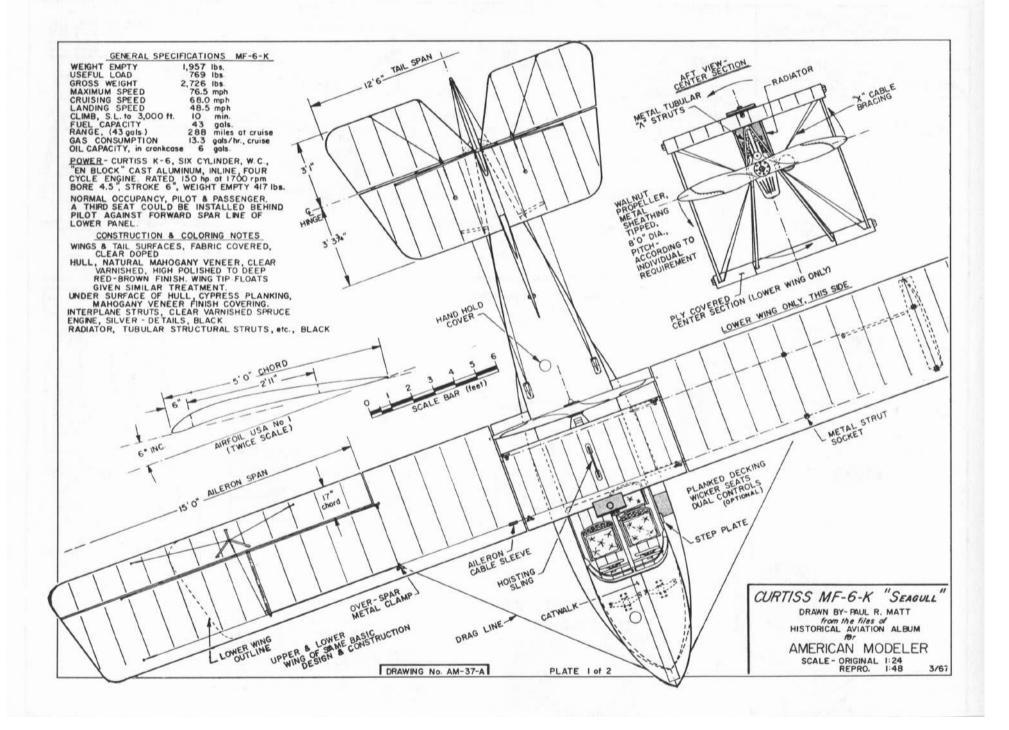


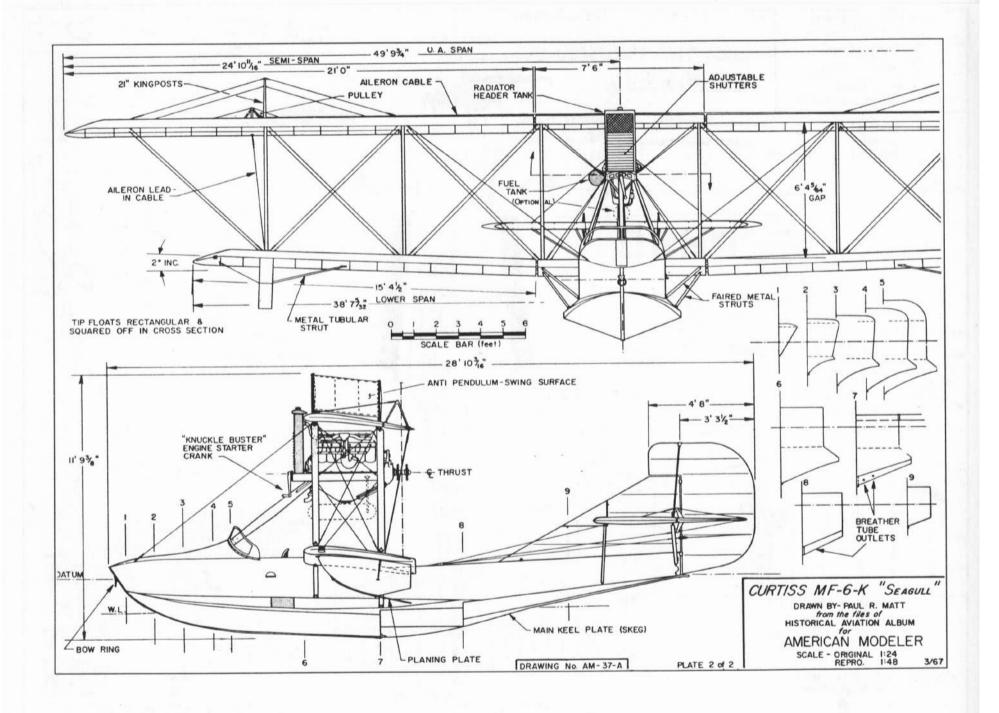
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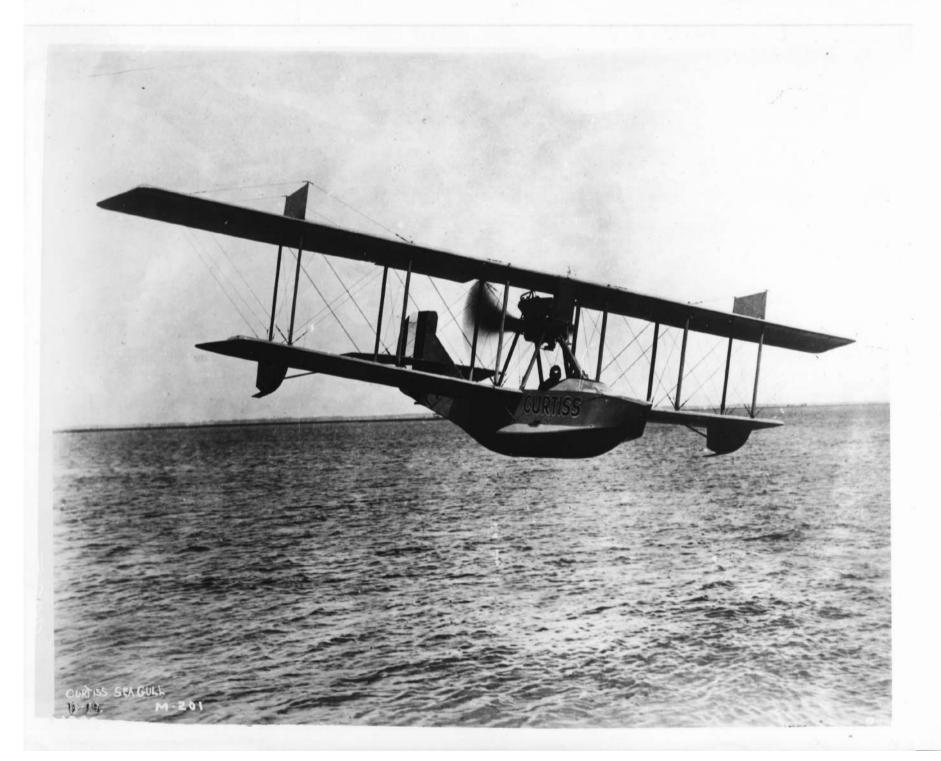
This CD-ROM contains the following Paul Matt 3-view drawings and photos:

(CD-ROM also contains contents files in the following formats: TXT, DOC)

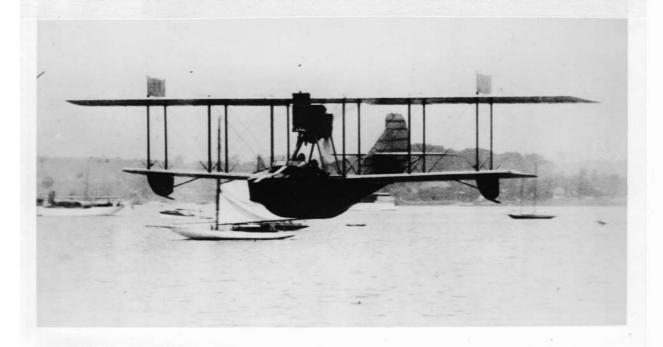
CURTISS MF-6-K	CURTISS-WRIGHT CW-1	FAIRCHILD M-62, PT-19
CURTISS P-36		
CURTISS P-6E	DOUGLAS 0-2	FOKKER T.V
CURTISS PW-8	DOUGLAS O-2H	GALLAUDET D-1 & D-2
CURTISS R-6	DOUGLAS O-38	GENERAL AVIATION CLARK GA-43
CURTISS SC-1/SC-2	DOUGLAS O-38E	
	DOUGLAS M-2	GRUMMAN F11F-1
CURTISS SNC-1	DOUGLAS DB-7/A-20	GRUMMAN FF-1
CURTISS SO3C-1	ETRICH 1913	GRUMMAN G-44
CURTISS JN	"TAUBE" FAIRCHILD FC-1	GRUMMAN JF/J2F
CURTISS-COX		
CURTISS T-32	FAIRCHILD FC-2	
	FAIRCHILD FC-2W	







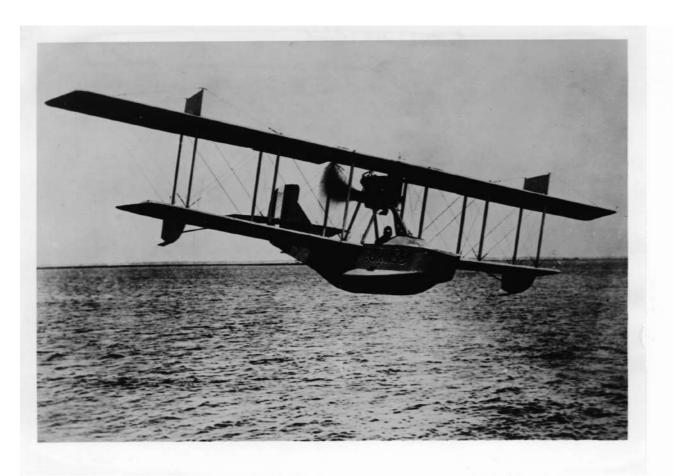
Roland Rohlfs pilots the MF-K-6 over the Port Washington yacht harbor with two passengers on one of several test flights in June 1919.

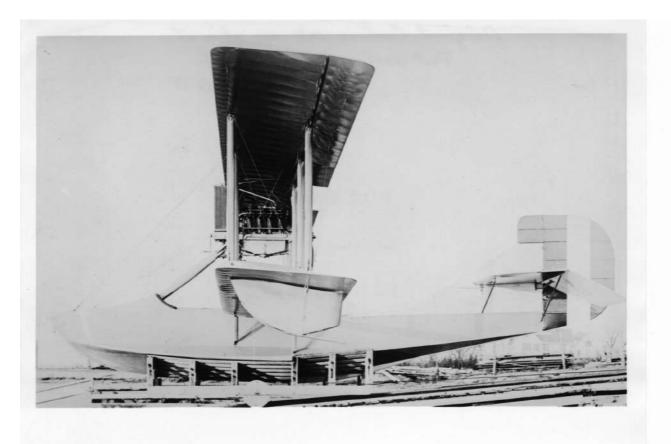


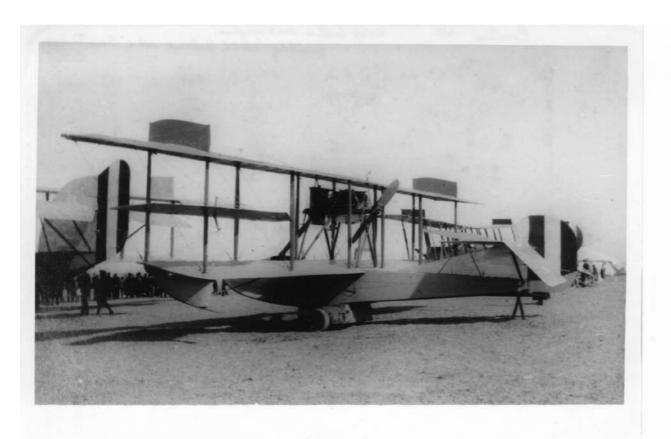


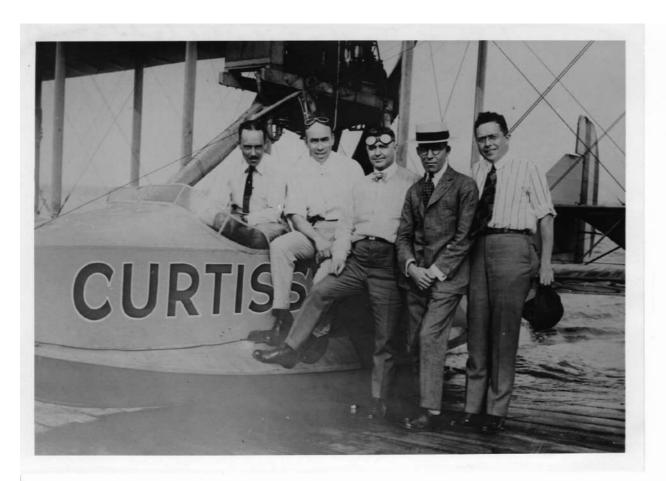
To Paul Matt - With Best Regards - Roland Robels 6/14/65













