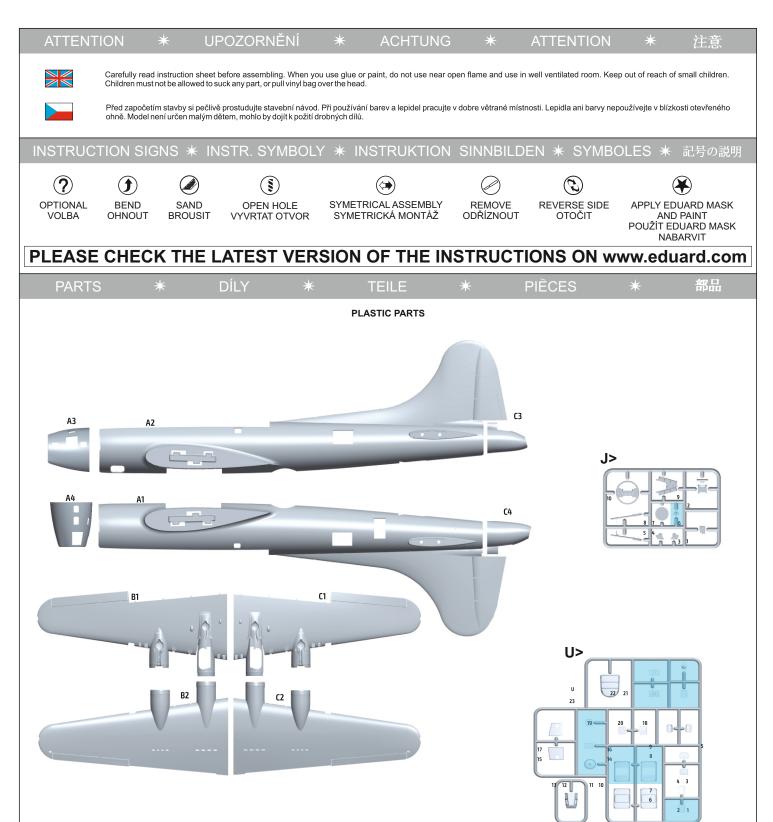
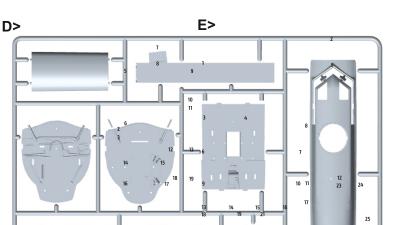
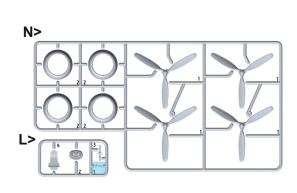
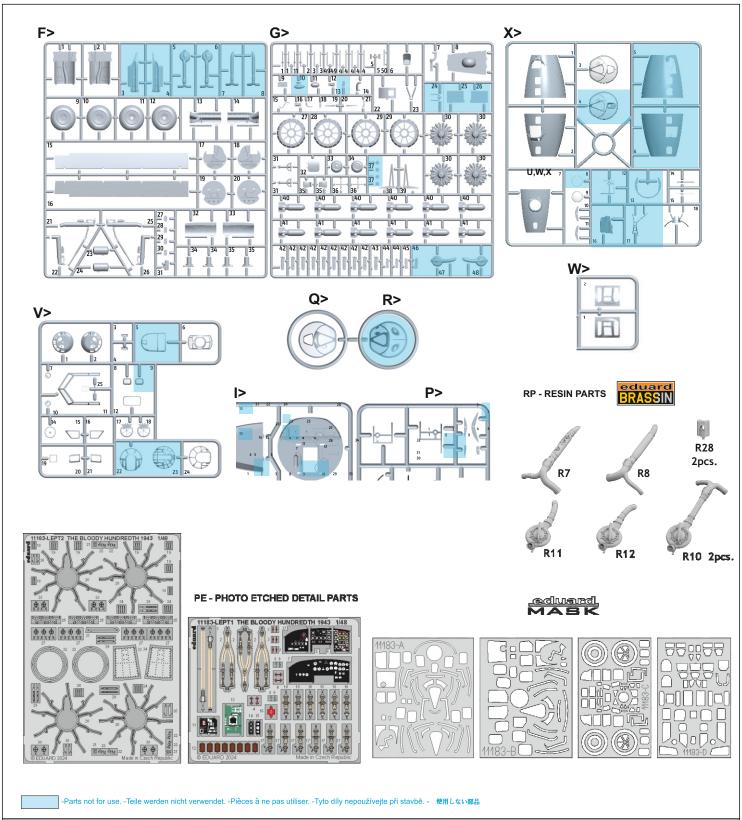


INSTRUCTION SHEET BONUS





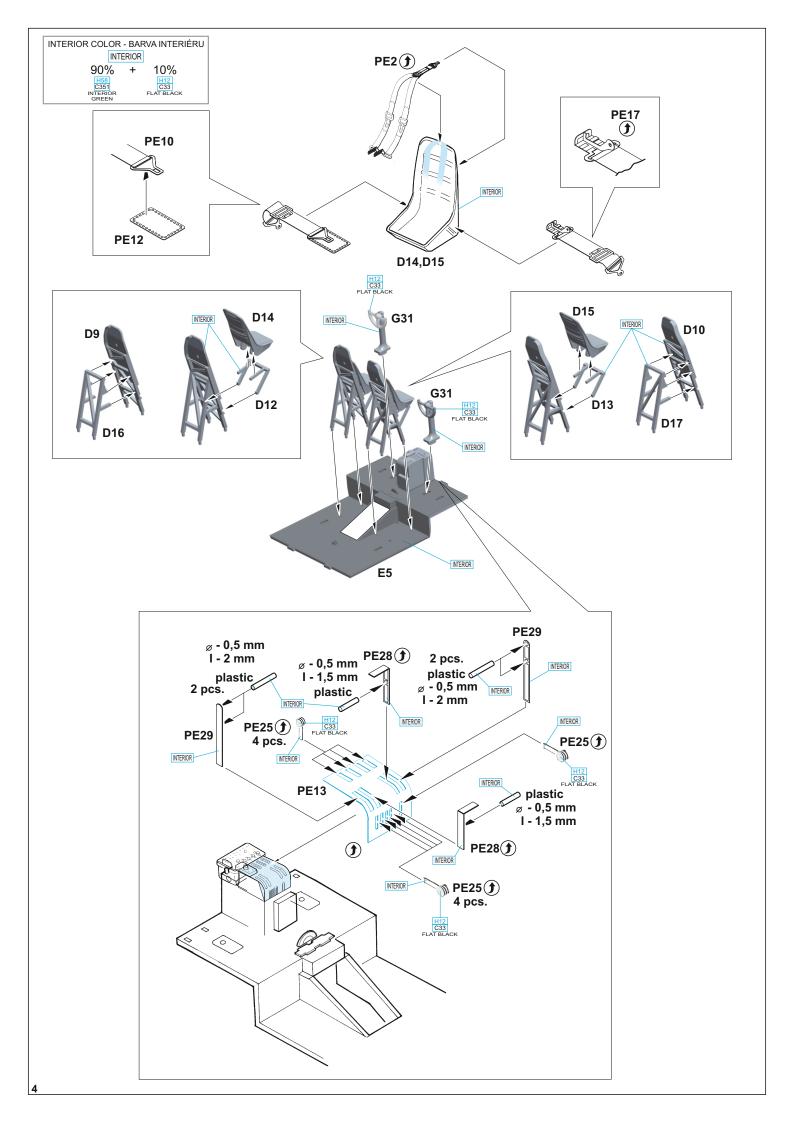


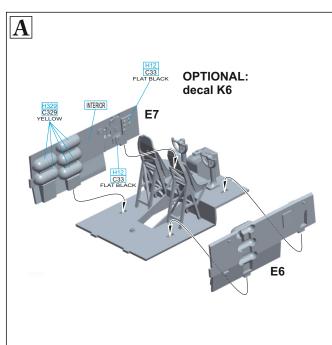


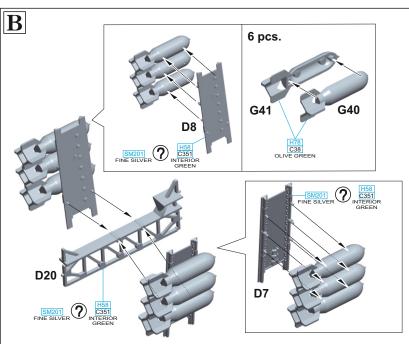
COLOURS * BARVY * FARBEN * PEINTURE * 色

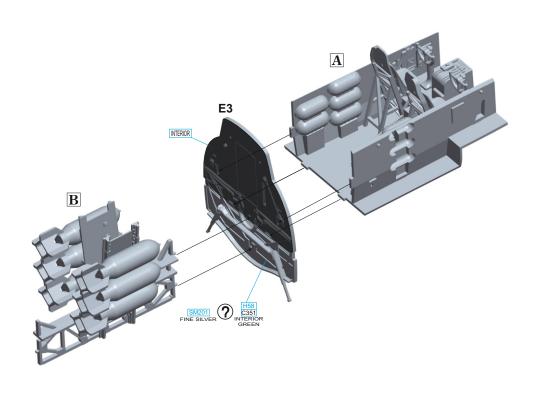
GSi Creos (GUNZE)]
AQUEOUS	Mr.COLOR	
H8	C8	SILVER
H11	C62	FLAT WHITE
H12	C33	FLAT BLACK
H37	C43	WOOD BROWN
H52	C12	OLIVE DRAB
H53	C13	NEUTRAL GRAY
H58	C351	INTERIOR GREEN
H77	C137	TIRE BLACK
H78	C38	OLIVE GREEN
H79	C39	SAND YELLOW
H94	C138	CLEAR GREEN
H90	C47	CLEAR RED
H302	C302	GREEN

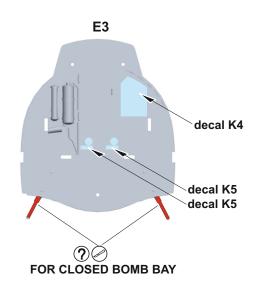
GSi Creos (GUNZE)]
AQUEOUS	Mr.COLOR	1
H327	C327	RED
H329	C329	YELLOW
H331	C331	DARK SEAGRAY
H351	C331	DARK SEAGRAY
	C351	ZINC-CHROMATE
Mr.METAL COLOR		
MC211		CHROME SILVER
MC213		STEEL
MC214		DARK IRON
MC218		ALUMINIUM
MC219		BRASS
Mr.COLOR SUPER METALLIC		
SM201		SUPER FINE SILVER

