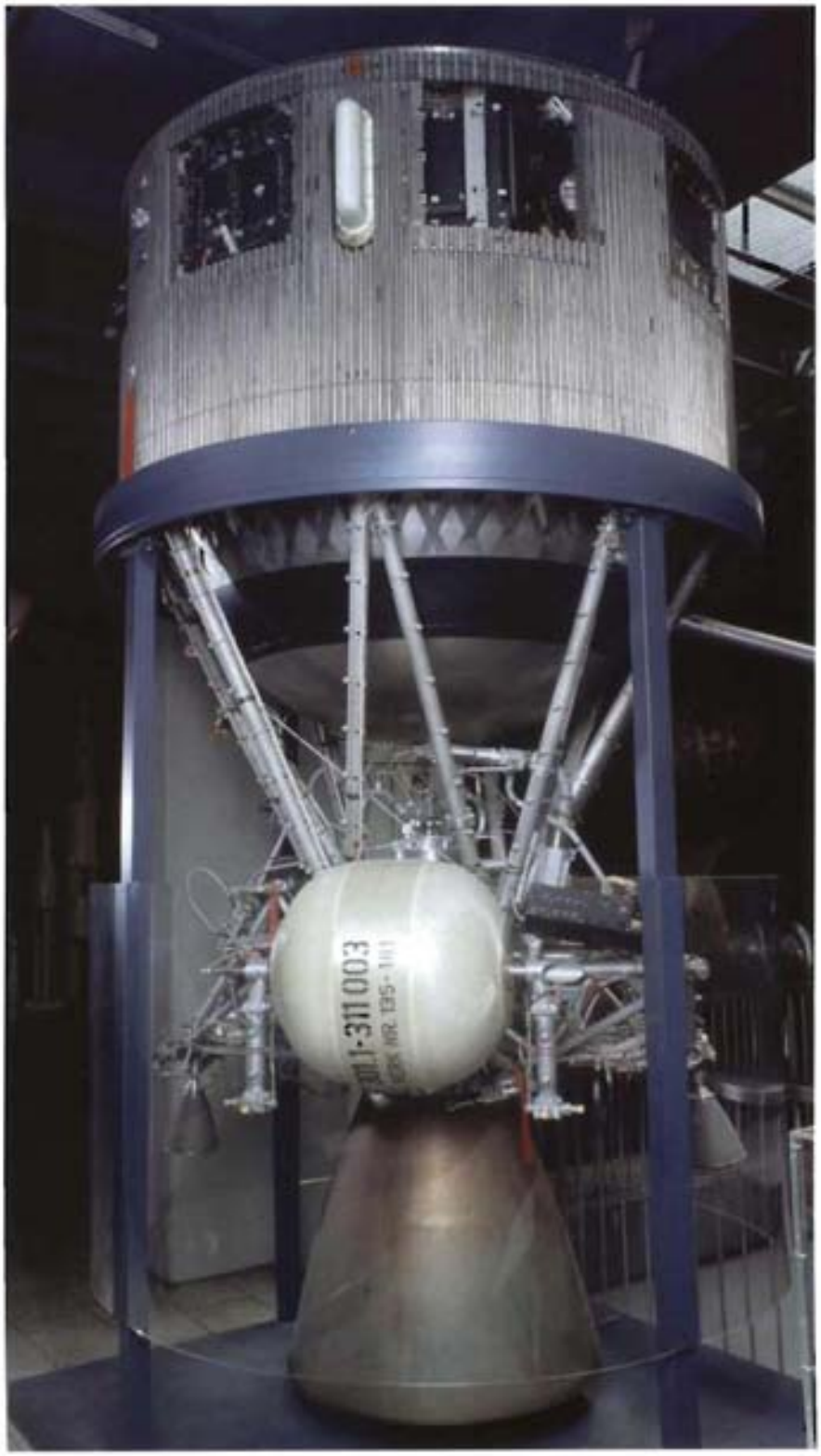
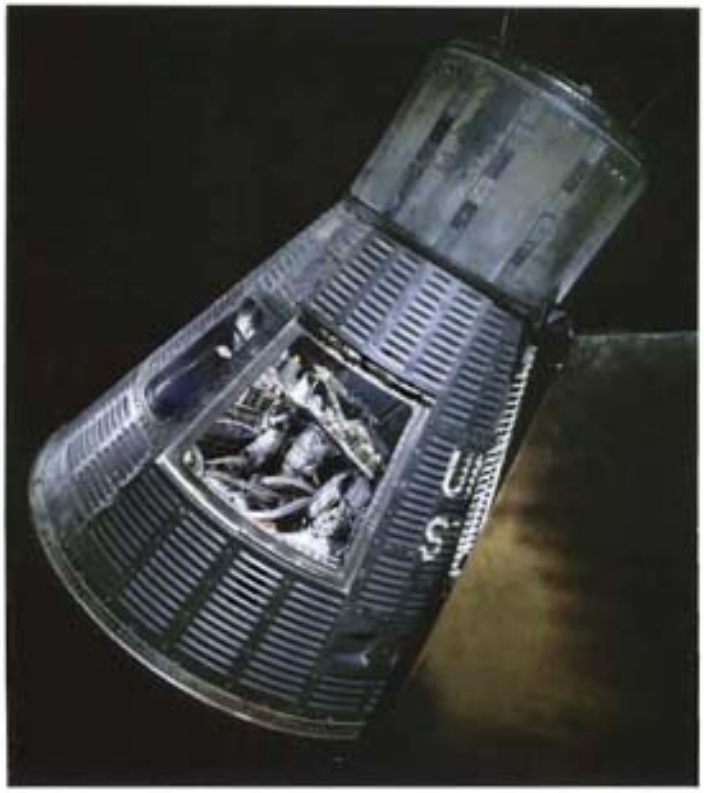
Colour plate 1 The Astris exhibit as part of the space gallery of the Deutsches Museum in central Munich (page 9). (Archives of the Deutsches Museum)