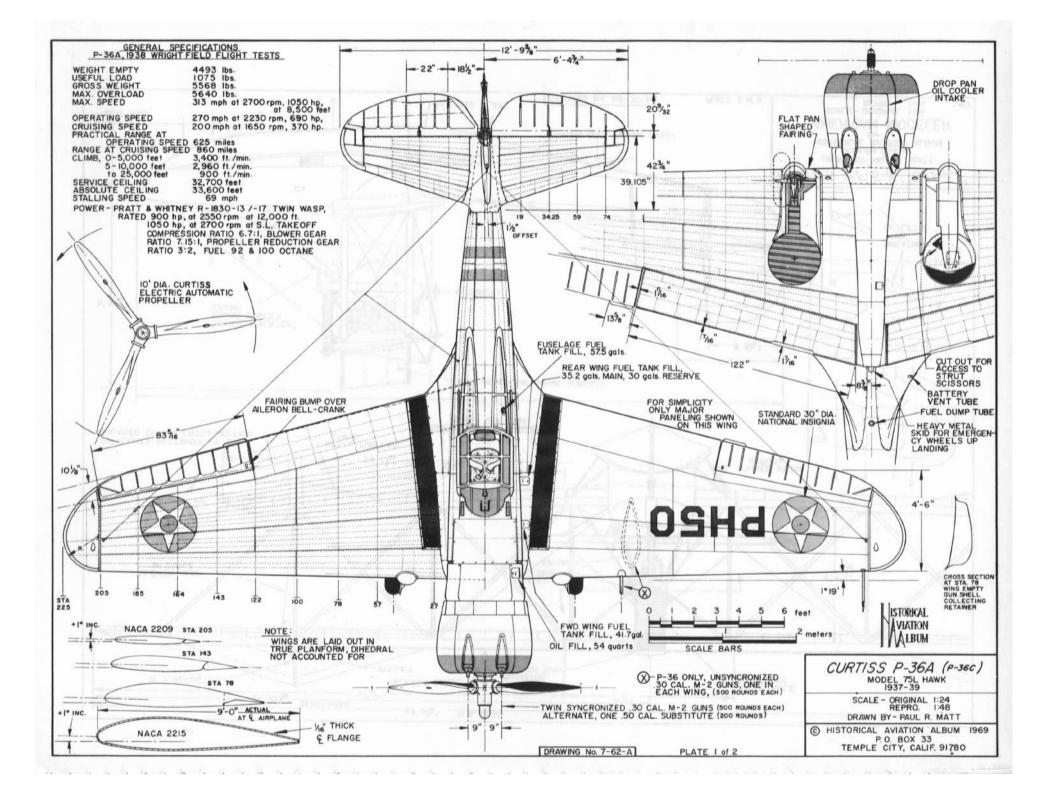


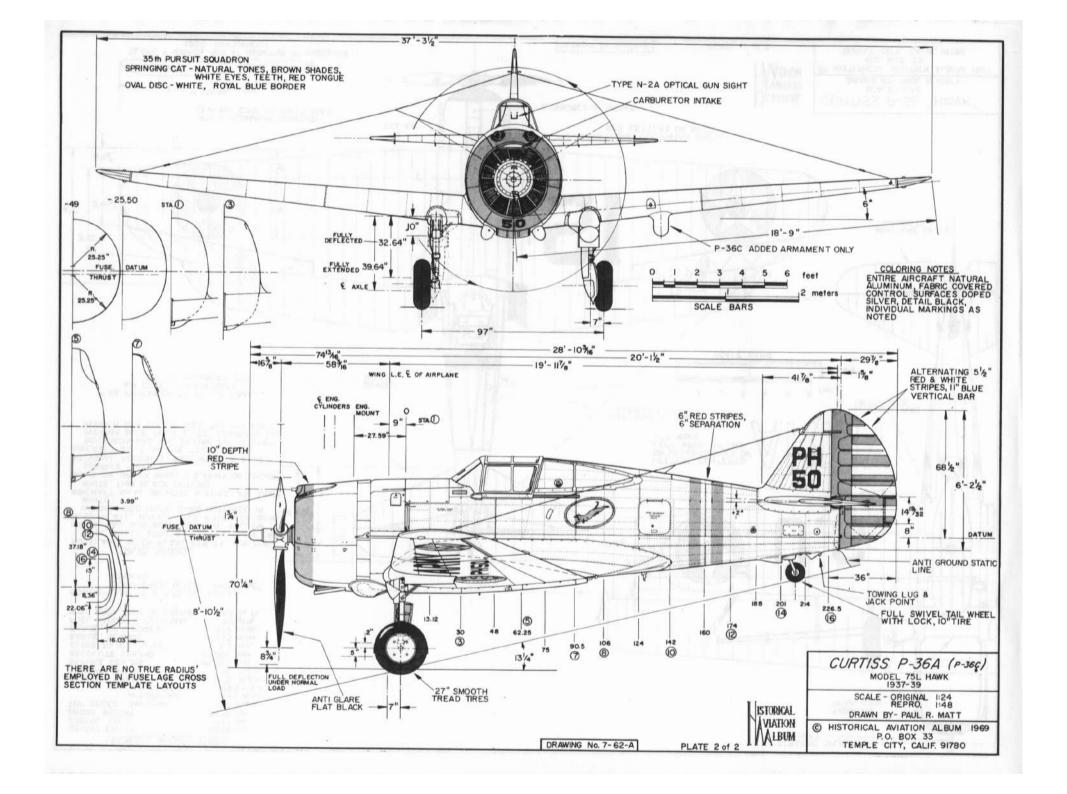




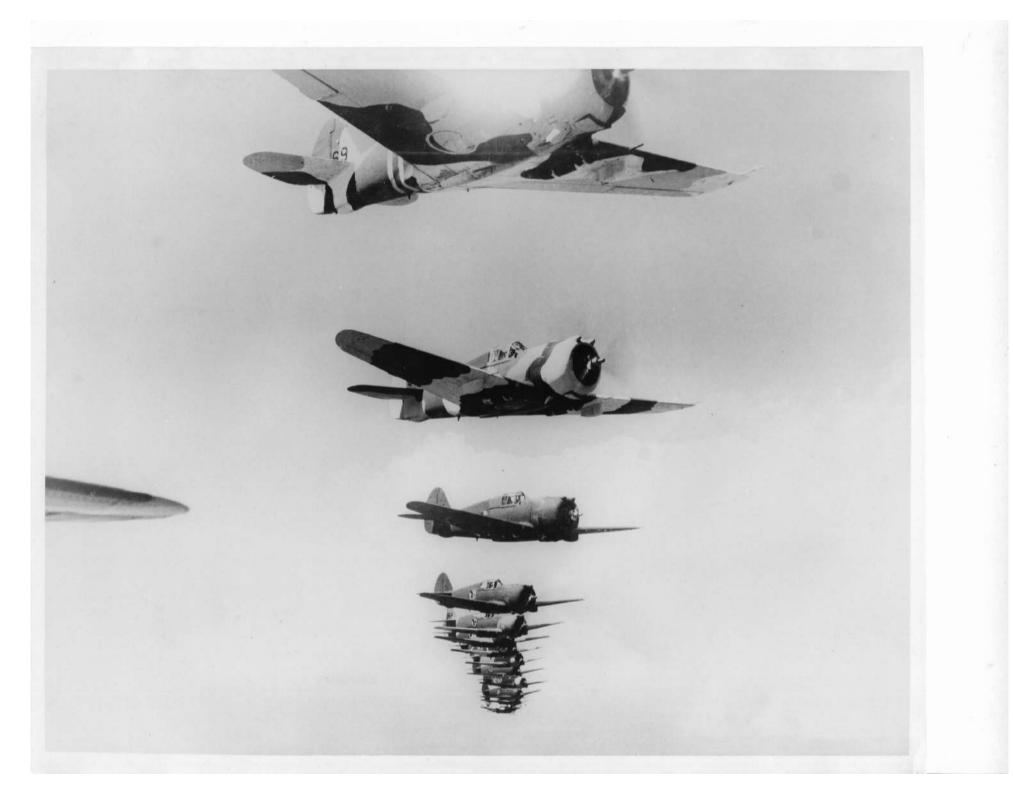


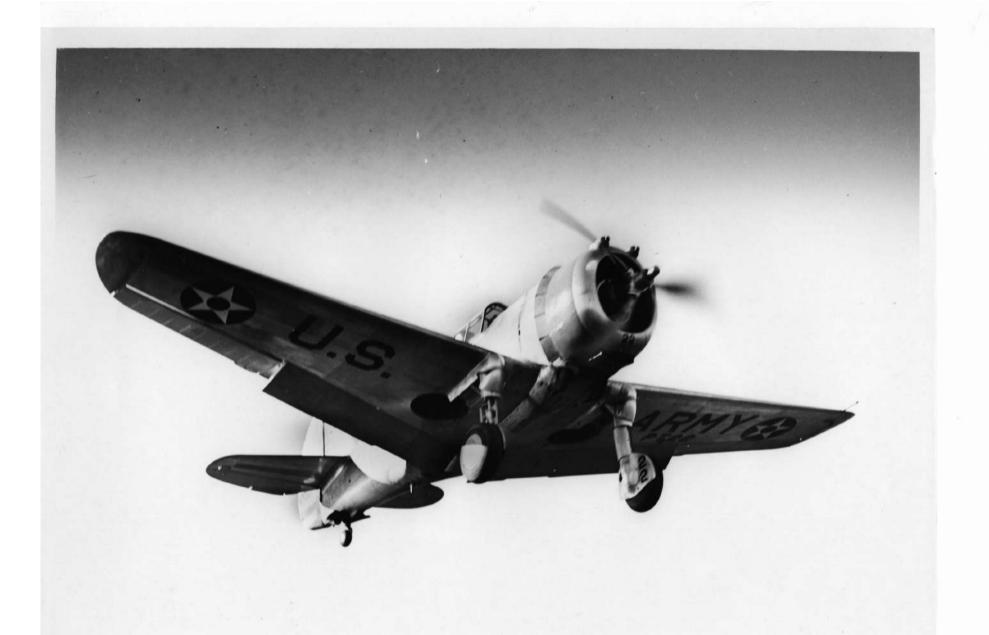


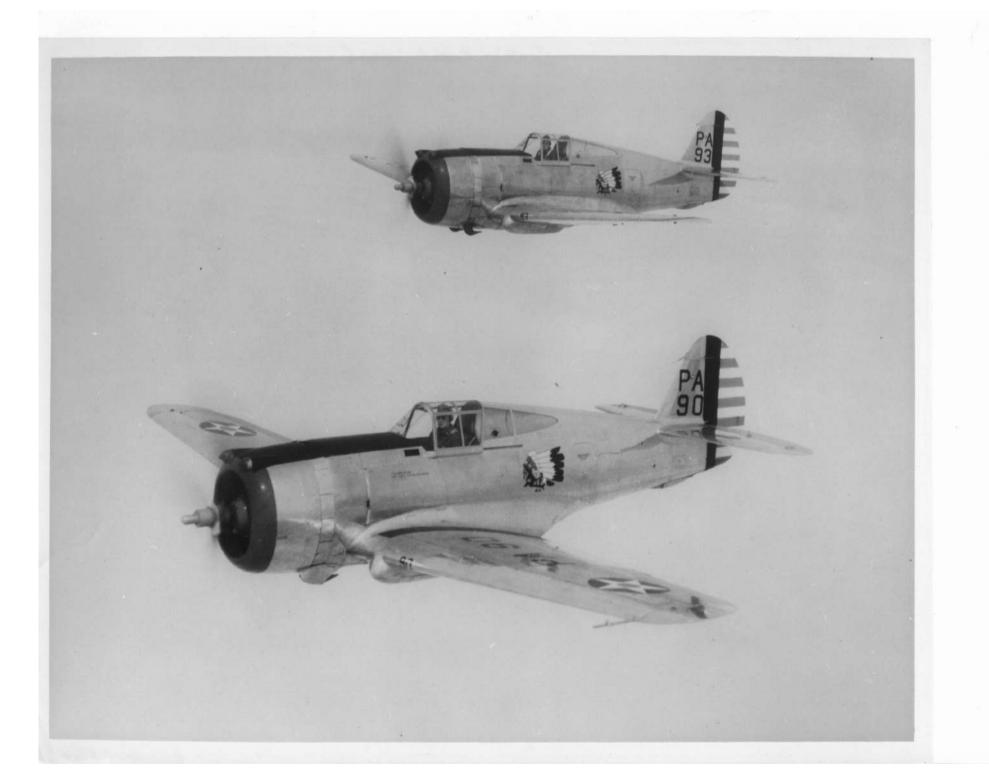




















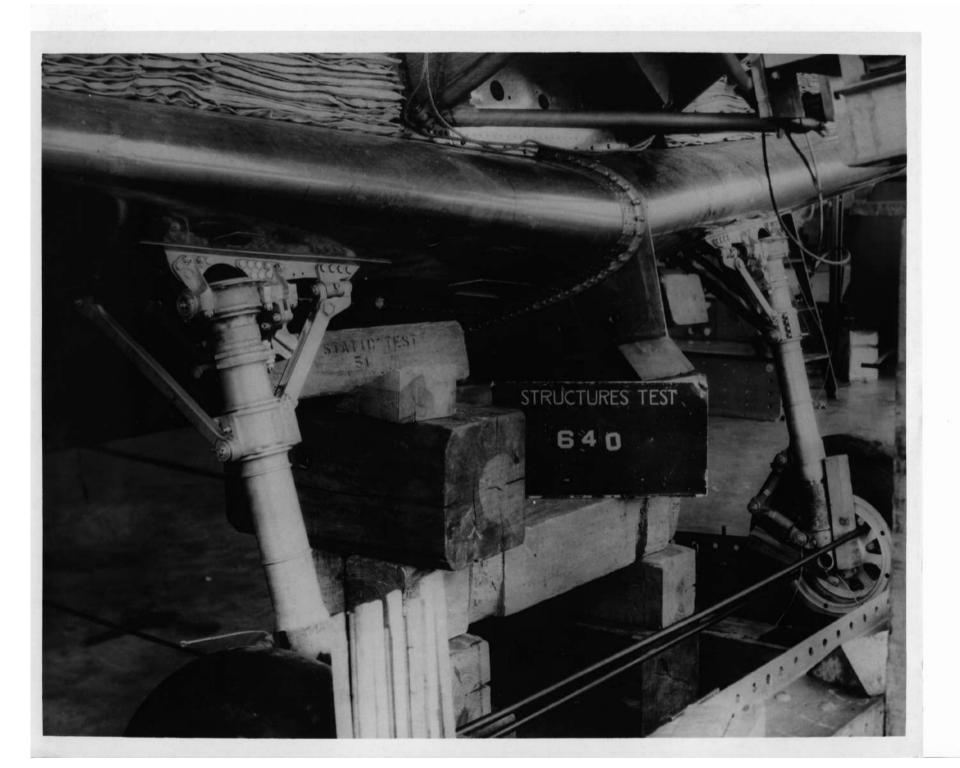




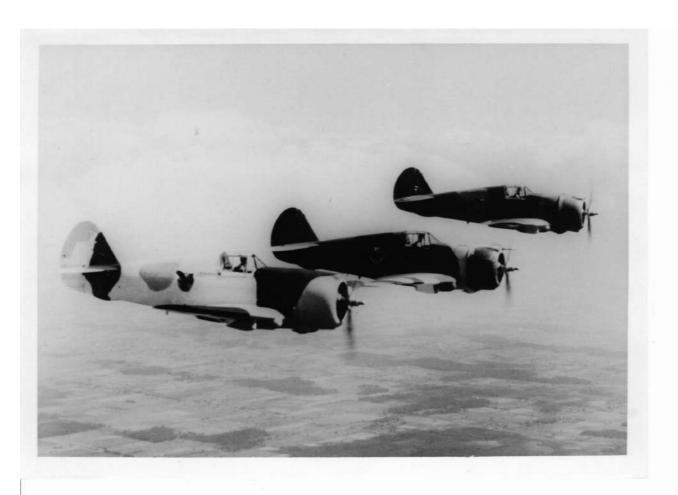










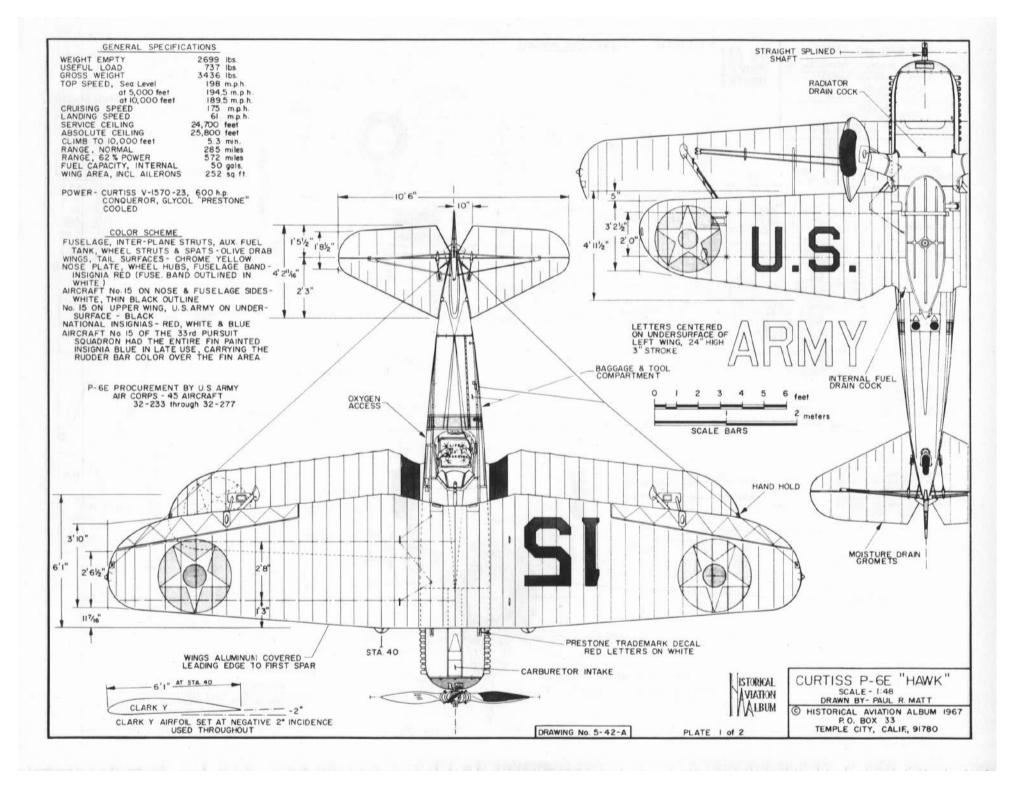


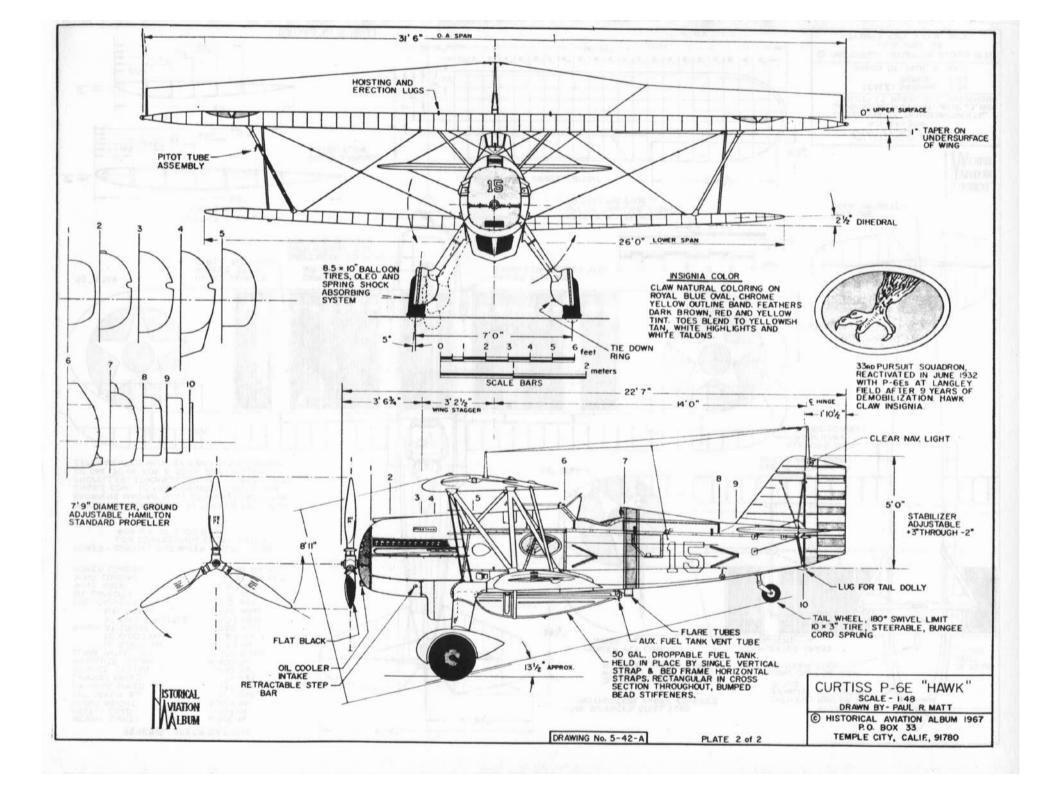










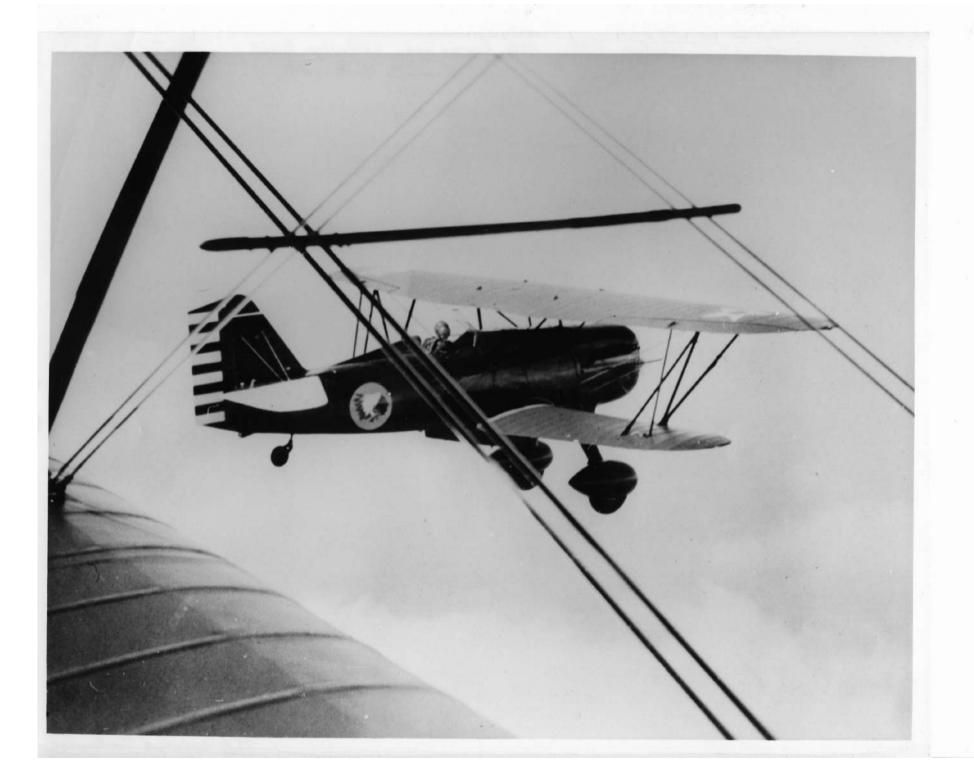






























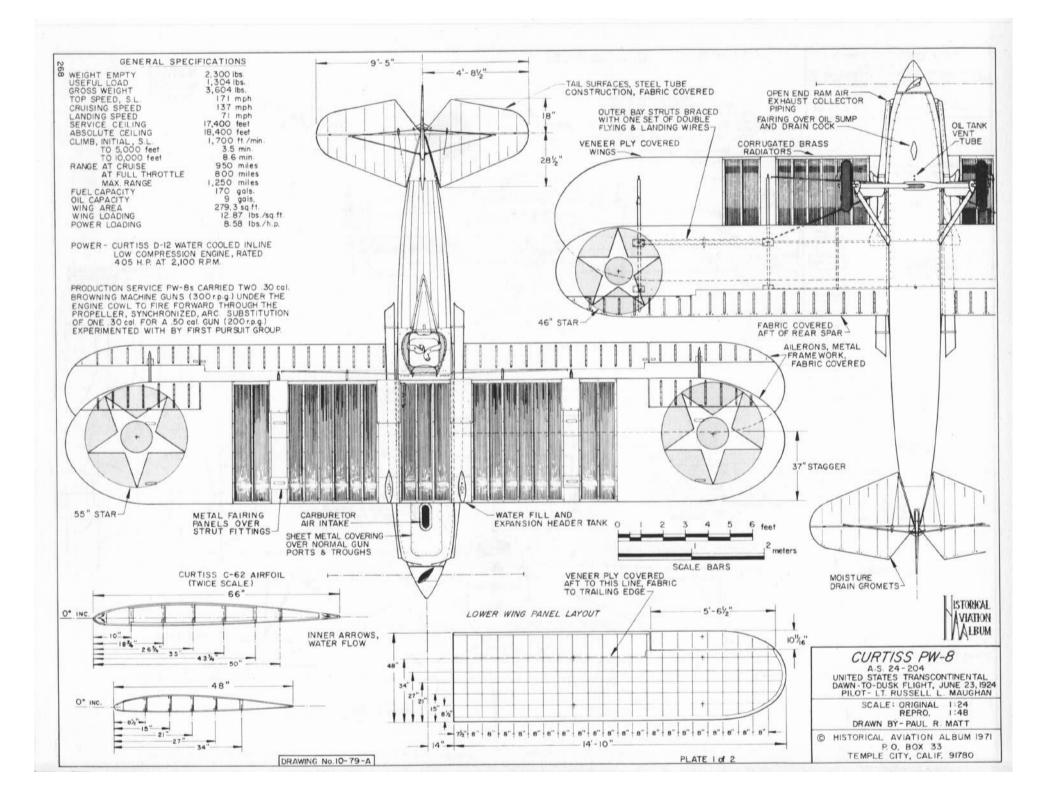


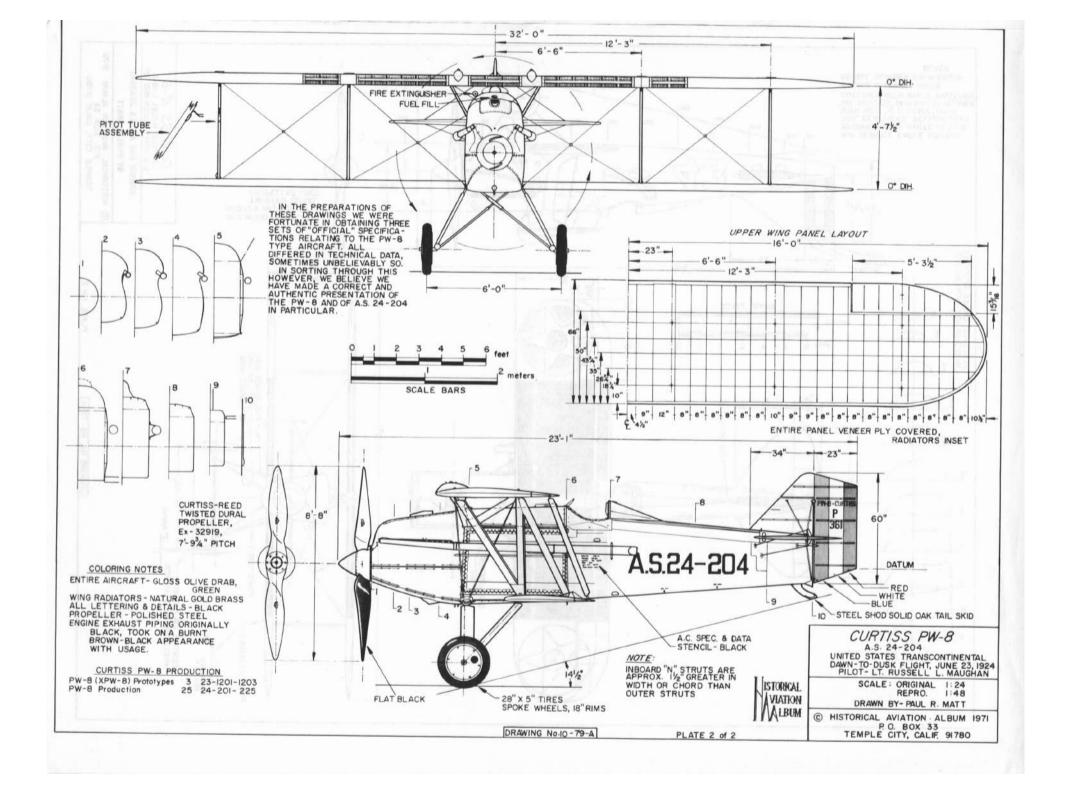




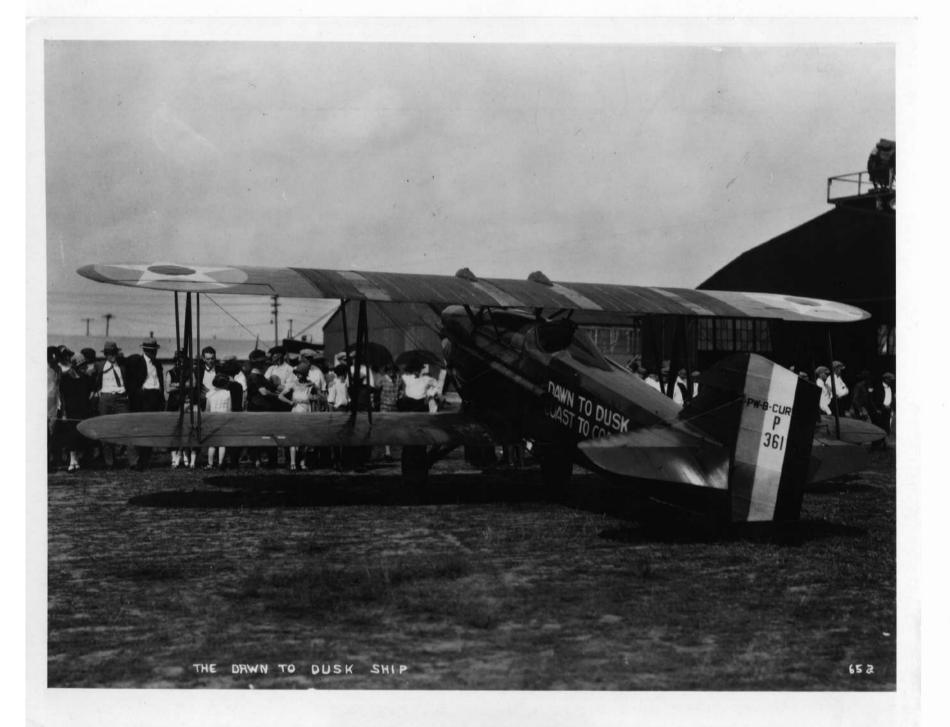










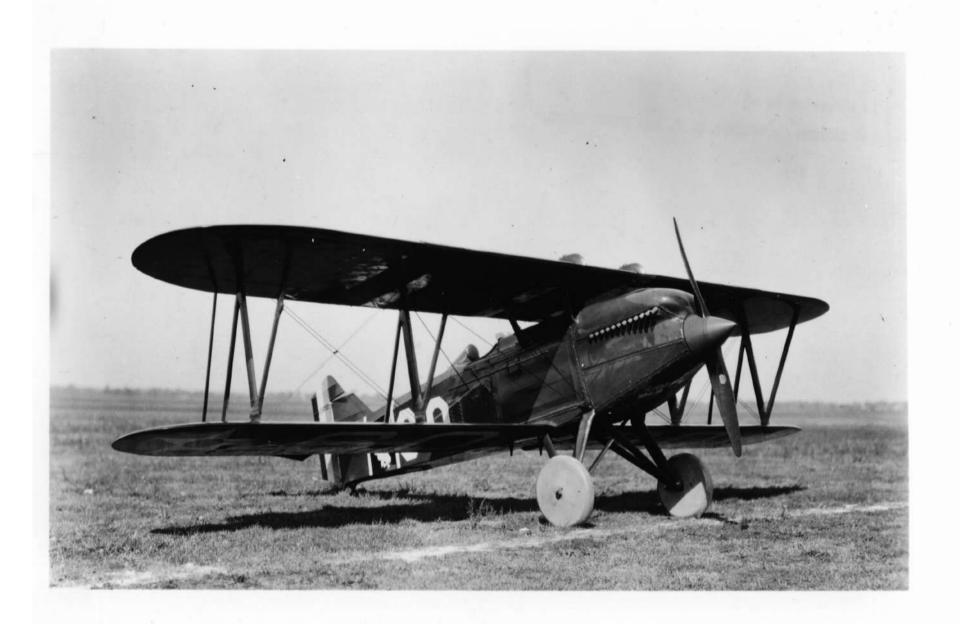
















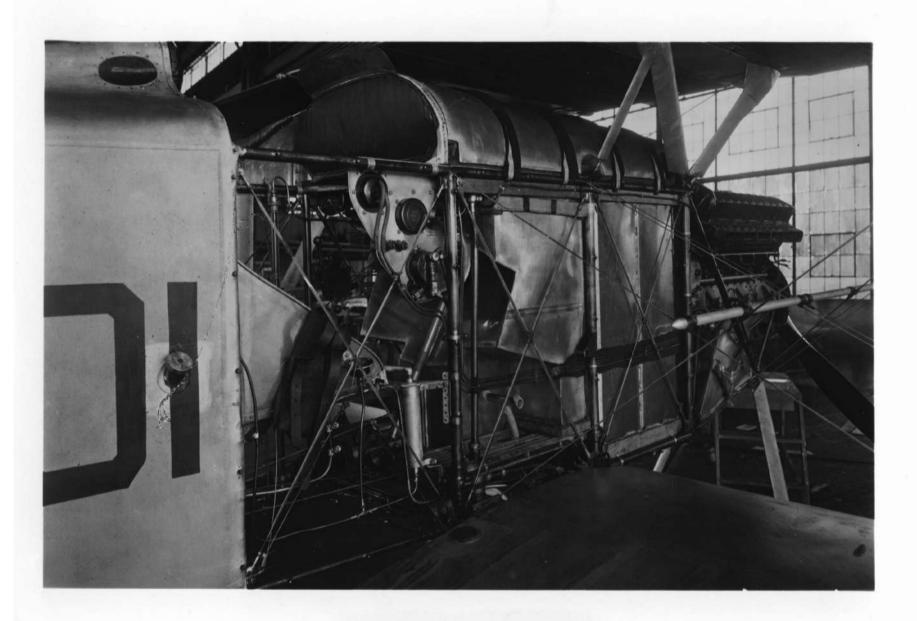


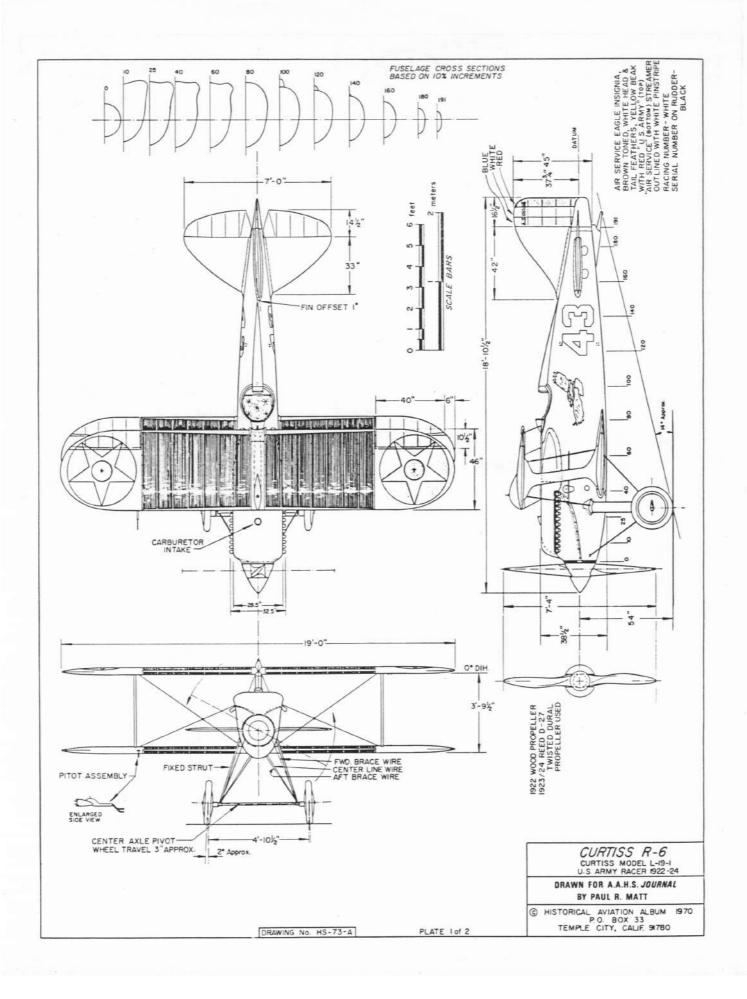


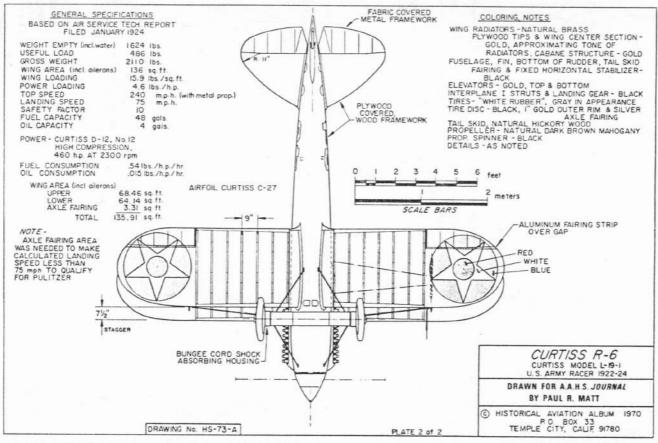










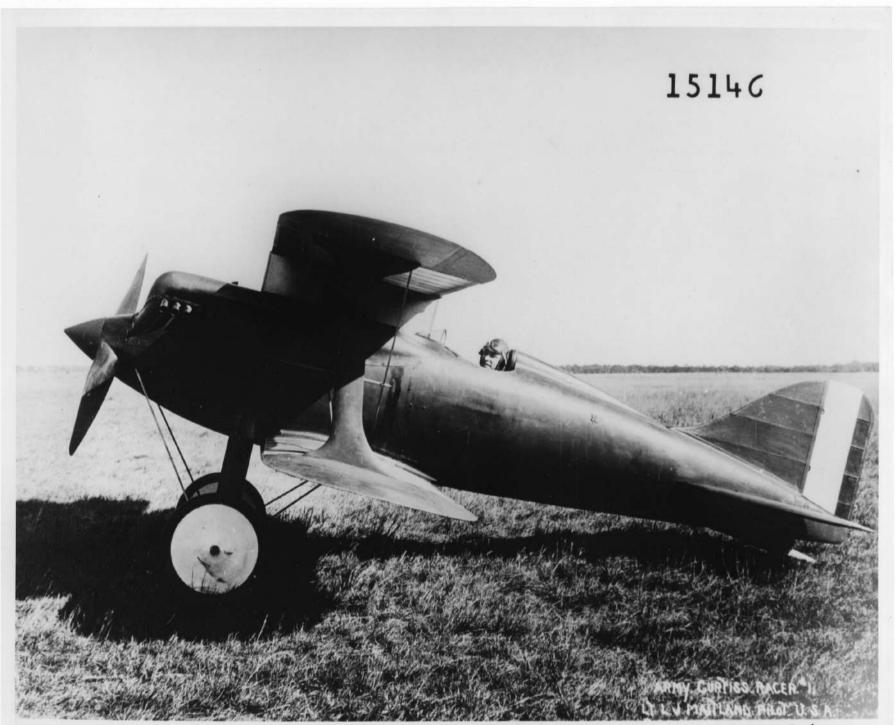




Curtiss 1922 Army Racer at Selfridge Field. Winner of Pulitzer Trophy, October 14, 1922.

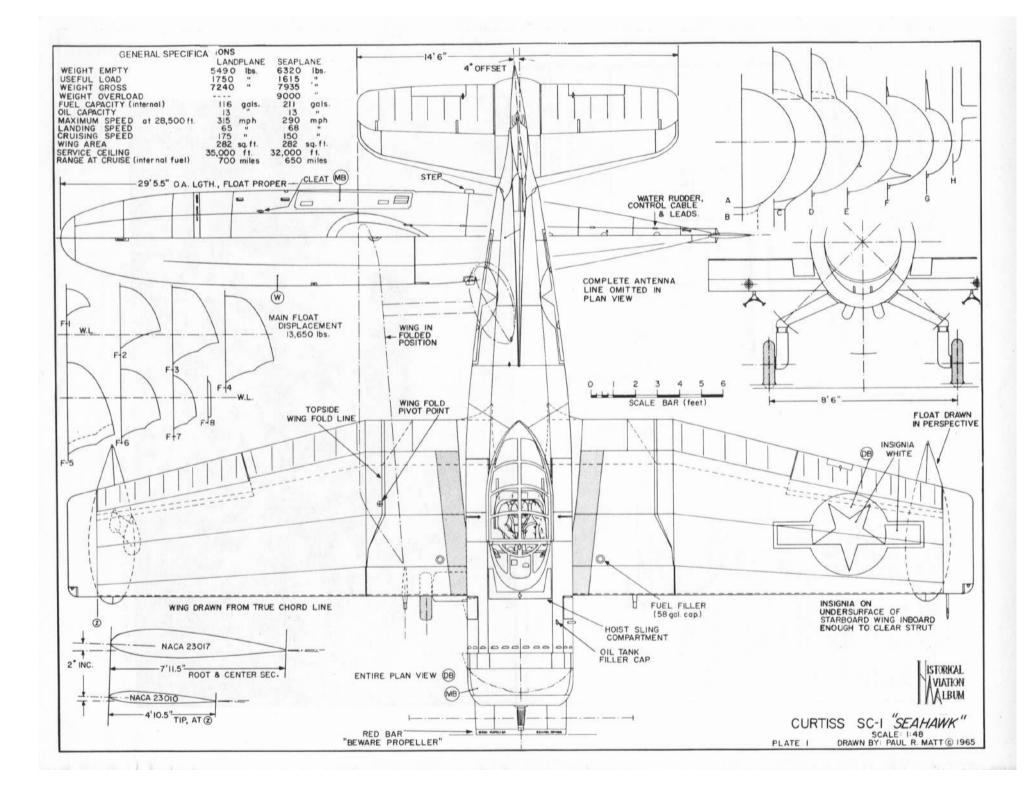


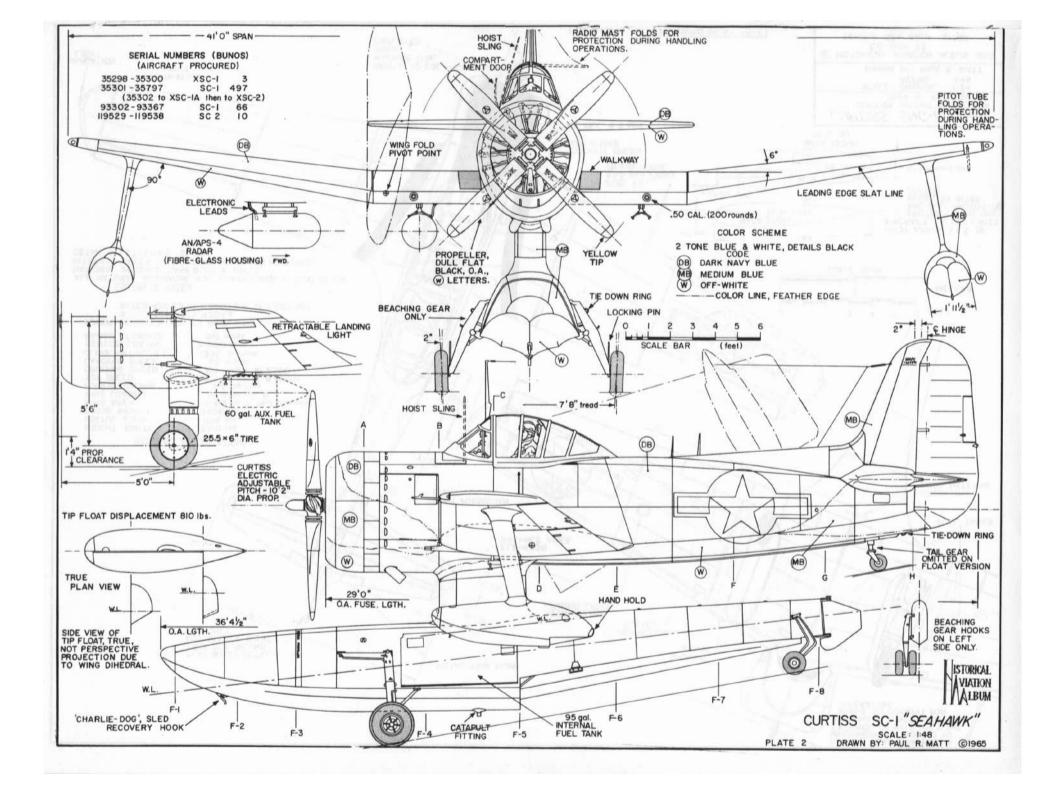
CURTISS R-6



CURTISS R- 6















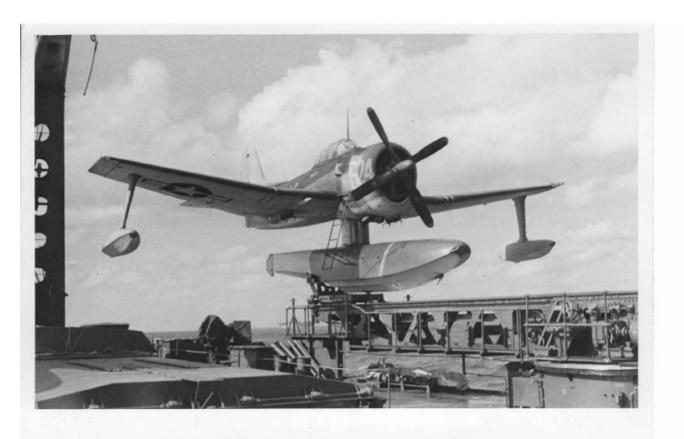
























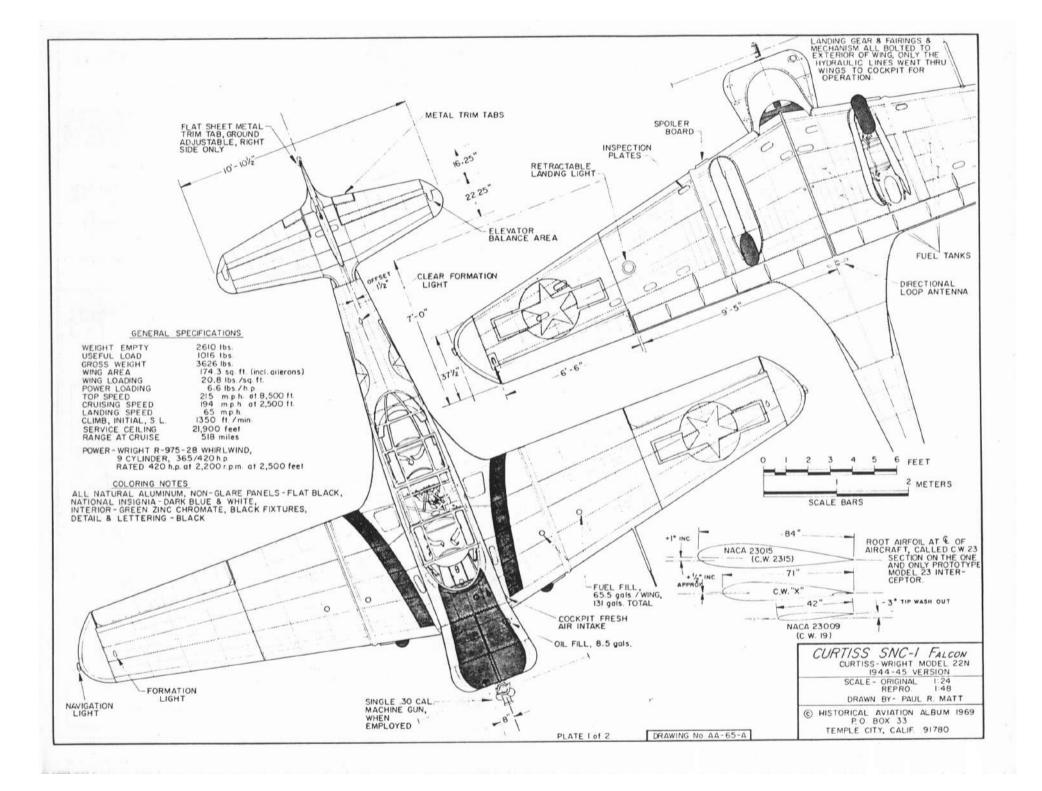


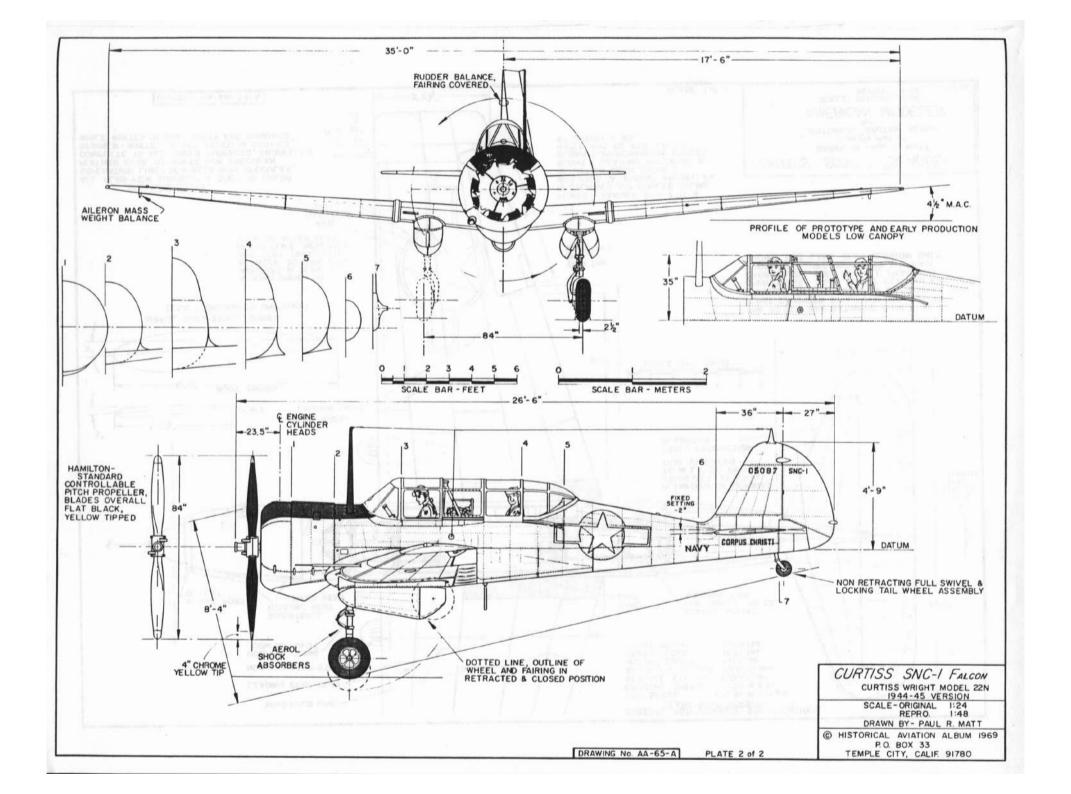














SNC-1



















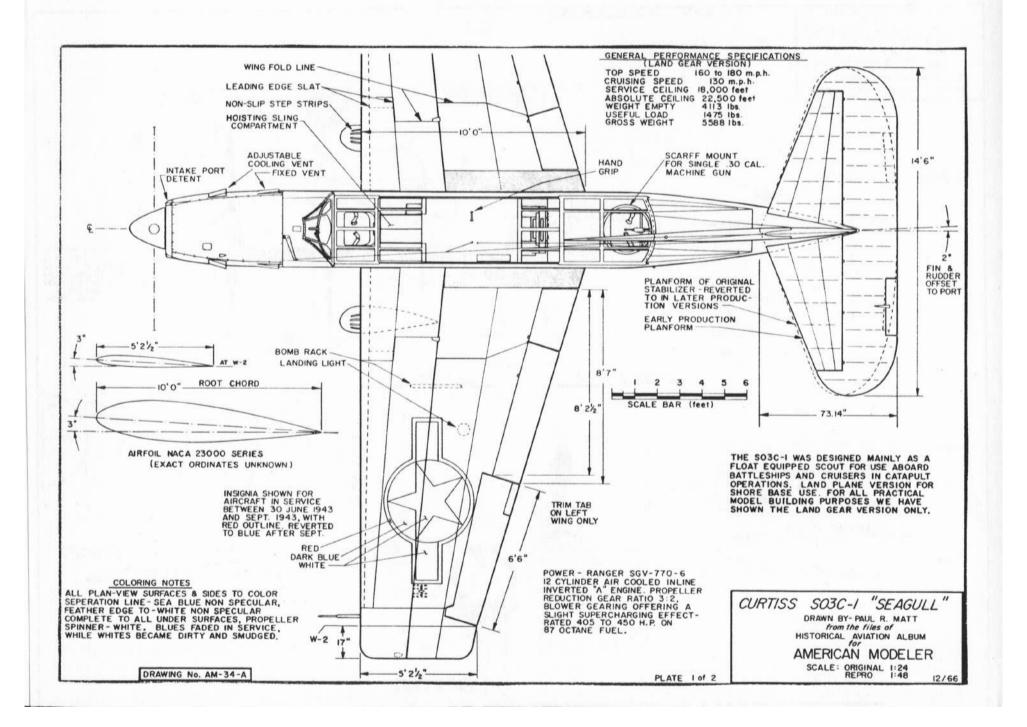


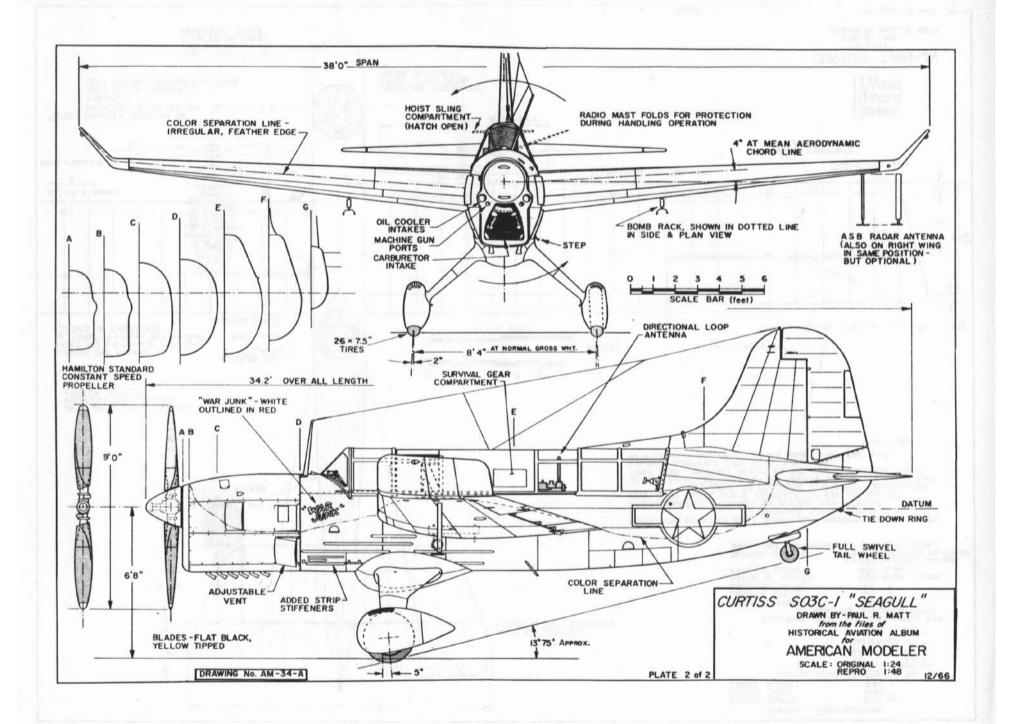


















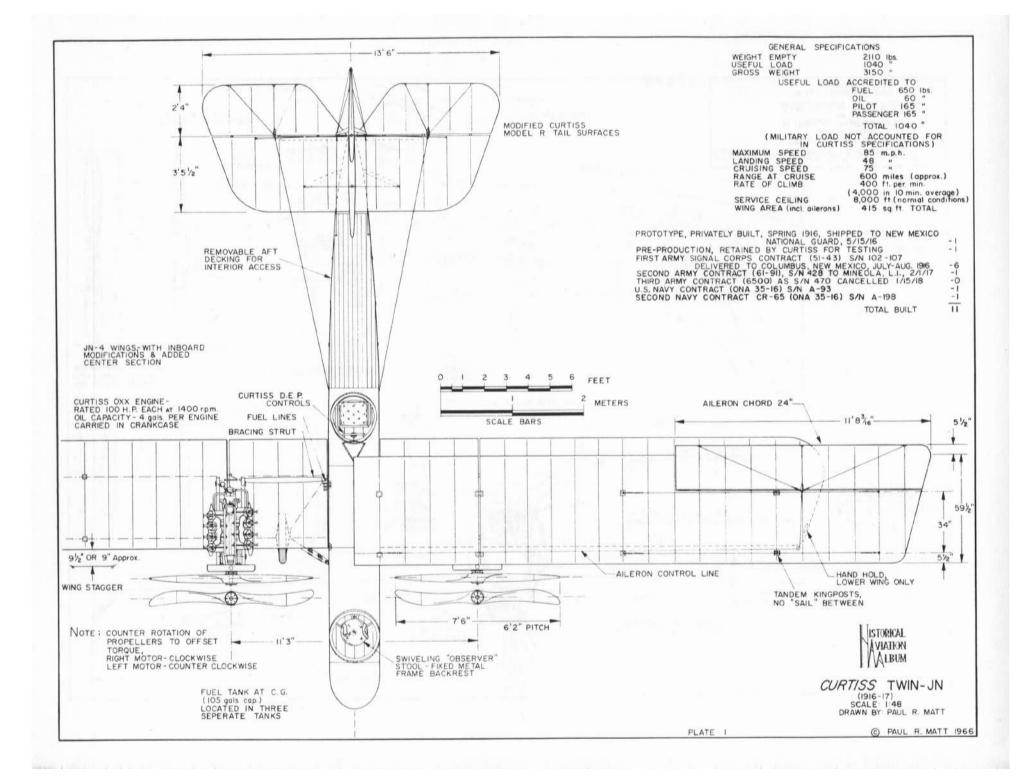


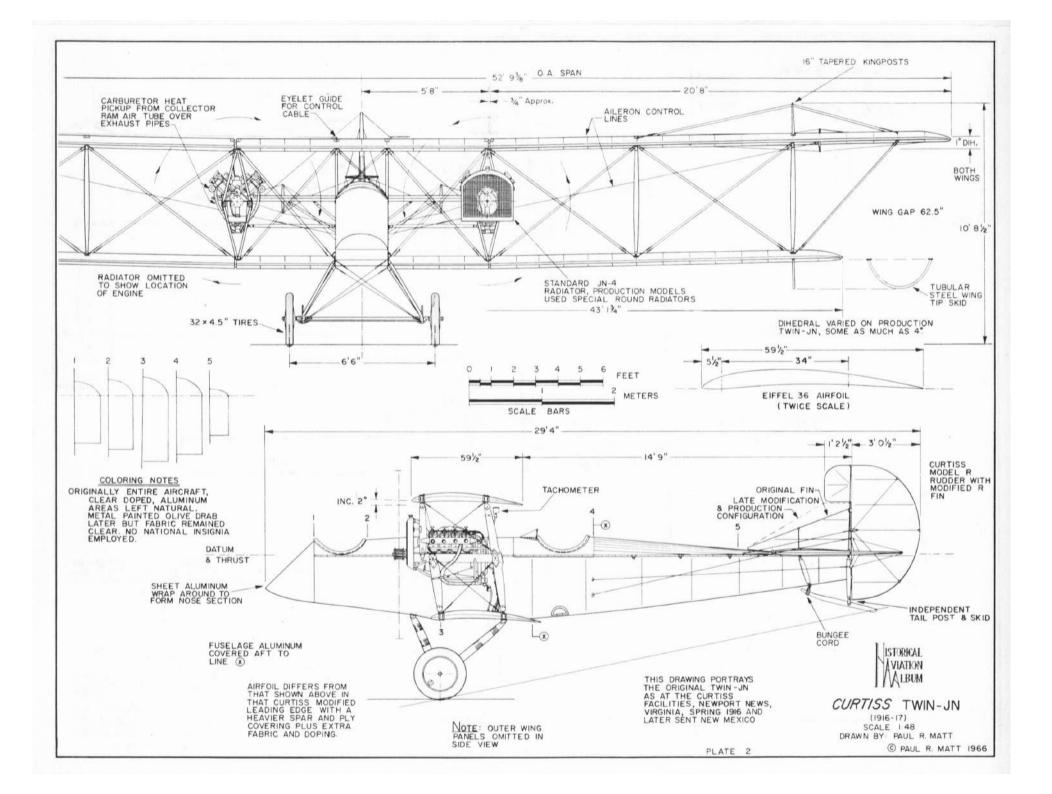


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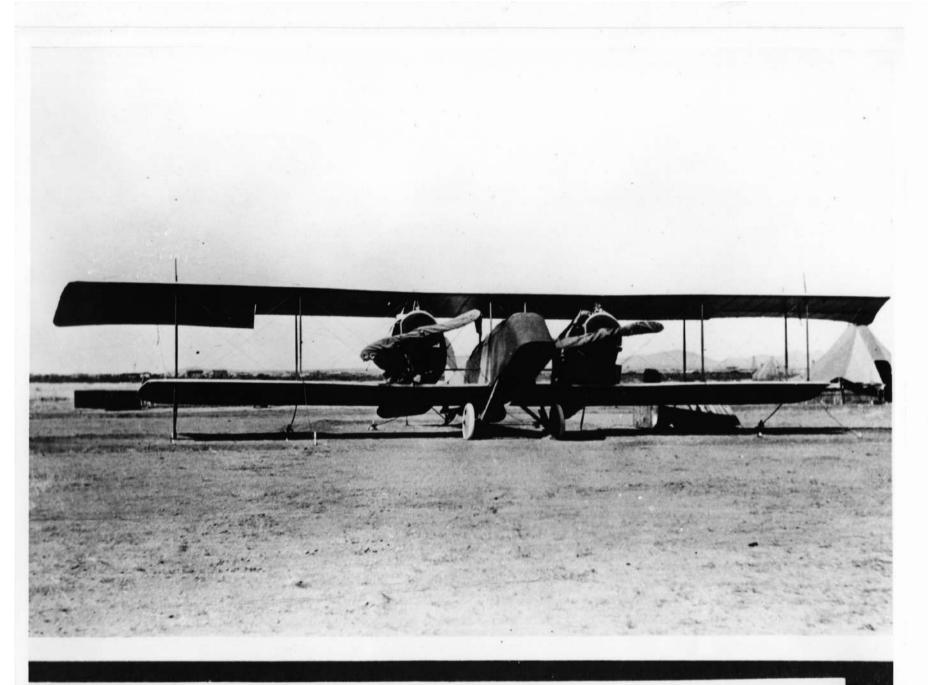




