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Surname	Marseille
Given Name	Hans-Joachim
Born	13 Dec 1919
Died	30 Sep 1942
Country	<span><span><span></span></span><span> </span></span> Germany
Category	Military-Air
Gender	Male

Contributor: **C. Peter Chen**

Hans-Joachim *Wolfgang* Rudolf Siegfried Marseille was born in Berlin, Germany in 1919 to Siegfried Marseille and Charlotte Marseille (née Ancer). His French family name was due to the fact that his paternal ancestors were among the Huguenot refugees who fled religious persecution in France many generations prior. To those closest to him, he was known by his nickname "Jochen". His parents divorced when he was still young, and he remained with his mother using his step-father's name, Reuter. He took to music as a child, and he was classically trained in piano; this interest would continue even after the start of his military career, as shown by his large records collection, most of which were of the American jazz scene. His best friend during his younger years was a Jew, as was the doctor who delivered him; both of them disappeared during the mid-1930s, and their disappearance troubled Marseille. He was a rebellious teen, driven in whatever interested him at the time but lazy with the mundane. Between Mar and Aug 1938, he fulfilled his mandatory service with the Reich Labor Service, and in Oct 1938 he began basic infantry training. Although he and his father were never close, Siegfried Marseille, a military officer, was the one who helped him secure flight training after the younger Marseille expressed interest. He received flight training at Jagdfliegerschule 5 flight school in Schwechat, Austria. Although he excelled both academically and in the cockpit, his rebelliousness nature caused his record to be tainted with a great many reprimands. On a few occasions he was found drunk just before flight, which was a dismissal offense, and once he landed on the autobahn without authorization just because he needed to urinate, knowing well that it could lead to a court martial. Nevertheless, he graduated from flight training in Jul 1940, just in time to participate in the air battle over Britain.

Marseille's first kill was achieved on 24 Jun 1940, merely two weeks after being assigned to a front line squadron: the

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continued while stationed in France. More than once, he stole his commanding officer's vehicle to drive into town to pick up girls. Even more daringly, he became romantically involved with the daughter of a local Nazi Party official; after the official had learned of it, Marseille only got away with it because his superior chose to play dumb with confronted with the party official. It was said that Marseille's bedroom conquests included a German general's wife, a Hungarian countess, singer Hilla Pizzi, actress Zarah Leander, and many others. In 1941, Oberleutnant Johannes Steinhoff finally grew intolerant of the undisciplined Marseille and successfully transferred him to another unit in North Africa. In retrospect, this transfer allowed Marseille to change from a good fighter pilot to a larger-than-life figure. "If there had been girls in Africa, I do not think he would have had such success", Steinhoff would later say, concluding that the lack of girls, bars, and distractions of that type allowed him to concentrate on the war.

In Feb 1942, Marseille became engaged to Hannelies Klüpper, a Berlin teacher. This came as a surprise for many of his comrades given Marseille's reputation with women.

Marseille's performance as a fighter pilot shined brighter by the day, not only regularly scoring multiple kills during each sortie, but he also amazingly spent very little ammunition with each kill. Perhaps reflecting chivalrous values of a prior era, he always aimed at the engines of his victims and avoided shooting at the cockpits, so that his victims would have a greater chance of survival. On more than one occasion, he noted that his victims became wounded or could not see out of their cockpit windows, he would fly alongside the enemy aircraft in an attempt to guide his victims to a potential safe crash landing. He had also made several flights over enemy airfields, risking being shot down by anti-aircraft defenses in order to deliver messages about the fate of Allied pilots who were shot down in battle. Two such flights were made for Australian pilot Lieutenant Pat Byers, with the first flight made to inform his squadron mates that Byers was shot down but was under the care of German doctors, and the second flight delivering a message of condolence that Byers had passed away from his wounds several days later.

Marseille's status as a successful pilot brought him some exposure to top level German leaders. While most others at comparable lowly ranks would be on their best behaviors when meeting such political celebrities, that just would not be Marseille. Having known that Marseille had extensive classical piano training, he was asked to play for Adolf Hitler, Hermann Göring, Joseph Goebbels, Arthur Axmann, Erhard Milch, and others during a ceremony in Germany Jun 1942. Characteristically, he thought it would be funny to play a jazz tune, a genre of music that was considered degenerate and was banned in Nazi Germany. Somehow, he got away with it without any punishment.

