



remembrance ni



The Newfoundland Escort Force Bell

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Canadian Navy veteran associations. The bells are housed in Derry, Halifax, Nova Scotia and St John's, Newfoundland.

The Tower Museum in Derry permanently houses the Newfie-Derry Run Bell, the second of the three bells. It was consecrated in the Anglican Cathedral of St John the Baptist in St John's Newfoundland, and transported to Derry in 2007.

As wartime ports, the three cities formed what was known as the 'Triangle Run' during the Battle of the Atlantic. This bell was consecrated in St Columb's Cathedral in 2018. The first of the three bells was consecrated in 2005 and is now on display in St Brendan's Church, in the Canadian city of Halifax.

The Battle of the Atlantic was the longest continuous military campaign of WW II and was fought for the control of vital supply routes, beginning as war broke out in 1939.

More than 66,000 Allied merchant seamen, sailors and airmen died, with 175 Allied warships and 5,000 merchant ships destroyed by German U-boats.

The naval base at Derry - shared by the Royal Navy, the Royal Canadian Navy and the United States Navy - was vital to the protection of convoys in the Atlantic.

The Londonderry escort base, HMS Ferret (HMCS Niobe from 1943 for the RCN), was the largest and most important of the escort bases on either side of the Atlantic. In the UK the number of oceangoing ships based on the city exceeded the combined totals of those at Liverpool, Greenock and Belfast which opened as an ocean escort base in late 1943.

On this Day – January 30



1856

The Victoria Cross was introduced

1916

Zeppelin raid on Paris.??? Check with 1918

1918

Zeppelin raid on Paris. The Germans drop 14 tons of bombs on the city. One plane brought down and a reported 49 killed and 206 injured.

1933

Adolf Hitler, the leader of the Nazi Party (National Socialist German Workers' Party) became the Chancellor of Germany. 7 years, 4 months and 15 days later first Poles were imprisoned in Auschwitz.

1939

Adolf Hitler threatens Jews during his speech to the German Reichstag

1941

Australian troops capture Derna as the Italians begin to withdraw towards Benghazi. The 1st South African Division launches a feint attack against Mega in southern Abyssinia, in order to prevent the Italians from sending troops to reinforce their hard pressed forces in Somaliland.

Hitler, speaking at the Berlin Sports Palace, reaffirms his prewar prophecy concerning the Jews; once again telling an audience that "the result of this war will be the complete annihilation of the Jews."

The 4th Indian Division continues to withdraw along the coast road towards Derna.

The Japanese capture Moulmein and its airfield in Burma as the British forces evacuate and withdraw across the river Salween.

The British withdraw to Singapore Island with the Japanese only 8 miles away.

Japanese forces capture the important naval base of Amboina between Celebes and New Guinea.

1943

With the German Sixth Army in its death throes at Stalingrad, Hitler does the seemingly unthinkable and allows the 10th anniversary of the Nazi seizure of power to pass without speaking to the nation. It is the first unmistakable evidence of Hitler's retreat from public appearances as the tide of the war turns.

Ernst Kaltenbrunner succeeds Heydrich as head of RSHA.
Night action off Guadalcanal, HMNZS "Kiwi" and submarine,

- On the night of 29-30 January 1943, a David and Goliath-type struggle took place between a Japanese submarine and two small 'Bird' class minesweepers, the HMNZS Kiwi and Moa. Kiwi and Moa were patrolling one mile apart off Kamimbo Bay at the north-west end of Guadalcanal when the Japanese submarine was spotted.

Kiwi quickly altered course and rushed to the attack with depth charges, dropping six, one of which fell in the wake of the submarine's periscope. After a second round of depth charges the submarine was forced to surface, its motors disabled. The Japanese submarine I-1 then tried to escape in the darkness using her diesel engines, but her efforts were in vain.

Both Kiwi and Moa began firing star shells and high explosives, with Kiwi scoring a direct hit. The submarine replied with her 5.5-inch 125mm gun and just missed both ships. Kiwi then rammed the submarine while shooting it with every gun it had. In a fierce action that lasted more than an hour, Kiwi rammed the submarine three times before the sub finally struck a reef and was wrecked.

