



remembrance ni

## The dangerous potential of men, mines and munitions



**Without a shot being fired, the mixture of men, mines and munitions is always a potential for danger.**

This was proved on the morning of Thursday, November 26th, 1914, when HMS Bulwark (*photo above*), moored near Sheerness, was torn apart with an internal explosion and sank. At least five men from Northern Ireland died. A similar incident occurred on HMS Princess Irene the following May in which at least eight men from Northern Ireland were killed.

## HMS Bulwark

**HMS Bulwark, a battleship of 15,000 tons, was moored to No.17 buoy in Kethole Reach on the River Medway, almost opposite the town of Sheerness, Isle of Sheppey, Kent. It was one of the ships forming the 5th Battle Squadron.**

She had been moored there for some days, and many of her crew had been given leave the previous day. They had returned to the Bulwark at 7 o'clock that morning and the full complement was onboard. The usual ship's routine was taking place. Officers and men were having breakfast in the mess below deck, other were going about their normal duties. A band was practising while some men were engaged in drill. The disaster struck.

A roaring and rumbling sound was heard and a huge sheet of flame and debris shot up. The ship lifted out of the water and fell back. There was a thick cloud of grey smoke and further explosions. When the smoke eventually cleared, the Bulwark had sunk without trace.

The scene was described to a local newspaper by an eye witness, who was onboard a ship nearby:

"I was at breakfast when I heard an explosion, and I went on deck. My first impression was that the report was produced by the firing of a salute by one of the ships, but the noise was quite exceptional. When I got on deck I soon saw that something awful had happened. The water and sky were obscured by dense volumes of smoke. We were at once ordered to the scene of the disaster to render what assistance we could. At first we could see nothing, but when the smoke cleared a bit we were horrified to find the



battleship Bulwark had gone. She seemed to have entirely vanished from sight, but a little later we detected a portion of the huge vessel showing about 4ft above water. We kept a vigilant look-out for the unfortunate crew, but only saw two men."

The explosion was heard in Whitstable, 20 miles away, and in Southend where the pier was shaken by the explosion but not damaged. Ships anchored off Southend holding

German civilian prisoners also reported hearing the explosion. Residents in Westcliffe-on-Sea claimed they saw "a dense volume of greenish smoke which lasted for about ten minutes". The nearby areas of Sheerness and Rainham took the brunt of the blast with reports of damage to property being made. Rumour began to run wild amongst the residents. Some claimed it was the expected and feared Zeppelin raids commencing, others said that a periscope had been sighted and the Bulwark had been sunk by a submarine. Others thought that espionage had taken place and were on the look out for suspicious people in town. All these rumours were later discounted.

Boats of all kinds were launched from the nearby ships and shore to pick up survivors and the dead. Work was hampered by the amount of debris which included hammocks, furniture, boxes and hundreds of mutilated bodies. Fragments of personal items showered down in the

streets of Sheerness. Initially 14 men survived the disaster, but some died later from their injuries. One of the survivors, an able seaman, had a miraculous escape. He said he was on the deck of the Bulwark when the explosion occurred. He was blown into the air, fell clear of the debris and managed to swim to wreckage and keep himself afloat until he was rescued. His injuries were slight.

None of the Bulwark's officers survived; although 11 of them were recovered for eventual burial. Rescue work continued during the remainder of the week and on Saturday November 28<sup>th</sup>.

On Monday, November 30<sup>th</sup>, the funerals of 21 of the victims took place in the Naval Burial Ground at Woodlands Cemetery, Gillingham. The funeral procession left the Naval Hospital headed by the Royal Marines Band (Chatham Division). The bodies were conveyed in five lorries. Following the bodies were private mourners and a naval party. All along the route, signs of mourning were apparent and flags were flown at half mast. The service was conducted by the Rev. R. S. Hartley (Chaplain RN Hospital) and the Rev. F. G. L. Cruce (Chaplain RN Barracks, Chatham). Following the interment of the bodies, the Royal Marine Buglers sounded the Last Post to close the ceremony.