While serving in Libya, Marseille had several sorties during which he performed superbly, but his achievements on 1 Sep 1942 would go down as his greatest in his short career. On that day, he flew three sorties and had 17 confirmed kills. While his squadron mates celebrated with Marseille, who was extremely exhausted from the over-excitement, German leaders from the highest ranks called in to congratulate him. For his achievements on this day, he was nominated to receive the coveted Diamonds to his Knight's Cross of the Iron Cross medal. While he knew it was a great honor, he knew that once he had his hands on this decoration, there was a good chance that he would be recalled to Germany to serve in morale-raising roles. Such a transfer would remove him from his fellow pilots and his good friend Mathias.

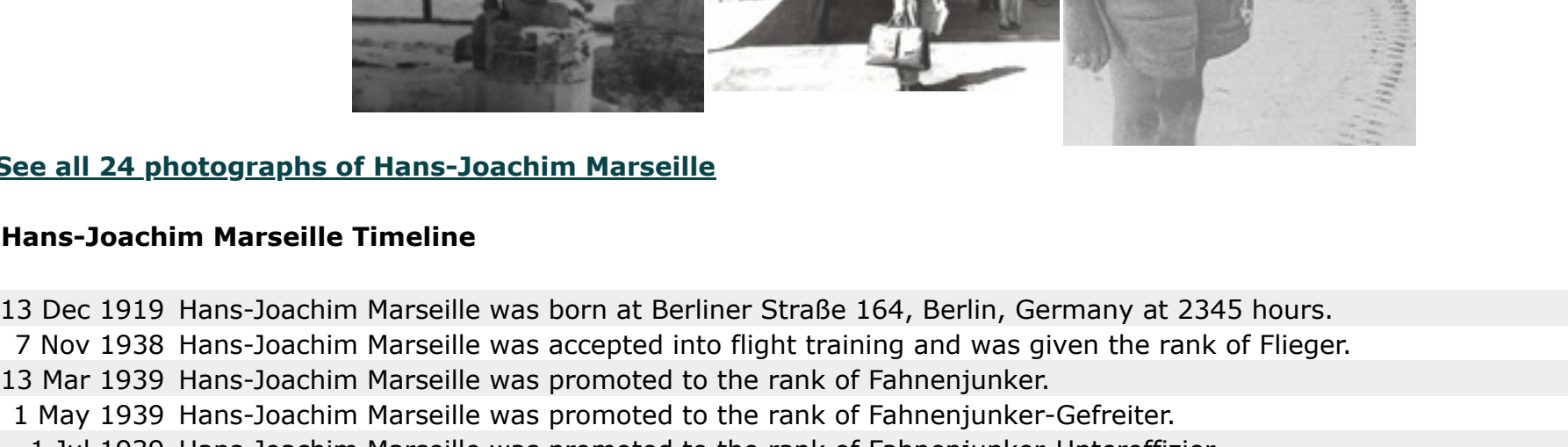
Mathias was the nickname given to South African prisoner of war Corporal Mathew Letulu, who Marseille had taken on initially as his servant, but very quickly became a close friend. Marseille knew that as his kill score grew, the chance of being pulled from the front lines increased every day, and if he was to be taken away, Mathias, who was black, might be in danger given the Nazi racial philosophy. With utmost seriousness, he was told by his fellow pilot Ludwig Franzisket promise to become Mathias' protector should Marseille lose the capability to be in that role.

