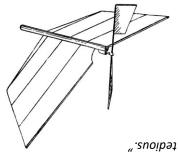
His box kites, like this one from 1893, were able to lift a person off the ground.



Hargrave did experiments with kites to determine which shapes produced the most lift.

Hargrave's Rubber Band Powered Model (1889)



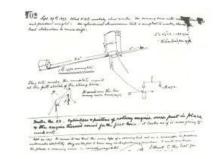
Chanute praised Hargrave's use of the "cut and try' principle – a method doubtless the most thorough, the surest, and the most convincing, but also the most tedious."

Thus with small, light, simple, and inexpensive models many experiments were made, and great advance realized in the distance flown over any previous experiments of others.

Chanute wrote: He has now constructed with his own hands no less than 18 flying machines of increasing size, all of which fly... and he publishes from time to time full accounts of them, in order that a mutual interchange of ideas may take place with other inventors may take place with other inventors expedite joint progress... Thus far, 13 such papers have been published...



Many of his papers and notes are maintained at the Lawrence Hargrave Center and other museums & universities around the world.

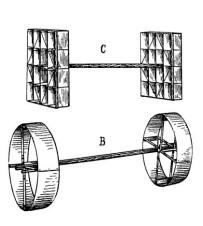


Lawrence Hargrave published his Notes on flying-machines in the Journal and Proceedings of the Royal Society of New South Wales in 1885

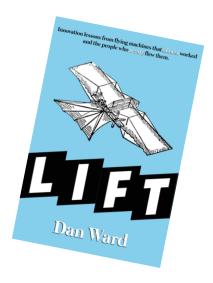


High praise from Octave Chanute:

"If there be one man, more than another, who **deserves to succeed** in flying through the air, that man is Mr. Laurence Hargrave, of Sydney, New South Wales"



More of Hargrave's box kites (square & round)



Learn more lessons from Hargrave in Dan Ward's new book LIFT!

www.thedanward.com/LIFT



Lawrence Hargrave 1850-1915