

Works Cited

Primary Sources

1. "Back in Your Own Backyard (feat. Russ Columbo)." By Gus Arnheim. *Back in Your Own Backyard (feat. Russ Columbo)*. iTunes. MP3 file.

This is a song from the Wright Brothers' time. It was put on the website to help understand the time period this was in and also give the website a more authentic feel.

2. Britishpathe. *Wright Brothers First Flight, 1903 - A Day That Shook The World [HD]*. YouTube. N.p., n.d. Web. 19 Feb. 2013. <<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=T5o-fhBKf8Y>>.

This is video footage of the Wright Brothers' testing their motorized flyer. This helped us understand a little bit more about how the flyer works.

3. Doshier, Joseph J. "Response letter to Wright brothers in 1900 from Joseph J. Doshier, Kitty Hawk Weather Bureau employee (Obtained from National Park Service Website)." Letter to Wilbur Wright. 16 Aug. 1900. *National Weather Service*. Web. 14 Mar. 2013. <<http://www.erh.noaa.gov/mhx/NWSCentennialFlight.html>>.

This letter was sent from J.J. Doshier of the National Weather Service to Wilbur Wright when Wilbur contacted the NWS for weather information about Kitty Hawk, NC. This letter was one of the many correspondences between the Wright Brothers and the NWS, specifically Mr. Doshier. This letter is showcased on our website on the "First Journey to Kitty Hawk" page to help show our viewers the correspondence occurring between the National Weather Service and the Wright Brothers. This helped us understand how much thought and planning went into testing the first glider.

4. *First to Fly*. New York: Simon and Schuster, 1970. Print.

This book housed telegrams sent from the brothers to their father. It helped us understand their communications.

5. *Measured Drawings of the 1903 Wright Flyer*. Chart. *Wright Brothers Aeroplane Company the Story of Orville and Wilbur Wright, the Invention of the Airplane, and Man's First Flights*. Web. 13 Mar. 2013. <http://www.wright-brothers.org/Information_Desk/Help_with_Homework/Wright_Plans/Wright_Plans.htm>.

This was a blueprint of the Wright Brothers' 1903 Flyer. This was a substantial primary source that helped in showing their Flyer and the steps leading up to creating it. We showcased this on our "Kitty Hawk, North Carolina" page the website.

6. “1905 Catapult Launch Jun23.” *Just the Facts: 1905 Wright Flyer*. WrightBrothers.org, 2010. Web. 17 Apr. 2013.
<http://www.wright-brothers.org/Information_Desk/Just_the_Facts/Airplanes/Wright_Airplane_images/1905_Flyer_III/1905_Catapult_Launch_Jun_23.jpg>.

This image is used on our “1904-1905 Experiments” page in the image slideshow. It documents a flight made on June 23, 1905. It helped us understand the catapult launch system for takeoff that the Wright Brothers used.

7. “1905 October 4.” *Just the Facts: 1905 Wright Flyer*. WrightBrothers.org, 2010. Web. 17 Apr. 2013.
<http://www.wright-brothers.org/Information_Desk/Just_the_Facts/Airplanes/Wright_Airplane_images/1905_Flyer_III/1905_October_4.jpg>.

This image is used on our “1904-1905 Experiments” page in the image slideshow. It depicts the 1905 Flyer flying on October 4th.

8. “1905 Sept7.” *Just the Facts: 1905 Wright Flyer*. WrightBrothers.org, 2010. Web. 17 Apr. 2013.
<http://www.wright-brothers.org/Information_Desk/Just_the_Facts/Airplanes/Wright_Airplane_images/1905_Flyer_III/1905_Sept_7.jpg>.

This is an image of the 1905 Flyer flying on September 7th. We used it on our “1904-1905 Experiments” page in the image slideshow.

9. “1904 Flyer Crash.” *Just the Facts: 1904 Wright Flyer*. WrightBrothers.org, 2010. Web. 17 Apr. 2013.
<http://www.wright-brothers.org/Information_Desk/Just_the_Facts/Airplanes/Wright_Airplane_images/1904_Flyer_II/1904_Flyer_crash.jpg>.

This is an image of the crash that the 1904 Flyer sustained. This helped us understand not only the successes of the Wright Brothers, but the setbacks they faced and how they worked to overcome them. It is used on our “1904-1905 Experiments” page in the image slideshow.

