

Primary Sources

PRIMARY PHOTOGRAPHS

"Apartheid Scrolls" Photograph. N.d. South Africa. Smithsonian Africa Exhibit. Web. 11 Feb. 2015.

These two pictures are Official Identification Documents that, in the era of apartheid, must have been brought along with every colored person wherever they went. Whites did not have to comply to this law. These two documents can be found on the Apartheid page under Background.

Arthur Ashe Announcing AIDS. Photograph. N.d. Ivy League Sports. Web. 10 Feb. 2015.

This picture is an image of Arthur giving a speech announcing his diagnosis of AIDS. It is located on the top heading image that can be seen throughout the website and on the Leadership page as a link to the AIDS page.

Arthur Ashe Arrested for Protesting. Photograph. 1992. ESPN Classic. Web. 2 Feb. 2015.

Ashe, in the image, is being arrested in Washington D.C. in 1992 for protesting the mistreatment of Haitian refugees five months before his death. This was one of many protests that Ashe participated in and one of two accounts on which he had been arrested. It can be seen on the Black Empowerment page under the subheading Haitian Refugees in America, as well as in the photo gallery on the Home page.

Arthur Ashe Backhand. Photograph. N.d. NY Times. Web. 5 Feb. 2015.

This photograph is of Arthur Ashe's backhand, a type of groundstroke in tennis, in one of his many tennis matches. This image is on the top heading image that is visible on all pages along with the gallery on the Home page.

Arthur Ashe Protesting the Treatment of Haitian Refugees. Photograph. 1992. CNN. Web. 9 Feb. 2015.

This is a picture of Arthur Ashe participating in a protest against the mistreatment of Haitian refugees, holding up a sign reading "Locked out because they're black." He was later arrested in this protest, as is depicted in a different photograph. This photograph is used on the top heading image that can be seen throughout the website. It is also on the Leadership page as a link to the Black Empowerment page.

Arthur Ashe Stadium at the U.S. Open. Photograph. N.d. Flushing Meadows, NY. Huffington Post. Web. 12 Feb. 2015

The Arthur Ashe Stadium, the stadium in the image, is at the U.S. Open in Flushing Meadows, NY and is the largest tennis stadium in the world. It is the main stadium at the U.S. Open. It is visible on the Arthur Ashe Stadium page under Tennis Legacy.

Arthur Ashe Stadium Front View. Photograph. N.d. Flushing Meadows, NY. USA Today. Web. 3 Feb. 2015.

This is an image of the front of the Arthur Ashe Stadium. It is used as a link to the Arthur Ashe Stadium page.

Arthur Ashe Wins Wimbledon. Photograph. 1975. Black Entertainment Television. Web. 6 Feb. 2015.

Ashe, in the picture, is holding up a trophy for winning the 1975 Wimbledon championship match. He won the match against the highly favored Jimmy Connors. This win is one of the most important tennis achievements in his career, as that year, he had become the first African American to win it. It can be seen on the Tennis Achievements page under Leadership and in the gallery on the Home page.

Arthur Ashe with Ronald Reagan. Photograph. 1982. Reagan Presidential Library. Web. 19 Jan. 2015.

This photograph, taken at the White House during President Reagan's term in office, is of Arthur Ashe shaking Ronald Reagan's hand. Ashe was there at a White House Blue Room event for the U.S. Davis Cup team. This image is used in the gallery on the Home page.

"Arthur Ashe with UCLA Coach" Photograph. 1965. USA Today. Web. 3 Feb. 2015.

This image depicts Ashe holding a plaque next to his head coach, J.D. Morgan, after winning the NCAA singles title in 1965. Ashe was attending UCLA on a tennis scholarship. This photograph is located on the About Arthur Ashe page under Background, and in the photo gallery on the Home page.

Arthur Ashe Visiting South Africa. Photograph. 1973. Soweto, South Africa. NY Times. Web. Jan. 2015.

