

FOREWORD

This is a special initiative for SEFF to be associated with, it is one part of a three part overall Project which also includes; the production of a Book and DVD which capture the testimonies and experiences of well over 20 innocent victims and survivors of terrorism from across Great Britain and The Republic of Ireland.

The Project title; 'Terrorism knows NO Borders' aptly illustrates the broader point that we are seeking to make through our involvement in this work, namely that in the context of Northern Ireland, terrorism and criminal violence was not curtailed to Northern Ireland alone but rather that individuals, families and communities experienced its' impacts across the United Kingdom, Republic of Ireland and beyond these islands.

This Memorial Quilt Project does not claim to represent the totality of lives lost across Great Britain and The Republic of Ireland but rather seeks to provide some understanding of the sacrifices paid by communities, families and individuals who have been victimised by 'Republican' or 'Loyalist' terrorism.

SEFF's ethos means that we are not purely concerned with victims/survivors who live within south Fermanagh, the broader County or Northern Ireland. Rather our concern and support knows NO Borders, our organisation exists and will continue to exist to represent and stand up for the rights of innocent victims and survivors of terrorism and 'other Troubles related criminal violence' irrespective of their postcode/geographical location.

Governments across these islands must finally put in place support services and interventions which address the needs of those whom in many cases have been overlooked and marginalised and they must acknowledge the sacrifices that have been made by victims, not only at the point they were victimised but also since then through Governmental policies which have actively worked against their interests.

I want to extend the organisation's deepest appreciation to Sonia Johnston who once again coordinated the volunteers. It has truly been a monumental effort to construct and complete the Quilt to such a professional standard within such a demanding deadline. The toil and love which has gone into the creation of this new Memorial Quilt has been significant and is a fitting tribute to all those remembered within the individual patches.

This Memorial Quilt is a piece of living history and dignified remembrance. It will be a key talking point for visitors who come to SEFF and we also hope that the Quilt might be displayed in other buildings and venues across Northern Ireland, Great Britain and The Republic of Ireland in the times that lie ahead.

To the following ladies who acted as volunteers for the Project we say a special thank you: Pam Morrison, Betty Beacom, Joan Bullock, Harriett Kirkpatrick, Edna Simpson, Eileen Stutt, Maureen North, Valerie Brown, Aileen Quinton and Marie O'Reilly.

We also wish to recognise Mabel Black and Avril Johnston for their support in producing a number of the patches and we also record the organisation's thanks to SEFF's Projects Officer Joy Aiken who was the main staff conduit for the Project and all other staff or SEFF representatives who played a part in ensuring the completion of the Memorial Quilt.

Finally I wish to recognise our funders, The Victims and Survivors Service who are responsible for administering victims/survivor monies on behalf of the Northern Ireland Executive Office. Their investment in this Project is very much acknowledged and appreciated.

Yours,

Eric Brown
(Chairman)

"This publication has received support from the Victims Support Programme for Groups Working with Victims and Survivors, which is administered by VSS on behalf of the Northern Ireland Executive Office. The views expressed do not necessarily reflect those of the Victims and Survivors Service".

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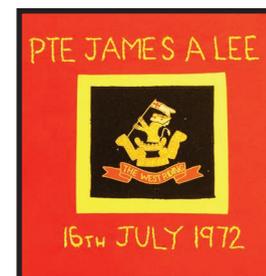
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Private **JAMES ALFRED LEE**



Service Number: 24015423 (Duke of Wellington's Regiment)

23rd October 1946 - 16th July 1972

James Alfred Lee was only 25 years old when he went to serve in Northern Ireland; he never made it home to Leeds. James served on the 1st Battalion of the Duke of Wellington's Regiment and had done so for 6 years up until his murder on 16th July 1972.

His wife, Susan was only 19 at the time and was 6 months pregnant with their first child. James had been due to return home on leave in two weeks' time. James's daughter Donna-Marie was born three months after his death. Private Lee was buried in the same church the couple were married in only nine months earlier.

Susan was awarded the Elizabeth Cross on behalf of her husband who was murdered when an IRA booby trap bomb exploded under their armoured vehicle while returning from patrol in Crossmaglen in South Armagh.

Trooper JOHN GIBBONS



Service Number: 24174231 (17th/21st Lancers)

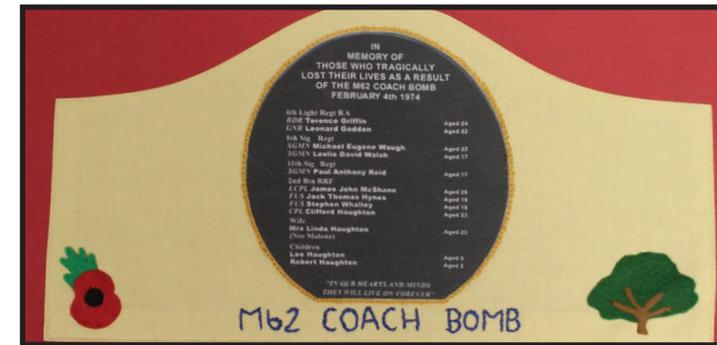
21st May 1951 - 5th May 1973

John joined the British Armed Forces in 1969, he was so proud of his Scottish ancestry and the fact that he served his country. He was killed by a booby trap bomb while searching the area of an earlier bomb that had sadly killed another soldier. The booby trap was placed in a stone wall giving John and another member of the Regiment no chance as they returned to their vehicle.

John was married to Linda, they lived in Germany and had a son who was only 3 month's old at the time of John's murder. In fact John left for his tour of duty when his son was only 2 weeks old.

The Scottish flag was chosen for John's patch because he was so proud of his origins but also the poppy as a poignant reminder that John died while serving his Country.

M62 COACH BOMB



The M62 coach bombing happened on 4th February 1974 on the M62 motorway in northern England, when a PIRA bomb exploded in a coach carrying off-duty British Armed Forces personnel and their family members. Twelve people (nine soldiers, three civilians) were killed by the bomb, (11 at the scene with a twelfth dying four days later) which consisted of 25 pounds (11 kg) of high explosive hidden in a luggage locker on the coach.

An entire family were murdered in the blast - the Haughtons, whose entire family, consisting of Clifford, his wife Linda and his sons Lee (5) and Robert (2). Numerous others suffered severe injuries, including a six-year-old boy, who was badly burned.

The driver of the coach, Roland Handley, was injured by flying glass, but was hailed as a hero for bringing the coach safely to a halt.

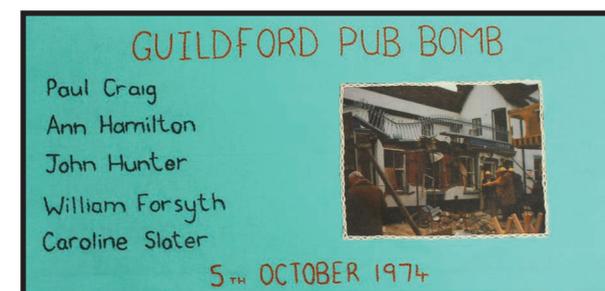
The entrance hall of the westbound section of the Hartshead Moor service area was used as a first aid station for those wounded in the blast. A memorial to those who were killed was later created there following a campaign by relatives of the dead; a larger memorial was later erected, set some yards away from the entrance hall. The site, situated behind four flag poles, includes an English oak tree, a memorial stone, a memorial plaque and a raised marble tablet inscribed with the names of those who died.

A memorial plaque engraved with the names of the casualties was also unveiled in Oldham in 2010.

M62 COACH BOMB VICTIMS

Bombardier Terence Griffins	Aged 24
Gunner Leonard James Godden	Aged 22
Signalman Michael Eugene Waugh	Aged 22
Signalman Leslie David Walsh	Aged 17
Signalman Paul Anthony Reid	Aged 17
Lance Corporal James John McShane	Aged 28
Fusilier Jack Thomas Hynes	Aged 20
Fusilier Stephen Whalley	Aged 18
Corporal Clifford Haughton	Aged 24
Wife - Linda Haughton	Aged 24
Children - Lee Haughton	Aged 5
Robert Haughton	Aged 2

GUILDFORD PUB BOMB



The Guildford pub bombings occurred on 5th October 1974. PIRA terrorists detonated two 6-pound gelignite bombs at two pubs in Guildford, Surrey, southwest of London. Four soldiers and one civilian were murdered, whilst a further sixty-five were wounded.

