

A collection of historical artifacts from World War II, including military medals, pilot wings, a pocket watch, a leather case, a compass, and various photographs and documents. The items are arranged on a surface with some text visible, such as "OPENED BY CENSOR" and "Comité International de la Croix-Rouge". The artifacts include several pilot wings, a pocket watch with a leather strap, a leather case, a compass, and various medals and ribbons. There are also several photographs, including one of two men in military uniforms and another of a group of people. Documents with text in French and English are scattered around the items, including one from the "Comité International de la Croix-Rouge" and another from the "Agence Internationale des Prisonniers de Guerre".

BRITISH WAR AND VICTORY MEDAL 'LIEUT W M E LLOYD'

Lieutenant Charles Byron Ellis Lloyd was born on 12 September 1896 in Kings Norton, Worcestershire. Enlisting into the Ranks of the Worcestershire Regiment on 8 December 1915, he was Commissioned into the Royal Flying Corps in April 1917. Qualifying as a Pilot on 7 September 1917. After training he was posted to the newly formed 85 Squadron on 7 September 1917 and then to 110 Squadron on 18 November that year. Just formed Rencomb at the beginning of November 1917, 110 Squadron was initially equipped with BE2c's and DH4's before being the first squadron reequipped with the new DH9a's. Operating on Home duties, the Squadron joined the Independent Air Force on bombing missions in France on 31 August 1918:

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Independent_Air_Force



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On 25 September, 12 DH9's of 110 Squadron took off to bomb the railways and factories at Frankfurt; Lloyd and his Observer, 2nd Lieut Henry James Cecil Elwig, in D.H.9A E9660. Before the squadron reached Frankfurt, they lost one DH9a shot down and reaching the south of Frankfurt they met enemy aircraft of Kest 1b and Kest 9 but continued and dropped their bombs and then headed home.

Shortly after, Lloyd's aircraft was attacked by three enemy fighter and although they shot one down fighter, their aileron controls were shot away and they then ran out of fuel and crashed in the Vosges.

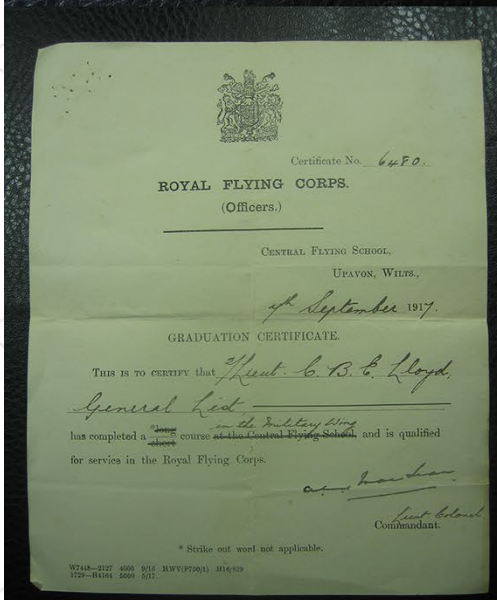
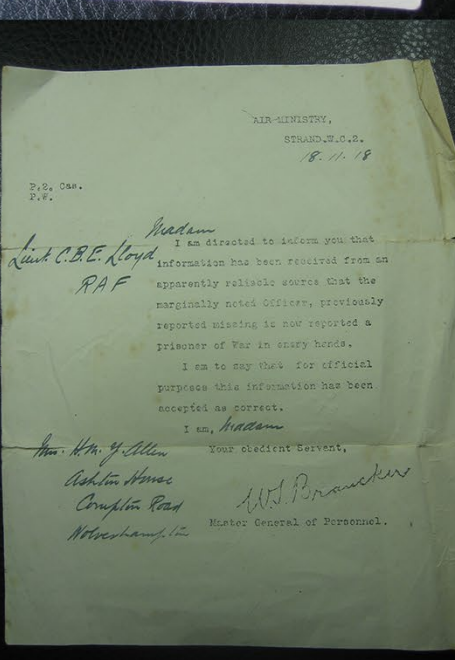
After crash-landing they burned their aircraft and tried to reach the lines, but 2 days later, due to exhaustion they surrendered to two German soldiers. Lloyd's aircraft was claimed by Leutnant Keisze of Kest 1b. See the following from extracted from 'The Aerodrome':