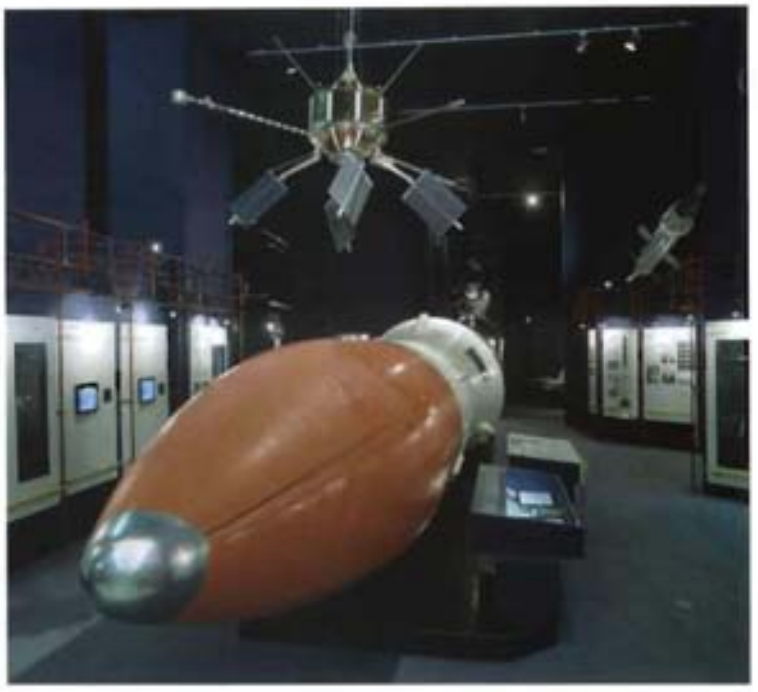


Colour plate 2
The Europa II exhibit at the Deutsches Museum's Flugwerft Schleissheim branch museum, consisting of Blue Streak, Coralie and Astris rocket stages and a test satellite. These very artefacts were planned to be launched on flight F12, which was abandoned after the disastrous explosion of the launcher on test flight F11 (page 9). (Archives of the Deutsches Museum)

