ULSTER HISTORY CIRCLE®

ANNUAL REPORT 2013 - 2014

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Cover photograph: John Clarke plaque unveiling, 25 April 2013

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Published by the Ulster History Circle

ULSTER HISTORY CIRCLE®

CELEBRATING ACHIEVERS

The Blue Plaque Programme

www.ulsterhistory.co.uk

Willie John Kelly, brother of Thomas Raymond Kelly GC, and members of the wider Kelly family, with Raymond's George Cross and Lloyds' Gallantry Medals after unveiling the plaque on 7 December 2013 in Newry

Foreword

The past year has seen a total of seventeen plaques erected by the Ulster History Circle, a significant increase on the nine of the previous year. These latest plaques are spread across Ulster, from Newry in the south east, to the north west in Co Donegal. Apart from our busy plaque activities, the Circle has been hard at work enhancing the New Dictionary of Ulster Biography. All our work is unpaid, and Circle members meet regularly in committee every month, as fundraising and planning the plaques are always on-going activities, with the summer months often busy with events.

I would like to thank my colleagues on the Circle committee for their support and their valued contributions throughout the year. A voluntary body like ours depends entirely on the continuing commitment of its committee members. On behalf of the Circle I would also like to record how much we appreciate the generosity of our funders: many of the City and District Councils, and those individuals, organisations, and businesses without whose help and support the Circle could not continue in its work commemorating and celebrating the many distinguished people from, or significantly connected with, Ulster, who are exemplified by those remembered this year.

As an established heritage body, the Circle is pleased to attend outreach events, in order to enhance our own profile, as well as to contribute to the success of other organisations. The Circle's volunteer committee members fulfil several speaking engagements during the year, in order to inform the public directly about our activities. There is great interest in the Circle, and we have the benefit of being recognised, trusted, and acclaimed for the work we do. The Circle's plaques are a source of pride in local communities all over Northern Ireland, and our distinctive contribution to heritage tourism is acknowledged by the many official guides, and numerous visitors who appreciate our plaques.

In March 2014, the Circle was one of the exhibitors at a major conference on the theme of Ulster-Scots Contributions to a Shared Inheritance, at the Europa Hotel, Belfast. This participation was appropriate in the light of the many Circle plaques to people of achievement from Ulster Scots backgrounds, and a leaflet listing 28 of these persons was specially produced, and was welcomed by conference delegates. After an initial year in 2013 as a plaque funder, the Ulster-Scots Agency has been pleased to continue its partnership with the Circle, and is supporting a total of five plaques during 2014. Belfast City Council continues to be a major funder of the Circle's plaques, and it has become the practice annually that the Lord Mayor is invited to unveil a plaque. This year Cllr Máirtín Ó Mulleoir unveiled the plaque to Thomas Carnduff, the Shipyard Poet, at the Linen Hall Library.

All plaque unveilings are special events in their own right, but three in this past year deserve particular mention. First is the plaque to Francis Mackemie, in Ramelton, Co Donegal, as this plaque realised something the Circle had been looking forward to for several years, an inaugural blue plaque in the Ulster counties of the Republic of Ireland. The hope now is that this plaque will lead to more such, across counties Cavan, Monaghan and Donegal. In Newry city, two other plaque unveilings represented a remarkable and distinctive double. Two George Cross heroes, Max Blaney and Raymond Kelly, born a few streets apart, were commemorated on the same morning, when the Circle worked in partnership with the Newry Maritime Association to host the joint unveilings. The stories of these two heroes, along with those of the fifteen other plaque recipients in 2013-14, are told elsewhere in this Report.

The Circle has put up more than 170 blue plaques over a period of 30 years, to persons of achievement from all sections of Ulster's past. Until recently, none of these plaques has suffered any wilful damage. However, the plaque to James (Jemmy) Hope, which was unveiled at Mallusk Cemetery in March 2014, was damaged beyond repair only a month later. The Circle condemns utterly this criminal act, as our plaques are there to celebrate and inform, and until this wilful vandalism, in its way a sort of censorship, they have been welcomed openly everywhere. It is intended that the smashed plaque will be reinstated.

A plaque unites a person with a location in their life, and the careful and extensive effort the volunteers on the Circle committee put into planning the plaques should not be underestimated. Each plaque needs thorough and accurate research into its location, and especially so in Belfast, where many streets have been renumbered over the decades. Street Indexes are checked over, site visits made, and owners and tenants consulted for permission to allow the plaque on their premises. These activities can take considerable time, especially in obtaining permission. The plaque wording is carefully chosen; invitations are designed and issued; a person to unveil invited; guest speakers arranged, as each unveiling is accompanied by a talk on the person being honoured, and family members, and members of professional

bodies associated with the plaque recipient are contacted and invited. The whole has to be carefully planned and coordinated, towards creating a single special event. The voluntary hours involved in this are considerable, but rewarding, as the reports of this year's plaque unveilings show. These can be accessed online at: http://www.ulsterhistory.co.uk/

Since the Circle must raise funds for every plaque, time for this has to be factored into the pre-planning process. Some district councils and organisations have been generous and supportive of our efforts, and their details are given in this Report. Individuals and groups have also been generous, and the hope is that they will continue to be so. The Circle carefully considers each suggestion for a plaque, and it must be noted that a promise of ready funding does not mean a promise of a plaque. The Circle always decides and agrees on the names for commemoration.

An important part of the Circle's work is the New Dictionary of Ulster Biography (NDUB). This free on-line resource is enhanced every month, wholly by voluntary input, which includes thorough research, and the NDUB represents a major source of reference. Its articles are a pleasure to read, and offer a fascinating insight on many of our persons of note. Unlike the blue plaque scheme, which only considers those persons who are deceased twenty years or more, the NDUB has the distinct difference of including those of more recent demise and import. The NDUB website annually attracts tens of thousands of visitors, from the world over, and entries are regularly added to by the Editor and Circle members. The Bodleian Library has recently included a link to the NDUB on its website.

The Circle is a recognised charity, and new requirements on charities and registration introduced by the Charity Commission for Northern Ireland have caused the Circle to examine its own structure and purpose. An Away Day for committee members was held in February 2014 to review the Circle's work and to identify future priorities. As a result of this, some articles in our Constitution will be amended accordingly. Although the Circle is a wholly voluntary body, we take our responsibilities seriously, and strive to offer the best possible service to those organisations and individuals who avail of our expertise.

The past year saw the 170th plaque in place, and the significant milestone of Plaque 200 is getting ever nearer. Our hopes for 2014-15 include further plaques in counties Donegal, Cavan and Monaghan. We would like to partner with Derry City Council, to receive committed funding from it annually towards an agreed number of plaques, in the manner already established with Belfast City Council. We still do not have a first plaque in Armagh city, an historic centre with many individuals of achievement to commemorate, but as far as our plaques are concerned, Armagh remains a 'maiden city' where the Circle has no presence. These aspirations, like all our efforts, are subject both to our plaques being welcomed, and to funds being available.

In conclusion, as we look forward to the changes another year will bring, thank you once more to those who have supported the Ulster History Circle over the past year, both with funding and in friendship, and thank you in advance to those who will do so over the next twelve months.

Chris Spurr
Chairman, UHC
6 May 2014

Introduction
This report of the Circle's operations draws together the main strands of its activities in the year to 31 March 2014.

The Ulster History Circle is a small, voluntary, not for profit organisation that places commemorative plaques in public places, in cities, towns and villages all over Ulster, in honour of men and women who have contributed to the Province's history. The Circle is recognised as a Charity by HM Revenue and Customs. The Constitution is set out in Appendix 4. The work of the Circle is entirely voluntary. The Circle has no earning capacity or trust funds of any kind and depends on District Councils, individuals, organisations and businesses to contribute to the cost of erecting individual plaques.

The Circle encourages nominations for plaques from the public and many of our projects are selected from such nominations. The eligibility criteria and information about how to make a nomination are set out on our website www.ulsterhistory.co.uk. The general rule is that a proposal to put up a plaque is not considered unless the person to be commemorated has been deceased for at least 20 years - less if the deceased person was born more than 100 years ago. An explanation of how the scheme works is set out in Appendix 3.

Plaques erected in 2013-2014
This year saw the erection of 17 plaques, 16 in Northern Ireland and one on County Donegal, making a total of 171 erected by the Circle since its foundation in the early 1980s. This compares with 9 in 2012-13. In 2013-14 the Circle erected its first plaque in one of the three Ulster counties in the Republic of Ireland, when Francis Makemie was commemorated in Ramelton, County Donegal. Appendix 1 shows the sources and amount of the funds secured. The Circle is grateful to Belfast City Council and its Development Committee for its agreement to fund 16 plaques in the three years up to March 2015, and to the Ulster-Scots Agency for funding six of the plaques. Thanks are also due to the other contributors, including a number of individuals. There is a full list of contributors in Appendix 1.

Appendix 2 lists the plaques. There are short biographies of the recipients, and photographs of the events.

Appendix 5 contains a complete list of all the plaques erected since the Circle was founded.

Future Programme
As the year ended, planning was well advanced for 18 new plaques, with funding secured or being sought. Another 18 were at earlier planning stages.

Publicity
Publicity for the Plaque Events is generated by targeted Press Releases to regional and local news media, TV, radio and regional and local newspapers. Some of the events have attracted considerable media interest, for example, the joint unveiling for the Newry-born recipients of the George Cross, Max Blaney and Raymond Kelly, for Francis Carvill also in Newry and for John McCredy McAlery, the man who brought Association Football to Ireland in 1879. As well as print news coverage, some events were featured on the BBC's "Good Morning Ulster", 'Your Place and Mine' "A Kist o Wurds", and "Newsline" programmes as well on BBC Radio Foyle.

Where possible the Circle seeks to identify and involve members of the families or descendants of the person being commemorated and all interested are involved in the planning and the unveiling ceremonies. As a consequence the events are happy occasions and much appreciated by the families. In the current year there were seven such family gatherings at the Blaney, Clarke, Hayward, Hope, Kelly, Lewinter-Frankl and McDonnell plaques.

Membership Attendance
The Circle met 13 times, including the Annual General Meeting. The record of individual attendance is shown below. Mere attendance (travel and work requirements permitting) is not an indication of input and members' contributions in research and support are counted in other ways. Sadly, in August 2013 we lost our longest serving member and past Chair, Doreen Corcoran. The Circle will miss her wise guidance, humanity, patience and good humour. In July 2013 Alan Boyd replaced Sean Nolan as Secretary after Sean resigned for health reasons in October. During the year we welcomed two new members, Mairead Ferguson and Sir Peter Froggatt.

Name	Possible attendance	Actual attendance
Chris Spurr – *Chairman*	13	12
Alan Boyd - *Secretary*	13	12
Pat Devlin - *Treasurer*	13	13
Sir Peter Froggatt	9	8
Richard Froggatt	13	11
Maud Hamill	13	12
Mairead Ferguson	8	7
Myrtle Hill	13	6
Sean Nolan	7	6
Trevor Parkhill	13	8
John Dooher	13	3
Peter Cavan	13	10
Peter Collins	13	7

Plaque Selection and other activities

The issues that are involved for the Circle in accepting new plaque nominations are listed in Appendix3. As a small voluntary body the Circle employs no staff and all the work has to be done in members' own time. As well as erecting plaques, the Circle is involved in a number of related and complementary activities including the development and maintenance of the on-line Dictionary of Ulster Biography. The Circle is also engaged in the development and delivery of an Outreach programme involving local historical societies, community and other local groups and schools. On average, we unveil about 14 plaques a year; some years more, some fewer. Each one involves a great deal of detailed planning, consultation with many interested parties and preparation that is very time-consuming.

Dictionary of Ulster Biography

In the year to 31 March 2014 the Dictionary attracted over 23,000 visitors, viewing over 65,000 pages, an increase of 3,000 visitors and 11,000 pages on the previous year, from 130 countries. Of the 23,000 visitors, 45% were female and 61% were aged under 35. The top three searches, totalling almost 2,700 enquiries, were for women, Isabella Tod (1,120), Rosamond Praegar (609) and Ruby Murray (497). For males, most searches were for Stewart Parker (477), James Magennis VC (475) and Joey Dunlop (461). Over 5,700 (25%) of visits were from mobile devices (smart phones and tablets), up from 3,000 in the previous year. During the year, more than 100 additional biographies were added to the Dictionary.

