

De Havilland Mosquito

A World War II forerunner of the modern, multi-role combat aircraft, the De Havilland Mosquito was conceived as a fast, light warplane that could out run and out climb enemy aircraft, and therefore could dispense with heavy armament. Known as the "Wooden Wonder," the Mosquito was constructed almost entirely of wood and, when it entered production in 1941, was one of the fastest aircraft in the world. The Mosquito made its debut in its first widespread role as a fast, high-altitude photo reconnaissance (PR) aircraft, a job it continued to perform until the end of WWII. American General "Hap" Arnold requested and received a number of Mosquitos for use by the U.S. Army Air Forces. Meanwhile, the versatility of the Mosquito led the Light Night Strike Force (LNSF) to begin employing the wooden craft alongside heavy bombers for raids over the Reich. Mosquitos dropped 4,000-pound "Cookie" bombs in lightning raids inside the German homeland, in a de-facto pay back for the German Blitz, and Mosquito Fighter Bombers (FB) carried out strikes on German security points and U-Boats. In addition to operations over Nazi-occupied Europe. Meanwhile, British RAF and Australian RAAF crews took the multi-role Mosquito into combat against the Japanese in the South East Asian theatre. Get an up-close but comprehensive look at the De Havilland Mosquito with this new title, illustrated with more than 180 photographs, two dozen of them in color, plus a table, color profiles, and detailed line drawings

The de Havilland Mosquito was the non-conformist among aircraft of World War Two as its ingenious wooden construction was revolutionary. Like most of the world's greatest combat aircraft the Mosquito owed nothing to official sponsorship and its appearance relied totally on the dogged perseverance of its designers, Geoffrey de Havilland and C. C. Walker. Conceived originally in 1938 as a fast, highly maneuverable, yet unarmed day bomber, the Mosquito did not get official recognition until March 1940 when an order for fifty was given by the British Air Ministry. It soon proved to be an outstanding aircraft and quickly established a reputation for excellent flying qualities, an unequalled talent for destroying pin-point targets, and for having, by a large margin, the lowest loss rate of any aircraft in service with Bomber Command. Its versatility made it unique and the Mosquito was successful in such varied roles as a high and low-level day and night fighter, long-range day and night-fighter, fighter-bomber, minelayer, pathfinder, rocket-armed ground attack and high and low-level photo-reconnaissance aircraft.

A private venture aircraft, the much-loved Mosquito was possibly the most versatile of all British aircraft of World War II. Revolutionary in its wood construction, the de Havilland Mosquito played a vital role in the war combining the maneuverability of a fighter with the payload of a medium bomber. It contributed to the war as a fighter; an unarmed bomber, a reconnaissance aircraft and its different variants included the Sea Mosquito, the first British twin-

engined aircraft to land on an aircraft carrier. De Havilland Mosquito An Illustrated History Volume 2 traces the fascinating development of the Mosquito from its construction through to operational fighter and bomber in frontline, Operational Training, Ferry and Maintenance Units. Human stories of RAF aircrew, ground crew and Commonwealth Air Forces are detailed in addition to coverage of the Mosquito operated by the Russians and that captured by the Luftwaffe. This volume is a comprehensive pictorial record of the Mosquito aircraft and the people who worked with and flew in her. Extended captions include performance tables, nose-art, advertising and a summary of preserved Mosquitoes. Aircraft numbers, specifications, dates, personalities, and background information coupled with over 500 black and white photographs, many previously unpublished and a color section, make this and its best selling companion Mosquito An Illustrated History Volume 1 a must for researchers and historians alike.

De Havilland Mosquito: The Original Multirole Combat Aircraft covers the creation, design and development of the beloved Mosquito that was built in Britain, Canada and Australia, followed by service during the Second World War in Britain, Europe and Asia. The Mosquito was initially designed as a twin Rolls-Royce Merlin-powered unarmed bomber with a crew of two and was constructed mainly of wood, which was a non-strategic material using unskilled labor. Included in its many additional roles were those of pathfinder, photo reconnaissance, night fighter, intruder, fighter bomber, electronic counter measures, naval operations and high-speed courier. This essential book features the experiences of designers, construction workers and aircrew. Also, it contains many original contemporary and previously unpublished photographs covering service with RAF squadrons and overseas air forces in its many varied roles. Appendices cover production, specifications of each variant, equipped RAF and RN units and details of surviving Mosquitos.

