

1  
00:00:00,000 --> 00:00:04,000  
Music - upbeat, xylophone

2  
00:00:04,000 --> 00:00:08,000  
Music - upbeat, xylophone

3  
00:00:08,000 --> 00:00:12,000  
Music - upbeat, xylophone

4  
00:00:12,000 --> 00:00:16,000  
Music - upbeat, xylophone

5  
00:00:16,000 --> 00:00:20,000  
Underneath it says, here men, from the planet earth,

6  
00:00:20,000 --> 00:00:24,000  
first set foot upon the moon.

7  
00:00:24,000 --> 00:00:30,666  
July 1969 A.D.  
We came in peace.

8  
00:00:30,666 --> 00:00:36,000  
Apollo 11, there mission was actually to land  
on the moon and walk.

9  
00:00:36,000 --> 00:00:40,000  
And so it was this pivotal project by NASA  
Where we were trying to push humans

10  
00:00:40,000 --> 00:00:44,000  
further and further into space and to actually land  
on the moon which was something

11  
00:00:44,000 --> 00:00:48,000  
we all think about. We see the moon everyday  
and this was actually a plan to put a

12  
00:00:48,000 --> 00:00:52,000  
person on the moon. 4..3..2

13

00:00:52,000 --> 00:00:56,000  
1...

14  
00:00:56,000 --> 00:01:00,000  
And, Liftoff of Osiris Rex. It's 7

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00:01:00,000 --> 00:01:04,000  
year mission to boldly go to the asteroid Bennu

16  
00:01:04,000 --> 00:01:08,000  
and back. People too in Ohio and especially  
Dayton were very excited about

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00:01:08,000 --> 00:01:12,000  
the space program. We had John Glenn who was from

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00:01:12,000 --> 00:01:16,000  
I believe it was Cambridge, Ohio in the  
Mercury program and then

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00:01:16,000 --> 00:01:20,000  
somebody from the Miami Valley and Neil Armstrong  
from Wapakoneta

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00:01:20,000 --> 00:01:24,000  
that actually gets selected for the Apollo program  
and is picked to be

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00:01:24,000 --> 00:01:28,000  
on Apollo 11. So then you have that tie in too,  
where you have

22  
00:01:28,000 --> 00:01:34,466  
somebody that's one of us from the Miami Valley  
that is going to go to space and go to the moon.

23  
00:01:34,466 --> 00:01:40,533  
The archives here at Wright State received  
the Combs award from the National Aviation Hall of fame.

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00:01:40,533 --> 00:01:44,000  
And this was an award that recognized our contribution

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00:01:44,000 --> 00:01:48,000  
to the 100th anniversary of flight and preserving that

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00:01:48,000 --> 00:01:50,933  
history and making it available. We travelled to

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00:01:50,933 --> 00:01:56,000  
Las Vegas to accept that award at the  
National Business Aviation Association

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00:01:56,000 --> 00:02:00,000  
Annual conference. There were thousands of people in this huge

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00:02:00,000 --> 00:02:04,000  
auditorium and I went up on stage to accept the award

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00:02:04,000 --> 00:02:08,000  
on behalf of the archives here at Wright State,  
and Neil Armstrong was

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00:02:08,000 --> 00:02:12,000  
the one who handed me the award. And so that was another

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00:02:12,000 --> 00:02:16,000  
occasion that I was able to be

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00:02:16,000 --> 00:02:20,000  
close to someone of that notoriety

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00:02:20,000 --> 00:02:24,000  
It's neat each space mission

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00:02:24,000 --> 00:02:28,000  
all the way from Mercury all the way up until today,  
each mission has a specific

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00:02:28,000 --> 00:02:32,000  
patch that has ties to the mission itself and

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00:02:32,000 --> 00:02:36,000  
We were very fortunate a couple of years ago,

a gentleman donated where he had been collecting

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00:02:36,000 --> 00:02:40,000

the space shuttle patches. And so we have  
all of the space shuttle

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00:02:40,000 --> 00:02:42,866

patches from the 80s and 90s here in our collection.

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00:02:42,866 --> 00:02:48,000

People think of archives as places where you might have  
photographs and paper letters but we also have things like

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00:02:48,000 --> 00:02:50,933

space patches and so on.

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00:02:50,933 --> 00:02:56,233

Early in 2002 we were approached by an astronaut

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00:02:56,233 --> 00:03:00,000

from NASA, his name is Jerry Ross, and he was

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00:03:00,000 --> 00:03:04,866

scheduled to go up on the space shuttle  
Atlantis, in April of 2002.