On 30 Sep 1942, Marseille's brilliant 158-kill career came to an end. After the engine of his Bf 109G fighter developed serious trouble, he bailed from the aircraft close to friendly territory under the watchful eyes of his squadron mates. To their horror, Marseille's fighter unexpectedly fell at a steep angle, the vertical stabilizer striking him across the chest and he either was killed at that moment or was knocked unconscious; in either case, his parachute did not deploy, and he struck the ground at about 1142 hours at about 7 kilometers south of Sid el Abdel Rahman, Egypt. Franzisket, along with the squadron surgeon Dr. Winkelmann, were the first two to arrive on the scene, bringing Marseille's remains back to the base. Mathias was the first to greet them, having already heard the bad news. While the entire squadron was devastated, Mathias, despite having known Marseille only for a short time, was deeply depressed at the loss of a dear friend; Mathias would survive the war under the protection of Franzisket. Marseille was initially buried in a German military cemetery in Gattah, Egypt. His remains were later exhumed and reburied in Germany Jun 1942, and Edward Neumann. He was later re-interred at Tobruk, Libya. In 1989, a new grave marker and a new plaque was placed at his grave site; Marseille's surviving comrades, as well as Mathew "Mathias" Letulu, attended the ceremony.

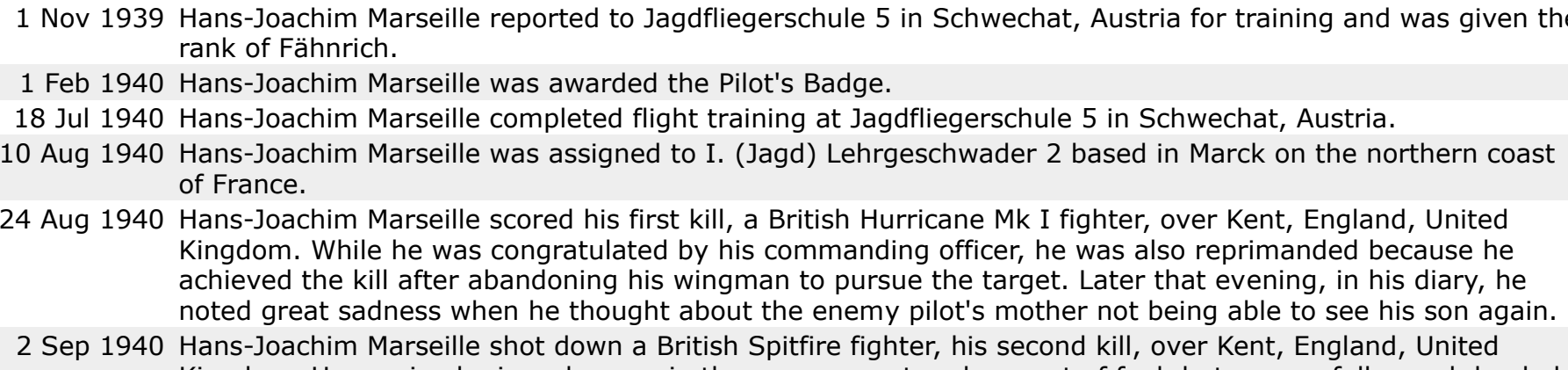
Source: Colin Heaton and Anne-Marie Lewis, [The Star of Africa](#) Wikipeedia

Last Major Revision: Jun 2013

### Hans-Joachim Marseille Interactive Map



### Photographs



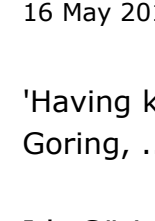
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### Hans-Joachim Marseille Timeline

