

# LYNX

VE Day 1945 - 2020



TO THE GLORY OF GOD  
AND IN MEMORY OF THE OLD  
BOYS AND THE MASTER WHO  
GAVE THEIR LIVES

MAIORA TENTO  
PRÆSENTIBUS  
ÆQUUS



## Commemorating our WWII dead, 75 years on

In November 2018, Cranbrook School took part in the town's centenary memorial event to celebrate, and recognise the sacrifice of, the 58 Old Cranbrookians and Masters who gave their lives in WWI.

Sadly, in these strange days of 'lockdown' (May 2020), we cannot afford our WWII dead the same due recognition, on this the 75<sup>th</sup> anniversary of VE Day.

By way of amends, we want to share with you a few small glimpses into the lives and war-time careers of the 72 Old Cranbrookians known to have died in WWII, along with the story of a war hero educated at Cranbrook school.

Researcher & Editor – Grace Barras, Yr 10, Horsley



WWI commemorations 2018



Peter Kennett

### They died together

Peter Harry Waghorn and Peter Kennett were at Cranbrook together, although a school year apart. They may have played in the same sports teams in their senior years, we don't know. But what we do know is that they served and died together in WWII.

**Peter Harry Waghorn** was born on 2nd August 1920 at Hendon. He was called up on 1st September 1939 and completed his training at No. 3 Service Flying Training School (probably flying Harts and Airspeed Oxfords), joining No. 111 Squadron at Debden on 21st August 1940 as an Airman U/T Pilot (pilot under training). He would go on to become a Battle of Britain pilot soon afterwards, despite his relatively short flying experience.

**Peter Kennet** was born in May 1919 in Slough. He was educated at Windsor House School, Slough and then Cranbrook where he was a member of the Officer Training Corps. He was also called up on 1st September and joined the RAF Volunteer Reserve in June 1939, also as an Airman U/T Pilot. Once he'd completed his training he was commissioned at the beginning of the September 1940 and flew in various scrambles with No. 605 and No.3 Squadrons, before being posted to No. No. 17 Squadron at Martlesham Heath on 21st December.

We have no idea whether the young men kept in touch in those early years of the war, but in late March 1941 both Peter Kennett and Peter Waghorn sailed on the carrier *HMS Ark Royal* for Malta, where they joined No. 261 Squadron at Ta Kali, flying off the carrier.

Whether fate threw them together, or they had a degree of choice and so comfort and familiarity in flying as a team, we know that they were flying alongside each other in 1943 when a reconnaissance Junkers Ju88 (a Luftwaffe twin-engined fighter) approached the island escorted by 12 Italian fighters and a number of Messerschmitts.

Kennett and Waghorn, each in new Hurricane's, intercepted the Ju88 and were subsequently credited with destroying it. However they were immediately bounced by the fighters and shot down into the sea.

Peter Kennett escaped his plane and was seen swimming vigorously. However, there was a long delay in sending out a rescue launch since the raid continued for some time, and Peter was dead when eventually picked up.

