

P/183/3/1/1

List of officers

Batt

Comp

Donegal County Council Archives

2nd Battalion 4th Brigade 1st Northern Division
 Company Officers & N.O.s of Special Services & Section Commanders.

Dec 1921

Coy.	Captain	1st Lt.	2nd Lt.	Q.M.	Adjnt.	I.O.	N.C.O Transport & Supply	N.O. Signalling	N.C.O Scouting & Despatch	1st Sect Commr	2nd Sect Commr	3rd Sect Commr	4th Sect Commr	Plumber
A	M. Munday Dunmuckin Ballyshannon	Hugh Gallagher Pierce St Ballyshannon	J. Sallagher Cordiner Ballyshannon	W. Kerrigan West Port Ballyshannon	R. McSiney Bishop St Ballyshannon	G. Stephens Castle St Ballyshannon	J. Daly Bishop St Ballyshannon	Liam Siney Conery Ballyshannon	F. Brown Joe Maguire Training Camp Ballyshannon	J. M. Nally Jr. Killean Ballyshannon	Michael M. Moran Tonery Ballyshannon	J. Conroy Droghda Ballyshannon	R. Phillips Cashelard Ballyshannon	John Deery James Power Ballyshannon
B	J. Carty Main St Belluck	J. J. Dolan Bannahill Belluck	R. Flanagan Commons Belluck	E. Mevin Conry Belluck	Jos. Eavin St. Patrick's Terrace Belluck	J. Kelly Main St Belluck	D. Eavin Da John M. Gough Belluck	D. Dolan Bannahill Belluck	J. J. Stephens Main St Belluck	Wm. J. M. Conley Bannahill Belluck	Dan. Eifelder Dunmanilla Belluck	J. Egan The Quay Belluck	Joe Egan Clythorn Belluck	Edward Doyle Commons Belluck
C	Jos. M. Brath Olmona Legg	J. M. Garrigle Loury Legg	J. Flanagan Ballymagogha Legg	P. McBrath Ballymagogha Legg	J. M. Goldrick Ballymagogha Legg	J. McBrath Ballymagogha Legg	P. Kane Derrona Legg	J. Gallagher Derrona Legg	D. Cullen Tomynore Legg	Pat Geere Loury Legg	Wm. Gallagher Derrona Legg	O. Soberty Derrona Legg	John Lunny Barley Legg	J. O'Keefe N.P. Tomynore Legg
D	Eward Kelly Roranowlagh	Jos. Meahan Ballymurry Ballintira	J. M. Grouchy Glastally Ballintira	Phil Langan Drumlongfield Ballintira	J. Deery Ballintira	Jos. Mangan Ballintira	John M. Coffey John M. Coffey Ballintira	Jos. Mangan Biorca Ballintira	Jos. M. Monahan Ballintira	Bob Toland Ballintira	Joseph Torrens Ballintira	Thos. M. Grouchy Ballintira	John M. Brady Ballintira	Geo. Gallagher Lismalin Ballintira
E	W. Gildea Aldredmore Donegal	J. Meahan Meenacally Donegal	H. Kevin Mullens Donegal	A. Ford Ed. Conroy Donegal	Ed. Conroy Donegal	Con. Davis Ballyderbt Donegal	J. M. Harty Jas. Martin Donegal	J. Bonner Ballyweel Donegal	Laney Ballyderbt Donegal	Malady O'Keefe Donegal	Jim Mullin Donegal	J. Kearney Ballyderbt Donegal	Dr. Sumner Orbeg Donegal	Frank Collins Donegal
F	Joe Francis Carrick Bar Laghey	Pat Gallagher Laghey	Thos. Noonan Laghey	Dan Martin Laghey	Hu. Gallagher Laghey	B. McHinchey Laghey	W. McHinchey Laghey	J. Melly Laghey	M. McHinchey Laghey	Dennis Travers Laghey	Wm. J. Gallagher Laghey	Joe Mullin Laghey	Thos. J. Martin Laghey	Pat. Hurler Laghey
G	Thos. Cassidy Barneemore Donegal	J. McEneaney Barneemore Donegal	Ed. Mulcahy Donegal	Dennis Ward Donegal	J. Doyle John M. Coffey Donegal	Fras Boyle Donegal	Ed. Harney Donegal	Ed. Gallagher Donegal	D. H. Gallagher Donegal	Thos. M. Coffey Donegal	Henry Travers Donegal	Sau. J. Gallagher Donegal	John M. Now Donegal	Net
H	Pat. Callaghan P. Martin Tanswilly	M. P. Martin Tanswilly	M. Wilferty Tanswilly	H. Martin Tanswilly	J. McEneaney Tanswilly	D. Martin Tanswilly	P. Cannon Tanswilly	G. McEneaney Tanswilly	W. Eavin Tanswilly	Francis Kate Tanswilly	P. Martin Tanswilly	J. McEneaney Tanswilly	L. J. McEneaney Tanswilly	Net

Battalion Staff

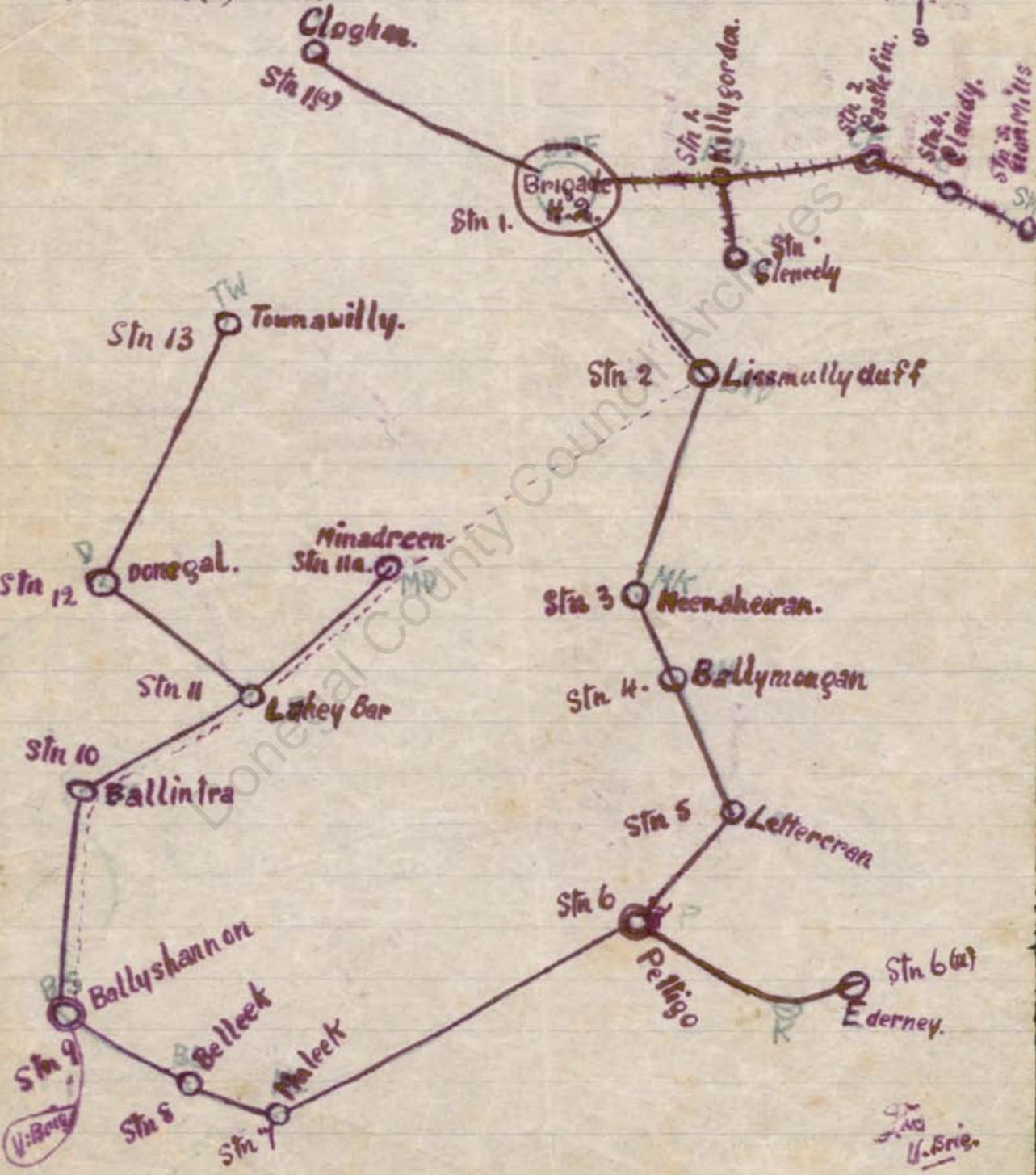
Commndt.	Vic Commndt.	Adjnt	Q.M.	I.O.	N.C.O Transport	N.C.O Scouting & Despatch	N.C.O Signalling	N.C.O Engineering
Thos. Daly Hotel Belluck	Michael Langan Ballintira	Pat. M. Dermott East Port Ballyshannon	W. Gallagher West Port Ballyshannon	Mr. Knox Main St Belluck	Joe M. Gelligan Main St Ballyshannon	P. J. Munday East Port Ballyshannon	J. Bonner Ballyweel Donegal	Jos. Duffy Democrat Printing works Ballyshannon

Adjutant
Batt N.D. 30/11/21

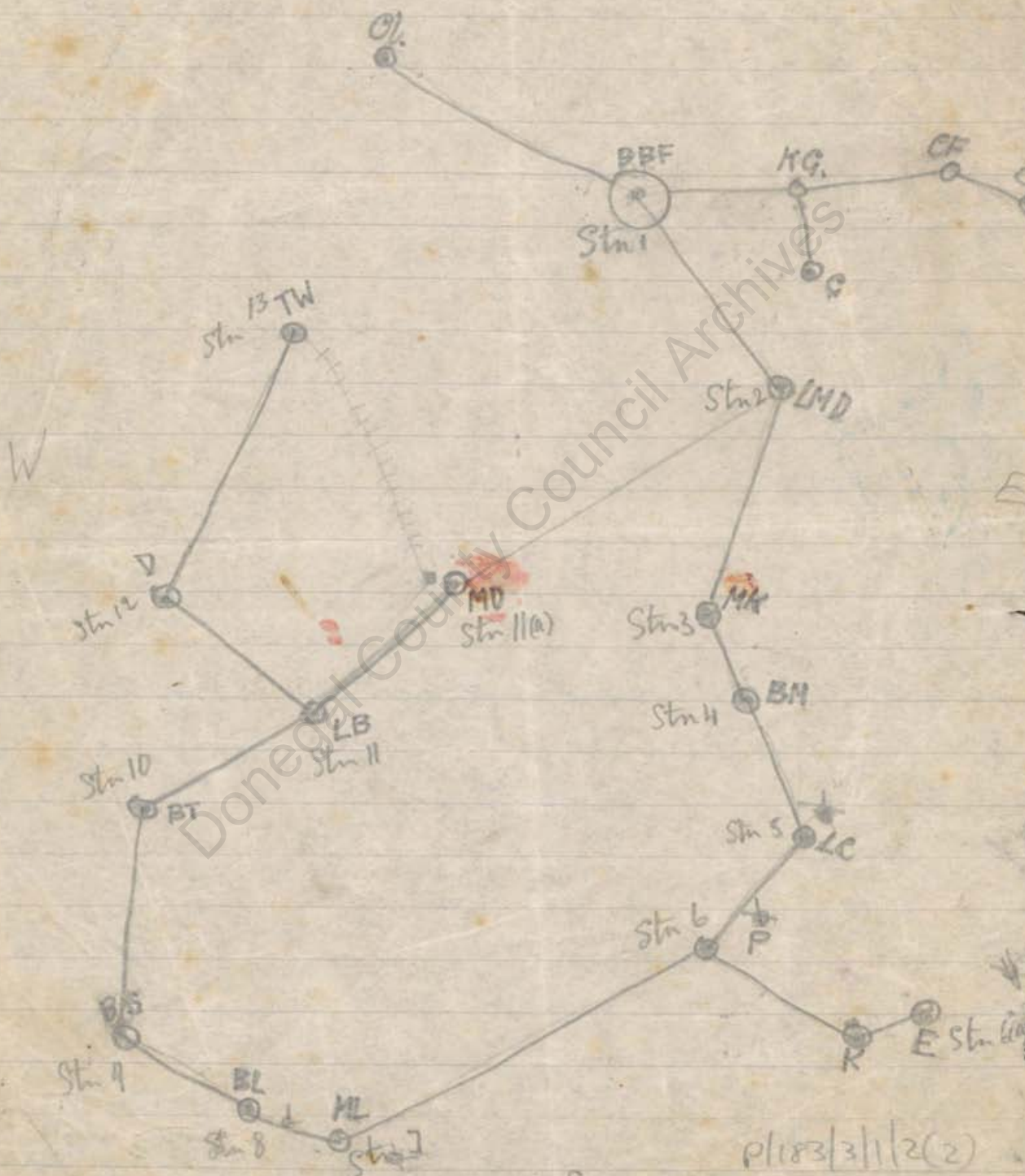
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- Station = ○
- Route A = —○—○—○—
- Route B = —+—+—+—+—+—+—
- Path. H.S. = ⊙
- Alternative (C) Route = - - - - -



U. Erie.



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Re instructions from Belle Hill.

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Donegal County Council Archives

P/183/3/2/1 G)

Memo, No. 3.

(New Series.)

ÓGLAÍGH na h-ÉIREANN.

Department of Training,

General Headquarters,

**ORDERS
FOR GUARDS & SENTRIES**

-
1. Guard Mounting.
 2. Relieving and Posting Guards.
 3. Relieving and Posting Sentries.
 4. Marching Reliefs.
 5. Sentries Challenging.
 6. Guards Turning Out at Night.
 7. Sentries Orders.

1. Guard Mounting.

1. The Guard will be furnished by the company or Unit detailed in Barrack or Camp Orders.
2. It will be paraded at least five minutes before the time specified.
3. One man in excess of the number required will be paraded.
4. The guard will be inspected by the Barrack or Camp Adjutant, who will pick out the cleanest man on parade.
5. This man will be employed as the Commanding Officer's Orderly for the day, the duty counting as a Guard in the Company Adjutant's duty list.

Note. In choosing the cleanest man, notice should be taken of the state of the man's equipment, as manifestly a man with new equipment will be cleaner than one with old. The object in picking out the cleanest man, is to reward the man who has taken the most trouble to prepare himself for parade.

2. Relieving and Posting Guards.

1. When the ground admits, a New Guard will advance in line towards the front of the Old Guard, and will be drawn up when possible, fifteen paces in front, or when not possible, six paces from the left of the Old Guard.

2. As soon as this is completed the Old Guard will Present Arms and the New Guard will return the salute. Commanders of Guards will, if non-commissioned Officers, Present Arms at the same time as the men.

Both Guards will, in like successive manner, Slope Arms, Order Arms and *Stand at Ease*.

3. The Guard will then be told off, and the first relief sent out. When the first relief of the New Guard is sent out, a corporal belonging to the Old Guard will accompany it to bring in the relieved sentries. If the relief moves in line he will be on the left flank, if in file (or as in file) he will be at the head of the front rank of files (or rank.)

4. As soon as all Sentries are relieved, the two corporals will change places, and the corporal of the Old Guard will assume command; while the relief is marching round, the commander will take over the property in charge of the Guard, according to the list on the inventory board, at the same time checking the list in the Old Guard report.

5. When the reliefs have returned, and all the men of the Guard have fallen in, both Guards will be called to attention and ordered to Slope Arms.

6. The Old Guard will then move off in fours or file, the New Guard Presenting Arms. When the Old Guard is clear off the ground, the New Guard will slope arms and will move on to the same alignment occupied by the Old Guard. Arms will be then Ordered, and the Commander of the Guard will explain the orders of the Guard to his men. These orders will also be read and explained to the men forming the first relief when they come

off sentry. The men of the Guard will then be dismissed to the Guard room.

3. Relieving and Posting Sentries.

1. On the approach of the Relief, the sentry with rifle at the slope, will place himself in front of the sentry box. The corporal of the Relief will proceed as follows:—

“RELIEF-HALT” At about two paces from the sentry.

2. The New sentry will move out from the Relief and fall in on the left of the Old Sentry, facing in the same direction; the Old Sentry will then give his orders, the corporal seeing that they are correctly given and understood.

“SENTRIES—PASS” { The Old sentry will move to his place in the Relief, and the New Sentry will close two paces to his right.

“RELIEF—QUICK MARCH” { The Relief will be marched off.

3. When the sentry who is to be posted on a new post has reached the post assigned to him, he will be ordered to halt and face in the required direction. The corporal will then read and explain the orders to him. The object for which he is posted, the front of his post and the extent of his beat will be clearly pointed out to a sentry when first posted.

4. Sentries must not quit their arms, lounge or converse with anyone on any pretence, nor may they stand in their sentry boxes in good or even moderate weather.

5. Sentries moving about on their posts will always turn outwards when turning about.

4. Marching Reliefs.

1. Reliefs of fewer than four men will be formed in single rank, when of four men or upwards, they will be formed in two ranks.

2. When marching in line the corporal will be on the right, when in file he will be on the right of the rear file.

5. Sentries Challenging.

1. A sentry will only challenge a person or party approaching his post when it is necessary for his own safety, when he is doubtful as to whether the person or party approaching is authorised to pass, when it is ordered for a special reason such as the case of a sentry posted on a prison, or when there is a countersign to be given

2. When challenging on the part of a sentry is necessary, it will be carried out as follows:—

(a) When a person or party approaches his post, the sentry will as soon as the person or party is within speaking distance, call out *Halt*. When the person or party has halted, he will call *Who goes there*, and on receiving the reply *Friend*, he will, if addressing an individual, call out *Advance Friend*, and be *Recognised*,—if a party, *Advance One and be recognised*. On satisfying himself as to the identity or authority of the person or party, he will call *Pass Friend (or Friends) All's Well*.

Note. When challenging anyone, the sentry will assume the "On Guard" position, returning to the slope as he allows the person or party to pass his post.

(b) If in answer to the challenge the sentry receives the reply, "Grand, (or Visiting) Rounds," he will call out, "Stand, Grand (or Visiting) Rounds; advance one to be recognised," the sentry remaining on Guard until he has identified the person approaching or received the countersign. When satisfied the sentry will call, "Pass Grand (or Visiting) Rounds, All's Well," presenting arms as they pass in the case of Grand Rounds, sloping arms in the case of Visiting Rounds.

6. Guards Turning Out at Night.

If a sentry is on or near the Guard-room door he will proceed as follows:—

When the sentry is not directed to challenge, Grand or Visiting Rounds will inform him as to their identity on approaching his post. The Sentry will then call "Guard, Turn out." The Guard will fall in with bayonets fixed and arms sloped, and the Commander will call out "Advance Grand (or Visiting) Rounds, All's Well." To Grand Rounds, he will present arms, to Visiting Rounds he will remain at the slope.

7. Sentries Orders.

A Sentry will be required:—

1. To take charge of all Government property in view of his post.
2. To walk about his post in a smart and soldier like manner.
3. To pay proper compliments to all officers according to Rank.
4. To turn out the Guard for inspection by the Orderly Officer once by day and once by night, and to Grand Rounds when required.
5. To turn out the Guard daily to the Commanding Officer on his first appearance in Barracks.
6. To turn out the Guard to Officers of General's rank and above.
7. To enquire the business of any visitor who may try to enter the Barracks or Camp, and if necessary to direct him to the Guard room or call the N.C.O. of the Guard. In case of necessity he may turn out the Guard.
8. To examine anyone passing his post between "Lights Out" and "Reveille."
9. To turn out the Guard at *Retreat, Last Post* and *Reveille*.
10. To turn out the Guard if the "alarm" is given.
11. In case of fire or any unusual occurrence to inform the commander of the Guard.
12. To perform any special duty that may be required of him.

