

Chapter 1 : Katharine Wright - Wikipedia

*Published in time for the 100th anniversary of the first flight, here is the first complete biography of the Wright Brothers' sister. Beloved sibling, confidant, and caregiver, Katharine managed many of her brothers' affairs.*

There was more than a singular good idea executed at the right time. To invent the airplane, they had to invent inventing; no reliable mathematics tables existed for scaling wings to carry humans, and much to their surprise and dismay, no usable research existed at all on the workings of this thing called a propeller. The magnitude of the problem was and remains virtually inconceivable: They had to deal with such problems while facing mockery by science journals of note, which dismissed the idea of human flight as the lunatic notions of suicidal cranks. Though she did not design, build, or pilot the famed Flyer, she played a vital role in its creation and later popularization. Katharine was the sounding board for her brothers. While Orville and Wilbur tested their prototype flying rigs at Kitty Hawk, a desolate North Carolina village chosen for its windy skies and sandy beaches perfect for landing, they corresponded extensively with Katharine. They explained their successes and setbacks, and after particularly tough trials which left them certain that their idea was a hopeless one—that the journals were correct about human flight being impossible—Katharine offered support, encouragement, and advice. Her contributions to the initial tests at Kitty Hawk were both big and small. She packed food for the brothers to enjoy in their initial austere environs. Through humorous correspondence, she gave them an outlet to share and consider problems outside of engineering and physics. More substantially, during school holidays, while her brothers were at Kitty Hawk and beyond, she kept the Wright Cycle Company solvent, firing incompetent managers and helping in its day-to-day operations. The Wrights were privately funded. Their bicycle shop was crucial to their work, and provided every penny they spent in the development of the airplane. They wanted no government assistance and no outside investors. It was Katharine who pressed them to attend such events, and even chose the clothes they should wear. The most notable of these speeches—"Some Aeronautical Experiments," delivered by Wilbur—would later be described as the "Book of Genesis of the century Bible of Aeronautical Experiments. Orville and Wilbur never married, and Katharine married in 1901, three years before her death. Wilbur had died 14 years earlier of typhoid fever. In addition to tending to the bicycle shop, Katharine cared for their father, freeing her brothers to continue their work without guilt or anxiety. The Wrights faced the challenge of showing people that their airplane actually existed. The Wrights were undaunted by this. They wrote the War Department and explained what they had created, providing photos of their invention. Their correspondence was ignored. The French government approached the Wrights, however, and expressed great interest. The brothers had to box up their creation and ship it overseas, guarding it jealously throughout—once details of the design breakthroughs of their plane leaked, their invention would be rendered valueless. Far beyond attracting the interest of military officials, they captured the imagination of the entire country, and soon, the entire continent. Hundreds of thousands of people showed for public demonstrations, and the Wrights were feted in every corner. This was more troubling than one might think. Parties at palaces hardly left time for the serious business of pilot preparation. Wilbur, who ran the Europe operation, needed someone to handle the social aspects of the job. Back in the United States, Orville ran the demonstration flights for the now-very-interested U. When he suffered a devastating and nearly fatal crash in Washington, however, it fell to Katharine to help him when doctors had all but written him off. As McCullough writes, "There was never a question of what she must do. Moving into action without pause, she called the school principal [where she worked], told her what had happened, and said she would be taking an indefinite leave of absence. Then, quickly as possible, she packed what clothes she thought she would need and was on board the last train to Washington at 10 that same evening. She entertained kings, prime ministers, and business titans alike. She took French classes two hours every morning. Because she was fluent in Greek and Latin, she picked up the language quickly, and with a native speaker on their roster, the Wrights were able to cause an even greater splash in Parisian society. She had become a celebrity in her own right. The press loved her. But silent she was no longer and reporters delighted in her extroverted, totally unaffected Midwestern American manner. Moreover, when the Wrights

needed to take someone up as a passenger, they often took Katharine, if only to demonstrate their confidence in the flying machine. Katharine had flown "longer and farther than had any American woman. She was an ambassador of sorts for America in Europe, and later, for Europe in America. She took the American press to task for diminishing the European fascination with flight. She could not listen to anyone saying unkind things about them without protesting. She was a visible member of the suffrage movement. She traveled the world and devoted her time to Oberlin College.

