

AIRCAM AVIATION SERIES

№ 4

SUPERMARINE SPITFIRE MK.I-XVI

IN RAF·SAAF·RAAF·RNZAF·RCAF & FOREIGN SERVICE



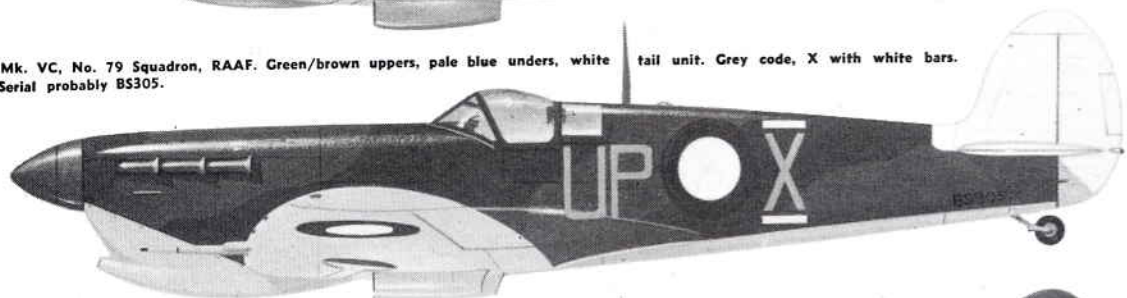
Mk. IXE, No. 73 OTU, Feyid, Egypt, MEF. 1944-45. Serial probably ES278. Black overall. White trim.



LF16, No. 226 OCU, Chivenor, 1948. SM245. Standard RAF scheme.



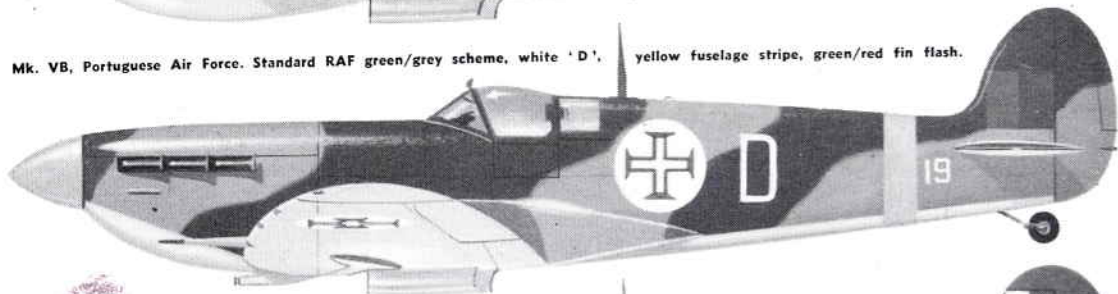
Mk. VC, No. 79 Squadron, RAAF. Green/brown uppers, pale blue unders, white tail unit. Grey code, X with white bars. Serial probably BS305.



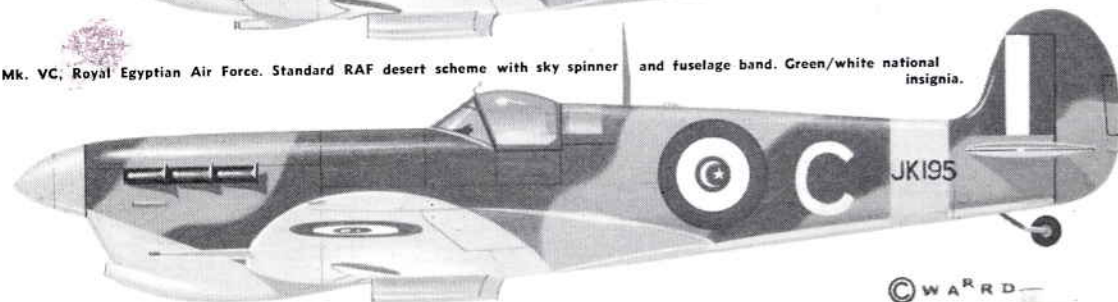
Mk. VB, Turkish Air Force, 5512 in black, standard RAF desert scheme.

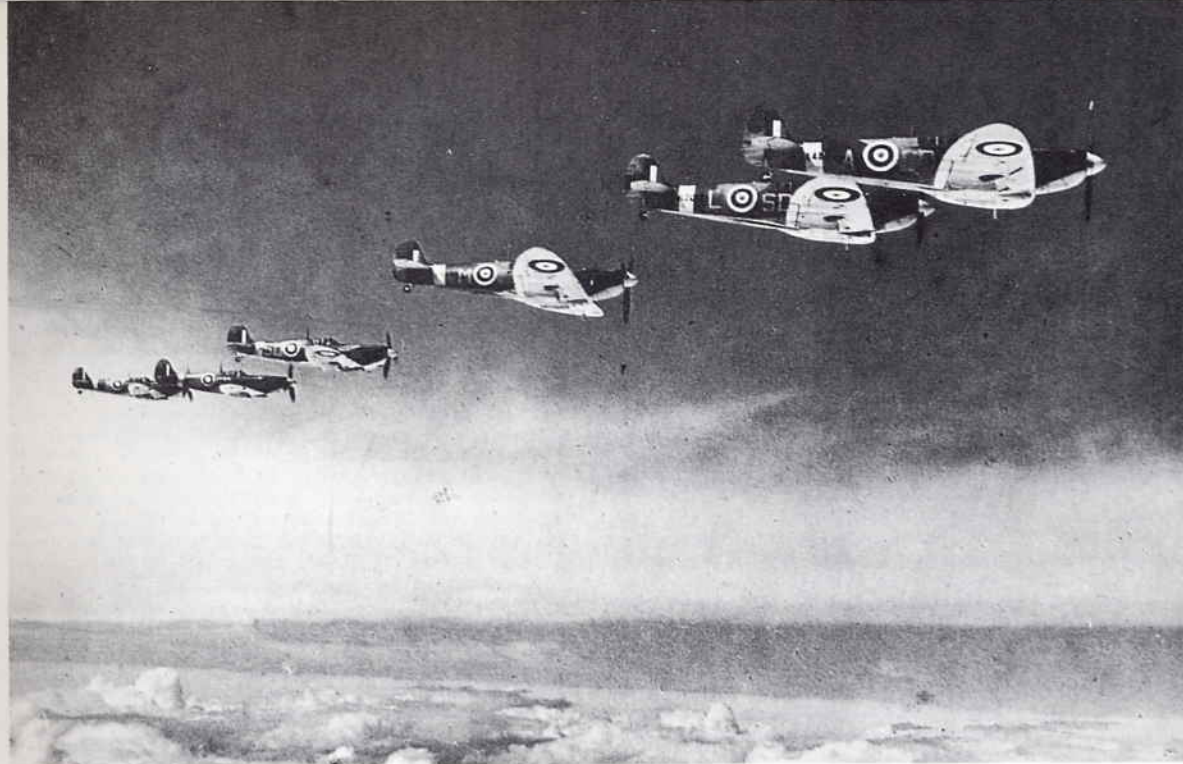


Mk. VB, Portuguese Air Force. Standard RAF green/grey scheme, white 'D', yellow fuselage stripe, green/red fin flash.



Mk. VC, Royal Egyptian Air Force. Standard RAF desert scheme with sky spinner and fuselage band. Green/white national insignia.





Nice flying shot of Mk. Ia's of No. 501 'County of Gloucester' Squadron. Aircraft 'A' has a different size under wing roundel, serial X4354. Early 1941. (CH2823 IWM)

SUPERMARINE SPITFIRE MKI - XVI

The basic design of the Spitfire was finalised by R. J. Mitchell in 1934. While the aircraft has often been compared with other famous types of World War II, it must be remembered that its true contemporaries were the Hurricane, P-36, and Messerschmitt Bf109, and that the Fw190, Mustang, and others, were designed three to six years later.

The success of the Spitfire was due to several factors. When used in its intended role as a defensive fighter, its performance was always equal to, and often superior to that of its opponents. Notable examples were the Battle of Britain, the defence of Malta, and the defeat of the Japanese over Northern Australia and the India/Burma border. The aircraft was also a delight to fly, and its adaptability was quite remarkable. Therefore it remained as the supreme Allied single-seat fighter and photo-reconnaissance aircraft until 1944. Even later, it could out-maneuvre many jet fighters and had a higher limiting Mach number in the dive than most until the F-86.

Coupled with the early-warning ground radar, which allowed the Spitfire to be used to its best advantage, and with the excellent Rolls-Royce Merlin and Griffon engines, it was a war-winner.

On the other hand, it must be recognised that, with the exception of the photo-reconnaissance versions—which did not have to undergo the stresses of combat—it proved rather difficult to load the lightly-built airframe with the extra fuel and bombs required from 1941 onwards. This occasionally hampered its offensive deployment and gave some headaches to the operations planners, especially before the D-day invasion.

In this publication we shall cover the operational history of the Merlin-engined Spitfires. Those versions which used the Griffon engine will be dealt with in a later issue.

The prototype, K5054, first flew in March 1936, the first production Mk. I, K9787, appearing in June 1938.

The aircraft remained in production until August 1945, when the last, a Mk. XVI, SL745, was built.

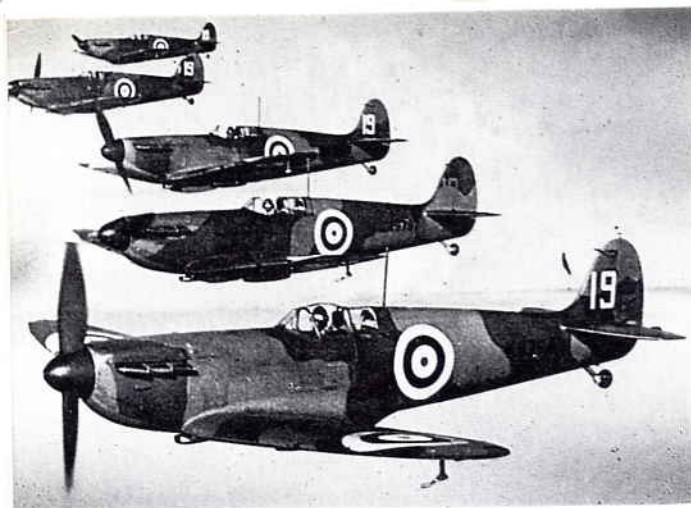
Nearly two hundred squadrons of the R.A.F. used the aircraft between August 1938 and September 1951, peak strength being reached in June 1944 when 25% of the R.A.F. on all war fronts was equipped with Merlin-Spitfires. In addition, over eighty other units, schools, etc., used this variant, together with some twenty foreign and Commonwealth Air Forces.

THE EARLY DAYS — 1938 TO JUNE 1940

Up to May 1940 this period was marked by the slow, but steady, increase in the number of operational Spitfire squadrons. After the outbreak of war in September 1939 and, while the Hurricanes went to France, the Spitfires of 72, 602, and 603 squadrons engaged in a few short, sharp battles with Luftwaffe bombers over the north-east coastline of Britain between October and December 1939. During this time the Spitfires' qualities in fighter-to-fighter combat were an unknown quantity and, in some official circles, it was felt that manoeuvrability, exemplified by the Hurricane and P-36, was the key factor in combat.

However, Sidney Cotton, engaged in clandestine reconnaissance work for the Air Ministry, recognised the aircraft's potentialities for photo-reconnaissance. Cotton, together with his pilots, Longbottom and Niven, formulated the concept of a modified fighter carrying cameras instead of guns and thus set a pattern which has lasted to the present day. The initial conversions were designated Spitfire A, B, and C (extra fuel tanks being added to the type B onwards), and the first successful sortie over Germany was on November 20th, 1939.

Operated by the Special Survey Flight (later 212 squadron), the Spitfires were scattered around various French airfields, and a surprisingly large number were used until evacuated in June 1940. Aircraft included



N3071, 3116, P9313, 9331, 9385, and 9453.

As a result of the German attack on France, the Dunkirk evacuation began on May 26th, 1940. For some of the Spitfire squadrons this was their first real test. The units involved were: 19, 54, 64, 65, 66, 74, 92, and 610 squadrons. They emerged somewhat battered and weary, but scored considerable successes against both the Luftwaffe bombers and fighters.

Also noteworthy, during the retreat in France, were the first real fighter tactical-reconnaissance sorties carried out by some 212 squadron Spitfires carrying guns as well as cameras.

JULY 1940 TO DECEMBER 1941

After the fall of France came the Battle of Britain and the final realisation that speed was more important than manoeuvrability. Thus, the tactics of using the Spitfires against the Bf109E developed, while the Hurricanes were encouraged to attack the bombers.

All the nineteen Spitfire squadrons were engaged at one time or another between August 12th and October 12th. In this period Eric Lock of 41 squadron emerged as the top-scoring pilot, with twenty-one victories, including twelve Bf109's—a remarkable effort.

In August, the Spitfire IB's (two 20 mm. cannon) of 19 squadron were tested in combat, being somewhat disappointing, and 222 squadron re-equipped with the

Mk. I's of No. 19 Squadron base at Duxford, Cambridge-shire, the first unit to be equipped with the Spitfire. Note red 19 on fin of second aircraft and 'odd and even' camouflage patterns. Red 19 for 'A' flight, white 19 for 'B' flight. Markings of late 1938 early 1939 period. (CH19 IWM)

first of the new Spitfire IIA's (Merlin XII engine). As the daylight battles subsided, production of the Mk. II began to increase and, with cannon stoppage problems solved, the new Mk. VB entered service with 92 squadron in December.

1941 saw the R.A.F. go on to the offensive over France and the Low Countries. Backed up by the pilot output of the Operational Training Units (O.T.U.'s), equipped with the Spitfire IA and later, Mk. II's, a large increase in Spitfire fighter squadrons was accomplished by the end of the year, from nineteen to sixty. Together with the bomber-escort, ground attack sorties, and the fighter "sweeps", the wastage and loss rate was very high, especially after September when the Fw190 was encountered in increasing numbers. For example, 317 squadron, having an establishment of eighteen aircraft, got through sixty-four Mk. VB's in the ten-month period November 1941 to August 1942.

Meanwhile, the photo-reconnaissance Spitfires were kept busy, and over one hundred and twenty were modified from fighter airframes until, in late 1941, the Spitfire D entered production as the Mk. IV (later PR. IV). In September, 140 squadron formed in England with the Spitfire G (PR. VII), and by December, 69 squadron in Malta were operating one or two PR. IV's.

THE TURNING POINT — 1942

That year saw the tide of battle begin to turn in favour of the Allies, and a contributing factor was the increased adaptability of the Spitfire.

The high-altitude Spitfire VI entered service in April with 616 squadron, but it was never to be really successful, as the weight of its cockpit-pressurisation equipment reduced its effective ceiling. However, the Mk. VII overcame this problem with the new supercharged Merlin 60/70 series engine, and a few went into service in the autumn. This version was followed by the Mk. VIII (essentially a Mk. VII without pressurisation) which first flew towards the end of the year. Incorporating many refinements, it had the best handling characteristics of all the Spitfires and also the highest speed, at altitude, of all the Merlin-engined fighter variants.



Neater formation by No. 65 'East India' Squadron, the sixth unit to equip with the Spitfire. Markings summer 1939. (HU1664 IWM)



Mk. Ia's of No. 611 'West Lancashire' Squadron on dispersal area in early 1940. (C413 IWM)

However, early in the year it was obvious that the threat of the Fw190 could not wait for the Spitfire VIII. Therefore, the Mk. IX was hurriedly introduced as a "stop-gap", using the Mk. VC airframe with, initially, the Merlin 61 and 63 engine. Going into service with 64 squadron in July it averted the crisis in Fighter Command, but its introduction was rather slow until larger numbers became available in 1943.

Meanwhile, yet another crisis had developed, this time in Malta and the North African desert. Pleas for more modern aircraft were finally answered and, starting in March, Spitfire V's were flown into Malta from the carrier H.M.S. Eagle. Further deliveries followed, both to Malta and Africa, so that by August, 126, 185, 229, 249, and 1435 squadrons were using Spitfires in Malta. In Egypt, 92, 145, and 601 squadrons were providing high-altitude cover for the 8th Army and the Desert Air Force.

Also, in that month the Special Performance Flight at Aboukir shot down their first Ju86P at over 40,000 feet, using one of the specially modified Mk. VC's. This was the task for which the Mk. VI had been created, but when the first examples (BS133 and 134) arrived in October they were too late and disappointing in performance.

At home, the operations over "Fortress Europe" continued and, in the Dieppe raid in August, the first U.S.A.A.F. Spitfire units took part; by the end of the following month the 4th, 31st, and 52nd Fighter Groups were operational with the Mk. VB. Since the latter was available in large numbers, the last Mk. II's were phased out of the fighter squadrons by June and, at the turn of the year, the original four Air Sea Rescue squadrons (275-278) were replacing their Defiants with specially modified Mk. IIC's.

Finally, in November the Axis line broke at El Alamein in Egypt. Four days later, on the 8th, the Allies landed in North-West Africa, part of the air cover supplied by nine Spitfire squadrons of the R.A.F. (72, 81, 93, 111, 152, 154, 232, 242, and 243), and six squadrons of the 31st and 52nd F.G.

1943 TO 1945

In 1943 the Spitfire came to be used on all the war fronts. In Australia, 54, 452, and 457 squadrons defended the Darwin area with their Mk. VC's, between February and June. In India, No. 3 P.R.U. (later 681 squadron) had already received their first Spitfire PR. IV, and continued to operate the type until April 1944—their last aircraft being AA786. Spitfire VC's arrived in September 1943 to replace the Hurricanes of 136 and 615 squadrons, and 607 squadron arrived from England. These three units quickly began to break up the Japanese air attacks and reconnaissance sorties intended as the prelude to their attempted invasion of India.

The first Spitfire PR. XI's for 681 squadron were flown out from England in October and, in November, the first of many Mk. VIII's arrived. They were quickly taken over by 155 squadron to replace their ageing Mohawks. At the same time, 81, and 152 squadrons, which had just arrived from Italy, took over some of the new Mk. VIII's. By June 1944, the Japanese were retreating into Burma and their Air Force was never to recover.

The Spitfire VIII had the longest range of any of the fighter variants with an extra thirty-nine gallons of internal fuel—it was certainly needed in the Pacific. As more aircraft arrived, the Australian squadrons were re-equipped and, in December 1944, 79 (R.A.A.F.), 452, and 457 squadrons went on the offensive over the East Indies and the Philippines.

Meanwhile, in the Mediterranean, 81 squadron obtained the first, much needed, Spitfire IX's at the end of January 1943 and the first Spitfire V's modified as fighter-bombers went into action with 152 squadron in April. With the German defeat in North Africa, the Allies landed on Sicily in July and the Mk. VIII began to arrive to supplement the increasing numbers of Spitfire IX's. Among the first units to receive the Mk. VIII were 81, 92, 111, and the 308th squadron of the 31st F.G.

The invasion of Italy followed, some units initially using a combination of Mk. VC, VIII, and IX. (Many of the VIII's had extended wing-tips which has since caused some confusion with the Mk. VII. Very few, if any, of the latter saw service in the Mediterranean.)

In the spring of 1944 seven Spitfire squadrons were withdrawn from Italy to the United Kingdom for the D-day landings in Normandy.

For operations in 1943, preparatory to the invasion, the Spitfire LF. VB had supplemented the Mk. IX, but by D-day nearly all the first-line Spitfire squadrons had the Mk. IX. Many were fighter-bomber versions, carrying one 500 lb., and two 250 lb. bombs. During the trials earlier in 1944, 403 squadron had experimented with a 1000 lb. bomb under the centre-section of one aircraft, but the idea was abandoned after it ripped open the bottom of the fuselage!

Introduction of the Mk. IXE (0.5" guns) and the installation of gyro sunsights increased the effectiveness of the aircraft in 1944. As the Spitfire LF. XVI* began to appear on the production lines in September, most Mk. IX's that followed went to foreign Air Forces, particularly to Russia—over one thousand being shipped in the short period remaining up to the end of the war.

Finally, while it must be recorded that the Mk. IX and XVI were the most common Merlin-Spitfires at this time, the PR. XI saw extensive service in both the tactical and strategic role, and three squadrons (124, 131, and 616) used the Mk. VII for high-altitude defence and escort duties from 1943 until just after D-day. Other squadrons "rotating" on rest at Skeabrae in the Orkneys flew a small number of the Mk. VII's based there for the defence of Scapa Flow.

THE POSTWAR YEARS

As the War ended the Spitfire IX was phased out of R.A.F. service and became available for the many foreign air forces requiring new equipment. While the Belgian Air Force operated Mk. XVI's for a short while, they were traded for Mk. IX's in 1947. So apart from a short period in North-West Europe, the Spitfire XVI never saw service abroad, but soldiered on for a number of years in the Anti-Aircraft Co-operation units and in the Royal Auxiliary Air Force. When the latter was recalled to active service in 1951, 612 squadron was still operating the type.

In foreign service the Mk. IX only saw action with the French, Israeli, and Egyptian Air Forces. The French

used them for ground attack in Indo-China between 1946 and 1950, operated by GC. I/7 and II/7. The Israeli and Egyptian aircraft were ex-R.A.F. and S.A.A.F., handed over to the Egyptians and resurrected from the scrap dumps by the Israelis. The two forces fought each other—and the R.A.F.—during 1948 and 1949, 105 squadron of the Chel Ha'avir using both Spitfires and Avia S-199's.

In England. No. 3/4 Civilian Anti-Aircraft Co-operation Unit at Exeter used a number of LF. 16's until 1956, while in the Irish Air Force, a few Mk. 9 Trainers were flown up to 1961.

* The Spitfire LF. XVI was simply a Mk. IXE, but with the U.S. Packard-built Merlin 266. Considerable confusion has since arisen between the IX and XVI, and their designations. The following is offered as some clarification:

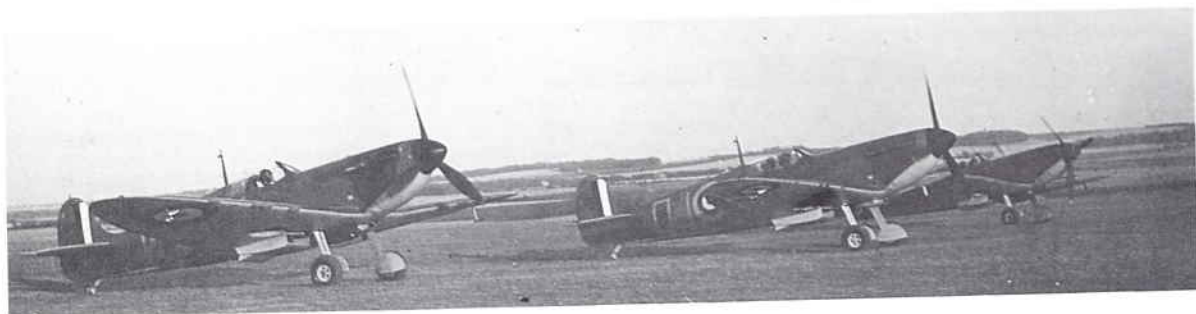
LF., F., HF. IX Built by Supermarine at Castle Bromwich. Except for one or two odd aircraft with 'B' wings, all had 'C' wings, earlier type canopies and rudders, and until June 1943 (MH 312 onwards), no tropicalisation.