10. “1904 Flyer Drawings.” *Just the Facts: 1904 Wright Flyer*. WrightBrothers.org, 2010. Web. 17 Apr. 2013.
<http://www.wright-brothers.org/Information_Desk/Just_the_Facts/Airplanes/Wright_Airplane_images/1904_Flyer_II/1904_Flyer_drawings.jpg>.

This image is used on our “1904-1905 Experiments” page in the image slideshow. It is a diagram of the 1904 Flyer from multiple angles. This helped us understand the logistics of the Flyer and how it worked.

11. “1904 Flyer few feet above ground.” *Just the Facts: 1904 Wright Brothers*. WrightBrothers.org, 2010. Web. 17 Apr. 2013.
<http://www.wright-brothers.org/Information_Desk/Just_the_Facts/Airplanes/Wright_Airplane_images/1904_Flyer_II/1904_Flyer_few_feet_above_ground.jpg>.

This image is used on our “1904-1905 Experiments” page in the photo slideshow. In this image, the 1904 Flyer is flying only a few feet above the ground. From this we were able to see and understand the challenges the Wrights faced as they experimented with principles of flight.

12. “1904 Flyer Flight 9 Nov.” *Just the Facts: 1904 Wright Flyer*. WrightBrothers.org, 2010. Web. 17 Apr. 2013.
<http://www.wright-brothers.org/Information_Desk/Just_the_Facts/Airplanes/Wright_Airplane_images/1904_Flyer_II/1904_Flyer_Flight_9Nov_four_circles.jpg>.

This photo is used on our “1904-1905 Experiments” page in the photo slideshow. It is a photo of one of the many experimental flights Orville and Wilbur conducted in 1904. This one took place on November 9th.

13. “1904 Flyer Flight 16 Nov.” *Just the Facts: 1904 Wright Flyer*. WrightBrothers.org, 2010. Web. 17 Apr. 2013.
<http://www.wright-brothers.org/Information_Desk/Just_the_Facts/Airplanes/Wright_Airplane_images/1904_Flyer_II/1904_Flyer_Flight_16Nov.jpg>.

This image chronicles a successful flight on November 16th, 1904. We used it on our “1904-1905 Experiments” page in the photo slideshow.

14. “1904 Flyer on Rail with Hangar.” *Just the Facts: 1904 Wright Flyer*. WrightBrothers.org, 2010. Web. 17 Apr. 2013.
<http://www.wright-brothers.org/Information_Desk/Just_the_Facts/Airplanes/Wright_Airplane_images/1904_Flyer_II/1904_Flyer_on_rail_with_hangar.jpg>.

This image shows the 1904 Flyer prior to takeoff on the rail system the Wrights created. This image also shows their hangar in the background. This helped us understand the different changes they made to the Flyer in order to perfect it. We used this on our “1904-1905 Experiments” page in the photo slideshow.

15. “1904 Wil. & Or. Talk.” *Just the Facts: 1904 Wright Flyer*. WrightBrothers.org, 2010. Web. 17 Apr. 2013.

<http://www.wright-brothers.org/Information_Desk/Just_the_Facts/Airplanes/Wright_Airplane_images/1904_Flyer_II/1904_Wil_&_O_talk.jpg>.

This image is used on our “1904-1905 Experiments” page in the image slideshow. In it, Orville and Wilbur are standing by their 1904 Flyer and their Hangar talking. We used this image to show a more close up image of the Flyer as well as the close working relationship the brothers had.

16. Orville Wright’s famous first airplane flight, Kitty Hawk, North Carolina, December 17, 1903. *Wright-House*. N.p., 1995. Web. 20 Feb. 2013.

<<http://www.wright-house.com/wright-brothers/wrights/wright-flyer-photo.html>>.

This is a basic image of the Wright Brothers on their first flight. It is used on our “Turning Point in History” page to emphasize the success the Brothers’ had.

17. *The Published Writings of Wilbur and Orville Wright*. N.p.: Smithsonian Institution, 2000. Print.

This book provided first hand writings of Wilbur and Orville Wright. These were pivotal in getting our point across that the Wright Brothers were the one’s that defined what it meant to fly. From reading this book, we were able to understand how important the ‘France Flight’ was in their gaining worldwide recognition as the Fathers of Flight. This was the most valuable primary source we had, as it allowed us to piece together the experiments, designs, and journaled thoughts of the Brothers as they worked to perfect their Flyer throughout the years.