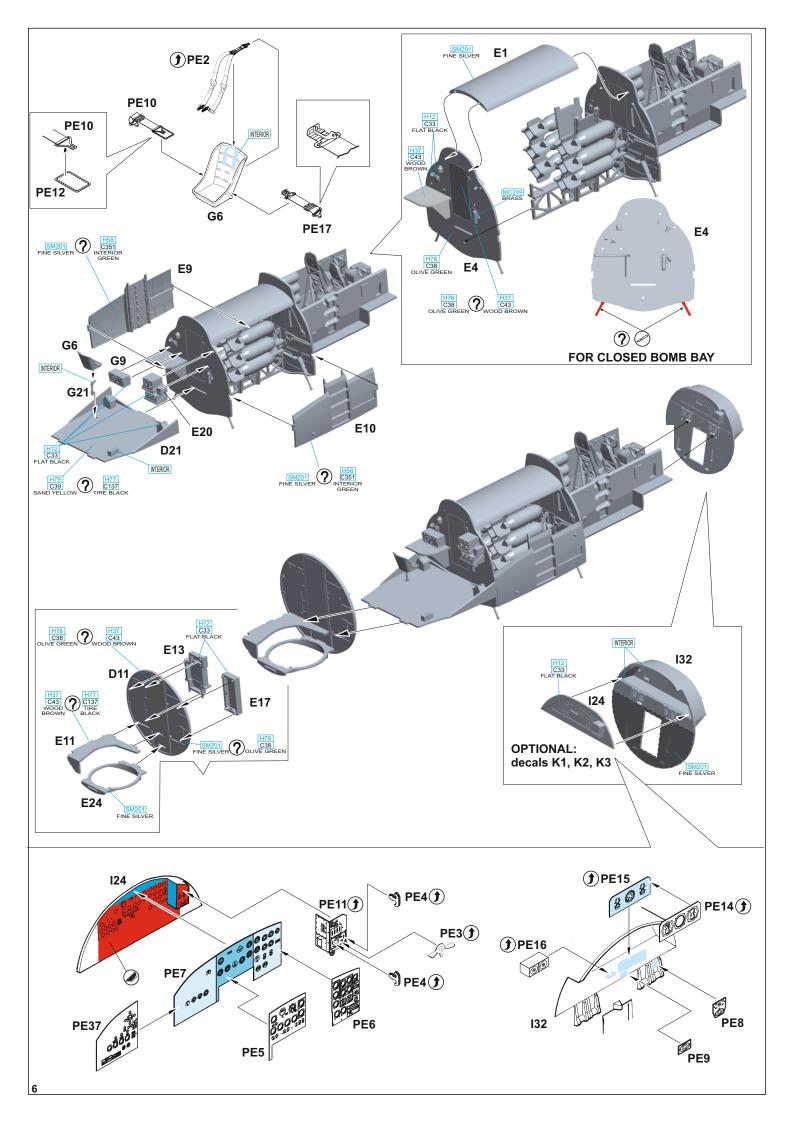


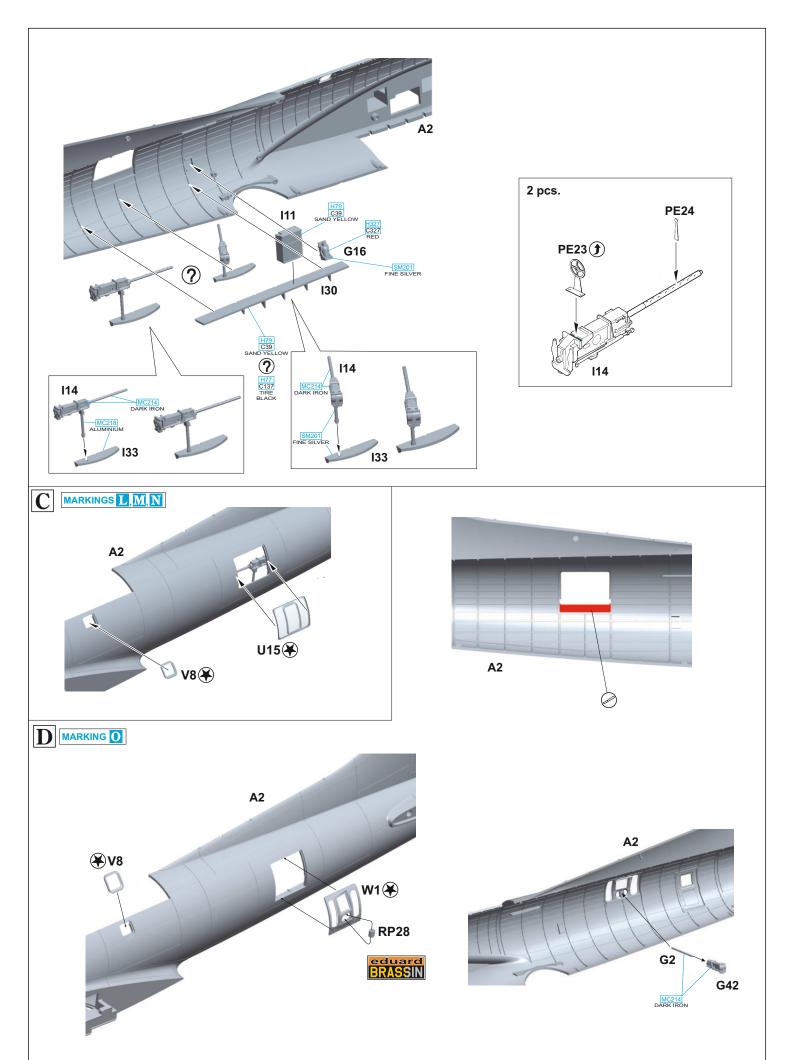


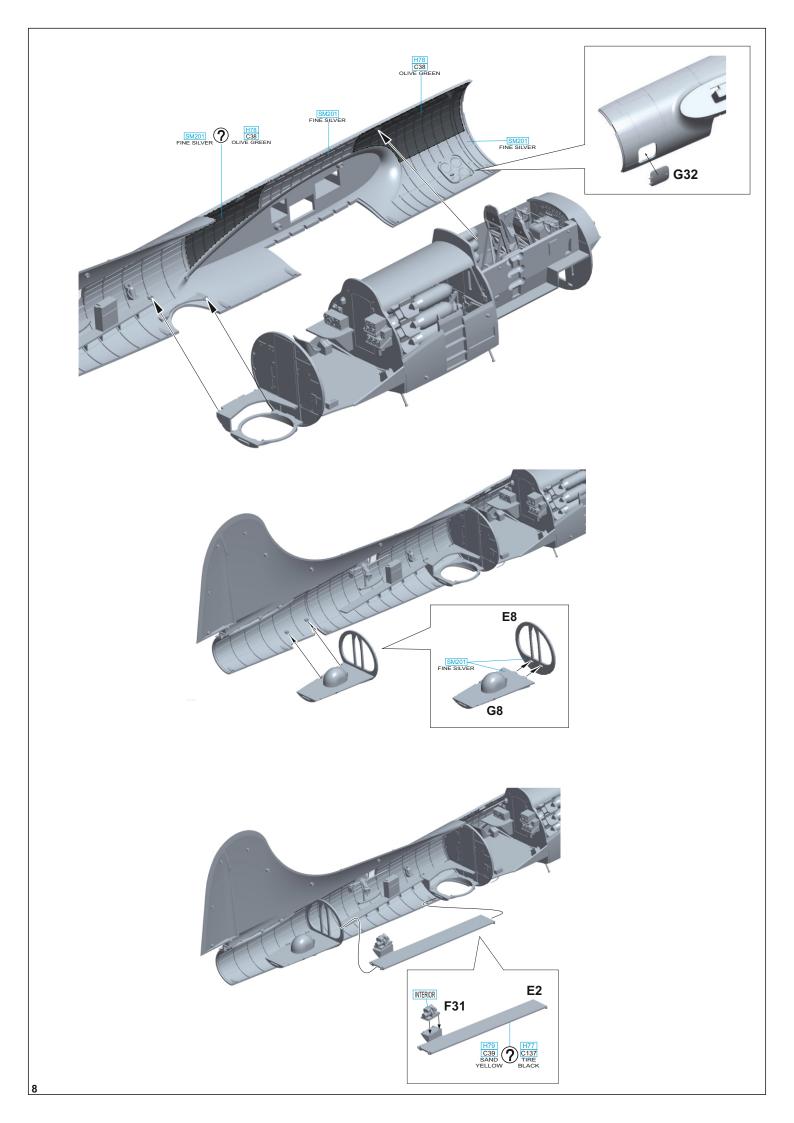


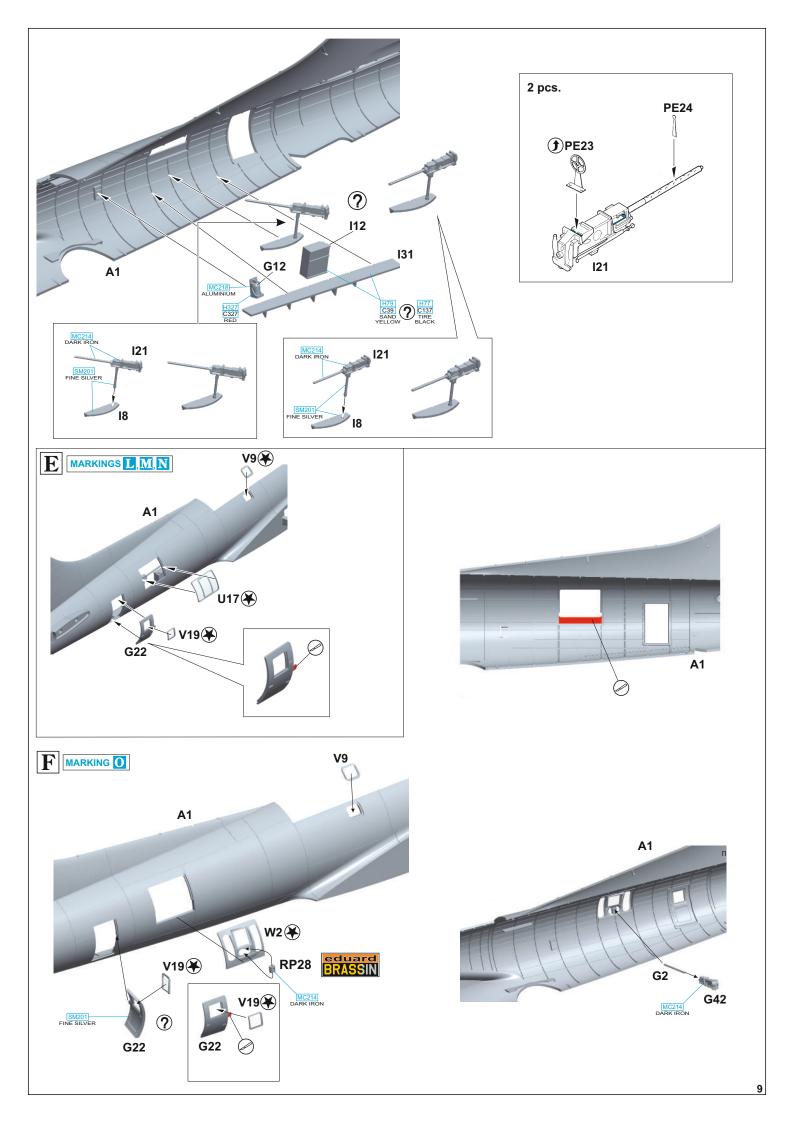


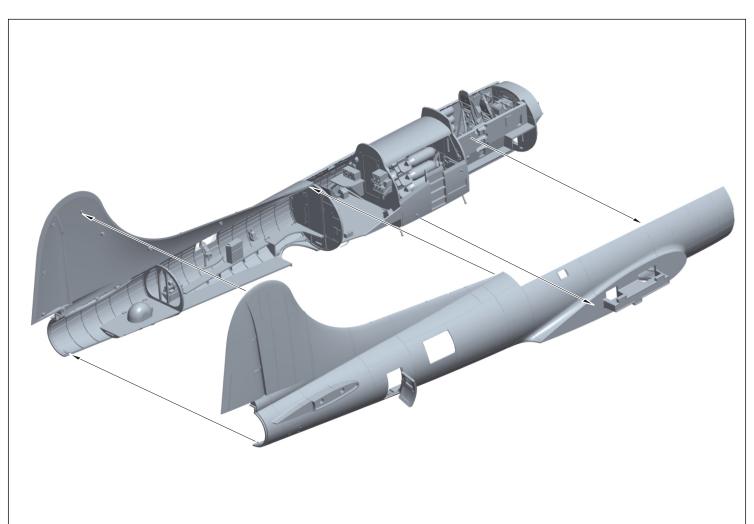


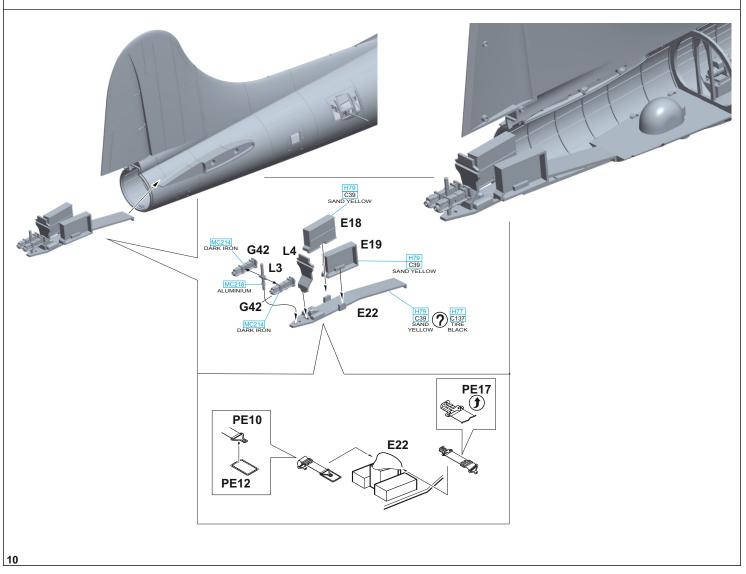


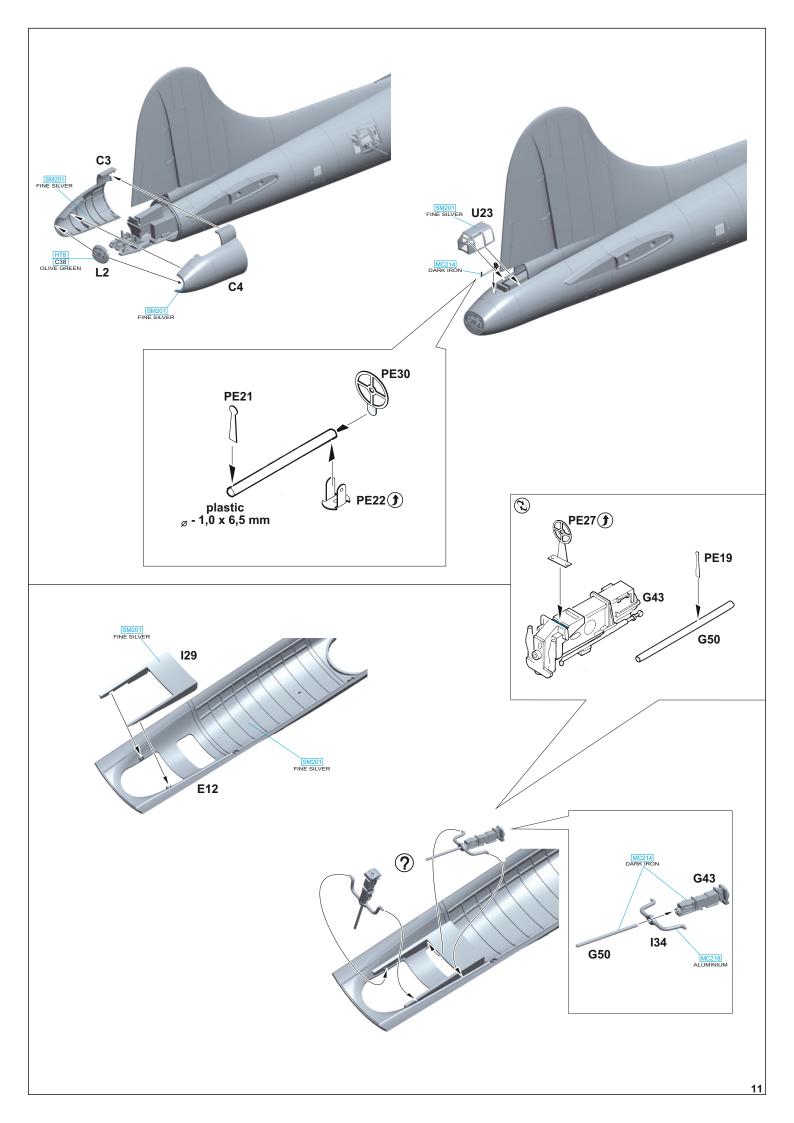


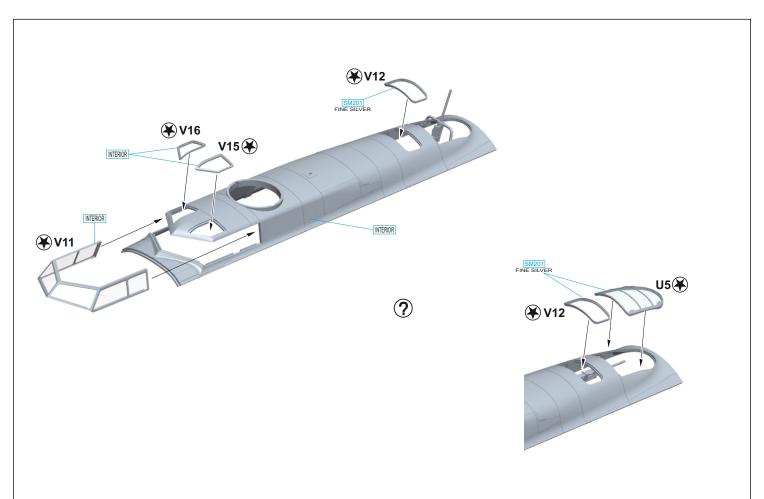


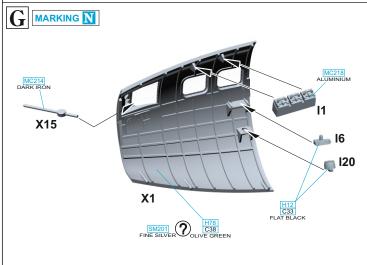


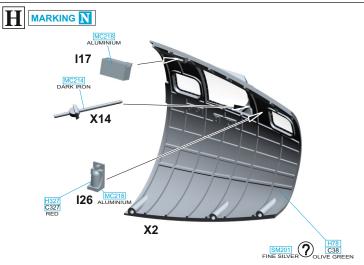


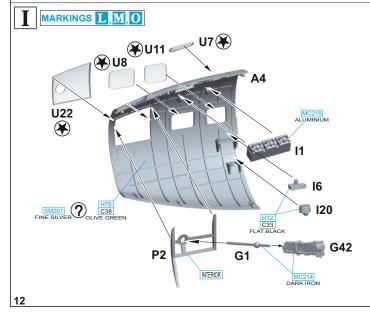


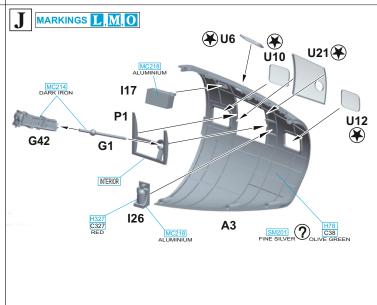




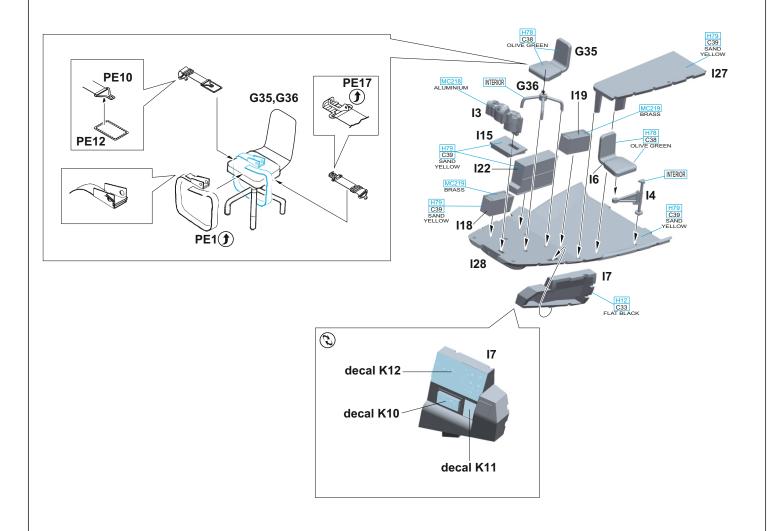




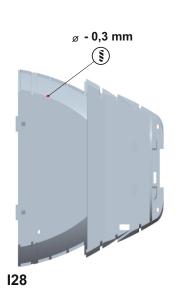


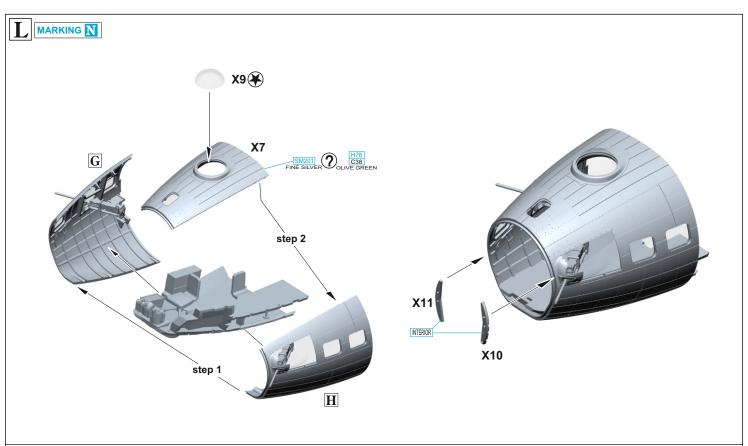


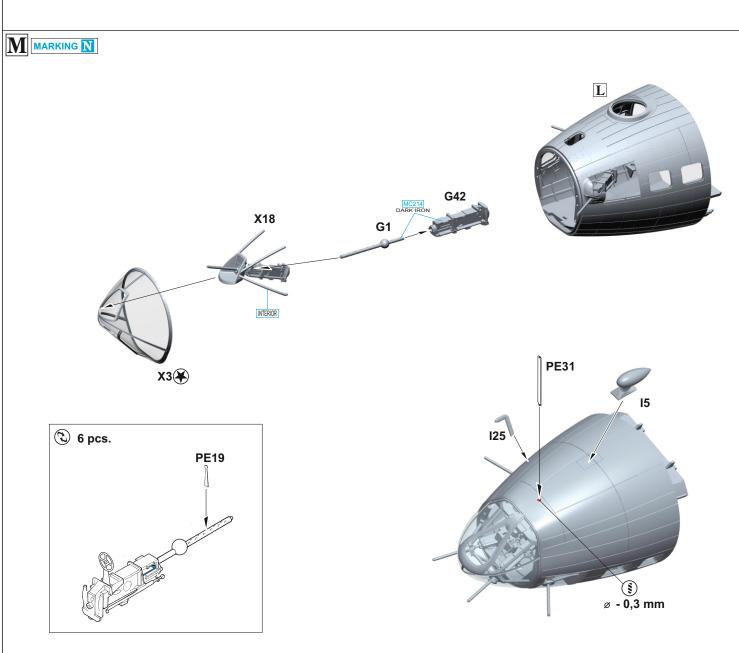




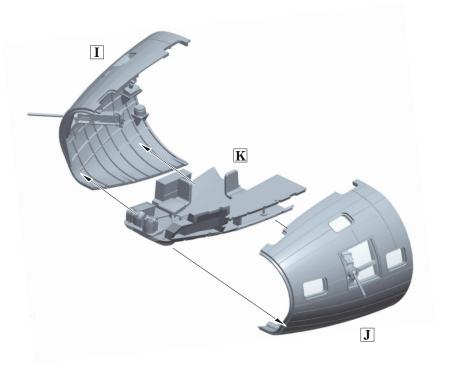


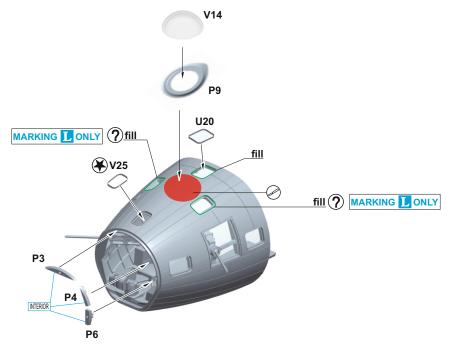


