

## Annotated Bibliography

### Primary Sources

- Aerial League of America. Letter to C. W. Holtzman, "Envelope for Letter Carried on First Scheduled Air Mail Flight." 1918. Photograph. Accessed January 28, 2020. <https://airandspace.si.edu/multimedia-gallery/14098640jpg>.  
This envelope marks the beginning of a mail revolution; how airplanes were integrated into the US mail service. People often take the mail service for granted, so this photo helps people understand how significant the airplane's role is in mail delivery.
- Avino, Mark. 1903 Wright Flyer Fabric Taken to Moon Apollo 11. Photograph. Accessed September 24, 2019. <https://airandspace.si.edu/multimedia-gallery/430-11-s1hjjpg>.  
This provided two documents that verified that a part of the 1903 Wright Flyer had gone on a rocket to the moon and a picture of the piece of the flyer that went. This helps people see the significance and lasting effects of the Wrights' contributions to aeronautics.
- Cayley, George. "Document 1-1 (a), George Cayley, 'On Aerial Navigation,' Part One, 1809." In *The Wind and Beyond: A Documentary Journey into the History of Aerodynamics in America*, by James R. Hansen, 34-42. Washington, DC: National Aeronautics and Space Administration, NASA History Office, Office of External Relations, 2003. Digital file.  
This ebook provided access to George Cayley's three-part paper about aviation. It allowed me to see his incredible understanding of aerodynamics, as well as his thoughts about aviation and its possibilities.
- Claudy, C. H. *Wright 1909 Signal Corps Flyer in the Air at Fort Myer*. July 2, 1909. Photograph. Accessed November 17, 2019. [https://corescholar.libraries.wright.edu/special\\_ms1\\_photographs/850/](https://corescholar.libraries.wright.edu/special_ms1_photographs/850/).  
This photograph shows the Military Wright Flyer in action, emphasizing the significance of the military beginning to build an aerial fleet and it provides a visual marker for a major development in military history.
- Godshall, E. J. *Portrait of Susan Koerner Wright*. 1876. Photograph. Accessed November 17, 2019. [https://corescholar.libraries.wright.edu/special\\_ms1\\_photographs/1629/](https://corescholar.libraries.wright.edu/special_ms1_photographs/1629/).  
This provides a visual representation of Orville and Wilbur's mother. This photo stresses the importance of parental support and home environment when cultivating brilliant and innovative minds, showing how their mother's support led to their success.

"History Brief: Charles Lindbergh and the Spirit of St. Louis." Video file, 4:37. YouTube. Posted by Reading Through History, November 19, 2015. Accessed March 23, 2020. <https://youtu.be/nypXkhomHqE>.

This video provided primary source videos of Charles Lindbergh's accomplishments. It allows people to see Charles' famous plane and the way society reacted to his transatlantic flight with admiration and joy.

Hollem, Howard R. *Loading new transport planes at the Consolidated Aircraft Corporation plant, Fort Worth, Texas*. October 1942. Photograph. Accessed January 30, 2020. <https://www.loc.gov/item/2017878312/>.

This photograph of the transport plane helps people grasp the size of the transport plane, so they can picture the number of troops and supplies that could fit in there and helped me understand why it's so essential to a war.

Illustration Bureau, London. *Wilbur Wright taking off at Le Mans, France, 1908*. August 1, 1908. Photograph. Accessed November 17, 2019. [https://corescholar.libraries.wright.edu/special\\_ms1\\_photographs/233/](https://corescholar.libraries.wright.edu/special_ms1_photographs/233/).

This photograph provides a visual of Wilbur doing a flight demonstration in France, allowing people to understand why the European aviation community gave the brothers an immediate positive response.

Johnston, Frances Benjamin. *Children studying a horse and buggy outside the Tyler School, Washington, D.C.* 1899. Photograph. Accessed January 28, 2020. <https://www.loc.gov/item/2001703637/>.

This photograph shows a main method of transportation used: a horse and buggy. It puts the development of machines like cars and planes into perspective; it allows people to understand how mechanical transportation revolutionized travel, how it made it easier and more efficient.

