

Appendix

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Songs and Classifications

When working with these songs, I divided them into four categories - Aggressive/Militant Support for the conflict (along with which side it seemed to support), Passive/Non-violent Support (also with which side), Aggressive/Militant Opposition, and Passive/Non-violent Opposition. While some of these divisions were fairly clear, others were based on personal interpretation. As such, this is a list of the music I looked at and which category I placed them in, both for easy reference and later research.

AS - Aggressive Support	PS - Passive Support
AO - Aggressive Opposition	PO - Passive Opposition
N/R - Nationalist/Republican	U/L - Unionist/Loyalist

Unknown Date

“The Sash My Father Wore” - Unknown Artist - Unknown Date - PS-U

“Daddy’s Uniform” - Unknown Artist - Unknown Date - AS-L

(I couldn’t find a solid date for either of these, but because the former may be from a nineteenth-century tune and the latter seems to be post-WWII in origin, I discussed them in the 1960s-70s category because presumably they were already known by that point.)

1960s-1970s

“Only Her Rivers Run Free” - Mickey MacConnell - 1965 - PS-N

“Four Green Fields” - Tommy Makem - 1967 - PS-N

“The Men Behind the Wire” - Paddy McGuigan - 1971 - PS-N

“The Men Behind the Wire” - Unknown - 1972 - PS-U

“Give Ireland Back to the Irish” - Paul McCartney - 1972 - PO

“Go On Home, British Soldiers” - Unknown - 1972 - AS-R

“The Town I Loved So Well” - Phil Coulter - 1973 - PO

“I Was Born Under A Union Jack” - Unknown - 1973? - AS-L

“Little Armalite” - Unknown - 1975 - AS-R

1980s-1990s

“Sunday, Bloody Sunday” - U2 - 1983 - AO

“The House of Orange” - Stan Rogers - 1984 - AO

“The Island” - Paul Brady - 1985 - PO

“The Loughgall Ambush” - Unknown - 1988 - AS-R

“North and South of the River” - Christy Moore - 1996 - PO

Selective Timeline

This timeline demonstrates when different songs and pieces of artwork were being produced in relation to each other and specific major events, especially those referenced within specific pieces.

1965-1969

- 1965
 - “Only Her Rivers Run Free” - Mickey MacConnell - PS-N - expresses grief at the loss of freedom in Ireland
- 1966
 - Formation of the Ulster Volunteer Force - declares war on the IRA (formed from the anti-treaty IRA of 1922)
- 1967
 - “Four Green Fields” - Tommy Makem - PS-N - Expresses sorrow at partition. May imply slight militancy in the final lines “But my sons had sons, as brave as were their fathers / My fourth green field will bloom once again said she” but doesn’t seem terribly overt or harsh.
- 1968
 - Beginning of civil rights marches in Derry - petitioned against social and legal discrimination and for better housing
- 1969
 - August 12-14 - Battle of the Bogside - violence between Derry Citizen’s Defence Association (and local supporters) and Royal Ulster Constabulary (and local supporters), considered by some to be the start of the Troubles (though a clear date isn’t certain); area would later contain Free Derry (marked by the Free Derry Corner painting)
 - IRA Split - creation of the Official IRA and the Provisional IRA

1970-1974

- 1971
 - August - Beginning of internment of alleged republican prisoners (imprisonment without trial)
 - August 9-11 - Ballymurphy massacre - killing of 11 civilians by the 1st Battalion, Parachute Regiment of the British Army (the same battalion involved in Bloody Sunday in 1972)
 - Victims depicted in a mural saying “We demand the truth.”
 - “The Men Behind the Wire” - Paddy McGuigan - PS-N - written in protest to Irish internment, encourages solidarity with them - “Not for them a judge and jury / Nor indeed a trial at all / But being Irish means you’re guilty / So we’re guilty one and all”
- 1972
 - January 30 - Bloody Sunday/Bogside Massacre - soldiers shot into a crowd of civilians protesting internment, killed 14 in total, wounded several others
 - May 29 - Official IRA ceasefire - Provisional IRA remained active
 - “Give Ireland Back to the Irish” - Paul McCartney - PO - Written in response to Bloody Sunday, discusses British hypocrisy in Ireland

- “Go On Home, British Soldiers” - AS-R - “Go on home, British soldiers, go on home. Have you got no bl---y homes of your own? For eight hundred years, we’ve fought you without fear, and we’ll fight you for eight hundred more. “Those fourteen men in Derry are the last ones that you’ll bury, so go on home, British soldiers, go on home.”, “You’ll never beat the IRA.”
 - “Fourteen men in Derry” possibly a reference to Bloody Sunday
- “The Men Behind the Wire” - PS-U - Unionist version of the 1971 song - “When the judge had passed my sentence and the warder took me down / I cried out “No surrender! Bless the Red Hand and the Crown / But grant me just one favour, that is my one desire / Please let me serve my sentence with the men behind the wire.”
 - “No surrender!” and “Still under siege” common loyalist slogans in Derry and are sometimes seen on signs and murals, refers to the Siege of Derry in 1689
- 1973
 - “I Was Born Under A Union Jack” - AS-L - Quite vulgar, apparently associated with the Rangers sports team
 - “The Town I Loved So Well” - Phil Coulter - PO - “Now the music's gone but they carry on / For their spirit's been bruised, never broken / They will not forget but their hearts are set / on tomorrow and peace once again”

1975-1979

- 1975
 - “Little Armalite” - AS-R - “And it's down Along the Falls Road, that's where I long to be, / Lying in the dark with a Provo company, / A comrade on my left and another on my right / And a clip of ammunition for my little Armalite.”
 - End of internment