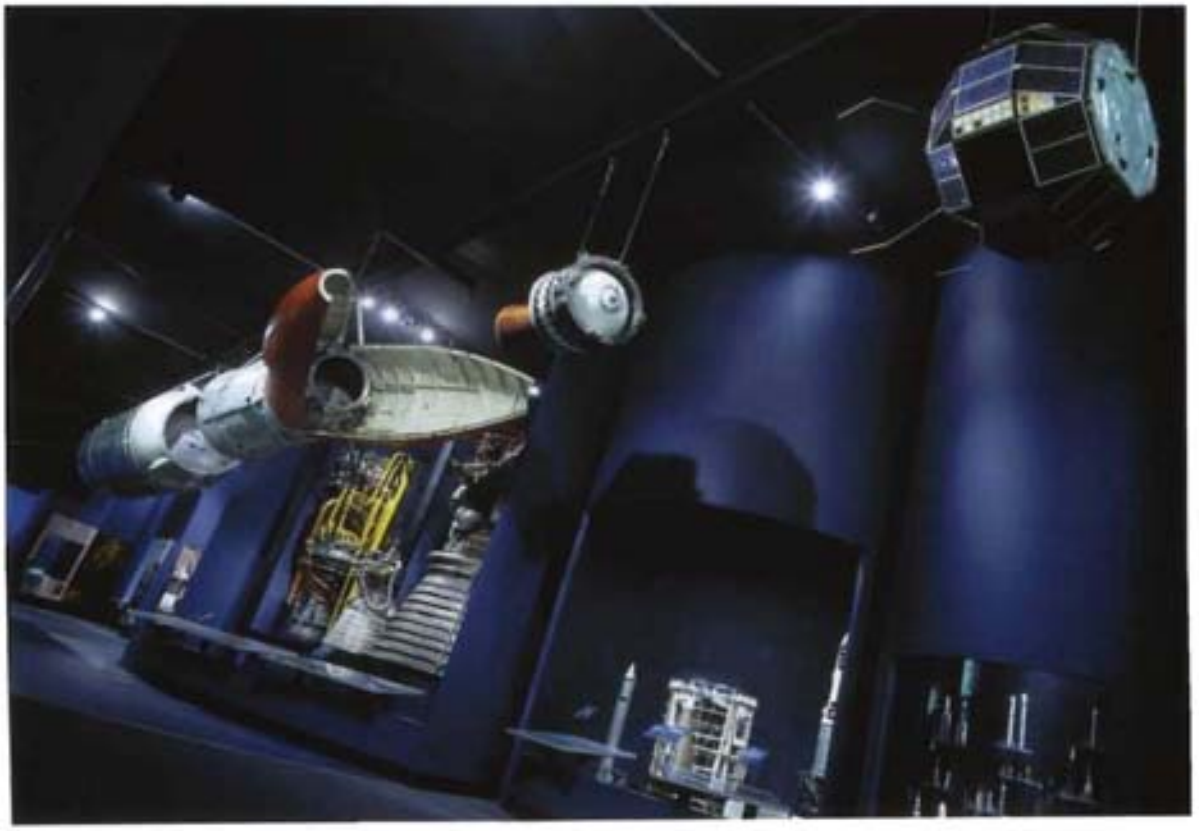


Colour plate 5
John Glenn's Friendship 7 Project Mercury capsule in the National Air and Space Museum, Washington DC (page 50). (Smithsonian National Air and Space Museum)