Keyes, John J. *Wright Brothers Homecoming Celebration Parade*. June 1, 1909. Photograph. Accessed November 17, 2019. [https://corescholar.libraries.wright.edu/special\\_ms1\\_photographs/1399/](https://corescholar.libraries.wright.edu/special_ms1_photographs/1399/).

This photograph shows the magnitude of honor and fame that the Wright Brothers received for their achievements when they came home from doing flight demonstrations in Europe. It allows people to understand the significance of their invention and success with the airplane during that time.

*The 1904 Flyer*. Photograph. Accessed November 17, 2019. <https://airandspace.si.edu/multimedia-gallery/5823hjpg>.

This photo of the second working airplane that the Wright Brothers built in 1904 helps demonstrate the Wrights' understanding of the engineering process, as we can see the differences among their models over time.

*1903 Wright Flyer First Flight, Kitty Hawk, N.C.* 1903. Photograph. Accessed November 17, 2019. <https://airandspace.si.edu/multimedia-gallery/si2003-3463640jpg>.

This photo shows the 1903 Wright Flyer starting the first powered, heavier-than-air flight with a pilot aboard. It adds effect to the importance of their engineering feat, helping people understand the gravity of the accomplishment during that time.

*Original Wright Brothers-Built Bicycle.* Photograph. Smithsonian Institution. Accessed September 25, 2019.

<https://airandspace.si.edu/multimedia-gallery/2006-28254hjpg?id=152>.

This photo of the Wrights' original bicycle helps people understand the depth of their ingenuity and engineering minds. This demonstrates their understanding of the mechanics and the engineering process, which they would use in their development of the airplane.

Palmer, Alfred T. *North American P-51 Mustang Fighter, called "the airplane without a mistake," is in service with Britain's hard-hitting Royal Air Force. The Mustang is the only American-built day fighter used by the Royal Air Force.* October 1942. Photograph. Accessed January 30, 2020. <https://www.loc.gov/item/2017867617/>.

This photograph allows people to see what a World War 2 fighter plane looks like so they can see the growth and development that aeronautical engineers made since the Wrights invented the plane, how the Wrights' accomplishment led to better technology.

Tresize, S. P. *Portrait of Bishop Milton Wright.* 1883. Image. Accessed November 17, 2019.

[https://corescholar.libraries.wright.edu/special\\_ms1\\_photographs/1641/](https://corescholar.libraries.wright.edu/special_ms1_photographs/1641/).

This photo provides a visual representation of Orville and Wilbur's father. This photo stresses the importance of parental support and home environment when cultivating brilliant and innovative minds, showing how their father's support led to their success.

US Air Service. *Orville Wright flying the Wright Model A Flyer.* September 1, 1908. Photograph. Accessed November 17, 2019.

[https://corescholar.libraries.wright.edu/special\\_ms1\\_photographs/862/](https://corescholar.libraries.wright.edu/special_ms1_photographs/862/).

This provides a visual of the Military Wright Flyer in flight, allowing people to understand the gravity of introducing the airplane into war. It makes people think about the impact that the plane had militarily.

*West Side News* (Dayton, OH), March 1, 1889. Accessed November 17, 2019.

[https://corescholar.libraries.wright.edu/west\\_side\\_news/1/](https://corescholar.libraries.wright.edu/west_side_news/1/).

These pages of the Wright Brothers' newspaper allowed me to see the fruits of their printing presses, which they built themselves, so I understood the depth of their mechanical ingenuity a little better. It also allows me to read and understand some of the events occurring in Dayton.

*Wilbur Wright and Orville Wright seated on steps of rear porch, 7 Hawthorne St., Dayton, Ohio.* 1909. Photograph. Accessed January 28, 2020. <https://www.loc.gov/item/2003680184/>. This provides a visual of the two brilliant inventors and allows us to see a small glimpse of their childhood home. It also allowed me to make some assumptions about them; they seem quite serious and businesslike.

