

ORIGINAL

BUREAU OF MILITARY HISTORY 1913-21

BURO STAIRÉ MILEATA 1913-21

No. W.S. 1,352

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BUREAU OF MILITARY HISTORY, 1913-21.

STATEMENT BY WITNESS.

DOCUMENT NO. W.S. 1,352

Witness

Daniel O'Driscoll,
Rockmount,
Drimoleague,
Co. Cork.

Identity.

O/C. Drimoleague Company, Bantry Batt'n.
Cork III Brigade.

Subject.

Drimoleague Company, Bantry Batt'n.
Cork III Brigade, 1915-1922.

Conditions, if any, Stipulated by Witness.

Nil

File No. S.2671

Form B.S.M. 2

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STATEMENT BY DANIEL O'DRISCOLL,

Rockmount, Drimoleague, Co. Cork.

I was born at Rockmount, Drimoleague, on December 19th, 1900. I was educated at Drimoleague national school until I reached the age of 15 years, when I left school to go to work on my parents' farm.

My first recollection of the Irish Volunteers is of an after Mass meeting outside Drimoleague Church about November, 1915. This meeting was addressed by Terry MacSwiney and another speaker from Cork City. While the meeting was in progress the local Catholic Curate arrived. He ridiculed the speakers - calling them "shoneens" and asking "who did they think they were going to fight with their wooden guns". After the meeting about a dozen Volunteers were drilled by Terry MacSwiney on the public road outside my home. A couple of weeks later Terry MacSwiney and Peadar O'Hourihane - a Gaelic League organiser - again arrived in the area and drilled the same crowd in the old schoolhouse where Gaelic League classes were being held. While the parade was being held some of the local "hoboes" threw stones at the building. One of those in charge of the Volunteer parade came to the door and fired a shot from a revolver. The stone-throwers then ran away. I had been present at the Gaelic League class and was outside the schoolhouse when this incident occurred. I cannot recollect the names of the leading members of the Gaelic League in the district.

Some of those who joined the Irish Volunteers at the time were: Dan O'Donovan, Tim Lynch, Sam Ross,

Wm. Hayes, John Collins and James McCarthy. I was not a member as I was considered too young.

Beyond the foregoing incidents, I have no recollection of any activities in the area during 1915 or 1916.

A meeting to organise a Sinn Féin Club in the district was held in September, 1917. The meeting was presided over by Daniel O'Donovan, Butlersgift, who was the prime mover in the organisation. Tim J. Daly, Drimoleague, was Hon. Sec., and Jerh. O'Donovan, Butlersgift, was Hon. Treasurer. Other members were: Jerry Hurley, Matt Ross, Charles O'Driscoll, James McCarthy, and - McElligott.

When the Irish Volunteers were reorganised in the area about October, 1917, I joined Drimoleague Company. The strength of the unit was about 60. The officers, who were elected, were:

O/C - Patk. J. Crowley
1st Lt. - Patk. Harnedy
2nd Lt. - Cannot recollect.

Some of the members were: Wm. Hayes, Sam Ross, Wm. Hennigan, Tim Daly, Jack Lynch, Paddy Collins, John Collins, Denis McCarthy, John Keane and Dan O'Driscoll (witness).

The reorganisation of the Irish Volunteers followed an aeriocht organised by the Sinn Féin Club in early October, 1917. Prior to the aeriocht there was a big parade led by horsemen. Three bands took part in this parade. When the crowd had gathered into the field where the aeriocht was being held, it was addressed by a number of speakers, including Donal Óg O'Callaghan, Liam de Róiste and J.B. O'Driscoll.

When the Drimoleague Company was formed it became a unit of Skibbereen Battalion, Cork Brigade.

Other companies in the battalion were: Bredagh Cross, Skibbereen, Leap, Baltimore, Myross, Castlehaven and Glandore. The Battalion O/C was J.B. O'Driscoll.

I cannot recollect the names of the other battalion officers.

The only type of training carried on in the initial stages was ordinary close order foot-drill under our own officers. It was usual to go on route marches to neighbouring company areas on Sunday evenings. Activities of this nature continued until the spring of 1918, when there was a big influx of new recruits due to the threat of the British to enforce conscription. The strength of the company rose to over 100. There was no change in officers. The normal training continued. All shotguns in the area were collected. The company now had about 30 shotguns with some ammunition for same, but had no other arms.