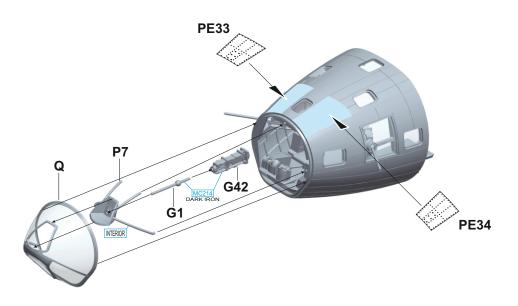


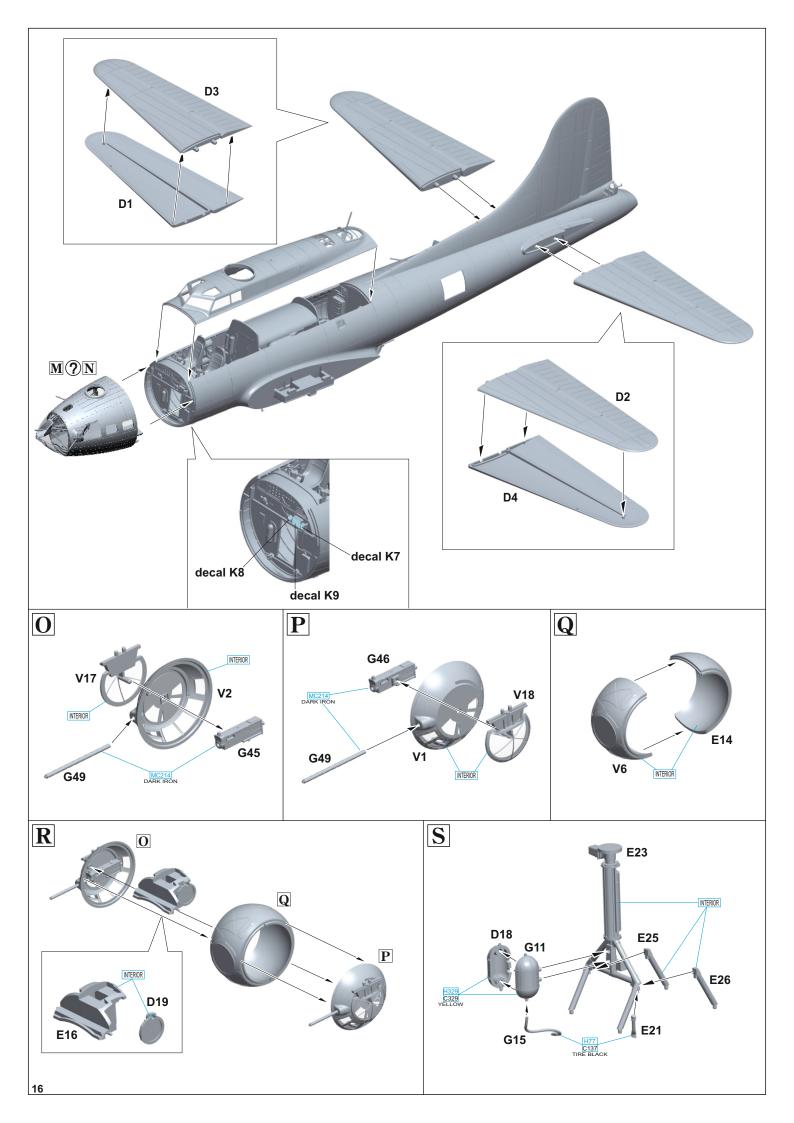


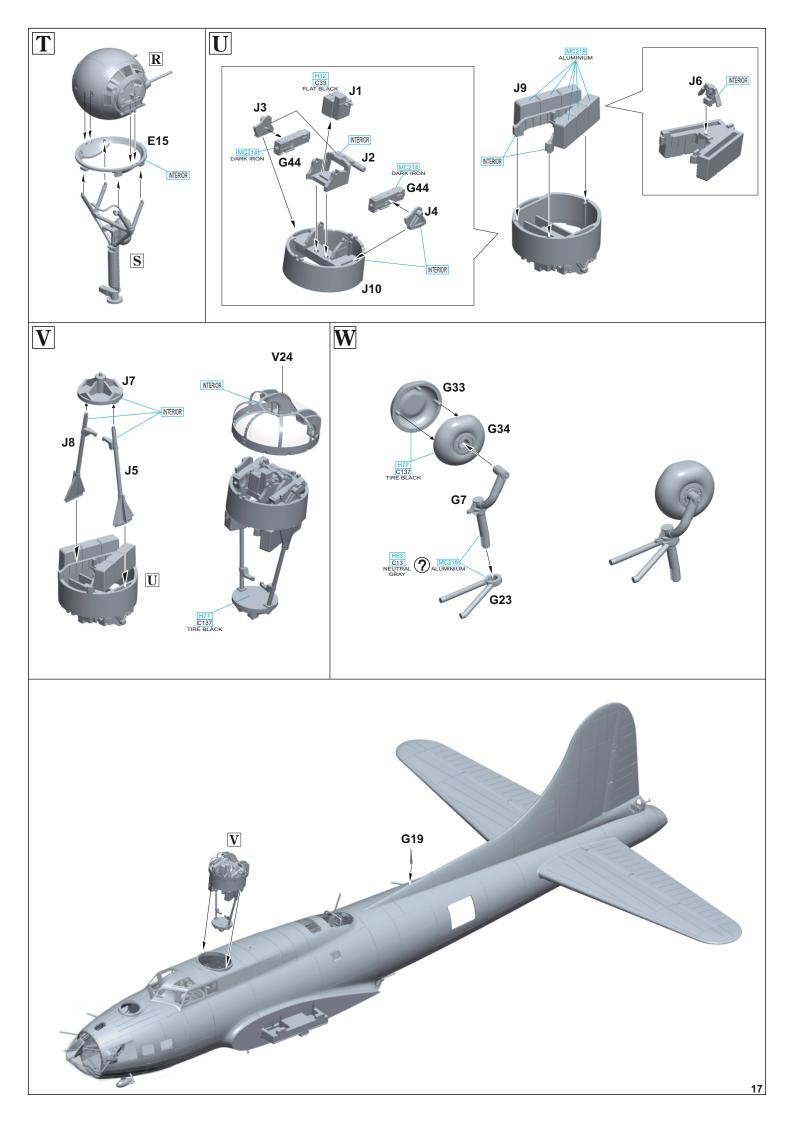


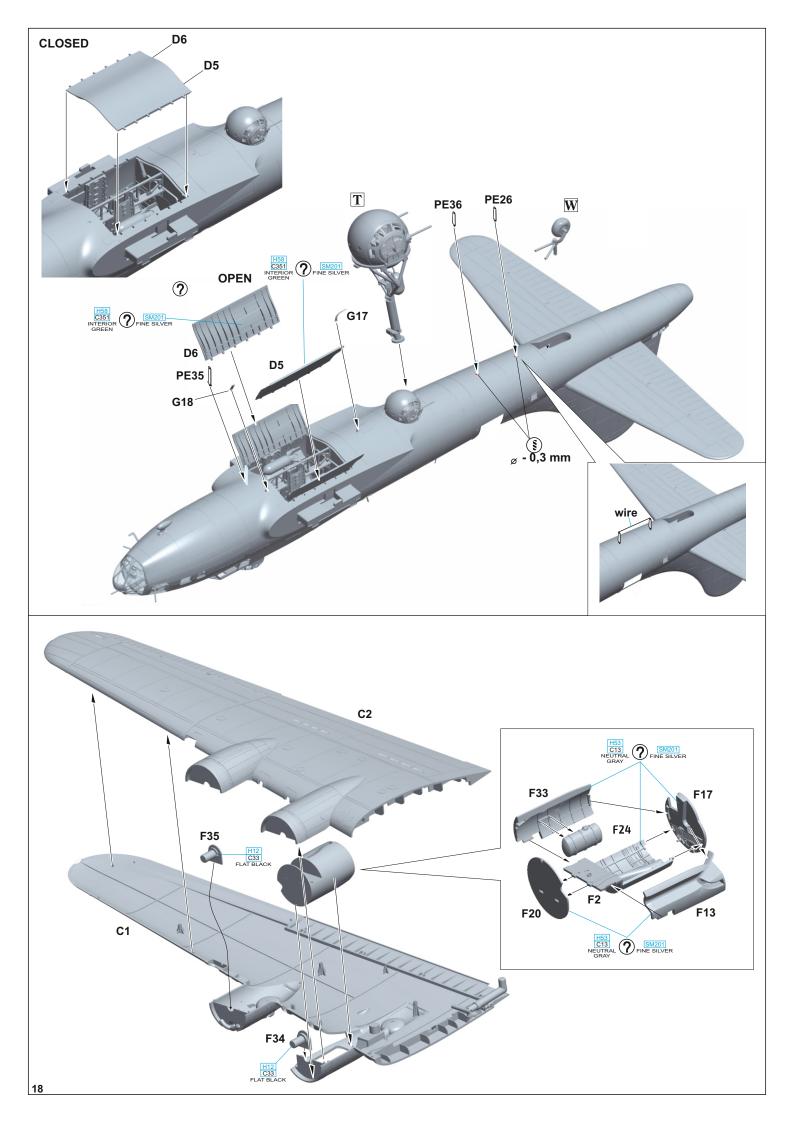


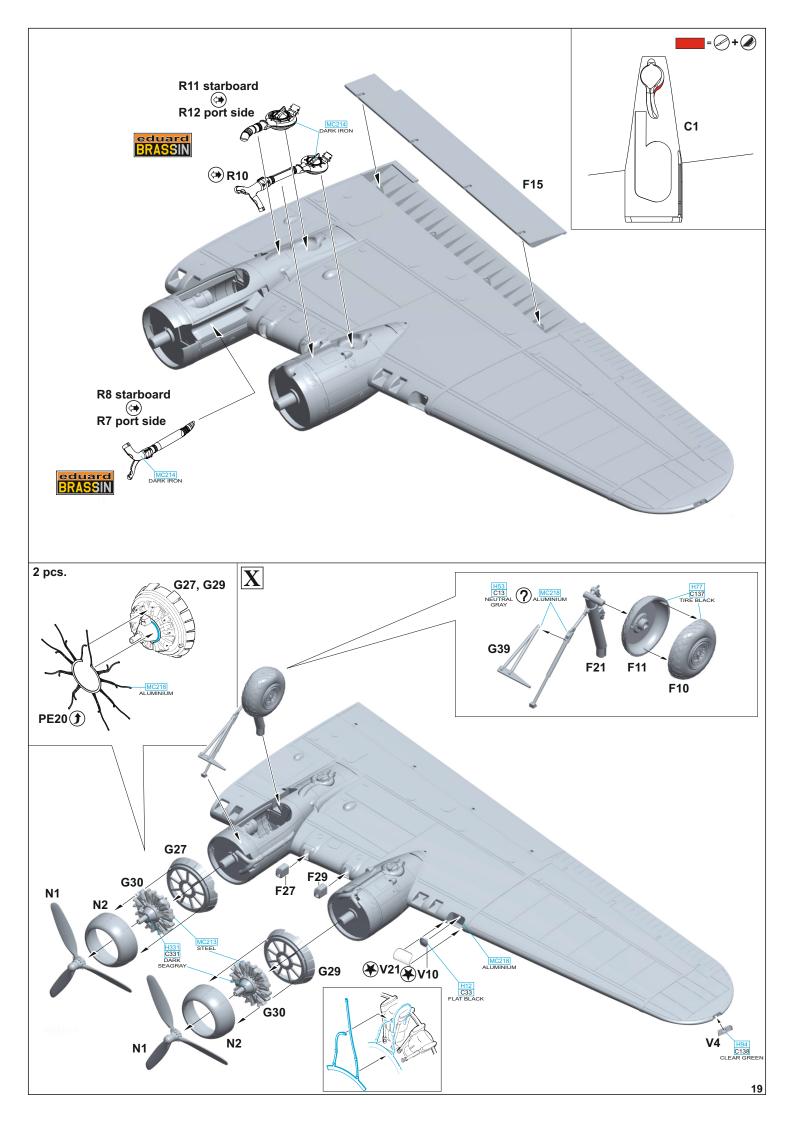


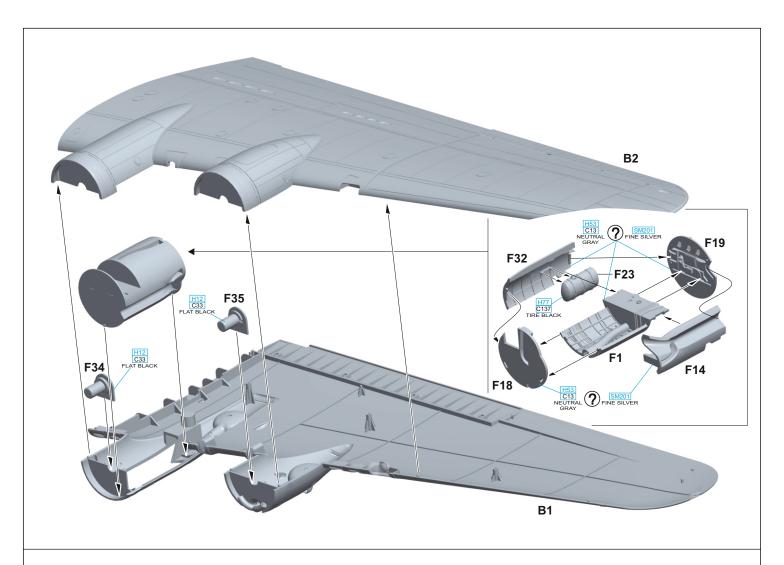


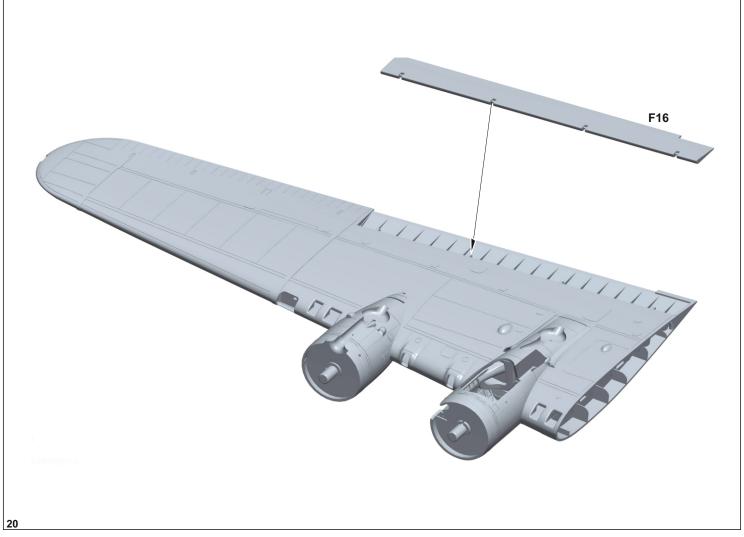


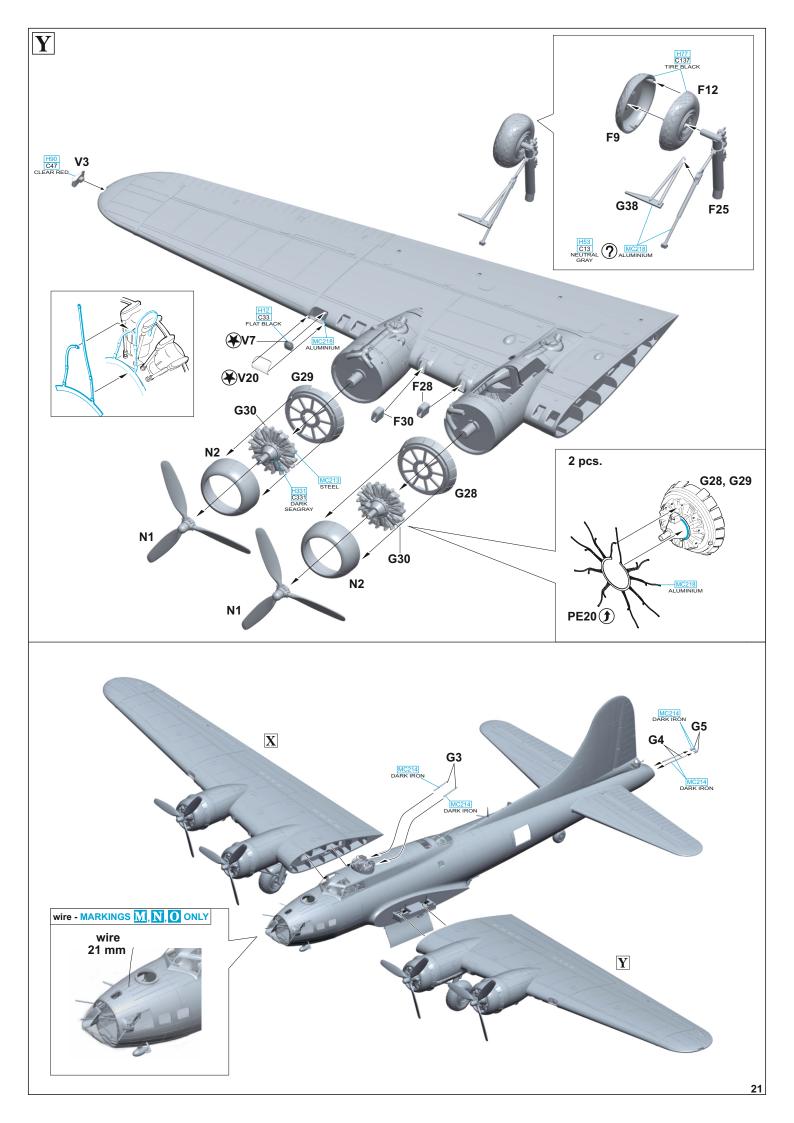




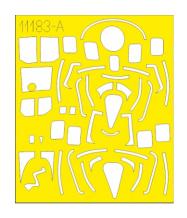




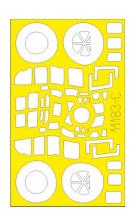


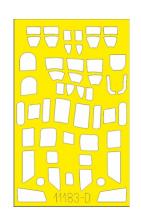


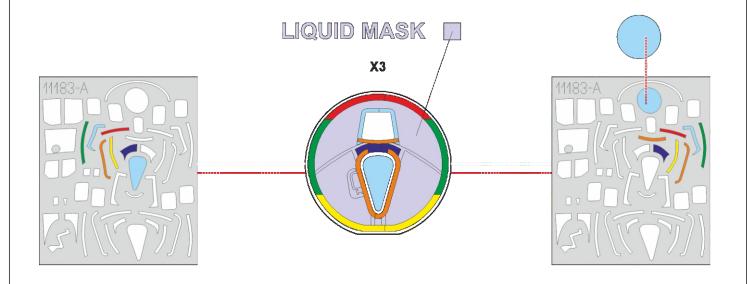


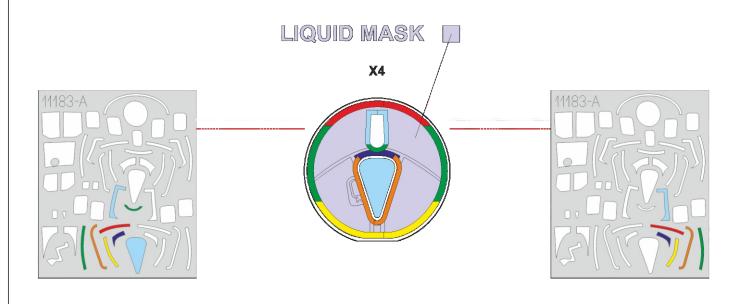


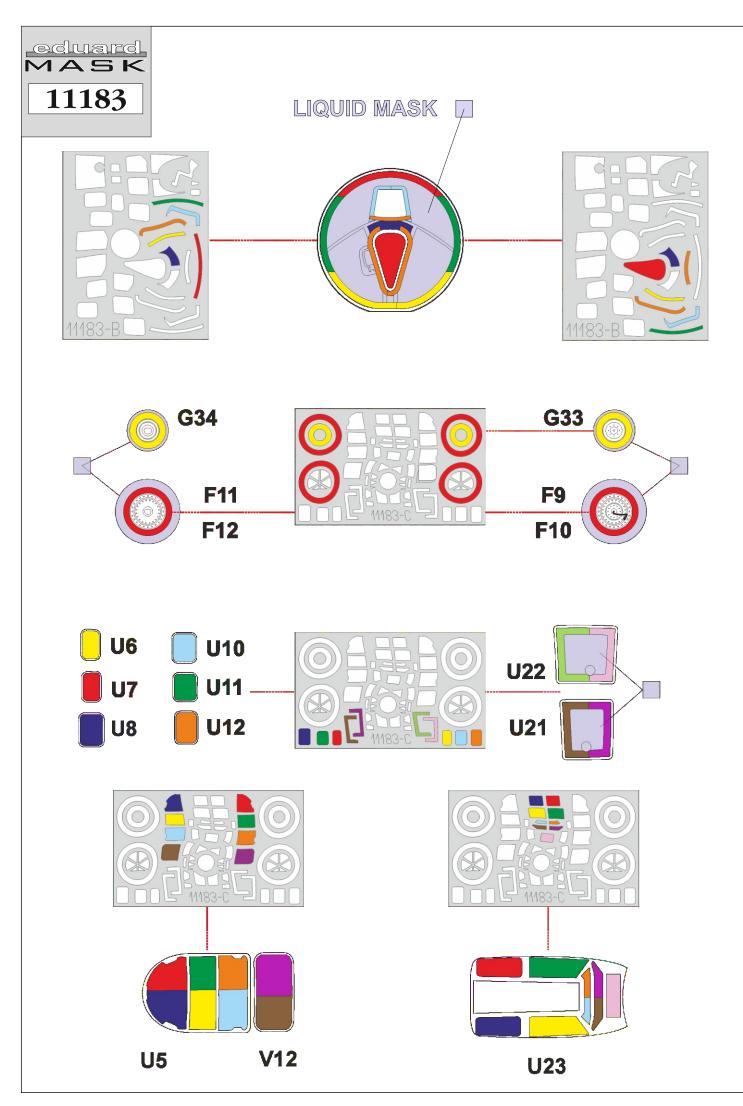




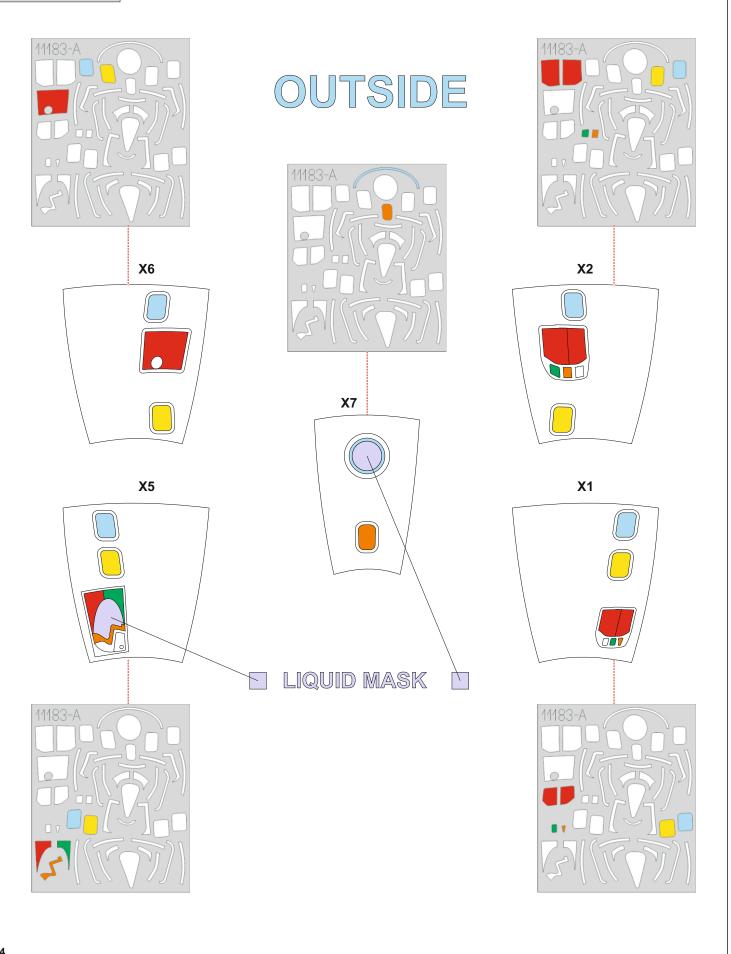




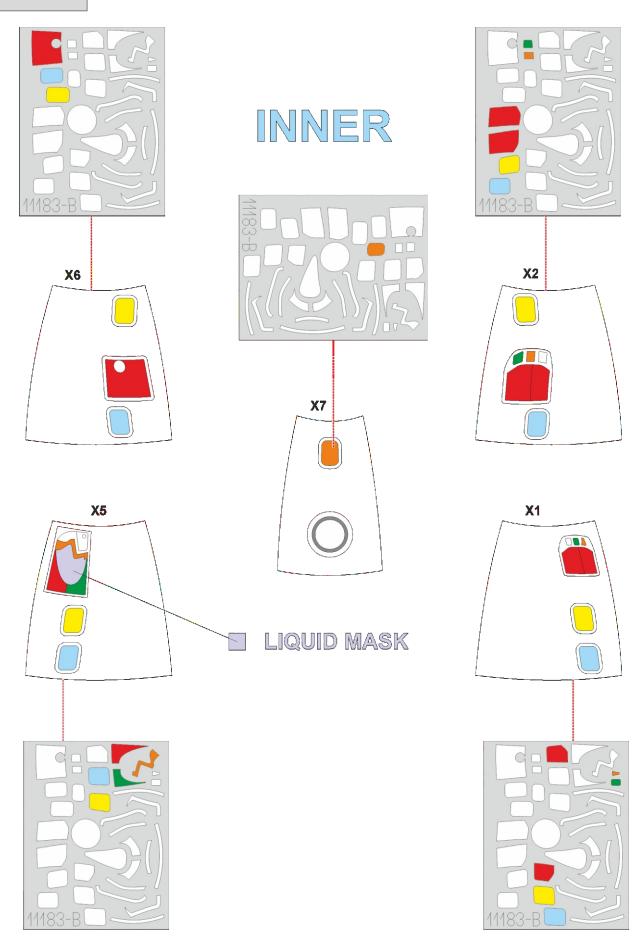


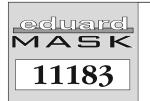


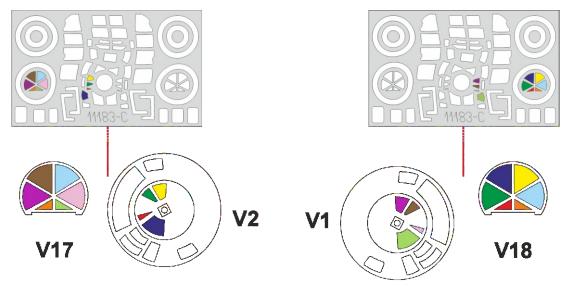