**Chapter 2 : The WRIGHT BROTHERS Web Site - The Others**

*The Beaches, Leslieville, Riverdale and East York Real Estate Specialists - Your East End Toronto Real Estate Team.*

Early years[ edit ] She was born on August 19, , exactly three years after Orville Wright , as the only surviving girl of Milton Wright and Susan Koerner. She was especially close to Wilbur and Orville , and when their mother died in , she took over the responsibility for the household. She graduated from Oberlin College in . To help with the household chores, she hired a maid, Carrie Kayler, who remained with the family for decades. In , after nearly three years of trying, the brothers convinced the U. Signal Corps to allow them to test their Flyer for possible sale to the government. Orville was the pilot for the demonstrations. After a week of successful and record breaking flights, disaster struck on September 17, . A broken propeller sent the airplane out of control. The crash killed the passenger, Army Lieutenant Thomas Selfridge , and seriously injured Orville, who suffered broken ribs and a broken leg. She took emergency leave from her teaching job and was never to return. Celebrity[ edit ] Wilbur asked Katharine to go to France with Orville, and in they joined him in Pau. She quickly dominated the social scene, being far more outgoing and charming than the notoriously shy brothers. French newspapers were fascinated by what they saw as the human side of the Wrights. When they returned to Dayton, all three siblings were huge celebrities, and Katharine took on business responsibilities, becoming an officer of the Wright Company in after Wilbur died. The company was sold in by Orville. Upheaval and her new life[ edit ] In , their father Milton died, three years after he, Katharine, Orville, and Charles and Carrie Kayler Grumbach moved to Hawthorn Hill , a newly constructed mansion in the Dayton suburb of Oakwood. Orville became increasingly dependent on Katharine. She looked after his social schedule, correspondence and business engagements along with his secretary, Mabel Beck, and ran the household as before. Marriage, heartbreak and death[ edit ] In the s, Katharine renewed correspondence with an old boyfriend from college days, newspaperman Henry Joseph Haskell, a widower who lived in Kansas City, Missouri. After several attempts, Henry broke the news to Orville. He was devastated, and stopped speaking to his sister. Katharine wed on November 20, [2] Katharine and her husband moved to Kansas City, but she grieved over her broken relationship with Orville. She tried many times for a reconciliation, but Orville refused. Two years after her marriage, Katharine contracted pneumonia. When Orville found out, he still refused to contact her. Their brother Lorin persuaded him to visit her, and he was at her bedside when she died. She died on March 3, at 54 years old.

### Chapter 3 : Katharine Wright

*Katharine Wright Haskell (August 19, - March 3, ) was the only sister who lived past infancy of aviation pioneers Wilbur and Orville. She was a high school teacher and later became an international celebrity when she accompanied her famous brothers in Europe.*

Katharine Wright was an important part of the Wright Brothers. Wilbur and Orville Wright the Wright Brothers may not have gotten their aviation business off the ground without their sister Katharine the Wright sister. Here is her story. She helped run the business, flew the planes, and became the face of the company. For a time, Katharine, Wilbur, and Orville were some of the most famous people in the world. Rumors have her sewing wing covering, sharing business costs, and helping with the mathematical calculations involved in designing the aircraft. Her father expected her to remain unmarried and function as his housekeeper, but he was enlightened enough to realize that she would eventually need a career of her own. When did Katharine start working with her Brothers? They made their first flight in an engine-powered airplane in 1903. Orville made a flight of 120 feet in 59 seconds and Wilbur flew first for 15 seconds and then covered 120 feet in 59 seconds. Katharine ran and helped fund the Wright family household so Wilbur and Orville could focus on their aircraft. While Orville and Wilbur could invent their plane without interacting much with people outside their family, their social isolation made selling it impossible for either of them. Marketing required someone with the ability to popularize the company and gain the attention of industry leaders. Orville and Wilbur were both so painfully shy that they had trouble speaking to any strangers or socializing. Fortunately, their sister Katharine had all the social ability they lacked. Katharine became immensely popular in Europe and brought attention to the company in a way her brothers found too daunting. She was one of the very early female aviators and the crowds and press loved her. Even royalty found her charming. The Wright company followed this success by getting enough backers to incorporate. Orville sold the company in 1915. Wilbur had died in 1912, and their father Milton in 1910. She was an important part of the team, although her brothers are better credited as the innovators of aviation.

