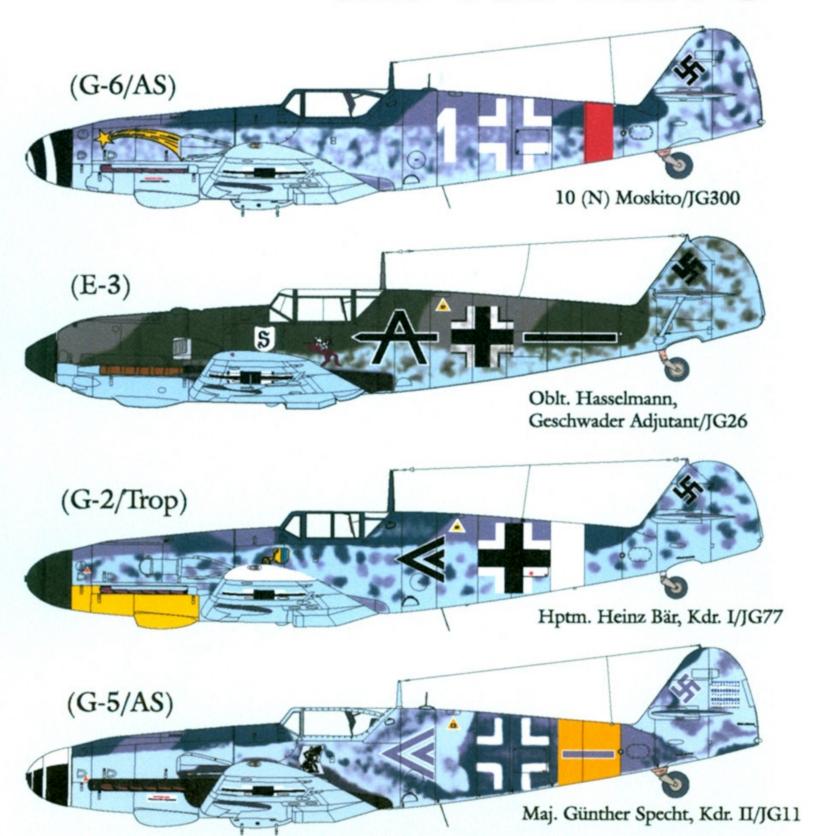


48-017 MESSERSCHMITT Me 109 Part 3



Recommended kit: Hasegawa Me 109 kits Tamiya Me 109E kit

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A/C #1

Me 109 G-6/AS, 10 (N) Moskito/JG300, Jüterbog AB/Germany, October-November 1944.

The photo of this A/C with the hitherto unpublished shooting star Staffel emblem is shown in ref. 1 along with a more close-up photo of Uffz. Happel's A/C (unfortunately its A/C code is unknown). It is camouflaged in RLM 74/75/76. This emblem is applied on both sides of the nose, and national insignia on upper wing and fuselage is white only, while Swastika is black with white outline. A broad red fuselage band is applied on the rear fuselage, but due to the limited space available, this band is not included in the sheet. Camouflage pattern of its rudder differs from that of vertical fin, so maybe the rudder is taken from another A/C.

A/C #2

Me 109 E-3 flown by Oblt. Hasselmann, Geschwader Adjutant/JG26, Audembert/France, summer 1940.

The photo of this A/C with a unique Stab marking is shown in ref. 2, and is assigned to Geschwader Adjutant, Oblt. Hasselmann. This A/C is camouflaged in the RLM 71/02/65 colors (which extend to the middle of the fuselage) with a very dense mottling on the fuselage sides, which is also applied over the fuselage Balkenkreuz. It is adomed with the Schlageter and Geschwader Stab emblem (a knight riding on a horse, left side only) below the cockpit. It seems that its wing root is painted black, but exhaust stains are still visible

A/C #3

Me 109G-2/Trop flown by Hptm. Heinz Bår, Kdr. I/JG77, Comiso AB/Italy, late summer 1942.