Note:— These orders are open to modification by Officers commanding Units, to meet the necessities of local conditions.

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Memo, No. 2.

(New Series.)

ÓΣΤΑΙΣ ΝΑ Η-ΕΙΡΕΔΑΝΝ.

Department of Training,
General Headquarters,

RANGE ORDERS.

-
1. Care of Range.
 - (a) Firing point—empty S.A.A. cases—paper etc.
 2. Care of Butts.
 3. Safety precautions.
 4. Instruction for officer i/c of Butts.
 5. Scale of personnel for Butt duties.
 6. Range discipline,
 - (a) On the Firing point.
 - (b) General remarks.

1. Care of Range.

Firing points. (a) Men are not to cross, or walk on, the "prone position" firing points.

(b) If firing from trenches, the fire trench should be entered and left by the steps provided. The parados is not to be used for this purpose.

(c) All paper etc., should be picked up and burnt.

(d) *Empty S.A.A.* All empty cases should be picked up and placed in empty S.A.A. boxes provided for that purpose.

2. Care of Butts.

(a) Much unnecessary damage is caused to targets by careless markers. All officers on butt duty are responsible that due precautions be taken both when taking out and returning the targets.

(b) Sandbags are to be provided for refuse; the paper and telephone boxes are not to be used for that purpose.

(c) All targets are to be stored, butts cleaned up and refuse burnt before the markers are allowed to leave the butts on cessation of practice for the day.

3. Safety Precautions.

(a) Before firing takes place the officer in charge of the party must satisfy himself that red flags are flying at the necessary points, and that sentries are posted at the required places.

(Each range should have a sketch map showing the position of the red flags and sentry posts.)

Each Sentry post should consist of two men.

(b) The markers working each set of targets will be in possession of (1) a red flag. No marker is to leave his pit, trench or gallery before the red flag has been put out for at least a minute. (2) This flag is not to be lowered without the express order of the officer in charge of the butts. (3) This officer will not order the flag to be lowered until he is satisfied that the targets

are properly repaired for the next detail, and that all the markers are under cover.

(c) All firing is to take place at right angles to the butts.

(d) Unless specially ordered no party larger in number than the total number of targets in use is to fire at the same time.

4. Instructions for Officers i/c of Butts.

(a) The officer in charge of butts is responsible that all arrangements may be made so that firing can begin at the appointed time.

(b) He will draw the required targets from the Range Warden, have them erected and ensure that they are in working order.

(c) He will ensure that there is an adequate supply of paste and the requisite coloured papers for target repair and that the telephone is in working order.

(d) He will see that the red flag at the butts is flying before firing begins.

(e) He will draw the necessary "Butt Registers" from the Range Warden or as may be otherwise arranged.

(f) He shall himself examine and mark the scores per target, and allow no man to touch a target until thus examined.

(g) He will see that all targets are properly repaired.

(h) If a target sticks and fails to assume its correct position, he will order it to be pulled down, any shots on a target so ordered down are not to be registered.

(i) He will see that proper signalling apparatus (i.e. discs, flags etc.) is provided.

5. Scale of personnel for Butt Duties.

The following is the scale of personnel to be detailed for butt duties:—

1 officer per 8 targets.	1 N.C.O. per 4 targets.
2 men per target.	1 man per telephone.

6. Range Discipline.

a. *On the firing point.* The officer in charge of the firing point will ensure:—

1. That no talking or needless movement takes place in the vicinity of the firing point, during actual practice.

2. That each man knows and will fire on his correct target.
3. That no one needlessly crosses or walks on the firing points.
4. that the rifles are inspected after firing.
5. That the requirements of each practice as to time, loading conditions etc., are properly fulfilled.
6. That all empty cases paper etc., are picked up and put into the proper receptacles.

b. General Remarks.

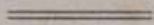
The senior officer in charge or the musketry officer, if present, will see that:—

1. the detachment firing are numbered off in groups according to the number of targets available.
2. That during the time they are waiting their turn to fire that they receive instruction in:—
“trigger pressing and aiming.” No violent (i.e. those which requires the expenditure of a considerable amount of energy) practices should be allowed.
3. That men who have fired, be provided with hot water and that they clean their rifles immediately.
4. That the range is left clean and all refuse destroyed.
5. That after the firing of a platoon, company or detachment the Musketry Instructor concerned will go down to the Butts and collect the Butts Registers of their detachment. On no account should the scores of two detachments be kept on the same registers.
6. That when a party is on the firing point, the next party covers them off in rear. When the firing point is clear, the second party will take up their position without undue loss of time.

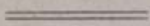
Stiurthóir Arm-Theagaise.

P/173/312/2

Oglaigh na hEireann



**TRAINING
MANUAL**



**IRISH REPUBLICAN ARMY
OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS.**

Donegal County Council Archives

ÓSLÁIS na héireann

**TRAINING
MANUAL**

**IRISH REPUBLICAN ARMY
OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS**

TRAINING.

I.—INTRODUCTION

1. The present manual is intended for the direction of Divisional Staffs in the Training of our Troops generally. Careful and intelligent following out of the Instructions herein laid down will result in a good level of military knowledge—starting with the Higher Ranks and extending down to the Rank and File.

2. The present manual does not supersede but merely develops the former "Introduction to Volunteer Training" issued over a year ago to meet the requirements of the Army when in a less forward stage of development. The former manual was never sufficiently studied, because it said only what was obvious and what was obvious was not then regarded as necessary by some. War Experience, weeding out the unfit, has altered this way of regarding things.

3. For the precise and detailed application of the principles contained in this manual to their own special conditions the staffs of the several Divisions are responsible; what will be found suitable in Donegal will not be found suitable in Meath and so on. It is the business of G.H.Q. to see that our troops can operate successfully in both these areas; to arrange how they can be brought up to such an operative standard in each area is the province of the Divisional Staffs.

4. The method prescribed is to Train downwards

--training first the Command, and pointing out how this Training is to be passed on through the several grades. Training is to be first of all the Training of Officers.

5. It may be advisable, and sometimes even necessary, to introduce variations into Training. Where conditions permit of it, the best way is to train all Officers in a systematic way and leave nothing to chance. That is what must be kept in view as the ideal, other systems are not as good and should only be adopted when compelled by circumstances.

6. One alternative where it is sought to get quicker results is thus described by one Officer: "I am rushing through training of 5 men from each Company—5 Companies represented at one time." In this case the aim is to put speedily into the several Companies of a raw area a stiffening of better trained men. These men may be such as will be good Officers afterwards, or they may be simply tough fighting men not otherwise likely to make skilled Officers capable of handling units.

7. Another alternative is thus suggested: "In some areas it may be difficult to carry out collective training so Intensive Individual Training might solve this difficulty. Each member of the Unit will cover a certain amount of book work daily. Each member of the Unit will report daily to the Adjutant what work he has done the previous day and what difficulties have arisen. The O/C Unit will see that the books selected are suitable, and where necessary the men are helped in their reading." This is quite a different case from the previous one—it begins with a few picked men and can result in a high degree of theoretical instruction being imparted to them and affords a chance of

turning them into good Officers in due course.

8. Again, local conditions such as considerable Enemy activity, might easily in some areas make camps of a week or ten days impossible. In this case week-end camps of a thorough nature—possibly repeated two or three times and conjoined with systematic parades and lectures—would be the best way to achieve the desired result.

2.—DIVISIONAL O.T.C. STRENGTH, Etc.

9. A suitable strength for an O.T.C. would be from 15 to 24, *i.e.*, from three squads of 5 to four squads of 6. Smaller than this is too weak to give any practical instruction, and larger is too big for one Officer to take charge of properly.

10. The Routine life of each member will be that of a private soldier; he will be responsible for the care and appearance of all his equipment as well as for its safe custody. He must be ready to get under arms in all circumstances at instant notice.

RELATIONS WITH LOCAL UNITS.

11. Intelligent co-operation with neighbouring units is essential. For this purpose a Liaison Officer will be temporarily attached to the O.T.C. when operating in each Battalion Area. Battalions adjoining the area in which the O.T.C. is should forward a daily Intelligence Report to the O/C.

12. Before moving to another area, Officers attached to the O.T.C. will be sent forward to reconnoitre the new area and will report on same. O.T.C. and, where necessary, Squad Headquarters will be established at definite points in each area.

13. Members of the O.T.C. may be detailed to

lecture local Companies. This will ensure that they know their business, and so are fit to impart their Instruction to their own units on rejoining same.

ORGANISATION AND ADMINISTRATION.

14. O.T.C. will be a Divisional Unit, the members of it being drawn from each Brigade. They will be mostly Officers or probationer Officers. The Rank and File may be drawn on when their areas are too hot to hold them or when they appear likely material for Officers. The Rank and File may also be drawn on for the A.S.U. in the case of specialists or men with considerable fighting experience.

15. The Divisional Command will arrange that men arrive for Training with Arms and Equipment.

16. Members of the O.T.C. will have their numbers in the O.T.C. like private soldiers in a Company, in order to ground them in the routine work of a Company. Each member will be provided with copies of Standing Orders, Health Regulations, and Special Signals. Orders for the Day will be posted up regularly.

PROTECTIVE ADMINISTRATION.

17. One of the first precautions to take in the case of an O.T.C. is to ensure that its work can be carried out without Enemy interference. Training to be really effective must be continuous, and frequent alarm interruptions detract greatly from it. The following method will be found to solve most difficulties:

18. A small Active Service Unit, distinct from the O.T.C., is kept for Routine and Protective

duties. A body of Officer probationers numbering 20 strong or so is not suitable to provide its own guards, etc. If it did at least one-third of its strength would be constantly on duty and only two-thirds at most could be undergoing Instruction. To keep all equally forward in the Instruction would also be impossible. But 10 or 12 A.S.U. men would supply a thoroughly reliable body for Guards and Details. This A.S.U. should be under a good Officer of its own, should cook their own meals, provide their own fatigues, sleep apart and never leave the Camp except on Duty. It is evident that if the O/C. A.S.U. is a really good Officer—as he should be—this arrangement results in developing the A.S.U. into a body of most efficient and formidable troops.

19. Whether Night Sentries are posted from A.S.U. or Local Units the Officers undergoing training in the O.T.C. will in turn take the Inspection of them in pairs with O/C. Outposts to familiarise themselves with this duty.

20. The O.T.C. itself should be divided into permanent squads of five or six—three or four squads to the Corps. Each squad should be placed under a dependable leader. Apart from all question of Action, these squads will prove of the greatest use for detailing Fatigue Parties, etc. These squads—moving in Patrol Formation—should be always used in moving to and from Camp, in shifting Comp, in going to meals and returning, etc. Squad Commanders are responsible for their squads in all respects.

O.T.C.

SYLLABUS—EIGHT DAYS (8).

TIME SHEET No. 1. FIRST DAY.

- 9 a.m. to 10 a.m.....Lecture, Training, Discipline, Officers' command, etc.
- 10 a.m. to 11 a.m.....Close order and Squad drill.
- 11 a.m. to 12 Noon.....Open field drill.
- 12 Noon to 1 p.m.....Lecture, field work.
- 1 p.m. to 3 p.m.....Dinner.
- 3 p.m. to 4 p.m.....The Rifle—Parts of—Theory of Rifle Fire.
- 4 p.m. to 5 p.m.....Drill with arms.
- 5 p.m. to 6 p.m.....Lecture, Protection of a force at rest, Sentries, Picquets, and Outposts
- 6 p.m. to 8.30 p.m.....Tea.
- 8.30 p.m. to 9 p.m.....Recreation.
- 9 p.m.....Final Parade.
- 9.30 p.m.....Bed-time.
- 9.45 p.m.....Lights out.

TIME SHEET No 2.—SECOND DAY.

- 9 a.m. to 10 a.m.....Close order drill, Physical drill.
- 10 a.m. to 11 a.m.....Lecture, Tactical Handling of small Units.
- 11 a.m. to 12 Noon.....Field drill, word of Command & Signals
- 12 Noon to 1 p.m.....Lecture, Communications.

- 1 p.m. to 3 p.m.....Dinner.
- 3 p.m. to 4 p.m.....Musketry, Sighting, Trigger pressing.
- 4 p.m. to 5 p.m.....Drill with arms.
- 5 p.m. to 6 p.m.....Lecture, small arms.
- 6 p.m. to 8 p.m.....Tea.
- 8 p.m. to 9 p.m.....Night March (by road), proper formation and protection against Surprise.
- 9 p.m.....Dismiss.

TIME SHEET No. 3.—THIRD DAY.

- 9 a.m. to 10 a.m.....Close Order drill with arms.
- 10 a.m. to 11 a.m.....Lecture, Ambushing.
- 11 a.m. to 12 Noon.....Field Training—Attacking a position.
- 12 Noon to 1 p.m.....Signalling, Semaphore.
- 1 p.m. to 3 p.m.....Dinner.
- 3 p.m. to 4 p.m.....Musketry, Targets, Clock Face and Finger method of describing.
- 4 p.m. to 5 p.m.....Bayonet exercise.
- 5 p.m. to 6 p.m.....Small Arms, Dismantling and cleaning different types.
- 6 p.m. to 7 p.m.....Lecture, Map Reading.
- 7 p.m. to 9 p.m.....Tea.
- 9.30 p.m.....Dismiss.

TIME SHEET No. 4.—FOURTH DAY:

- 9 a.m. to 10 a.m.....Close Order drill with arms.

- 10 a.m. to 11 a.m.....Lecture, Rearguard fighting.
- 11 a.m. to 12 Noon.....Musketry, sighting on disappearing and re-appearing targets (living). N.B.—Targets using brushwood as cover.
- 12 Noon to 1 p.m.....Shooting Min. Rifle.
- 1 p.m. to 3 p.m.....Dinner.
- 3 p.m. to 4 p.m.....Semaphore Signalling.
- 4 p.m. to 5 p.m.....Bayonet Exercise.
- 5 p.m. to 6 p.m.....Small Arms, quick drawing of same, levelling and firing.
- 6 p.m. to 7 p.m.....Protection — Quickly taking up Outpost and Scout positions.
- 7 p.m. to 9 p.m.....Tea.
- 9.30 p.m.....Dismiss.

SHEET No. 5.—FIFTH DAY :

- 9 a.m. to 10 a.m.....Close order and field drill with arms.
- 10 a.m. to 11 a.m.....Rifle cleaning.
- 11 a.m. to 12 Noon.....Firing positions.
- 12 Noon to 1 p.m.....Semaphore Signalling.
- 1 p.m. to 3 p.m.....Dinner.
- 3 p.m. to 4 p.m.....Map work setting by land marks in the open.
- 4 p.m. to 5 p.m.....Field and road training *i.e.*, adopting quick defensive positions, etc.
- 5 p.m. to 6 p.m.....Shooting :—small arms.

- 6 p.m. to 7 p.m.....Instruction in writing reports, etc.
- 7 p.m. to 9 p.m.....Tea.
- 9.30 p.m.....Dismiss.

SHEET No. 6.—SIXTH DAY :

- 9 a.m. to 10 a.m.....Field training with arms
- 10 a.m. to 11 a.m.....Lecture, defensive positions
- 11 a.m. to 12 Noon.....Practice in estimating distance.
- 12 Noon to 1 p.m.....Squad and arms drill in small squads — each member O.T.C. taking charge in his turn.
- 1 p.m. to 3 p.m.....Dinner.
- 3 p.m. to 4 p.m.....Semaphore Signalling.
- 4 p.m. to 5 p.m.....Lecture, fighting at close quarters.
- 5 p.m. to 6 p.m.....Training in use of small arms.
- 6 p.m. to 7 p.m.....March, cross country.
- 7 p.m. to 9 p.m.....Tea.
- 9.30 p.m.....Dismiss.

SHEET No. 7.—SEVENTH DAY :

- 9 a.m. to 10 a.m.....Close order drill—field training.
- 10 a.m. to 11 a.m.....Lecture, Hand Grenades, Detonators, Explosives.
- 11 a.m. to 12 Noon.....Training — attacking — retiring—moving rapidly to cover, using properly.

- 12 Noon to 1 p.m.....Semaphore. Rifle and Whistle Signals.
- 1 p.m. to 3 p.m.....Dinner.
- 3 p.m. to 4 p.m.....Writing reports on actual country.
- 4 p.m. to 4.30 p.m.....Examination of reports.
- 4.30 p.m. to 5 p.m.....Arms drill.
- 5 p.m. to 6 p.m.....Lecture—use of explosives in mines, etc., with diagrams of electrical connections to use against lorries.
- 6 p.m. to 7 p.m.....Lecture or exercise—going over all field-fire & general signals.

SHEET No. 8.—EIGHTH DAY:

PARADE (9 a.m.).

WORK:—GENERAL, *i.e.*, GO OVER ALL THAT WAS TAUGHT FOR PREVIOUS SEVEN DAYS AND SEE THE ABILITY OF THE VARIOUS OFFICERS TO TRANSMIT WHAT THEY LEARNED TO THEIR RESPECTIVE UNITS, OR AT LEAST WHAT OF IT WAS NECESSARY TO THE RANK-AND-FILE AND JUNIOR OFFICERS.

SIGNED _____

22. This might be commenced by a small Field Exercise in which the Senior Officers had commands of separate parties. Any Officer who failed to display confident leading should be remarked and his shortcomings noted. At the same time any subordinate Officer exhibiting initiative should be specially noted. One failure should not be allowed to tell against an Officer unless it was clearly very gross. Smartness and finish should weigh considerably in forming judgments about Officers.

GENERAL ORDERS

23. (1) No member of Guard shall enter the following rooms except by Order:—
ORDERLY ROOM, OFFICERS' MESS, OFFICERS' DORMITORY.
- (2) No member of the O.T.C. shall enter Guardroom, Guard's Mess, Guard's Dormitory, Orderly Room, or Officers' Mess except by Order.
- (3) No member of either Unit shall enter Storeroom except by Order.
- (4) No member of the O.T.C. shall handle long arms in any part of the house except by Order.
- (5) No member of either Unit shall leave the house without the express permission of the O/C.
- (6) No one shall bring intoxicating drink into the house not under the control of the Q.M.
- (7) When in the house all men shall make as little noise as possible either in conversation or movements.

B.—ARMS AND EQUIPMENT

RIFLE, REVOLVER OR AUTOMATIC.

24. To be held by each individual Officer :

Rifle, Revolver, Automatic, Bayonet, Shot gun, Grenades, Machine gun.

Rifle sling, rifle ammunition, Sling, Ammunition pouches, oil bottle, oil, pull through, Flanelette patches, Bayonet.

Holster, Lanyard, Cleaner, Patches, Oil, Revolver Ammunition, Pouches.

Belt, Shoulder Straps, Bayonet Frogs, Pliers, Prismatic Compasses, Field Glasses, Clasp Knife. (Sling, Map-case, Haversack, Rations, First Aid Outfit, vaseline, socks, shirts, Housewife, Books, Groundsheet, Flash lamp, Tooth brush, Razor, Soap, Note-book, pencils, Map, pocket turn screw, scissors, Sling for hand grenades, pads for knees.

25. The following articles will be held by the Quartermaster :

Window Blind Cord, Oil, Pull throughs, Flanelette patches, Studs, Luminous Paint, Targets, Dummy Bombs, Explosives, Fuse, Detonators, Surplus Ammunition and Grenades, .22 Rifle, .22 Rifle Ammunition, Verex Lights, Verex Pistol, Telescope, Bag of Tools, Signalling Flags and Sticks, Refilled Cartridges, Note-books, Strong Cord.

26. Automatics will be issued only to such as can take them asunder and reassemble. The Quartermaster when issuing weapons will see that all are in a serviceable condition, and that proper ammunition is issued and is in good condition to fit the particular weapon. Jams or misfits will be at once reported to the Quartermaster.