The bomb in the Horse and Groom detonated at 8:30pm. It killed Paul Craig (a 22-year-old plasterer), two members of the Scots Guards and two members of the Women's Royal Army Corps. The Seven Stars was evacuated after the first blast, and thus there were no serious injuries when the second bomb exploded at 9:00pm.

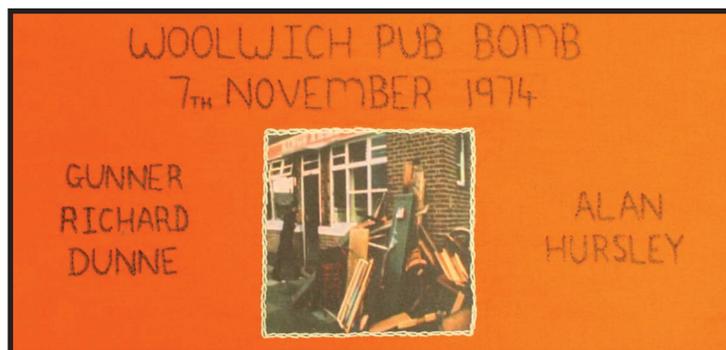
These attacks were the first in a year-long campaign by an IRA terror cell - who were eventually captured after the Balcombe Street Siege.

The 'Guildford 4' were adjudged to have been wrongfully convicted of the atrocity many years after having been imprisoned for the crime.

GUILDFORD HORSE & GROOM PUB BOMB VICTIMS

Private Ann Ray Higgins Murray Hamilton	Aged 19
Private Caroline Jean Slater	Aged 18
Guardsman William McGelvie Forsyth	Aged 18
Guardsman John Crawford Hunter	Aged 17
Civilian Paul Craig	Aged 22

WOOLWICH PUB BOMB



The Kings Arms is a public house in Woolwich, London that was bombed in 1974 and is now a landmark on the route of the London Marathon.

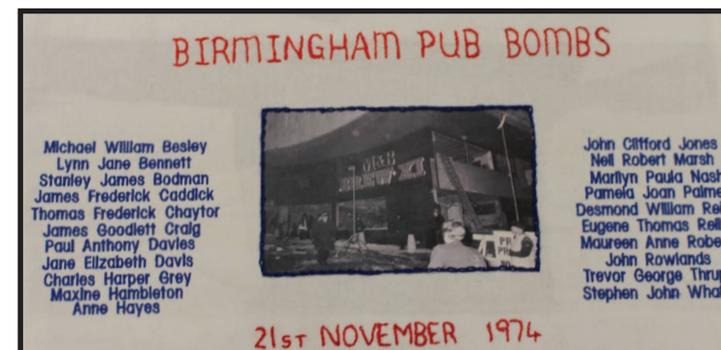
A bomb made of 6lb of gelignite with the addition of shrapnel was thrown through the window into the bar on 7 November 1974. Two people were murdered in the explosion; Gunner Richard Dunne (aged 42), of the Royal Artillery and Alan Horsley (aged 20), a sales clerk. 28 people, including the landlady, Margaret Nash, were injured.

Responsibility for this bombing was subsequently claimed by PIRA and specifically by part of the terror cell apprehended at the Balcombe Street Siege. Some of the Guildford Four were wrongfully charged with involvement in this bombing.

WOOLWICH KING'S ARM PUB BOMB VICTIMS

Gunner Richard Copland Sloan Dunne	Aged 42
Civilian Alan Horsley	Aged 20

BIRMINGHAM PUB BOMBS



The Birmingham pub bombings (also known as the Birmingham bombings) occurred on 21 November 1974, when bombs exploded in two public houses in central Birmingham, England. The explosions killed 21 people and injured 182 others.

The Provisional Irish Republican Army have never officially admitted responsibility for the Birmingham pub bombings, but a former senior officer of the organisation confessed to their involvement in 2014, with an admission the Birmingham pub bombings “went against everything we [the Provisional Irish Republican Army] claimed to stand for”.

Six Irishmen were arrested within hours of the blasts, and in 1975 sentenced to life imprisonment for the bombings. After 16 years in prison and a lengthy campaign, their convictions were declared unsafe and unsatisfactory, and quashed by the Court of Appeal in 1991.

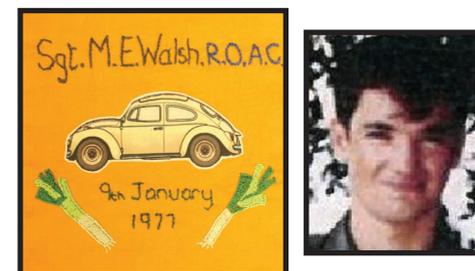
The Birmingham pub bombings were the deadliest act of terrorism committed in Great Britain between the Second World War and the 2005 London bombings.

It is often said that the greatest act of injustice was experienced by the “Birmingham 6” but surely the greater injustice was the decision taken by a terrorism organisation to mass murder innocents - and to this day continue to deny victims and survivors the truth of the events that unfolded on that fateful day which saw their loved ones massacred.

THE 21 VICTIMS OF BIRMINGHAM

Michael William Beasley
 Lynn Jane Bennett
 Stanley James Bodman
 James Frederick Caddick
 Thomas Frederick Chaytor
 James Goodlett Craig
 Paul Anthony Davies
 Jane Elizabeth Davis
 Charles Harper Grey
 Maxine Hambleton
 Anne Hayes
 John Clifford Jones
 Neil Robert Marsh
 Marilyn Paula Nash
 Pamela Joan Palmer
 Desmond William Reilly
 Eugene Thomas Reilly
 Maureen Anne Roberts
 John Rowlands
 Trevor George Thrupp
 Stephen John Whalley

Sergeant **MARTIN EAMON WALSH**



Service Number: 24060262 (Royal Army Ordnance Corps)

22nd August 1948 - 9th January 1977

Martin grew up in Wales; he joined the Royal Army Ordnance Corps as a bomb disposal expert. Martin was married to Eve and they had two children, Karen (aged 4 years) and Andrew (aged 2 years), they lived in Hereford.

Martin was a massive ABBA fan and also had a love for cars, especially Volkswagens' and the 'Herbie' beetle; this explains what is symbolised on his patch on the Memorial Quilt. The leek represents his love of his home country, Wales.

It was on 9th January 1977 that Martin was murdered when an IRA bomb detonated near Newtownbutler, it was an anti-handling bomb and was the first of its' type. He was reaching into the milk churn attempting to dismantle the bomb when it exploded. He is much loved and missed by his family.

AIREY NEAVE MP



23rd January 1916 - 30th March 1979

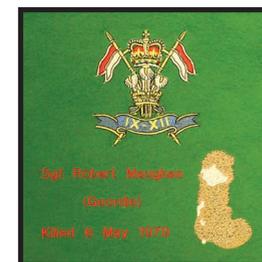
Airey Middleton Sheffield Neave was a British army officer, barrister and politician.

During World War II, Neave was the first British officer to successfully escape from the German prisoner-of-war camp Oflag IV-C at Colditz Castle. He later became Conservative Member of Parliament (MP) for Abingdon.

Airey Neave was murdered on 30th March 1979, when a magnetic car bomb fitted with a ball bearing tilt switch exploded under his new Vauxhall Cavalier at 14:58pm as he drove out of the Palace of Westminster car park. He lost his right leg below the knee and his left was hanging on by a flap of skin. Neave died in hospital an hour after being freed from the wreckage without regaining consciousness. The Irish National Liberation Army (INLA), an Irish republican terrorist group, claimed responsibility for the killing.

Conservative leader Margaret Thatcher led tributes, saying: "He was one of freedom's warriors. No one knew of the great man he was, except those nearest to him. He was staunch, brave, true, strong; but he was very gentle and kind and loyal. It's a rare combination of qualities. There's no one else who can quite fill them. I, and so many other people, owe so much to him and now we must carry on for the things he fought for and not let the people who got him triumph".

