

Smithsonian Institution Smithsonian National Air and Space Museum Archives

Harold E. Morehouse Flying Pioneers Biographies Collection - Atwood, Harry N.

Extracted on Apr-23-2024 05:13:01

The Smithsonian Institution thanks all digital volunteers that transcribed and reviewed this material. Your work enriches Smithsonian collections, making them available to anyone with an interest in using them.

The Smithsonian Institution (the "Smithsonian") provides the content on this website (transcription.si.edu), other Smithsonian websites, and third-party sites on which it maintains a presence ("SI Websites") in support of its mission for the "increase and diffusion of knowledge." The Smithsonian invites visitors to use its online content for personal, educational and other non-commercial purposes. By using this website, you accept and agree to abide by the following terms.

- If sharing the material in personal and educational contexts, please cite the Smithsonian National Air and Space Museum Archives as source of the content and the project title as provided at the top of the document. Include the accession number or collection name; when possible, link to the Smithsonian National Air and Space Museum Archives website.
- If you wish to use this material in a for-profit publication, exhibition, or online project, please contact Smithsonian National Air and Space Museum Archives or transcribe@si.edu

For more information on this project and related material, contact the Smithsonian National Air and Space Museum Archives. See this project and other collections in the Smithsonian Transcription Center.

Immediately after the New York Show the plane on exhibit was taken to the flying field at Mineola, Long Island, where Hilliard started flying it on January 22nd. Evidently Atwood and Hammond had persisted and there is evidence that Burgess may have authorized their trip to Mineola at that time where, hopefully, Hilliard might possibly give them some instruction. That month Burgess himself taught to fly by Wright Company instructor Frank Coffyn at the Wright winter school in Atlanta, Georgia.

At Mineola, Hilliard did make occasional practice flights, weather permitting, but always maintained that conditions were not suitable to train pupils, so Atwood and Hammond got no instruction. Hilliard had a bad smashup on April 17th and the plane was so badly damaged it was returned to the factory to be rebuilt. After waiting around for several weeks Atwood and Hammond became very discouraged and decided to leave. Atwood finally returned home but Hammond remained, determined he would stay until he had learned to fly. Later, he joined Capt. T. S. Baldwin at Mineola, Long Island, who taught him to fly the Baldwin biplane.

At Boston, Atwood finally made arrangements with Burgess Company and Curtis[[crossed-out]] s [[/crossed-out]] to be sent to the Wright School at Dayton, Ohio, with the understanding that after he had completed instruction he was to return as instructor and demonstration pilot for the company. The first Burgess-Wright Model F plane was ready to fly about April 1, 1911, and the company started to produce some for immediate purchasers, among the first of whom were such well known aviators as Charles K. Hamilton and Louis Mitchell of Memphis, Tennessee. This new plane was essentially the same as the standard Wright machine, using the Wright-built engine and propellers, but embodying Burgess construction features.

Atwood arrived in Dayton the second week in May and was taught to fly by Wright School instructor Al Welsh. Ten days later he flew solo after about two hours of instruction. He was back in Boston on May 25th and anxious to show Burgess that he could really fly and that he was qualified to instruct. Immediately after the New York Show the plane on exhibit was taken to the flying field at Mincola, Long Island, where Hilliard started flying it on January 22nd. Evidently Abwad and Hammond had persisted and there is evidence that Europeis may have authorized their trip to Mincola at that time where, hopefully, Hilliard might possibly give then some instruction. That month Burgess himself was taught to fly by Wright Company instructor Frank Loffm at the Wright winter school in Atlantz, Georgia.

At Minesia, Hilliard did make occasional practice flights, weather permitting, but always maintained that conditions were not suitable to train pupils, so Atwood and Harmond pot no instruction. Hilliard had a bad smashap an April 17th and the plane was so badly damaged it was returned to the factory to be rebuilt. After waiting around for several weeks Atwood and Harmond bename wary discouraged and decided to leave. Atwood finally returned have but Hermond remained, determined he would stay until he had learned to fly. Later he joined Capt. T.S. Baldwin at Mineola, Long Island, who taught him to fly the Baldwin biplane.

At Boston, Atwood finally made arrangements with Burgess Company and Curtiss to be sent to the Wright School at Dayton. Ohio, with the understanding that after he had completed instruction he was to return as instructor and demonstration pilot for the company. The first Burgess-Wright Model F plane was ready to fly about April 1, 1911, and the company started to produce some for immediate purchasers, among the first of whom were such well known aviators as Charles K. Hamilton and Louis Mitchell of Memphis, Tensessee. This new plane was essentially the same as the standard Wright mochine, using the Wright-built engine and propellers, but embedying Burgess construction features.

Atwood arrived in Dayton the second week in May and was faught to fly by Wright School instructor Al Welsh. Tes days later he flew solo after about bus hours of instruction. He was back in Boston on May 25th and environs to show Burgess that he could really fly and that he was qualified to instruct.

Harold E. Morehouse Flying Pioneers Biographies Collection - Atwood, Harry N. Transcribed and Reviewed by Digital Volunteers Extracted Apr-23-2024 05:13:01



Smithsonian Institution

Smithsonian National Air and Space Museum Archives

The mission of the Smithsonian is the increase and diffusion of knowledge - shaping the future by preserving our heritage, discovering new knowledge, and sharing our resources with the world. Founded in 1846, the Smithsonian is the world's largest museum and research complex, consisting of 19 museums and galleries, the National Zoological Park, and nine research facilities.Become an active part of our mission through the Transcription Center. Together, we are discovering secrets hidden deep inside our collections that illuminate our history and our world.

Join us! The Transcription Center: https://transcription.si.edu On Facebook: https://www.facebook.com/SmithsonianTranscriptionCenter On Twitter: @TranscribeSI

Connect with the Smithsonian Smithsonian Institution: www.si.edu On Facebook: https://www.facebook.com/Smithsonian On Twitter: @smithsonian