Arthur Ashe, in this photograph, is greeting people in the stands. After meeting Ashe, a young tennis player wrote, "His condemnation of apartheid made him one of us." A library dedicated to Arthur Ashe was erected in 1974 in this same city of Soweto, South Africa as a place for blacks when it was illegal for them to go to libraries of whites. This image is used on the South Africa page of the website.

Arthur Ashe Volleying. Photograph. N.d. Wikimedia Commons. Web. 19 Jan. 2015.

In this image, Arthur Ashe is volleying in one of the many tennis matches he participated in. A volley is a hit on the ball before it reaches the ground and is generally a shot made near the net. It can be seen on the South Africa page of the website, under Leadership.

Ashrita Iyengar in front of the Arthur Ashe Stadium, Flushing Meadows, NY, US Open. Personal photograph by author. 2012.

This is a personal photograph of me standing in front of the Arthur Ashe Stadium at the 2012 U.S. Open in Flushing Meadows, NY. It was a very exciting experience for me, especially because I play tennis and had never been to a Grand Slam tournament before. This trip was the first time I was introduced to Arthur Ashe's achievements and was the main reason I had originally chosen him as a topic. It is located on the Arthur Ashe Stadium page of my website.

Ashe in Heart Surgery. N.d. Days of Grace: A Memoir. N.p.: Ballantine, 1994. N. pag. Print.

This photograph is of Arthur Ashe in an operation on his heart. The blood transferred to him during this surgery will later give him the disease AIDS that causes him to pass away. This image is used on the AIDS page.

Ashe in South Africa. Photograph. 1973. South Africa. Arthur Ashe: Athlete and Activist. Chanhassen, MN: Child's World, 2005. N. pag. Print.

This image shows Arthur Ashe making his way through a crowd in 1973, on his trip to South Africa for the South African Open. Ashe's primary reason for making this trip was to make a dent in the power of apartheid. This image is used as a link to the South Africa page of the website.

Ashe Speaking at a UN Conference. Photograph. N.d. Arthur Ashe: Athlete and Activist. Chanhassen, MN: Child's World, 2005. N. pag. Print.

This picture is of Arthur Ashe at a United Nations conference, speaking against apartheid. This image is used on the South Africa page of the website.

Ashe with A Hard Road To Glory. Photograph. N.d. Arthur Ashe Learning Center. Web. 8 Feb. 2015.

In this image, Ashe is seated with his multivolume work "A Hard Road to Glory." These were books about the history of African-American athletes in different sports, including basketball, boxing, and football and many others. This was taken shortly after his books were published. It can be seen on the Civil Rights page, under Legacy.

Black Tennis Foundation in South Africa. Photograph. 1992. South Africa. Black Tennis Foundation. Web. 11 Feb. 2015.

Black children in South Africa, shown in the picture, are given a chance to play tennis at the Black Tennis Foundation. Years before, Arthur Ashe created this foundation to provide a safe place for underprivileged youth to pursue their tennis goals and to have an opportunity to simply play. This foundation will later extend to Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. This photograph is used on the Black Empowerment page. It is the middle picture in the gallery under the subheading Black Tennis Foundation.

Choked Up Announcing AIDS. 1992. Arthur Ashe: Athlete and Activist. North Mankato, MN: ABDO Pub., 2011. N. pag. Print. Legendary Athletes Ser.

This image shows Arthur Ashe beginning to get emotional when announcing his diagnosis of AIDS. This photo is located on the AIDS page of the site.

Davis Cup Championship Win. Photograph. 1981. Tennis and Justice in the Civil Rights Era. Baltimore, MD: Johns Hopkins UP, 2014. N. pag. Print.

This photograph depicts the 1981 Davis Cup team, moments after their championship win. Arthur Ashe, team captain, is joined by his team and is holding the winning trophy. This image can be seen on the Tennis Achievements page, under the subheading Davis Cup.