Wright, Orville. *Front View of Wright 1903 Engine.* January 6, 1928. Photograph. Accessed November 17, 2019. [https://corescholar.libraries.wright.edu/special\\_ms1\\_photographs/1307/](https://corescholar.libraries.wright.edu/special_ms1_photographs/1307/). This photo of the engine that changed the aviation world shows the size of the engine. It was important to emphasize that it was small so that the airplane could attain lift, and this photo helps people understand and see that.

Wright, Orville. *How We Made the First Flight.* Department of Transportation, Federal Aviation Administration, Office of General Aviation Affairs, 1977. PDF. This PDF provided me with Orville Wright's book, so I was able to read his personal accounts of his experiments and trials in aviation. This helped me understand his thinking and procedures, as well as providing me with useful quotes to clarify and strengthen on my major points.

Wright, Wilbur. Letter to Smithsonian Institution, "Wright Brothers Letter to Smithsonian," May 30, 1899. Smithsonian Institution. Accessed September 25, 2019. <https://airandspace.si.edu/multimedia-gallery/9a00107640jpg>. This letter provided the exact words that Wilbur wrote to the Smithsonian Institution to request all the information on flight they had. It was important to quote part of this letter and show this letter because it emphasizes the importance of prior research in scientific investigations and engineering, and how it helped lead to their success.

*Wright Aircraft at Military Trial.* 1909. Photograph. Accessed November 17, 2019. <https://airandspace.si.edu/multimedia-gallery/wilbur-wright-fort-myer-military-trials-usaf-9616ac>. This provides a closer visual of the Wright Military Flyer. It allowed me to closely see the design of the plane and see where certain parts were placed.

Wright Brothers. *Flight 23 of the Wright 1905 Flyer.* September 7, 1905. Photograph. [https://corescholar.libraries.wright.edu/special\\_ms1\\_photographs/96/](https://corescholar.libraries.wright.edu/special_ms1_photographs/96/). This provided a visual of the world's first practical and the third working airplane that the Wright Brothers made in action. This helps show the Wrights' understanding of the engineering process, as we can see the differences among their models over time.

"Wright Brothers' Flight, 1909." mp4 video, 6:24. YouTube. Accessed November 17, 2019.

[https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=qHEIMoLOx\\_g](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=qHEIMoLOx_g).

This video allowed me to see the Wright Brothers' military plane take off from Fort Myer and fly around. Showing this video demonstrates the plane's abilities and importance of the plane expanding its influence militarily.

*Wright Wind Tunnel Test Wing Shapes*. Photograph. Accessed November 17, 2019.

<https://airandspace.si.edu/multimedia-gallery/5806hjpg>.

This photo showing the different shapes of wings that the brothers tested for effectiveness visually demonstrated to me the Wrights' understanding of the engineering process and aerodynamics. It shows that they went through a lot of testing to improve their planes.

## Secondary Sources

"The Age of Propellers." In *Air and Space*, edited by James Kinchen and Anne O'Daly, 15-25.

Vol. 1 of *Inventions and Inventors*. Danbury, CT: Grolier Educational, 2000.

This book had information that helped me understand how the creation of the airplane and the Wrights' contribution to aviation impacted the world in the short-term. It was also helpful in providing context, by naming some aviation pioneers who helped lay the groundwork.

Airbus. "A380 - Innovation." Airbus. Last modified 2020. Accessed March 23, 2020.

<https://www.airbus.com/aircraft/passenger-aircraft/a380/innovation.html>.

This webpage provided information on the Airbus A380 airplane. I was able to take a look at the specs of the airplanes, such as size and passenger capacity. This helped showing the growth of airliners since the first was made.

———. *First Airbus A380 for All Nippon Airways*. December 13, 2018. Photograph. Accessed March 23, 2020.

<https://www.airbus.com/virtual.html?uuid=e4e593f1-6fe7-4862-9359-fa9e52d16b3b&title=First-Airbus-A380-for-All-Nippon-Airways>.

This photo allowed me to demonstrate a stark comparison between the biggest commercial airliner today and the first commercial airliner ever created in my website, clearly showing the advancements in design, engineering, and technology.