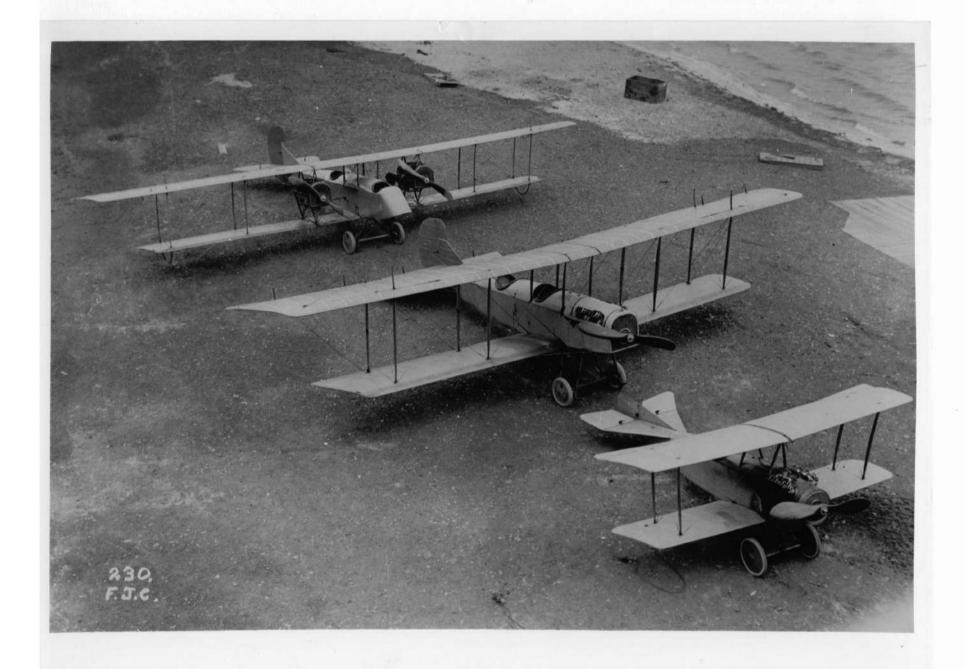


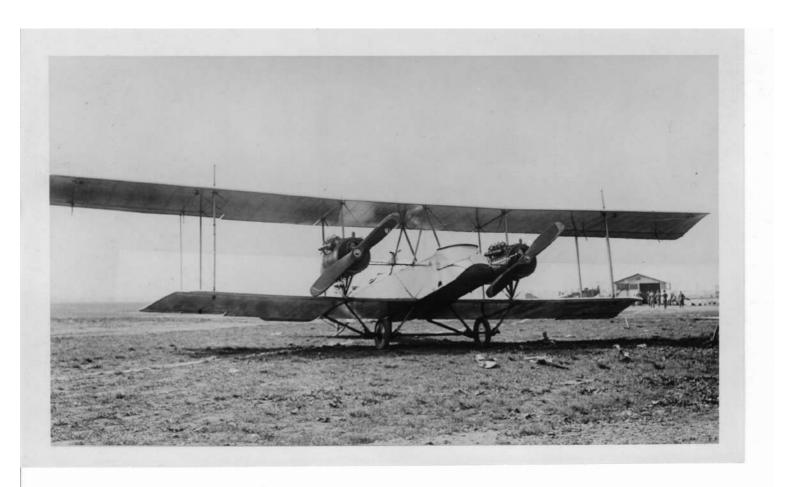


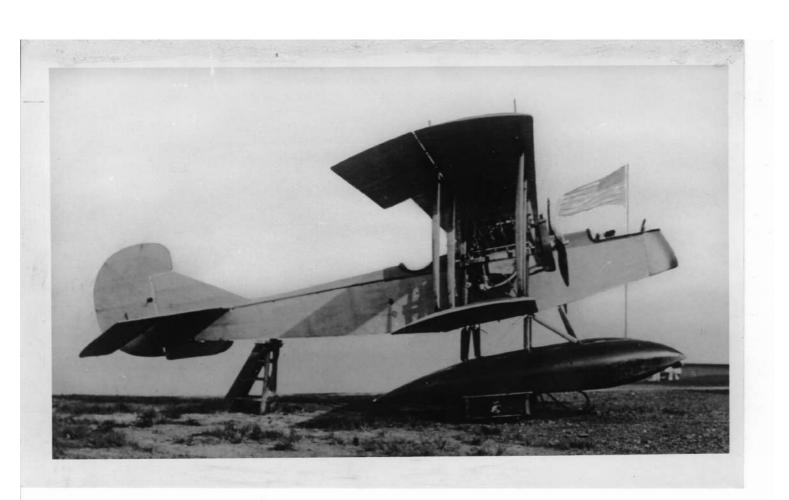




The twin-motor Carter plane donated by the citizens



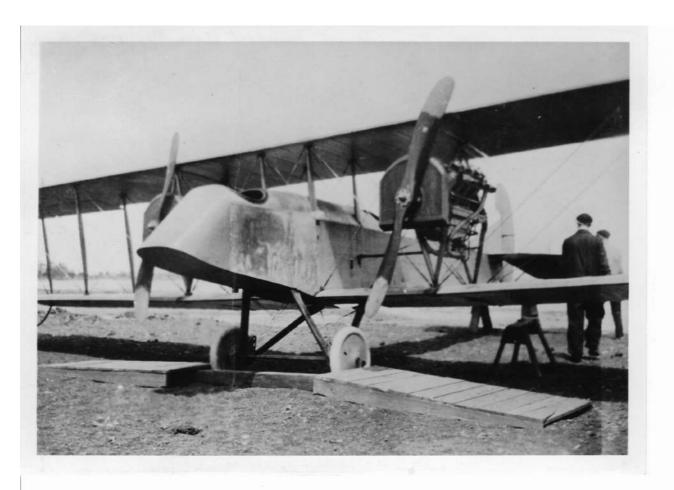






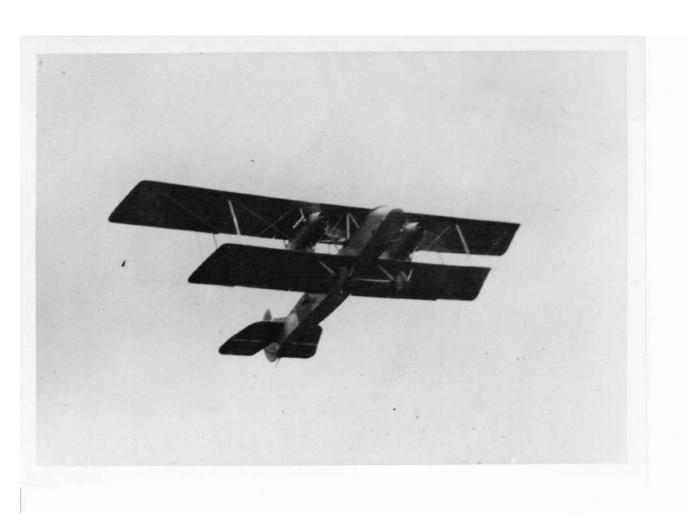


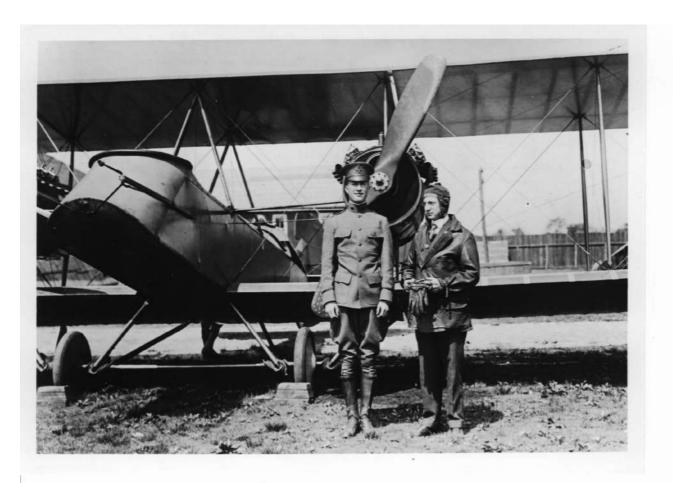






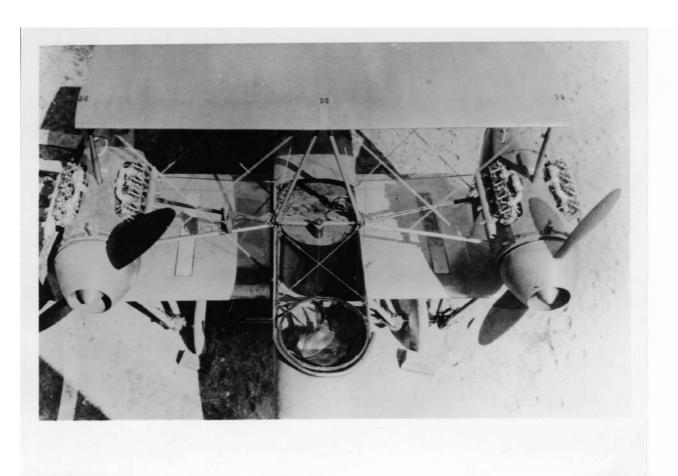


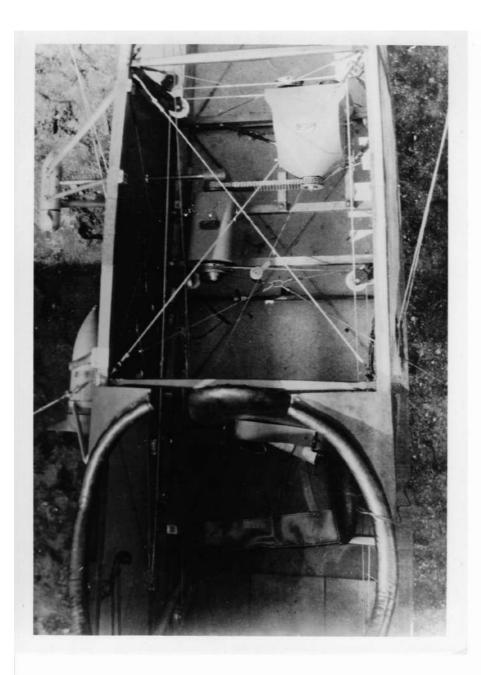




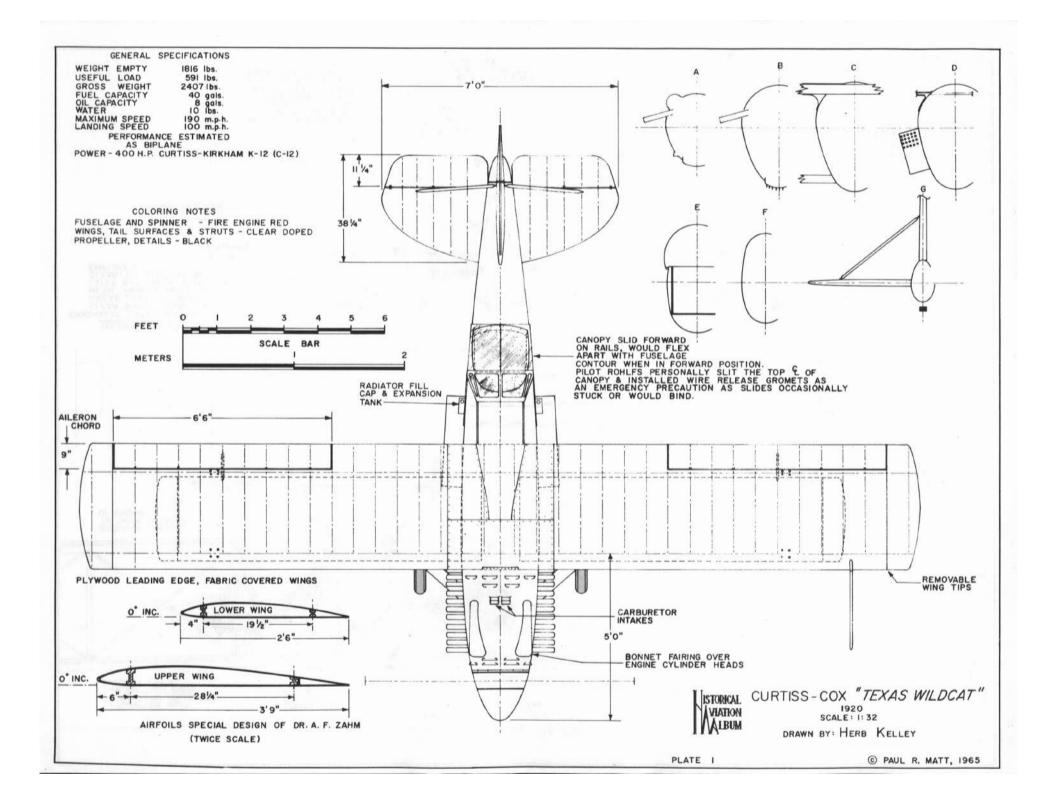


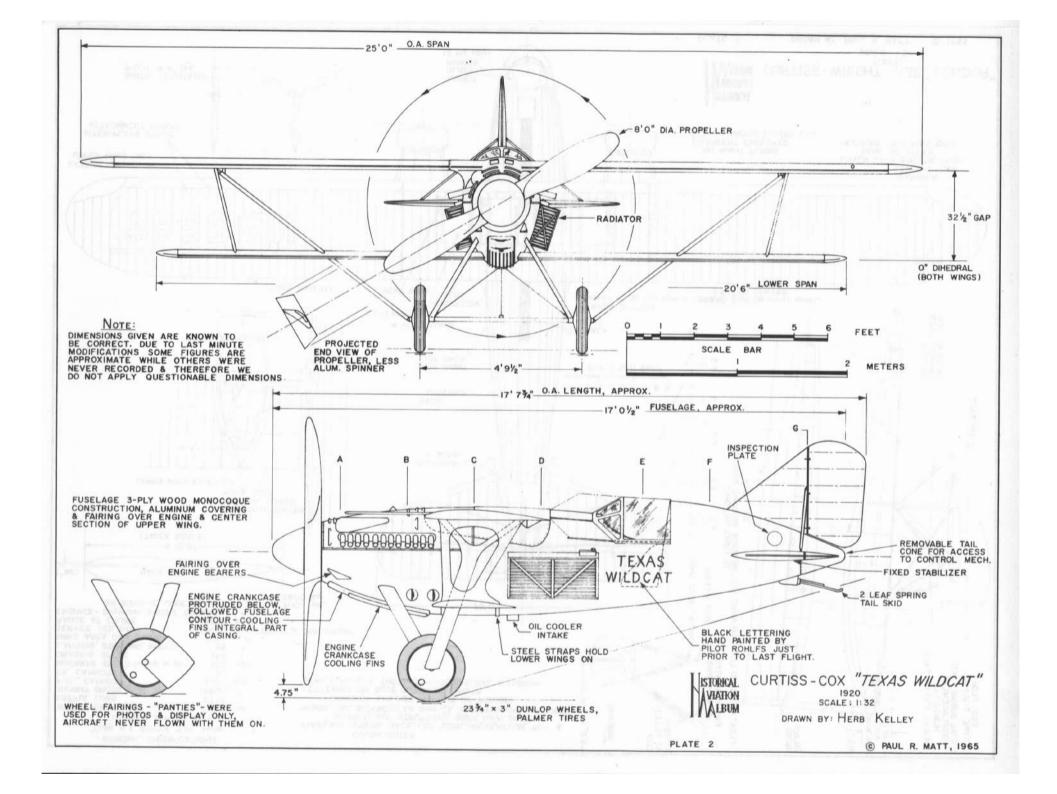














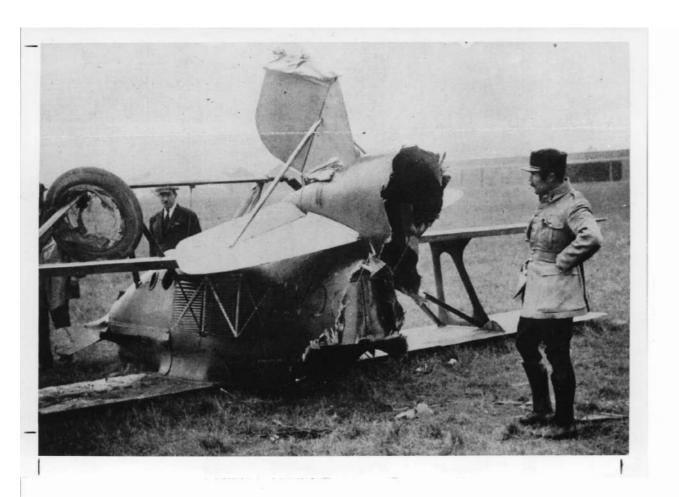


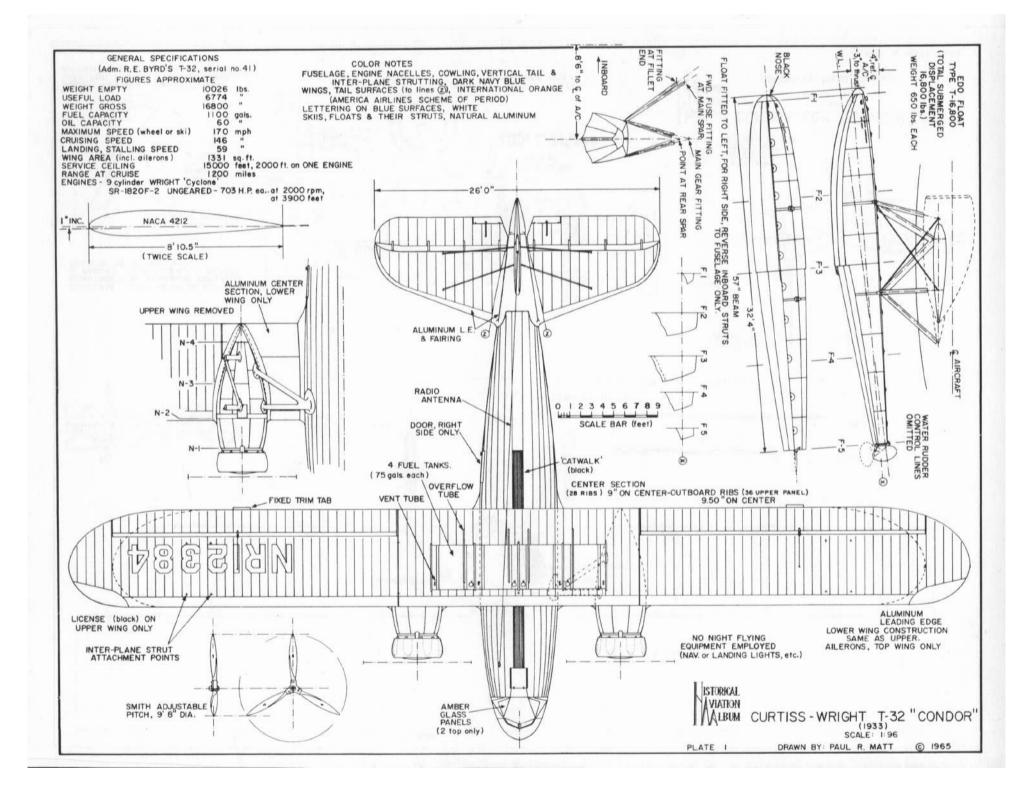


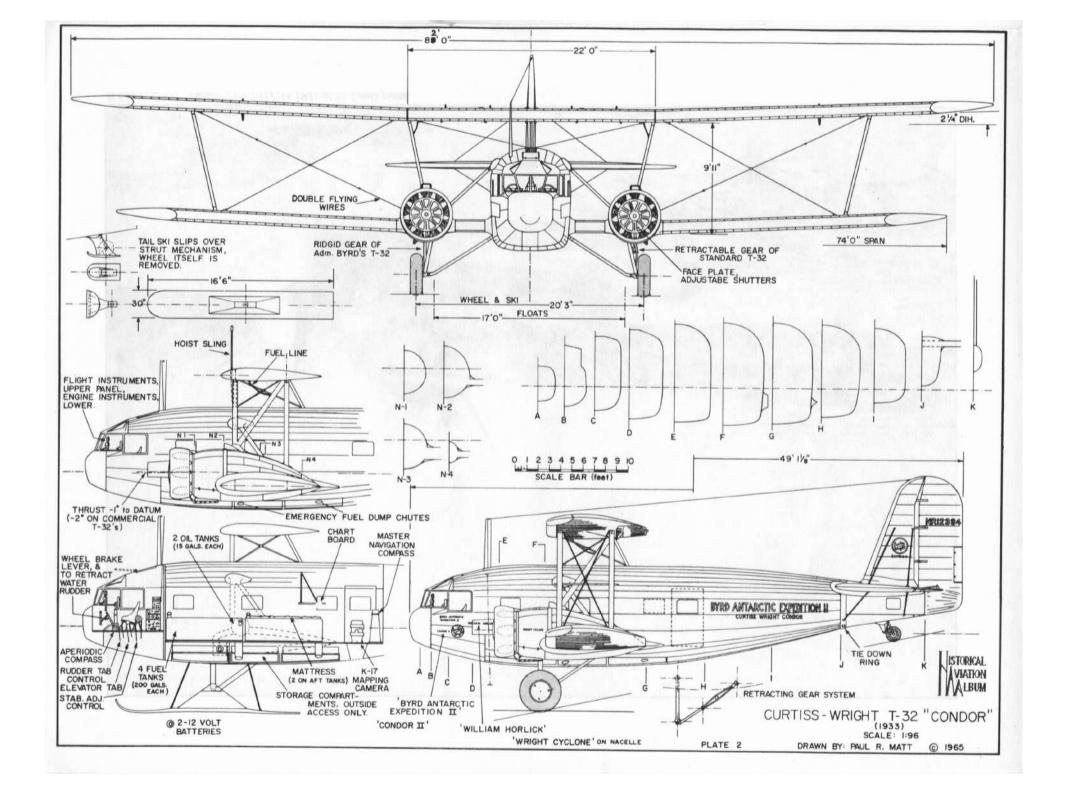










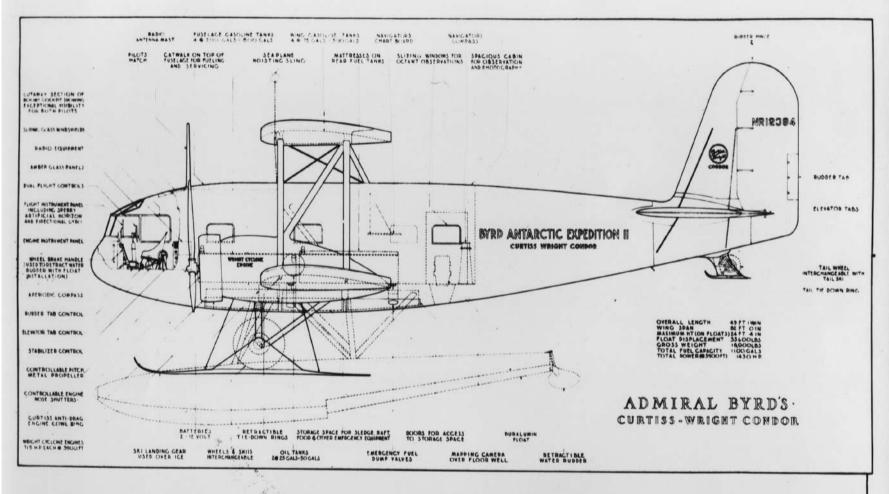












HE Curtiss-Wright Condor biplane "William Horlick," which Admiral Byrd is now using on all his major flights in the South Polar regions, is the largest airplane in the world equipped with either pontoons for water operation or skis for landing on and taking-off from snow. At the time Admiral Byrd selected the Curtiss-Wright Condor, powered by two 715 h.p. Wright Cyclones, he stated that he believed he had obtained the best airplane available to meet the extremely hazardous operating conditions of the expedition — difficult landings and take-offs, flights over icy mountains with terrific down-drafts, and at times operating in temperatures as low as 70° F. below zero.

When Admiral Byrd

an aerial photographer and a mechanic; cameras; general supplies for plane and engine; emergency rations and full radio equipment — a total load exceeding nine tons. The large load-carrying capacity of the Condor, with its powerful 715 h.p. Wright Cyclone Engines, makes it possible to take along this complete equipment. Full radio equipment will be carried, and the actual details of the flight will be relayed to the world through the short-wave station at Little America. This flight will be the first over either of the Poles during which the world will be kept constantly informed of the thrilling adventure through the medium of the radio.

Admiral Byrd's Condor has a wing span of 82 feet and weighs approximately nine tons. The plane is — the fastest airline on the European Continent. The Condor was the first of the modern airliners to be soundproofed, which makes it possible for passengers to carry on conversation without raising their voices. The entire structure of the airplane is of welded molybdenum steel covered with a cotton fabric, similar to that used on many types of military aircraft. This type of construction makes it possible to quickly repair any damage which may occur to the airplane during the gruelling flights of the Antarctic explorations.

The Condor's instrument panel is equipped with forty-five instruments. Two of these are of particular interest because they are operated by gyroscopes. The Sperry Artificial Horizon, operated by gyroscopes, shows the exact position of the plane at all times; that









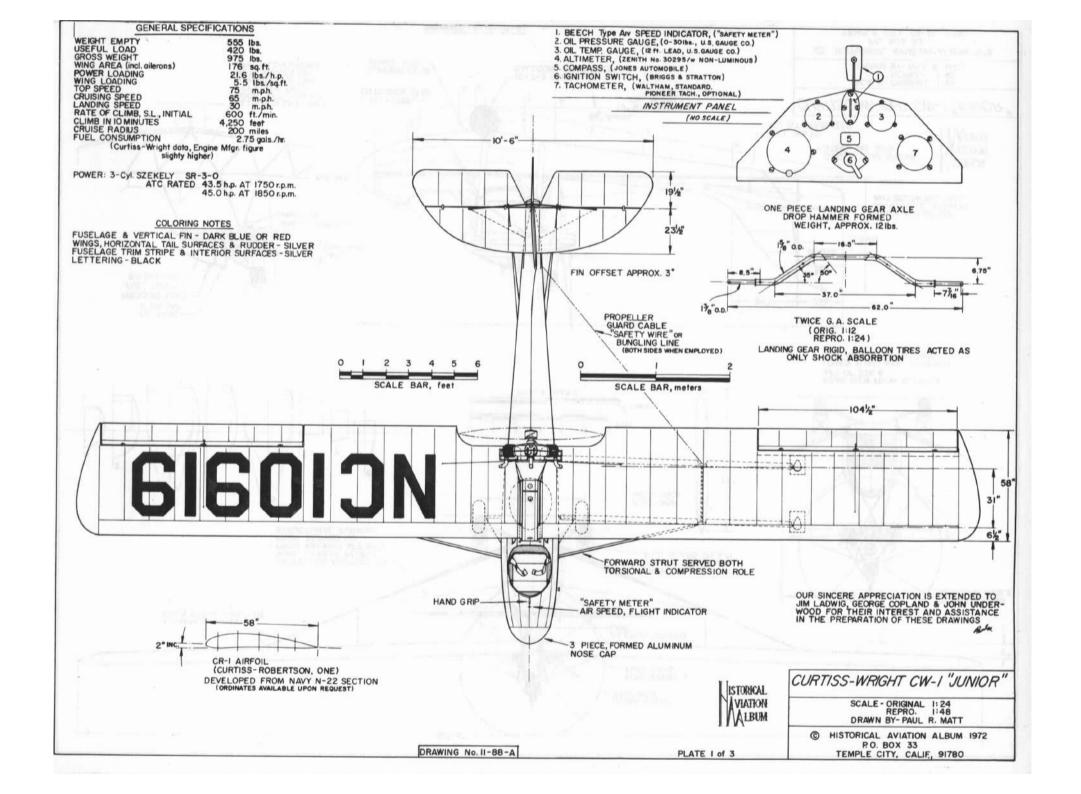


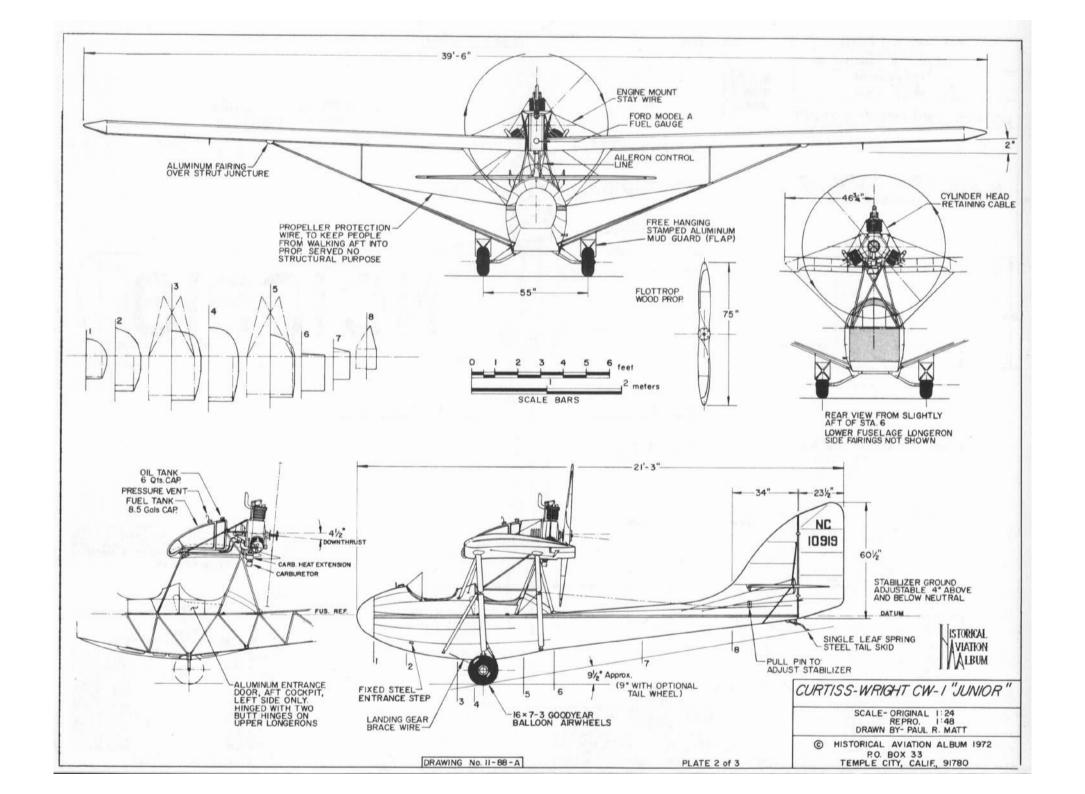




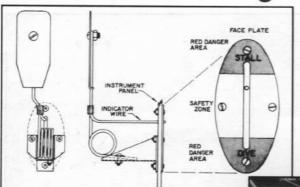








Curtiss-Wright CW-1 "Junior"



Operation of simple airspeed "safety" indicator. Air pressure due to motion forced paddle backwards against force of an oil spring. Pointer, through instrument panel, moved lower as speed increased.

Excellent structured details of Jim Ludwig's rebuilt Junior, N 643V, in 1969.