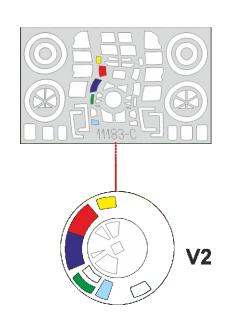


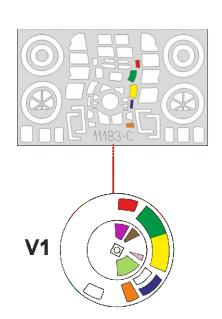


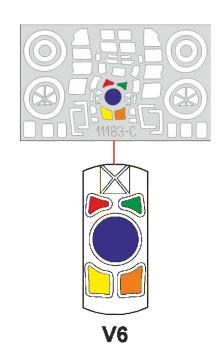


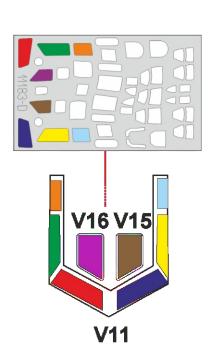


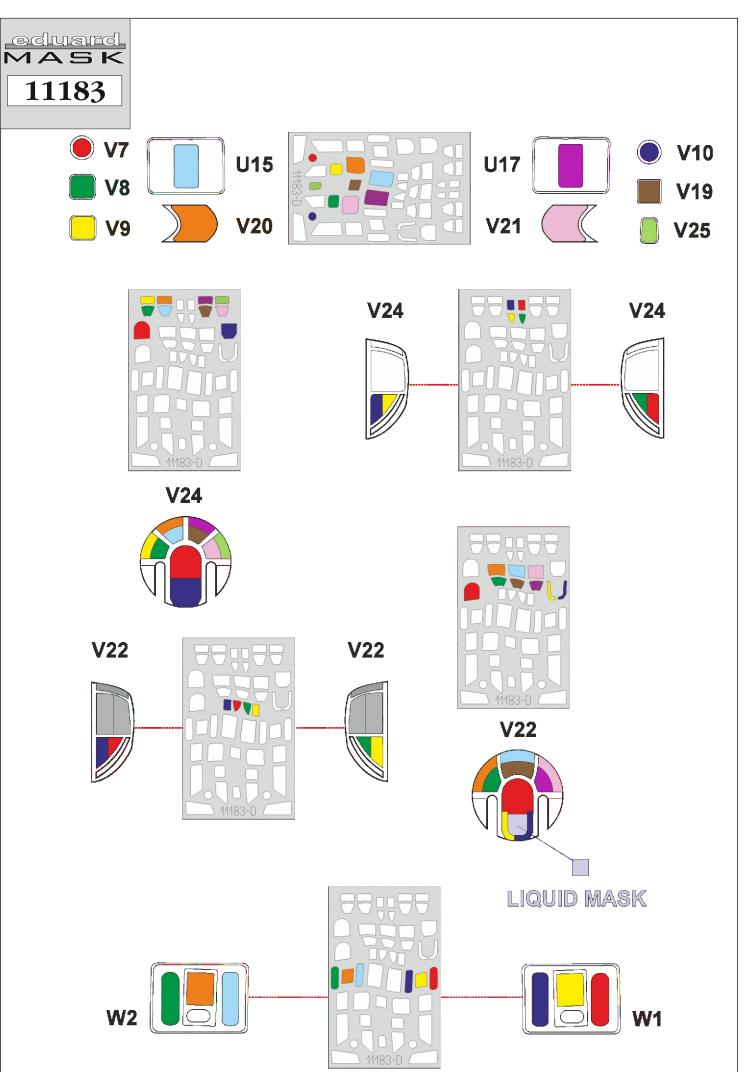








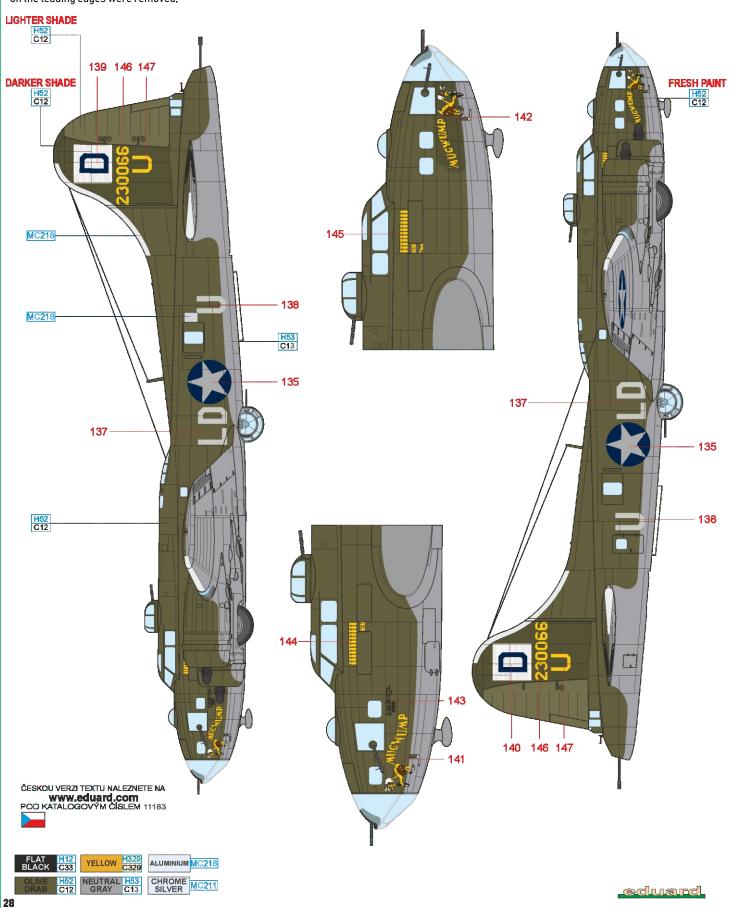


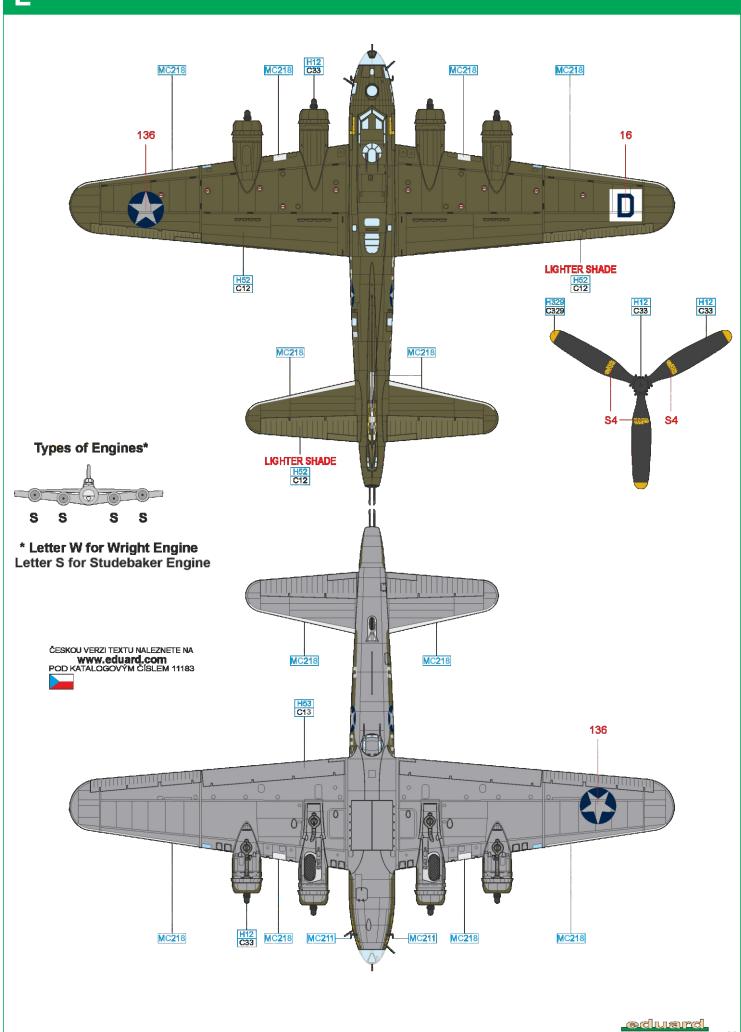


L

B-17F-85-B0 42-30066, Lt. Charles B. Cruikshank crew, Maj. John C. Egan, 418th BS, 100th BG, Thorpe Abbotts, United Kingdom, August 1943

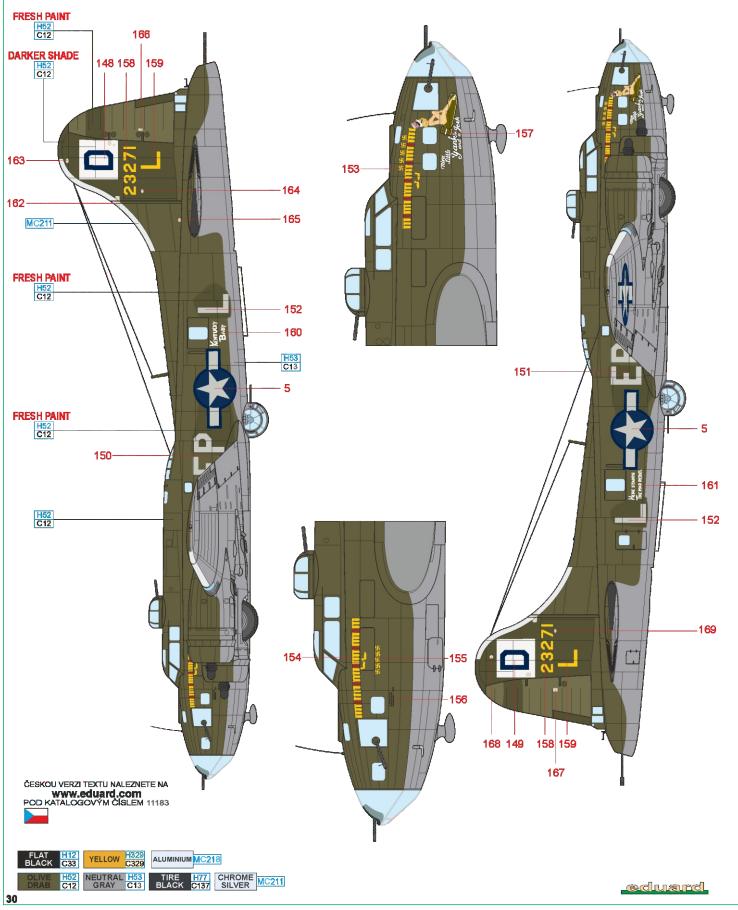
The Mugwump, one of the original B-17Fs with which the 100th BG moved overseas in early summer 1943, was assigned to the crew of Lt. W. R. Flesh. For the August 17, 1943, mission to Regensburg, the aircraft was borrowed by Lt. Charles B. Cruikshank and his crew. Seated next to him in the cockpit was 418th BS