



remembrance ni



## The origins of the Cenotaph

**By the end of the First World War over 1,100,000 men from Great Britain and the British Empire had died in the conflict – every community and family sharing to some degree in the grief for those lost lives.**

At an early stage in the war a decision had been taken not to repatriate any of the bodies of the fallen, but to bury them in war cemeteries near to where they fell. Furthermore, in the shocking intensity of the warfare on the Western Front,

almost half of the fallen had simply disappeared. Many of the dead who were found could not be identified, and had to be interred anonymously.

None of the grieving families had graves to visit at home. Instead, across Britain and its Empire many thousands of war memorials were built in the post-war years, including private memorials to individuals, memorial crosses in parish churchyards, and municipal monuments in almost every town and city. Individual regiments and other military groups and formations built monuments to their dead, several of which are in central London. However, the Cenotaph in Whitehall has always had a pre-eminent place as the nation's main place of commemoration of its war dead.

The scale of loss and bereavement demanded a more fitting response in each community and at a national level

Before the 20th century, war memorials in England, as in the United Kingdom generally, had mostly been conceived as memorials to victory. Wealth and social rank usually determined which individuals were commemorated – many churches and cathedrals have monuments to commanders and officers who had fallen in combat. There were almost no monuments to the common soldiers and sailors who had died and were buried in unmarked graves overseas, or at sea. A few memorials were erected to the dead of the Crimean War (1853–6) and the Second Boer War (1899–1902) showing that attitudes were beginning to change. After the Great War the scale of the loss and bereavement demanded a more fitting response in each community and at a national level.

Lutyens was apparently already thinking of designs for a war memorial in an abstract form – a sketch by him of a



## The temporary Cenotaph

design similar to the eventual Cenotaph is dated 4 June 1919. He developed his design very quickly: it was approved on 7 July, leaving only 11 days for it to be built by the Office of Works' contractors. The wood, plaster and canvas memorial was unveiled on 18 July on the present site outside the Foreign Office building in Whitehall. It formed one of a number of foci for the Victory Parade the following day.

The Cenotaph made a deep impression on the public and within a couple of days over a million people had visited it, a great many of them laying wreaths there. Lutyens's subtle design responded perfectly to the national sense of grief and loss. Two days after the parade, The Times observed that:

"The Cenotaph is only a temporary structure made to look like stone, but Sir Edwin Lutyens' design is so grave, severe

and beautiful that one might well wish it were indeed of stone and permanent”.

## **The permanent monument**

The public’s wish for the first Cenotaph to be replaced with a permanent version was unforeseen, but it was widespread and very strong. An alternative location on Horse Guards was considered, but Lutyens favoured the existing Whitehall site and on 30 July 1919 the Cabinet approved the idea of a permanent monument there.

The design of the permanent version was very similar to that of the first, but when Lutyens sent his designs to Sir Alfred Mond on 1 November 1919, he wrote:

“I have made slight alterations to meet the conditions demanded by the setting out of its lines on subtle curvatures, the difference is almost imperceptible, yet sufficient to give it a sculptural quality and a life, that cannot pertain to rectangular blocks of stone”.

The permanent monument was built in Portland stone by the contractors Holland, Hannen & Cubitt for the Office of Works. It was unveiled by King George V at 11am on 11 November 1920, the second anniversary of the Armistice. In the same ceremony, the remains of an anonymous British soldier, exhumed from a war cemetery in France, were interred in Westminster Abbey to form the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier. Within a week, the Cenotaph had been visited by over one and a quarter million people, and was 10 feet deep in flowers.



Thereafter, each year on Armistice Day, the main national ceremony of remembrance was held at the Cenotaph. During the Second World War, the main service was moved to the nearest Sunday to 11 November to avoid disruption to industry, and in 1946 the Sunday was formally adopted as Remembrance Day – embracing both world wars and subsequent conflicts. The Cenotaph has remained the setting for the national ceremony ever since.