Photo by Jim Ludwig AIRCRAFT S/N LOCATED ON VEE BRACE BEHING ENGINE MOUNT BRACE STRUCTURE CENTER LINE TUBULAR STRUCTURE DRAWINGS OF MAJOR COMPONENTS TUBE DIAMETER VARIED ACCORDING ALL TUBING CHROME-MOLYBDENUM ALL FIGURES ARE INCHES FIN OFFSET POIN ISTORICAL AVIATION ALBUM HORIZONTAL TAL SURFACES WELDED CHROME-MOLYBOE CONSTRUCTION JURY STRUTS CURTISS-WRIGHT CW-I "JUNIOR" SCALE-ORIGINAL 1: 24 REPRO. 1: 48 DRAWN BY-PAUL R. MATT 13 ALLMINUM T.E. WING OF WOOD CONSTRUCTION
SPRUCE SPARS, BIRCH RIBS © HISTORICAL AVIATION ALBUM 1972 P.O. BOX 33 TEMPLE CITY, CALIF., 91780 SPAR REINFORCEMENT DRAWING No. II-88-A





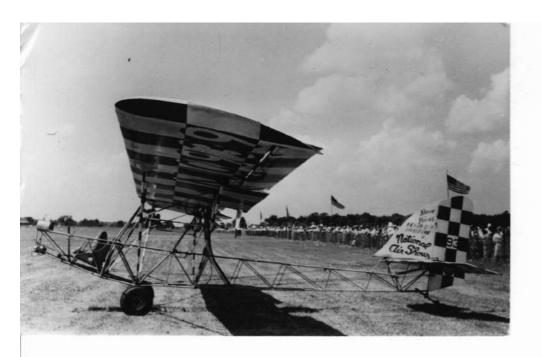
















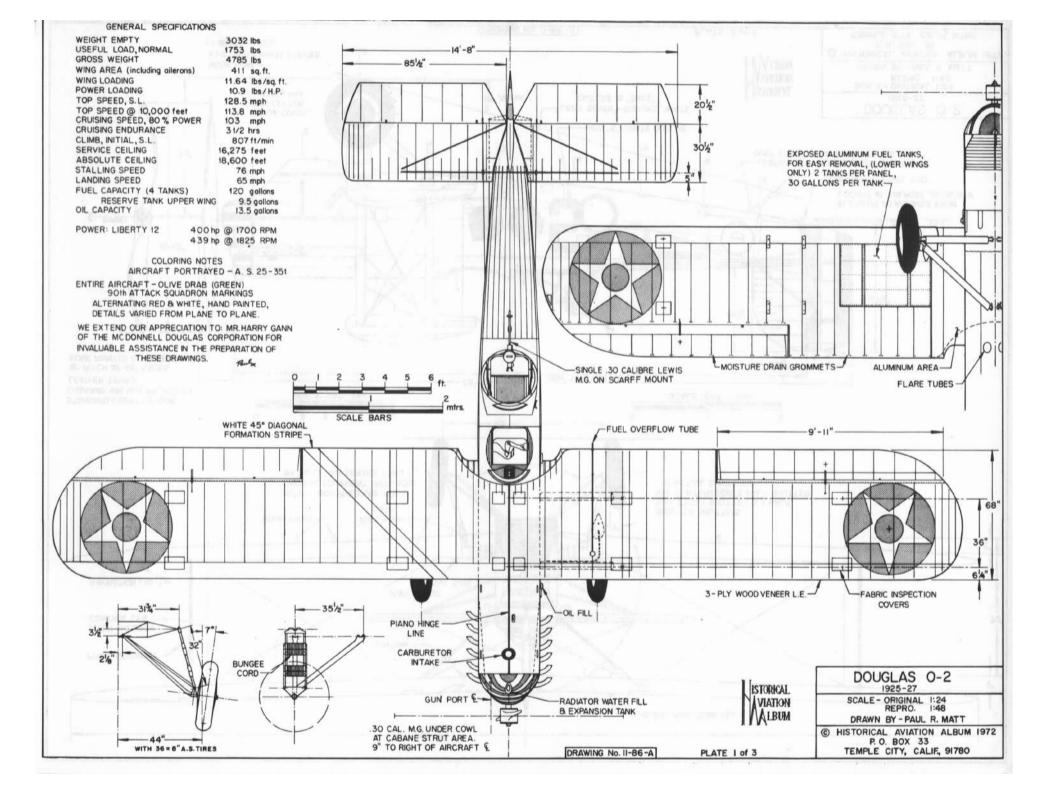


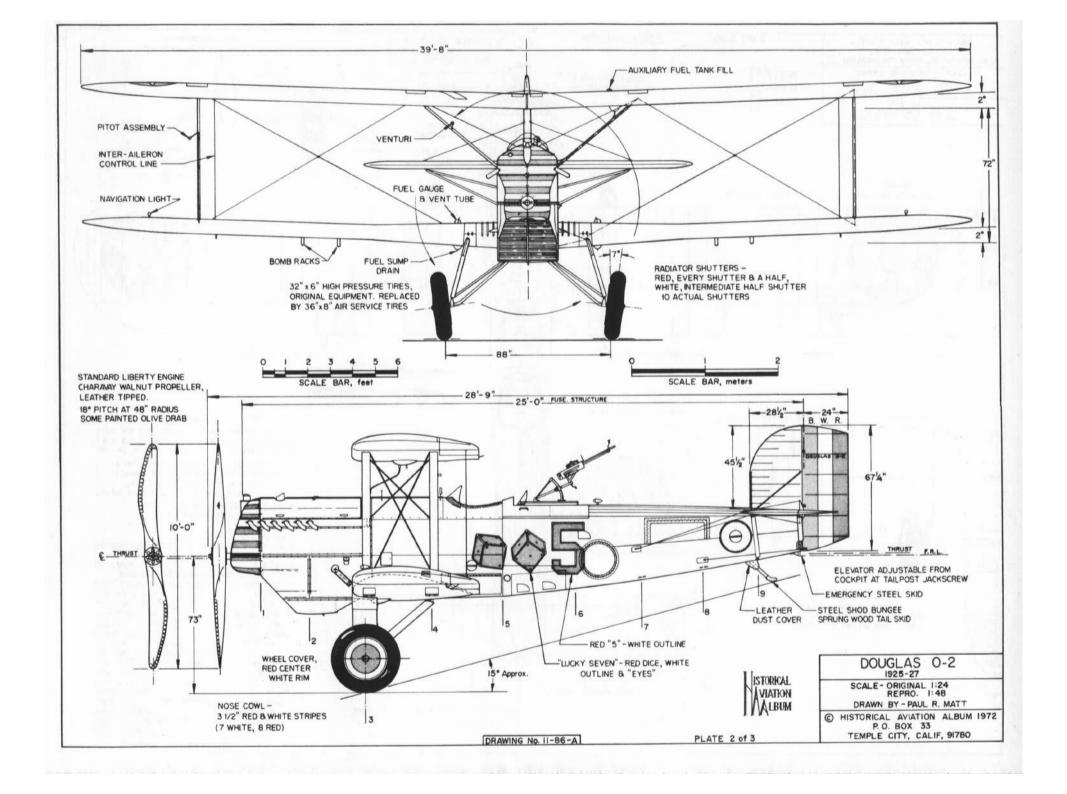


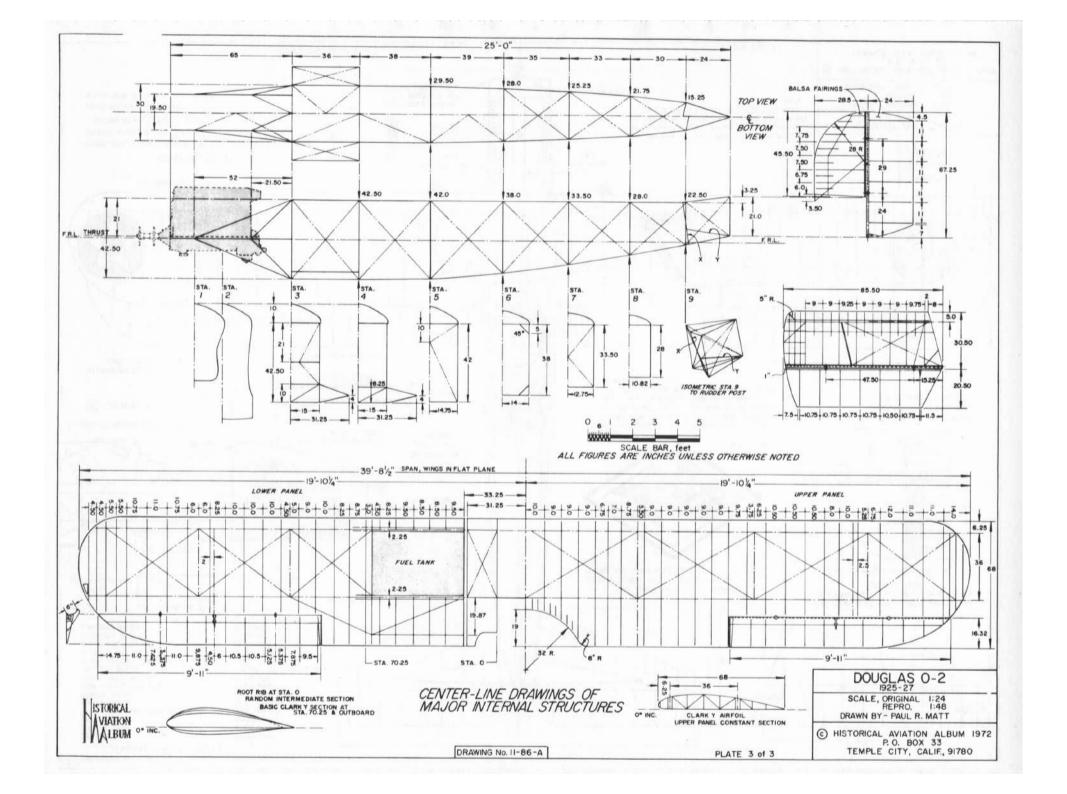
















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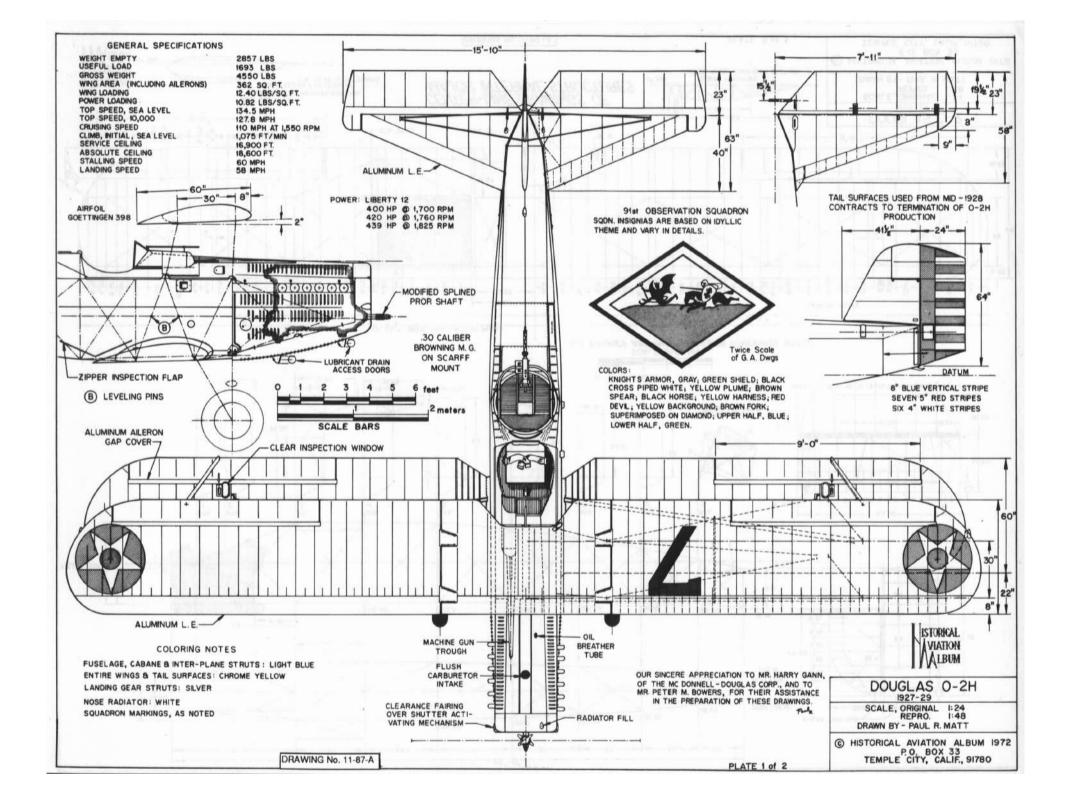