Sergeant ROBERT MAUGHAN



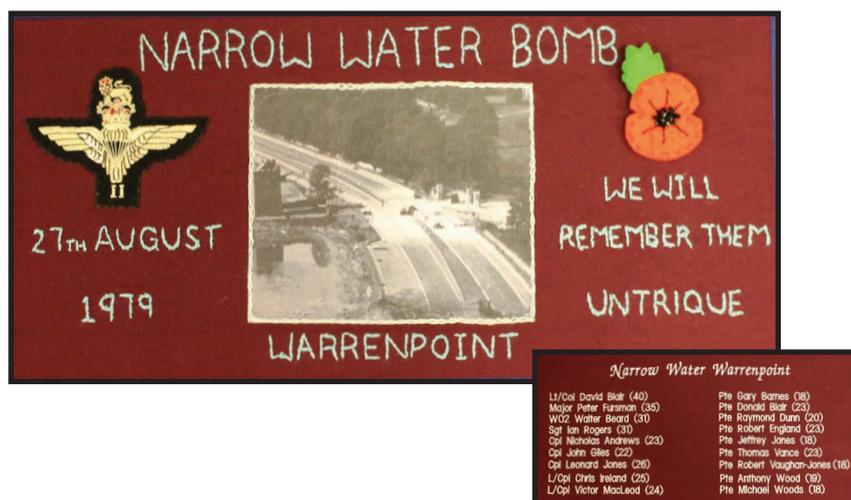
Service Number: 24174530 (9/12 Lancers)

7th July 1948 - 6th May 1979

Robert was a Sergeant, working in intelligence in the 9/12 Lancers, he was from Northumberland. Robert had a brother and a sister; he was 30 years of age when he was murdered by the IRA alongside Detective-Constable Norman Prue outside Holy Cross Church in Lisnaskea.

Robert, fondly known as 'George' had a much loved pet, a dog called 'Buster'. He had asked a local man would he look after the dog if anything ever happened to him, little did he know what his fate would hold. This is why the dog is depicted within the patch along with the regimental crest of the 9/12 lancers.

NARROW WATER



The **Narrow Water** massacre was a guerrilla attack carried out by PIRA terrorists on The British Army on 27th August 1979. The IRA's South Armagh Brigade ambushed the British Army with two large roadside bombs at Narrow Water Castle (near Warrenpoint)

The first bomb targeted a British Army convoy and the second targeted the reinforcements sent to deal with the incident. IRA terrorists hidden in nearby woodland also allegedly fired on the troops. The Narrow Water castle is on the banks of the Newry River, which marks the border between Northern Ireland and the Republic of Ireland.

Eighteen British soldiers were killed and six were seriously injured, making it the deadliest attack on the British Army during the 'Troubles.' An English civilian (William Michael Hudson) was killed and his cousin injured when British soldiers fired across the border after the first blast.

The attack happened on the same day that the IRA killed Lord Louis Mountbatten, one of his twin grandsons Nicholas (14) and local boy Paul Maxwell (15)

The clear intent of the day's outrages was to create maximum propaganda for the terrorist organisation striking at the heart of the 'British Establishment.'

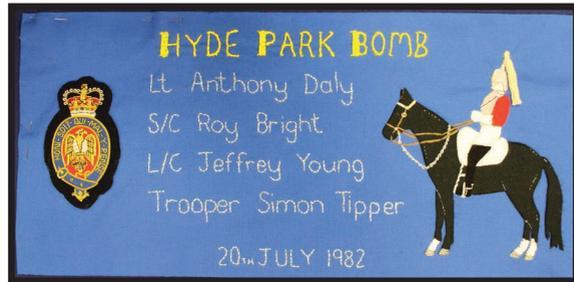
NARROW WATER MASSACRE VICTIMS

Lieutenant Coronal David Nigel Anthony Blair	Aged 40
Major Peter James Fursman	Aged 35
Warrant Officer Class 2 Walter Beard	Aged 31
Sergeant Ian Albert Rogers	Aged 31
Corporal Nicholas John Andrews	Aged 23
Corporal John Christian Giles	Aged 22
Corporal Leonard Jones	Aged 26
Lance Corporal Christopher George Ireland	Aged 25
Lance Corporal Victor MacLeod	Aged 24
Private Gary Ivan Barnes	Aged 18
Private Donald Ferguson Blair	Aged 23
Private Raymond Dunn	Aged 20
Private Robert Nevis England	Aged 23
Private Jeffrey Alan Jones	Aged 18
Private Thomas Robert Vance	Aged 23
Private Robert Dylan Vaughan-Jones	Aged 18
Private Anthony George Wood	Aged 19
Private Michael Woods	Aged 18
Civilian William Hudson	Aged 29



(William Michael Hudson)

HYDE PARK BOMB & REGENTS PARK BOMBINGS



The Hyde Park and Regent's Park bombings occurred on 20th July 1982 in London. Members of the Provisional Irish Republican Army (IRA) detonated two bombs during British military ceremonies in Hyde Park and Regent's Park, both in central London. The explosions murdered 11 military personnel: four soldiers of the Blues & Royals at Hyde Park, and seven bandsmen of the Royal Green Jackets at Regent's Park. Seven of the Blues & Royals' horses also died. One seriously injured horse, Sefton, survived and was featured on TV programmes and awarded "Horse of the Year".

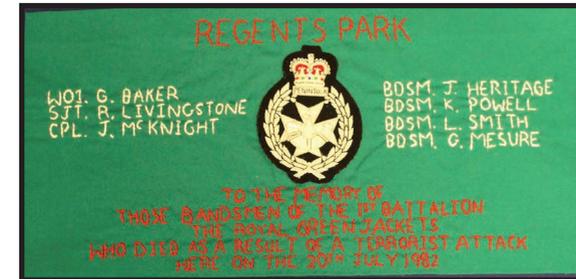
Hyde Park

The bomb exploded as soldiers of the Household Cavalry, Queen Elizabeth II's official bodyguard regiment, were passing. They were taking part in their daily Changing of the Guard procession from their barracks in Knightsbridge to Horse Guards Parade. Three soldiers of the Blues & Royals were killed outright, and another, their standard-bearer, died from his wounds three days later.

Hyde Park Victims

Lieutenant Denis Richard Anthony Daly	Aged 23
Squadron Quartermaster Corporal Roy John Bright	Aged 36
Lance Corporal Jeffrey Vernon Young	Aged 19
Trooper Simon Andrew Tipper	Aged 19

REGENT'S PARK



The second attack happened at about 12:55 pm, when a bomb exploded underneath a bandstand in Regent's Park. Thirty Military bandsmen of the Royal Green Jackets were on the stand performing music from Oliver! to a crowd of 120 people. Six of the bandsmen were killed outright and the rest were wounded; a seventh died of his wounds on 1st August. At least eight civilians were also injured. The bomb had been hidden under the stand some time before and triggered by a timer.

In 2013, John Downey was charged with four counts of murder in relation to the Hyde Park attack; his trial began in January 2014 but collapsed the following month after a ruling upon a letter sent to him by police assuring him that he would not be prosecuted over the attack. No one has ever been charged in connection with the Regent's Park bombing. The trial collapse unlocked one of the grubbiest and dirtiest side deals done over the years of the 'Peace Process' between the Government and The Republican Movement. Not for the first time, victims were at the bottom of the pecking order in respect of priorities.

Regents Park Victims

Warrant Officer Class 2 Graham Barker	Aged 36
Corporal Robert Alexander Livingstone	Aged 31
Corporal John Robert McKnight	Aged 30
Bandsman John Heritage	Aged 29
Bandsman Keith John Powell	Aged 24
Bandsman Laurence Kevin Smith	Aged 19
Bandsman George James Measure	Aged 19

HARRODS BOMB



The Harrods bombing perpetrated by PIRA terrorists refers to the car bomb that exploded outside Harrods department store in central London on Saturday 17th December 1983. The blast killed three police officers and three civilians, injured 90 people, and caused much damage.

The IRA had been bombing commercial targets in England since the early 1970s, as part of its “economic war”. The goal was to damage the economy and cause disruption for the purpose of putting pressure on the British government to withdraw from Northern Ireland.

The bystanders killed were Philip Geddes (24), a journalist who had heard about the alert and went to the scene; Jasmine Cochrane-Patrick (25); and Kenneth Salvesen (28), a US citizen. The Metropolitan Police officers killed were Sergeant Noel Lane (28); Constable Jane Arbuthnot (22); and Inspector Stephen Dodd (34), who died of his injuries on 24th December. Constable Jon Gordon survived, but lost both legs and part of a hand in the blast, several others suffered physical and/or psychological injuries.