About this time training was intensified. All sections were drilled in extended order and trained in the use of cover as well as scouting and signalling. This training was carried out under Peter Donovan - a Cork City officer - who was in the area.

When the conscription scare passed, nearly all the new recruits faded away and the strength of the unit fell to about 60.

Some time late in 1918 a home-made bomb was thrown at the local R.I.C. barracks. No damage was done, but the incident led to the arrest of Patrick Harnedy (1st Lt., Drimoleague Coy.). He was tried for the offence

at Cork Assizes and was acquitted.

The Company O/C (Patk. J. Crowley) died in December, 1918. He was replaced by Patrick Harnedy. I cannot recollect who replaced Harnedy as 1st Lt.

During 1918 normal training continued. When the 1st Dáil Éireann Loan was issued in the summer of 1919, the Volunteers were mainly responsible for organising and collecting same in the area. In connection with this work Tim J. Daly - a Volunteer and secretary of the local Sinn Féin Club - was arrested on a charge of being in possession of a Dáil Loan prospectus. He was tried at a Crimes' Court in Bandon and sentenced to 2 or 3 months in prison. This was, I think, in the spring of 1920.

When the order to destroy evacuated enemy posts was issued at Easter, 1920, Drimoleague Courthouse was destroyed by fire. This job was carried out by Bredagh Cross Company as there was some dissension in the Drimoleague area.

About this time some members of Drimoleague Company, who were anxious to increase activity in the area, felt that if the unit was attached to Bantry Battalion instead of to Skibbereen, more progress would be made. Ted Sullivan, who was O/C Bantry Battalion, was approached by Tim Daly - a member of the company - and invited to attend a meeting in the district. At this meeting it was decided to form two companies in the area - one at Inchingeragh and one at Drimoleague. The Volunteers in the new Drimoleague Company area held a meeting, over which Ted Sullivan presided, and an election of officers was held with the following result:

O/C - Dan O'Driscoll (witness)
 1st Lt. - Paddy Sullivan
 2nd Lt. - Paddy Collins
 Adj. - Tim Daly
 Q/M - Dan Collins.

At this time the strength of the unit was about 12, but before the end of 1920 the membership had increased to about 60. Training now became more intensified. All outstanding shotguns were collected, while a few revolvers were obtained from ex British Army men.

The first action of note following the reorganisation of the company was the shooting of Sergt. Dee, R.I.C., in Drimoleague on September 28th, 1920. This job was carried out by Paddy Sullivan (1st Lt.) and myself. We were both armed with revolvers - a Webley and 3 rounds and a Colt .45 and 4 rounds respectively. We had been watching for Sergt. Dee for some time, as reports of his conduct towards I.R.A. men in Kilbrittain area (I think), from which he had been transferred, had been transmitted through Battalion H.Q. We (Paddy Sullivan and I) were standing in a doorway on the street in Drimoleague when he passed. He immediately wheeled round to face us - drawing his gun at the same time. We all fired simultaneously and Sergt. Dee fell. When we had fired all our ammunition we withdrew, leaving him on the street. This attack took place within 100 yards of the R.I.C. barracks. After the firing had ceased, the occupants of the R.I.C. barracks rushed on to the street. It is said that when they found Sergt. Dee, he informed them that Paddy Sullivan had fired at him. The R.I.C. and Tans then fired into Sullivan's home, which the occupants were forced to evacuate. Next night Sullivan's home and also his uncle's home were burned by a raiding party of R.I.C. and Tans.

After this incident Sullivan went 'on the run', while, although I worked at home on occasions, I did not sleep there.

Towards the last week in October, 1920, a number of men were selected from outlying companies in the Bantry Battalion area to proceed to Bantry to hold up and disarm a patrol of R.I.C. and Tans. With Charlie O'Brien and Con Connolly of Drimoleague Company I moved into Bantry one Saturday morning. Here we met about a dozen men, whose names I cannot recollect, from the other companies. Denis Keohane was in charge of the operation. The party was divided into four sections, which were allocated to positions in different parts of the town. Although the enemy patrol made its appearance, none of our sections was able to manoeuvre it into a suitable position for attack. After a number of attempts, all of which, for one reason or another, were ineffective, had been made, orders to withdraw were given. All sections withdrew to their home areas.

