FISH TERMINOLOGIES

Aircraft Type Thesaurus

Report Format: Hierarchical listing - alpha
Notes: Terminology relating to historic aircraft types.
Date: February 2020
USE AVRO 504

AIR SEA RESCUE

SN An aircraft engaged in rescuing persons in danger at sea.

AIRCO

SN Aircraft Manufacturing Co., Ltd. Established in 1912 by Mr. G. Holt Thomas. In 1914 secured the services of Capt. Geoffrey de Havilland as designer-in-chief, who went on to lend his initials to a number of highly successful machines.

AIRCO DH1

UF Dh1
SN A single-seat, pusher prop, escort and patrol-fighter. Used in the UK in a Home Defence role until superseded in 1917.

AIRCO DH2

UF Dh2
SN A single-seat fighter which began service with the RFC’s fighter squadron in 1916. Some short-term success in dealing with new Fokkers but was withdrawn from service in mid-1917.

AIRCO DH4

UF Dh4
SN A two-seat, single-engine bomber. Fast, versatile and well armed, but with a fuel tank poorly placed between pilot and gunner, was considered to be the best day bomber of the First World War. Later entered civil service.

AIRCO DH5

UF Dh5
SN The DH5 was an attempt to give a tractor-type fighter a good forward view. How ever it suffered from unpleasant flying characteristics and, as a result, had a short service career.

AIRCO DH6

UF Dh6
SN Originally designed as a trainer but relegated to use by the RNAS in a Maritime Reconnaissance and anti-submarine role when the Avro 504 became the standard trainer.

AIRCO DH9

UF Dh9
SN Developed from the DH4, featured the pilot and gunner cockpits in closer proximity, but suffered from engine reliability problems. Also known as the Ninak, saw service from 1918 to 1931.

AIRSHIPS

NT AIRCO

BOMBER

BIPLANE

AIRCO

FIGHTER

TARGET

AIRCRAFT <BY FORM>

SN Aircraft grouped according to their physical form.

NT AIRSHIP

COMMUNICATIONS

FIGHTER

MINELAYER

RECONNAISSANCE

TARGET

TEST AIRCRAFT

TRANSPORTER

TUG

AIRCRAFT <BY MANUFACTURER>

SN Aircraft grouped according to their manufacturer.

NT AVRO

BEECH

BOEING

BLACKBURN

BLERIOT

BOEING

BOLTON PAUL

BREXTER

BRISTOL

CESSNA

CHANCE Vought
AIRCRAFT MARK
SN Used to identify the variations of an aircraft. Index with Manufacturer, Form and Function.
CL AIRCRAFT TYPE
NT AIRCRAFT <BY FORM>
BT AIRCRAFT <BY MANUFACTURER>
MKI
MKIC
MKIF
MKII
MKIIA
MKIB
MKIC
MKIIIA
MKIV
MKVB
MKVI
MKV/C
MKV II
MKVIII
MKX
MKXI
MKXII
MKXIV
MKXVI
AIRCRAFT TYPE
SN Types of aircraft to aid the recording of aircraft remains and crash sites, listing aircraft by form, function and manufacturer.
CL AIRCRAFT TYPE
NT AIRCRAFT <BY FORM>
BT AIRCRAFT <BY MANUFACTURER>
AIRSHIP
SN An aircraft lifted by gas bags, containing hydrogen or helium, but propelled by engines. Also known as a dirigible balloon, firm and streamlined in shape and incapable of high speeds. Used extensively during World War One.
CL AIRCRAFT TYPE
BT AIRCRAFT <BY FORM>
NT ZEPPELIN
AIRSPEED
SN Airspeed (1934) Ltd. registered in 1934 when associated with shipbuilders Swan, Hunter and Wigham Richardson Ltd. Acquired by de Havilland in 1940, maintaining own identity and changing name to Airspeed Ltd. in 1944.
CL AIRCRAFT TYPE
BT AIRCRAFT <BY MANUFACTURER>
NT COURIER
HORSA
OXFORD
ALBACORE
SN A biplane torpedo-bomber designed to be flown from aircraft carriers. Equipped with foldable wings for ease of storage. Joined Fleet Air Arm service in 1940, intended as a replacement for the Swordfish.
CL AIRCRAFT TYPE
BT TORPEDO BOMBER
BIPLANE
FAIREY
ALBEMARLE
SN Originally designed as a wood and steel bomber-reconnaissance aircraft, subsequent variations served as special transports, glider tugs and paratroop carriers. Featured a tricycle-style undercarriage.
CL AIRCRAFT TYPE
BT RECONNAISSANCE
ARMSTRONG WHITWORTH
MONOPLANE
BOMBER
ALDERSHOT
SN A single-engine, heavy, long range, three to five-crew day bomber. Served only with 99 Squadron RAF, 1924-5.
CL AIRCRAFT TYPE
BT BIPLANE
AVRO
BOMBER
ANSON
SN Twin-engined monoplane originally designed as a reconnaissance aircraft, but also widely used as a trainer. Entered RAF service in 1936.
CL AIRCRAFT TYPE
BT RECONNAISSANCE
MONOPLANE
AVRO
TRAINER

ARADO
SN Arado Flugzeugwerke. Formed in 1931 in Germany when the aircraft manufacturer Albatros Flugzeugwerke was declared bankrupt and part of it merged with Arado Handelsgesellschaft.
CL AIRCRAFT TYPE
BT RECONNAISSANCE
NT ARADO

ARMSTRONG WHITWORTH
CL AIRCRAFT TYPE
BT AIRCRAFT <BY MANUFACTURER>
NT AR 196

ARMSTRONG WHITWORTH FK3
UF Fk3
SN A twin-engine, two-crew shipboard reconnaissance and patrol seaplane. Entered service in 1939, this was the last combat floatplane built in Europe.
CL AIRCRAFT TYPE
BT RECONNAISSANCE
NT ARMSTRONG WHITWORTH

ARMSTRONG WHITWORTH FK8
UF Fk8
SN A twin-engine, two-crew tractor bomber and reconnaissance aircraft. Entered service in 1916 and, during 1917 and 1918, equipped nine RFC squadrons in its reconnaissance role.
CL AIRCRAFT TYPE
BT RECONNAISSANCE
NT ARMSTRONG WHITWORTH

ARMY COOPERATION
SN An aircraft used in the assistance of ground-based military operations.
CL AIRCRAFT TYPE
BT AIRCRAFT <BY FUNCTION>
NT AUDAX

AT7
SN A twin-engine advanced trainer developed by Beech/ Beechcraft, a US firm, in WWII.
CL AIRCRAFT TYPE
BT MONOPLANE
NT TRAINER

AT8
SN A twin-engine advanced trainer aircraft developed for the military by the US firm of Cessna.
CL AIRCRAFT TYPE
BT MONOPLANE

ATLAS
SN A twin-seat, general purpose biplane. The first to be designed specifically for an Army Cooperation role, it entered service in late 1927. Ended its service as a communications and advanced trainer aircraft.
CL AIRCRAFT TYPE
BT ARMSTRONG WHITWORTH

ATTACKER
SN Single-seat carrierborne jet fighter. Originally conceived as an RAF land-fighter, entered Fleet Air Arm service in 1951 and was the first jet fighter to be standardised in first-line squadrons.
CL AIRCRAFT TYPE
BT SUPERMARINE

AUDAX
SN A British twin-seater army co-operation aircraft manufactured by Hawker Aircraft for the Royal Air Force. A Hart variant biplane that first flew in 1931, becoming a prominent British aircraft in the inter-war period with over 700 units built.
CL AIRCRAFT TYPE
BT HAWKER

AVRO
SN A.V. Roe & Co., Ltd. formed in 1909. A subsidiary of the Hawker Siddeley Aircraft Co., Ltd. from 1935, having formerly been a member of the Siddeley group. Produced such notable aircraft as the Lancaster, the York and the Anson.
CL AIRCRAFT TYPE
BT AIRCRAFT <BY MANUFACTURER>
NT ALDERSHOT