1980-1984

- 1980
 - October-December - First republican hunger strike
- 1981
 - March-October - Second republican hunger strike - Bobby Sands elected MP, became first of ten to die during the hunger strike
 - Hunger strikers in general and Sands in particular would become a popular image for republican murals
 - “Casualty” - poem by Seamus Heaney - “...three nights / After they shot dead / The thirteen men in Derry. / PARAS THIRTEEN, the walls said, / BOGSIDE NIL....”; dead expressed in the terms of a sports match
- 1983
 - “Sunday, Bloody Sunday” - U2 - AO - Rejects the glorification of violence. Feels very angry and hostile. Expresses horror at recent events.
- 1984
 - “The House of Orange” - Stan Rogers - AO - Canadian song against fundraising for the conflict in their country; “All rights and all wrongs have long since blown away / For causes are ashes where children lie slain / Yet the d----d U.D.I and the cruel I.R.A / Will tomorrow go murdering again”

1985-1989

- 1985
 - November 15 - signing of the Anglo-Irish Agreement - gave the Republic of Ireland a voice as well as the United Kingdom in consultation about Northern Ireland, confirmed Northern Ireland's status in the United Kingdom unless a majority of citizens votes to join the Republic
 - "The Island" - Paul Brady - PO - "And we're still at it in our own place / Still trying to reach the future through the past / Still trying to carve tomorrow from a tombstone..."; "Up here we sacrifice our children / To feed the worn-out dreams of yesterday / And teach them dying will lead us into glory..."
- 1987
 - May 8 - Loughgall Ambush - PIRA attacked a RUC barracks, British soldiers knew of the attack and laid an ambush which killed the IRA men and a civilian
 - Loughgall Ambush mural - depicts the IRA men killed during the attack against an idyllic landscape and a Celtic cross; includes shield depicting the four provinces of Ireland; written in Irish
- 1988
 - March 8 - "Operation Flavius"/"Gibraltar killings" - three IRA men suspected of carrying a bomb shot by the SAS; found to be unarmed and without a bomb, so some believed the suspicion was only a cover for murder
 - Depicted in a republican mural, includes a poem by Bobby Sands
 - "The Loughgall Ambush" - AS-R - "Oh England, do you really think it's over? / If you do, you're gonna have to kill us all. / For until you take your murderers out of Ireland / We will make you rue the blood spilled at Loughgall"

1995-2000

- 1996
 - "North and South of the River" - Christy Moore - PO - "Love wasn't lost, it just got mislaid"; "Can we stop playing these old tattoos? ... I want to meet you where you are, / I don't need you to surrender. / There is no feeling so alone / As when the one you're hurting is your own."; "Some high ground is not worth taking, / Some connections are not worth making. / There's an old church bell no longer ringing, / And some old songs are not worth singing."
- 1998
 - April 10 - Good Friday Agreement signed - acknowledges the legitimacy of both British and Irish identity in Northern Ireland, but protects its status in the United Kingdom; process of decommissioning weapons - paramilitaries begin to declare a ceasefire, usually considered the end of the Troubles (however, violence would still continue off and on into recent years, including the Real IRA and the Real UFF)
 - Protested in a unionist mural - "Nothing about us without us is for us."
- 2000
 - September 24 - Death of UDA member Stephen McKeag - memorialised in a loyalist mural

Unknown Date

- “The Sash My Father Wore” - PS-U - refers to Protestant victories over Catholics (notably at Derry and the Boyne) and was popular during July 12th parades
- “Daddy’s Uniform” - AS-L - tells of Ulstermen fighting in WWI, encourages the next generation to also take a gun in defense of Ulster with the UVF

Belfast and Derry Religious Demographics

THE IRISH TIMES

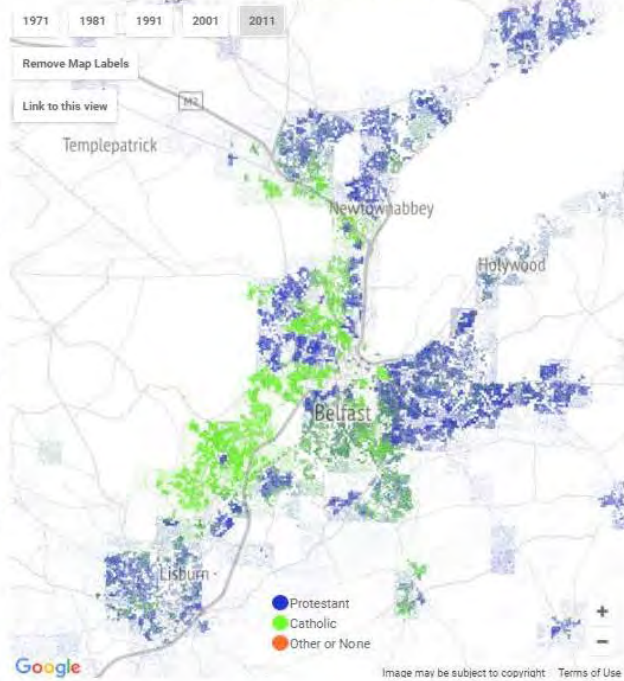
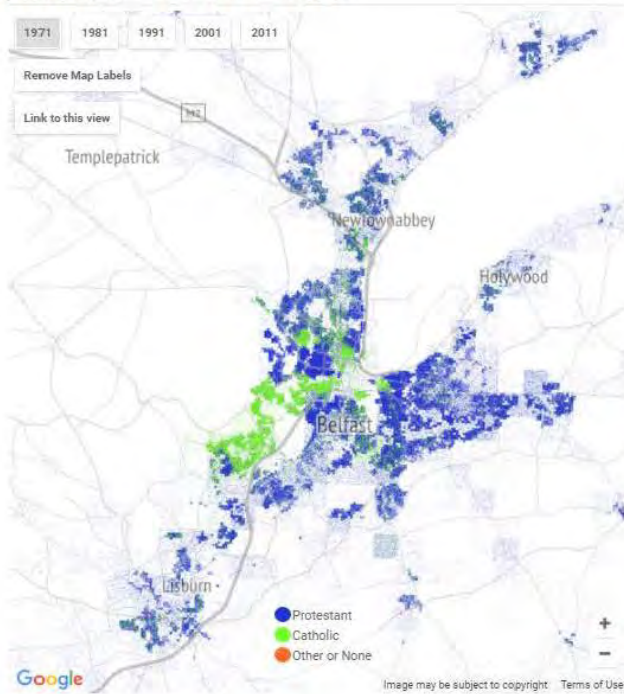
Two tribes: A divided Northern Ireland