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00:03:04,866 --> 00:03:08,000

He is a distant relation of

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00:03:08,000 --> 00:03:12,000

Wilbur and Orville Wright. And he asked us if he

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00:03:12,000 --> 00:03:16,000

could take something that would represent  
the Wright Brothers Collection here at

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00:03:16,000 --> 00:03:20,000

Wright State, if he could take something with him,  
that would be meaningful

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00:03:20,000 --> 00:03:24,000

I thought about this for a long time,

trying to figure out what

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00:03:24,000 --> 00:03:28,000

would be a good item to send. And I settled on

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00:03:28,000 --> 00:03:32,000

an original print of the first, powered flight.

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00:03:32,000 --> 00:03:36,000

I thought, this would be wonderful.

To send an original photograph

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00:03:36,000 --> 00:03:40,000

taken by the Wright Brothers, of their first powered flight

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00:03:40,000 --> 00:03:44,000

December 17, 1903. Send it up on a space shuttle.

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00:03:44,000 --> 00:03:48,000

to fly around the earth.

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00:03:48,000 --> 00:03:52,000

Yeah so we have the papers of Paul Webb who

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00:03:52,000 --> 00:03:56,000

was a doctor and a scientist that was  
trying to develop what they called

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00:03:56,000 --> 00:04:00,000

the space activity suit. And this was a suit,  
that, when we think of the astronauts

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00:04:00,000 --> 00:04:04,000

space suits we think of the big, bulky white  
suits that they wear today and he was trying to come

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00:04:04,000 --> 00:04:08,000

up with a lighter, thinner suit where it  
gave them a lot more mobility.

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00:04:08,000 --> 00:04:12,000

And so in the 60s and 70s he worked at

Wright Patt and then through a private

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00:04:12,000 --> 00:04:16,000  
business trying to design these space  
activity suits that would allow

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00:04:16,000 --> 00:04:20,000  
astronauts to be able to work easier in space and

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00:04:20,000 --> 00:04:24,000  
move easier and space. If you think about  
science fiction movies, I don't know if you've seen

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00:04:24,000 --> 00:04:28,000  
the latest Avengers movie, but there's a scene  
where they're all walking to go into space

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00:04:28,000 --> 00:04:32,000  
in those very light suits, and that's what  
I think he envisioned those space activity suits

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00:04:32,000 --> 00:04:36,000  
To be, it would just be a helmet, and this  
very thin suit that gave

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00:04:36,000 --> 00:04:40,000  
you much more mobility. And so I think we have,  
probably about a dozen

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00:04:40,000 --> 00:04:44,000  
mock ups of suits here. They're not full size suits,  
but these were mockups that he created to

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00:04:44,000 --> 00:04:48,000  
test the technology, the different kinds of cloth and zippers.

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00:04:48,000 --> 00:04:52,900  
Neil Armstrong was here in the library. We had a special

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00:04:52,900 --> 00:04:56,000  
reception out here on the 4th floor of the library to

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00:04:56,000 --> 00:05:00,000  
welcome all of our guests. And I remember, I was in the

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00:05:00,000 --> 00:05:04,000  
reading room and, offering tours

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00:05:04,000 --> 00:05:08,000  
and sneak peeks or behind the scenes tours to individuals

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00:05:08,000 --> 00:05:12,000  
And Neil walked up to the entrance of the  
archives and I invited him

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00:05:12,000 --> 00:05:16,000  
And he came in and he looked around a little bit. And my

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00:05:16,000 --> 00:05:20,000  
memory of him, he was very quiet. Very unassuming

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00:05:20,000 --> 00:05:24,000  
You wouldn't have thought that he was this,  
great American hero.

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00:05:24,000 --> 00:05:28,000  
He was more interested in learning about the  
Wright Brother's than talking

81  
00:05:28,000 --> 00:05:32,000  
about space. Neil Armstrong was so

82  
00:05:32,000 --> 00:05:36,000  
enamored with the Wright Brothers.  
He understood their contribution

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00:05:36,000 --> 00:05:40,000  
to aviation. He understood that without them

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00:05:40,000 --> 00:05:44,000  
he would not have been able to do  
what he did. And he gave

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00:05:44,000 --> 00:05:48,000

them all the credit.

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00:05:48,000 --> 00:05:52,000

I'm at the foot of the ladder.

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00:05:52,000 --> 00:05:56,000

The LM footpads are only

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00:05:56,000 --> 00:06:00,000

depressed in the surface about, uh

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00:06:00,000 --> 00:06:04,000

1 or 2 inches, although the surface appears to be

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00:06:04,000 --> 00:06:07,633

very....

91

00:06:07,633 --> 00:06:12,000

Brought to you by The Wright State University Friends of the Libraries

92

00:06:12,000 --> 00:06:16,000

<Music - Tritone>

93

00:06:16,000 --> 00:06:16,266