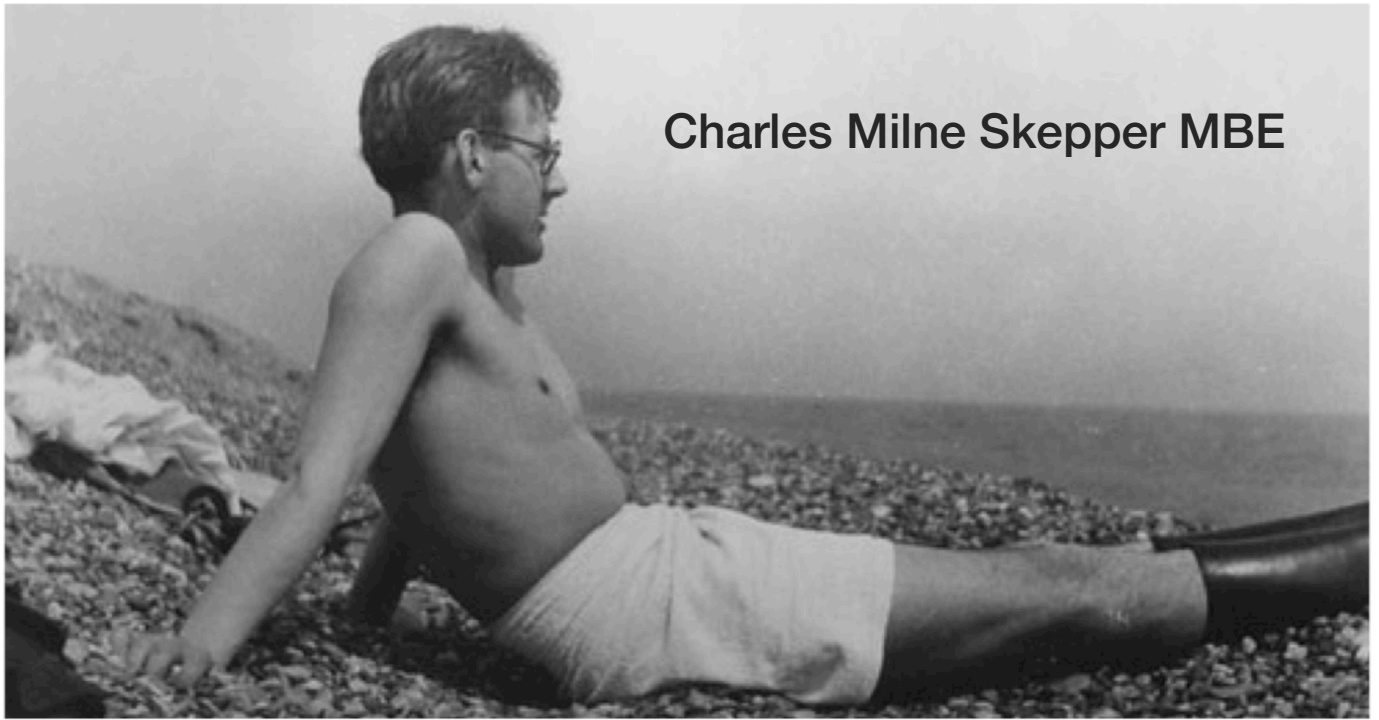
That evening an officer recorded 'Plt. Off. Kennett and Sgt. Waghorn killed... It is the same old story - no one was looking behind. It is frightfully difficult to make inexperienced pilots realise the necessity of even so small a formation as two aircraft keeping one up above looking out while the other is attacking the Hun... Not very long ago he (Kennett) told me he was sure he was going to be killed.'

The two friends are buried in the Naval Cemetery, Capuccini, Malta.

Peter Waghorn







## Charles Milne Skepper MBE

Charles was born on 26 February 1905 in Richmond, Surrey. He spent much of their early life in France before studying at Cranbrook from September 1914 to July 1920. He was highly intelligent, a gifted linguist (in German, Spanish and Chinese as well as perfect French), left-wing and a self-described atheist.

After leaving Cranbrook he studied at the London School of Economics, earning a First in the BSc (Econ), special subject Sociology, before a brief period as a graduate student and an assistant teacher of Sociology.

Charles was in China at the outbreak of WWII. He volunteered for military service and was appointed to run the propaganda broadcasting station of the British Ministry of Information in Shanghai. When the Japanese invaded, he evaded internment and spent time operating with Chinese guerrillas until he was captured and sentenced to four years in prison for anti-Japanese activities, having been accused of helping four American marines to escape. He was repatriated when he was included in an exchange of diplomats between the United Kingdom and Japan in December 1941.

In 1942 he applied to join the Special Operations Executive (SOE). With several codenames, including Henri Edouard Truchot and Bernard, Charles was parachuted into France on 17<sup>th</sup> June 1943 to work with the French Resistance in the Monk Circuit operating in the Marseilles region. He organised a number of significant acts of sabotage but was arrested with others in March 1944 in the flat where he was then living, after betrayal by a French national working for the Gestapo. Initial reports in his SOE file were that he was killed rather than arrested, but later information suggested that he was arrested, interrogated and tortured by the Gestapo, and probably sent to Germany.

His fate was one of the few of SOE agents that has never been finally resolved. After much inconclusive research on his fate in the year after the War ended, Charles's death

was officially recognised by the War Office in 1946, where it was recorded as 'Presumed died while in enemy hands on, or shortly after, 1<sup>st</sup> April 1944'.

