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Harold E. Morehouse Flying Pioneers Biographies Collection - Stinson, Marjorie

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on September 18th she exhibited at Napoleon, Ohio. That fall Marjorie returned to San Antonio and resumed their flying school operations.

Through 1917 she kept the school going at full capacity, training Royal Canadian Air Force pilots. Katherine and Edward assisted in this training program to establish a major contribution to World War I. Their students became known as "The Texas Escadrille" and Marjorie was affectionately called "The Flying Schoolmarm". This operation continued through 1918, when the school was evidently closed.

During May, 1919 Marjorie did some flying with Edward at the Pan American Aeronautical Exposition at Atlantic City, New Jersey where she won the Trophy for women pilots. That spring she went to Washington, D.C. where she became a draftsman with the Navy Department until 1926, when she transferred to the War Department, also as a draftsman, in one of their Engineering Departments, where she remained until retirement in 1936. Following this Marjorie did considerable writing for aviation and other magazines. She is an Early Bird, still living in Washington, D.C. She also holds private pilot Certificate No. 1600.

Flying Pioneer, Early Bird Marjorie Stinson deserved great credit as one of the foremost early American women pilots. As one of the famous "Stinson Family" of aviation pioneers, she certainly contributed her share toward making that name a major part of early American aviation history. As an early civilian instructor of the World War I era, her record equaled that of the best of the men. Her name appears on the Wright Memorial Plaque in Dayton, Ohio.

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