27. The O/C. will personally inspect all arms and ammunition every day during Training.

28. The Q.M. will need to know thoroughly the different types of firearms, grenades and ammunition.

HEALTH REGULATIONS

29. 1. Feet will be inspected twice a week.
2. Hair will be cut close and will be frequently washed.
3. Water will be taken at meals.
4. Socks and shirts will be washed frequently and changed as often as possible.
5. Men will not drink on the march without permission from an Officer.
6. Men will report promptly all ailments to O/C. Unit.
7. Boots must be well fitting and rendered as water-proof as possible.
8. Wet clothing will be dried before going to bed.
9. Baths must be taken at least once a week and feet must be washed at least once a day.
10. Teeth must be cleaned at NIGHT and after each meal.

STANDING ORDERS

30. 1. Arms and ammunition will be inspected daily.
2. Kits will be inspected daily.
3. N.C.O.'s and men will see that their rooms in billets are kept clean and tidy. The Orderly Officer for the day will inspect rooms.

4. Men must be acquainted with and thoroughly understand the schemes of Defence.
5. Special attention will be paid to communications at night.
6. Particular attention will be devoted to protection on the March.
7. Protective use of Safety Appliances on all fire-arms will be enforced.
8. Magazines will be eased whenever possible. Magazines will be eased for at least four hours per day. One-third of the Unit will ease magazines at a time. Special attention should be directed to magazines of Automatics.
9. Side arms will always be carried.
10. Officers, N.C.O.'s and men will always carry Note-book, Pencil and Whistles.
11. Units must be ready to move under arms, within three (3) minutes by day and eight (8) minutes by night.
12. All Fire-arms will be cleaned as soon as possible after action.
13. When in billets steps should be taken to see that Arms and Ammunition are not interfered with by civilians.

LIST OF BOOKS FOR TRAINING

31. Manual of Map Reading (English Official).
Manual of Field Engineering (English Official).
Training of an Infantry Company.
Knowledge of War.
The Art of Command.
Musketry Regulations.
The Service-Revolver and How to Use It.

Pistol Shooting.
Automatic Pistols and Revolvers.
Elementary Field Training. (Grenadier.)
Bayonet Fighting for War.
What to observe and how to Report it.
Active Service Units.
Official Scheme of Organisation.
Official Hand book on Night Fighting.
Strategy in a Nutshell.
Night Operations for Infantry.
Scout-Sniping.
Cyclists Vade-Mecum.
Operation Orders.

MILITARY HISTORIES, Etc.

Reminiscences of East Africa.
Irish Wars.
De Wet's "Three Years of War."
A General's Letters to his Son.
The Defence of Duffers Drift.
Tactical Notes by Kinsman.

3.—TRAINING SCHOOL FOR SENIOR OFFICERS

32. Each Divisional Area should be able—with perhaps some slight help from G.H.Q. or from another Division—to train Senior Officers. Officers detailed for this Training should be struck off all duty for at least a fortnight, and when returned to duty should be made the fullest possible use of to give lectures and demonstrations.

33. Officers attending this Course—Commandants, Vice-Commandants, etc., should be selected very carefully. The aim would be to bring about a good uniform standard of Command, and so it

would be mainly a question of the average good Officer. Bad Officers should be scrapped without hesitation or remorse; very good officers could be excused the First Week of this Course. By carefully following such a plan as this there would be no danger of uselessly holding back really first-rate Officers or, on the other hand, of rushing comparatively raw Officers beyond their depth.

34. The Senior Officers' Course should be divided into two portions as follows:—*First Week*: The Syllabus of O.T.C. Training detailed earlier in this Manual (Pars.—) could be followed. This would ensure uniformity of Instruction for all grades of Command. Officers who had recently passed through the O.T.C. could be excused this First Week.

35. *Second Week*.—Higher Tactical and Administrative Training. The G.H.Q. Refresher Course would serve as a basis for this. In addition Weekly Schemes and Reading under Direction could be usefully followed. The G.H.Q. Refresher Course embraces:

(a) Organisation—Discipline—Personal Influence.

(b) Orders and Reports. Officers should receive in turn an opportunity of executing the actual Orders and Reports for the School—under direction of the Adjutant of the School.

(c) Map Reading. This would be of an exhaustive nature, including Military Geography. It should proceed side by side with exhaustive study of Terrain.

(d) Scouting and Sniping. This would be of great value as regards practice in applying Tactics to Terrain.

(e) Protection—Theoretical and Practical: Here

again application to Terrain should be the main factor.

(f) General Tactics. Tactical Principles should be impressed by means of Schemes, Appreciations of Situations, etc.

36. *Suitable Outline of Training Syllabus*:

MONDAY Forenoon—Lecture—Organisation.

Afternoon—Staff tour—Approach of an Enemy Position.

TUESDAY Forenoon—Lecture—Orders and Reports.

Afternoon—Staff tour—Disposition in a Defensive position.

WEDNESDAY Forenoon—Lecture—Map Reading

Afternoon—Staff tour—Reconnaissance of a District.

THURSDAY Forenoon—Lecture—Scouting and Sniping.

Afternoon—Seizing an important area.

FRIDAY Forenoon—Lecture—Protection.

Afternoon—Staff tour—Duty of Covering an Operation.

SATURDAY Forenoon—Lecture—General Tactics.

Afternoon—Staff tour—Disposal of a force in ambush.

37. Officer should be individually required to prepare Orders and Reports for Staff Tours. Every one of them should have a thorough grounding in this respect. System and Regularity in this respect would be the backbone of everything. For example, two per day could frame the Orders and two more Report for that day. This would enable all to get practice.

38. In addition to this combined Practical and

Theoretical Training, the latter part of each evening should be used for additional Theoretical training. For example, half the School could be allotted a definite task of Reading under Direction and later questioned on their reading to make sure they have profited by it. At the same time the remainder could be given Situations to Discuss and Appreciate: this should be done under supervision to prevent rambling from the point. The following day the squads could be alternated, each taking on what the other had done the previous day.

39. The Situation appreciated one evening could be the basis of the following day's Staff Tour: this would help to emphasise the outstanding points, also it would help to overcome any slowness from the rawness of the Officers engaged.

40. Very detailed Reports on all Officers attending the course should be prepared for the Divisional Staff. In making subsequent appointments to Higher Grades these reports would have a very important part to play.

IV.—HIGHER TRAINING COMMANDANT'S COURSE. OBJECTS.

41. 1. To get the Commandants interested in the School, and enlist their sympathies and invite their suggestions to any particular form of training required.
2. To give an opportunity for the Divisional Staff to become acquainted with the Commandants and their difficulties and ideas.
3. To assist Commandants in technical points

in which they may need instructions, e.g., Operation Orders, etc.

4. To promote co-operation.
5. To assist Commandants by means of suggestion and discussion of methods of training and attack.
6. Commandants, having any outstanding points or lessons learnt from recent fighting, should hand in "resume" of these upon arrival at the School.
7. A series of lectures will be given by Officers of the Instruction Staff—to be followed by discussion. By this means much valuable information may be obtained.

SYLLABUS

42. 1. Drill and Habit of Command.
2. Fire Direction and Control.
3. The Attack.
4. Field Engineering.
5. Protection.
6. Topography.
7. Intelligence and Scouting.
8. Map reading.

Note.—It is evident of course that a Division need not be confined to one School at a time: far from it. The best Divisional Commands may even have all these courses going at the same time; and most of them will have at least the two first in operation together. Schools should be continuous practically all through the Summer, and by the end of September it is hoped that a very large number

of Officers will have passed through the O.T.C. and Refresher Courses.

It should be clearly remembered that the Division is meant to be self-supporting in all respects. The Division, in fact, is meant to be an Army in miniature, and should steadily train its own Officers to suit its own conditions. The G.H.Q. Syllabus is meant as a general guide: the Divisional Staff can adapt it to its own requirements—always providing that no essential part of the Training programme laid down is omitted.

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THE ORGANISATION OF THE IRISH REPUBLICAN ARMY.

A.—THE COMPANY.

General Organisation.

1. The tactical unit of the Irish Volunteers shall be called a Company. Its composition shall be as follows :—

- (a) Three Officers—The Captain, the Right Half Company Commander (First Lieutenant), the Left Half Company Commander (Second Lieutenant).
- (b) An Adjutant ranking as Section Commander.
- (c) A Quartermaster ranking as Section Commander.
- (d) Four Sections—numbered 1 to 4—each composed of 15 or more (but not exceeding 20) men. Each Section shall include 2 Squad Leaders and one Section Commander. Sections 1 and 2 shall be the Right Half Company, Sections 3 and 4 the Left Half Company.

2. In each Company men shall be detailed for Special Services as follows :—

- Engineering—12 men.
- Scouting and Dispatch Riding—8 men.
- Signalling—8 men.
- Transport and Supply—5 men.
- First Aid—8 men.

Men selected for Special Services are not exempt from taking part in the general training of the Company. It is desirable, in fact, that every man in the Company should specialise in some one of these services.

The men forming these Special Services shall be selected from the men in the Company best suited for the Services, and shall be under the supervision of a non-commissioned Officer. Each Special Service shall work within the Company, but shall meet as a Battalion Company for instruction once a month. (See Battalion Special Services).

3. In addition to the Services provided for, a certain number of men shall be instructed in horse-riding, and in all cases it shall be insured that each Company shall contain at least a few men proficient in the science of horse-riding and management.

4. As *all* Volunteers are to be trained as Cyclists, no Special Cyclist Section is necessary. Men who are specially suitable for Cycling should get specialised training, and at the discretion of the Brigade Commander Special Cyclist Companies may be formed in a Battalion.

5. A member of the Company shall be trained to act as Armourer.

6. When a Company is below full strength, the Company Commander shall, subject to the approval of General Headquarters, use his discretion in determining the strength of each Section and Special Service. He must, however, see that in no circumstances does the number of men in the

Engineering Section fall below the specified strength, and also that each other Special Service is represented in his Company.

7. In certain Districts, Sections shall be recognised by General Headquarters as Units, and the organisation of these shall, as far as possible, be modelled on the organisation of the Company. The officer in charge shall rank as a Second Lieutenant and shall be summoned to meetings of the Battalion Council and shall receive all orders issued to Company Commanders.

8. In Districts where neither a Company nor a Section can be organised an Outpost may be formed, consisting of any number of men up to but not exceeding 15. The Outpost should be placed under the charge of a suitable man who shall rank as Section Commander, and who shall be responsible for organising his Outpost area, for obtaining and reporting to the Officer appointed for this purpose by the Battalion Commandant any information regarding enemy activity likely to be of use to the organisation, and for carrying out any other duties within his area entrusted to him by the Battalion Commandant. When the Outpost develops up to 15 men it should be formed into a Section.

Mode of Appointing Company Officers and Non-Commissioned Officers.

9. The Company Commander (Captain) and the Half Company Commanders (First Lieutenant and Second Lieutenant) shall be elected by the Com-

pany at a meeting summoned for the purpose. The election must be by ballot and an Officer of the Battalion Staff shall be present to supervise. The result shall not take effect unless, and until ratified by General Headquarters. This ratification shall be his authority to act as Company Officer of the Irish Republican Army, and shall remain in force until cancelled or otherwise altered or amended by General Headquarters.

10. It shall be within the power of General Headquarters to deprive a Company Officer of his Commission either of its own motion or on a requisition of a clear majority of the Company as shown by the Company Register, or on the requisition of the Battalion Commandant or Brigade Commandant.

11. The non-commissioned Officers (Adjutant, Quartermaster, Section Commanders, Squad Leaders and Commanders of Special Service groups) shall be appointed by the Company Commander, who shall have power to dismiss them.

12. General Headquarters reserve to themselves the right to dispense with elections in any case where they consider that the interests of the Organisation would be better served by the appointment of Officers by selection made under their authority.

Duties of Company Commander and Subordinate Officers.

13. *The Captain.*—Is responsible for the efficiency, discipline, training, equipment and conduct

of his Company. He shall command it in peace and war, subject only to the authority of his Superior Officers. Under this Scheme he shall assign certain duties and activities to his Officers and non-commissioned Officers, but he must at all times realise that the ultimate responsibility for every task his Company is called on to fulfil rests with him. He is obliged to see that every duty allotted is capably performed. The organisation of his Company as set out here is in his hands. He divides it into suitable Sections and appoints the Commanders for these. He chooses the groups to form the Special Services, and appoints Commanders for these groups. He appoints the Adjutant and Quartermaster and performs such other duties as may be required by his Superior Officers or by this Scheme of Organisation. (See General Note on Company Organisation and division of Work.)

14. *The First Lieutenant*—Is responsible for the efficiency, discipline, training, equipment and conduct of the Right Half Company. In the event of removal or absence of the Captain he shall act in his stead, and his orders shall have the same force and receive the same obedience as if issued by the Captain. (See General Note on Company Organisation, etc.)

15. *The Second Lieutenant*—Is responsible for the efficiency, discipline, training, equipment and conduct of the Left Half Company. In the event of the removal or absence of the Captain and First Lieutenant he shall act in their stead, and his orders

shall have the same force and receive the same obedience as if issued by either of his Superior Officers acting in the capacity of Company Commander. (See General Note on Company Organisation, etc.)

16. *Section Commanders*—In the Company of full strength there are 11 men ranking as Section Commanders, viz. :—

- (a) Adjutant.
- (b) Quartermaster.
- (c) Four Commanders of Sections.
- (d) Five Commanders of Special Services.

17. *The Adjutant*—Is responsible to the Captain, whom he shall assist in all operations and all routine duties. He shall perform, under supervision of the Captain, all clerical or Secretarial work of the Company. He shall keep a register of the Company members, with a detailed record of their attendances on parade. (In keeping this register each Section Commander will call the Roll of his own Section, marking the attendance of each man and indicating in a special way absentees and late comers. Section Commanders will then report to the Adjutant in the following manner :—

Section No. _____
 On Roll _____
 On Parade _____
 Absent, excused _____
 Absent, without excuse _____

The Adjutant shall also attend to the initial training

of Recruits and shall allot these Recruits in due course to suitable Sections.

In the event of the removal of all the Commissioned Officers of his Company by enemy action or otherwise the Adjutant shall immediately report to the Commandant of his Battalion for instructions.

18. *The Quartermaster*—Is responsible to the Captain. He shall keep a proper record of all the Company stores, and will see that at all times they are in safe keeping and good condition. He is responsible for the manufacture of weapons of war and for the general equipment of the Company. In time of peace he shall organise and develop supplies, and in case of active service he is responsible for the commissariat and quartering of the Company. He shall be responsible for the Company funds and shall collect and record the weekly subscriptions of the individual members of the Company. The amounts collected are to be reported weekly to the Captain.

19. The duties of the remaining non-commissioned Officers are mostly of a routine military nature, and will be dealt with by the Directors of the respective Departments.

General Note on Company Organisation and Work.

20. The Volunteer aim in its system of organisation is to ensure in its Company a convenient unit for acting as a self-contained force. In this unit all men are to be Riflemen and Scouts; and the

Services outlined are in view of military action *in this Country*. The Captain of a Company must study carefully the organisation of his force as laid down in this Scheme. He must remember in the first place that he is dealing with Volunteers whose directing principles in discipline and service are good-will, mutual confidence and common patriotism. In forming the Sections and arranging the groups for the Special Services he must have before his mind how men are likely to work together, and how speedy mobilisation may be secured in case of emergency! In this connection the importance of having Section Commanders within easy reach of himself and his Officers on the one hand and of the men in their Sections on the other will readily be seen. It is to be emphasised that the Captain has ultimate responsibility in all matters affecting his Company, but while realising this he must never take upon himself the burden of attending personally to all details that arise in the ordinary work of the Company. It should be his special care to see that the duties of his Junior Officers and non-commissioned Officers are properly allotted and executed. A suitable division of duty will lead to efficiency, will give the Captain himself an opportunity for working out schemes for securing the greater efficiency of his Company, and will give the Junior Officers and non-commissioned Officers training in their responsibilities and duties. Everything that has been said regarding the Captain in relation to the Company applies similarly to First and Second

Lieutenant in relation to their Half Companies. They will be called upon to attend to matters in greater detail than the Captain, but they, too, must be careful not to perform all minute functions. As the Captain must help and instruct his Lieutenants, so they must act towards their Section Commanders.

21. In all Armies it has been found necessary that units should not be dependent on the energies of one man. In an Army like ours against which the Enemy for the time being has a political, as well as a military advantage, it is essential that our organisation should be so developed *that on the removal of one Officer another will be so fully trained and in such close contact that he can at once fill the vacant place and continue the work without upset.*

22. The Captain may form a Company Council composed of himself, his Lieutenants, the Adjutant and Quartermaster, and the four Section Commanders. This Council shall be summoned at the discretion of the Captain to advise on matters submitted for its recommendations. It shall have no authority over matters of discipline, efficiency and command, for which the Captain alone is responsible. In practice it will be found of great advantage, for the suggestions called forth and the association of Officers and non-commissioned Officers will be useful in helping harmonious work and unified action.

B.—THE BATTALION.

General Organisation.

1. The Battalion shall normally comprise 4 or more (but not exceeding 7) Companies. (This rule is not rigid, but any departure from it, whether allowed as a temporary arrangement or made because of special conditions, can only be allowed with the sanction of General Headquarters.)

2. The Battalion Staff shall consist of:—The Commandant, the Vice-Commandant, the Adjutant, and the Quartermaster.

3. The Battalion Chiefs of Special Services are as follows:—

- (a) Chief of Engineering (ranking as Lieutenant).
- (b) Chief of Scouting and
Dispatch Riding do.
- (c) Chief of Medical Services do.
- (d) Chief of Signalling do.
- (e) Chief of Transport and Supply do.
- (f) Any other Officer or non-commissioned Officer who may be required for an additional Special Service. (Such Special Service may be established by the Commandant, subject to the approval of his Brigade Commandant. It may, of course, also be established by the Brigade Commandant.)

Mode of Appointing Battalion Officers.

4. All Officers of the Companies comprising the

Battalion shall meet and elect by *Ballot* the Battalion Commandant, the Battalion Vice-Commandant, the Battalion Adjutant, and the Battalion Quartermaster. No election may be held without the authority of General Headquarters.

No election is valid without the attendance of an Officer from the Brigade Staff or from General Headquarters.

5. The Appointment of

- (a) The Battalion Lieutenant of Engineers.
- (b) The Battalion Lieutenant of Scouting and Dispatch.
- (c) The Battalion Lieutenant of Medical Services.
- (d) The Battalion Lieutenant of Signalling.
- (e) The Battalion Lieutenant of Transport and Supply.

shall be in the hands of the Battalion Council.

6. No election or appointment takes effect unless and until ratified by General Headquarters.

7. It shall be within the power of General Headquarters at any time to deprive a Battalion Officer of his command and rank either of its own motion or on the requisition of the Brigade Commandant or of the Battalion Council.

8. General Headquarters reserve to themselves the right to dispense with elections in any case where they consider that the interests of the Organisation would be better served by the appointment of Officers by selection under their authority.

Duties of Battalion Officers.

9. *The Battalion Commandant* (a) is responsible for the efficiency, organisation, discipline, training, equipment and conduct of his Battalion. He shall command it in peace and war subject only to the authority of his superior Officers.

(b) He shall arrange for regular meetings of the Battalion Council. (These meetings must be held not less frequently than once a fortnight).

(c) He shall arrange for the proper supervision of the Companies in his Battalion by both himself and the Battalion Staff. (See general note on Battalion Organisation).

(d) He shall arrange and issue forms to each Company Commander on which will be reported the activities of the Company, and he shall see that these are returned regularly. (See general note on Battalion Organisation).

(e) He shall make provision for establishing the Special Services enumerated in this Scheme.

(f) He shall prepare and issue Battalion Orders and arrange for the receipt and distribution of Brigade and General Headquarters Orders.