A new mapping project illustrates the geographical split between Catholics and Protestants in what is still a deeply divided society

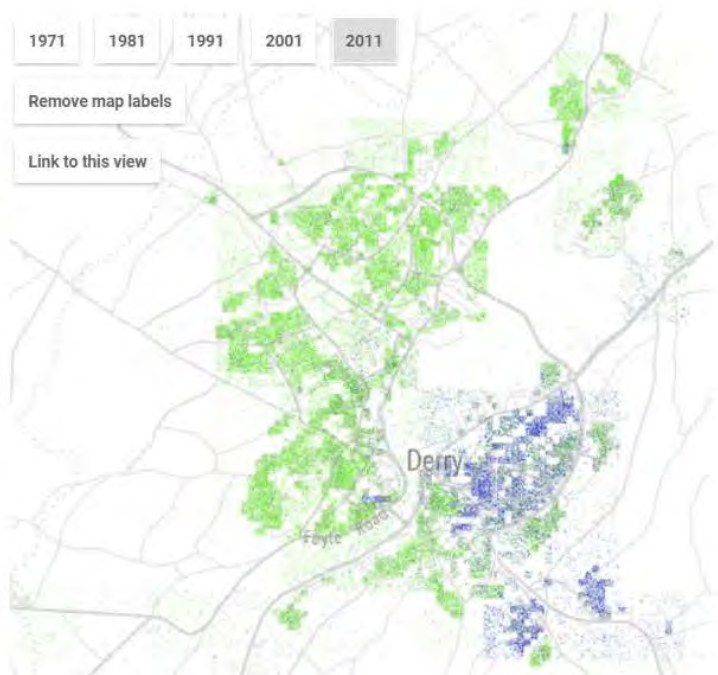
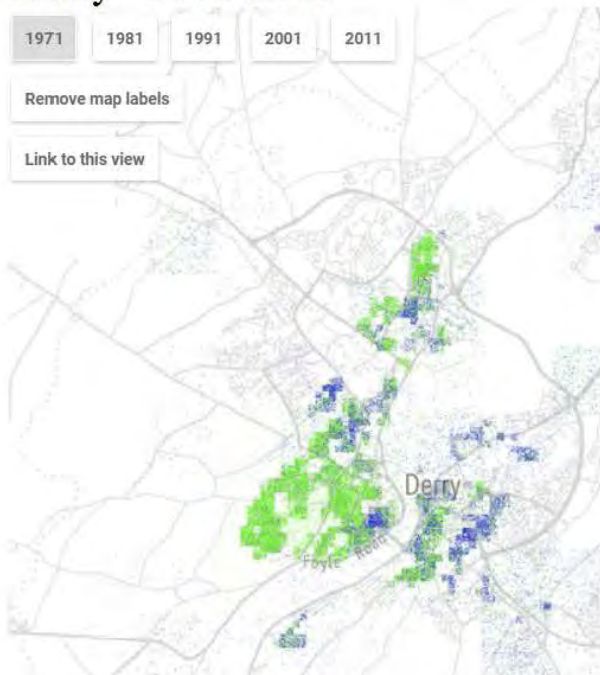
© Sat, Apr 1, 2017, 06:00 | Updated: Sat, Apr 1, 2017, 08:16

Paul Nolan

Belfast - 1971-2011



Derry - 1971-2011



“The Men Behind the Wire - Nationalist versus Unionist Versions”

Nationalist Version - Paddy McGuigan, 1971

Armoured cars and tanks and guns
Came to take away our sons
But every man must stand behind
The men behind the wire

Through the little streets of Belfast
In the dark of early morn
British soldiers came marauding
Wrecking little homes with scorn

Heedless of the crying children
Cragging fathers from their beds
Beating sons while helpless mothers
Watched the blood pour from their heads

Not for them a judge and jury
Nor indeed a trial at all
But being Irish means you're guilty
So we're guilty one and all

Round the world the truth will echo
Cromwell's men are here again
England's name again is sullied
In the eyes of honest men.

Proud we march behind our banner
Firm we'll stand behind our men
We will have them free to help us
Build a nation once again

On the people step together
Proudly firmly on their way
Never fear never falter
Till the boys are home to stay

Unionist Version - Unknown, 1972

'Twas a cold and grey November morn, as I left
Belfast town,
In a cold and lonely prison van, for Long Kesh I
was bound,
'Cause my spirit was unbroken and my heart was
still un-found,
Why, I knew that I'd soon be with the men
behind the wire.

When the judge had passed my sentence and the
warder took me down,
I cried out no surrender bless the red hand and
the crown,
But grant me just one favour, that is my one
desire,
Please let me serve my sentence with the men
behind the wire.

There were many things so strange to me and
many more I knew,
His only cry was Loyalty to the old red white
and blue,
And the love for dear old Ulster, Even in the
darkest hour,
He'd shine with them these loyal men, the men
behind the wire.

And when this war is over and our victory is
won,
Let us not forget the sacrifice made by these
loyal sons,
They were staunch and true for me and you so
lift your glasses higher,
Where would we have been without them, the
men behind the wire.

