



remembrance ni



## Unique WW1 Memorials to Ulster's costly service

Above - The Ulster Tower. Next page - War Memorial Lectern in Belfast Cathedral with Books of the Dead

**A figure by Morris Harding stands atop the lectern in Belfast Cathedral presented by the Officers of the 36th (Ulster) Division, containing 8 volumes with the names of those Irish killed serving in the First World War.**



**These volumes link the Cathedral with the Irish National War Memorial at Islandbridge, Dublin**

The war memorial lectern donated to the Cathedral by the Officers of the 36th (Ulster) Division contains eight volumes which were compiled as Books of the Dead at the end of the First World War and were published in Dublin in 1923. They link the Cathedral with the Irish National War Memorial Gardens at Islandbridge, Dublin which were designed by Sir Edwin Lutyens.

The names of 49,000 Irishmen are recorded individually, alphabetically and with as many details of their birth, death and rank as could be found. This was the only publication to bring so many of the Great War dead from Ireland together in order that they might be individually and collectively honoured and remembered. Various schemes to do this had been discussed from just after the Armistice in the winter of 1918. But progress was slow. In June 1919, John French, the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland who was subsequently created, Earl of Ypres, set about launching a widespread appeal for the names of the Irish dead. He wanted to ensure that “the part taken by the soldiers of Ireland” would “stand out in brilliant relief”. The names were to include those of Irish nationality in British regiments.

In December 1922 while Ireland was in the midst of its own bitter civil war, the collected volumes were ready for publication. French issued a passionate exhortation in his introduction. He stated that wherever “the strife was hottest” Irish soldiers were always to be found ... “Irish regiments had always stood their ground against terrific orders ... with a tenacity which has never been surpassed in war.”

Five thousand pounds were spent on giving the project great publicity so as to collect the records of as many dead as possible through the press, and from family and private sources. This work was directed by a sub-committee in Dublin which recorded their regret at not having been able to obtain a complete list of “the fallen Irishmen in the Navy, Airforce and Colonial Regiments”.

Miss Eva C. Barnard, Secretary of the the Irish National War memorial, was responsible for compiling the list of names. The printing was personally supervised by George Roberts

who had co-founded and inspired Mansel and Co, the Dublin literary publishing house.

Conscious of the emergence of the new, independent Irish Free State, the sub-committee decided the entire production of the volumes had to be home-grown and produced by the best Irish craftsmanship available.

The volumes were engraved on home-made paper by the Irish Photoengraving Company and the Dublin Illustrating Company.

Harry Clarke, already a leading figure in the Irish Arts and Crafts Movement, was well known for his versatile and highly original graphic designs and book illustrations, for his stunning stained glass windows and his strong views on the reproduction processes used in printing.

Clarke was commissioned to decorate the title page which is reprinted with alphabetic amendments at the start of each of the eight volumes. His signature is so small it is barely discernible in the illustration. On the title page the figure of Hibernia with her torch, wolfhound and harp is emblazoned beside the rising sun of the Fianna, a High Cross and a ruined Church with a Round Tower. Above her stand effigies of the four symbolic guardians of the Four Provinces of Ireland.

For the figures of soldiers in action and the battlefield scenes, Clarke turned to the pages of “The Irish Soldier”, an illustrated journal first published on September 1st 1918. He successfully incorporated accurate images of trench warfare, artillery, tanks, searchlights and soldiers engaged



in both dramatic military action or tragic loss. These include the medals they may not have lived to see, and the badges they wore unto death.

Each of the volumes were bound with exceptional artistry to a design by Berry Oswald Reeves who was not only a skilled enamelist and metalworker, but also a design critic, teacher and major figure in the Arts and Crafts Society of Ireland. The tooling on the bindings was completed by William Pender, a protégé of Lord Dunsany.

Only one hundred sets of the eight volumed set were produced, in a limited edition, for distribution to the principal libraries.

There were various locations discussed for an Irish National War Memorial. A proposal to convert Merrion Square into a Memorial Park was rejected by the Dail in 1927. The erection of a gateway in Phoenix Park was discussed. The distinguished English war memorial architect, Sir Edwin Lutyens was approached in 1930. The Ministry of Finance in Dublin and the Trustees of the Memorial Fund agreed to acquire a ten acre site beside the river Liffey at Islandbridge, on the outskirts of Dublin. One of the four gardens in Ireland designed by Lutyens, the work was undertaken from his drawings between 1931 and 1937 under the

sympathetic supervision of Dublin architect, T. J. Byrne.