Chapter 4 : The Wright Sister: Katherine Wright and Her Famous Brothers - Richard Maurer - Google Books

*The Wright Sister: Katharine Wright and her Famous Brothers by Richard Maurer is the acclaimed, first complete biography of the Wright Brothers' sister. "Maurer ably handles all aspects of Katharine's life, from explanations of flight to the love letters she exchanged with an old college friend."*

Not as well known is the part their sister, Katharine, played in their success. Man Will Never Fly Two years earlier in , the prospect of success had not seemed so sure. Wilbur knew Chanute and had had previous discussions with him about the problems of flight. But Katharine intervened and talked him into accepting the invitation. She thought it was a great opportunity to expose the relatively unknown Wilbur to the aeronautical community. She even helped Wilbur prepare for the speech. Orville, unlike Wilbur, had a reputation as a sharp dresser. The speech was well received and served to bring Wilbur out of his funk. This led them to design and build a wind tunnel in which they tested some wing configurations. Their test results enabled them to correctly calculate lift and drag, leading to the design of an efficient wing. Success in Europe Later, after their success at Kitty Hawk, Katharine was a great help to her brothers during their three trips to Europe where they were conducting demonstration flights. Katharine was hesitant about going at first because she would lose her teaching job if she went. Besides, she had never been to Europe and it would be fun to go. She served as a gracious hostess to dukes, counts and kings. The kings are a nuisance. They always come at such unearthly hours. She was the first woman to attend a monthly banquet of the Aero-Club de France as the members raised their glasses of champagne to toast the Wright name. The brothers were by nature, shy, quiet and reserved. She told them how to behave and what they should wear. Unlike her brothers, Katharine was not only outgoing, but also poised and charming. She even flew twice as a passenger with Wilbur wearing a fancy dress, the second time in front of King Edward. In so doing, she became one of the first women to fly in an airplane. Katharine even took French lessons. In the southwestern city of Pau she engaged a French tutor for two hours each morning. Soon she was fluent enough to speak the language with French dignitaries. She became as well known as her brothers in Europe. All three of them were awarded the French Legion of Honor. Katharine was the youngest and the only girl. She was born on the same day as Orville, August Orville was three years older and Wilbur, seven years older. The three of them grew up together while their two older brothers married and struck out on their own. When Katharine was six, Wilbur and Orville began to include her in their activities. She helped them earn money for their hobbies by collecting bones to sell to a fertilizer plant and scrap iron to sell to a junkyard. Their father, Milton, a Bishop in the United Brethren Church, was gone most of the time traveling on church business. Left to themselves, his three children developed ties of loyalty, respect and affection. Their bond grew stronger after their mother developed tuberculosis and died when Katharine was only fifteen. Her father, recognizing her remarkable maturity, began to share family leadership with her and placed her in charge of running the household, which included paying the bills. When her father died in , he left the original house they lived in on Hawthorn Street in Dayton to Katharine. By that time, the family was living in the white brick mansion called Hawthorn Hill in Oakwood. Milton encouraged Katharine to go to college as her mother had done, as he was a strong believer that women should have intellectual growth. She graduated in with a degree in classics. Orville, who was particularly close to his sister, gave her a diamond ring as a graduation gift. She wore the ring on her trip to Paris. Katharine returned to Dayton and taught Latin at Steele high school, the same school that my mother later attended. She also wanted to teach Greek but never got the chance. Some writers have written that she also taught English and history but that has not been substantiated. She had a reputation as being an excellent teacher and a disciplinarian in the classroom. Katharine was a member of an organization of teachers that met monthly to read plays. She maintained close ties with Oberlin and was later elected to their board of trustees, the second woman to have the honor. Oberlin used the money for the Wright Laboratory of Physics which still stands today. Orville delegated the task of obtaining the tickets for the games to Katharine. She rushed to the hospital at Fort Myer to care for Orville and never returned to teaching. Wilbur encouraged her to work with them saying that she could make more money than returning to teaching. Katharine had acquired plenty of experience taking care

