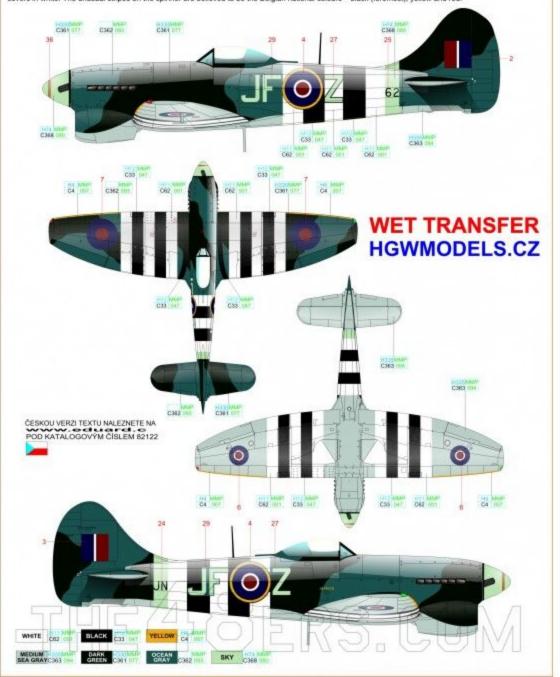
A JN862, No. 3 Squadron, No. 150 Wing, RAF Newchurch, Great Britain, June 1944

Following a very successful tour with No. 609 Squadron, flying Typhoons in which he was credited with 6 enemy aircraft destroyed in the air, and a short spell as a gunnery instructor. F/Lt Remi 'Mony' Van Lierde, a Belgian national, joined No. 3 Squadron as 'B' Flight commander. His first allocated Tempest was JN736 JF-Z, a Mk-V Series 1 but when this was lost on operations on 27 May 1944 (when flown by another pilot) Van Lierde was able to acquire a new 'Z', a Mk-V Series 2 Tempest, JN862, which was his chosen mount through most of the campaign against the V-1. Van Lierde became the highest scoring pilot against the V-1 by day and was credited with 35 destroyed plus a further 9 shared with other pilots; 30 of these claims were made while flying JN862. Unfortunately, on August 4th, 1944, Van Lierde had to make a landing with only one wheel down, and although he managed to achieve this with minimal damage, the aircraft was unavailable for some time due the resulting repair work. Van Lierde took a new 'Z', EJS57, and when JN862 was returned to the squadron it became JF-Q. On June 5th, 1944, the aircraft which were to participate in the operation Overlord (Normandy landing), received gaudy markings in the form of eighteen inches wide black and white stripes applied to the wing and fuselage. Ground personnel also painted the lower part of the landing gear covers in white. The unusual stripes on the spinner are believed to be the Belgian national colours – black (foremost), yellow and red.



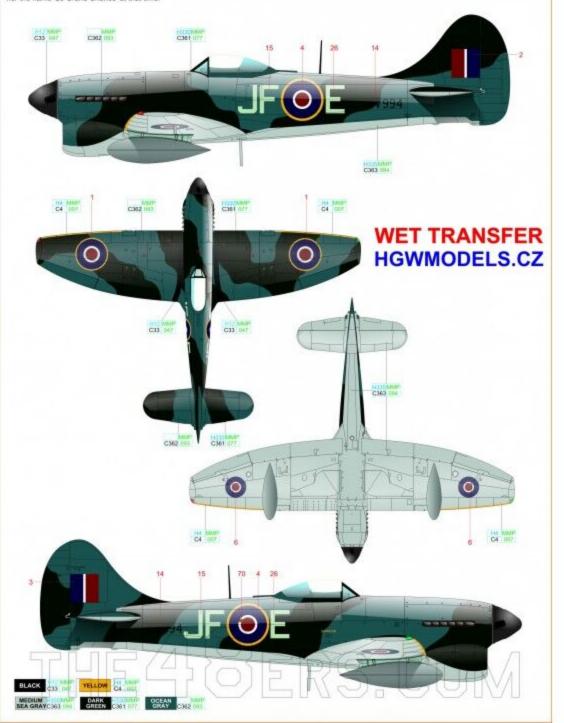
B JN803, No. 486 (RNZAF) Squadron, No. 122 Wing, B.80 Volkel, the Netherlands, October 1944