LF., F., HF. IXE All built at Castle Bromwich (NH series onwards), replacing the IX from April 1944. All with 'E' wings. After September 1944 (RK 883 onwards), had broad-chord pointed rudders. Those with serials between TD 175-TE 343, produced after February 1945, had "tear-drop" canopies. Very few F. IXE built.

LF. XVI All with 'E' wings—official designation omits the suffix letter. All had broad-chord pointed rudder. Aircraft in the RR, SM, TB, serial batches had earlier type canopies. After February 1945, had "tear-drop" canopies, i.e., RW, SL, TD, and TE batches.

Further confusion has arisen over the semi-official designation of IXA for those with the Merlin 61/63 (F. IX), and the IXB for the Merlin 66 (LF. IX)—regardless of wing armament. It should also be noted that a few rebuilt aircraft could confuse the issue by having rudders or tropical intakes other than described above.

Many IX's and XVI's had clipped-wings from 1944. LF. XVI's were re-designated LF. 16 after 1948. There was no such aircraft as a IXF. It should also be noted that there has often been confusion (in official publications particularly) between the Mk. XIV and XVI.



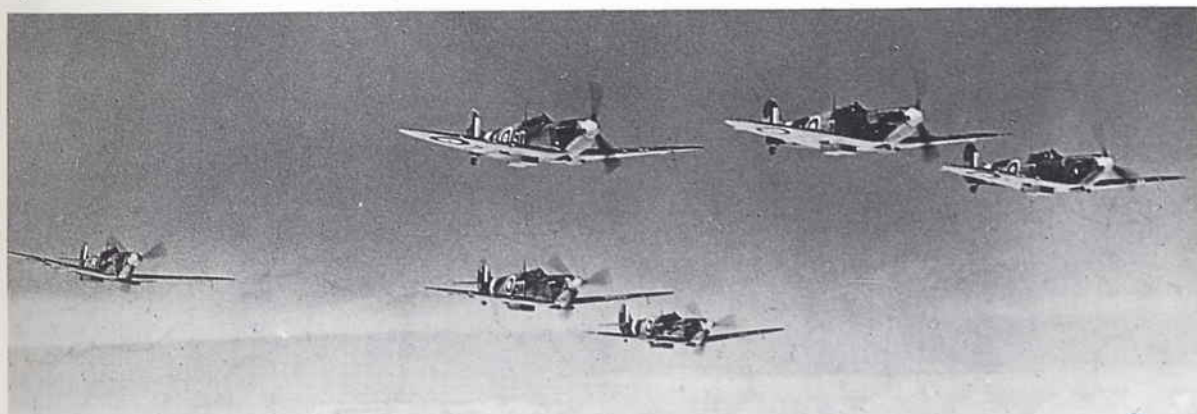
Mk. 1a's of No. 616 'South Yorkshire' Squadron at readiness and taking off for an evening patrol, in typical Battle of Britain markings. (CH1449 CH1450 IWM)

One of the very few photographs of the Spitfire Mk. 1b. The two aircraft in the foreground: QJ-DX4272 and F R6908, are 1b's; QJ-B X4561 a 1a. All three No. 92 'East India' Squadron, Manston, December 1940. (CH2536 IWM)



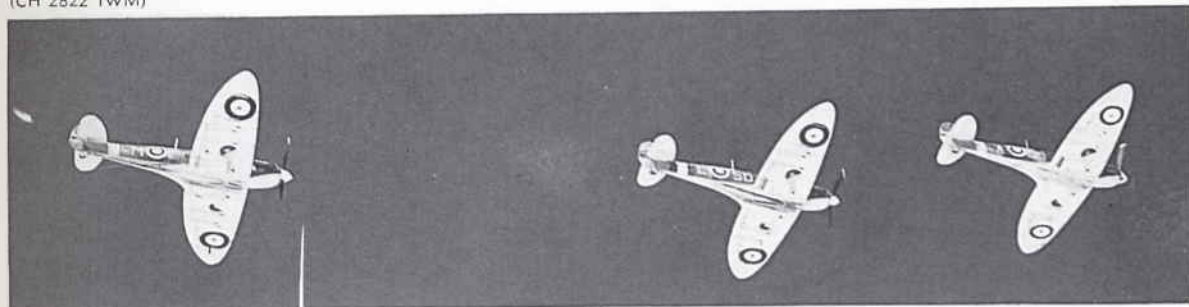


One of the few Battle of Britain formation shots in existence today. A neat vic by three Mk. Ia's of No. 610 'County of Chester' Squadron based at Biggin Hill. K N3289. (CH739 IWM)



Mk. Ia's of No. 501 'County of Gloucester' Squadron, same formation as heading shot. (CH2825 IWM)

Three aircraft of the above formation showing to good advantage the graceful Spitfire plan-form. Note roundel variations. (CH 2822 IWM)



Only a publicity shot of K5054 the prototype but it shows the camouflage pattern in good detail. (HU1665 IWM)





Good detail shot of a Mk IIa of No. 41 Squadron, flown by Sqdn. Ldr. D. O. Findlay, D.F.C. Serial was P7618 later to No. 54 Squadron as KL-Z and subsequently shot down. Sky blue under surfaces. (CH1890 IWM)



Mk. Ia probably of No. 58 OTU. Code BO-K. (via Frank F. Smith)

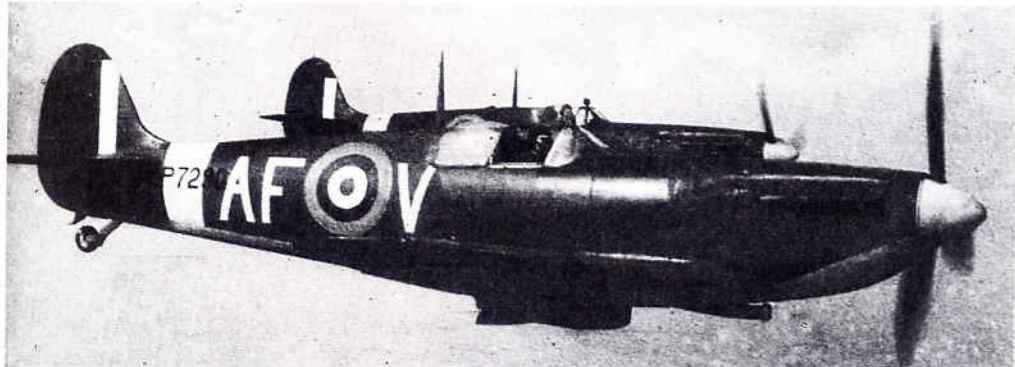
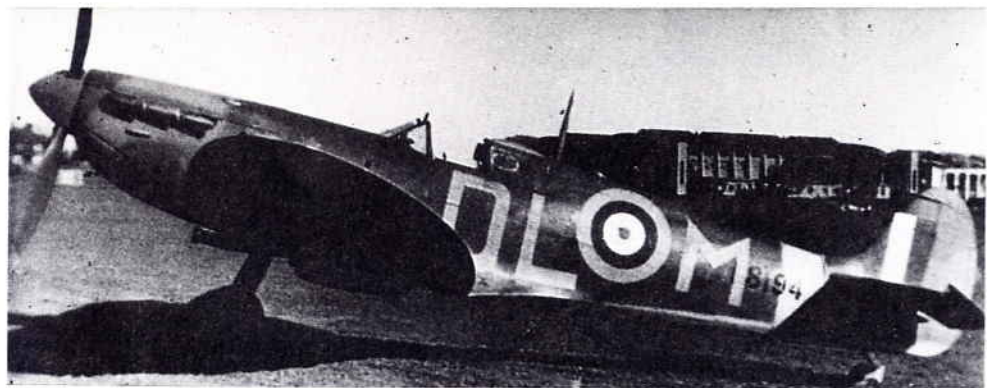


Mk. IIa's of No. 303 'Kosciuszko' (Polish) Squadron, aircraft taxiing carries the presentation name 'Garfield Weston III' on fuselage. Code RF-L. (J. B. Cynk)

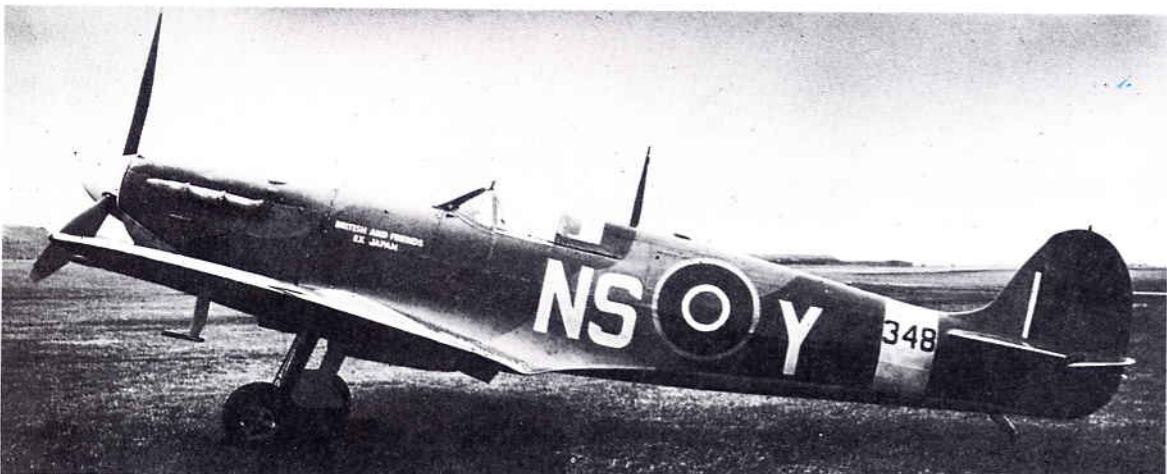
Mk. IIa's of No. 308 'Krakowski' (Polish) Squadron being refuelled early in 1942. Code ZF-F (farthest a/c). (J. B. Cynk)



A Spitfire Mk. IIa P8194 of No. 91 Squadron at Hawkinge, April 1941. Four months earlier the squadron had been formed from No. 421 Flight.
(via L. Bachelor)



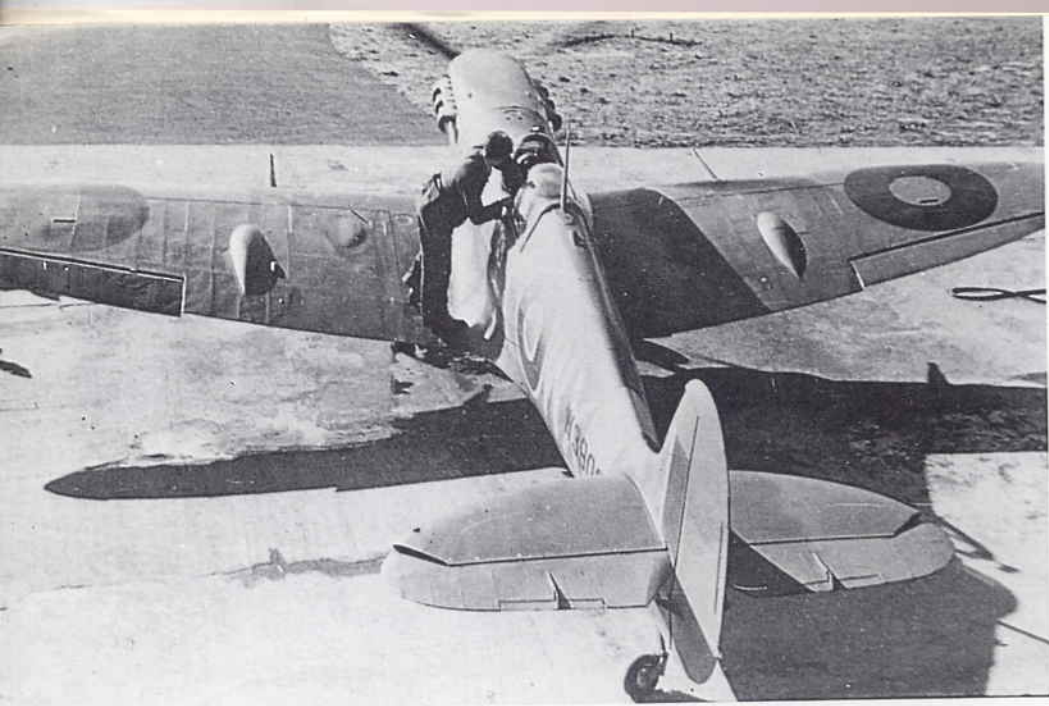
Mk. IIa's of The Air Fighting Development Unit. Sky blue under surfaces, sky band, spinner and code.
Serial P7290.
(CH5291 IWM)



Mk. IIb of No. 52 OTU. Presentation name on fuselage in white 'British and Friends Ex Japan'. Note unusual position of serial, P8348. (CH10597 IWM)

Formation of Mk. Vb's of No. 122 'Bombay' Squadron getting airborne. Code MT-. (CH5761 IWM)



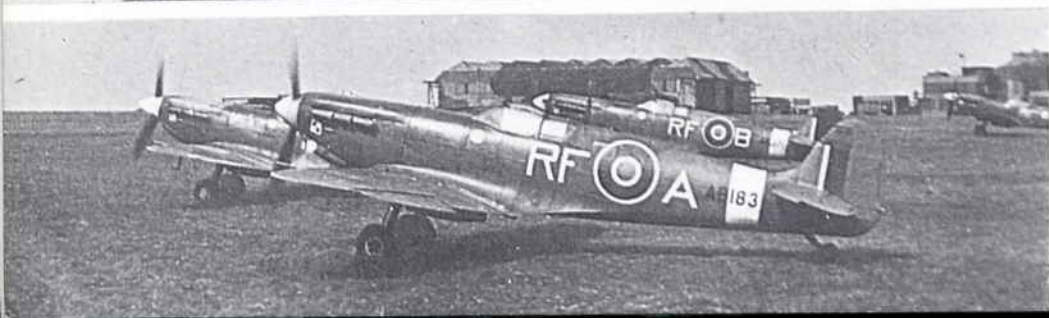


Good detail shot of W3902, a Mk. Vb of No. 302 'Poznan' (Polish) Squadron. Note cannon and wheel blisters. (J. B. Cynk)

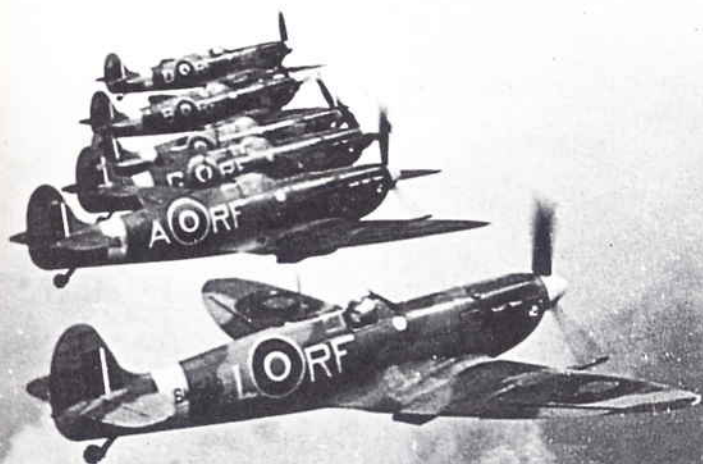
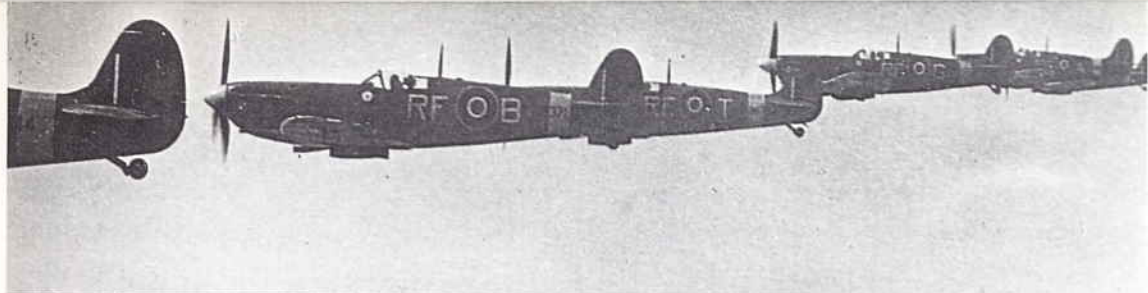
Same aircraft as above showing port side marking details. Note Polish national insignia just aft of cockpit. (J. B. Cynk)



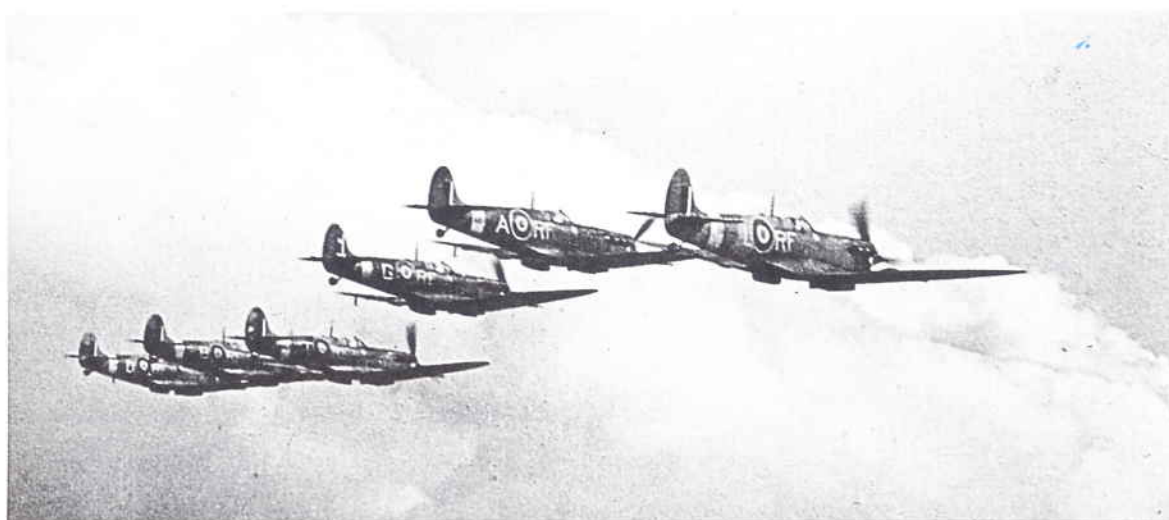
Starboard side detail of W3902. (J. B. Cynk)



Mk. Vb's of No. 303 'Kosciuszko' (Polish) Squadron beginning their take-off run. RF-A AB183. (J. B. Cynk)

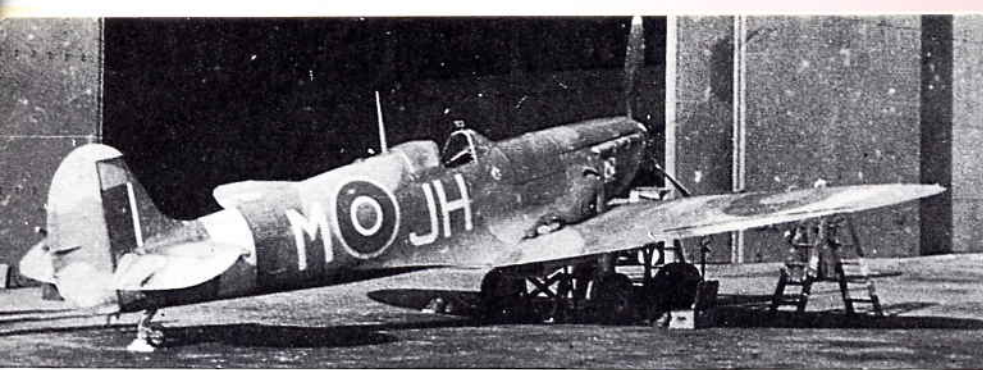


Mk. Vb's of No. 303 'Kosciuszko' (Polish) Squadron being put through their paces high above the clouds. (J. B. Cynk)



Mk. Vb of No. 317 'Wilno' (Polish) Squadron. Note non-standard roundel. Serial W3970. (J. B. Cynk)





Mk. Vb of No. 312 (Czechoslovak) Squadron being re-armed. Note Czech national insignia below cockpit, serial EP660, square, stencil style letters. (via Leif B. Hansen)

Mk. Vb of No. 317 'Wilno' (Polish) Squadron with standard roundel. Note squadron insignia below cockpit (on JH-Y aft of cockpit). (J. B. Cynk)



Line-up of Mk. Vb's of No. 485 RNZAF Squadron, nearest aircraft named 'Wellington 1', serial AB918. Code OU-. (CH3752 IWM)



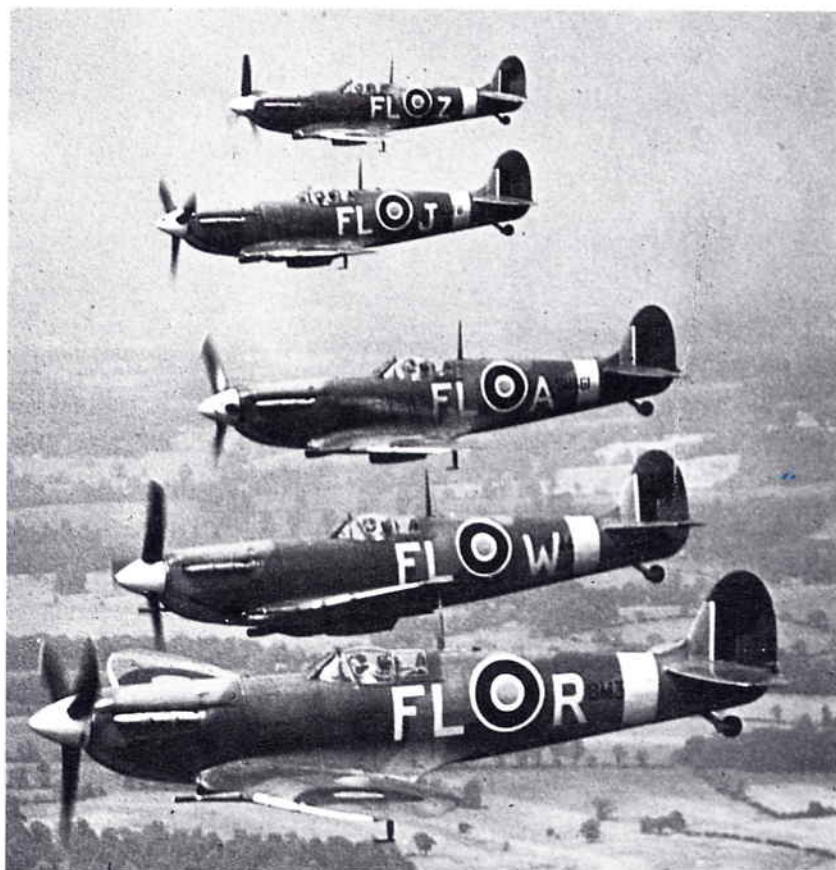
Mk. Vb of No. 64 Squadron, Squadron Leader's pennant and name 'Atchashikar'. (CH5756 IWM)