of the brothers when they were sick. She cared for Wilbur when at 17, he had eight teeth knocked out playing hockey and subsequently developed a severe infection that persisted for months. She and Wilbur took care of Orville when at 25, he developed typhoid fever from contaminated well water and was unconscious for nearly two weeks. She took care of Wilbur for the last time when he developed typhoid fever and died in at the age of 34. When Orville returned home from the office he was so frail that Katharine had to help him go everywhere. Orville visited his shop twice a day to see Charlie Taylor. Orville on crutches needed help from his sister to make the trip. She wrote his letters and took care of all other household duties. When Wilbur invited Orville and Katharine to visit him in Europe, it was a break she needed. There she led the grand life and enjoyed every minute of it. Later, when the Wright Company was formed in to manufacture airplanes, Katharine became an officer in the company and was secretary of the executive committee. Katharine was active in the suffrage movement. Her father, the Bishop, and Orville supported her in her fight. On Saturday, October 24, 1903, they both marched along side her and 1, others through downtown Dayton. The sidewalks were full of thousands of spectators. Katharine Marries The brothers never married. Then Katharine, at age 52, fell in love and married Henry Haskell, who had been a fellow student and trustee at Oberlin. He was then a widower and the editor of the Kansas City Star. At Oberlin he had been her tutor in math. Some writers have written that she had helped her brothers in making calculations on their machines. This was not true because mathematics was never her strong skill. She had been engaged in college but never married. Upon graduating from college she began her teaching career and in those days teachers were prohibited from marrying. She was engaged for a year before telling Orville that she intended to marry because she had a premonition he would be upset. Orville was so upset by the marriage; he refused to speak to her and remained estranged from her until she was on her deathbed. He had even refused to attend her wedding that was held at the home of classmates living in Oberlin. The president of Oberlin College was one of those in attendance. After the wedding the couple moved to Kansas City. In my imagination I walk through our Dayton home, looking for Little Brother and all the dear family things that made my home. He had become excessively dependent on her and may have come to believe that she had broken a sacred trust between them. He never said what it was. Maybe this was a manifestation of it. Tragically, Katharine died almost three years after her marriage at the age of 55. She had caught a cold that turned into pneumonia. Orville arrived a day before her death and was at her bedside when she died. He brought her back to Dayton and buried her in the family cemetery lot in Woodlawn Cemetery near the University of Dayton. Two years after her death, Harry Haskell built a fountain in her memory at Oberlin College. He commissioned a bronze figure by Andrea del Verrachino of a small boy angel playing with a dolphin. The angel is lifted into the air by his wings. Orville attended the dedication of the statue along with Haskell.

