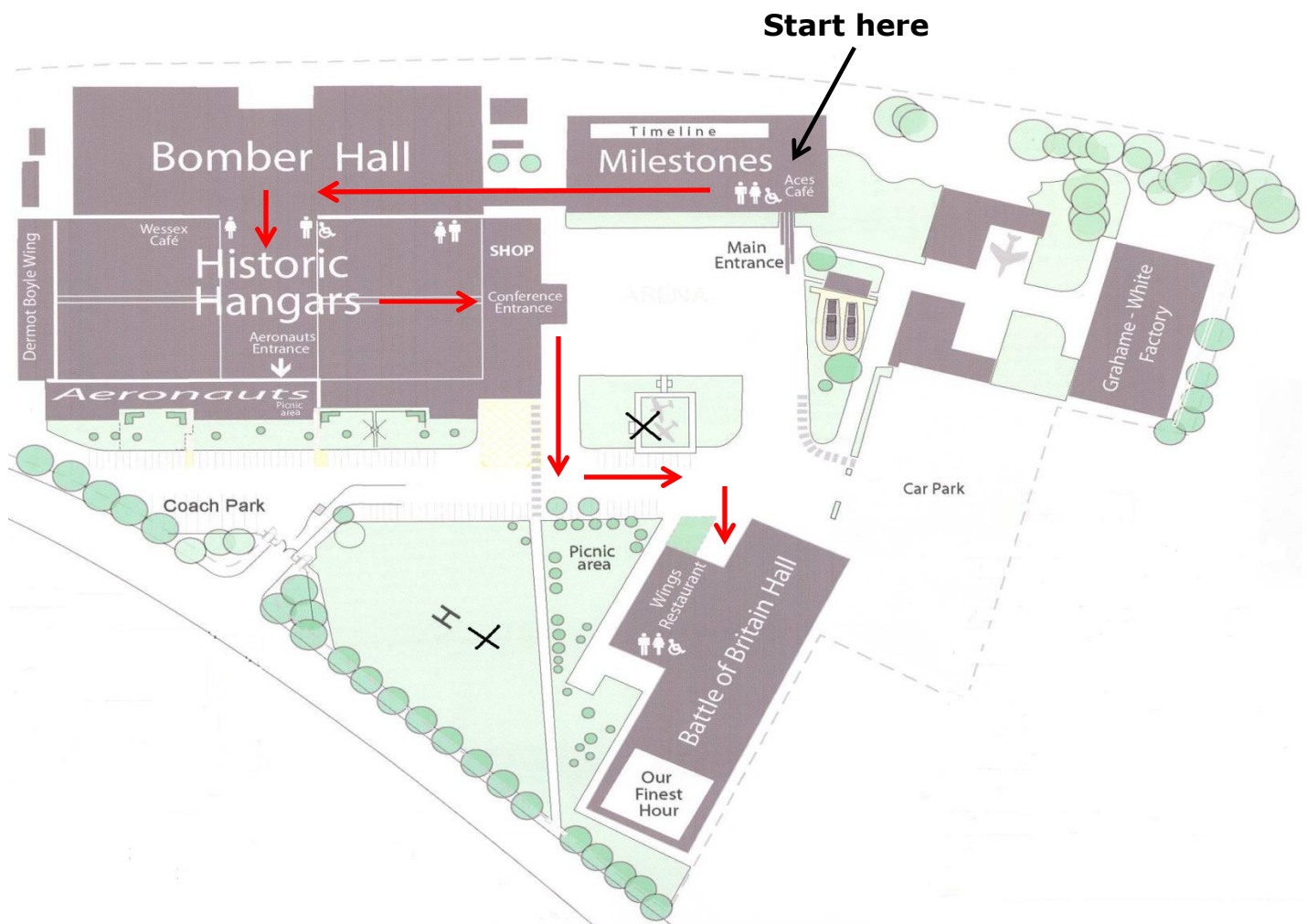


# Royal Air Force Museum Aircraft Check List

This checklist has been designed to help you make the most of your visit to the the Museum. Your checklist begins in Milestones of Flight Hall and ends in the Battle of Britain Hall.

Try to find the following aircraft in each of the halls.

You can tick each box when you have found them. Good Luck!

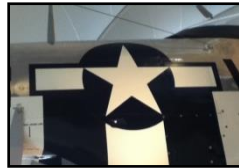


## Milestones of Flight Hall

### Mustang

The Mustang was one of the most successful single seat fighter planes of the Second World War. Additional 'drop tanks' allowed the Mustang to carry enough fuel to accompany American Bombers to fly to Berlin and back. Donald Duck features because the pilot's name was Donald Emerson. He was killed in action on Christmas Day 1944.

Aircraft located



### Eurofighter Typhoon

The Eurofighter Typhoon is the most modern aircraft in the Royal Air force Museum. It is a multi-role aircraft in that it can be used as a fighter plane, a bomber and for ground attack.

Aircraft located



### Percival Mew Gull G-AEXF

The Mew Gull broke many records. Alex Henshaw won the Folkestone Aero Trophy in the Mew Gull in 1937 and the King's Cup in 1938, with the fastest time ever recorded for a British aircraft. Henshaw also set a world record time for a London - Cape Town - London flight.