Belfast Murals

These are the murals and displays that I have focused on for my paper. Of course, this is only a small sample of the artwork in West Belfast alone, much less in the rest of Northern Ireland. Most of these are from Falls Road, Shankill Road, and nearby streets. Images are either screenshots of Google Maps Street View, found with the help of www.belfast-murals.co.uk, or are used with permission from Extramural Activity. (<https://extramuralactivity.com>)

Figure 1 - The Rock Bar - site of a rocket attack in 1994, "has and always will be at the heart of the Falls Road", apparently hosts "Rebel Sundays", bunting visible over the street and tricolors flying from the roof, other flags are a combination of the coats of arms for the four provinces (Ulster is in the top-right)



(Google Maps)

Figure 2 - 2 Clowney St. - "The people arose in 69, they will do it again at any time. Maggie Thatcher think again, don't let our brave men die in vain." - Green and gold avian image in the center, either an eagle or a phoenix? I'm inclined to think the latter, with the "rise again" imagery; four province symbols (from L to R: Ulster, Connacht, Munster, Leinster)



(Extramural Activity - Peter Moloney)

Figure 3 - 1 Clondara St - "The British Government has no right in Ireland, never had any right in Ireland, and never can have any right in Ireland", short bios and portraits of Connolly and his daughter Nora over the Proclamation of the Irish Republic and the Plough constellation, four symbols of the provinces, border reading "1916"

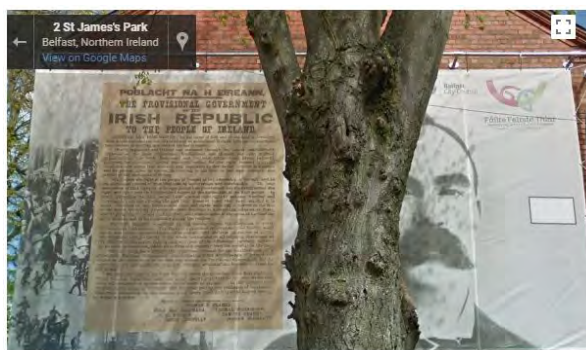
"Official Republican Movement"; features the constellation of 'The Plough' ('The Big Dipper') and is associated with the Irish Citizen Army, a socialist republican group in the early twentieth century



(Google Maps)

Figure 4 - 6 Rockmount St. and 2 St. James's Park - "Our demands most moderate are - we only want the Earth - James Connolly" - Connolly sitting on a bench with a copy of the Irish Worker by his side saying "Belfast ITGWU Organiser Connolly gets 905 votes municipal elections"

Image of Connolly and the Proclamation



(Google Maps)

Figure 5 - 6 Rockmount St and 3 Beechmont Ave - "Women in Struggle - Generations shall remember them and call them Blessed" - features five women and the four provinces (are the women from the provinces?) I can't tell who they are, but the center image seems to be Countess Markievicz standing in front of the GPO with a gun in her hand

"C na M - Cead bliann - Ni saoirse go saoirse na mban" - "There is no freedom until the freedom of women"; mural of Cumnann na Mban, features uniformed women marching in formation and a painting of the Countess; located across the street from the Easter Rising mural and near the Falls Women's Center



(Top: Google Maps
Bottom: Extramural Activity)



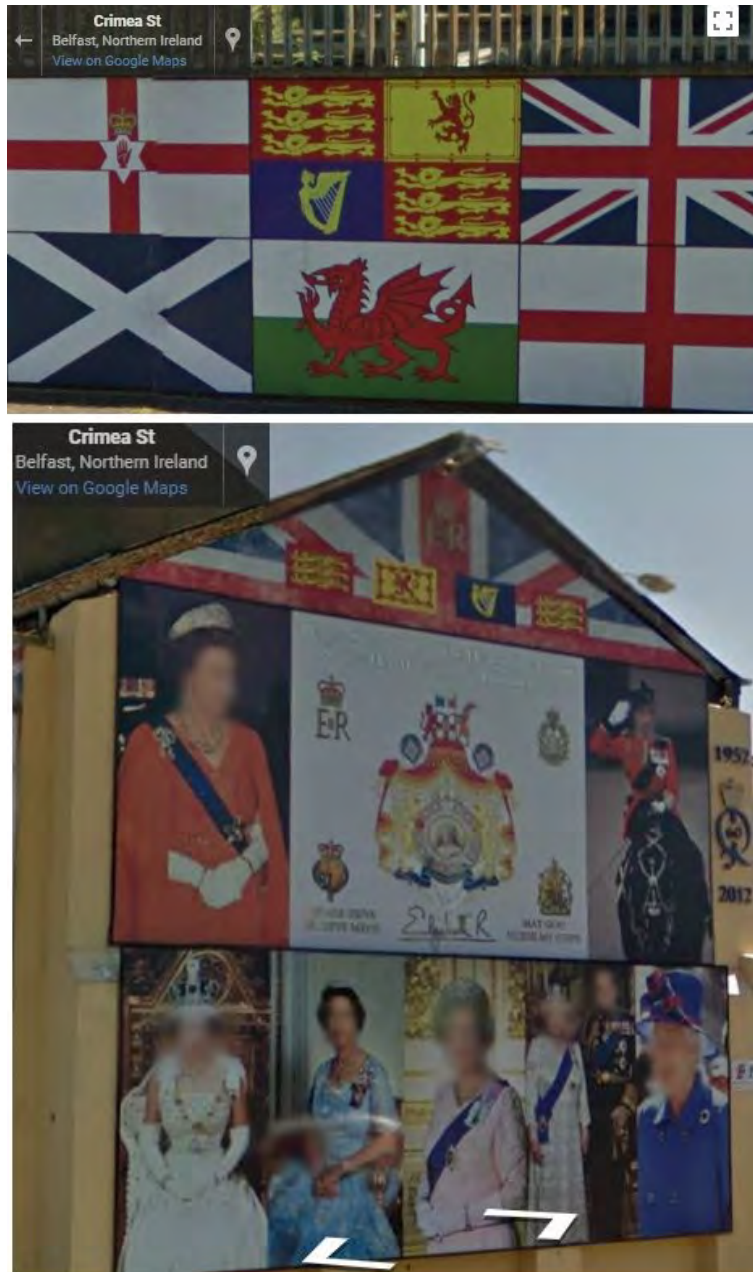
Figure 6 - 315 Shankill Rd. - "Shankill Protestant Boys Flute Band - Est. 1980 - SPB For God and Ulster - USSF" - Features multiple flags, but I'm not really sure what they are. There is a Union Jack on the top right, and what may be an Apprentice Boys and an Orange Order flag on the left. The crown and lions are similar to the Coat of Arms of the United Kingdom; Ulster Special Service Force (USSF); the bottom lists names of battlefields where Ulstermen have served with distinction, including the Somme, Thiepval, and Ypres; located across the road from Carman St.