(g) He shall keep in close and constant touch with the Brigade Headquarters on the one hand and with his Company Officers on the other, all of whom he must know personally and understand thoroughly.

(h) As has been pointed out in the case of the Company Commander, the Battalion Commandant will, under this scheme, assign certain duties to his junior Officers, but at all times it must be remem-

bered that the ultimate responsibility for the conduct of his Battalion is his, and it will be his charge to see that all tasks allotted are efficiently performed.

10. *The Battalion Vice-Commandant.*

(a) He shall act as second in command to the Commandant and shall perform such separate duties and tasks as are allotted to him by the latter. It is of the greatest importance that the Vice-Commandant always keep in touch with his Battalion Commandant.

(b) In this scheme the Vice-Commandant is specially made responsible for

(i) The Organisation of Communication Lines.

(ii) General supervision of Special Services.

When these are established as provided for, it is the duty of the Vice-Commandant to inspect them and report upon their working and development to the Commandant.

(c) In the absence of the Commandant either through illness, enemy action or whatever cause, the Vice-Commandant shall be in charge of the Battalion and his Orders shall have the same force and receive the same obedience as if issued by the Commandant.

11. *The Battalion Adjutant.*

(a) He shall act as Adjutant to the Commander, which entails :

(i) Attending to the receipt and distribution of all ordinary despatches by direction of the Commandant.

- (ii) Keeping a register of the Battalion Council Meetings, of orders received and orders issued at these Meetings, and of attendances and absences of Officers.
- (iii) Keeping a register of the Officers, strength, parades and attendances thereof of all the Companies in the Battalion, with a record of any other particulars that may be required for Battalion purposes or that may be ordered by the Commandant.

(b) He shall instruct Company Commanders in the proper manner of recording attendances of Volunteers at drills and parades, subscriptions received, and such other information as may be required by the Battalion Commandant.

(c) He shall supervise the instruction of recruits and make such arrangements with each Company Commander as will ensure that recruits receive some special training before being allotted to existing Sections.

12. *The Battalion Quarter-Master.*

(a) He shall be responsible for the armament, transport, quartering, and supply of the Battalion.

(b) He shall collect affiliation fees and forward them to G.H.Q. through Brigade H.Q.

13. *Special Services.*

The Lieutenant in charge of each of these shall make such arrangements and fulfil such functions as may be required and ordered by the Directors of the various activities at General Headquarters or Brigade Headquarters. Each Lieutenant shall

see that his own particular service is established in each Company as outlined in the Scheme and shall be in direct charge of the Service at its monthly meeting when it comes together for work as a Battalion Company.

14. *The Battalion Council.*

(a) *Composition.* The Battalion Commandant, the Battalion Vice-Commandant, The Battalion Adjutant, the Battalion Quarter-Master, and the Captains of all Companies comprising the Battalion shall be the Battalion Council. This Council shall be presided over by the Battalion Commandant.

(b) *Meetings.* This Council shall meet at least fortnightly.

(c) *Attendances.* No Officer of the Council may be absent without excuse, and no Officer may send a substitute to fill his place, but a Company Captain who cannot attend must send his First Lieutenant to offer his excuse of absence, to hand in the Company report and to receive any orders issued.

(d) *Attendances of Chiefs of Special Services.* The Lieutenant in charge of each Service may be summoned to any meeting by the Commandant to report on the state of his Command. He shall previously be given due notice. In actual practice it is suggested that the Lieutenant of each Service be present at a Battalion Council Meeting at least once a month to hand in his report and to answer questions on same, etc.

(e) *Duties.* The Battalion Council shall act in

an advisory capacity on matters submitted for its recommendations by the Commandant or by the Brigade Council or by General Headquarters.

N.B.—It is to be clearly understood that except as above set out the Battalion Council shall have no authority over matters of discipline, efficiency, and command for which the Battalion Commandant is solely responsible.

15. *General Note on Battalion Organisation and Work.*

In grouping Companies together to form a Battalion, the following are the chief considerations that apply :—

- (a) Territorial extent of area covered, and number of Companies in existence within its borders.
- (b) Strategical and tactical suitability.

For the routine of training and development as well as for active service, it is essential that the extent of the Battalion Area should be such as to enable the Battalion Commandant and his Officers to keep in constant close touch with all Companies in the Battalion so that due supervision may be exercised and proper attention given. It will be found, except in populous areas where men live in close proximity, that a Battalion Commandant with his Officers is unable to carry out his duties efficiently in a Battalion which consists of more than 5 or 6 Companies.

From an Organisation aspect, (b) has to be considered principally from the point of view of unity

of action. Officers and men who have been trained together in peace are better together in action. It will be of great advantage if in time of action a unit will be able to use the organisation, lines of communications, facilities for transport and supply, mobilisation points, etc., that it has established and perfected in peace time.

The Battalion Commander must arrange that every Company in his Battalion will be inspected on parade by an Officer of the Battalion Staff at least once a month. The visit will merely be in the nature of an inspection and it will not be necessary for the visiting officers to remain for the whole time the Company is on parade. The Battalion Commandant himself must visit at least one Company each week and will arrange his visits in rotation so as to cover all Companies.

Finally, it is of the greatest importance that each Battalion Commandant, and after him, each Battalion Staff Officer, should take careful note of Paragraph A21 (Company Organisation and Work.) The greater the responsibility thrown on an Officer in our Army, the more essential it is to have another Officer to fill his place in case of removal.

C.—THE BRIGADE.

General Organisation.

1. The Brigade shall normally consist of 3 or more (but not more than 6) Battalions. Any departure from this formation whether allowed as a temporary arrangement or made because of special

conditions, can only be allowed with the sanction of General Headquarters.

2. *The Brigade Staff* shall consist of The Commandant, The Vice-Commandant, the Adjutant and the Quartermaster.

3. *The Brigade Chiefs of Special Services* shall be as follows :—

- (a) Chief of Engineers—Ranking as Captain.
- (b) Chief of Scouting and Dispatch Riding—Ranking as Captain.
- (c) Chief of Medical Services—Ranking as Captain.
- (d) Chief of Signalling—Ranking as Captain.
- (e) Chief of Transport and Supply—Ranking as Captain.
- (f) Chief of Intelligence Services—Ranking as Captain.
- (g) Any other Officer who may be required for an additional Special Service. (Such Special Service may be established by Order of General Headquarters or by the Brigade Commandant on his own initiative, subject to approval by General Headquarters).

Mode of Appointing Brigade Officers.

4. The Battalion Commandants, Battalion Vice-Commandants, Battalion Adjutants, and Battalion Quartermasters of each Battalion comprising the Brigade, shall elect the Brigade Officers.

NO ELECTION may be held without the authority of General Headquarters. At least one

clear week's notice shall be given to General Headquarters of the intention to hold such election.

5. The appointment of
- (a) The Brigade Captain of Engineers,
 - (b) The Brigade Captain of Scouting and Dispatch Riding,
 - (c) The Brigade Captain of Medical Services,
 - (d) The Brigade Captain of Signalling,
 - (e) The Brigade Captain of Transport and Supply,
 - (f) The Brigade Captain of Intelligence Services,

shall be in the hands of the Brigade Commandant after consultation with the Officers of his Council.

6. No election or appointment takes effect unless and until ratified by General Headquarters.

7. It shall be within the power of General Headquarters at any time to deprive a Brigade Officer of his command and rank, either on its own motion or on the requisition of the Brigade Commandant or of the Brigade Council.

8. General Headquarters reserve to themselves the right to dispense with elections in any case where they consider that the interests of the organisation would be better served by the appointment of Officers selected by them.

Duties of Brigade Officers.

9. *The Brigade Commandant.* (a) Is responsible for the efficiency, organisation, training, equipment, and conduct of his Brigade. He shall

command it in peace and war, subject only to the authority of General Headquarters.

(b) He shall arrange for regular meetings of the Brigade Council. (These must be held not less frequently than once a month in country areas. The Brigade Staff must meet weekly.)

(c) He shall arrange for the proper and systematic supervision of the Battalions in his Brigade by himself and the Officers of his Staff. (See general note on Brigade Organisation.)

(d) He shall make provision for organising and co-ordinating the working of the Battalion Special Services.

(e) He shall prepare and issue Forms to each Battalion Commandant, whereon shall be reported the activities of the Battalion. He is to see to the punctual and regular return of these Forms.

(f) He shall prepare and issue Brigade Orders and arrange for the receipt and distribution of General Headquarters' Orders.

(g) He shall keep in close and constant touch with General Headquarters on the one hand, and with all his Battalion Commandants on the other.

(h) As has been pointed out in the cases of the Battalion Commandant and the Company Commander, the Brigade Commander will assign certain duties to his junior Officers, but at all times it must be remembered that the ultimate responsibility for the conduct of his Brigade is his, and it is at all times his charge to see that all tasks allotted are efficiently performed.

10. *The Brigade Vice-Commandant.* (a) Shall act as second in command and shall perform such separate duties as are allotted him by the Commandant. Under this scheme of Organisation he is made responsible (subject, of course, to the direction of his Commandant) for communications and for the organisation and supervision of the Special Services.

(b) In establishing and operating lines of Communications in his own Brigade Area the Vice-Commandant must bear in mind how these are likely to facilitate General Headquarters' Lines.

(c) In exercising his supervision over the Battalion Communications he must have this consideration before his mind also.

(d) For purposes of establishing and operating lines of Communication, the Brigade Vice-Commandant should arrange periodical meetings with the Battalion Vice-Commandants. Through them he should secure in a general way the following :

- (1) That the despatch riders of adjacent Companies are well known to each other.
- (2) That the Communications' Headquarters of adjacent Battalions are well known to each other.
- (3) That a Time Sheet accompanies each despatch and that same is filled up and returned.

(e) In addition, he will require to have a knowledge of the Communications' Lines of his neighbouring Brigades. The details of this can be

arranged through the Director of Communications at General Headquarters.

(f) He shall be responsible, subject to the Brigade Commandant, for the detailed work in connection with the organisation and efficiency of the Special Services. The Special Services have already been outlined, and in addition to their establishment the Vice-Commandant is responsible for their training.

(g) In the absence of the Commandant, either through illness, enemy action, or otherwise, the Vice-Commandant shall be in charge of the Brigade and his Orders shall have the same force and receive the same obedience as if issued by the Commandant.

11. *The Brigade Adjutant.* (a) He shall act as Adjutant to the Commandant with whom he must keep in close and constant touch.

(b) He shall attend to the receipt and distribution of all ordinary despatches by direction of the Commandant.

(c) He shall keep a record of Brigade Council Meetings, of the Orders received and issued at these Meetings, and of the attendances and absences of Officers.

(d) He shall keep a Register of all the Battalion and Company Officers within the Brigade, with complete names and addresses, and through the Battalion Report he shall have in general detail the average strength of the Companies, their parades, attendances, etc.

(e) He shall have a record of the work carried on in the Brigade and shall receive such reports on this work as the Brigade Commandant requires. This data, and that necessary under paragraph (d) should be in his hands for submission to each Brigade Council Meeting.

(f) He shall instruct the Battalion Adjutants in the proper manner of furnishing reports, keeping records of Battalion Council Meetings, Battalion parades, etc. To perform this and the other duties efficiently, he may, subject to the approval of the Brigade Commandant, have special meetings of the Battalion Adjutants whenever necessary. He shall also make arrangements with the Battalion Adjutants for the proper training of Recruits. (See paragraph B 11(c).)

(g) He shall have a complete knowledge of the Scheme of Organisation and the system of transferring Volunteers. (See general note on this subject).

12. *The Brigade Quartermaster.* He shall be responsible for the armament, equipment, transport, quartering, and supply of the Brigade. This involves:—

(a) Knowing the exact amount and description of Arms, Ammunition, Explosives, Kit, Engineering, Signalling, and First Aid Appliances in the Brigade, and securing that these are at all times in a serviceable condition.

- (b) Making arrangements for the manufacture of Arms, Ammunition, Explosives, Kit, Engineering, Signalling and First Aid Appliances.
- (c) Knowing the location of all Arms in the Brigade Area and in the hands of Volunteers.
- (d) Knowing the location of all tools and materials in the Brigade Area likely to be of use for Volunteer activities.
- (e) Knowing the extent, location, and means of transport within the Brigade Area.
- (f) Knowing the supplies of the Brigade Area.
- (g) He shall collect the annual affiliation Fees and forward them through the Brigade Adjutant to General Headquarters.
- (h) He shall collect and forward any other amounts due to General Headquarters or Brigade Headquarters.

NOTE.—In the performance of his duties the Brigade Quartermaster may, subject to the approval of the Brigade Commandant, have special meetings of the Battalion Quartermasters whenever necessary.

13. *Special Services.*

The Captain in charge of each of these shall be responsible to the Commandant for the establishment, training and efficiency of his particular

service. He shall supervise the working of the service at its monthly meeting as a Battalion Company and receive reports from, and confer with the Lieutenants in charge of the Service within each Battalion. Generally he shall be responsible through his Commandant for the satisfaction of General Headquarters' needs and requirements.

NOTE. If necessary he shall arrange, subject to the approval of his Commandant, special meetings of the Battalion Chiefs of his Service as and when required.

14. *The Brigade Council.*

(a) *Composition:* The Brigade Commandant, the Brigade Vice-Commandant, the Brigade Adjutant, the Brigade Quartermaster, and the Commandant of each Battalion comprising the Brigade, shall constitute the Brigade Council. The Brigade Commandant shall preside over the Council.

(b) *Meetings:* The Council shall meet at least monthly in country districts and at least fortnightly in the populous centres. In all cases the Brigade Staff shall meet weekly.

(c) *Attendances:* No Officer of the Council may be absent without excuse, and no Officer may send a substitute to fill his place. A Battalion Commandant who cannot attend must send his Vice-Commandant to present his excuse of absence, and to hand in the Battalion Report and to receive the orders issued.

(d) *Attendance of Chiefs of Special Services* : The Captain in charge of each of these may be summoned to any meeting by the Brigade Commandant to report on the state of the Service in his charge. He shall previously be given due notice. In actual working it is suggested that the Chiefs of all the Special Services be summoned to the Brigade Council once a month to make their regular reports, answer questions, etc.

(e) *Duties* : The Brigade Council shall act in an *advisory capacity* to the Commandant on matters submitted for its recommendations by him or by General Headquarters. It shall fulfil such functions and discharge such duties as are required of it in connection with Courts Martial and such other matters as may arise under the general administration of the Brigade.

It is to be clearly understood that, except as above set out, the Brigade Council shall have no authority over matters of discipline, efficiency and command, for which the Brigade Commandant is solely responsible.

15. *General Note on Brigade Organisation and Work.*

(a) Through the Brigade Organisation the purposes of General Headquarters are circulated to the movement. The easy and successful transmission of these purposes and aims depends upon the energy and devotion to duty of the Officer in charge of the Brigade. His work must be an inspiration to his Battalion Commandants, and his

example generally must act as an incentive to them. The Brigade Commandant will invariably find that his efforts and his exertions are the measure of the efforts and exertions of his Officers.

(b) The Brigade Commandant should see that an Officer of the Brigade Staff is present at one meeting of each Battalion Council in the Brigade every month. The visit should be one of inspection merely, and the visiting Officer should not interfere in the procedure of the Council or preside thereat, but should report on his visit at the next meeting of the Brigade Staff. The Brigade Commandant should himself visit the Battalion Councils in rotation, so as to cover all the Battalion Councils.

(c) *Again, as in the case of the Battalion and his Staff Officers, so also the Brigade Commandant and his Staff should take careful note of Paragraph A21 (Company Organisation and Work). It is essential that each Officer in our Army, but especially an Officer holding the responsibility of Brigade Status, should have another Officer ready to fill his place in case of removal.*

D.—TRANSFERS.

A Volunteer being transferred from one unit to another must have a written authority from the unit he is leaving.

This authority is to be signed by his Company Commander, countersigned by the Battalion Commandant, and by the Brigade Commandant if he is being transferred to a new Brigade area.

The transfer will pass through the Officer governing both units, thus :

A transfer from Company "A" to Company "B" of the same Battalion is affected through the Battalion Commandant.

A Transfer from Company "A" of 1st Battalion to Company "B" of 2nd Battalion is affected through Brigade Commandant.

A Transfer from a Company in one Brigade to a Company in another Brigade must pass through General Headquarters.

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Engineering Handbook

(No. 1).

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IRISH ARMY

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INTRODUCTION.

The importance of Engineering to the Army in the field cannot be too strongly stressed. Its value in actual operations and in the wider sphere of Tactics is obvious, and it would be well if the Engineers of the Irish Army, for whose guidance this handbook is issued, would continually bear this fact in mind. Having to deal mainly with Communications, Roads, Railways, Mining, Demolition, etc., the application of Military Engineering to the peculiar conditions of Guerilla Warfare is especially significant, and may be said to be indispensable. For this reason it should receive the closest attention, which means intensive training and organisation.

The necessity for constant study and systematic training has been continually impressed upon Engineers. Owing to the very nature of the subject this is absolutely essential. Not only should the Engineer Officer keep himself thoroughly acquainted with his work, and endeavour to devise new schemes to meet new conditions, but he should also see that the Engineers under his charge receive a thorough instruction. Instruction by lectures and field work should be gone over again and again; repetition is a thing which cannot be overdone. This handbook and any other circulars and handbooks which may be subsequently issued should form the basis of training, but Engineer Officers, especially Divisional Engineers, should supplement this by circulars,

dealing with modifications to suit the local circumstances. With training, organisation should be steadily developed and improved, as without organisation the effect of training is practically nullified in active operations.

It may with advantage be mentioned here the great importance and necessity for each Engineer thoroughly knowing his area. By this is meant having a thorough and detailed knowledge of all points of Military Engineering importance in the area. This has been emphasised time and again. A detailed survey should be made of Roads, Railways, Buildings (Barracks, Camps, etc.), with a view to possible operations. Also places should be noted where material is available if required. This part of training is an important corollary to the study of Engineering, as it means that the instructions received can be properly and efficiently applied, and that much valuable time can be saved in urgent operations. It is not sufficient to assume that, say, a particular road is known thoroughly by reason of long local acquaintance. Every point should be studied from a Military standpoint, as points which might otherwise be overlooked will assume a new significance when viewed in the light of Military requirements.

There is a danger in thinking that Engineering is a too highly specialised service, for which only trained and technical men would be suitable. This is not so. It has been the constant aim in preparing the circulars which have been issued from time to time by G.H.Q. Engineering Department, and upon which this handbook is based, to present, in the simplest language, the simplest method. All technicalities have been carefully

avoided, so that the matter may be perfectly understandable by those who may not possess any technical knowledge or training. In all cases only the simplest methods have been advanced, and care has been taken that only these methods and principles are suggested which are compatible with the conditions under which we are fighting. Wherever technicalities have to be introduced, they are simplified as far as possible and the meaning explained. Local Commanders, however, may, if it is deemed advisable, and where technical men are available, use more advanced methods.

This handbook is the first of a series which it is hoped to issue. The subject matter is based on Circulars No. 1 to 20, issued by the Department of Engineering, but in some cases modified as a result of experience. These handbooks do not pretend to deal exhaustively with the subjects covered, but only to set out general lines of study for officers and men untrained in Engineering, and they will have achieved one of their main purposes if they stimulate thought and action amongst the Engineers of the Irish Army.

DIRECTOR OF ENGINEERING.

IRISH ARMY,
GENERAL HEADQUARTERS,
DUBLIN, *June*, 1921.

SECTION I.

CUTTING A LINE OF RAILWAY.

Demolition of Railways can be carried out by two methods, either by means of explosives or without their use. The latter method is naturally more laborious and slower, but, owing to various circumstances which it is unnecessary to mention here, it is advisable that the Engineers of the Army of the Republic should be acquainted with the method of carrying out demolition work without the use of explosives. This Section proposes to deal only with cutting the permanent way of a railway, leaving out of consideration the destruction of bridges and similar structures, for the reason that such structures could only be taken down by the use of large quantities of explosives. Demolition of bridges will be dealt with in a separate handbook.