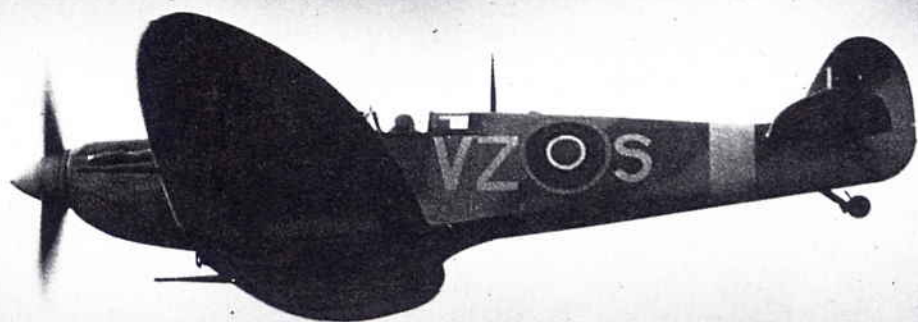


Nice flying shot of a Mk. Vb of No. 121 'Eagle' Squadron, 'Olga' in white below cockpit, serial BM590, stencil style. (CH7337 IWM)

Neat stepped up formation by No. 81 Squadron, Mk. Vb's. Nearest two aircraft have had their serials overpainted, FL-A BM461, stencil style. (CH6377 IWM)

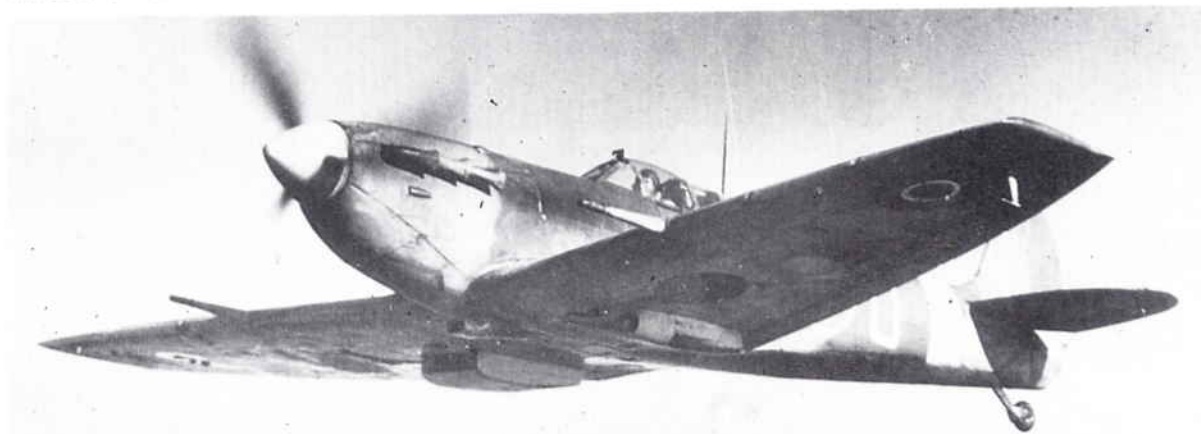


Low level pass by a Mk. Vb of No. 412 RCAF Squadron, serial unknown. (H27934 IWM)





Mk. Vb, YO-C, the CO's aircraft of No. 401 RCAF Squadron, winter 1942-43. The name on the cowling is 'Phyl-Marie'. (Canadian Dept. of National Defence)



Nice flying shot of a LF Vb of the Air Fighting Development Unit in 1943. Code AF-O, serial AA937. (Canadian Dept. of National Defence)



Mk. Vb's of No. 332 (Norwegian) Squadron. (via Frank F. Smith)

Mk. Vb's of No. 331 (Norwegian) Squadron, nearest aircraft is FN-O, serial overpainted. (CH6512 IWM)





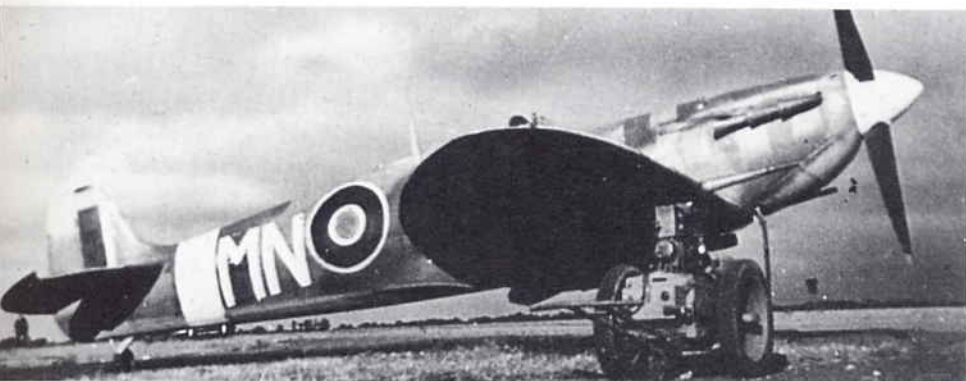
Mk. Vb of No. 452 RAAF Squadron, serial W3821. Note Hurricane in background with unusual code ?-DX, No. 245 Squadron. (F.F.S.)



Mk. Vb No. 457 RAAF Squadron, serial AB138. (F.F.S.)



Mk. Vb, AD563 of No. 452 RAAF Squadron. (F.F.S.)



Mk. Vb of No. 350 (Belgian) Squadron (above left), note unusual dappled camouflage on nose, code MN-M. (Left) Another unusual nose scheme on a No. 350 Squadron Mk. Vb. (M. C. Terlinden)

An LF Vb, BM449 (serial high up on sky band in very small letters), this Spitfire has an incorrectly painted code. The aircraft was H of the Air Fighting Development Unit in 1943, whose code was AF-. (via Ted Hooton)

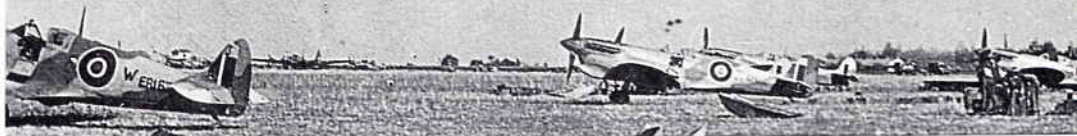




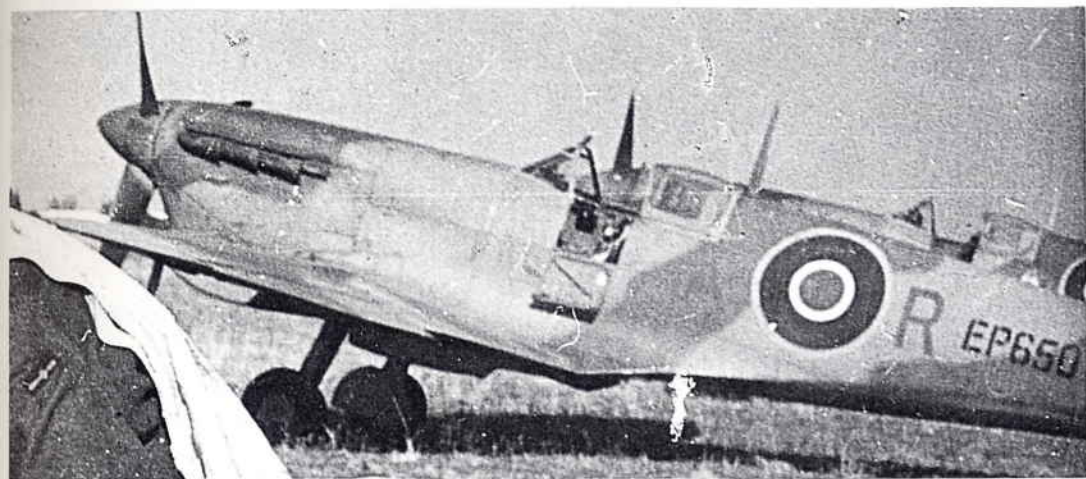
Neat formation of Mk. Vb's, nearest aircraft AB502 flown by Wing-Cdr. I. R. Glead, Leader No. 224 Wing, other aircraft from No. 601 'County of London' Squadron, farthest aircraft UF-F has the squadron badge, a Winged Sword above fin flash. Note Wing-Cdr's pennant under cockpit, 'Figaro' on starboard side (see Battle of Britain Special for details), code IR-G dark blue outlined white. Abouqir filters and azure blue under surfaces. (CNA821 CNA818 IWM)

UF-? a Mk. Vb of No. 601 Squadron landing on a recently prepared airstrip in North Africa. (CNA1099 IWM)





Mk. Vb's probably of No. 243 Squadron on the airfield at Maison Blanche shortly after the North African landing. Note crowbar on door of EP650. (CNA30 CNA33 IWM)



Nice shot of a Mk. Vc of an unknown unit in North Africa. (CNA2272 IWM)



Mk. Vc of No. 81 Squadron damaged during Luftwaffe raid. FL-4 outlined white, serial JK322. Sicily, August 1943. (via Frank F. Smith)



Mk. Vc of No. 43 Squadron raising the dust on an airfield in the Naples area. Code FT-. (CNA1638 IWM)

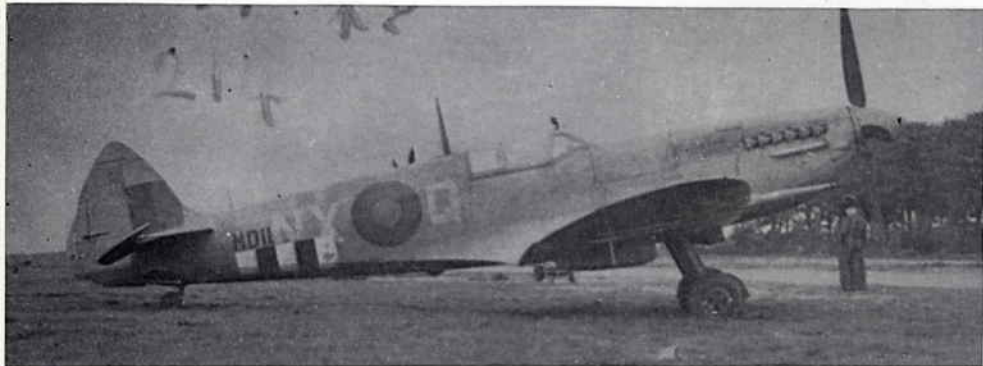




One of the less successful, and not so popular Spitfires was the Mk. VI. Note cabin pressurisation intake and extra frame on canopy, AB534 was later flown on No. 616 'South Yorkshire' Squadron in 1942 by 'Johnnie' Johnson. (HU2195 IWM)



Mk. VI of No. 124 'Baroda' Squadron. (CH18087 IWM)



HF VII of No. 131 'County of Kent' Squadron, overall pale blue. (?)

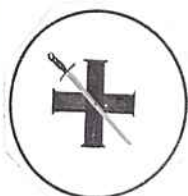
HF VII in pale blue upper surfaces and azure blue under surfaces. (IWM)





LF VIII LV729 of No. 145 Squadron flown by Sqdn.-Ldr. G. R. S. McKay, Italy, 1944. 500 lb. bomb under fuselage.

MT928 was the replacement aircraft for LV729 early in 1945. (both photos via L. Bachelori)



No. 145 Squadron insignia, silver sword, gold handle, red cross on white disc.



F VIII of No. 417 RCAF Squadron taking off from a landing strip in Italy. (NA8706 IWM)

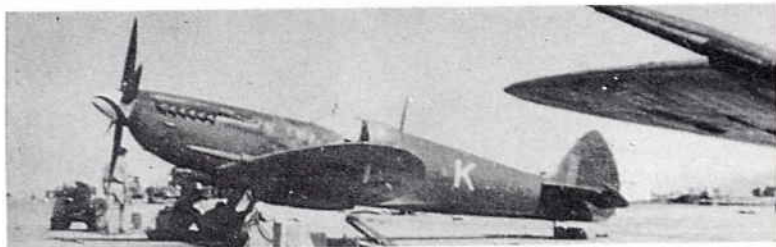
F VIII, JF526 of No. 417 RCAF Squadron on an airfield in Italy during the winter of 1943-44, below AN-J of same unit. (Canadian Dept. of National Defence)





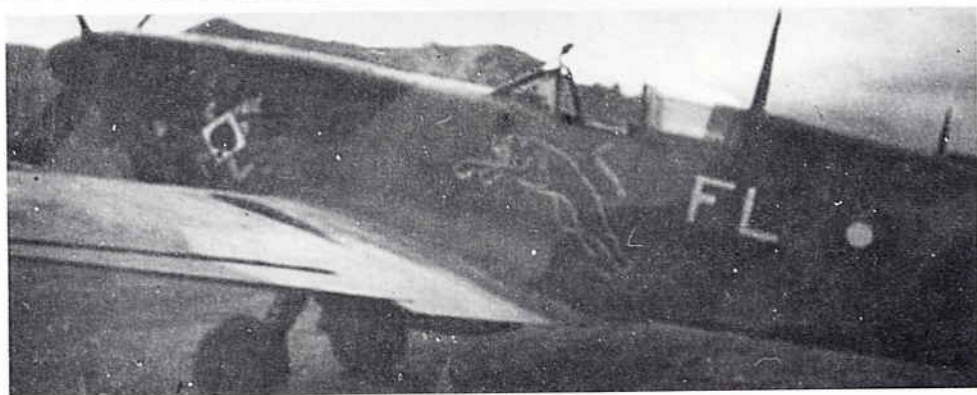
LF VIII, JF814 flown by Air Vice Marshall Sir William F. Dickson in Italy. (via Stan Staples)

Mk. VIII, No. 3 RFU, Poona. Serial MT562. Note spiral on white spinner. (via G. H. Thomas)



Mk. VIII of the Burma Command Flight, Mingaladon 1945. (W. Wright)

Interesting shot of 81's 'Ace of Spades' being chased by the 'Panther' of 152 Squadron. Mk. VIII, Imphal Main, July-August 1944. (?)

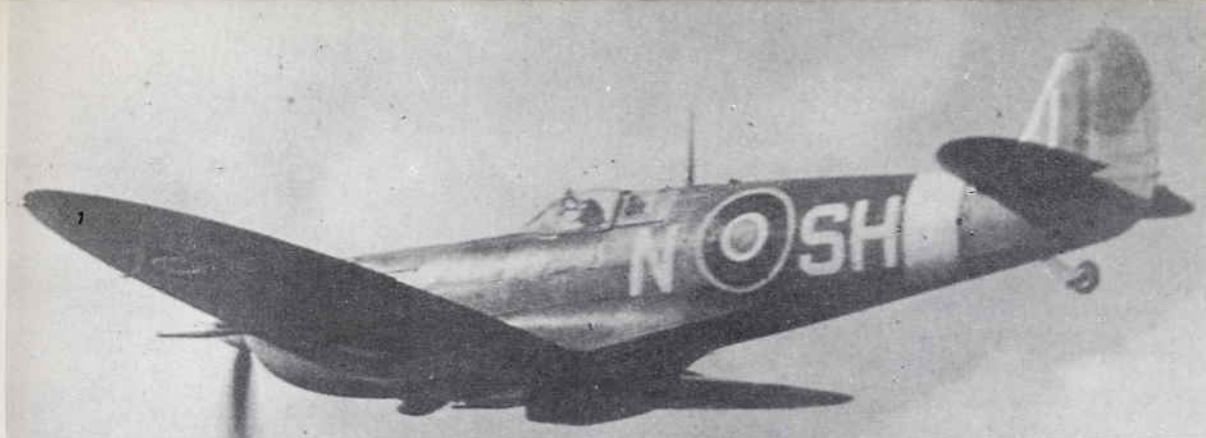


(Below) Mk. VIII of No. 155 Squadron raising the dust in Burma. (CF271 IWM)



(Bottom) Mk. VIII's of No. 136 Squadron in the Cocos Islands at the close of the Japanese war, 1945. The squadron provided fighter defence for the island base from which Nos. 99 and 356 Squadrons operated Liberators. (IWM)





First squadron to equip with the Mk. IX was No. 64 Squadron in July 1942. One of their early aircraft is shown here. Note code letters aft of roundel. (?)

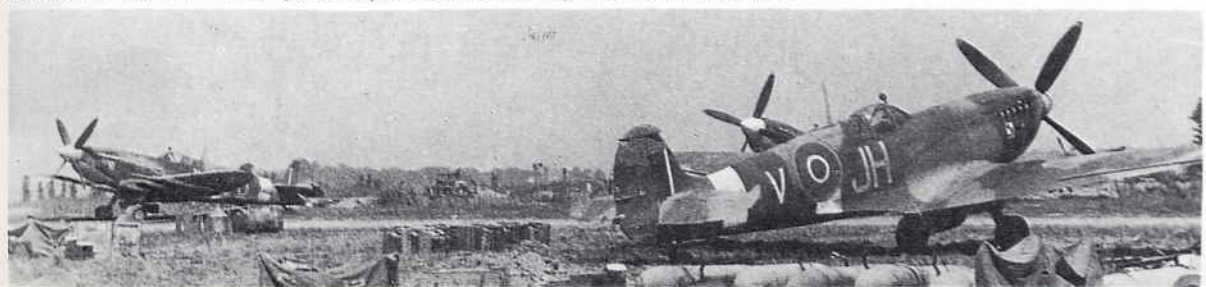


Two Mk. IXc's of No. 611 'West Lancashire' Squadron, autumn 1942. (Flight International)



Mk. IXc, UZ-Z, BS456 of No. 306 'Torun' (Polish) Squadron at Northolt, late 1942. (Flight International)

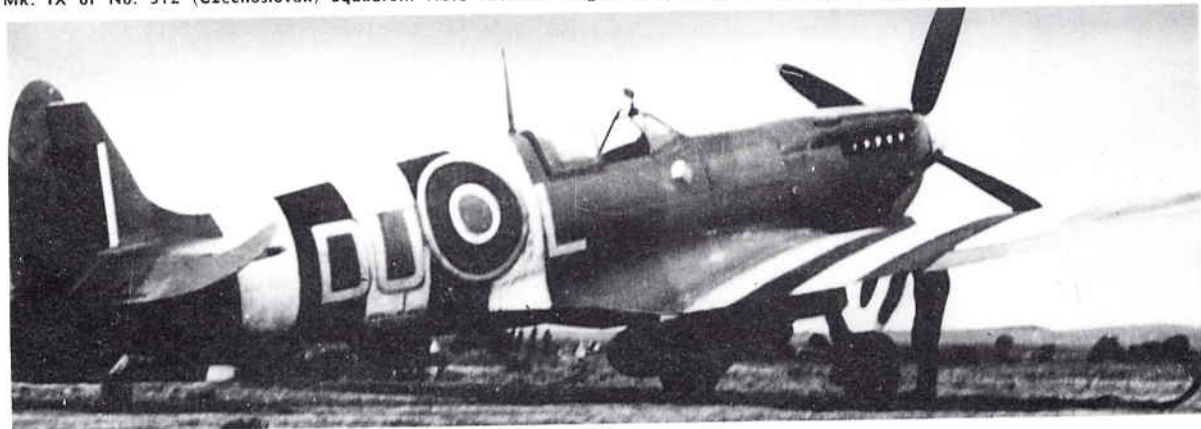
Mk. IXc's of No. 317 'Wilno' (Polish) Squadron in France, August 1944. (MH6852 IWM)





Mk. IXc's of No. 453 RAAF Squadron in France, June 1944. (MH6847 IWM)

Mk. IX of No. 312 (Czechoslovak) Squadron. Note national insignia below cockpit. (via Leif B. Hansen)



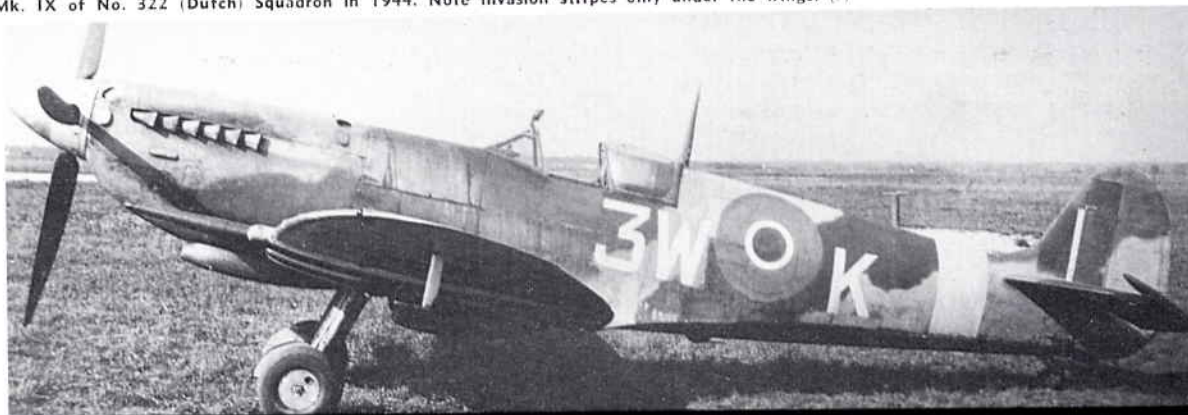
Mk. IX of No. 332 (Norwegian) Squadron. LZ915.

