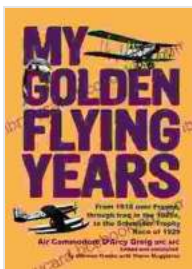


# From 1918 Over France Through Iraq In The 1920s To The Schneider Trophy Race Of 1931: A Journey of Aviation Adventure

In William Avery Bishop and John Harris's captivating autobiography, *From 1918 Over France Through Iraq In The 1920s To The Schneider Trophy Race Of 1931: A Journey of Aviation Adventure*, readers are taken on an extraordinary journey through the early days of aviation history.



## My Golden Flying Years: From 1918 Over France, Through Iraq in the 1920s, to the Schneider Trophy Race of 1927 by D'Arcy Greig

★★★★☆ 4.9 out of 5

Language	: English
File size	: 3795 KB
Text-to-Speech	: Enabled
Screen Reader	: Supported
Enhanced typesetting	: Enabled
Word Wise	: Enabled
Print length	: 382 pages
Lending	: Enabled



Bishop, one of the most celebrated fighter pilots of World War I, recounts his experiences in vivid detail, from his first solo flight in 1918 to his daring missions over France and Iraq in the 1920s. His descriptions of aerial combat are both thrilling and terrifying, and his insights into the development of aviation technology are invaluable.

Harris, a renowned aviation journalist, provides a rich context for Bishop's story, setting his experiences against the backdrop of the rapidly changing world of aviation. He traces the evolution of aircraft design, the development of new flight techniques, and the emergence of commercial aviation.

Together, Bishop and Harris offer a unique perspective on the early days of aviation, a time of great innovation and adventure. *From 1918 Over France Through Iraq In The 1920s To The Schneider Trophy Race Of 1931* is a must-read for anyone interested in aviation history or the stories of those who shaped it.

## **The Early Years**

William Avery Bishop was born in Owen Sound, Ontario, Canada, on February 8, 1894. He was the son of William Avery Bishop Sr., a successful businessman, and Margaret Cecilia (Harris) Bishop. Bishop had a keen interest in aviation from a young age, and he built his first model airplane at the age of 12.

In 1914, Bishop joined the Royal Military College of Canada in Kingston, Ontario. He was a gifted student, and he graduated at the top of his class in 1916. Bishop was commissioned as a second lieutenant in the Canadian Expeditionary Force and was sent to England for flight training.

Bishop's flying career got off to a rocky start. He crashed his first airplane on his first solo flight. However, he quickly recovered from this setback and went on to become one of the most successful fighter pilots of World War I.



## **World War I**

Bishop arrived in France in February 1917 and was assigned to No. 60 Squadron of the Royal Flying Corps. He flew a variety of aircraft during the war, including the Sopwith Camel, the SE5a, and the Fokker Dr.I.

Bishop was a natural fighter pilot. He was aggressive, skilled, and fearless. He quickly racked up a string of victories, and he became one of the most feared pilots in the German Air Force.

By the end of the war, Bishop had shot down 72 enemy aircraft, making him the top-scoring Allied fighter pilot of the war. He was awarded the Victoria Cross, the Distinguished Service Free Download, and the Military Cross.

### **The 1920s**

After the war, Bishop returned to Canada and worked as a test pilot and a barnstorming pilot. He also served as the commander of the Royal Canadian Air Force from 1929 to 1931.

In 1927, Bishop was invited to participate in the Schneider Trophy Race, an international air race that was held annually from 1913 to 1931. Bishop flew a Supermarine S.6B seaplane in the race and finished in third place.



William Avery Bishop in Iraq in the 1920s.

## **The Schneider Trophy Race**

The Schneider Trophy Race was one of the most prestigious aviation events in the world. It was held over a 35-kilometer course, and the winner was the pilot who completed the course in the fastest time.

The race was fiercely competitive, and it attracted the best pilots and aircraft from around the world. Bishop was one of the few pilots who competed in the race more than once. He finished third in 1927, second in 1929, and first in 1931.

Bishop's victory in the 1931 Schneider Trophy Race was a major triumph for British aviation. It was also a fitting end to his remarkable flying career.

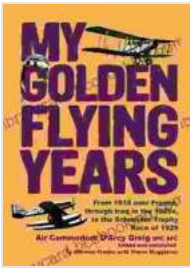
## **Legacy**

William Avery Bishop was one of the most successful and celebrated fighter pilots of World War I. He was also a pioneer in the development of aviation technology and a key figure in the early days of commercial aviation.

Bishop's autobiography, *From 1918 Over France Through Iraq In The 1920s To The Schneider Trophy Race Of 1931: A Journey of Aviation Adventure*, is a valuable historical document that provides a unique perspective on the early days of aviation history.

Bishop's legacy lives on in the many awards and honors that have been bestowed upon him. He is a member of the Canadian Aviation Hall of Fame, the International Aerospace Hall of Fame, and the Smithsonian National Air and Space Museum. He has also been honored with stamps, coins, and monuments.

William Avery Bishop was a true aviation pioneer. His story is an inspiration to all who dream of achieving great things.



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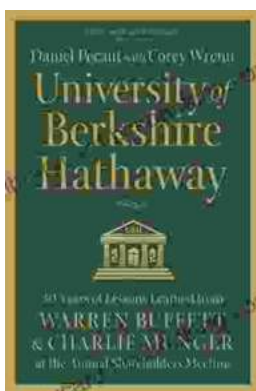
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