At the inquest into the tragic loss of HMS Bulwark and her crew, the first witness was Lt. Benjamin George Carroll, who was assistant coaling officer at Sheerness. He stated that he was passing down the River Medway on the day in question and saw the Bulwark lying in Kethole Reach. He was looking at a signal she was flying, indicating the amount of coal onboard, when he saw a spurt of flame abaft the

after barbette turret. Then the flame seemed to rush towards the after funnel and the whole interior of the ship blew into the air and everything seemed on fire. He added that the water was calm and there was no tide and saw no disturbances in the water. He finished his evidence by stating that he rendered what assistance he could and was convinced it was an internal explosion that he had seen.

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## SHIP'S COMPANY ALMOST ELIMINATED

### BATTLESHIP DISAPPEARS IN THREE MINUTES

(*"Times"* and Sydney *"Sun"* Services.)

London, November 25.

Official.—H.M.S. Bulwark was blown up in Sheerness Harbour at 8 o'clock this morning, it is believed owing to an explosion in her magazine.

Only twelve were saved out of a crew of 780.

The First Lord of the Admiralty (Mr. Winston Churchill), in the House of Commons, when announcing the disaster, said the Admiralty was convinced that an internal magazine had exploded and rent the ship asunder. There was no upheaval of water.

The Bulwark had entirely disappeared when the smoke cleared away.

Her loss has not sensibly affected the military position, but the loss of life was very severe.

The Bulwark disappeared in three minutes.

The explosion shook every building in the vicinity, and some of the debris was thrown six miles.

The concussion was felt at Southend.

Dense clouds of smoke arose across the estuary of the Thames.

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The deposition of Sgt. John Albert Budd, RM, who was still in hospital suffering from burns and a fractured leg, was read out to the court. In his deposition he said that he was serving on the Bulwark at the time of the explosion and had



been with her since mobilization. At 7.30 he was finishing his breakfast on the portside second mess deck, when he saw a sudden flash aft. He turned and then the deck seemed to open up under him and he fell down. He recalled coming to the surface of the water and saw the Bulwark had disappeared. He had heard no explosion.

Finally Rear-Admiral Gaunt took the stand and gave his evidence. He stated that exhaustive and scientific investigations had been completed. There was no evidence to suggest that the explosion was external; and that everything pointed towards the explosion being internal. There was no evidence of treachery or of loose cordite. He said that loose cartridges in the cross ammunition passages had been found.

The Coroner, clearly not quite satisfied with the evidence, summed up the findings. He said it was impossible to discover exactly how the ignition was caused. The theory of external explosion could be discounted. If the jury were prepared to endorse the views placed before them, then their duty would be very simple. A verdict of accidental death was returned and the inquiry on the crew of HMS Bulwark was closed.

In terms of loss of life, the explosion on Bulwark remains the second most catastrophic in the history of the United Kingdom, exceeded only by the explosion of the dreadnought battleship Vanguard, caused by a stokehold fire detonating a magazine, at Scapa Flow in 1917.

A naval court of enquiry into the causes of the explosion held on 28 November 1914 established that it had been the practice to store ammunition for Bulwark's 6 in (150 mm)

guns in cross-passageways connecting her total of 11 magazines. It suggested that, contrary to regulations, 275 six-inch shells had been placed close together, most touching each other, and some touching the walls of the magazine, on the morning of the explosion. The most likely cause of the disaster appears to have been overheating of cordite charges stored alongside a boiler room bulkhead, and this was the explanation accepted by the court of enquiry. It has also been suggested that damage caused to one of the shells stored in the battleship's cross-passageways may have weakened the fusing mechanism and caused the shell to become 'live'. A blow to the shell, caused by it being dropped point down, could then have set off a chain reaction of explosions among the shells stored in Bulwark's cross-passageways sufficient to detonate the ship's magazines.

During January 1915 many more bodies of the Bulwark's crew were washed up on the Kent shoreline. Many were identified some were not. Woodlands Cemetery in Gillingham has 82 graves to unknown ratings from World War I, they all contain the bodies of crew members from Bulwark.

### **A similar incident within six months - HMS Princess Irene**

A second incident, similar to HMS Bulwark, took place on 27<sup>th</sup> May, 1915, when HMS Princess Irene exploded and disintegrated when moored in the Medway estuary in Kent.