As a watercolour by Official War Artist Russell Clarke shows, the Kiwi's searchlight and signalling lamp were trained on the submarine for the entire battle. The searchlight was controlled by Leading Signalman Campbell Buchanan, who was eventually hit. Although mortally wounded, Buchanan remained at his post, dying of his wounds the following day (he received the US Navy Cross and a posthumous mention in dispatches)



Corvette HMS Samphire (above) was torpedoed and sunk by Italian submarine Platino while on convoy escort duty off Bougie, Algeria. 45 officers and men were lost.

1944

The Russians attack towards Nikopol on the southern Dnieper.

A U.S. Ranger battalion is wiped out at Anzio.

British attacks on the 'Golden Fortress' in the Arakan, Burma cease.

Destroyer HMS Hardy was torpedoed by German submarine U-278 in the Barents Sea. The attack left her severely damaged and her wreck was scuttled by HMS Venus. 35 of her crew were lost.

Sherman tanks of C Squadron, Three Rivers Regiment, were near San Tommaso, Italy

The Battle of Cisterna began as American Ranger forces attempting to break out of the Anzio beachhead ran into German forces occupying the nearby town of Cisterna.



Destroyer HMS Hardy was torpedoed by German submarine U-278 in the Barents Sea and severely damaged. She could not be salvaged and was scuttled by HMS Venus. 35 of her crew lost their lives. See Roll of Honour- Joseph Hawthorne from Belfast.

Allied forces had landed at Anzio on January 22nd in an attempt to outflank German defensive positions to the south in Italy, but the quick German reaction and slow movement by the Allies led to the beachhead being surrounded. Once their forces were consolidated, the Americans decided to break out and continue with the original plan to threaten the German rear and flanks. However, during this time, many German divisions, including several crack paratrooper units, were deployed around Anzio to blunt any attack. The attack

was to be two-pronged, and carried out on January 31st. However, on January 30th, a force of elite but lightly equipped U.S. Rangers was sent at night to infiltrate German lines and capture the town of Cisterna in preparation for the main attack. This plan was created with the belief that the main German force was concentrated behind the town, but in reality, the Germans had occupied Cisterna and fortified the area around it. Thus, the Rangers were moving towards a force they were not equipped to deal with. The two Ranger battalions approached Cisterna and were attacked shortly after by German paratroopers and regular forces, along with tanks. The Rangers fought valiantly, but were outmatched and soon were wiped out. Of the seven hundred and sixty Rangers sent, only six returned to Allied lines, with the rest being killed or captured by the Germans. The ensuing Allied attack on Cisterna by regular forces failed as well, and the town would remain in German hands until May of 1944. The battle had been so devastating for the Rangers that the elite unit in Italy was disbanded and the survivors were sent to join other units. The failure at Cisterna continued the stalemate at Anzio for another few months, and is bitterly remembered by Ranger forces to this day.

1945

A Soviet sub torpedoes the German ocean liner Wilhelm Gustloff in the Baltic. An estimated 9,300 people (mostly refugees) drown. With 6 times as many dead as were lost on the Titanic, it remains the deadliest ship sinking in history.

On the twelfth anniversary of his coming to power, Hitler, calls for fanatical resistance by soldiers and civilians and

predicts that "...in this struggle for survival it will not be inner Asia that will conquer, but the people that has defended



This day in 1945, Soviet submarine S-13 sinks German transport ship Wilhelm Gustloff, killing 9,350 people, including 5,000 children. The loss of life from the sinking of Wilhelm Gustloff was six times greater than that of the Titanic.

Europe for centuries against the onslaughts from the East, the German nation..."

Admiral Sir William Goodenough died aged 77. He served in the Royal Navy for 48 years, notably as Commander of 2nd Light Cruiser Squadron during WW1 seeing action at Jutland, Dogger Bank and Heliogoland Bight. Also first Captain of Dartmouth BRNC when it moved ashore in 1905

1965

Thousands of people paid their last respects to Britain's greatest wartime leader Sir Winston Churchill who was buried this day after a full state funeral. Silent crowds lined the streets to watch the gun carriage bearing Sir Winston's coffin leave Westminster Hall as Big Ben struck 0945. The procession travelled slowly through central London to St Paul's cathedral for the funeral service. Sir Winston died six days previously, following a stroke earlier in the month from which he never regained consciousness. A total of 321,360 people filed past the catafalque during the three days of lying-in-state.