Davis Cup Team. Photograph. 1981. Davis Cup. Web. 11 Feb. 2015.

This photograph shows Ashe, team captain, handing a trophy to team member John McEnroe after the 1981 championship win. This image was used on the Tennis Achievements page, under the subheading Davis Cup.

"For Use By White Persons Only" Apartheid Sign. Photograph. N.d. South Africa. BlackPast. Web. 12 Feb. 2015.

The sign in the photograph represents the utter inequality between whites and blacks in the era of apartheid in South Africa. It says that the public places where the sign is located are “for the exclusive use of white persons only.” This image is used as a link to the Apartheid page on Background.

Jimmy Valvano Wins Arthur Ashe Courage Award. Photograph. 1993. ESPN. Web. Feb. 2015.

Jimmy Valvano, pictured, was an American basketball player, coach, and commentator, inducted into the Rutgers’ Basketball Hall of Fame in late 1993 after his death. He was awarded the Arthur Ashe Courage and Humanitarian Award at the first annual ESPYs and the first awarding of this prize in March 1993 for his outstanding sports achievements, but also for his formation of the V Foundation for Cancer Research, which he announced in his speech. Valvano had earlier been diagnosed with terminal metastatic cancer. This photo can be found under the subheading Arthur Ashe Courage Award on the Civil Rights page. It is the picture on the left in the gallery.

Muhammad Ali Wins the Arthur Ashe Courage Award. Photograph. 1997. ESPN. Web. Feb. 2015.

This is an image of former American boxer Muhammad Ali accepting the Arthur Ashe Courage Award in 1997. Ali was considered to be one of the greatest heavyweights in sport’s history. The location of this photograph is in the middle of the photo gallery on the Civil Rights page under the subheading Arthur Ashe Courage Award.

Nelson Mandela and Arthur Ashe. Photograph. N.d. LA Sentinel. Web. 21 Feb. 2015.

This image shows Nelson Mandela with Arthur Ashe after apartheid had fallen, for the two had not met until the reign of this South African segregation was over. Ashe and Mandela quickly became friends, bonding over their similar goals. This photograph is located on the South Africa page of the website.

"Non-European" Bus. Photograph. N.d. Arthur Ashe: Tennis Great and Civil Rights Leader. North Mankato, MN: ABDO Pub., 2011. N. pag. Print. Legendary Athletes Ser.

In this image, a segregated bus is pictured. This bus is solely for the use of “Non-Europeans.” It shows that in the era that South African apartheid took place, there was a major separation by simply looking at race. This photograph is used on the Apartheid page under Background.

Participants in the Black Tennis Foundation. Photograph. N.d. Black Tennis Foundation. Web. Feb. 2015.

This photograph shows kids in the Black Tennis Foundation of Philadelphia, where the foundation that Arthur Ashe originally created in South Africa later extended to. This image can be seen on the Black Empowerment page under Black Tennis Foundation. It is the left picture in the gallery.

Playing Tennis at the Black Tennis Foundation. Photograph. N.d. Black Tennis Foundation. Web. 11 Feb. 2015.

Similar to the photograph above, this picture shows small children in tennis lessons at the Black Tennis Foundation of Philadelphia. This picture is located on the Black Empowerment page and is the right picture in the gallery under the subheading Black Tennis Foundation.

Robin Roberts Wins the Arthur Ashe Courage Award. Photograph. 2013. ESPN. Web. Feb. 2015.

This photograph shows Robin Roberts holding the Arthur Ashe Courage Award presented to her in 2013. Growing up, Roberts was a star athlete. She later became a sportscaster at ESPN, and is currently an anchor on ABC's Good Morning America. In 2007, she was diagnosed with breast cancer. After beating that, in 2012, Robin Roberts was diagnosed with myelodysplastic syndrome, a result of her cancer treatment. She was awarded the Arthur Ashe Courage Award at the 2013 ESPYs for her bravery and courage in the face of adversity. This picture is used on the Civil Rights page, in the rightmost spot in the gallery under the subheading Arthur Ashe Courage Award.