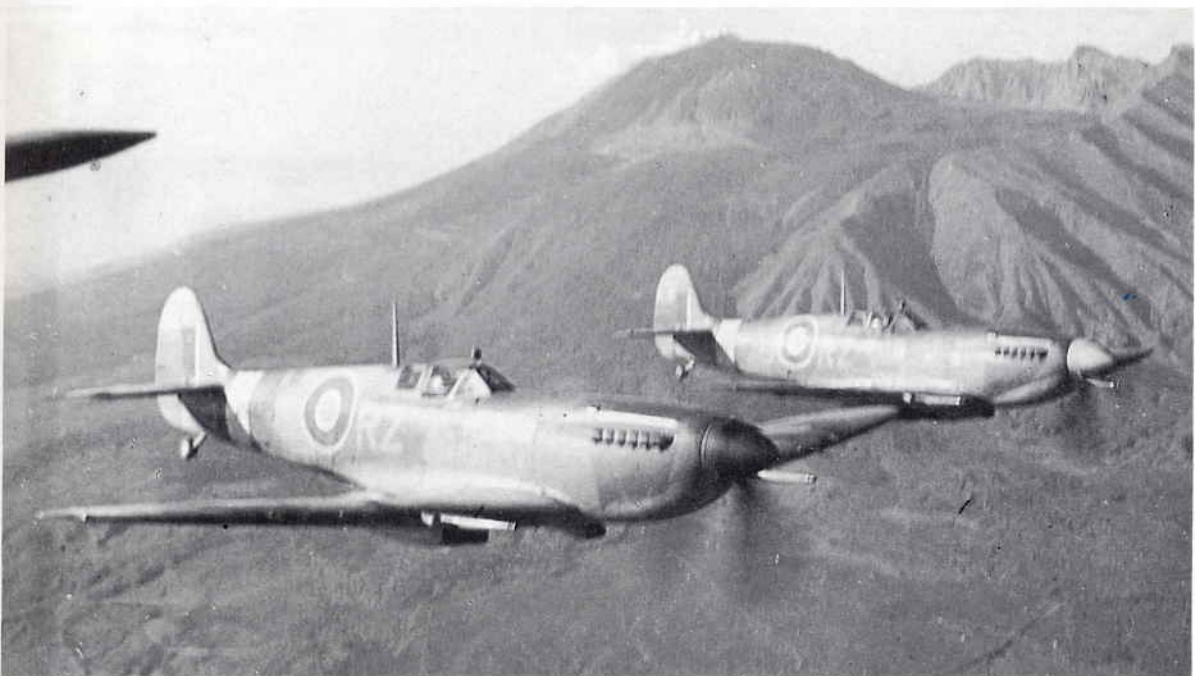


Mk. IX's of No. 349 (Belgian) Squadron. (CH12434 IWM)



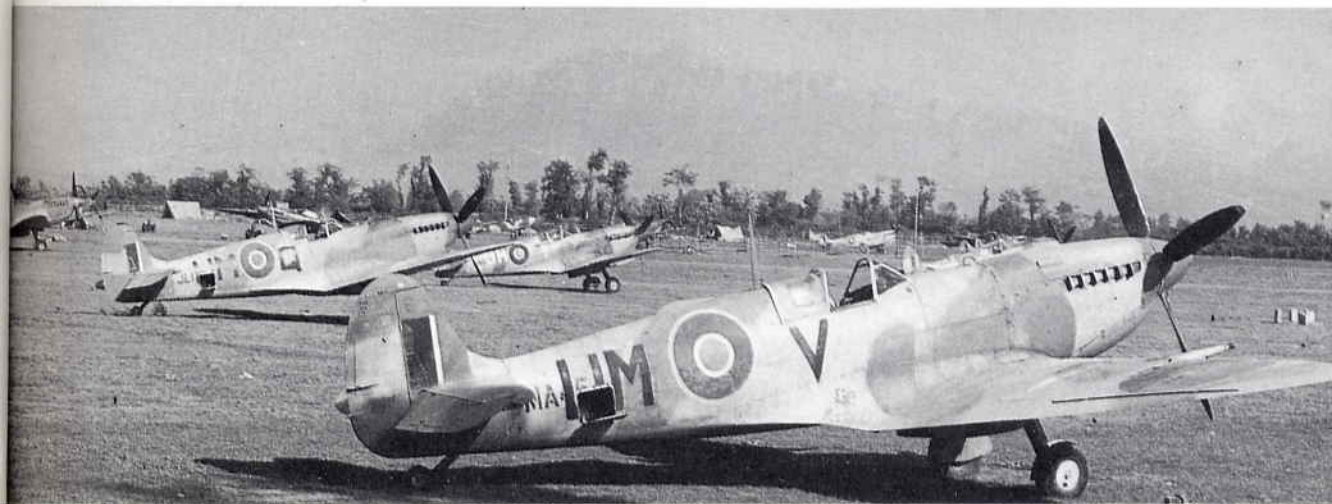
Mk. IX of No. 322 (Dutch) Squadron in 1944. Note invasion stripes only under the wings. (?)





Mk. IX's of No. 241 Squadron, note sky fuselage band, unusual in Mediterranean area. Lower photo shows same two aircraft flying past Mount Vesuvius. RZ-R serial MA425. (CNA2487 CNA2486 IWM)

Mk. Vc's and Mk. IX's of No. 152 Squadron on an airfield in the Naples area. Black codes on IX's and white on Vc's. (CNA1643 IWM)





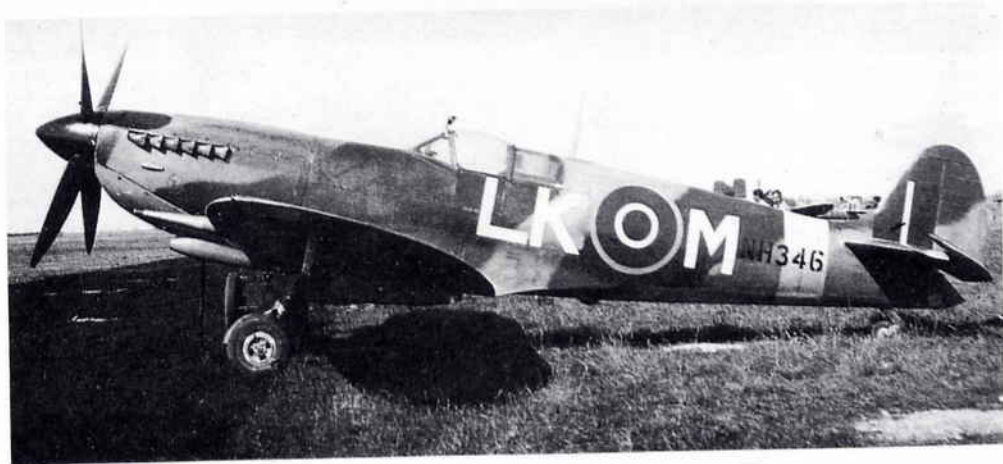
Mk. IXc of No. 1435 Squadron in Italy, probably early 1945. Code V-.



Mk. IX's of No. 73 Squadron operating from an airfield in Yugoslavia in support of the local patriot forces (see colour illustration). (CNA3527 CNA3525 IWM)



Early production LF IX with 'E' type wing. Flown by C.O. of No. 87 Squadron in Italy early 1945. Note sky fuselage band. (via L. Bachelor)



LF IXe, PV117 of No. 208 Squadron, probably photographed in 1946. Note white aerial mast and upper wing roundels.

1
Mk. Ia, No. 54 Squadron, Hornchurch. Early summer 1939. K9843.



2
Mk. Ia, No. 609 'West Riding' Squadron, Middle Wallop. August 1940. Battle of Britain. R6769.



3
Mk. IIa, No. 52 Operational Training Unit, Aston Down. Spring 1942. P7962.



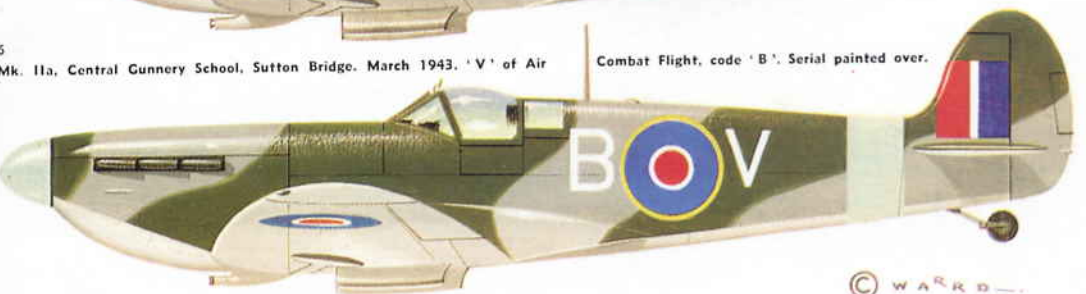
4
Mk. Vc, No. 302 'Poznan' (Polish) Squadron, RAF. Late 1942. W3902.



5
Mk. Vb, No. 121 'Eagle' Squadron, RAF. 1942. BM590. 'Olga'



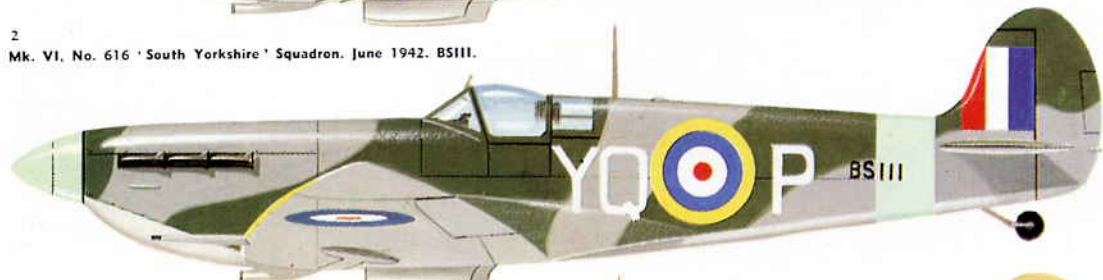
6
Mk. IIa, Central Gunnery School, Sutton Bridge. March 1943. 'V' of Air Combat Flight, code 'B'. Serial painted over.



1
Mk. Vb, No. 1687 Bomber Defence Training Flight, 1945. BM343.



2
Mk. VI, No. 616 'South Yorkshire' Squadron, June 1942. BS111.



3
Mk. Vc, No. 225 Squadron, Souk el Khemis, North Africa. 1943-44. JK112.



4
Mk. VIII, No. 601 'County of London' Squadron, Mediterranean 1943. JF447.



5
Mk. VIII, No. 131 'County of Kent' Squadron, Summer 1943. MD163.



6
Mk. IXc, No. Squadron, Italy 1943. EN204.



1
Mk. IXc, No. 126 Squadron, MK126.



2
Mk. IXc, No. 312 (Czecho-Slovak) Squadron, RAF, 1944. Serial over painted.

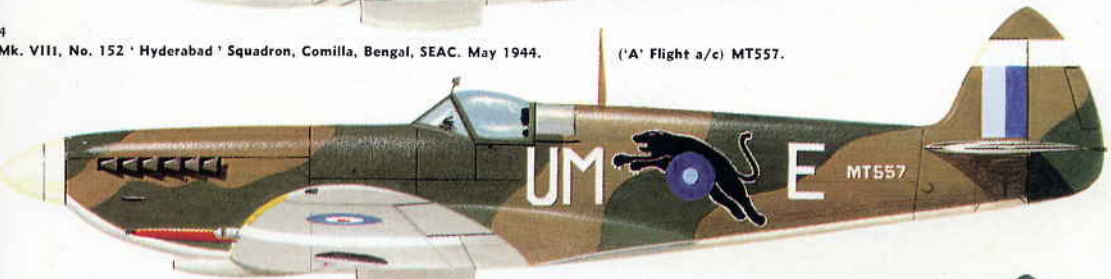


3
Mk. IXc, No. 73 Squadron, Yugoslavia 1944. SM147.



4
Mk. VIII, No. 152 'Hyderabad' Squadron, Comilla, Bengal, SEAC, May 1944.

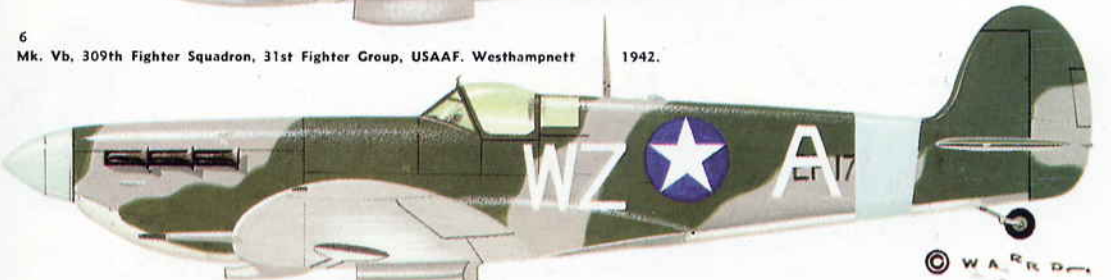
('A' Flight a/c) MT557.



5
Mk. IXc, No. 43 'China-British' Squadron, Reltweg, Austria, 1946. RK855.



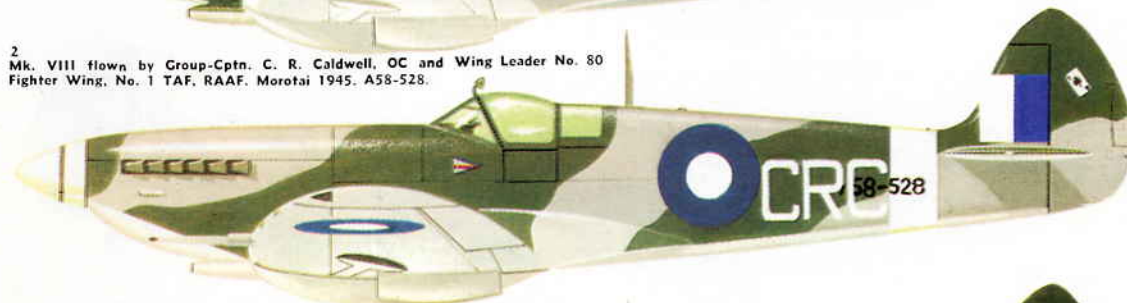
6
Mk. Vb, 309th Fighter Squadron, 31st Fighter Group, USAAF, Westhampnett 1942.



1
Mk. VIII flown by Group-Cptn. C. R. Caldwell, OC and Wing Leader No. 80
Fighter Wing, No. 1 TAF, RAAF, Morotai 1945. A58-464.



2
Mk. VIII flown by Group-Cptn. C. R. Caldwell, OC and Wing Leader No. 80
Fighter Wing, No. 1 TAF, RAAF, Morotai 1945. A58-528.



3
Mk. VIII flown by Wing-Cdr. Robert H. Gibbs, Deputy Wing Leader, No. 80
Fighter Wing, No. 1 TAF, RAAF, Morotai 1945. A58-497.



4
Mk. VIII, No. 79 Squadron, No. 80 Fighter Wing, No. 1 TAF, RAAF, Morotai 1945.
A58-522.



5
Mk. VIII, No. 452 Squadron, No. 80 Fighter Wing, No. 1 TAF, RAAF, Morotai 1945.
A58-516



6
Mk. VIII, No. 457 Squadron, No. 80 Fighter Wing, No. 1 TAF, RAAF, Morotai 1945.
Flown by Flt.-Lt. W. M. Ward, 'Grey Nurse'.



1
HFIXe, No. 1 Squadron, South African Air Force, Waterkloof 1948. 5539.



2
HFIXe, No. 1 Squadron, South African Air Force, Waterkloof 1950. 5581.



3
Mk. Vc, GC II/7, 4th Escadrille, French Air Force, Ajaccio, Corsica. 1943. JL316.



4
Mk. IXc, Unit unknown, French Air Force, Europe 1944.



5
Mk. IXc, French Air Force, Algeria 1950.



6
Mk. IXc, Italian Air Force, 1948.



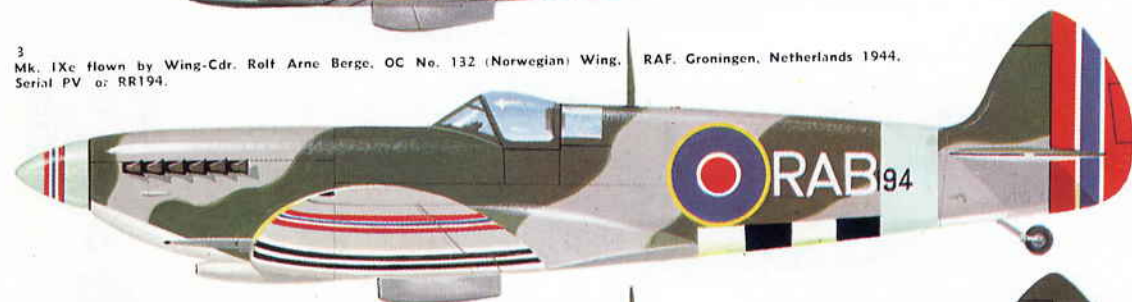
1
Mk. XVI, No. 350 Squadron, Belgian Air Force, Fassburg, Germany, Late 1945.
Serial unknown.



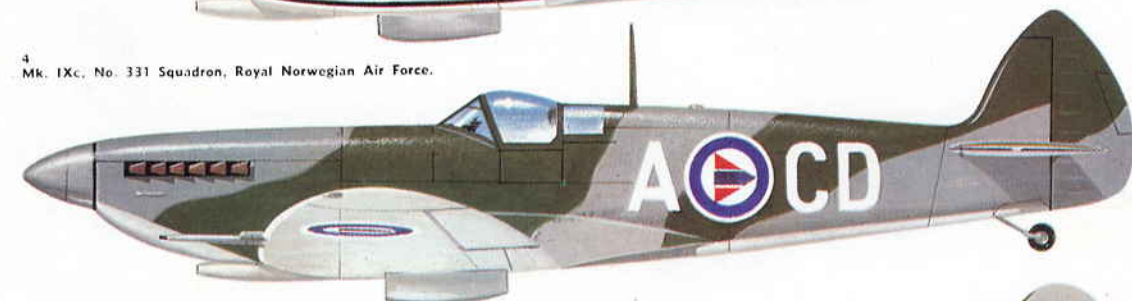
2
Mk. IX, Fighter School, Belgian Air Force, Coxyde, Later OO-ARE of COGEA
1956-622, SM 36.



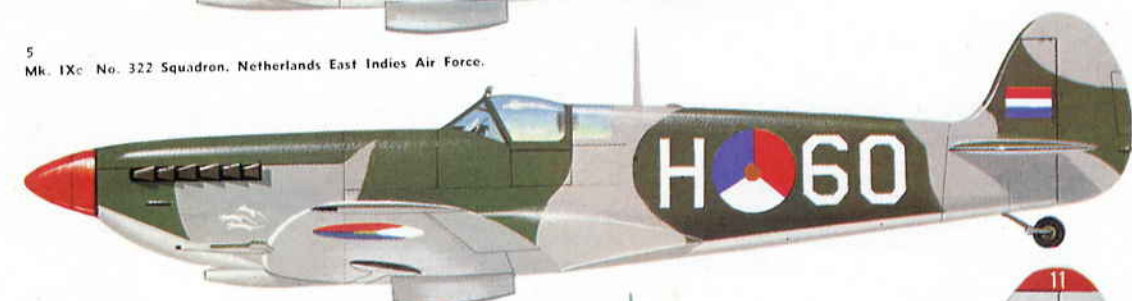
3
Mk. IXc flown by Wing-Cdr. Rolf Arne Berge, OC No. 132 (Norwegian) Wing, RAF, Groningen, Netherlands 1944.
Serial PV or RR194.



4
Mk. IXc, No. 331 Squadron, Royal Norwegian Air Force.



5
Mk. IXc, No. 322 Squadron, Netherlands East Indies Air Force.



6
Mk. IXc, No. 322 Squadron, Netherlands East Indies Air Force, M1642.



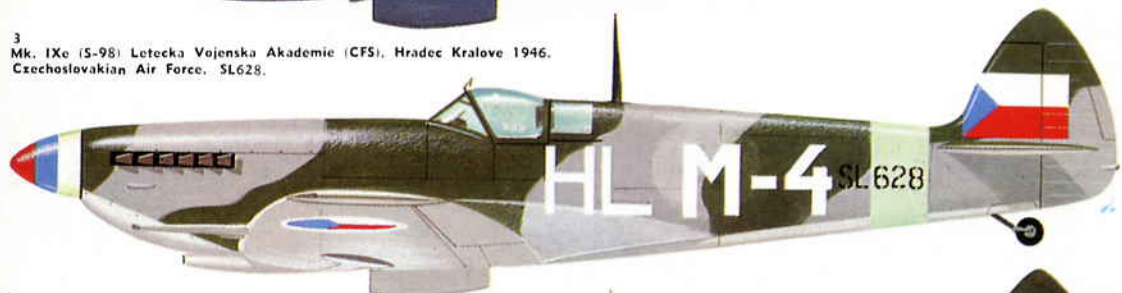
1
 HFIXe, No. 725 Squadron, Royal Danish Air Force, Karup 1947-52. (PV304).



2
 PRX1, No. 722 PR Squadron, Royal Danish Air Force, Karup 1954. (PM134).



3
 Mk. IXe (S-98) Letecká Vojenská Akademie (CFS), Hradec Králové 1946.
 Czechoslovakian Air Force, 5L628.



4
 Mk. IXe (S-98) Letecká Vojenská Akademie (CFS), Hradec Králové 1946.
 Czechoslovakian Air Force, No. 312 Squadron RAF, MH758.



5
 Mk. IXe, Israeli Defence Force/Air Force, 1948-49.



6
 Mk. IXe, Burmese Air Force, 1954-55.



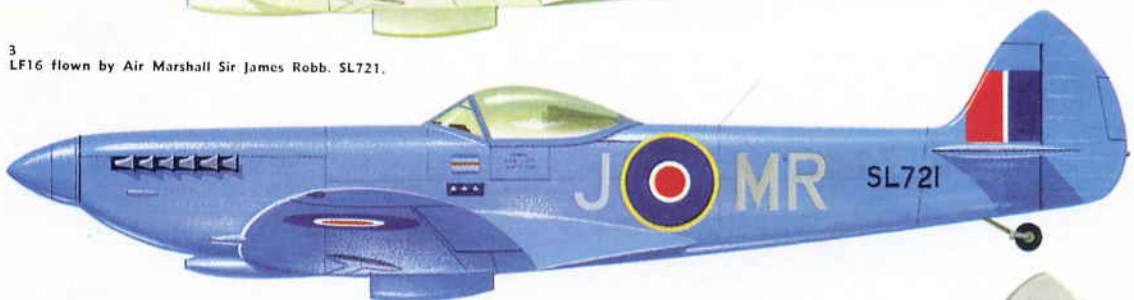
1
 LF16, No. 349 (Belgian) Squadron, RAF, Fassburg, Germany 1945-46. Flown by Sqdn.-Ldr. Laucmand. 'Winston Churchill'.
 TB900.