Canright, Shelley, ed. "The Wright Brothers' Story." NASA. Last modified April 10, 2009.

Accessed September 11, 2019.

[https://www.nasa.gov/audience/foreducators/k-4/features/F\\_Wright\\_Brothers\\_Story.html](https://www.nasa.gov/audience/foreducators/k-4/features/F_Wright_Brothers_Story.html)

This webpage provided diagrams of the Wright Flyers and the three axes of motion, allowing me to understand the design and aerodynamics behind their planes. Its information also helped understand the Wrights' process in building and testing the planes.

Crouch, Tom D. "Wright Brothers." Encyclopedia Britannica. Last modified September 27, 2018. Accessed August 23, 2019.

<https://www.britannica.com/biography/Wright-brothers#ref8025>.

This webpage provided a lot of contextual information. I learned a lot about how the brothers grew up and about the first jobs they had.

Danzer, Gerald A. "Science and Urban Life." In *The Americans: Reconstruction to the 21st Century*, 276-81. Evanston, IL: McDougal Littell, 2005.

This textbook provided information that helped me convey significant impacts made by airplanes, like how airmail became transcontinental. It also helped me connect their pre-aviation jobs to their aeronautical feats; they helped finance their endeavors.

Freestocks.org. *Nimbus Clouds*. June 27, 2017. Photograph. Accessed March 15, 2020.

<https://www.pexels.com/photo/blue-sky-cloudiness-clouds-cloudscape-449751/>. This photograph of clouds was used to make my website more aesthetically pleasing, while adhering to my theme of planes and the sky.

Hamen, Susan E. *The Wright Brothers*. Edited by Patricia M. Stockland. Edina, MN: Abdo Publishing Company, 2008.

This book provided contextual information, particularly about their first jobs. It also provided me tremendous support in conveying the short and long-term impacts that airplanes had on the world.

History.com Editors. "Wright Brothers." HISTORY. Last modified November 6, 2009. Accessed August 23, 2019. <https://www.history.com/topics/inventions/wright-brothers>.

This provided contextual information on their jobs as newspaper printers and bicycle mechanics, helping me to show how those influenced their aeronautical success.

Long, Eric. *Boeing 247-D*. Photograph. Accessed November 17, 2019.

<https://airandspace.si.edu/multimedia-gallery/boeing-247-d.jpg>.

This photo of the Boeing 247-D demonstrates the earliest commercial use of the airplane, helping me show a clear comparison between airliners in the past and airliners now so that it's easier to understand how aeronautical technology has evolved over time.

Naughton, Russell, ed. "Sir George Cayley Bt. (1773 - 1857)." *The Pioneers: Aviation and Aeromodeling - Interdependent Evolutions and Histories*. Last modified January 30, 2002. Accessed March 23, 2020. <http://www.ctie.monash.edu.au/hargrave/cayley.html>.

This webpage provided information on the many things George Cayley did to contribute to the aeronautical community. I was able to discern the significance of what he did and how it helped the Wright Brothers and future aviators and inventors.

Nelson, Ken. "World War 2 Aircraft." Ducksters. Accessed January 30, 2020.

[https://www.ducksters.com/history/world\\_war\\_ii/ww2\\_aircraft.php](https://www.ducksters.com/history/world_war_ii/ww2_aircraft.php).

This website article provided good facts about the role of aircraft in World War 2. It gave me insight into how important their role was and the impact they had on the war.

*The 1903 Wright Flyer*. Image. NASA. April 10, 2009. Accessed September 12, 2019.

[https://www.nasa.gov/audience/foreducators/k-4/features/F\\_Wright\\_Brothers\\_Story.html](https://www.nasa.gov/audience/foreducators/k-4/features/F_Wright_Brothers_Story.html)

This image provided a diagram of the 1903 Wright Flyer, helps me understand and visually explain in the website what the first airplane looked like and the functions of each main part.

Norman, Melanie. *A-10 Thunderbolt II*. Photograph. US Air Force. September 22, 2015.