Segregated Tennis Court. Photograph. N.d. Richmond, Virginia. Virginia Historical Society. Web. 12 Feb. 2015.

In this image, it shows a tennis court at William Byrd Park in Richmond, VA, Ashe's hometown. During Ashe's childhood, this tennis court was reserved primarily for white tennis players, and was used for majority of tournaments in the area. This photograph was used on the Segregation in Tennis page.

"We Wash For White People Only" Photograph. N.d. America's Black Holocaust Museum: The Five Pillars of Jim Crow. Web. 1 Feb. 2015.

This image shows the inferior treatment shown toward blacks in the Jim Crow era, and the ultimate thought that whites were superior over everyone else. It is used on the Jim Crow page of the website under Background.

Winning the U.S. Open. Photograph. 1968. ESPN Classic. Web. 2 Feb. 2015.

Arthur Ashe, in this picture, is awarded with a trophy for winning the 1968 US Open, the first open that allowed amateurs to compete alongside with pros. Ashe had just become an amateur, and nobody at the time thought that there was any way he could beat a pro in a grand slam match. Ashe proved everyone wrong and beat Tom Okker, but could not take the \$14,000 prize as he was an amateur. Ashe then became the first black man to win a grand slam title. This image is visible on the Tennis Achievements page under US Open 1968.

PRIMARY BOOKS

Ashe, Arthur, and Arnold Rampersad. *Days of Grace: A Memoir*. New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1993. Print.

This book was created by Arthur Ashe and finished by a close friend, Arthur Rampersad, when Ashe passed away. By reading this book, I was able to learn about Arthur Ashe's life, put Arthur Ashe's struggles into perspective, and was also able to find powerful quotes. Quotes from this book were put on several pages of the website. Throughout the book, I was able to identify with Ashe, and truly get an understanding as to what he had gone through

Ashe, Arthur, and Frank Deford. *Arthur Ashe: Portrait in Motion*. New York: Carroll & Graf/R. Gallen, 1993. Print.

As this was a diary of Arthur Ashe's, this book was immensely helpful in understanding Ashe's feelings toward many things and the hardships he dealt with throughout his life. I applied this knowledge in the student-composed words that summarized many of the events that were covered in the book.

PRIMARY MAGAZINES/ARTICLES

Ashe, Arthur. "'Don't Tell Me How To Think'... Ashe." *Black Sports* Aug. 1975: 35-37. Print.

Arthur Ashe wrote an article in the Black Sports magazine in August 1975 about what he thought a role model for black athletes looked like. Professor Eric Allen Hall was kind enough to send me this article. A quote used from this article describing his work on the ATP is used on the Tennis Achievements page under the subtitle Association of Tennis Professionals.

Moore, Kenny. "Arthur Ashe: Sportsman of the Year." Sports Illustrated 21 Dec. 1992: 16-27.

This magazine was used as a primary resource around the time Ashe had been named Sportsman of the Year, a prestigious award. It was used for quotes that are around the website and for my understanding of what really made him stand out from other tennis players, and made him the Sportsman of the Year.

PRIMARY VIDEOS

Ashe Speaks About Education in America. Perf. Arthur Ashe. Arthur Ashe Learning Center. 60 Minutes, n.d. Web. Feb. 2015.

This video shows Ashe's dedication to providing opportunities to underprivileged youth to get an education. Throughout his life, Ashe encouraged children to stay in school and get a good education. This video is used on the Black Empowerment page under the subheading Civil Rights in America.

PRIMARY MUSIC/AUDIO

Seeger, Pete, Guy Carrawan, and Garrett Morris. Asikatali (We Do Not Care If We Go To Prison). 1960. Smithsonian Folkways. Web. 3 Feb. 2015.

This folk song from the 60s represents a musical protest against apartheid. It is a South African freedom song sung in Zulu. Asikatali is located on the Apartheid page under Background.