BISON
LANCASTER
LINCOLN
MANCHESTER
TUTOR
VULCAN
AVRO 504

**UF** 504
**SN** An important two-seat, tractor biplane, initially used by the RFC in a reconnaissance role and by the RNAS as a bomber. Later converted to a single-seat Home Defence fighter and ultimately used as a trainer.
**CL** AIRCRAFT TYPE
**BT** BIPLANE

**B17 FLYING FORTRRESS**

**UF** Flying Fortress
**SN** American, four-engined, medium/heavy day bomber. Entered service in 1937. The prototype was as nicknamed the Flying Fortress, which later became a registered trademark.
**CL** AIRCRAFT TYPE
**BT** BOEING

**B24 LIBERATOR**

**UF** Liberator
**SN** American, four-engined, long range, medium/heavy day bomber. Produced in greater numbers than any other American aircraft during the war.
**CL** AIRCRAFT TYPE
**BT** MONOPLANE

**B25 MITCHELL**

**SN** American twin-engined medium bomber and ground-attack aircraft that entered service in 1941. A small number were delivered to the RAF under the British designation Mitchell I.
**CL** AIRCRAFT TYPE
**BT** NORTH AMERICAN

**B26 MARAUDER**

**SN** American twin-engined medium bomber. Entered service with the US 22nd Bombardment Group at Langley Field in February 1941. Also served with the 14th and 39th RAF squadrons.
**CL** AIRCRAFT TYPE
**BT** MARTIN

**B29 SUPERFORTRESS**

**UF** Superfortress
**SN** American, four-engine, long range, heavy strategic bomber. Entered service in 1943 and used exclusively against Japanese forces. The B29s Enola Gay and Bock's Car were used to drop atomic bombs on Hiroshima and Nagasaki in 1945.
**CL** AIRCRAFT TYPE
**BT** BOEING

**BARRACUDA**

**SN** British multi-purpose, single-engined monoplane that served as a torpedo-bomber, dive-bomber, reconnaissance aircraft and in other roles. Equipped with folding wings for use aboard aircraft carriers.
**CL** AIRCRAFT TYPE
**BT** MONOPLANE

**BATTLE**

**SN** British three-seat, single-engine light bomber. All metal in construction, this monoplane had a 1000 lb bomb load.
**CL** AIRCRAFT TYPE
**BT** LIGHT BOMBER

**BEAUFIGHTER**

**SN** British twin-engine night fighter. Also used for roles such as long-range escort fighter, ground-attack and anti-shipping strike aircraft, bomber, torpedo-carrier and rocket fighter.
**CL** AIRCRAFT TYPE
**BT** NIGHTFIGHTER

**BEAUFORT**

**SN** Twin-engined, four-seat torpedo-bomber designed to replace the Vildebeest. Entered service with RAF Coastal Command in 1939. Later versions incorporated a remote-controlled machine gun with periscope sight.
**CL** AIRCRAFT TYPE
**BT** TORPEDO BOMBER

**BEECH**

**UF** Beechcraft
**SN** Beech Aircraft Corporation, also known as Beechcraft, established 1932
**CL** AIRCRAFT TYPE
**BT** AIRCRAFT <BY MANUFACTURER>
**NT** AT7

Beechcraft

**USE** BEECH

**BELL**

**SN** Formed in 1935 by Lawrence D. Bell, Ray P. Whitman and Robert J. Woods, who left the Consolidated Aircraft Corporation when it moved its factory from Buffalo to San Diego. Subcontracted work before its first original design, the XFM-1, in 1937.
**CL** AIRCRAFT TYPE
**BT** AIRCRAFT <BY MANUFACTURER>
**NT** P39 AIRACOBRA

**BERMUDA**

**UF** Sb2a BACONNEER
**SN** Originally ordered as land based dive-bombers, with 950 being delivered to the RAF, none are known to have flown operationally, instead apparently serving as target tugs. Bermuda was
the name given to the Brewster SB2A Buccaneer in RAF service.

BIPLANE

SN An aeroplane with two wings, or planes, placed one above the other either side of the fuselage.

CL AIRCRAFT TYPE

BT AIRCRAFT <BY FORM>

NT AIRCO DH1
AIRCO DH2
AIRCO DH4
AIRCO DH5
AIRCO DH6
AIRCO DH9
ALBACORE
ALDERSHOT
ARMSTRONG WHITWORTH FK3
ARMSTRONG WHITWORTH FK8
ATLAS
AUDAX
AVRO 504
BISON

BLERIOT

B109

USE ME109

B110

USE ME110


CL AIRCRAFT TYPE

BT AIRCRAFT <BY MANUFACTURER>

NT BOTHA

IRENE

ROCK

SKUA

BLENHEIM

SN British twin-engined light/medium bomber developed from the model 142 civil transport. Noted for its speed, this three-crew monoplane had an all-metal, stressed skin structure and a 1000lb bomb load.

CL AIRCRAFT TYPE

BT MEDIUM BOMBER

MONOPLANE

BRISTOL

BLERIOT

UF Bleriot Aeronautique

SN A French aircraft manufacturer founded by Louis Bleriot and Gabriel Voisin, both aviators and inventors, in 1903, dissolved in 1906. After World War I Bleriot founded Bleriot Aeronautique developing commercial aircraft.

CL AIRCRAFT TYPE

BT AIRCRAFT <BY MANUFACTURER>

NT BLERIOT 155

BLERIOT 155

SN A French airliner produced in 1925. A four-engined biplane developed from the Bleriot 115 and 135 but larger than these. Two were built for Air Union (the Paris-London route). Both crashed with fatalities in 1926 (Kent).

CL AIRCRAFT TYPE

BT BIPLANE

BLERIOT

TRANSPORTER

Bleriot Aeronautique

USE BLERIOT

BOEING

SN The Boeing Aircraft Company, established 1916. A subsidiary of The Boeing Airplane Company. Notable aircraft produced include the B17 Flying Fortress and the B29 Superfortress.

CL AIRCRAFT TYPE

BT AIRCRAFT <BY MANUFACTURER>

NT B17 FLYING FORTRESS

B29 SUPERFORTRESS

F13 SUPERFORTRESS

BOMBER
A large, powerful aircraft, usually with two or more engines, designed to carry a payload of bombs.

**BOSTON**

SN American A-20 twin-engined, light, day bomber. Some supplied to the RAF and known as the Boston I. Subsequent variations adapted to night flying and re-christened the Havoc.

**BRISTOL**

SN The Bristol Aeroplane Co., Ltd. Founded in 1910 by Sir George White, a pioneer of electric trams. The company had previously been The British and Colonial Aeroplane Co., Ltd.

**BOULTON PAUL**

SN Boulton Paul Aircraft, Ltd., formed in 1934 to take over the Aircraft Department of Boulton & Paul, Ltd.

**BREWSTER**

SN The Brewster Aeronautical Corporation was founded in 1932, taking over the plant, equipment, designs and goodwill of Brewster & Co., Inc.'s aircraft division. Initially manufacturing seaplane components, later designed and produced complete aircraft.

**BUFFALO**

SN Highly successful, two-seat, biplane fighter and reconnaissance aircraft with both forward and rear facing guns. Designed to replace the BE2, it entered service with the RFC in mid-1917 and remained in service until 1932.

**BUFFALO F2B**

SN American-built, twin-engined flying-boat designed for maritime patrol and reconnaissance. Entered US Naval service in 1936 as the PBY-1; christened the Catalina by the RAF, who used it

**BULLDOG**

SN A single-seat, biplane fighter. One of the last open cockpit types to see widespread service with the RAF, equipping 10 squadrons and, at one point, 70% of the Home Defence fighter force.

**BULLDOG**


**CAMEL**

SN American-built, twin-engined flying-boat designed for maritime patrol and reconnaissance. Entered US Naval service in 1936 as the PBY-1; christened the Catalina by the RAF, who used it
A US aircraft manufacturer. The Cessna Aircraft Co Inc was established in 1927.