Sir Winston Churchill was the first statesman to be given a state funeral in the 20th century. Former prime ministers, the Duke of Wellington, Lord Henry Palmerston and William Gladstone, had preceded him in this posthumous honour in the 19th century.

His political legacy lives on. His grandson, Nicholas Soames, is a Conservative MP and former armed forces minister. Another grandson, Winston Churchill, served as a Tory MP until 1997 when he lost his seat.

A BBC survey in January 2000 voted Sir Winston the greatest British prime minister of the 20th century. BBC viewers and users voted him the greatest Briton in November 2002.

Sir Winston Churchill was the First Lord of the Admiralty in two world wars. He said. 'A pessimist sees the difficulty in every opportunity; an optimist sees the opportunity in every difficulty.'



2006

Corporal Bryan Budd, of 3rd Battalion, Parachute Regiment, was awarded a posthumous VC for his "inspirational leadership and supreme valour" during heavy fighting as the Brigade moved into Helmand in 2006.

Roll of Honour – January 30

Representing their comrades who died on this day

1917

+BRADLEY, Daniel

Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, 1st Btn. Private. 29833. Died 30/01/1917. Age 32. Son of James and Mary Ann Bradley,

of Benone, Magilligan, Co. Londonderry. Theipval Memorial, Somme, France

+JONES, Samuel

Mercantile Marine Reserve. Trimmer. HMS . Died 30/01/1917. Age 19. Son of James and Annie Jones, Ballymagreehan, Castlewellan. Plymouth Naval Memorial, Panel 25. Castlewellan - PCI RH

+LYNN, A

Royal Irish Rifles. 16th Btn. Rifleman. 6729. Died 30/01/1917. Son of Mr. J. Lynn, of 27, Excise St., Belfast. La Plus Douve Farm Cemetery, Belgium

+MURPHY, Hugh

Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers. 1st Btn. Private. 10913. Died 30/01/1917. Age 20. Son of John Murphy, of Stone Row, Coleraine. Theipval Memorial, France

+PHOENIX, William

Royal Engineers, 150th Field Company. Corporal. MM. Died of wounds 30/01/1917. Son of George and Mary Phoenix, of Lenaderg, Banbridge; husband to Lucy Phoenix. Bailleul Communal Extension, Nord, France.

+QUINN, John

Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers. 11 Btn. Private. 16411. Died 30/01/1917 near Ypres. John Quinn was born in Brackaville, Coalisland. He was married to Catherine Quinn. They lived at Railway View, Dungannon. John Quinn enlisted in Cookstown. Berks Cemetery Extension, Comines-Warneton, Hainaut, Belgium. Dungannon WM.

1918

+WILSON, Andrew Bert

Royal Navy. Able Seaman. J/15734. Died 30/01/1918. Aged 22. H.M.S. Wellholme. Son of William John and Dorothy Wilson, of 54, Dover St., Canterbury, Kent. Portsmouth Naval Memorial

1941

+McGAUHEY, John

Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers. Rifleman. 6977694. Died 30/01/1941. Age 25. Husband to Frances McGauhey, of Belfast. Billy C of I Churchyard, Co. Antrim

1943

+PATTERSON, Thomas

RAFVR. Sergeant. 073685. Died 30/01/1943. 40 Sqdn. Alamein Memorial, Egypt. 502 (Ulster) Squadron WM, St Anne's Cathedral, Belfast

1944

IRISH GUARDS

Irish Guardsmen from Belfast rest side by side at Anzio War Cemetery. The cemetery contains the remains of those lost in Operation Shingle (22/01/1944) including the amphibious landing at Anzio. During WW2 the Irish Guards lost over 700 of its men with 1,500 wounded and 252 bravery medals being awarded including two Victoria Crosses.

+CARTLIDGE, Frederick Charles

Irish Guards, 1st Btn. Lance Serjeant. 2722791. Died 30/01/1944. Age 23. Before the outbreak of the Second World War, Frederick worked for the Belfast Co-Operative Society in the dairy department. He enlisted in 1940, and by the time of his death, had been injured twice in North Africa and Mentioned in Despatches. His younger brother, Thomas Greaves Cartlidge of the Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers died 11/07/1943 during Operation Husky. Son of William Percy and Mary Emily Cartlidge, of 6 Earl Haig Gardens, Belfast.