It was not until Armistice Day, 1940, that the Irish War Memorial finally opened.

The Books of the Dead were placed in the four granite pavilions Lutyens had conceived as book rooms at the end of each pergola, each to contain two volumes. The peaceful nature of the site on the riverbank is a suitable counterpoint to the horrors of war.

*Based on work by Dr. Nicola Gordon Bowe, lecturer at the National College of Art and Design in Dublin.*

## **NI men lost in anti aircraft ship defending Portsmouth**

**Thursday July 4  
1940 - Six days  
before the Battle  
of Britain officially  
began. The crew  
of HMS Foylebank  
were settling into  
the day's routine  
in Portland  
Harbour – as their  
breakfast settled  
in their stomachs.**



It was a little after 8.30am when the howl of air-raid sirens sounded across Portland and the crew of HMS Foylebank, a 5,500-tonne merchantman turned into a floating anti-aircraft battery to defend the harbour and naval base, went to their action stations.

One month had passed since the Dunkirk evacuation, a fortnight since France had sued for peace. More than half a million British and Allied troops had been brought back from France, but almost all their equipment had been left behind.





The euphoria of Dunkirk spirit had passed, replaced by a stark realisation that Britain was locked in a mortal struggle for her very existence.

Churchill had vowed Britons would “defend our island, whatever the cost may be” fighting “on the beaches... on the landing grounds... in the fields and in the streets, we shall fight in the hills; we shall never surrender.” Withstanding the Nazi onslaught would be the nation’s “finest hour”, but the premier warned his people that the “whole fury and might of the enemy” would be hurled at them.

And now, this Thursday morning, it began.



The howl of the sirens gave way to a piercing scream: the Trumpets of Jericho, horns fixed to the undercarriage of a Stuka dive-bomber which gave the aircraft its trademark sound as it plummeted towards its target; many men found the ear-splitting noise far more terrifying than the bombs the German aircraft hurled with remarkable accuracy.

The attack on Portland Harbour was the opening blow in what Germans called the Kanalkampf – the Battle of the Channel.

The head of the Luftwaffe, Hermann Göring, committed two air corps – in the region of 550 bombers, dive-bombers and fighters – to sweep all shipping from the Channel, one precursor to any German invasion.

For this first strike, just 20 Junkers 87s escorted by twin-engined Messerschmitt 110 fighters were sent across the Channel.

Their attack on Portland lasted eight minutes. In that time Foylebank was struck by an estimated 20 bombs.

One of the first to hit wounded 23-year-old Leading Seaman Jack Mantle, a Londoner educated in Southampton.

Mantle had already demonstrated his bravery – and keen eye – by downing a German aircraft while protecting a convoy in the Thames Estuary.

A career sailor with six years' service under his belt, Mantle joined the newly-commissioned Foylebank directly from the RN's gunnery school in Portsmouth, HMS Excellent.

He was put in charge of the starboard 'pom pom', spewing out 20mm shells at his attackers at the rate of more than 100 rounds a minute. He continued to fire despite a





shattered leg and the electrical system failing, forcing the guns to be operated by hand.

Mantle sustained further wounds as he inspired his shipmates to fight back before collapsing as the Stukas departed. Half of the barrels on his gun were out of action.

Both Jack Mantle and HMS Foylebank succumbed to their wounds. The gunner died shortly after the attack, the vessel the following day, taking more than 70 men with her. Fourteen Merchant Navy men from Northern Ireland serving as Naval Auxiliary Personnel were amongst the casualties.

Mantle's superior thought his actions worthy of the Conspicuous Gallantry Medal. That was elevated to the Victoria Cross, announced in September 1940 and presented to his parents by George VI the following summer.

"Jack didn't seem to be the heroic type," his surprised mother Jeannie May said. "He was a quiet, earnest boy. He had an intense dislike of pain, and was always afraid of the dentist . . ."

Jack Mantle remains the only sailor to win the Victoria Cross for actions in the UK itself. The medal can be seen at the National Museum of the Royal Navy in Portsmouth, while the seaman lays at rest in Royal Naval Cemetery on Portland.

