

Annotated Bibliography

Primary Sources

Websites

“Against the Odds: Naval Engineer Raye Montague.” *Military.com*, Member 30298028, 24 Mar. 2017. Web. 12 December 2017.

<military.com/video/specialties-and-personnel/engineers/against-the-odds-naval-engineer-raye-montague/5370909632001. >

This website was used for facts and quotes about Raye Montague. She was once considered a hidden figure and is now becoming more recognized. This site talks about her story and how she is living her life today.

Morgan, Richard. “CLERK-TYPIST (405).” *CLERK-TYPIST (405) - The Military Yearbook Project*,

militaryyearbookproject.com/references/old-mos-codes/wwii-era/army-wwii-codes/administration/clerk-typist-405. 5 May 2017. Web. 18 January 2018.

<militaryyearbookproject.com/references/old-mos-codes/wwii-era/army-wwii-codes/administration/clerk-typist-405>

Very helpful site we used to obtain information that explained the job description of a military clerk typist. Raye Montague was hired by the U.S. Navy as a clerk typist even though she was overqualified for this position.

“USS Dwight D. Eisenhower .” *USS Dwight D. Eisenhower (CVN 69)*. 29 March 2015. Web. 13 January 2018. < navysite.de/cvn/cvn69.html. >

Materials obtained from this website were used to help convey information about the USS Eisenhower, found on the Historical Impact page of our project. Raye Montague assisted in the designing of this ship; her previous accomplishment with skilled ship designing aided in the success of this ship as well.

United States, Congress, Naval Sea Systems Command, and J H Preisel . “A Historical Mechanical Engineering Landmark .” *A Historical Mechanical Engineering Landmark* , NSWC, 30 Jan. 1998.

<asme.org/getmedia/f8d90dfa-93d9-43e7-9aed-20b76589a72f/197-David-Taylor-Model-Basin-1939.aspx>

This site provided information about the David Taylor Model Basin. Raye Montague’s ship designs were tested here; this is the location where ships were approved to be seaworthy. She started as a civilian U.S. Navy clerk typist and worked her way up to program manager of ships.

Documents

United States, Congress, U.S. Navy, and Paul R Yarnall. “USS Oliver Hazard Perry (FFG-7).” *USS Oliver Hazard Perry (FFG-7)*, NavSea, 2017, pp. 1–1. 12 April 2016. Web. 3 December 2017. <fas.org/man/dod-101/sys/ship/ffg-7.htm>

This official government document was used for detailed background information on the FFG-7 Frigate. Raye Montague helped design this ship as well as many others. This information appears on our website because it supports the impact of her actions.

United States, Congress, Office of Policy And Evaluation , and John Crum. “Women in the Federal Government: Ambitions And Achievements .” *Women in the Federal Government: Ambitions And Achievements* , U.S. Merit Systems Protection Board , 2011, pp. 1–108. <mspb.gov/mspbsearch/viewdocs.aspx?docnumber=606214&version=608056&application=A CROBAT.>

An official government document we came across titled, “ *Women In The Federal Government: Ambitions and Achievements,*” revealed that women were not able to overcome the “Glass Ceiling” in which pay rates and promotions did not even come close to their male counterparts. This document has information, statistical numbers, and graphs. The term “Glass Ceiling” is a metaphor for a barrier that can be broken. Raye Montague often felt like she had restrictions put on her, however, she overcame them and was very successful throughout her life. Her success is demonstrated each time she broke a “Glass Ceiling” and advanced in her various positions with NavSea.

Interviews

Dr. David Montague, Personal Communication, December 20, 2017

We were fortunate to FaceTime with Dr. David Montague, Raye Montague's only child. Dr. Montague is the director of e-Learning and Scholarly Technology and Resources (STAR) at the University of Arkansas at Little Rock and Professor of Criminal Justice. He allowed us to record the interview so we could use parts of that interview within our project. Obtaining first hand knowledge from him was extremely helpful. Listening to some of her stories from his perspective gave us a better understanding of Raye Montague's career and being a single parent.

Raye Montague, Personal Communication, April 11th, 2018.

After several months of struggling with illness we were finally able to do a FaceTime interview with Raye Montague. We asked her many questions about the conflicts and compromises that she dealt with in her lifetime. She also spoke to us about personal experiences and gave us valuable life tips and advice. This once in a lifetime opportunity is one we will never forget.