On 20 April 1941, a group of distinguished Americans headed by the US Ambassador to the United Kingdom, John Winant, and which included Major General Henry 'Hap' Arnold, Chief of the US Army Air Corps, visited the de Havilland Aircraft Company's airfield at Hatfield, England. The party was there ostensibly to gain an insight into how various US aircraft supplied to Britain were performing, as well as to observe some of the latest British products being put through their paces. The eighteen types on display included both US and British bombers and fighters. But the star of the day was undoubtedly the de Havilland Mosquito. Having first flown only a few months earlier, on 25 November 1940, the aircraft that was put through its paces was flown by none other than Geoffrey de Havilland. Striving to impress the trans-Atlantic visitors, de Havilland provided an outstanding display of speed and manoeuvrability. It was a routine that impressed the Americans and left them in no doubt as to the Mosquito's abilities. Though the visitors harboured doubts about an aircraft made of wood, they returned to the United States with full details of the design. The Mosquito had

also caught the eye of Elliott Roosevelt, son of the US President and a serving officer in the USAAC. An early specialist in military aerial mapping and reconnaissance, 'ER' swiftly realized the value of the Mosquito in the reconnaissance role and began lobbying vigorously for its acquisition. The Air Ministry duly noted 'ER's' interest and influence. Following America's entry into the war, formal requests for Mosquitoes began in earnest in 1942. Initial deliveries for evaluation purposes in the United States soon followed in June 1943, the aircraft initially being supplied by de Havilland Canada. From February 1944 a steady flow of the photographic reconnaissance version, from Hatfield, were provided to what would become the USAAF's 25th Bomb Group at Watton, England. There they served with distinction in a variety of specialist roles, including day and night photography, weather reconnaissance, 'chaff' (Window) dropping, scouting for the bomber force, raid assessment, and filming of special weapons projects. A number of these Mosquitoes, serving with the 492nd Bomb Group at Harrington, were involved in the so-called 'Joan-Eleanor' project, working with OSS secret agents on the Continent. Finally, in 1945, the USAAF received much-anticipated night fighter Mosquitoes which enjoyed combat success with the 416th Night Fighter Squadron in Italy. In this highly illustrated work, the author explores the full story of why the Americans wanted Mosquitoes, how they went about obtaining them, and their noted success and popularity with USAAF units.

De Havilland's Mosquito is a legendary airplane. Conceived in 1938 as a high speed unarmed bomber, its adaptability saw it used as a nightfighter, bomber photoreconnaissance airplane, high speed courier aircraft, target marker and anti-shiping strike aircraft. Built mainly from wood, the design team produced a masterpiece.

The Wooden Wonder - the nickname of one of the finest and most elegant airplanes to have been developed during World War II. Apart from being very fast and versatile, the Mosquito had the added bonus of wooden construction; this was of great significance during the early wartime years when Britain's defense industry was running short of raw materials and skills to manufacture in steel and alloy. Working with wood utilized a large body of hitherto under-employed skilled carpenters and wood was more readily available than metal. The first Mosquito to join the Royal Air Force was a photoreconnaissance Mk I in 1941. It soon became apparent that there was great potential in this Merlin-powered design and before the War had ended it was flying as a fast light bomber, a night fighter and a pathfinder on night bombing raids deep into Germany. Over 7,500 aircraft were built.

The inside pilot's story of one of the most remarkable aircraft of the Second World War. The flak started about four or five minutes before the target and immediately it was apparent that it was intense and extremely accurate. Oboe entailed the pilot flying dead straight and level for ten minutes on the attack run. Suddenly a tremendous flash lit up the sky about 50 yards ahead of our nose and exactly at our altitude. Within a tenth of a second we were through the cloud of dirty yellowish-brown smoke and into the blackness beyond. I shall never forget the spontaneous reaction of both my pilot and

myself. We turned our heads slowly and looked long and deep into one another's eyes - no word was spoken - no words were needed. The Mosquito was probably World War II's most versatile combat aircraft. This book contains hundreds of firsthand accounts from many of the two-man crews who flew in them; pilots and navigators. It portrays the dramatic experiences of flying in its many roles as pathfinder, night fighter, reconnaissance aircraft, precision bombing and low-level ground attack aircraft. It describes many of the RAF's most audacious raids on prime but difficult targets where carpet bombing by heavy bombers was likely to be ineffective and cause unnecessary casualties to civilians. It is a remarkable record of the aircraft and the men that flew them.