Belfast built HMS Foylebank was converted to be an anti-aircraft ship. Fourteen Merchant Navy men from Northern



Ireland serving as Naval Auxiliary Personnel were amongst the casualties.

Built by Harland & Wolff Ltd. in Belfast, she was launched as the MV Foylebank by Bank Line (Andrew Weir Shipping) in 1930 and requisitioned by the Royal Navy in September 1939.

She was converted into an anti-aircraft ship, equipped with 0.5 inch (12.7 mm) machine guns, two quad 2-pounder pom-poms and four twin high angle 4-inch gun turrets.

## On this Day – July 4

### 1940

In the House of Commons, prime minister Churchill declares, 'I leave the judgment of our actions with confidence to Parliament. I leave it to the nation and I leave it to the United States. I leave it to the world and to history.'

On 4 July 1940, thirty-three Junkers Ju 87 Stuka dive-bombers attacked the Portland naval base in Dorset. The bombing caused extensive damage to the port installations and resulted in the sinking of HMS Foylebank – a 5,500 ton merchant vessel that was requisitioned in September 1939 and converted into an anti-aircraft ship. During the eight-minute attack, an estimated twenty-two bombs hit the ship, killing 176 out of a total crew of 298. One of the ship's company, Leading Seaman Jack Foreman Mantle, was posthumously awarded the **Victoria Cross** for his actions in defending the ship whilst mortally injured. His citation reads:

Leading Seaman **Jack Mantle** was in charge of the Starboard pom-pom when Foylebank was attacked by enemy aircraft on the 4th of July, 1940. Early in the action his left leg was shattered by a bomb, but he stood fast at his gun and went on firing with hand-gear only; for the ship's electric power had failed. Almost at once he was wounded again in many places. Between his bursts of fire he had time to reflect on the grievous injuries of which he was soon to die; but his great courage bore him up till the end of the fight, when he fell by the gun he had so valiantly served.-  
The London Gazette, Tuesday 3 September, 1940

In direct response to the devastating British attack on the French fleet at Mers-el-Kebir, the Vichy French government of Marshal Petain breaks off diplomatic relations with Britain.

Italian bombers raid Malta.

Italian bombers raid Alexandria. Italian forces attack from Abyssinia and Eritrea and capture the British outposts of Kassala and Gallabat on the Sudanese border.

## 1941

In and Independence Day broadcast, Roosevelt warns the American public that the USA 'will never survive as a happy and prosperous oasis in the middle of a desert of dictatorship'.

British Communist Party officially drops peace campaign and backs the war.

Units of Army Group Centre capture Ostrov.

British Communist Party decides to support war effort.

Communist Yugoslavian leader Tito (Joseph Broz) calls for Yugoslavians to revolt against Nazi rule.

## 1942

Bad weather delays operation 'Rutter', which is now scheduled for the 7th July.

Convoy PQ-17, now reinforced with the 7 warships of the cruiser force which had come up during the night, comes under heavy attack from Luftwaffe dive-bombers and torpedo planes during the morning. An American merchant (7,200 tons) was badly hit by a torpedo and had to be abandoned, although U-457 found and sank it. U-457, also incorrectly reported that it had seen a battleship with the convoys escorts. Because of this report, Admiral Raeder believed that the British distant covering force, which included an aircraft-carrier had arrived to help the convoy. He therefore refused permission for the German battleship Tirpitz, pocket battleship Admiral Scheer, heavy cruiser Hipper, 7 destroyers and 2 E-boats to put to sea until the British aircraft-carrier had been sunk. In the afternoon, larger numbers of Luftwaffe planes attacked convoy PQ-17 twice, severely damaging 3 merchants, two of which later sank. Later that day, the British First Sea Lord Dudley Pound, thought that the German surface force had sailed to attack the PQ-17 and would in all probability wipe out the convoy along with the covering cruiser force. He therefore made the catastrophic decision to withdraw the cruiser force and "scatter" PQ-17 in the hope that this might save most of the convoy. Almost immediately, the U-boats benefited, with U-703 sinking 2 merchants for 12,100 tons, U-88 sank 2 merchants for 12,300 tons, U-334 sank 1 merchant for 7,200 tons and U-456 sank a merchant for 7,000 tons. On

the downside the Luftwaffe, having difficulty in spotting friend from foe, damaged U-334 and U-456 forcing them to return to Norway for repairs.