## **Design of the Cenotaph**

Lutyens's original 1919 design was for a tall pylon supporting a sarcophagus or coffin, adorned with laurel wreaths and the flags of the armed services. The permanent Cenotaph is very similar to the first, but is made of white Portland stone with subtle adjustments. His design methods were based on those of the ancient Greek architects of the Parthenon. Using these Classical proportions, all the surfaces subtly curve so that the verticals would meet at a point 1,000 feet above the ground, and the horizontals 900 feet to the side.

The design of the monument guides the eye upwards in a spiral motion: from the plinth, to the words 'The Glorious Dead', the flags on the sides, the dates of the war and the laurel wreaths – carved by the sculptor Francis Derwent Wood – and finally up to the sarcophagus on top. The sarcophagus is emphasised by its top-moulding which casts a shadow, and a third wreath is visible on top.

During the design process Lutyens made several sketches with variations including a figure of a fallen soldier, figures of lions and a flaming urn on top, but these were all dropped

from the design.[6] Indeed, the genius of the Cenotaph as a memorial lies in its abstraction as much as its visual



### ***Burmah Star memorial, Belfast Cathedral***

from the design.[6] Indeed, the genius of the Cenotaph as a memorial lies in its abstraction as much as its visual perfection. With no human figure and no national or religious imagery, it can have meaning for people of all races and of all faiths – or none.

Lutyens wanted to have sculpted flags on the sides, rather than real ones, but in this one respect the government disagreed. As a result the Cenotaph is dressed with the flags of Britain's armed services which are periodically renewed. Lutyens's vision was of a monument that would be

universal in its significance. The flags make it a national memorial, with specific military connotations. The Cenotaph can be read in both these ways – and in others.

**Acknowledgments** – Steven Brindle, English Heritage,

# On this Day – November 8

## 1915

Drastic criticism in the House of Lords of the Government's measures, especially the Press Censorship.

## 1918

Marshal Foch receives the German armistice delegates at Rethondes (four miles from Compiègne), refuses request for provisional armistice, the terms of armistice to be accepted or refused by 11 am on the 11th November 1918.

## 1939

A bomb intended to kill Hitler explodes at the annual meeting of the veterans of the 1923 Nazi Putsch in Munich,

but he had ended his speech early and left the building 8 minutes before the explosion in the beer cellar. The German media accused Britain of orchestrating the assassination attempt on Hitler. Two British SIS agents, Major Richard Stevens and Captain S. Payne Best, are captured in Holland by the Germans.

## 1940

The Royal Navy Home Fleet under Adm/Flt Sir Charles Forbes, aboard his flagship HMS Nelson, accompanied by her sister HMS Rodney, was at sea in the Atlantic engaged in a desperate hunt for the German heavy cruiser Admiral Scheer.



Italians begin big offensive in Albania.



RAF bomb Munich shortly after Hitler appears there.

## 1941

Army Group North advances across the Volkhov river and captures Tikhvin. Hitler claims Russian losses are 8 – 10 million, which is perhaps double the truth.

## 1942

After three months of slow advance, the Germans reached the Volga river, capturing 90% of Stalingrad.



On the anniversary of the 1923 Beer Hall Putsch in Munich, Hitler tells his old comrades that Stalingrad is practically in German hands, adding that he didn't want to take that city

just because it happens to bear the name of Stalin.

Operation 'Torch' begins with Anglo-American forces under Lieutenant General Eisenhower landing in Morocco and Algeria against minimal Vichy French resistance. Mersa Matruh is re-taken by British. See HMS Walney – notes below and in today's Roll of Honour.

## **1943**

Hitler in his last speech to Nazi Party says "We shall go on fighting past 12 o'clock".

The Eighth Army gains the heights on the Sangro less than 100 miles East of Rome.

## **1944**

For the first time in the history of the Third Reich, Hitler fails to appear in Munich to address "the Old Fighters" on the anniversary of the 1923 Beer Hall Putsch. Speculation mounts as Himmler reads a speech in the Fuhrer's place.

25,000 Jews are forced to walk over 100 miles in rain and snow from Budapest to the Austrian border, followed by a second forced march of 50,000 persons, ending at Mauthausen Concentration camp.

