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Blanche Stuart Scott Collection - Scripts and Manuscripts

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Next she tackled radio ..airing her own program on KFI, Los Angeles. Terminal illness of her mother returned her to Rochester and to radio work there and in Hornell, New York.

For most of the 1950's Blanche Stuart Scott had what she determined as her most enjoyable job. She was associated with the U.S. Airforce Museum in Dayton, Ohio. She traveled the U.S. and Europe trying to find exhibits and publicising the museum via, press, radio and early TV. In her travels she acquired some \$250,000.00 worth of antique planes photos and other valuable memorabilia.

Some critics have disputed Blanche's right to the title "First American Woman Pilot" because Harriet Quimby was the first American woman to hold a pilot's license as early as 1911. An eye-witness affidavit gives Blanche's first flight as August 18, 1910. Page 205 of "Over Land and Sea," the story of Glenn Curtiss by Robert Scharff and Walter S. Taylor (David Mc Kay Company, Inc New York) says: "There were also several women students at the school from time to time. (Curtiss on his Hammondsport school). The first was Blanche Stuart Scott. She was a very good student and later became THE FIRST WOMAN PROFESSIONAL PILOT IN AMERICA." Who doubts the integrity of Glenn Curtiss?

1948 brought Blanche another 'first'. She observed the 38th anniversary of her first solo flight by becoming the first woman jet passenger. In 1953 she was presented the medal of honor by the U.S. Aeronautical Organization with the pinning done by no less than General James H. Doolittle. She then received a placque from the Early Birds, an association of pilots who flew before 1916. She has also been cited by the Antique Airplane Association.

The great emotional highlight of her late years was the observation of the 50th Anniversary of Powered Flight sponsored by the National Aeronautic Association in 1953. A visit and luncheon with President Eisenhower at the White House, a pilgrimage to Kitty Hawk plus a white tie

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