That date may have been too early. There have been a number of speculations about his death but one possibility, for which no firm evidence has yet been found, is that he was executed, very brutally, in Buchenwald concentration camp in the autumn of 1944.

Charles's SOE file ends with a document dated 10<sup>th</sup> February 1948, with his final rank as Captain. He was awarded a posthumous MBE; a posthumous Croix de Guerre avec Palme, the citation for which was issued on 16<sup>th</sup> January 1946 and signed by De Gaulle; and A L'Ordre de l'Armée.



## Hugh Charles Kennard

Hugh joined the RAF on a short service commission in 1937, training at 12 E&RFTS Prestwick, and joining 66 Squadron. He claimed a share in a Me110 on 20th August.

May 1941 he went to No. 121 Squadron as a Flight Commander. It was one of the first American-manned 'Eagle' squadrons. He took command of the squadron in mid-January 1942 and was awarded the DFC (gazetted 30th June 1942). He was shot down over the Channel and wounded while leading the squadron on a bomber-escort operation to Le Crotoy, but managed to bring Spitfire Vb BL234 back to Lympne for a crash landing. He served on missions over Dunkirk in 1940 and was active in the Battle of Britain.



## Killed

### SECOND-LIEUTENANT J. M. VOKES



**Second-Lieutenant J. M. Vokes**

News has reached Northampton that Second-Lieutenant J. M. Vokes has been killed in action in the Iran campaign. He was 25.

Second-Lieutenant Vokes, the only son of Mr. and Mrs. Vokes, 19, Lynton Avenue, Northampton, was educated at Waynflete House School and Cranbrook, where he was a keen member of the O.T.C. and represented his school at Bisley.

On leaving school in 1934 he went to Ceylon to learn tea planting, and was assistant on a tea estate until he volunteered for the Indian Army.

During his stay in Ceylon he played for the "Up Country" Rugby XV in several games against the "Low Country."

He was also a member of the Planters' Volunteer Rifle Corps and was N.C.O. instructor of the Corps at the time he left Ceylon to join an officers' training school in Bombay Presidency.

He was commissioned and posted to a battalion in Northern India.

Following the inspection of his company by the C-in-C. in India, Lieutenant Vokes was presented to the Viceroy.

### Cyril Ian Andrew Sandland's role in a 'thousand-bomber raid' on Essen

Pilot Officer Observer Cyril Ian Andrew Sandland, Royal Air Force, No. 408 Hampden (R.C.A.F.) Squadron Royal Air Force Volunteer Reserve, was killed in action 2<sup>nd</sup> June 1942 in operation Essen.

Cyril was part of the crew of a Handley Page Hampden Bomber; the workhorse of the early war years before planes like the Lancaster came into service. The Hampden was often referred to by aircrews as the "Flying Suitcase" because of its cramped crew conditions.

At 22:58 on the evening of June 2<sup>nd</sup> 1942, Cyril's plane took off from RAF Balderton in Nottinghamshire to take part in the second 'thousand-bomber raid' on Essen, Germany. Although a full quota could not be mustered that night, 956 aircraft took off including 545 Wellingtons, 127 Halifaxes, 77 Stirlings, 74 Lancasters, 33 Manchesyers, 29 Whitleys and 71 Hampdens.

The term 'thousand-bomber raid' was used to describe three night bombing raids by the RAF on German cities in 1942. The term was a propaganda device to demonstrate the RAF's growing power. Later raids concentrated on effectiveness rather than sheer number.

The ground was covered in a haze of low cloud that night, resulting in very scattered bombing. Reports from Essen stated that 11 houses were destroyed, 184 damaged and a prisoner of war camp was burnt out. This all resulted in 15 people killed and 91 injured. The scattering of the bombing also killed 83 people in Oberhusen, 52 in Dusberg and 15 in Mulheim.

The raid also took its toll on the bomber force with 35 aircraft lost. A total of 140 aircrew were killed and 47 captured and made prisoners of war.

According to the war diary of Lt. Karl-Heinz Vollkopf of 4./NGJ2, Cyril's plane was shot down at 00:06 hours North of Harderwijk. However, the plane's recovery position in 1961 makes this unlikely (it's assumed that Lt. Karl-Heinz Vollkopf put in a false claim) and it's now presumed that the plane was shot down on its return to base.

