



Smithsonian Institution

Smithsonian National Air and Space Museum Archives

Harold E. Morehouse Flying Pioneers Biographies Collection - Law, Ruth

Extracted on Mar-28-2024 12:45:45

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.

Associated Advertising Clubs in Chicago, and July 27th, 28th, and 30th she flew at a local celebration at Downs, Kansas. In mid-August she was at a Fargo, North Dakota, September 26th to the 28th at the Olmsted County Fair at Rochester, Minnesota, and October 2nd to the 14th at the international Wheat Show at Wichita, Kansas. On November 19 through 20, 1916, Miss Law made the big flight of her career. Without fanfare or previous publicity, she flew from Chicago to New York in the open Curtiss plane which she had been using for some time in looping exhibition work. It was equipped with a Curtiss OX engine and carried only 53 gallons of gas. A crude small streamlined-shielding had been made around her feet and limbs as protection from the cold. This flight was a great personal achievement. With a marine compass and a strip map on rollers in a case, lacking experience in cross-country flying, she established a new American distance record of 590 miles. Leaving Grant Park, Chicago, at 8:25 a.m. she flew by way of Gary, Indiana, Port Clinton and Cleveland, Ohio, Erie, Pennsylvania, Olean, New York, and landed at Hornell, New York, at 2:10 p.m. She left Hornell at 3:24 p.m. and landed at Binghampton, New York, at 4:20, where she spent the night. Leaving there at 7:23 a.m. the next morning, she arrived at Governors Island at 9:37 a.m. November 20th, and was met by a cheering group of civic and aviation dignitaries. After brief greeting ceremonies she went to the home of Mrs. Carl F. Hartman on Long Island where she had breakfast and was interviewed by press representatives. Some mail and special messages had been carried on this flight, which broke the previous non-stop cross-country record of 452 miles made by Curtiss Company pilot Victor Carlstrom on November 2, 1916, when he was forced to land at Erie, Pennsylvania, while also attempting a Chicago-to-New York flight. A reception was given in Miss Law's honor at the Aero Club of America on the afternoon of November 23rd, where she received the compliments of many aviation authorities for her marvelous achievement. On the evening of December 2nd a dinner was given in her honor at the Hotel Waldorf in New York, which was attended by President and Mrs. Woodrow Wilson, several Cabinet members from Washington, ranking

3.

Associated Advertising Clubs in Chicago, and July 27-30 at a local celebration at Downs, Kansas. In mid-August she was at Fargo, North Dakota, September 26-28 at the Olmsted County Fair at Rochester, Minnesota, and October 2-14 of the International Wheat Show at Wichita, Kansas.

On November 19-20, 1916, Miss Law made the big flight of her career. Without fanfare or previous publicity, she flew from Chicago to New York in the open Curtiss plane which she had been using for some time in looping exhibition work. It was equipped with a Curtiss OX engine and carried only 53 gallons of gas. A crude small streamlined-shielding had been made around her feet and limbs as protection from the cold. This flight was a great personal achievement. With a marine compass and a strip map on rollers in a case, lacking experience in cross-country flying, she established a new American distance record of 590 miles. Leaving Grant Park, Chicago, at 8:25 a.m. she flew by way of Gary, Indiana, Port Clinton and Cleveland, Ohio, Erie, Pennsylvania, Olean, New York, and landed at Hornell, New York at 2:10 p.m. She left Hornell at 3:24 p.m. and landed at Binghampton, New York at 4:20, where she spent the night. Leaving there at 7:23 a.m. the next morning, she arrived at Governors Island, at 9:37 a.m. November 20th and was met by a cheering group of civic and aviation dignitaries. After brief greeting ceremonies she went to the home of Mrs. Carl F. Hartman on Long Island where she had breakfast and was interviewed by press representatives.

Some mail and special messages had been carried on this flight, which broke the previous non-stop cross-country record of 452 miles made by Curtiss Company pilot Victor Carlstrom on November 2, 1916, when he was forced to land at Erie, Pennsylvania, while also attempting a Chicago-to-New York flight. A reception was given in Miss Law's honor at the Aero Club of America on the afternoon of November 23rd, where she received the compliments of many aviation authorities for her marvelous achievement. On the evening of December 2nd a dinner was given in her honor at the Hotel Waldorf in New York, which was attended by President and Mrs. Woodrow Wilson, several Cabinet members from Washington, ranking



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](https://twitter.com/TranscribeSI)

Connect with the Smithsonian

Smithsonian Institution: www.si.edu

On Facebook: <https://www.facebook.com/Smithsonian>

On Twitter: [@smithsonian](https://twitter.com/smithsonian)