When we (Charlie O'Brien, Con Connolly and witness) withdrew from Bantry on Saturday we moved back to Drimoleague area. We were accompanied by Moss Donegan (now Battalion O/C as Ted Sullivan had joined the Brigade Staff as Vice O/C), Tom Ward (Battn. V/C), Ralph Keyes (O/C Bantry Coy), John Keohane and Con Sullivan (both members of Bantry Coy.) Next evening (Sunday) this party, in co-operation with several other members of Drimoleague, took up positions on two roads leading out of Drimoleague to await an enemy patrol. Although we remained in position until darkness set in, there was no appearance by the enemy. On the following night

(October 26th, 1920) we moved into Drimoleague, where we took up positions on the street and in some houses. It was proposed to ambush a police patrol which normally operated in the village each night, but the patrol did not move out on this occasion. As this was the night following the death of Terry MacSwiney in Brixton, the R.I.C. may have anticipated reprisals and, for this reason, the patrol did not operate. Having remained in position until early morning, it was then decided to withdraw and to make another attempt on the Bantry patrol on the following Friday. The party which had been assembled for the attempt on the previous Saturday (25rd October, 1920) again moved into Bantry on the 29th, to find that all shops in the town were closed. I think that it was the day of Terry MacSwiney's funeral and there was no trace of the patrol, so we had again to withdraw without any action.

During the first week in November, 1920, a training camp for the officers of the 4th (Skibbereen) and 5th (Bantry) Battalions was held at Kealkil. Tom Barry (O/C Brigade Column) was in charge of the camp. The Battalion Staffs of the two battalions, with the officers of the Special Services, as well as all companies in the battalions, were represented. Drimoleague Company was represented by the O/C (Dan O'Driscoll- witness); 1st Lt., Paddy Sullivan; and 2nd Lt., Paddy Collins. While at the camp all present were instructed in the use and care of arms, use of cover, selection of ambush positions, as well as undergoing a course of drill in close and extended order. Lectures were given at night on various aspects of military affairs. This camp was assembled on Wednesday and disbanded on Sunday night.

About this time all companies were engaged on the collection of the arms fund levy. The amount of the levy was based, in the case of farmers, on the number of stock carried on the farm. In the case of shopkeepers and others the Poor Law Valuation of the premises was the basis employed. With the exception of a few loyalists, everybody in the area contributed voluntarily.

On our return to the home area following the camp at Kealkil, training in the local company was intensified on the lines of the training carried out at the camp. About this time the Brigade Column was formed. The representative selected from Drimoleague Company was Paddy Sullivan (1st Lt.). He had been 'on the run' since the shooting of Sergt. Dee, R.I.C., on September 28th, 1920. He was only with the column for about a week when, owing to an injury to his knee, he was ordered to report back to me as Company O/C. He had instructions to send another man to replace him - preferably a man who had been at the camp at Kealkil. If such a man was not available in Drimoleague Company, a man was to be selected from Inchingeragh Company. Paddy Sullivan was replaced on the column by Con Collins (1st Lt. Inchingeragh Company).

Between November, 1920, and early February, 1921, the members of Drimoleague Company lay in ambush for enemy patrols on several occasions, but never succeeded in making contact.

When the Brigade Column was reformed after Christmas, 1920, two representatives from Drimoleague Company (Bob Brennan and Con Connolly) joined up.

They took part in all engagements with the column until Bob Brennan was wounded at Burgatia House on 2nd February, 1921. He was then removed to Drinagh Company area.

On the first Tuesday in February, 1921, a party, which included Ted Sullivan (Bde. V/C), Michael Harrington (Battn. Adjt.), Con Keane (O/C Inchingeragh Coy.), Sonny Sullivan (Bantry Coy.), Tom Collins (Inchingeragh Coy.) and witness (Dan O'Driscoll), moved into Drimoleague village about 7 p.m. We took up positions behind a wall about 50 yards from the R.I.C. barracks. All were armed with rifles. When we had been in position for some time I moved into the street to ascertain whether there were any R.I.C. or Tans about the village. I met Volunteer Tom Young, who informed me that 4 Tans were drinking in Beamish's public house some short time previously. I asked him to confirm that they were still there - which he did. I then returned to the ambush position. Within about 30 minutes the party of Tans made their appearance in two pairs. They walked towards the R.I.C. barracks and the ambush position. As they passed the latter, fire was opened on them. Constable Connor was killed and Constable Griffin was wounded, but the other pair escaped. Our party immediately withdrew to Castledonovan area, where we billeted.

