



remembrance ni



Kilrea born Royal Flying Corps ace

**Lt Joseph Lamont
Bamford, Royal
Flying Corps was
born on 5th January
1894.**

He was the son of Joseph Bamford JP and Margaret Bamford, The Arcade, Kilrea, and of Portrush. The Bamford's are still a well known family in the Kilrea and Garvagh

areas. Prior to the Great War starting, Joe (as he was known) worked for the well-known automobile engineers, Messrs J B Ferguson Ltd, Chichester Street, Belfast. He was also a member of Balmoral Golf Club.

Lt Joseph Lamont Bamford, Royal Flying Corps served earlier in the Royal Naval Air Service Armoured Car Division

On enlistment in 1915, Joe was posted to Commander Locker-Lampson's Armoured Car Squadron and served with that unit in France and Belgium. He was 5' 9" in height. chest of 36", brown hair, grey eyes and had a fresh complexion.

The following year Joe gained a commission in the Royal Scots Fusiliers and was later transferred to the General List for service in the Royal Flying Corps (RFC). He gained his 'wings' in August 1915. During 1916 he served with 5 Reserve Squadron, RFC in Warwickshire. Promotion to Lieutenant came in August 1917.

In 1917, Joe was posted to Salonika, Greece. During his short service there, Joe had a marvellous escape from death through another aeroplane crashing into his at an altitude of 11,000 feet and sending it to earth.

He recuperated in Egypt having, to use his own words, escaped *"with a view bruises and two splendid black eyes."* After remarking that in the collision the tail had been cut off his machine, the intrepid young airman describes his thrilling experience thus: *"I fell like a stone in a spinning nose dive for about 6,000 feet and, having to hold on with both hands, I could not get my engine shut off. Eventually I managed to do it and the machine then turned upside down and started gliding at a more respectable pace, I being held in by my belt, which did its duty nobly. I had a vertical gun going straight up above my head (and in this instance it was*

pointing straight down) which I thought would be better out of the way when I hit, so I undid the fastenings and let it drop overboard. It was a jolly good thing that I did, as the mounts were knocked to bits. The only control I had was lateral, viz., making one wing go up and the other down, and just before I hit I yanked it right over and I made the right wing strike the ground first, breaking the fall considerably. I was a bit shaken up but was not by any means insensible".

2nd Lieutenant Bamford adds that the luck which he had could be judged from the fact that the only thing on the machine worth saving after the crash were two instruments. He hoped soon to be back at the aerodrome, as he felt none the worse for his experience, which had not hurt his nerves a bit. The fellow in the other machine was all right, his plane having escaped with slight damage. They shook hands afterwards and congratulated each other that their respective Guardian Angels were abroad. On the day before the accident, 2nd Lieutenant Bamford drove a Hun airman down in his own lines."

The official accident report records that the 'crash caused the fuselage to break off, went down, spinning nose dive and glided upside down. Machine finally fell on starboard wing'.

The accident was reported in the Coleraine Chronicle in April 1917 together with his decoration by the French government of the Croix de Guerre.

Joe was also 'mentioned in dispatches' by Lieutenant-General G F Milne CB, DSO, Commander-in-Chief of the British Salonika Army. A second 'mentioned in dispatches' is also recorded.



German air ace Gerhard Fiessler looks over the wreckage of Lt. Bamford's wrecked plane

A short while later, on 20th August 1917, Joe was reported as missing, believed killed. Newspaper reports that there was no doubt about his death.