American troop and supply-glider constructed from steel tube and fabric-covered wood, with a hinged nose to allow loading and unloading of troops or light vehicles. Also known as the Haig, this was the only US glider to see combat service.

An aircraft used to facilitate communications, for example in a military context.


The Curtiss-Wright Corporation, Airplane Division, established in 1910. Notable aircraft produced include the Kittyhawk.

Also known as the C-47 Skytrain, this twin-engined, military transport was developed from the DC-3 twenty-eight-seat commercial airliner and was the most extensively employed transport of the Second World War.

The de Havilland Aircraft Co., Ltd., founded in 1920 by Sir Geoffrey de Havilland, C.B.E., A.F.C., F.R.Ae.S. Originally developers of commercial aircraft, were responsible for such notable airliners as the Mosquito and the Tiger Moth.

Large, single-engine, eight passenger airliner biplane.
DE HAVILLAND DRAGON RAPIDE
SN A 1930s British short-haul biplane airliner for 6-8 passengers. It proved an economical and durable craft, despite its relatively primitive plywood construction. Primarily used by the RAF.

DEFIANT
SN British single-engine, two-seat night fighter. Originally intended as a day fighter, but withdrawn and converted in August 1940, this was the first fighter to incorporate a power-driven gun turret.

DIVE BOMBER
SN A fighter-bomber designed to deploy its bombs during the latter stage of a diving manoeuvre, thus increasing the accuracy of its targeting.

DO17
UF Do215 Pencil Bomber
SN A streamlined, twin-engined bomber, the DO17 entered service in 1937 with the Condor Legion, having started life as a high-speed mail and passenger transport aircraft, a role for which it was ill-suited due to the narrowness of the fuselage.

DO18
SN German single-engine, four-seat maritime patrol and reconnaissance flying-boat. In production between 1934 and 1940, the DO18 was replaced by the three-engined DO24.

DO217
SN A progressive development of the DO17, the twin-engined DO217 entered service in 1941. The DO217 saw service as a bomber over the UK and took part in the 'Baedeker' raids of 1942.

DO24
SN German three-engined air/sea rescue and transport flying boat. Entered service in 1940 as a replacement for the DO18.

DOUGLAS
SN The Douglas Aircraft Company, Inc., established in 1920, reorganized in 1928. Produced such notable aircraft as the Dakota.

ENGLISH ELECTRIC
SN The English Electric Company Limited. Formed in 1918, but didn't move into aircraft production until 1938, at the Government's request. Continued to develop aircraft after the war and in 1948 produced the 'Canberra', Britain's first jet-propelled bomber.
A photo-reconnaissance variant of the Boeing Superfortress, used from 1944, initially deployed in the Pacific war, later for Cold war duties over Europe.

A tandem two-seat, twin-engined, all-weather, long-range supersonic jet interceptor fighter/fighter-bomber originally developed for the United States Navy by McDonnell Aircraft. It first entered service in 1960 with the U.S. Navy.

American, single-engine fighter designed for operation from US Naval aircraft carriers. Produced between 1940 and 1945, Wildcats provided to the British Fleet Air Arm were renamed Martlets.

The Fairey Aviation Co. Ltd., established 1916 by Sir Richard Fairey. During WW2 formed a group production scheme with Blackburn Aircraft, Ltd. and Boulton Paul Aircraft, Ltd.

Farman Aviation Works was an aircraft company founded and run by the brothers Richard, Henri, and Maurice Farman in 1908. The firm made pusher biplane aircraft for military and training purposes, it was eventually dissolved in 1956.

British, single-engined, light day bomber biplane. Built in 1923, this was the RAF's first interbellum designed day bomber.

Marine Aircraft Experimental Establishment, RAF Felixstowe. Developed seaplanes and flying boats until World War Two, when the establishment moved to Helensburg, Scotland.
FELIXSTOWE F5

UF F5
SN Four-crew, tw in-engined, general reconnaissance flying-boat. Entered service after World War One, becoming the RAF’s standard flying-boat until replaced by the Supermarine Southampton in 1925.

CL AIRCRAFT TYPE
BT FLYING BOAT
RECONNAISSANCE
BIPLANE
FELIXSTOWE

FI 103

UF Fieseler F103
SN The Fi 103 is the more technical nomenclature for the Second World War German V1 flying bomb, produced by Fieseler. Multiple index together with Fieseler and flying bomb for maximum chance of retrieval for users.

CL AIRCRAFT TYPE
BT V1
FIESELER

FIESELER

SN A German aircraft manufacturer of the 1930s and 1940s, pre-war the company were noted for making sailplanes and sports planes; during the Second World War they made military aircraft including flying bombs.

CL AIRCRAFT TYPE
BT AIRCRAFT <BY MANUFACTURER>
NT Fi 103
Fieseler F103
USE FI 103

FIGHTER

SN A light, high-speed aircraft designed to engage in aerial combat.

CL AIRCRAFT TYPE
BT AIRCRAFT <BY FUNCTION>
NT AIRCO DH1
AIRCO DH2
AIRCO DH5
ATTACKER
BRISTOL F2B
BUFFALO
BULLDOG
CAMEL
CORSAIR
F4 PHANTOM
F4F WILDCAT
F6F HELLCAT
F86 SABRE
FIGHTER BOMBER
FIREBRAND
FIREFLY
FULMAR
GLADIATOR
GREBE
HARRIER
HURRICANE
JAVELIN
LIGHTNING
ME109
METEOR

NIGHTFIGHTER
P51 MUSTANG
ROC
SEAFIRE
SEAL
SISKIN
SNIPER
SPITFIRE
VAMPIRE

FIGHTER BOMBER

SN A light, high-speed aircraft designed to engage in aerial combat and also equipped to carry bombs.

CL AIRCRAFT TYPE
BT FIGHTER
BOMBER

NT DIVE BOMBER
F84 THUNDERJET
FW190
KITTYHAWK
ME210
P38 LIGHTNING
P39 AIRACOBRA
P47 THUNDERBOLT
SKUA
TEMPEST
TYphoon
WHIRLWIND

FIREBRAND

SN Fleet Air Arm fighter and torpedo-bomber, designed for operation from aircraft carriers. All-metal in construction, it entered service in 1944 and was rendered obsolete after the war by the advent of the jet aircraft.

CL AIRCRAFT TYPE
BT TORPEDO BOMBER
MONOPLANE
BLACKBURN
FIGHTER

FIREFLY

SN A single-engine, photo-reconnaissance fighter designed for operation from aircraft carriers. Later adapted as a night fighter, it entered service in 1943 and remained in production until 1956.

CL AIRCRAFT TYPE
BT PHOTO RECONNAISSANCE
MONOPLANE
FIGHTER
FAIREY

Fk3

USE ARMSTRONG WHITWORTH FK3

Fk8

USE ARMSTRONG WHITWORTH FK8

FLAMINGO

SN Impressed civil, tw in-engined airliner converted to a military transport. Thirty were ordered for military use, though only eleven were actually built. Entered service in 1940, with the last being scrapped in 1950.

