Husband	Thomas Jackson Foggitt					
Born	2 Mar 1858	Thirsk, North Riding of Yorkshire, England ¹				
Christened						
Died	30 Oct 1934	Thirsk, North Riding of Yorkshire, England ²				
Buried						
Father	William Foggitt (1835-)					
Mother	Elizabeth Thompson Blackett (1839-)					
Marriage	Jan-Mar 1929	London City, England ³				

Wife	Gertrude Bacon					
Born	19 Apr 1874	Park Side, Cambridge, Cambridgeshire, England ⁴				
Christened						
Died	22 Dec 1949	New Forest, Hampshi	ire, England ⁵			
Buried						
Father	John MacKenzi	e Bacon (1846-1904)	Mother	Gertrude Myers (1849/1849-1894)		

Children

General Notes: Wife - Gertrude Bacon

[Wikipedia.org]

Gertrude Bacon (19 April 1874 – 22 December 1949) was an aeronautical pioneer. She achieved a considerable number of "firsts" for women in aeronautics, as well as making contributions in the areas of astronomy and botany. Gertrude popularized aeronautics through her writing, and promoted both commercial and popular flying as fields for women.

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Early life

Gertrude was born at Cambridge, to John Mackenzie Bacon (19 June 1846 – 26 December 1904) and his first wife, Gertrude Myers. The family moved in 1876 to Cold Ash, Berkshire, near Newbury. Gertrude's father, John Mackenzie Bacon was an astronomer, aeronaut, and scientist, who educated his children at home.[1]

Gertrude became her father's scientific collaborator in both astronomy and aeronautics. She was an original member of the British Astronomical Association, and a member of the British Association for the Advancement of Science.[2]

Astronomy

She accompanied her father on expeditions to film total solar eclipses in Vadso, Lapland (1896), Buxar, India (Dec 1897-1898), and Wadesborough, North Carolina (May 1900).[2] When their first expedition was unsuccessful, due to cloudy weather, they went home and planned another. Their second and third attempts were successful.

Aeronautics

Aeronautics fascinated Gertrude. She was the first woman in England to make a proper balloon ascent, with her father, in 1898.[3] A more hair-raising balloon flight occurred on 15 November 1899, when John Mackenzie Bacon and Gertrude Bacon ascended with Stanley Spencer to observe the Leonid meteor shower from above the cloud layer. Ten hours later, they landed near Neath, South Wales, a narrow escape from drifting out over the Atlantic.[4]

General Notes: Wife - Gertrude Bacon (cont.)

Gertrude was undeterred. In August 1904, she accompanied Stanley Spencer again, this time in an airship of his designing. As a result, she became the first woman to fly in an airship. She is also credited as the first Englishwoman to fly in an airplane. Roger Sommer took her up in a Farman biplane on 29 Aug 1909, during the First International aviation gathering at Rheims, France. She also flew with Douglas Graham Gilmour in a 'Big Bat' monoplane in 1910.[2]

Gertrude was the first passenger in a seaplane.[2] She accompanied pilot Herbert Stanley Adams in flights on Windermere in mid-1912. Adams had made the first successful complete flight from water and safely back again, in Britain, on 25 November 1911.[5]

Through her books, and through public speeches, Bacon popularized aeronautics. Botany

In 1901, Gertrude joined the Wild Flower Society, adding botany to her list of interests and achievements. On 23 July 1923, Gertrude Bacon and botanist and illustrator Lady Joanna Charlotte Davy (1865-1955)[6] made the first discovery of Carex microglochin or Bristle Sedge in Great Britain.[7]

In 1929, Gertrude Bacon married a fellow botanist and chemist, Thomas Jackson Foggitt (2 Mar 1858 - 30 Oct 1934). Gertrude was his second wife, and outlived him by 15 years.[8] Partial bibliography
Library resources about

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By Gertrude Bacon

Gertrude Bacon

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The record of an aeronaut, being the life of John M. Bacon (1907)
All about flying (1915)
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