Major J H Herring (No. 47 Squadron), his Commanding Officer records the circumstances of Lieutenant Bamford's death as follows:

"He, together with another pilot, each on single-seater scout machines, escorting a bombing formation to [Prilep]. On the return journey our machines were attacked by a considerably numerical superiority of the enemy. Your son fought brilliantly for a long time, guarding the rear of the formation, on several occasions helping other of our machines out of extremely tight corners. In the course of

one of his engagements he had obtained position behind an enemy machine and was firing at it, and would undoubtedly have brought it down in a few seconds, when another hostile scout dived on him from a considerable height, firing as he came down. Your son's machine was seen immediately to fall completely out of control, giving the impression that its pilot had been killed. This machine fell thus until it reached ground, and on the morning of the 21st we received confirmation of his death from two captured German aviators. I cannot say how deeply I sympathise with you in your loss of so fine a son. He was known to me personally, and apart from his exceptional skill as a pilot and extreme courage, his bright personality and keenness for his work had made him one of the most popular pilots in the squadron. His loss has been greatly felt and will be for a long time."

Another officer writes:

"It is with great grief that I write you about the death of your son. He was killed in an air fight on 20th August. He was fighting one Hun when another came up behind, and then, of course, it was all up. He must have been killed instantly, for his machine came down entirely out of control. They fought at 12,000 feet, and he fell in the Hun lines. He has already been avenged, as we brought three of them down yesterday. He died as I know he would have wished, swiftly and fighting as only brave men can fight. He was a star pilot and fully recognised as such by his comrades. I who have lived in a world of men and women would die happy tomorrow did I think that words of regret should be said and spoken of me as they have been of your son. Spontaneous and whole-hearted as they have been, I have seldom heard

their equal. All of us who knew him extend to you our heartfelt sympathy, for deeply do we feel the loss. Your son was a cheery and sincere friend and a great and gallant soldier."

As Joe fell behind enemy lines, he was buried by the Germans in the Topolcani German Cemetery, Macedonia.

In 1921, his body was later exhumed and reburied in the Salonika (Lembet Road) Military Cemetery, Greece. He is also remembered on the Kilrea War Memorial, the family gravestone in Kilrea First Presbyterian Church and at Balmoral Golf Club.

Acknowledgment - Above article was researched and written by Gavin Bamford. One of Gavin's areas of expertise is staff of the Northern Bank who served. See -

<https://northernbankwarmemorials.blogspot.com/>

The Royal Irish Rifles

The regiment was formed in 1881 as the Royal Irish Rifles by merging two Irish line infantry regiments, the 83rd and 86th Regiments of Foot. Although neither of these two regiments had been rifle units, the new regiment was given that status and role.

At home on the outbreak of World War One, 2nd Battalion was deployed straight to the Western Front. 1st Battalion joined it there from Aden in November 1914 and both remained there until the Armistice.



The regiment also raised 15 New Army battalions during the conflict. One of these, 6th (Service) Battalion, saw service in Gallipoli, Salonika and Palestine.

Motto

'Quis Separabit?' (meaning 'Who Shall Separate Us?')

Great War Battle Honours

Mons; Marne 1914; Ypres 1914, 1915, 1917, 1918; Neuve Chapelle; Somme 1916, 1918; Albert 1916; Courtrai; Struma; Suvla; Jerusalem. Le Cateau; Retreat from Mons; Aisne 1914; La Bassée 1914; Messines 1914, 1917, 1918; Armentières 1914; Nonne Bosschen; Frezenberg; Aubers; Bazentin; Pozieres; Guillemont; Inchy; Ancre Heights; Pilckem; Langemarck 1917; Cambrai 1917; St Quentin; Rosières; Lys; Bailleul; Kernmel; France and Flanders 1914-18; Kosturino; Macedonia 1915-17; Sari Bair; Gallipoli 1915; Gaza; Tell'Asur; Palestine 1917-18.

Great War Victoria Cross Awards

1st July 1916, Rifleman Robert Quigg, 12th Battalion.

1st July 1916, Private William Frederick McFadzean, 14th Battalion.

21st March 1918, 2nd Lieutenant Edmund De Wind, 15th Battalion.

On this day – August 20

1914

Brussels is evacuated by the Belgians and occupied by the Germans.