Nicknamed the 'wooden wonder', the de Havilland Mosquito was one of the most versatile and successful combat aircraft of the Second World War. Offering insights into the design, construction and operational career of the iconic Mossie, this manual gets under the aircraft's birch and balsa skin to examine its anatomy and describe the painstaking restoration to flight by Avspecs (New Zealand) of Jerry Yagen's FB26 KA114 and of Victoria Air Maintenance's B35 VR796 in British Columbia, Canada. Plane Essentials is a new series of concise aviation information guides which will profile many of the famous military and civil aircraft from the twentieth century. The first volume in the series covers the De Havilland Mosquito: Development & background Wartime service Mosquito versions and roles Trials and post-war service Foreign service Technical specifications Serial numbers Mosquito modelling Preserved Mosquitos Models

The De Havilland DH.98 Mosquito was a British military aircraft of great versatility during the Second World War. He was affectionately nicknamed "Mossie" by his crews and also had like other nicknames: "The Wooden Wonder" or "The Timber Terror", since the cell was made of laminated wood. It was used by the Royal Air Force (RAF) and by many other air forces in the world war, both in the European theater and in those of the Pacific and the Mediterranean, as well as in the post-war period. Initially conceived as a fast unarmed bomber, the Mosquito was adapted to many other roles during the war, including: low and medium altitude daytime bomber, high altitude night bomber, target marker (Pathfinder), day or night fighter, fighter-bomber, attack plane and photographic reconnaissance. It was also used by the British Overseas Airways Corporation (BOAC) as a transport aircraft. It was the basis for a heavy hunt named de Havilland Hornet. During 1941, an authoritative exponent of the Anglo-Saxon scientific world had publicly declared that the use of wood in aeronautical constructions of a certain level was now to be considered outdated. This statement would have been less categorical if the scientist had been on November 25, 1940 in the English camp of Hatfield and had been able to admire a beautiful all-yellow twin engine, which sowed the Spitfires and put a "tonneau" after another with one of the two propellers in the flag. That aircraft, in fact, was built entirely of wood and its level was such that it soon became one of the most deadly weapons of the RAF.

This first of two volumes on de Havilland's "Wooden Wonder" covers the night-fighter and fighter-bomber variants of the deadly Mosquito. The development of the multirole Mosquito, from its original bomber and photoreconnaissance operational function to that of a night-fighter and fighter-bomber configuration, was initiated by the latent threat of a renewal of the 1940-41 "Blitz." Over the ensuing years of WWII, the Mosquito attacked the enemy with sorties across a 24-hour time span, challenging the German Nachtjagd with aerial interceptions, as well as

attacks on Luftwaffe airfields. Pinpoint assaults on specialist targets was another aspect of Mosquito fighter-bomber operations, whose destructive effect on the Axis was constantly felt. Also covered are the Mosquito's operations with the Fleet Air Arm, as well as postwar use. Part of the Legends of Warfare series.

The Mosquito developed into one of the most versatile aircraft of World War 2, entering service with Fighter Command in early 1942. The 'Mossie' was soon defending raids on Britain's Cathedral cities and became an integral part of the country's night defences. Its airborne radar gave it the ability to 'see' the enemy at night, and its speed and devastating fire power made it the finest nightfighter deployed by any side during World War 2. This book examines the infamous Mosquito, the nightfighter that was used by many leading RAF, Commonwealth and American aces.