DEMOLITION WITHOUT USING EXPLOSIVES.

In considering this method of cutting a railway, a knowledge of the class of rail, fastenings, etc., is the first thing to be attained. The standard gauge railways in Ireland are 5 ft. 3 ins., measured from inside to inside of rail. There are other light railways, such as the West Clare, Tralee and Dingle, etc., which have a narrower gauge. It will not be necessary to consider these narrow gauge lines, as an Engineer Officer who has studied the method of cutting the standard railway will not need special instructions in connection with light railways.

The best spot at which a railway may be cut without using explosives is one fulfilling the

following conditions, which are set out in order of importance. If a point can be found at which all these conditions are existent, so much the better; if not, a place should be selected which fulfils the first condition; failing that, the second, and so on.

The first condition is to be regarded as more important than all others combined, for the reason set out below, and also because co-ordinated action will be taken— independent of the Engineers working on the spot—which will render the repair of the spot selected extremely difficult. It is, therefore, to be clearly understood that if there be two points on the railroad, one of which fulfils the first condition, but none of the others, and the second at which all the other conditions are present, but the first is absent—the first is to be taken.

CONDITIONS REFERRED TO.

- A. The point selected should be a short, sharp curve.
 - B. On a bridge crossing a river, lake, or canal.
 - C. The line should be single track.
 - D. It should adjoin a river, lake, or canal.
 - E. It should be as far as possible from a highway.
- A. The object of selecting a curved portion of the railway, in preference to a straight, is that the latter would be comparatively
- Choice of Suitable Point.** easy to repair, as it would only be necessary to take up rail lengths behind a train, and lay down ahead. If a curved rail is removed it would

be necessary to bend a straight length to the required degree of curve to fit into the portion cut.

B. A bridge crossing water might be selected, because of the increased difficulty of doing repairs, and also for the reason given under Section D herewith.

C. A single track should be selected, because in the case of a double track there is more than double the work to be done to cut the road effectually, and there is more material to dispose of. (See Section D.)

D. The point selected should adjoin a river, canal, or lake. For preference a rapidly flowing river, because it can be availed of to dispose of the material pulled up from the road bed.

It is not sufficient to pull a length of rail and lift a few sleepers.

They must be carefully disposed of, so as not to be available to repair the road. The best method of disposing of a rail, if it can be done, is to heat it in a portable furnace and twist. Failing this, it should be thrown into the river. The sleepers should be cut up and burned, or, failing this, thrown into the river. A third method is to bury all rails, sleepers, etc. This is not to be done except as a last resource. Its success will depend on the care taken to conceal the spot where buried.

E. The point selected should be as far as possible from a highway, since troops with heavy guns would be delayed by having to cross fields, ditches, etc.

The rails in use in Ireland are of two classes—one known as the flanged rail (see Fig. 1), and the bull-headed or so-called reversible rail (see Fig. 2). The method by which the railway is to be cut is simply the lifting of one or more lengths of rail at a suitable point and the disposal of same in a place where they cannot be located. It should be remembered, of course, that the cutting of a railway by this means does not necessarily mean the derailment of a train. In fact, if a derailment is required, different methods, which will be described later, must be employed.

THE FLANGED RAIL.

This rail has a wide flat bed or flange, which rests upon sleepers. The web, or vertical portion of the rail,

Description of and the rail head, or top, **Fastenings.** are the same as in the bull-headed rail. The flanged rail on some

railways is merely spiked down to the sleepers, the edge of the flange being gripped by the top of the spike. These spikes are about six inches in length. The end of one length of rail is butted against the end of the next, and the two ends are held together by what is called a fish-plate (see Fig. No. 3). There are two holes running through the web of the rail, and fish-plates are placed tight up against this web on either side of same, and bolts are passed through holes in the fish-plate, which come opposite the holes in the web of the rail, and these bolts are locked by nuts on one side of the rail. The size of the head of these nuts varies, but is usually one-and-a-half inches across. In addition to the spike, the

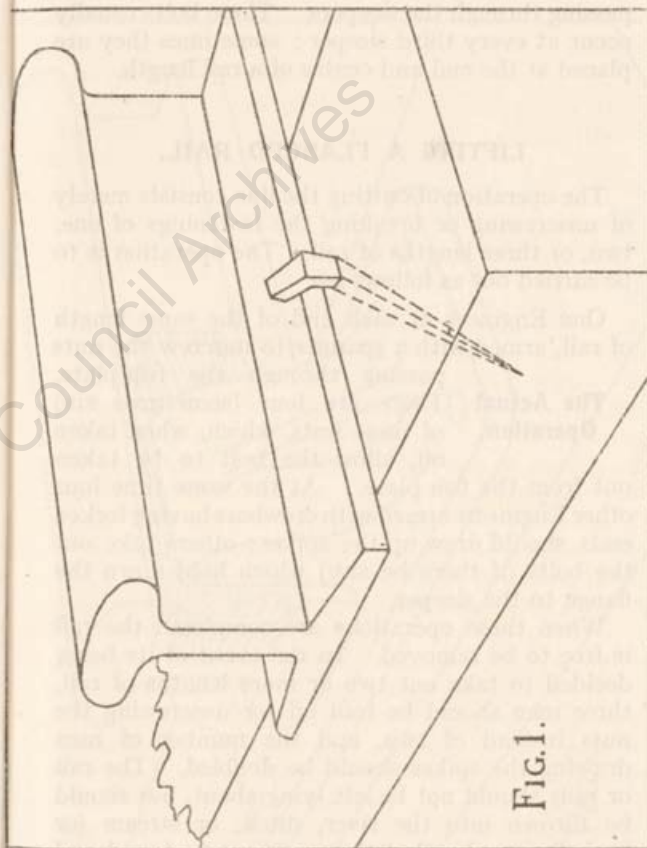


FIG. 1.

flanged rail in some cases is held down by bolts passing through the sleepers. These bolts usually occur at every third sleeper; sometimes they are placed at the end and centre of a rail length.

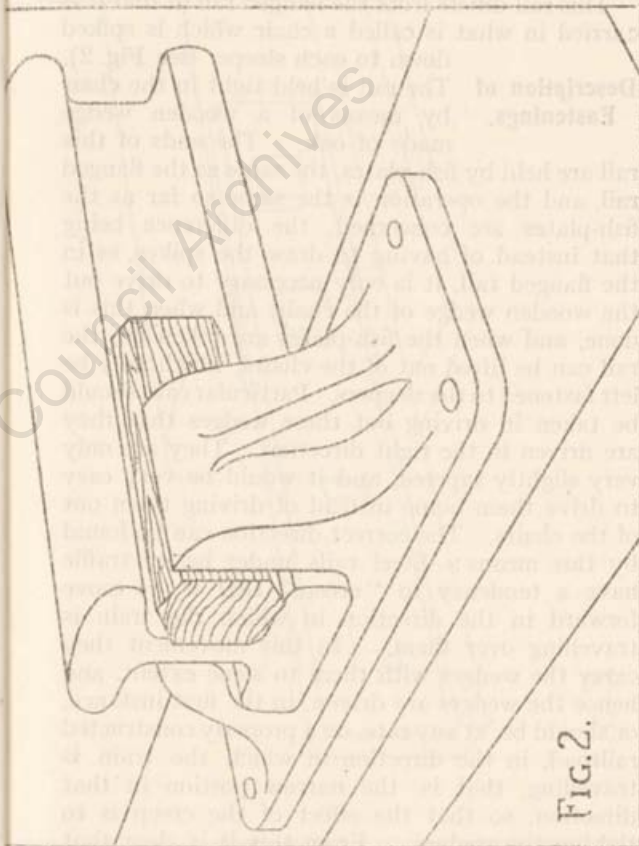
LIFTING A FLANGED RAIL.

The operation of cutting the line consists merely of unscrewing or breaking the fastenings of one, two, or three lengths of rail. The operation is to be carried out as follows:—

One Engineer at each end of the same length of rail, armed with a spanner to unscrew the nuts passing through the fish-plate.

The Actual Operation. There are four (sometimes six) of these nuts, which, when taken off, allow the bolt to be taken out from the fish-plate. At the same time four other Engineers armed with crowbars having forked ends, should draw up the spikes; others take out the bolts (if there be any) which hold down the flange to the sleeper.

When these operations are completed the rail is free to be removed. In the event of its being decided to take out two or more lengths of rail, three men should be told off for unscrewing the nuts instead of two, and the number of men drawing the spikes should be doubled. The rail or rails should not be left lying about, but should be thrown into the river, ditch, or stream (or buried), in order that they may not be found and replaced. The bolts, nuts, and fish-plates, etc., should be carried as far as possible from the scene of operations.



THE REVERSIBLE RAIL.

This rail differs from the flanged rail in that it is carried in what is called a chair which is spiked down to each sleeper (see Fig. 2).

Description of Fastenings. The rail is held tight in the chair by means of a wooden wedge made of oak. The ends of this rail are held by fish-plates, the same as the flanged rail, and the operation is the same so far as the fish-plates are concerned, the difference being that instead of having to draw the spikes, as in the flanged rail, it is only necessary to drive out the wooden wedge of the chair, and when this is done, and when the fish-plates are taken off, the rail can be lifted out of the chairs, which may be left fastened to the sleepers. Particular care should be taken in driving out these wedges that they are driven in the right direction. They are only very slightly tapered, and it would be very easy to drive them home instead of driving them out of the chairs. The correct direction can be found by this means:—Steel rails under heavy traffic have a tendency to “creep,” that is, to move forward in the direction in which the train is travelling over them. In this movement they carry the wedges with them to some extent, and hence the wedges are driven, in the first instance, or should be, at any rate, on a properly constructed railroad, in the direction in which the train is travelling, that is, the narrow portion in that direction, so that the effect of the creep is to tighten the wedges. From this it is clear that to take them out, in the case of a double track railroad, they should be driven in the opposite direction to which the train travels.

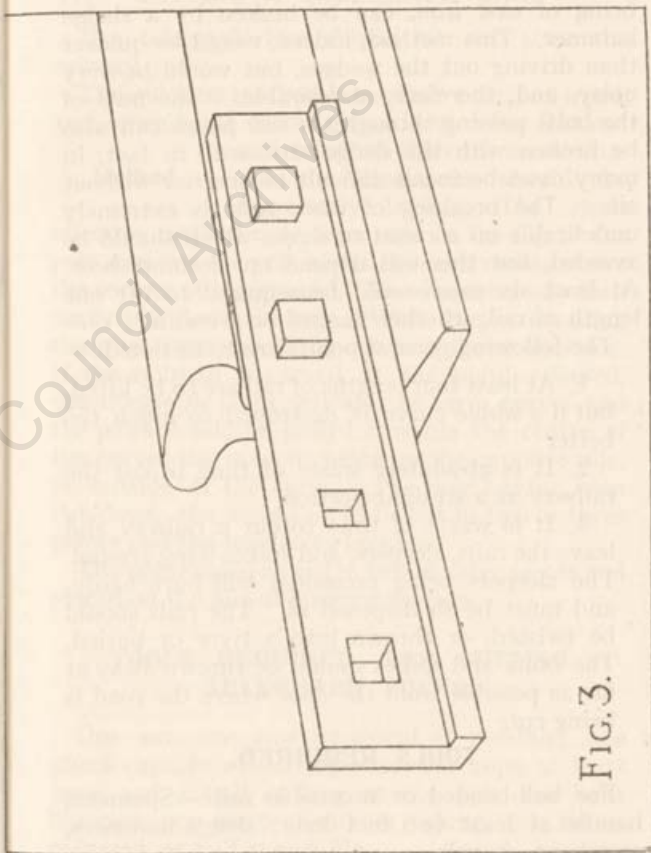


FIG. 3.

In the event of these wedges jamming, the chair, being of cast iron, can be broken by a sledge hammer. This method, indeed, would be quicker than driving out the wedges, but would be very noisy, and, therefore, undesirable. The nuts of the bolts passing through the fish-plates can also be broken with the sledge, and will, in fact, in many cases be found difficult to unscrew without oil. The breaking of these nuts is extremely undesirable on account of noise, which should be avoided, but this will depend on circumstances. At least six men would be required to lift one length of rail, whether flanged or reversible.

The following general points are to be noted :—

1. At least four lengths of rail are to be lifted, but if a whole curve is destroyed so much the better

2. It is absolutely waste of time to cut the railway at a straight portion.

3. It is waste of time to cut a railway and leave the rails, sleepers, and spikes lying around. The sleepers being creosoted will burn easily, and must be so disposed of. The rails should be twisted, or thrown into a river or buried. The bolts and spikes should be thrown away as far as possible from the spot where the road is being cut.

TOOLS REQUIRED.

For bull-headed or reversible rail :—Spanners, handle at least two feet long; sledge hammers, crowbars, shovels.

For flanged rail :—Spanners, crowbars with forked ends to draw spikes, shovels, sledge hammers.

CUTTING A TELEGRAPH LINE.

The telegraph line should be cut after the railway.

The quickest method is to climb pole, cut wires, and, when lying on the ground, cut a few feet out and twist up the ends remaining.

Method. All the insulators should be completely broken. The most effective method is to tie a rope to the top of the pole, and saw the pole about eighteen inches above the surface of the ground. The Engineer can then easily pull down the pole. While they are pulling the guy ropes should be cut with file or hacksaw. If the railroad is curved at the point selected, the telegraph poles will also be on a curve, and the poles should be pulled towards the centre of the curve; the saw-cut being on the opposite side, or outside of the curve. The pole having been cut down, the wires should be cut in two or three places and the insulators broken.

The pole should be cut in two or three pieces and placed on the pile of burning sleepers.

TOOLS REQUIRED FOR CUTTING TELEGRAPH POLES.

One axe, one saw (cross-cut if possible), one pliers capable of cutting wire, one rope, at least once and a half as long as the pole, one light hammer, one piece of rubber tubing, one three-cornered or half-round file.

Do not cut the wires until the railway has been destroyed. A later handbook will deal with this in greater detail.

SECTION II.

RAILWAY DEMOLITION (WITHOUT EXPLOSIVES).

AMBUSHING OF TROOP TRAIN.

When information is received that a troop train is to pass along a given line, and if it is decided to attack it at a point on the line, the following method may be adopted to derail the train.

NOTE.—It must be noted that a troop train may have a pilot engine about three minutes in advance of it. When there are two troop trains running within, say, about half-an-hour of each other, it is possible that only the first train will have a pilot, and the second train be without one. In this case, however, arrangements should be made to have information some time beforehand regarding this particular.

The selection of the site for attacking the train would depend on its suitability for an ambush. From an Engineering

Selection of Site. point of view a site having the following advantages would be preferred :—

1. On a curve.
2. At a point on the line where there is a short view of the line in either direction. This is generally the case at a curve.

The Engineering object in this operation is to allow the pilot engine to proceed unharmed, without exciting any suspicion, and then to derail the troop train when it comes along. The following is the procedure :—

About half-an-hour before the train is expected the fish-plates are completely removed from each end of one rail. This rail should be the outside rail if on a curve. The fish-plates can be removed by smashing off the nuts or bolts by a sledge hammer. (Three or four blows of a sledge will break the bolt.) While this is being done the chairs on every second sleeper should be broken, leaving in sufficient to keep the rail in position while the pilot is passing over.

If the rail is a flanged rail, in addition to the fish-plates the spikes should be removed from two out of every three sleepers, leaving in what is only sufficient to keep the rail in position while the pilot is passing over. In the case of a flanged rail also, if there are clamps as well as spikes holding the rail to the sleeper, all the clamps should be removed and some of the spikes, as the clamps may take more time than the spikes.

The men then take cover, and when the pilot engine has passed out of sight, the men should at once break the remaining chairs (or remove the remaining spikes in the case of a flanged rail). The rail should be left as nearly as possible in its original position so as not to be noticeable to the driver of the troop train, but at the same time leaving sufficient clearance to throw the train off the track. This final part of the operation should not take longer than 1½ minutes.

One N.C.O. (or Officer) and six men are sufficient. Four men with sledges would attack the fish-plates (two at each fish-plate). The

Disposition of Men. other two men with sledges would attack the chairs. In the case of a flanged rail, crowbars would be used as well as sledges to remove the spikes (the sledge to loosen the spike and the crowbar to lift it out). In the final part of the operation (just after the pilot has passed) three men would be loosening the remaining spikes, while three men would be lifting them with the crowbars.

Tools	Sledges.
Required.	Crowbars.

NOTES.—In breaking the bolts of the fish-plates, two men should strike the bolt alternately in **OPPOSITE DIRECTIONS.**

It is important to select a point on the line which cannot be seen from the oncoming train except at a short distance, and from which the pilot engine passes soon out of sight.

Arrangements should be made to cut the line behind the troop train when it has passed, so that, if the driver sees the line broken ahead, he cannot go back.

Engineers should have frequent practice in breaking bolts and chairs. This can be done without damaging the line, by simply breaking off odd bolts here and there.

A further way of taking off the fish-plate is to break the nuts by means of a side-cutter and sledge. The edge of the cutter is inserted in the nick in the nut (there is usually a nick in the nut for this purpose), and two blows of the sledge will split the nut. The bolt can then be knocked out. These cutters can be had at any railway line-hut,

SECTION II. (continued).

RAILWAY DEMOLITION.

AMBUSHING OF TROOP TRAINS.

Section No. 1 treated of cutting railways (without explosives) where the object was to close the line to all traffic. The first part of this Section treated of cutting the line with a view to derailing a troop train as a preparatory to an ambush. The latter method applies to the case where some time elapses between the pilot engine and the troop train, and when this condition exists the method should always be employed. The methods to be now described are to be adopted in case the enemy decides to run troop trains at a very slow speed, and in the event of the pilot engine being kept continually in view by the troop train following.

The point to be selected for attack would be:—

1. On a curve.

Location. 2. On an embankment.

3. Where there is suitable cover for men engaged in the final part of the operation as detailed below.

The object is to allow the pilot to proceed unharmed and to derail the troop train when it comes along. Owing to the

Object. possibility of the troop train keeping the pilot in sight continually, methods should be adopted where there is no necessity for any exposed movement on the

part of the Engineers during the time elapsing between the pilot and the train, as otherwise any movement on the track would be seen by the oncoming train.

A.—WITHOUT EXPLOSIVES.

The following method is applicable only to FLANGED RAILS. *It does not apply to BULL-HEAD RAILS.*

See Fig. 4. Assume the train is travelling in the direction indicated by the arrow. Any suitable time before the pilot

Method. and troop train are due to pass, the spikes, clamps, etc., are completely removed *from the inside flange of one length of the outside rail.* The spikes and fastenings holding the rail to the sleepers on the outside flange of the rail are to be loosened, *but not to be removed or taken out.* The fish-plate is completely removed at the end of the rail nearest to the approach of the train (see Fig. 4). The fish-plate at the other end of the rail *is not to be removed,* but one bolt may be broken to make this end act better as a hinge. A rope or wire is then attached to the free end of the rail through the bolt holes in the web of the rail, and the rope is led across the track, under the other rail (or rails), and thence to the place of concealment or cover where the men are well hidden from view. When the pilot comes along it will pass over safely, as the spikes on the outside of the rail will prevent it from being moved. (It is for this reason the spikes are left in.) When the pilot

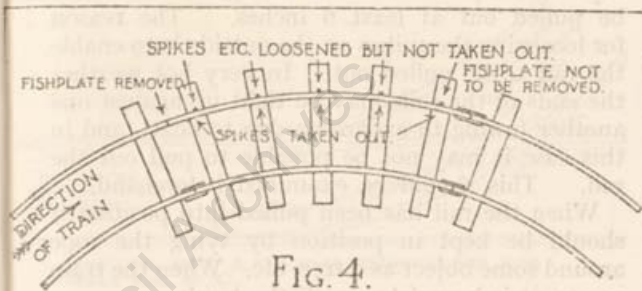


FIG. 4.