1918

Northern Whig

Rifleman John Edward Riddell, 41403, 9th Battalion Royal Irish Fusiliers, formerly 1603, North Irish Horse. Son of John and Mary Ann Riddell, of Dunluce Street, Portrush, County Antrim. Deceased was 21 years of age and is buried in Bertenacre Military Cemetery, Fletre, France.

Northern Whig

Ulster Division Rank & File Fatality

Official news has been received of the death in action of **Sergeant John McMillen**, R.I.R., second son of the late Mr. Joseph McMillen, Castle Street, Lisburn. Previous to joining the colours in September, 1914, deceased was a clerk in the thread department at Hilden Threadworks (Messrs. William Barbour & Sons.) He was a member of the 1st Battalion South Antrim Regiment, Ulster Volunteer Force. In sport he was connected with the Lisburn Rugby

F.C., South Antrim Hockey Club, and Roseville F.C. He was also associated with the Boys' Brigade, being a lieutenant in the 23rd Company connected with Railway Street Presbyterian Church,

Sergeant John McMillen, 14/16770, 2nd Battalion Royal Irish Rifles, previously of D' Company 14th Royal Irish Rifles, killed in action 30th July 1918. Son of late Joseph and Maggie McMillen nee Mussen, of 34 Castle Street, Lisburn, County Antrim. Deceased was 24 years of age and is buried in Bertenacre Military Cemetery, Fletre, France.

1940 Churchill's speech on "The Few"

"Never in the field of human conflict was so much owed by so many to so few." -- Winston Churchill's offers his famous tribute to the RAF.

On August 20th, 1940, British Prime Minister Winston Churchill addressed the House of Commons referring to the ongoing efforts of the Royal Air Force crews who were at the time fighting the Battle of Britain, the pivotal air battle with the German Luftwaffe.

Referred to as "The Few", Churchill's wartime speech is quite possibly one of the most famous in history, no doubt one of the most well-known of World War II.

Churchill apparently first used his famous words upon his exit from a Bunker at RAF Field Uxbridge on 16 August when visiting the No. 11 Group RAF Operations Room during a day of battle. Afterwards, Churchill told Major General "Pug" Hastings-Ismay, "Don't speak to me, I have never been so moved".

After several minutes of silence, he said, "Never in the history of mankind has so much been owed by so many to so few".

The sentence would form the basis of his speech to the House of Commons on August 20th.

Of note, in 1954 Hastings-Ismay related an anecdote to publisher Rupert Hart-Davis; when Churchill and Hastings-Ismay were travelling together in a car, in which Churchill rehearsed the speech, when he came to the famous sentence, "Never in the history of mankind have so many owed so much to so few", Hastings-Ismay said "What about Jesus and his disciples?" "Good old Pug," said Winston, who immediately changed the wording to "Never in the field of human conflict...".

The speech was given as the United Kingdom prepared for the expected German invasion. In it, Churchill tried to inspire his countrymen by pointing out that although the last several months had been a series of monumental defeats for the Allies, their situation was now much better than before. Churchill's argument was in fact correct; shortly thereafter the British won the battle, the first significant defeat for the previously unstoppable Luftwaffe.

The speech is also well remembered for his use of the phrase "the few" to describe the Allied aircrews of RAF Fighter Command, whose desperate struggle gained the victory; "The Few" has come to be their nickname.

Some historians take the view that Churchill was not referring to just the fighter pilots but that his remarks were

intended to refer to all Allied aircrew, specifically including Bomber Command.

Many today do not realize how “close a thing” the Battle was! Had Britain not “held the line” against the Nazis, the D-Day landings of June 6th, 1944 would quite possibly have been forced to launch from Norfolk, Virginia - across the Atlantic as opposed to across the Channel!

Two technological advances also helped Britain...

The Spitfire - with greater maneuverability than the ME-109, RAF pilots were able to win more dogfights.

The RAF’S “top-secret” RADAR system - It allowed the RAF to know where to launch their Spitfires as they knew where the Luftwaffe was planning to attack.

