



remembrance ni



Shamrock presentation parades trace their origins to the turn of the 20th century, when Queen Victoria

instructed her Irish regiments to wear a sprig of shamrock in their head dress to "commemorate the gallantry" of her Irish soldiers in the South African war



"You were Belfast, and there was great pride in that" - Bob Shrimpton, ASDIC Operator

HMS Belfast was launched on St Patrick's Day, 1938 by Anne Chamberlain – the wife of then Prime Minister

Neville Chamberlain – and spent 24 years in active service.

At the time of her construction she was the largest warship ever built at the Harland and Wolff shipyard in Belfast, Northern Ireland. As a mark of her importance, she was assigned yard number 1000, a number reserved especially for her.

Harland and Wolff built some of the most iconic ships of the 20th century, including the Titanic. During the Second World



War, over 140 warships, 123 merchant ships and more than 500 tanks were built in the shipyard.

As this new state of the art warship slipped down the slipways, a storm of deepening tension was spreading across the world. She was commissioned into the Royal Navy on 5 August 1939, when HMS – His Majesty's Ship – was added to her name. She was the first ship built for the Royal Navy to be named after the city of Belfast.

HMS Belfast was christened with a champagne bottle broken against her bow, in keeping with the centuries old Royal Navy tradition.

A ribbon was attached to the champagne bottle which was swung against the side and broken as the ship was launched and christened. This ribbon is a surviving memento from the occasion and remains within our collections today.



HMS Belfast was immediately called into service to help impose a maritime blockade on Germany. After only two months at sea she was hit by a magnetic mine whilst on patrol.

Though there were few casualties, the damage to her hull was so severe that she would not return to active service for another three years.

When she re-joined the fleet in 1942, HMS Belfast was still the largest and most powerful cruiser in the Royal Navy. More importantly, she was also equipped with the most advanced radar systems.

This allowed her to play a crucial role in protecting Arctic Convoys the Allies sent to Russia, which would become a key supply route during the Second World War.

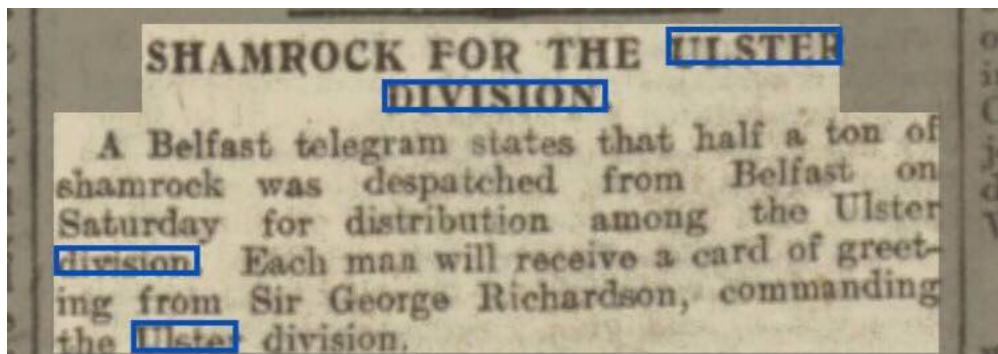
In the war that followed her launch, HMS Belfast's six-inch guns would also play a key role in the Battle of North Cape and on D-Day. After the war, she moved to East Asia, and in 1950 was ideally positioned to take part in the Korean War – firing more shells than she did during the entire Second World War.

In 1971 she was saved for the nation; the last survivor of the era of 'Big Gun' warships to be found anywhere in Europe.

Acknowledgment - IWM



On this Day – March 17



1916 - The Ulster Division

On St Patrick's Day in 1916 the Ulster Division was presented their shamrocks supplied by Sir General George Richardson Officer Commanding the Ulster Volunteer Force

12 Btn RIF

From the Battalion war diaries for the 17th March 1916.

Men wore the shamrock presented by General Sir G Richardson K.C.B. G.O.C. U.V.F The day passed quietly one man only being wounded by shrapnel. Work progressed throughout the night.



Irish wolf hound - Regimental mascot of the Irish Guards, St Patrick's Day 1917

Leitrim Boy was an Irish wolf hound and regimental mascot of the Irish guards.