Raye Montague, Personal Oklahoma State Part 1 Interview, 2017

Raye Montague's son, David, shared this video with us. We were able to use parts of the interview on our website. She spoke specifically about some of her conflicts and compromises.

Raye Montague, Personal Oklahoma State Part 2 Interview, 2017

This second interview really demonstrates the pride Raye Montague took in her career.

She also speaks about the scholarship that is available for young women entering the field of engineering, at Oklahoma State University. (shared by: David Montague)

Images

Arkansas Border. Arkansas. N.p. 19 April 2017. Web. 4 January 2017.

<mapofus.org/arkansas/>

This site was used for an image of the state borders and cities of Arkansas. We used this picture in our project to assure the viewers knew the specific locations of where all the events in Raye Montague's life took place.

Center, Naval Surface Warfare. "David Taylor Model Basin ." *DVIDS*, Bethesda, Arkansas.

Web. 20 January 2018. <dvidshub.net/image/953971/david-taylor-model-basin>

This picture is of the David Taylor Model Basin, where Raye Montague began her career with the U.S. Navy. The photo is an aerial view of the basin. A model basin is a physical site in which hydrodynamic testing is conducted in order to enhance the performance of ships being used on the open seas. Raye Montague designed her rough draft of the Oliver Hazard Perry on the Univac 1 in this building.

Figure 2f from: Irimia R, Gottschling M (2016) Taxonomic revision of Rochefortia Sw. (Ehretiaceae, Boraginales). Biodiversity Data Journal 4: e7720. Web. 13 December 2017. <uapbnews.wordpress.com/2015/03/17/raye-jean-montague-to-speak-for-uapb-lyceum-event/.>

This powerful photo of Raye Montague was chosen for the banner on our website because she looks so proud of her accomplishments and wants to share that with the world. The image also was used because of the juxtaposition with the banner and the font color.

Photograph of Raye Montague with awards. 1989. Image. Courtesy of David Montague.

This banner photo was used on the Raye Montague page of our website. It was one of our many favorites because she was surrounded by awards of her many accomplishments.

Photograph of a brochure. Image. Courtesy of David Montague.

This image is of a brochure for a careers seminar, held just for women, that Raye Montague was the keynote speaker for. We used this photograph on the Historical Impact page to show her impact on society. Raye Montague is still speaking about her conflicts and compromises, encouraging other women and girls to follow their dreams.

Photograph of the FFG-7. Image. Courtesy of David Montague.

This photograph was used because it shows the ship Raye Montague designed using the UNIVAC 1. Her boss gave her 24 hours to design a ship and she did it in 18 hours and 56 minutes. Raye Montague tackled the task and overcame the conflicts.

Photograph of Raye Montague with 2 men holding her Meritorious Civilian Award. 1972.

Image. Courtesy of David Montague.

A banner photo used on our Historical Impact page showing Raye Montague holding all of the awards that had impacted her career. The *Meritorious Civilian Award* is the third highest award a civilian can receive from the Navy. Raye Montague was the first woman to obtain this award. She experienced many death threats because of this award.

Photograph of Raye Montague in her younger days. 1988. Image. Courtesy of David Montague.

This photo was used on the Research page of our project. We used this image because Raye Montague was happy to serve and pleased to be taken seriously. This was her official U.S. Navy portrait in 1988.

Photograph of Raye Montague on the front page of *Pride Magazine*. 2014. Image. Courtesy of David Montague.

The photo of Raye Montague on *Pride Magazine* was used on our Historical Impact page.

This was used because we wanted to show that Raye Montague has received for some of her accomplishments. We believe that the photo genuinely captures the way she feels.

Photograph of the SSN-21 ship. Image. Courtesy of David Montague.

This is a picture of the Seawolf submarine Raye Montague helped design. This was the last project she worked on for the U.S. Navy.

Photograph of the USS Eisenhower. Image. Courtesy of David Montague.

This is an image of the USS Eisenhower, a ship Raye Montague assisted in designing; her previous accomplishment with skilled ship designing aided in the success of this ship as well.