1945



Soviet forces captured the city of Harbin, China. Harbin was the location of a Unit 731 complex, a covert biological and

chemical warfare research and development unit of the Japanese Army that undertook lethal human experimentation.

Roll of Honour – August 19

Representing their comrades who died on this day

1914

+CHEEVERS, Richard

Royal Irish Fusiliers, 2nd Btn. Private.11113. Died 20/08/1914 of an illness . Age 21 years old. Third son of James and Maggie Cheevers, of Waterloo Place, Cookstown. He was one of eight children. His father was a labourer. Private Cheevers was a regular soldier and was serving in India with the Fusiliers prior to the outbreak of the First World War. Quetta Government Cemetery. Delhi Memorial (India Gate), India. Cookstown WM. St Luran's Church Street RH

1915

+MacFARLANE, Samuel James

Australian Infantry, A.I.F. 13th Btn. Private. 1845. Died 20/08/1915. Age 21. Born at Doons, Orritor, Cookstown on 17th March 1894. On leaving school he served his apprenticeship with the Henderson Line of Steamers, trading between Glasgow and Rangoon. He later went to

work in Australia. On arrival in Sydney he found that war had broken out in Europe and immediately volunteered his services. He took part in the New Guinea Campaign and was offered a commission to assist in training other volunteers. He preferred to volunteer for active service in Europe and was at first posted to Cairo and then Gallipoli. He was fatally wounded at Gallipoli and died a short time later on an Australian Hospital Ship, having been recommended for a medal. Son of James and Sarah MacFarlane, of Skerry-Bhan, Portrush, Ireland. Lone Pine Memorial, Turkey (including Gallipoli). Cookstown WM

+McCABE, John.

Died of wounds in Gallipoli sometime before the 20/08/1915 while serving in Border Regiment 1st Btn. He lived at Carman's Row, Lambeg with his wife and three children. He served in the same battalion as his brother William Henry McCabe. Sons of Mr. And Mrs. McCabe of 1 Green Hill, Lambeg, their sister was married to Private Joseph McMordie from the Low Road who had enlisted in the Motor Transport Corps. There is no trace of John McCabe in the CWGC register, WOCL or IMR although the CWGC and WOCL have a Sergeant James McCabe. Born in Workington, Cumberland, he enlisted at Darlington, Co. Durham and served in Border Regiment 8th Btn (12232). He died of wounds in Belgium on 03/08/1917 and his death is commemorated on the Ypres, Menin Gate, Memorial, Belgium, panel 35. However, he does not feature in IMR.

1916

+CLINGING, Ernest

9th Bn. Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers. Private. 17586. Died

20/08/1916. Aged 24. Son of Mrs. M. Clinging, of Fivemiletown, Co. Tyrone. Mont Huon Military Cemetery, Le Treport, Seine Maritime, France

+DOLLING, Caledon Robert J.R.

Royal Welsh Fusiliers, 2nd Btn. Captain. MC. Died 20/08/1916. Age 30. "Military Cross awarded to Temp, 2nd Lieut. C. R. J. R. Dolling, Royal Welsh Fusiliers, for conspicuously gallant leading during a night attack. It was mainly due to his coolness in handling his men that the assaulting party took the position aimed at. He was wounded in three places, but kept up the morale of his men. On a previous occasion he led a successful bombing raid against an enemy working party and accounted for several of them."

On the night of 25/04/1916 he was again wounded in a raid on German trenches at Cuinchy, in which he was described as "the leading light of the show." He was promoted Acting Captain in command of his Company, from August 3rd. On the night of 20/08/1916, he and his C.S.M. were killed instantaneously by a shell. He was buried in Quarry Cemetery, on the east side of Mametz Wood.

On hearing the news of her husband's death, Alma Victoria Dolling volunteered to serve in the Scottish Women's Hospital, eventually joining the Croix Rouge Francais (French Red Cross); she was twice wounded on service and awarded the Croix de Guerre.