18. Rentmeester, Lester. Personal interview. 10 May 2013.

Mr. Rentmeester was a WWII pilot from our hometown. While working with the military in 1947 he met Orville Wright. He talked to us about his first impressions of Orville as well as the overall impact the Wright Brothers left on the world. He offered his own personal connection and perspective on how the Wright Brothers conquering the aeronautics, contributed to the initiation of the U.S. Satellite Program. Mr. Rentmeester was a key player in its development.

19. United States. U.S. Military. *Correspondence Between U.S. Government and Wright Brothers*. Print.

This is a series of telegrams back and forth from the US Government and the Wright Brothers. They helped us understand the lengthy process they had to go through to achieve recognition for their successes regarding aviation. We used them to illustrate what was going on between the brothers on our “Troubles With US and French Governments” page.

20. “US Patent No. 821393.” *Wake Up Call*. N.p., 1999. Web. 18 Feb. 2013.

<http://www.wright-brothers.org/History_Wing/History_of_the_Airplane/Decade_After/Wake_Up_Call/Wake_Up_Call_1.htm>.

This was the patent the Wright Brothers acquired to secure and protect their work. The acquisition of the patent was pivotal in their ability to establish contracts with both the U.S. and French governments. It is shown on our “Moving Forward: Contract Agreements” page.

21. Wilbur and Orville Wright. *National Park Service*. National Park Service: US Department of the Interior, 18 Feb. 2013. Web. 18 Feb. 2013.
<<http://www.nps.gov/daav/planyourvisit/images/wilorvporch.jpg>>.

This image was used on the thesis page of our website, to show how close the brothers were to their work and each other. It also provides a transition for viewers of our website to see what they looked like in their later years.

22. Wilbur Wright uses an anemometer to test wind speeds before an experiment. *How Stuff Works*. Discovery, 2013. Web. 26 Feb. 2013.
<<http://science.howstuffworks.com/transport/flight/classic/wright-flyers.htm>>.

This image was used in the “Troubles With US and French Governments” page under the “Moving Forward: Contract Agreements” heading. It was used to show what was being covered in their 1908 Patent. In this image Wilbur Wright is testing the wind speed in Kitty Hawk before an experiment, this is showing that their lightweight wing design was unsafe with high winds. Their lightweight wing design was one of the many things covered in the 1908 patent.

23. Wright Brothers toy helicopter. *rqriley*. N.p., n.d. Web. 12 Mar. 2013.
<<http://www.rqriley.com/wrights.htm>>.

This is an image of the brothers’ toy helicopter that their father gave to them when they were young. This documents their first encounter with flight and is used on the “First Encounters” page.

24. Wright, Orville. Flights Made. 17 Dec. 1903. Image. First to Fly. Research Inst., Green Bay.

This is an image of the telegram sent from Orville Wright to his father Milton Wright. It is used on the “Kitty Hawk, North Carolina” page to show what happened directly after their successes on December 17th, 1903.

25. Wright’s airplane before a flight of 1 minute 45 seconds at Le Mans, France — 8 August 1908. *NOVA*. Howard Hughes Medical Institute, 1996. Web. 20 Feb. 2013.
<<http://www.pbs.org/wgbh/nova/space/unlikely-inventors.html>>.

This is an image of the Wilbur Wright in Le Mans, France getting ready to make a flight. This was used on our “Europe: Liars or Flyers?” page.

Secondary Sources

1. "Aircraft That Changed the World." *Air & Space*. N.p., July 2008. Web. 13 Nov. 2012. <http://www.airspacemag.com/history-of-flight/Aircraft_That_Changed_the_World.html>.

This site helped us get information on how the first plane changed the world. It also gave us information on how it has changed over the years.

2. Bednarek, Janet R., Ph.D. "Wright Brothers." *World Book Advanced*. By Janet R. Bednarek, Ph.D. 2012. N. pag. Print.

We used this resource to establish a foundational knowledge of the Wright Brothers. It also provided basic facts about the First Flight.

3. Collins, Mary. *Airborne: A Photobiography of Wilbur and Orville Wright*. N.p.: National Geographic Society, 2003. Print.

This book was used for several purposes: to gain valuable secondary source information about the Wright Brothers, and to obtain quality quotes by the brothers for use on our display. We used the information about Wilbur and Orville in this book to have more information to present about the brothers themselves.

4. Crouch, Tom D., Dr. Telephone interview. 9 May 2013.

Tom D Crouch is the Senior Curator at the Smithsonian Institution in Washington D.C. He is a very knowledgeable man when it comes to the Wright Brothers. He was able to tell us how the Wright Brothers left a great impact on the world and how they came to be famous. We used a few different sections of of our interview throughout the website.