(Extramural Activity)

Figure 7 - Crimea St. - Flags (Ulster Banner, Royal Standard, Union Jack, Scotland, Wales, England)
 "Ulster to England - Thou mayest find another daughter With a fairer face than mine, With a gayer voice and sweeter, And a softer eye than mine; But thou cans't not find another That will love thee half so well!"; features a woman labeled 'Ulster' holding a Union Jack in one hand and a crowned sword with the red hand in the other.

Queen Elizabeth Mural - "Belfast, Shankill Road, The Heart of the Empire Salutes Her Majesty on 60 Glorious years" - Union Jack gable, Royal Standard, contains the flags from the coat of arms (England, Scotland, and Ireland), 1952-2012



(Top Left and Bottom Left: Google Maps
Right: Extramural Activity)

Figure 8 - 2 Clowney St. - “Catalan Countries” - “1659-2009: 350 years of occupation, 350 years of resistance - Catalan language has been spoken VIII century. Nowadays, after 350 years of occupation and prohibition, there are 9 million Catalan speakers. The spirit of revolt against the Spanish Kingdom and French State is still alive. The struggle of the Catalan people continues against the existing discriminations: NOT SPAIN, NOT FRANCE!” - expresses Irish solidarity with the Catalan cause, displays an Irish tricolor along with a Catalan flag, includes a map of Europe filling Catalan lands in with red and Ireland with a tricolor (the whole island)



(Google Maps)

Figure 9 - B502 - Irish solidarity with Palestinian POWs
Support for Abdullah Öcalan



(Left: Google Maps Right: Extramural Activity)

Figure 10 - B502 - John Henry Patterson wall - Describes Patterson's service in WWI, his leadership of the Jewish Legion, and his work in Zionism. (Extramural Activity)



Figure 11 - B502 - Belfast Socialists



(Google Maps)

Figure 12- 2 Hugo St - "From Bullet to Ballot: The Evolution of Our Revolution - 1916-2016" - features as idyllic gold and green landscape with white lillies, there are guns on the left, arm holding papers saying "Ballot Paper: Unity" and a check mark



(Extramural Activity)

Figure 13 - B502 - “End Sectarianism - Bring Down the Walls”



Figure 14 - 1 Rockmore Rd and 2 Clowney St - "Remembering the Hunger Strikers" - contains images of twelve men who died on hunger strike with their names, length of strike, age, and date of death (L to R - Bobby Sands MP, Francis Hughes, Martin Hurson, Kevin Lynch, Raymond McCreesh, Patsy O'Hara, Michael Goughan, Frank Stagg, Kieran Doherty TD, Thomas McElwee, Joe McDonnell, Michael Devine); there is an image of a lark flying through barbed wire, apparently sponsored/created by St. James' Commemoration Committee and St. James' Sinn Fein (I think St. James also sponsored another mural supporting the hunger strikers)

“Commemorating the Courage and Sacrifice of the Hunger Strikers” - Surrounded by plaques bearing the images of the men who died with what looks like names and dates, and below a green and orange 30 with the years 1981 and 2011.

(Left: Extramural Activity Right: Google Maps)

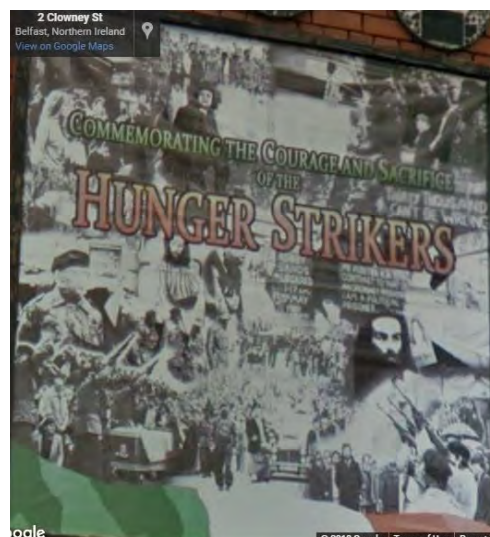


Figure 15 - 5 Sevastopol St - This was on the side of the Sinn Fein building and the government office of Paul Maskey.