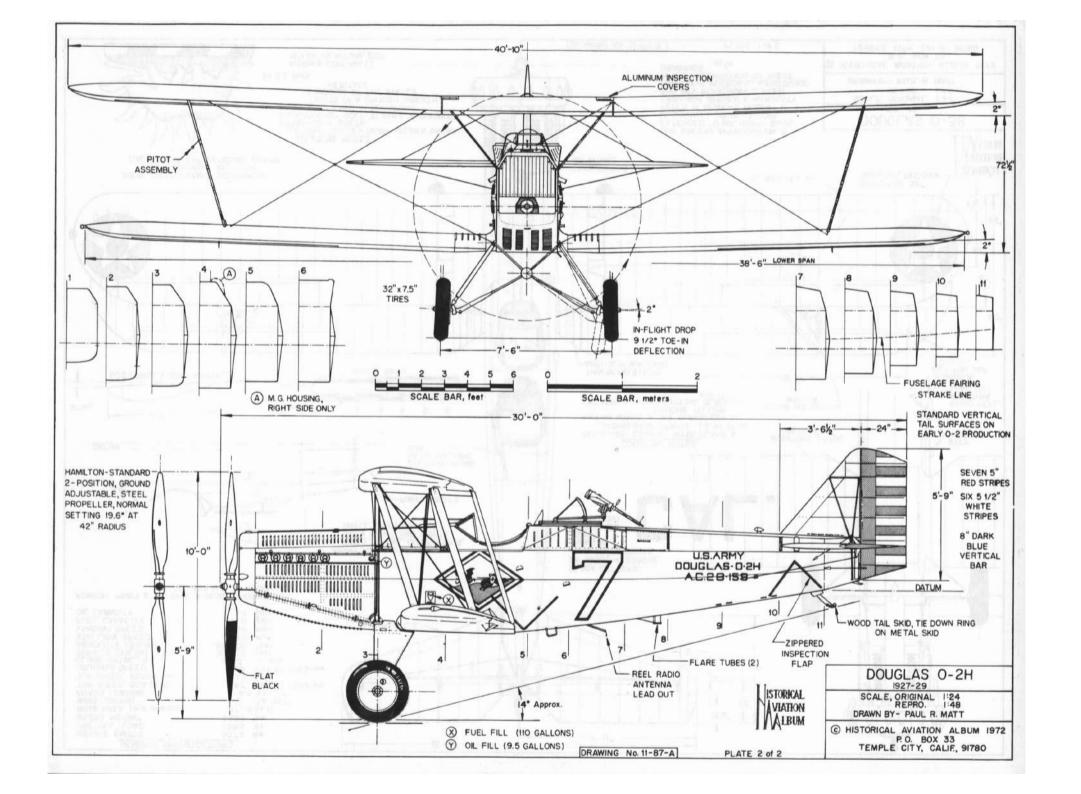




















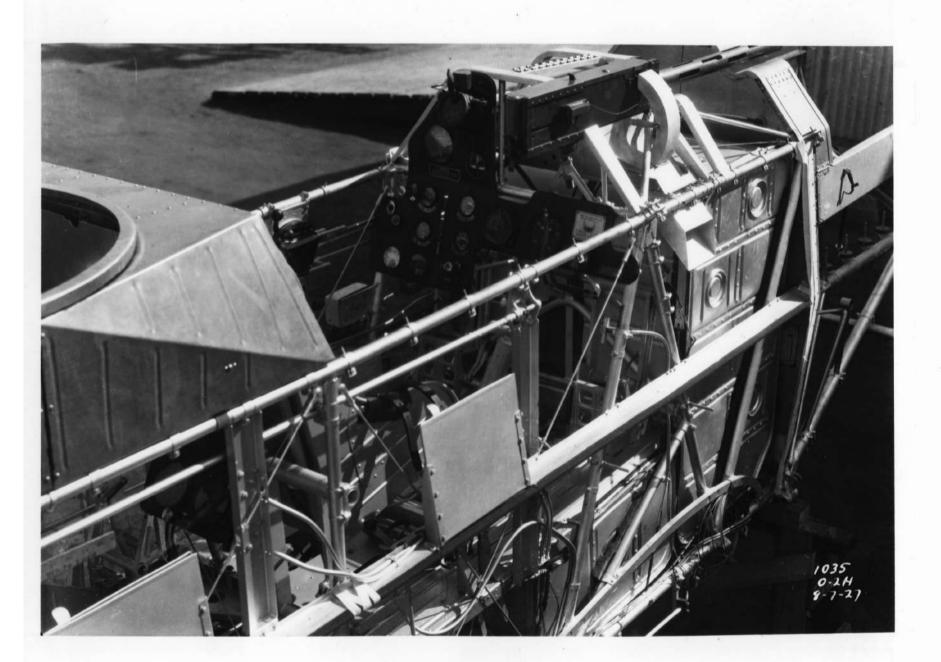


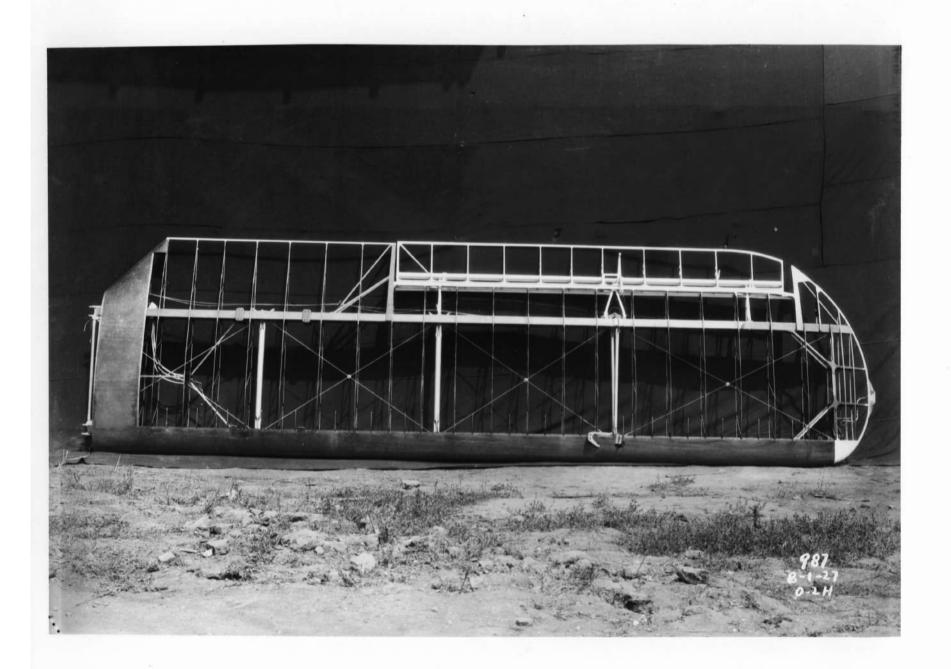


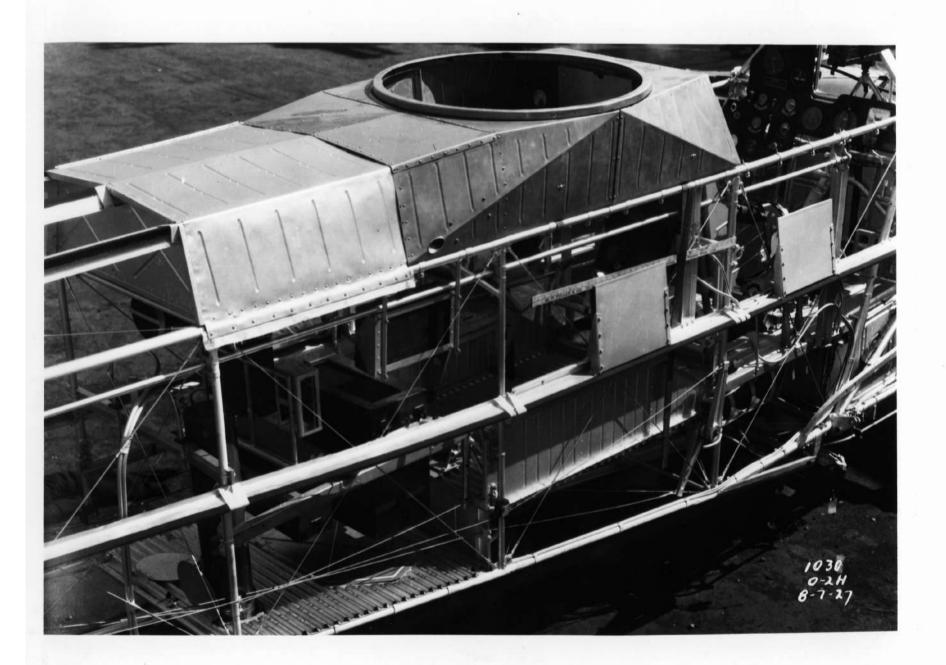














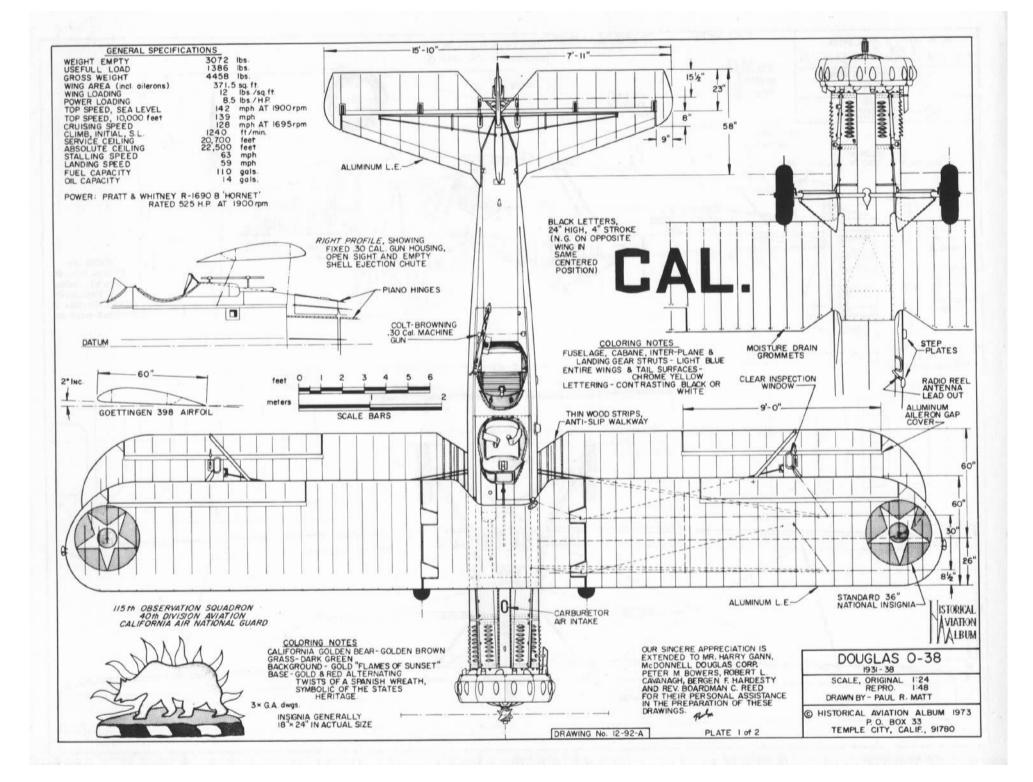


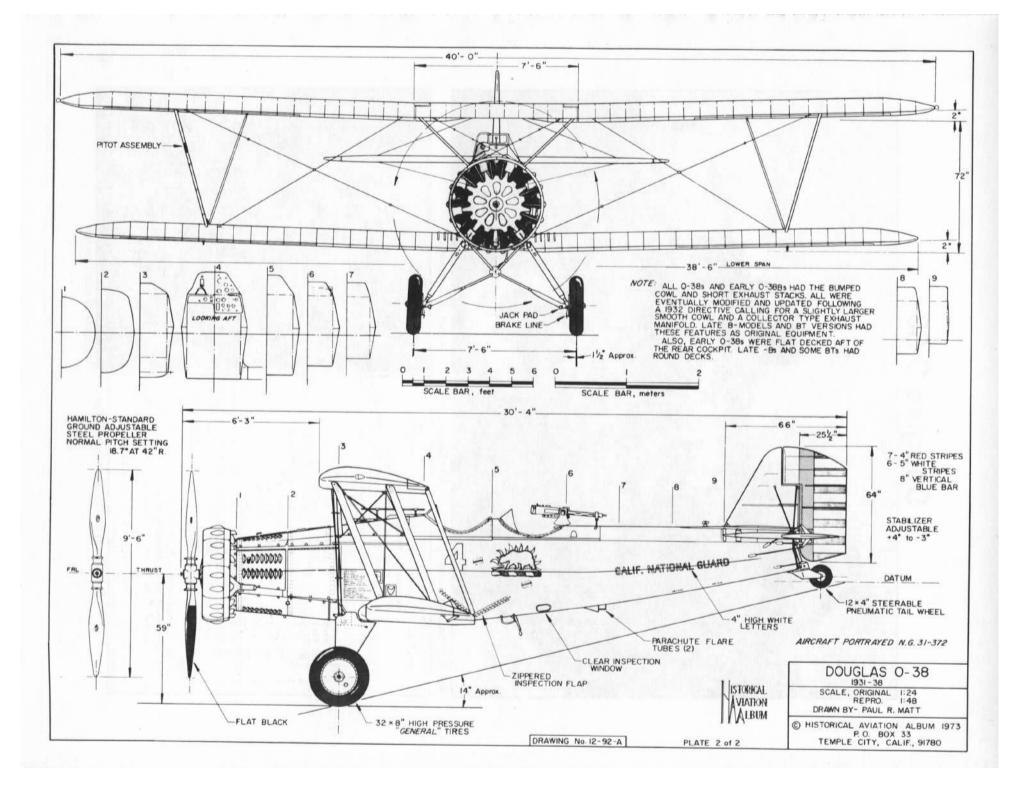


















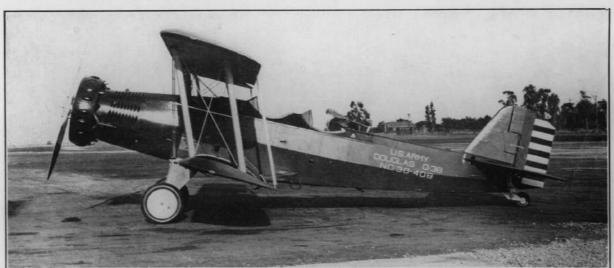








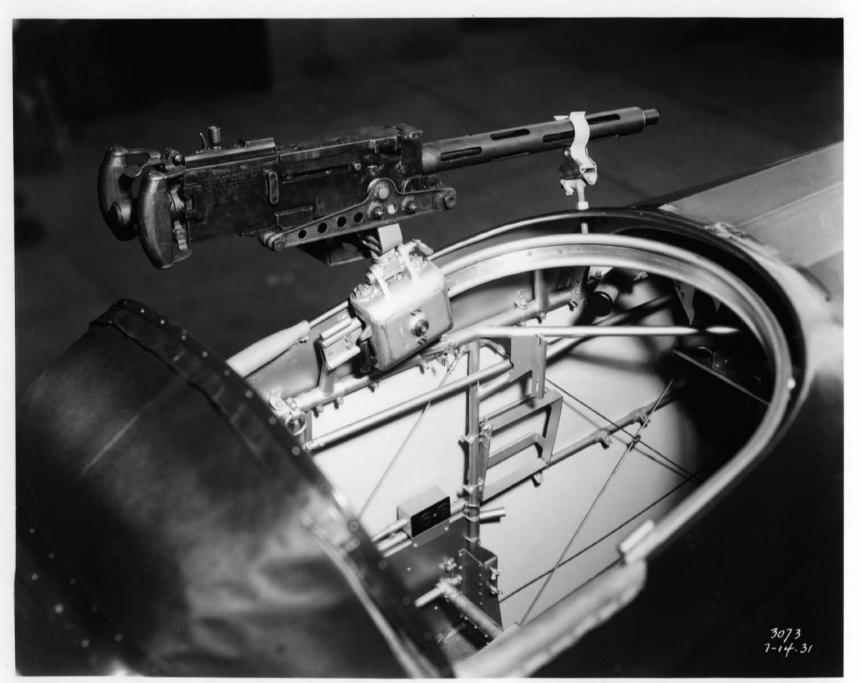


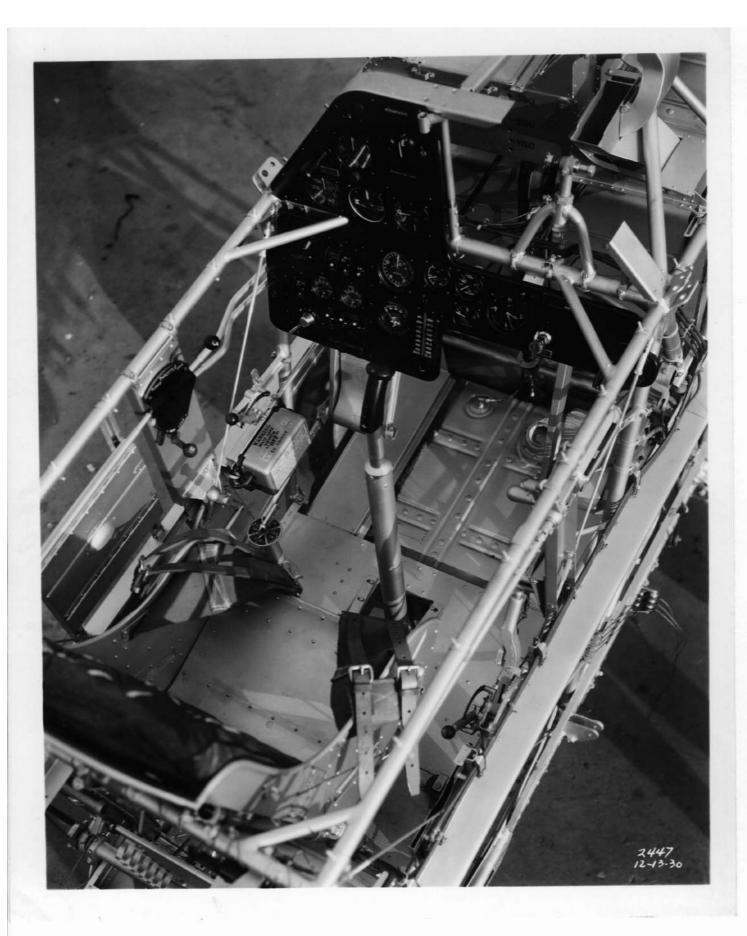














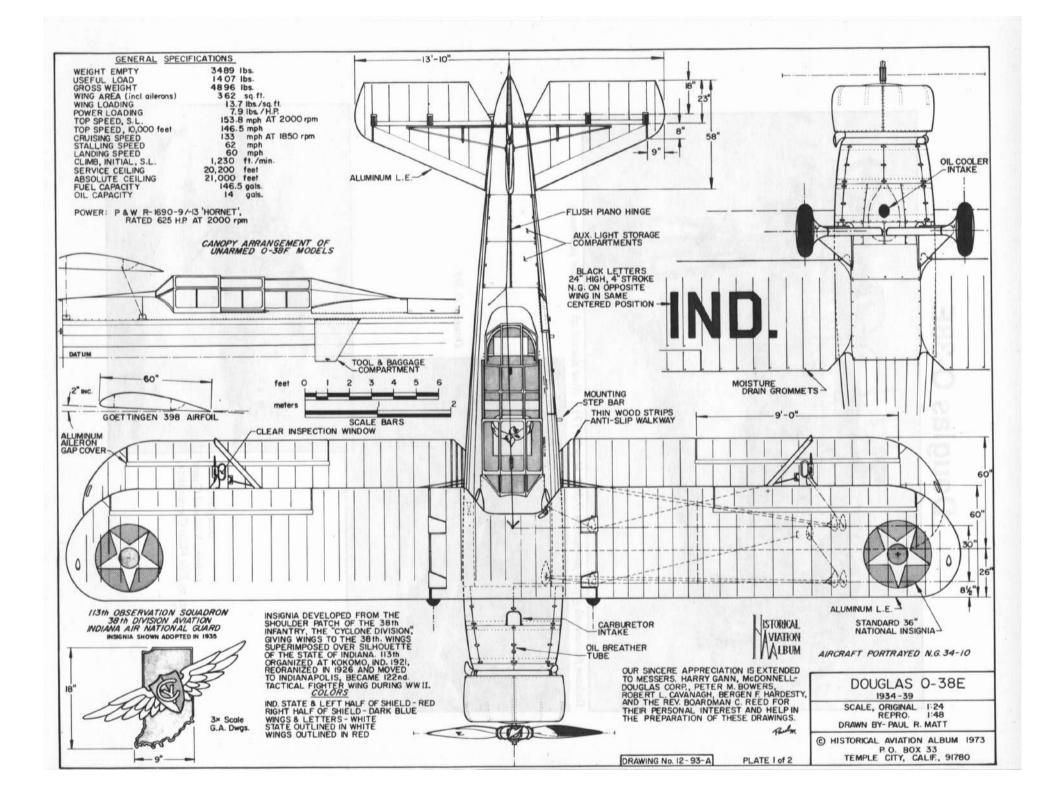


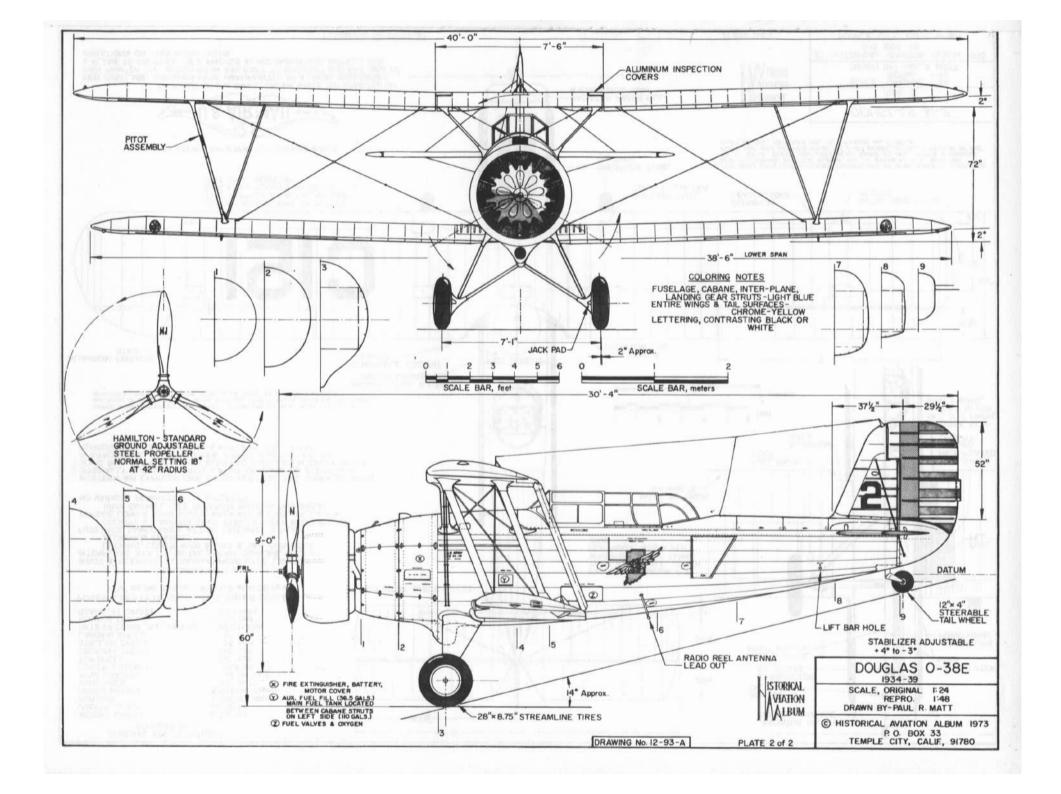












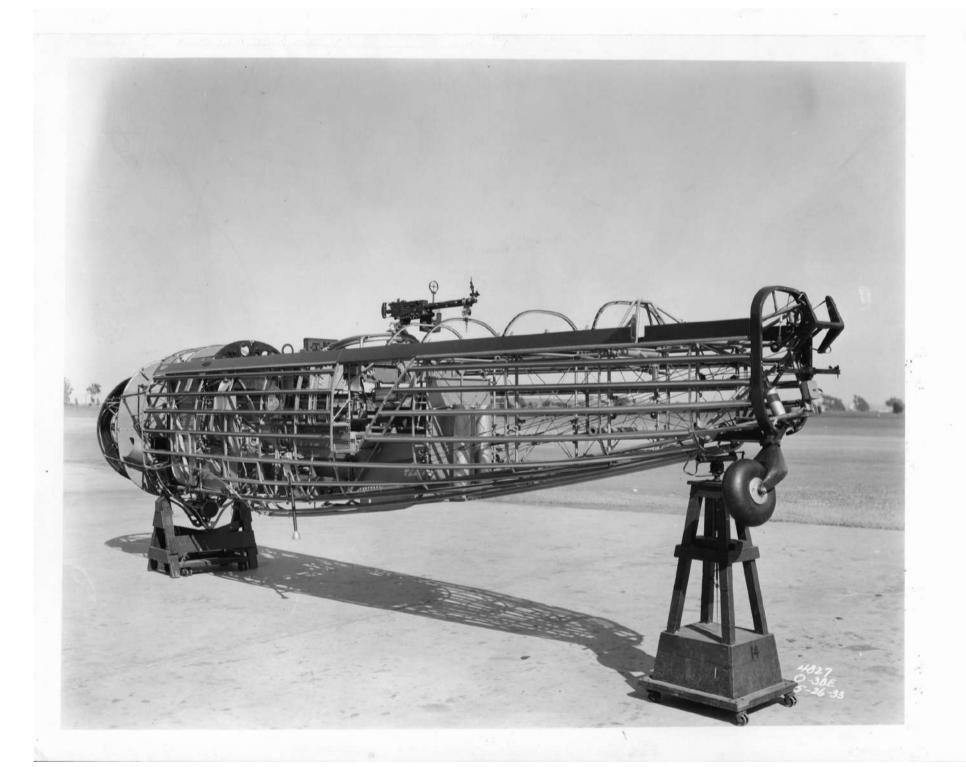


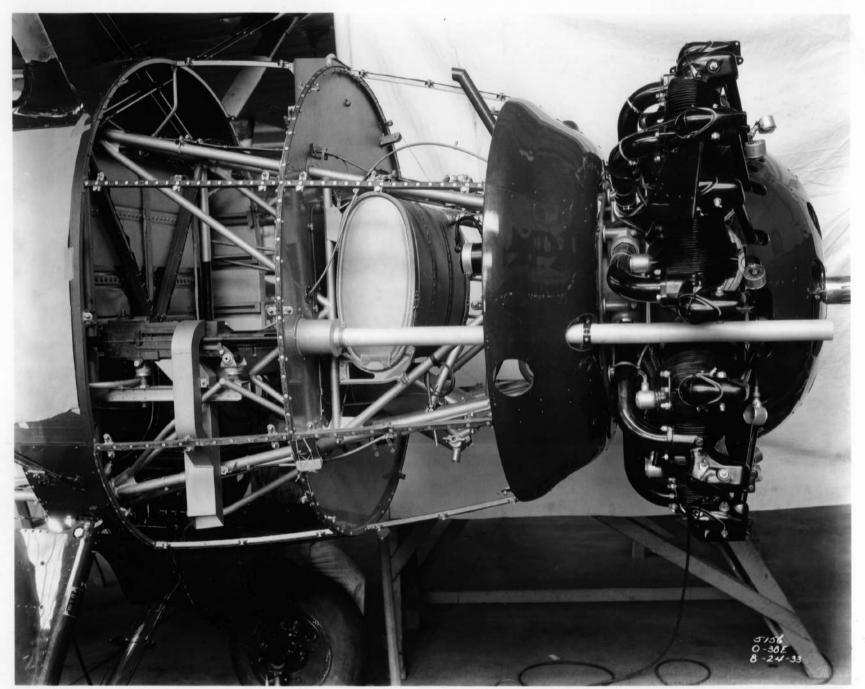












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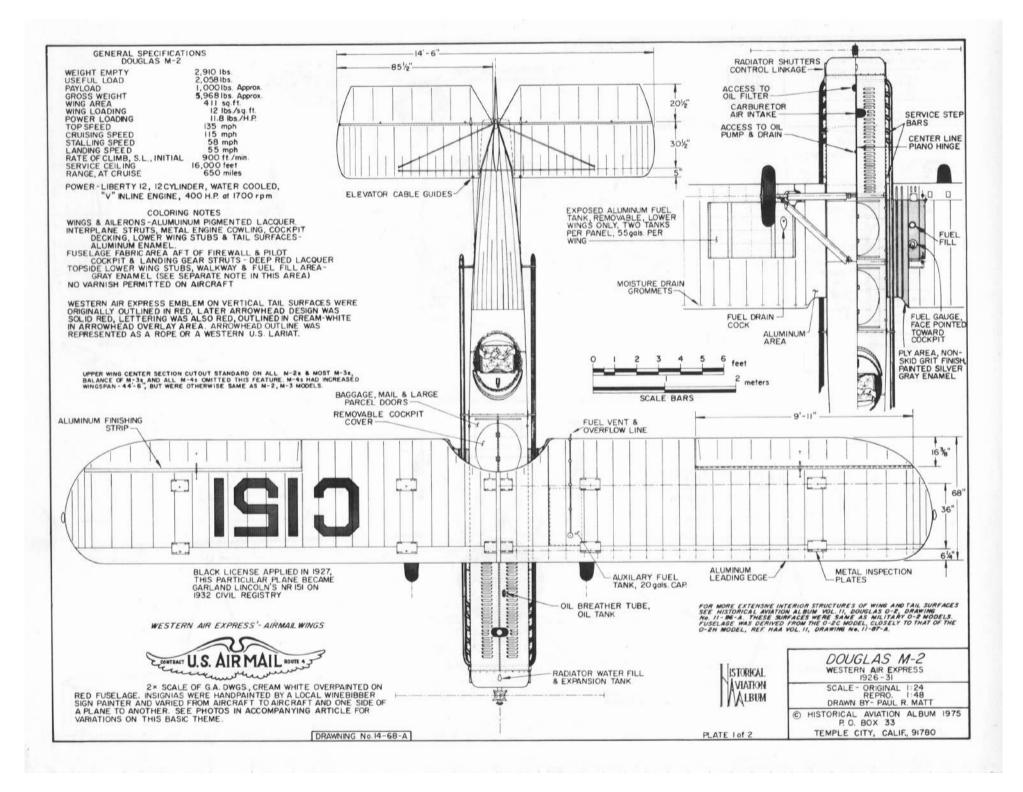


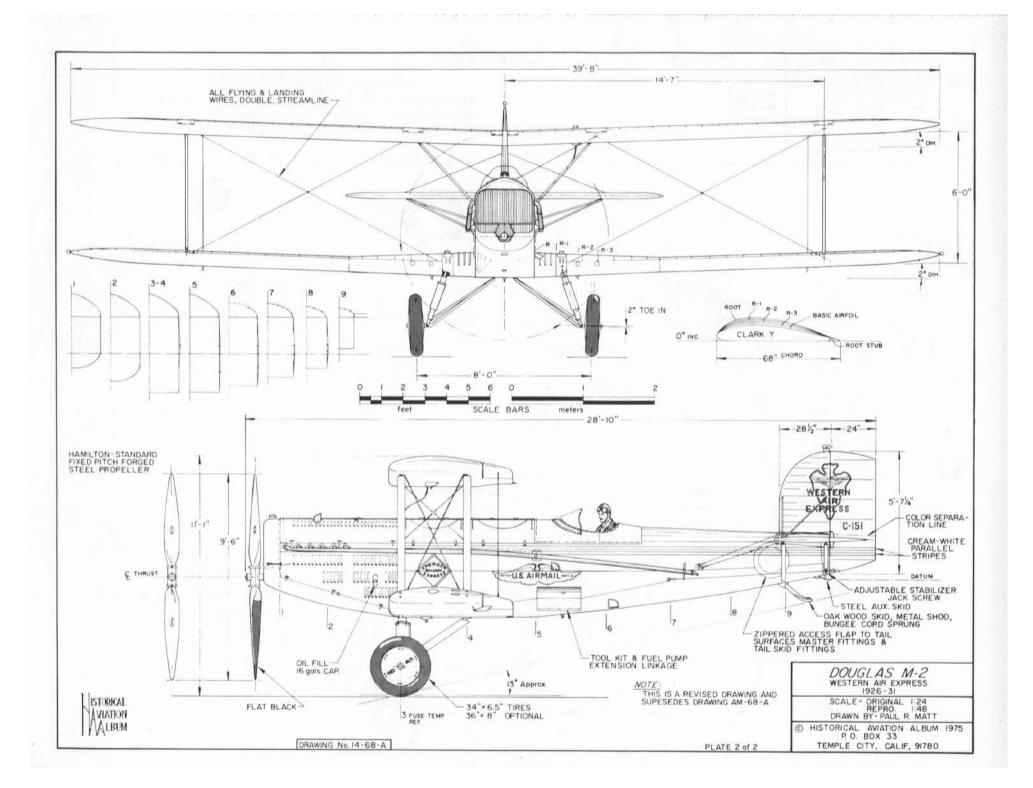












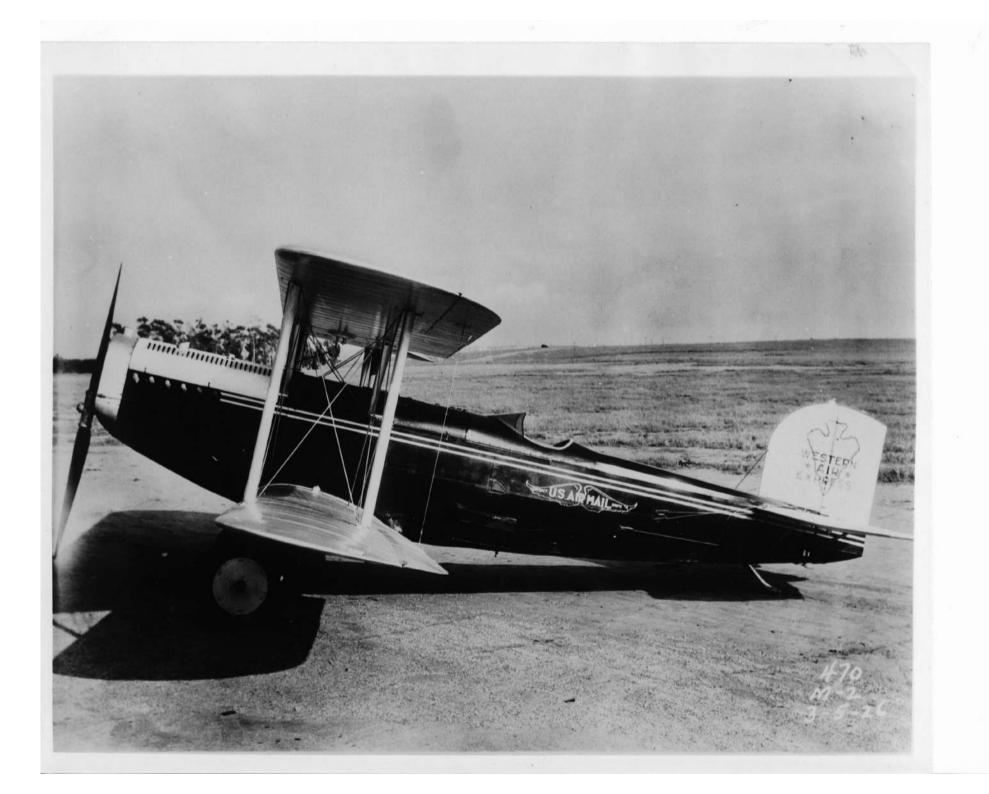
WESTERN AIR LINES





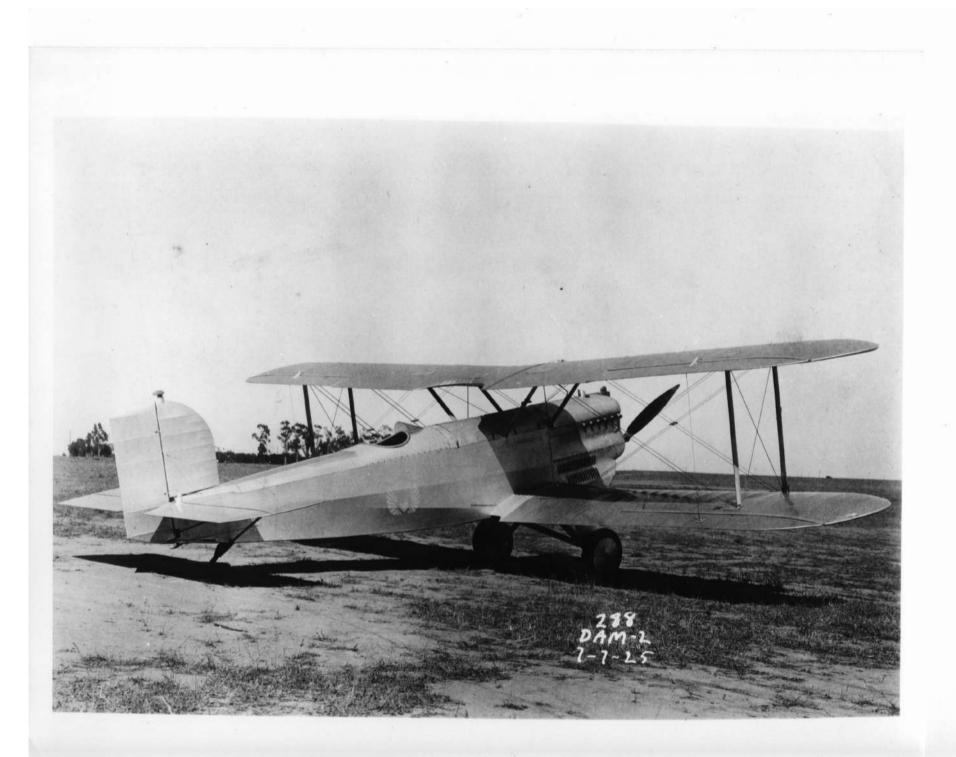






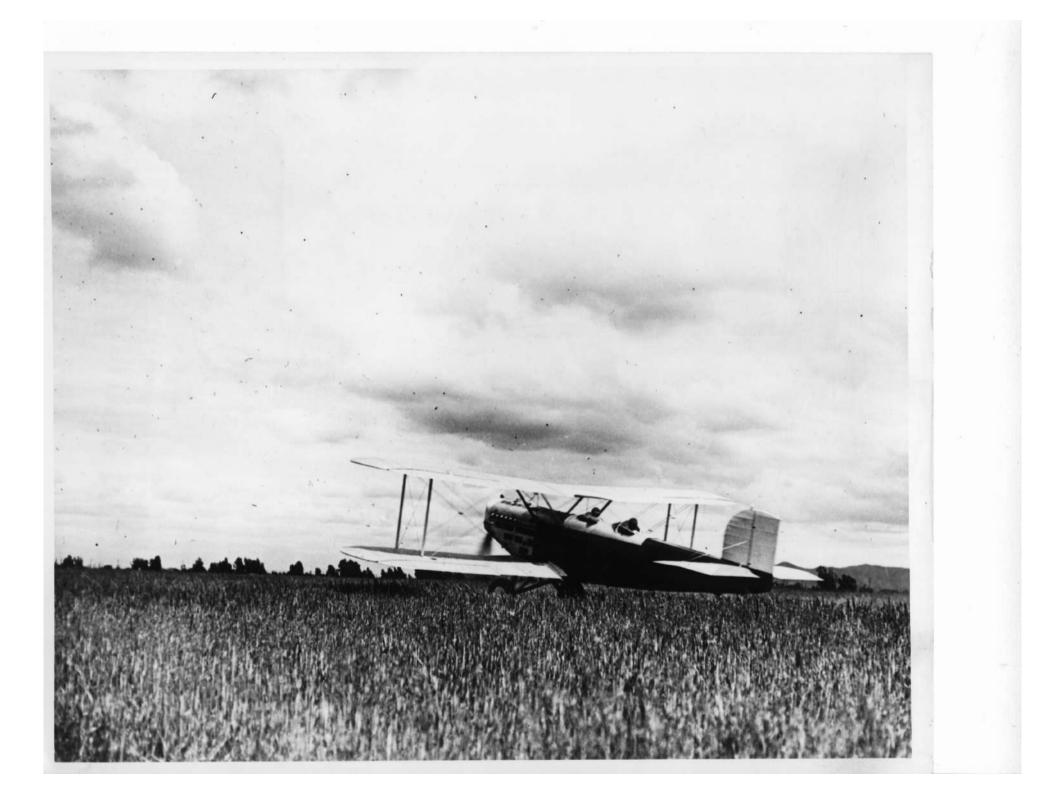




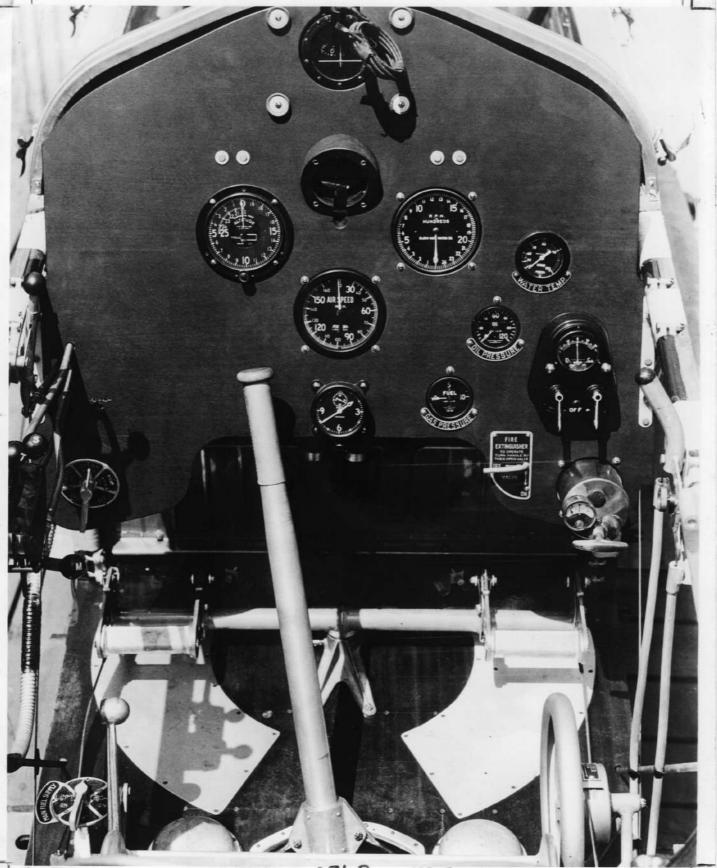






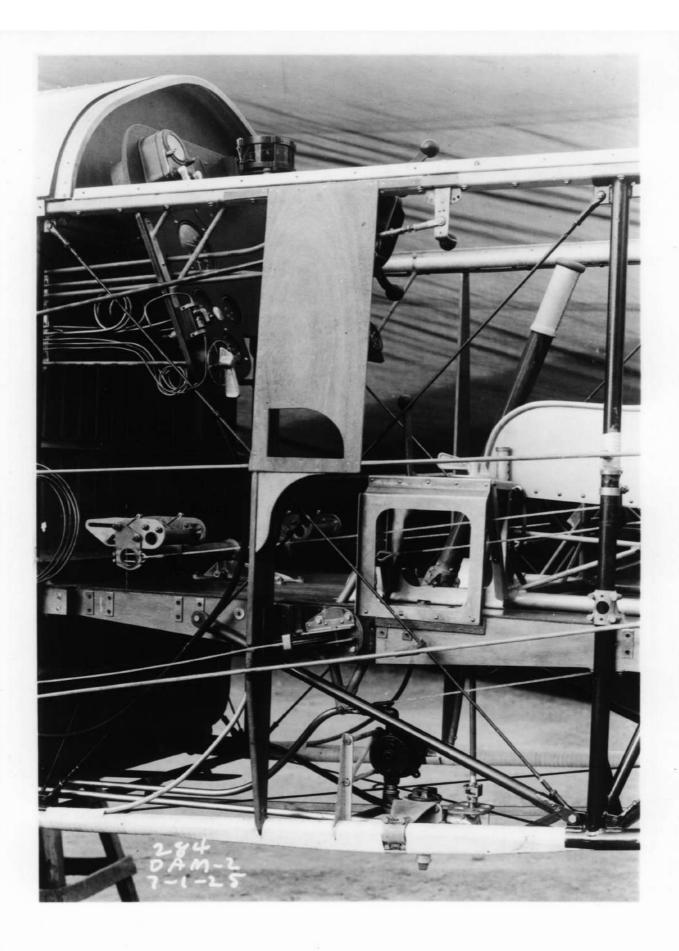


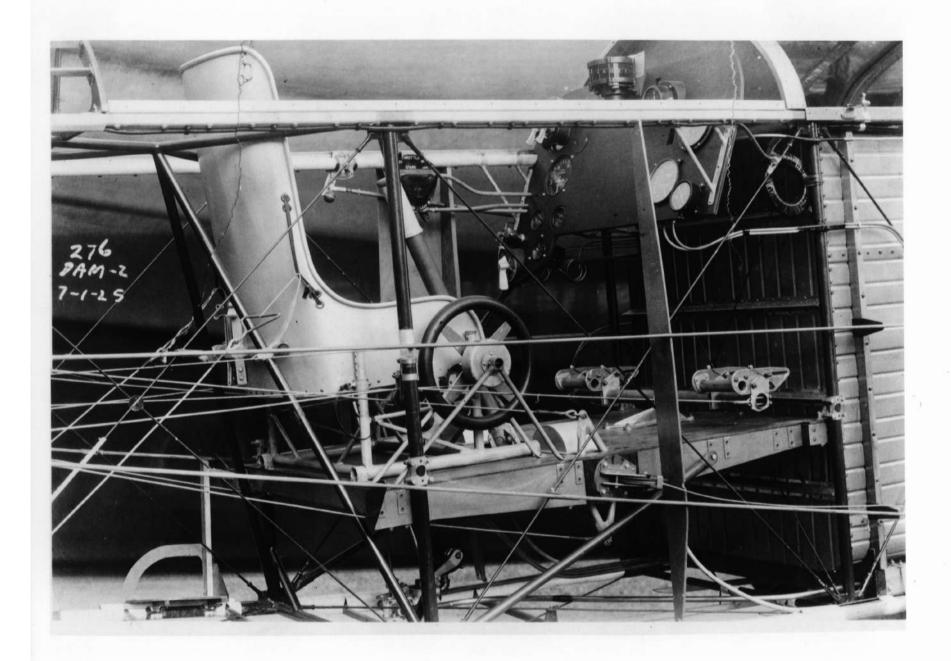


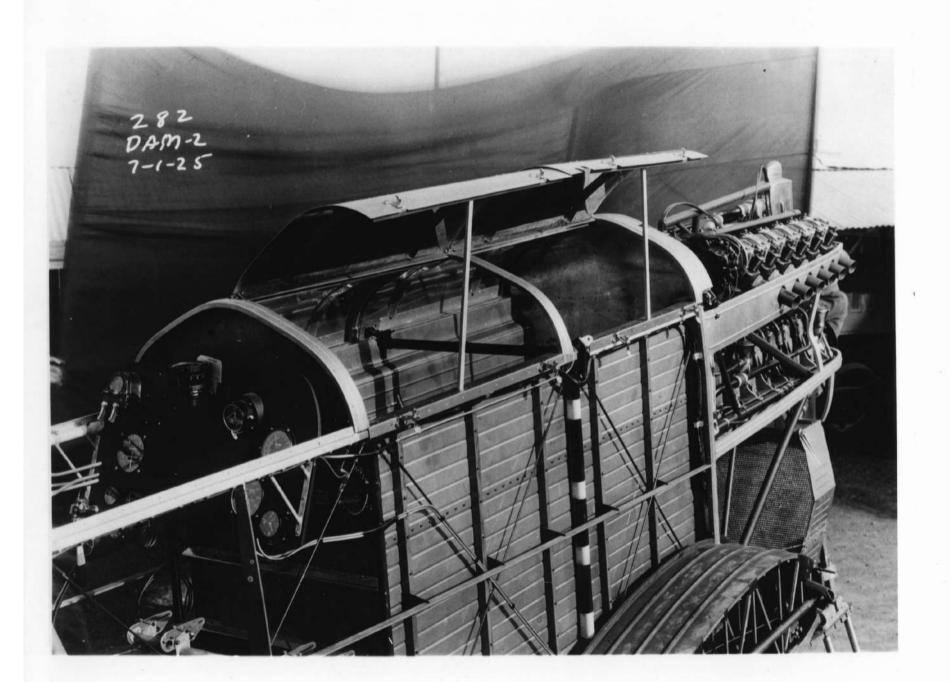


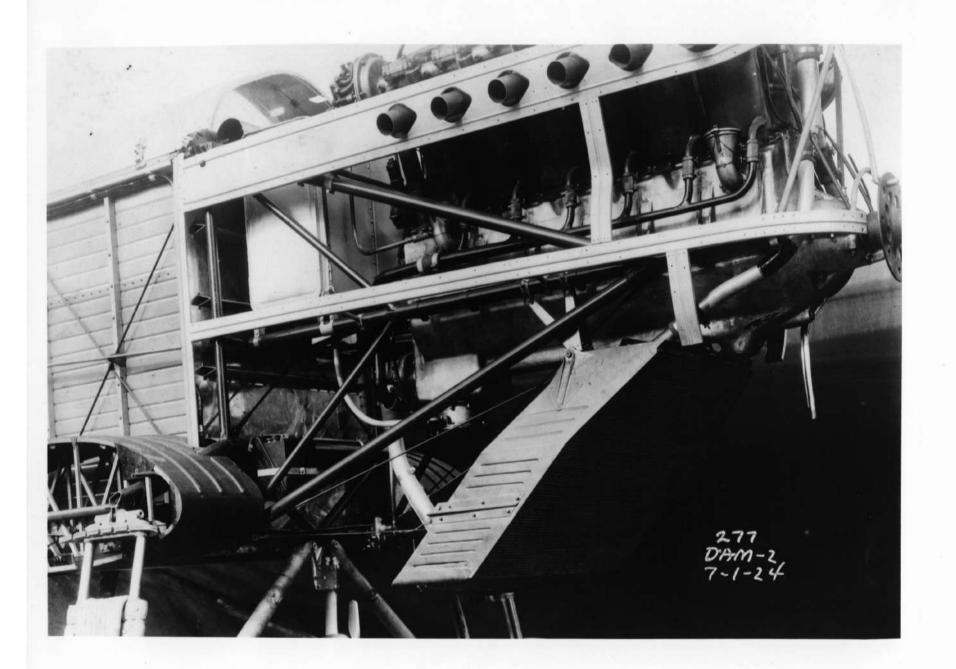
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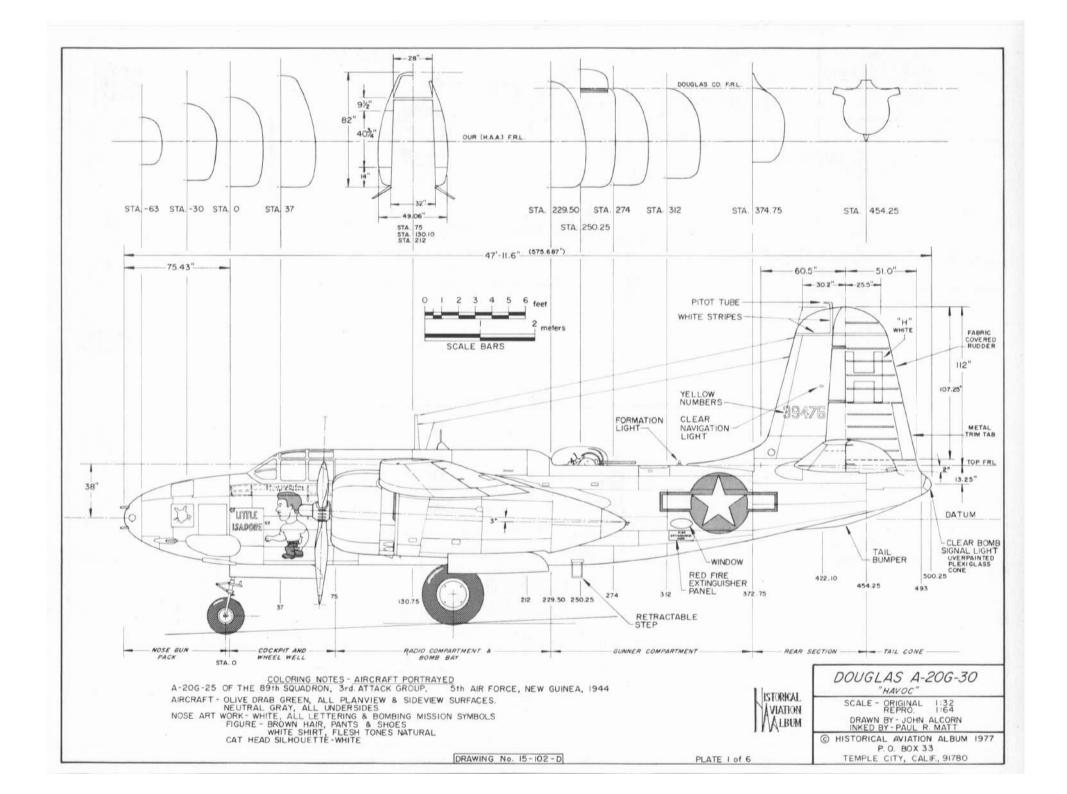