For the first time, 6 Douglas A-20/Boston bombers of the USAAF's 15th Bombardment Squadron were combined with 6 Douglas A-20/Boston bombers from the RAF's 226 Squadron for raids on German airfields in Holland. 2 USSAF and 1 RAF aircraft failed to return.

The Germans claim to have pushed the Russians back across the Don along a broad front.

First American Red Cross Service Club opens in London, the Washington Club.

**1943** General Sikorski and several other Polish leaders of the London-based anti-Communist Polish government-in-exile, die in plane crash just after take-off from Gibraltar, which some suspect is the result of deliberate sabotage.

## **1944**

The general strike in Copenhagen ends with the Germans withdrawing the curfew to avoid further popular risings in Denmark.

In Normandy, one U.S. division gains only 200yds and six German prisoners for nearly 1,400 casualties.

The Soviet 1st Baltic Front begins an offensive toward Riga, capturing Polotsk and threatening to isolate Army Group North during its fighting retreat from Estonia.

## **1945**



The British 7th Armoured Division, 'The Desert Rats' enters Berlin to establish the British sector.

Canadian troops riot in Aldershot, England, over not being shipped home; no damage or injuries.

## Roll of Honour – July 4

*Representing their comrades who died on this day*

**1915**

**+DUNLOP, David George**

Royal Irish Fusiliers, 5th Btn. Private. 11574. Died 16/08/1915. Son of Joseph and Mary Dunlop, Husband to Ann Jane Dunlop of 29 James Street Portadown. Ann Jane Dunlop died in June 1915, they leave two orphan children. Helles Memorial, Turkey

**+FERGUSON, William**

Royal Irish Fusiliers, 6th Btn. Private. 12986. Died 16/08/1915. Son of John and Margaret Ferguson, of Wellington Street, Lurgan. Helles Memorial, Turkey

**+McKENNA, William James**

RN. Stoker I. 310751. HMS Astrea. Died 04/07/1915 of septic pneumonia. Enrolled 26/09/1906 for 12 years. War service in Hyacinth and Astrea. Born Londonderry 01/01/1888. ADM 188/508/310751

## **+McMAHON, T**

Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers. 1st Btn. A Coy. Private. 4539. Died 04/07/1915. Age 29 . Brother of James McMahon, of 131, Millfield, Belfast. Lancashire Landing Cemetery, Turkey (including Gallipoli)

## **+SCHOFIELD, Alfred James**

Royal Irish Fusiliers. Serjeant. 7980. Died 04/07/1915. Age 28. 1901 Census records shows him living in the military barracks in Armagh where his father was CSM in the 7<sup>th</sup> (Militia) Btn of the Royal Irish Fusiliers. Alfred enlisted with the Royal Irish Fusiliers in 1903 and disembarked in France in November 1914. He was discharged in April 1915 as he was no longer physically fit to serve due to wounds. His brother George Leonard Schofield died in June 1916 serving with Canadian infantry. 1911 Census shows that the family lived in Meadowbank St., Shankill, Belfast. Son of Alfred and Sarah Schofield, of Belfast. St Mark's C of I Churchyard, Armagh

## **1916**

### **+ANDERSON, Hugh**

Royal Irish Rifles, 15th Btn. Lance Corporal. 17/706. MM. Died 04/07/1916. Age 33. Born in Tobermore, County Londonderry on 13/09/1882. Sometime between 1885 and 1901 the family moved to Belfast. Pre-war Hugh was working as a labourer in a foundry. Son of William and Jane Anderson, of Duncairn Ward. Belfast. Puchevillers British Cemetery, Somme, France. Tobermore WM

**+DAVIS, James**

Royal Irish Regiment. 2nd Btn. Private. 8221. Died 04/07/1916. Theipval Memorial, France. Ballynahinch WM

**+DEANE, Arthur Denman**

Royal Irish Regiment. 1st Btn. attd 2nd Btn. Second Lieutenant. Died 14/07/1916. Thiepval Memorial, France. Knock RFC Memorial Pavilion