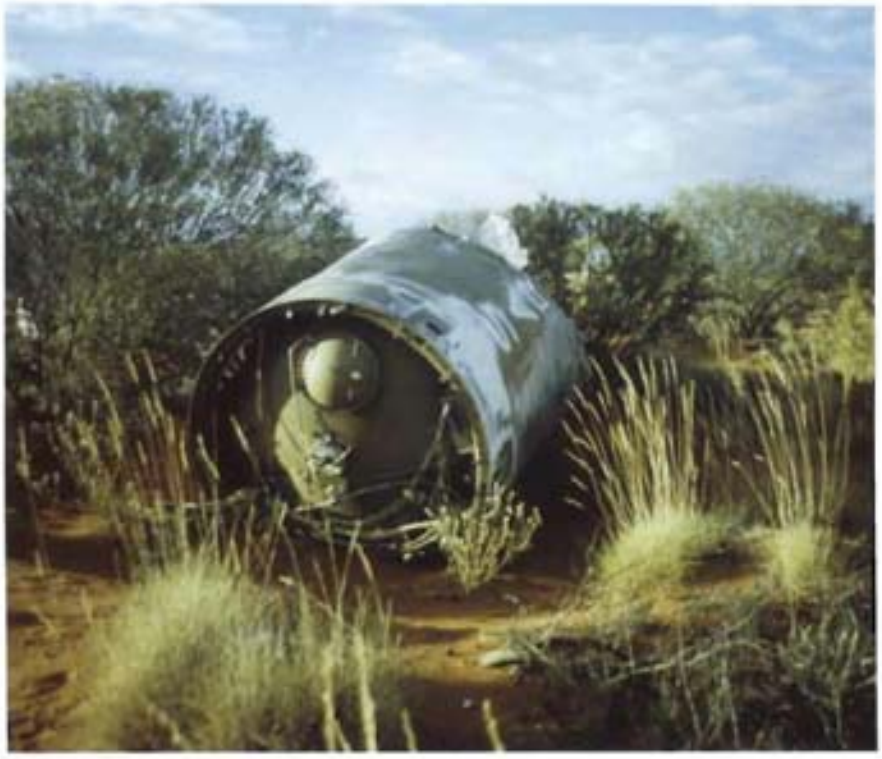
Colour plate 3 Black Arrow R4 as displayed in the 'Exploration of Space' gallery, 1986–2000. The rocket's orange payload faring, the shape of which was derived from the US Polaris missile design, was prone to damage in this constricted gallery thoroughfare (page 30). (Science & Society Picture Library)



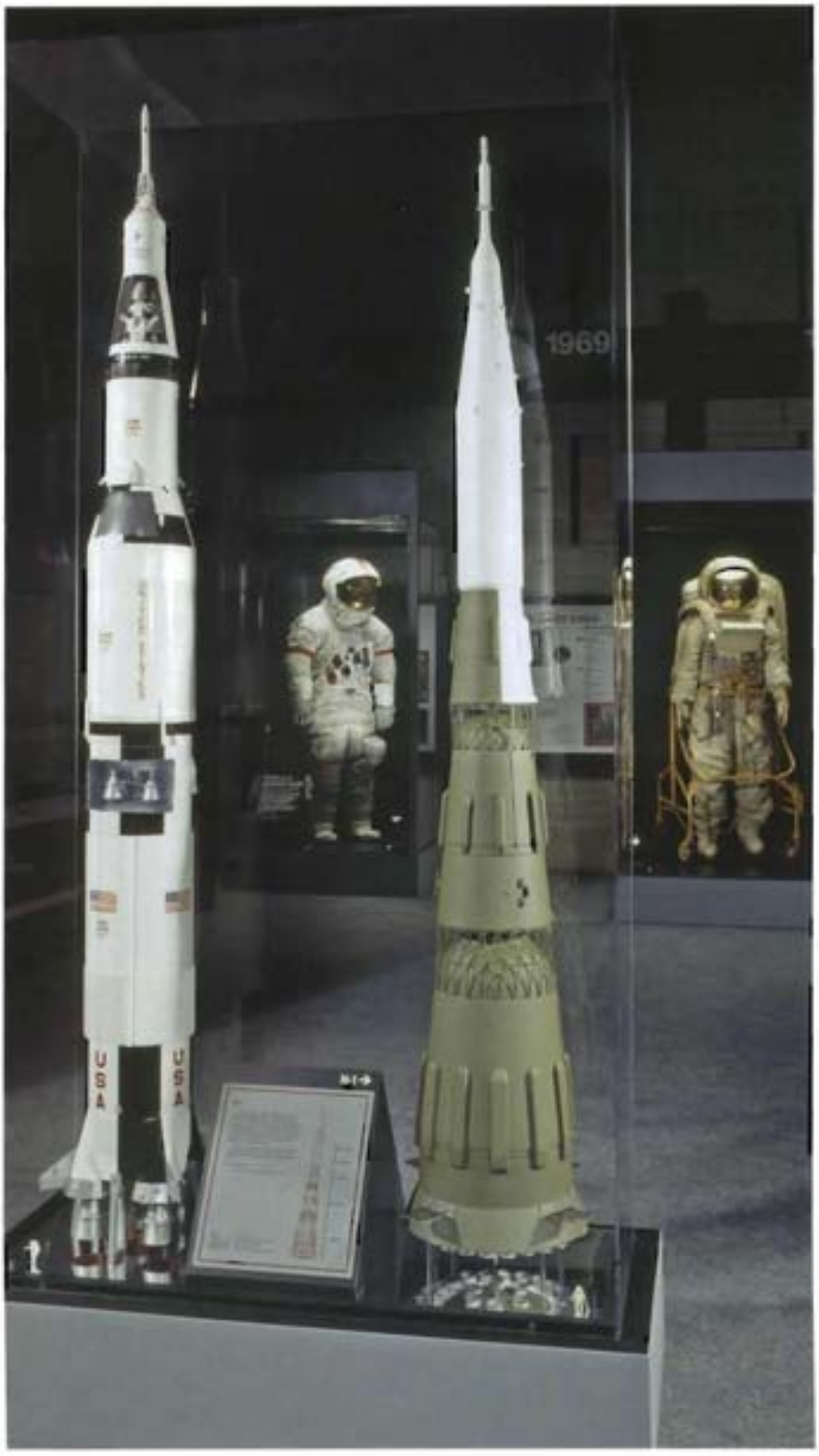
Colour plate 4 Black Arrow R4 as displayed in the 'Space' gallery, 2000 to present. The display represents (although not accurately so) the 'staging' of a rocket as it ascends – a three-dimensional diagram that utilises real artefacts (page 32). (Science & Society Picture Library)