Aircraft located



### Mosquito

The Mosquito is a remarkable plane as it is made largely of wood! It was named 'The wooden Wonder' and was used by both the Royal Air Force and the United States Army Air Force. Its roles included night fighter and anti-shipping striker.

Aircraft located

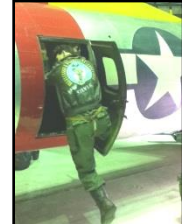


## Bomber Hall

### B17 'Flying Fortress'

Named the 'Flying Fortress' because of its armaments and its ability to survive, the B17 was the primary bomber of the U.S 8<sup>th</sup> Air Force during the Second World War. It was used mostly for daytime duties. This machine ended its days as a fire-fighting water bomber in California.

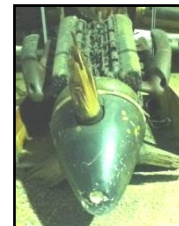
Aircraft located



### Halifax

The Halifax was used in bombing raids during the Second World War. It also dropped agents and was used for reconnaissance. Our Halifax landed on a frozen lake in 1944, during raids on the 'Tirpitz'. All crew survived, but the aircraft sank as the ice melted and stayed there until it was recovered in the 1970s.

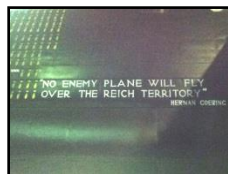
Aircraft located



### Avro Lancaster Bomber 'S for Sugar'

A major heavy bomber used by Bomber Command during the last 3 years of the Second World War. The average age of the 7 man crew was just twenty two years old. The average number of missions completed by a Lancaster Bomber before being lost was twenty one. 'S for Sugar' completed 137!

Aircraft located



### Vulcan

The Vulcan was one of three 'V' bombers (along with the Valiant and the Victor) and provided part of Great Britain's nuclear deterrent force for fifteen years. The Vulcan's range made it suitable for long range attacks on the Falkland Islands during the War there in 1982.

Aircraft located

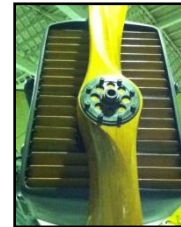
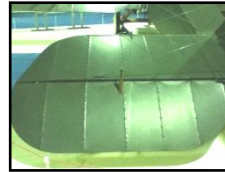


## Historic Hangars

### DH9A

The DH9A was also known as the 'Ninak'. It was produced late in the First World War and only saw limited service in battle. After the war it was used for aerial policing in Iraq and on the North West Frontier of India. It was too dangerous to land in hostile territories and so the DH9A carried spare wheels, and emergency rations and bedding for the crew.

Aircraft located



### Whirlwind HAR10

The Whirlwind was used in air-sea rescue missions during the 1960s. The Squadron badge on the side of the helicopter is that of 22 Squadron. During the First World War the squadron's flight path took them over the HQ of 7 Wing. 22 over 7 = Pi. In the Second World War the Squadron was based in Malta and so the Pi symbol was placed over the Maltese Cross to form the badge.

Aircraft located



### Kittyhawk

The Kittyhawk came into service in 1942 and was used in the Middle East. The shark face was painted on a variety of aircraft and was intended to scare other pilots who may have been in the sky at the same time!

Aircraft located



### Southampton

The Southampton was one of the most successful flying boats used by the Royal Air Force. Our Southampton was converted into a home; the letterbox has been preserved and can be found on the starboard side.

Aircraft located

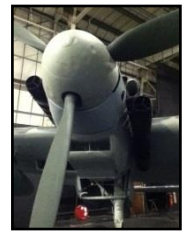


## Battle of Britain Hall

### Messerschmitt Bf110

The Messerschmitt Bf110 was an effective German night fighter. However, as a fighter escort during daylight bombing raids, it struggled against the Spitfire and Hurricanes of the Royal Air Force and this resulted in huge losses.

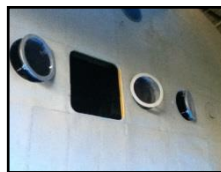
Aircraft located



### Sunderland

Seven hundred and forty nine Sunderlands were built and used by Coastal Command during the Second World War. It was the first British flying boat to have power-operated gun turrets, and this, along with its other armaments, led to the Sunderland being nick named the 'Flying Porcupine'.

Aircraft located



### Hurricane

The Hurricane served alongside the Spitfire during the Second World War, and destroyed more enemy aircraft during the Battle of Britain than all the other aircraft and ground defences combined! Hurricanes played a crucial role in the War in North Africa and in the Far East.

Aircraft located



### Junkers JU87 (the 'Stuka')

The Junkers JU87 was commonly known as the 'Stuka'. It was one of the most feared German aircraft of the Second World War and sank more ships than any other aircraft in history.

Aircraft located



# Certificate of Achievement

This is to certify that

.....

has completed the  
Royal Air Force Museum  
Aircraft Checklist.

Date.....

**Well Done!**