The Dictionary is on-line at www.ulsterbiography.co.uk.

Leaflets

During the year the Circle distributed over 500 general information leaflets at plaque events and talks. A leaflet 'Blue Plaques for Ulster-Scots Achievers' was prepared for a major Conference 'Ulster and Scotland –Ulster-Scots Contributions to a Shared Inheritance' organised by the Ulster-Scots Academy, MAGUS and the Ulster Historical Foundation on 25-26 March 2014.

Outreach Programme

The Circle aims to involve local historical societies in the planning of unveiling events and engages with them in local arrangements and publicity. The Circle works with the Federation for Ulster Local Studies to provide speakers to local societies -

a. to increase awareness of what we are seeking to do;
b. to demonstrate how our objective of preserving and widening knowledge of historical personalities, local as well as national and international, is fully in tune with the thrust of their own work; and
c. to encourage local historical societies to greater co-operation with and participation in the Circle's activities.

To further these objectives, the Circle is included on the Federation's Register of Speakers which is available on its website, providing societies with the opportunity to include a speaker in their seasonal programme of events.

The Circle continues to give talks to a number of organisations, for example local historical societies, Rotary Clubs, Business and Professional Women's Association, University of the Third Age groups, Probus Clubs, Church Groups, Luncheon Clubs, Mothers Union etc.

The Circle continues to work closely with Libraries NI on areas of mutual interest and broad agreement has been reached on a number of areas of co-operation. This includes the use of Libraries for Circle events, and for the placement of plaques, which could otherwise not be erected due to the remoteness, or unavailability of a birth house, for example.

Society Website

The Circle's web site www.ulsterhistory.co.uk was updated continuously with information about new plaques and reports of unveiling events. In the year a major new enhancement involved the mapping of the plaques, particularly in Belfast and Londonderry, and linking the plaque locations to each individual biography. In the year to 31 March 2014 the site had over 2,400 visitors who accessed over 6,700 pages.

Other Internet developments

The Circle's Flickr account holds a complete record of the plaques, with biographical and location information. This can be accessed from the Circle's main website.

Financial Report

The Circle's Accounts are in Appendix 1.

Michael and Carmel McKeown with Mayor Michael Ruane,
Newry, 15 February 2014

Rev'd Jack Lamb and members of the Shankill Area Social History Group at the Montgomery unveiling on 10 March 2014

APPENDIX 1

FINANCIAL REPORT 2013- 2014

Accounts

The Income and Expenditure account for the year is attached.

Financial Resources Received

The Circle is grateful to the following for supporting the Circle's activities during the year.

Source of funds	Amount
Belfast City Council	£4,800.00
Ulster-Scots Agency	£5,000.00
Newry & Mourne District Council	£1,600.00
Ballinascreen Historical Society	£1,000.00
The Ireland Funds	£995.00
Portora Royal School	£800.00
Other gifts and donations	£3,115.00
TOTAL	**£17,310.00**

Financial Code of Practice

The Code of Practice, adopted by the Circle at its meeting on 5 November 2004, sets out officers' roles and responsibilities and the processes of record maintenance, budgetary control, financial reporting, account preparation and audit.

Sir Peter and Lady Froggatt with Richard Froggatt, at Montgomery plaque, 10 March 2014

Dr Sarah Ferris, Carnduff Literary Executor, Mairead Ferguson, Ulster History Circle and Paul Devlin, Lecturer in Drama at Magee College, Londonderry, at the Carnduff plaque unveiling on 3 March 2014

Mrs Vivienne Magee, daughter of Zoltan and Anny Lewinter-Frankl, with Ulster History Circle Chairman, Chris Spurr at the plaque unveiling on 10 June 2013

ULSTER HISTORY CIRCLE
INCOME & EXPENDITURE 2013-2014

		2013/14	2012/13	2011/12
Opening Balance at Bank		£8,337.82	£7,689.38	£17,490.83
INCOME				
	Grants Received (1)	£12,394.00	£8,000.00	£12,120.00
	Other income (2)	£4,915.00	£3,294.08	£820.00
	TOTAL RESOURCES	**£25,646.82**	**£18,983.46**	**£30,430.83**
EXPENDITURE				
	Plaque Manufacture and fitting	£10,976.00	£6,652.00	£9,226.00
	Plaque replacement and repair	£60.00	£0.00	£0.00
	Bank Charges	£38.38	£36.94	£50.00
	Postage	£74.29	£96.51	£262.18
	Printing and Stationery (3)	£1,289.56	£1,219.26	£6,868.46
	Meeting Expenses (4)	£905.60	£847.70	£1,100.30
	Travel (5)	£187.20	£478.75	£1,207.85
	Audit Fees	£630.00	£600.00	£600.00
	Design	£300.00	£0.00	£600.00
	Internet Charges (6)	£253.47	£395.96	£16.19
	Insurance (7)	£70.00	£70.00	£70.00
	Equipment (8)	£28.51	£43.78	£708.31
	Membership Fees (7)	£30.00	£30.00	£30.00
	Events (9)	£382.20	£152.00	£1,190.47
	IT Contract (10)	£0.00	£0.00	£148.80
	Other Expenditure	£238.71	£231.98	£692.74
	TOTAL EXPENDITURE	**£15,463.92**	**£10,854.88**	**£22,771.30**
	Petty Cash 1/4/13	£26.84	£4.16	
	Petty Cash 31/3/14	£32.84	£26.84	£4.16
	Uncleared Cheques (11)	£821.50	£231.92	
Closing Balance at Bank		**£10,766.48**	**£8,337.82**	**£7,689.38**

Notes for 2013-14

(1) See page 5

(2) See page 5

(3) Annual Report, printer paper and ink, photo frames, Office Supplies

(4) Accommodation and refreshment costs at monthly meetings

(5) Visits to service suppliers, local groups, potential sites and some launch events

(6) Service charges for two websites plus email

(7) Membership of FULS and PL Insurance Costs

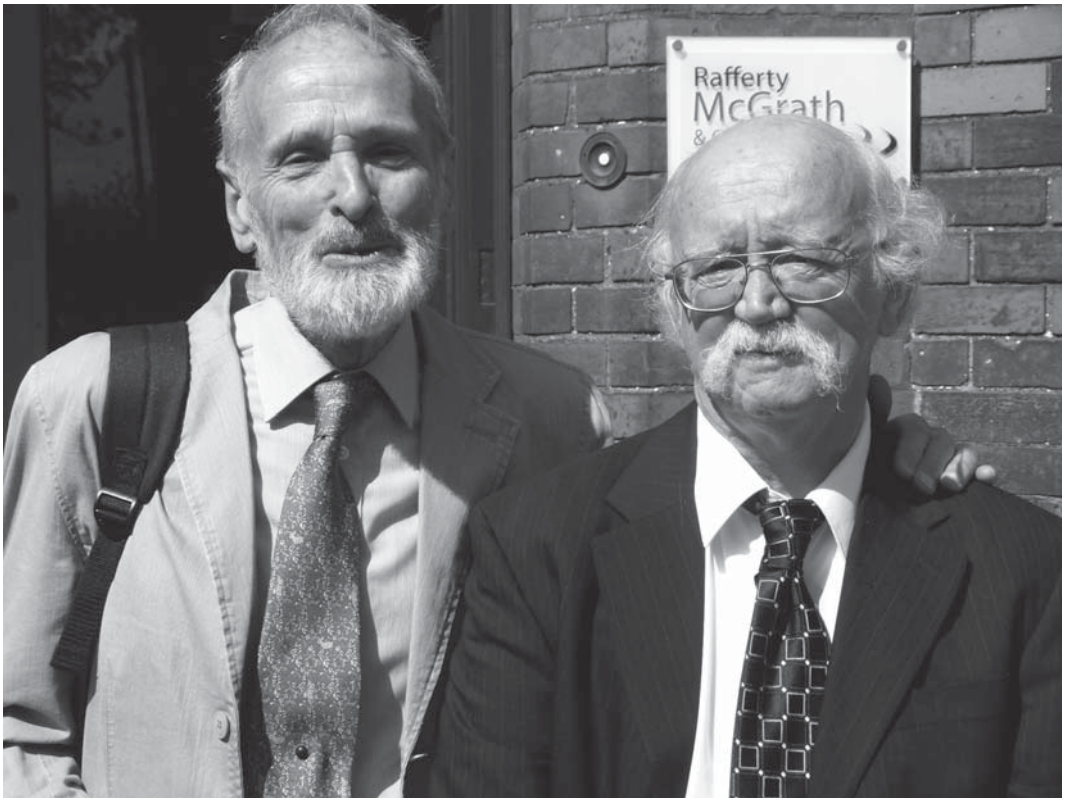
(8) Trimmer and Mic holder

(9) Light refreshments at unveiling events

(10) Not utilised this year

(11) Cheques Nos - 000592; 000619; 000622; 000624

Chris Spurr presents a framed biography of John Clarke to the National Trust; Max Bryant, General Manager, North Coast National Trust, Esther Dobbin, Visitor Services Manager for the North Coast and Roy Bailie, Regional Chairman. 25 April 2013



Richard Jnr (son) and his nephew Paul Hayward (grandson of Richard Hayward) 17 May 2013

APPENDIX 2

THE YEAR'S EVENTS

The following pages contain short biographies and descriptions of the people and places honoured with a blue plaque in the year under review. Photographs from the events are included.

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Wolff, Gustav Wilhelm	36

Myrtle Hill, Ulster History Circle and Sandra Millsop, writer and historian, at the WG.Lyttle plaque, 17 December 2014

Maud Hamill, Alan Boyd and Chris Spurr, Ulster History Circle with Bill John Kelly, brother of Raymond Kelly GC, on 7 December 2013

John Gray, historian with Noreen and Peter Collins of the Ulster History Circle at the Carnduff plaque unveiling on 3 March 2014 at the Linen Hall Library, Belfast

BLANEY GC, MICHAEL FLOOD (MAX) (1910-1940) | Bomb Disposal Officer, Corps of Royal Engineers

Michael (Max) Flood Blaney was born in 65 Bridge Street, Newry on 14 January 1910. His father Charles, a civil engineer, who was Newry Town Surveyor from 1902 to 1959, was born in Donegal. His mother, Alice Flood was from an old established Newry family. Max studied at UCD, and like his father, was a civil engineer.

Three dates in 1940 were cited in the award to Acting Captain Blaney; 18 September, 20 October and 13 December. An unexploded bomb was located in London early on 18 September in the middle of Manor Way. Blaney removed the bomb. On 20 October, another unexploded bomb fell in Park Avenue, East Ham. Despite a pair of deadly tinge fuses fitted to this bomb, Blaney neutralized it, working alone as he always insisted on doing. As 1940 neared its end, German bombs were becoming more advanced, with combinations of fuses. This third UXB had fallen on Romford Road, Manor Park. It was uncovered about twelve feet below ground level. It was fitted with a delayed-action clockwork fuse, whose express purpose was to delay the explosion until the bomb was moved or tapped.

Back, from left: Michael Blaney, James Marwick (wearing Max's George Cross) and Michael Dolan
Front, from left: Maud Hamill (Ulster History Circle), Anne Marie Blaney, Veronica Marwick, Fiona Blaney and Margaret Marwick

Captain Blaney reached Romford Road soon after the bomb was exposed. Despite the non-arrival of vital equipment he decided to proceed using other devices available. The bomb had to be hoisted out before the fuse could be removed. When the hoisting sling was passed round the bomb, they found that the device designed to detect the clock mechanism was obstructing the lifting equipment and had to be temporarily removed. As Blaney stepped forward to begin his work on it, the bomb exploded, killing him and another officer, a staff sergeant, a lance corporal, five Sappers, and a superintendent of police.

Pipe Major David Hanna plays a lament

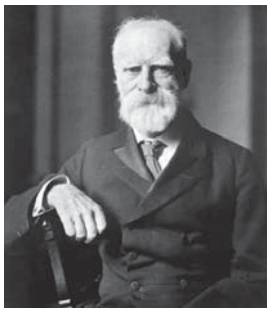
Blaney's award of the George Cross was announced in the London Gazette on 14 April 1941.

Max Blaney was buried in the Flood grave in St Mary's Church Newry on Christmas Day 1940. His George Cross is in Malta in his nephew's keeping.