PRIMARY INTERVIEWS

"Mr. Arthur Carrington." Telephone interview. 17 May 2015.

Mr. Art Carrington was a tennis player in the same era as Arthur Ashe, and was an American Tennis Association National Champion. He and Ashe were playing partners and good friends. He formed The Carrington Tennis Academy, and is the author of 'Black Tennis: An Archival Collection Between 1890 and 1962.' I interviewed Mr. Carrington over the phone. He provided me with extremely helpful answers to questions about several aspects of Ashe from a personal perspective.

Secondary Sources

SECONDARY PHOTOGRAPHS

Arthur Ashe Kids' Day. Photograph. 2012. Flushing Meadows, NY. Arthur Ashe Kids' Day. Web. 21 Feb. 2015.

In this photograph, kids are practicing their tennis skills at the 2012 Arthur Ashe Kids' at the US Open in Flushing Meadows, NY. This image was used on the Arthur Ashe Kids' day page of the website.

Arthur Ashe Stamp. Photograph. N.d. ESPN. Web. 12 Feb. 2015.

This image depicts a stamp with Arthur Ashe's face on it. It was the cover of the Sports Illustrated cover from December, 1992, showing Ashe as the Sportsman of the Year. In 2005, the US

Postal Service released this as a commemorative postal stamp, and is the only stamp to ever feature a Sports Illustrated cover on it. This photograph can be seen in the slideshow on the Home page.

Arthur Ashe Statue on Monument Avenue. Photograph. N.d. USA Today. Web. 3 Feb. 2015.

On July 10th, 1996, a statue of Arthur Ashe, pictured in the image, was placed on Richmond's Monument Avenue on what would have been Ashe's 53rd birthday. Before this statue, this street commemorated only fallen Confederate heroes. This photo is located on the Home page.

Dr. Eric Allen Hall. Photograph. 2011. Georgia Southern University. Web. 13 May 2015.

This photograph shows Dr. Eric Allen Hall, whom I interviewed for the project. Hall is a professor at Georgia Southern University and is an author. This image is used on the Interview Transcripts page.

International Tennis Hall of Fame. Photograph. N.d. International Tennis Hall of Fame. Web. 13 May 2015.

This is a picture of the International Tennis Hall of Fame, located in Newport, RI. Ashe was inducted into the hall of fame in 1985. I interviewed Ms. Meredith R. Miller who works as a librarian for the IRC. This image can be seen on the Interview Transcripts page of the website.

James Blake. Photograph. 2013. NY Times. Web. 6 Feb. 2015.

This image is of James Blake, tennis professional. This photograph is located on the Legacy page of the website.

Jim Crow Cartoon. Photograph. N.d. America's Black Holocaust Museum: The Five Pillars of Jim Crow. Web. 1 Feb. 2015.

This cartoon from the popular Harper's Weekly magazine depicts black people being denied the right to vote by whites. This image is used as a link to the Jim Crow page on the Background page of the website.

Mr. Art Carrington. N.d. Carrington Tennis Academy. Web. 17 May 2015.

This is a photograph of Arthur Carrington, who was one of Arthur Ashe's playing partners and a good friend. I reached out to him for an interview about questions relating to Ashe's contribution to the development of black tennis and his achievements. This photograph can be seen on the Interview Transcripts page.

Nelson Mandela. Photograph. N.d. History Channel. Web. Feb. 2015.

This is a photo of Nelson Mandela, the primary leader in the fall of apartheid. This image is used on the Apartheid page of the website under Background.

People Magazine Arthur Ashe Article. Photograph. 1993. People. Web. Feb. 2015.

This image is an online version of a page in the People Magazine about Arthur Ashe. Written in February, 1993, this article was published shortly after Ashe passed away as a memorial to him. This picture is located on the Conclusion.