Commander, Maj. John C. "Bucky" Egan. The Mugwump was severely damaged during the flight, in which the 100th BG lost nine aircraft. Its pilots were able to fly it to its planned landing site in North Africa. However, the damage was so severe that it had to be left in Algeria. The aircraft was later repaired and flown back to England, but not to the 100th BG. In early spring 1944, it was modified for electronic warfare and later assigned to Project Aphrodite, which involved guiding four-engined bombers, in the form of explosives-laden drones, to hard-to-destroy targets. On October 30, 1944, the former Mugwump was launched against the submarine docks in Heligoland. The target was not reached, and the drone crashed in Sweden. At the time of the Regensburg mission, the aircraft bore simple Type 2 insignia with a light grey star, nose art, and mission markings on both sides. The de-icing boots on the leading edges were removed.

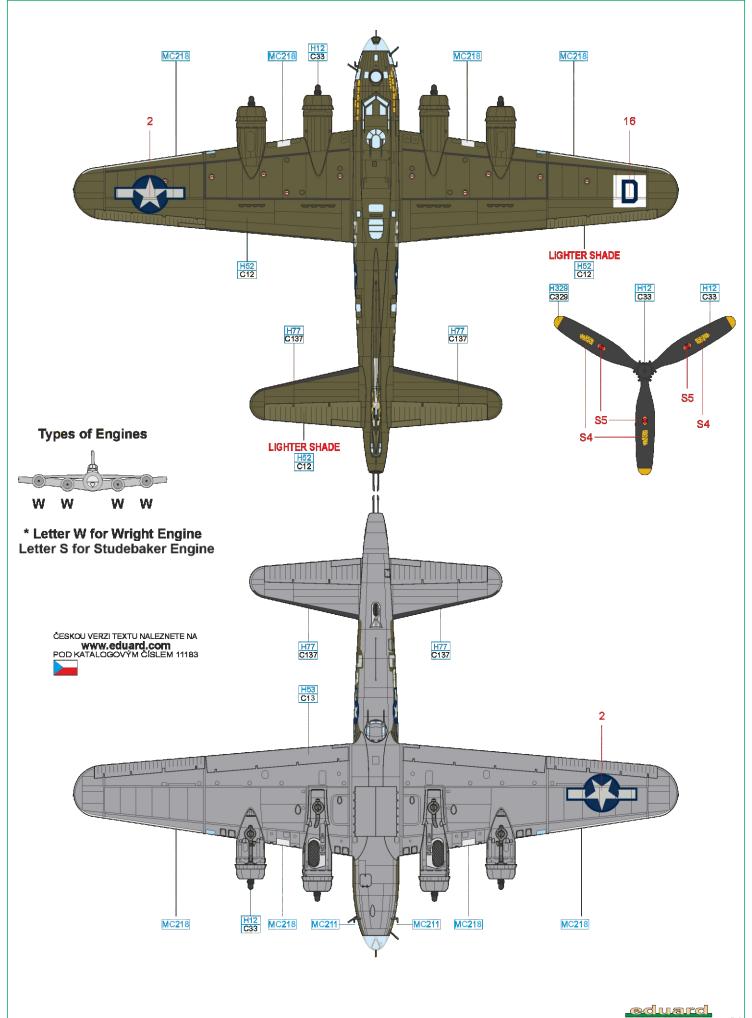




B-17F-40-DL 42-3271, Capt. Robert L. Hughes crew, 351st BS, 100th BG, Thorpe Abbotts, United Kingdom, January 1944

This B-17F firstly served for a month with the 91st BG, then was assigned to the 100th BG and arrived at Thorpe Abbotts on July 5, 1943. The meaning of the name "Nine Little Yanks and a Jerk" has two different interpretations. The first speaks of the ten-man crew of Lt. Hughes, which had nine boys from the North (Yanks) and only one from the South (Jerk), implying friendly banter between the men of one crew. Another version uses the fact that the word "Jerk" may also be interpreted as "dork, dunce, dumb...", with a different person supposedly earning the nickname "Jerk" on each mission. This B-17 was damaged many times during its service and spent a considerable amount of time in repair. On January 24, 1944, the left landing gear leg retracted during a landing, and the B-17 was damaged and scrapped. At that time, it had marked 28 combat missions, 2 decoy missions, and 5 kills. Armor glass was installed in the cockpit, the de-icing boots were retained, and the propeller hubs were black. The sides of the fuselage bore signs of repainting the original squadron letters and the original small Type 2 insignia. Three nose ceiling windows were factory fitted, and the astrodome was replaced with flat plexiglass, a relic of earlier service with the 91st BG.

