

# Beechcraft 17

Beechcraft D17S flown by Prince Bernhard of the Netherlands, to visit Dutch forces and for diplomatic missions involving the Dutch Government in exile.

PB1 was originally finished by Beechcraft in a four-colour camouflage pattern. However, when assembled by de Havilland, it was apparently refinished in the simpler two-colour Dark Earth/Dark Green scheme. Undersurfaces are yellow.

These two aircraft have a black prop with yellow tips.



Beechcraft UC-43 of an unknown unit with an unusual white tail and large numbers on the fin. The style of national insignia would place the date at around late June 1943. Other than the tail, the aircraft is finished in Olive Drab with Neutral Grey undersurfaces.



UC-43 at Wright Field, July 1944. This aircraft is in a faded Olive Drab and Neutral Grey finish. It is unusual in that it has had what appears to be Medium Green 42 sprayed around the edges of the wings and tailplane, being careful to avoid the national insignia.



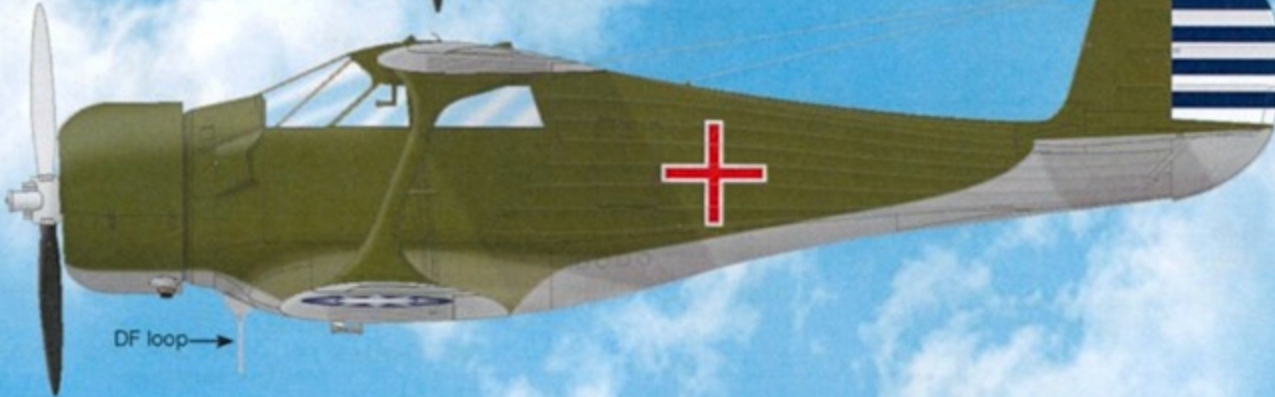
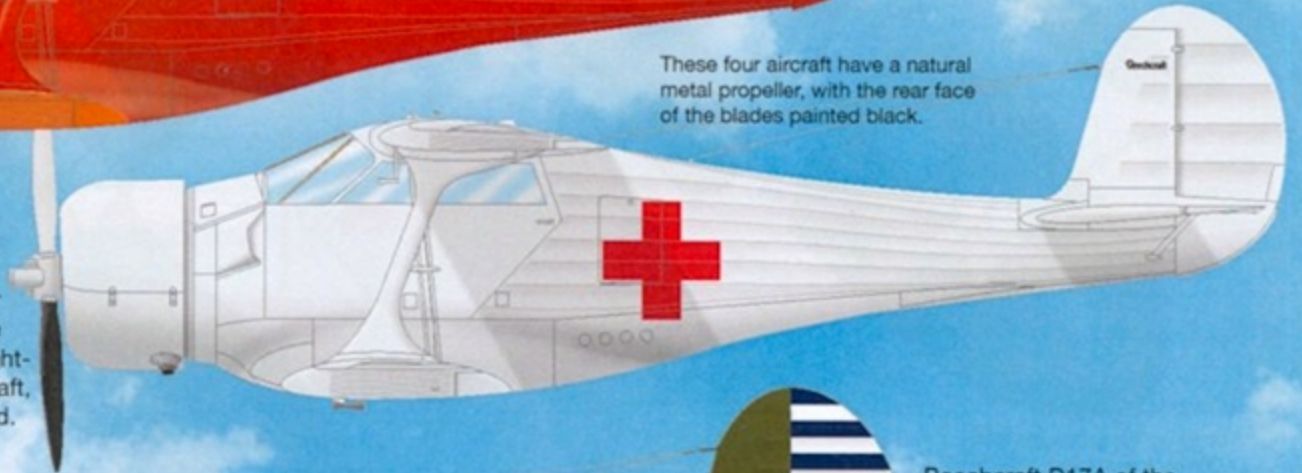
DF loop →