CL AIRCRAFT TYPE
BT MONOPLANE
DE HAVILLAND
TRANSPORTER
FLOATPLANE
SN A type of seaplane, with one or more slender pontoons (known as “floats”) mounted under the fuselage to provide buoyancy.
CL AIRCRAFT TYPE
BT SEAPLANE
NT AR 196
GLOSTER II
HE115
HE59

FLYING BOAT
SN An aeroplane with the capability to land at sea, the underside of its fuselage shaped like the hull of a sea-going vessel and designed to make contact with the water.
CL AIRCRAFT TYPE
BT SEAPLANE
NT CATALINA
DO18
DO24
FELIXSTOWE F5
IRIS
LERWICK
SOUTHAMPTON
STRANRAER
SUNDERLAND
WALRUS

FLYING BOMB
SN A pilotless aircraft armed with explosives and fuelled to stall over its intended target.
CL AIRCRAFT TYPE
BT AIRCRAFT <BY FORM>
NT V1

Flying Fortress
USE B17 FLYING FORTRESS

Fo108
USE FOLLAND FO108

FOCKE WULF
SN Focke-Wulf Flugzeugbau G.m.b.H. Founded in 1924 and amalgamated in 1931 with the Albatross-Flugzeugwerke G.m.b.H. Converted to a G.m.b.H. in 1937.
CL AIRCRAFT TYPE
BT AIRCRAFT <BY MANUFACTURER>
NT FW190
FW200

FOKKER
SN Dutch aircraft manufacturer named after its founder, Anthony Fokker. Set up in 1912 in Schwerin, Germany, moving to the Netherlands in 1919. The world’s largest aircraft manufacturer in the late 1920s.
CL AIRCRAFT TYPE
BT AIRCRAFT <BY MANUFACTURER>
MONOPLANE
TRANSPORTER
NT FOKKER FVIII

FOKKER FVIII
CL AIRCRAFT TYPE
BT FOKKER

FOLLAND
SN Formed in 1936 as British Marine Aircraft Ltd. to construct civil flying-boats. In 1937, with the arrival of H P Folland, formerly Chief designer for Gloster Aircraft Co., became Folland Aircraft, Ltd..
CL AIRCRAFT TYPE
BT AIRCRAFT <BY MANUFACTURER>
NT FOLLAND FO108

FOLLAND FO108
UF Fo108
SN Single-engine, testbed monoplane built to Air Ministry Specification 43/37. Only twelve were produced, the first of which tested the Sabre I engine in 1940, and were used throughout the war. The cockpit could seat two observers behind the pilot.
CL AIRCRAFT TYPE
BT FOLLAND
MONOPLANE

FULMAR
SN Single-engine, two-crew fighter, also used for convoy escort and reconnaissance. Designed to operate from aircraft carriers. Entered service with the Fleet Air Arm in 1940 and remained in use until 1945.
CL AIRCRAFT TYPE
BT MONOPLANE
FIGHTER
FAIREY

FW190
SN Single-seat, single-engine fighter-bomber and ground-attack aircraft. Entered service with the Luftwaffe in mid-1941. Approximately 20,000 were constructed between 1941 and the end of the war.
CL AIRCRAFT TYPE
BT FOCKE WULF
MONOPLANE
FIGHTER BOMBER

FW200
UF Condor
SN Long-range, four-engine reconnaissance-bomber. Initially produced as a transport, converted and used against Allied convoys in the Channel and the Atlantic. Also served as a VIP transport, one of which was the Immelmann III: Hitler’s personal aircraft.
CL AIRCRAFT TYPE
BT RECONNAISSANCE
MONOPLANE
FOCKE WULF
TRANSPORTER
BOMBER

GENERAL AIRCRAFT
SN General Aircraft Limited.
CL AIRCRAFT TYPE
### Gladiator

**SN** Single-seat, single-engine biplane fighter. In operational service from 1939 to 1941, this was the last, and believed to be the best, biplane to be flown in the RAF. All-metal in construction with fabric and aluminium covering.

**CL** AIRCRAFT TYPE
**BT** GLOSTER
**NT** BIPLANE
**FT** FIGHTER

### Glider

**SN** An engineless aeroplane, designed to be towed aloft, that travels suspended by upward air currents.

**CL** AIRCRAFT TYPE
**BT** AIRCRAFT <BY FORM>
**NT** CG4A HADRIAN
**GL** HAMILCAR
**SM** HORSA
**MT** HOTSPUR

### Glider Tug

**SN** An aircraft used for towing gliders aloft.

**CL** AIRCRAFT TYPE
**BT** TUG

### Gloster

**SN** Gloster Aircraft Co., Ltd. formed in 1917, later became part of the Hawker Siddeley Group. First British or American company to design, build and fly a jet-propelled aircraft.

**CL** AIRCRAFT TYPE
**BT** AIRCRAFT <BY MANUFACTURER>
**NT** GLADIATOR
**GL** GRENZE
**JA** JAVELIN
**MT** METEOR

### Gloster II

**SN** Single-engine, single-seat biplane seaplane built for the 1924 Schneider Cup Race.

**CL** AIRCRAFT TYPE
**BT** GLOSTER
**NT** BIPLANE
**FT** FLOATPLANE

### Gordon

**SN** A single-engine, two-crew biplane day bomber and general purpose aircraft, developed from the IIF (some of which were converted into Gordons) and first flown in 1931.

**CL** AIRCRAFT TYPE
**BT** FAIREY
**NT** BOMBER

### Gotcha

**SN** Gothauer Waggonfabrik A.G., based in Gotha, Thuringia (Germany). During World War 2 produced mostly training and light commercial aircraft and troop and freight-carrying gliders.

**CL** AIRCRAFT TYPE
**BT** AIRCRAFT <BY MANUFACTURER>
**NT** GOTHGA

### Gotha GV

**SN** A World War One German three-crew, twin-engined, long range heavy bomber biplane manufactured by Gothaer Waggonfabrik A.G.

Entering service in 1917, this aircraft incorporated a ventral tunnel allowing the gunner to shoot downward and to the rear.

**CL** AIRCRAFT TYPE
**BT** BIPLANE
**NT** HEAVY BOMBER
**MT** GOTHGA

### Grebe

**SN** The Gloster Grebe was the Royal Air Force's first post WWI fighter aircraft, entering service in 1923. Designed by Henry Folland, a single-seat, single-engined biplane of fabric-covered wood construction with two Vickers machine guns (133 planes built).

**CL** AIRCRAFT TYPE
**BT** GLOSTER
**NT** BIPLANE
**FT** FIGHTER

### Grumman


**CL** AIRCRAFT TYPE
**BT** AIRCRAFT <BY MANUFACTURER>
**NT** F4F WILDCAT
**SM** F6F HELLCAT
**BT** TBF AVENGER

### Halifax

**SN** Four-engine, seven-crew heavy bomber. Entered service with RAF Bomber Command in 1940, becoming one of the twin sources of bomber strength along with the Lancaster. Also used for transport and glider tug duties.

**CL** AIRCRAFT TYPE
**BT** HANDLEY PAGE
**NT** MONOPLANE
**FT** HEAVY BOMBER

### HAMILCAR

**SN** Wood and fabric transport glider, two-ency of which were produced with two Bristol Mercury engines. Fitted with a hinged nose for loading and unloading, this was the largest glider used by the RAF and could accommodate a 7-ton tank.

**CL** AIRCRAFT TYPE
**BT** MONOPLANE
**NT** GENERAL AIRCRAFT
**FT** TRANSPORTER
**MT** GLIDER

### Hampden

**SN** Four-seat, twin-engined medium bomber. Entered service in 1938. After serving Bomber Command from 1939-42, was converted to a torpedo-
bomber and mine-layer with RAF Coastal Command.

CL AIRCRAFT TYPE
BT MEDIUM BOMBER
HANDLEY PAGE
MONOPLANE
RT HEREFORD

HANDLEY PAGE
SN Handley Page, Ltd. Founded by Sir Frederick Handley Page, this was the first limited company to be incorporated in Great Britain for the purpose of aircraft manufacture.

CL AIRCRAFT TYPE
BT AIRCRAFT TYPE
NT HALIFAX
HAMPDEN
HEREFORD
V1500
W10

HARRIER

CL AIRCRAFT TYPE
BT HAWKER
FIGHTER

HARVARD
SN Two-seat, single-engine, advanced-pilot trainer. Square-winged and fitted with dual controls, this popular trainer was used by British Commonwealth, as well as American and Canadian, air forces.

CL AIRCRAFT TYPE
BT NORTH AMERICAN
MONOPLANE
TRAINER

HAVOC
SN Originally a light day-bomber, the Boston II, rechristened the Havoc, as adapted for night-flying in the fighter-intruder role. Was capable of a top speed in excess of 300 mph.

CL AIRCRAFT TYPE
BT DOUGLAS
MONOPLANE
LIGHT BOMBER
NIGHTFIGHTER
RT BOSTON

HAWKER
SN Hawker Aircraft, Ltd., established 1933 to succeed the H. G. Hawker Engineering Co., Ltd., which had been formed in 1920 as the result of the voluntary liquidation of the renowned Sopwith concern.