Within a short time of our departure from Drimoleague strong parties of military from Bantry and Auxiliaries from Dunmanway arrived in the village. The military were actually in control when the Auxiliaries arrived, otherwise it is probable that Drimoleague would have been burned out that night. As a matter of fact, I think

that there was a "show-down" between the two units in which the military got the upperhand. During the night both enemy parties returned to their bases, but next morning the military returned. They rounded up all available men in the village and formed them into a "civil guard". They appointed officers and sections to patrol the village from dusk to dawn each night. These patrols were to report at intervals to the R.I.C. barracks. Some of the members of this body were actually I.R.A. men.

When I returned to Drimoleague Company area after the ambush of the four Tans, I was informed that Bob Brennan, who had been wounded at Burgatia House, was in Drinagh Company area, from which place he was to be removed without delay. I immediately made arrangements for his removal to Kilcrohane Company area, where he was placed under the care of Dr. McCarthy, Durrus. He was moved on a horse and side-car on the night of February 4th, 1921.

A Battalion Council meeting of Bantry Battalion was held at Colomane Wood on the night of February 10th, 1921. While the meeting was in progress, Tom Barry (O/C Brigade Column) and Liam Deasy (Brigade Adjutant) entered the room. The Brigade Column, which had taken part in the attack on Skibbereen on the previous night, was billeted in the neighbourhood. After a consultation about the lay-out of Drimoleague R.I.C. barracks it was decided to attack it on the following night. After the meeting had concluded I returned to Drimoleague Company area and made arrangements for scouts, outposts and the blocking of roads in the area. It was decided at the council meeting that the Column O/C (Tom Barry)

would drive through Drimoleague next day to examine the position and would meet me at Miss O'Leary's publichouse. The O/C arrived as arranged. He was accompanied by Miss Bridie Manning, Colomane - a member of Cumann na mBan. After a discussion on the general lay-out Tom Barry asked me to accompany him on his return journey past the R.I.C. barracks in order to point out some positions on which he was not quite clear. Accompanied by Miss Manning and myself, Tom Barry drove the horse and trap through the village on to the Bantry road, where I left him to return to Drimoleague to complete local arrangements for the attack on the barrack.

About midnight on February 11th, 1921, 30 members of the column were taken into Drimoleague. I was instructed to lead a section of 6 members of the column to the rear of the barracks, where we took up a position behind a fence about 30 yards from the building. As far as I can recollect, Con McCarthy, Bandon, was in charge of this section. All were armed with rifles. Another section were detailed to carry a mine into the village and to lay it against the wall of the R.I.C. barrack. This party travelled nearly a mile in their stockinged feet - carrying the mine - which was laid on the barbed wire entanglements set up by the garrison between the wall bounding the public road and the wall of the barrack. When the mine was exploded there was a deafening roar. Fire was immediately opened on the enemy post by the members of the column, who were in position at the front of the building. The members of the garrison returned the fire and sent up a number of Verey lights. It transpired that the barrack had not been damaged by the explosion and, after a short time, all sections of the

attacking party were ordered to withdraw.

While the attack was proceeding at the R.I.C. barracks, a section of the column, about 20 strong, were in ambush positions at Inchingeragh awaiting the possible arrival of military reinforcements from Bantry. Ted Sullivan (Bde. Vice O/C) was in charge here. As the attack on the barracks was not a success, all sections of the column withdrew to Castledonovan, where they billeted.

Following the withdrawal of the column, reinforcements were sent to Drimoleague garrison by the Auxiliary force at Dunmanway. Four lorries of Auxiliaries arrived in the early morning. They rounded up the male population of the village and compelled them to knock down the boundary wall between the barrack yard and the public road. This party of Auxiliaries moved off towards Castledonovan, but later returned to their base at Dunmanway without further incident.

On the Monday following the attack on Drimoleague R.I.C. barracks, the "civil guard", who should have been on duty on the night of the attack, were arrested by the military and taken to Bantry. They were tried by a court of some description and, I think, they were fined. However, this was the end of the "civil guard" in Drimoleague as they never functioned afterwards.