- 13 Dec 1919 Hans-Joachim Marseille was born at Berliner Straße 164, Berlin, Germany at 2345 hours.
- 7 Nov 1938 Hans-Joachim Marseille was accepted into flight training and was given the rank of Flieger.
- 13 Mar 1939 Hans-Joachim Marseille was promoted to the rank of Fahnenjunker.
- 1 May 1939 Klotz's squadron was promoted to the rank of Fahnenjunker-Gefreiter.
- 1 Jul 1939 Hans-Joachim Marseille was promoted to the rank of Fahnenjunker-Unteroffizier.
- 1 Jul 1939 Hans-Joachim Marseille reported to Jagdfliegerschule 5 in Schwechat, Austria for training and was given the rank of Fahnrichter.
- 1 Feb 1940 Hans-Joachim Marseille was awarded the Pilot's Badge.
- 18 Jul 1940 Hans-Joachim Marseille completed flight training at Jagdfliegerschule 5 in Schwechat, Austria.
- 20 Aug 1940 Hans-Joachim Marseille was assigned to I. (Jagd) Lehrgeschwader 2 based in Marck on the northern coast of France.
- 10 Aug 1940 Hans-Joachim Marseille scored his first kill, a British Hurricane Mk 2 fighter, over Kent, England, United Kingdom. While he was congratulated by his commanding officer, he was also reprimanded because he achieved the kill in a less than optimal manner. He was noted that his victims became wounded or could not see out of their cockpit windows when he thought about the enemy pilot's mother not being able to see his son again.
- 2 Sep 1940 Hans-Joachim Marseille shot down a British Spitfire fighter, his second kill, over Kent, England, United Kingdom. He received a minor damage in the engagement and ran out of fuel, but successfully crash landed on a beach near Calais, France.
- 9 Sep 1940 Hans-Joachim Marseille was awarded Iron Cross 2nd Class.
- 11 Sep 1940 Hans-Joachim Marseille scored his third kill when he shot down a British Hurricane fighter over the French coast at 1202 hours. His fighter received heavy damage and he was forced to crash land at Wissant, France.
- 15 Sep 1940 Hans-Joachim Marseille scored his fourth kill, a British Hurricane fighter, over southeastern London, England, United Kingdom.
- 17 Sep 1940 Hans-Joachim Marseille was awarded the Iron Cross 1st Class.
- 18 Sep 1940 Hans-Joachim Marseille scored his fifth kill, a British Spitfire fighter, over Dover, England, United Kingdom.
- 27 Sep 1940 Hans-Joachim Marseille shot down his 6th kill, a British Hurricane fighter, over London, England, United Kingdom. He received a minor damage in the engagement and he was able to crash land in France.
- 28 Sep 1940 Hans-Joachim Marseille shot down his 7th kill, a British Spitfire fighter, over the English Channel. His fighter received a minor damage in the engagement and he was able to crash land in France.
- 26 Jan 1941 Hans-Joachim Marseille began a period of rest at home in Berlin, Germany.
- 20 Feb 1941 Hans-Joachim Marseille returned to his unit at Berck-sur-Mer, France after a period of rest at home.
- 1 Mar 1941 Hans-Joachim Marseille was promoted to the rank of Oberfliegerführer.
- 1 Apr 1941 Hans-Joachim Marseille scored his 8th kill, a British Hurricane II fighter, over Tobruk, Libya at 1250 hours.
- 2 Apr 1941 Hans-Joachim Marseille shot down a Hurricane fighter near Tobruk, Libya at 1250 hours.
- 23 Apr 1941 Hans-Joachim Marseille scored his 8th kill, a British Hurricane II fighter, over Tobruk, Libya during the morning sortie. In the afternoon sortie, he was shot down and safely landed in German territory.
- 28 Apr 1941 Hans-Joachim Marseille shot down his 8th kill, a British Blenheim light bomber, over the water off Tobruk, Libya.
- 1 May 1941 Hans-Joachim Marseille shot down his 10th and 11th kills, two British Hurricane fighters, while escorting German Stuka dive bombers to Tobruk, Libya.
- 14 Jun 1941 Hans-Joachim Marseille suffered damage to the engine of his fighter and was forced to crash land in friendly territory in Libya. He received a minor damage in the engagement and he was able to crash land once again, and again was able to crash land and escape unharmed.