Date of Unveiling: 7 December 2013

Location of plaque: 56 Bridge Street, Newry

BRYCE OM, VISCOUNT JAMES (1838-1922) | Jurist, Historian and Diplomat



James Bryce was born in 40 Arthur Street, Belfast, on 10 May 1838, the eldest son of James Bryce (1806–1877), schoolteacher and geologist.

Bryce spent his first eight years in Ulster, but in 1846 followed his father, who was appointed Mathematics and Geography Master, to the High School of Glasgow, and then for a year went to study under his uncle Dr Reuben John Bryce at Belfast Academy, before entering the University of Glasgow in 1854. In 1857 he went on a scholarship to Trinity College, Oxford, graduating in 1862. Bryce was called to the Bar and practised in London for a few years, but soon returned to Oxford as Regius Professor of Civil Law, a position he held between 1870 and 1893. From 1870 to 1875 he was also Professor of Jurisprudence at Owen's College, Manchester. His reputation as an historian had been made as early as 1864 by his work on the Holy Roman Empire. With Lord Acton, he founded the English Historical Review in 1885.

Ian Crozier, CEO Ulster-Scots Agency unveiling the plaque

Bryce was a Liberal in politics. In 1880 he was elected to parliament for the Tower Hamlets constituency in London. In 1885 he was returned for South Aberdeen, where he was re-elected on succeeding occasions and remained a Member of Parliament until 1907. He served as Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs (1886), Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster (1892) and President of the Board of Trade (1894–95). Bryce served as Chief Secretary for Ireland from 1905 to 1907, where he made little impression.In 1897, after a visit to South Africa, Bryce published a volume of Impressions of that country, which had considerable weight in Liberal circles when the Second Boer War was being discussed. He was one of the harshest critics of British repressive policy against Boer civilians in the South African War, condemning the systematic burning of farms and the imprisonment of old people, women and children in British concentration camps.

Maynard Hanna, Ulster-Scots Agency with Richard and Sir Peter Froggatt, after the unveiling

In 1907 Bryce was appointed British Ambassador to the United States of America where he served until 1913 successfully strengthening the Anglo-American friendship. As an author, Bryce quickly became well known in America for his 1888 work, The American Commonwealth. The book thoroughly examined the institutions of the United States from the point of view of a historian and constitutional lawyer, and it at once became a classic. On his return to Great Britain he was raised to

the peerage as Viscount Bryce, of Dechmont in 1914. Following the outbreak of the First World War, he was commissioned by Prime Minister H. H. Asquith to prepare the official Bryce Report on alleged German atrocities in Belgium. The report was published in 1915, and was damning of German behaviour against civilians.

Bryce also strongly condemned the Armenian Genocide that took place in the Ottoman Empire mainly in the year 1915. Bryce was the first to speak on that subject in The House of Lords, in July 1915, and later, with the assistance of the historian Arnold J. Toynbee, he produced a documentary record of the massacres, published by the British government in 1916 as the Blue Book. During the last years of his life, Bryce served at the International Court at The Hague, supported the establishment of the League of Nations and published a book about Modern Democracy in 1921 that was rather critical of post-war democracy. Specifically, he strongly opposed the new right of women to vote. Bryce became a fellow of the Royal Society in 1894. His Studies in History and Jurisprudence (1901) and Studies in Contemporary Biography (1903) were re-publications of essays.

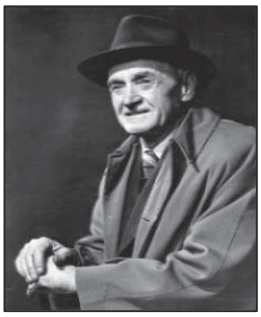
In earlier life he was a notable mountain climber, ascending Mount Ararat in 1876, and publishing a volume on Transcaucasia and Ararat in 1877. He was president of the Alpine Club 1899-1901. In 1907 King Edward VII made him a Member of the Order of Merit. He was also President of the British Academy from 1913 to 1917. Bryce died on 22 January 1922 in Sidmouth, Devon and was cremated at Golders Green Crematorium. The viscountcy died with him. In 1965, the James Bryce Chair of Government (changed to Chair of Politics in 1970) was endowed in his honour at the University of Glasgow

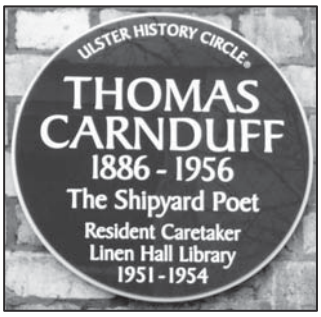
Location of plaque: 13 Chichester Street, (in Upper Arthur Street) Belfast

Date of unveiling: 10 May 2013

The guests after the unveiling

CARNDUFF, THOMAS (1886-1956) | The Shipyard Poet





Thomas Carnduff was born in 13 Kensington Street, off Sandy Row, Belfast, on 30 January 1886. He spent his early childhood in Dublin, where he was educated at the Royal Hibernian School and the Royal Military College. He worked as a butcher's boy, in a thread and needle factory, in a printing house, as a drover in a linen factory, and in the Belfast shipyards. While working in the Belfast Steam Print Company from 1906 to 1914 he revelled in the camaraderie of his well-versed, articulate co-workers. He read widely in order to contribute to their stimulating levels of daily debate on the social issues of the time. In 1914 he started work as a plater's helper at Workman, Clarke and Co.

He joined the Young Citizens' Volunteers and in 1916 enlisted in the Royal Engineers, serving at Ypres and Messines. On leaving the army in 1919 he was re-employed at Workman's, remaining there until the firm was wound up in 1935. It was hard, dangerous work, which often involved working at heights - the fear of which Carnduff never entirely overcame. Accidents were a daily occurrence in the yard, and on one occasion he was taken to hospital after suffering injuries from a heavy spanner which had been dropped from 40 feet.

Lord Mayor, Councillor Máirtín Ó Mulleoir with Circle Chairman Chris Spurr and members Maud Hamill, Mairead Ferguson, Peter Collins and Richard Froggatt

Men of Belfast

O city of sound and motion!
O city of endless stir!
From the dawn of a misty morning,
To the fall of the evening air;
From the night of moving shadows
To the sound of the shipyard horn;
We hail thee 'Queen of the Northland'
We who are Belfast born.

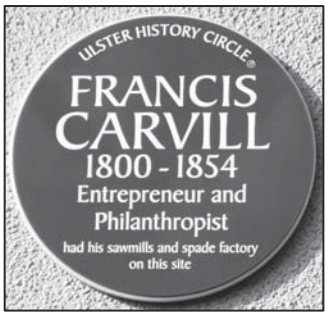
Carnduff was involved in the Labour and trade union movements and active in the Independent Orange Order. He was a friend of Peadar O'Donnell and supported the Connolly Association. All his life he had written poetry, and in 1936 he formed the Young Ulster Literary Society and was a member of the Irish Pen Club. He wrote for several newspapers, including the Bell and published books of poems, one of which was Songs from the Shipyard and Other Poems published in 1924. He wrote many plays: The First Warrant (1930); Workers (1932); Traitors (1934); Castlereagh (1935); Birth of a Giant (1937); The Stars Foretell (1938) and Murder at Stranmillis. Some of these were performed in the Abbey Theatre, Dublin and the Empire Theatre, Belfast; The Birth of a Giant was a play written for radio. His later years were spent working as a caretaker in the Linen Hall Library, where his portrait now hangs.

Thomas Carnduff died on 17 April 1956 leaving behind a legacy of exceptional writing and social commentary. He had used his writings to highlight the plight of the under-privileged and to inspire them to realise their higher potential. He strove to demonstrate that the working classes merited a valued place in modern society. He is buried in Carnmoney Old Cemetery, Co. Antrim.

Date of unveiling: 3 March 2014

Location of plaque: Linen Hall Library, Fountain Street, Belfast

CARVILL, FRANCIS (1800-1954) | Entrepreneur and Philanthropist



Francis Carvill was born in the Mourne area of County Down in 1800. He came to Newry and was in his day the largest employer and most extensive trader in the port. He owned sawmills and a spade factory on Merchants Quay where the Canal Court Hotel now stands. He was the first entrepreneur to introduce shipbuilding to Newry. His 'shipyard' was on the 'middlebank'; the space between the river and canal now used as a car park. The schooner *Mary Anne* was the first vessel built in his yard. He owned several vessels himself and some of these sailed between Warrenpoint and America. The Carvill Company acted as an emigration agent for those going to North America during the worst years of the Famine. His administrative office was at 9, Sugar Island.

Alan Boyd and Pat Devlin, Ulster History Circle, Michael McKeown, Mayor Michael Ruane, Carmel McKeown and Chairman of Circle Chris Spurr

There was hardly a major development in the town which Carvill was not involved in. The Newry Examiner, in 1844, reported: *His persevering enterprise has contributed in an eminent degree to the commercial greatness of the prosperous town to which he does honour and his general liberality of hand and heart conduces to the comfort of the many who are engaged in the various branches of the great establishment over which he worthily presides.*

He was a promoter and director of the Newry and Enniskillen Railway Company which opened the port of Newry to the middle of Ulster and as far as the Atlantic port of Sligo.

In 1845 Carvill went to London to negotiate with the absentee landlord, the Marquess of Anglesey, for land rights to allow construction by the Newry and Carlingford Railway and Dock Company. His vision was to build the Greenore Sea Dock and to service it through Newry.

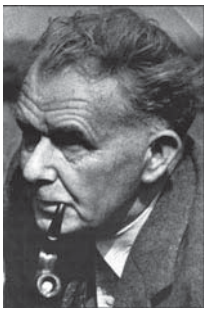
He was a man of great civic spirit. He was one of the main fund raisers for the building and construction of the Convent of Mercy. He was Chairman of the relief fund for the wife and family of John Mitchel after Mitchel had been transported to Van Dieman's land in 1848. He appears also on the list of subscribers to the Unitarian Church built on William Street in 1852.

Carvill died on 15 April 1854 and is buried in the graveyard at St Mary's Church.

Date of Unveiling: 15 February 2014

Location of plaque: Canal Court Hotel, Merchant's Quay, Newry

CLARKE**, JOHN (1889-1980)** | Potato Breeder



John Clarke was born on 1 February 1889 at Lamnagh Beg, Ballintoy, on the North Antrim coast, son of Daniel and Margaret. He attended St. Mary's Primary School at Ballinalea, but left, aged about 12, to work on the family farm in Broughgammon, and obtained no further formal education. Despite this, by dint of extensive reading in Ballymoney Library, and ongoing research and experimentation throughout his life, he became a recognised expert on the science of potato breeding, producing dozens of varieties, some of which are still widely grown. John's father was known to have tried to produce new potato varieties, but his son pursued this activity much beyond what Daniel Clarke had achieved.

In 1947 John married Angela Hayes, a local schoolteacher, and the couple set up home in a farm close to the Giant's Causeway. The farmhouse was named Innisfree on account of Angela's love of the poetry of WB Yeats, and it and its outbuildings are now part of the National Trust Complex at the Causeway, and home to the Trust's Community and Learning Centre.

The guests after the unveiling

In 1923 Daniel and John Clarke had their potatoes certified by the Ministry of Agriculture's Seed Classification system. John specialised in the first early varieties, harvested in June and July. His first variety Ulster Monarch was certified in 1936. Over the next 51 years he was to have 33 varieties certified, of which the first 30 had the prefix Ulster. Thanks to John Clarke, that most popular of potato varieties, Maris Piper, was produced. It is the 'grandson' of one of his varieties. John was respected by his contemporaries and by specialist scientists such as Dr. R.N. Salaman F.R.S. and Dr. H. Howard. Dr Salaman was a leading expert on diseases of the potato, and lived near Cambridge, running a botanical research centre. He researched and promoted resistance to viruses in potatoes, and set out to multiply virus-free stocks to supply outlets throughout the UK. Clarke worked closely with Salaman in this endeavour, setting up greenhouses in Broughgammon and at Innisfree.

John Clarke won many accolades. He was awarded the Lord Derby Gold Medal in 1948, a Master of Agriculture Degree by QUB in 1950, the John Snell Medal by the National Institute of Agricultural Botany, Cambridge in the mid-1950s, and in 1957 the Belfast Telegraph Cup for Outstanding Achievements in Agriculture. John was awarded the OBE in 1969. He died on 28 May 1980.