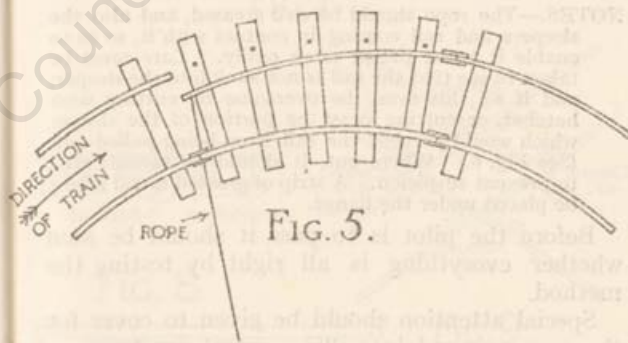


FIG. 5.

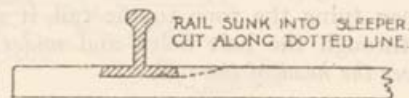


FIG. 6.

has passed the men pull the rail by means of the rope to the position shown in Fig. 5. It should be pulled out at least 6 inches. The reason for loosening the spikes on the outside is to enable the rail to be pulled out. In very hot weather the ends of the rails may be tight up against one another (owing to expansion due to heat), and in this case it may not be possible to pull out the rail. This should be examined beforehand.

When the rail has been pulled into position it should be kept in position by tying the rope around some object as a tree, etc. When the train comes, it is bound to go off the track.

NOTES.—The rope should be well greased, and also the sleepers and rail coming in contact with it, so as to enable it to be pulled more easily. Care must be taken to see that the rail is not sunk into the sleeper, and if so, this must be overcome by cutting with hatchet, or cutting away the portion of the sleeper which would prevent the rail from being pulled out. (See Fig. 6.) Where cut, it should be tarred, etc., to prevent suspicion. A strip of greased metal might be placed under the flange.

Before the pilot is to pass it should be seen whether everything is all right by testing the method.

Special attention should be given to cover for the men engaged in pulling out the rail.

When tying the rope to the rail, it should be tied through the bolt holes, and *under* the rail, *not over the head of the rail*.

B.—WITH EXPLOSIVES.

Several methods of derailing a train, using explosives, may be adopted, and the methods apply to any class of rail.

1. Where only a small quantity of explosives

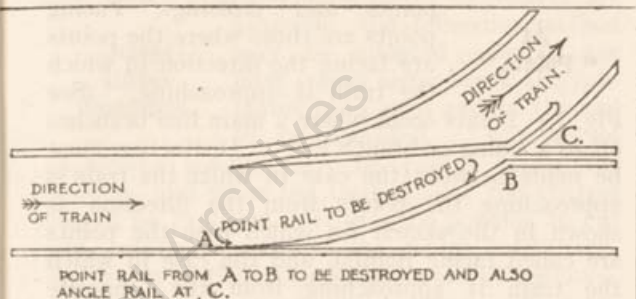


FIG. 7.

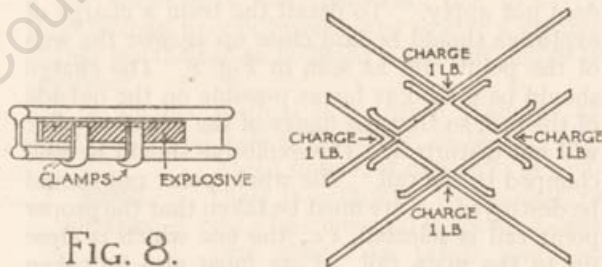


FIG. 8.

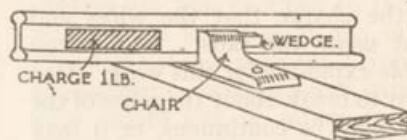


FIG. 10.

FIG. 9.

is available, the best places to attack are "facing points" and "crossings." Facing points are those where the points are facing the direction in which the train is approaching. (See

Fig. 7.) Points occur where a main line branches off to a siding or branch line. Distinction must be made between the case in which the train is approaching the points from the direction as shown in the sketch (in which case the points are called facing points), and the case in which the train is approaching from the opposite direction (in which case they are called trailing points). In the latter case the present method does not apply. To derail the train a charge of explosive should be laid close up against the web of the point rail, as seen in Fig. 8. The charge should be placed as far as possible on the outside of the rail, so that the flange of the wheel of pilot will not disturb it. The explosive should be well clamped to the rail. The whole point rail should be destroyed. Care must be taken that the proper point rail is selected, *i.e.*, the one which is close up to the main rail. Care must also be taken when arranging the charge that the wires and cable are brought *under* the rails. Gun-cotton is the most suitable explosive for this work. One lb. slab is sufficient to break about 16 inches of the rail. The charge may be continuous, or it may be in two or three separate charges connected "in series." (See later note on connecting charges "in series.") The charge would be exploded just as the train is approaching the points.

2. "Diamonds" may be attacked by placing charges as shown in Fig. 9.

3. Where points and crossings are not obtainable, and where greater quantities of explosives are available, the following method may be adopted:—Before the pilot comes along break the fish-plates from each end of the rail to be attacked. Charges of

**Charge
Under
Road-bed.**

explosives should then be placed under the sleepers, and when the train is near the charges should be exploded. It may be possible to cut some of the sleepers in the centre beforehand, but traces of these being cut should be removed. In this case charges should be placed under the sleepers that have not been cut. Furthermore, a few chairs here and there (say one in every three or four) may be broken, and so give a greater chance for the rail to be lifted when the charge is exploded.

4. A further method is to place a charge at each chair (just beside the chair, as in Fig. 10).

**Small
Charges.**

About one lb. of explosive at each chair is sufficient. The charges may be connected in series. Great care should be taken that the charges are well clamped to the rail, so that the vibration of the pilot or any other train passing over will not detach them. None of the clamping arrangement should appear over the rail, as the pilot would cut or injure such. The charge should be placed on the outside of the rail.

In laying mines under the sleepers, this should be carried out the previous night, and time and precaution taken with it. All precautions similar to those given in another section of this book should be taken.

When several charges are to be exploded at the same instant they may be connected "in series" or "in parallel." For instruction

Connections in this, see Section VII.

in Series. It should be noted that if the troop train is any considerable distance from the pilot, sufficient to allow time for Engineers to operate on the track after the pilot has passed, and where the speed of the train is considerable, the method suggested in the first part of this Section should always be adopted in preference to these described above.

SECTION III.

DESTRUCTION OF ENEMY MOTOR TRANSPORT.

A squad consisting of one N.C.O. and five men should be detailed for the destruction of each car.

The arms and equipment of above should be **Number of Men required, and Equipment.** two men with N.C.O., armed with revolvers; two men with SHARP HATCHETS; another man with COTTON-WASTE TORCH (about eight inches long), saturated with paraffin.

The N.C.O. and two other armed men should hold up the car and remove the driver simultaneously; the men with hatchets

Method of Attack. proceeding with the destruction of the car as follows:—

No. 1 will raise the bonnet or engine-cover of car and smash off the carburettor and destroy the radiator.

No. 2 will seize spare tins of petrol, which he will perforate with a hatchet on both sides of the can and throw into the car. He will then puncture the petrol-tank and allow petrol to run out freely.

No. 3 man will then light torch and throw it on the part of car where petrol has been spilled.

The petrol-tank will be found either at rear of car or under or behind driver's seat.

Petrol.

In the event of there being no spare tins of petrol, and if the petrol tank is situated at rear of car, it should be perforated as described, and the petrol ignited on the ground.

The car should then be pushed back so as to be above the flame.

No. 1 and No. 2 men should stand at least ten yards clear of car and of No. 3 man.

No. 3 man should not be less than ten yards from car when **Precautions to be taken.** throwing torch, and should make sure that the torch ignites the petrol. He should, if necessary, have a second torch ready in case the first one fails, *but on no account should he approach the car to ignite petrol.*

The N.C.O. should make sure that all his men and all other persons are clear of the car before the torch is thrown.

Engineers should frequently examine cars (a part of training), and be shown the vulnerable parts.

SECTION IV.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR DISABLING A LOCOMOTIVE ENGINE WITHOUT EXPLOSIVES.

The fire-box door to be opened as described in sketch herewith (Figs. 11 and 12). The blast-pipe will then be visible, and accessible.

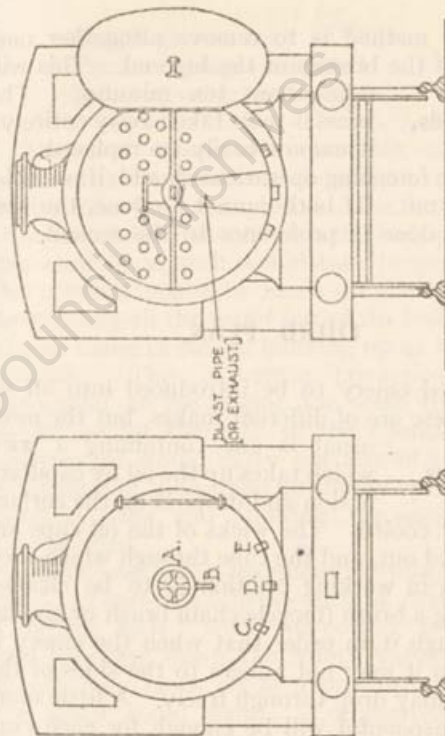
Stones in Blast-pipe. This pipe is directly under the funnel of the engine, and a handful of stones is to be thrown into it. These stones should not be larger than $2\frac{1}{2}$ ins. in any direction.

If these stones do not prevent the engine starting they will effectually stop it after it has travelled a few miles. Nuts, etc., from the permanent way, or any very hard material, will serve equally well.

The material used might possibly be introduced into the blast-pipe by being dropped into the engine funnel.

This method is not recommended, as probably only a small proportion of the stones would find its way into the pipe—also there is the difficulty of reaching the necessary height.

It might be possible to utilize an overhead bridge for an engine travelling slowly by trying to drop the material through the funnel, but the chance of the material passing through the pipe is small.



TO OPEN SMOKE BOX DOOR:—
SLACK WHEEL A.
TURN HANDLE B. INTO HORIZONTAL POSITION.
SLACK OFF CLIPS C, D AND E.
THEN PULL.

FIG. 11.

FIG. 12.

SECOND PLAN.

Another method is to remove altogether one, or both, of the brasses of the big end. This will take about ten minutes. The

Big Ends. brass is to be taken away entirely ; it cannot easily be replaced.

Both the foregoing operations should, if possible, be carried out. If both cannot be done, the first should be done in preference to the second.

THIRD PLAN.

Powdered emery to be introduced into all oil cups. These are of different makes, but the most usual is one containing a wick

Oil Cups. which takes up the oil by capillary action and drops it on the surface to be kept cooled. The wicks of the oil cups are to be pulled out, and the tube through which they pass when in working position is to be cleaned by running a brush (bicycle chain brush or similar one) through it, in order that when the emery is dropped in it may not adhere to the sides of the tube, but may drop through freely. A little more than a teaspoonful will be enough for each cup.

GENERAL NOTES.

If these plans are carried out, a locomotive will be disabled for several days, and possibly weeks.

There are minor operations which might be done *after* the above, *i.e.* :—

Gauge glasses may be broken.
Pressure gauges removed.
Injector valve removed.

These, of course, are externals, and can be repaired or replaced in a short time. Obviously, failing the use of explosives, the internal parts of a locomotive should be attacked, particularly the motion, as such would take longer to repair. An attempt might be made on the boiler plates by running all the water out of the boiler, and the engine being in steam, banking up as big a fire as possible. This, of course, pre-supposes having possession of the engine for some time, and it would be for the O.C. of the operation to say whether he would carry out any of these plans, or dispose of the engine by simply opening up the throttle wide and allowing the engine to run off the road.

The above are a few methods which might be used. There are others—such as destroying the “outside rods” with gun-cotton, or unlocking and screwing down the safety valve so that it would only blow off at a pressure greater than the boiler could stand. Locomotive Engineers should be enlisted where possible.

SECTION V.

ROAD OBSTRUCTION.

The cutting of highways is no less important than the demolition of railways; in fact, for a major operation both should be done.

The primary object of cutting highways, etc., is to prevent the enemy establishing communications and bringing up his superior armament to a position in which he could use it against our troops.

In addition, roads may be cut or obstructed for the purpose of ambushing the enemy. (The mining of roads in this connection will be dealt with separately.) The enemy is effectively harassed by a systematic and constant obstruction of his means of communication and lines of supply of food, material, etc., for his troops. Consequently this important method of attack should be availed of largely.

SELECTION OF A SUITABLE SPOT.

The following points should be noted when selecting any place for a good obstruction:—

Conditions.

- A. No stone walls or fences or derelict buildings, etc., should be adjacent, as the material would be available to the enemy for filling in.
- B. A road running through boggy stretches of land, or one of which the foundation is soft, would be a good one to select.

- C. A sharp curve or bend in the road would be advantageous.
- D. The narrowest portion of a road should be selected.
- E. A spot as far as possible from any habitations.
- F. Within view of the selected spot there should be a high spot, from which a signaller could command a view of the road for a considerable distance; and would be enabled to advise the amusing party of the approach of the enemy.
- G. If an electrically detonated mine be used, a suitable position for the man who operates the exploder is of paramount importance. (See Section VIII.)

In general, there are two ways of obstructing a highway—by placing an obstacle or making it impassable by excavation or demolition. Both these methods to be effective must be carried out on a large scale.

In either case it may be possible to block a road for wide enemy vehicles, while allowing a passage for narrower vehicles belonging to friendly citizens.

Various Methods.

The most obvious and simple methods are:—

1. Large trees.
2. Large boulders or stones, placed at intervals.
3. Glass for bicycles and tyred vehicles.
4. Barbed wire.
5. "Crow's foot" for cavalry.
6. Barricade of hurdles.
7. Masonry backed with earth.
8. Road pits ("Trenches.")
9. Road traps.

Description.

It is not necessary to discuss any of these except Nos. 8 and 9. With regard to road pits, Figs. 13 to 20 illustrate various classes.

Figure 13.—The pits should be at least 3 feet deep and 3 feet wide, and the untouched spaces between should be varied.

Figure 14.—They should be at least 3 feet wide, and extending the half width of the road.

Figure 16.—The width should be at least 3 feet, and depth 4 feet.

Figure 17.—Should be 3 feet in diameter, and at least 4 feet deep. The sides of these near the top should be covered with dust, or mud, the same colour as the road surfaces. These pits have been found very effective.

Figure 18.—This is a class of obstruction designed to allow the passage of bicycles and small carts only.

Figure 19.—Is specially selected so that an enemy lorry cannot cut through the hedge, and get passage in the field around the end of the pit.

Any class of pit might be constructed at a spot like this. This figure is merely an illustration of a suitable spot from one point of view.

Figure 20.—Where plenty of labour is available, and time allows, this is an effective barrier to the passage of lorries.

This figure shows a cross section of a road. The dotted line is the original surface.

If the road is originally, say, 20 feet wide, the idea here is to excavate along, say, **Narrowing Road.** 60 feet of the road, down to a depth which will give a new width of, say, 5 feet by sloping in the sides of the excavation.



FIG. 13.



FIG. 14.



FIG. 15.



FIG. 16.



FIG. 17.



FIG. 18.

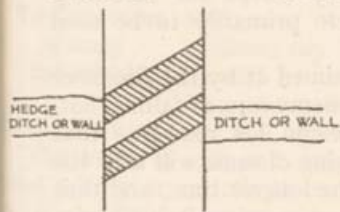


FIG. 19.

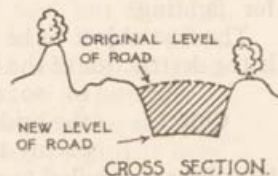


FIG. 20.

The pit should, if considered necessary, be sloped down at each end for ordinary traffic; the idea being to make a new road at a lower level which would be too narrow for an enemy lorry to pass.

SECTION VI.

ROAD OBSTRUCTION.

It should be remembered that if the enemy observes a pit in time to avoid running into it, it is only a matter of time before he succeeds in crossing it, provided he is not attacked. In order to do this, however, he will either have to commandeer labour, or have to carry tools and material, and thus employ troops for labouring work, who, perhaps, were primarily to be used for fighting.

The first object to be aimed at by the Engineer is the destruction of the enemy cars, or failing that, to so design his road-pits that the bridging of same will take the enemy the longest time, and that

Object. he will be compelled to occupy space in his lorries by tools, etc., which would otherwise have carried troops.

In some cases the enemy lorry has carried 17-ft. girders for bridging purposes. To nullify the effect of these requires a special class of pit,

In country where our troops can work uninterrupted for several hours, the O.C. may consider it advisable to dig a

Large Pits. pit 18 feet wide. This, for a 30-ft. road, means 540 super feet of excavation for one pit, which in most areas it would be impossible to do. The problem, therefore, would be to nullify the effect of the 17-ft. girder with the minimum of work.

PARALLEL PITS.

Where 17-ft. girders, or "I" beams, are carried, the construction of several pits 18 feet wide has been advocated.

In areas where the enemy is not very active this can be done. For other areas, where this is not feasible (one pit in a 30-ft. road, meaning 540 feet super of excavation), a series of parallel pits may be made. (See Fig. 21.)

The pits are cut diagonally across the road, and should be 3 feet wide. Four (at least) must be made, A, B, C, and D. In this case A and D may be shallow, say 3 feet, but B and C should be at least 4 feet deep.

To Overcome Enemy Expedients. The untouched surface of road between the pits A, B, C should be $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet wide.

The width of *a*, *b*, and *c* should not be so great that a lorry or car can be carried by girders over A, *a*, and B, and landed on *b*, and the girders then lifted and placed ahead of the car, to enable it to pass over C, *c*, and D. On the other hand, they should not be so narrow that the pits would have to be unnecessarily wide, involving a large quantity of excavation, in order that the over-all

length of the four pits and inter-pit spaces would be more than the length of a girder. The approximate superficial area of excavation for these four pits in a 30-ft. road is 360 square feet. This series of parallel pits will nullify the effect of a 17-ft. girder, but they could be successfully bridged by means of six 5 ft. girders. This class of pit does not, however, purport to deal with the case of 5-ft. girders, but to meet the existent conditions.

A distinct advantage is gained whenever the enemy is forced to abandon any class of material used in the campaign.

"I" SECTION PIT.

The plan of this pit (see Fig. 22) is the same as the section of the girders carried by enemy lorries, and it is calculated to render useless girders of any length up to 17 feet. The superficial area of excavation in the case of this pit is 444 feet for a road 30 feet wide. It requires no elaborate description; only one point requires special attention, viz., the haunches or portions at each side left untouched should on no account exceed 4 feet in width, as the minimum wheel base of cars (Crossley) is 4 feet 8 inches. Below is given, the wheel tracks (centre to centre) for various types of car in use:—

Rolls Royce	....	5' 0"
Ford	....	4' 9"
Crossley	....	4' 8"
Albion Lorry	....	5' 4" (rear)
"	....	6' 0" (front)
Denis Lorry	....	5' 7" (rear)
"	....	5' 10" (front)

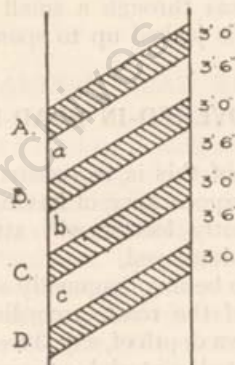


FIG. 21.

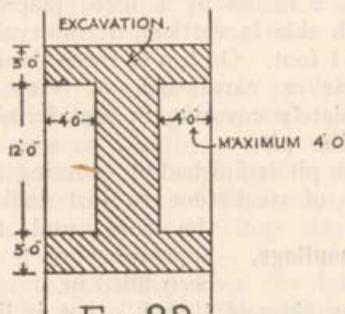


FIG. 22.

