



Smithsonian Institution

Smithsonian National Air and Space Museum Archives

Harold E. Morehouse Flying Pioneers Biographies Collection - Loening, Grover

Extracted on Apr-18-2024 03:23:49

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.

During early 1930 he was working on a small special amphibian for the Navy. Called the XSL-1, it was a monoplane with folding wings and tail surfaces for compact storage. Powered by a Warner engine it was intended to operate from submarines. As a result of this development Loening brought out a commercial version of this plane, called the "Duckling." This was followed by the "Monoduck" using a Wright Whirlwind engine. In 1934 Loening suspended the manufacture of planes and sub-contracted his work with existing firm. [[crossed out]] in order to carry on his activities. [[/crossed out]]

Loening closed his research firm in 1936 to become Aviation Advisor to the U.S. Maritime Commission. During World War II he was Aviation Consultant on the War Production Board and during that time was a director of a number of aeronautical financial organizations, including Roosevelt Field, Inc., the Palmer Securities Company and W.A. Harriman Securities Corporation. He was head consultant with the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics (NACA) in 1946, becoming Chairman of the Helicopter Committee. In 1947 he conducted a survey of VTOL (Vertical Takeoff and Landing) possibilities and reported to NACA.

Loening was the first President of the Aeronautical Chamber of Commerce, a founder member of the Institute of Aeronautical Sciences, Early Birds, and the Society of Automotive Engineers. He served on the Advisory Board of the National Air Museum. He received the Wright Memorial Trophy in 1950 and the Guggenheim Medal in 1960. He was a member of several Clubs in New York and Washington, D.C. Living in retirement in Key Biscayne, Florida, the father of three grown children, he actively continued his interest in aviation. In 1935 he wrote "Our Wings Grow Faster." In 1968 he wrote another valuable aviation book titled "Tae Off into Greatness," followed in 1970 by "The Conquering Wing," an exciting novel of early flying. In 1976, the year of his death, he received the Smithsonian Institution's highest award, the Langley Medal.

Flying Pioneer, Early Bird Grover Loening is truly one of the "greats" of early aviation development. Talented engineer, aviator, designer, builder and author, his contributions to aviation progress were numerous. A talented writer, his literature will live on through time. His long line of famous amphibians performed impressive tasks all over the world. Frank and outspoken in his judgment of aviation discussions, his counsel an unusual vision would always

7

During early 1930 he was working on a small special amphibian for the Navy. Called the XSL-1, it was a monoplane with folding wings and tail surfaces for compact storage. Powered by a Warner engine it was intended to operate from submarines. As a result of this development Loening brought out a commercial version of this plane, called the "Duckling." This was followed by the "Monoduck" using a Wright Whirlwind engine. In 1934 Loening suspended the manufacture of planes and sub-contracted his work with existing firms.

Loening closed his research firm in 1936 to become Aviation Advisor to the U. S. Maritime Commission. During World War II he was Aviation Consultant on the War Production Board and during that time was a director of a number of aeronautical financial organizations, including Roosevelt Field, Inc., the Palmer Securities Company and W. A. Harriman Securities Corporation. He was head consultant with N. A. C. A. in 1946, becoming Chairman of the Helicopter Committee. In 1947 he conducted a survey of VTOL possibilities and reported to N. A. C. A.

Loening was the first President of the Aeronautical Chamber of Commerce, a founder member of the Institute of Aeronautical Sciences, Early Birds, and the Society of Automotive Engineers. He served on the Advisory Board of the National Air Museum. He received the Wright Memorial Trophy in 1950 and the Guggenheim Medal in 1960. He is a member of several Clubs in New York and Washington, D. C. Living in retirement in Key Biscayne, Florida, the father of three grown children, he actively continued his interest in aviation. In 1935 he wrote "Our Wings Grow Faster." In 1968 he wrote another valuable aviation book titled "Tae Off into Greatness," followed in 1970 by "The Conquering Wing," an exciting novel of early flying. In 1976, the year of his death, he received the Smithsonian Institution's highest award, the Flying Pioneer, Early Bird Grover Loening is truly one of the "greats" of early aviation development. Talented engineer, aviator, designer, builder and author, his contributions to aviation progress are numerous. A talented writer, his literature will live on through time. His long line of famous amphibians performed impressive tasks all over the world. Frank and outspoken in his judgment of aviation discussions, his counsel and unusual vision have always

Harold E. Morehouse Flying Pioneers Biographies Collection - Loening, Grover
Transcribed and Reviewed by Digital Volunteers
Extracted Apr-18-2024 03:23:49



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)