The photos of this A/C are taken by the PK of Luftwaffe for publicity, and are shown in references 3-5. The overall carnouflage is RLM 74/75/76 with yellow lower cowling and black double chevron Stab marking. As it is operating in the MTO, lower wingtips should be white, and a white band should be in the rear fuselage. There might be some kill marks on the rudder, but very unfortunately it is not confirmed. Under the cockpit is Bâr's personal marking, consisting of a baby lion (which was gifted to him from the Leipzig Zoo) leaping from the Leipzig city coat-of-arms, and is applied on both sides.

A/C #4

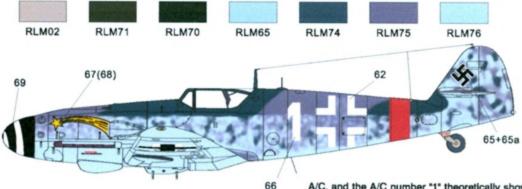
Me 109 G-5/AS, W. Nr. 110064, flown by Maj. Günther Specht, Kdr. II/JG11, Wunstort/Germany, April, 1944.

The kill marks of this A/C have been known for long by the photo in ref. 6, but it is by the 5 photos in ref. 7 that we could know the left side marking of this A/C more clearly. These photos are taken soon after Maj. Specht was awarded the Ritterkreuz in April 8, 1944, and the A/C is adorned with many wood leaves/branches and a large replica of the award on the nose. Basic camouflage seems to be RLM 74/75/76 colors, but the mottling style on fuselage side is quite unique. Top of horizontal stabilizers seems to be painted in RLM 74/76 colors. We once thought white band exists on top wings from the photo 688 of ref. 7, but recently another copy of this photo with less strong contrast was shown on the internet, and same light colored area exists on outer top wings. Besides Dr. Prien clarified there is no white band on upper wings but two strongly contrasting colors on the upper surfaces with rather wavy demarcation lines from an unpublished 8mm color movie film (ref. 8). Camouflage pattern of upper wings (RLM 75/76) shown here is our current quess.

The fuselage and upper wing Balkenkreuz is white outline only (center of the former being

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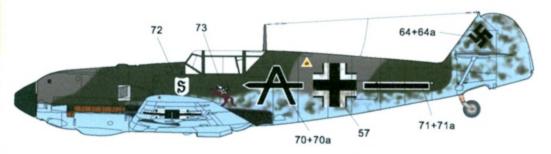
Messerschmitt Me 109 Part 3



Lower left wing is maybe painted in black.

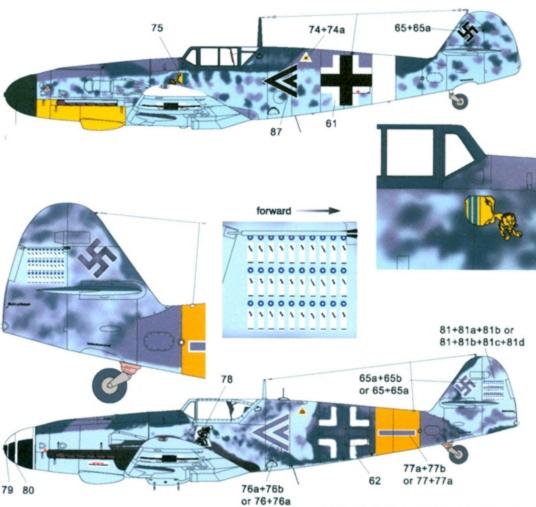
This Staffel is established for shooting down the high altitude flying Mosquito reconnaissance

A/C, and the A/C number *1* theoretically shows-Sta. Kap. status of its pilot, but this rule is not always obeyed in the latter half of the war, and the pilot of this A/C is not established.