Date of unveiling: 25 April 2013

Location of plaque: 60 Causway Road, Bushmills

HAYWARD, RICHARD (1892-1964) | Writer, Actor, Singer

Harold Richard Hayward was born on 24 October 1892 in Southport, Lancashire, a son of Captain Scott Hayward, yachtsman and boat designer, and Louise Eleanor. The family moved to Ireland about 1894 and lived briefly in Larne, Co. Antrim, before settling in Greenisland, and Richard and his three brothers were educated at Larne Grammar School.

Hayward's first work was in connection with ship repair and maintenance in Liverpool, a reserved occupation during the First World War, but after the war he became a sales representative, travelling throughout Ireland. On 9 July 1915 he married Wilhelmina (known as Elma) Nelson (1896-1961). They lived on the Antrim Road in Belfast, and had two sons, Dion Nelson and Richard Scott.

Richard Jnr (son) and his nephew Paul Hayward (grandson of Richard Hayward) unveil the plaque

When in his twenties Richard and Elma began acting with the Ulster Literary Theatre. In 1929 Hayward and J. R. Mageean founded the Empire Players (the Belfast Repertory Theatre Company) at the Empire Theatre, Belfast. They performed many of shipyard playwright Thomas Carnduff's works, and Hayward hoped that a permanent home would be found for the company, creating a vital theatrical force comparable to the Abbey Theatre in Dublin. However Belfast was not yet ready for this and the Empire Players was wound up in December 1937.

When the Northern Ireland station of the BBC opened in Belfast in 1924, Hayward was one of the first artists to broadcast. He and Elma were soon taking part in scenes from Shakespeare and, with Tyrone Guthrie, Hayward founded the Belfast Radio Players. He wrote a variety of sketches, including in 1925 the first long play ever broadcast from Belfast, *A Trip to the Isle of Man: a Saga in Two Parts*. His revue *Hip Hip Hooradio* was staged at the Empire Theatre and became the first broadcast made from an Irish theatre when it was simultaneously transmitted on 13 December 1927 through the stations of Belfast, Dublin and Cork.

In 1924 Hayward started making gramophone records. By 1950 he had produced more than 140 recordings. These were mainly recorded by Decca, and included such popular local classics as 'The Ould Orange Flute', 'My Lagan Love' and 'The Inniskilling Dragoon'. Hayward's untrained singing voice gave his recordings an informal ballad-like quality, and this added to their popularity. His first involvement with films was as a singer and actor including *The Voice of Ireland* (1932) and other similar films in the 1930s. Hayward even had a small part in The *Quiet Man* (1952) and was also co-producer of *The Luck of the Irish* (1935).

Hayward's first publication was a book of poems in 1927, followed by a novel *Sugarhouse Entry* (1936). Two years later he produced *In Praise of Ulster* which established his reputation as a descriptive writer. Its success lay in its blend of local history archaeology and folklore, giving a broad and enthusiastic picture of the village or area. After this came *Where the River Shannon Flows* (1940) *The Corrib Country* (1943), and *In the Kingdom of Kerry* (1950). Hayward's almost total exclusion of religion, politics and the bitterness which colours much of Irish popular history contributed to the

widespread appeal of his writings. Publication of the series of five books, covering the four provinces of Ireland was spread over the remainder of his life, culminating in Munster and the City of Cork only a few months before his death. The series was illustrated with pencil drawings by Raymond Piper, producing probably the most satisfactory of his many collaborations.

Hayward's last major activity was with the Belfast Naturalists' Field Club, which he joined in 1944. Characteristically he threw himself into the club's activities with great enthusiasm: he was soon giving lectures and conducting excursions, and was elected president for 1951-2. In 1951, with his nephew Brendan Adams, he co-founded the folklore and dialect section of the club, and both of them remained its moving spirits until their deaths.

Public recognition of Hayward's work included the award of an honorary DLitt of Lafayette University, Pennsylvania, in 1959, and an OBE in 1964. Following the death of Elma, Hayward married Dorothy Elizabeth Gamble on 23 February 1962.He died near Ballymena, Co. Antrim, on 13 October 1964, having suffered a heart attack while driving. He was cremated at Roselawn on 16 October and on 4 November a memorial service for Richard Hayward was held in St Anne's Cathedral, Belfast.

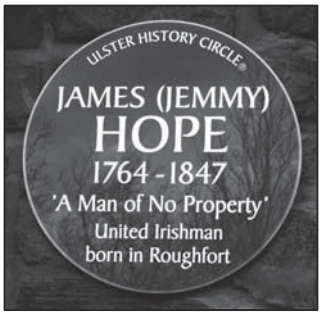
Acknowledgement: Richard Clarke (ODNB)

Location of plaque: 352 Antrim Road Belfast

Date of unveiling: 17 May 2013

Chris Spurr, Chairman of the Ulster History Circle with Richard Jun. and Paul Hayward and Paul Clements, Richard Hayward Sen.'s biographer

HOPE, JAMES (JEMMY) (1764-1847) | United Irishman



James Hope was born on 25 August 1764 in Roughfort, near Templepatrick, County Antrim. His father, John, a linen-weaver, was a native of Templepatrick. His grandfather, "a Covenanter, a Highlander," had left Scotland to avoid persecution, as had many such in the Templepatrick area. Hope was apprenticed as a linen weaver, but attended night school in his spare time. Influenced by the American Revolution, he joined the Irish Volunteers, but when they were wound up, he was further influenced by the French Revolution, and when the Society of United Irishmen was formed, he joined in 1795. It was Wolfe Tone who declared: "Our strength shall come from that great respectable class, the men of no property", and Hope was one such all his days.

Chris Spurr presents Mrs Blanche McMordie, direct descendant of Jemmy Hope, with framed biography of her ancestor

Hope quickly established himself as a prominent organiser and was elected to the central committee in Belfast, becoming close to the leaders including Samuel Neilson, Thomas Russell and Henry Joy McCracken. In 1796, he was sent to Dublin to assist the United Irish organisation there to mobilise support among the working classes, and he was successful in establishing several branches throughout the city and especially in the Liberties area. He also travelled to counties in Ulster and Connaught, disseminating literature and organizing localities. Known as 'the Spartan', he was described as being observant, discreet, thoughtful, incorruptible and independent. He was married to Rose Mullen, and they had four children.

On the outbreak of the 1798 rebellion in Leinster, Henry Joy McCracken sent Hope on a failed mission to Belfast to brief the leader of the county Down United Irishmen, Rev. William Dickson, with news of the planned rising in Antrim, unaware that Dickson had been arrested only a couple of days before. Hope managed to escape from Belfast in time to take part in the battle of Antrim where he played a skilful and courageous role with his "Spartan Band", a detachment of weavers and labourers, in covering the retreat of the fleeing rebels after their defeat.

Maynard Hanna, Ulster-Scots Agency, Liam Logan, broadcaster, Chris Spurr and Dr Ian Adamson

Hope managed to rejoin McCracken and his remaining forces after the battle at their camp on Slemish Mountain, but the camp gradually dispersed, and the dwindling band of insurgents was then forced to go on the run. He avoided capture, but McCracken was captured and executed on 17 July. After the collapse of the general rising, Hope refused to avail of the terms of an amnesty offered by Lord Cornwallis on the grounds that to do so would be "*not only a recantation of one's principles, but a tacit acquiescence in the justice of the punishment which had been inflicted on thousands of my unfortunate associates*". He lived the years following 1798 on the move between counties Dublin, Meath and Westmeath but was finally forced to flee Dublin following the failure of Robert Emmet's rebellion in 1803. He returned to the north and evaded the authorities' attentions in the ensuing repression by securing employment with a sympathetic friend from England. He is today regarded as the most egalitarian and socialist of all the United Irish leadership.

Jemmy Hope died in 1847 and is buried in the Mallusk Cemetery, Newtownabbey.

Location of plaque: Mallusk Cemetery, Mallusk, Co. Antrim

Date of unveiling: 24 March 2014

KELLY GC, THOMAS RAYMOND (1928-1947) | Merchant Seaman

Thomas Raymond Kelly was born on 19th March 1928 at 7 River Street, Newry. He was the eldest in a family of three boys and three girls. His father Robert, a seaman, died at the young age of 37. Raymond left school at 14, and in May 1942 he joined the SS Rowan, one of the coastal fleet operated by Joseph Fisher and Sons of Newry.

1942 was the worst of the war years for the merchant navy and the Newry ship, MV Karri, was badly damaged in the River Mersey due to enemy action. A seaman, James Brennan, was killed, and several crewmen were badly injured.

Raymond left Fishers, and following spells with other coasting companies, he joined SS Empire Plover on foreign trade. In March 1947 the Empire Plover left Rio De Janiero in Brazil, bound for Britain, with a cargo of grain. On March 18th a distress call was received from another vessel, SS Famagusta, which was in difficulties in heavy seas in the notorious Bay of Biscay. Empire Plover responded and when she arrived on the scene, a lifeboat was launched from the Famagusta. The lifeboat overturned in the boiling seas throwing the occupants into the water. Without hesitation, Raymond dived into the sea and rescued a badly injured seaman. Diving in again he pulled a second man from the waves and seeing a woman in difficulties he went in a third time. He succeeded in getting a grip on the woman but a huge wave broke over them and they disappeared. Raymond was a day short of his 19th birthday.

Willie John Kelly and Rose O'Hare, Raymond's brother and sister, with their families and with Raymond's George Cross and Lloyd's Medal

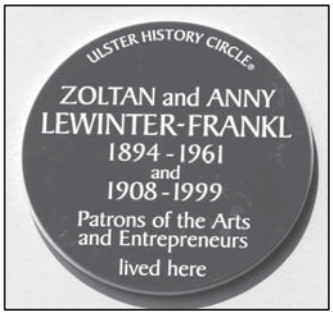
On 10th February 1948 the London Gazette announced that Raymond had been awarded the George Cross by King George VI. Raymond's mother Brigid and his sister Rebecca travelled to London to collect the award which remains with the family.

Raymond Kelly was also awarded the Lloyds Medal for Gallantry A for his selfless and courageous action.

Date of Unveiling: 7 December 2013

Location of plaque: 43 Kilmorey Street, Newry

LEWINTER-FRANKL, ZOLTAN (1894-1961) AND ANNY (1908-1999) | Patrons of the Arts and Entrepreneurs



Zoltan Lewinter-Frankl was Northern Ireland's only significant private patron of fine art throughout the 1940s and early 1950s, during the time that the post-war movement in Irish art was taking shape. He was a key source of support for artists such as Gerard Dillon, Daniel O'Neill, Colin Middleton, Markey Robinson and Jack Yeats, and went on to buy the work of the generation that followed them, which included Basil Blackshaw and T P Flanagan. When CEMA (the Council for the Encouragement of Music and the Arts, which would later become the Arts Council of Northern Ireland) organised its first touring exhibition of Contemporary Ulster Paintings to be shown in Scotland in 1951, thirty-seven of the forty-one works in the show came from the Frankl collection.

Zoltan Frankl was born in Hungary in 1894 and was educated in Budapest. After service with a German Hussar regiment in the First World War (during which he was awarded the Iron Cross), he went to work in the wool and knitwear industry in Vienna. In 1924 he married Anny Lewinter, who owned a couture knitwear business, and by 1930 the couple were running a substantial factory. Following Germany's 1938 annexation of Austria, the Lewinter-Frankls, as Jews, were forced to flee the country for London. The family's plan had been to travel on to Australia, where they had many contacts in the wool industry. While in London, however, they were assiduously courted by the Northern Irish government, which had passed the New Industries Development Act in 1937 to encourage rural-based industries. The Lewinter-Frankls were invited to Belfast, to be met on the dockside by the personal Rolls-Royce of the Minister for Agriculture, Sir Basil Brooke, and given a carefully managed guided tour of the wonders of Northern Ireland.

Mrs Vivienne Magee, daughter of Zoltan and Anny Lewinter-Frankl unveils the plaque

Brook's strategy worked and Zoltan and Anny agreed to change their plans. They set up Anny Lewinter Ltd in Newtownards, specialising in machine-knitted haute couture garments for export. Frankl began collecting art almost as soon as he arrived in Northern Ireland. In 1944 he lent 39 pictures to a travelling exhibition of Ulster. All were Irish in origin including works by Nathaniel Hone, William Leech, Sean Keating and Jack B. Yeats. Also represented were William Conor, Hans Iten, Tom Carr and Paul Neitsche. In 1958 the Belfast Museum staged an exhibition of the highlights of Frankl's collection, and the catalogue ran to 248 items. The majority of the works were by living NI artists and sculptors. In that 1958 catalogue there were works by Basil Blackshaw (18 works), George Campbell (13 works), William Conor (9 works), John Hunter (10 works), Colin Middleton (24 works), Paul Neitsche (22 works) and Daniel O'Neill (24 works). Jack B. Yeats was represented by 9 oils.