## Naval War Memorial to HMS Bulwark and HMS Princess Irene

A memorial to those lost on *Bulwark* and *Princess Irene* was erected at the Dockyard Church, Sheerness in 1921. It was dedicated by Archdeacon Ingles, the Chaplain of the Fleet. It was unveiled by Hugh Evan-Thomas, Commander-in-Chief, The Nore. Victims of both ships are also commemorated on the Naval War Memorial at Southsea. Another memorial was placed in Woodlands Road

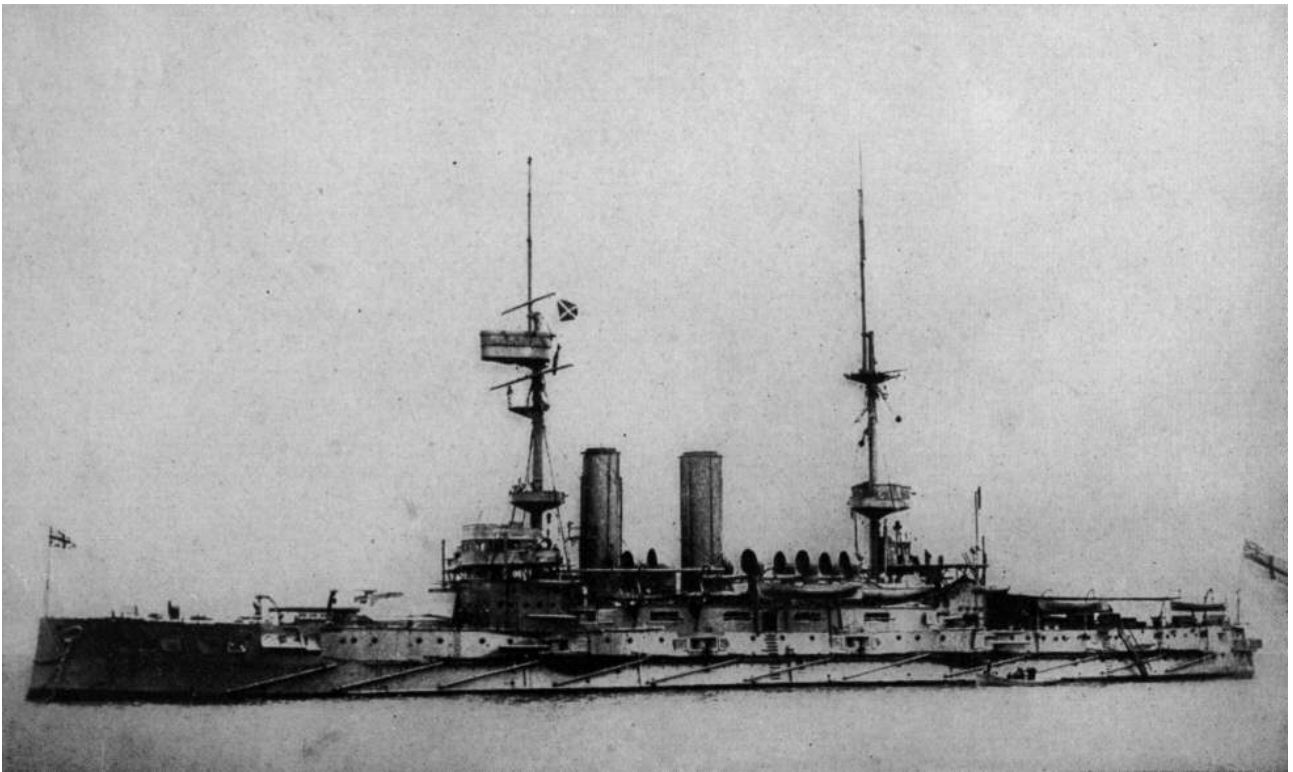
Cemetery, Gillingham, as part of the Naval Burial Ground.  
Photo - Royal Navy Memorial.