SECONDARY BOOKS

Collins, Bud. *Total Tennis: The Ultimate Tennis Encyclopedia*. Toronto, Ont.: Sports Media Pub., 2003. Print

This book was used as a reference to look back to in case I needed clarification for anything. It was also helpful in understanding the history of the segregation in tennis, and the knowledge gained from this book can be found in much of my student-composed words throughout the site.

Cunningham, Kevin. *Arthur Ashe: Athlete and Activist*. Chanhassen, MN: Child's World, 2005. Print.

This book was a small picture book with captions at the bottom of each page explaining the image. As this book abundant in pictures, I found it the most helpful in getting photographs. The pictures used from this book can be found in several places in the site.

Harris, Cecil, and Larryette Kyle-DeBose. *Charging the Net: A History of Blacks in Tennis from Althea Gibson and Arthur Ashe to the Williams Sisters*. Chicago: Ivan R. Dee, 2007. Print.

This book was used to understand the importance of Ashe's impact on the segregation in tennis, as well as the history of tennis.

McDougall, Chrös. *Arthur Ashe: Tennis Great and Civil Rights Leader*. Edina, MN: ABDO Pub., 2011. Print.

This book was very helpful for understanding Ashe's life and legacy. It was the first book I read. I found several quotes in the book that can be found in numerous places of the site.

Towle, Mike. *I Remember Arthur Ashe: Memories of a True Tennis Pioneer and Champion of Social Causes by the People Who Knew Him*. Nashville, TN:

Cumberland House, 2001. Print.

This book was very helpful in understanding the impact Arthur Ashe had on the people around him. Some quotes were taken from this book that can be found in the website.

SECONDARY WEBSITES

"2012 Arthur Ashe Kids' Day Kicks Off." 2012 Arthur Ashe Kids' Day Kicks Off. N.p., n.d. Web. 21 Feb. 2015.

http://www.arthurashekidsday.com/photos/2012-arthur-ashe-kids-day-kicks-off/21/court_action/

This website is a gallery of pictures taken on the 2012 Arthur Ashe Kids' Day. It was used for a picture that can be found on the Arthur Ashe Kids' Day page. By looking at all the pictures in the gallery, I was able to see how Ashe's legacy was remembered by the generations of children today.

"America's Black Holocaust Museum." Americas Black Holocaust Museum The Five Pillars of Jim Crow Comments. N.p., n.d. Web. 14 Feb. 2015.

<http://abhmuseum.org/2012/10/the-five-pillars-of-jim-crow/>

This website helped to get a general understanding of hardships faced by African Americans under Jim Crow. It was useful in finding powerful images that effectively portray the impact that the Jim Crow laws had on colored people in the south.

"Apartheid (1948-1994) | The Black Past: Remembered and Reclaimed." Apartheid (1948-1994) | The Black Past: Remembered and Reclaimed. N.p., n.d. Web. 12 Feb. 2015.

<http://www.blackpast.org/gah/apartheid-1948-1994>

This website is an article summarizing what exactly apartheid is, how its reign began, and the devastating effect it had on black people in South Africa. It helped me understand the impact that it had

on colored people and the A picture was taken from this article to show one of the oppressing laws of apartheid and the utter inequality that took place in the time.

"Arthur Ashe | Conscious Leader, Humanitarian, Educator and Athlete." *Arthur Ashe | Conscious Leader, Humanitarian, Educator and Athlete*. N.p., n.d. Web. 3 Jan. 2015.
<<http://www.arthurashe.org/>>

This whole website encapsulates many aspects of Arthur Ashe and is a website for the Arthur Ashe Learning Center. It helped me in several ways. This was the first website I looked at and the website I looked at to finalize that I wanted to choose Arthur Ashe as a subject for the contest this year. It put Ashe's accomplishments and qualities into perspective, providing me with an understanding of his life. Information gathered here can be found on various pages of the website.