## **Notes on today's Roll**

### **HMS Walney – Operation Torch**

Capt. Frederick Peters in command of sloop HMS Walney, led his ship and HMS Hartland through the boom defences of Oran Harbour in Algeria. Under heavy fire he put Walney alongside and disembarked troops, earning a Victoria Cross. Photo below.



Walney (above) was sunk by gunfire within Oran Harbour after first ramming both the outer and inner booms during Operation Reservist. Walney was accompanied by her sister ship HMS Hartland in their attempt to capture the harbour.

On board the Walney when she was sunk were 200 men of

the 6th US Armoured Infantry Division and a 35-strong US Naval contingent under the command of Lt.Cdr. George Deane Dickey USN aboard, and 6 US Marines.

There were only 14 survivors from the crew of the Walney itself, one officer (Lt. Wallace Dempsey Mosely RN) and 13 ratings. The commanding officer of the operation A/Captain Frederick Thornton Peters DSO, DSC, VC, RN also survived.

Two men from NI were among 81 of Walney's crew who went down with the ship along with all but a few of the troops carried aboard. The ship's captain Lt.Cdr. Peter Capel Meyrick, RN was blown to bits on the bridge by a shell, which also killed fifteen other officers and ratings gathered there. The only one to survive on the bridge was A/Captain Frederick Thornton Peters. See 1942 in Roll of Honour.





# Roll of Honour

## November 8

*Representing their comrades who died on this day*

**1914**

**+CLARKE, James Herbert**

Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, 2nd Btn. Private. 6792. Died 08/11/1914 of wounds. Age 32. Born Coleraine 1882. Lived in Coleraine. Married with 4 children. Son of Henry and Mary Clarke, of Coleraine; husband to Elizabeth Helen Clarke, of 24005, St. Dominique, Montreal, Canada. Bailleul Communal Cemetery, Nord, France. Coleraine Congregational Church RH, Irish Society School plaque

**+HANVEY, William**

Royal Irish Fusiliers, 1st Btn. Private. 11158. Died 08/11/1914. Age 21. Son of William John and Sarah Hanvey, of Derryanville, Portadown. Trois Arbres Cemetery, Steenwerck, France

**+McCORMICK, Samuel**

Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, 2nd Btn. Private 3929. Died 08/11/1914. Age 23. Another Coleraine soldier, Pte Robert

Park, wrote home to say "a young man named McCormick, of Killowen, has been killed." No official notification had been received and Samuel's worried family contacted the War Office. They learned that in the official report of 25/11/1914, Samuel had been returned as missing since 7th November. It was not until February 1915 that Mary McCormick received an official letter confirming her husband had been killed. Born at Pates Lane, Coleraine 12/04/1891, son of John and Martha Jane McCormick (nee Galbraith). Husband to Mary McCormick (nee Blaikie), 4 Strand Road, Coleraine. They married on 27/02/1914 at Coleraine Registrar Office. Ploegsteert Memorial, Belgium.

### **+McMAHON, John**

2nd Bn. Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, 2nd Btn. Private. 6486. Died 08/11/1914. Wounded during the battle of Le Cateau on 26th August 1914; he was then transferred to Royal Victoria Netley Hospital where he died from his wounds. He had a long military career behind him before the Great War, serving with the Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers he had seen service in the Boer War 1886 to 1889, the 2nd Boer War 1889, he then served in Ireland from 1902 to 1907, Crete and Malta 1907 to 1911, China 1911 to 1913, India 1913, finally arriving in France for the Great War on 23/08/1914. Throughout these years of service, John McMahon had the same army number, 6486, this would suggest that he had unbroken service covering his full military career. Husband to Sarah Anne McMahon, Bridge Street, Lurgan. Netley Military Cemetery, Hampshire