Accessed November 17, 2019.

<https://www.af.mil/About-Us/Fact-Sheets/Display/Article/104490/a-10-thunderbolt-ii/>.

This photo of a modern US fighter plane is juxtaposed to older airplane models in my website to visually demonstrate the great technological advancement we've made since the invention of the first powered, heavier-than-air airplane.

*Portrait of Sir George Cayley (1773-1857)*. Photograph. Accessed November 17, 2019.

<https://airandspace.si.edu/multimedia-gallery/5787hjpg>.

This photo of George Cayley, an early aviation pioneer, puts a face to one of the most significant figures in aeronautics in history and his demeanor presented in the photo allows me to make assumptions about him; he seems knowledgeable and respectable.

Public Broadcasting Service. "Wilbur Wright (1867 - 1912) and Orville Wright (1871 - 1948)."

People and Discoveries. Accessed September 25, 2019.

<http://www.pbs.org/wgbh/aso/databank/entries/btwrig.html>.

This website provided contextual information on the type of environment the brothers grew up in and on their education, particularly, why they failed to receive high school diplomas. This helped me convey the influence that their parents and education had on their aeronautical success.

Romanowski, David, ed. "The Wright Brothers." Smithsonian National Air and Space Museum.

Smithsonian Institution. Accessed August 15, 2019.

<https://airandspace.si.edu/exhibitions/wright-brothers/online/>.

This webpage provided information on the legacy that Wilbur and Orville left behind; the impact and significance of creating the first airplane and the first military plane.

*Three Axes of Motion*. Image. NASA. April 10, 2009. Accessed September 12, 2019.

[https://www.nasa.gov/audience/foreducators/k-4/features/F\\_Wright\\_Brothers\\_Story.html](https://www.nasa.gov/audience/foreducators/k-4/features/F_Wright_Brothers_Story.html)

This image provides a diagram of the axes of motion which helped me understand the purpose of each axis and helped me visually explain their function in my website.

United States Postal Service. "Airmail: A Brief History." Infographic. March 2018. PDF.  
This infographic provided great insight into the way airplanes impacted the world socially in the long term; its creation and development influenced airmail and vice versa. It shows how airmail and planes cultivated growth and development in each other.

US Army Air Forces. *Henry Ford's Reproduction of the Wright's 1901 Wind Tunnel*. April 1, 1939. Photograph. Accessed November 17, 2019.  
[https://corescholar.libraries.wright.edu/special\\_msl\\_photographs/26/](https://corescholar.libraries.wright.edu/special_msl_photographs/26/).  
Although it's not the exact wind tunnel that the Wright Brothers used, it is a close replica made only 30 years after the first successful airplane flight. Showing the device that the brothers used to test their wings helps demonstrate the Wrights' mechanical prowess and understanding of aerodynamics and engineering.

US Department of the Interior. "Kitty Hawk." National Park Service. Last modified June 7, 2019. Accessed September 25, 2019. <https://www.nps.gov/places/kittyhawk.htm>.  
This webpage describes the weather and landscape of Kitty Hawk and Kill Devil Hills, which helped me understand and explain why the Wright Brothers chose those places to conduct their flight experiments.

US Department of Transportation Federal Aviation Administration. *Air Traffic by the Numbers*. June 6, 2019. Accessed November 17, 2019.  
[https://www.faa.gov/air\\_traffic/by\\_the\\_numbers/](https://www.faa.gov/air_traffic/by_the_numbers/).  
This report provided recent statistics on Air Traffic, helping me convey their importance in society through data of the airplanes' tremendous use and activity by millions of people.

*A Wright Glider*. Image. NASA. April 10, 2009. Accessed September 12, 2019.  
[https://www.nasa.gov/audience/foreducators/k-4/features/F\\_Wright\\_Brothers\\_Story.html](https://www.nasa.gov/audience/foreducators/k-4/features/F_Wright_Brothers_Story.html)  
This image of a Wright Glider diagram helped me understand the functions of the various parts of the Wrights' airplane and it helps me visually explain it on my website.