Harrods Bomb Victims

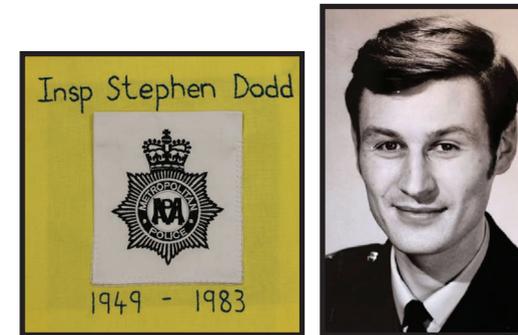
Metropolitan Police

Inspector Stephen John Dodd	Aged 34
Sergeant Noel Joseph Lane	Aged 28
Constable Jane Philippa Arbuthnot	Aged 22

Civilians

Philip Geddes	Aged 24
Kenneth Gerald Salvesan	Aged 28
Jasmine Cochrane - Patrick	Aged 25

Inspector STEPHEN JOHN DODD



Metropolitan Police
11th November 1949 - 24th December 1983

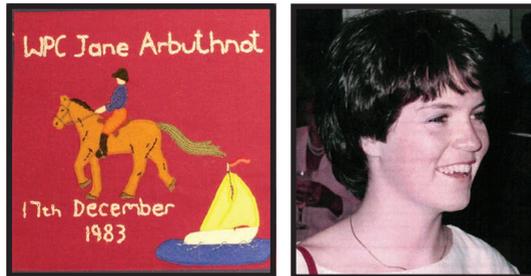
Stephen Dodd was an Inspector for the Metropolitan Police in London. He was seriously injured while inspecting a car near Harrods Department Store in London, the car was pried with explosives. He spent a week fighting for his life in Central Middlesex Hospital but alas lost his battle on the Eve of Christmas, 24th December 1983.

Margaret Thatcher wrote a letter to the family on Christmas Eve expressing her sympathy to them, ‘Britain has lost a brave and wonderful member of our Police force. You have lost a dearly loved husband and father.’

Stephen was married with three children at the time of his murder. He was a very proud Police Officer and a caring husband and father.

In his spare time Stephen enjoyed sport but in particular he had a keen interest in football and played for Windsor.

WPC JANE PHILIPPA ARBUTHNOT



Metropolitan Police
8th October 1961 - 17th December 1983

Jane was a WPC for the Metropolitan Police in London. She was only 22 years old when she was murdered when an IRA bomb exploded while she and her colleagues were investigating a Terrorist car parked close to Harrod's Store in Knightsbridge.

Jane was unmarried; she was a daughter to Sue and Jake Arbuthnot and a younger sister of Richard, Sally and Charles.

During her short life Jane had a keen interest in dinghy sailing and enjoyed horse riding which is why these images are depicted within her patch on the Memorial Quilt.

LAKELAND FORUM / FISHERMEN BOMB



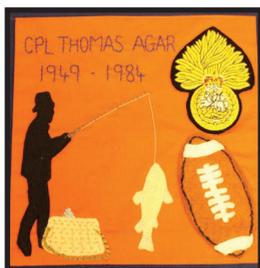
On 18th May 1984 PIRA placed a bomb device under the vehicle being travelled in by four men who were soldiers attached to the 1st Royal Regiment of Fusiliers. The bomb was placed under their vehicle which was parked near Enniskillen Royal British Legion. The men were off duty and were participating in a fishing competition being held in Enniskillen.

Thomas Henry Agar, 35-years-old, married with 1 child and a soldier with the Royal Regiment of Fusiliers holding the rank of Corporal and Robert Huggins, 29-years-old, married with 3 children and a soldier with the Royal Regiment of Fusiliers holding the rank of Lance-Corporal were murdered instantly.

Lance Corporal Peter Gallimore, 27 years old, died exactly five months later on 18th October 1984 and was the 3rd soldier that had been injured in the explosion. A fourth soldier Clive Aldridge survived but suffered serious disablements. The soldiers were all based at Ballykelly and were taking part in an annual Sealink Classic angling competition. They had finished their fishing and returned to their car at 5:30pm and as the car moved, the bomb exploded. The roof of the car was blown some 50 yards by the explosion.

In May 2016 SEFF brought across the four families impacted by the atrocity and in partnership with Enniskillen Royal British Legion installed a photo montage plaque in the Legion remembering those directly impacted by the atrocity.

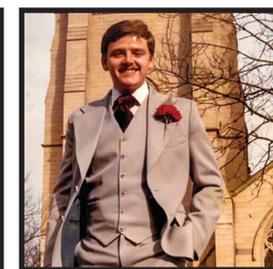
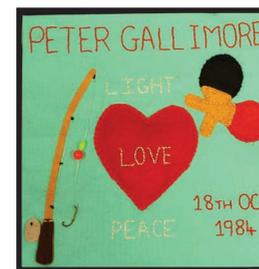
Corporal **THOMAS HENRY AGAR**



Thomas is pictured above in Royal company (third from left)

Service Number: 24402310 (Royal Regiment of Fusiliers)
5th February 1949 - 18th May 1984

Lance Corporal **PETER WILLIAM GALLIMORE**



Service Number: 24414151 (Royal Regiment of Fusiliers)
14th May 1957 - 18th October 1984

Thomas Agar was born in Stanley, County Durham and joined the 1st Battalion Royal Regiment of Fusiliers in 1975.

At the time of his murder, Thomas had served within the Regiment for nine years and had intended to sign up for a further period of service.

Thomas was Rugby daft and played for the Regimental Rugby team and many other teams. He was also a keen fisherman which is depicted on his Quilt patch along with the badge of his Regiment. Thomas loved almost all sports and was a devoted and loving husband and father.

Thomas left behind wife Sheila and 8 year-old son Craig.

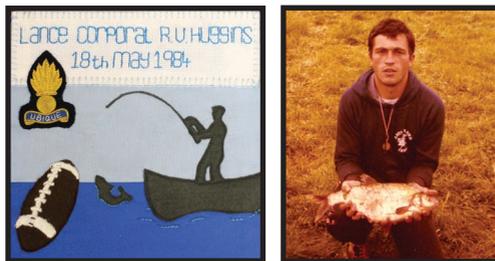
Peter was born in Farnworth in Bolton, he joined the army in 1976 and served with the 1st Battalion of the Royal Regiment of Fusiliers.

He was married to Annette and they had one son, Sam who was 4 years old when Peter was murdered. Annette described her husband as a down to earth, truthful and honest man.

Peter enjoyed playing Table Tennis and competed in regional competitions. He also loved to fish which ultimately lead to his death when a bomb exploded underneath the car he was travelling in; Peter was off duty and was attending a fishing competition with three others.

Born and bred in Bolton Peter supported Bolton Wanderers but was also an avid Manchester United fan.

Lance Corporal **ROBERT (BOB) VERNON HUGGINS**



Service Number: 24304032 (Royal Regiment of Fusiliers)

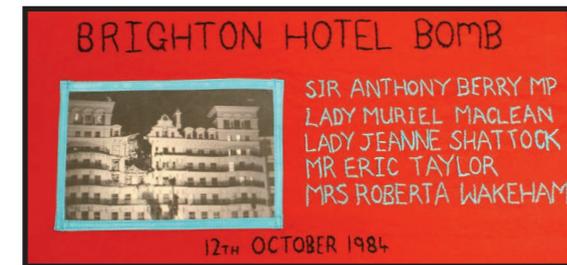
11th March 1955 - 18th May 1984

Robert was also known as Bob, he was from Gorton near Manchester and joined the army once he came of age, he served with the 1st Battalion of the Royal Regiment of Fusiliers.

Bob married Christine when he was 19 years old, they were 10 years married at the time of his murder, Bob & Christine had 3 boys, Jason, Mark and Wesley, they were aged 8, 7 and 4 years old at the time of their Father's death.

Bob was an all-round sportsman; he enjoyed playing rugby, running and was a keen fisherman. This is why fishing is depicted within his patch on the Memorial Quilt.

BRIGHTON HOTEL BOMB



The Brighton hotel bombing was a PIRA assassination attempt against the top tier of the British government in 1984. It missed its main targets but killed five others. It occurred on 12th October 1984 at the Grand Hotel in Brighton, England. A long-delay time bomb was planted in the hotel by Provisional Irish Republican Army (IRA) member Patrick Magee, with the purpose of killing Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher and her cabinet, who were staying at the hotel for the Conservative Party conference. Although Thatcher narrowly escaped injury, five people were murdered including a sitting Conservative MP, (Sir Anthony Berry) and 31 were injured (including Lord Tebbit and his wife Margaret).

Brighton Hotel Bomb Victims

Sir Anthony Berry	(Conservative MP)
Mr Eric Taylor	(North-West Area Chairman of the Conservative Party)
Lady Jeanne Shattock	(wife of Sir Gordon Shattock, Western Area Chairman of the Conservative Party)
Lady Muriel Maclean	(wife of Sir Donald Maclean, President of the Scottish Conservatives)
Mrs Roberta Wakeham	(wife of Parliamentary Treasury Secretary John Wakeham)

BALLYGAWLEY BUS BOMB

The Ballygawley bus bombing was a roadside bomb attack by the Provisional Irish Republican Army (IRA) on a bus carrying British soldiers in Northern Ireland. It occurred in the early hours of 20th August 1988 in the townland of Curr near Ballygawley, County Tyrone.