**1915**

## **+COLLINS, Joseph**

Royal Irish Rifles, 16th Btn. Rifleman. 16/30. Died 08/11/1915. Aged 18. Private Joseph Collins had taken ill and was invalided home from France to Brynkinalt Hospital, Wrexham, Wales, where after undergoing an operation he died on his eighteenth birthday. His mother received letters of sympathy from Captain H. F. Shepard, Lieutenant E. Somerfield, Rifleman R. McKeown and Rifleman W. J. Dreading who wrote on behalf of the servicemen from Donaghcloney and district. Joseph was born in Donaghcloney and enlisted in Lurgan, prior to his enlistment he had been employed by Liddell and Sons. Son of William John and Minnie Collins, of Donaghcloney, Lurgan. St Mary's Churchyard, Chirk, Denbighshire

## **+KELLY, James Armstrong**

Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers. Serjeant. 16393. DCM. Died 08/11/1915. Age 45. 22 years' service. Son of William and Mary Kelly, of Castlerock, Co. Derry; husband to Clara Eleanor Tinsley (formerly Kelly), of Cobalt, Ontario, Canada. Brookwood Military Cemetery, Q 1766614. United Kingdom

## **+ROONEY, Hugh**

Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers. 3rd Btn. Private. 24907. Died 08/11/1915. Age 40. Served in the Tirah and South African Campaigns. Born at Lisnaskea. Son of James and Margaret Rooney; husband to Margaret Henry (nee Rooney), of Edenderry, Omagh, Co. Tyrone. Londonderry City Cemetery

## **+TEMPLETON, A**

Royal Irish Rifles, 15th Btn. Rifleman. 15/13715. Died 08/11/1915. Age 18. Son of Margaret and the late Capt. John Templeton, of 11, Upper Meadow Street, Belfast. Forceville Communal Cemetery Extension, France

**1916**

## **+HUTTON, John**

Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers. Private. 9644. Died 08/11/1916. Age 33. Son of Robert Hutton, of 27, Pomona Avenue, Strandtown, Belfast, and the late Annie Hutton. Belfast City Cemetery

## **+JOHNSTON, Arthur Wesley**

Royal Irish Rifles, 8th Btn. Corporal. 17/1013. Died 08/11/1916. Age 24. Son of James and Margaret Johnston, of Meelbawn, Lack, Co. Fermanagh. Ration Farm (La Plus Douve) Annexe, Belgium

## **+McMORDIE, James Wilson**

King's Shropshire Light Infantry, 9th Btn. att'd. 2nd Bn. King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry. Second Lieutenant. Died 08/11/1916. Age 19. Son of Agnes Elizabeth McMordie, of 30, South Parade, Ormeau Rd., Belfast, and the late Francis McMordie, of Crossgar. Theipval Memorial, France

## **+RUSSELL, Edmund**

Royal Field Artillery, 2nd Bde. 87th Bty. Driver. 38199. Died 08/11/1916. Age 34. Son of Benjamin and Susannah



Russell; husband of Elizabeth Russell, of 40, Selby St., Belfast. Grove Town Cemetery, Meaulte, France

**+SEMPLE, William**

RN. Stoker 1st Cl. K34978. HMS Juno. Died in Hospital 08/11/1916. Dunarnon, Magherafelt. Suez War Memorial Cemetery. First Magherafelt – PCI RH

**+SHAW, John Westleigh**

Royal Garrison Artillery 125th (C.P.) (Co Palatine) Heavy Battery, Royal Garrison Artillery. Gunner L448. Died 08/11/1916. Age 22. Enlisted 08/05/1915 and posted to Lytham St Annes, Lancashire on the 10th aged 21 years, civilian occupation, commercial traveller. Born at Crumlin, County Antrim, Ireland, gave his residence as care of J.C. Plumptre and Co Ltd, Old Hall Street, Liverpool. On 28/04/1916 he embarked from Southampton for France, disembarking the next day at Havre. He had served a total of 1 year and 185 days at the time of his death. His brother George William Shaw also served in the war as Lieutenant, 1/5th Manchester Regiment. He survived the war. Born 1894 at Crumlin, Belfast to William and Elizabeth Wylie Shaw, of 350, Shankhill Road, Belfast. Thistle Dump Cemetery, High Wood, Longueval, Somme, France. Crumlin Road Methodist Church WM, Belfast