**+ELLIOTT, Henry**

Royal Irish Fusiliers, 9th Btn. Lance Corporal. 14158. Died 04/07/1916. Age 22. He disembarked in France in October 1915 and died of wounds received on 1 July at Hamel. His brother Private James Elliott (14154) also served with the 9th Btn. And was invalided out in June 1916 due to injuries. A younger brother Robert was also one of "The Gallant Ninth". (Armagh Gazette 29/07/1916). Son of Henry and Susan Elliott, of Lisanally Lane, Armagh. Puchevillers British Cemetery, France. Third Armagh Pesbyterian Church WM

**+GINN, W H**

Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers. 1st Btn. Serjeant. 8979. DCM. Died 04/07/1916. Beaumont-Hamel British Cemetery, Somme, France

**+GIRVAN, Joseph**

Royal Irish Fusiliers, 9th Btn. Lance Serjeant. 14241. Died 04/07/1916. Age 30. Josephs brother, Private John Girvan was killed in action 15-16/09/1916. Husband to Margaret Girvan, of 141, Union St., Lurgan. St Sever Cemetery, Rouen, Seine-Maritime, France

**+HULL, George**

Royal Irish Rifles, 16th Btn. Rifleman. 6957. Died 04/07/1916. Age 21. Husband to Ethel Hull, of 40, Montrose St., Belfast. Puchevillers British Cemetery, Somme, France

**+JENKS, John Edward**

Royal Irish Rifles, 12th Btn. Captain. Died 04/07/1916. Age 36. Son of the late John Jenks, V.S. and Annie Jenks, of Larne Harbour; husband to Gladys Jenks, of Moyle, Larne Harbour. Puchevillers British Cemetery, Somme, France

**+MONTGOMERY, Edward Montgomery**

16th Battalion Royal Irish Rifles. Rifleman. 18/408. Died 04/07/1916. Husband to Elizabeth Dick, 2 Craigavad Street, Belfast. Thiepval Memorial, France. (1st August 1917 Belfast Newsletter)

**+QUIGLEY, D**

Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers. 1st Btn. Private. 4388. Died 04/07/1916. Son of John Quigley, of 9, Bett St., Londonderry. Abbeville Communal Cemetery, France

**+ROBINSON, James**

Royal Irish Rifles, 12th Btn. Rifleman. 1087. Died 04/07/1916. Age 22. Son of Agnes Robinson, of Ballyvester, Donaghadee. Puchevillers British Cemetery, Somme, France

**+TAYLOR, John**

Royal Irish Fusiliers, 8th Btn. Private. 22701. Died 04/07/1916. Born 23/09/1898 in Coalisland. Son of James and Mary Taylor. He was one of at least six children. The family lived in Coalisland. His father was a farm labourer. St



Patrick's Cemetery, Loos, France. Commemorated on the family headstone in Gilnahirk Presbyterian Churchyard, Dundonald, Belfast.

**+WARREN, Thomas**

Royal Irish Fusiliers, 9th Btn. Private. 20500. Died 04/07/1916. Age 33. Son of Joseph Warren, Drumnakelly, Lurgan. Favreuil British Cemetery, Pas de Calais, France

**+WEBB, Oswald Brooke**

Royal Irish Rifles, 11th Btn. Captain. Died 04/07/1916. Age 37. Brother of W. H. Webb, of Randalstown. Warloy-Bailon Communal Cemetery Extension, France

**+YARDLEY, Thomas**

Royal Irish Rifles, 16th Btn. Rifleman. 490. Died 04/07/1916. Age 19. Son of James and Eleanor M. Yardley, of 21, Kimona St., Sydenham, Belfast. Theipval Memorial, Somme, France

**1917**

**+BROWN, William John**

RN. Stoker First Class. K17041. HMS Aster. Died 04/07/1917. Enrolled 28/12/1912 for 12 years. War service in Actaeon, Pembroke II, Penelope and Aster (31/05/1915 - 04/07/1917). Born Belfast 04/10/1894. Vicarage St., Belfast. Ballymacarrett. St Patrick's Parish Church WM. Chatham Naval Memorial, Panel 23. ADM 188/901/17041

**1918**

**McCARRON, David**

Royal Inniskilling Dragoons. 6th. Private. D/1218. Died 04/07/1918. Age 39. Husband to Annie McCarron, Belfast. UK Book of Remembrance