CL AIRCRAFT TYPE
BT AIRCRAFT TYPE
NT AUDAX
HARRIER
HECTOR
HENLEY
HURRICANE
TEMPEST

TYphoon
HE111
SN The main German, medium bomber of the war, the HE111 first saw action during the Spanish Civil War. HE111s took part in the Battle of Britain and from 1944 onwards were used to launch airborne flying bombs against London.

CL AIRCRAFT TYPE
BT MEDIUM BOMBER
HEINKEL
MONOPLANE

HE115
SN Three-seat, twin-engined minelaying, torpedo-bombing and reconnaissance twin-float seaplane. First flown in 1936, in 1938 it set eight world speed records for its class in various range and payload categories.

CL AIRCRAFT TYPE
BT TORPEDO BOMBER
RECONNAISSANCE
FLOATPLANE
HEINKEL
MONOPLANE
MINELAYER

HE177
SN Twin-engined, six-crew, heavy bomber. Conceived as a rival to the Lancaster and Flying Fortress, the HE177 was dogged by mechanical and structural problems. Of a thousand produced, only about two hundred saw action.

CL AIRCRAFT TYPE
BT HEINKEL
MONOPLANE
HEAVY BOMBER

HE59
SN Twin-engined, four-crew German seaplane. Entered service in 1932 as a torpedo bomber and naval reconnaissance aircraft, though by World War 2 those still serving were used mainly for air sea rescue.

CL AIRCRAFT TYPE
BT TORPEDO BOMBER
RECONNAISSANCE
BIPLANE
FLOATPLANE
HEINKEL

HEAVY BOMBER
SN Long-range, usually four-engined, bomber designed to carry a large bomb payload.

CL AIRCRAFT TYPE
BT BOMBER
NT B17 FLYING FORTRESS
B24 LIBERATOR
B29 SUPERFORTRESS
GOTHA GV
HALIFAX
HE177
LANCASTER
LINCOLN
PB4Y LIBERATOR
STIRLING
V1500
VIMY
A WWII British biplane produced by Hawker Aircraft, used for army cooperation duties.

Originally designed as a light bomber but diverted for use as a high speed target tug to replace outdated biplanes.

Tw in-engined, four-seat medium bomber. A re-engined variant of the Hampden, less than 200 were built but never became operational due to engine unreliability. Some were converted to Hampdens.

Troop and general transport glider. Almost entirely wooden in construction, many were manufactured by the furniture industry. Mk I featured a door-ramp on the port side whilst the Mk II was fitted with a hinged nose.

Principal glider-pilot training glider fitted with tandem seats. Spruce and plywood in construction, the Hotspur served with the Glider Pilot Regiment between 1941 and 1945.

Two-crew, twin-engined bomber. Entered production in 1934 and designed for dual use as a high-speed commercial transport. Technical
problems hindered its use as a bomber and led to conversion to high-altitude reconnaissance.

JU87

UF Stuka
SN A single-engine dive-bomber, the JU87 was very successful during the invasions of Poland and France but suffered heavy losses during the Battle of Britain. Withdrawn from NW Europe in 1941 for use in the Mediterranean and on the Eastern Front.

JU88

SN A twin-engined, multi-role aircraft built by Junkers. Originally designed as a medium bomber with the speed of a fighter, but its adaptability allowed it to fulfill the roles of night fighter, torpedo-bomber, anti-tank aircraft and photo-reconnaissance.

JUNKERS

CL AIRCRAFT TYPE
BT JUNKERS
RT MONOPLANE

JUNKERS FLUGZEUG UND MOTORENWERKE, A.G.

Formed in 1910 with Professor Junkers being granted a patent for an all-wing aeroplane. Produced first successful all-metal aeroplane, the Junkers J1, in 1915.

KITTEN

UF Tomahawk k
SN Single-seat, single-engine fighter-bomber: Curtiss P40 Warhawk k, known to the RAF as the Tomahawk k, later renamed Kittyhawk k. Serving from 1941 to 1942, control difficulties in dive attacks impeded bombing accuracy, resulting in use for larger targets only.

L20A BEAVER

UF U6a Beaver
SN Post-War Two, single-engine, high-wing utility transport. Manufactured by De Havilland Canada, also produced in a seaplane version. Known as the U6A from 1962.

LIGHT AIRCRAFT

SN Generally understood to mean aircraft whose normal loaded weight is less than 2750kg (6060 lb).

LIGHT BOMBER

SN High speed, short to medium-range bomber, usually powered by two engines.

LIGHTNING

SN Twin-engined jet-fighter. The first British aircraft to exceed Mach 1 in level flight, later to exceed Mach 2. Entered service in 1960. After 13 years was superseded in its primary defence role by the Phantom, though remained in RAF service until 1988.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>AIRCRAFT TYPE</th>
<th>AIRCRAFT&lt;br&gt;BY MANUFACTURER</th>
<th>MANUFACTURER</th>
<th>DESCRIPTION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>LINCOLN</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Four-engine, long range heavy bomber. Developed from the Lancaster, and originally designated the Lancaster Mk. IV, it was larger in size, bombload and fuel capacity. Never used operationally in World War Two.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CL</td>
<td>AIRCRAFT TYPE</td>
<td></td>
<td>Lockheed Aircraft Corporation. Founded in 1916 by Allen and Malcolm Loughead. In 1926 the company moved to Burbank and changed its name to The Lockheed Aircraft Company, and was then incorporated in 1932.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BT</td>
<td>LOCKHEED</td>
<td></td>
<td>Lockheed Vega. Four-engine, long range heavy bomber. Designed for the RAF. Entered RAF service in 1939. Noted for its role dropping agents into Europe, also served as a night-fighter, day ground-attack aircraft and target tug.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NT</td>
<td>VENTURA</td>
<td></td>
<td>Lancaster, a four-engine, long range heavy bomber. Developed by the Glenn L. Martin Company. Established in 1909 by Glenn L. Martin. Produced the first successful American-designed twin-engined aeroplane, the Martin Tw, which was then converted for use as a passenger aircraft.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LYSANDER</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Single-engine, two-crew multi-role aircraft designed for RAF Army co-operation. Entered RAF service in 1938. Noted for its role dropping agents into Europe, also served as a night-fighter, day ground-attack aircraft and target tug.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CL</td>
<td>AIRCRAFT TYPE</td>
<td></td>
<td>Miles M.14 Magister. Single-engine, two-crew training and communications aircraft. Spruce and plywood in construction, with open cockpits and a fixed landing gear, served between 1937 and 1945.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BT</td>
<td>MILES</td>
<td></td>
<td>Mador, a medium bomber with a 1200 mile range and a bomb load in excess of 10,000 lb. Entered service in 1940, but engine faults resulted in retirement in 1942. Its design later modified into the acclaimed four-engine Lancaster bomber.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NT</td>
<td>WESTLAND</td>
<td></td>
<td>Four-engine, long range heavy bomber. Developed as a long range, heavy day-fighter, the ME110 found its niche as a night fighter. It saw service over Southern and Eastern England during the Battle of Britain but lost out in the daytime to the faster British fighters.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SN</td>
<td>The Glenn L. Martin Company, established in 1909 by Glenn L. Martin. Produced the first successful American-designed twin-engined aeroplane, the Martin Tw, which was then converted for use as a passenger aircraft.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ME109</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>McDonnell Douglas was a major American aerospace manufacturer and defense contractor, producing a number of famous commercial and military aircraft.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ME110</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>McDonnell Douglas was a major American aerospace manufacturer and defense contractor, producing a number of famous commercial and military aircraft.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ME210</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>McDonnell Douglas was a major American aerospace manufacturer and defense contractor, producing a number of famous commercial and military aircraft.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
designed as a replacement for the Bf110. Of the 600 or so produced, only 258 reached the Luftwaffe due to serious design faults. The ME210 was superseded by the ME410 Hornisse.