**1917**

**+BOVAIRD, Thomas**

Canadian Infantry, 16th Btn.(Manitoba Regiment). Private. 700342. Died 08/11/1917. Age 39. Brother of Mrs. Elizabeth

Williams, of 4, Kennedy St., Londonderry, Ireland. Ypres (Menin Gate) Memorial, Belgium

**+GLACKIN, Leo**

Royal Irish Fusiliers, 2nd Btn. Private. 18419. Died 08/11/1917. Age 21. Native of Strabane. Son of John and Catherine Glackin, of 10, Cuba St., Belfast. Beersheba War Cemetery, Israel and Palestine (including Gaza)

**+GREER, George**

Canadian Infantry. 2<sup>nd</sup>. Btn. (Eastern Ontario Regiment). Private. 406539. Died 08/11/1917. Age 24. Born at Belfast 29/01/1893. Son of Wm. and Elizabeth Greer; husband to Harriet Greer, of 144, Parkgate Avenue, Belfast, Ireland. Lijssenthoek Military Cemetery, Belgium; Sydenham WM, East Belfast

**+McCULLOUGH, Frederick James**

RNAS. Petty Officer. Mechanic. F10028. Armoured Car Division. Second Lieutenant. RFC. 53rd Squadron. – Secondary Unit Royal Garrison Artillery. Died 08/11/1917. After Inst, he attended Queen's University Belfast, where he studied engineering and was a member of the Officer Training Corps. On 15th November 1915, he was appointed to the Royal Naval Air Service (Russian Armoured Car Division) as a Petty Officer. He served in Russia under Commander Locker-Lampson before returning home to be commissioned to the Royal Garrison Artillery on 13th October 1916, where he served with the Brigade Head Quarter's staff in France. He subsequently transferred to the 53rd Squadron Royal Flying Corps, as an observer.

Frederick was killed in action on 08/11/1917. A report received from the officer commanding the 10th Loyal North Lancashire Regiment stated that on 15th November: “when in the lines my unit found the bodies of 2 British airmen in “no-man’s land”, they were recovered and buried in the Northern end of Hollebeke Church. A chequebook and letters were found on one of the bodies which showed it to be that of 2nd Lt L W Middleton RFC”. Frederick was born on 27/09/1897, the son of F W and Sara McCullough of Longford Villa, Antrim Road, Belfast, later of “Belgravia”, Ulsterville Avenue, Belfast. His father was the chief engineer for the city of Belfast and president of the Institution of Water Engineers. Frederick’s remains were re-interred in Voormezele Enclosure Number 3, Flanders, Belgium. RBAI WM, Fitzroy – PCI RH, QUB WM, and QUB Training Corps RH. ADM 188/580/10028

### **+TAIT, Charles Francis**

Highland Light Infantry, 1st/5th Btn. Private. 201578. Died 08/11/1917. Husband to Mary (nee Byrne) Tait. They married in St Mary’s RC Church, Whitehouse, on 12/06/1916. Charles was then a 29-year-old soldier living at 375 Mathieson St., Glasgow. Gaza War Cemetery, Israel and Palestine (including Gaza)

## **1918**

### **+COARD, S**

RNR. Trimmer. 487/SJ. HMT Nellie Dodds. Died 08/11/1918. Aged 35. Husband to Rose Ann Coard, Garston St., Belfast.

## Carnmoney Cemetery

### **+COWAN, Matthew**

RMLI. Private. PO/13739. Plymouth Division (Blake). Died 08/11/1918. Accidentally killed. Enlisted Belfast 04/07/1906. War service in HMS St Helena. Born St Anne's Ward, Belfast 13/10/1888. Husband to Frances Cowan, Tobergill St., Belfast. Dunfermline Cemetery. ADM 159/154/13739

### **+FARMER, William**

Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, 2nd Btn. Serjeant. 9533. Died 08/11/1918. Age 26. Born in London. Son of James and Miriam Jessie Farmer; husband to Martha Helen Farmer, of 4, St. Columbs Court, Londonderry. Corsham (St Bartholomew) Church Burial Ground