**Chapter 5 : Did You Know There Was a Wright Sister? | Mental Floss**

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She was the youngest of the offspring of Milton and Susan Wright, and the only girl to survive. Her only sister Ida died in infancy. This may be the reason for the unusual spelling of her name. Her brothers called her by the nickname "Swes," an affectionate German diminutive for "little sister. Never one to council inaction, he suggested that she might work through her grief by making a personal memorial to her mother. Her mother had died in mid-summer, and Katharine began to collect as many different types of flowers and blooms as she could find in These she pressed into an album that she kept with her always. With her mother gone, Katharine also inherited new responsibilities. Her father was a bishop and an important leader in the Church of the United Brethren, and the loss of his wife was a severe blow not only emotionally but professionally. He was expected to travel a great deal -- at one point in his career, he was bishop over all the congregations of Brethren west of the Mississippi River and east of the Rocky Mountains. When he was traveling, he relied on his wife to run the household. When he was home, he entertained church elders, visiting ministers, and other professional acquaintances constantly. He needed her help; more to the point, he expected it. Milton had a commanding presence whether he was home or away. So fifteen-year-old Katharine stepped into the role of hostess and head of the Wright household. The three youngest Wright children, Wilbur, Orville, and Katharine, were especially close. Some biographers speculate that at some point in their youth Will, Orv, and Kate made a pact never to marry and always stay together. But once she reached womanhood, Katharine apparently had her share of gentleman suitors and admirers. One of aviators whom the Wright brothers taught to fly once described her as having "coal black hair, deep blue eyes, and a smile that could blind you. Nonetheless, she remained unmarried until she was well into her fifties, most likely because she felt a sense of duty to her family, in particular, her father. In that day and age, it was common among families for one of the younger siblings to remain at home and take care of their aging parents. Oberlin Milton, for his part, apparently felt that Katharine should have some career training to fall back on when he had passed on. In he sent her to college to become a teacher " one of the few careers available to women in that era. She would become the only one of the Wright children to earn a college degree. Katharine attended Oberlin College in northern Ohio, among the first colleges in the United States to admit women, and the oldest coeducational college in America. Living with other women was a life-altering experience for Katharine, who had grown up in a house full of men. For the first time, she was on an intimate basis with women her own age and she quickly made several deep and lasting friendships. She was as exuberant as Katharine and the two became best friends. Kate also became close to her other roommate Harriet Silliman, as well as Kate Leonard who lived at home in Oberlin. Kate and Harriet were much more serious than Katharine and Margaret, but the four seemed to round each other out and they became a close-knit group. Like Margaret, he was the son of missionaries. Unlike her, he was intensely studious. He was also a brilliant mathematician, which Katharine was not. In fact, she required help with her freshman math courses and Harry tutored her three times a week. They soon became fast friends. Despite her troubles with math, Katharine excelled at most of her studies, in particular Latin and Greek. In the late nineteenth century, both high school and college courses were divided into "information" subjects such as history and physics and "training" subjects such as the classic languages Latin and Greek and mathematics. The educational theory of the day was that training subjects exercised the mind, helping to develop mental powers and a refined character that would serve a person well in all other endeavors. Katharine found herself studying to become a teacher of classic languages. It was customary in Oberlin, as at other coed colleges, for the men and women to pair off during their senior years. Katharine, however, was out of romantic circulation for much of her senior year " she had become engaged much earlier. In at the end of her sophomore year a senior classmate, Arthur Cunningham, had proposed to marry her when she finished her degree. Arthur graduated Oberlin that spring, went off to study medicine in nearby Cleveland, and whatever romance there had been cooled. When Katharine suggested that they give it up in , he