Cyril died aged 21 and is buried at Amersfoort General Cemetery Netherlands.







## John Hornsby Max

In June of 1940, John Hornsby Max was granted emergency commission in the Ox and Banks Light Infantry after training at an Officer Cadet Training Unit. He then volunteered to take part in parachute training. A year and a half later, in January 1942, John qualified as a Military Parachutist at RAF Ringway. By the time of the Normandy landings he had become Captain John Max, serving as General Staff Officer Grade III (Intelligence) in the 6<sup>th</sup> Airborne Division Headquarters.

John played a role in Operation Overload, more commonly known today as D Day. On the 6<sup>th</sup> June 1944, there were marginal winds, and as Allied gliders approached the Chateau de Grangues, and other locations in France, flak was fired at them by the Germans (flak being artillery designed to shoot upward at airplanes). This resulted in only 40% of the 6<sup>th</sup> Airborne Division making it safely to the ground. The other 60% were either shot down or crash-landed. Many men were killed or injured and captured whilst parachuting, which sustained a very high injury rate due to heavy kit that shattered leg bones on impact with the ground. Sadly Captain Max was one of the 60% that crash landed, killing him aged 25.

The 6<sup>th</sup> Airborne Division saw 82 days of non-stop action in the line. Throughout the 82 days, 542 men died, 1,623 were wounded and 725 missing. Almost one in every five men was a casualty. Seven battle honours were awarded to the Parachute Regiment for Operation Overlord, of which three are borne on the Queen's Colour.

John is buried at Ranville War Cemetery, France.  
Inscription: SOME CORNER OF A FOREIGN FIELD  
THAT IS FOR EVER ENGLAND.

## Bruce Alexander MacGregor Fergusson

In the June of 1920, Bruce A. M. Fergusson was born in the Federation of Malay States. However, in the first four years of his life he lived in various places including: London, Penang and then London again in 1924, with his parents, Dorothy and Keith Fergusson.

He attended Cranbrook School as a boarder for three years and left in 1936. Five years later, on the 5<sup>th</sup> July 1941 he was aboard the SS Anselm (a British turbine steamship) as Aircraftman First Class Fergusson, sailing from Gourock, West of Scotland, to Freetown, Sierra Leone along with 1,200 other military personnel (although the ship had a capacity of only 500). At 04:26, four torpedoes were fired from a German submarine U-96 off the Azores, with one hit on the port side of the SS Anselm.

Bruce was lost with the ship, aged 21, but he is commemorated in Panel 57 of the Runnymede Memorial, Surrey.



## John Christopher Ramshaw

John went to Bishop Cotton Boys School in Bangalore before boarding at Cranbrook.

During the War, Flight Lieutenant John C. Ramshaw flew in the Royal Australian Air Force, No. 1 Squadron.

On the 8<sup>th</sup> December 1941, John went on two sorties in Malaya in his Hudson, the first from Kota Bharu Airfield on a bombing raid against the Japanese. On his return the Hudson was refuelled and re-armed for the second sortie in which his plane was shot down and crashed into the sea, three miles from the coast. His plane and fellow crew members were the first Australians lost to the Pacific, bar one. John was just 27 years old.

Donald A. Dowie was the only crew member who survived; he spent two days aboard a small native boat before being captured by the Japanese and put into the Changi Prisoner of War camp in Malaya. He spent the rest of the War in Changi, until the 1946 when he was finally released.

John C. Ramshaw is commemorated at the Singapore Memorial Cemetery and he will be remembered for his service against the Japanese, along with his crew.