## On this Day – November 26

**1914.**

HMS Bulwark, Pre-Dreadnought Battleship. Exploded at anchor at Sheerness with only 12 survivors. She had been





taking on board ammunition, the shells had been stacked close to the boiler room which caused them to ignite and cause a magazine explosion. In terms of loss of life, the explosion on HMS Bulwark remains the second most catastrophic explosion in the history of the UK, killing 738 sailors.

## **1938**

Poland renews nonaggression pact with the Soviet Union to protect against a German invasion.

## **1939**

The Soviet Union shelled the Russian village of Mainila, blaming the Finns for this incident.

Four days later, Soviet forces invaded Finland with 21 divisions, totalling 450,000 men, and bombed Helsinki. Begin of the Winter War.

## **1940**

The Western Desert Force, begins Training Exercise No.1. This was a dress rehearsal for 'Operation Compass'. Surprise was vital and so not even the troops involved were told of the rehearsals significance.

The half-million Jews of Warsaw, Poland, were forced by the Nazis to live within a walled ghetto.

Britain announces that after Christmas, bananas will no longer be imported.

## **1941**

Due to Rommel's bold move, General Cunningham wants to halt the offensive and fall back to the frontier. General Auchinleck overrides him on this and replaces him as commander of the Eighth Army with General Ritchie.

U.S. secretary of state puts his final proposal to the Japanese.

Japanese 1st Air Fleet sets sail for Pearl Harbor, from its anchorage in the Kurile Islands. Commanded by Admiral Chuichi Nagumo, it consists of 6 aircraft carriers, 2 battleships, 3 cruisers, 9 destroyers and 8 oil tankers and has strict orders to observe strict radio silence. They await the signal "Climb Mount Nitaka", the order to attack Pearl Harbor.

## **1942**

President Roosevelt ordered nationwide gasoline rationing beginning December 1.

The Germans make the first large deportation of Jews from Norway.

The Russians throw German rearguards back across the Don.

**1943**



38 (Irish) Brigade - 2 LIR at Casalbordino: "Army Commander (General Montgomery) passes through town & gives 250 cigarettes to RSM Girvin for battalion. Warning Order from Brigade for move across River Sangro tomorrow."

November - 38 (Irish) Brigade - CQMS Edmund O'Sullivan 2 LIR:

"We billeted south of the Sangro in Casalbordino and surrounding farms & villages. My task each evening was to take my supplies in a decrepit jeep with a faulty clutch along





***Sunrise at Janvil Cemetery, Dieppe.***

miles of flooded roads to cross a quagmire near the Sangro."

The largest USAAF raid so far on Bremen. A fifth consecutive night raid on Berlin by RAF.

German forces of Army Group Centre evacuate Gomel in Byelorussia.

The HMT Rohna, a British troop transport, is attacked in the eastern Mediterranean by a Luftwaffe plane using a radio-guided bomb, sinking the ship and killing 1,015 American GIs and 135 British and Australian service men. It is the largest loss of U.S. servicemen at sea in the war. The

disaster is kept secret, as the Allies did not wish to disclose that the Germans possessed such an intimidating weapon. Consequently, the destruction of the Rohna will remain virtually unknown to the public for many years after the war.

## 1944

The Russians advance in Slovakia.

US 491st Bombardment Group loses 16 of 28 B-24 Liberators over Misburg, Germany in only 15 minutes.

## 1945

Gen. Douglas MacArthur confirms that Japan's emperor will not be required to abdicate.

# Roll of Honour – November 26

*Representing their comrades who died on this day*

## 1914

### HMS BULWARK

#### **+AVERLEY, Henry**

RM Band. RMB/108 (Po). Musician. HMS Bulwark. Died 26/11/1914. Explosion Sheerness. Enrolled as a Band Boy (342840) 10/10/1902 for 12 years. Boy service in Impregnable and Caledonia. To RN School of Music Eastley, 07/08/1903. Born Shoreditch, London 10/10/1884. Husband of Georgina Aversely from Bangor, later of Lakeview Lodge, Gilford Rd., Lurgan. ADM 188/518/342840



**+FINN, Edmund**

RNR. Seaman. 4154B. HMS Bulwark. Died 26/11/1914. Age 34. Explosion Sheerness. From Co. Antrim. Husband to Susan Finn, Macdougall St., Pollokshaws, Glasgow. Portsmouth Naval Memorial, Panel 6.