The main activities in the area until May, 1921, were the blocking of roads, demolition of bridges, cutting trenches and impeding enemy administration in every possible way. The work of keeping enemy lines of communication cut was practically a whole-time job for all

available men, as trenches and road-blocks made at night were often cleared by civilians, who were commandeered for the purpose by the enemy forces, during the following day. This activity necessitated the re-opening of the trenches and re-erection of the road-blocks, or, alternatively, the provision of new obstacles at another site.

A meeting of Bantry Battalion Council was held in the vicinity of Bantry on May 12th, 1921. Tom Ward (Battn. O/C) presided. While the meeting was in progress word was conveyed to the O/C (Tom Ward) that the company of Auxiliaries stationed at Glengariff were to evacuate the Eccles Hotel there next day. It was reported that they were to travel by train from Bantry. It was decided to attack the train at Inchingeragh next morning. All officers present at the council meeting moved to Inchingeragh on the evening of May 12th, 1921. All available arms were collected and arrangements made to remove a section of the railway. The main body - to the number of about 20 - took up position in the early morning on high ground over the railway embankment. All were armed with rifles. The party were north of the railway line and were extended over a distance of about 100 yards. However, some hours before the train was due to arrive, word was received that the Auxiliaries were not travelling, so our ambush party withdrew to billets in Kilamine.

After a short discussion I was then instructed by the O/C (Tom Ward) to return to Drimoleague and to ascertain all possible information re the movements of enemy patrols. I was also to arrange for an attack on

Drimoleague R.I.C. post next morning as part of the operation under the general order to shoot up all enemy personnel on May 14th, 1921. This order was issued with a view to carrying out reprisals against the enemy for having executed I.R.A. prisoners of war.

I had only reached my home area (Drimoleague) when I met a member of the I.R.A. (Tom Daly). He informed me that a patrol of eight Tans had gone out the Quarry road. This road led to the district in which my colleagues of the ambush party were billeted. I immediately returned across country towards the billets to inform my comrades of the enemy patrol. Before I reached the billets I found that the Column were already aware of the position. They were, in fact, moving to intercept the enemy patrol on the return journey to Drimoleague. There were alternative roads by which the enemy could return to their base, so I left the column at Gurteeniher while I approached a man working in a field to ascertain whether he had observed the enemy patrol pass by a certain point at which, I thought, a good ambush position could be selected. While I was speaking to this workman, firing broke out from the position at which I had left the column. I later learned that the enemy patrol had divided into 2 sections of 4 each. One section travelled along the road while the other moved across country. This latter party came ~~on~~ ^{to} the column before being observed and an exchange of fire occurred. The enemy party withdrew towards Drimoleague and the column moved away in the direction of Bantry.

The Auxiliaries from Dunmanway visited Drimoleague after the skirmish on May 13th and again on the morning

of May 14th, 1921. While they were in Drimoleague on the morning of the 14th, the Brigade Vice O/C (Ted Sullivan) with a section of the column attacked their base in Dunmanway.

On May 26th, 1921, I received an order to report to the Brigade O/C (Liam Deasy) at Brigade H.Q. at Caheragh. He informed me that it was intended to move into an ambush position at Gloundaw on the morning of Saturday (28th May, 1921) and that he proposed to inspect the ground next morning. With Liam Deasy (Brigade O/C), Seán Lehane (O/C Schull Battalion), Tom Ward (O/C Bantry Battalion), and Tim Allen, who drove the horse, I moved from Caheragh to Gloundaw on the morning of May 27th, 1921. After daybreak the ground was covered. I then received instructions to return to Drimoleague and to arrange for an ambush of an enemy patrol; or an attack on Drimoleague R.I.C. barracks, on the morning of May 28th, 1921. This action was intended to draw out the enemy "Auxiliary" force at Dunmanway. They would have to pass through the ambush position at Gloundaw on their way to Drimoleague. To carry out this attack I was given two rifles and about 50 rounds of ammunition. When I appealed for more arms I was told that there were two Lee Enfield rifles in a dump in Kealkil Company area and that I could have them if I could arrange to collect them in time. Kealkil dump was at least 10 miles from Drimoleague.