Son of Caledon Josias Radclyffe Dolling, of Dollingstown, Lurgan. Husband of Alma Dolling. Flatiron Copse Cemetery, Mametz, France

+JACK, Albert

Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers. Private. 24252. Died 20/08/1916. Brother of Maggie Jack, 7 Belleone Ave., Londonderry. St Patrick's Cemetery, Loos

+McCALLISTER, J

Seaforth Highlanders, 1st Btn. Private. S/11095. Died 20/08/1916. Born Antrim, Co. Antrim. Enlisted Ashington, England. Amara War Cemetery, Iraq

+McILHERON, D

Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, 7th Btn. Private. 27563. Died 20/08/1916. Age 35. Brother of Hugh McIlheron, of Glen Rd. Cottages, Andersonstown, Belfast. Philosophe British Cemetery, Mazingarbe, France

+WILSON, John W C

Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, 9th Btn. Private. 24255. Died 20/08/1916. Age 19. Son of Hugh and the late Jane Wilson, of Belfast. Wimereux Communal Cemetery, France

1917

+BAMFORD, Joseph Lamont

Royal Flying Corps. 17th Squadron. Formerly Royal Scots Fusiliers and RNAS. Croix de Guerre with palms (France). Twice Mentioned in Despatches. Died 20/08/1917. Age 23. Son of Joseph and Margaret Bamford (nee Hazlett), Main St., Portrush. Salonika (Lembet Road) Military Cemetery, Greece, Kilrea WM, Balmoral GC WM

+GIBSON, Walter David

Royal Irish Rifles. 14th (Young Citizens) Btn. Rifleman. 18/1730. Died 20/08/1917. Age 27. Boulogne Eastern Cemetery, France

+HADDOCK, James

Royal Engineers. 2 Field Survey Company. Corporal. 57705). Died 20/08/1917. Age 36. Born in Lurgan. Pre-war he worked for the Ordnance Survey. He enlisted at Belfast. He was the son of John Haddock of Lower Ballinderry who died on the 16/02/1936 aged 79 and Mary K. Haddock who died on the 28/10/1950 aged 95. His brother, Gunner George M. Haddock who was born in Antrim on the 07/06/1887, enlisted in Vancouver on 06/10/15 aged 28 and served with the CFA (476795). He survived the war. Outtersteene Communal Cemetery Extension, Bailleul, Nord, France. Family headstone in Aghalee burial ground

+JORDAN, Hugh Stewart Latimer

Royal Field Artillery and Royal Flying Corps. Second Lieutenant. 5680. Died 20/08/1917. Accidentally killed whilst flying near Brooklands with Sgt E.Handley. Son of Hugh Stewart Jordan and Eleanor Augusta Jordan of Napier Road, Wembley. Grandson of Mrs. and the late Mr. James Jordan, Castle Street, Ballymoney, where Hugh (Junior) had lived for a time. Wembley Old Burial Ground.

+KEYES, Samuel

Canadian Pioneers, 2nd Btn. C Coy. Sergeant. 167057. Died 20/08/1917. Age 23. Son of Wm. Joseph and Margaret

Keyes, of Newcastle St., Kilkeel. Barlin Communal Cemetery Extension, France

+LOGAN, C

Royal Garrison Artillery, 108th Heavy Bty. Gunner. 277172. Died 20/08/1917. Age 33. Son of John and Matilda Logan, of Belfast. Duhalloow ADS Cemetery, Belgium

1918

ADAMS, Robert

15th Btn. Royal Irish Rifles. Rifleman. (19371). Died 20/10/1918. Age 28. He was the son of Mrs. Sarah Livingstone of 55 Antrim Street, Lisburn. Born at Killcross, Crumlin, he lived in Crumlin, enlisted at Antrim. Harlebeke New British Cemetery, Harlebeke, Belgium.