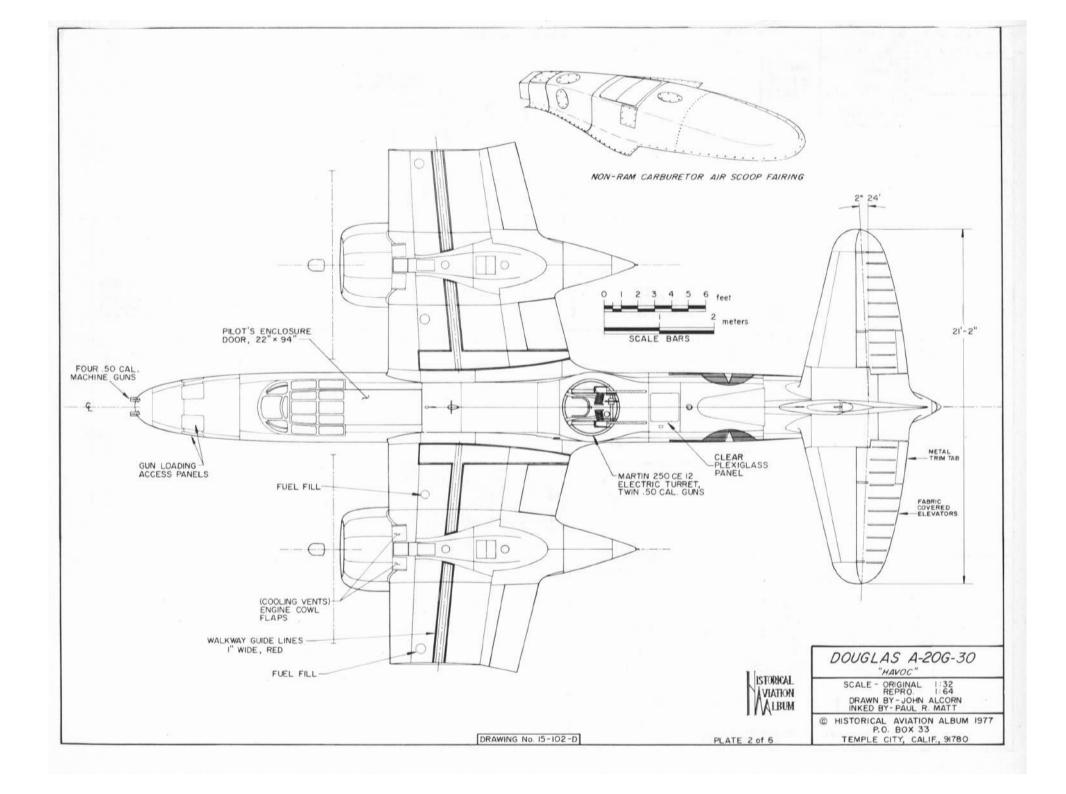


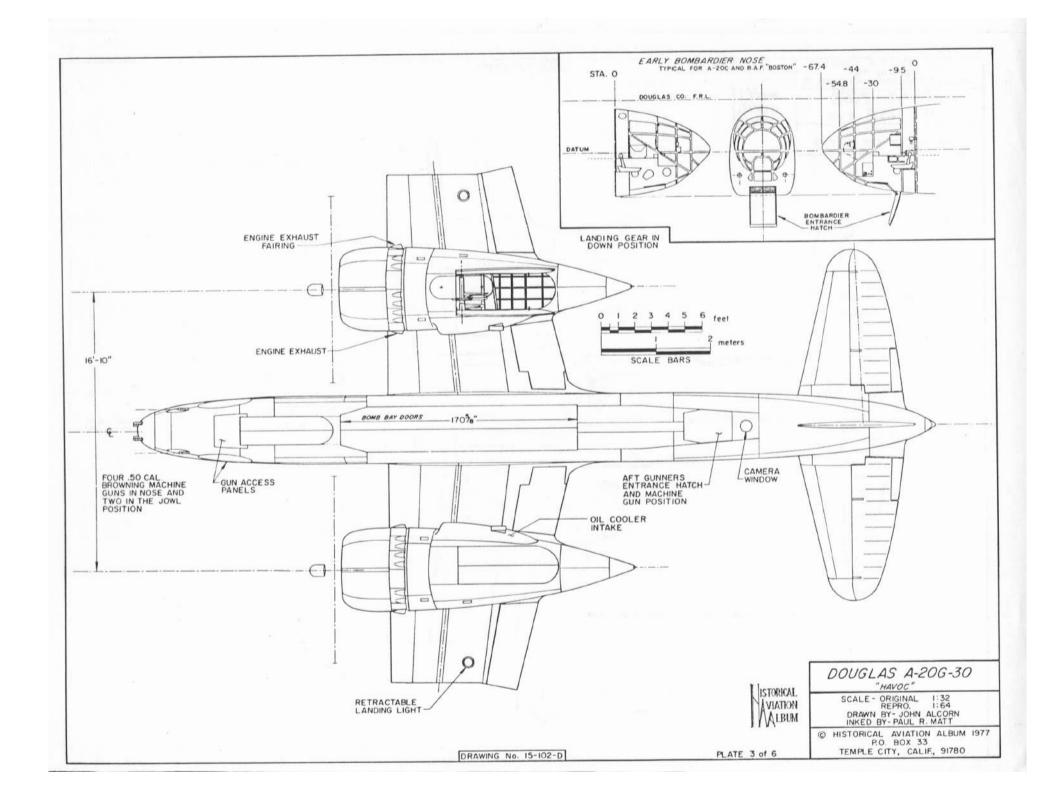


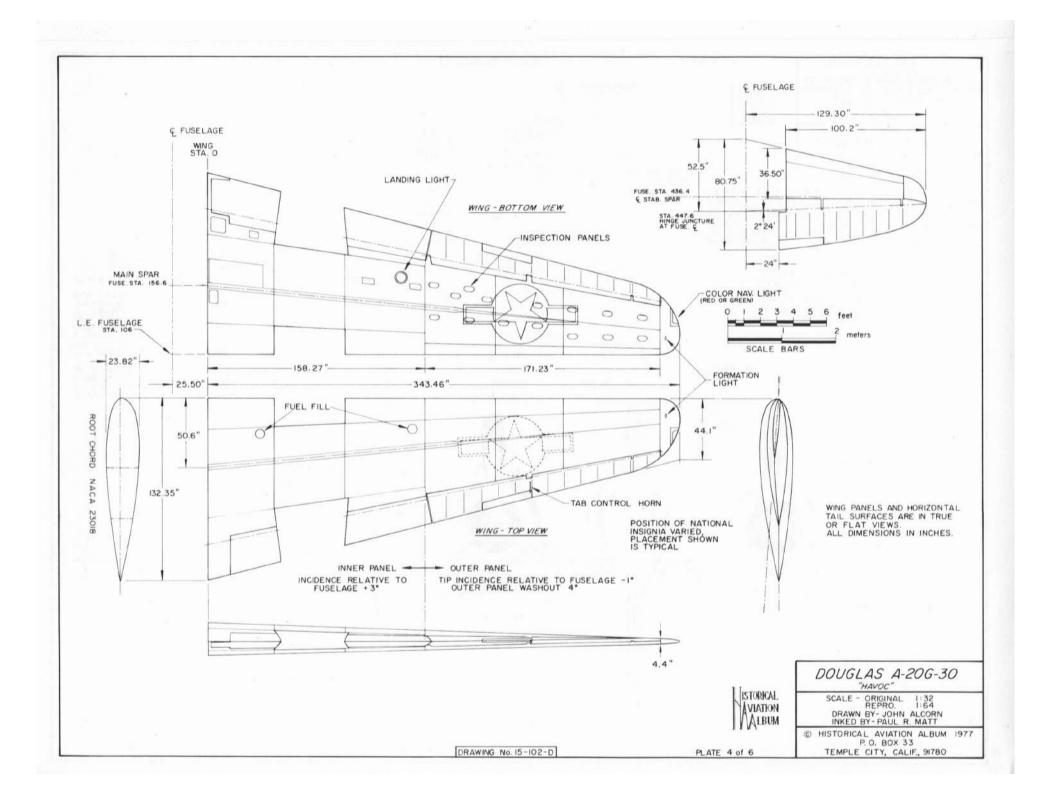


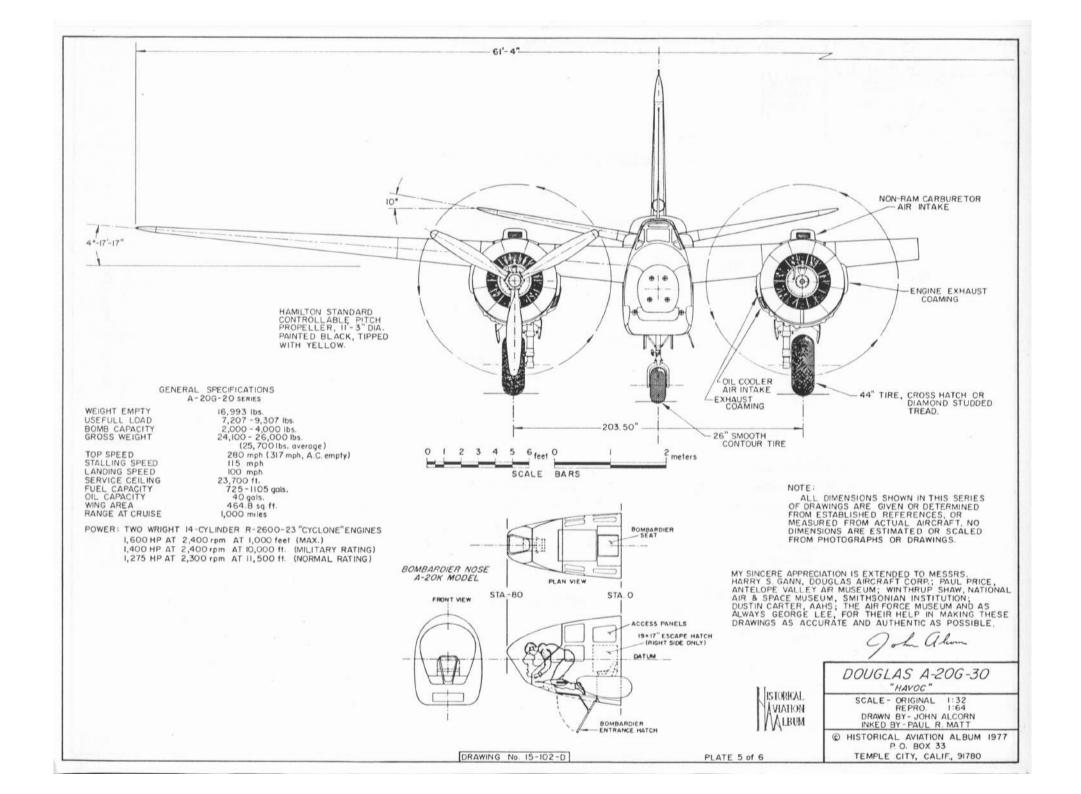


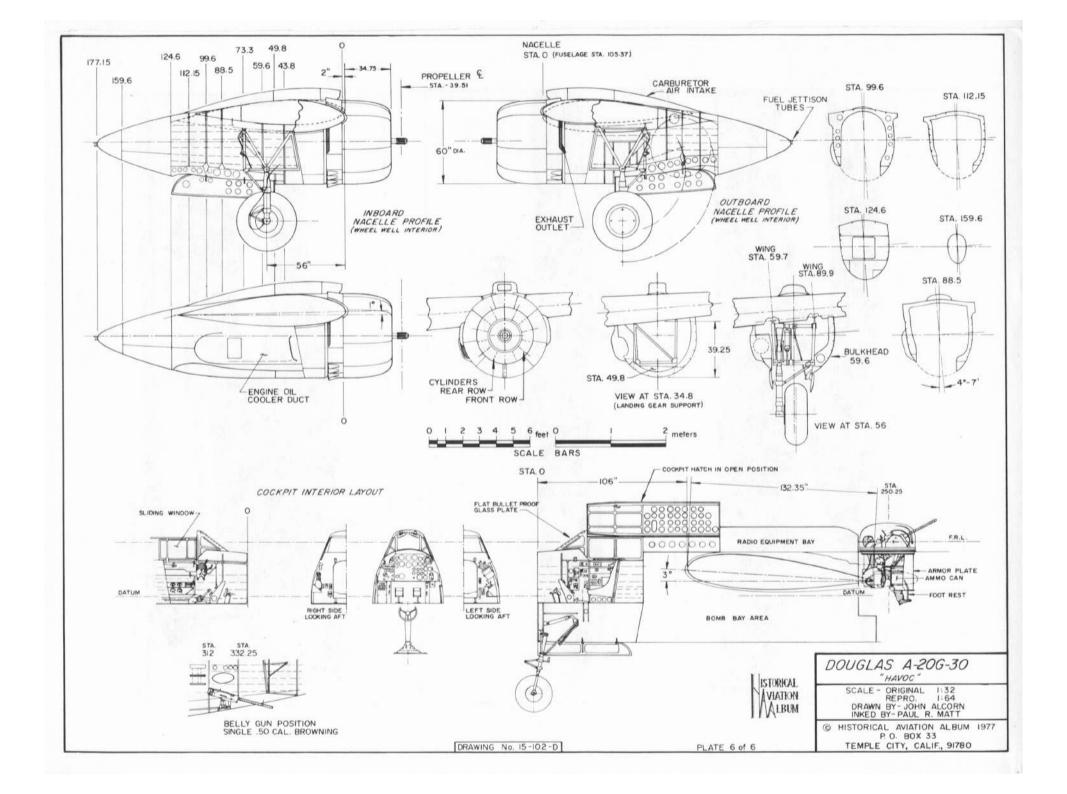






































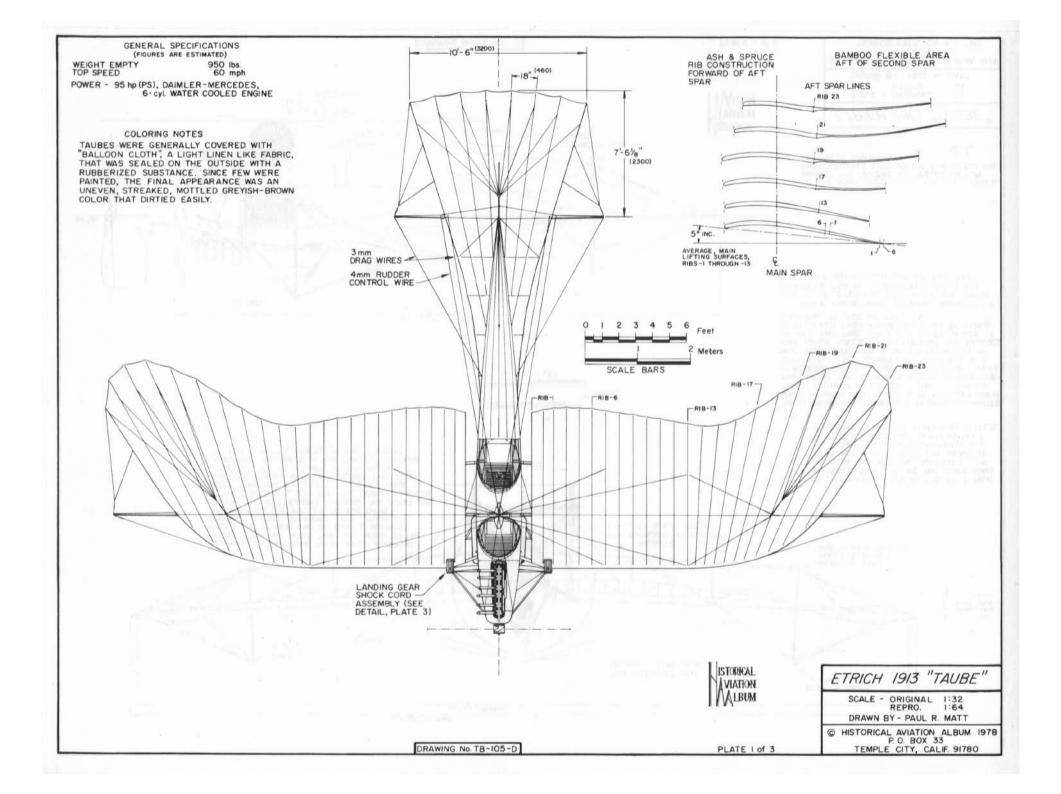


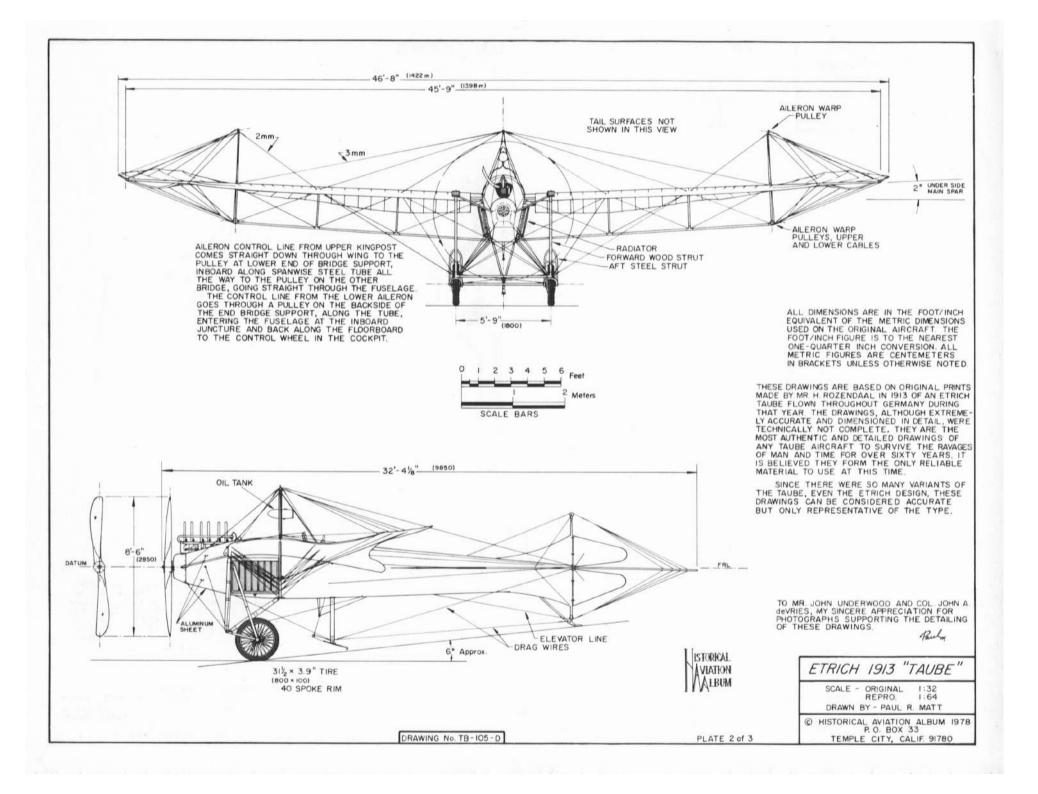


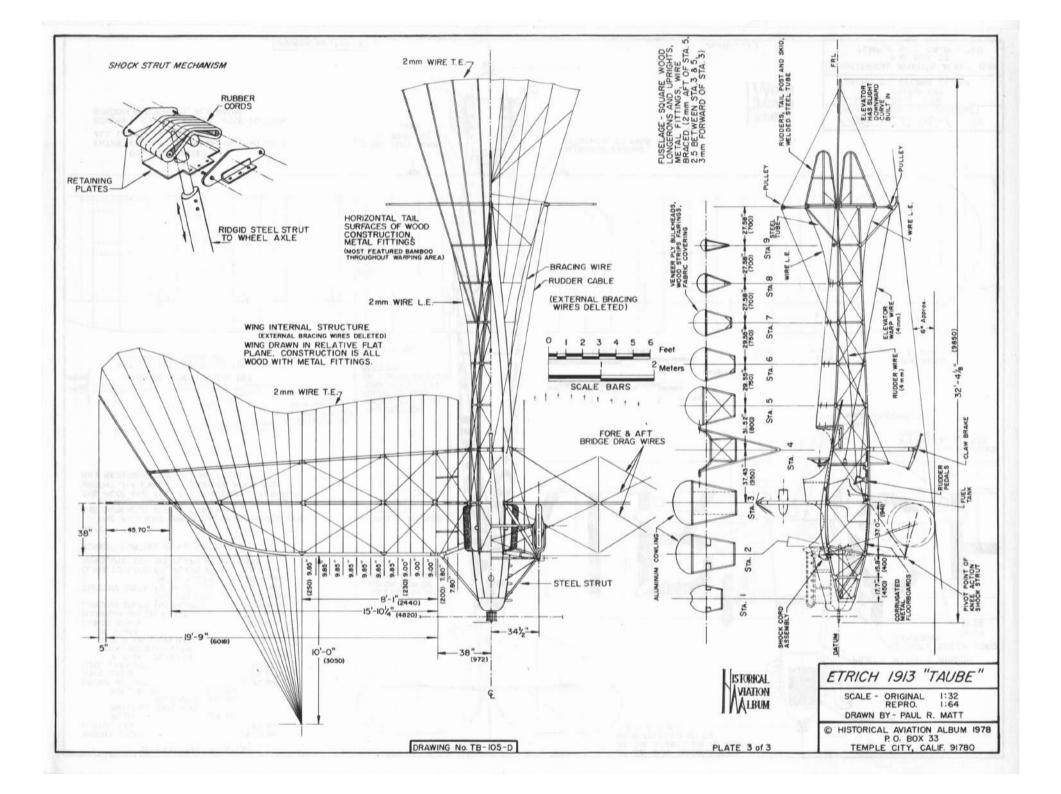












Austrian Taubes:

Most Austrian Etrich Taubes were built by Lohner. Lohnerwerke was located on Donaustrasse. Vienna. The factory consisted of a group of buildings that covered about ten acres. Not all of the buildings were suitable for the construction of aircraft. The most modern (for 1911) of these served as the erecting hall. It was capable of holding 40 aircraft at the same time. It had a gallery, running around its periphery, in which aircraft components were constructed. These components were then carried out into the hall for installation on specific airframes. It is important to note that, with the Taube-building efforts of the Flieger Arsenal excepted, Lohner built all Austrian Etrich Taubes following Etrich III (the Mowe).

Construction of 102 Austrian Taubes has been documented--92 military, one naval and nine "civilian" examples, in seven Series ("A" through "G"). Up to the 23rd example, the initial disposition of Lohner Taubes was recorded in MLFG and Lohner advertisements in the Osterreichische Flug-Zeitschrift of 1911 and 1912 and the Etrich catalog of 1912. Although these sources disagree, the following closely approximates this disposition:

Etrich I	Experimental aircraft, with the Zanonia wing-form.
Etrich II	First Taube, used by Illner at the Budapest Air Meeting.
Etrich III	The Mowe , damaged at Budapest. Repaired and used at the Wiener-Neustadt Meeting.
Etrich IV	Vienna-Horne aircraft. Aircraft Illner demonstrated at Doberitz. First Lohner-built Etrich.
Etrich V	Sold to Dr. Konstantin Frieherr (Baron) von Economo

Sold to Dr. Konstantin Frieherr (Baron) von Economo, President of the Austrian Flying Club.

Sold to Herr Kaiserl. rat Joseph Flesch. Probably Etrich VI crashed by him.

Etrich VII Three-seater, used by Oblt. Bier on the 1911 "Circuit of Britain".

Etrich VIII* Sold to Russia.

Etrich IX First Austrian military Taube. Purchaser listed as: k.u.k. Reichs-Kriegsministerium, Militaraeronautische Anstalt. k.u.k. = Koniglich und Kaiserliche, which

means (approximately) "Royal and Imperial"

Etrich X Sold to Italy -- presumably one of the two Tripoli

"bombing" aircraft.

Etrich XI Sold to Herr Hermann Hold.

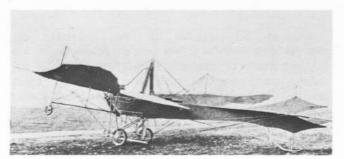
Etrich XII Sold to Russia. Some sources list this Taube as a 120

Hp racing machine, acquired by Flesch as a

replacement for Etrich VI.

Etrich XIII-XIV Sold to Russia.

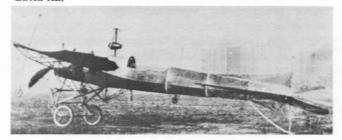
"For Sale" -- in 1912. Etrich XV-XXIII



Lohner Etrichs: Etrich VI,



Etrich XII.



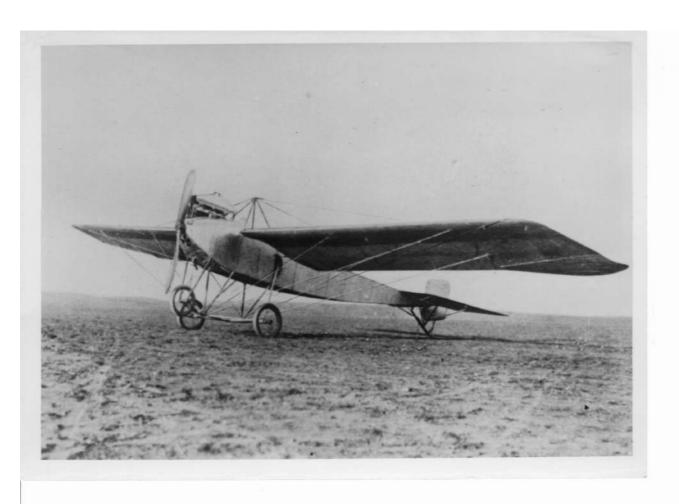


Racing Etrichs,

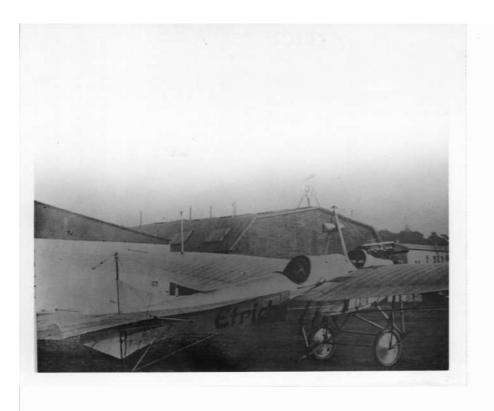


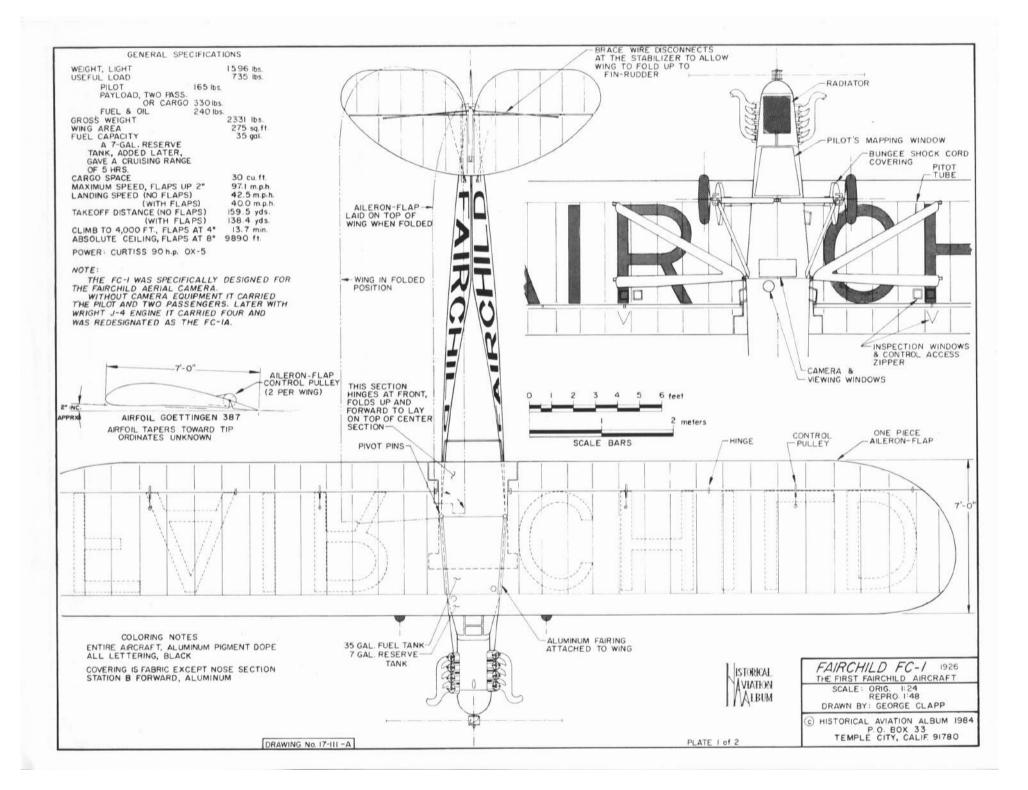
1912 Lohner Etrich.

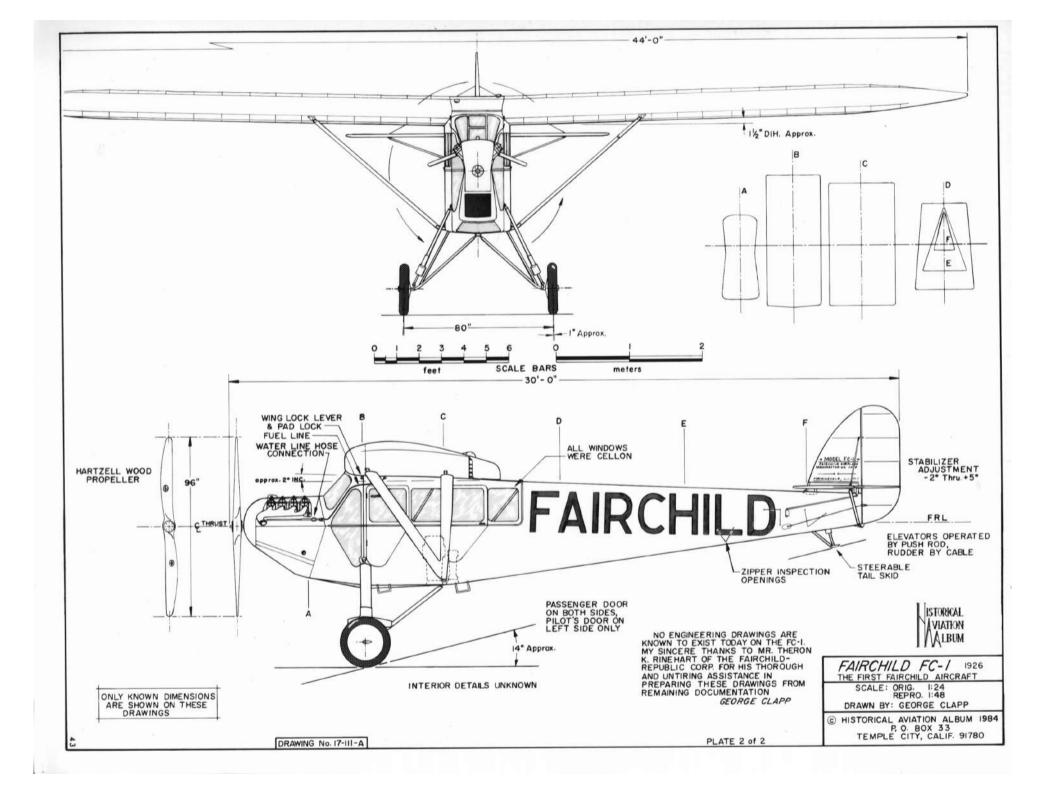
The greatest confusion concerns the disposition of Etrich VIII. In various references it is listed as: An Austrian military Taube, a Russian military machine, a Russian civil aircraft and a racing Taube for Flesch!



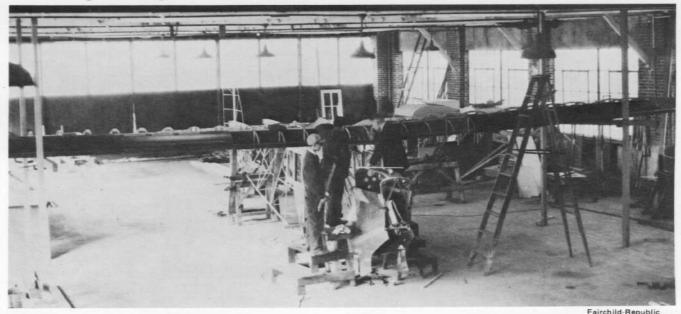






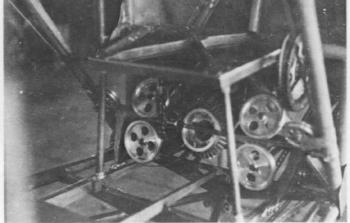


The beginnings - the FC-1



The FC-1 under construction in the old Sperry factory, Farmingdale, L.I., N.Y. Wood and cardboard mockup behind left wing.





Left, nose cowling hammered to shape but not trimmed. Above, complex gearing and belt drives under pilot seat to operate alleron/ flap automatic trim.





Below, with wings folded and detail of tail surfaces.

Exirchild Republic



Above, OX-5 powered FC-1 with a golf sportsman about to "fly" to his favorite course. Aileron-flap pulleys on wing are prominent. Right, modified with a Wright J-4 engine, it became the FC-1A. Fred Weymouth by rear door. Ailerons and flaps are now operated separately.

Fairchild-Republic



The FC-1 with wings folded. All early Fairchilds' activity took place in this unpretentious hangar on Roosevelt Field, Long Island, NY.

Fairchild-Republic





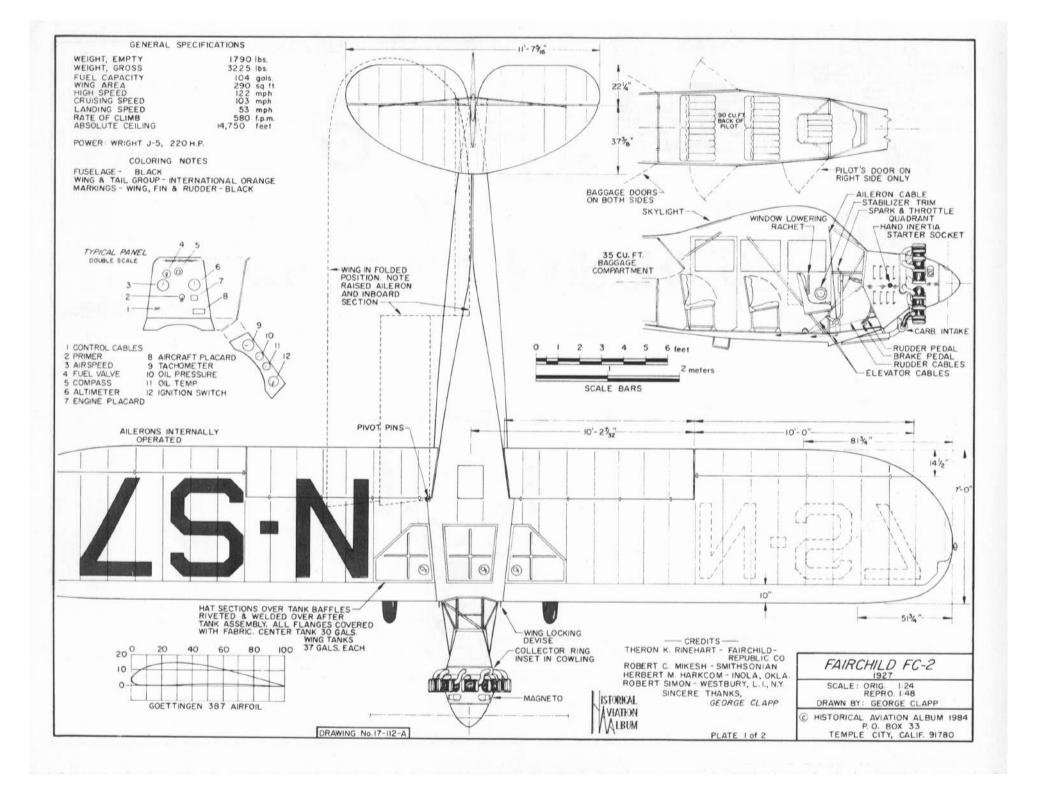


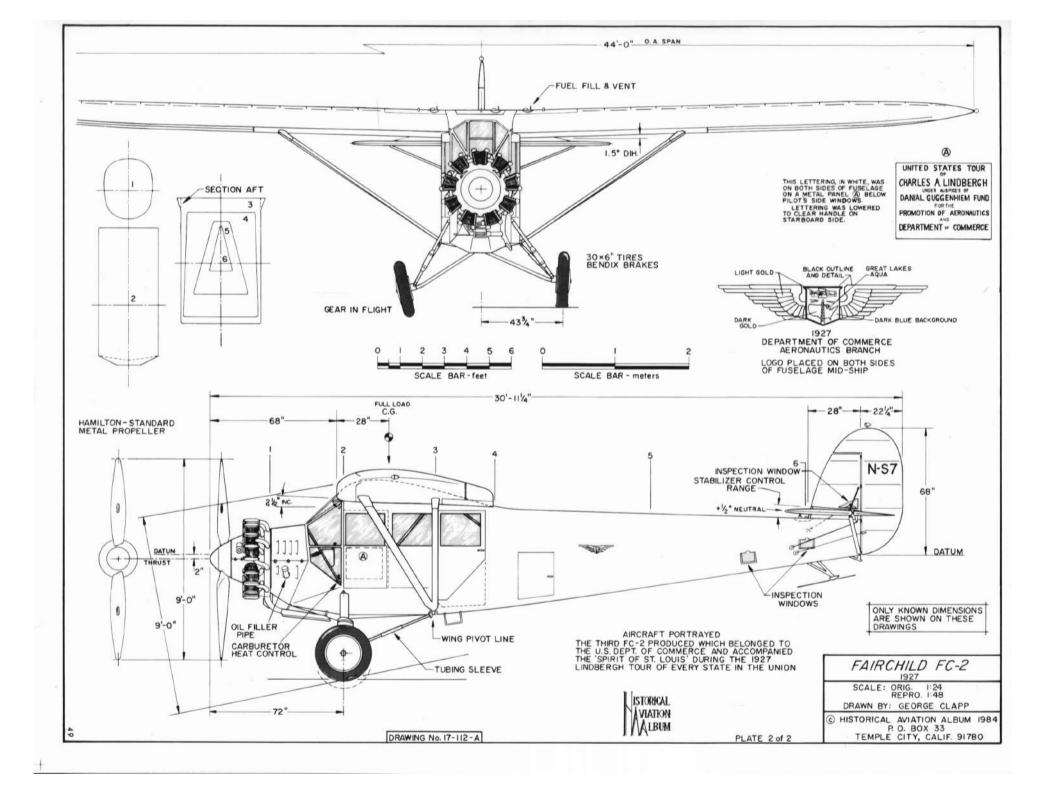


















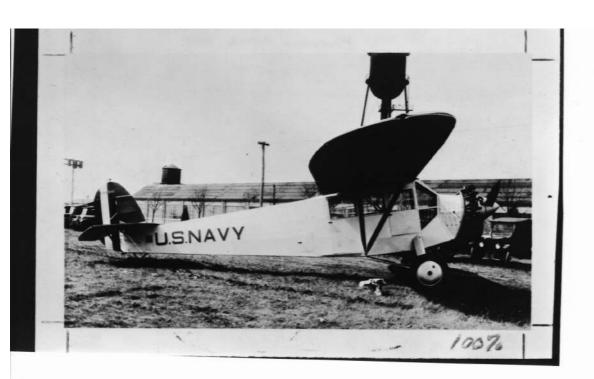




Herb Harkcom's Wright J5-powered Fairchild FC-2 with Colonial Division markings.