- 16 Jun 1941 Hans-Joachim Marseille suffered heavy damage with his fighter while in combat in North Africa. Unable to see due to a loss of engine power, he still landed successfully, guided away from the enemy by his flight leader Reiner Pöttinger.
- 17 Jun 1941 Hans-Joachim Marseille shot down two Hurricane fighters over Haffaya Pass in Egypt while escorting Stuka dive bombers to Tobruk, Libya.
- 18 Jun 1941 Hans-Joachim Marseille was granted medical leave; he would depart Libya for Berlin, Germany shortly.
- 25 Aug 1941 Hans-Joachim Marseille returned to Ain el Gazala, Libya from his home leave in Berlin, Germany to Libya.
- 27 Aug 1941 Hans-Joachim Marseille shot down a Hurricane fighter near Gambut, Libya.
- 28 Aug 1941 On his first combat mission after returning from home leave to recover from dysentery, Hans-Joachim Marseille shot down a South African Air Force Hurricane fighter flown by Lieutenant V. F. Williams; it was his 14th kill.
- 9 Sep 1941 Hans-Joachim Marseille shot down a Hurricane fighter over the Bay of Sollum in the morning, his 15th kill. In the afternoon, on another mission, he shot down another Hurricane fighter, the 16th kill, while escorting Stuka dive bombers toward Bardia, Libya.
- 11 Sep 1941 Hans-Joachim Marseille claimed shooting down a South African Maryland bomber over Libya, but the kill was not confirmed.
- 13 Sep 1941 Hans-Joachim Marseille shot down a British Hurricane fighter over Sofafi, Libya, his 17th kill. The Hurricane fighter was destroyed by a German anti-aircraft gun.
- 14 Sep 1941 Hans-Joachim Marseille shot down the Australian Hurricane fighter flown by Lieutenant Pat Byers over Bardia, Libya, his 18th kill.
- 16 Sep 1941 Without authorization, Hans-Joachim Marseille flew over an Australian airfield in Libya, amidst anti-aircraft fire, inflicting a message that pilot Lieutenant Derek Scott was killed, whom he shot down two days prior; he was treated at a German hospital in Libya.
- 24 Sep 1941 Hans-Joachim Marseille shot down a Maryland bomber and five Hurricane fighters near Bug Bug, Egypt, his 19th kill. He received a minor damage in the engagement and he was able to crash land in France.
- 27 Sep 1941 Hans-Joachim Marseille shot down his 20th kill, a British Hurricane fighter, over the Mediterranean Sea. Second Lieutenant J. Mac Robert, South African Lieutenant B. E. Dodd, and New Zealand Pilot Officer D. F. Westerman.
- 12 Oct 1941 Hans-Joachim Marseille scored his 24th and 25th kills as he shot down P-40 fighters piloted by Flying Officer H. G. Roberts and Sergeant Derek Scott over Bir Sheferzan, Libya. He also damaged another P-40 fighter on this day.
- 15 Oct 1941 Hans-Joachim Marseille arrived at Munich-Riem Airfield in Germany to be introduced to the new Bf 109E-7 and Bf 109F4 variant designs.
- 3 Nov 1941 Hans-Joachim Marseille was awarded the silver Honor Cup (Ehrenpokal) in Germany.
- 21 Nov 1941 Hans-Joachim Marseille was officially awarded the German cross in Gold, but he would not physically receive this medal until 17 Dec 1941.
- 1 Dec 1941 Eduard Neumann and General der Flieger Hans Geisler awarded Hans-Joachim Marseille the German Cross in Gold.
- 3 Dec 1941 Hans-Joachim Marseille returned to his unit at Ain el Gazala, Libya after duties in Germany.
- 5 Dec 1941 Hans-Joachim Marseille shot down a British Hurricane fighter while escorting Ju 87 Stuka dive bombers south of Bir el Ghalib, Libya at 1525 hours. It was his 26th kill.
- 6 Dec 1941 Hans-Joachim Marseille shot down two Hurricane fighters, his 27th and 28th kills, over El Adem, Libya at 1210 and 1225 hours.
- 7 Dec 1941 Hans-Joachim Marseille shot down a British Hurricane fighter, his 29th kill, at 0930 hours near Sid el Omar, Libya.
- 8 Dec 1941 Hans-Joachim Marseille shot down a P-40 fighter, his 30th kill, over El Adem, Libya at 0845 hours.