2
 LF16, No. 3 CAACU, Exeter. 1953-54. RW393.



3
 LF16 flown by Air Marshall Sir James Robb. SL721.



4
 LF16, Central Gunnery School. RW396.



5
 LF16 flown by the AOC of No. 21 Group, RAF. 1948. TE199.



6
 LF16, No. 350 Squadron, Belgian Air Force, Fassburg, Germany, 1946. TD231.





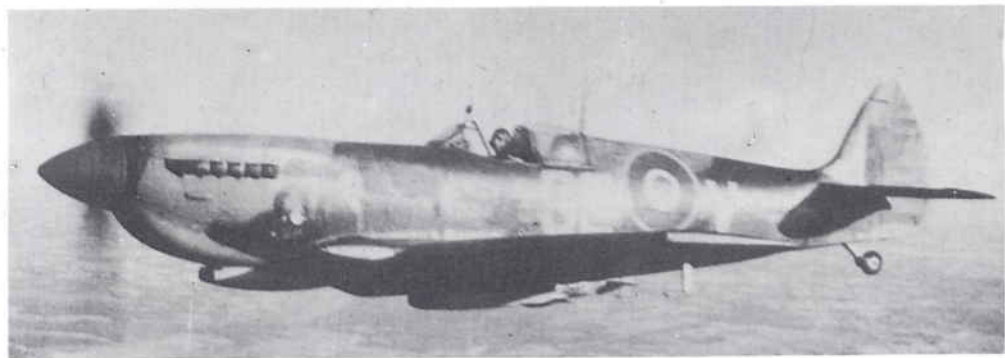
(Above) Mk. IXe's of No. 443 RCAF Squadron, 2nd TAF. Note upper wing roundel. (MH6851 IWM)



Above. While most Mk. IX aircraft did not have the 'tear-drop' canopy, a few late-production models incorporated this feature, as TE215, a HF IXe of No. 130 'Punjab' Squadron at Odiham in 1946. (via L. Bachelor)

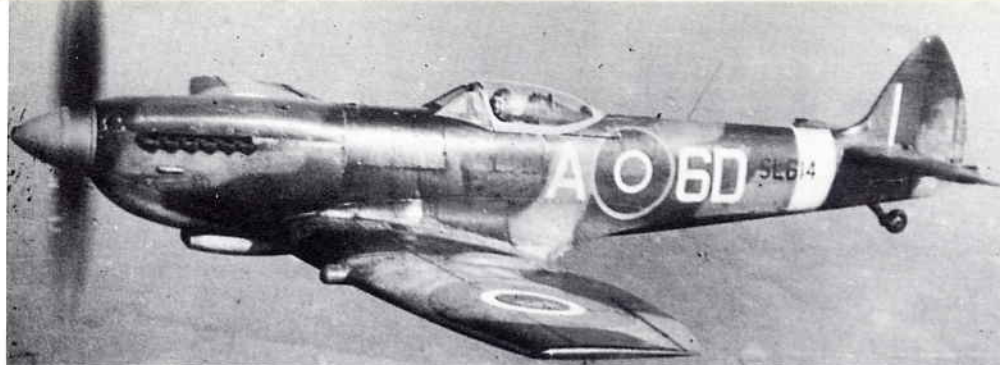


Nice flying shots of two Mk. XVI's of No. 349 (Belgian) Squadron. Above, GE-V, right, GE-L. (via M. C. Terlinden)



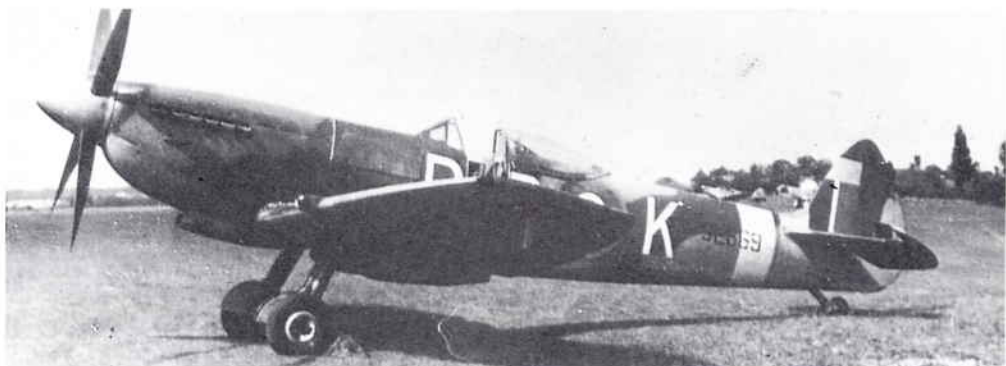
LF XVI flown by Sqdn.-Ldr. Laumand, OC No. 349 (Belgian) Squadron at Fassburg 1946. (via M. C. Terlinden)





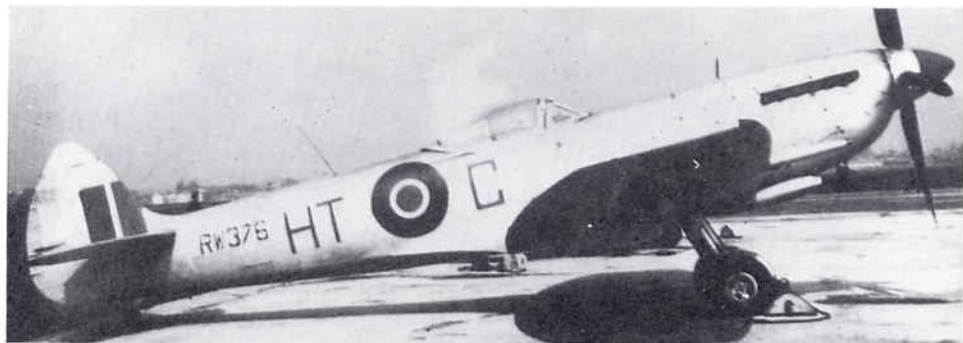
From the end of 1945 until early 1949 No. 631 Squadron flew LF XVI's. One of their a/c, SL614, is shown here before the unit was renumbered No. 20 Squadron, and continued using the aircraft for anti-aircraft co-operation work until early 1951. (via L. Bachelor)

LF XVI, SL669, RP-K of No. 288 Squadron, flew anti-aircraft co-operation duties after the war, until the squadron was disbanded in June 1946. (via L. Bachelor)



LF16 of No. 609 'West Riding' Squadron, R.Aux.A.F. at Church Fenton. These aircraft were in use on the squadron from 1948 to 1950 when they were replaced by Vampires. (?)

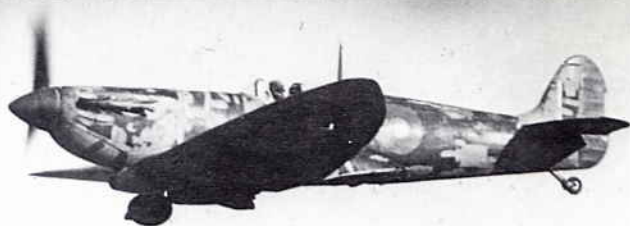
LF 16, RW376 of No. 601 'County of London' Squadron, R.Aux.A.F., at North Weald in 1950-51, after the Reserve code RAH was replaced by HT. (via L. Bachelor)



Line-up of LZ 16's of No. 631 Squadron at Llanbedr, SM360 in foreground. (F. W. Fielding)



This PR IV was extensively modified by No. 103 MU at Abouqir, Egypt, in the winter of 1942-43. Its apparently ragged appearance is the result of much sealing and sanding to give a smooth finish. Fitted with locally made pointed wing tips, a highly tuned engine and Abouqir type filter, it was one of several later used by No. 680 Squadron for long range sorties over Salonika. (T. P. M. Cooper-Slipper)



Abouqir modified PR IV, upper surfaces PR blue under surfaces light blue. (T. P. M. Cooper-Slipper)

PR IV refuelling at Marble Arch airfield, Western Desert, unit unknown. All white under surfaces, PR blue on top of cowl, wings and tailplanes. (Col. O. G. Davies, SAAF, via A. Blake)



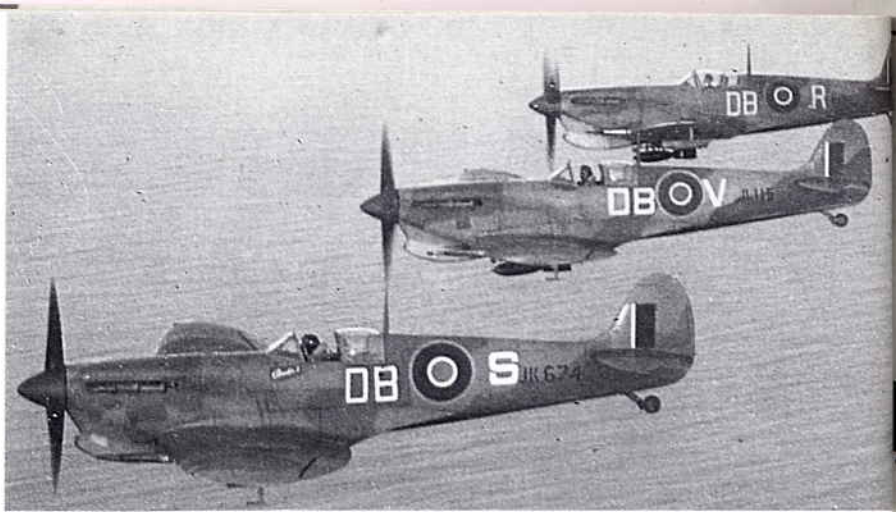
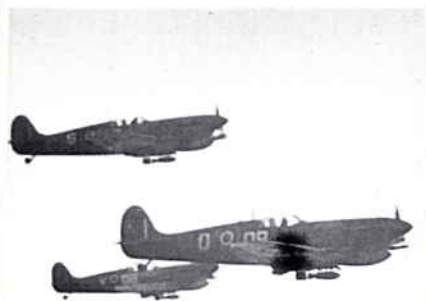
Converted from a Mk. Ia to a F in early 1941, X4492 is shown here in Canada as a PR IV. Flown by No. 13 Photo Survey Squadron, Rockcliffe, it was used to photograph an eclipse of the sun in July 1945. (Canadian Dept. of National Defence)



Originally known as a C when converted by Heston Aircraft, this PR VII is possibly one of those that were painted pink and used by No. 1416 Flight which became No. 140 Squadron in 1941. (?)

A strong cross wind caused this upset to a PR XI, one of the first of its type, on delivery to No. 682 Squadron, Maison Blanche, Algeria, in early 1943. (T. H. Geb)

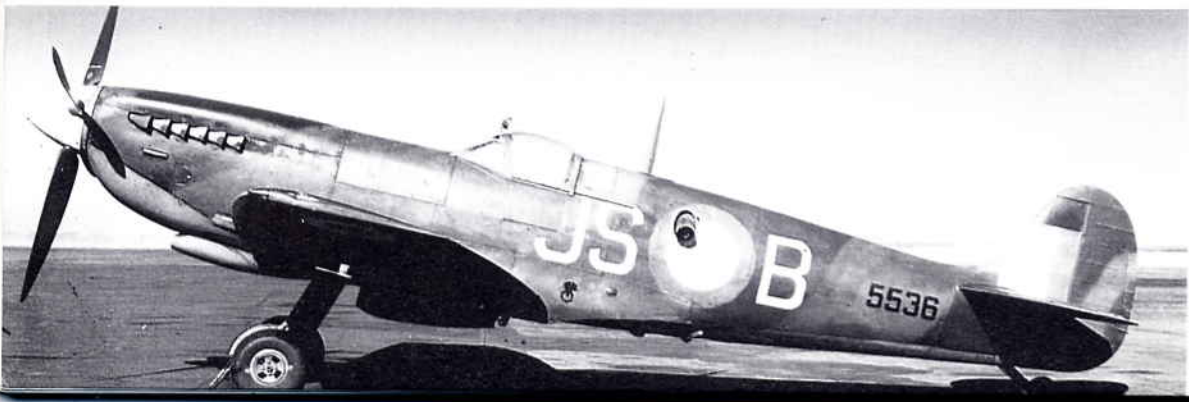


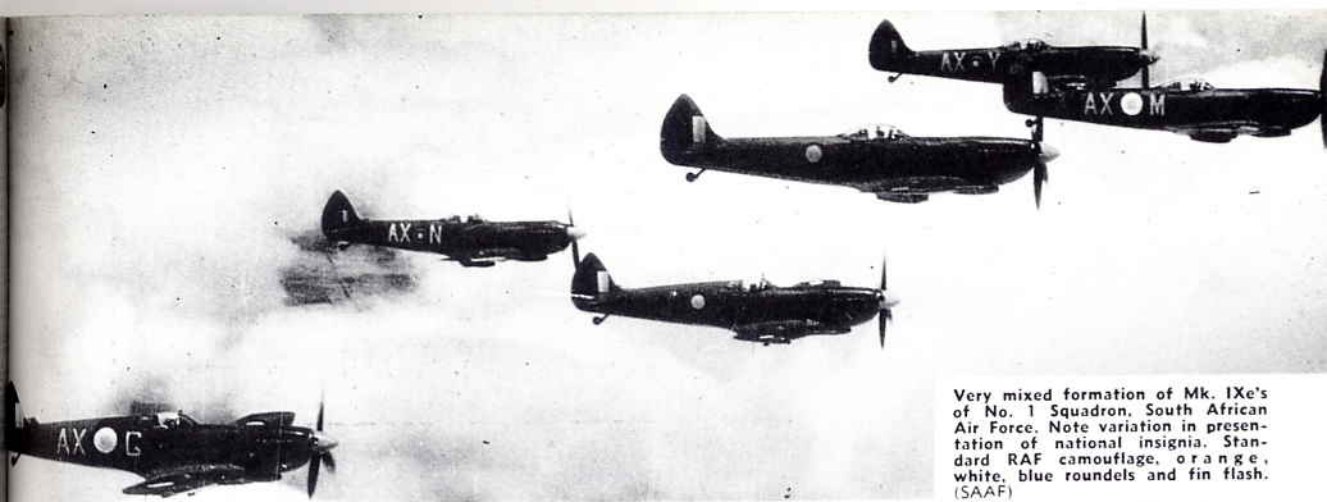


Neat formation by No. 2 SAAF Squadron, No. 7 SAAF Wing. Photos taken on a fighter-bomber op. against targets in Italy. All aircraft armed with 4 x 20 mm. cannons. Note adaption of No. 7 Wing insignia on rudders of some aircraft (CNA2106, CNA2107, IWM) (below SAAF)



Mk. IX modified for PR duties. Unit unknown, serial 5536. South African Air Force. (SAAF)





Very mixed formation of Mk. IXe's of No. 1 Squadron, South African Air Force. Note variation in presentation of national insignia. Standard RAF camouflage, orange, white, blue roundels and fin flash. (SAAF)



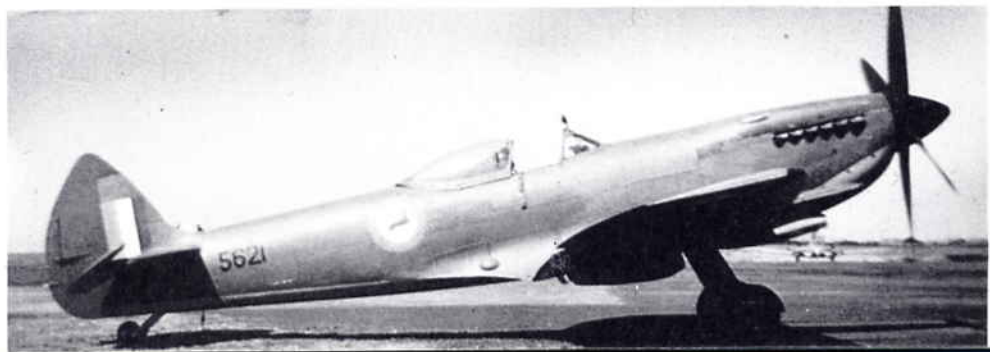
Mk. IXe of No. 2 'Flying Cheetah' Squadron, SAAF. (SAAF)



Mk. IXe, serial 5555, No. 1 Squadron, Waterkloof, 1950. (SAAF)



Mk. IXe, serial 5581. Note bomb and rocket attachment points. (SAAF)

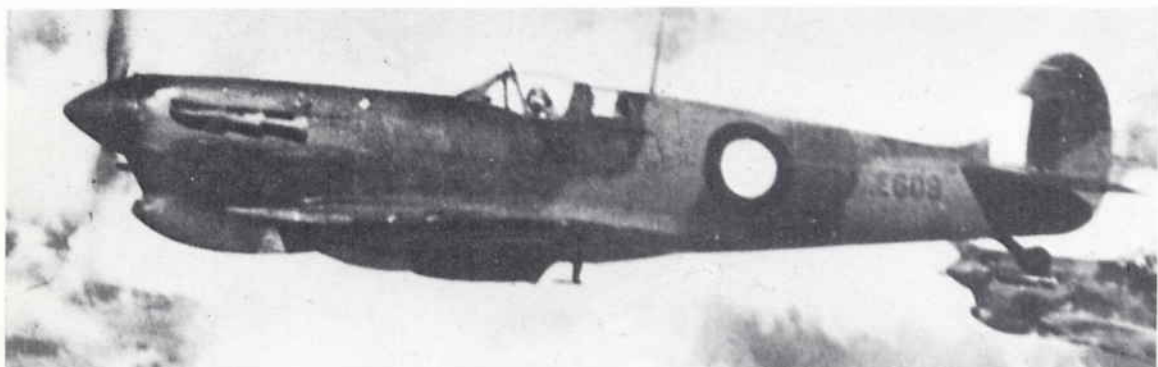


Mk. IXe, serial 5621 in green uppers, grey unders. (?)



Mk. Vc's of No. 2 OTU, Mildura, New South Wales. Serial of nearest aircraft 4, BS224. Green/brown uppers, pale blue unders, wide grey wing-walk on port wing. Royal Australian Air Force. (via Frank F. Smith)

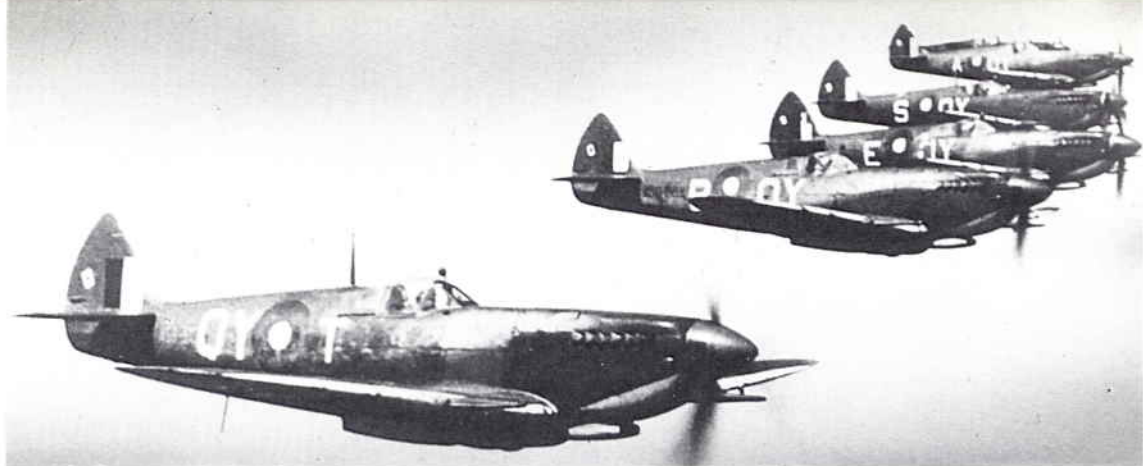
Rather rare flying shot of a Mk. Vc of No. 452 Squadron, RAAF, Darwin 1943. Scheme as above, serial EE609. (via Frank F. Smith)



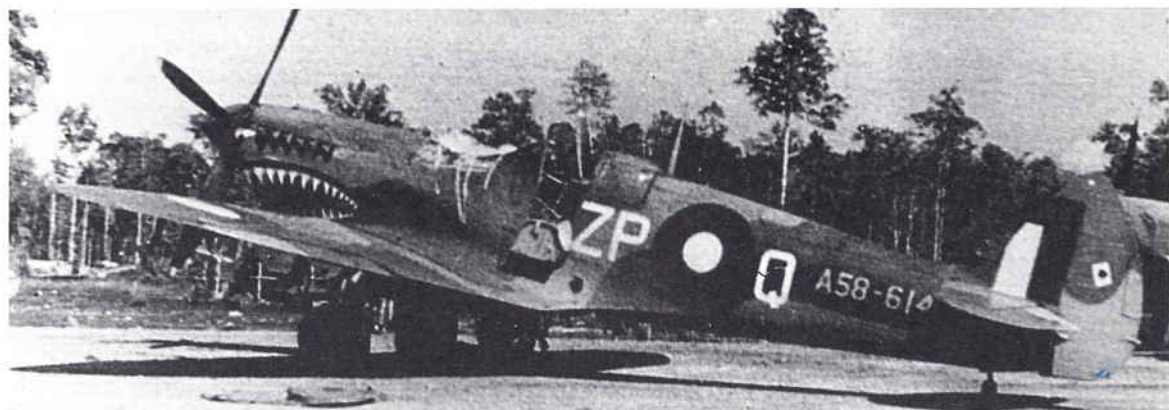
Mk. VIII, No. 79 Squadron, serial A58-517 in black. Note all white tail unit. Morotai 1945. (via Frank F. Smith)

Mk. VIII, No. 452 Squadron, No. 80 Fighter Wing, Morotai 1945. (Note the 'Ace of Spades' should face forward on the port side of colour illustration, facing aft on starboard side.) (via Frank F. Smith)





Formation shot of No. 452 Squadron, all green/brown uppers with white leading edge to wings. (via Frank F. Smith)



'Shark mouthed' Mk. VIII of No. 457 Squadron at Morotai in 1945. Note raised under surface grey on rear fuselage. Serial A58-614 stencil style. Green/grey uppers. (via Frank F. Smith)



A58-611 of No. 457 Squadron revving up prior to take-off on op. Note white fuselage hand. (via Frank F. Smith)

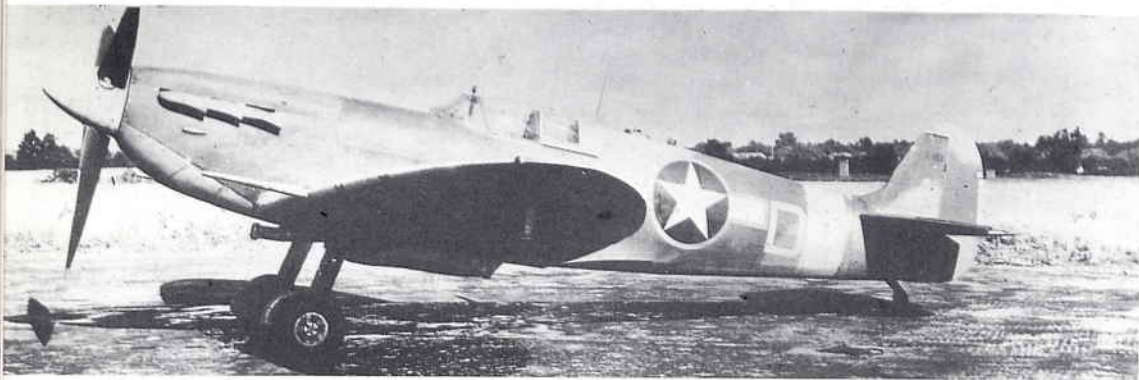
Line-up of 'Shark mouthed' Mk. VIII's of No. 457 Squadron on Morotai, 1945. (via Frank F. Smith)





Mk. Vb. 31st Fighter Group, 309th Fighter Squadron, 8th Air Force, USAAF.

Mk. Vb. BM635 of the 67th Observation Group, Membury, March 1943. At this time no code letters had been issued to the unit and the aircraft still carries the code of its previous owners—the 309th Fighter Squadron. (USAF)



Mk. Vb. 67th Observation Group, 107th Squadron, 8th Air Force, Membury, U.K. Aircraft is AX-D, BM 181. Note red border to national insignia. Photo taken July-August 1942. (USAF)



Mk. Vb. BL680 used on communication duties in UK. USAAF (?)