5. Duffy, Micheal. "The War in the Air - Naval Warfare." *First World War.com*. N.p., n.d. Web. 14 Nov. 2012. <<http://www.firstworldwar.com/airwar/navalwarfare.htm>>.

We used this website to obtain information on how the airplane was used in World War I. Planes have changed the way we fight from the ground to in the sky as well.

6. "The First Fatal Airplane Crash." *About.com*. N.p., n.d. Web. 25 Feb. 2013. <<http://history1900s.about.com/od/1900s/a/firstcrash.htm>>.

This website provided us with information on Orville Wright's test flight in Arlington, Virginia in 1908. In this flight, Orville was carrying Lt. Thomas Selfridge. Selfridge died in the crash. It was a setback in their work, however they would go on to prove they could fly in 1909 to the US Government.

7. "First Flight: How Wright Brothers Changed World." *National Geographic*. National Geographic

Society, 1996. Web. 9 Nov. 2012.

<http://news.nationalgeographic.com/news/2003/12/1217_031217_firstflight_2.html>.

We used this site to help us learn about how flight has changed over the years.

8. *First to Fly*. New York: Simon and Schuster, 1970. Print.

This book not only gave us information about the basics of aerodynamics but the Wright Brothers as well.

9. Frankenfoamy. *Wing Warping Demonstrator*. *YouTube*. N.p., n.d. Web. 4 Mar. 2013.

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=BM1A-co_mec>.

This is a video of the Wright Brothers “Wing Warping” demonstration. We used it on our “Kitty Hawk, North Carolina” page to help our viewers better understand the science behind their innovative technology.

10. Freedman, Russel. *The Wright Brothers*. New York: Holiday House, n.d. Print.

This book housed information on how the Wrights invented the airplane. It also gave us information on the first flight.

11. “Google Map.” Map. *Google*. N.p., n.d. Web. 13 May 2013.

<<http://maps.google.com/maps?hl=en&tab=wl>>.

This is an interactive map we created using Google Maps of Kitty Hawk, North Carolina where the brothers made their first flights. We used markers to show how far each of the four flights on December 17th, 1903 went.

12. “The Invention of the Airplane.” *Oracle Think Quest*. Education Foundation, n.d. Web. 15 Nov.

2012. <<http://library.thinkquest.org/J002604/LG-plane.html>>.

We used this site to help get a better understanding of how flight effected us shortly after it came to be. It also gave us information on how flight was used in other aspects of life besides just transportation and war.

13. Jakab, Peter L., Dr. Telephone interview. 7 May 2013.

Peter Jakab is a Curator and Associate Director for Curatorial and Collection Affairs at the Smithsonian Institution in Washington D.C. He is a leading expert on the Wright Brothers and aviation history and was able to explain his beliefs on the impact the Wrights left on the world. He weighed in on the specifics of the flight that occurred on August 8th, 1908. We used audio excerpts from this interview throughout our website.

14. Larson, John. Personal interview. 13 Apr. 2013.

We interviewed John Larson, an expert at the Experimental Aircraft Association in Oshkosh, WI. He gave us insight on the legacy the Wright Brothers left on the world, as well as specifically spoke to how the French government was initially unimpressed with the brothers.

15. "Lilienthal, Otto." *World Book Advanced*. N.p.: n.p., 2012. 1-1. Print.

Otto Lilienthal's death inspired the Wright Brothers to become interested in flight and experiment with flight. This article helped us get a better understanding of who he was and how he inspired the brothers.

16. Martin, Michael J. *The Wright Brothers*. San Diego: Lucent Books, 2003. Print. Importance Of.

In order to understand the work of the Wright Brothers, we wanted to be able to understand their personal background. This is a biography of the Wright Brothers. It helped us gain insight as to who they were as well as their first flight.

17. *Military Aircraft*. N.p., n.d. Web. 14 Nov. 2012.

<<http://high-resolution-military-aircraft-computer-backgrounds.com/>>.

We used this website to gain a better understanding of the modern war jet. This helped us understand that the first airplane has not only helped out transportation in our normal lives, but also our military.

18. "Modern Planes." *Oracle Think Quest*. Education Foundation, n.d. Web. 14 Nov. 2012.

<<http://library.thinkquest.org/05aug/01843/modernairplanes.html>>.

This website helped us understand the modern plane of today and how it has evolved over time.