## 1919

### **+FEEHAN, James**

Royal Engineers. Inland Water Transport. Second Corporal. WR/552403. Died 04/07/1919. In 1911 James was living at home with his parents and was working as an insurance agent. Son of Thomas and Elizabeth Feehan, of 6, Charlemont Square, Bessbrook, Co. Armagh. Basra War Cemetery, Iraq

### **+LAVERY, Edward**

Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers Private 29031. formerly 83 (R. Ir. Regt) transf. to (109660) Irish Command Labour Corps. Died 04/07/1919. Milltown Roman Catholic Cemetery, Belfast

## 1920

### **+COLLINS, Francis Henry**

Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, 1st Btn. Private. 32926. Died 04/07/1920. Age 23. Son of Henry and Agnes Collins, of Lisahally, Coolkeeragh, Londonderry. Rawalpindi War Cemetery, Pakistan

## 1940

### **HMS FOYLEBANK**

See pages 13 and 14 above

**+BAIRD, Samuel**

Naval Auxiliary Personnel (Merchant Navy). Carpenter. 151085. Died 04/07/1940. Age 41. HMS Foylebank. Son of James and Sarah Baird; husband of Annie Baird, of Belfast. Liverpool Naval Memorial, Panel 12

**+BRANNIFF, Daniel**

Naval Auxiliary Personnel (Merchant Navy). Plumber. T124. Died 04/07/1940. HMS Foylebank. Had previously worked with Harland and Wolf as a plumber. A brother was killed in WW1 serving with the Sherwood Foresters. Husband to Mrs. Agnes Braniff, Alliance Parade, Belfast. (Belfast Weekly Telegraph 03/08/1940). Liverpool Naval Memorial, Panel 12.

**+CRAWFORD, John**

Naval Auxiliary Personnel (Merchant Navy). Storekeeper. Died 04/07/1940. Age 60. HMS Foylebank. Native of Glenarm. Son of William and Elizabeth Crawford; husband to Mary Crawford, Enfield Parade, Belfast. (Belfast Weekly Telegraph 27/07/1940). Liverpool Naval Memorial, Panel 13.

**+FISHER, Harry**

Naval Auxiliary Personnel (Merchant Navy). Ship's Cook. 972903. Died 04/07/1940. Age 53. HMS Foylebank. 20 years service. Served in WW1 with King's Royal Rifles and was wounded. Son of Agnes Fisher, Bryson St., Newtownards Rd., Belfast. Father of a daughter. (Belfast Weekly Telegraph 20/07/1940). Liverpool Naval Memorial, Panel 13.

**+HALL, William**

Naval Auxiliary Personnel (Merchant Navy). Donkeyman and Greaser. 40986. Died 04/07/1940. Age 30. H.M.S.

Foylebank. Before joining he was employed by the Belfast Co-Operative Society. A brother, Bombardier John Hall RA, was serving. Another brother, Thomas, was discharged injured from serving in the RN. (Belfast Weekly Telegraph 03/08/1940). Son of Thomas and Mary Hall; husband to Olivia Hall, St. Andrew's Sq., East, Belfast. Father to three young children. Liverpool Naval Memorial, Panel 13

**+HEGGAN, Edward**

Naval Auxiliary Personnel (Merchant Navy). Saloon Steward. 1032753. Died 04/07/1940. Aged 36. H.M.S. Foylebank. Son of William and Jennie Heggan; husband of Mary Elizabeth Heggan, of Ballycarry, Co. Antrim. Liverpool Naval Memorial, Panel 13.

**+McCULLOUGH, Francis Campbell**

Naval Auxiliary Personnel (Merchant Navy). Junior Fourth Engineer Officer. R177718. Died 04/07/1940. Age 29. H.M.S. Foylebank. (Belfast Weekly Telegraph 31/08/1940). Son of William and Mary McCullough, Belfast; husband to Thomasena McCullough, Cupar St., Belfast. Father to three children. Liverpool Naval Memorial, Panel 13.