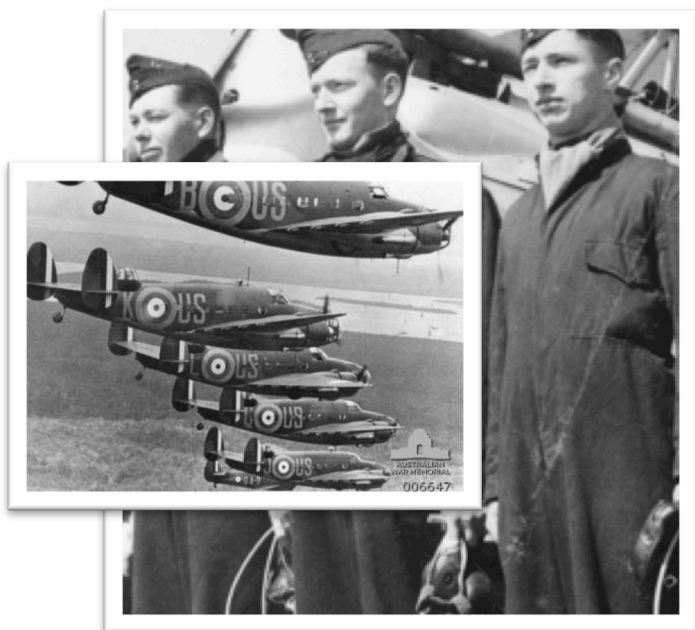


## Dudley Trevor Jay

Dudley T. Jay joined the Royal Air Force in March of 1939, two months before his eighteenth birthday. By June 1940, Pilot Officer Dudley T. Jay was stationed at RAF Exeter in Squadron No.87.

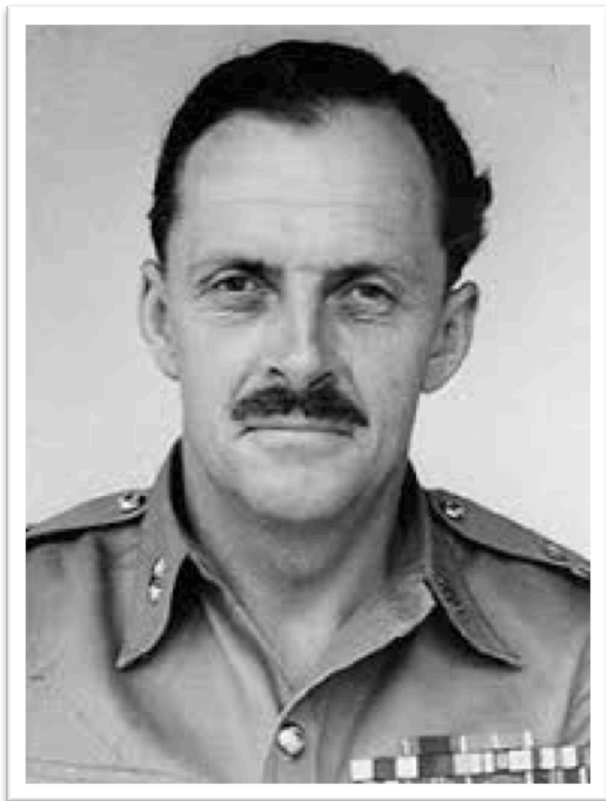
On the 24<sup>th</sup> October of the same year, Dudley Jay flew in his Hurricane P3404 on a routine patrol. His plane collided with the tail of another Hurricane that was struggling with engine problems. That plane managed to land at Exeter, but Dudley lost his prop blades in the minor collision and had to bale out at 1,800ft. Tragically, he struck the tail of his plane, killing him at the age of 19.

Throughout his career he damaged or took down four Heinkel He 111, two Messerschmitt Bf, three Junkers and one unknown plane. He now rests at Exeter Higher Cemetery.



A. C. WILSON (1928-33), M.C., Captain, The York and Lancaster Regt., has been reported missing, believed killed in action, in Italy. The award to him of the Military Cross was announced in our last issue. He was in Horsley House.





### **Colonel Mike Osborne DSO MBE MC**

Osborne was introduced to war at an early age, being born during a Zeppelin raid on the 28<sup>th</sup> of July 1917 just 3 months after his father, Captain George Osborne, was killed in action leading his men during the Salonika Campaign.

Soon after his birth Mike was diagnosed with TB and the family moved to Switzerland, only to return to the UK after the 1929 Wall Street Crash left them penniless. Mike attended Cranbrook School after the family moved into the town.