**+GARDNER, James Thomas**

RN. AB. 123062. HMS Bulwark. Died 26/11/1914. Aged 46. Son of late Thomas and May Gardner, Soberton, Hants. Husband to Bertha Gardner, Albert Drive, Carrickfergus. Father of two children. Portsmouth Naval Memorial

**+GRAY, William**

RNR. Stoker. U1979 (PO). HMS Bulwark. Died 26/11/1914. Husband to Jane, father of three young children. Grove St., Belfast. Sinclair Seamans Mission - PCI RH, York St - PCI RH

**+GRAY, William**

Stoker. HMS Bulwark. Hogarth St., Belfast. York Street - PCI RH

**+MONTAGU, Alexander Cyril**

RN. Lieutenant. HMS Bulwark. Died 26/11/1914. Age 24. Son of Robert Acheson Cromie Montagu, and Annie Margaret Montagu (nee McMicking), Cromore, Portstewart. Brother of George Frederick Montagu who served in HMS Shannon and of Fr Walter Phillip Montagu, SJ, Chaplain to the Forces, who died 31/10/1918 at 45th Casualty Clearing Station, France, of wounds received. Portsmouth Naval Memorial, Panel 1. Portstewart WM. IMR

## 1914

### **+GUBBEY, William Ernest**

Royal Navy. Ordinary Seaman. J19564. Died 26/11/1914. Aged 18. Born 21/02/1896. Son of William Henry and Alice Maud Eleanor Gubbey, of 2, Renny Rd., Fratton, Portsmouth - living at Ballycastle at time of son's death. Gillingham (Woodlands) Cemetery. Ballycastle WM

### **+FOWLES, Cyril Gerald**

RN. Boy I. J24235. HMS Vivid. Died 26/11/1914 in Cromarty Cottage Hospital of septicemia. Boy service from 24/04/1913. Enrolled 09/10/1915 for 12 years. War service in Vivid, Devonshire and Vivid I. Born Ballycastle 09/10/1897. Rosskeen Parish Graveyard, D508. ADM 188/695/24235

## 1916

### **+HANRATTY, James**

Royal Navy. HMS Implacable. Stoker 2nd Class. K/33641. Died 26/11/1916. Born at Carrigans, Armagh. Son of Bernard Hanratty. East Mudros Military Cemetery, Greece.

### **+REILLY, Alexander Maxwell**

Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers. 9th Btn. Captain. Died 26/11/1916. Age 31. Son of George E. Reilly, C.E., and Lydia Reilly, of Woodburn Glen, Carrickfergus, Co. Antrim; husband to Kathleen Reilly, of 815, Twelfth St., Saskatoon, Saskatchewan. B.A. Trinity Coll. Dublin, B.A.I., A.M.I.C.E.I. Bailleul Communal Cemetery Extension, Nord, France

**+LEATHEN, James**

Australian Infantry, AIF, 42<sup>nd</sup>. Btn. Private. 410. Died 26/11/1916. Age 23. Son of Jospeh and Ellen Leathem, Garland Avenue, Lurgan. Lurgan New Cemetery

**1917**

**+BRADY, James**

Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers. 1st Btn. Private. 27775. Died 26/11/1917. He was living in Motherwell, Scotland, when he enlisted with 1st Btn. in Hamilton. His brother Patrick died in October 1918 serving with Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers. His next of kin was his sister Mary who lived in Toomebridge, Co. Antrim. Rocquigny-Equancourt Road British Cemetery, Manancourt, France

**+CAMPBELL, Bryce**

Royal Irish Rifles. 8th/9th Btn. Rifleman. 1596. Died 26/11/1917. Age 17. Son of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Campbell, of Tates, Forth Bendooragh, Ballymoney. Achiet-Le-Grand Communal Cemetery Extension, France

**1918**

**+PARKE, John**

Royal Irish Rifles. 6th Btn. Rifleman 6/11275 transf. to 960th Coy. Labour Corps. 486034. Died 26/11/1918. Husband to Mary Parke, of 37, Young St., Lisburn. Kirechko-Hortakoi Military Cemetery, Greece

## 1919

### **+DOWDELL, Thomas**

Royal Irish Rifles. Rifleman. 9595. Died 26/11/1919. Age 23. Birn Magherafelt. Following his father's death the family moved to Belfast. Thomas enlisted in August 1916 in Belfast. In October 1916 he was accidentally shot in the head. The Medical Officer felt that would be the end of his army service. Tommy returned to France 01/09/1917. He was wounded in the arm in December and sent home on furlough. Brookwood Memorial near Pirbright.