seemed relieved. Afterward, she referred to the affair as "my narrow escape. Katharine graduated from Oberlin in June of 1881 it had taken five years to complete her degree. This was partly because she had missed some of her junior year. In the early fall of Orville had come down with typhoid fever and Katharine had stayed home to help nurse him. Her friend Margaret had better luck, landing a teaching position in Dover, OH. Harry Haskell started as a cub reporter with the Kansas City Star. But it took a year for Katharine to secure a position as a substitute teacher. She began her teaching career in 1882, the same year that her brothers began their aviation experiments in earnest. By all accounts, Katharine was a taskmaster, riding Carrie hard and none to gentle with Orville and Wilbur. Katharine managed to transplant some of the rich social life she had enjoyed in college to Dayton. Suddenly there were parties and bicycle outings and camping trips originating at 7 Hawthorn Street. Orville, too, seemed drawn to these gatherings despite his legendary shyness. He often appears in photos of the parties, against a wall or off to one side, looking dapper but slightly out of place. He even courted Agnes Osborn and may have proposed marriage, but nothing came of it. By 1883, Katharine was teaching full time at Steele High School. Her first assignment was to teach beginning Latin. Fortunately, as the only sister of four older brothers, she was no stranger to boisterous behavior. That coupled with her self-assurance and natural bossiness made her more than a match for teenage boys. When Octave Chanute, renowned engineer and world authority on aeronautics, visited the brothers in June 1884, Katharine played hostess. When Chanute invited Wilbur to speak on his aviation experiments before the Western Society of Engineers and Wilbur waived, Katharine convinced him to go. Will spins the sewing machine around by the hour while Orv squats around marking the places to sew. The aircraft and the launching mechanism were too large for the Wright brothers to handle on their own. In the summer of 1885, Katharine traveled to the St. Louis Exposition in St. Louis, MO with Margaret Goodwin. The massive exposition marked the centennial of the Lewis and Clark Expedition and celebrated the advances that had been made since Captains Merriweather Lewis and William Clark first explored the newly purchased territories of the western United States. Kate and her BFF viewed new wonders of technology, transportation, electricity, and arts while sampling ethnic foods. They also tasted several new ones invented just for the occasion, such as the ice cream cone and cotton candy. While at the fair, Margaret fell ill with severe gastric distress. Later, doctors diagnosed a tuberculosis-like infection that had lodged in her intestines. She recovered somewhat in July, but the illness returned in and spread to her brain. Margaret died in the spring of 1886. Once again Katharine was grief-stricken and again she threw herself into a project to shake off the grief. Her brothers had achieved a practical flying machine in 1885 and secured a patent in 1886. Now they were trying to sell their airplane, a task that proved to be more daunting than inventing it. Katharine joined them in the attempt, essentially becoming their executive secretary. She answered queries for scientific information, corresponded with newspapers and magazines trying to keep their stories straight, screened business offers and politely handled cranks. All this she accomplished while continuing to teach at Steele High School. The initial flights had gone extremely well for both brothers and Katharine begged them for details of their success. Back in Dayton, things were not well. Thankfully, young Milton recovered from the typhoid. But just as he was back on his feet, word came from Fort Myer that Orville had been in an accident, breaking his leg and several ribs. Within two hours of getting the news, Katharine was on a train for Washington, leaving her classes to a substitute teacher. Arriving the next afternoon, she found the accident had been worse than she feared. In addition to the broken bones, Orville had concussed his spinal chord and had severe scalp wounds. Thomas Selfridge of the US Army, had died. Katharine immediately set up a routine to help nurse Orville and take care of the airplane business. For the next six weeks, she was at his side most of the day, talking to doctors, answering mail, receiving visitors, even helping to investigate the accident. She left around dawn to get some breakfast and a few hours sleep, then was back in the hospital by afternoon. By Late October, Orville was well enough to return home to Dayton. Once there, Wilbur, who himself had been worried sick about Orville, sent an invitation to both Orville and Katharine to come to Europe. Katharine responded that Wilbur should come home. But Wilbur repeated his invitation in December and sweetened it with this offer: Wilbur had left LeMans and relocated his flying demonstrations in Pau, a city in southern France where the weather was warmer. She spent two hours every morning learning French, emerged for a lunch meeting with business prospects and contacts, then went to the

flying field to meet with the aristocracy and the rich who had come to see her brother fly.