The attack murdered eight soldiers and wounded another 28. It was the second-deadliest attack on the British Army in Northern Ireland during the 'Troubles,' after the Warrenpoint ambush of 1979. In the wake of the bombing the British Army began ferrying its troops in and out of County Tyrone by helicopter.

The bus was transporting 36 soldiers of The Light Infantry from RAF Aldergrove to a military base near Omagh. The soldiers, who came from England, had just finished 18 months of a two-year tour of duty in Northern Ireland and were returning to the base after a short holiday.

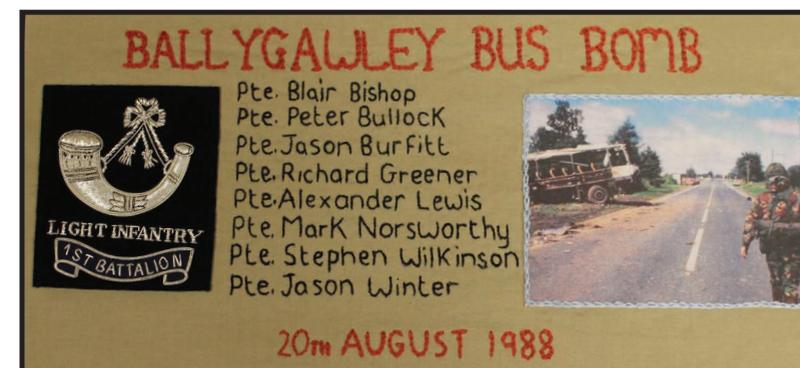
As it was driving along the main road from Ballygawley to Omagh, at about 12:30AM, IRA members remotely detonated a roadside bomb containing 200 pounds (91 kg) of semtex. According to police, the bomb had been planted in a vehicle by the roadside and had been detonated by command wire from 330 yards (300 m) away. The blast hurled the bus 30 metres down the road and threw the soldiers into neighbouring hedges and fields. It left a crater 6 feet (1.8 m) deep and scattered body parts and twisted metal over a wide area.

Witnesses described finding dead, dying and wounded soldiers strewn on the road and caught in the wreckage of the bus. Others were walking around, "stunned". Some of the first to arrive on the scene and offer help were bandsmen of the Omagh Protestant Boy's Band and Star of the Valley, Londonderry returning from a parade in Portadown, who had also been travelling in buses.

Since the 25th Anniversary of the attack, SEFF has assisted in bringing back the bereaved and survivors of the attack to Northern Ireland to support them in their journey of personal healing.

BALLYGAWLEY BUS BOMB VICTIMS

Private Blair Edgar Morris Bishop	Aged 19
Private Peter Lloyd Bullock	Aged 21
Private Jason Burfitt	Aged 19
Private Richard Greener	Aged 21
Private Alexander Stephen Lewis	Aged 18
Private Mark Anthony Norsworthy	Aged 18
Private Stephen James Wilkinson	Aged 18
Private Jason Spencer Winter	Aged 19



Private RICHARD GREENER



Service Number: 24705273 (1st Light Infantry)
18th October 1966 - 20th August 1988

Richard was from Whitley Bay, North Tyneside he was a Private in the 1st Battalion of the Light Infantry and was a proud soldier.

When Richard returned from leave he would stay with his mum and dad, Michael and Dorothy Greener. He also had a brother (Vic) and a twin sister (Susan).

Richard also known as Richie was a devoted UB40 fan and loved listening to their music, that is why UB40 were chosen to represent Richard on the Memorial Quilt along with his cap badge.

Richie was one of 8 soldiers within the 1st Battalion of the Light Infantry who was murdered when the bus they were travelling in hit an IRA device on the Ballygawley to Omagh Road. The soldiers had just completed around 18 months in Northern Ireland and were returning to their base in Omagh when the bombed exploded under their unmarked bus.

DEAL BARRACKS BOMB



The Deal barracks bombing was an attack by PIRA terrorists on the Royal Marine Depot, Deal, England. It took place at 8:22 am on 22nd September 1989, when the IRA exploded a time bomb at the Royal Marines School of Music building. The building collapsed, killing 11 marines from the Royal Marines Band Service and wounding another 21.

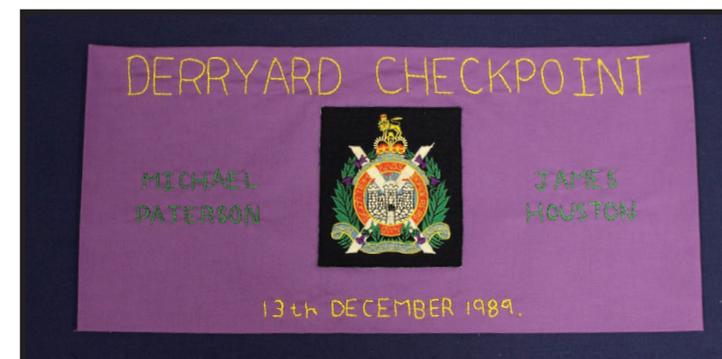
The blast destroyed the recreational centre, levelled the three-story accommodation building next to it and caused extensive damage to the rest of the base and nearby civilian homes. The blast was heard several kilometres away, shaking windows in the centre of Deal, and created a large pall of smoke over the town.

Kent Ambulance Service voluntarily agreed to end its industrial strike action to aid those wounded by the blast. Ten marines died at the scene with most trapped in the collapsed building, although one body was later found on the roof of a nearby house. Another 21 were seriously injured and received treatment at hospitals in Dover, Deal and Canterbury. One of these men, 21-year-old Christopher Nolan, died of his wounds on 18th October 1989. Three of those killed were buried nearby at the Hamilton Road Cemetery, Deal.

DEAL BARRACKS VICTIMS

Band Corporal Trevor James Edward Davies	Aged 39
Band Corporal David McMillan	Aged 26
Band Corporal Dean Patrick Pavey	Aged 31
Musician John Andrew Cleatheroe	Aged 25
Musician Michael Francis Patrick Ball	Aged 24
Musician Richard George Fice	Aged 22
Musician Richard Mark Jones	Aged 27
Musician Mark Timothy Petch	Aged 26
Musician Timothy John Reeves	Aged 24
Musician Robert Leslie Simmonds	Aged 34
Musician Christopher Robert Nolan	Aged 21

DERRYARD CHECKPOINT



On 13th December 1989 the Provisional Irish Republican Army (IRA) attacked a British Army permanent vehicle checkpoint complex manned by the King's Own Scottish Borderers (KOSB) near the border at Derryard, close to Rosslea County Fermanagh murdering two soldiers; Lance Corporal Michael Paterson and Private James Houston.

The permanent vehicle checkpoint was manned by eight soldiers from the 1st Battalion The King's Own Scottish Borderers and one RUC officer. The attack took place shortly after 4pm. During the attack the IRA sealed off roads leading to the checkpoint. A truck was then driven from the border and halted at the checkpoint. As Private Houston began to check the back of the truck, the IRA opened fire with assault rifles and threw grenades into the compound. Two rocket-propelled grenades were fired at the observation post while a flamethrower was aimed at the command post. Heavy shooting continued as the truck reversed and smashed through the gates of the compound.

PIRA also detonated a van bomb after the initial assault. The attack was finally repulsed by a section of the King's Own Scottish Borderers that was patrolling nearby. A Wessex helicopter was brought in for air support and the IRA gang, at risk of being surrounded, fled towards the border. Their vehicle was later found abandoned with a 210 kg bomb on board.

IAN GOW MP



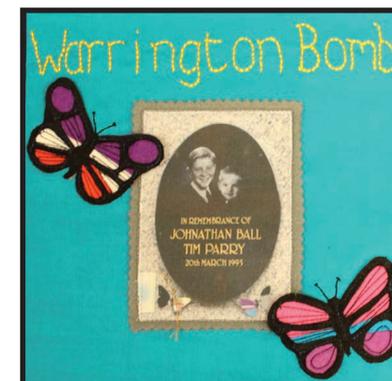
11th February 1937 - 30th July 1990

Ian Reginald Edward Gow, was a British Conservative politician and solicitor. While serving as Member of Parliament (MP) for Eastbourne, he was assassinated by PIRA terrorists who exploded a bomb under his car outside his home in East Sussex. He was the last to be killed in a string of British politicians assassinated by the IRA.