Colour plate 6
The Woomera Heritage Centre Rocket and Missile Park in 1993. Displaying a selection of the rockets, missiles and other weapons launched and tested at Woomera, the park is one of the town's tourist attractions. A Black Arrow launcher is its most prominent artefact (page 79). (Kerrie Dougherty)

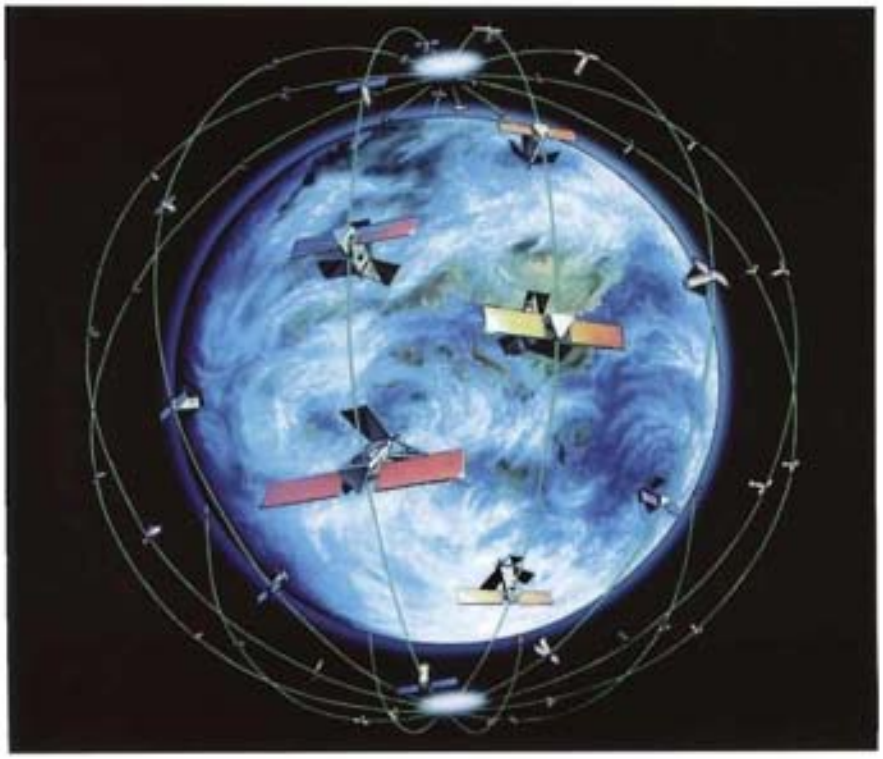


Colour plate 7
The Wresat Redstone as it was found by the recovery team in 1990. Despite the fact it had broken up on impact with the ground, the rocket was otherwise in a good state of preservation, although its original white exterior livery had disintegrated under the harsh desert sun (page 81). (Roger Henwood)