It is important to appreciate the impact this sort of support had on the Northern Irish arts world. The Belfast painter Arthur Armstrong, in an interview before his death in 1996, recalled how painting was viewed as 'a furtive profession' in his hometown: in the nine years from 1944 to 1953, he just sold one painting there. In this climate, Frankl was an even more astonishing phenomenon. It was only at the end of the 1950s that other major collectors, such as the Dublin businessman Gordon Lambert, whose collection now forms the basis of the Irish Museum of Modern Art's permanent holdings, started paying similar attention to the Northern Irish movement.

Frankl was selective in his intimates in Belfast itself. He was naturally drawn to others who shared his background - the Swiss painter Hans Iten and particularly the Ukrainian Paul Nietsche were friends. Others were admitted into his inner circle because of a certain quality of intellect or eccentricity - John Hewitt, the writer F L Green, Stanley Spencer and particularly Markey Robinson, whom Frankl described in a catalogue introduction as 'the most amazing personality I have met for some time'.

Frankl regularly invited artists to his house at 93 Malone Road and occasionally attended the weekly gatherings at Campbell's Cafe which were a feature of the Belfast art community, but like Markey he tended to hold himself slightly apart from the majority of those whom he supported.

Zoltan Lewinter-Frankl died in 1961, and his attachment to his adopted country may finally be gauged by his baptism as a Presbyterian shortly before his death. Anny continued to live in the couple's house at Malone Road until her own death in 1999. Many pictures remain in family hands, and a portrait of Zoltan by his friend Paul Nietsche was gifted to the Ulster Museum in his memory. As a patron, Zoltan played a significant role in supporting a group of artists who have come to define Irish art in the mid-20th century, and in influencing a generation of later Northern Irish patrons in their favour. When the collector Dr Terence Fulton donated Rodric O'Conor's Woman in White to the Ulster Museum in 1987, he did so in memory of Zoltan Lewinter-Frankl.

Mrs Magee with her son Shane and daughter Tara Murray

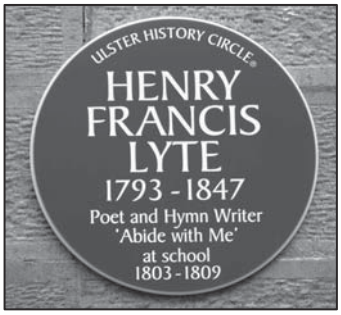
Chris Spurr, Chair of Ulster History Circle with Circle members Maud Hamill and Alan Boyd

Location of plaque: 93 Malone Road, Belfast

Date of unveiling: 10 June 2013

Circle members Alan Boyd, Dr Myrtle Hill and Pat Devlin

LYTE, HENRY FRANCIS (1793-1847) | Poet and Hymn Writer



Henry Francis Lyte was born on 1 June 1793 at Ednam, near Kelso, Roxburghshire, the second son of Captain Thomas Lyte and Anna Maria Oliver. Thomas Lyte's military career necessitated frequent moves, and the family followed him to different locations in England, before settling in Ireland in 1797. When the couple separated in 1801 Henry stayed with his father and his brother Thomas, and was then sent to Portora Royal School, Enniskillen, in October 1803. Because he spent both the terms and the holidays at the school, he developed a close relationship with Dr Burrowes, the headmaster, who became a surrogate father to the boy, taking over his financial responsibilities and eventually becoming his guardian. While at Portora Lyte began to compose poetry.

Lyte entered Trinity College, Dublin, in 1811, and distinguished himself academically by winning a university scholarship in 1813, and the chancellor's prize for English verse in three successive years. He graduated BA in February 1814 and was ordained deacon on 18 December 1814. His first curacy was in Taghmon, co. Wexford, where he stayed for eighteen months, but his frequent attacks of asthma led him to resign this post. He then travelled through France. After his return to England, Lyte was moved from one curacy to another before eventually being given a position at the chapel of ease in Marazion, Cornwall, on 24 June 1817. On 21 January 1818 he married Anne, daughter and eventual heir of the Revd W. Maxwell of Falkland, Co. Monaghan. It was while at Marazion that Lyte underwent a spiritual experience at the deathbed of a neighbouring clergyman, Abraham Swanne. Lyte claimed that this encounter altered his whole view of life: he emerged with a deeper faith, and preached with a new vitality.

The Right Rev'd John McDowell, Lord Bishop of Clogher unveils the plaque

In January 1820 the family left for Sway (near Lymington), Hampshire, to live in temporary retirement; it was here that Lyte produced many of his poems. Early in 1822 the family moved to a house near Dittisham, Devon. Lyte held no full-time position at Dittisham, but while there he was asked to do temporary duty at the chapel of ease at Lower Brixham. In May 1822 he was invited by the trustees of the chapel to remain at Brixham permanently. He refused, and went instead to Charleton, where he became curate on 6 July 1822. He stayed for almost two years, before moving back to Brixham in April 1824.

Lyte began by ministering in two churches, St Mary's Church, Brixham, and the new district church of Lower Brixham. On 13 July 1826 Lyte was instituted as the first incumbent of Lower Brixham. He published *Poems, Chiefly Religious* (1833) that contained some of his early hymns, notable for their scriptural emphasis. In 1834 his Spirit of the Psalms was published, which contained one of his best-known hymns, "Praise, my Soul, the King of Heaven".

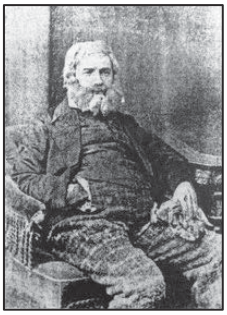
During the 1840s Lyte spent increasing periods abroad. He spent the summer of 1847 at Berry Head, where he wrote his most famous hymn, "Abide with me". He left for the continent again on 1 October 1847. He died at the Hotel de la Pension Anglaise in Nice on 20 November and was buried in the grounds of the Anglican chapel in the old cemetery, Nice. A volume of *Remains*, consisting of poems, sermons, and letters, was published in 1850. It included "Abide with me", which was first sung (to his own tune) at his memorial service in Brixham in 1847. Though his poetic energies were directed at scripturally and evangelically minded audiences, his lyric gift was universally appreciated. The example of "Abide with me" is instructive: intensely personal and contemplative, yet nationally popular-even being sung (always, after its publication in 1861, to W. H. Monk's tune, "Eventide") on secular occasions such as at football matches, and especially, since 1927, at the English cup final. A memorial tablet to Lyte was placed in Westminster Abbey in 1947.

Location of plaque: Portora Royal School, Enniskillen

Date of unveiling: 1 June 2013

The Portora School Choir under the direction of Ms J. Munroe, entertains the guests

LYTTLE, WESLEY GREENHILL (1844-1896) | Writer and Entertainer



Wesley Greenhill Lyttle is thought to have been born near Newtownards, County Down, in 1844.

An accountant, a teacher of shorthand and an elocutionist, Lyttle was above all an entertainer, often in the guise of his alter-ego "Robin", a jovial country farmer who regaled his audiences in Ulster-Scots. Lyttle had been a lecturer in Dr Corry's Irish Diorama Company, which toured Britain and America with a show entitled *Ireland, its scenery, music and antiquities*. For most of the 1870s he lived in Belfast where he began to write and perform his humorous monologues. In 1880 he established the *North Down Herald* in Newtownards. In 1883 Lyttle moved the newspaper to Bangor and added the additional title of *Bangor Gazette*.

Maynard Hanna and Ian Crozier, Ulster-Scots Agency, Jonathan Bell MLA, Terence Bowman and Chris Spurr

Lyttle was the author of a great many poems and sketches in Ulster-Scots. His humorous monologues, recited in the speech of an Ards farmer, were reproduced in his newspaper and subsequently published as *Robin's Readings*. *Betsy Gray or Hearts of Down*, his most popular work, originally appeared in serial form in the newspaper. It was printed in paperback in 1888; a third edition came in 1894 and an illustrated sixth edition was published in 1913 by Robert Carswell, revised by the antiquarian Francis Joseph Bigger.

Mairead Ferguson, Ulster History Circle presents framed biography of WG Lyttle to Lynne Stokes, Banking Officer First Trust Bank

He wrote two further novels, *Sons of the Sod* and *Daft Eddie or the Smugglers of Strangford Lough*. He regularly performed at various public events as "Robin Gordon of Ballycuddy".

Lyttle died on 1 November 1896, and is buried in the grounds of Bangor Abbey. His memorial there reads: "...a man of rare natural gifts, he raised himself to a high position among the journalists of Ireland. He was a brilliant and graceful writer, a true humourist and an accomplished poet. Robin was a kind friend, a genial companion and a true son of County Down."

Date of Unveiling: 17 December 2013

Location of plaque: 85 Main Street, Bangor

McALERY, JOHN McCREDY (1849-1925) | Introduce Association Football to Ireland

John McCredy McAlery was born in 1849 in Rathfriland, Co. Down. McAlery was the manager of the Irish Tweed House gentleman's outfitters in Belfast and became interested in the game of football when attending a match in Scotland. There was no tradition of the game in Ulster. While on honeymoon in Scotland in 1878, he watched football being played for the first time. He was already an accomplished cricketer and Treasurer of Cliftonville Cricket Club. He was so enthralled by the sport of football that he invited the Caledonians' captain, J.A. Allen, to bring a match to Belfast.

So it was that on 24 October 1878 a properly organised game of Association Football was first played in Ireland; Scottish sides Caledonians and Queen's Park playing a demonstration game at the Ulster Cricket Club in Belfast. The game in Ireland grew from that landmark. On 20 September 1879, in an advertisement in the News Letter, McAlery invited "Gentlemen desirous of becoming members" to an open practice for Cliftonville Association Football Club (Scottish Association Rules). Thus the first match played by an Irish Association Football club was between Cliftonville and Quidnuncs, a team of rugby players, on 29 September 1879. The rugby players won 2-1.

Alan Boyd, Ulster History Circle, Jim Boyce, President Ciftonville FC, Tom Scott, Chairman Ulser-Scots Agency, Gerard Lawlor, Chairman of Cliftonville FC and Trevor Parkhill, Ulster History Circle

McAlery set about the problem of finding rivals, by helping to found Knock FC. The formation of Knock followed a familiar pattern, with a team made up of members of an existing lacrosse club, as Cliftonville had been from an existing cricket club. McAlery travelled far and wide across Ulster to encourage others to try his 'new' game.

On 18 November 1880 McAlery and Cliftonville FC organised a meeting at the Queen's Hotel in Belfast, attended by representatives from Avoniel FC, Distillery FC, Knock FC, Oldpark FC (all Belfast), Moyola Park FC (Castledawson) and Alexander FC (Limavady). It was at this meeting that the Irish Football Association was formed, creating a constitution and formalising the game rules along the lines of the Scottish Association. Major Spencer Chichester was appointed as President and McAlery as Secretary. In an appendix to the minutes of that first historic meeting McAlery wrote: "If the spirit which pervaded from those present be acted upon, the result will be a strong Association for promoting the game which we have espoused."

The founding meeting also provided for a cup competition, the Irish FA Cup. The inaugural Irish Cup draw was held on 10 January 1881, with McAlery's Cliftonville set to play Oldpark in the first round. A 2-0 victory set up a semi-final match with Knock, which was won 2-1 in a replay. In the first Irish Cup Final, held on 9 April 1881, Cliftonville faced Moyola Park at the Cliftonville Ground, losing 1-0. The following year they again reached the Final, and again lost 1-0, this time to Queen's Island at the Ulster Ground, Ballynafeigh. Finally in 1883, at the third attempt, McAlery got his hands on an Irish Cup winner's medal, when Cliftonville defeated Ulster 5-0 at the Bloomfield Ground, Knock.

On 18 February 1882 John McAlery captained Ireland's first-ever international match, against England, in a 13-0 defeat at Bloomfield. A week later he led Ireland in their first away match against Wales, who won 7-1 in Wrexham. Although those were his only 'Caps' McAlery remained actively involved in international football, regularly acting as referee at Home Nations matches until 1887.