The photograph above was taken on St Patrick's Day 1917. The Irish Guards regiment was formed on 1 April 1900 by order of Queen Victoria to commemorate the "Fighting Irish" who fought in the Second Boer War for the British Empire. Princess Alexandra presented the Regiment with Shamrock for the first time in 1901 for the bravery that Irish troops had shown.

1917.

As the Germans abandon the line between Andechy and Oise which they held for two years, the British take Bapaume and seven other villages after hard fighting and advance south of Somme and occupy Fresnes and six other villages.

1940

Fritz Todt named German Minister for Armaments and Munitions.

1941

The 11th African Division captures Jijiga in central Abyssinia; having advanced 744 miles up the Italian built Strada Imperiale in just seventeen days.

In convoy HX-112, British destroyer Walker causes U-99 to scuttle (40/43 captured, including famous captain Otto Kretschmer).

British begin to ration jam & marmalade (8 oz per month).

162 planes of the Luftwaffe bombed the Avonmouth district of Bristol

1942

General MacArthur flown by B-17 from Mindanao to Australia.

The deportation of Jews from Lublin to Belzec begins.

Britain begins rationing fuel and electricity.

The first mass gassings began at the Belzec Concentration Camp, near Lublin, on March 17, 1942

1943

Bulgaria, an Axis power allied with Germany, refused to comply with a German demand that Bulgarian Jews be deported to Nazi concentration camps. The Parliament voted unanimously to revoke plans that had been made by government minister Alexander Belev to arrest Bulgaria's Jewish citizens (although deportations had taken place in the conquered territories of Macedonia and Thrace). "As a result of these protests," it was observed, "no Bulgarian Jews were deported to the gas chambers from Bulgaria itself.

The Japanese attack British positions in Arakan, western Burma leading to Indian retreat.

Lieutenant General George Patton launches drive in Tunisia from Fériana, and occupies Gafsa.

1944

A Polish woman Helena Płotnicka (b. 1902), prisoner no. 65492 died in Auschwitz of typhoid. She was a member of resistance active near the isolated camp area and was engaged in helping prisoners of the German camp. She smuggled food and messages for them.

The British blow up the Manipur bridge South of Imphal.
New Zealand troops take Cassino railway station.

1944 - The Irish Brigade in Italy

CQMS Edmund O'Sullivan 2 LIR in records:

"We were warned that our time had come again but the brigade had been allowed to celebrate St Patrick's Day out of the line. I was MC at the Brigade Mass. The celebrant was Father Dan Kelleher, a former amateur boxer..

Brigadier Scott was present, as were all the officers of the Irish Fusiliers, the Catholic Skins and London Irish officers. That evening we had a party in the sergeants' mess marquee and the officers were invited. As usual, it developed into rugger scrums and a brawl."



Brigadier Pat Scott, wrote about 17th March 1944 -
"Patrick's Day was the next orgy.... I had made a secret

arrangement with the General that nothing short of a calamity would cause him to move the brigade before late on the 18th...

“...I kept this secret pact to myself for obvious reasons but was glad I had it when I saw the shape the party was taking. Italy is a country of unlimited, cheap and potent wine and sometimes worse.”



Father Dan Kelleher

1945 - Italy - a tale of two Battalions

1 LIR: Major General Whitfield in formal parade presented shamrock to the men of the 1st Battalion at Forli.

Senio floodbanks.

0430 Enemy attacked night platoon of 2 Innisks with bazookas.

2 LIR had a quiet night with light grenade duels & Spandau fire along bttm front.

St Patrick's Day's greetings were sent to all bttms and units and many greetings were received.

1945

The U.S. Third Army takes Koblenz.

The Ludendorff bridge at Remagen, seized by US troops on the 7th March, suddenly collapses, killing dozens of US Army engineers working to reinforce it. — American engineers erect new pontoon bridge in ten hours.



Longuenesse (St Omer) Souvenir Cemetery, Pas de Calais, France.

St. Omer was the General Headquarters of the British Expeditionary Force from October 1914 to March 1916. The town was a considerable hospital centre with the 4th, 10th, 7th Canadian, 9th Canadian and New Zealand Stationary Hospitals, the 7th, 58th (Scottish) and 59th (Northern) General Hospitals, and the 17th, 18th and 1st and 2nd Australian Casualty Clearing Stations all stationed there at some time during the war. The Commonwealth section of the cemetery contains 2,874 Commonwealth burials of the

First World War (6 unidentified).

The grave of North Irish Horse Corporal DW Ritchie is here
(See his record below).