"Arthur Ashe Remembered - CNN.com." *CNN*. Cable News Network, n.d. Web. 9 Feb. 2015.
<<http://edition.cnn.com/2013/09/19/sport/tennis/arthur-ashe-james-blake-tennis/>>

This CNN article sums up the successes and struggles that Ashe faced, along with how his legacy is remembered by our generation. This article helped me understand the impact Arthur Ashe had on tennis players and youth of today. Quotes and pictures from this article were used on a few different pages of the website.

Berkow, Ira. "A 'Good Man' Who Transcended Sport." *The New York Times*. The New York Times, 10 Feb. 1993.
<<http://www.nytimes.com/1993/02/11/sports/tennis-a-good-man-who-transcended-sport.html>>

This article was useful in finding quotes. A quote used from this website can be found on the Leadership page of my site.

"Book Review: 'Arthur Ashe' by Eric Allen Hall." *WSJ*. N.p., n.d. Web. 26 Jan. 2015.

<http://www.wsj.com/articles/book-review-arthur-ashe-by-eric-allen-hall-1409348393>

This website article, a review from Professor Eric Allen Hall on his book, Arthur Ashe: Tennis and Justice in the Civil Rights Era, was very helpful for quotes. A quote from this website can be found on the Off The Court page. This article was the first introduction to Professor Hall's book, which became one of my best books.

Carter, Bob. "Ashe's Impact Reached Far Beyond The Court." *ESPN*. N.p., 21 Jan. 2006. Web. 2 Feb. 2015.

http://sports.espn.go.com/espn/classic/bio/news/story?page=Ashe_Arthur

This article was used for quotes and pictures to illustrate the way in which Ashe is remembered today.

Davidson, Kavitha A. "Apartheid History Timeline: On Nelson Mandela's Death, A Look Back At South Africa's Legacy Of Racism (PHOTOS)." *The Huffington Post*. TheHuffingtonPost.com, n.d. Web. 12 Feb. 2015.

http://www.huffingtonpost.com/2013/12/05/apartheid-history-timeline-nelson-mandela-death-dies-dead_n_3424291.html

This website was used to understand the impact of South African Apartheid. Some photographs were taken from this article as well.

Dell, Donald L. "Blake Is Reflective After First-Round Loss." *NY Times*. N.p., 5 Feb. 2013. Web. 29 Jan. 2015.

<http://straightsets.blogs.nytimes.com/2013/05/27/blake-is-reflective-after-first-round-loss/>

This article was used for a picture of tennis star James Blake. This picture can be found on the Legacy page of the website.

Dell, Donald L. "Remembering A Pioneer In Fields Far Beyond His Sport." NY Times. N.p., 5 Feb. 2013. Web. 29 Jan. 2015.

http://straightsets.blogs.nytimes.com/2013/02/05/remembering-a-pioneer-far-beyond-his-sport/?_r=0

Quotes and pictures from this article were used to illustrate Arthur Ashe's legacy on and off the tennis court.

ESPN. ESPN Internet Ventures, n.d. Web. 15 Feb. 2015.

<http://espn.go.com/espys/arthurasheaward>

This website was used for information about the ESPY Arthur Ashe Courage Award. Pictures of recipients of the award were put on the Off the Court page.

Finn, Robin. "Arthur Ashe, Tennis Star, Is Dead At 49." NY Times. N.p., 5 Feb. 2013. Web. 3 Jan. 2015.

<http://www.nytimes.com/learning/general/onthisday/bday/0710.html>

This is an obituary for Arthur Ashe from the New York Times. It was used to understand Ashe's life and all the accomplishments he had achieved, along with how other people viewed him. This was one of the first sources I looked at during my research, and by reading this obituary, I was able to see everything about Ashe's life and further interested me in the topic.

"Man of Grace and Glory." - Death, HIV/AIDS, Athletes, Arthur Ashe : People.com. N.p., 22 Feb. 1993. Web. 12 Feb. 2015.

<http://www.people.com/people/archive/article/0,,20109831,00.html>

The use of this website was for a picture of an article of Arthur Ashe that can be found on the Conclusion page.