Please note that the content of this book primarily consists of articles available from Wikipedia or other free sources online. Pages: 121. Chapters: De Havilland Mosquito, De Havilland DH.88, De Havilland Comet, De Havilland Dragon Rapide, De Havilland Express, De Havilland Hornet Moth, De Havilland Vampire, De Havilland Mosquito operational history, Hawker Siddeley Trident, Airco DH.4, De Havilland Sea Vixen, De Havilland Tiger Moth, De Havilland DH.60 Moth, Airco DH.9, British Aerospace 125, De Havilland Heron, De Havilland Venom, Airco DH.6, De Havilland DH 108, Airco DH.2, De Havilland Sea Venom, List of de Havilland aircraft, De Havilland T.K.2, De Havilland Dragonfly, De Havilland Albatross, List of surviving de Havilland Mosquitos, De Havilland Dove, De Havilland Puss Moth, Airco DH.10, De Havilland DH.34, De Havilland DH.18, De Havilland Fox Moth, De Havilland Dormouse, Airco DH.5, De Havilland DH.52, De Havilland DH.50, De Havilland Highclere, De Havilland DH.72, De Havilland Dolphin, De Havilland DH.27 Derby, De Havilland DH.77, De Havilland Flamingo, De Havilland Hyena, De Havilland Moth Minor, De Havilland Hawk Moth, Airco DH.16, De Havilland Swallow Moth, De Havilland Okapi, De Havilland Leopard Moth, De Havilland Biplane No. 1, De Havilland Oxford, De Havilland Giant Moth, De Havilland Humming Bird, De Havilland Hercules, Cierva C.24, De Havilland Don, De Havilland DH.15, De Havilland T.K.4, De Havilland Doncaster, De Havilland Hound, De Havilland T.K.1, De Havilland DH.51, De Havilland T.K.5, Airco DH.3, Thruxton Jackaroo, De Havilland DH.71 Tiger Moth, De Havilland DH.37. Excerpt: The de Havilland DH.98 Mosquito was a British multi-role combat aircraft that served during the Second World War and the Post-war era. It was known affectionately as the "Mossie" to its crews and was also nicknamed "The Wooden Wonder." It saw service with the Royal Air Force (RAF) and many other air forces in the European theatre, the Pacific theatre of Operations...

A history of the high-speed wooden aircraft—from bomber to fighter, to photographic and weather reconnaissance—from the author of B-17 Memphis Belle. During the history of aviation there have been very few aircraft that have achieved immediate success when entering front-line service. The de Havilland Mosquito was one such aircraft. It was not designed to an RAF requirement, but was the result of an initiative of the designers and builders to utilize the skills of woodworkers and the relative abundance of wood in the crisis years of World War II. The result was an airplane that could be built quickly, was extremely fast and extremely versatile. The pilots loved it. This book describes how it was built and utilizes many hitherto unpublished photographs from the design studio and production lines. It illustrates and explains the many different roles that the aircraft took as the war progressed. Fighter, bomber, reconnaissance, night fighter there were few tasks that this brilliant design could not adopt. "To most Britain at War readers, the de Havilland Mosquito needs little introduction. Dramatic as such low-level attacks were, there is, as Graham Simons reveals in this latest insight into a remarkable aircraft, far more to the wartime service of the 'mossy.'"—Britain at War

The de Havilland Mosquito Through the Eyes of a Pilot Amberley Publishing Limited

The first volume in the two volume set traces the history of the Mosquito from its first flight in

November 1940 through to its production and many variants. The aircraft's varied post-war uses are outlined in roles ranging from oil prospecting and air racing to aerial survey. Told in pictures with extended captions and two colour sections, this reprinted volume 1 combines with the new volume 2 to present over 1,000 photographs, making them essential reading for any Mosquito enthusiast.

Previously unpublished accounts from the designers, builders and aircrew of the de Havilland Mosquito. Many contemporary and previously unpublished photographs. Comprehensive details on the conversation of surviving aircraft. De Havilland Mosquito: The Original Multirole Combat Aircraft covers the creation, design and development of this beloved aircraft. Built in Britain, Canada and Australia, the Mosquito saw extensive service in Britain, Europe and Asia throughout the Second World War. It was initially designed as a twin-Rolls-Royce Merlin-powered unarmed bomber (with a two-man crew), but the aircraft's versatility allowed it to carry out many more functions. The additional roles of the Mosquito included path finding and photo reconnaissance; acting as a night fighter, an intruder, or a fighter bomber; electronic counter measures and naval operations; and high-speed courier missions. This book is essential for those seeking to study this iconic British aircraft, featuring the experiences of Mosquito designers, construction workers and aircrew. It also contains many original, contemporary and previously unpublished photographs, which cover the aircraft's service with RAF squadrons and overseas air forces in its many varied roles. For reference, there are detailed appendices describing production, the specifications of each variant, the RAF and RN units equipped with the type, and details of Mosquitos that survive today.