Smith , Alonzo. "Separate but Equal ." *Separate But Equal Brown V. Board of Education* , Smithsonian , Topeka Kansas, Dec. 2001. Web. 9 May 2017. <americanhistory.si.edu/brown/>

African American students like Raye Montague were not allowed to attend white schools.

Some states treated African Americans better than others like Kansas. Although some states treated African Americans better than others it didn't change the fact they were segregated.

Ms. Montague attended segregated schools and was forced to go to a segregated college.

Secondary Sources

Websites

"Brown v. Board of Education." Crime Museum. 2010. Web. 15 Dec 2017.

<crimemuseum.org>

While researching we were redirected to this site, and to our surprise it ended up being a really great site to acquire information from. High quality images were available for us to use on this site. The site also gave background information about *Brown v. Board of Education* and how it came to be. Along with our research: online, in books, and physically visiting *Brown v. Board of Education* Museum we were able to really convey the message of segregation during this time in history.

Cantor, Matt. "WWII German U-Boat Found Just Off North Carolina." *Newser*, 22 Oct. 2014.

Web. 8 January 2018.

<[nytimes.com/2001/12/17/business/frances-e-holberton-84-early-computer-programmer.html](https://www.nytimes.com/2001/12/17/business/frances-e-holberton-84-early-computer-programmer.html) >

This was a website we used to obtain information on German U-Boats. We had never seen a U-Boat before and this site gave us a visual. The information was presented simply making it easy to understand.

History.com Staff. "Integration of Central High School". *History.com*, A&E Television

Networks, 2010. Web. 6 January 2018.

<[history.com/topics/black-history/central-high-school-integration](https://www.history.com/topics/black-history/central-high-school-integration). >

Information found on this website provided a better understanding of what occurred during the integration of Central High School. We were able to obtain immeasurable amounts of information used in creating our website project for example: giving us a better understanding on the situation that took place in Little Rock, Arkansas.

Lane, Derrick. "[#Destination Greatness] Engineer Raye Montague: The Navy's 'Hidden

Figure.'" *Black Doctor*, Black Doctor.org, 3 Feb. 2017. Web. 7 December 2017.

<blackdoctor.org/512198/raye-montague-navy/. >

This site provided quotes and information about Raye Montague's life. Information about her education and accomplishments were included. We referred back to this site multiple times throughout the process of creating our website. This site reinforces the fact that Raye Montague has remained a hidden figure in the U.S. Navy until recent videos started showing up on the Internet.

Miller, Sharde. "Meet the Woman Who Broke Barriers as a Hidden Figure at the US Navy." *ABC News*, ABC News Network. 2017. Web. 16 January 2018.

<abcnews.go.com/Entertainment/meet-woman-broke-barriers-hidden-figure-us-navy/story?id=45566924. >

We made use of this website for a quote from Raye Montague, her mother told her she "would have three strikes against her." In addition she said, "her mother was the wind beneath her wings and that she would be nowhere without her."

"Montague Encourages Women to Excel, Then Open Doors for Others." *UAMSHealth*, 4 Apr. 2017. Web. 29 December 2017.

<uamshealth.com/news/2017/04/04/montague-encourages-women-to-excel-then-open-doors-for-others/. >

The University of Arkansas Medical Sciences Health (UAMS) website went above and beyond on the information they had on Raye Montague. This site contains many useful quotes, pictures, and documents. Raye Montague had many accomplishments and this site gives her credit for those achievements.

Weiss, Suzannah, et al. "This Woman Was The Navy's 'Hidden Figure.'" *Raye Montague- Black Women In The Navy, Hidden Figures*. 16 July 2015. Web. 6 December 2017.

<refinery29.com/2017/02/141803/hidden-figures-navy-raye-montague.>

Information on this website was about Raye Montague. The site gave us a full description of her life and was very useful. Raye Montague never gave up on her dreams. She always pushed through the many conflicts she experienced keeping a positive outlook.

“When the Chips Fall, Be Ready To Take Charge – Navy’s ‘Hidden Figure’ Advises Audience.” *South Potomac Pilot*. 8 July 2017. Web. 20 January 2017.

<dcmilitary.com/south_potomac_pilot/features/when-the-chips-fall-be-ready-ta>

Raye Montague’s achievements were documented on this site. She was extremely successful and received many awards, two of which were awards that no female had ever received before. The site gave us when, where, and why she received the awards.