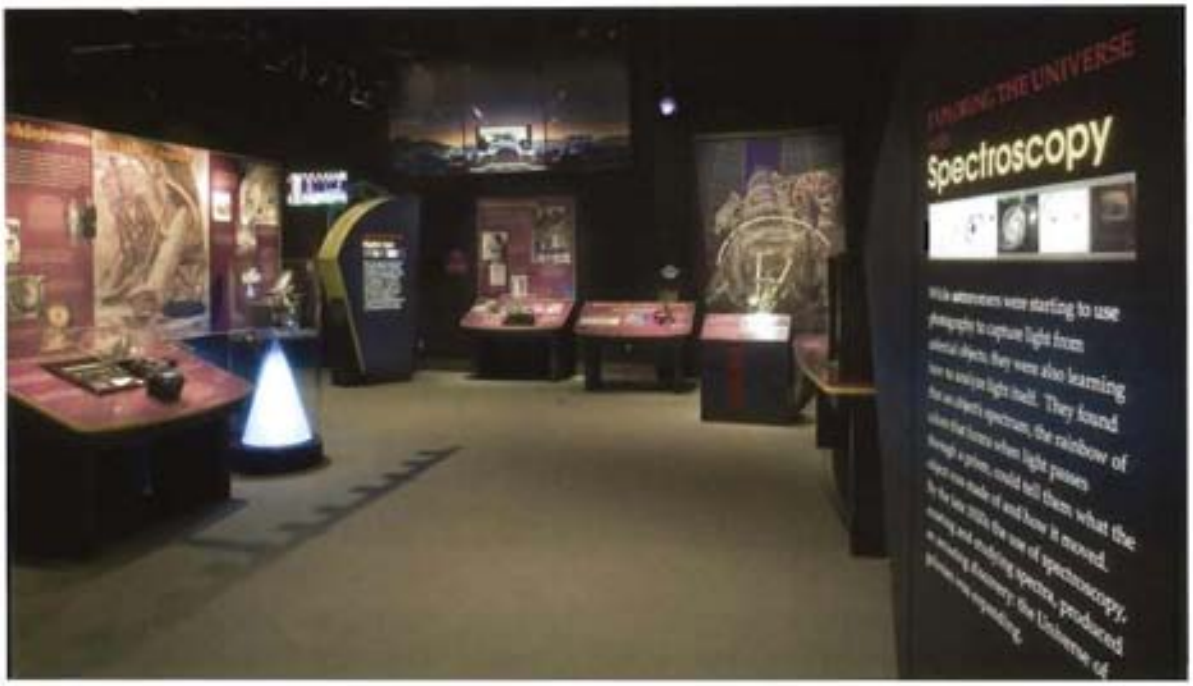
Colour plate 8 Models of the American Saturn V and the Soviet N-1 superboosters, side by side at the National Air and Space Museum in Washington DC. The N-1 booster was considered a state secret for nearly 30 years, until the Soviets revealed its existence in the late 1980s (page 105). (Smithsonian National Air and Space Museum)

Colour plate 9
Motorola Iridium satellite on display at the Smithsonian National Air and Space Museum, Washington DC (page 117). (Smithsonian National Air and Space Museum)

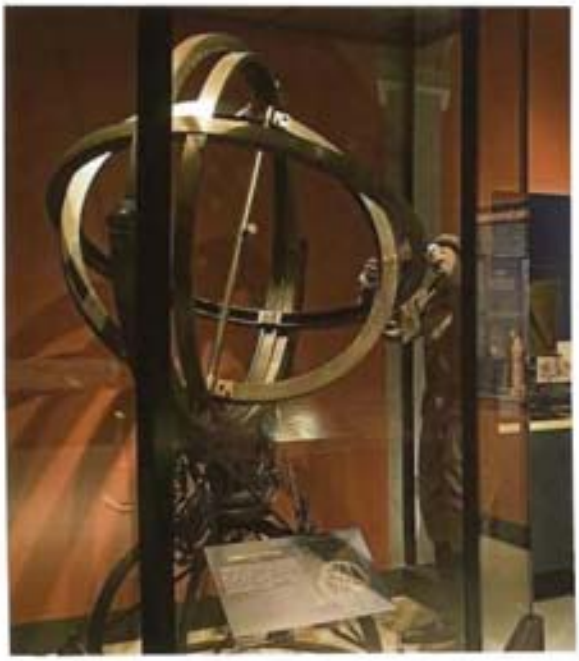


Colour plate 10
Artist's conception of the 66-satellite Iridium constellation (page 118). (Iridium Inc.)