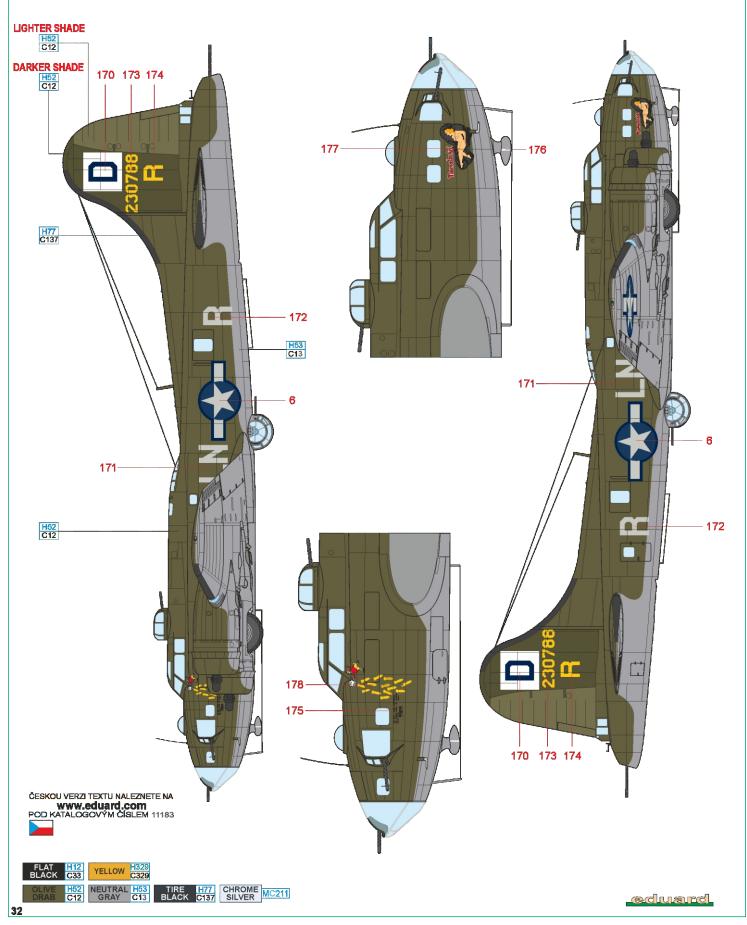


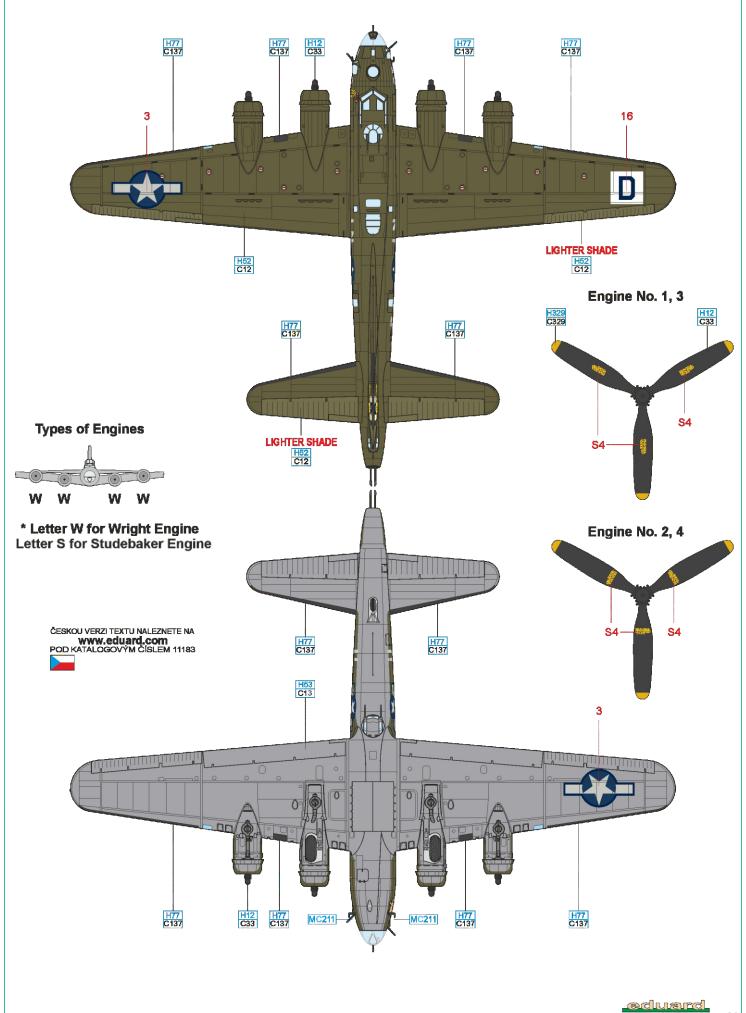


N

B-17F-120-B0 42-30788, Lt. Steward A. McClain crew, 350th BS, 100th BG, Thorpe Abbotts, United Kingdom, early 1944

Mismalovin' was assigned to the crew of Lt. McClain. For most of their missions, they flew in this B-17F, which carried nose art on either side of the nose. While the right side was adorned with a naked lady and the name of the aircraft, the left side, in front of the pilot's windows, featured a large gremlin from the emblem of the 350th BS, climbing on the aircraft and releasing bombs from a chamber pot. On February 25, 1944, the 100th BG attacked the dreaded Regensburg target. Flak over the target shortly after 14:00 knocked out the number 2 engine. The aircraft shook violently and lost altitude, forcing the crew to abandon formation. It was a lonely 800-mile return. Before long, German fighters swooped down on the damaged Mismalovin'. Their fire inflicted further damage on the B-17, successively killing the navigator, radio operator, and copilot, and seriously wounding other crew members, including the pilot. Over the English Channel near Calais, the aircraft was eventually shot down. In addition to the two survivors, the bodies of some of the crew were recovered. Two other airmen remain missing to this day. Their bodies lie with the wreckage of Mismalovin' at the bottom of the English Channel, near the French coast.



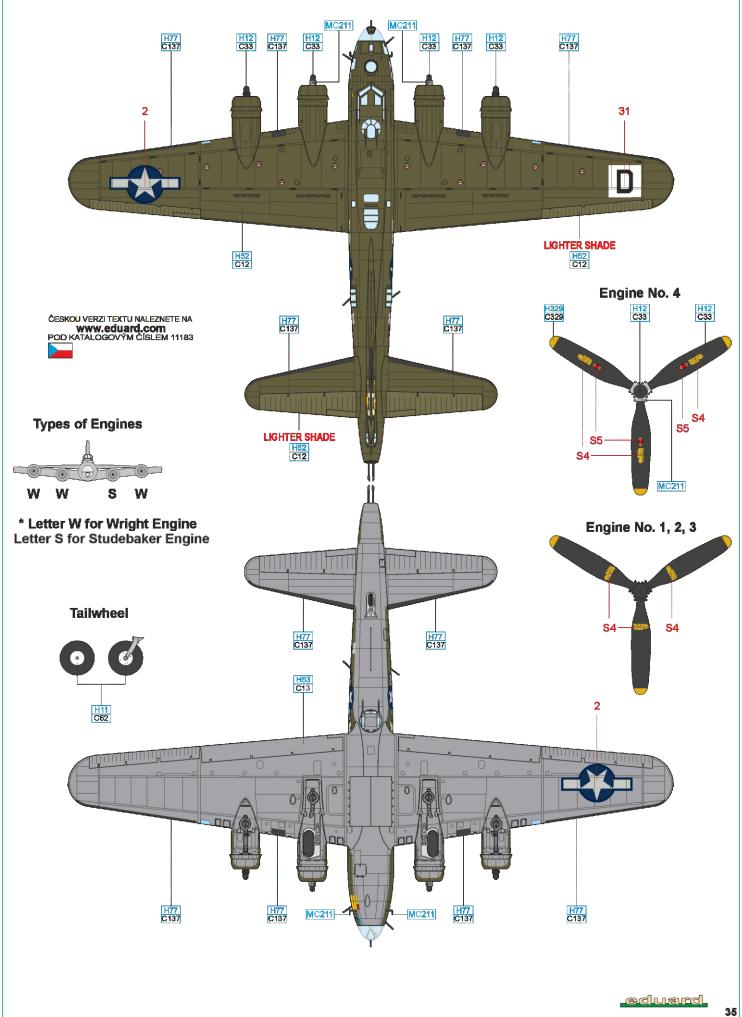


B-17F-80-B0 42-30088, Lt. Sumner H. Reeder crew, 349th BS, 100th BG, Thorpe Abbotts, United Kingdom, April 1944

This B-17 is mainly connected to the crew of Maj. Sumner H. Reeder, although they flew "only" twelve missions with her out of the fifty that Squawkin' Hawk completed. During the fall of 1943 and early 1944, this B-17 sustained some serious damage. During the repair of one of these incidents, a large portion of the aircraft's rudder and stabilizer was replaced. During the repairs, the "D" in the white square was painted black, as was common on B-17Gs at the time. In the process, the "D" on the wing was also repainted. On April 10, 1944, Squawkin' Hawk became the first B-17 from the 100th BG to fly 50 missions. Subsequently, nearly every available surface of Squawkin' Hawk was covered with messages for her return to the U.S., where she was to participate in a war bond tour. This was intended to show that the Bloody Hundredth was no longer just an unlucky unit from which almost no one returned, but that there were also stories with happy endings. In the spring of 1944, this aircraft had armored glass and enclosed waist gunners' windows installed. The deicing boots on the leading edges were retained. The propeller hubs of the outboard engines were all black, while those on the inboard engines were only partially black.







B-17F

STENCILING POSITIONS