. Anzio War Cemetery, Italy

+JOHNSTON, William Samuel

Irish Guards. 1st Btn. Lance Corporal. 2722971. Died 30/01/1944. Aged 28. Son of William J. and Jeanie Johnston, of Ballymoney. Anzio War Cemetery, Italy.
Ballymoney WM

+KELLY, Edward Michael

Irish Guards. 1st Btn. Guardsman. 2717567. Died 30/01/1944. Age 32. Son of George and Ellen Kelly, of Belfast. Anzio War Cemetery, Italy.

+O'NEILL, John

Irish Guards. 1st Btn. Guardsman. 2723120. Died 30/01/1944. Aged 20. Son of Joseph and Ellen O'Neill, of Belfast, Anzio War Cemetery, Italy.

+MUSGRAVE, Christopher Michael

Irish Guards. 1st Btn. Lieutenant. 247102. Died 30/01/1944. Age 20. Kathleen Chapman. He had one sister.

He and his elder brother were born in Buenos Aires. They returned from there with their mother on 14/06/1924. Their father's sister, Dorothy, travelled with them. The manifest shows their address as 14 The Terrace, Jersey, Channel Islands.

He matriculated in 1941 and was up at Christ Church for a year.

On 3 October 1942, he was gazetted as a 2nd Lieutenant in the Irish Guards. He was a Lieutenant with the 1st Battalion when he was killed at Anzio on 30 January 1944. Son of Lt.-Col. Sir Christopher Norman Musgrave, 6th Btn., and of Lady Musgrave (Nee Chapman), of Strandtown, Co. Down. Anzio War Cemetery, Italy. Christ Church Cathedral and College, Oxford. Second World War WM

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+BRODIE, William James Totten

RAFVR. Sergeant. 1795365. Died 30/01/1944. Age 21. 622 Sqdn. William joined the RAF directly from the Lisburn Flight of the Air Training Corps and was based at RAF Mildenhall, Suffolk. He was a member of 622 Squadron which operated as a heavy bomber squadron, flying the Avro Lancaster Bomber ED364. William was reported missing while engaged in bombing attacks over Berlin, targeting German industry, later confirmed as killed. He had been a member of Church Lads' Brigade, at Christ Church Lisburn. Son of Andrew D. and Christina A. Brodie, of Lisburn. Runnymede Memorial, Panel 225

+HAWTHORNE, Joseph

RN. Able Seaman. D/JX 417579. Date of Death:

30/01/1944. Age:19. HMS Hardy. Son of Thomas and Mary Hawthorne, Belfast. Plymouth Naval Memorial, Panel 86

+IRWIN, Wallace John Talbot

Royal Artillery. 178 Heavy AA Reg. Major. 101667. Died 30/01/1944. Aged 47. Son of William and Gwendoline Mary Irwin; Husband to Elizabeth Gladys Irwin of Knock, Belfast. Dundonald Cemetery.

+JOHNSTON, William Samuel

Irish Guards. 1st Btn. Lance Corporal. 2722971. Died 30/01/1944. Aged 28. Son of William J. and Jeanie Johnston, of Ballymoney. Anzio War Cemetery, Italy. Ballymoney WM

+McCONNELL, Andrew Leslie

RAFVR. Sergeant (Wireless Op./Air Gunner). 1137800. Died 30/01/1944. Aged 23. 463 (RAAF) Sqdn. He was on board Lancaster III ED949 JO-A on a night raid on Berlin, Germany. On the night of 30th-31st January 1944, 534 Allied planes took off for a concentrated raid on Berlin. It was the third raid on the German capital in as many days. Lancaster ED949 took off from RAF Waddington at 1717hrs. The bombers were far into their run on the target before facing stiff opposition from enemy night fighters. Bombers came down over the target as well as on the approach and while making their return. This raid caused the death of around 1,000 civilians and destroyed many objectives such as Joseph Goebbels' Propaganda Ministry. Thirty-five Bomber Command planes failed to return. This left 189 aircrew members dead and a further 56 detained as prisoners of war.