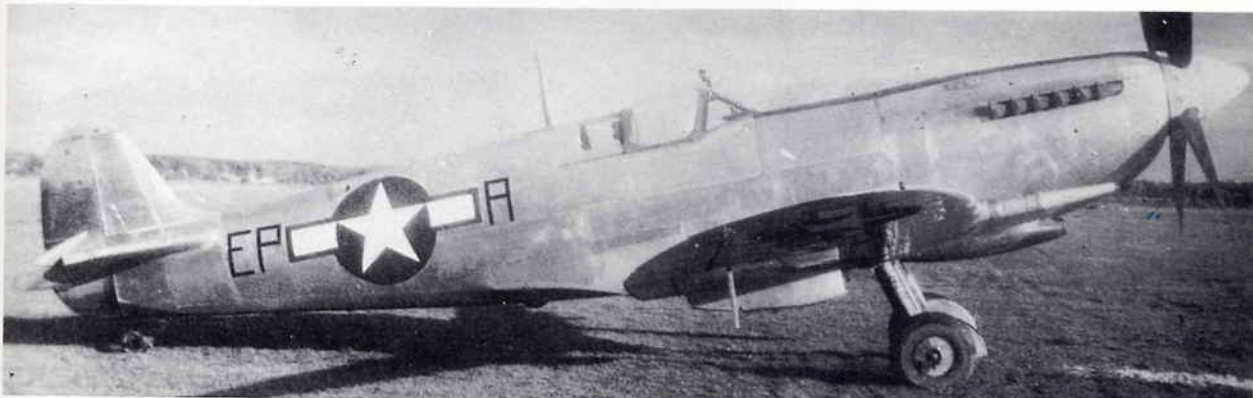


A late production PR XI, PL767 of the 7th Photo Reconnaissance Group, 14th PR Squadron, 8th Air Force, USAAF. Mount Farm 1944-45. (?)



Rare formation shot of USAAF Spitfire Mk. Vb's of the 67th Observation Group. Leading aircraft with no fuselage bands are coded VX (probably 12th Squadron), the three aircraft in the rear are coded ZM, 153rd Squadron. (USAF)

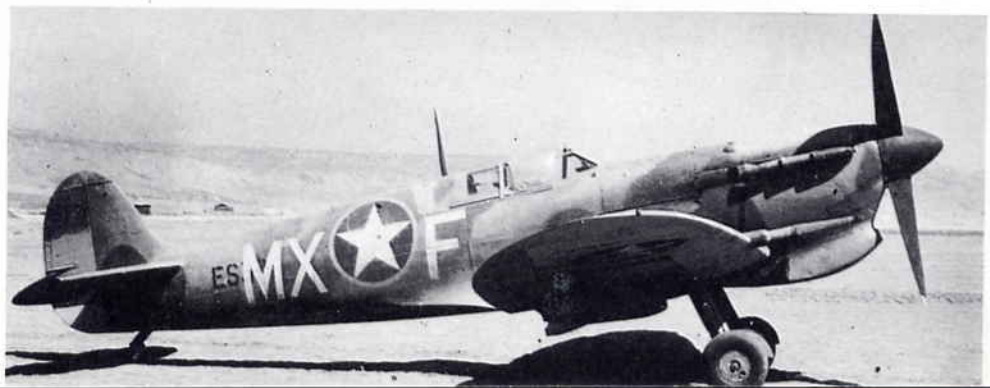
Mk. Vb of the 4th Fighter Group, 334th Fighter Squadron, 8th Air Force, USAAF. Based at Debden. Code QP-V. (?)



Mk. IXc flown by Col. E. P. Allen, 9th Tactical Air Command in England in 1944. Bare metal with OD anti-glare panel and black code letters. (?)

Mk. Vc, HL-AA, JK226 of the 31st Fighter Group, 308th Fighter Squadron, 12th Air Force, North Africa. Standard RAF camouflage, yellow ring to national insignia. AA code letter indicates second A in Group. (CNA4582 IWM)

Mk. Vc, 307th Fighter Squadron, 31st Fighter Group, 12th Air Force, North Africa. Scheme as above. (H. Levy)





Mk. IX's of an unknown Free French Air Force unit, probably No. 341 'Alsace' Squadron. (E.C.A. via J. Cuny)



Mk. IXc's of No. 340 'Ile de France' (Free French) Squadron taking off from a UK airfield. (IWM)



Mk. IX of an unknown Free French Squadron based in the U.K. (E.C.A. via J. Cuny)



Mk. IXc's taxiing out to the runway, unknown French Air Force unit. France 1944. (IWM)

Mk. IXc of unknown French Air Force unit in France. Note long range tank and invasion stripes on fuselage only. (FRA200453 IWM)



Mk. Vc. GC 11/7, 4th Escadrille, high over the Corsican coastline (see colour illustration). In 1943 some aircraft of this unit, when operating from Ghisonaccia, sported RAF roundels, others French, Black 'Panther' insignia port side only. (via J. C. Cuny)

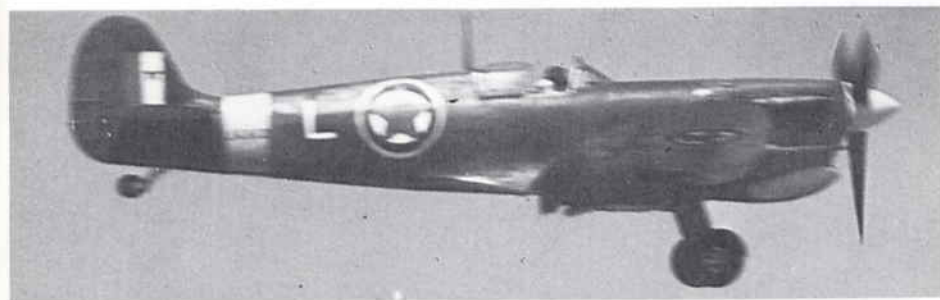


Two Mk. Vc's of GC 11/7 on the airfield at Ajaccio, Corsica, 1943. (CNA1833 IWM)



Mk. IXc used by training unit in Algeria, French Air Force, 1950. (via J. C. Cuny)

Mk. IX's of an unknown French Air Force unit, probably in Indo-China. (via J. C. Cuny)



Mk. Vc of No. 352 (Yugoslav) Squadron coming in to land, note national insignia in all positions. (CNA3102 IWM)

Mk. Vc, No. 352 (Yugoslav) Squadron being re-armed. Note USAAF insignia on wings. Standard RAF camouflage. (CNA3096 IWM)





Mk. IX's of the Operational Training Unit, Brusthem, Belgian Air Force. Bare metal finish with black anti-glare panel, yellow fuselage and wing bands. Blue outline to national insignia. (via M. C. Terlinden)



LF XVI of No. 350 Squadron, Belgian Air Force, Fassburg, 1946. (M. C. Terlinden)

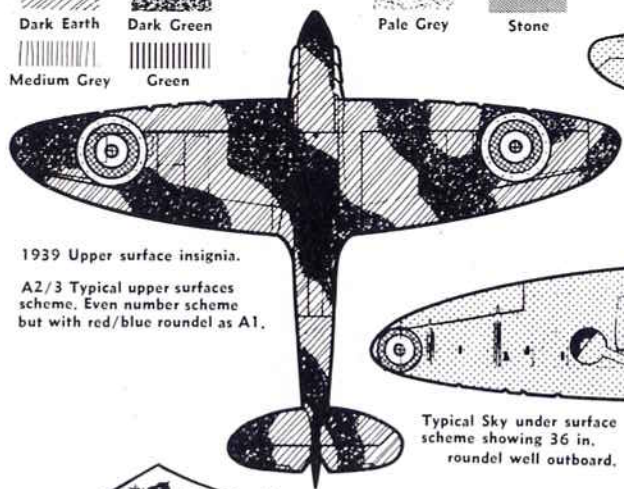
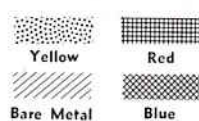
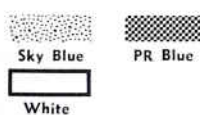
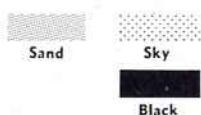
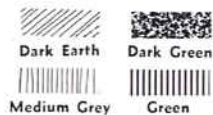


Mk. IX's of No. 312 Squadron, Czechoslovakian Air Force, upon their return to Prague in 1945. Note Czech roundel under wings, Czech flag on fin and rudder. (Zdenek Titz)

Mk. IX (S-98) of the Letecká Vojenská Akademie (Central Flying School) Hradec Kralov, 1946. Czechoslovakian Air Force. Serial on fin MH758, ex No. 312 Squadron. (Zdenek Titz)

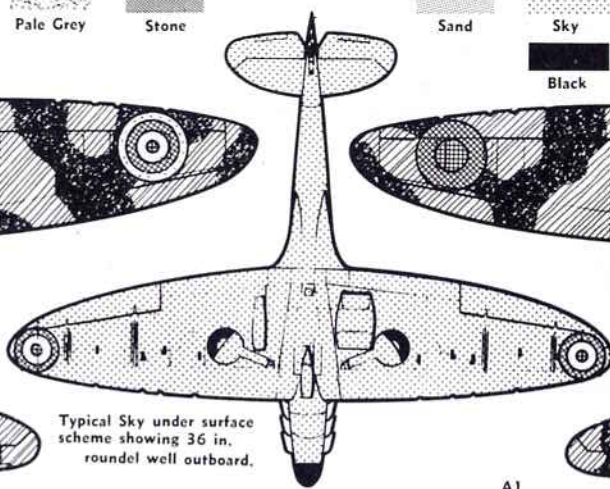


Line-up of Czechoslovakian Mk. IX's, unit unknown, serial of nearest aircraft 5L634. (Zdenek Titz)



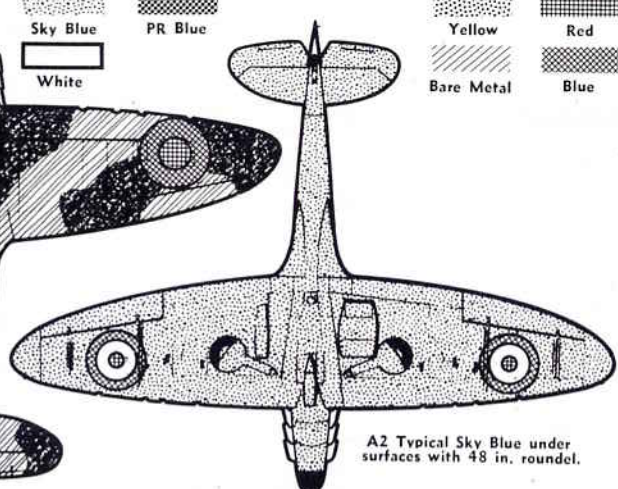
1939 Upper surface insignia.

A2/3 Typical upper surfaces scheme. Even number scheme but with red/blue roundel as A1.



Typical Sky under surface scheme showing 36 in. roundel well outboard.

A1 Typical upper surface scheme. Mk. Ia K9843. Odd number scheme.



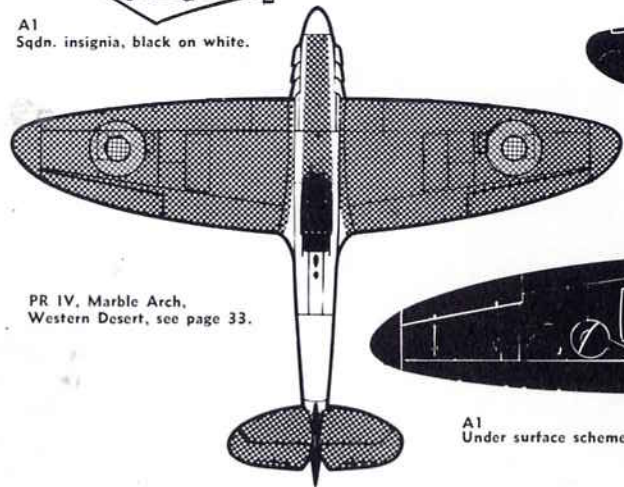
A2 Typical Sky Blue under surfaces with 48 in. roundel.



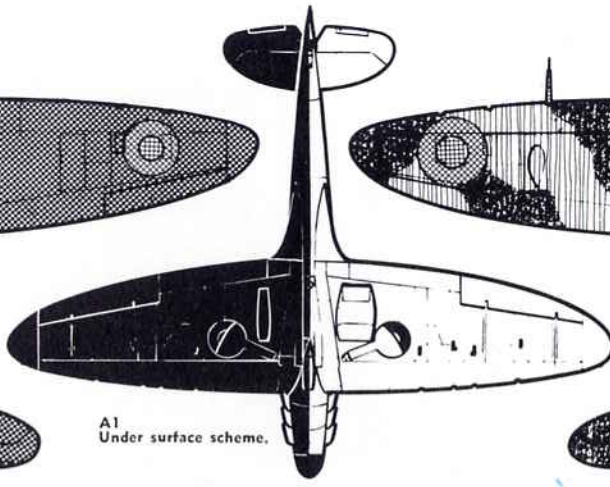
A1 Sqdn. insignia, black on white.

Note: Even number scheme more or less standard from late 1941.

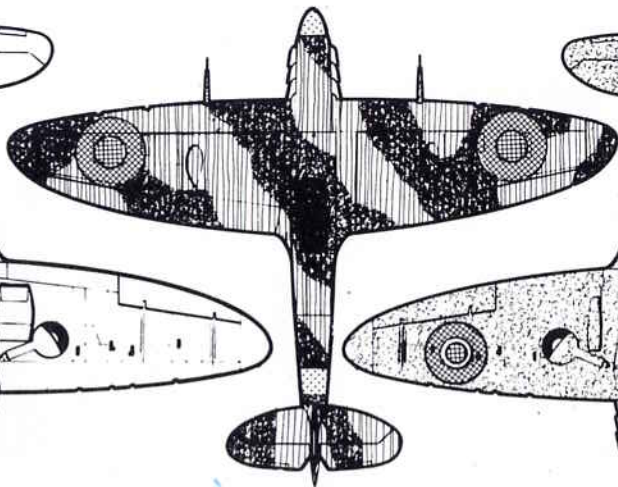
Note: Further Spitfire colour schemes may be found in the AIRCAM AVIATION SERIES book on the single seat fighters of the Battle of Britain.



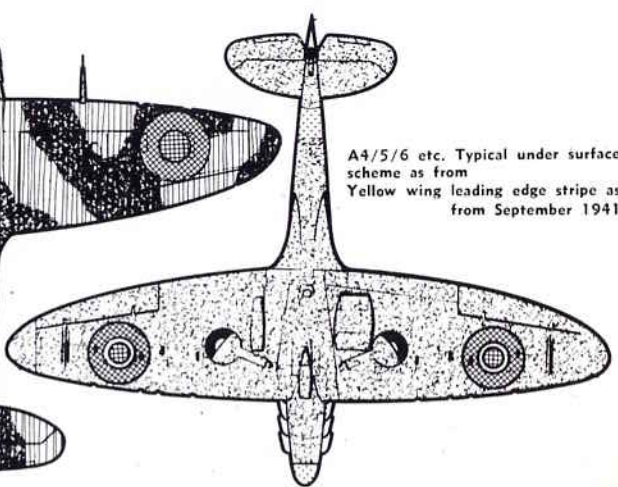
PR IV, Marble Arch, Western Desert, see page 33.



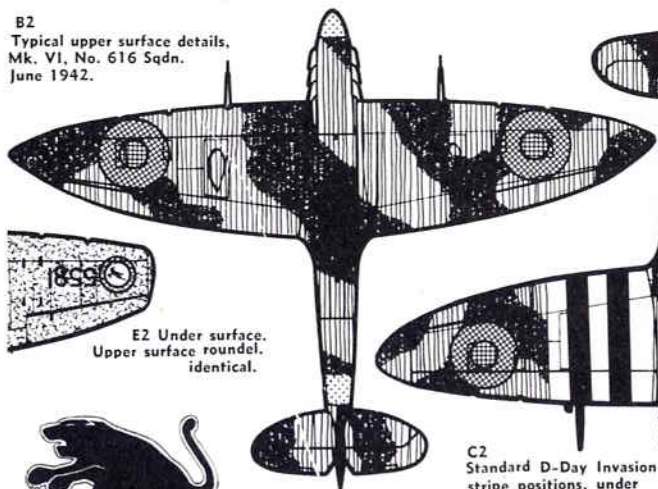
A1 Under surface scheme.



A4/5/6 etc. Typical under surface scheme as from Yellow wing leading edge stripe as from September 1941.



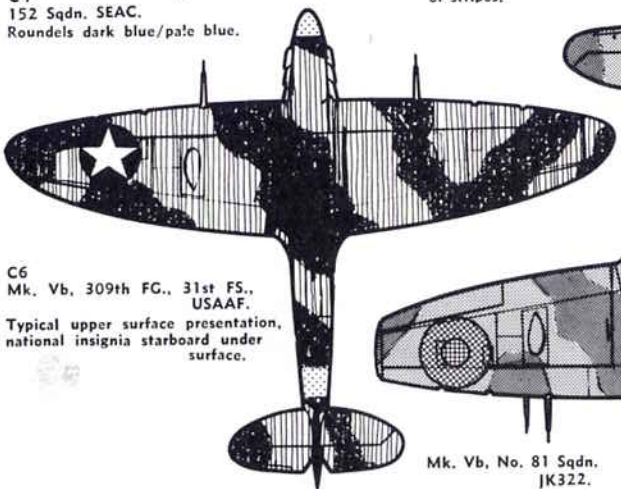
B2
Typical upper surface details,
Mk. VI, No. 616 Sqdn.
June 1942.



E2 Under surface.
Upper surface roundel
identical.



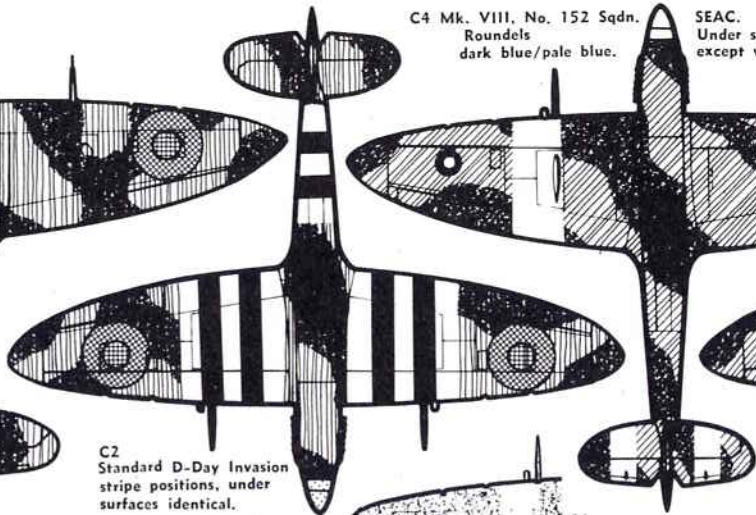
C4
152 Sqdn. SEAC.
Roundels dark blue/pale blue.



C6
Mk. Vb, 309th FG., 31st FS.,
USAAF.
Typical upper surface presentation,
national insignia starboard under
surface.

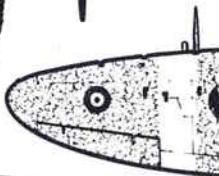
Mk. Vb, No. 81 Sqdn.
JK322.

C4 Mk. VIII, No. 152 Sqdn.
Roundels
dark blue/pale blue.



C2
Standard D-Day Invasion
stripe positions, under
surfaces identical.

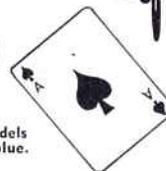
There were many variations
both in position and width
of stripes.



C4
Note under surface roundels
red/white/blue.

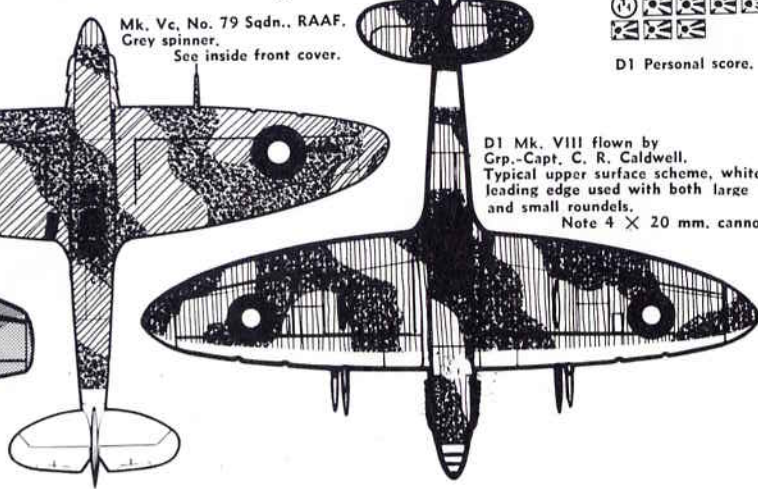
Typical Desert scheme.
See front cover.

SEAC.
Under surface identical
except white band does
not cover flap.



No. 80
Fighter Wing,
No. 1 TAF,
RAAF.

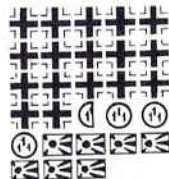
Mk. Vc, No. 79 Sqdn., RAAF.
Grey spinner.
See inside front cover.



D1 Mk. VIII flown by
Grp.-Capt. C. R. Caldwell.
Typical upper surface scheme, white
leading edge used with both large
and small roundels.
Note 4 × 20 mm. cannon.

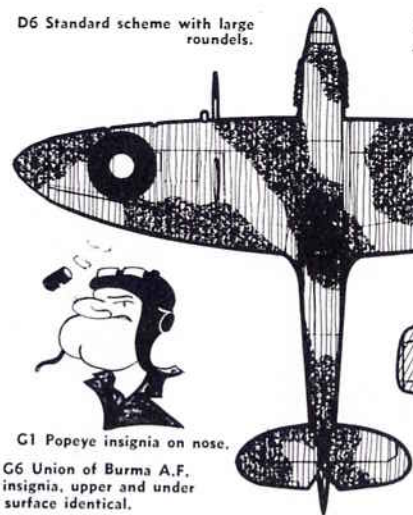


C5 Mk. IXc, No. 43 Sqdn. 2nd TAF.
Note revised upper surface roundel,
with and without outer thin white
border.

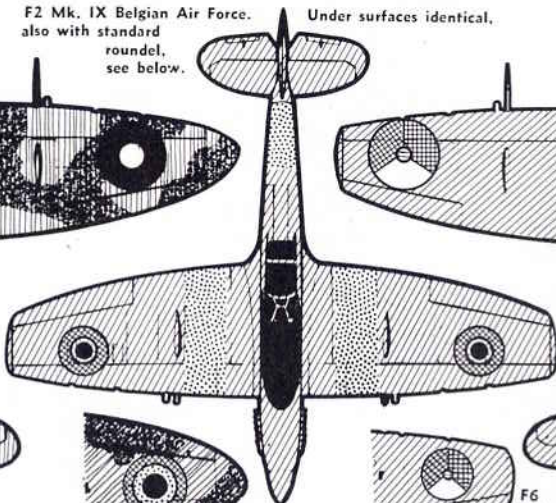


D1 Personal score.

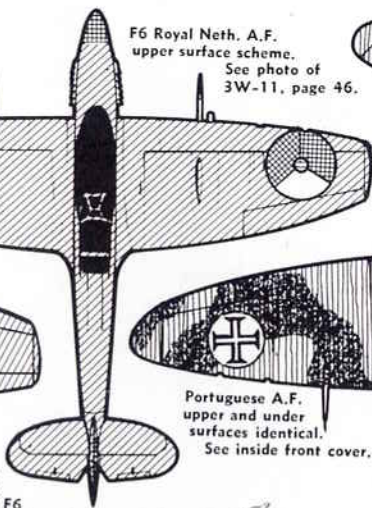
D6 Standard scheme with large roundels.