I returned to Drimoleague on Friday evening (27th May, 1921) and immediately dispatched two men to Kealkil to collect the extra rifles. I estimated that they would be back in Drimoleague by 6 a.m. next morning, when I hoped to be ready to move into position to attack

either the enemy patrol or the R.I.C. post as opportunity offered. However, the men did not arrive back from Kealkil until about 8 a.m. They were accompanied by two men from Kealkil Company (Bill Dillon and Dan Mahoney), who carried the rifles. Immediately on the arrival of the additional arms, the ambush party took up a position behind an earthen fence about 35 yards from the barrack. The fence ran parallel to the street. It was now about 8 a.m. and the column were already in position at Gloundaw, which is about midway between Drimoleague and Dunmanway on the main road. The members of the party in Drimoleague were: Dan O'Driscoll, O/C (witness); Paddy Sullivan, Mick O'Driscoll, Charlie O'Brien, Tim Sweeney, Bill Dillon and Dan Mahoney. I was armed with a revolver. Charlie O'Brien and Tim Sweeney carried shotguns. The remaining four members of the party had rifles.

There was no activity by the enemy until about 8.30 a.m. or so, when a member of the Tan garrison - Const. Carroll - was observed going along the street towards the post office. As we were preparing to open fire on him he stopped to speak to a railway employee. When they parted we had to allow the latter to get out of the line of fire before opening up the attack. Just as the constable was about to enter the post office we opened fire. Constable Carroll was hit and fell into the post office. Our party immediately withdrew from our position, which was visited by the enemy garrison when they came out of their barracks at a later stage. I immediately reported the result of our activity to the Brigade O/C (Liam Deasy) at Gloundaw. However, despite our activities the Auxiliaries at Dunmanway did not come to

Drimoleague on this occasion. I should have mentioned that while the party mentioned here were preparing for the attack at Drimoleague, the other members of Drimoleague Company were engaged on cutting the Bantry-Drimoleague road at Colomane in order to delay possible reinforcements from Bantry.

When I made contact with Column H.Q. at Lissane on the morning of May 29th, 1921 (Sunday), I was instructed to make a few large dumps in the company area. These dumps were intended for arms, which, it was expected, would be landed in West Cork area. With Paddy Collins (2nd Lt.) and Tim Sweeney, I was engaged on this work on the following Wednesday (June 1st) and also on Thursday. However, on the latter day (June 2nd, 1921) we were surrounded by a large party of Auxiliaries from Dunmanway and taken prisoners. We were taken to Dunmanway, where I was detained for about 3 weeks. During this period Paddy Collins and Tim Sweeney were released. I was then transferred to Cork, where I was to be tried by military court about the end of June, 1921. As the legality of these courts was being contested in the House of Lords, my trial was postponed. However, I was tried by Field General Courtmartial in Cork Detention Barracks on July 17th & 18th, 1921, on a charge of levying war. I was found guilty and sentenced to ten years' imprisonment. I was transferred to the Prison Compound, Spike Island, on August 11th, 1921, to Kilkenny Prison on November 18th, 1921, and, finally, to Waterford Prison, from where I was released on January 12th, 1922.

As far as I can recollect, the officers of Bantry Battalion, Cork 111 Brigade between May, 1920, and the Truce were:

May 1920

O/C - Ted Sullivan
 Vice O/C - Mossie Donegan
 Adj. - Seán Cotter
 Q/M - Sonny Sullivan.

July 1920

O/C - Mossie Donegan (Ted Sullivan to Bde. V/C)
 Vice O/C - Tom Ward
 Adj. - Seán Cotter
 Q/M - John J. O'Sullivan.

November 28th, 1920

O/C - Tom Ward
 Vice O/C - Denis Keohane
 Adj. & O/C arrested. Adj. - Michael Harrington
 Q/M - John J. O'Sullivan

The officers of Drimoleague Company in the period were:

May 1920

O/C - Dan O'Driscoll
 1st Lt. - Paddy Sullivan
 2nd Lt. - Paddy Collins.

2nd June, 1921.

O/C - Paddy Sullivan - arrested 11.6.'21
 1st Lt. -
 2nd Lt. - Paddy Collins.

12th June, 1921.

O/C - Denis Brennan
 1st Lt. -
 2nd Lt. - Paddy Collins.

Rank at the Truce - O/C Drimoleague Company (K),
 Bantry Battalion (5th), Cork 111 Brigade.

Strength of company - about 65.

Signed: Daniel O'Driscoll
 (Daniel O'Driscoll)

Date: 16-2-56

16/2/56

Witness:

P. O'Donnell

(P. O'Donnell)