## 1940

### **+DOUGLAS, Stanley Norman**

RAF. Sergeant. 623918. Died 26/11/1940. Aged 20. 22 Sqdn. Son of John Edward and Isabel Gertrude Douglas, Belfast. Sage War Cemetery, Germany

### **+KERR, Samuel John**

RAFVR. Aircraftman 2nd Class. 976712. Died 26/11/1940. Age 20. He died in a military hospital at RAF Honington, Bury St. Edmunds, Suffolk, England. He enlisted in December 1939 at the age of 19 years old meaning he was old enough to serve abroad. His father, Samuel Kerr Senior, had fought throughout World War One with the Royal Garrison Artillery. Before the outbreak of WW2, Samuel worked for the Great Northern Railway Company and was a member of the Edenderry Recreation Club. He was the eldest son of Samuel Kerr and Alice Kerr of 7 Watson Street, Portadown. Reverend George W Millington conducted the funeral at the family home, at St. Mark's

Church and at the graveside. Members of the Portadown Branch of the Royal British Legion acted as pallbearers. Seagoe Parish churchyard, Portadown. Portadown WM

**+WILLIAMSON, Frederick George**

RAFVR. Sergeant. (Observer). 751575. Died 26/11/1940. Aged 22. 61 Sqdn. Died when flying in Hampden I, X3064. The aircraft crashed near Hemswell when returning from a bombing raid on Kiel. Son of James and Jane Eliza Williamson of Belfast. Knockbreda Cemetery. 502 (Ulster) Squadron WM, St Anne's Cathedral, Belfast

**1941**

**+ANGUS, George**

Irish Guards, 1st Btn. Lance Serjeant. 2718810. Died 26/11/1941. Son of Robert and Agnes Angus, of Shankbridge, Kells. Robert, from Craigs, Cullybackey, had married Agnes Orr, Lisnagarron, Portglenone in 2<sup>nd</sup> Portglenone Presbyterian Church on the 15/03/1905. Their son George was born on the 11/10/1913 at Lisnawhiggle. George was husband to Ivy Violet Angus. Broughshane First Presbyterian Churchyard

**+COCHRANE, John**

Royal Artillery. Gunner. 1086988. Died 26/11/1941. Aged 21.102 (The Northumberland Hussars) Anti-Tank Regt. Only son of William and Mary Cochrane, of Coleraine. Halfaya Sollum War Cemetery, Egypt

**+McANULTY, Daniel Jospeh**



Royal Ulster Rifles. Lance Sergeant. 3241530. Died 26/11/1941. Born in Belfast. Milltown Cemetery, Belfast

### **+McNEILL, Thomas**

RAFVR. Sergeant. 759285. Died 26/11/1941. 38 Sqdn. Son of Archibald and Elizabeth McNeill, of Belfast. Alamein Memorial, Egypt. 502 (Ulster) Squadron WM, St Anne's Cathedral, Belfast

### **+MONTGOMERY, William**

Royal Artillery, 9HAA Regiment, 6th LAA Bty. Gunner.1449821. Died 26/11/1941. Aged 26. His brother Corporal David Montgomery died 25/02/1944 serving with the North Staffordshire Regiment near Naples. Son of Alexander and Elizabeth Montgomery, of Upperlands, Co. Londonderry. Benghazi War Cemetery, Libya

## **1942**

### **+McAULEY, Hugh**

RN. Petty Officer. D/JX 191478. HMS President III. Died 26/11/1942. Age 38. Son of Robert and Agnes McAuley, Carrickfergus. Husband to Ellen McAuley, Carrickfergus. Plymouth Naval Memorial. Panel 63