Videos

Godbee, Tim D. *Breaking Barriers Part 1. Breaking Barriers Part 1, Sailors by Sailors*, 27 Mar. 2017. Web. 21 November 2017. <navy.mil/ah_online/ftrStory.asp?issue=3&id=99539>

We were able to obtain a clip from this interview. The clip we chose was about Raye Montague saying she had three strikes against her. Raye Montague shares what the three strikes were and how they affected her entire life.

KTKA, director. *Leading Lady: Raye Montague Part 1. Leading Lady: Raye Montague Part 1*, NVC Universal. Web. 26 December 2017.

<harrytv.com/video_clips/leading-lady-raye-montague-part-1/ .>

We used this site for a picture of Raye Montague being interviewed, and we also used a portion of a video from this site. We decided to use the video on the website because she was so excited to tell everyone that her ships were still active and fighting for our country.

University, Marquette, director. *Little Rock Nine*. *Little Rock Nine*, Marquette University. Web.

20 January 2017.

<[youtube.com/watch?v=oodoIEmUg2g&t=1s&index=12&list=PLc9mgNTRU-LCGD_FgAHV9-zs](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=oodoIEmUg2g&t=1s&index=12&list=PLc9mgNTRU-LCGD_FgAHV9-zs8Wnwbl06A)

8Wnwbl06A.>

In this video we obtained two different clips which we were able to use. The videos were of President Eisenhower and Governor Faubus speaking about integration and segregation.

Images

A Civil Rights Movement Demonstration. Digital Image. Jess Clark. Web. 21 January 2018.

<reimaginerpe.org/node/5814.>

The photo taken from this website was used for a visual representation on segregation. It shows a lot of historical value and how people felt about segregation. Raye Montague was criticized and treated as if she were different because of the color of her skin. She wasn't offered the same jobs, pay rates, or promotions.

Bee, Artsy. "1950s Housewife." Pixabay.com, Shutterstock , 11 Apr. 2016. Web. 18 December

2017. <pixabay.com/en/retro-housewife-family-cooking-1321078/.>

In the 1950s women were expected to stay at home, take care of the children, and clean the house. This was an image of a woman beginning to cook for her family or husband. We chose this picture for a visual aid and for reference to what women did in the 1950s.

Bourke-White, Margaret. "African-American Maid Prepares a White Family's Supper in Greenville, SC, 1956." *Time* , Time Inc. , Greenville South Carolina , 1 Feb. 2012, Web. 10 May 2017.

<time.com/3636362/life-and-civil-rights-segregation-in-1956-south-carolina/>

This image is used on our Three Strikes page depicting the role of a typical African American woman in the 1950s. We found it hard to believe that just a few decades ago African American women were still considered only servants.

Clark , Ed. " Separate but Equal: West Memphis 1948." *Arkansas Traveler* , Life Magazine, Memphis Arkansas, 30 Jan. 2012. Web. 9 May 2017.

<arkansawtraveler.com/2012/01/separate-but-equal-west-memphis-1948/>

In our project we used segregated school pictures to show the differences between a white school in Arkansas and an African American school in Arkansas. This will give the viewers of the website a better picture of the unequal society in the 1940s when Raye Montague was in elementary school.

Davis, Jamison. "Segregated School." *Virginia Museum of Culture and History* , Arkansas , 6 Apr. 2015. Web. 6 November 2017.

<virginiahistory.org/collections/photocopies-and-digital-reproductions.>

African American students were not allowed to go to school with the white students this was known as segregation. Raye Montague received a segregated school education in Pine Bluff Arkansas. Segregated schools were not equal in Arkansas.

“Figure 2f from: Irimia R, Gottschling M (2016) Taxonomic revision of *Rochefortia* Sw. (Ehretiaceae, Boraginales). Biodiversity Data Journal 4: e7720. Web. 13 December 2017.

<uapbnews.wordpress.com/2015/03/17/raye-jean-montague-to-speak-for-uapb-lyceum-event/>

We chose this powerful photo of Raye Montague for the banner on our website because she looks so proud of her accomplishments and wants to share that with the world. This image tells a story of a woman who fought through many challenges, but ending with a woman who rose above to shatter the three strikes put on her.