### **+GORDON, Herbert**

Royal Irish Rifles, 1st Btn. Corporal. 9134. Died 08/11/1918. Age 28 years old. Son of John and Mary Gordon, of 4421, Harrison St., Chicago, Illinois, U.S.A. Born at Banbridge, Co.Down. The Hague General Cemetery, Netherlands

### **+HENRY, James**

Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, 6th Btn. Private. 21849. Died 08/11/1918 three days before the Armistice was signed. Age 26. Born 1893. He enlisted at Finner Camp and from there travelled to the Front. What we know of James' time at war is recorded in letters that he sent home to Coleraine. There



are 121 letters in the collection and 94 postcards dating from 2nd October 1915 to 24th October 1918. These letters leave behind a legacy, not only of James but of the men of Taylor's Row, Chapel Square, and Coleraine that fought during World War One. They are part of a unique and very special collection. Georgina, James' sister, kept all his correspondence and passed it down to her children, who very generously donated them to Coleraine Museum. The letters are on [www.niarchive.org](http://www.niarchive.org). Son of Alexander and Annabella Henry, of Taylor's Row, Coleraine. James Henry lived in Castleroe before moving to Taylor's Row. Doulers Communal Cemetery Extension, France; Castleroe School RH

### **+HEWITT, John R**

Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, 6th Bn. Lance Serjeant. 12760. Died 08/11/1918. Age 26. Served at Gallipoli, Salonika, Egypt, and Palestine. Son of Alfred V. and Margaret Hewitt (nee Kidd), of Moira. Premont British Cemetery, Aisne, France

### **+KEARNEY, Michael**

Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, 4th Btn. Corporal. 28921. Died 08/11/1918. Born at Bessbrook. Son of Michael and Sarah Kearney, High Street, Ballybot, Bessbrook. Husband to Catherine Kearney. Dourles Communal Cemetery Extension, France

### **+KILPATRICK, John Thomas**

Royal Field Artillery, 79th Bde. A Bty. Gunner. 227429. Died 08/11/1918. Enlisted in Scotland. Son of Samuel Joseph

and Elizabeth Jane Kilpatrick, Ballygroobnay, Hamiltonsbawn. Husband to Agnes Kilpatrick. Terlincthun British Cemetery, Wimille, France. Mullaghbrack C of I Parish Church WM

### **+McDEVITT, H**

Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers. 5th Btn. Private. 28823. Died 08/11/1918. Son of Mr. J.M. McDevitt, of Ballee Artigarian, Strabane, Co, Tyrone. Avesnes-le-Sec Communal Cemetery Extension, France

### **+RANKIN, W J**

Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, 5th Btn. Private. 19012. Died 08/11/1918. Age 24. Son of William John and Mary Rankin; husband to Francis Rankin, of 8, Pine St., Waterside, Londonderry. Avesnes-Le-Sec Communal Cemetery Extension, France

### **+WOODSIDE, Charles Richard Woodside**

North Irish Horse and Corps of Hussars. Trooper. 71563 & 1795. Died of exposure 08/11/1918. Aged 22. Charles was born 18/11/1895 in Belfast. He was the eldest child in his family, and had a brother and five sisters. In 1911, Charles (aged 15) was an apprentice in a linen business – possibly working with his father who was a Handkerchief Sample Maker. At this time the family were living at Shaftesbury Avenue, Cromac, Belfast. During the war the family home was at 97 Ardenlee Avenue, Belfast. Rocquigny-Equancourt Road British Cemetery, France. Woodstock Road WM.