8	Keisze, ?	Ltn.	K1b	?? - Sept. 1918 - ??	1?
Credited with a victory on: 25-09-1918 DH9 E9960 110 Sqn. (I.F.) Lt. Charles Bynon Ellis Lloyd (Inj.) (POW) & 2/Ltn. H.J.C. Elwig (POW) After bombing targets in Frankfurt 110 Sqn. turned for home but was attacked by a growing number of enemy aircraft. Among these enemy planes were aircraft from Kest 1b and Kest 9. Not only the enemy planes caused headaches, but the men of 110 Sqn had also a problem by a strong wind blowing them eastwards. Lloyd and Elwig had their controls shot away and were short of fuel. After a while the engine of their DH9 cut out. <i>"Lloyd tried to land his machine in the northern Vosges, but crash-landed as his badly shot up aileron controls finally gave away. (Lloyd later said that he got left behind when his engine started misfiring. He was pursued by 5 scouts, and after shooting one down, the rest flew off). With bruised forehead, cut lip and bleeding nose he tried to set fire to his machine with his observer 2Lt. Elwig. With their machine only half burnt both men headed for the nearest woods and hid until dark. Once night had fallen both men drank, bathed their wounds in a brook, then walked for about 3 miles, still badly shaken from their ordeal. Sleeping until midday on the 26th, they set out to try and reach the lines. Hearing field guns and machine-gun fire, they hid and later crossed a valley at night divided by two roads and a single railway line. On the 27th, both totally exhausted, they surrendered to 2 German soldiers seen walking along a road. Taken to a nearby village they were given beer, coffee and food, then questioned. Travelling in an open cart, they were taken in the rain to Donon ant then unto Sarrebourg. Here they were questioned by the Commanding Officer of Buhl Aerodrome and told that (Arthur) Haigh and (John) West had been killed, but that (Harold Vincent) Brisbin and (R.S.) Lipsett were prisoners too (raid by 110 Sqn on 16-09-1917). Moved to Strasbourg on the 28th, they were then taken to Karlsruhe on the 3rd of October, but there was no room. Both men were thus sent to Rastatt Fort were they remained until the Armistice. Lloyd, apart from the above, stated in his diary that they lost one machine on the way to the target, and that his engine started to run badly over the objective. He dropped his bombs and got left behind and was attacked by 5 "Huns". He claimed one aircraft shot down and said the rest flew away before he crashed."</i>					



Remaining Prisoner of War until repatriated on 13 December 1918, Lloyd was transferred to the unemployed list on 25 February 1919







Lt. C. B. C. Lloyd
 Ashlin House
 Compton Road
 Walsingham

George K. I.

N.B.—Any person finding this Certificate is requested to forward it, in an unstamped envelope, to the Secretary, War Office, London, S.W.

My dear Mother, I have that the Red cross parcel is better than the R.A.P. but of both can be sent some of better. Please send a few handkerchiefs, Towels & so on. Some of our outfit if possible a small bottle of cologne any about is slightly out of order on taking over for it but prefer the new old English salt. Not much new Towels, however in acquiring formerly bought several games of billiards and a white one yesterday afternoon so on the whole things might be more. Love



LIEUTENANT WILLIAM MERRICK ELLIS LLOYD ROYAL FIELD ARTILLERY

Lieutenant William Merrick Ellis Lloyd was born on 21 January 1894 in Edgbaston and was educated Radley College. Employed Daimler Co. Ltd, he enlisted into the Royal Field Artillery in 1915 as a gunner (no.126853) and was later Commissioned 2nd Lieutenant. Entering the French Theatre of War on 31 March 1916, he served with 40th Brigade, Royal Field Artillery but was killed in action at Hauer, Battle of Arras on the 19 May 1917. He is buried at Faubourg D'amien Cemetery, Arras, France



The brothers were the sons of Hannah M. U. Allen (formerly Lloyd), of Asleton House, 69, Compton Road., Wolverhampton, and the late William Ellis Lloyd. Both Brothers were entitled to the BW and Victory pair.

IN ADDITION TO THE MEDALS THE GROUP CONSISTS OF:

- 1) A fine Silver cigarette case presented to Lloyd in 1923 and given by his Observer , presumably a gift after release as POW's. Lloyd's initials to front of case, inside is a finely engraved dedication 'C.B.E. LLOYD FROM HIS OBSERVER NO110 SQUADRON INDEPENDENT AIR FORCE FRANCE 1918 JUNE 6TH 1923' Various hallmarks etc
- 2) Silver matchbox cover with finely engraved with RFC wings and to reverse 'C.B.E. LLOYD FROM MRS M LLOYD 1917'
- 3) RFC Pilot Wings these with very heavy wear, likely what he was wearing as a POW
- 4) 1918 RAF Pilot Wings showing signs of removal from uniform
- 5) Lloyds dog tags
- 6) RFC Officers cap badge by Gaunt, another converted to pin back
- 7) 2 x RFC Officer collar badges, one by Gaunt
- 8) 3 x RFC buttons, rank pip, Middlesex Ret and RHA shoulder titles
- 9) RAF sweetheart brooch
- 10) 16 original postcard photographs taken when a POW 1918, these include 7 fantastic group shots of captured pilots and observers, most named, signatures etc. Also a number of shots of POW camps and several of his initial training
- 11) 4 interesting Censor opened letters sent from the POW camp
- 12) 8 Red Cross and Feldpost POW Cards plus a number uninscribed and German envelopes
- 13) Letter to his mother reporting him as a POW, dated 18/11/18
- 14) 2 Telegraphs to his mother informing her he was on his way home
- 15) Various RFC and RAF documents 1917-19, including RFC graduation, demobilisation, Buckingham Palace POW release letter etc.

16) Wrist worn compass, this isn't the Officially issued heavy compass issued to pilots but appears to be a privately purchased slimmer example. Appears to be in working condition



Condition of the medals is GVF.

A really very fine and complete group to brothers, the vast majority being of RFC/RAF interest