+HYLES, David

King's Royal Rifle Corps, 1st Btn. C Coy. Serjeant. 5/4731. Died 20/08/1918. Age 24 Son of David and Margaret Hyles, of 36, Boyne Square, Belfast. Belfast City Cemetery

+McCOUBREY, R J

Royal Irish Rifles. 12th Btn. Rifleman. 18/1013. Died 20/08/1918. Age 21. Son of Mrs. A. McCoubrey, of Spa, Ballynahinch, Co. Down. Niederzwehren Cemetery, Kassel, Germany

+McMURRAY, Richard

New Zealand Rifle Brigade 1st Btn. Sergeant. 39681. Died 20/08/1918. Age 30. Son of Henry and Margaret McMurray,

of Lurgan. Bois Guillaume Communal Cemetery Extension, France

1920

+THOMPSON, J

Royal Irish Rifles. 16th Btn, the Pioneer Battalion of the 36th (Ulster) Division. Rifleman. 337. Died 20/08/1920. Age 23. In the Movilla Cemetery burial records John Thompson is described as a labourer from Belfast who died of apoplexy (bleeding within internal organs). He died at 21 Ewart's Row, Belfast as the result of otitis media (an ear infection) and a cerebral abscess. His step-uncle, William Hart, was present when he died. John Thompson was born on 21 May 1897 in Newtownards Workhouse and he was a son of unmarried Rebecca Thompson from Newtownards. Rebecca already had a daughter, Eliza Thompson, who was born on 26/12/1874 in John Street, Newtownards. Movilla Cemetery, Newtownards

1940

+GREEN, Maurice David

RAFVR. Pilot Officer. 78263. MID. Died 20/10/1940. 248 Sqdn. From Ballinavalley, Neills Hill, Belfast, he enrolled August 1939. As an observer, he undertook pilot training. He received his call-up on 01/09/1939, completing training at 4 Bombing and Gunnery School at RAF West Freugh. He joined RAF 248 Squadron on 30/03/1940 at North Coates. A posting to No 1 OTU at Silloth followed on 31st May 1940 for further training. With that completed, he rejoined 248 Squadron on 25th June 1940. He flew Blenheim bombers

with RAF 248 Squadron during the Battle of Britain between July and October 1940. He went missing in action presumed dead on 20/10/1940.

Green was part of a crew that took off at 0716hrs from Coastal Command base RAF Sumburgh in the Shetland Islands in Blenheim IVF L9453. The plane coded WR-Z was referred to as “Z for Zebra”. Along with two other Blenheims, the reconnaissance mission was to find a shot-down German crew between Stadtlandet and Trondheim on the Norwegian coast. Intercepted radio messages suggested a floating dingy of German survivors would be picked up by a Luftwaffe floatplane.

While in the air off Ballen, Hemnfjorden Sør-Trøndelag, Blenheim L9453 came under attack from two ME109s from 4/JG77 at 1023hrs. Luftwaffe Unteroffizier Ludwig Fröba claimed the victory.

Pilot Officer Sydney Russell “Paddy” Gane (20) from Duncon, Argyllshire, Scotland baled out as the plane went down. Pilot Officer Green and Sergeant Norman James Stocks remained on board as the Blenheim entered the sea. This was one of only two losses for RAF 248 Squadron in the battle.

248 had lost seven of their most experienced men in the space of a day.

A sixteen-year-old local boy Erling Karlsen watched as the Luftwaffe pilots strafed the wreckage. Afterwards, he rowed out with friends to try salvaging some of the plane. As Gane’s parachute fell, the Messerschmitt gunners shot the British pilot. Norwegian locals would later find Gane’s body and bury him on the hillside at the nearby Stamnes Farm.