KOHLI, SONALI. “Modern Day Segregation in Public Schools .” *The Atlantic* , Arkansas , 18 Nov. 2014, Web. 10 May 2017.

<theatlantic.com/education/archive/2014/11/modern-day-segregation-in-public-schools/382846/>

White students went to school with textbooks and all the resources they needed. They got to choose where they went to college and what their professions would be. Raye Montague did not get to choose where she wanted to go to college, the college of her choice only allowed white people to attend. This picture is used on the Three Strikes Page, it shows the difference between a white school and an African American school in Arkansas.

Merritt, Raymond. “Downtown Little Rock, Arkansas, From 1950 to the 1960s, and Then 2006.” *Mabelvale High School Memories of Downtown Little Rock, Arkansas*. 2004. Web. 4 Jan 2018. <rrmerritt.com/mabelvale/MHS_Mem_Downtown.htm>

In the 1950s Arkansas looked very different. Raye Montague grew up here and maintained a life and job. During this time women were only expected to be a wife and mother, instead she decided to break barriers and accomplish her dreams.

Michael, George. "UNIVAC 1." *The UNIVAC 1 Computer*, 2011. Web. 17 January 2018.

<computer-history.info/Page4.dir/pages/Univac.dir/>

Animage of the UNIVAC 1, the computer Raye Montague used to design the FFG-7 Frigate.

The UNIVAC 1 played a huge role in her career leading us to uncovering her story and sharing it through our website.

Monroe School . *Kansas Historical Society*, Kansas Historical Society , Topeka Kansas , 3 May 2004,

Web. 10 May 2017. <kshs.org/kansapedia/african-american-teachers-in-kansas/11995>

Monroe was a school for African American students. African Americans were only allowed into African American schools. Raye Montague was forced to get a degree in Business and Science instead of engineering because the school of her choice only allowed white students.

To use this site we had to fill out a release form to submit to Kansas Memory. They graciously gave us permission to use the photo.

Redus, Richard. *University of Arkansas Pine Bluff*. Arkansas, Mar. 2017.

<usnews.com/best-colleges/university-of-arkansas-pine-bluff-1086/photos?>

We added the picture of the University of Arkansas at Pine Bluff to our website to give the viewers a visual of the university.

Schrock, John Edward. "Monroe School ." *Kansas Memory* , Kansas Historical Society ,

Topeka Kansas, 3 Aug. 2007, <kansasmemory.org/item/208931>

An image of Monroe school, which is part of the Brown V. Board case, was on this site. We wanted to use this picture to show the difference between a white school and an African American school in Kansas. For us to be able to use this site we had to fill out a permission form from the Kansas Historical Society.

The Topeka State Journal Image. Digital Image. Mark Howard Long Ph. D.. Web. 12 Dec 2017.

<sites.google.com/site/ucf2020/sources/student-pages/brown-v-board-of-education>

This site was used for a segregation newspaper article picture. On the headline of the paper it says, in bold type, **School Segregation Banned**. This website also gave us additional information about segregation in general.

“Three Strikes Rehabilitation Reform Act Fails to Make the Ballot.” VOICE, 12 May 2016. Web. 19 December 2017.

<theivoice.com/three-strikes-rehabilitation-reform-act-fails-to-make-the-ballot/>

This site was used for an image of three strikes. We remodeled it and made it our own to use it on the Three Strikes page. We adjusted the size and put it on our website. We thought this was a great picture to use because it symbolized *three strikes and you're out*.

“Yearbook.” *Classmates*, Classmates.com, Pine Bluff, Arkansas, 9 Aug. 1995. Web. 14 December 2017.

<classmates.com/yearbooks/Merrill-High-School/4182730449?page=71?page=71>

The images of the school and school grounds shows what the school Raye Montague attended, looked like. She graduated from Merrill High School in 1952.

Encyclopedia

Sorensen Adams, Betty. "Raye Jean Jordan Montague." *Raye Jean Jordan Montague (1935–)* - *Encyclopedia of Arkansas*, 21 Feb. 2017. Web. 27 December 2017.

<encyclopediaofarkansas.net/encyclopedia/entry-detail.aspx?entryID=5565>

This site was used for background knowledge and basics on Raye Montague's life. It gave us the chronological order of her education, jobs, and accomplishments. Raye Montague's life was recorded in this encyclopedia in such a way that made it extremely useful for us to use.