Queen Victoria and the shamrock

On 19 February 1900, Queen Victoria received a fourteen-year old bugler from The Royal Dublin Fusiliers.

His name was James Dunne and he had been wounded in the arm and chest at Colenso on 15 December 1899, where he had also lost his bugle in the Tugela river. Victoria thought he was 'a nice-looking modest boy' and presented him with a new and inscribed bugle. Shortly after her encounter with Private Dunne, and following news of the bloody battles and heavy losses in the fighting to relieve the Boer siege of Ladysmith, Victoria's heartfelt reaction, dated 28 February 1900, was telegraphed to General Sir Redvers Buller. It was published in Natal Army Orders on 5 March 1900 - less the words 'my sympathy and':

'I have heard with the deepest concern of the heavy losses sustained by my brave Irish soldiers. I desire to express my sympathy and my admiration of the splendid fighting qualities which they have exhibited throughout these trying operations.

'Her Majesty the Queen is pleased to order that in future on Saint Patrick's Day all ranks in Her Majesty's Irish regiments shall wear as a distinction a sprig of shamrock in their head-dress to commemorate the

gallantry of Her Irish soldiers during the recent battles in South Africa.'

This meant that 17 March 1900 was the first opportunity for Irish soldiers to wear their shamrock (seamróg*) with pride, as prior to this date the Wearin' of the Green had been banned. She also directed that an Irish regiment of Foot Guards be raised and the 1st Battalion The Irish Guards was formed on 1 April 1900. Victoria then told her ministers, 'I have decided to pay a visit to Ireland to thank those brave Irishmen' and visited from 4 to 25 April 1900. When she arrived in Kingstown Harbour she wore a large sprig of shamrock and carried a parasol edged with embroidered shamrocks.*

Queen Victoria's directive on wearing shamrock was the Countess of Limerick's inspiration for founding 'The Countess of Limerick's Shamrock League' in 1901. The Countess, reflecting on Victoria's death on 22 January 1901, wrote:

"I was thinking of the war and the sorrow that it caused to the poor families in Ireland and elsewhere, when an inspiration came to me and I said, why not try, by selling the shamrock, to make a lot of money for them".

Her idea was to pick shamrock, retain as much root as possible, and then wrap and pack consignments in damp moss. These were then posted to arrive for sale in London by St Patrick's Day. Individually ordered shamrock was posted in tin boxes directly from Limerick. The money raised by the Shamrock League in 1901 amounted to £400 and it went to the Soldiers and Sailors Families Association (formed in 1885 by Major James Kildea, born in Kilmaine,

County Mayo). The League continued long after the Boer War ended in May 1902 and by March 1915, was selling shamrock from a shop in Bond Street and across London.

The League donated funds directly from their local collections to the nearest Red Cross buffets in the railway stations to help pay for tea served to soldiers travelling to the front. The League was also able to send sprigs to all the Irish regiments so that they could wear their shamrock with pride on St Patrick's Day.

It was Limerick born James O'Mara who, as an MP in the House of Commons of the United Kingdom, introduced the Bill that made Saint Patrick's Day a national holiday in Ireland in 1903.

It is often forgotten that the wearing of a sprig of shamrock on St Patrick's Day was a symbol to commemorate Irishmen who fell in battle during the Anglo-Boer War. As a symbol of remembrance it preceded the red poppy, originally a north American idea, now worn to remember all of our war dead who have fallen in the First World War and the many conflicts since.

The Gaeilge (Irish) word derived from seamair óg meaning 'young clover'.

(Brigadier Nelson Russell, Commander 38 (Irish) Brigade, 1942-44) -

'I turned over one poor chap on a rocky, bloody crag on Tanngoucha. He was facing the right way, the last round of a clip in the breech and three dead Germans in front of him. His name was Duff. After all is over - and the remainder of the Empire is understandably irritated with Ireland - I hope

these countless Duffs, from both the North and the South, and in all three services, will be remembered”.