Cregagh Presbyterian Church RH, May Street Presbyterian Church RH

**1940**

**+JARVIS, John**

Royal Army Service Corps (RASC). Driver. T/91333. Died 08/11/1941. Age 40. Born in Derry. Son of William C. Jarvis and Mary Jarvis, 74 Fountain Street, Derry. Londonderry City Cemetery

**1941**

**+ERWIN, Thomas Harold**

Royal Army Service Corps. Driver. T/160200. Died 08/11/1941. Aged 26. Son of Andrew and Mary Erwin, of Ballymena. Ballymena New Cemetery. High Kirk Presbyterian Church RH

**+McCOMBE, George Marshall**

RAFVF. Pilot Officer (Pilot). 104492. Died 08/11/1941. Aged 25. 78 Sqdn. Son of George and Mary McCombe; husband of Eileen McCombe, of Castlerock. Gaasterland (Nijemirdum) General Cemetery. Friesland, Netherlands. 502 (Ulster) Squadron WM, St Anne's Cathedral, Belfast

**1942**

**HMS WALNEY**

The former U.S. Coast Guard Cutter came under heavy fire from coastal batteries after crashing through the harbour boom at Oran, Algeria on the first day of Operation Torch. Having sustained heavy damage, the American-built vessel exploded 6 hours later. The commander of Walney, Captain Frederick Peters had given the order to abandon ship. He received a posthumous Victoria Cross.

**+CHERRY, Patrick**

RN. Yeoman of Signals. C/JX 133062. Died 08/11/1942. Age 29. HMS Walney. Patrick Cherry had 13 years' service. Nephew of Mr and Mrs Daniel Brown, Antrim Place, Lisburn. Husband of Clare Mary Cherry, Finchley, Middlesex. (Belfast Weekly Telegraph 25/12/1942). Chatham Naval Memorial

**+FITZPATRICK, William James Joseph**

RN. AB. C/JX 192062. Died 08/11/1942. Age 22. HMS Walney. Lost after attack on North African ports. William had three years' service. Son of William and Elizabeth Fitzpatrick, Hillview St., Whiteabbey. (Belfast Weekly Telegraph 18/12/1942). Chatham Naval Memorial

**1943**

**+CHAMBERLAIN, James**

Leicestershire Regiment. 1st Btn. Private. 4856868. Died 08/11/1943. Age 30. Son of James and Lavinia Chamberlain; husband of Christina Chamberlain, of Shantallow, Londonderry. Chungkai War Cemetery, Thailand

**1944**



## **+HYLAND, John**

Royal Engineers, 79 Assault Sqn. Sapper. 2078610. Died 08/11/1944. Age 24 years old. Native of Belfast. Bergen-op-Zoom War Cemetery, Netherlands

## **+KENNEDY, William T**

The King's Regiment (Liverpool), 2 Btn. Private.5382483. Died 08/11/1944. Aged 24. Son of William and Minnie Kennedy, of Moat Terrace, Ballymena; husband to Elizabeth Jane Kennedy. Forli War Cemetery, Italy

## **+MEADEN, Keith Thomas Stratton**

RN. Leading Motor Mechanic. D/MX573544. Died 08/11/1944. Age 18. HMHDML1077. Sister serving with WAAF in Cairo. Son of Thomas William Hazel and Dorothy Isabel Meaden, Whitewell Drive, Whitehouse. (Belfast Weekly Telegraph 24/11/1944). Freetown (King Tom) Cemetery.

## **+ORR, Ronald Mervyn**

RNVR. Sub-Lieutenant. GM. Sub-Lieutenant 04/08/1944. Posted 28/02/1944 – 10/1944 to Department of Unexploded Bomb Disposal, Admiralty (HMS President) for duty outside Admiralty. 08/11/1944 HMS Royal Edward (port party, Dieppe) – borne on the books of HMS Odyssey, accounting base for naval parties. (There is little in public provenance about HMS Odyssey. Some sources claim it was a hotel in Devon for Combined operations. It is not included in the normal list of ships, nor was it a regular shore establishment.) G M gazetted 13/03/1945. Awarded for port

clearance, "for gallantry and undaunted devotion to duty. Conducted underwater clearance of hospital ship berth Avant Port, Dieppe on 12/10/1944." Died 08/11/1944. Age: 22. His George Medal was posthumously presented to his next of kin. Educated at Belfast High School and QUB. Elder son of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Orr, Armoy. (Belfast Weekly Telegraph 30/03/1945). Dieppe Canadian War Cemetery, Hautot-sur-mer. Ap Sci, QUB 1939. QUB WM

# 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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