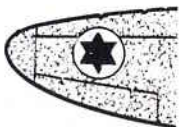
F2 Mk. IX Belgian Air Force. also with standard roundel, see below. Under surfaces identical.



F6 Royal Neth. A.F. upper surface scheme. See photo of 3W-11, page 46.



G5 IDF/AF insignia, upper and under surfaces identical.

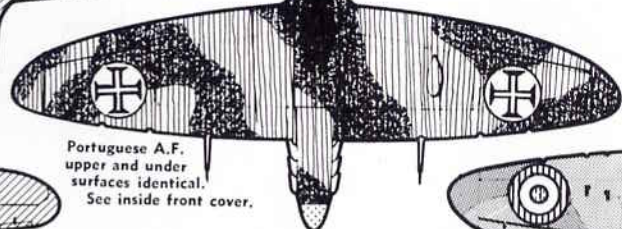


G1 Popeye insignia on nose.

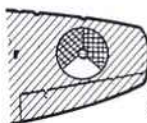
G6 Union of Burma A.F. insignia, upper and under surface identical.



Portuguese A.F. upper and under surfaces identical. See inside front cover.



F6 Under surface roundel slightly smaller.

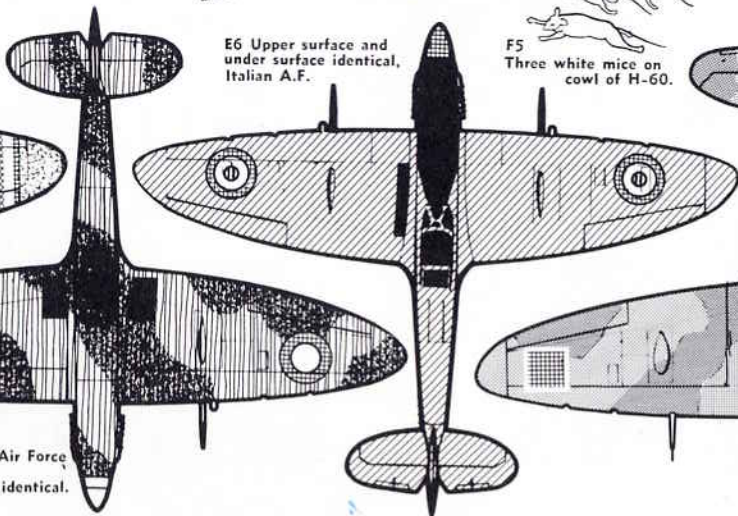


Egyptian A.F. insignia, upper and under surfaces identical. See inside front cover.

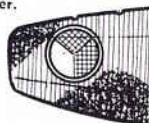


F5 Three white mice on cowl of H-60.

E6 Upper surface and under surface identical, Italian A.F.

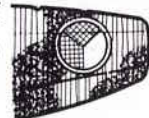


Port

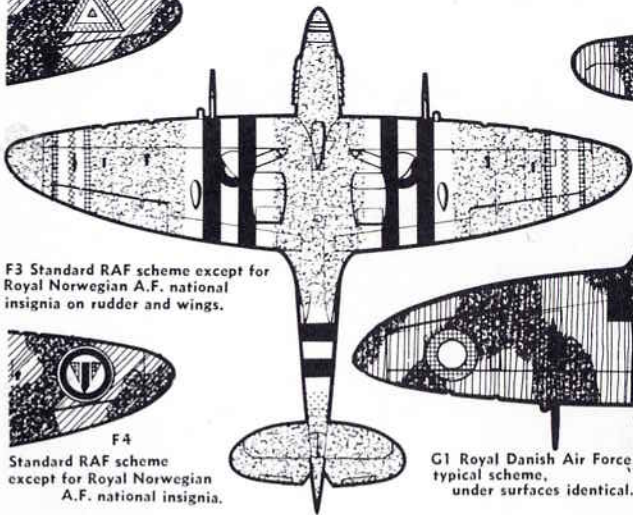


G3/4 Czechoslovakian A.F. insignia, Standard RAF scheme

Starboard



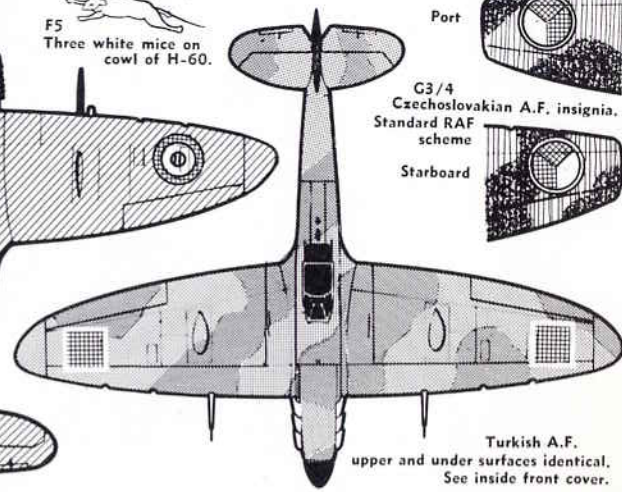
F3 Standard RAF scheme except for Royal Norwegian A.F. national insignia on rudder and wings.



F4 Standard RAF scheme except for Royal Norwegian A.F. national insignia.

G1 Royal Danish Air Force typical scheme, under surfaces identical.

Turkish A.F. upper and under surfaces identical. See inside front cover.



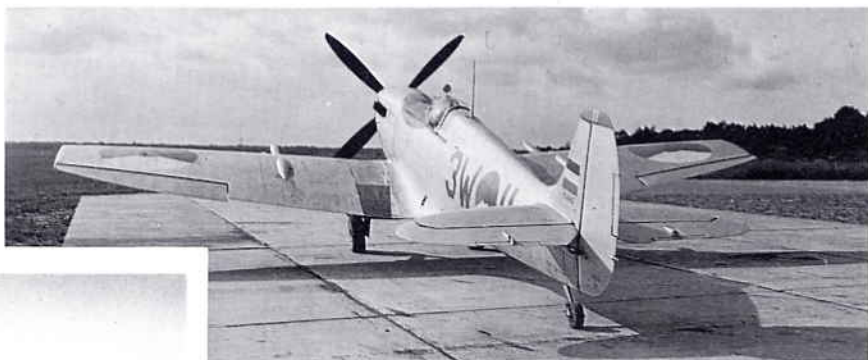


LF IX, No. 322 Squadron, Netherlands East Indies Air Force. Serial MJ469 in small letters under fin flash. Standard RAF camouflage. (via G. H. Kamphuis)



LF IX in bare metal scheme, serial MJ642. Black anti-glare panel, note wing-walk area and size and position of national insignia on wings. (via G. H. Kamphuis)

H-28 in standard RAF scheme somewhat altered due to code letter changes. (via G. H. Kamphuis)



Rear view of Spitfire IX Trainer, code 3W-22, serial BS147, colour scheme as for 3W-11 above.

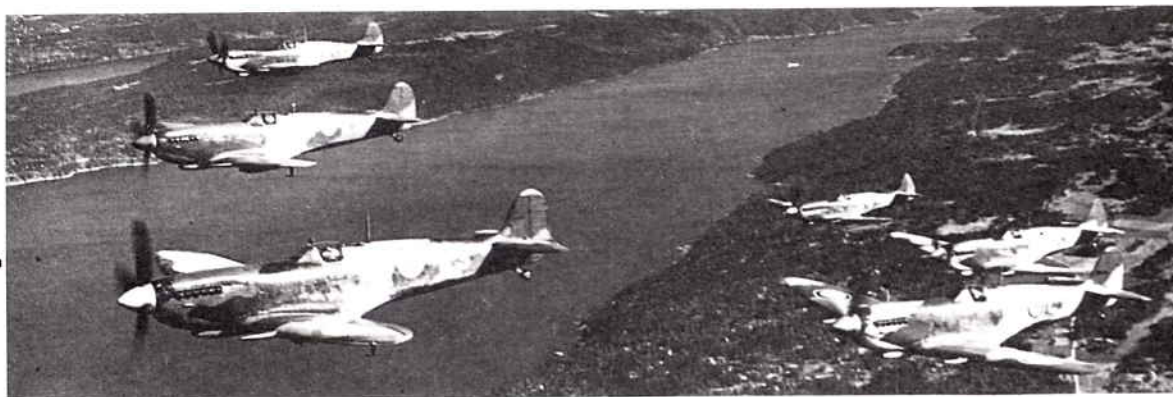


BS147 in earlier camouflage scheme, serial below fin flash. (R.Neth.A.F.)

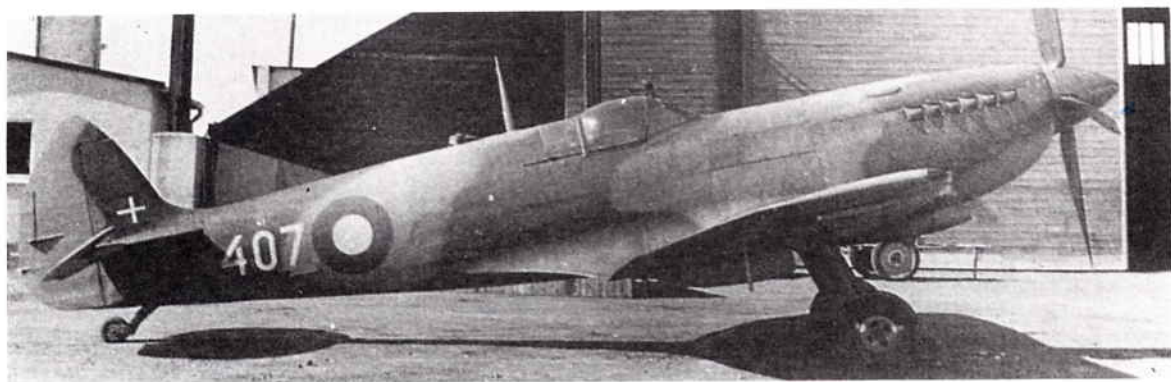




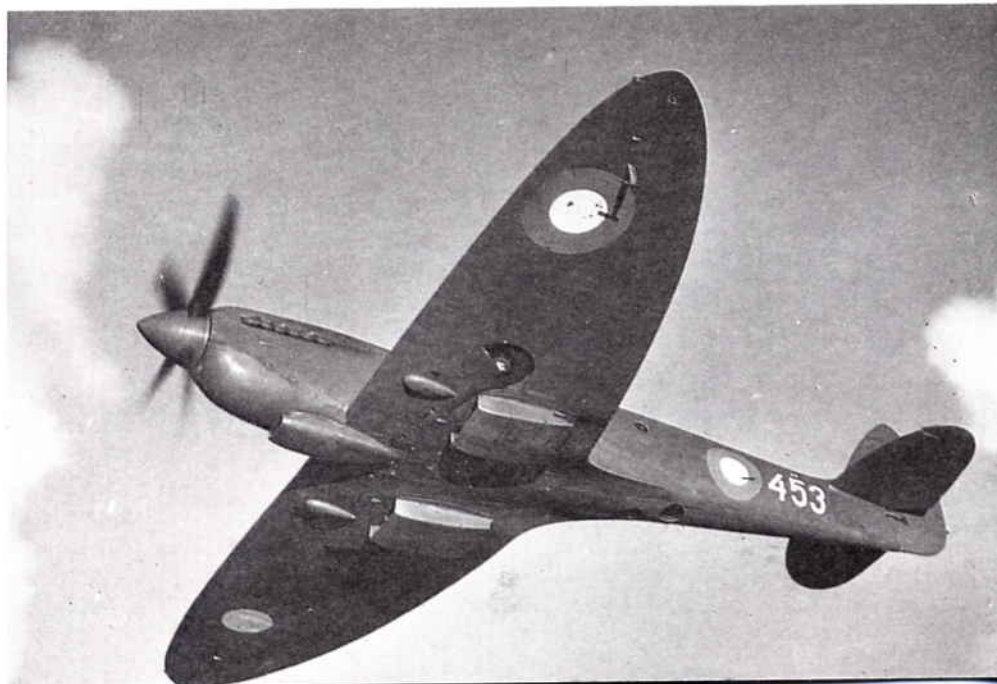
Line-up of Mk. I's of No. 331 (Norwegian) Squadron, splendid in their national markings, on their return to Norway, Kjevik, May 1945. N-Z, PL187 is LF IXe. (L2819 IWM)



Information by No. 331 Squadron over Norway in their national insignia. (IWM)



HF IXe of No. 725 Squadron, Royal Danish Air Force, Karup 1947-52. (Leif B. Hansen)



PR XI of No. 722 PR Squadron, Royal Danish Air Force, Karup 1954. Serial PM134. (via Jacob Stoppel)



Mk. IXe's of the Israeli Defence Force /Air Force. (S. P. Peltz)

Mk. IXe of the Italian Air Force (see colour illustration). (Italian Air Force)

Mk. Vb, Portuguese Air Force. (Portuguese Air Force)



Mk. Vb's in Russian markings await collection at Abadan, April 1943. All in green / grey camouflage, first aircraft is AD194 built at Castle Bromwich in the autumn of 1941. (E23982 IWM)



Spitfire IX Trainer of the Irish Air Corps in early scheme and markings. Greenish-yellow overall, black wing-walk and 161. National insignia green and orange. (Irish Air Corps)



161 in later bare metal scheme, black anti-glare panel, red spinner, black 161. National insignia now green, orange, white. (P. R. March)

Spitfire IX Trainer of the Indian Air Force. (Hawker Siddeley)



SUPERMARINE SPITFIRE MERLIN ENGINE

ROYAL AIR FORCE SQUADRONS

List by TED HOOTON

The following list covers all known squadrons using Merlin-engined Spitfires from 1938 to 1951. A few units excluded from the list only used Spitfires for a short training period, or a few for strictly non-operational purposes.

For reasons of clarity, the exact dates by months are not shown, and mark numbers are given in arabic numerals. For the same reason, function prefixes are deleted with the exception of the LF Vb and the PR VII. The HF and F VII are shown as 7.

In some cases, squadrons re-equipped with Griffon-engined Spitfires or other types of aircraft or disbanded, but returned to Merlin Spitfires later. In such cases, two separate lines are shown for the same unit and the same practice has been followed for changes in code letters.

The following abbreviations apply:

Duty:
 AAC Anti-aircraft co-operation (Target-towing etc)
 ASR Air Sea Rescue.
 F Fighter and Fighter-bomber.
 FR Fighter Reconnaissance.
 MET Meteorological.
 PR Photographic-reconnaissance.
 RDC Radar Calibration.
 TR Tactical photo-reconnaissance and gun-spotting.

Base:
 AUS Australia
 ETO North-West Europe, including the United Kingdom.
 FE India, Burma, Cocos Islands and New Guinea.
 ME Mediterranean, including Southern France and Gibraltar.
 UK United Kingdom.

SQDN.	DUTY	BASE	YEAR	CODE	VERSIONS	SQDN.	DUTY	BASE	YEAR	CODE	VERSIONS
1	F	UK	44-45	JX	9 9e	91	F	UK	41-43	DL	2a 5a 5b 5c
2	PR	ETO	45-46	OI	11				44-45	DL	9 9e
4	TR	ETO	43-45	Nil	11 13	92	F	UK	40	GR	1a
5	AAC	UK	49-51	7B	16				40-42	QJ	1a 1b 5b 5c
6	F	ME	45-46	JV	9			ME	42-46	QJ	5b 5c 9 8
11	F	FE	45	Nil?	8	93	F	UK	42	HN	5B
16	PR	ETO	43-45	Nil	11			ME	42-45	HN	5c 9 9e
17	F	FE	43-45	YE	8	94	F	ME	42	GO?	5b
	AAC	UK	49	5S	16				43-44	GO?	5c 9
			49-51	UT	16				45	GO?	9e
19	F	UK	39-39	19/WZ	1a	111	F	UK	41-42	JU	1a 2a 2b 5a 5b
			39-44	QV	1a 1b 2a 5a 5b 5c			ME	42-47	JU	5c 9 8 9e
					LF5b 9	118	F	UK	41-44	NK	2a 5a 5b 6 LF5b 9
20	F	FE	46	QV	16	121	F	UK	41-42	AV	2a 5b
	AAC	UK	45	HN	8	122	F	UK	41-44	MT	2a 5b 9 LF5b
26	TR	ETO	49-51	TH	16	123	F	UK	41-42	XE	1b 2a 2b 5b
28	F	FE	44-46	XC	LF5b 11			ME	43	XE	5c
32	F	ME	45	Nil	8	124	F	ETO	41-45	ON	5b 6 7 9 9e 16
33	F	ME	43-47	GZ	5b 5c 8 9 9e	126	F	ME	42-44	Nil &	5b 5c 9
	F	ME	43-44	NW	5c 9					TD	
	F	UK	44	5R	9			UK	44	5J	9 9e
34	AAC	UK	49-51	4M/8Q	16	127	F	ME	43-44	?	5c
				/6J?				UK	44-45	9N	9 9e 16
41	F	UK	39	PN	1a	129	F	UK	41-44	DV	2a 5b 6 9
		ETO	39-43	EB	1a 2a 2b 5a 5b				45-46	DV	9 16
43	F	ME	43-47	FT	5c 9 9e	130	F	UK	41-44	PJ	2a 5b
54	F	UK	39	DL	1a				44	AP	5b
			39-42	KL	1a 2a 5b				45-46	AP	9e
56	F	AUS	43-45	DL	5c 8	131	F	UK	41-45	NX	2a 5b 9 7
63	TR	UK	44	US	9			FE	46-47	NX	8
	F	UK	44-45	UB	LF5b	132	F	ETO	41-44	FF	1a 2b 5b LF5b 9 9e
64	F	UK	46-48	UB	16			FE	45	FF	8
	F	UK	40	GR	1a 2a	133	F	UK	41-42	MD	2a 5b 7 9
			40-44	SH	1a 2a 5a 5b 9 LF5b	134	F	UK	41-42	?	2a 5a 5b
65	F	UK	39	FZ	1A			ME	43	?	5c 9?
			39-44	YT	1a 2a 5b 9 LF5b	136	F	FE	43-45	HM	5c 8
			45-46	YT	16	140	PR	UK	41-44	Nil	PR7 4 11
66	F	UK	38-39	RB	1a	145	F	UK	41-42	SO	2a 2b 5b
		ETO	39-45	LZ	1a 1b 2a 5a 5b 5c 9 9e 16			ME	42-45	ZX	5b 5c 9 8
		UK	46-47	LZ	16	152	F	UK	40-42	SN/UM	1a 2a 5b
67	F	FE	44-45	RD	8			ME	42-43	UM	5c 9 7?
69	PR	ME	41-44	Nil	4 11			FE	43-45	UM	5c 8
71	F	UK	41-42	XR	2a 5b	154	F	UK	41-42	UO/HT	5b
72	F	UK	39	SD	1a			ME	42-44	HT	5b 5c 9
			39-42	RN	1a 2a 2b 5b 9			UK	44-45	?	9
		ME	42-46	RN	5c 9 9e	155	F	FE	44-46	DG	8
73	F	ME	43-47	Nil	5c 9 9e	164	F	UK	42-43	Nil &	5a 5b
74	F	UK	39	JH	1a					FJ	
			39-42	ZP	1a 2a 5b			ETO	44-46	UB	16 9e
		ME	43-44	ZP	5c	165	F	UK	42-44	SK	5a 5b 9
		UK	44-45	4D	9 9e 16			ETO	45-46	SK	16 9e
80	F	ME	43-44	EY	5c			ETO	45-46	SK	16 9e
		UK	44	W2	9	167	F	UK	42-43	VL	5b
81	F	UK	41-42	FL	5a 5b	185	F	ME	42-45	GL	5b 5c 9 8 9e
		ME	42-43	FL	5c 9 8	186	F	UK	43-44	AP	5b
		FE	43-45	FL	8	208	F	ME	44-47	RG	5b 5c 9 8 9e
87	F	ME	43-46	LK	5c 8 9 9e						