It is useful to note that a motor cannot move (by its own power) unless both rear wheels are touching the ground. The possibility, therefore, of moving a car through a small distance, while the rear axle is jacked up to span a gap, may be ignored.

COVERED-IN ROAD-PIT.

The object of this is to construct a pit which will have the appearance of having been filled in, and consequently lorries will attempt to cross and will be destroyed.

The pit is to be dug diagonally across the whole (or portion) of the road, according to local circumstances, to a depth of, say, 3 feet by 3 feet wide.

The excavated material on no account to be left in view.

Across the top of this pit should be placed strong laths, 2 inches by 1 inch, placed so that the 2-inch side is vertical, at intervals of not more than 1 foot. On top of these should be stretched canvas or cardboard, or very light timber, completely covering in and forming a "roof" for the pit.

The pit is finished by covering the roof with a layer of road-stone to just sufficiently conceal the roof, and to have the

Camouflage. appearance of a pit which has been filled in.

Any class of "roof" that is light enough to collapse under the weight of a motor will, of course, be suitable.

All pits should be run diagonally across the road.

In this case protection would be required for civilian traffic; planks could be provided for allowing such traffic to pass.

LIGHT MASONRY ROAD BRIDGES.

The cutting of a road by demolition of masonry or steel bridges would properly be done by means of explosives. Where it is not feasible to use explosives, a light masonry bridge or culvert may be demolished by hand, by excavating the road material until the keystone of the arch is exposed, and using iron wedges to force it out.

When the keystone is taken out all the other stones comprising the arch will be easily dropped by sledges.

Care should be taken that the men are safeguarded against possibility of a sudden collapse of the structure, which might bring them down along with it.

If a small quantity of explosive is available it might be utilized to split the keystone, and the rest of the work done as described. It would also be possible to excavate the road surface for a width of 5 feet near the top of the bridge, and drive the county steam-roller to drop into the excavation.

This would probably bring down the bridge, or if not, it would cause a formidable obstruction to traffic.

A captured enemy lorry, traction engine, etc., which is out of order, would suit almost as well if rolled into the opening.

WARNING.

In connection with the filling in of road pits, etc., the following warning was issued by this Department on the 30th May, 1921:—

“It is becoming a practice of the enemy, when filling in trenches or pits, repairing broken bridges, etc., to place Mills grenades, with the pins out, in such a position that when the trench is being re-opened the levers are released, and the grenade explodes. In some cases the grenade is placed between two stones, with the lever held in position by them. In others it is placed in a box, with a flagstone holding down the lid, so that when the flagstone is removed the lever of the grenade (which is held in position by the lid of the box) is released, and the grenade explodes.

“In future when trenches have been filled in by the enemy or civilian labour, or any filling in has been done in connection with bridges, they should not be re-opened, but new trenches should be cut. If it is found necessary to re-open any work filled in by the enemy, the greatest precautions should be taken, and the work should be carried out with the greatest care. The bombs can be located by careful excavation, and if in a box, the box should be removed bodily; if the grenade is simply packed round with stones, and the lever held down by a larger one, either the latter should be made slide over the grenade until the lever is partly exposed, when it can be held, or the loose stone around the grenade can be carefully removed, when it can be taken out.”

SECTION VII.

Before discussing the subject of electrically detonated mines it is advisable that some knowledge should be gained of electricity.

ELECTRIC MINING.

Electricity.—For our purpose we may say there are three sources from which electricity is derived:—

- (1) Primary, battery, *e.g.*, dry cells, etc.
- (2) Secondary cells, or accumulators. (These are not original sources of electricity, but have to be “charged” (*i.e.*, electricity put into them) before they can supply it.
- (3) Generators (*e.g.*, dynamos, exploders, etc.).

Electricity requires a path along which to travel. This path or circuit is usually a wire (copper), and this wire must be continuous, *i.e.*, there must be no gap or “break” in the path. The battery supplies the electricity. Figure 23 shows an electric circuit, *i.e.*, a copper wire connecting up to the two terminals on a battery.

An electric circuit may be compared to a water circuit. (See Fig. 24.) This shows two tanks of water; the water flows from the top tank A to the lower tank B through a pipe. Another pipe is connected from the lower tank to the upper tank. A pump (C) forces the water from B up into A. Thus the water flows in a complete circuit, and the pump (C) supplies the force to drive the water from B to A, and this force may be termed

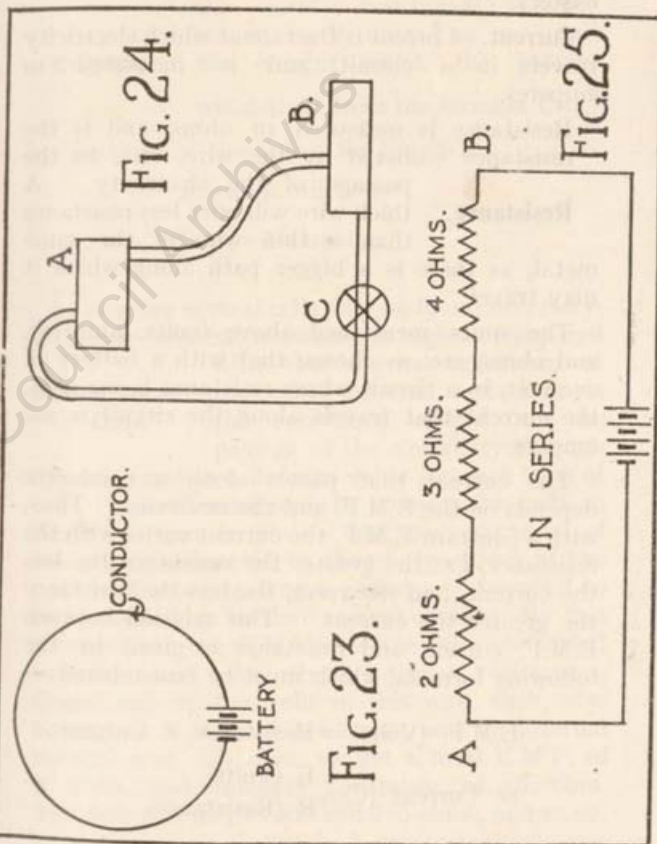
the "Water Motive Force." Similarly with an electric circuit, the battery supplies the force to drive the electricity around the circuit, and this force is called "Electro-Motive Force" (E.M.F.) This force (or drop in potential) is measured in volts. The electric current is measured in amperes. (Current is the rate at which electricity flows in the circuit.)

The path along which electricity travels is termed a conductor; every conductor resists more or less the passage or flow of electricity. The amount of this resistance is measured in ohms. Every metal is a conductor (silver and copper are the best). Substances like rubber, guttapercha, etc., act as insulators, *i.e.*, they offer an enormous resistance to the passage of electricity, and practically prevent any electricity from passing.

Taking the example of the water circuit mentioned above, it was seen that a pipe was required to confine the water along that path, and a hole in the pipe would mean that the water would leak through it. Similarly, with an electric circuit, the electricity must be confined along the wire path and prevented from leaking, and this is done by "insulating" the wire, *i.e.*, covering the wire with some insulating material, rubber, etc.

Just as with the water circuit, as there is a "head" or drop of pressure between A and B, so with a battery; there is a drop

E.M.F. of pressure or potential between the two terminals on the battery, and this "drop of pressure" or "difference of potential" is called the E.M.F., and is measured



in volts. Thus we have a 2-volt battery, a 4-volt battery, etc.

Current.—Current is the rate at which electricity travels in a circuit, and is measured in amperes.

Resistance is measured in ohms, and is the "resistance" offered by the wire, etc., to the passage of the electricity. A

Resistance. thick wire will offer less resistance than a thin wire of the same metal, as there is a bigger path along which it may travel.

The units mentioned above (volts, amperes, and ohms) are so chosen that with a battery of *one* volt, in a circuit whose resistance is *one* ohm, the current that travels along the circuit is *one* ampere.

The current that passes along a conductor depends on the E.M.F. and the resistance. Thus, with a constant E.M.F. the current varies with the resistance, *i.e.*, the greater the resistance the less the current, and *vice versa*, the less the resistance the greater the current. This relation between E.M.F. current and resistance is given in the following formula, which must be remembered:—

$$\text{E.M.F. (Volts)} = \text{Resistance} \times \text{Current}$$

$$\text{or Current (C)} = \frac{\text{E (Volts)}}{\text{R (Resistance)}}$$

Resistance means the *TOTAL* resistance in the circuit, and includes the internal resistance of the battery.

Thus, suppose we have a 6-volt battery, and the total resistance in the circuit is 2 ohms, we can find

Example. the current which the battery will deliver from the formula $C = \frac{E}{R}$

by putting in the values for E and R.

$$E = 6, R = 2$$

$$\therefore C = \frac{6}{2} = 3 \text{ amperes.}$$

In practice several cells may be found necessary. When the external resistance is high as compared with the internal resistance of the cells (internal resistance is the resistance offered to the passage of the electricity through the cells, and is a definite value for each type of cell), it is advantageous to connect the cells in "series," that is, the — (negative) terminal of one cell is connected to the + (positive) of the next, and so on, leaving a — and a + terminal to be connected up to the external circuit. By this arrangement the E.M.F.'s of the cells are added together, and also their internal resistances.

Joining up of Cells. Connecting up two cells in this way, each, say, having an E.M.F. of 1.5 volts, and an internal resistance of .25 ohm, we get a total E.M.F. of 3 volts and internal resistance of .5 ohm. Ten cells give us 15 volts and 2.5 ohms, and so on.

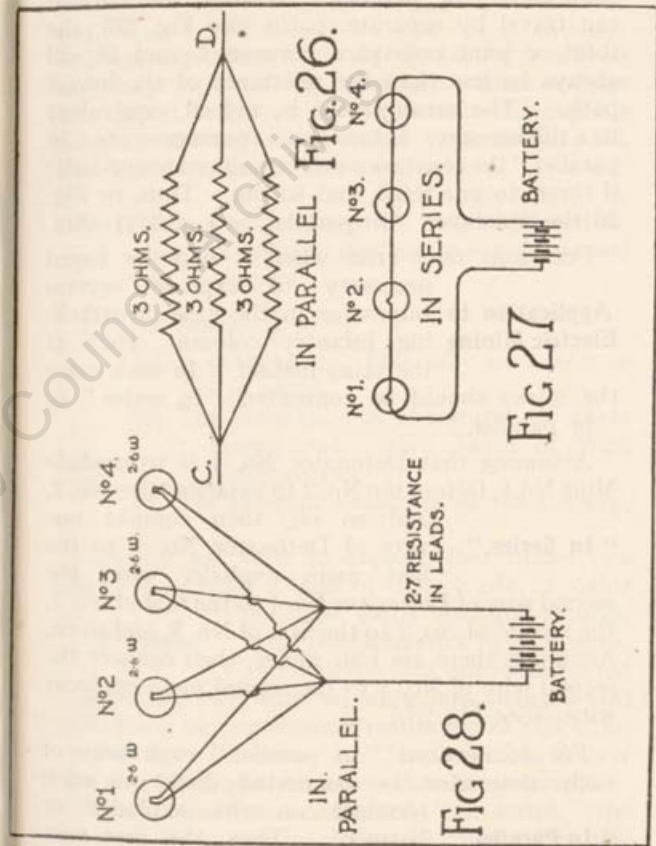
When, however, the external resistance is very low, this "series" arrangement is not much use, since we increase the internal resistance at the same rate as the E.M.F. In such cases cells may

be connected in "parallel," that is to say, all the positive terminals are connected together, and the wire from thence becomes the positive (+) terminal of the battery, and all the negative terminals are connected together, and their wire becomes the negative (-) terminal. The E.M.F. of the combination (the cells being all the one type, and all having the same internal resistance) is that of a single cell, but the internal resistance is decreased inversely as the number of cells and the combination become equivalent to one large cell with a very low internal resistance. Taking the two cells already considered (*i.e.*, each of 1.5 volt and internal resistance $\cdot 25$ ohm), if we join them up in parallel, the combination has an E.M.F. of 1.5 volt (the E.M.F. of one cell), but the internal resistance is halved $= \cdot 125$ ohm; ten such cells have an E.M.F. of 1.5 volt and internal resistance of $\cdot 025$ ohm. This arrangement will, however, rarely be used.

RESISTANCE IN "SERIES" AND "PARALLEL."

Connecting Detonators, etc., "in Series" and "in Parallel."

When any number of resistances (as detonators, etc.) are connected "in series," so that the current passes through them in succession, as in Fig. 25, the total resistance is then the sum of them all. Thus, in the figure the total resistance between A and B is $2+3+4=9$ ohms.



When resistances (as detonators, etc.) are connected "in parallel," so that the current can travel by separate paths (see Fig. 26), the total or joint resistance between C and D will always be less than the resistance of the lowest path. The arrangement is, indeed, equivalent to a thicker wire. If two equal resistances are "in parallel," the resistance will be reduced to one-half; if three, to one-third, and so on. Thus, in Fig. 26 the resistance "in parallel" = $\frac{1}{3}$ of 3 = 1 ohm.

Occasions may arise when it may be found necessary to explode several mines (as in the case of attacking infantry columns, etc.) at the same instant. In such cases the mines should be connected "in series" or "in parallel."

Assuming that Detonator No. 1 is to explode Mine No. 1, Detonator No. 2 to explode Mine No. 2, and so on, then connect one wire of Detonator No. 1 to the first main exploder wire, the second wire of Detonator No. 1 to the first of No. 2, the second of No. 2 to the first of No. 3, and so on. Assuming there are four mines, then connect the second wire of No. 4 to the second main exploder wire. (See Fig. 27.)

For connections "in parallel" each wire of each detonator is connected direct to each terminal on the exploder or battery. Thus, the first wire of No. 1 is connected to the first main exploder wire, the second of No. 1 to the second main exploder wire, the first of No. 2 to

the first main exploder wire, the second of No. 2 to the second main exploder wire, and so on. (See Fig. 28.)

When exploding mines by electricity it will be necessary to ascertain beforehand what voltage is required to give a current which will explode the detonators. To be able to ascertain this, the Engineer should know—

- (1) The current required to fuse a detonator; this can be taken (for *low tension detonators*) as .6 ampere.
- (2) The resistance of—
 - (a) A detonator. This may be taken as 2.6 ohms.
 - (b) The resistance of the length of cable being used. (See Table of Wire Resistances.)
 - (c) The internal resistance of the battery.

Suppose we want to explode four mines (see Fig. 27) through a lead of 100 yards of cable (*i.e.*, 200 yards lead and return),

Example. using one detonator in each mine, and with the four mines connected "in series," we want to know how many 2-volt cells (each having internal resistance of .25 ohm) we will have to connect up "in series" to deliver the current required to fuse the detonators.

When mines are connected "in series," the current that will explode one detonator will explode the others, as the same current passes through each undiminished. Therefore, the current required = .6 ampere.

Resistance of 200 yards of 3/22	.... =2.7 ohms.
Resistance of one detonator	.... =2.6 ohms.
Number of detonators	=4.
Internal resistance of one cell	.... =.25 ohm.
Number of cells	.... =N.
Total resistance	.... =2.7+4×2.6+.25×N;
R	.... =13.1+.25 N.
Using the formula E =R×C, we have	
	2×N = (13.1+.25 N)×.6.
	2×N =7.86+.15 N.
	1.85 N =7.86.
	N =4.2, say 5 cells.

Therefore, to fire four mines connected "in series" through 100 yards twin 3/22 cable, we should require to have 5 cells connected "in series," each cell being 2 volts, and internal resistance not greater than .25 ohm.

The same method of calculation applies to accumulators. The internal resistance of accumulators is very small, and may be neglected.

This simplifies the calculation. Accumulators should be used wherever possible, care being taken to see that they are fully "charged." Thus, using the above example, the calculation would be as follows:—

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Total resistance} &= 2.7 + 4 \times 2.6 \\ &= 13.1 \text{ ohms,} \\ \text{E (Volts)} &= R \times C \\ &= 13.1 \times .6 \\ &= 7.86 \text{ volts,} \end{aligned}$$

Therefore, we would require sufficient accumu-

lators to give a voltage of, say, 8 volts (*i.e.*, 4 accumulators of 2 volts each).

It must be remembered that with connections "in parallel" the current is split up into as many parts as there are mines, and if "In Parallel." the resistance in each mine is equal, the current will be split up into equal parts. Taking the previous example of four mines, the current will be split up into four equal parts; therefore, we require 4×.6 amperes of current altogether, so that each mine will receive one-fourth, *i.e.*, .6 ampere. (See Fig. 28.)

Resistance of 100 yards twin 3/22	.... =2.7 ohms.
Resistance of 4 detonators (parallel)	.... = $\frac{2.6}{4}$

(See paragraph on Resistance in Parallel.)

Internal resistance of one cell	.... =.25 ohm.
Number of cells	.... =N.
Total resistance	.... =2.7 + $\frac{2.6}{4}$ + N×.25.
	=3.35 + N×.25.
Current required	.... =.6×4.
	=2.4 amperes.
E	.... =R×C.
2×N	.... = (3.35 + N×.25)×2.4.
2 N	.... =8.52+.6 N.
1.4 N	.... =8.52.
N	.... =6.1.
	=say 7 cells in series.

It can be seen from this how more economical are connections "in series."

With accumulators, the calculation would be—

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Total resistance (R)} &= 2.7 + \frac{2.6}{4} \\ \therefore R &= 3.35 \text{ ohms.} \\ C &= 2.4 \text{ amperes.} \\ E &= R \times C \\ &= 3.35 \times 2.4 \\ &= 8.52 \text{ volts.} \\ &= \text{say } 10 \text{ volts.} \end{aligned}$$

Therefore, five accumulators of two volts each will be required.

In practice it is well to add 25 per cent. to the number of cells or accumulators calculated.

If a dynamo exploder is used, always connect the mines "in series."

Advantages of connections "in series":—

- (1) Connections easier to make, and less liability to make wrong connections.
- (2) Calculations easier.

Disadvantages of connections "in series":—

- (1) If one detonator is faulty, or if one is more sensitive than the other, the circuit may be broken before the other charges are exploded.

Advantage of connections "in parallel":—

- (1) Fault in any detonator only affects that particular mine.

In general, we may say that using accumulators, and with a low resistance in the lead, connection "in parallel" may be found suitable.

In low-tension detonators there is a small bridge of fine wire (usually platinum) across the ends of the wire leading into the detonator.

Important. The current passing heats this wire bridge to incandescence, which ignites the flash composition around the bridge (usually gun-cotton), which in turn explodes the fulminate of mercury in the detonator. The resistance of this wire bridge (which has hitherto been called the resistance of the detonator) varies according as the bridge is being heated. When the platinum bridge is cold the resistance is about one ohm. When the bridge is hot enough to ignite the flash composition, and thus explode the detonator, the resistance may be taken as 1.5 ohms. When the heat is so great that the platinum bridge is fused (or melted) the resistance is 2.6 ohms. This latter figure has been adopted in our calculations, and is an exceptionally safe figure. However, where there is a scarcity of batteries or accumulators or exploders, the value 1.5 ohms may be taken and used in calculations, as this is the resistance of the detonator, when the detonator explodes. Taking this value (1.5 ohms) considerably increases the number of mines that may be calculated to be exploded by a given accumulator.

In high-tension detonators there is no bridge connecting the ends of the wires, but simply a gap, and when the battery is switched on, a spark passes between the ends of the wires (or, more correctly speaking, between two metal poles), thus igniting the composition, which in turn explodes the fulminate of mercury.

Note.

TABLE OF RESISTANCE (IN OHMS) PER 1,000 YARDS FOR VARIOUS SIZES OF WIRE (COPPER).