**+McMULLAN, James Wilson**

RNR. Sub Lieutenant. (E). HMS Foylebank. Died 04/07/1940. Liverpool Naval Memorial, Panel 2. Dunluce Parish WM

**+MIGHTON, William R**

Naval Auxiliary Personnel (Merchant Navy). Junior Engineer. Died 04/07/1940. Age 23. HMS Foylebank. Served his engineering apprenticeship with WH Real, Linenhall St., Belfast. A member of Beechpark Scout Troop and Cooke RFC. His father William R Mighton served in



WW1 being twice wounded. (Belfast Weekly Telegraph 31/08/1940). Son of William Robert and Elizabeth Mighton, Belfast. Liverpool Naval Memorial, Panel 13.

**+MOORE, Daniel**

Naval Auxiliary Personnel (Merchant Navy), Donkeyman. 54830. Died 04/07/1940. Age 31. HMS Foylebank. (Belfast Weekly Telegraph 03/08/1940). Son of Daniel and Margaret Moore; husband to Elizabeth Moore, Belfast. Father to three children. Liverpool Naval Memorial, Panel 13.

**+POLLY, Robert George**

Naval Auxiliary Personnel (Merchant Navy). Assistant Storekeeper. Died 04/07/1940. HMS Foylebank. Son of R Polly, Carmel St., Belfast. Had been employed by Federated Employers Assurance. (Belfast Weekly Telegraph 10/08/1940) Liverpool Naval Memorial, Panel 13

**+ROBERTS, Francis**

Naval Auxiliary Personnel (Merchant Navy), Donkeyman. 54830. Died 04/07/1940. Age 38. HMS Foylebank. Former employee of Belfast gas Works. He had 14 years service in the merchant navy before the outbreak of war. (Belfast Weekly Telegraph 03/08/1940). Son of Francis and Rachael Roberts. Husband to Rebecca Roberts, Belfast and father of a young son. Liverpool Naval Memorial, Panel 13.

**+WEIR, Henry Joseph**

Naval Auxiliary Personnel (Merchant Navy). Junior Engineer. 194131. Died 04/07/1940. Age 31. HMS Foylebank. Eldest son of Robert and Maud Weir, Ballygomartin Rd., Belfast. Husband to Mrs. Mabel Weir, Sicily Pk., Finaghy, Belfast. (Belfast Weekly Telegraph 03/08/1940). Liverpool Naval Memorial, Panel 13

**+WILKIE, David**

Naval Auxiliary Personnel (Merchant Navy). Second Electrician. Died 04/07/1940. Age 38. HMS Foylebank. Joined in May and on July 8 his wife was notified he was missing. Husband to Elizabeth Wilkie, Grand Parade, Belfast. (Belfast Weekly Telegraph 17/08/1940). Liverpool Naval Monument, Panel 13

**1940**

**+SMITH, W**

RNVR. Sub. Lieutenant. Died 04/07/1940. Previously on staff of Harland and Wolff. Castlereagh Rd., Belfast.

**+WEIR, Henry Joseph**

Naval Auxiliary Personnel (Merchant Navy). Junior Engineer. 194131. Died 04/07/1940. Age 31. Eldest son of Robert and Maud Weir, Ballygomartin Rd., Belfast. Husband to Mrs. Mabel Weir, Sicily Pk., Finaghy, Belfast. (Belfast Weekly Telegraph 03/08/1940). Liverpool Naval Memorial, Panel 13

**1941**

**+IRWIN, John Cecil Brandon**

RAFVR. Sergeant (Pilot). 951459. Died 04/07/1941. Aged 21. 57 Sqdn. Born 13/10/1919. Flying on an operation to Essen, John Irwin was killed with five other crew. A sixth member was injured when the Wellington IC R1589 crashed at 00.08 hrs at Larman's Fen, Southerly Road, Feltwell, Norfolk. Instrument failure caused the crash. Irwin was an old boy of Sullivan Upper School and represented them at a

Guild of Youth Rally in London during the King's Coronation (1937). He was Captain of the School Rugby Football XV in 1937 - 38 and in the same year he was awarded the School Cup for being the best all-round pupil. On 04/04/1938 he joined Northern Bank at Head Office. On 01/05/1939 he enlisted into the RAFVR Volunteer Reserve. Irwin was called up for Active Service on 22/06/1940 with the rank of AC2. Promotion followed to Leading Aircraftman and Sergeant Pilot. His brother, Flight Lieutenant William Thomas Irwin also saw service with the RAFVR and was killed in action on 03/10/1943, aged 22. He was serving with 51 Squadron flying a Halifax II HR728 LX-D on an operation to Kassel when it crashed at Wietersheim - all eight crew were killed. Son of George and Lucinda A. (nee Brandon) Irwin of Craigavad. Holywood Cemetery, Co. Down, Glencraig WM, Northern Bank WM