Mike was commissioned as an officer in the West Yorkshire Regiment at Sandhurst and posted to India. At the outbreak of war, Osborne was Orderly Officer in Khartoum, and during an Italian bombing raid he fearlessly engaged the Italian aircraft, roaring along at near head height, with only his service revolver, an act for which he was reprimanded by his Commanding Officer. Mike saw heavy action during the Eritrean Campaign, leading an attack that captured the Dologorodoch Fort. A few days, later on the offensive once again, his company was pinned down by heavy Italian machinegun and mortar fire but Osborne rallied his unit and pressed forward, capturing 450 prisoners. For this act Osborne was awarded the Military Cross, the first of many such awards. Only a few weeks after serving in Eritrea, Osborne and the West Yorkshire Regiment were embroiled in the bitter fighting in defense of the strategic Tobruk Port – under attack by the forces of the infamous Africa Korps, led by Erwin Rommel, and their Italian Allies.

In 1942 his company survived an attack by 12 enemy tanks, and six weeks later, heavy combined air and

artillery attacks during which Osborn was shot in the head - miraculously surviving and according to Osborn, only because his aide had insisted on him wearing a steel helmet before leading his men into the battle. For this Osborn was awarded the Distinguished Service Order, the citation applauding his 'outstanding gallantry' and the fact that his men held their object magnificently until relieved.

After recovering from his injuries, Osborne was back on the frontline – this time in the invasion of Sicily. His jeep came under heavy artillery fire, and a near direct hit blew him up and into the road. Whilst his driver was killed, Osborne, once again, survived this ordeal and following his recovery would be an integral part of the planning of D Day landing with forces of the 2nd British Army in Normandy.

After long fighting across northern Europe, participating in the battle of Arnhem, Osborne advanced forward ahead of the frontline to investigate mysterious reports of a typhoid outbreak in a facility ahead of the advancing armoured divisions which Bletchley Park had decrypted from German communications. Thus, Mike Osborne became one of the first people to discover Belsen Concentration Camp, and all the horrors it contained. Realizing the significance of the discovery, he rushed back to HQ to report - ensuring the liberation of the camp and its prisoners by the advancing British from the SS guards who still remained.

Osborne's role in the full discovery of the Nazi war crimes had not yet been fully completed. At the close of the war in Europe in 1945, he personally discovered Heinrich Himmler disguised as a regular German army soldier being held in a British detention centre, and after Himmler had confirmed his identity, hurried him at gunpoint back to his HQ. At the HQ Himmler was taken away by a medical orderly to check that he was not concealing poison, however nearly as soon as Himmler had left Osborne's sight there was the sound of a scuffle in the orderly's room. Rushing in, Osborne discovered Himmler writhing on the floor - the victim of a suicide cyanide pill he had concealed beneath his tongue.

Osborne finished the war in Burma, pushing the forces of the Japanese Empire back through the dense jungle with the West Yorkshire Regiment. But even after the end of the second World War Osborne's fighting was not done, he saw service fighting communist insurgencies in Greece and Malaya, the latter in command of the 22nd SAS Regiment.

Colonel Mike Osborne MC was appointed an Order of the British Empire and after 27 years of service, retired to Dorset with his wife. He died an accomplished war hero, businessman, Old Cranbrookian, father and husband in 2010.

*Joseph Mathers, Year 12, Horsley*





## World War II Roll of Honour

*We will remember them.*

### Charles Henry Belton Allen

Lieutenant Colonel, Royal Ulster Rifles,  
Died: 1943, Tunisia, Aged 37

### Spencer Charles Ashenden

Serjeant, Royal Sussex Regiment, 1<sup>st</sup> Battalion  
Died: 1941, Middle East, Aged 28

### Keith Derek Buckland Barnes

Lieutenant, H.M.S President  
Died: 1945, Aged 27

### Arthur Edward Boniface

Flight Sergeant, Royal Air Force  
Died: 1942, over Saarbrücken, Aged 32

### David Bourne

Pilot Officer, Royal Air Force, No. 43 Squadron  
Died: 1941, over Fife, Aged 20

### Mervyn Alyn Bowles

Sergeant - Flight Engineer, RAF, 1662 Heavy  
Conversion Unit  
Died: 1944, over Blyton, Aged 21

### Edward Buckton

Gave his life for us in WWII

### Cecil James Butler

Signalman, Royal Corps of Signals  
Died: 1943, POW in Italy, Aged 22

### Stuart Henry Cloke

Lieutenant, British Army  
Died: 1945, Western Europe, Aged 42

### Robert John Dawson

Gunner, Royal Artillery  
Died: 1942, Aged 22

### Richard Ewer Dent

Flying Officer, Royal Air Force Volunteer Reserve  
Died: 1941, Aged 22

### Maurice Gilbert Devereux Edmondson

Lieutenant, East Surrey Regiment, 1<sup>st</sup> Battalion  
Died: 1940 following Dunkirk, Aged 30