Beechcraft D17A used in the Antarctic Service Expedition in 1940. The aircraft is painted "Stearman Vermillion", with wings and horizontal stabilizer in "Galatea Orange".

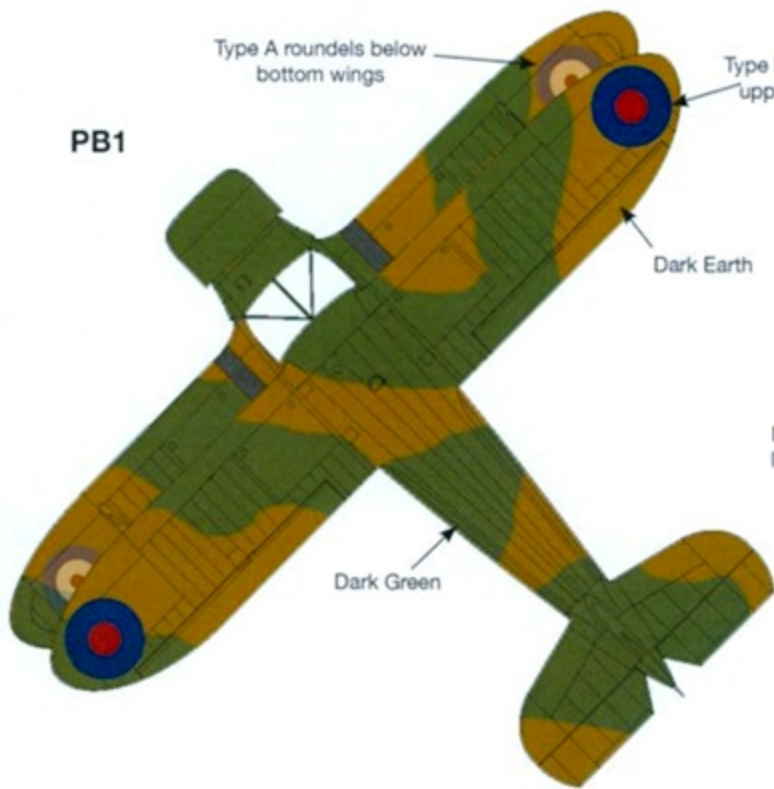
These four aircraft have a natural metal propeller, with the rear face of the blades painted black.

Beechcraft D17R. In 1937 several were bought by the Nationalist Government of China for use as air ambulances. Finished overall white with four red crosses. Japanese fighters attacked the highly visible aircraft, and so they were later camouflaged.