SQDN.	DUTY	BASE	YEAR	CODE	VERSIONS	SQDN.	DUTY	BASE	YEAR	CODE	VERSIONS
212	PR	ETO	40	Nil	Spitfire A and B (PR1 and PR2)	451	F	ME	43-44	BQ	5b 5c 9
213	F	ME	43-44	AK	5c 9			ETO	44-45	NI	9
222	F	ETO	40-44	ZD	1a 2a 5b 9	452	F	UK	41-42	UD	1a 2a 5b
225	F/TR	ME	43-45	WU	5b 5c 4 9			AUS	43-44	UD	5c
229	F	ME	42-44	Nil	5b 5c 9	453	F	ETO	42-45	FU	5b 9 9e 16
232	F	UK	44-45	9R	9 16	457	F	UK	41-42	BP	2a 5b
234	F	UK	42	EF	5b			AUS	43-44	KU	5c
237	F	ME	42-44	EF	5c 9	485	F	ETO	44-45	ZP	8
238	F	ME	40-44	AZ	1a 2a 2b 5a 5b LF5b 9	501	F	UK	41-44	OU	1a 2a 5b 9 LF5b 7 9e 16
241	F	ME	45-46	FX	16			UK	41-44	SD	1a 1b 2a 5a 5b 9
242	F	ME	43-45	DV	5b 5c 8 9	504	F	UK	46-49	RAB	16
243	F	ME	43-44	KC	9			UK	41-44	HX	5b
244	F	ME	43-45	RZ	5b 9 8	519	MET	UK	43-45	Z9	5b 7
245	F	ME	42	LE	5b	520	MET	ME	43-45	2M	5b 7
249	F	ME	42-44	LE	5b 5c 9	521	MET	UK	42-45	50	2a 5b 6 9 11
253	F	ME	42	?	5b	527	RDC	UK	44-46	WN	5b
256	F	ME	42-44	A?	5b 5c 9	541	PR	UK	42-45	Nil	4 10 11 13
269	ASR	UK	41-42	DX	2a	542	PR	UK	42-45	Nil	4 10 11 13
273	F	ME	42-44	GN	5b 5c 9	543	PR	UK	42-43	Nil	4 11
274	F	ME	45	GN	9e	544	PR	UK/ME	42-43	Nil	4 11
275	ASR	UK	43-47	SW	5b 5c 9 8 9e	548	F	AUS	44-45	TS	8
276	ASR	ETO	40-42	ZH	1a 2a 2b 5b	549	F	AUS	44-45	ZF	8
277	ASR	UK	44-45	UA?	5b	567	AAC	UK	44-46	I4	5b 9 16
278	ASR	UK	44	MS	8	577	AAC	UK	44-46	3Y	5b 16
283	ASR	ME	43-44	NH	5c 9	587	AAC	UK	44-46	M4	5b 16
286	AAC	UK	44	JJ	9	595	AAC	UK	44-49	7B	5b 9e 16
287	AAC	UK	42-44	PV	2c	601	F	ME	42-45	UF	5b 5c 8 9
288	AAC	UK	42-45	AQ	2c 5b	602	F	UK	46-48	HT	16
289	AAC	UK	43-44	BA	2c LF5b	603	F	UK	39	ZT	1a
290	AAC	UK	42-44	MY	2c 5b			ETO	39-45	LO	1a 2a 5a 5b LF5b 7 9 16
302	F	ETO	43-45	?	5c 9			UK	39	RL	1a
303	F	UK	45	NW	16			ME	39-42	XT	1a 2a 5a 5b
306	F	UK	45-46	KZ	16			UK	42	T	5b 5c
308	F	ETO	43-46	RP	5b 9 16			UK	45	9R	16
310	F	ETO	44-45	YE	5b			UK	46-47	XT	16
312	F	ETO	45-46	X6	5b 16			UK	47	RAJ	16
313	F	ETO	41-46	WX	5b LF5b 9 16	604	F	UK	46-48	NG	16
315	F	UK	41-45	RF	1a 2a 5b 9 LF5b 9e			UK	47-49	RAK	16
316	F	UK	41-44	UZ	1a 2b 5b 9 LF5b	607	F	FE	43-45	AF	5c 8
317	F	UK	41-46	ZF	1a 2a 2b 5b 9 LF5b 16	609	F	UK	46-47	RAN	16
318	F	UK	41-46	NN	2a 5b LF5b 9 9e			UK	39	BL	1a
322	F	UK	42-45	DU	2a 5b LF5b 9 9e			UK	39-42	PR	1a 2a 5b
326	F	UK	41-46	RY	1a 2a 5b LF5b 9 9e			UK	48-50	RAP	16
327	F	UK	41-44	PK	2a 5b 9 LF5b			UK	50	PR	16
328	F	UK	41-44	SZ	2a 5b 9 LF5b			UK	39	JE	1a
329	F	UK	41-46	JH	2a 5b 9 LF5b 9e 16	610	F	UK	39-43	DW	1a 2a 5b 9 LF5b
331	F	UK	44-46	LW	5c 9 9e			UK	39	GZ	1a
332	F	UK	43-44	3W	5b	611	F	UK	39-45	FY	1a 2a 5a 5b 9 LF5b 9e
333	F	UK	44-45	3W	9 16			UK	48-50	RAS	16
334	F	UK	44-45	9I	9 9e			UK	50-51	8W	16
335	F	UK	44-45	?	5b 9 9e	614	F	UK	46-48	RAU	16
336	F	UK	44-45	S8	5b 9 9e	615	F	FE	43-45	KW	5c 8
337	F	UK	44-45	5a	9 16	616	F	UK	40	QJ	1a
338	F	UK	41-45	FN	2a 2b? 5a 5b LF5b 9 9e			UK	40-44	YQ	1a 2a 5b 6 7 9
339	F	UK	42-45	AH	5a 5b 9 9e	631	AAC	UK	43-49	6D	5b LF5b 16
340	F	UK	43-45	FG?	5b 5c	667	AAC	UK	44-46	U4	5b 16
341	F	UK	43-45	?	5b 5c	680	PR	ME	43-46	Nil	4 11
342	F	UK	41-45	GW	2a 5a 5b 9 LF5b 9e 16	681	PR	FE	43-46	Nil	4 11
343	F	UK	43-45	NL	5b 9 9e 16	682	PR	ME	43-46	Nil	11
344	F	UK	44-45	2Y	5b 9 9e 16	683	PR	ME	43-45	Nil	4 11
345	F	UK	43-44	GE	5b 9	691	AAC	UK	46-49	5S	16
349	F	UK	45-46	GE	16	695	AAC	UK	45-49	4M/8Q	9 16
350	F	UK	41-43	MN	2b 5a 5b LF5b LF5c	1435	F	ME	42-45	V	5c 9
352	F	UK	44	MN	5b 9						
400	PR	ETO	45-46	MN	16						
401	F	ETO	44-45	Nil	5c 8						
402	F	ETO	44-45	YO	11						
403	F	ETO	41-44	YO	2a 5b 9						
404	F	ETO	45	YO	16						
405	F	ETO	42-44	AE	5b 5c 9						
406	F	ETO	45	AE	16						
407	F	ETO	41-45	KH	1a 2a 5a 5b 9 9e 16						
408	F	ETO	41-45	DB	1a 2a 5b 9 9e 16						
409	F	ETO	41-45	VZ	2a 5b 5c 9 9e 16						
410	FR	ETO	44-45	Nil	9						
411	F	ETO	41-45	DN	2a 2b 5b 9 9e 16	24	Transport		41-46	Nil	
412	F	ETO	41-45	AN	5b 5c 8 9	137	Fighter		43-44	SF	
413	F	ETO	42-45	AU	5a 5b 9 9e 16	138	Bomber		45	NF	
414	FR	ETO	44-45	Nil	9	141	Fighter		40	TW	
415	F	ETO	41-45	DN	2a 2b 5b 9 9e 16	162	Special		44	Nil	
416	F	ME	42-45	AN	5b 5c 8 9	168	Army Co-op		44	QC	
417	F	ME	42-45	AU	5a 5b 9 9e 16	239	Army Co-op		42	HB	
418	F	ME	44	9G	5b 9 9e						
419	F	ME	42-45	AU	5a 5b 9 9e 16						
420	F	ETO	44	Y2	5b 9 9e						
421	F	ETO	44	Y2	5b 9 9e						
422	F	ETO	44	Y2	5b 9 9e						
423	F	ETO	44-45	2I	5b 9 9e 16						

Miscellaneous units, including those using other types of aircraft but partially equipped with Spitfires for purely training or non-operational duties. Also included are those that were fully equipped with Spitfires, but only for a period less than a month. With the exception of 162 squadron in the Middle East, all were in the United Kingdom. Code letters are given after date.

249	Fighter	40	GN
251?	Meteorological	44	AD
256	Fighter	40-41	JT
257	Fighter	40	DT
295?	Glider towing	42-43	PX
486	Fighter	42-43	SA
510	Communications	42-43	Nil
617?	Bomber	44	AJ

Establishments:	Aircraft and Armament Experimental	Nil
	Central Bomber	DF
	Central Fighter	AG GO
	Royal Aircraft	JW UX
		Nil

Operational Conversion Unit: No. 226 (ex-61 OTU & 203 AFS) HX
KR UU

Photo-Reconnaissance Flights:
Heston (later No. 2 Camouflage Unit) Nil
Special Survey (later 212 sqdn.) Nil

Schools:

Armament Practice	QK WH 8I
Army Co-operation	?
Bomber Command Instructors	IP
Central Flying	FDJ FDW
Central Gunnery	B F R FJT FJV FJW
Control and Reporting	3L
Empire Air Armament	FGA FGC
Empire Air Navigation	FGF
Empire Flying	FCW
No. 17 Flying Training	FCF FCG
No. 2 Initial Training	TOC
No. 17 Reserve Flying	RCJ
Test Pilots (later E.T.P.S.)	Nil

Numbered Flights and Units

421	Special	LZ
1401	Meteorological	TE
		BN
1402	Meteorological	DQ
1406	Meteorological	?
1416	Photo-reconnaissance	Nil
1490	Gunnery Training	?
1563	Meteorological	Nil?
1656	Heavy Conversion	BL
1660	Heavy Conversion	TV
1663	Heavy Conversion	OO?
1665	Heavy Transport Conversion	NY
1675	Heavy Conversion	Nil
1687	Bomber Defence Training	4E
1688	Bomber Defence Training	6H
1692	Bomber Support Training	4X
1695	Bomber Defence Training	3K

Spitfire Operational Training Units (OTU's) 1940-1947

5	Fighter. Renumbered 55 OTU, with Hurricanes and Typhoons only.	
7	Fighter. Renumbered 57 OTU.	
8	Photo-reconnaissance	BE Partial equipment.
41	Army Co-operation	6R Partial equipment.
52	Fighter	CT GK NS OQ TJ
53	Fighter	QG
56	Fighter	FE GF OD Partial equipment.
57	Fighter	JZ LV PW XO
58	Fighter	?
61	Fighter	DE HX KR TO UU Partial after '44.
63	Fighter	MV
71	Army Co-operation (Egypt)	Nil Partial equipment.
73	Fighter (Egypt)	Nil Partial equipment.
80	Fighter (Free French)	3H
151	Fighter (India)	?

Units:

Air Fighting Development (later C.F.E.)	AF GO HP
Air-Sea Warfare Development	P9
No. 1 Camouflage	Nil
No. 2 Camouflage (later P.D.U.)	Nil
Coastal Command Fighter Affiliation Training	4Q
Gunnery Research	Nil?
Photographic Development Unit (later No. 1 P.R.U.)	Nil?
No. 1 Photographic Reconnaissance (later 541-544 sqdns.)	LY
No. 2 Photographic Reconnaissance (later 680 sqdn.)	Nil
No. 3 Photographic Reconnaissance (later 681 sqdn.)	Nil
No. 4 Photographic Reconnaissance (later 682-683 sqdns.)	Nil
No. 20 Maintenance Unit	Nil
No. 2 Tactical Exercise	9X
	PQ XB ZZ

Other OTU'S using Merlin-engined Spitfires. The code letters given are those used on the Spitfires only.

6	Coastal	K7	42	Army Co-operation	Nil
10	Bomber	UY	54	Night-Fighter	BF ST
17	Bomber	AY JG	74	Army Co-operation	Nil
20	Bomber	JM	75	Bomber	Nil
21	Bomber	UH	81	Bomber	JB
28	Bomber	QN			

Advanced Flying Units: No. 5 (P) EA? FBE
No. 9 (P) ?
No. 21 (P) FDA

Advanced Flying School: No. 203 (later became part of 226 OCU)
HX JH UU

Communications Flights:

No. 2 Group	K2
No. 11 Group	JC
No. 12 Group	WQ
S.E. Sector, Fighter Command	SO
Staff College	TBR
Reserve Command	RCA

Commonwealth Squadrons (Unit numbers outside the 400 series). All listed here were fighter or fighter bomber units with the exception of No. 40 (S.A.A.F.), tactical reconnaissance.

SQDN. BASE YEAR CODE VERSIONS

Indian Air Force:

1	FE	45	?	8
3	FE	45	?	8
10	FE	45	?	8

Royal Australian Air Force:

79	AUS	43-45	UP	5c 8
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Also No. 2 O.T.U. with 5c and 8

South African Air Force:

1	ME	42-45	AX	5c 9 8
2	ME	43-45	DB	5c 9
3	ME	44-45	CA	9
4	ME	43-45	KJ	5c 9
5	ME	45	GL	5c
7	ME	43-45	ND?	9
40	ME	43-45	WR	5b 5c 9

CAMOUFLAGE U.K. and N.W. Europe. Fighter aircraft.

Upper surfaces.

- 6/38 to 8/41. Dark green and dark earth. 'Mirror' patterns to Scheme 'A' and 'B' used until early 1941, but did not always follow correct alternating sequence with even and odd serial numbered aircraft.
- 8/41 to 4/46. Dark green and dark sea grey.
- 4/46 onwards. Officially authorised as silver, but usually aircraft were not re-painted until they received a major overhaul, so green/grey was quite common until 1950.

Under surfaces.

- 6/38 to 4/39. Silver.
- 4/39 to 4/40. Port side—black. Starboard side—white. Variations rather numerous initially, with tails and fuselage often left in the original silver.
- 4/40 to 7/40. Sky blue (light blue).
- 9/40 to 8/41. Sky (duck-egg green). Exception—12/40 to 4/41, port wing black, with yellow surround to roundel.
- 8/41 to 4/46. Medium sea grey (light grey).
- 4/46 onwards. Silver, but see upper surfaces (3) above.

Main Exception: Some F.Mk. VII of 124 and 131 squadrons in 43-44 having Mediterranean light blue (light blue-grey) overall with red/blue roundels on fuselage and upper surfaces only.

Middle East and Mediterranean. With the exception of Mk. V aircraft passing through Egypt during 1942 and early 1943, most (but not all) Spitfires were left in their factory colours, so the particular version often is a good clue as to camouflage.

Mark V. Some initial deliveries to Malta early in 1942 in temperate green/grey. Remainder, and those to Egypt, repainted dark earth and middle stone (light sand brown) on upper surfaces; azure (medium blue/mauve) or sky blue under. Azure seems to have been more common up to 1943, and a few aircraft had Mediterranean dark blue. However, from 7/42 onwards, all Mk. V's leaving Castle Bromwich (about EP380) were painted in the desert scheme with sky blue undersides.

Mark IX. All delivered in green/grey, but some locally repainted in the desert scheme with sky blue (e.g. 232 sqn.).

Mark VIII. All early aircraft, up to and including the MD serials, delivered in the desert scheme. Later deliveries varied, some being in green/grey temperate-type.

Far East and Australia.

All Mk. V and VIII delivered in desert schemes were re-painted so that dark green replaced the middle stone, leaving the dark earth and sky blue. Deliveries in green/grey temperate-type were untouched.

Photo-Reconnaissance Aircraft.

Prior to the production models of the PR. IV, all PR Spitfires were modifications of fighter versions. With the exception of those intended for low-altitude work (which were left in their fighter-type camouflage—notably some PR. VII's and probably all the RP XIII's), many different schemes were tried on those modified for high-altitude work. In the U.K. between 1940 and 1942, sky, white and pink were all used. In the Middle East, white and/or mediterranean dark blue were common in various combinations.

Production PR. IV and XI were generally in PRU blue overall. This was a rather muddy dark blue-grey with a slight greenish tinge. Some PR. X and a few PR. XI were mediterranean light blue, but this was the exception, not the rule.

MARKINGS

Serials. On squadron aircraft, deleted from wings and fuselage 4/39, transferred to fin. Replaced on fuselage, early 1940. Fin/fuselage combination used by some aircraft in 1942-43 period. Under-wing serials replaced 4/46.

Roundels and fin flash.

- 6/38 to 4/39. Red-white-blue (RWB) all surfaces, yellow (Y) surround on fuselage and upper surfaces.
- 4/39 to 12/39. Fuselage and upper wings only—RB. Note—followed by nearly all Merlin-engined PR aircraft until they went out of service in 1946, except in the Far East.
- 12/39 to 5/40. Fuselage—RWB.
- 4/40 onwards. Under surfaces—RWB, except PR aircraft.
- 5/40 to 5/47. Fuselage—RWB. Fin flash introduced.
- 12/40 to 7/42. Fin flash size standardised at 2½" by 2".
- 7/42 to 5/47. Reduced thickness of yellow and white in fuselage/under-wing roundels and fin flash, the latter being standardised at 2" square.
- 1/43 to late '45. Australia and New Guinea. All surfaces—WB roundel and flash.
- 9/43 to late '45. India and Burma. All surfaces—16" light blue/dark blue roundel. Some RWB on under surfaces from 1944.
- 10/45 to 5/47. Upper surfaces—RWB except in Far East. Aircraft of 2nd. T.A.F. in Europe required yellow or white surround.
- 5/47 onwards. Original pre-war style RWB roundel on all surfaces introduced. Took some time to effect, even on production aircraft, and was not really universal until late 1950.

Spinners. U.K. Generally black until 9/40, then sky. Some multi-colours, but this was not common.

2nd. T.A.F. Mostly sky, some other colours until 1/45 when black was standardised.

Middle East. Black or same colour as under surfaces. Other colours were quite common, and red was mandatory for invasion of Southern France—8/44.

Far East. Most aircraft on delivery had black, but many were changed to white in service. In India/Burma in early 1944, the following squadrons had individual colours: 81 (FL) red; 136 (HM) green; 152 (UM) brown; 607 (AF) dark blue; 615 (KW) light blue Bands. Rear fuselage sky band introduced 12/40 for all U.K. aircraft. Very rarely seen on aircraft in Mediterranean except for most Mk. IX's delivered in temperate colours. Not used in Far East, and deleted from 2nd. T.A.F. aircraft from 1/45.

Wing leading-edge yellow band (½ span) introduced 8/41 in U.K. It generally remained for as long as the camouflage lasted. It was quite rare in the Middle East, except for many of the Mk. IX's, and was very rare in the Far East. In Australia, many aircraft were painted with a large full-span white band.

Cross-wise wing and tail bands in white were introduced in Burma, 3/45, and at about the same time some Australian Spitfires had all-white tail units. However, both of these schemes had apparently died out by about August 1945.

Invasion bands in Europe need no elaboration here, except to state that the black and white markings were reduced to under surfaces from mid-August 1944, and had almost disappeared by the end of the year.

From 7/42 Air-Sea Rescue Spitfires carried a 1" black band on the under-side of the fuselage.

Code letters. Allocation of codes is given in the unit lists following this section. The colours used varied considerably, from 4/39 to 4/40 light grey was the main colour. From then on the colours tended to be the same as the under surface camouflage—sky blue, sky, and medium sea grey. Red was occasionally used—particularly on ASR aircraft, but yellow was the standard for these types after 6/43. White was quite a common colour, particularly in the Mediterranean area, and even more so in the Far East.

From 1943 onwards the letters C and I appeared in unit code letters, as did numerals. Numerals for individual aircraft identity were confined to certain training units, but during 1943, squadrons having Mk. V and Mk. VIII or IX in the Mediterranean, used numerals for the VIII/IX aircraft.

Letter size varied, height usually being 20 or 24 inches, but during the Battle of Britain 30 inches was quite common, and in the Burma area, 18 inches was usual.

In 1946 the three-letter codes appeared for Flying Training, Reserve, and Technical Training Commands. All of the Auxiliary Air Force squadrons used the appropriate 'R' codes, but 601, 603, and 604 squadrons used two-letter codes on their Mk. XVI's up to 1947-48 alongside other aircraft on the units having the 'R' codes from 1947. All Spitfires in use with the R.Aux.A.F. in early 1950 switched to two-letter codes after being transferred to Fighter Command, late in 1949.

Gas-detector Panels. 1939 to 1941. Yellow diamonds on the top surfaces of the wings and rear fuselage.

Presentation names. Supermarine-built aircraft—starboard fuselage, in script. Castle Bromwich—port side in block letters.

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- No. 4 SUPERMARINE SPITFIRE Mk. I-XVI, MERLIN ENGINE. In RAF; RAAF; SAAF; RCAF; USAAF; Belgian; Polish; Czechoslovakian; Free French; French; R. Norwegian; R. Netherlands; R. Danish; Israeli; Italian; Greek; Turkish; Portuguese; Egyptian; Burmese, etc., Air Forces.
- No. 5 NORTH AMERICAN P-51B/C MUSTANG IN USAAF SERVICE. Similar content to No. 1 but with brief coverage of the P-51 and A-36.
- No. 6 CURTISS (P-40) KITTYHAWK Mk. I-IV. In RAF; RAAF; RNZAF; SAAF; RCAF; Netherlands East Indies; Russian and Finnish Air Forces. The Curtiss P-40 Warhawk will be covered in a future issue.

SPECIFICATION

Example chosen is the Type 361 Spitfire L.F. Mk. IXE, built at Castle Bromwich during 1944-45 and fitted with the Rolls-Royce Merlin 66 engine of 1,720 h.p.

General

Span/wing area: 36 ft. 10 in./242 sq. ft., or with clipped wing — 32 ft. 7 in./231 sq. ft. Length (flying position): 31 ft. 3½ in., later rudder — 31 ft. 9 in.; (tail down): 31 ft. 0½ in., later rudder — 31 ft. 4½ in. Height, propeller vertical (flying position): 11 ft. 5½ in.; (tail down): 12 ft. 8 in. Internal fuel: 85 Imp. gal. in mains. Later production aircraft, 95 Imp. gal. mains and 75 Imp. gal. in rear tanks (very rarely used, and in acct. with cut-down rear fuselage the 66 Imp. gal. tanks were never used due to stability problems). External fuel: 30 or 45 Imp. gal. "slipper" tanks, or a 50 Imp. gal. "torpedo" tank. Occasional use of 90 Imp. gal. "slipper" tank.

Weights

Empty: 5,610-5,634 lb. Loaded (85 gal. fuel, no ammunition or external stores): 7,150 lb. Normal combat 7,400-7,500 lb. At take-off (45 gal. external tank): 7,800 lb. Maximum: 8,700 lb. Maximum overload: 9,500 lb.

Armament

Two 20 mm. Hispano Mk. II cannon with 120 r.p.g. and two 0.5 in. Browning machine guns with 250 r.p.g., giving a combined weight of fire of 8.6 lb. per second. Many aircraft carried one 500 lb. bomb and/or two 250 lb. bombs.

Performance

Maximum level speeds: 408 m.p.h. at 25,000 ft., and 312 m.p.h. at sea level. Maximum diving speed: Mach 0.85 (600 m.p.h. at 20,000 ft.). Cruise speed: 250-330 m.p.h. Climbing speed: 160-240 m.p.h. Initial rate of climb: 3950 f.p.m. Time to 20,000 ft.: 6.4 mins. Combat radius of action/endurance (with 45 gal. external tank): 170-190 miles in 2 hours. Best combat altitude: 15,000-25,000 ft. Normal landing speed: 90-105 m.p.h. I.A.S. Stalling speed, landing configuration: 69-82 m.p.h. I.A.S.

Note. Maximum speed of any Merlin-engined Spitfire was achieved by the P.R. Mk. XI with the Merlin 70-422 m.p.h. at 27,500 ft. The P.R. IV and XI also had the greatest operational range, many of their sorties involved flights of 1,000 to 1,300 miles.

Front Cover Illustrations.

Mk. Ia, No. 610 'County of Chester' Squadron, Battle of Britain. N3289.

Mk. Vc, No. 81 Squadron, North Africa, 1943. JK322. 'Joy'.

Mk. IX, No. 132 'City of Bombay' Squadron, 1944. MH978.

Mk. VIII, No. 457 Squadron, RAAF. Flown by Sqdn.-Ldr. B. D. Watson, OC., Morotai/Labuan, June, 1945. A58-606.

Mk. IXe, Royal Netherlands Air Force.



Mk. Va, flown by Wing Cdr. D. R. S. Bader, Leader Tangmere Wing, July 1941. W3185.

SUPERMARINE SPITFIRE MK.I-XVI

IN RAF-SAAF-RAAF-RNZAF-RCAF & FOREIGN SERVICE

Illustrated by Richard Ward

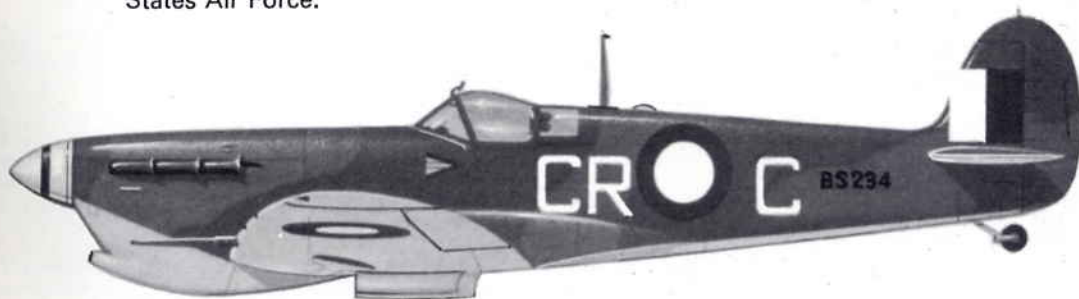
Compiled by Ted Hooton and Richard Ward

Text by Ted Hooton

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Mk. Vc flown by Wing-Cdr. C. R. Caldwell, Leader No. 1 Fighter Wing, Royal Australian Air Force, Darwin, 1942-43. Green/brown uppers, pale blue unders. BS234

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