Happy St. Patrick's Day all . Faugh A Ballagh 🍀🇬🇧🍀

Roll of Honour – March 17

Representing their comrades who died on this day

1915

+BERRY, Christopher Barnett

RN. Artificer. M/11326. HMS Indus. Died:17/03/1915 of cerebral spinal meningitis in RN Hospital, Plymouth Aged 16. Boy service to 21/02/1915. Born Banbridge 30/01/1899. Son of Robert and Arabella Berry, Springfield Rd., Belfast. Ford Park Cemetery (formerly Plymouth Old Cemetery). ADM 188/1040/11326

+BURKE, Patrick

Connaught Rangers. 1st Btn. Private. 441. Died 17/03/1915. From Dungannon. Cabaret - Rouge British Cemetery, Souchez, Pas de Calais, France

+FERRIS, James

King's Own Scottish Borderers Service, 2nd Btn. Private. Died 17/03/1915. Aged 34. He had enlisted in the King's Own Scottish Borderers as little more than a boy but transferred to the the 17th Lancers for South African service.

He was said to have distinguished himself in the actions at Modder Reiver and Paardeberg amongst others. Son of Peter and Mashern Ferris, of Cushendall, Co. Antrim. Brother of Mrs McAuley, Balliskey, Cushendall. Spoilbank Military Cemetery, West-Vlaanderen, Belgium

+HAWTHORNE, John

Royal Irish Rifles, 1st Btn. Rifleman. 9452. Died 17/03/1915. Born in Lambeg, he enlisted at Belfast. Le Touret Memorial, France.

+KELSALL, J

Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, 2nd Btn. Private. 10526. Died 17/03/1915. Age 19. Son of Mrs. Elizabeth Kelsall, of 52, Ivan St., Belfast. Woburn Abbey Cemetery, Quinchy, France

+PETTIGREW, WJ

Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, 1st Btn. Private. S/2390. Died 17/03/1915. Age 32. Son of William and Agnes Pettigrew, of 39, Apsley St., Belfast. Boulogne Eastern Cemetery, France

+RITCHIE, David William

North Irish Horse. Corporal. 754. Died 17/03/1915, Aged 27. He enlisted in the North Irish Horse in October or November 1912. On 26/01/1915 he embarked for France as part of a reinforcement draft for A and C Squadrons under 2nd Lieutenant Armstrong. He probably became ill soon after, for he died at No.10 Stationery Hospital, St Omer. Born at Kilrea on 10/11/1886, the fourth child of farmer John Ritchie and his wife Sarah (nee Patten). Longuenesse (St. Omer) Souvenir Cemetery, Pas de Calais, France. Kilrea WM

1916

+BURGESS, Robert King Holmes

East Africa Pioneers (South African Army). Private. 3190. Died 17/03/1916. Age 36. Eldest son of Dr. Robert Burgess, JP. Coagh. He was educated at the Academical Institution in Derry and Royal School, Dungannon. He served his apprenticeship in Messrs Coombe, Barbour & Coombe Engineering Works in Belfast. At the outbreak of the Boer War he volunteered for the Imperial Yeomanry and was sent to Rhodesia, seeing action at Mafeking. At the end of the Boer War he received the Queen's Medal with four clasps which was presented by King Edward VII, At the outbreak of the First World War he again volunteered, joining the East Africa Pioneer Company. He was wounded in action on 11/03/1917 when the Imperial Forces routed the Germans at Taveta. He later succumbed to his wounds. Taveta Military Cemetery, Taveta, Mombassa. Coagh WM. Coagh Soldiers and Sailors WM 2013

+FOSTER, Allen

Royal Irish Rifles, 11th Btn. Rifleman. 11/3749. Died 17/03/1916. Born on 15/07/1889 at Andraid, a townland between Ahoghill and Randalstown. Son of John Foster and his wife Roseanna nee McBride. Allen enlisted in Randalstown. He had married before or during WW1 and was husband to Mary Foster, Cloghogue/Caddy, Drummaul. Mesnil Ridge Cemetery, Mesnil-Martinsart, France. 2nd Randalstown Presbyterian Church PCI RH.

+HOOKS, John

Seaforth Highlanders, 8th Btn. Lance Corporal. S/2011.
Died 17/03/1916. Age 22. Son of James and Jessie Hooks,
of Belfast. Bois-Carre Military Cemetery, Haisnes, France

+LEONARD, Isaac

The Queen's (Royal West Surrey Regiment). 8th Bn.
Private. L/10978. Died 17/03/1916. Londonderry. Menim
Gate Memorial, Ypres, Belgium

+JOHNSTON, Edwin Charles

Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, 7th Btn. Private. 26383. Died
17/03/1916. Aged 17. Wounded by shrapnel in the trenches
and died a week later in hospital. Son of David and
Elizabeth Johnston, of Broomhill, Almavanog, Dungannon.
Lillers Communal Cemetery, Pas de Calais, France.
Dungannon WM