## **1943**

### **+McIVOR, Joseph Henry**

RAFVR. 460 (R.A.A.F.) Sqdn. Sergeant. 1796352. Died 26/11/1943. Age 19. Son of Joseph and Georgina McIvor, of Belfast. Sage War Cemetery, Germany

**1945**

**+BRADLEY, John Patrick**

RAFVR. Aircraftman 2nd Class. 2225733. Died 26/11/1945. Aged 22. Son of Frances and Margret Bradley, of Londonderry. Cleethorpes Cemetery, Lincolnshire

**VETERAN**

**THOMSON, Sir William Willis Dalziel**

RAMC. Captain. Served under Colonel (later Sir) Almroth Wright in an RAMC Research Unit attached to the 13th General Hospital at Bologne. Captain Alexander Fleming was a member of the same unit and the friendship between Fleming and Thomson continued after the war, and Fleming stayed with the Thomsons when he visited Belfast to deliver lectures.

Thomson was educated at Campbell College, before matriculating at Queen's College, Belfast. As a university undergraduate he held three separate scholarships – the Dunville Studentship, Senior Scholarship and Queen's College Scholarship – but supported himself financially by teaching Botany at the Victoria College (on University Road) and Princess Gardens School (on University Street), where one of his sisters was Headmistress. He joined the Queen's University Officers' Training Corps in October 1908, holding the rank of Colour Sergeant when he left the OTC in October 1910. He was also heavily involved in student activities. He was awarded three first class honours degrees

and was a Gold Medallist when he graduated as a Doctor of Medicine in 1916. He was the Resident Medical Officer at the Belfast Fever Hospital at Purdysburn and Physician and Clinical Pathologist at the Mater Infirmorium 1912 - 1919. At Queen's University, he was Demonstrator of Physiology (1911) and the Riddell Demonstrator of Pathology (1912 – 1916).

In 1918, WWD Thomson became a Member of the Royal Society of Physicians and, in 1919, he became a Physician at the Royal Victoria Hospital and was subsequently appointed to the Chair of Medicine at Queen's University in 1923. He had also studied medicine at Dublin, London, Paris and Budapest and became a Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians in 1928. He represented QUB on the General Medical Council and held the Presidencies of the Northern Ireland Branch of the British Medical Association (1932/33), the Irish Medical Schools' and Graduates' Association (1936/37), the Ulster Medical Society (1937/38) and the Association of Physicians of Great Britain and Ireland (1949/50). After the Second World War, when the National Health Service was established, WWD Thomson was a member of the new Northern Ireland Hospital Authority. In 1948, he was made a Deputy Lieutenant for the City of Belfast and, in 1950, he was awarded a Knighthood in the New Year's Honours List and was appointed as Physician-in-Ordinary to the household of the Governor of Northern Ireland (Vice Admiral William Spencer Leveson-Gower, 4th Earl Granville, KG GCVO CB DSO).

William W. D. Thomson was born in Hillsborough on 08.09/1885 to Dr. William Thomson JP of Annahilt and Elizabeth Thomson (nee Greer). He was the grandson of

the Rev. James Thomson (Minister of Magherally Presbyterian Church) and of the Rev. Thomas McGregor Greer (Minister of Annahilt Presbyterian Church). WWD Thomson had married Josephine Hunter Barron (born, 1887), the daughter of Humphrey Barron JP (of “Walton”, 6 Fortwilliam Park) in 1914 and they lived at 25 University Square (with a second home, “Seven Tiles”, in Donaghadee). Their only child, Humphrey Barron Thomson MB BCh, was born in 1919 and was married to Mary Graham Thomson. He served as a Captain with the RAMC, attached to the East Surrey Regiment, during the Second World War and was killed, aged 25, on 14/12/1941 during the fall of Singapore. His name is commemorated on the Singapore Memorial. WWD Thomson is named on Fitzroy Avenue Presbyterian Church WM, in the PCI Roll of Honour and appears on Malone Golf Club RH. Sir William Willis Dalziel Thomson died, aged 65, on 26/11/1950, and is buried in the graveyard at Annahilt Presbyterian Church.

# Every day is a Remembrance Day

***We will remember them***

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## remembrance ni

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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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