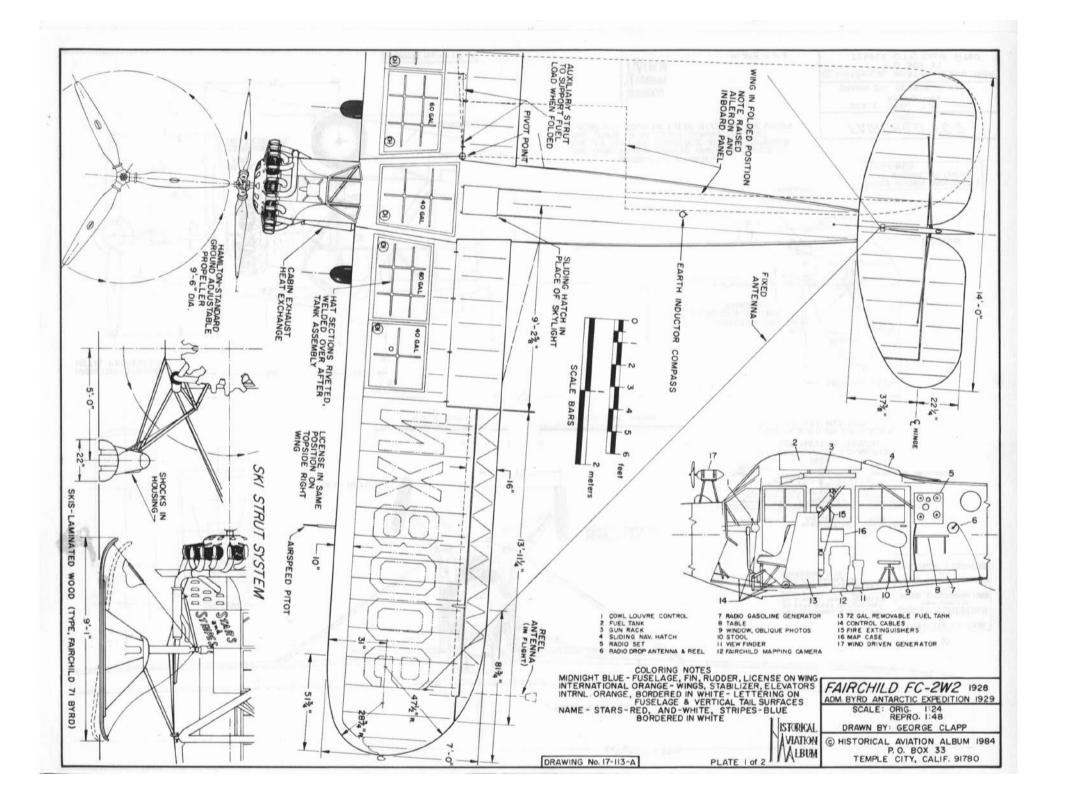


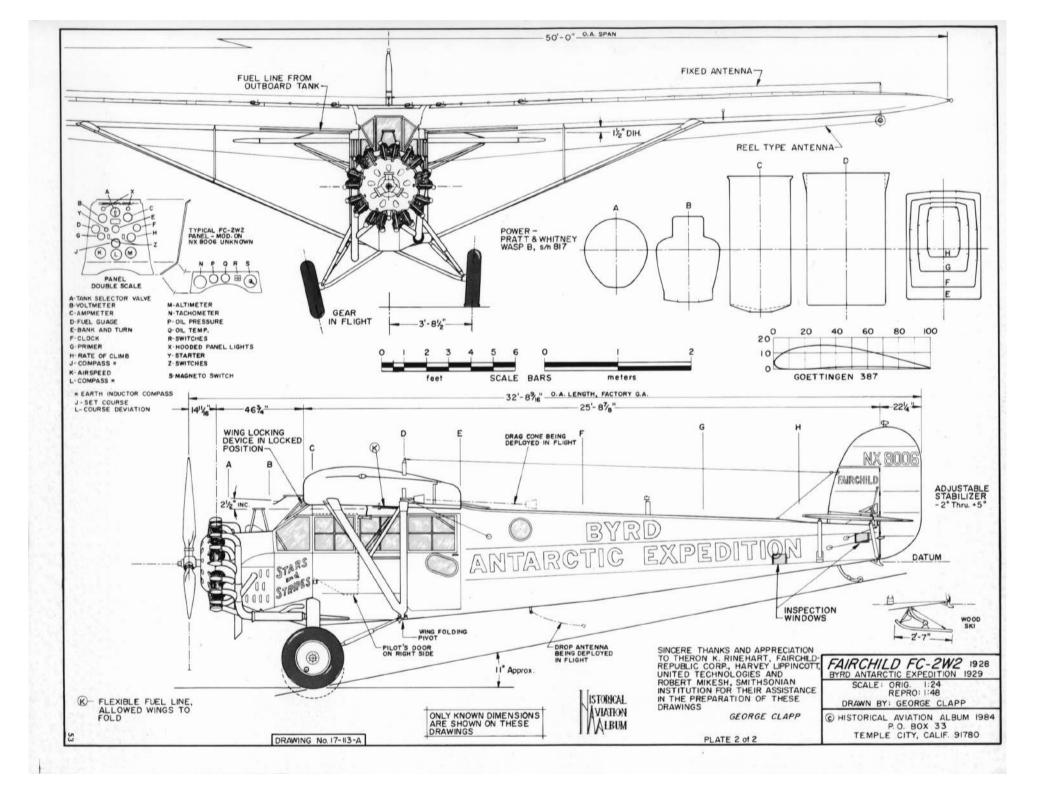












The FC-2W and Model 71-



"Stars and Stripes" after return form "Little America" and being rebuilt to 71 standards for Alton Walker. He went on a barnstorming trek across the United States taking passengers up for a 15 min. flight at 50¢ a head. "Stars and Stripes" is now in the refurbishing plans of the National Air and Space Museum, Wash., D.C.

Fairchild-Republic



The Cleveland News model 71. Several newspapers used Fairchilds for their natural stability and reliability as aerial platforms for news photos... prized scoops in the 1930 news business.



Fairchild 71, CF-BXF of B.C. Air Lines, Ltd., British Columbia, Canada. Edo floats.

Peter M. Bowers.



Canadian CF-OAL Model 71, had spill-plate fairings on outer wing struts.





Fairchild-Republic

"Stars and Stripes" during final assembly at the Fairchild factory. Note wing support strut for wing in folded position.

FC-2W "Stars and Stripes" in factory during final assembly and weight and balance check. Fuselage and vertical tail - Midnight blue, wings and horizontal tail surfaces - Orange. Similar to color scheme used by American Airlines.

Fairchild-Republic





Harold June, pilot of "Stars and Stipes". He is holding an antenna wire that leads to drag cone under the wing. Mechanics check cockpit and tail skid.

Fairchild-Republic

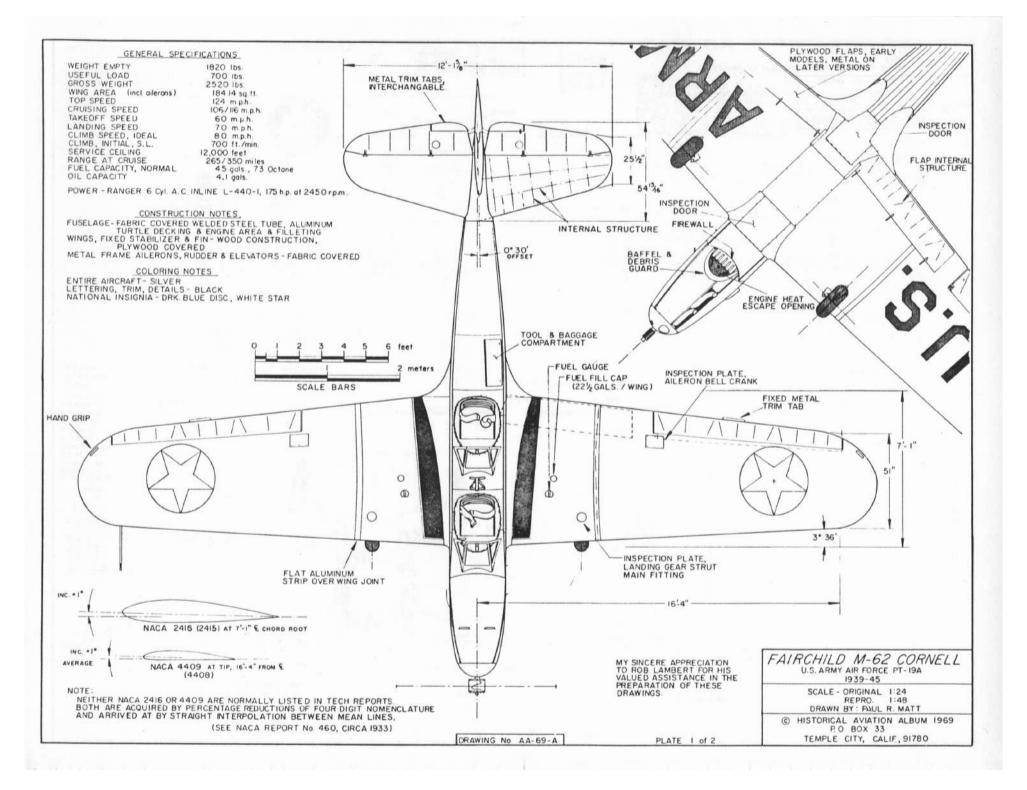


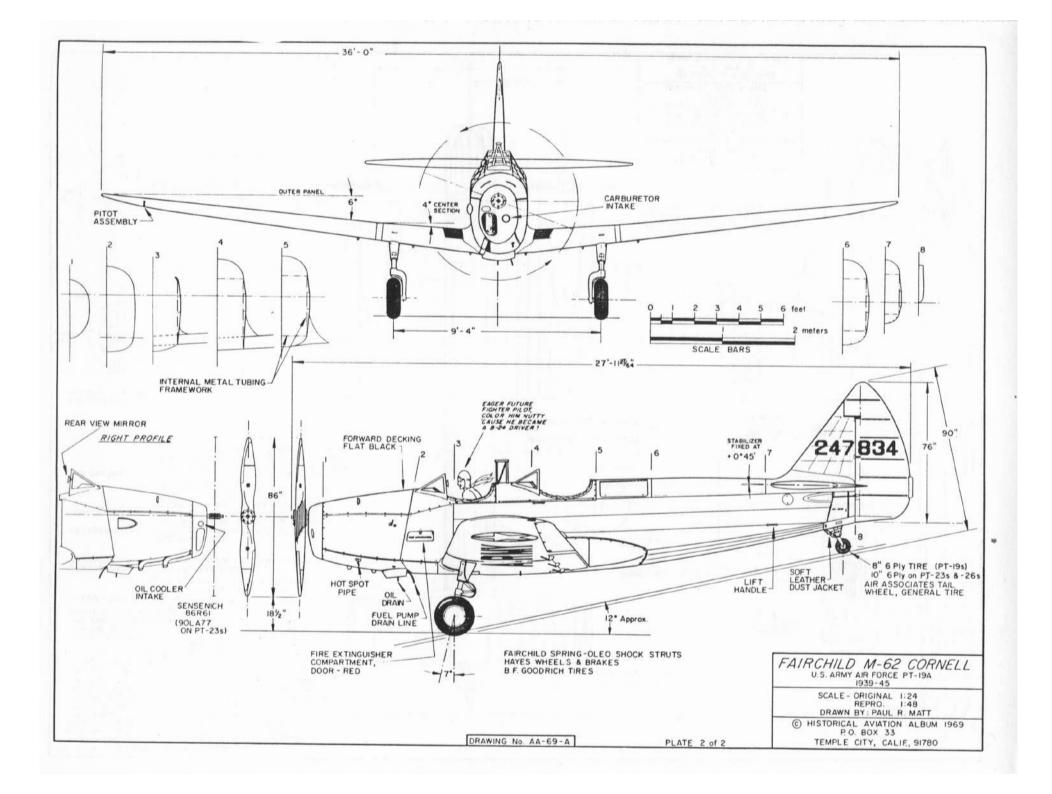


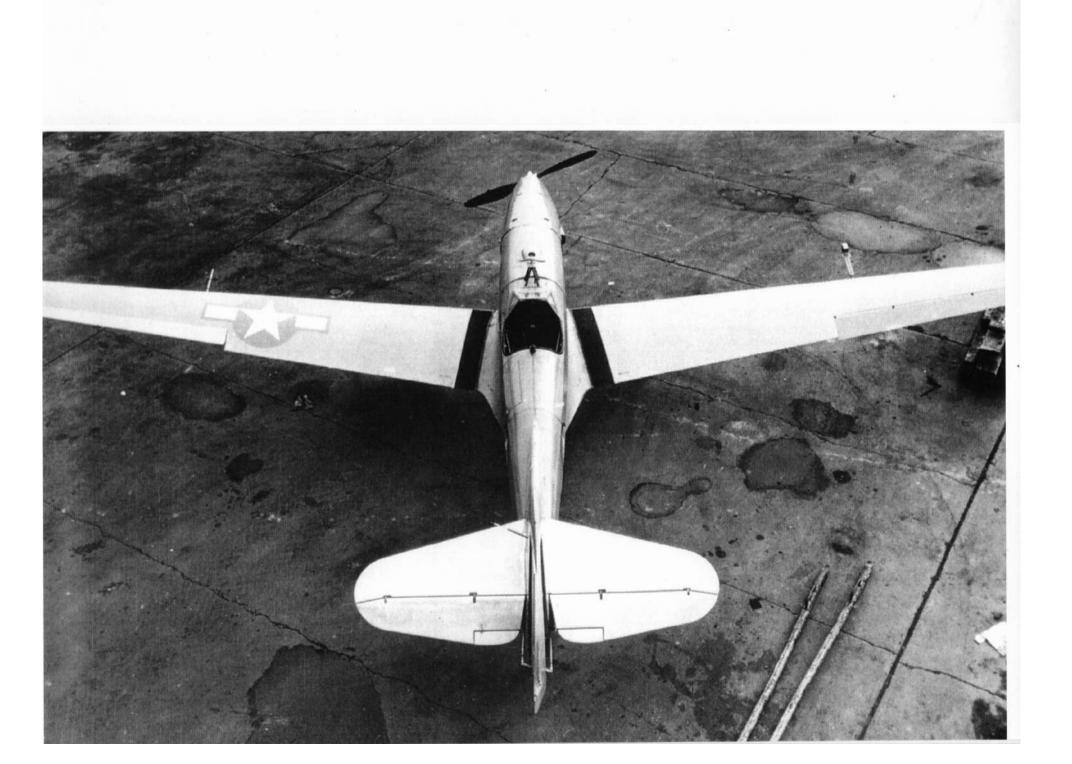




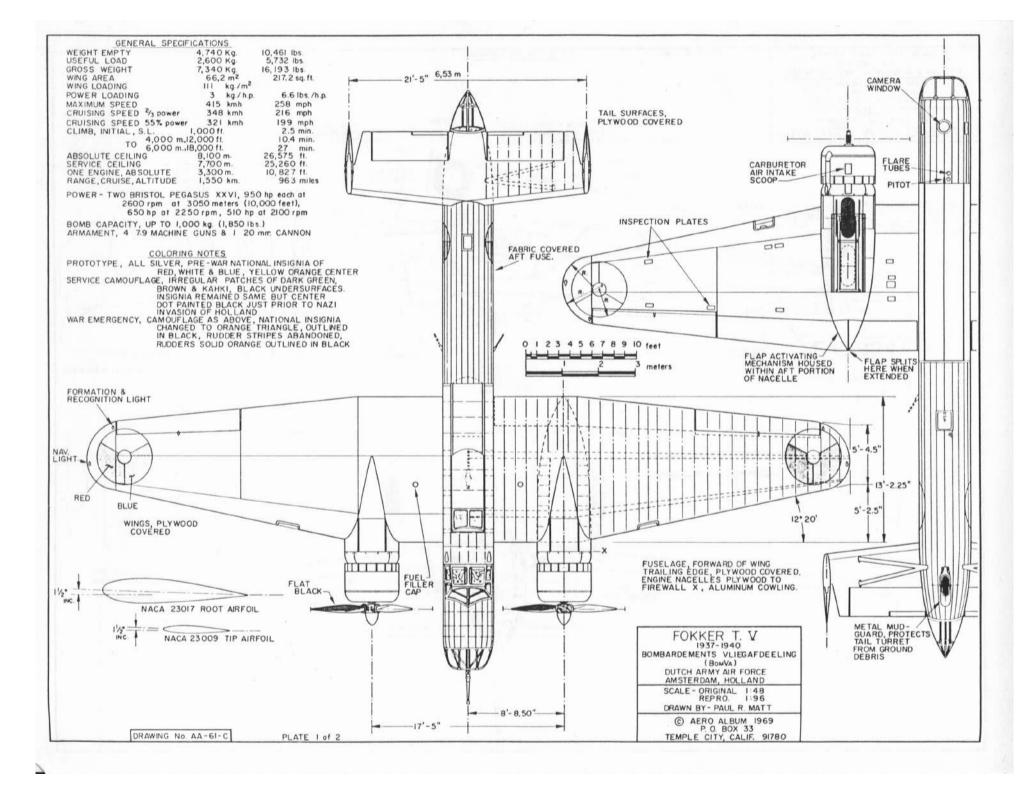


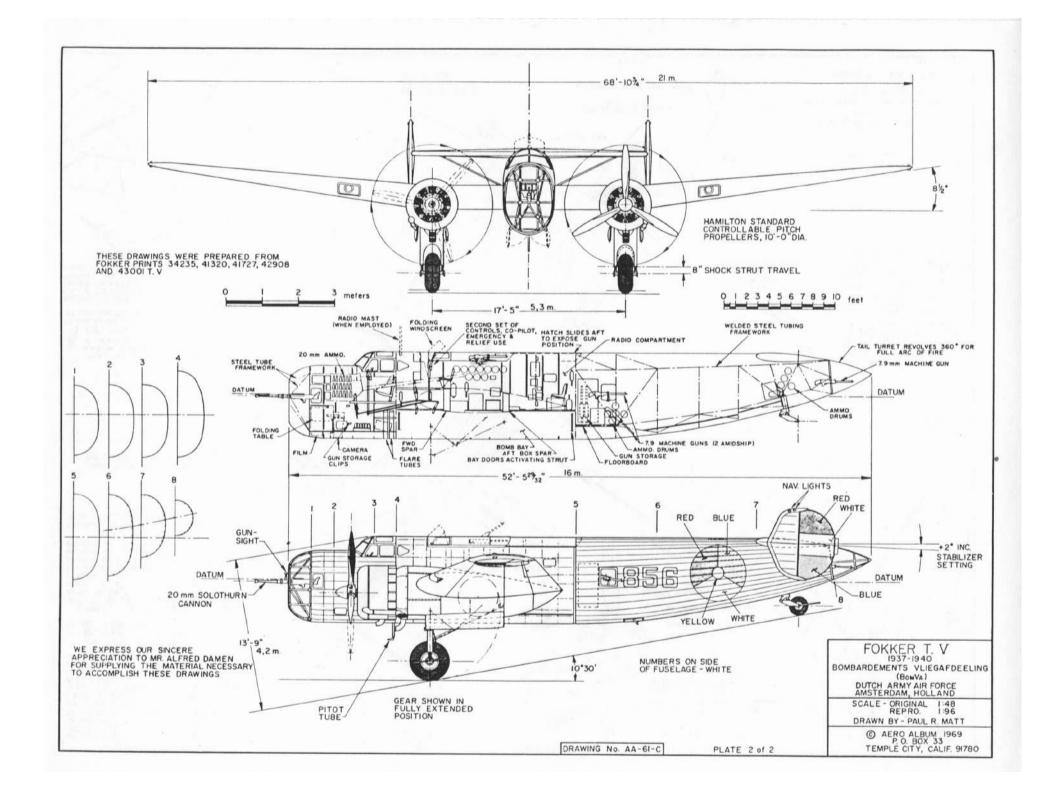


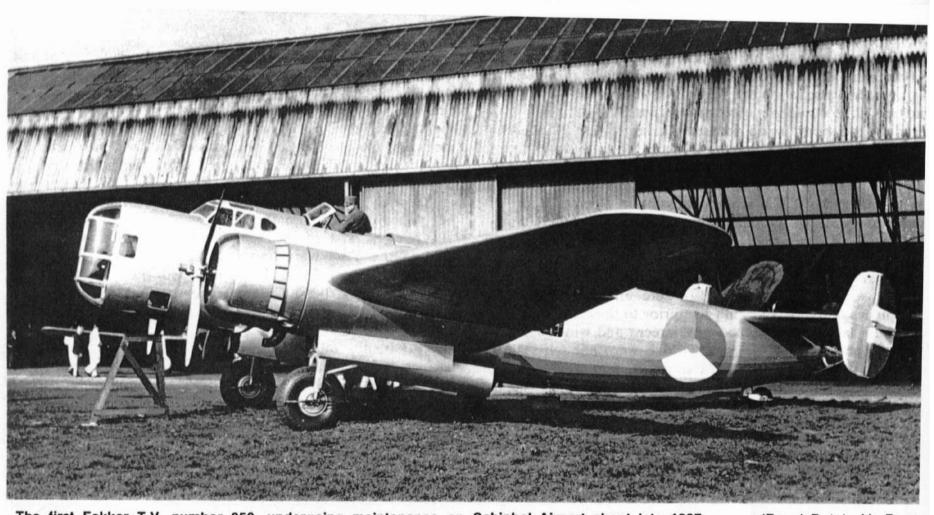












The first Fokker T.V, number 850, undergoing maintenance on Schiphol Airport about late 1937.

(Royal Dutch Air Force



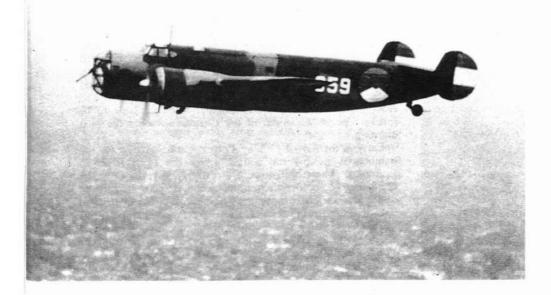
Lineup of T.Vs at Schiphol in 1939 with pre-war markings. All but two have their rudders removed. From foreground, planes are 851, 854, 856, 857, 858, unknown, 853. (Postma Collection)



Aircraft 863 was one of the T.Vs that was destroyed in the Fokker hangars during the bombing of Schiphol. (Postma)

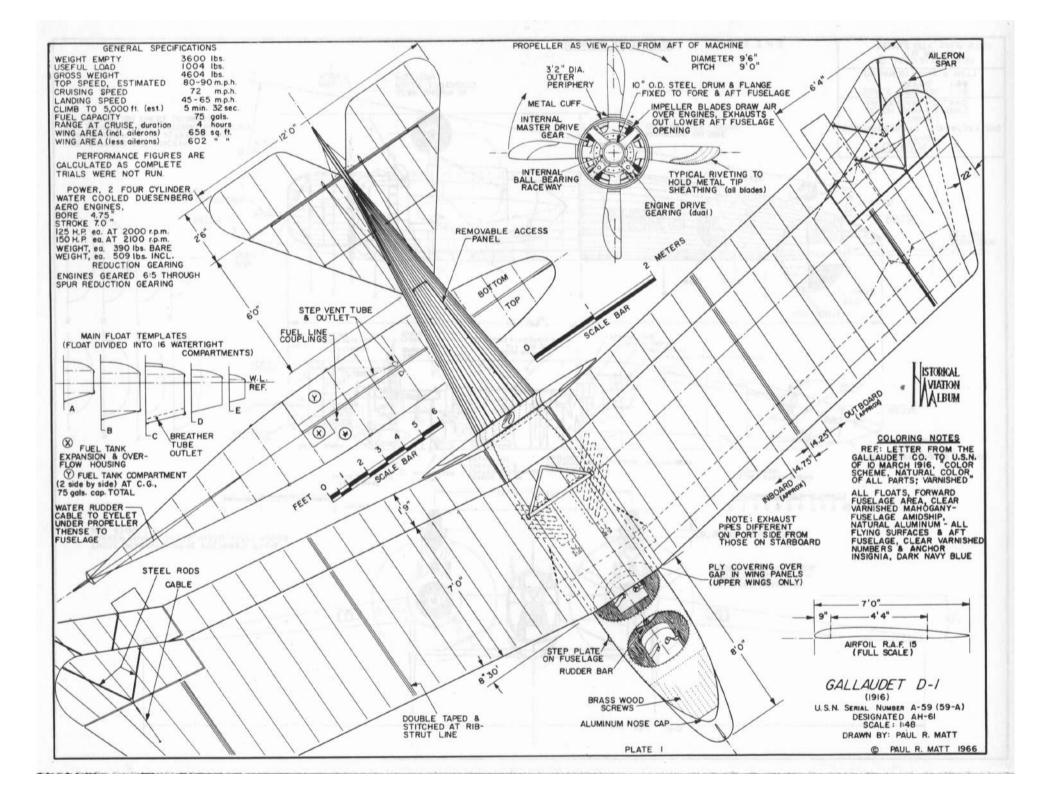


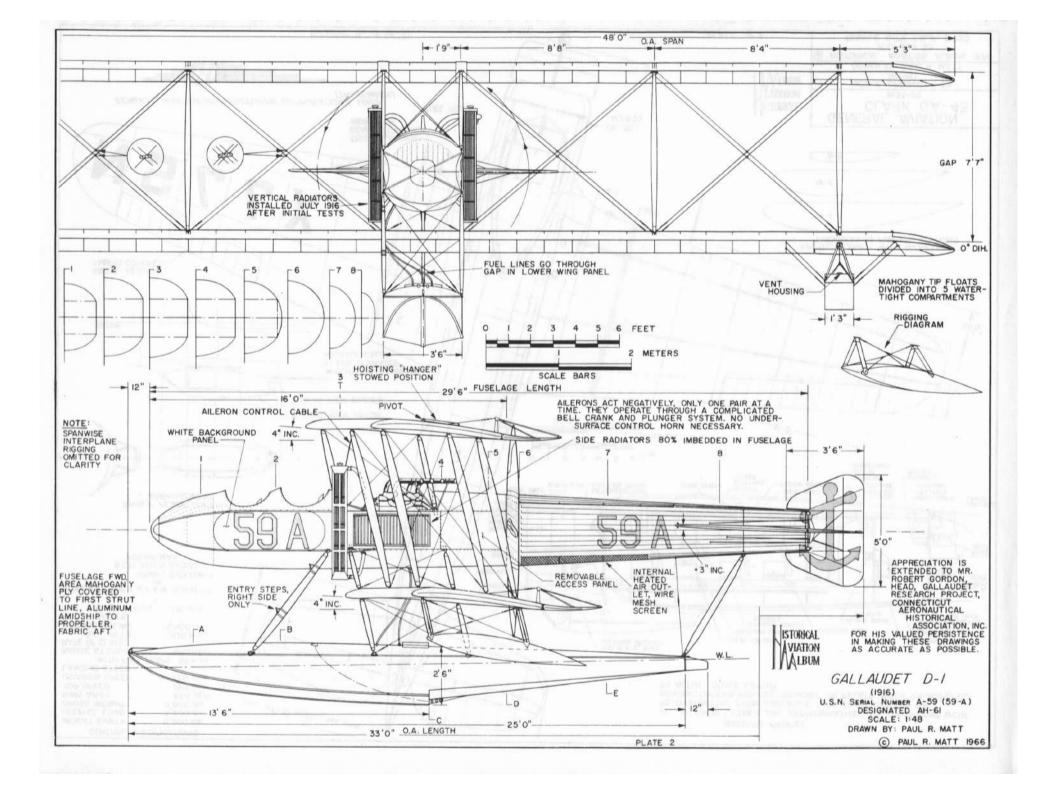
T.V No. 856 at Schiphol before the war. It was to be the last operational T.V of the Dutch Army Air Force. (Postma)



Peacetime markings as applied to the T.V are seen on No. 859. Camouflage was three colors of green, brown and kahki with black undersurfaces. Same finish was retained in wartime markings but triangular orange national insignia and orange rudder were used.

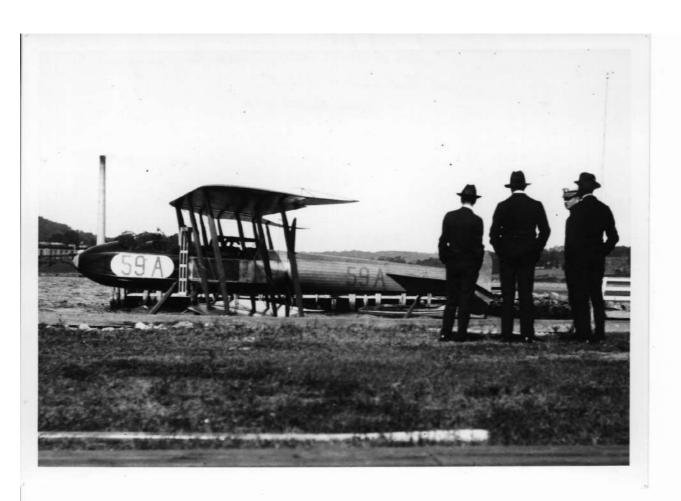
(Postma Collection)





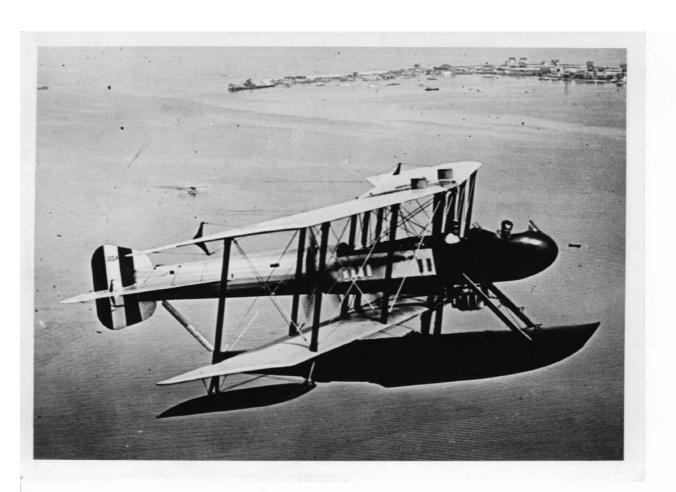




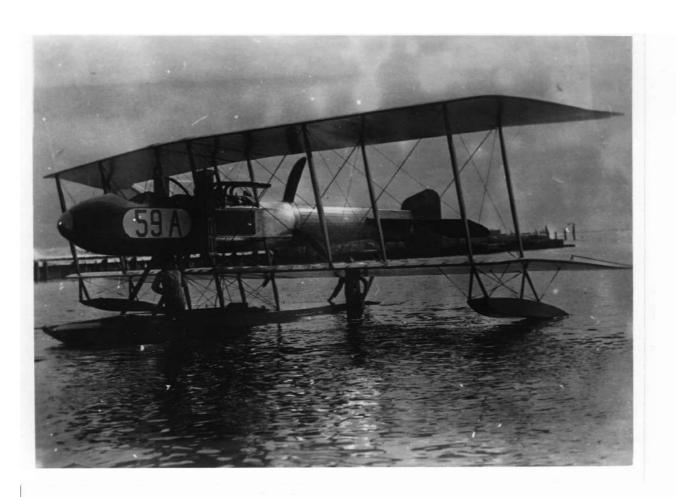


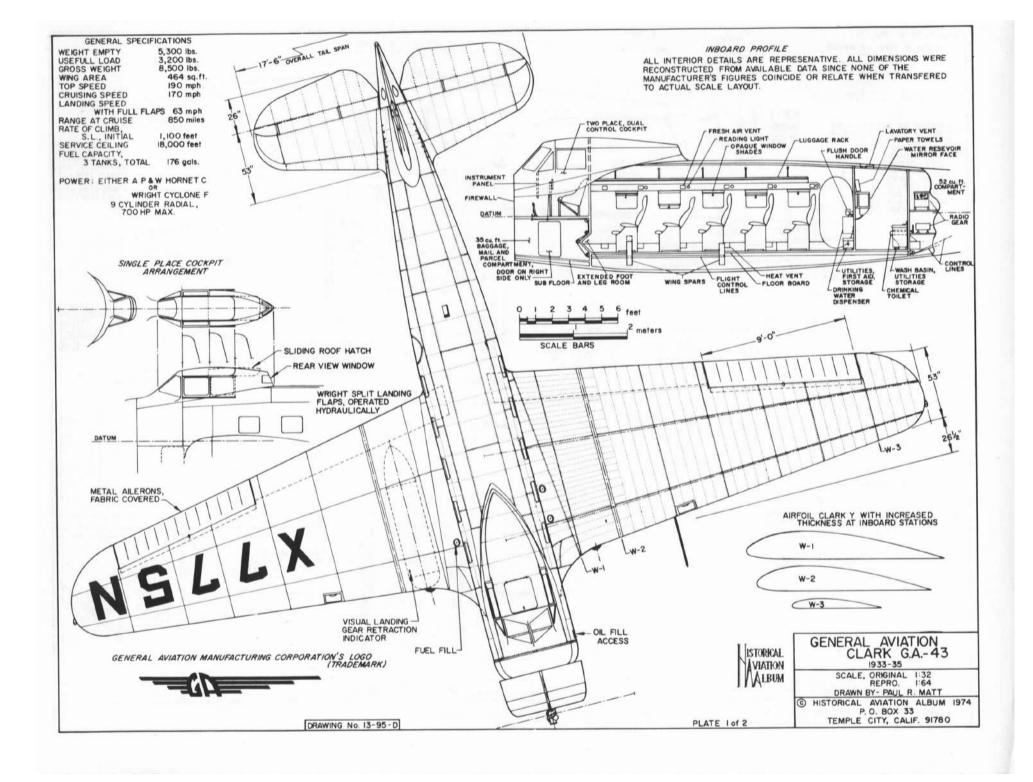


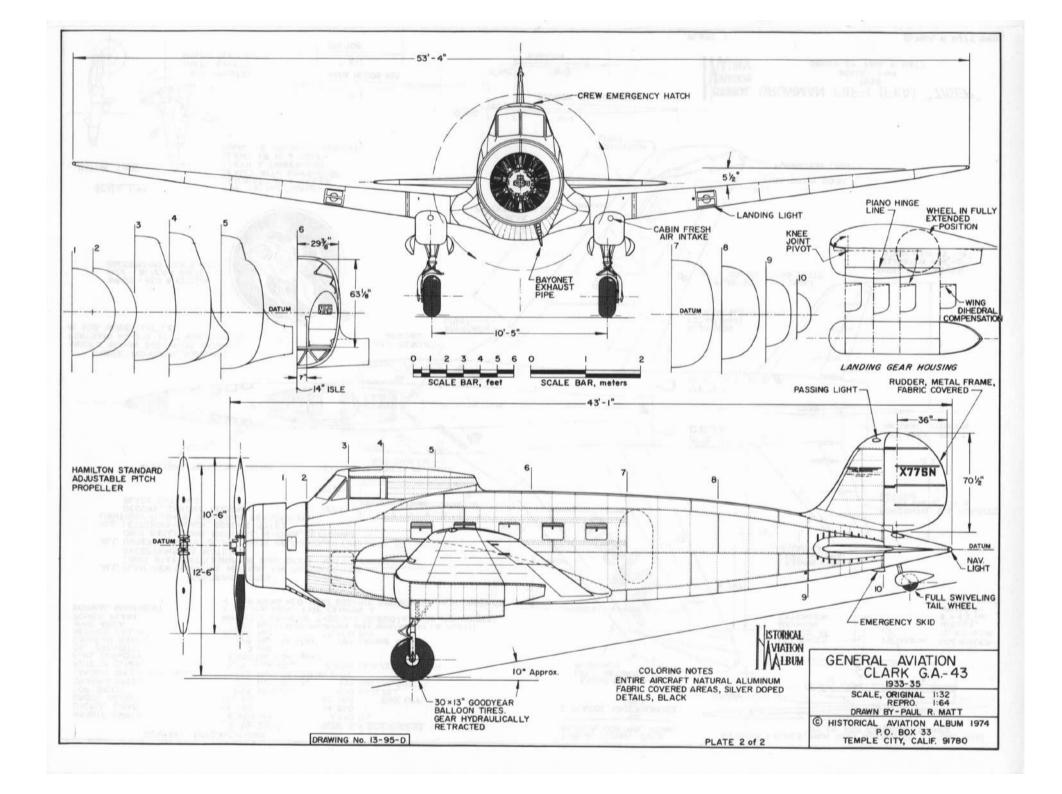


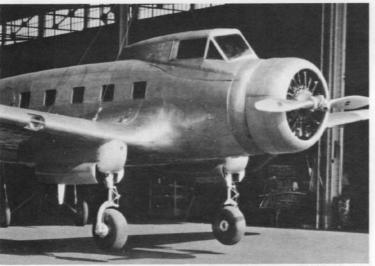










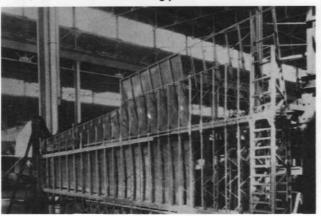


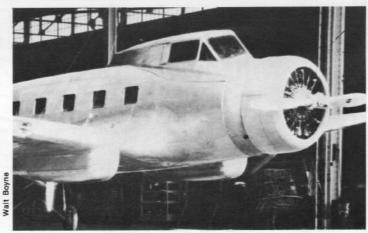
Stephen Hudek



Walt Boyne

Below, abundant ribs used in wing panel.





Suspended prototype GA-43, shortly after modification with retractable landing gear, undergoing mechanical checkout on Oct. 11, 1933. Below is instrument panel and cockpit layout of GA-43A, c/n 2204, NC 13903. To right, landing gear detail. Note cabin fresh air intake tube.

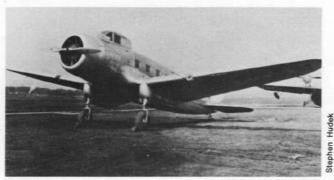


Walt Boyne

Below, passenger cabin before furnishings were fitted.