### Martin Howard Ensor

Captain, Queen's Royal West Surrey  
Regiment, 1<sup>st</sup> Battalion, Died: 1943,  
Tunisia, Aged 23

### Bruce Alexander Macgregor Fergusson

Aircraftman 1<sup>st</sup> Class, Royal Air Force  
Died: 1941, SS Anslém was torpedoed, Aged 21

### Herbert John Finch

Acting Lieutenant Colonel, Royal Artillery 165 HAA  
Regiment, Died: 1943, Tunisia, Aged 37

### Alan Denis David Gee

Warrant Officer, RAF Volunteer Reserve  
Died: 1943, Aged 21



### Claude Galliard Gibson

Pilot Officer, Royal Air Force, No.  
254 Squadron  
Died: 1941, Aged 31

### Richard Michael Griffiths

Lieutenant, Royal Marines  
Died: 1942, Aged 19

### Herbert Frederick James Grigsby

Captain, Queen's Own (Royal West Kent Rgt)  
Died: 1944, Italy, Aged 24

### Vere Wallace Harris

19<sup>th</sup> Hyderabad Regiment  
Died: 1941, Italy, Aged 32

### Colin Lonsdale Hay

Lieutenant, Seaforth Highlanders, 6<sup>th</sup> Battalion  
Died: 1943, Sicily, Aged 33



### John Alexander McAlister Hayes

Gave his life for us in WWII

### Edward Charles Hibburt

Flight Sergeant, RAF, Bomber Command  
Died: 1943, Aged 21

### Peter Leslie Hibburt

Lieutenant, Army Parachute Regiment, AAC  
3<sup>rd</sup> Battalion, Died: 1944, Netherlands, Aged 21

### William Denzil Hollis

Flying Officer, Royal Air Force, No. 35 Squadron  
Died: 1942, Aged 20



**Robert Henry Wright Horn**

Pilot Officer, Royal Air Force Volunteer Reserve  
Died: 1941, Singapore, Aged 45

**Gordon Horton-Bennett**

Second Lieutenant, Corps of Royal Engineers  
Died: 1941, Iraq, Aged 20

**Walter Skene Hudson**

Flight Sergeant, Royal Air Force  
Gave his life for us in WWII

**Bennett Humphreys**

Captain, York and Lancaster Regiment,  
1<sup>st</sup> Battalion, Died: 1943, Sicily, Aged 23

**Godfrey David Hunter**

Sub Lieutenant, Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve  
Died: 1944, Lost at sea, Aged 22

**B.L. Jeager**

Second Lieutenant, Training Corps, Cranbrook  
School 1<sup>st</sup> Company Infantry

**Dudley Trevor Jay**

Pilot Officer, Royal Air Force, No. 87 Squadron  
Died: 1940, Aged 19

**Maurice Purkis Johnson**

Flying Officer, RAF Volunteer Reserve, No. 59  
Squadron, Died: 1943, Aged 45

**Peter Kennett**

Sergeant, Royal Air Force, No. 261 Squadron  
Died: 1943, with OC Peter Waghorn, Aged 21

**Alan Thomas King**

Gave his life for us in WWII

**Charles Kenneth King**

Acting Lieutenant Colonel, West Yorkshire Rgt  
Died: 1945, Aged 41

**Ernest James Lambert**

Able Seaman, Royal Navy, SS Horseferry  
Lost: 1942, off Sheringham, Aged 26

**Ian Ernest Needham MacDougall**

Captain, 12<sup>th</sup> Frontier Force Regiment,  
1<sup>st</sup> Battalion, Died: 1940, India, Aged 26

**Cyril Howard Griffiths Martin**

Ordinary Seaman, Royal Navy,  
HMS Fluer de Lys  
Lost: 1941, Aged 29

**John Hornsby Max**

Captain, Army Parachute Regiment, 6<sup>th</sup> Airborne  
Division, Died: 1944, D Day - France, Aged 25

**Andrew Millen**

Private, Wiltshire Regiment, 2<sup>nd</sup> Battalion  
Died: 1944, Italy, Aged 26