Andrew McConnell's Lancaster came down on the night of 30th January 1944 short of the target. The crash site was near the town of Neuruppin in Brandenburg, about 36km north of Berlin. A night fighter shot the bomber down although no Luftwaffe claims back this up. Son of John A. McConnell and Jenny McConnell, of Ballymoney. Berlin 1939 - 1945 War Cemetery, Germany

1947

+IRWIN, Wallace John Talbot

Royal Artillery. Major. 101657. Died on 30/01/1947. Aged 47. 178 Heavy Anti Aircraft Regiment. Son of William and Gwendoline Mary Irwin; Husband to Elizabeth Gladys Irwin of Knock, Belfast. Dundonald Cemetery

VETERANS

COYLES, John

John survived the war and is commemorated on the Roll of Honour in Ramoan Parish Church, Ballycastle. He lived in North Street and left a wife and two young children to join the Royal Navy. He had previously worked as a fisherman. John was born on 30/01/1871 in Ballycastle and joined the Royal Navy for a twelve year period on 07/11/ 1895. He was based at Devonport. John was five feet ten inches tall with auburn hair, grey eyes and a fresh complexion. When his twelve year period of service was up he joined the Royal Naval Reserve on 08/11/1907. He was called up for further service when war broke out in August 1914 and served throughout the war. In April 1919 John's father, Archibald Coyles, died, but John was unable to get leave for the

funeral as he was in mid voyage at the time. Archibald was a cattle dealer in Ballycastle. His Grandson, Frank McLarty M.M. only arrived on Monday, the day following the funeral. John was demobbed on 02/10/1919.

MAJURY, James

James Majury was born on 14/05/1895 at Doagh Grange, Ballyclare, the first of nine children of bread-server James Majury and his wife Elizabeth. He served in the North Irish Horse and following injury was discharged from the army on this day in 1919.

Although he grew up in Ballyclare, by 1911 he was living with his family at 45 Farnham Street, Belfast, and working as a bread-packer. The following year the family moved to 36 Raby Street.

James Majury enlisted in the North Irish Horse on 08/11/1915. He embarked for France in 1916, where he was posted to E Squadron, which from May that year was one of the three squadrons of the 1st North Irish Horse Regiment, serving as corps cavalry to VII, XIX, then V Corps.

In February and March 1918 the 1st NIH Regiment was dismounted and converted to a cyclist unit, serving as corps cyclists to V Corps for the remainder of the war.

V Corps was on the Somme front on 21/08/1918 – the day the Advance to Victory offensive began in that sector. V Corps' 21st Division were to attack north of the Ancre, with its 1st and 2nd Lincolns in front. To assist them, two officers and sixty-seven other ranks of the North Irish Horse cyclists were attached, taking with them all nine of the regiment's Lewis guns.

The eve of the battle found the 2nd Lincolns, with their North Irish Horse Lewis gunners, positioned east and south-east of Beaumont Hamel. That evening the Germans opened an intensive mustard gas bombardment on the reserve positions. The 2nd Lincolns sustained many gas casualties. Among them were four North Irish Horsemen, including Private Majury, who also sustained a shrapnel wound to his left eye.

Majury was evacuated to the UK for treatment, where he was admitted to King's College Hospital in London, remaining there for three months. On 30/01/1919 he was discharged, being no longer physically fit for war service and surplus to military requirements.

Majury's brother Samuel also served in the war, as a private in the motor transport branch of the Army Service Corps.

PORTER, Thomas Porter

Rifleman. 3/9159, 1st Battalion Royal Irish Rifles. Thomas, from Foyle Street, Belfast, enlisted in the Special Reserve in August 1914 and was posted to 1st Royal Irish Rifles in October 1914, embarking for France with a draft of reinforcements on 28 November 1914. On Christmas Eve 1914, hours before the 'Christmas Truce' began on the Rifles section of front line at Laventie, Thomas was seriously wounded in the left arm, rendering the arm useless. Following convalescence, he was discharged from the army on 30 June 1915 with the Silver War Badge as 'No longer physically fit for war service.' Thomas returned to Belfast and lived until his nineties.

Every day is a Remembrance Day

We will remember them

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masthead.**

**Information about individuals who served - please
forward to remembrance ni at email below**

remembrance ni

The **remembrance ni** programme is overseen by Very Rev Dr Houston McKelvey OBE, QVRM, TD who served as Chaplain to 102 and 105 Regiments Royal Artillery (TA), as Hon. Chaplain to RNR and as Chaplain to the RBL NI area and the Burma Star Association NI. Dr McKelvey is a Past President of Queen's University Services Club. He may be contacted at houstonmckelvey@mac.com

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Please forward - information about those who served - names, regiment, ship or unit, date of death to houstonmckelvey@mac.com