INDEX TO SERVICE LIFE OF THE FIVE GENERAL AVIATION CLARK GA-43 AIRCRAFT



Type & Model: Pilgrim 150, Clark GA-43, GA-43 11PCLM c/n 7500 Registration: X 775N, J-BAEP (Japan), M-701 (Manchukuo)

Mfg. Date: 5/20/32

Engine: Wright Cyclone "F" 650 hp. c/n 17532

ATC: None

The prototype aircraft, developed and manufactured by the American Airplane & Engine Corp., Farmingdale, N.Y. as the "Pilgrim 150." Since the design engineer was Virginius E. Clark, the aircraft was also known as the "Clark" or "Clark GA-43." Originally built with fixed I/g and wheel pants, and with portions of wing and tail surfaces fabric-covered. The prototype, together with designs, patents and rights sold and registered 9/12/32 to General Aviation Manufacturing Corp., Dundalk, Md. Used as a test model and demonstrator, with re-design and modifications by a new engineering staff. These included retractable I/g, and hatch pods for both one and two-seat cockpits. Title as of 12/31/34 to North American Aviation, Inc. Dundalk, Md. Aircraft previously sold and delivered during 1934 to Mitsui Bussan, a Japanese importing firm. On arrival in Japan, assigned to Nakajima Aircraft Company for analysis of construction techniques. Re-assembled and used as a civil airliner by Manchurian Airlines. Broken in two in a landing accident (date unknown). Engine removed and aircraft scrapped.



Type & Model: GA-43A 12PCLM c/n 2202

Registration: X 82Y, CH-169 (Switz.), HB-LAM (Switz.)

Mfg. Date: 10/14/33

Engine: Wright Cyclone R-1820 F1 715 hp. c/n 21200

ATC: None

Manufactured and registered to General Aviation Manufacturing Corp., Dundalk, Md. Underwent tests for A.T.C. in 1933. Sold 2/20/34 to Swiss Air Traffic Co., Ltd., Zurich, Switzerland. Price: \$37,000. Export Lic. E-943. Ferried to New York under Swiss reg. and shipped to Cherbourg, France. Assembled and flown to Dubendorf, 3/16/34. Flown on Zurich-Frankfort mail routes, etc., and reported to have carried radio for the first time on Swissair routes. Sold 10/21/36 to Maklerfirma, French agents for the Spanish Republican Air Force. Reported used in Spain as a transport during Spanish Civil War (1936-39). Final disposition or fate unknown.

PHOTO NOT AVAILABLE

Type & model: GA-43A 12PCLM c/n 2203

Registration: X-13901 Mfg. Date: 11/20/33

Engine: Wright Cyclone R-1820 F1, 715 hp.

ATC: None

Manufactured and registered to General Aviation Manufacturing Corp., Dundalk, Md. 175-gal. fuel capacity. Used for demonstration and experimental purposes. Mfg. advised as of 4/4/35 that ship was grounded and would not be flown. Actual disposition unknown.



orth American Rockwell

Type & Model: GA-43A 12 PCLM c/n 2204 Registration: X-13903, NC 13903, HB-ITU (Switz.)

Mfg. Date: 1/10/34

Engine: Wright Cyclone SR-1820 F3 710 hp. c/n 21344

ATC: 527

Manufactured and registered to General Aviation Manufacturing Corp., Dundalk, Md. Approved for commercial use 3/24/34. Used by Western Air Express (Mid-Continent Div., General Airlines) during 1934. Flown on Cheyenne, Wyo-Albuquerque, N.M. route. Gross Wt. 8750 lb. Title on 12/31/34 to North American Aviation, Inc., Dundalk, Md. Sold 2/8/35 to Swiss Air Traffic Co., Ltd., Zurich, Switz. Export Lic. E-1350, with Wright Cyclone SR-1820 F2 715 hp. c/n 21412. Registered in Switzerland on 3/19/35, and flown on mail and passenger routes to Frankfort, Vienna, Basle and Geneva. Destroyed in accident 4/30/36 on Mount Rigi, Switzerland, due to fallure of direction-finding equipment. Pilot Ernst Gerber and R/O Arthur Mueller killed.



ithsonian Institution

Type & Model: GA-43J 11PCSM c/n 2205

Registration: X 13904, NC 13904

Mfg. Date: 1/15/34

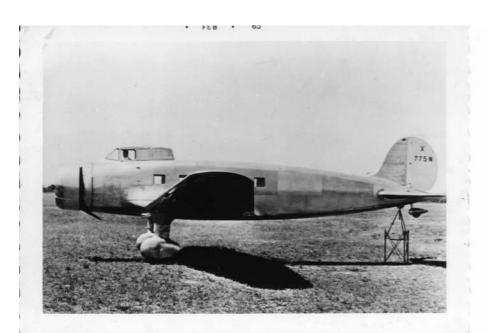
Engine: Pratt & Whitney Hornet R-T2D1 1690 660 hp c/n 1959

ATC: Approved 6/21/34 w/ Hornet T1D1 (700 hp.)

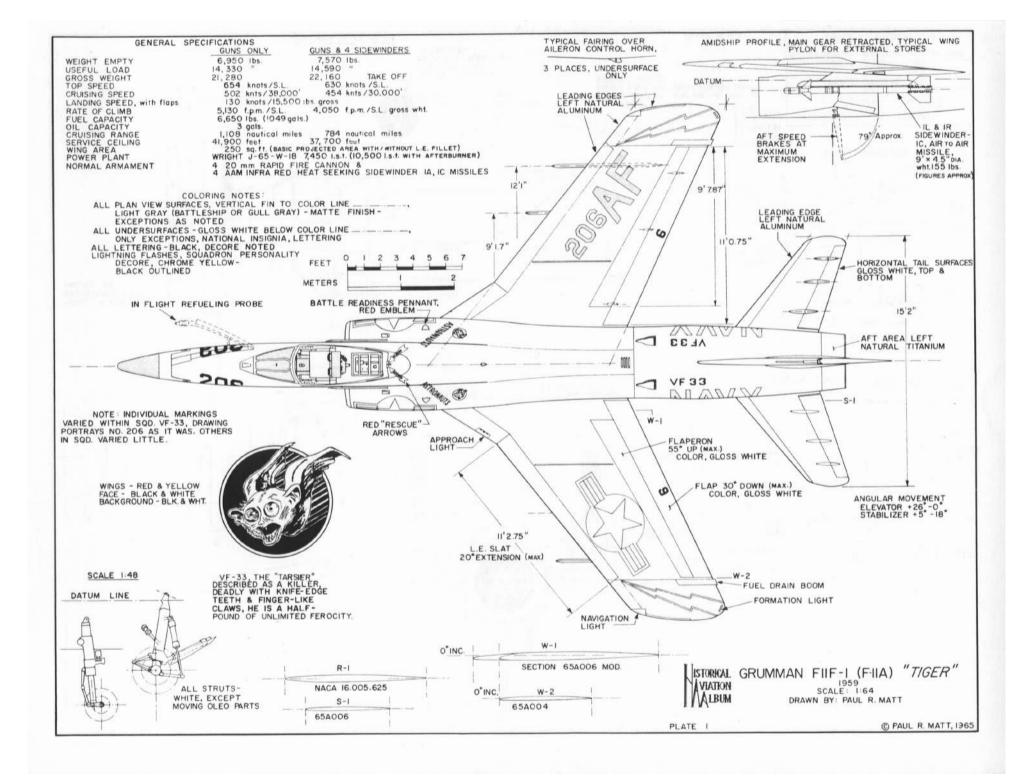
Manufactured and registered to General Aviation Manufacturing Corp., Dundalk, Md. Fitted with Edo 36-9225 floats and controllable pitch propeller. Gross Wt. 9000 lb. Reported as "first U.S.-built seaplane to be fitted with wing flaps." Sold and delivered 11/19/34 to Pan American Aviation Supply Corp., New York. Price \$42,000. Title to Pan American Airways, Inc. Miami, Fla. as of 12/31/34, and to Sociedad Columbo-Allemania de Transportes Aereos (SCADTA), Baranquilla, Columbia on 1/14/35, under Export Lic. E-1286. Flown by SCADTA on Magdelena River routes in Columbia. Named: "Bolivar". Reported "sold to Brazil." Disposition unknown.

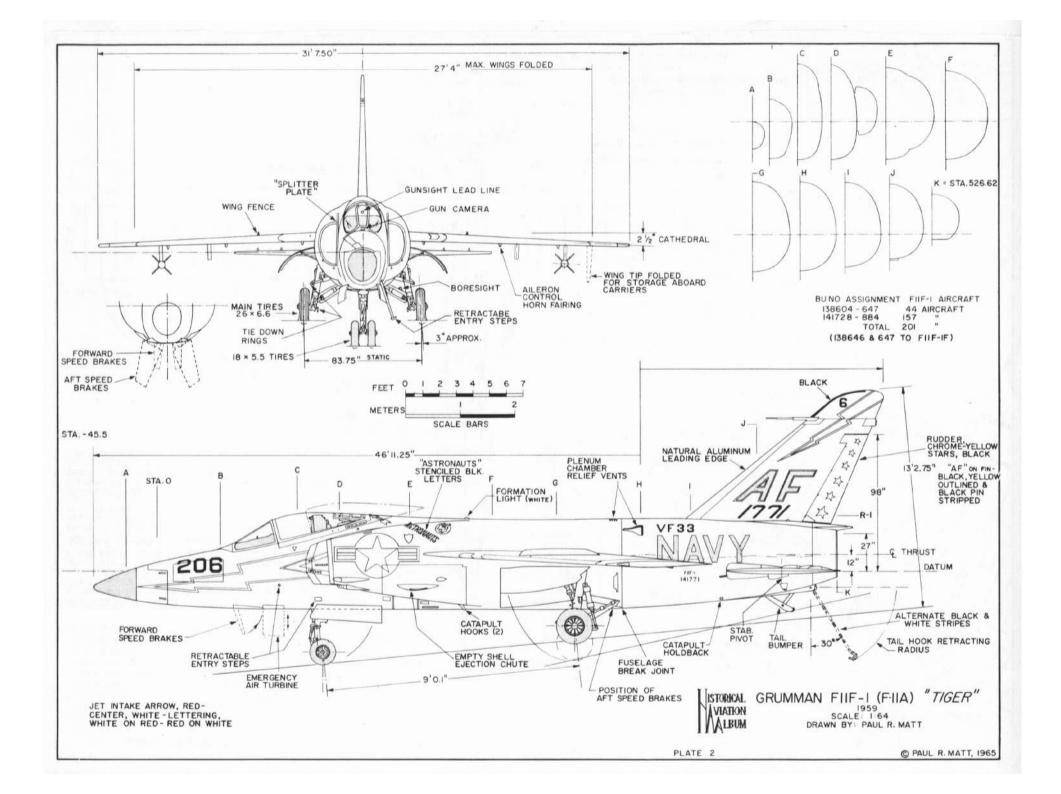




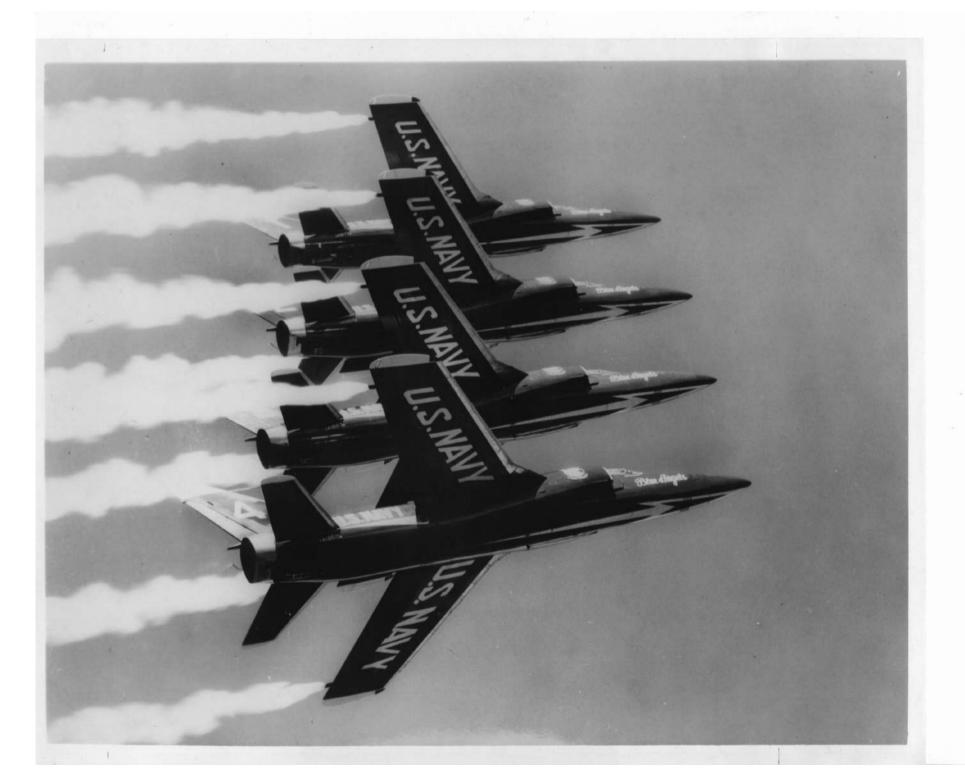
































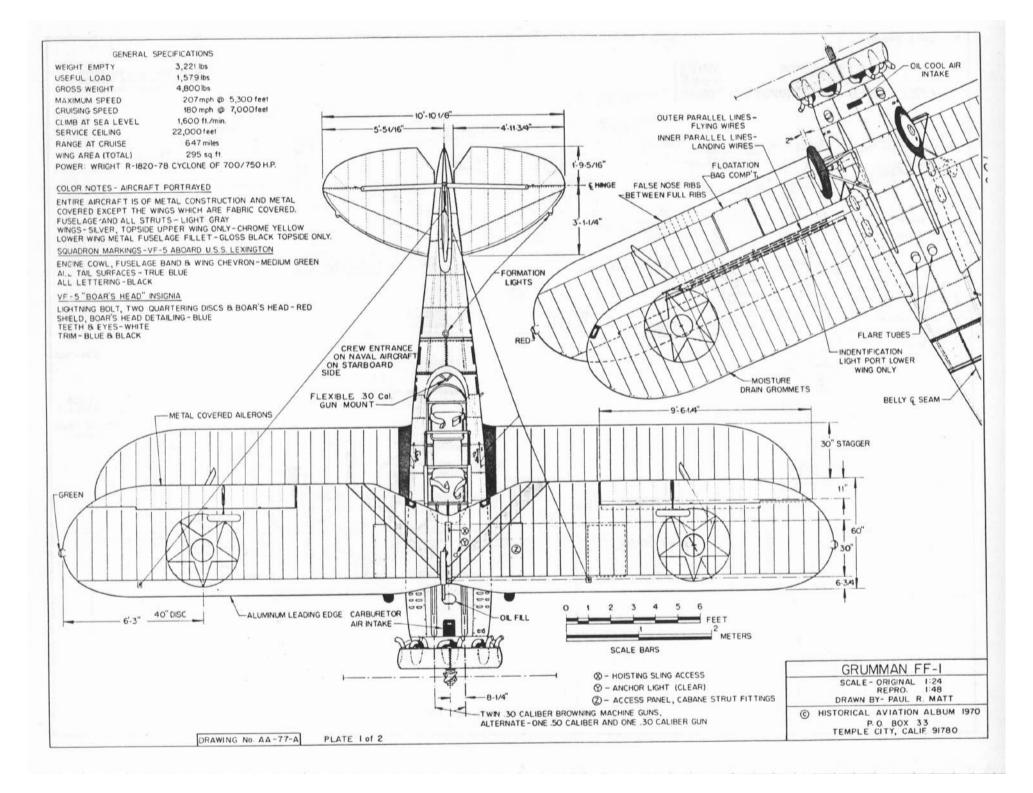


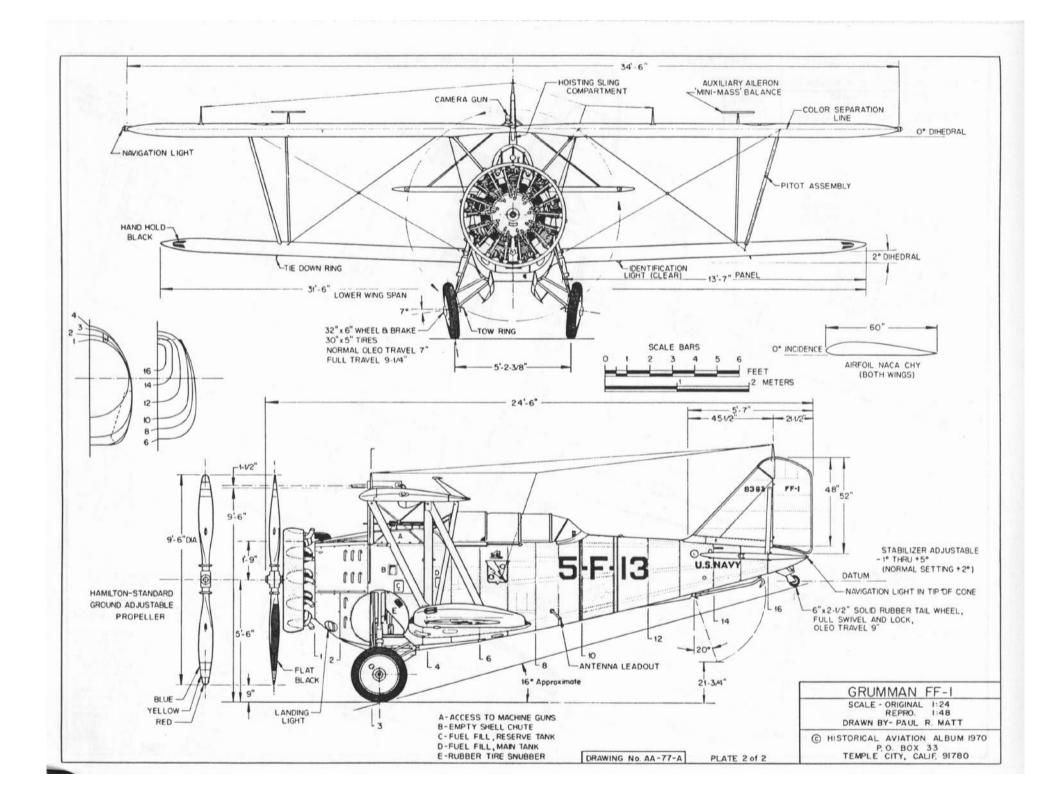


















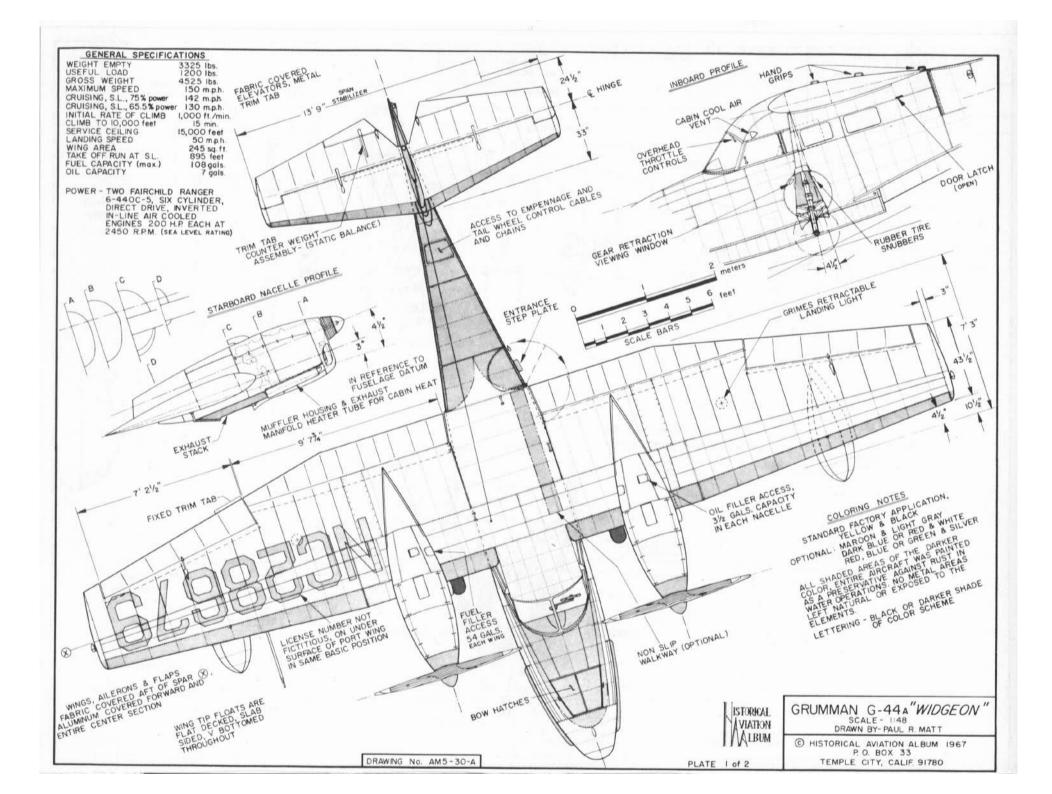


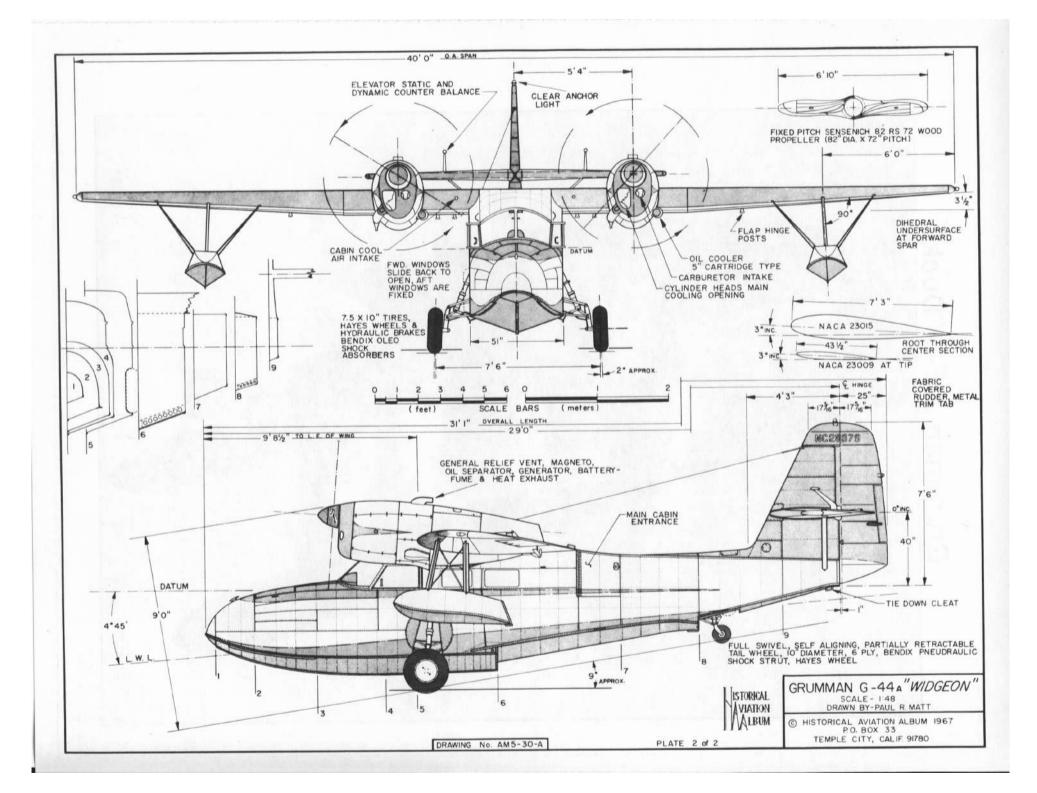
















GRUMMAN G44 WIDGEON #3

























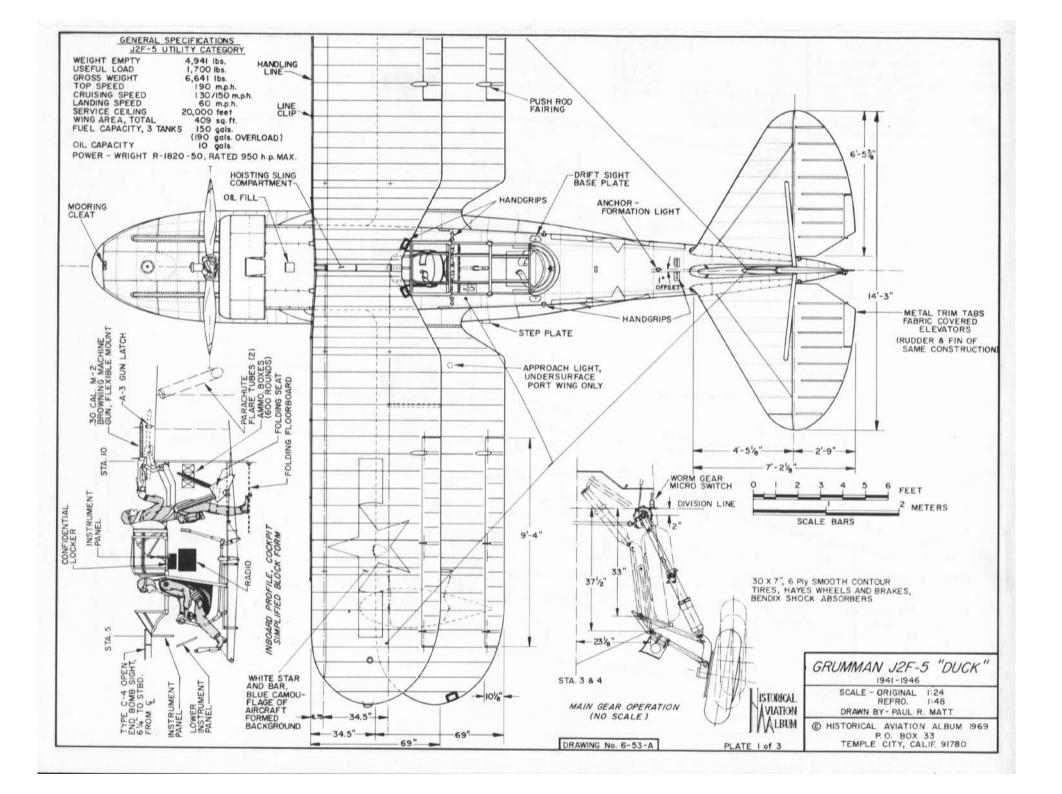


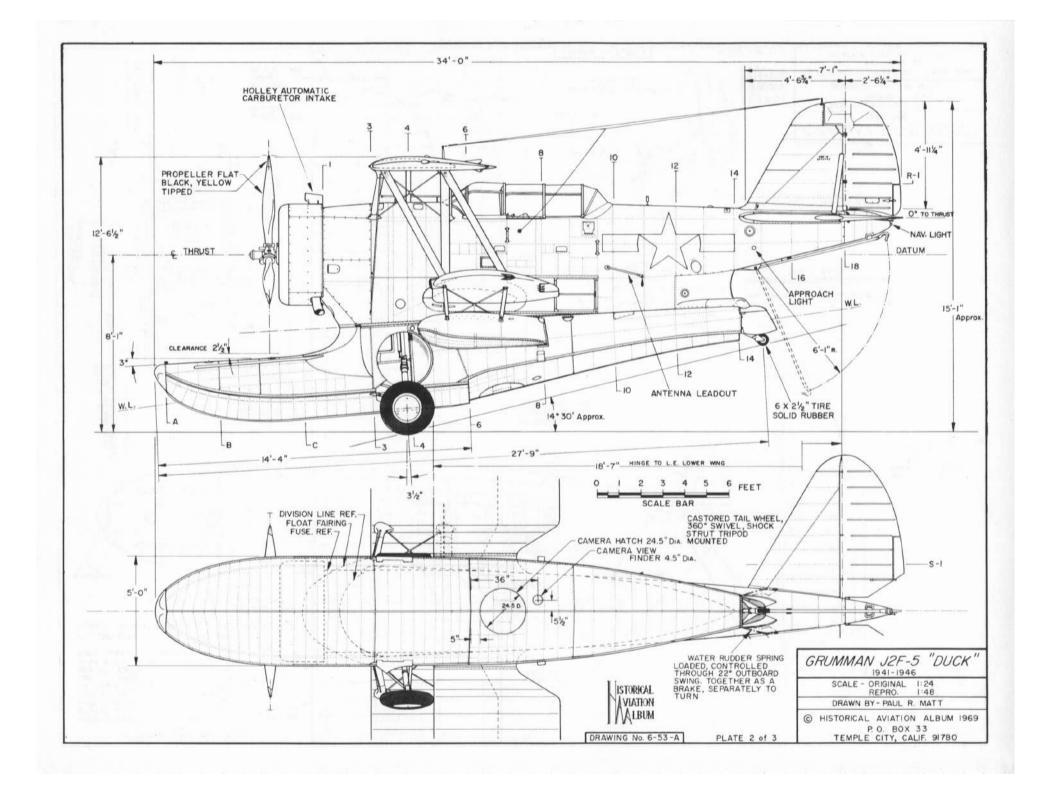


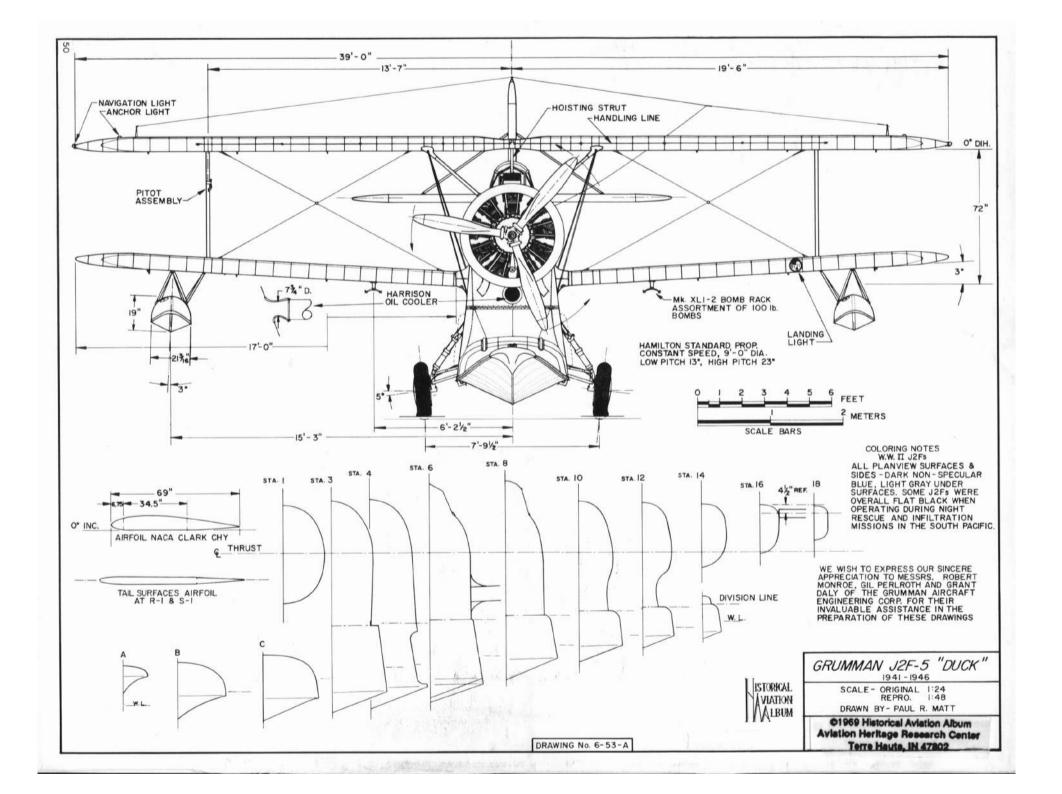
























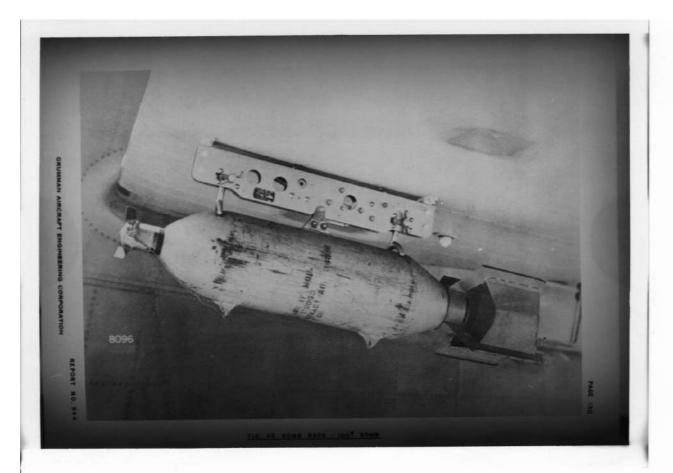


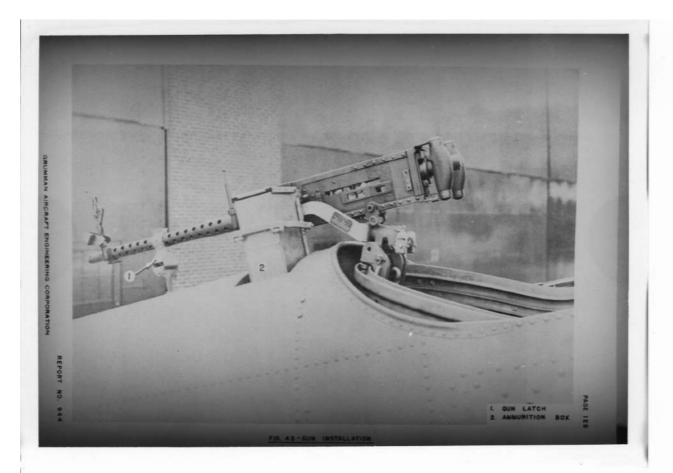














Grumman J2F-1 thru J2F-6 "Duck"

General Specifications

Span, upper	39' 0"
	13' 7"
Length	34' 0"
Wing area total	409 sq. ft.
Weight empty	4,941 lbs.
Useful load	1,700 lbs.
Gross weight	6,641 lbs.
Top speed	190 mph
Cruising speed	130/150 mph
Landing speed	60 mph
Stalling speed	
Service ceiling	20,000 feet
Fuel capacity, 3 tanks	150 gals.
Oil capacity	10 gals.
Power	Wright R-1820-50
Crew	3 people
Range	850 miles

Coloring notes

WWII J2Fs

All surfaces and sides Dark non - specular Blue Light gray under surfaces Some J2Fs were overall flat black when operating during night rescue and infiltration missions in the south pacific.

GRUMMAN JF-J2F DUCK PRODUCTION

Design No.	Military Desig.	Shop No. C/N	Contract No.	From		ion Dates	Ţo		Quantity Built	Serial Number
7	XJF-1	103	26467	MAY 4,	1933				1	9218
7	JF-1	132-153	32111	APR. 17,	1934	OCT.	9, 1	934	27	9434-9455
	75.00	197-201	34019	JAN. 14,	1935	JAN. 3	30, 1	935		9523-9527
9	JF-2	188-196	33862	OCT. 27,	1934	NOV.	2, 1	935	15	CG-161 CG-169
		253-268	40569	OCT. 29,	1935	NOV. 2	26, 1	935		CG-170 CG-175
10	JF-3	258-262	40569	SEP. 24,	1935	OCT. I	18, 1	935	5	9835-9839
15	J2F-1	325-353	43038	APR. 3,	1936	JUN. I	17, 1	937	29	0162-0190
20	G-20	357-364	46973	FEB. 5,	1937	FEB. 2	25, 1	937	8	TO ARGENTINA
15	J2F-2	448-462	54592	JUN. 6,	1938	SEP.	7, 1	938	30	0780-0794
		463-477	56374	SEP. 16,	1938	NOV.	2, 1	1938		1195-1209
15	J2F-3	506-525	63045	FEB. 1,	1939	JUN. 2	22, 1	1939	20	1568-1587
15	J2F-4	526-557	66382	SEP. 14,	1939	JUN.	7, 1	940	32	1639-1670
15	G-15	612-615	-	NOV. 18,	1939	NOV. 3	22, 1	939	4	TO ARGENTINA
15	J2F-5	2335-2478	80281	JUL. 10,	1941	MAR.	5, 1	942	144	00659-00802
-	J2F-6		-		1942	-	- 1	945	330	32637-32786
				(UNKNOWN, COLUMBIA BUILT)					33535-33614	
				28/20/2003 VEXAS						36935-37034
			1.3		7	TOTAL BUT	ILT	Г	645	

NOTE: Argentina G-20 was a JF-3 model, G-15 was same as J2F-4.