On 30th July 1990, a bomb was planted under Gow's Austin Montego car in the early hours, which exploded in the driveway of his house in Hankham, near Pevensey in East Sussex. The 4½-lb Semtex bomb detonated at 08:39am as Gow reversed out of his driveway, leaving him with severe wounds to his lower body. He died ten minutes later.

Ian Gow was viewed a close ally and friend of the then Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher whose position at the helm of UK politics came to its' end just six months after the murder of Mr Gow.

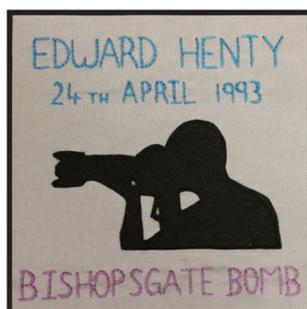
WARRINGTON BOMBS



On 20th March 1993, The Samaritans in Liverpool received a bomb warning by telephone. Two bombs then exploded on Bridge Street in Warrington, about 100 yards apart. The blasts happened within a minute of each other. One exploded outside Boots and McDonald's, and one outside the Argos catalogue store. The area was crowded with shoppers. Witnesses said that shoppers fled from the first explosion into the path of the second. It was later found that the bombs had been placed inside cast-iron litter bins, causing large amounts of shrapnel. Buses were organized to ferry people away from the scene and 20 paramedics and crews from 17 ambulances were sent to deal with the aftermath.

Three-year-old Johnathan Ball died at the scene. He had been in town with his babysitter, shopping for a Mother's Day card. The second victim, 12-year-old Tim Parry, was gravely wounded. He died on 25th March 1993 when doctors switched his life support machine off, having asked permission to do so from his family, after tests had found minimal brain activity. Fifty-four other people were injured, four of them seriously.

BISHOPSGATE BOMB



The Bishopsgate bombing occurred on Saturday 24th April 1993, when the Provisional Irish Republican Army (IRA) detonated an ANFO truck bomb on Bishopsgate, a major thoroughfare in London's financial district, the City of London. The IRA's South Armagh Brigade were the architects of the bombing.

A news photographer was killed in the explosion and 44 people were injured; the damage cost approx £350 million to repair. As a result of the bombing, which occurred just over a year after the bombing of the nearby Baltic Exchange, a "ring of steel" was implemented to protect the City, and many firms introduced disaster recovery plans in case of further attacks or similar disasters.

At approximately 9am on 24 April, two terrorists from an IRA active service unit drove the truck containing the bomb onto Bishopsgate. They parked the truck outside 99 Bishopsgate, which was then the Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank, located by the junction with Wormwood Street and Camomile Street, and left the area in a car driven by an accomplice. A series of telephone warnings were then delivered from a phonebox in Forkhill, County Armagh, Northern Ireland, with the caller using a recognised IRA codeword and stating "[there's] a massive bomb... clear a wide area". Two police officers were already making inquiries into the truck when the warnings were received, and police began evacuating the area.

Civilian casualties were low as it was a Saturday morning and the City was typically occupied by only a small number of residents, office workers, security guards, builders, and maintenance staff. Forty-four people were injured by the bomb and News of the World photographer Ed Henty was killed after ignoring police warnings and rushing to the scene.

MASSEREENE MURDERS



On 7th March 2009, two off-duty British soldiers of 38 Engineer Regiment were shot dead outside Massereene Barracks in Antrim town, Northern Ireland. Those killed were Sappers Mark Quinsey from Birmingham and Patrick Azimkar from London. The other two soldiers and two deliverymen were wounded. The soldiers were wearing desert fatigues and were to be deployed to Afghanistan the next day.

Two other soldiers and two civilian delivery men were also shot and wounded during the attack. The Real IRA, claimed responsibility.

The terrorist murders were the first British military fatalities in Northern Ireland since 1997. Two days later, the Continuity IRA shot dead Constable Stephen Carroll; the first RUC/PSNI Officer to be killed by terrorists since 1998. These attacks marked the beginning of the most intensive period of "dissident republican" activity since the start of their campaign.

At about 21:40pm on the evening of Saturday of 7th March, four off-duty British soldiers of the Royal Engineers walked outside the barracks to receive a pizza delivery from two delivery men. As the exchange was taking place, two masked gunmen in a nearby car (a green Vauxhall Cavalier) opened fire with Romanian AKM automatic rifles. The firing lasted for more than 30 seconds with more than 60 shots being fired. After the initial burst of gunfire, the gunmen walked over to the wounded soldiers lying on the ground and fired again at close range, killing two of them. A few hours later, the car involved was found abandoned near Randalstown, eight miles from the barracks.

A Dublin-based newspaper, the Sunday Tribune, received a phone call from a caller using a recognised Real IRA codeword. The caller claimed responsibility for the attack on behalf of the Real IRA, adding that the civilian pizza deliverymen were legitimate targets as they were "collaborating with the British by servicing them".

Sapper PATRICK AZIMKAR



Service Number: 25217846 (Royal Engineers)

6th January 1988 - 7th March 2009

Patrick's name shows his dual heritage, Cypriot dad and mum, English of Irish descent. Patrick had a connection with Northern Ireland as his grandfather was born and brought up there. For all that though Pat was a Londoner, born and bred and a keen supporter of our local team, Tottenham Hotspur.

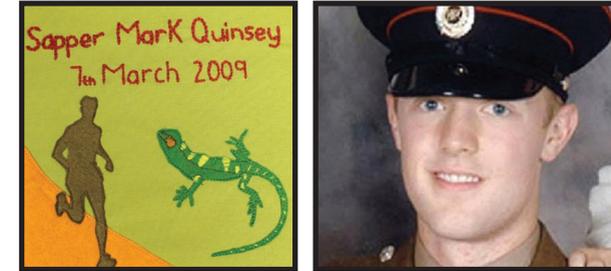
Pat was always a lively lad, strong, full of energy and good fun. He was a good sportsman and excelled in football. From a young age he played for top local club teams and for his school team, which reached the finals of The English Schools Cup.

Aged 18 Patrick joined the Royal Engineers and following in his father's footsteps chose carpentry and joinery for his trade training. He enjoyed Army life and thrived on the physical and mental challenges, the camaraderie and the close friendships he forged there. He demonstrated good leadership skills in the Army and great promise but sadly he had no time to fulfill his potential or his dreams.

On March 7th 2009 Patrick and his friend Mark were murdered in a terrible and brutal attack by dissident republican IRA terrorists as they collected a pizza delivery outside the Massereene barracks in Antrim. Patrick was just 21 years old. Patrick leaves a trail of broken hearts behind him, most especially Mum, Dad and his beloved older brother James.

The commemorative badges shown on the quilt were designed and sold by members of the Antrim Royal British Legion and raised over £15,000 for the Royal Engineers Benevolent Fund.

Sapper MARK QUINSEY



Service Number: 25201497 (Royal Engineers)

1st January 1985 - 7th March 2009

Mark Quinsey was born in Birmingham in 1985 and joined the army when he was 19. Mark completed his basic training and went on to attend the Combat Engineer Course at Minley before qualifying as an electrician at the Royal School of Military Engineering in Chatham. He served with 38 Engineer Regiment in both Ripon and Northern Ireland.

Mark's one hobby was fishing, he loved it. He enjoyed keeping fit, he would often go out jogging with his Dad but he also liked to attend the gym.

Whilst growing up Mark was very close to his sister, Jaime and she recalls how inquisitive he was and how he always wanted to know 'why?'. He was into making things and learning how things worked from an early age and so he went on to do his engineer course in the army.

Mark also loved reptiles, he had a few lizards and snakes as pets when he was younger. Mark was a joker and loved to laugh, he was a dare devil and wasn't afraid to do anything. He was a lot of fun to be around.

**ROI
VICTIMS**

Garda Inspector **SAMUEL DONEGAN**



20th November 1911 - 8th June 1972

Insp. Donegan, was a native of Ballintampen, Ballymacormack, Co. Longford.

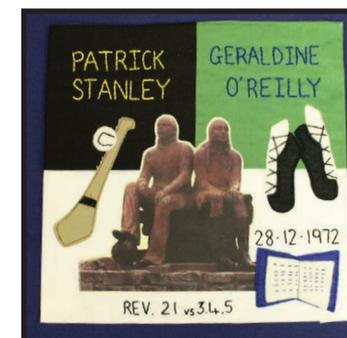
He was killed by a PIRA bomb left by the roadside, at either Legakelly or Drumboghanagh, near Newtownbutler in County Fermanagh. Garda Donegan had crossed over the northern side of the border moments before his death.