- 10 Dec 1941 Hans-Joachim Marseille shot down the South African P-40 fighter piloted by Lieutenant B. G. S. Enslin near El Adem, Libya at 0850 hours. It was his 31st kill.
- 11 Dec 1941 Hans-Joachim Marseille shot down the British P-40 fighter piloted by Canadian Flight Sergeant M. A. Canty southeast of El Adem, Libya. It was his 32nd kill.
- 13 Dec 1941 Hans-Joachim Marseille scored his 33rd and 34th kills, both South African P-40 fighters, when he shot down Flying Officer Thomas Trimble and either Lieutenant Colonel or Lieutenant Meek northeast of Trimi, Libya at 1600 and 1610 hours.
- 17 Dec 1941 Hans-Joachim Marseille scored his 35th and 36th kills as he shot down two South African Hurricane fighters southeast of Derna, Libya at 1100 and 1128 hours; he also damaged another enemy fighter in combat. Later in the day, Albert Kesselring personally presented him the German Cross in Gold medal.
- 25 Dec 1941 Eduard Neumann ordered Hans-Joachim Marseille to depart Libya for Athens, Greece (changing the destination from Tobruk, Libya as originally planned) for rest due to the symptoms of sickle-cell disease Marseille exhibited.
- 27 Dec 1941 Hans-Joachim Marseille arrived in Athens, Greece for treatment for malaria, jaundice, amoebic dysentery, and gastroenteritis.
- 28 Dec 1941 While in Athens, Greece, Hans-Joachim Marseille received a short telegram from his mother stating that his sister, Ingeborg, was dead, asking him to return to Berlin, Germany.
- 22 Jan 1942 Hans-Joachim Marseille was officially discharged from a hospital near Berlin, Germany.
- 24 Jan 1942 Hans-Joachim Marseille departed Berlin, Germany.
- 27 Jan 1942 Hans-Joachim Marseille arrived in Athens, Greece.
- 28 Jan 1942 Hans-Joachim Marseille arrived in Sicily, Italy.
- 30 Jan 1942 Hans-Joachim Marseille arrived in Benghazi, Libya.
- 3 Feb 1942 Hans-Joachim Marseille returned to his unit at Martuba, Libya.
- 8 Feb 1942 While in landing pattern at Martuba airfield in Libya, Hans-Joachim Marseille in his Bf 109 fighter encountered five Hurricane fighters over Martuba, Libya. He was able to break off from his landing approach, out-maneuver his attackers, and shot down two of them in return (his 37th and 38th kills). Later in the day, several British Blenheim bombers, escorted by P-40 and Hurricane fighters, attacked Martuba; Marseille shot down two of the bombers, bringing his score to 40 kills. At the end of the day, against orders, he flew over an enemy airfield to drop a note that stated Flight Sergeant Hargreaves (his 37th kill) was captured and unharmed; this personal mission led to Marseille being grounded by his commanding officer Gerhard Hornum.
- 12 Feb 1942 Eduard Neumann lifted the grounding order against Hans-Joachim Marseille, and Marseille was able to participate in a mission that led to the scoring of four kills northwest of Tobruk, Libya, consisted of 1 Hurricane and three P-40 fighters, bringing his score to 44 kills.
- 13 Feb 1942 Hans-Joachim Marseille shot down a Hurricane fighter at 0920 hours and another at 0925 hours east of Tobruk, Libya, which were his 45th and 46th kills. He later met his 46th victim, South African pilot Lieutenant Le Roux, after the engagement.
- 15 Feb 1942 While escorting German bombers over Gambut, Libya, Hans-Joachim Marseille spotted enemy fighters taking off from a nearby airfield to challenge them. He would shoot down two P-40 fighters, Flight Sergeant Frank Reuter and Pilot Officer P. J. Briggs at 1303 hours as his 48th kill.
- 21 Feb 1942 Hans-Joachim Marseille shot down two P-40 fighters in the Gambut and Fort Acroma area in Libya at 1210 hours and 1218 hours; they were his 49th and 50th kills.
- 22 Feb 1942 Hans-Joachim Marseille was officially awarded the Knight's Cross of the Iron Cross for his score of 50 kills, but the medal would not be presented to him until two days later.
- 23 Feb 1942 Hans-Joachim Marseille was awarded the Silver Medal of Military Valor of Italy.