"Everyone, republican or otherwise, has their own particular role to play. Our revenge will be the laughter of our children." - "Bobby Sands MP - Poet, Gaelgeoir, Revolutionary, IRA Volunteer"

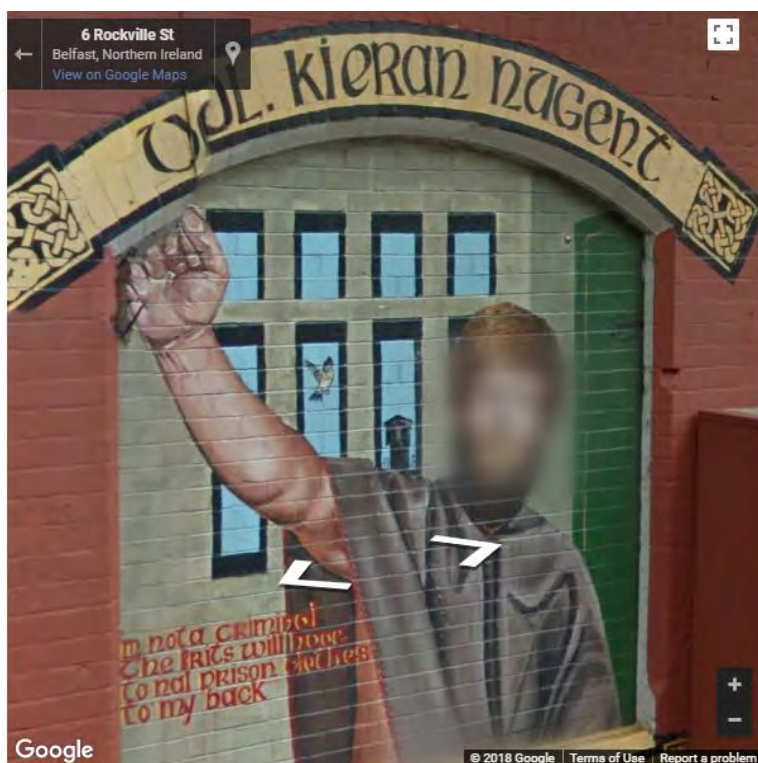
"I'll wear no convict's uniform, nor meekly serve my time that Britain might make Ireland's fight 800 years of crime..."

Gaelgeoir - Irish speaker



(Extramural Activity)

Figure 16 - 6 Rockville St - "Vol. Kieran Nugent - 'I'm not a criminal. The Brits will have to nail prison clothes to my back.'" - Features the titular individual in loose wraps, first member of the blanket strike? Shows a lark flying out of prison bars, an image associated with republican prisoners and with Sands in particular because of a story about a caged lark that wouldn't sing until it was set free.



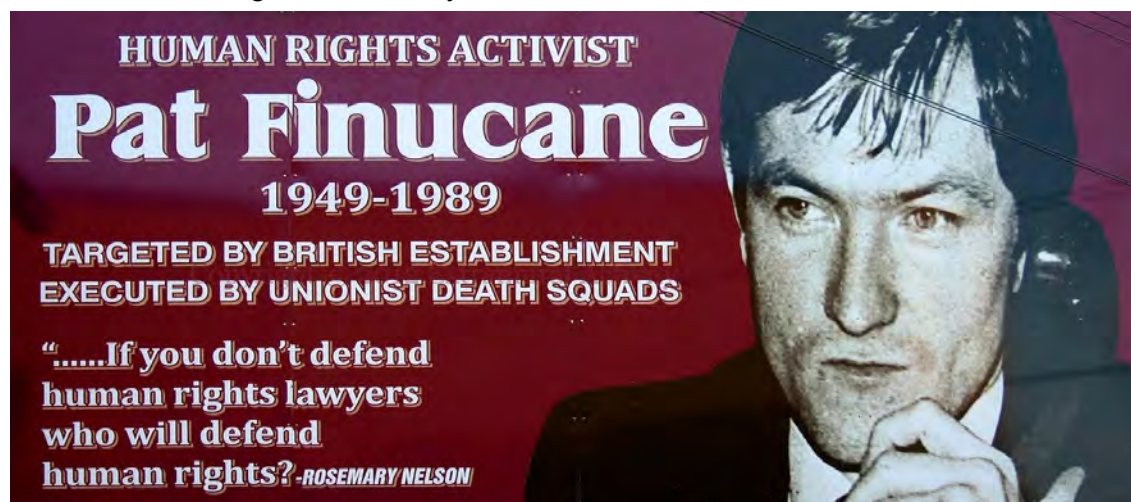
(Google Maps)

Figure 17 - 2 Hugo St - "In Memory of IRA Vol. Pearse Jordan - Murdered 25th November 1992" - contains a quote from Patrick Pearse at the funeral of Jeremiah O'Donovan Rossa ("The fools, the fools, the fools. They have left us our Fenian dead, and while Ireland holds these graves, Ireland unfree shall never be at peace." Interestingly, there's no note stating who said the quote or under what circumstances, so I think they expect that anybody reading it will automatically recognise it.



(Google Maps)

Figure 18 - 1 Beechmount Dr - "Human Rights Activist Pat Finucane - 1949-1989 - Targeted by British Establishment, Executed by Unionists Death Squads - '...if you don't defend human rights lawyers, who will defend human rights?' - Rosemary Nelson"



(Extramural Activity)

Figure 19 - B502 - INLA mural



(Google Maps)

Figure 20 - 3 Beechmount Ave - "County Antrim Memorial: casca 1866-2012 - Honour Ireland's Dead, Wear an Easter Lily" - I'm unsure what the images are, but they are bordered by white lilies (associated with republican remembrance), the bottom left shows walls painted with "Stormont must go"



(Google Maps)

Figure 21 - 176 Shankill Rd - - "Lest We Forget - 5 Innocent Protestants Murdered - Bayardo" "William John Gracey, Samuel Gunning, Joanne McDowell, Hugh Alexander Harris, Linda Boyle" "In Memory of five innocent Protestants slaughtered here by a republican murder gang on 13th August 1975" Four of the five were civilians; Hugh Harris was a member of the UVF





(Top and Bottom: Google Maps)

Figure 22 160 Shankill Rd - "30 Years of Indiscriminate Slaughter By So-Called Non-Sectarian Irish Freedom Fighters"

"Fourstep Inn, Bombed 29th Sept. 1971, 2 Innocents Killed - Balmoral Showrooms, Bombed 11th December 1971, 2 Adults and 2 Babies Killed - Mountainview Tavern, Bombed 5 April 1975, 5 innocents killed - Bayardo Bar, Bombed 13th August, 1975, 5 innocents killed - Frizzell's Fish Shop, Bombed 23rd October 1993, 9 innocents killed"

"No Military Targets! No Economic Targets! No Legitimate Targets! - Where are our inquiries? Where is our truth? Where is our justice?"