One of the earliest Tempest Mk.V Series 2 aircraft was delivered to No. 486 (RNZAF) Squadron at RAF Newchurch on May 17th, 1944. It was flown throughout the campaign against the V-1 flying bombs, by many different pilots. It is believed that the 26 kill markings relate to claims made by pilots flying the aircraft rather than claims by any one pilot. This total makes JN803 one of the most successful Tempests against the V-1. At the end of September 1944 the Newchurch Tempests left No. 150 Wing and flew to join No. 122 Wing at B.60 Grimbergen in Belgium and month later to the newly captured B.80 Volkel in the Netherlands. JN803 was often flown by F/O Jack' Stafford, who had shot down 4 of the V-1s on its scoreboard. In December 1944 it was issued to No. 3 Squadron. However, the aircraft was lost in combat on December 30th, 1944, when shot down by Bf 109s of IV/JG 27, its pilot captured and murdered by a security officer at Rheine airfield. Tempest in the standard camouflage, so called Day Fighter Scheme, sports only partial recognition markings in the form of block and white "invasion" stripes. Their application on the wing and fuselage upper surfaces was discontinued by the order dated September 10th, 1944. The V-1 kill markings are painted under the windshield on the fuselage starboard.



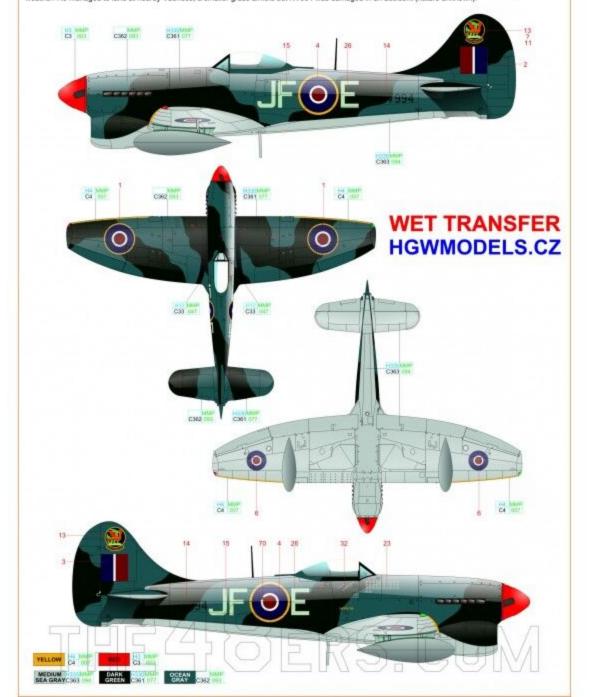
NV994, No. 3 Squadron, No. 122 Wing, B. 112 Hopsten, Germany, April 1945

The first of Fit Lt Pierre Clostermann's famous No. 3 Squadron Tempest, "JF-E" was NV994, collected from 83 Group Support Unit, RAF Dunsfold while 3 Sqn were at the Armament Practice Camp, RAF Warmwell. After a ten-day break from operations to practice their gunnery technique and practice bombing, the squadron flew to a new base in Germany, B.112 Hopsten, on April 18th, 1945. No 3. Squadron would not get chance to try its bombing skills on operations before the end of the war – less than three weeks away. Photos taken on April 18th, 1945 show that NV994 was not marked with Clostermann's 'scoreboard' nor the name 'Le Grand Charles' at that time.