McAlery remained as Irish FA Secretary until 1888 when his assistant, Jack Reid succeeded him. He continued to take an active interest in the game and pride in Ireland's successes and in the continued growth and development of the local game that he had played such a big part in bringing to, and establishing, here.

Trevor Parkhill presents a framed biography of John McCredy McAlery to George Walsh, Secretary of Cliftonville FC

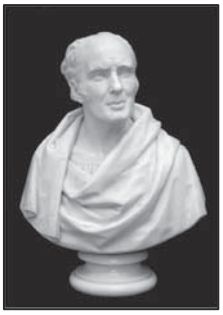
McAlery died on 3 December 1925.

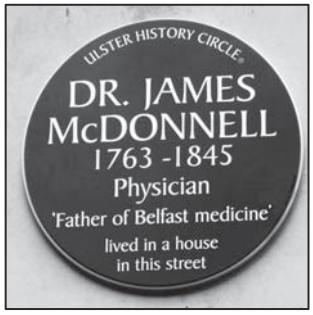
Location of plaque: 'Solitude', Cliftonville Football Club, Cliftonville Street, Belfast

Date of unveiling: 21 September 2013

Listening to the speakers

McDONNELL, DR. JAMES (1763-1845) | Physician 'Father of Belfast Medicine'





James McDonnell was born in Cushendall, Co Antrim on 14 April 1763, son of Michael and Elizabeth (Stewart). Under his mother's influence James and his brothers were brought up as Protestants although their father was a Catholic. James was educated in the Red Bay caves and then in David Manson's school in Donegall Street in Belfast. James and his brothers were taught to play the harp by the blind harper Art O'Neill. In 1780 James went to Edinburgh University where he graduated as MD. He then returned to Belfast, setting up his own practice in 13 Donegall Place where he remained for the rest of his life, becoming a leading figure in medicine and medical education and also in literary, scientific and cultural activities.

In 1792 McDonnell helped to organise the Belfast Harp Festival and in 1808 the Irish Harp Society and he encouraged Edward Bunting to continue his collection of Irish Folk Music and Ballads. He was the inaugural President of the Belfast Literary Society in 1801. He was a foundation member, in 1788, of the Belfast Reading Society (now the Linen Hall Library) and was a member of the Belfast Natural History and Philosophical Society.

Sir Peter Froggatt, who unveiled the plaque, speaking about James McDonnell

He was a friend of the leading personalities in the United Irishman movement including Wolfe Tone, Samuel McTier, William Sinclair, Thomas Russell, Samuel Neilson, Henry Joy McCracken and others. Tone stayed with him in 1791 while the Society of United Irishmen was being formed. When Thomas Russell fell on hard times McDonnell arranged for him to be appointed as Librarian at the Linen Hall Library.

While McDonnell was sympathetic to the aims of the United Irishmen he did not favour physical force. When Henry Joy McCracken was hanged for his part in the Rebellion McDonnell was asked to revive him (Mary Ann McCracken had arranged for him to avoid being beheaded after the hanging, which was the usual treatment for the rebels); he did not attend but sent his brother instead. When in 1803 Russell returned from exile in France to help raise County Down in support of the Robert Emmett Rebellion a reward for his capture was posted and McDonnell contributed £50 to the appeal. Russell's efforts were in vain mainly due to the abject failure of the 1798 Rebellion and the passing of the 1800 Acts of Union; he was captured, tried, convicted and executed in Downpatrick just short of his 33rd birthday. This seeming act of betrayal of a former friend led to a major split with many of his former friends in the movement and McDonnell was dubbed 'The Brutus of Belfast' in a poem by Martha McTier. Happily, the animus did not last and he was reconciled with most of them eventually.

McDonnell helped to found the Belfast Academical Institution (later the Royal Belfast Academical Institution) in 1810. He was variously Visitor and Manager of the Institution for 4 four-year terms from 1810 to 1837. He worked with RBAI and the RVH (then known as the Belfast General Hospital) to establish a Faculty of Medicine.

In 1792 McDonnell helped to set up the Belfast General Dispensary." This and two attempts to set up a Dispensary and Fever Hospital in 1797 and 1799 failed before being established in 1817 in West Street as "The Belfast Fever Hospital and Dispensary" which later became the General Hospital in Frederick Street and then the Royal Victoria Hospital. In all these efforts McDonnell was the driving force.

In 1822 he revived the Belfast Medical Society and it remains in being as the Ulster Medical Society.

McDonnell was a respected and well-loved figure in Belfast for many years. In 1828 he was presented with a ten-piece silver service to which 130 of "the Nobility, Ladies and Gentlemen of the Belfast vicinity" subscribed "as a tribute of their respect and esteem".

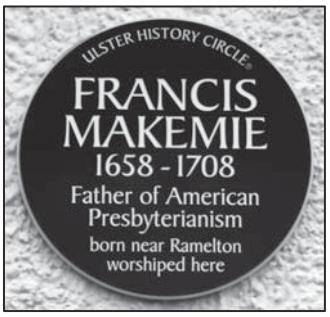
Dr James McDonnell died in Belfast on 5 April 1845 and was buried in Layde Churchyard in Cushendall under a Celtic cross.

Location of plaque: Queen's Arcade, Donegall Place, Belfast

Date of unveiling: 15 April 2013

Members of the McDonnell families with the plaque

MAKEMIE, FRANCIS (1658-1708) | 'Father of American Presbyterianism'



Francis Makemie was born in Ramelton, County Donegal in 1658. His boyhood belonged to the years of turbulent political struggle between Presbyterian leaders and Anglican bishops. The bishops' victory resulted in the Scots-Irish exodus to America at the beginning of the 18th century. Makemie's missionary zeal and lifelong battle for religious freedom can be understood in the light of this earlier history.

Barred from the Irish University because he was Presbyterian, Makemie took a degree from the University of Glasgow. He was ordained in 1682 by the Presbytery of Laggan. At the call for a minister/missionary by Col. William Stevens from Rehoboth, Maryland Makemie came to the American colonies and travelled in North Carolina, Maryland, Virigina, and New England. This was more than a generation before the great migration of Scots-Irish to America. Because New England, particularly Massachusetts, was inhospitable territory for Presbyterians, he preached in Maryland, North Carolina, and Virginia, combining his missionary work with business, as there was no provision for financial support for a missionary at that time. At some time before 1698 he had become the settled pastor at Rehoboth, one of various churches he had organised; nevertheless, he continued missionary work in Delaware and Virginia.

Chloe McElhinney

Dinny McGinley TD, Minister of State, Department of Arts, Heritage and Gaeltacht, unveils the plaque

In 1683 Makemie established four Presbyterian congregations, located in Rehobeth, Snow Hill, Princess Anne (Manokin Church) and Salisbury (Wicomico), Maryland. Since Makemie was under the Presbytery of Laggan's direction, these churches often are claimed to be the first Presbyterian churches in America.

In 1687 Makemie purchased land in Accomack County, Virginia. He engaged in shipping and trade to make a living, while travelling to the small congregations of Presbyterians. William Anderson, a successful businessman and landowner, helped Makemie become established. Francis married Anderson's daughter, Naomi, around 1685. They had two daughters, Anne (circa 1697) and Elizabeth (circa 1700). Elizabeth died before her father, while Anne outlived him and was married three times.

On October 5, 1699, Makemie appeared at the Accomac County court to request a license to preach and hold religious meetings in Virginia as a Presbyterian at his houses in Pocomoke and Onancock. Previously, he had preached and organised churches in Maryland and Delaware, as well as holding services in Virginia. The official church in Virginia was the (Episcopal) Church of England. Passage of the Act of Toleration by the English Parliament in 1689 gave new rights to religious dissenters, allowing them to register their meeting houses and license their ministers to preach. In 1699, Makemie got the Virginia legislature to accord similar freedom in the Commonwealth. The court gave him a license on October 15, 1699.

In 1706, Makemie helped bring together Presbyterians ministers and elders to establish the Presbytery of Philadelphia. This was the official birth of American Presbyterianism. Makemie was elected the first moderator of the Presbytery.

While travelling in January 1707, Makemie was arrested by Lord Cornbury (aka Edward Hyde), the Colonial Governor of New York, for preaching without a license. Though Anglicanism was the official religion, there were many dissenters who preached different doctrine, including Puritans, Quakers, and Presbyterians on Long Island. Makemie had a license to preach as a dissenter in Virginia, Maryland and Barbados. After spending six weeks in jail, Makemie was acquitted in June 1707. His defence was based on the English Toleration Act of 1689. Though he was found innocent, he was ordered to pay the very expensive cost of his prosecution. This case is considered a landmark case in favour of religious freedom in America. The long-range result was a victory for freedom of worship not limited to New York.

Francis died in the summer of 1708.

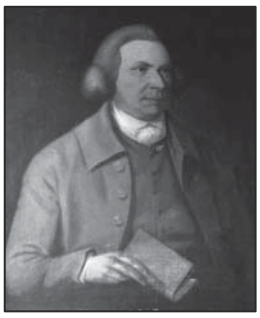
Maud Hamill, Ulster History Circle, presents Trevor Gamble with a framed biography of Francis Makemie

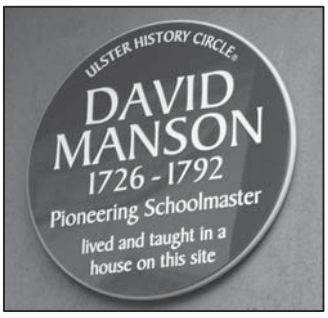
Location of plaque: The old Meeting House, Back Lane, Ramelton, Co. Donegal

Date of unveiling: 21 June 2013

After the unveiling Minister McGinley with Chris Spurr, Tom Scott, Ulster-Scots Agency, Dr Ian Adamson, Ulster-Scots Academy and others

MANSON, DAVID (1726-1792) | Pioneering Schoolmaster





David Manson was born in 1726 at Cairncastle, Co. Antrim, son of John Manson and Agnes Jamison. At the age of eight he contracted rheumatic fever which affected him for the rest of his life. Because of this he received no formal schooling, learning from his mother 'by amusement'.

Manson became a teacher of English at the school of Mr Robert White in Larne where he improved himself in writing, arithmetic and the rudiments of the Latin language. He moved to Belfast in 1752 where in 1755 he started an evening school at his house in Clugston's Entry. He advertised in the Belfast News Letter stating that he 'teacheth by way of amusement English Grammar, Reading and Spelling at moderate expense'. He also started a night school, offering free tuition to any schoolmaster who would attend. He was so successful that in 1760 he moved to larger premises in High Street and eight years later to still larger ones in Donegall Street. His pupils included the children of such prominent Belfast families as the Joys and the McCrackens. In 1779 he received the freedom of the borough.

Tom Scott, Ulster-Scots Agency, Ben Clayton, Premier Inns and Chris Spurr, Ulster History Circle

Manson was extremely innovative in the way in which he viewed education. His educational methods were based on encouraging success rather than punishing failure. There was a hierarchy of success, with Rules for the Morning School and Rules for the Day School. These rewarded success by the award of tickets and medals for good work while those who refused to work were banished to the Trifling Club. The school was a centre of learning that represented a critical approach to traditional forms of education. Choice instead of coercion; encouragement rather than ridicule; achievement and recognition for all learners were the hallmarks of his method. Enjoyment in teaching and in learning was not just an aspiration but a reality. Play was not seen as mere diversion or leisure but as purposeful, enjoyable work imbued with creativity and success.

After the unveiling

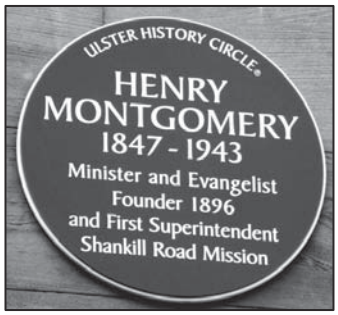
Manson was the author of a number of publications including a spelling book, a book on grammar and a dictionary, all designed with the teaching of English in mind.

When he died on 2 March 1792 Manson was accorded the final honour of a torchlight funeral attended by all classes of society. His generosity in offering free instruction to his fellow teachers ensured the diffusion of his methods, traces of which could be found in the hedge schools at the beginning of the nineteenth century.