The center image shows the youngest child being carried from the bombing, a baby of 17 months.



(Left: Extramural Activity - Peter Moloney Right: Extramural Activity)

Figure 23 - 417 B39 - "Shankill Somme Assoc. Garden of Reflection" - I think this is probably non-sectarian, or at least not hostilely so. Features a shield with a Union Jack in the top-left, a crowned Irish harp on the top right, and the bottom half is a red hand of Ulster on a white field surrounded by nine shamrocks. The shield is flanked by two red poppies and is above a scroll reading "36th Ulster Division".



(Google Maps)

Figure 24 - 3 Beechmount Ave - "Éirí Amach na Cásca - 1916" - "The Easter Rising", features a soldier with a gun and bayonet against a smokey sky of green, white and orange, the GPO is on the right behind the four symbols of the provinces and white lilies, flags with the provinces and a tricolor fly from the building



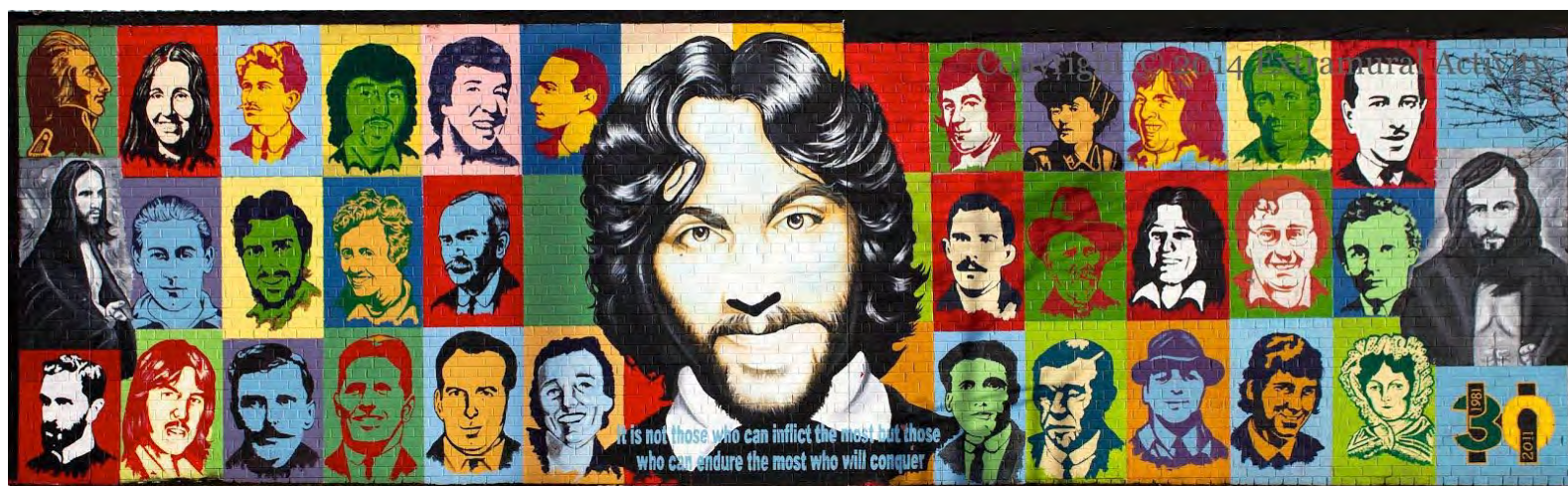
(Google Maps)

Figure 25 - 1 Clondara St. - "Soldier of the people: Joe McCann 1947-1972, Official IRA", backed by a tricolor and The Plough



(Google Maps)

Figure 28 - B502 - "It is not those who can inflict the most, but those who can endure the most that will conquer." - The quote is from Terence MacSwiney, an Irish politician who died on hunger strike in 1920. The center image is of another hunger striker, Francis Hughes, and two blanket protesters are seen on the left and right. Other faces include Theobald Wolfe Tone, Patrick Pearse, Constance Markievicz, Terence MacSwiney, Patsy O'Hara, James O'Donovan Rossa, Bobby Sands, and Roger Casement. A green and gold 30 (1981-2011) is in the corner.