Garda Donegan was promoted to Inspector in the mid-1960s and transferred to the Cavan Border region.

The official citation on a Garda Roll of Honour recalls the tragedy which occurred as some of his six children prepared to sit school exams:

“On 8th June, 1972, Inspector Donegan was one of a party of Garda and Army personnel conducting searches on the Cavan/Fermanagh border when he was killed by a booby-trap bomb on a country lane at Drumboghanagh, Newtownbutler, Co. Fermanagh.”

BELTURBET BOMB



Two young people, Geraldine O'Reilly, (aged 15 years) Staghall, Belturbet and Patrick Stanley, from Clara, Co. Offaly, (aged 16 years) were murdered by a loyalist car bomb in Belturbet on 28th December 1972.

A specially sculptured monument/memorial was erected in early 2007 on the site of the bomb, dedicated to these two victims.

Reports at the time describe damage to property caused by the 100lb-bomb, planted in a Red 1969 Ford Escort, to be estimated at £200,000. Twenty-three houses in Butler Street were damaged by the explosion, 13 houses in The Diamond and 18 houses in Bridge Street, with others less seriously damaged on Holborn Hill, The Lawn and at Banker's Lane.

Fourteen cars were also damaged, while pieces of the bomb car were recovered from a 100-yard radius of the blast site.

Patrick Stanley, a helper on a bottle gas container lorry, had been making a phone call in a nearby kiosk when the bomb went off. Geraldine O'Reilly, who was on her Christmas holidays from school, was across the road in Slowey's chip shop waiting to be served when the bomb exploded, where she suffered head injuries from flying shrapnel.

Geraldine's brother, Anthony, had been waiting for her outside in the car when the bomb went off.

No organisation ever claimed the bomb and no-one has ever been convicted of the crime.

Civilian
GERALDINE O'REILLY



3rd April 1957 - 27th December 1972

Geraldine O'Reilly was a student at St. Bricin's Vocational school, Belturbet, County Cavan, she lived at Staghall, Belturbet.

She was murdered at aged 15 years in a planted car bomb explosion when standing in a local chip shop on 28th December 1972. Her brother Anthony was with her and sustained life changing injuries.

The symbol of a book was chosen as Geraldine's goal in life was to become a teacher, her excellent Inter Cert results showed that she was on the well to achieving this.

The dancing pumps represent her keen interest in Irish dancing; she attended the local Irish dance classes.

Geraldine was well liked among her peers and she was the youngest of a family of eight.

Civilian
PATRICK STANLEY



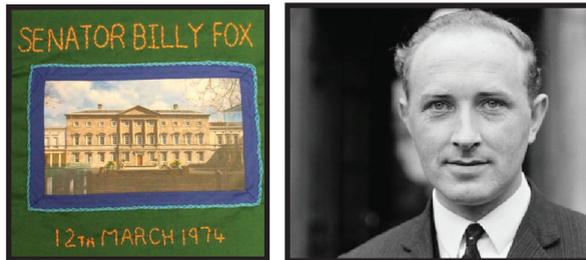
31st March 1956 - 28th December 1972

Patrick Stanley was a helper on a lorry, he was from Clara, County Offaly and was making a phone call to his parents from the public phone box (which was outside the Post Office in Belturbet) when the bomb went off. He was aged 16 years.

Patrick was a member of his local GAA club in Clara and had a keen interest in Gaelic football. He also enjoyed a game of Hurley which is symbolised on the Memorial Quilt by the crossed Hurley sticks.

Patrick was the eldest of a family of 10.

SENATOR BILLY FOX



3rd January 1939 - 12th March 1974

Billy Fox was an Irish politician and a member of Dáil Éireann from 1969 to 1973, and of Seanad Éireann from 1973 until he was murdered on 12th March 1974. He was shot dead by gunmen who were allegedly carrying out a raid on his girlfriend's farmhouse. Five members of the Provisional IRA were convicted of involvement in his murder.

On the night of Monday 12th March 1974, about a dozen gunmen arrived at the home of Senator Fox's girlfriend, Marjorie Coulson. She lived there with her parents and brother, and Senator Fox regularly visited on Monday evening. The farmhouse was in the rural townland of Tircooney in County Monaghan, near the border with Northern Ireland. The gunmen searched the farmhouse and demanded the occupants hand over weapons. As this was taking place, Senator Fox drove down the laneway and was stopped by some of the gunmen who were outside. He ran, but was shot and killed by a single gunshot wound through the upper torso. The gunmen then ordered everyone out of the house, set it on fire, and escaped.

The Seanad adjourned for a week as a mark of respect. About 500 people attended his funeral at Aughnamullen, including the Taoiseach and the Irish president, Erskine Childers. Fox was the first member of the Oireachtas to be killed since Minister for Justice Kevin O'Higgins by the anti-Treaty Irish Republican Army in 1927.

One of those convicted for Fox's killing, Sean Kinsella, later escaped from Portlaoise Prison and was later convicted of arms offences and attempted murder in England. He was released by the Irish government under the Belfast Agreement.

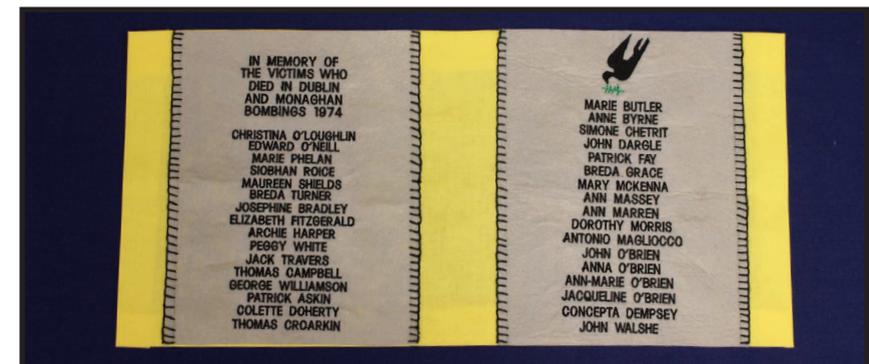
DUBLIN & MONAGHAN BOMBINGS

The Dublin and Monaghan bombings of 17th May 1974 were a series of co-ordinated bombings in Dublin and Monaghan, Ireland. Three bombs exploded in Dublin during rush hour and a fourth exploded in Monaghan almost ninety minutes later. They killed 33 civilians (27 in Dublin and 7 in Monaghan) and a full-term unborn child, and injured almost 300. The bombings were the deadliest terrorist attack in the Republic's history. Most of the victims were young women, although the ages of the dead ranged from five months to 80 years.

The Ulster Volunteer Force (UVF), claimed responsibility for the bombings in 1993. The bombings happened during the Ulster Workers' Council strike.

No-one has ever been charged with the bombings. A campaign by the victims' families led to an Irish government inquiry under Justice Henry Barron. His 2003 report criticised the Garda Síochána's investigation and said the investigators stopped their work prematurely. It also criticised the Fine Gael/Labour government of the time for its inaction and lack of interest in the bombings.

The victims' families continue to campaign for the British government to release documents they believe could help unravel the truth.