**+LAPSLEY, William Hamilton**

RAF. Sergeant. 551820. MiD. Died 04/07/1941. Age 20. 106 Sqdn. Son of George R. and Marjory Lapsley, Waterside, Londonderry. Eindhoven (Woensel) General Cemetery, Noord-Brabant, Netherlands

**1942**

**+GOSS, Jerome Aiden Patrick**

RAFVR. Sergeant. 1081034. Died 04/07/1942. Aged 18. 40 Sqdn. Son of Joseph and Mary Goss, Andersonstown, Belfast. Egypt Alamein Memorial, Column 261, Egypt

**+HANCOCK, Thomas**

Welch Regiment, 1st Btn. Private. 3957970. Died 04/07/1942. Aged 28. Husband to Kathleen Hancock, Belfast. Berlin War Cemetery

**+HENNING, Charles Masterman,**

RAFVR. Pilot Officer. 226 Squadron. Died 04/07/1942. Aged 20. Faculty of Science 1939 - 40 QUB. Took off from RAF Swanton Morley at 07.14hrs with eleven other Boston aircraft. Five Bostons crewed by RAF of 226 Squadron and six Bostons from 226 Squadron crewed by Americans of the 15th Bombardment Squadron, 8th Air Force. Heavy flak was encountered at the Dutch coast and at the targets. Boston Z2213 was shot down by Me 109 piloted by Ufz. Johannes (Hans) Rathenow at 08.30hrs and crashed into the sea 20km West of Callantsoog. Three aircraft were lost. Faculty of Science, QUB, 1939 - 40. Son of Charles Edward and Ruby May Henning. Family memorial, churchyard of St. George's, Cork. Air Force Memorial, Runnymede, Panel 70. QUB WM

**1943**

**+DONALDSON, William Matthew**

RAF. Flight Sergeant. 552181. Died 04/07/1943. Aged 22.123 Sqdn. Son of Thomas and Mary A. Donaldson, of Downpatrick. Heliopolis War Cemetery, Egypt

**+SCARLETT, William**

Flight Sergeant (Bomb Aimer). DFM. Died 04/07/1943. 166 Sqn. Crew member of Wellington X HF595 AS-Y on an operation to Cologne. Take off was 23.13 from Kirmington. Shot down by a night-fighter (Hptm. Wandam Siegfried, I./NJG5) over Belgium on the 03/04 of July 1943 (00:48Hrs).

The aircraft crashed (Helen-Bos and Neerlanden are possible crash locations near St.Truiden (Belgium). All the crew were killed and were buried in the allied cemetery of the German air base of Brustem. Their graves are now in Heverlee War cemetery near Louvain in Belgium where there are the graves of several men from Northern Ireland. Notification of the DFM awarded to F/S Scarlett had been Gazetted on 4 December 1942, the citation paying tribute to his fortitude and skill while on operations with 142 Squadron in November 1942. Notification of the DFM awarded to F/S Clark was not given until 28 March 1944, but that for F/S Scarlett had been Gazetted on 4 December 1942, the citation paying tribute to his fortitude and skill while on operations with 142 Squadron in November 1942. Son of William and Sarah Jane Scarlett, of Belfast. Heverlee War Cemetery, Belgium

## **1944**

### **+GIBSON, James Lang**

Royal Army Service Corps, Number 9 Commando. Captain. 210963. Died 04/07/1944. Aged 24. Son of William and Jessie Lang Gibson; Husband to Maureen Gibson, of Lisburn. Anzio Beach Head Cemetery, Italy.

## **1946**

### **+LYTTLE, Angus**

Royal Artillery. Gunner. 1455238. Died on 04/07/1946. Aged 42. Son of James and Mary Lyttle; Husband to Eliza Jane Lyttle of Whitehouse. Carnmoney Parish Church RH. Carnmoney C of I Churchyard



# Every day is a Remembrance Day

***We will remember them***

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

[houstonmckelvey@mac.com](mailto:houstonmckelvey@mac.com)

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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](mailto:houstonmckelvey@mac.com)

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