**David Millen**

Leading Seaman, Royal Navy H.M.M.T.B 310  
Died: 1942, Aged 21

**Richard Ford Miskin**

Second Lieutenant, 4<sup>th</sup> Bombay  
Grenadiers, 10<sup>th</sup> Battalion, Died:  
1945, POW - France, Aged 23

**Richard Lacy Owen-Holdsworth**

Lieutenant, Pioneer Corps  
Died: 1945, POW - France, Aged 32

**Peter John Frederick Piggin**

Airman, Royal Air Force  
Gave his life for us in WWII

**Gordon Nash Prosser**

Captain, Queen's (Royal West Surrey) Regiment,  
2/7 Battalion, Died: 1944, Italy, Aged 26

**John Christopher Ramshaw**

Flight Lieutenant, Royal Australian Air Force, No.1  
Squadron, Died: 1941, Malaya, Aged 27

**Cyril Ian Andrew Sandland**

Pilot Officer, Royal Air Force, No. 408 (R.C.SA.F)  
Squadron, Died: 1942, Essen, Aged 21

**Gerald W Selby Lowndes**

Gave his life for us in WWII

**Derrick Roy O'Reilly Shearburn**

Royal Air Force Volunteer Reserve  
Gave his life for us in WWII



**Terrence Allingham Shepherd**

Sailor, Merchant Navy M.V. Upwey Grange  
Died: 1940, Lost at sea, Aged 23

**Charles Milne Skepper MBE**

Captain, Special Operations Executive  
Died: c1945, Aged 40

**Howard Phillips Skinner**

Lieutenant Colonel,  
Duke of Wellington's (W.  
Riding) Regiment,  
Died: 1942, Aged 30

**Horace Roy Stuart Smiles**

Captain, Royal Artillery,  
Heavy Anti Aircraft Rgt  
Died: 1944, Middle East,  
Aged 35

**Dennis Keith Smith**

Lieutenant, East Surrey Regiment, 2<sup>nd</sup> Division  
Died: 1941, Malaya, Aged 36

**Miles Harding Stapleton**

Lieutenant, Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve,  
H.M.S Grebe, Died: 1943, Aged 21

**Richard Harding Stent**

Sergeant, Royal Air Force Volunteer Reserve  
Died: 1943, Egypt, Aged 22

**Richard Bruce Strudwick**

Warrant Officer Class II, Australian Army  
Died: 1942, Papua New Guinea, Aged 23

**Guy Trevor Taylor**

Sergeant (Pilot), RAF Volunteer  
Reserve  
Died: 1941, Germany, Aged 27

**Bruce Kentish Thomas**

Flying Officer, Royal Air Force  
Died: 1941, Over Little Ponton, Aged 20

**James Macara Vokes**

Second Lieutenant, 10<sup>th</sup> Baluch Regiment (Indian),  
3<sup>rd</sup> Battalion, Died: 1941, Iraq, Aged 25

**Bryan Dickson Waghorn**

Sergeant, Royal Air Force, No.  
129 Squadron, Died: 1941,  
Aged 29

**Peter Henry Waghorn**

Sergeant, Royal Air Force, No. 261 Squadron  
Died: 1943, with OC Peter Kennett, Aged 21

**John Arthur Derrett Waite**

Private, Queen's Own (Royal West Kent Rgt),  
9<sup>th</sup> Battalion, Died: 1940, Aged 20

**Frederick William Waters**

Bombardier, Royal Australian  
Artillery, 2/1<sup>st</sup> Field Regiment,  
Died: 1944, Aged 31

**Philip Eric Wells**

Flight Engineer, Royal Air Force  
Died: 1943, Aged 22

**George Palmer West**

Second Lieutenant, Leicester Regiment  
Died: 1941, Middle East, Aged 28

**John Cornelius Wheeler**

Pilot Officer, Royal Air Force  
Volunteer Reserve  
Died: 1941, Aged 21

**Arthur Cecil Wilson MC**

Died: 1944, Italy, Aged 44  
Awarded the Military Cross

**John Robert Young**

Gave his life for us in WWII

**Bernard William Stubbs Zeal**

Gave his life for us in WWII





# Thank you



Cranbrook  
School  
500 Years