1917

+ALLAN, Ernest

RN. ERA IV. M/18490. HMS Mignonette. Died 17/03/1917.
Aged 25. Pembroke II and Wallington (Mignonette
06/09/1916 - 17/03/1917). Son of Henry and Rebecca Allan,
Horwich, Bolton, Lancs. Chatham Naval Memorial, Panel
23. Arthur Square, Belfast Lodge 22, Masonic RH. ADM
188/1054/18490

+WELBY, John Arthur

Worcestershire Regiment, 11th Btn. Captain. Died
17/03/1917. Age 44. Served in the South African Campaign.
Son of John and Mary Welby, of Southsea; husband of

Olivia Florence J. Welby, of 38, Knutsford Drive, Cliftonville, Belfast. Varennes Military Cemetery, France

1918

+GILMOUR, Robert

Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, 2nd Btn. Private. 278417. Died 17/03/1918. Son of James and Elizabeth Gilmour, the brother of Irwin, Elizabeth, Charles and Sarah. Timakeel, Moy Road, Portadown. Tyne Cot Cemetery, Belgium.

1920

+HUGHES, W

Royal Irish Rifles. 7th Btn. Rifleman. 4568. Died 17/03/1920. Age 34. Son of James and Margaret Hughes, of Bridge St., Strabane, Co. Tyrone. Down Cathedral New Cemetery

1941

+McILVENNY, James

Royal Ulster Rifles, 6th Btn. Warrant Officer Class II. 24502. Died 17/03/1941. Belfast City Cemetery, Glenalina Extension

1942

+COOK, Derek Alfred

RAFVR. Pilot Officer. 68173. Died 17/03/1942. Aged 21. 49

Squadron, Died on Active Service (Family Memorial). Son of Herbert John and Elsie May Cook of Bangor. Bangor Cemetery

+MARTIN, George Frederick

Royal Engineers, 1018 Docks Operating Coy. Major. 74566. Died 17/03/1942. Age 23. Son of the Revd. John Dunwoody Martin and Margaret Martin, of Banbridge; husband to Ethel Martin, of Banbridge. Victoria Naval Cemetery, Tripoli, Lebanese Republic

+NESBITT, William David

RAFVR. Leading Aircraftman. 1062124. Died 17/03/1942. Aged 29. 250 Sqd. Son of James And Eleanor Nesbitt, of Belfast; Husband of Martha Ferguson Nesbitt, of Belfast. Port Said War Memorial Cemetery, Egypt

1943

+DOUTHWAITE, Arthur Bond

RAFVR. Aircraftman 1st Class. 1002818. Died 17/03/1943. Aged 22. Son of Sydney and Ruth Douthwaite. Nephew of Mrs. Mary McKenna, 49 Howe Street, Belfast. Belfast City Cemetery, Glenalina Extension

+MAKER, Mary Jane Marion

WRNS. Wren. 7037. Died 17/03/1943. Aged 22. HMS Heron. Daughter of James and Julia Maker, Londonderry. Glendermot Church of Ireland Churchyard and New Cemetery

1944

+CAMPBELL, David Mark

RAFVR. Flight-Lieutenant. 120419. 107 Sqdn. Died 17/03/1944. Aged 31. B Age 1935 QUB. Son of David and Elizabeth Campbell, of Kerrykeel. Clondevaddock (Christ the Redeemer C of I Churchyard), Co. Donegal. QUB RH

+DIGBY, Malachy

RAF. Leading Aircraftman. 619951. Died 17/03/1944. Aged 36. Son of Thomas and Susan Digby, of Armagh, Northern Ireland; husband to Mary Digby, of Armagh. El Alamein War Cemetery, Egypt

1945

+McGEOWN, Frank

Royal Army Service Corps. Driver. T/6985220. Died 17/03/1945. Aged 21. Son of Bernard and Sarah McGeown. He was born about 1924 in County Tyrone. The family lived at Loy Street, Cookstown. Prior to enlistment Frank worked in Cookstown Pork Factory. He was serving with the RASC when he died as a result of a road accident. His motorcycle collided with a lorry in England while he was acting as a dispatch rider. Derryloran (Chapel Hill) Roman Catholic Churchyard, County Tyrone. Cookstown WM