**ME410**

SN Developed from the ill-fated ME210, the ME410 Hornisse entered service in May 1943. Although underpowered as a day fighter the ME410 saw service over the UK as a night fighter from 1943-45.

**Messerschmitt**

SN Founded by Professor Willy Messerschmitt as the Bayerische Flugzeugwerke. Reconstituted in 1938 as the Messerschmitt A.G..

**Miles**

SN Miles Aircraft, Ltd., originally known as Phillips & Powis Aircraft Ltd. Formed in 1935 as a public company to take over aircraft manufacture from Phillips & Powis Aircraft (Reading) Ltd.
MKIII A
SN A Mark 3 aircraft which has undergone slight modifications to enhance performance or armament.
CL AIRCRAFT TYPE
BT AIRCRAFT MARK

MKIV
SN Mark 4 or the fourth variant of an aircraft with its associated modifications.
CL AIRCRAFT TYPE
BT AIRCRAFT MARK

MKV
SN Mark 5 or the fifth variant of an aircraft with its associated modifications.
CL AIRCRAFT TYPE
BT AIRCRAFT MARK

MKVB
SN A Mark 5A aircraft which has undergone further modifications to enhance performance or armament.
CL AIRCRAFT TYPE
BT AIRCRAFT MARK

MKVI
SN Mark 6 or the sixth variant of an aircraft with its associated modifications.
CL AIRCRAFT TYPE
BT AIRCRAFT MARK

MKVIC
SN A Mark 6B aircraft which has undergone further modifications to enhance performance or armament.
CL AIRCRAFT TYPE
BT AIRCRAFT MARK

MKVII
SN Mark 7 or the seventh variant of an aircraft with its associated modifications.
CL AIRCRAFT TYPE
BT AIRCRAFT MARK

MKVIII
SN Mark 8 or the eighth variant of an aircraft with its associated modifications.
CL AIRCRAFT TYPE
BT AIRCRAFT MARK

MKX
SN Mark 10 or the tenth variant of an aircraft with its associated modifications.
CL AIRCRAFT TYPE
BT AIRCRAFT MARK

MKXI
SN Mark 11 or the eleventh variant of an aircraft with its associated modifications.
CL AIRCRAFT TYPE
BT AIRCRAFT MARK

MKXII
SN Mark 12 or the twelfth variant of an aircraft with its associated modifications.
CL AIRCRAFT TYPE
BT AIRCRAFT MARK

MKXIV
SN Mark 14 or the fourteenth variant of an aircraft with its associated modifications.
CL AIRCRAFT TYPE
BT AIRCRAFT MARK

MKXVI
SN Mark 16 or the sixteenth variant of an aircraft with its associated modifications.
CL AIRCRAFT TYPE
BT AIRCRAFT MARK

MONOPLANE
SN An aircraft with a single wing, or plane, either side of its fuselage.
CL AIRCRAFT TYPE
BT AIRCRAFT MARK
NT ALBEMARLE
ANSON
AR 196
AT 7
AT 8
ATTACKER
B17 FLYING FORTRESS
B24 LIBERATOR
B25 MITCHELL
B26 MARAUDER
B29 SUPERFORTRESS
BARBARY ALEXANDER
BEAUFIGHTER
BEAUFORT
BERMUDA
BLENHEIM
BOSTON
BOTHA
BUFFALO
CATALINA
CG4A HADRIAN
CORSAIR
COYOTE
DAKOTA
DEFIANT
DO 17
DO 18
DO 217
DO 24
F13 SUPERFORTRESS
F4 PHANTOM
F4F WILDCAT
F6F HELLCAT
F84 THUNDERJET
F86 SABRE
FIREFLY
FIREFLY
FLAMINGO
FOKKER
FOLLAND FO 108
FULMAR
FW 190
FW 200
HALIFAX
HALIFAX
HAMILCAR
HAMPDEN
HARVARD
HAVOC
HE 111
Two-seat, twin-engined light/medium bomber celebrated for its speed and versatility. Entering service in 1941, was also adapted for duties as a fighter-bomber, Pathfinder, mine-layer, transport, trainer and photo-reconnaissance aircraft.

A French aeroplane company that primarily built racing aircraft before World War I and fighter aircraft during World War I and between the wars. First set up in 1902 as manufacturer of engine components, then aircraft in 1911 as Nieuport et Deplante.

A French airliner which entered service in 1920. A conventional biplane design with enclosed cabin for four passengers and open cockpit for the pilot. Fitted with an early audible guidance system. Withdrawn from service in 1921.

A light, high speed aircraft equipped specifically to engage in night combat.

Noorduyn Aviation Limited. Formed in 1934 by Mr R.B.C. Noorduyn as a successor to Noorduyn Aircraft Limited, which was formed in 1933. The company’s most notable production aircraft was the Norseman transport.


Tw in-engined monoplane that served the RAF as an advanced trainer and flying ambulance. Mk. I featured a gun turret and served for gunnery and bombing-crew training. Subsequent versions used for pilot, radio and navigation training.

Tw o-seat, tw in-engined light/medium bomber celebrated for its speed and versatility. Entering service in 1941, w as also adapted for duties as a fighter-bomber, Pathfinder, mine-layer, transport, trainer and photo-reconnaissance aircraft.
SN  Tw in-engined, single-seat fighter-bomber. Flow n by USAAF fighter groups from 1942, excelled as a ground-support fighter. Could carry two 1600 lb bombs or rocket projectiles.

CL  AIRCRAFT TYPE

BT  MONOPLANE

LOCKHEED

P39 AIRACOBA

SN  Single-seat fighter-bomber w ith a single, midships engine and tricycle landing gear. After proving a failure as an air-combat fighter, w as used mainly in the ground attack role.

CL  AIRCRAFT TYPE

BT  MONOPLANE

BELL

P47 THUNDERBOLT

SN  Single-seat, single-engine fighter-bomber. Fitted w ith eight fixed forward-firing machine guns in the wings, plus two 1000lb bombs or six rocket projectiles.

CL  AIRCRAFT TYPE

BT  REPUBLIC

MONOPLANE

FIGHTER BOMBER

P51 MUSTANG

SN  Single-engine, single-seat, long range fighter originally designed in 1940 to a British requirement. Outstanding low-level speed and range resulted in its assignment to the ground support (Army co-operation) role.

CL  AIRCRAFT TYPE

BT  NORTH AMERICAN

MONOPLANE

FIGHTER

P84Y LIBERATOR

SN  US Navy version of the four-engined, six-crew B24 heavy bomber. Modified for long-range reconnaissance duty and used as a patrol-bomber against shipping and submarines.

CL  AIRCRAFT TYPE

BT  RECONNAISSANCE

CONSOLIDATED

MONOPLANE

HEAVY BOMBER

RT  B24 LIBERATOR

Pencil Bomber

USE  DO17

PERCIVAL

SN  The Percival Aircraft Company was formed in 1932 and re-organized as Percival Aircraft Ltd. in 1937, w hen the w orks moved from Gravesend to Luton.

CL  AIRCRAFT TYPE

BT  AIRCRAFT <BY MANUFACTURER>

NT  PROCTOR

PHOTO RECONNAISSANCE

SN  A camera-equipped aircraft intended to fly over enemy territory and gather photographic evidence of strategic features and/or the position and strength of any military presence.

CL  AIRCRAFT TYPE

BT  RECONNAISSANCE

NT  F13 SUPERFORTRESS

FIRELY

Prefect

USE  TUTOR

PROCTOR


CL  AIRCRAFT TYPE

BT  PERCIVAL

MONOPLANE

TRAINER

PUSS MOHT

SN  Three-seat, single engine, high wing braced monoplane designed for civil use and first flow n in 1929. Saw military service in World War 2 in an Army co-operation and communications role.

CL  AIRCRAFT TYPE

BT  ARMY COOPERATION

MONOPLANE

COMMUNICATIONS

DE HA VII LAND

QUEEN BEE

SN  A radio-controlled target tug version of the Tiger Moth used for target practice. 380 were built for the RAF.