The farmer did not want the burial near his farmyard so locals dug a grave on the hillside. German soldiers helped to carry the body on a door taken from a nearby boathouse. He was reinterred at Stavne Cemetery, Trondheim on 31/08/1946. Runnymede Memorial, Panel 8. 502 (Ulster) Squadron WM, St Anne's Cathedral, Belfast

1941

+FERGUSON, Ralph

Royal Artillery. Gunner.1523895. Died 20/08/1941. Aged 42. 314 Battery, 102 Heavy Anti Aircraft Regiment. Husband to M. Ferguson of Belfast. Belfast City Cemetery, Glenalina

1942

+CORRY, Samuel David

Royal Army Medical Corps. Captain. 119736. Mentioned in Despatches. Died 20/08/1942 during operations at Dieppe, France. Age 28. Born on 02/10/1913 in Victoria Avenue, Newtownards. attended the Model School, Newtownards and then the Royal Belfast Academical Institution (RBAI) from 1926 until 1932. He studied medicine at Queen's University Belfast and played rugby for the university team. After qualifying as a doctor, Samuel was appointed to the medical staff of the Down Infirmary. He was an all-round athlete winning both junior and senior inter-provincial honours in rugby and, while he was at Queen's, he won the light-heavyweight university boxing championship of Ireland. He was also a keen golfer and cricketer.

Dr Samuel David Corry joined the Army shortly after the outbreak of war and he was with the Monmouthshire Regiment when he volunteered for the Special Service

Battalion which fought in Norway. At the end of the Norwegian campaign in 1940 he was attached to the Commandos and took part in several raids against German positions including the Norwegian Lofoten Islands, Vaagso Island and Port Maaloy. It was reported in the 3 April 1942 *Supplement to the London Gazette* that he had been Mentioned In Despatches 'in recognition of gallant and distinguished services in successful combined operations against the enemy at Vaagso and Maaloy'.

Dr Samuel David Corry (No. 119736) was posted as missing in action after the raid on the German-occupied port of Dieppe in France which began at 5.00 am on 19 August 1942. There were very heavy casualties that day and later it was officially confirmed that Captain Samuel David Corry had died of wounds sustained during the fighting.

Son of Samuel Corry and of Anna Corry (nee Stoupe), of Bangor, Co. Down. A younger brother, Joseph Stoupe (Stoupe) Corry, who was born on 22//04/1916, served with the Royal Artillery during the Second World War.

On Sunday 202/09/2011 a commemorative church service was held in Baronscourt Parish Church of Ireland Church in County Tyrone to dedicate a plaque to the memory of the eighteen scouts from 74th Belfast (RBAI) Scout Group who lost their lives in the Second World War, many of whom had camped on the Baronscourt Estate in the years immediately before the outbreak of hostilities. The plaque commemorated the 70th anniversary of the first building of a memorial cairn by RBAI scouts on the nearby hill known as Bessy Bell. In addition to Captain Samuel David Corry the plaque bears the names of Warrant Officer Samuel Nicholl Beckett,

Sergeant Sydney Ireland and Bombardier Francis Eric Sheals.

Captain Samuel David Corry is remembered at St. Sever Cemetery Extension, Rouen, France. Newtownards and District WM. QUB WM. RBAI WM. Family grave headstone in Movilla Cemetery Newtownards

+McAULEY, George

RAFVR. Pilot Officer. 124267. D F C. Died 20/08/1942. Aged 19. 218 Sqdn. Son of W. H. and Jane McAuley, of Ballygally, Co. Antrim. Brother of David Alexander McAuley who died training to be a pilot 07/01/1943. Age 19. Runnymede Memorial, Surrey. Panel 70

1943

+ASHBROOK, Gordon Charles

Royal Artillery. Gunner. 1654353. Died 20/10/1943. Aged 29. 8 H.A.A. Regt. Son of Oscar Charles and Flora Maud Ashbrook; husband of Vera Gladys Ashbrook, of Luton, Bedfordshire. Delhi War Cemetery, India