19. Nakate, Shashank. "Invention of the Airplane." *Buzzle*. Buzzle.com, 16 Mar. 2012. Web. 21 Nov. 2012. <<http://www.buzzle.com/articles/invention-of-the-airplane.html>>.

This website gives an overview of the first attempts at creating sustainable flight and the Wright Brothers' impact during this time period in history.

20. *Night at the Museum 2 the Real Stuff: The Wright brothers' 1903 Flyer*. By Peter Jakob.

YouTube. N.p., n.d. Web. 19 Apr. 2013.

<<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ZpHFFuqpAAo>>.

This is a video of Peter Jakob, an expert at the Smithsonian, talking about the impact the Wright Brothers had. In the video, he talks about how all the planes after the 1903 Flyer, were built around the same idea. This video is used on "Turning Point in History" page.

21. "Orville Wright Quotes." *quotewise.com*. Quotewise.com, n.d. Web. 29 Nov. 2012.
<<http://www.quotewise.com/orville-wright-quotes.html>>.

This website contained famous quotes of the Wright Brothers. While we had cross reference later with other primary sources for accuracy, they were helpful in our understanding of the brothers as well as their views on their work.

22. PBS. *MP4. YouTube*. N.p., n.d. Web. 4 Mar. 2013.
<<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=qo0kpCU03-U>>.

This is a video of a group of guys remaking the Wright Brothers' planes. In this video it explains how they used the wind tunnel in their experiments. This video helped us understand the science behind the Wright Brothers' work.

23. "Quotes." *The Wright Bros*. GreenLight LLC, n.d. Web. 29 Nov. 2012.
<<http://wrightbrothers.info/quotes.php>>.

We used this website to find quotes that the brothers said. We cross referenced this website with others as well as our primary sources, to be sure we were accurately displaying their words.

24. "Topic 36: Transportation vehicles have changed our lives." *english-test.net*. phpBB Group, n.d. Web. 30 Nov. 2012. <<http://www.english-test.net/forum/ftopic57172.html>>.

This website offered an introduction to the history of the airplane and how it revolutionized travel.

25. "What are the positive and negative impacts of the airplane?" *Wiki Answers*. Answers Corporation, n.d. Web. 27 Nov. 2012.
<http://wiki.answers.com/Q/What_are_the_positive_and_negative_impacts_of_the_airplane#>.

This website was a part of our preliminary research. It helped us begin to see the positive and negative effects of the airplane.

26. Wolter, Don. Personal interview. 13 Apr. 2013.

Don Walter is an expert from the Experimental Aircraft Association in Oshkosh, WI. We interviewed him because of his knowledge of aviation history. He helped us understand the history and technology behind aircraft as well as weighed in on his personal thoughts regarding the impact the Wright Brothers left.

27. "The Wright Brothers." *Gravity Warpdrive*. N.p., 1995. Web. 14 Feb. 2013.
<http://www.gravitywarpdrive.com/Wright_Brothers.htm>.

We used this website to obtain background knowledge on the Wright Brothers as well as find images to use on the website.

28. "Wright Brothers." *Wikipedia*. N.p.: n.p., n.d. *Wikipedia*. Web. 21 Nov. 2012.
<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wright_brothers>.

We used this online article to help us understand more general information on the Wright Brothers and their invention. It gave us some basic background information as well as the logistics of the first flight. It also helped us understand what else was going on during that time period in history. We were able to establish a historical context.

29. *Wright Brothers Biography*. Research rept. N.p.: Encyclopedia of World Biography, 2012. Print.

We used this biography on the Wright Brothers to cross reference with previous secondary sources we read. We were able to confirm dates and events that we had found regarding their lives for accuracy.

30. "Wright Brothers' Conquest of the Air." *Rqriley*. Robert Q. Riley Enterprises, LLC, n.d. Web. 14 Feb. 2013. <<http://www.rqriley.com/wrights.htm>>.

We used this website to develop an understanding of the Wright Brothers' first encounters with flight, from the toy helicopter to their work in the bicycle shop. From here we obtained an image of the Wright Brothers' toy helicopter that their father brought home when they were young. T

31. *The Wright Brothers: How They Invented the Airplane*. N.p.: Russel Freedman, 1991. Print.

This book, of which included personal pictures from the Wright Brothers, was one of the resources that helped us discover how they personally made their flyer, as well as the flights that they conducted. This book also helped us understand the impact of the Le Mans, France in 1908.