Filled with the Mosquitos operational record and supplemented with tables, drawings, maps and charts. Describes every operational sortie, verifying battle claims wherever possible against Luftwaffe records. Sharp and Bowyer combine their talents to produce this exceptional record of de Havillands legendary Wooden Wonder. Foreword by Sir Geoffrey de Havilland. Fully revised and updated.

Christmas Eve, 1957: An RAF pilot needs a miracle to make it home as his fighter jet begins to fail, in a story by the #1 New York Times—bestselling author. It is Christmas Eve, 1957, and there are cozier places to be than the cockpit of a de Havilland Vampire fighter plane. But for the Royal Air Force pilot who has just taken off from West Germany, this single-seat jet is the only way to make it back to England for Christmas morning. His flight plan is simple; the fuel tank is full. In sixty-six minutes, he will be back in Blighty. But then the plane begins to fail. First the compass goes haywire, then the radio dies. Lost and alone above the English coast, the pilot is searching for a landing strip when the fog closes in, signaling certain death. He has given up hope when a second shadow appears—a Mosquito fighter-bomber of World War II vintage. The plane is a “shepherd,” guiding the Vampire to a safe landing, and its appearance is a gift from fate, a miracle out of time—but for one lonely pilot, the mystery has just begun. A classic

bestseller, beloved by aviation fans (including actor John Travolta, who calls it "one of my favorites because it personalizes the two planes") and general readers alike, *The Shepherd* is a gripping, heartwarming tale for a cold winter's night.

Traces the fascinating development of the Mosquito from its construction to operational fighter and bomber in frontline, Operational Training, Ferry and Maintenance Units.

This second of two volumes on de Havilland's "Wooden Wonder" covers the World War II bomber and photoreconnaissance variants of the deadly Mosquito. Along with its night fighter and fighter-bomber variants, Mosquito bomber squadrons attacked the enemy around the clock. Pinpoint assaults on specialist targets were another aspect of Mosquito operations, whose destructive effect on the Axis was constantly felt. Also featured in this volume is the Mosquito's operational service between 1942 and 1945 within the ranks of the RAF, Commonwealth air forces, and US Army Air Force, as well as postwar use.

First entering service in 1941 the legendary 'all-wooden' Mosquito was one of the best twin-engined aircraft of its size to see action in World War II. The addition of radar turned the Mosquito into the RAF's premier night fighter, and it achieved great success in the defence of Britain, with some 600 raiders and 600 V1 rockets falling to its guns between 1942 and 1945. The design's superb performance, and ability to escape interception by enemy fighters also made the Mosquito the ideal choice for the RAF's photographic reconnaissance force. This wide range of roles across multiple theatres and air forces are all reflected in the variety of kits built and colour schemes shown throughout this book.

The Wooden Wonder was probably the most versatile combat aircraft that operated on all fronts in World War Two and was still giving valuable service in first-line service after 1945 when it enjoyed a limited renaissance both at home, in Germany and abroad until the advent of jet aircraft. Martin Bowmans well-tryed and respected formula of incorporating background information with scores of RAF, Dominion, and overseas pilots and navigators personal narratives, is employed here once again to great effect. Previously unpublished tales take the reader raid by raid on night-fighter, fighter-bomber, anti-shipping, path finder, photo-reconnaissance and precision bombing operations in the Middle East and jungles of the Far East, where the Mosquito carried out a series of thrilling post-war functions. The book includes a series of evocative black and white images of the Mosquito in action, which supplement the text perfectly and work to illustrate the might of this iconic craft.

Scale plans in 1/72 and 1/48 scale of de Havilland DH.98 Mosquito in the following variants. DH. Mosquito F./N.F. Mk IIDH. Mosquito F.B. Mk VIDH. Mosquito T. MK. III

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Beretter om udviklingen og anvendelsen af det britiske bombe-, rekognoscerings- og natjagerfly fra 2. verdenskrig, De Havilland Mosquito ("Mossie").

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