performance culture since the early years of the Civil Rights movement in the 1960s. The Internet, however, has created an environment for the distribution of everything by everybody. A few minutes on YouTube will resurrect a range of imagery and of performance. Writing now (in March 2008) you will find the following examples:

 a silent film with the great African American blackface performer Bert Williams from 1916.

...and YouTube

# A TOUR OF THE JUBA PROJECT

From the Home Page, you can also find out more about The Juba Project's involvement in Burnt Cork: Traditions and Legacies of Blackface Minstrelsy, a two day symposium held in March 2008.



# A TOUR OF THE JUBA PROJECT

Finally, from the Home Page, you can link to Artists Respond, a gallery of work by contemporary artists. We asked them to look at some of the documents, the remnants of Juba and his world, and to tell us how they would interpret them—not to re-create Juba's performance, but to translate the remnants of his art and life back into performance, into a modern idiom. We asked for a 'reading,' which either took place as an interview, or as a performance.



Artists Respond to Juba

As with the other portions of the site, the Artists Respond Gallery can be accessed by clicking the relevant link on the top right of the Project Home Page

Artists Respond to Juba

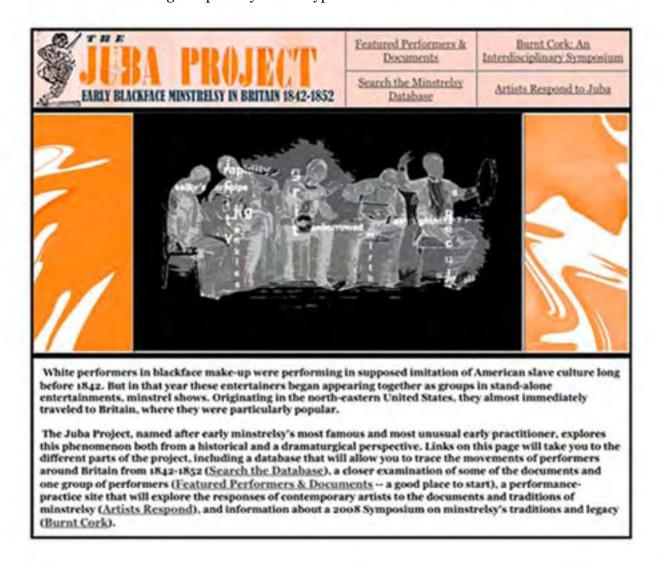
Included in the Artists Respond to Juba section are excerpts from a stage and a radio play based on Juba's career, interviews with dancers and musicians about minstrelsy's continued influence, its early use as a children's entertainment, and so on. There are recordings of songs by musicians in Newfoundland treating minstrelsy's songs as folk music, and by an operatic singer in Toronto treating them as polite parlour music. A group of undergraduate students and a group of professional dancers both try to evoke Juba's experience in the minstrel show through movement.



# A TOUR OF THE JUBA PROJECT Back Home

We hope this brief tour will help you understand how the project is constructed, why it was undertaken, and the means by which you can make more effective use of the database. The first phase of the research project that created this database has come to an end, along with the grant that supported it.

The good thing about a database and any on-line research project such as this, is that the end of a grant does not mark the end of the project. Any research generated in future, from any source, can be entered in a fully integrated manner into the database, thus enriching and improving the value of the project. Students and Artists who wish to respond to the materials provided here can continue to have their work added to Artists Respond. Documents can continue to be interrogated publicly in the Hyperdocuments section of the site.



We also hope this tour has helped to give less experienced researchers an understanding of the kinds of research possible in the larger discipline this project represents--the history of popular performance.