Location of plaque: 2-6 Waring Street, Belfast

Date of unveiling: 12 December 2013

MONTGOMERY, HENRY (1847-1943) | Minister and Evangelist



Henry Montgomery was born in Bangor, Co. Down, on 12 October 1847. During the 1870's he worked with his brother in Belfast before entering Queen's College. His decision to train for the Presbyterian ministry was influenced by the visit in September 1874 of the American evangelists Dwight L. Moody and Ira D. Sankey. While studying at Queen's, Montgomery became interested in the work of the Belfast Town Mission, which had started in 1827 as an interdenominational mission aimed at the large number of workers flooding into Belfast to seek employment in the expanding textile industry. As a student, Montgomery worked at the mission's hall in McClure Street. The Mission provided Montgomery with a model for his later mission work on the Shankill Road. On his ordination in August 1882 Montgomery took charge of the Albert Street congregation which had been established in the early 1850's as a result of the work of the Town Mission. Montgomery's church was located on one of nineteenth-century Belfast's bitterest sectarian fault lines.

Alan Boyd presents a framed biography of Henry Montgomery to Lorraine Beatty and Cyril Cavan of the Presbyterian Board of Mission in Ireland

After taking charge of the congregation, Montgomery set about building a larger church, which was opened in 1884, and establishing a mission hall in Percy Street, which opened in 1889. The population of the area had grown rapidly since the 1850's, spurred by the development of heavy industry in Belfast. Many in Montgomery's congregation worked in the linen mills, foundries, engineering works, and distilleries that were scattered around the western edge of the town centre, and many had recently migrated to Belfast from the Ulster countryside. Montgomery sought to preserve and revive the faith among this dislocated working class. He criticized the rich for ignoring the spiritual and material needs of such people, warning in 1895: 'If we do not reach the masses, the masses will reach us, and in a way some may not like'.

Alan Boyd, UHC, with members of the Shankill Area Social History Group

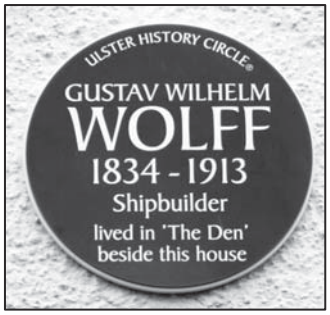
To further his mission work, Montgomery established the Shankill Road Mission in a tent in spring 1896. With money raised by his congregation, he was able to build the Albert Hall on the site in 1898, with a capacity for 2000 people. He later opened holiday homes for Belfast women and children on the Co. Down coast. At first he carried on his evangelical work in conjunction with his congregational duties. In September 1902, wishing to devote all his time to the mission, he resigned the charge of Albert Street. Within five years his efforts had been so successful that he decided he wanted to raise the mission to the status of an organized congregation. A committee of the General Assembly gave permission for this step in 1907, on condition that Montgomery was installed as the first minister. The new congregation, designated the Shankill Road Mission, was launched on 10 July 1907 and Montgomery was installed on 24 September 1907. By 1912 the congregation had increased to 500 families. In that same year Montgomery was elected Moderator of the General Assembly and received the degree of Doctor of Divinity from the Presbyterian Theological Faculty.

Montgomery retired from the ministry in April 1924, but continued to superintend the evangelical work of the Shankill Mission until January 1936. Montgomery died on 17 February 1943 and was buried in the city cemetery on 19 February 1943.

Date of unveiling: 10 March 2014

Location of plaque: Albert Hall, 110-120 Shankill Road, Belfast

WOLFF, GUSTAV WILHELM (1834-1913) | Shipbuilder



Gustav Wilhelm Wolff was born on 14 November 1834 in Hamburg to Moritz Wolff, a merchant and his wife, Fanny Schwabe. In 1849 he left Hamburg to live in Liverpool with his uncle, Gustav Christian Schwabe, a financier where he was educated at Liverpool College. He served an apprenticeship at the engineers Joseph Whitworth and Company, in Manchester. The firm considered Wolff so able, that he was chosen to represent the company at the 1855 Paris Exhibition. After serving his apprenticeship, Wolff was employed by B. Goodfellow Ltd., a firm based in Hyde, Greater Manchester as a draughtsman. In 1857, due to the intervention of his uncle, Wolff was employed as Edward Harland's personal assistant at Robert Hickson's shipyard at Queen's Island, Belfast. In 1860, Harland recruited Wolff as his business partner and Harland and Wolff was formed.

Dr Ian Adamson unveils the plaque

Wolff's early role at Harland and Wolff involved his engineering and managing the yard. Due to his German Jewish descent, he had links with the Jewish community in Hamburg and in Britain, and was able to attract business to the shipyard. Wolff worked extensively at the yard, and was partly responsible for building of the engine works at Harland and Wolff in 1880. After the conversion of Harland and Wolff to limited company status in 1888, Wolff was appointed as a director. Wolff was able to secure a good relationship with the Hamburg America Line.Wolff officially retired from Harland and Wolff in 1906, although he had not been active in the business for years beforehand. William James Pirrie who became a partner in 1874 was now the most active. Wolff claimed of the business relationship at Harland and Wolff: "Sir Edward [Harland] builds the ships, Mr Pirrie makes the speeches, and, as for me, I smoke the cigars."

Chris Spurr, Ulster History Circle and Dr Ian Adamson present Cathy Nesbitt, occupier of No 6, with a framed biography of Wolff

Wolff's other business interests included the Belfast Ropeworks, which he founded in the early 1870s with W.H. Smiles. With Wolff as chairman, the firm became one of the largest ropeworks in the world. Wolff also bought shares in the Union Steamship Company, and became a director where, with his influence, he ensured Harland and Wolff received regular orders from the Union Steamship Company. After Wolff's negotiation, the Union Steamship Company merged in 1900 with the Castle Line, owned by Donald Currie; to become the Union-Castle Line. Gustav Wolff served as a Belfast Harbour Commissioner from 1887 to 1893. He served as a Member of Parliament for the Conservative and Unionist Party from 1892 to 1910. He and Edward Harland, also an MP were known in the House of Commons as "Majestic" and "Teutonic", the names of two ships that the company built. The Belfast Corporation made Wolff a freeman of Belfast. In Parliament, Wolff strongly opposed the Irish Home Rule bills. Despite his Jewish heritage, Wolff was a member of the Church of Ireland. He also gave money to local causes, including the Ulster Hospital and the Orange Order. He was a member of many different clubs, including the Carlton Club and the Garrick Club.

After his retirement from Parliament, Wolff lived almost exclusively in London, where he died on 17 April 1913 at his home, 42 Park Street.

Location of plaque: 6 Station Road, Belfast

Date of unveiling: 17 April 2013

APPENDIX 3

Ulster History Circle blue plaque scheme

How the Scheme works

The Circle receives many nominations for blue plaques each year. The Circle broadly follows selection criteria similar to those devised by the Royal Society of Arts in the 1860s when the first plaque scheme was established, which were then used by the London County Council and its successors and which still inform its successor, English Heritage. Thus, the potential recipient of an Ulster History Circle plaque must -

- be dead for at least 20 years or, if less, have passed the centenary of his or her birth;
- be associated with the province of Ulster through birth, education, work or vocation and
- have made a significant contribution to the development or delivery of education, industry, commerce, science, arts and literature, politics, international affairs or other calling, in Ulster or anywhere in the world.

Proposals are considered for the commemoration of sites of special historical interest. Currently, there are three of these; the site of the 18th Century French Huguenot Church in Lisburn, Kelly's Cellars in Bank Street, Belfast and the site of the Maritime Hotel in College Square North in Belfast.

A candidate who has already been publicly acknowledged, in Ulster, by way of an existing memorial for example a statue, plaque, named building or thoroughfare will normally not be accepted for a blue plaque.

The Circle considers all suggestions received that meet the basic criteria. Where accepted for selection, detailed research is carried out into the surviving addresses of candidates using sources such as biographies, street and electoral registers, and census and valuation records.

Generally, only one plaque is allowed per person, so the building on which the plaque is to be placed has to be chosen very carefully. Where the candidate was born in Ulster, the Circle will seek to erect the plaque on the birth house, or any suitable replacement building on the same site. Where there is no suitable replacement, where it is in an inaccessible location or where the place of birth cannot be traced, an alternative building, in which the candidate was educated, lived or worked, will be selected. In suitable cases, the site of a benefaction, for example Magee College, Londonderry can be used. In some appropriate cases the plaque can be erected on a public building such as a Library in the area where the person was born or lived if the original building is too remote from public view or has been demolished or replaced by an inappropriate structure, for example a car park. Where the candidate was born outside Ulster, the most suitable place, of education, residence or work will be selected.

Except in rare cases, plaques must be visible from the public highway.

Before a plaque can be erected, the owners of the building in question have to give their consent. Where listed buildings are involved, there are extra permissions to be considered and obtained. Where permission is granted, the plaque is produced and fixed to the building. The cost of plaque design, manufacture and installation is borne entirely by the Ulster History Circle from the grants and contributions paid.

Unveiling ceremonies are always held. These occasions, where possible attended by descendants, friends, relatives and colleagues of the person being commemorated, are often memorable, emotional events.

The presence of a plaque does not afford a building any statutory protection; it has, for example, no connection with listing. Plaques that have been removed in the course of redevelopment or renovation are recovered and replaced later in the same or an alternative location.

The Process

In all, it can take up to a year from the initial suggestion to the erection of a plaque. The process is lengthy because of the number of steps or stages that are required, some of which can be time consuming or be delayed for a number of reasons.

The steps involved are:

- acceptance into the Forward Programme,
- assigning a Circle member who will be responsible for progressing it,
- acquiring financial support in full,
- discovering and compiling historical material,
- searching for and selecting of the most appropriate location,
- tracing records and relatives,
- obtaining permissions,
- identifying and consulting interested people and organisations,
- reaching agreement on plaque design, wording and size,
- preparing invitations and invitation lists, press notices and promotional material,
- organising the unveiling event:
- commissioning the plaque,
- identifying the speakers and the running order at the unveiling,
- organising the PA system and audio/visual material as required,
- arranging for photographs, organising refreshments and, finally,
- updating the website and the Dictionary of Ulster Biography after the unveiling.

Afterwards

The plaque remains the property of the Circle so it is not abandoned once it has been erected. There is always the possibility that it may be vandalised or damaged in some way; the building on which it was placed might be demolished or a new owner might not want the plaque to remain. For a voluntary organisation it is not feasible to do a physical check on all of the plaques and we depend on the building owner/occupier to alert the Circle of any such event. To help with this the Circle presents the owner/occupier with two laminated plates that can be framed. One is a short biography of the plaque subject, with images of the person, the building and the plaque; the second is some advice on maintaining the plaque and who to contact in the event of any damage etc. – as shown here.

ULSTER HISTORY CIRCLE

ZOLTAN AND ANNY LEWINTER-FRANKL

ULSTER HISTORY CIRCLE

CARING FOR THE PLAQUE

To the Owner: 93 Malone Road, Belfast

The plaque erected on your property is made from high quality materials and will require minimum maintenance. Occasional cleaning, with warm water, ph-neutral soap and a sponge, is generally all that is needed.

In decorating the surrounding wall area e.g. new paint, it is recommended that the entire plaque be covered to avoid accidental splashing that can be difficult to remove successfully at a later stage.

In the event of major building work that may require the temporary removal of the plaque we suggest that you contact the Circle who can recommend a suitable organisation to carry out the work without damaging the plaque.

The plaque remains the property of the Ulster History Circle. Should it be damaged, accidentally or through vandalism, we recommend that you contact the Circle so that remedial work can be assessed.

In the event of the property being sold, we ask that you please pass this note on to the new owner/occupier.

Thank you.

The Ulster History Circle

10 June 2013

APPENDIX 4

CONSTITUTION

1. Title

The name of the Circle is *The Ulster History Circle* (hereinafter called *the Circle*).

2. Aims

The aims of the Circle are

i. to erect commemorative plaques in public places in honour of men and women who have made significant contributions to the advancement of ideas and particularly in such fields as the arts and sciences, industry, religion or sport;

ii. to expand public knowledge of oft-neglected aspects of our history and to increase, through visible and permanent plaques, public awareness of cultural and historical strengths; and

iii. to co-operate with other historical and architectural groups with a view to promoting interest in the study of our history.