Colour plate 12
(opposite) The 'Visible Sky' section of the 'Explore the Universe' gallery includes a full-scale replica of Tycho's equatorial armillary sphere and a progression of visual devices representing continually-increasing positional accuracy (page 161). (Eric Long/Smithsonian National Air and Space Museum)

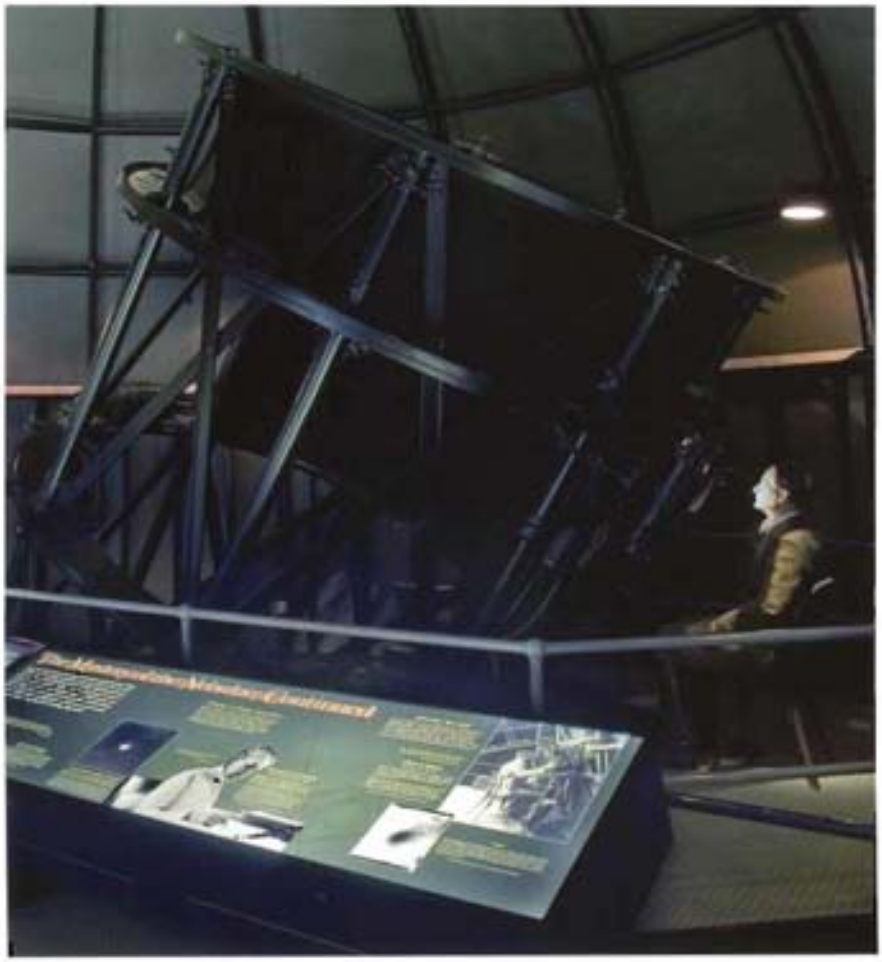


Colour plate 11 General view of the 'Spectroscopy' section of 'Explore the Universe', showing the 200-inch prime-focus spectrograph on the left, with graphics and the conical converging light beam identifying its connection to the telescope. The Lick spectrograph is centre right, set within a photographic diorama (page 161). (Eric Long/ Smithsonian National Air and Space Museum)



Colour plate 13 Detail of the armillary sphere diorama, showing how the observer manipulated the double-slit mechanism for reducing parallax error (page 164). (David DeVorkin)

Colour plate 14 Diorama depicting William Herschel observing at the top end of his 20-foot reflector and Caroline Herschel (who is just visible) seated in a window in their home taking notes (page 164). (David DeVorkin)



Colour plate 15 Diorama of Edwin Hubble observing at the Newtonian focus of the 100-inch Mount Wilson telescope. The dome and chamber are typically darker than depicted here (page 164). (Eric Long/ Smithsonian National Air and Space Museum)