(Extramural Activity)

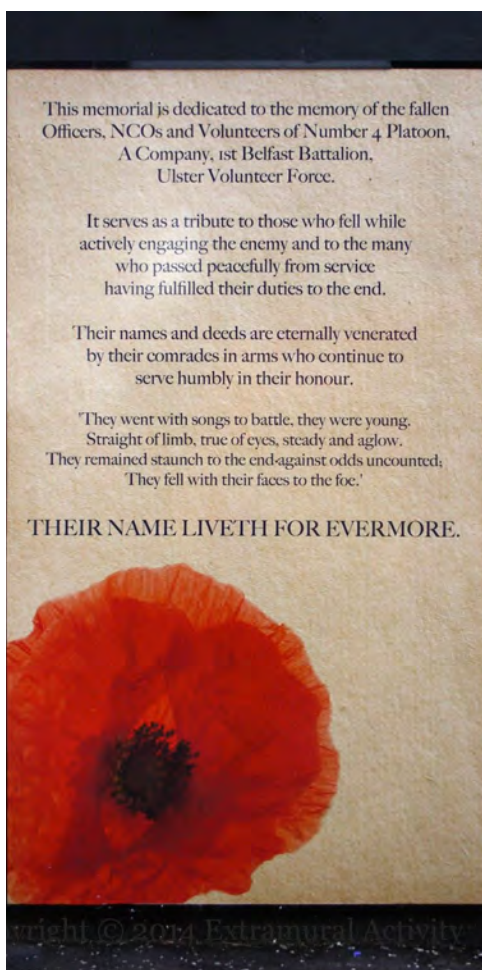
Figure 29 - William of Orange



(Extramural Activity)

Figure 30 - 12 Glenwood St - Honors the men who have fallen in war since WWI; red poppies; guns and hats; No 4 Platoon, A Coy 1st Batt - The montage at the top shows images from what I believe would be the First and Second World War, while the second contains images of paramilitary activity; associated with the UVF; This is across the street from the mural on 14 Glenwood St, and both appear to be a couple

blocks away from a nearby school.



(Extramural Activity)

"This mural was dedicated by Alderman Hugh Smyth OBE on Friday the 21st of September 2012 To Commemorate the Centenary of the signing of the Ulster's Solemn League and Covenant"



(Google Maps)

Figure 33 - Conway St. - "Ulster Tower" "The Ulster Tower is a memorial to the men of the 36th (Ulster) Division. It was officially opened on 19th November 1921 by Field Marshal Sir Henry Wilson. The tower is located close to the Schwaben Redoubt, a German stronghold at the edge of Thiepval Wood, France which the Ulster Division attacked at 7:30 am on the 1st July 1916."



(Google Maps)

Figure 34 - 2 Hugo St - "Tir Gan Teanga, Tir Gan Anam" - "A country without a language is a country without a soul"; features an image of Pearse



(Google Maps)

Figure 35- B502 - "Welcome to Shankill Road" - Features Belfast in the Blitz, marching bands, the Red Hand ("Proud, Defiant, Welcoming"), boxing, and a mural of William of Orange.



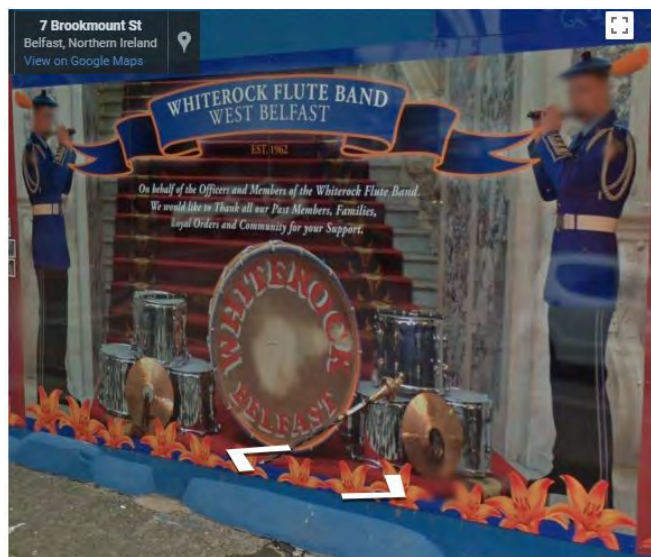
(Google Maps)

Figure 36 - 2 Sugarfield St - "Vanguard Bears - Defending Our Traditions" - I'm not entirely sure what this is, but from their website, it appears that they are associated with the Glasgow Rangers Football Club and support unionists in Northern Ireland. Pretty simple imagery, classic. But the "Defending Our Traditions" line interests me because that seems to imply that they feel those traditions are under attack.



(Google Maps)

Figure 37 - 7 Brookmount St - "Whiterock Flute Band West Belfast - Est 1962" "On Behalf of the Officer and Members of the Whiterock Flute Band, We would like to Thank all our Past Members, Families, Loyal Orders and Community for your Support." - Features two men in blue and gold with an orange plume in their bonnets; the center shows what I think is a Lambeg drum, snare drums, cymbals, and some kind of baton?, Orange lilies form the bottom border; includes part of a sign that says "A Taste of Tradition" and appears to show the logos of the band for the last 50 years. (If it's been 50 years since 1962, I say this is probably from about 2012?); the logos are mostly red/white or red/white/blue and mostly feature the arms of Ulster/Ulster Banner and/or the Union Jack.



(Google Maps)

Figure 38 - 1 Carnan St - "Recognition - Appreciation - Remembrance" "UVF - For God and Ulster" "Here dead we lie, Because we did not choose, To live and shame the land, From which we sprung. Life, to be sure, Is nothing much to lose, But young men think it is, And we were young." (Poem by A.E. Housman); Red roses and cross; Plaque - "1st Battalion Belfast Brigade - 'C' Company - Ulster Volunteer Force - Killed in Action"; a red flag flies from one corner, I think it's an Apprentice Boys flag. My first thought was that this was a WWI/II memorial like many of the others. But, seeing that the dates listed on the plaque were from 1973-78, I looked into it. It was a part of the Ulster Defense Association (UDA) and apparently was associated with killings in the nearby nationalist neighborhoods. Plaque contains lines of the Laurence Binyon poem "For the Fallen", which appears to be a recurring line in WWI memorials.



(Extramural Activity)

Figure 39 - 5 Canmore St. - "UVF - For God and Ulster" "This mural is a memorial to the volunteers of A Comp. 1st Batt. who served the Shankill community so bravely during the years of conflict. Gone but not forgotten. Here lies a soldier"



(Google Maps)