+NICHOLL, David

RAFVR. Sergeant. 1306360. Died 07/03/1945. 614 Sqd. Son of James and Annie Elizabeth Nicholl; Husband to Annie Evelyn Nicholl, of Newtownhamilton. Malta Memorial, Panel 18, Malta

VETERANS

COWSER, Margaret Jane

WRNS. Second Officer. Commissioned 17/03/1943 (London Gazette 25/02/1944). Posted to HMS Pembroke I, 26/06/1940. WOPE, QUB 1927

McGEAGH, John Todd

RNVR. Lieutenant. 1939-45. Born 17/03/1919. Son of Rev. WJ McGeagh, The Manse, Strandtown, Belfast. Campbell College 2494

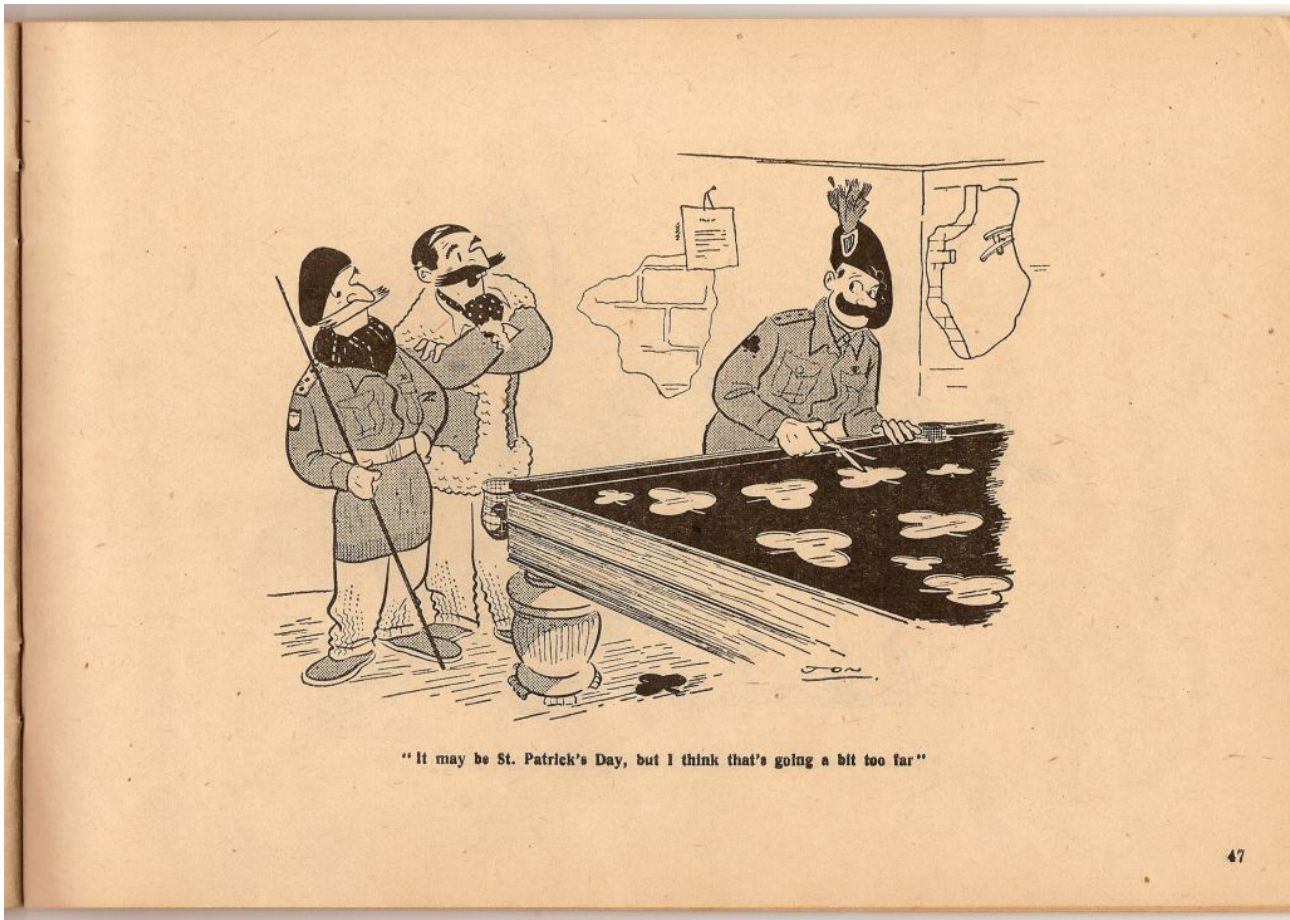
McGUIGAN, Michael John

North Irish Horse, 1307. 1914 - 19

Michael John (Jack) McGuigan was born on 17/12/1892 at 12 Queen Street, Newry, County Armagh, the eighth of nine children of postman James McGuigan and his wife Bridget