CL  AIRCRAFT TYPE

BT  TARGET TUG

BIPLANE

DE HA VII LAND

RT  TIGER MOHT

RECONNAISSANCE

SN  An aircraft, often fitted w ith cameras, intended to fly over enemy territory to ascertain its strategic features and/or the position and strength of any military presence.

CL  AIRCRAFT TYPE

BT  AIRCRAFT <BY FUNCTION>

NT  AIRCO DH6

ALBEMARLE

ANSON

AR 196

ARMSTRONG WHITWORTH FK3

ARMSTRONG WHITWORTH FK8

BISON

BOTH A

BRISTOL F2B

CATALINA

DO18

FELIXSTOWE F5

FW200

HE115

H59

HUDSON

IRIS

JU188

JU86

LERWICK

P84Y LIBERATOR
SHARK
SOUTHAMPTON
STRANRAER
SUNDERLAND
SWORDFISH
WALRUS
WARWICK

RELIANT
SN Single-engine navigation trainer and communications aircraft. Constructed of tubular steel and duralumin frame, with a duralumin and canvas covering, 500 were delivered to the FAA, serving from 1944-5.

CL AIRCRAFT TYPE
BT STINSON
MONOPLANE
TRAINER

REPUBLIC
SN The Republic Aviation Corporation. Developed from the Seversky Aircraft Corporation, founded by Alexander P. de Seversky in 1931 after the collapse of his previous company, the Seversky Aero Corporation, in the 1929 stock market crash.

CL AIRCRAFT TYPE
BT AIRCRAFT «BY MANUFACTURER»
NT F84 THUNDERJET
P47 THUNDERBOLT

ROC
SN A fighter version of the SKUA fitted with a four-gun turret. The majority were converted to target tugs for use by the RAF and Fleet Air Arm.

CL AIRCRAFT TYPE
BT TARGET TUG
MONOPLANE
BLACKBURN
FIGHTER
RT SKUA

Sabrejet
USE F86 SABRE

Saro
USE SAUNDERS ROE

SAUNDERS ROE
UF Saro
SN A British aero- and marine-engineering company based on the Isle of Wight specializing in the construction of flying boats.

CL AIRCRAFT TYPE
BT AIRCRAFT «BY MANUFACTURER»
NT LERWICK

Sb2a Buccaneer
USE BERMUDA

Sea Otter
USE WALRUS

SEAFIRE
SN Single-engine, single-seat carrierborne fighter: a Spitfire VB fitted with an arrester hook. Modifications on later versions included folding wings, rocket-assisted take-off gear and conversion for photo-reconnaissance duties.

CL AIRCRAFT TYPE

SEAL
SN Single-engine, two or three-crew pre-World War 2 biplane fighter and general purpose aircraft. First flown in 1931, the Seal was a Naval variant on the Fairey Gordon and a forerunner of the Swordfish.

CL AIRCRAFT TYPE
BT BIPLANE
FAIREY
FIGHTER

SEAPLANE
SN An aircraft designed to land on water. They can be divided into 2 types: Flying boats (designed with a hull allowing the aircraft to land directly on water) and Floatplanes (where the undercarriage was replaced by fixed floats).

CL AIRCRAFT TYPE
BT AIRCRAFT «BY FORM»
NT FLOATPLANE
FLYING BOAT

SHARK
SN A torpedo-bomber and reconnaissance biplane in service with the Fleet Air Arm 1935-1938. Rendered obsolete after 1938 by the Swordfish and withdrawn from service.

CL AIRCRAFT TYPE
BT TORPEDO BOMBER
RECONNAISSANCE
BIPLANE
BLACKBURN

SHORT
SN Short Bros. (Rochester & Bedford), Ltd. founded by Eustace and Oswald Short in 1898, originally manufacturing spherical balloons. In 1936 became Short & Harland Ltd., in collaboration with Belfast shipbuilders Harland and Wolff.

CL AIRCRAFT TYPE
BT AIRCRAFT «BY MANUFACTURER»
NT STIRLING
SUNDERLAND

SISKIN
SN Single-engine, single-seat biplane day fighter developed by Siddeley. Variations included an all-metal, fabric-covered Mk.III, which became the RAF’s main fighter in the 1920s.

CL AIRCRAFT TYPE
BT ARMSTRONG WHITWORTH
BIPLANE
FIGHTER

SKUA
SN Single-engine fighter/diver-bomber. The Fleet Air Arm’s first operational monoplane, and its first aircraft to shoot down an enemy during the war.

CL AIRCRAFT TYPE
BT BLACKBURN
MONOPLANE
FIGHTER BOMBER
RT ROC
SNIPES
SN Single-engined fighter, developed from the Camel. Entered service in 1918 and became the RAF's first mainstay peacetime fighter.
CL AIRCRAFT TYPE
BT BIPLANE
RT CAMEL

SOPWITH
SN The Sopwith Aviation Co., Ltd. Established in 1911 by the noted aviator Mr T. O. M. Sopwith. Produced many notable aircraft, including the Camel and a Schneider Cup-winning seaplane.
CL AIRCRAFT TYPE
BT SOUPWITH
RT CAMEL

SOUTHAMPTON
SN Interbellum, twin-engined, five-crew, biplane flying-boat with a characteristic triple tail-fin. Entered service in 1925 and used for general reconnaissance duties. The Mk.I had a wooden fuselage, whilst the Mk.II was metal in construction.
CL AIRCRAFT TYPE
BT FLYING BOAT
RT SOPWITH

SPITFIRE
SN Single-engine, single-seat interceptor fighter developed from the race-winning Schneider Trophy seaplanes. One of the most famous of all combat aircraft, entered RAF service in 1938 and was still in use in the 1950s.
CL AIRCRAFT TYPE
BT SUPERMARINE
RT SEAFIRE

STINSON
SN The Stinson Division of The Consolidated Vultee Aircraft Corporation. Originally the Stinson Aircraft Division of the Aviation Manufacturing Corp., who were taken over by Vultee Aircraft Inc., who merged with the Consolidated Aircraft Corp. in 1943.
CL AIRCRAFT TYPE
BT STINSON
NT RELIANT

STIRLING
SN Seven/eight-crew, heavy night-bomber. The first four-engine bomber to join the RAF, with a bomb load of 14000 lb, entered service in 1940. Superseded as a bomber by the Lancaster and Halifax, later versions served as transports and tugs.
CL AIRCRAFT TYPE
BT SHORT
RT NAVAL CORPS

STUKA
SN An aircraft, usually towed or radio-controlled, designed for use as an air-to-air, or ground-to-air, gunnery target.
CL AIRCRAFT TYPE
BT TARGET TUG
RT NAVAL CORPS

TARGET TUG
SN An aircraft used for the towing of targets.
CL AIRCRAFT TYPE
BT TUG
RT NAVAL CORPS

SUPERMARINE
SN The Supermarine Company was formed in 1912 and specialised in producing sea-going aircraft, including several Schneider Trophy winners. Taken over by Vickers-Armstrongs Ltd., in 1938.
CL AIRCRAFT TYPE
BT SUPERMARINE
RT NAVAL CORPS

SWORDFISH
SN Single-engine, three-crew torpedo-spotter, reconnaissance and anti-submarine biplane. Entered Naval service in 1938, designed for operation from aircraft carriers and equipped with folding wings.
CL AIRCRAFT TYPE
BT SWORDFISH
RT NAVAL CORPS

TARGET
SN An aircraft, usually towed or radio-controlled, designed for use as an air-to-air, or ground-to-air, gunnery target.
CL AIRCRAFT TYPE
BT TARGET TUG
RT NAVAL CORPS
QUEEN BEE
ROC
VENGEANCE

**TBF AVENGER**


CL  AIRCRAFT TYPE
BT  TORPEDO BOMBER
GRUMMAN
MONOPLANE

**TEMPEST**

SN  Single-engine, single-seat fighter-bomber developed from the Typhoon and the abandoned Tornado. Entered service in 1944 with its greatest success being in destroying V.1. flying bombs. One of the fastest World War 2 aircraft, with a top speed of 436 mph.