"Role Model." Tennis.com -. N.p., n.d. Web. 19 Jan. 2015.

<http://www.tennis.com/pro-game/2014/12/role-model/53458/#.VN04rPnF-Sp>

This website was especially helpful for pictures. The pictures used from this website can be found throughout my website.

"Segregated America - Separate Is Not Equal." Segregated America - Separate Is Not Equal. N.p., n.d. Web. 18 Feb. 2015.

<http://americanhistory.si.edu/brown/history/1-segregated/segregated-america.html>

This article was used for material on the Jim Crow background page of the website. It helped me get a perspective on how exactly the Jim Crow laws affected the people of the Southern United States, and allowed me to see the devastating impact it had, particularly on colored people living in that segregated era.

"The Black Tennis Foundation of Philadelphia, Inc. - Photo Gallery." The Black Tennis Foundation of Philadelphia, Inc. N.p., n.d. Web. 18 Feb. 2015.

<http://www.black-tennis-foundation.org/>

I used this article to get a picture in my head of the Black Tennis Foundation that Ashe founded

and the impact it had on young black children. Photos from this website were used for the Black Empowerment page in the Black Tennis Foundation section.

"Virginia Historical Society." *Virginia Historical Society*. N.p., n.d. Web. 12 Feb. 2015.

<http://www.vahistorical.org/collections-and-resources/virginia-history-explorer/civil-rights-movement-virginia/world-jim-crow>>

This article helped to get material for the Jim Crow page on the website. On this article from the website, it included information about how exactly segregation influenced the city of Richmond, Virginia, Arthur Ashe's home city. A quote and a photograph was used from this website.

SECONDARY MAGAZINES/ARTICLES

Tidley, Will. "A Gift From God." Sports Central. N.p., 6 Dec. 2006. Web. May 2015.

This magazine article summarizes Ashe's life and his impact on the world around him. I found this article very helpful for powerful quotes and have used them across my website.

SECONDARY VIDEOS

Arthur Ashe Tribute. Dir. Sean Pamphilon. YouTube. N.p., 15 Sept. 2011. Web. 21 Feb. 2015.

This video is a clip from a tribute to Arthur Ashe directed and produced by Sean Pamphilon of USA Today. It was used on the Conclusion page of the website.

SECONDARY MUSIC/AUDIO

Clinton, Bill. Ashe's Induction to the Court of Champions. 2009. Arthur Ashe Learning Center. Web. 13 Jan. 2015.

This piece of audio is a clip from Bill Clinton's speech about Arthur Ashe at his induction to the Court of Champions in 2009. This can be heard on the Home page.

NBC Wimbledon Opening Theme. N.d. Television Tunes. Web. 12 Feb. 2015.

A music clip from the opening theme song played annually in July, when the Wimbledon grand slam takes place. This is used on the Tennis Achievements page under Wimbledon 1975.

SECONDARY INTERVIEWS

"Dr. Eric Allen Hall." E-mail interview. 22 Apr. 2015.

Dr. Eric Allen Hall is an assistant professor at Georgia Southern University. He is the author of the book Arthur Ashe: Tennis and Justice in the Civil Rights Era. I emailed him several questions regarding his book, and Ashe's life and legacy. He provided me with a lot of useful information on the topics relating to my website. I later had a follow-up on the phone with him, where I received wonderful feedback and he sent a package through the mail of multiple primary resources that he used for research writing his book. I used quotes from his interview, and the information he later sent me throughout the website.

"Meredith R. Miller." E-mail interview. 13 May 2015.

Meredith R. Miller is the librarian at the International Tennis Hall of Fame in Newport, Rhode Island. I emailed her for an interview, to which she enthusiastically agreed to answer my questions. She gave me wonderful information about Ashe's legacy, his qualities, and his contributions to the tennis society. Quotes from this interview were used in many places on the website.