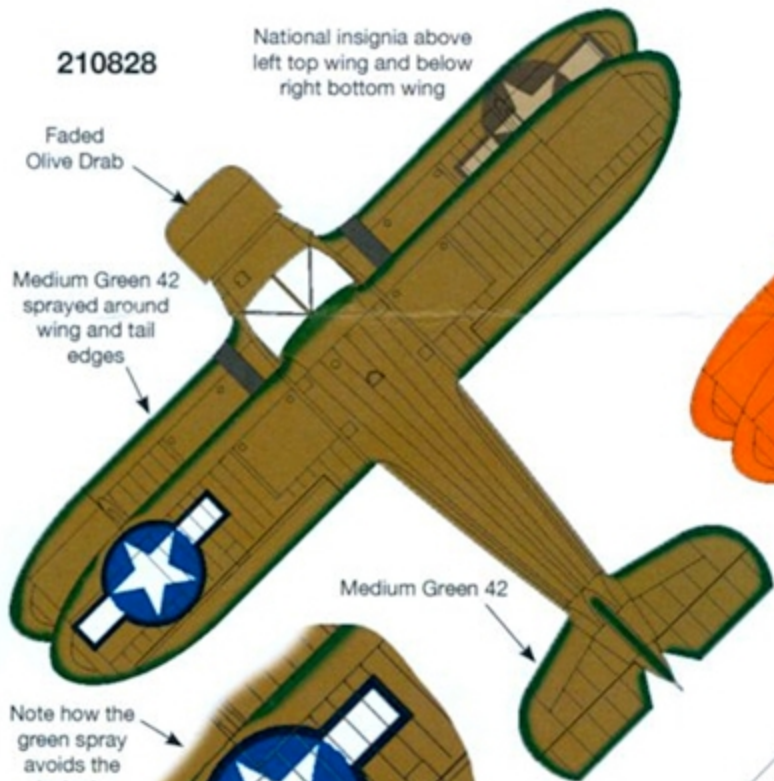
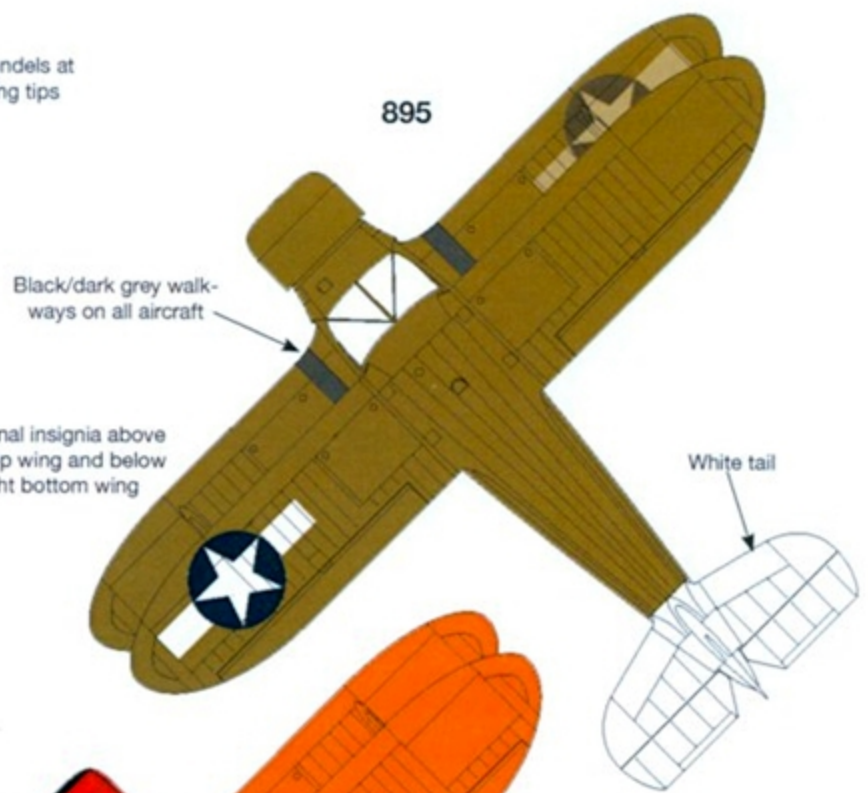


Beechcraft D17A of the Chinese Nationalist Air Force now camouflaged in a dark green with light grey undersurfaces. While carrying full CNAF markings, it also wears a much thinner Red Cross symbol.

DF loop →



PB1



Note how the green spray avoids the insignia

The upper wing insignia (only) has faded noticeably, and then the bars and surround with fresh insignia blue were applied.