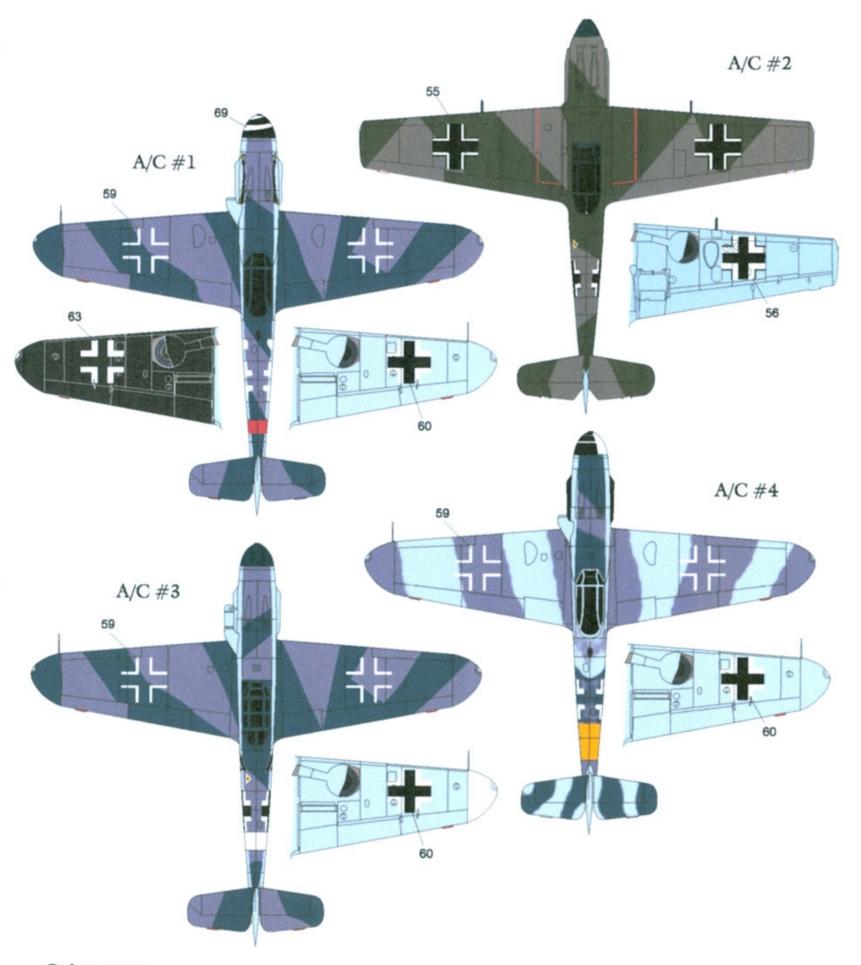


outside it. Judging from the photo of Maj. Hans Hugo Witt (Kdore./JG26), the rear fuselage bar

should be extraordinary long. The existence of the kill marks on the rudder is not confirmed.



sprayed in a dark color, might be RLM 70), while the lower wing Balkenkreuz is the normal one. A yellow RVT band should be on the rear fuselage, but due to the limited space it is not included in the sheet. The double chevron (and probably II Gruppe bar) is panted in a rather light color, and might be in RLM 75 rather than the faded black. For the modeler's choice both types of Stab marks (black or gray) are provided here. 30 kill marks are applied on both sides of the rudder, and JG11 emblem (Starke Mann) is applied below the cockpit on the left side. Spinner is black and white (1/3) with two white rings.



References;

- 1. Bataille dans le ciel d'Allemagne, Tome 2 (J-Y Lorant & R Goyat, editions Lariviere 2006).
- 2. JG26 Photographic History of the Luftwaffe's Top Guns (D. Caldwell, Motorbooks, 1994).
- 3. Die Jagdfliegerverbände der Deutschen Luftwaffe, Teil 8/II (J. Prien, 2004)
- Geschichte des Jagdgeschwaders 77, Teil II (J. Prien, 1999).
- 5. Luftwaffe Embleme 1935-1945 (K. Ries, Verlag Dieter Hoffmann, 1976)
- 6. Luftwaffe Rudder Marking (K Ries & E. Obermaier, Verlag Dieter Hoffmann, 1970)
- 7. Jagdgeschwaders 1 und 11 Teil II (J. Prien, 1998)
- 8. http://forum.12oclockhigh.net/showthread.php?t=27480