3. Membership

The Circle is non-political and non-sectarian. Membership shall be open to all who subscribe to its aims, are admitted to membership by the Circle, and who pay the membership fee.

4. Meetings

i. The Circle will meet at least eight times a year.

ii. Notification of meetings of the Circle, specifying the business to be transacted, shall be transmitted by post, or email, to all members seven clear days before the said meeting.

iii. All meetings of the Circle shall be called by the Secretary or Chairman or by such other of its members as the Circle may decide.

iv. The meeting in May will be deemed the Annual Meeting. The business of the Annual Meeting shall include presentation of the minutes of the previous annual meeting, reception of the report for the previous year and the audited accounts of the Circle; agreeing the annual subscription; election of Officers and the appointment of the honorary auditor.

v. In the absence of the Chairman, the Annual Meeting shall be chaired by such other member as may be temporarily elected by those present.

vi. At any meeting each member shall have one vote, except that in the event of a tie, the Chairman of the meeting shall have a casting vote.

vii. The quorum for any meeting shall be five.

viii. In any matter of the interpretation of the constitution the decision of the Chairman shall be final.

ix. If any member fails to attend three consecutive meetings without apology, or alternatively at least six meetings in a twelve-month period, it will be open to the Circle, entirely at its discretion, to terminate that individual's membership without further explanation.

5. Officers

The Officers of the Circle shall be the Chairman, Secretary and Treasurer. With the exception of the Chairman, one person may undertake both of the other Offices.

6. Finance

i. The Treasurer shall keep a full record of the income and expenditure, and the assets of the Circle. The accounts of the Circle shall be audited annually and presented to the members at the Annual Meeting.

ii. If upon the winding up or dissolution of the Circle there remains, after the satisfaction of all its debts and liabilities, including the repayment of any unspent grants or donations given for the erection of specific plaques or other Circle activities, any property or assets whatsoever, the same shall not be paid to or distributed among the members of the Circle, but shall be given to or transferred to some other charitable institution or institutions having objects similar to the objects of the Circle, and which similarly prohibits the distribution of its or their income or property among its or their members, such institution or institutions to be determined by the Circle members within three months of the resolution passed initiating the winding-up, failing which, and if and so far as effect cannot be given to such provision, then to such other charitable objects as the Circle shall decide.

7. Amendment to the Constitution

i. Amendments to the constitution may only be made at an Annual Meeting, provided that notice of motion to propose any such amendment has been given in writing to the Secretary at least fourteen days before the date of the meeting.

ii. No amendment shall be made to the constitution of the Circle unless approved by two-thirds of the members present and entitled to vote.

Mairead Ferguson and Alan Boyd with the Ulster History Circle's stand at the Ulster and Scotland Conference in the Europa Hotel, 26 March 2014

APPENDIX 5

COMPLETE LIST OF PLAQUES

Alexander, Cecil Frances- Londonderry
Andrews, Thomas - Belfast
Annesley, Lady Mabel – Castlewellan
Armattoe, Dr REG - Londonderry
Bambrick, Joe - Belfast
Beckett, Samuel - Enniskillen
Bell, Sam Hanna – Belfast
Berkeley, Bishop George - Londonderry
Bigger, Francis Joesph - Mallusk
Black, Dr Samuel - Newry
Bland, Lilian – Carnmoney
Blaney GC, Michael Flood (Max) - Newry
Bridle, Kathleen – Enniskillen
Brown, E. Godfrey – Holywood
Bryce OM, James Viscount - Belfast
Bunting, Edward - Belfast
Byers, Margaret - Belfast
Cambridge VC, Daniel - Carrickfergus
Campbell, Joseph - Belfast
Carey, Joseph William - Belfast
Carmichael, Amy - Belfast & Millisle
Carnduff, Thomas – Belfast
Carvill, Francis - Newry
Cary, Joyce - Londonderry
Chesney, Francis, Rawdon - Ballymartin, Co. Down
Clarke, John - Bushmills
Clarke (nee Crilley), Margaret - Newry
Coey, Sir Edward - Newtownabbey
Conor, William – Belfast
Copley, Clara (Ma) - Belfast
Coyle, Kathleen - Londonderry
Craig, James Humbert - Cushendun
Crichton VC, James Bell - Carrickfergus
Crolly, William - Downpatrick
Daly, Fred – Coleraine
Deeny, Dr James - Lurgan
De Wind VC, Edmund - Comber
Dickson, George - Newtownards
Dickson, William Steele - Portaferry
Dill, Field Marshall Sir John – Lurgan
Dill, Sir Samuel - Belfast
Dillon, Gerard – Belfast
Donnell, Ezekiel - Strabane
Drennan, William - Belfast
Dunlop, John Boyd - Belfast
Eaton, Timothy - Ballymena
English VC, Lt. Col. William John - Belfast
Evans, E. Estyn - Belfast
Ewald, Clara - Belfast
Farquhar, George - Londonderry
Ferguson, Henry George (Harry) – Belfast
Ferguson, Sir Samuel - Belfast
Foster, Vere Henry Lewis – Belfast
Geddes, Wilhelmina - Belfast
Gibson, William - Dromore, Co Down
Gilmore, Joseph (Joe) - Ardglass
Grand, Sarah - Donaghadee
Green, William Alfred - Belfast
Guthrie, Sir Tyrone – Belfast
Harding, Morris – Holywood
Hayward, Richard - Belfast
Henry, Paul - Belfast
Henry, Robert Mitchell - Belfast
Hewitt, John Harold - Belfast
Herzog, Chaim – Belfast
Hope, James (Jemmy) - Mallusk
Hucheson, Francis - Saintfield
Hugenot Community - Lisburn
Hughes, Barney - Belfast
Hunter, Mercy – Belfast
Hurst, Brian Desmond – Belfast
Jaffe, Sir Otto - Belfast
Johnston, James – Belfast
Joy, Franis - Belfast
Irvine, Alexander - Antrim
Kelly, Sir Samuel – Belfast
Kelly GC, Thomas Raymond - Newry
Kelvin (Lord), of Largs - Belfast
King, John - Moy, Co Tyrone
Lanyon, Sir Charles - Belfast
Larmor, Sir Joseph - Belfast
Larkin, Philip - Belfast
Lavery, Sir John – Belfast
Lawrence, Sir Henry – Londonderry
Lester, Sean - Belfast
Lever, Charles – Portstewart
Lewinter-Frankl, Zoltan and Anny - Belfast
Lewis, Clive Staples - Belfast
Lucas VC, Charles Davis - Poyntzpass
Luke, John - Belfast
Lynd, Robert – Belfast
Lyte, Henry Francis - Enniskillen
Lyttle, Wesley Greenhill - Bangor
Maritime Club - Belfast
McAdam, Robert Shipboy - Belfast
Mac Aingil, Aodh - Downpatrick
NcAlery, John McCredy
McArthur, Kennedy Kane – Dervock
McArthur, Sir William - Londonderry
McCabe, Thomas & William Putnam - Belfast
Macassey, Luke L. – Belfast
McCaughey, Samuel - Ballymena
Macoun, John - Magheralin
McCracken, Henry Joy - Belfast
McCracken, Mary Ann - Belfast
MacCullagh, Prof. James – Plumbridge

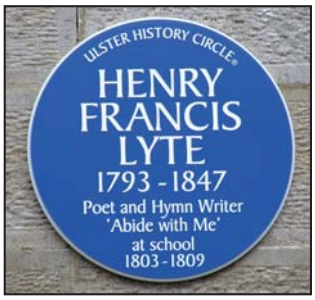
McDonnell, James - Belfast
McGuinness, Norah – Londonderry
McIlroy, Archibald - Ballyclare
McLaverty, Michael - Killard, Co Down
McKay, John - Belfast
McKelvey, Frank - Belfast
McKimm, Charles - Belfast
MacNeice, Louis – Belfast
MacQuitty, William - Bangor
Magee, Martha – Londonderry
Maginn, Francis - Belfast
Magennis VC, James Joseph - Belfast
Makemie, Francis - Ramelton
Manson, David - Belfast
Marconi, Gugliamo - Ballycastle
Marshall, W.F. - Sixmilecross, Co. Tyrone
Middleton, Colin - Bangor
Milligan, Alice & Milligan-Fox, Charlotte - Omagh
Mitchel, John & Martin, John - Newry
Monaghan, John 'Rinty' – Belfast
Montgomery, Henry - Belfast
Murray, Sir James - Belfast
Nichol, Andrew - Belfast
Noble, Margaret – Dungannon
O'Droigneeain, Muiris - Belfast
O'Byrne, Cathal - Belfast
O'Nolan, Brian - Strabane
Parker, Stewart - Belfast
Phillips, H.B. - Londonderry
Pottinger, Sir Henry - Belfast
Praeger, Robert Lloyd - Holywood
Praeger, Rosamond - Holywood
Rowley, Richard - Belfast
Russell, Thomas - Belfast
Ritchie, William - Belfast
Robert the Bruce - Rathlin Island
Rodgers, Paul - Carrickfergus
Rodgers, W.R. - Belfast
Russell, George William - Lurgan
Scott, William - Enniskillen
Sheils, George - Carnlough
Sigerson - Dr. George - Strabane
Society of United Irishmen – Belfast
Staples, Sir Richard P. Bt. - Cookstown
Stewart, George Vesey - Martray, Co Tyrone
Sullivan, Robert - Holywood
Swift, Jonathan - Ballynure
Thomson, Hugh - Coleraine
Thompson, Sam – Belfast
Tod, Isabella - Belfast
Tomelty, Joseph – Portaferry
Trollope, Anthony - Belfast
Waddell, Helen - Banbridge
Wallace, Sir Richard - Lisburn
Walton, Ernest - Belfast
Welch, Robert John - Strabane
White, Sir George - Portstewart
Whitla, Sir William - Belfast
Wilde, Oscar - Enniskillen
Wilson, Guy – Broughshane
Wolff, Gustav Wilhelm - Belfast
Yeats, John B. - Banbridge
Young, James - Belfast

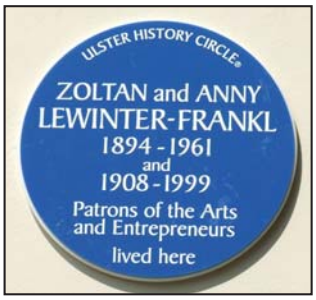
ULSTER HISTORY CIRCLE®

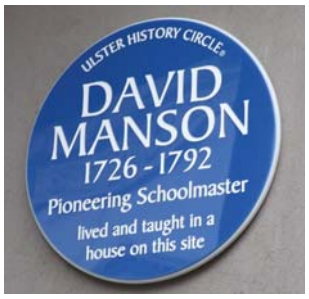
The blue plaques draw attention to the association of buildings with individuals who have distinguished themselves in some way. This encourages local communities to identify with the people concerned, encourages local pride and often stimulates local activity such as summer schools, festivals, lectures, commemorative events and general tourism.

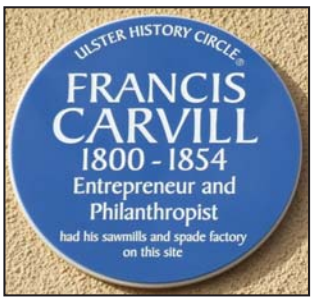
By actively involving local communities and schools in the plaque research and siting process, we are creating new opportunities to explore and learn about heritage issues.

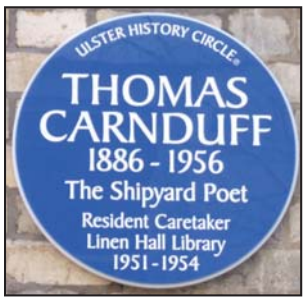
Plaques erected in 2013 - 2014

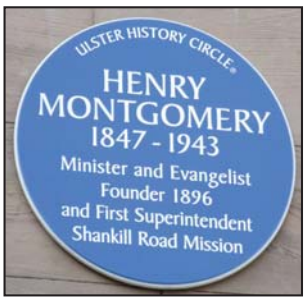


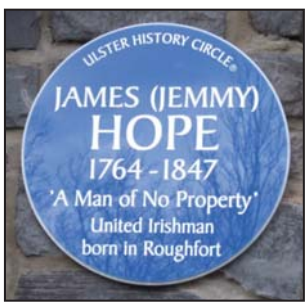












Plaques fabricated and fitted by Hi-Tec Signs, Newry

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Ulster History Circle

May 2014