Periodicals

Mooney, Donna. "Engineered For Greatness." *Pride*, 15 July 2014, pp. 46–55.

The Cover image of this periodical was given to us by David, Raye Montague's son. It is featured on our website. The actual article in this periodical had a wealth of information as well as images that we enjoyed looking at.

Speight, Ciara. "Raye Montague." *Impact*, 2017, pp. 1–55.

This Magazine article was used for information on Raye Montague. The "*Impact Magazine*" shared her story proving hard work pays off. It was published by Oklahoma State University.

Documents

“The Story of Women in the 1950s.” *The Story of Women in the 1950s* | *History Today*, 14 Oct.

2016. Web. 14 January 2018. <www.historytoday.com/reviews/story-women-1950s>

In the 1950s women did not have the same rights as men. A woman’s job was to get married, have children, do household tasks, and cook. Raye Montague was one of many woman to have faced conflicts while also being a working woman. This website explained many of the difficulties women faced and what they went through in the 1950s.

Books

Adamson, Heather. *The Civil Rights Movement: an Interactive History Adventure*. Capstone Press, 2009.

This book talks about African Americans’ not getting the equal rights they deserve. We used pictures and information from this book, the pictures and information are very powerful. They made us think “ Wow that really happened, that’s horrible! ”

Archer, Jules. *The Incredible Sixties: the Stormy Years That Changed America*. Harcourt Brace Jovanovich, 1986.

The Incredible Sixties is a book about the struggles of life in that time period. Women were still facing unequal treatment in employment, marriage, bank credit, and education. We obtained a quote from the book that helped us understand what was happening during the civil rights movement. We used this quote on our Three Strikes page to express the impact of what was going on in our society towards the women. The Quote was; "*By the 1960s, American women still suffered unequal treatment in employment, marriage, bank credit, and education. Then a time bomb was set off in 1963 by journalist, Betty Friedan with her best-selling book, *The Feminine Mystique*.*"

Armstrong, Jennifer, et al. *The Century for Young People*. Random House, 1999.

A quote from this book was used on our Segregation page. The quote was by Anne Thompson, a student at Central High during Little Rock Nine. She spoke about "doing what their parents expected them to do," meaning that she and other white students were expected to protest and treat the African Americans with no respect. Raye Montague faced conflicts with co-workers and bosses treating her with little respect because of her race and her gender.

Jacoway, Elizabeth. *Turn Away Thy Son: Little Rock, the Crisis That Shocked the Nation*. Free Press, 2007.

We chose this book because it has great information about the Little Rock Nine incident and equal rights. It has a powerful impact on the reader and it answered some of the questions we had about the Little Rock Nine era. We found several images and useful research in this book.

Martin, Waldo E. *Brown v. Board of Education: a Brief History with Documents*. Bedford/St. Martin's, 2010.

The Brown v. Board of education site, located in Topeka, Kansas, was a very important part of history. This book talks about the struggles and hardships of African American children. The book helped us to grasp what took place for African American students, giving us some insight to some of the conflicts Raye Montague may have endured attending a segregated school.

Moon, Danelle. *Daily Life of Women during the Civil Rights Era*. Greenwood, 2011.

This book gave us information about women's rights and equal pay. The book helped us to understand what it was like for Raye Montague in her career. Equal rights for women is an ongoing process that will most likely take many more years to resolve.

Robinson, Charles F., and Lonnie R. Williams. *Remembrances in Black: Personal Perspectives of the African American Experience at the University of Arkansas, 1940s-2000s*. University of Arkansas Press, 2010.

"Remembrances in Black: Personal Perspectives of the African American Experience At the University of Arkansas," had a large impact on our research. The book showed that even though life has been a challenge for African Americans they are still wanting to obtain a higher education and it is more possible today than during Raye Montague's lifetime.

Wilkinson, Brenda Scott. *The Civil Rights Movement: an Illustrated History*. Crescent Books, 1997.

This book has so many powerful pictures of segregation, integration, and desegregation. The images in this book showed us what an enormous impact this experience had in history during the early and mid 19th century. We found it interesting that even today some of these battles are still playing out in the 21st century.