- 24 Feb 1942 Hans-Joachim Marseille was informed that the Knight's Cross of the Iron Cross medal by Adolf Kesselring at the Martuba airfield, Libya. The citation of the award was dated 22 Feb 1942, two days prior.
- 27 Feb 1942 Hans-Joachim Marseille shot down two P-40 fighters, his 51st and 52nd kill, near Ain el Gazala, Libya. His victims were Sergeant Roger Jennings and Pilot Officer Richard Hart.
- 28 Feb 1942 Hans-Joachim Marseille arrived in Berlin, Germany for a period of home leave.
- 1 Apr 1942 Hans-Joachim Marseille was promoted to the rank of Oberleutnant.
- 24 Apr 1942 Hans-Joachim Marseille returned to his unit at Martuba, Libya after a period of home leave.
- 25 Apr 1942 Hans-Joachim Marseille shot down two fighters north of Ain el Gazala, Libya, first piloted by Squadron Leader Osgood Hanbury (his 53rd kill) and the second piloted by Sergeant Wareham (his 54th kill).
- 1 May 1942 Hans-Joachim Marseille received his citation of promotion to the rank of Oberleutnant.
- 6 May 1942 Hans-Joachim Marseille received temporary command of the squadron 3 Staffel I./JG-27.
- 10 May 1942 Hans-Joachim Marseille shot down two South African Hurricane fighters, Captain Gobleckel at 0913 hours and Lieutenant Flecker at 0915 hours, southeast of Martuba, Libya, raising his kill score to 56.
- 13 May 1942 Hans-Joachim Marseille shot down two Australian P-40 fighters, Sergeant Colin McDiarmid at 1010 hours, having become the youngest Luftwaffe Hauptmann, near Ain el Gazala, Libya, raising his kill score to 58. Marseille's aircraft was damaged during this engagement, but he was able to fly his fighter back to base, overhauled (from loss of engine oil) and with unbalanced propeller. His fighter would be out of action for two days for repairs.
- 16 May 1942 Hans-Joachim Marseille shot down two Australian P-40 fighters, Sergeant W. T. Teeede at 1805 hours and Pilot Officer Dudley Parker at 1815 hours, near Ain el Gazala, Libya, raising his kill score to 60. When Parker's engine failed, he crashed into an enemy fighter piloted by W. J. Metherall, causing Metherall to crash and become killed; this was not witnessed by the Germans and thus did not count toward Marseille's score.
- 19 May 1942 Hans-Joachim Marseille shot down a P-40 fighter piloted by Australian Flight Sergeant Ivan Young at 0720 hours near Fort Acroma, Libya and damaged another P-40 fighter. The kill he scored might had actually been scored by his wingman Reiner Pöttinger.
- 20 May 1942 Hans-Joachim Marseille shot down two Baltimore bombers over Tobruk, Libya at 0720 and 0730 hours.
- 30 May 1942 Hans-Joachim Marseille shot down the British P-40 fighter piloted by Australian Flight Sergeant George Buckland at 0605 hours over El Adem, Libya, which was his 65th kill. After the mission, he drove to the site of the crash and retrieved the wreckage of the fighter that his victim bailed out of, but while doing so he struck the vertical stabilizer across his chest and hip. He fell to his death 7 kilometers south of Sid el Abdel Rahman, Egypt at 1142 hours.
- 31 May 1942 Hans-Joachim Marseille shot down the P-40 fighter piloted by Major Andrew Duncan at 0726 hours near Fort Acroma, Libya. Two minutes later, he shot down his first victim's wingman. At 0734 hours, he scored his third kill of the day. His score stood at 68 by the end of this date.
- 1 Jun 1942 Hans-Joachim Marseille shot down the P-40 fighter piloted by British Pilot Officer Collet over Gadd el Ahmar, Libya; it was his 69th kill.
- 3 Jun 1942 Hans-Joachim Marseille engaged in the longest single aerial battle of his career over Bacheh, Libya, shooting down six P-40 fighters (at 1222 hours, 1225 hours, 1227 hours, 1228 hours, 1229 hours, 1229 hours, and 1233 hours), pushing his score up to 75. He used up only 12 cannon rounds and about 360mm machine gun rounds in this fight.