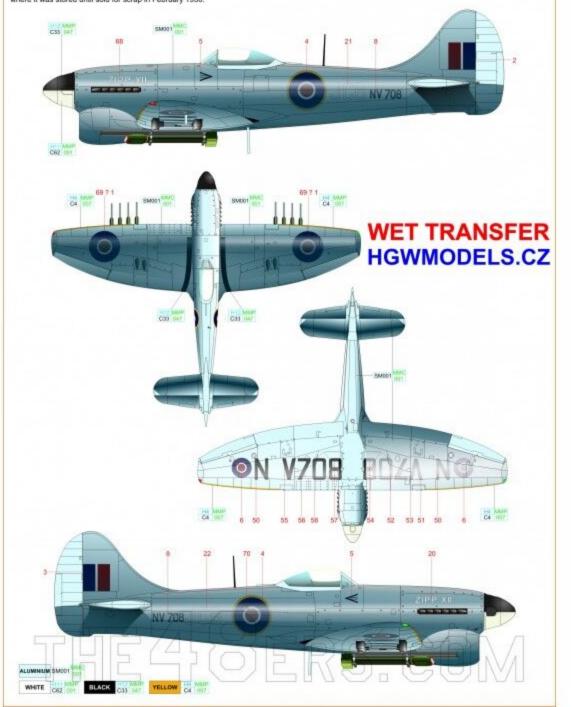
NV994, No. 3 Squadron, No. 122 Wing, B.152 Fassberg, Germany, June 1945

Another photo, at No. 3 Squadron's next station, B. 152 Fassberg, probably very soon after VE-Day, shows the only change at that time may have been the addition of the famous red spinner. This was unlikely to have been added during hostilities as, following many misidentification incidents and attacks by Allied aircraft, 2nd TAF had very strict rules on markings; spinners were invariably painted black. Later in May, 3 Sqn added their unit badge (a cockatrice on a monolith, representing an early flying creature and Stonehenge, which was near their first base) to all their Tempests and Clostermann decorated NV994 with his scoreboard (including some kills which he had been able to confirm after the wf finished) and the name "Le Grand Charles" in honour of General Charles de Gaulle. He flew this aircraft through June 1945 and took it to 8.160 Kastrup, near Copenhagen. A big air display for the Danish people was planned for the 1st July 1945 and wert sheed despite bad weather. Clostermann flew JF-E NV994 in a formation flypast but was unable to land at Kastrup due the bad weather. He managed to land at nearby Veerfose, a smaller grass airfield but NV994 was damaged in an accident (nature unknown).



NV708, flown by W/Cdr. John Chester Button DSO, DFC, CO of No. 123 Wing, RAF Station Wunstorf, Germany, 1946/ 47

Having seen wartime service with No. 33 Squadron as 'SR-T', NV708 was chosen by W/Cdr J. C. Button, as his personal aircraft, when No. 123 Wing was reorganised as a Tempest wing early in 1946. NV708 was sprayed in all-over Aluminium finish and had a half black/ half white spinner as previously seen on his wartime Typhoon 'ZIPP XI.' His Initials, XCB' and the name 'ZIPP XII' were in white, thinly outlined in black. Button is known to heve flown a Typhoon marked 'ZIPP XII' (see Eduard kit No. 11117) and is thought to have marked his Tempest as 'XII' so as to avoid unlucky 'XIII'. Button's successor, W/Cdr P. P. Hanks DSO, DFC, also used NV708, wearing his initials' 'PPH' and Type C roundels replaced by Type D. In April 1948, as the last operational Tempest MixV squadron (No. 3) began re-equipment with Vampire jets, NV708 was flown back to the UK and stored at No. 6 Maintenance Unit, Brize Norton, where it was stored until sold for scrap in February 1950.



F EJ865, No. 80 Squadron, No. 123 Wing, RAF Station Wunstorf, Germany, October 1947

EJ865 was allocated to No. 485 Squadron, which was attempting to convert from Spitfires to Tempests. The conversion had to be abandoned due institution to the conversion of the conversion had to be abandoned due institution to the conversion of the conversion of the conversion had to be abandoned due institution of the conversion of t