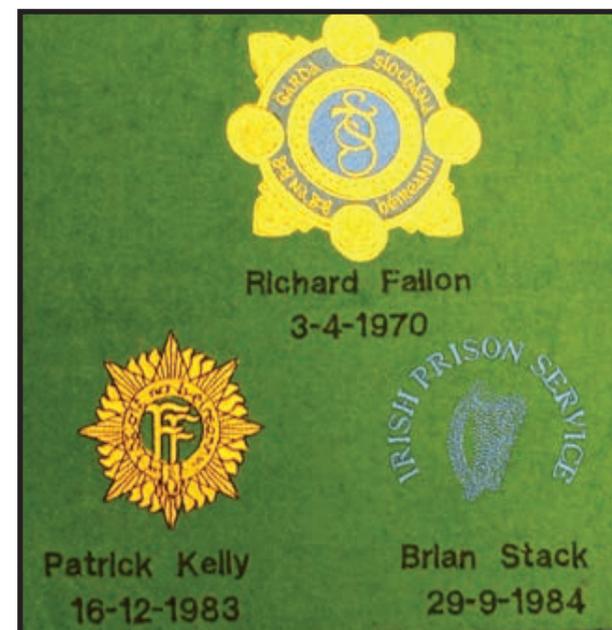
DUBLIN BOMBINGS VICTIMS

Marie Butler	Ann-Marie O'Brien
Anne Byrne	Jacqueline O'Brien
Simone Chetrit	Concepta Dempsey
John Dargle	John Walshe
Patrick Fay	Christina O'Loughlin
Breda Grace	Edward O'Neill
Mary McKenna	Marie Phelan
Ann Massey	Siobhan Roice
Ann Marren	Maureen Shields
Dorothy Morris	Breda Turner
Antonio Magliocco	Josephine Bradley
John O'Brien	Elizabeth Fitzgerald
Anna O'Brien	Colette Doherty

MONAGHAN BOMBINGS VICTIMS

Archie Harper
 Peggy White
 Jack Travers
 Thomas Campbell
 George Williamson
 Patrick Askin
 Thomas Croarkin

LOSSES SUSTAINED BY ROI SECURITY SERVICES



Recognising three fathers of the ROI Sate - Richard Fallon (Garda Síochána) Patrick Kelly (Irish Army) and Brian Stack (Irish Prison Service)

The Republic of Ireland State and its' guardians within their security forces suffered significant losses at the hands of terrorists.

These servants of The ROI State were murdered through bombs and bullets just as their counterparts who served in the RUC, UDR/R IRISH, other British Army Regiments and Northern Ireland Prison Service were also massacred.

Overleaf are contained individual patches to Brian Stack (Irish Prison Service) and Pte Patrick Kelly (Irish Army) respectively and a write up on Richard Fallon who is also referenced in this overall ROI Security services Memorial patch.

Garda **RICHARD FALLON**



Service Number: 9936

18th December 1926 - 3rd April 1970

Richard Fallon was from Moneen, Kilrooskey, County Roscommon and was married with 5 children. He joined the Garda Síochána in 1947, he was the first member of the force to receive the Scott Medal posthumously.

He was also the first member to be murdered during the 'Troubles'. In April 1970 Richard was murdered while on duty in Dublin City centre by a paramilitary gang robbing a bank. Immediately after his death allegations, including those made in the Irish Parliament (the Dáil), suggested that elements of the Fianna Fáil government of the day knew about or were involved in collusion with the gang, Saor Éire, supposedly responsible for the murder.

Still the government refuses to launch an inquiry. In the meantime Deirdre Fallon (Richard's wife) died aged 56 and two of her children Joe and Damien both died prematurely in their early forties leaving their devastated children behind for another generation to deal with the aftermath.

Private **PATRICK (PADDY) KELLY**



Service Number: 823887

13 May 1947 - 16 December 1983

Known by his family, comrades and friends as "Paddy", he was married with four sons. He joined the Irish Defence Forces in 1968 as an Army Private. He served on four overseas United Nations peacekeeping missions, three in Lebanon and one in Cyprus.

He was murdered by Provisional IRA terrorists during the search and rescue of kidnapped businessman Don Tidey in Derrada Wood, Ballinamore, Co Leitrim. He was thirty-six years old.

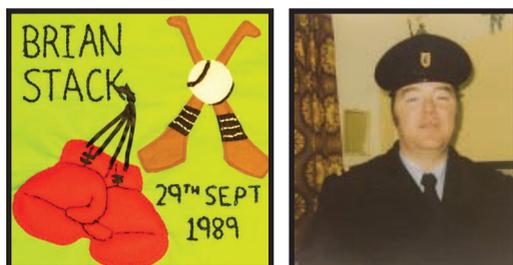
A native of Ballinamuck, Co Longford, he is remembered as a great family man with a wonderful sense of humour. His interests included repairing cars and listening to country and western music.

On 16 July 2012, he was posthumously awarded the Military Star medal by the Minister for Justice. According to Bishop Colm O'Reilly, "He died as he lived, working for peace".

Paddy always had a love for repairing cars, he is often remembered by his family with his head under a bonnet or his feet dangling out from under a car.

Every Summer Paddy enjoyed going to the bog to cut turf, he worked hard to get the turf clamped, dried and brought home for the fire. He would round up help from his family, neighbours and friends. He was also a big Elvis Presley fan.

Chief Prison Officer **BRIAN STACK**



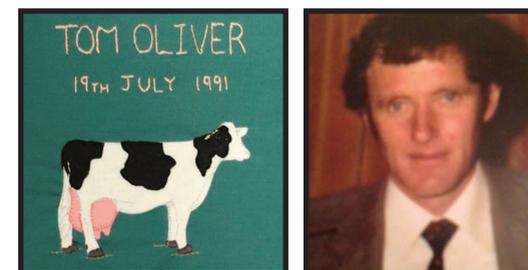
Service Number: 24174231

18th October 1935 - 29th September 1984

Brian Stack was born in Portlaoise in October 1935 and he joined the Prison Service in August 1959. He reached the heights of Chief Prison Officer in Portlaoise Prison. On the night of 25th March 1983 he was shot from behind by a gunman as he left the National Boxing Stadium in Dublin. Brian did not die that fateful night but remained in a coma for many months. When he came out of the coma he was left brain damaged and paralysed from the neck down. He survived until 29th September 1984, when he finally died, aged 48, from his injuries.

As a young man Brian played many sports and later in his life he became well known for his role as an inter-county GAA referee and International Boxing judge and referee. He was involved in many other organisations and charities in a voluntary capacity. Brian married a local woman Sheila Donoghue in 1967 and he had three sons: Austin (who followed him into the Prison Service), Kieran and Oliver. While he was very dedicated to his work he was also very much a family man. In the weeks prior to the shooting Brian had two of the proudest moments of his life, one was seeing his son Oliver win a Leinster Boxing Title and the other was witnessing his beloved "Town" win the All-Ireland Club Gaelic Football Title.

Civilian **THOMAS (TOM) OLIVER**



14th March 1948 – 19th July 1991

Thomas Oliver, commonly known as Tom was a dairy farmer. He was married to Bridie and together they had 7 children, 6 girls and 1 boy. His son described him as a very obliging man who was well thought of within the local community in Riverstown, County Louth where he was from.

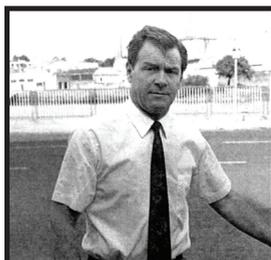
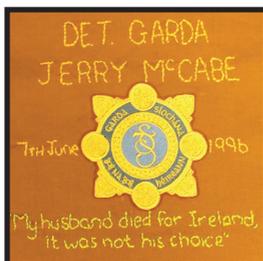
Aside from farming Tom followed the local GAA and would often attend different matches. He and his wife were also keen Country Music fans and would regularly go to dances. He also loved children and was said to have a very warm personality.

Tom was 37 years old when he was murdered. On 18th July 1991 he was abducted by armed members of the IRA and his body was found the next day near Belleeks, County Armagh. His murder was condemned by politicians, religious and civic leaders across the Community.

Tom Oliver's murder began a wave of outrage against the IRA culminating in a Peace rally attended by 4000 people in Cooley, County Louth.

In the aftermath of the murder Cardinal Cathal Daly called for a 'Peace Process'.

Detective Garda **JERRY McCABE**



Garda Number: 15860G

22nd November 1943 - 7th June 1996

Jerry was born in Ballybunion, Co. Kerry. He joined the Garda Síochána on 9th September 1964, he was promoted to Special Branch Detective on 21st November 1972 and his best friend Ben O'Sullivan was promoted on the same day. Jerry's interests outside the Garda Síochána were cars and golf. Jerry McCabe married Ann Cunniffee on 21st September 1967, Ann's father Bill was also a member of An Garda Síochána. Jerry and Ann had five children, two of which are currently members of An Garda Síochána.

On the morning of 7th June 1996 Detective Jerry McCabe and Detective Ben O'Sullivan were escorting a Post Office van on its cash delivery at Adare, County Limerick. Five armed masked men were involved in the ram raid of the vehicle being travelled in by Det McCabe and Det O'Sullivan jumped out and raked the policemen's car with high-velocity weapons, killing Det. McCabe and severely wounding Det. O'Sullivan. The criminals who caused Jerry McCabe's death were charged with capital murder but the State was obliged to accept a plea of manslaughter due to intimidation of important witnesses during the course of the trial. Four men accused of capital murder were sentenced to various prison terms, most of which were served at Castlerea Prison. Det. Jerry McCabe was posthumously awarded the Scott Gold Medal.