CL  AIRCRAFT TYPE
BT  HAWKER
MONOPLANE
FIGHTER BOMBER
RT  TYPhOON

**TEST AIRCRAFT**

SN  An aircraft designed for the testing of engines or other aircraft components.

CL  AIRCRAFT TYPE
BT  AIRCRAFT <BY FUNCTION>

**TIGER MOTH**

SN  Single-engine, two-seat, light, biplane, elementary-flying trainer. Adapted from a civilian design, and constructed from tubular steel and spruce with plywood and fabric covering, entered service in 1931 and was available in land-plane or seaplane forms.

CL  AIRCRAFT TYPE
BT  BIPLANE
DE HAVILLAND
TRAINER
RT  QUEEN BEE

Tomahawk

**USE**  KITTYHAWK

**TORPEDO BOMBER**

SN  Aircraft designed for the carrying and dropping of torpedoes.

CL  AIRCRAFT TYPE
BT  BOMBER
NT アルバコRE
BEAUFORT
BOTHAY
FIREBRAND
HE115
HE59
SHARK
TBF A VENGER

**TRAINER**

SN  An aircraft used for the training of pilots, sometimes fitted with dual controls for use by the instructor.

CL  AIRCRAFT TYPE
BT  AIRCRAFT <BY FUNCTION>

**TRANSPORTER**

SN  An aircraft used for the transportation of troops, supplies, vehicles or passengers.

CL  AIRCRAFT TYPE
BT  AIRCRAFT <BY FUNCTION>
NT  BLERIOT 155
CG4A HADRIAN
COURIER
Dakota
DE HAVILLAND DH18B
DE HAVILLAND DRAGON RAPIDE
DO24
F60 GOLIATH
FLAMINGO
FOKKER
FW200
HAMILCAR
HORSA
L20A BEAVER
NIEUPORT DELAGE NID 30
UO64 NORSEMAN
W10
YORK

**TRIPLANE**

SN  An aeroplane featuring three wings, or planes, placed one above the other either side of its fuselage.

CL  AIRCRAFT TYPE
BT  AIRCRAFT <BY FORM>

**TUG**

SN  An aircraft used for towing another aircraft or object, such as a glider or target.

CL  AIRCRAFT TYPE
BT  AIRCRAFT <BY FUNCTION>
NT  GLIDER TUG
TARGET TUG

**TUTOR**

UF  Prefect
SN  A two-seat trainer chosen to replace the Avro 504. 380 entered RAF service with many finding their way onto the civilian market at the end of their careers.

CL  AIRCRAFT TYPE
BT  BIPLANE
TRAINER
AVRO

**TYPhOON**

SN  Single-engine, single-seat fighter-bomber.
Designed to replace the Hurricane as an interceptor, excelled as a rocket-projectile-firing ground-attack fighter. Entered RAF service in 1941.

**UC64 NORSEMAN**

- **SN**: Canadian-built, single-engine, high-wing transport and communications aircraft converted from a civilian model. Metal-framed with fabric covering, saw service in 1944-5. Was capable of being equipped with wheels, floats or skis.
- **CL**: AIRCRAFT TYPE
- **BT**: MONOPLANE
- **RT**: NOORDUYN

**V1**

- **UF**: Doodlebug
- **SN**: Jet-propelled, pilotless aircraft carrying a one-ton explosive warhead. Also known as the Fieseler FI-103, the V1 was nicknamed the doodlebug, or buzz bomb.
- **CL**: AIRCRAFT TYPE
- **BT**: FLYING BOMB
- **NT**: FI 103

**V1500**

- **SN**: Four-engined, five to seven crew, heavy bomber biplane. Entered service in 1918.
- **CL**: AIRCRAFT TYPE
- **BT**: BIPLANE
- **NT**: HANDLEY PAGE
- **RT**: HEAVY BOMBER

**VAMPIRE**

- **SN**: A single engine, jet propelled twin boom aircraft which came into service in 1945 in a variety of roles including night fighter, trainer, the carrier-borne Sea Vampire, and the MK5 version, a fighter bomber. Produced by De Havilland.
- **CL**: AIRCRAFT TYPE
- **BT**: MONOPLANE
- **RT**: DE HAVILLAND

**VengeANCE**

- **SN**: Single-engine aircraft designed as a dive-bomber. Found to be inadequate in this role, a number of those delivered to the RAF were used as target tugs. Entered service in 1941.
- **CL**: AIRCRAFT TYPE
- **BT**: TARGET TUG

**VENTURA**

- **SN**: Second World War allied patrol-bomber built by Lockheed Vega, a Lockheed subsidiary. This aircraft was a military development of the Lodestar, USAF designation B-34.

**VICKERS**

- **SN**: Vickers (Aviation) Ltd. formed in 1911, as the aviation division of Vickers Ltd., and took control of Supermarine Aviation Works Ltd. the same year. Taken over by Vickers-Armstrongs Ltd. in 1938.
- **CL**: AIRCRAFT TYPE
- **BT**: VICKERS ARMSTRONGS
- **RT**: VIRGINIA

**VICKERS ARMSTRONGS**

- **SN**: Vickers-Armstrongs Ltd. took over Vickers (Aviation) Ltd., which itself had taken control of Supermarine Aviation Works Ltd. in 1928.

**VIMY**

- **SN**: Two engine, three-crew, long-range heavy bomber biplane. Entered service in 1917. Of wooden construction with a fabric covering, the Vimy was fitted with a skid under the nose of its fuselage to prevent tipping forward upon landing.

**VIRGINIA**

- **SN**: Twin-engined, four-crew bomber. Wooden framed, with linen covering, entered service in 1924, equipping several RAF squadrons.

**VULCAN**

- **SN**: A jet-powered, tailless delta wing high-altitude strategic bomber plane, operated by the RAF from 1956 until 1984. Typically armed with nuclear weapons but capable of conventional bombing missions. Used as a nuclear deterrent in the Cold War.

**VULTEE**

- **SN**: Vultee Aircraft, Inc. Merged with The Consolidated Aircraft Corporation to form The Consolidated Vultee Aircraft Corporation.

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**W10**

**WACO**

SN The Waco Aircraft Company, established in 1921. One of the largest pre-war producers of civil aircraft in America, Waco specialised in the production of troop and cargo carrying gliders during World War Two.

**WALRUS**

UF Sea Otter

SN Three-four crew, single-engine, shipboard observation and air/sea rescue amphibian seaplane. Entered RAF service in 1936. Also employed for gunnery spotting, anti-submarine and convoy protection duties.

**WARWICK**

SN Twin-engined air/sea rescue and anti-submarine patrol aircraft. Originally developed from the Wellington and intended as a bomber, entered RAF Coastal Command service in 1943. Fitted with a Leigh Light and ASV radar.

**WELLINGTON**

SN Six-crew, twin-engined medium night-bomber. Entered service in 1938 and was the RAF's principal bomber until 1943, participating in the first bombing raid of the war. Later versions served as torpedo and reconnaissance-bombers, transports and trainers.

**WESTLAND**

SN Westland Aircraft Ltd., formed in 1935 to take over the aircraft branch of Petters Ltd., previously known as the Westland Aircraft Works.

**WHIRLWIND**

SN Twin-engined fighter-bomber. All metal in construction, entered service in 1940. Supported bombing operations and participated in attacks on France, but not widely used due to engine faults.

**WHITLEY**

SN Twin-engined bomber. The Whitley was the first 'heavy' bomber to be built in quantity for the RAF and made the first bombing attack on Germany in May 1940. It was later used for convoy protection and reconnaissance.

**WYORK**

SN Transport version of the four-engined Lancaster bomber. Serving from 1943 to 1951, and all metal in construction, this aircraft was used extensively during the Berlin airlift.

**ZEPEPIN**

SN A rigid frame type of airship pioneered by Count Zeppelin and used by the Germans in WWI for military purposes: do not use as a generic name for airships.