**Chapter 6 : Wright Sisters Fudge " From Our Family to Yours**

*The Wright Sisters. K likes. The Wright Sisters are here to speak the truth & help spread the word on corruption in our government. Proud defenders.*

Reuchlin - , Lorin - , Katharine - and twins, Ida and Otis, who died soon after birth in . Of these, perhaps the most well-known is Katharine, holder of a teaching degree from Oberlin College, who was a vital part of much of the swirl around the activities of Wilbur and Orville. She nursed Orville back to health after the disastrous accident during September of at Fort Myer, Virginia, and traveled with him when he went to join Wilbur in France. While in Europe, it was noted, she charmed all who met her, royalty included. Quite unexpectedly, she married in , an act which Orville viewed as a complete betrayal. The resulting breach was deep and profound. To his considerable discredit, Orville refused all entreaties from his devoted and self-sacrificing sister and refused any contact until, apparently, immediately before her death in . She answered that, of course, she did. There was, apparently, no discussion and no spoken reconciliation between them. Friends Harriet Silliman left and Katharine Wright right - Library of Congress LC - W85 - 11 cropped While a few accounts have sought to exaggerate her participation in the aerial experimentation of her brothers, more often her considerable contributions have been minimized or even purposefully overlooked. Some of this stems from the bitterness and even hostility with which Orville came to treat her after she married and left him to himself in . While it is difficult, perhaps, nearly impossible, to state with a high degree of certainty, after reading and reviewing much of the remaining record about the relationship between Katharine and her more famous brothers, the impression left is that she had by far the most well-developed personality and character. It is quite clear that without her, both Orville and Wilbur most especially Orville would have had a much more difficult time succeeding in their aerial endeavors. His "mission" was to document the trials of the much-rebuilt and modified Langley Large Aerodrome which Glenn Curtiss conducted under contract to the Smithsonian Institution. He attempted to take photographs but was foiled by a Curtiss partisan who seized the exposed film. While he remained on the periphery of the aerial experimentation, Lorin did assist his brothers in their work when needed. In Lorin persuaded Orville to visit their sister, Katharine, when she was dying of pneumonia, at least that seems to have happened. Lorin married and had four children. Reuchlin nicknamed "Reuch" - pronounced "Roosh" apparently never enjoyed any great success in any of his endeavors, working for a while as a bookkeeper, a railroad agent, and later as a farmer. He married and had four children.

### Chapter 7 : The Wright Sister | The Franklin Institute

*The Wright Sisters reunited at last! It's been about a year since we've all been together so we obviously had to film a video. Hope you enjoyed it!*

How do you rate this product? Write a headline for your review here: Write your review here: We promise to never spam you, and just use your email address to identify you as a valid customer. Michael McHugh, "the guy at the top," has a real vision for this company, which just keeps growing more popular among homeschool families. McHugh has written a number of books, some of which you will see reviewed here, in this section of the website and in the magazine itself. We took to it immediately because we are actually related to the Wright Brothers. My maiden name is Wright, and my grandmother used to tell of our distant cousins, Wilbur and Orville and Katharine! This book is wonderful - it reads just like a Little House on the Prairie book. Very much reminds me of one. We watched her own heart be trampled by the cruelty of scoffers. My sons and husband listened on as we read this book aloud in family time. Every few paragraphs or so, my husband would break in for excellent commentary and lessons. My three sons have one little sister a little monster at times! Cries of protest would erupt as we would come to a close in the evenings. Not only is this a character builder, but also, of course, a history and science lesson. Talk about a great unit study supplement. We had a blast, and I would agree wholeheartedly with my year-old son, Lukey, when he says about it, "The best part was how the older brothers treated their sister. I like it because they never gave up. They kept trying even though they failed many times. This book is excellent!?"

### Chapter 8 : The Wright Brothers Plus One; The Influence of Their Sister

*On a coastal sand dune at Kitty Hawk, NC on December 17, two brothers realized mankind's dream to fly. Not as well known is the part their sister, Katharine, played in their success.*

### Chapter 9 : The Story of the Wright Brothers and Their Sister - Christian Liberty

*The Wright Sister: Katherine Wright and Her Famous Brothers by Richard Maurer Published in time for the th anniversary of the first flight, here is the first complete biography of the Wright Brothers' sister.*