(nee Grant). By 1911 he was living with his family at Dromalane Road, Newry, and working as a shopman in a hardware business.

McGuigan enlisted in the North Irish Horse at Antrim on 13/10/1914 with his pal Frank McMahon. On 17/05/1915 at Antrim he was confined to barracks for three days for being absent off pass from watchsetting on 15 May until 8.30 pm the following day. Soon after, McGuigan proceeded to England with F Squadron. On 30 July at Hemel Hempstead he was again in trouble, this time for being drunk in town and improperly dressed, for which he was confined to camp for seven days.



St Patrick's Day 1945. Brigadier Scott: "We were in the line on St Patrick's Day. 'Jon' produced an excellent 'Two Types' cartoon in the '8th Army News' depicting an officer wearing a caubeen and hackle cutting shamrocks out of a billiard tablecloth - presumably to make 'flashes' for the Irish Brigade." Caption stated - "It may be St Patrick's Day, but I think thats going a bit too far".

On 17/11/1915 McGuigan embarked for France with F Squadron. There his disciplinary breaches continued. On 21 December he was awarded ten days' Field Punishment No.2 for being absent from roll call from 8.30 pm to 10.30 pm the previous day. He repeated the offence at the end of April 1916 and was awarded 9 days' Field Punishment No.2 and deprived of fifteen days' pay.

In June 1916 F Squadron joined with C Squadron and the 6th (Inniskilling) Dragoons Service Squadron to form the 2nd North Irish Horse Regiment, serving as corps cavalry to X Corps until August 1917, when the regiment was dismounted and most of the men transferred to the 9th (Service) Battalion, Royal Irish Fusiliers – renamed the 9th (North Irish Horse) Battalion. After a brief period of infantry training at the 36th Division's Infantry Base Depot at Harfleur, the men were formally transferred to the 9th Battalion on 20 September, joining it in the field at Ruyaulcourt five days later. McGuigan was issued regimental number 41237 and posted to D Company.

He saw action with the battalion at the Battle of Cambrai in November and December 1917. However he contracted trench fever and on 8 December was evacuated to England for treatment, at the County of Middlesex War Hospital, St Albans.

McGuigan had recovered sufficiently for home service after four months, joining the 10th (Reserve) Battalion, Royal Irish Fusiliers, on 8 April 1918, then the 3rd (Reserve) Battalion at Rugeley on 25 May. On 19 June he was posted to the 11th (Service) Battalion but prior to its departure for France the following month he was found to be still unfit for front-line service (B.3). He was therefore transferred to the Army Service Corps on 16 July (No.S/424911), working as a clerk at the Reserve Supply Personnel Depot at Prees Heath, Salop, until 14 October when he was posted for duty as a clerk with the 6th Cyclist Brigade at the Curragh.

On 23/07/1919 McGuigan was transferred to Class Z, Army

Reserve.

With the outbreak of war in September 1939 McGuigan sought to re-enlist, writing the following letter to the authorities from his home at Dromalane Road in Newry:

“I would be grateful if you would kindly forward me a record of my service in the great war & medals entitled to have received. I joined the North Irish Horse in the town of Antrim N. Ireland on Oct 10th, 1914 regtl number 1307, arrived in France early 1915 later transferred Royal Irish Fusiliers then invalided to England afterwards placed in R.A.S.C. demobbed in Dublin after the war receiving pension for some time. Thanking you in anticipation of a early return which I require for the present crisis”.

It is not known at present whether his application was succesful, but it is unlikely that the 46 year-old would have seen active service.

Jack McGuigan died on 17/03/1954 at the Royal Victoria Hospital, Belfast.

Acknowledgment - The North Irish Horse in the Great War

**Every day is a Remembrance
Day**

We will remember them

To return to Home Page - click on Remembrance NI masthead.

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

houstonmckelvey@mac.com

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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