+ERSKINE, John

RAFVR. Sergeant. 1097361. Died 20/08/1943. Aged 20. 59 Sqdn. Son of Samuel and Mary Erskine, of Ballyclare, Co. Antrim. Runnymede Memorial, Panel 148

+LEWIS, William Robert

RAFVR. Flight Sergeant. 1483476. Died 20/08/1943. Aged 21. 230 Sqdn. Son of William Robert and Mary Lewis, Belfast. Alamein Memorial, Egypt, Column 269

+McKEE, John James Hill

Royal Ulster Rifles. 2nd Btn. The London Irish Rifles. Sergeant. 7011969. Died 20/08/1943. Age 28. At age 18 he enlisted in the Royal Ulster Rifles and was based at Armagh where he met and married his wife Winifred (ATS). He was an all round sportsman and had won 80 boxing trophies. He served in the Far and Middle East. His brothers also served. Son of John James Hill McKee and of Sarah McKee (nee McFarland) Woodstock Rd., Belfast; husband to Jane Winifred McKee (nee Bennett), daughter of WW1 veteran Richard Bennett of Gillis, Armagh. Catania War Cemetery, Sicily, Italy

1944

+BLACK, Kennedy Boyd

RAFVR. Sergeant. 1130432. Died 20/08/1944. Aged 22. Son of Joseph Douglas and Maude Black of Drumsurn, Limavady. Balteagh Presbyterian Churchyard

+CONLON, Francis

Royal Norfolk Regiment. Died 20/08/1944. Son of Daniel and Jane nee Lavery Conlon, 33 Roy St, Belfast. Bayeux War Cemetery, France. No CWGC entry

+McCLELLAND, John

RNR. Lieutenant-Commander. HMS Victory. Died 20/08/1944. Son of Robert and Elizabeth McClelland; husband to Ellen McClelland, of Belfast. Carnmoney Cemetery East. Sec. C. Grave 161. Family Memorial

1946

+DUFF, Robert

Royal Navy. Leading Stoker. D/KX94612. HMS Meteor. Died 20/08/1946. Age 28. Son of Robert and Jeannie Duff of Belfast. Bangor cemetery.

+PICKERING, Samuel

RAFVR. Aircraftman 1st Class. 2257534. Died 20/08/1946. Aged 20. 644 Sqdn. Son of Henry and Elizabeth Pickering, of Belfast. Ramleh War Cemetery, Israel and Palestine

VETERANS

BARBOUR, John Humphrey

RAMC. Major. MiD 17/02/1915. French decorations. Shrewsbury School. QCB 1893. MB 1900, BCh, BAO. Lieutenant RAMC 29/01/1901, Captain 29/01/1904, Major 19/01/1913. Served South Africa 1901 - 02, Halifax, Nova Scotia 1903 - 05, India 1908 - 13, BEF France 1914 - 19. Son of Humphrey Barbour. Died 20/10/1944.

METCALFE, John Percival

RNVR. Lieutenant. 1941 - 46. Born 20/08/1905. Son of Arthur W Metcalfe, Hawthornden House, Knock, Belfast. Director Whitehouse Spinning Company. D 07/1964. Campbell College 1346

MISKIMMIN, John Crawford

RN. Seaman. J84473. Boy service from 22/01/1918. Enrolled 20/08/1918 for 12 years. War service in Powerful, Royal Sovereign and Carnarvon. Promoted to Acting Stoker First Class, see SS125145. Born Coleraine 20/08/1900. ADM 188/815/84473

MORELAND, David

RN. Stoker I. K27441. Enrolled 16/07/1915 for hostilities.
Pembroke I, Iphigenia, Attentive II and Columbine.
Demobbed 20/08/1919. Born Portaferry 26/04/1896.
Corrock. Portaferry - PCI RH. ADM 188/921/27441

Every Day is a Remembrance Day

We will remember them

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

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

Copyright - all material in this **remembrance ni** publication is copyright, and must not be reproduced in print or electronically.
