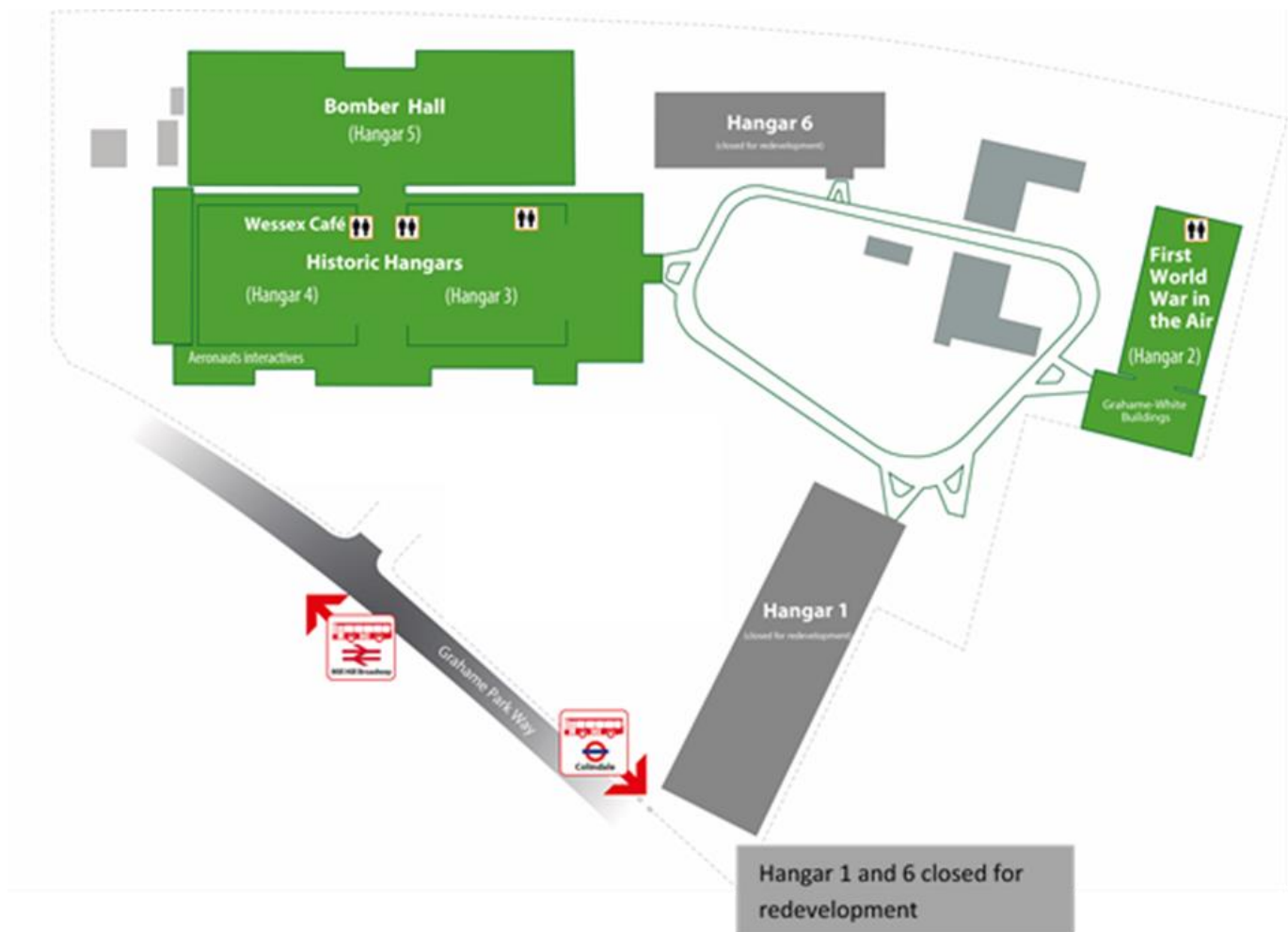


Royal Air Force Museum Aircraft Check List

This checklist has been designed to help you make the most of your visit to the Museum.

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

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

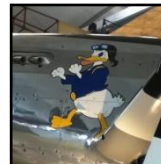


Bomber Hall

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



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.

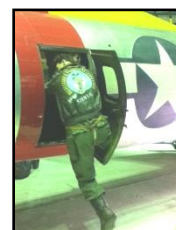
☐ Aircraft located



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 8th 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.

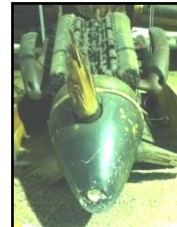
☐ Aircraft located



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.

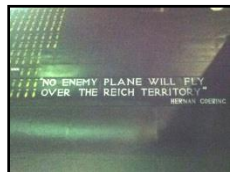
☐ Aircraft located



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

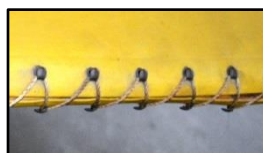


Grahame-White Factory buildings

Bleriot XXVII

One of the earliest aircraft in our collection, the Bleriot XXVII was a streamlined racing version of the standard Bleriot XI.

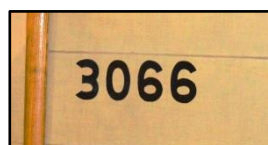
☐ Aircraft located



Caudron G3

The Caudron G3 was one of several French aircraft designs used by both the Royal Naval Air Service and the Royal Flying Corps. It was first used in 1914.

☐ Aircraft located



Royal Aircraft Factory BE2b

The BE2b was first introduced as a two-seater reconnaissance plane on the Western Front in late 1915. The pilot sat in the rear cockpit and the Gunner in the front cockpit.

☐ Aircraft located



Albatros

The Albatros DV entered service at the end of 1917. German Ace 'The Red Baron', Manfred Von Richthofen flew an Albatros, DV D2859. Our Albatros is in the colours of one of the planes of the German Fighter Squadron, Jasta 61, in 1918.

☐ Aircraft located



Certificate of Achievement

This is to certify that

.....

has completed the
Royal Air Force Museum
Aircraft Checklist.

Date.....

Well Done!