- 4 Jun 1942 Hans-Joachim Marseille originally received orders that he was to be sent back to Germany to be awarded the Knight's Cross of the Iron Cross, but on this date Albert Kesselring would personally arrive in Libya to deliver the citation (without the physical award). On the same day, he was ordered to prepare to receive the officer of the squadron 3 Staffel I./JG-27.
- 7 Jun 1942 Hans-Joachim Marseille shot down the P-40 fighter piloted by South African Lieutenant Frewen over El Adem, Libya at 1610 hours. Three minutes later, he shot down the P-40 fighter piloted by South African Lieutenant Robert Hargreaves. These were his 76th and 77th kills.
- 8 Jun 1942 Hans-Joachim Marseille became the permanent commanding officer of the squadron 3 Staffel I./JG-27.
- 10 Jun 1942 Over Mteifef Chebir, Libya, Hans-Joachim Marseille shot down three P-40 fighters at 0735 hours, 0741 hours, and 0743 hours. At 0750 hours, at the far range of 500 feet, he shot down the Hurricane II fighter piloted by Pilot Officer A. J. Hancock, his score for the day stood at 81.
- 11 Jun 1942 In the El Adem, Libya area, Hans-Joachim Marseille shot down two British Hurricane fighters, Flight Sergeant Graves at 1625 hours and Australian Pilot Officer Charles William Parry Perse at 1635 hours.
- 12 Jun 1942 Hans-Joachim Marseille shot down two enemy fighters between 1655 and 1710 hours. His score stood at 119 kills by the end of the day. When he returned to base, he was extremely exhausted, and his hands became uncontrollably. His superior Eduard Neumann observed him for some days to give him a chance to rest.
- 28 Sep 1942 Hans-Joachim Marseille was telephoned by Erwin Rommel, who wanted him to accompany him to Berlin, Germany for a speech at the Berlin sportsplatz. Marseille rejected the offer, citing his wish to save his leave time to marry Hannelies Klüpper later in the year.
- 30 Sep 1942 After a dive bomber escorting mission, the engine of Hauptmann Hans-Joachim Marseille's Bf 109G-6 fighter caught fire southeast of El Idrisyi, Egypt. Unable to make it back to his airfield due to black smoke entering the cockpit, he was forced to eject. He ejected at 02:22 hours, but while doing so he struck the vertical stabilizer across his chest and hip. He fell to his death 7 kilometers south of Sid el Abdel Rahman, Egypt at 1142 hours.
- 1 Oct 1942 Hans-Joachim Marseille was buried at the Heroes Cemetery in Derna, Libya. Albert Kesselring and Eduard Neumann each delivered an eulogy.
- 30 Nov 1962 Italian Minister of Defense Giulio Andreotti awarded Hans-Joachim Marseille's mother 1,500 Deutsche Marks.
- 22 Oct 1989 A pyramid-shaped grave marker with a special plaque was placed at Hans-Joachim Marseille's grave in Tobruk, Libya. The ceremony was attended by his former servant and friend Mathew "Mathias" Letulu, among many others.

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Um dos maiores pilotos da WW2. Norreue invicto, com 158 vitórias. Sempre sera lembrado por seus feitos. Descance em paz, bravo soldado.
- 2. Cody says: 16 May 2015 06:11:20 PM  
'Having known that Marseille had extensive classical piano training, he was asked to play for Adolf Hitler, Hermann Göring, ...'  
It's Göring and not Göring (which is simply an English word isn't it?). And the silvthing is in German with the umlaut all you have to do in English is add an 'e'. So 'u' you can't spell Göring then spell it Göring. The same, I might add, is true of Führer: Fuehrer also works.
- 3. Cody says: 17 May 2017 05:18:06 AM  
Thank you Cody, the "Göring" spelling has been corrected.

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You ask, what is our aim? I can answer in one word. It is victory. Victory at all costs. Victory in spite of all terrors. Victory however long and hard the road may be, for without victory there is no survival."

Winston Churchill

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