Size of Wire S.W.G.	16	18	20	22	2/20	3/22
Resistance in ohms per 1,000 yards	7.6	13.5	24.1	39.8	12.1	13

Note.—2/20 wire means two strands of size 20 wire. 3/22 means 3 strands of size 22 wire.

Example.—Suppose it was decided to use 1,000 yards run of 3/22 wire from the battery to the mine. This means 200 yards of wire (100 yards lead and 100 yards return).

Resistance of 1,000 yards 3/22 wire = 13.3 ohms

Resistance of 200 yards 3/22 wire (or 100 yards run) = 2.7 ohms approx.

SECTION VIII.

ROAD MINING.

Road Mining is an operation which should generally be undertaken in conjunction with a body of infantry. The object in an operation of this type would be the upheaval and destruction of a lorry, armoured car, or other mode of conveyance, in which enemy forces are travelling, and so rendering the enemy forces an easy object for attack. (Cyclist patrols and infantry columns will be discussed later.)

The location of the place for mining and ambush would be selected by the O.C. Infantry, as its suitability for an ambush would be the first and most important consideration. The site would then have to be approved by the O.C. Engineers.

From an Engineering point of view the following considerations would be advantageous:—

(a) At a curve in the road. Here the speed of a lorry would tend to slow down, and so give a greater chance to the mine operator; the lorry would be easier to overturn; less liability for those in the lorry to see possible indications of an ambush.

(b) At the top of an incline. For the same reasons as above.

(c) Where suitable cover is obtainable for the mine operator.

(d) At a narrow point of the road. Here the mine can be exactly placed so as to come directly

under the lorry; if this is not obtainable some unsuspecting means must be adopted to compel the lorry to pass over the spot where the mine is laid (*e.g.*, a stone, tin can, etc.).

For the purpose of entering into detail in this instruction it will be assumed

Explosive. that gelignite is the explosive used. Warflour, cheddar, may also be used, but must be well tamped.

All mines may be exploded electrically (*i.e.*, using electric detonator, electric cable, and exploder or battery). The

The Mine. electrically exploded road mine is in many ways superior to other forms, but requires careful preparation and strict attention to all details. Under exceptional circumstances it may be placed on the surface of the road, but for all ordinary work is placed below the surface. When properly placed below the surface, all ordinary traffic can pass over it safely, as it will not explode until the detonator is set off by current from the exploder.

Engineers should be trained in electric mining operations, and experiments may be carried out with a miniature mine, using small charges. A small grenade body forms a convenient case.

Materials Required.—The materials ordinarily required are as follows:—

1. One container, preferably metal. An eighteen-pounder shell case is the smallest

possible to use even for a small mine, as it holds just under one pound of gelignite.

2. A quantity of gelignite, or similar explosive, to load container.

3. One or several electric detonators.

4. Two lengths of cable (or one length of "twin"). Suitable cable is supplied by G.H.Q. It is about 18 or 20 gauge, and is heavily insulated.

5. One exploder.

6. A quantity of insulating tape.

The explosive should be placed in the container and well packed. (See later note on type of box.)

The detonator is inserted into a hole made in one of the cartridges or sticks of gelignite, and securely fixed so that it will not pull out. The hole is made with a piece of wood or pencil. The cartridge in which the detonator is fixed is then placed in the centre of the explosives, and the leads (or wires) of the detonator are brought out through a hole in the container, and the hole carefully sealed with tallow, etc., to make watertight. Each lead of the detonator should be separately insulated with insulating tape, so as to prevent possible contact with the box. Care must be taken that the detonator is not pulled from the cartridge during the preparation of the mine. The box is then well tamped and rendered watertight. The portion of the leads of the detonator inside the box should be loose, so that there is no pull on them. All this part of the preparation can be done before the actual setting of the mine. The leads of the electric cable are then connected to the leads of

the detonator, and the joint must be well insulated with insulating tape. To make the joint, see further note below.

When all these arrangements are made the mine may be laid in the road.

If proper precautions are taken a mine may be left a considerable period in the road before becoming ineffective or dangerous.

Period of Effectiveness. Weather conditions, precautions taken for waterproofing the mine, and the class of explosive used will determine the time it may be left in the road. Thus, gelignite must not be allowed to freeze or get wet. Tonite, warflour, and particularly ammonite, must not be allowed to get wet, but, on the other hand, they will not freeze.

A hole is dug in the road, at the point selected by the Engineer in charge, and the mine is placed in it. (See Fig. 29.)

A channel or small trench about 6" deep is cut from the mine across the road, and the electric cable is placed along this channel, and is brought behind the ditch, and thence to the observation post of the mine operator. The hole in which the mine is placed is then filled in, as is also the channel cut for the electric cable.

If there is any likelihood of the cables being noticed where they run across the field at the side of the road, they can be hidden by making a continuous cut with a spade, and pressing the cables into the cut.

The road is then brought back to its original appearance, as far as possible, and all traces of excavation removed.

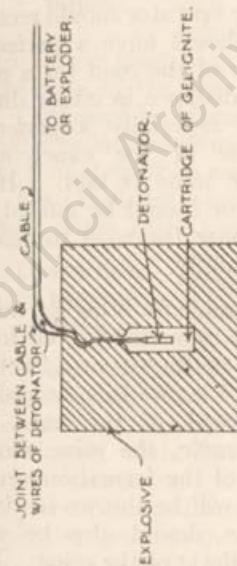


FIG. 29.

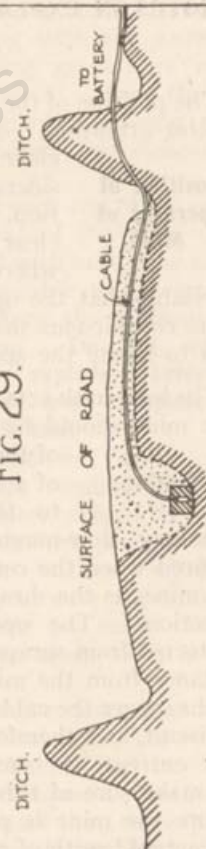


FIG. 30.

NOTES IN EXPLANATION OF DETAIL OF ABOVE.

The position of the mine operator should receive careful attention. He should have a perfectly clear view of the road for a considerable distance in either direction, and especially a perfectly clear view of the exact spot where the mine is laid. It is advisable that the operator should be guided by some conspicuous mark near the road to enable him to locate the spot exactly.

The landmark acts as a guide for firing the mine. The mine should be fired immediately the front of the car reaches it, or a fraction of a second before this, according to the speed of the car. In

Timing. attacking slow-moving traffic, the mine should be fired when the centre of the formation covers the mine, as the shrapnel will be thrown in every direction. The operator should also be well protected from shrapnel effects of the mine. The distance from the mine should not be too great, as the longer the cable the greater is the resistance in circuit, and, therefore, with a given exploder the less current is transmitted to the detonator. To make sure of this, a trial should be arranged before the mine is prepared, using a detonator, the actual length of cable to be used in the actual mine, and the exploder, and seeing whether a detonator is exploded through that length of cable.

Strip off the insulation of the two ends to be connected 2 inches, and clean the conductor thoroughly by scraping with the BACK of a knife, taking great care not to nick the wires. Bend the wires round each other several times; cut off the spare ends and pinch them close in with the nose of the pliers.

Joining of Wires. Care must be taken that each end of the detonator is connected to each lead of the cable. Then each joint must be covered with insulating tape.

If an exploder is used the cable can be connected to it some little time before the ambush is to take place. **Do not connect cables to exploder before all connections are complete and the mine is laid.**

Connections to Exploder or Battery. When using G.H.Q. exploder, make certain switches are "off" before connecting. When connecting up, an Engineer should be placed in charge, with instructions to prevent anyone from tampering with it. Then, when the object to be attacked is just over the mine, the operator presses the handle (or turns the key, according to whatever type of exploder is used), and the mine is exploded.

It has been found in some cases that mines, which have to be laid several hours before being exploded, have failed to explode owing to dampness. In order to ensure against this, the explosive, more particularly those of the nitro-glycerine variety, e.g., gelignite, should be placed in a wooden, or preferably metal, box or container, the inside of which has

Protection of Mines from Damp.

been painted with fluid pitch, and made air-tight as far as possible. Modification of this may, of course, be adopted, *e.g.*, a box containing the explosive might be placed in a larger one, and the space between them run with pitch. Tin-foil, or sheet lead, might also be employed as a lining for the box. The lid of the box should be soldered on. The box might also be put in a bag coated with a waterproof composition, as follows:— Beeswax, tallow, and pitch, in the proportion, by weight, of one part beeswax, one part tallow, and four parts pitch, are melted together over a slow fire, well stirred, but not allowed to boil.

The explosive might also be put in a petrol tin (which is air-tight), or a compressed air cylinder, which latter would be suitable, and is easily available at creameries, etc.

The class of mine laid will depend on the effect required. For Infantry and Cyclists, shrapnel, such as macadam, will suit;

Class of Mine. for Cavalry, heavy shrapnel will be necessary, while for even very light transport (such as Fords) only large stones should be used. For all motor transport the effect should be either a high explosive effect, helped out by shrapnel, or a high explosive effect alone. The shrapnel covers a large area, but even large stones are liable to be broken up into pieces too small to damage a heavy lorry, when a considerable charge is used. Whenever a shrapnel effect is required, the charge should be placed in a box, the stronger the better. Cast iron is the most suitable material. Concrete is also good, and a cast-iron or other lid may be fixed on by bolts let into the concrete. A wooden or tin box may also be used.

When a high explosive effect is required, the charge should be placed near the surface. A good form of container for the explosive, in this case, is a sort of trough made of concrete, with a lid bolted down with bolts let into the concrete. The trough might be, say, ten inches square on the outside of the end, and the groove about four inches wide by two-and-a-half inches deep; the length would depend on the amount of charge to be used. In either case a large stone under the mine to a certain extent "reflects" the force of explosion upwards.

Eight to ten pounds of gelignite are ample for a lorry. If a cast-iron box is used the smaller

amount is sufficient. Care should be taken that the electric detonators being used are suitable for the exploder, as different detonators require different currents.

Three classes of detonators have been issued by G.H.Q. :—

- A. Detonators with two white wires.
- Detonators with two black wires.
- B. Detonators with one black and one white wire.

The three classes of detonators can be exploded by the G.H.Q. double switch exploder. Class "A" are exploded with "A" switch,

G.H.Q. Exploder. and class "B" with "B" switch, one at a time.

Detonators and exploders other than the G.H.Q., or quarry types, or any exploders which are unmarked, should be tested. If scientific methods are not available the detonators may be placed in sand and tested by exploding. This

method is convenient, and should be used when there is doubt of the efficiency of the exploder or cables.

The cable running across the road should be protected against heavy traffic, and should, if possible, be enclosed in gun-barrel or gas piping. In this case the insulation of the cable should be above suspicion.

Protection of Cable.

No sharp stones should be allowed to be in contact with it.

When two or more lorries are expected, two or more separate mines should be laid, each having completely separate connections

General Notes. (or else they could be exploded by means of a multiple switch), and working independently. They could be laid at, say, distances of 50 yards from each other; but the distance between them will depend on the method of travelling adopted by the enemy.

It is important that attention should be paid to the appearance of the road after the mine is laid. All signs of the road being tampered with should be removed, and the road should be brought back to its normal appearance as far as possible.

If there is a possibility of the mine having to remain in position for any time, special care should be taken to make the mine water-proof.

It must be remembered that it is attention to every detail on which the success of the mine depends. The Engineer in charge should see personally to all the connections before the mine is laid, and should superintend the laying.

MECHANICAL ROAD MINES.

The last article treated of exploding road mines electrically (*i.e.*, using electric detonator, cable, and exploder). This deals with exploding mines mechanically. The preparatory remarks in the former as to location, etc., apply equally in this case.

Mechanically operated mines are set up in this manner:—A trip wire or lever is struck by the vehicle, and this releases the mechanism which sets off the detonator. The detonator is placed in the charge, and the charge explodes.

The most readily constructed mechanism may be made like the attached sketch (Fig. 31). The size of the parts may be about as follows:—

Striker	....	$\frac{1}{4}$ -in. iron or steel bar.
Sear	....	$\frac{1}{2}$ -in. by $\frac{1}{8}$ -in. steel strip.
Trigger	....	do. do. do.
Pivot Bolt	....	$\frac{1}{2}$ -in. by 3-16 in.
Safety Pin	....	$\frac{1}{8}$ -in. wire.
Pin under washer	....	about $\frac{1}{2}$ -in. wire. (This pin should be driven in.)
Washer	....	$\frac{1}{8}$ -in. thick, and $\frac{1}{4}$ -in. larger in diameter than the spring.
Spring	....	about 3 ins. long, and taking about 10 lbs. weight to compress it $\frac{3}{4}$ in.
Striker guides and cap and detonator support	....	may be made of wood, fixed with wood screws.
Iron strip or cap support	....	about $\frac{3}{4}$ in. by 1-16 in.

The whole mechanism is mounted on a board. The striker should have about $\frac{3}{4}$ in. clearance from

the board. The cap may conveniently be a Morris tube cartridge, as the open end of this just fits into the top of a detonator. A small hole should be bored in the top of the cap, just as in G.H.O. grenades. The safety pin is removed when the charge is set. Obviously great care must be taken not to pull the trip wire, which should be led around pulleys or through a small tube to the required place (small lead pipe would do). The trip wire should be quite free to move without any "catching," and should be at least 6 ins. above road surface.

One stick of gelignite is unwrapped, and it is pressed round the detonator to completely bury the latter. The other sticks are then placed round the first one, each having a good contact with its neighbour. If the mine may be in position for more than one day, the detonator should be varnished before being placed in the mechanism, and it must be secured that the gelignite is kept from damp or frost. Any other explosives may be used in a similar manner.

The whole mine, including the mechanism may be mounted in a box, and so kept ready for action. This is the better way, but the mine may simply be buried if care is taken that the mechanism is not interfered with by stones or earth.

The mines may be laid in different places or ways in centre or side of road. If the mine is placed in a roadway the explosive may be buried and covered by, say, 2 feet of surface, but this course should only be taken in extremely urgent cases. This mine could, of course, be exploded by pulling the trip wire, instead of allowing a car to pass over it.

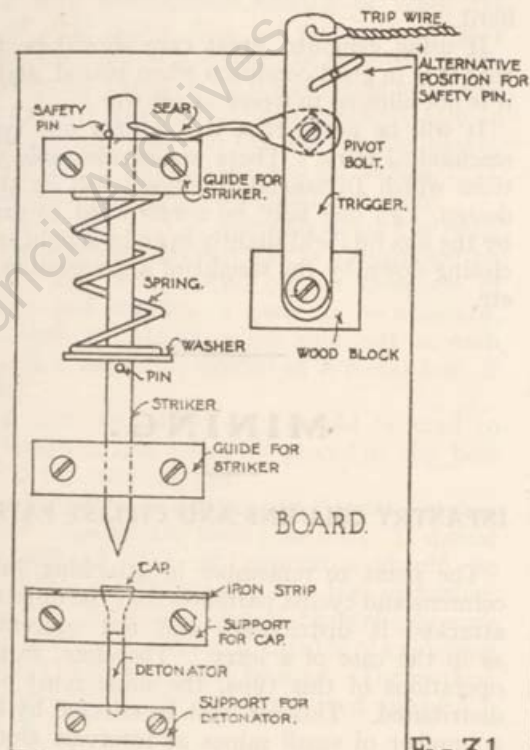


Fig. 31.

The quantity of explosives for a mine is given in the last article, *i.e.*, from 8 to 10 lbs. A large or high vehicle will require more than a small or low one: more is required in soft ground than in hard.

If using gelnite, great care should be taken that it is in good condition when placed, and that it is not allowed to freeze or get wet.

It will be noted that this is only one type of mechanical mine. There are innumerable variations which Divisional Engineers will be able to design, *e.g.*, one may be constructed to explode by the box lid (held slightly open by a light spring) closing down by the weight of a car passing over, etc.

MINING.

INFANTRY COLUMNS AND CYCLIST PATROLS.

The point to remember in attacking infantry columns and cyclist patrols is that the object to be attacked is distributed, and not concentrated, as in the case of a lorry. Therefore, in mining operations of this type, the mine must also be distributed. This can best be effected by having a number of small mines at intervals along the road, connected in "series" or in "parallel" to a battery or exploder, so that all mines may be exploded simultaneously. The distance between the mines will be determined by the formation

on march adopted by the enemy in the particular area. In the case of cyclist patrols, however, where a small body of cyclists may be distributed over a very considerable stretch of road, the effect of mine (other than the moral effect) may be negligible, and in this case the O.C. will decide whether to use the mine on the covering armoured car or lorry, if there is one, and to simply rely on the effect of rifle and gun fire, etc., on the patrol.

Everything that is mentioned in Section VIII. on road mining applies with equal force here.

The mines are laid at intervals along the road. The length of the intervals will be determined by the O.C., and will depend on the closeness of formation and number of men to be attacked. Two to three lbs. explosive are sufficient for each mine, and it should be placed in a metal box, if possible.

Scrap iron, macadam, etc., should be used to act as shrapnel, and it may be placed in the hole in which the mine is laid.

The principle of connections in "series" and in "parallel" has already been gone into. It should be remembered that all apparatus should be tested before being brought to the operation, and the O.C. Engineers should be perfectly sure that the battery he is using is capable of exploding the number of detonators to be used. The method of calculating this has been explained already.

SECTION IX.

RIVER CROSSINGS.

It may be found necessary for Engineers to provide means for the crossing of rivers by our troops. This would apply especially in those areas where wide and deep rivers occur, or where there are canals, lakes, etc. The need might also arise to provide passage across rivers, etc., for men camping near them, for motor cars, etc. The Engineer Officer will decide as to the best method to adopt, having taken into consideration the natural advantages obtaining, and also the material at his disposal.

In general, river crossings may be divided into:—

- (1) Temporary and urgent.
- (2) Permanent, where a fairly considerable time is available, and where the crossings would be largely used.

The first thing to look for is whether any part of the river is fordable. This can generally

Fordable Points.

be ascertained from a knowledge of the course of the river. Thus, in Fig. 32 a ford might be found in the slanting direction

AB. The reason for this is that the river (due to the current) cuts in at the points C and D and deposits the sediment (gravel and

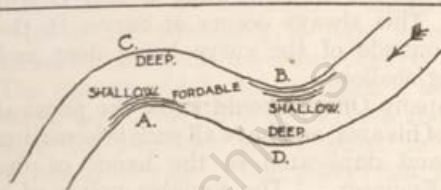


FIG. 32.



FIG. 33.

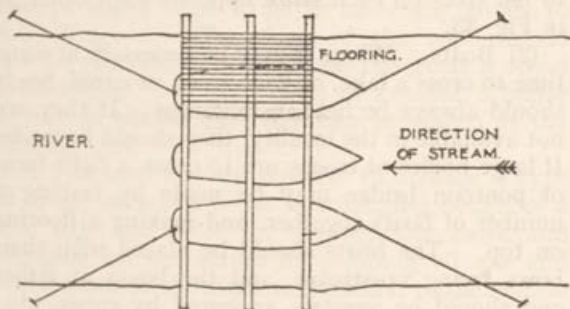


FIG. 34.

sand, etc.) at the points A and B, thereby making these latter points shallow, while C and D will be deep. This always occurs at curves in the river, the outside of the curve being deep and inside being shallow.

The Company Officer should know the physical properties of his area, and have all such information tabulated and duplicated in the hands of the Divisional Engineer. The fordable points of a river would be known locally—this point, of course, would be known to the Company Officer, but in addition he should have the variations in the depth of water at different times of the year, etc.

- (1) Felling trees across a river where it is narrow, and where trees can be found.

Temporary and Urgent. It may be possible in some cases where the width of the river is greater than the length of a tree to fell trees on each bank opposite each other, as in Fig. 33.

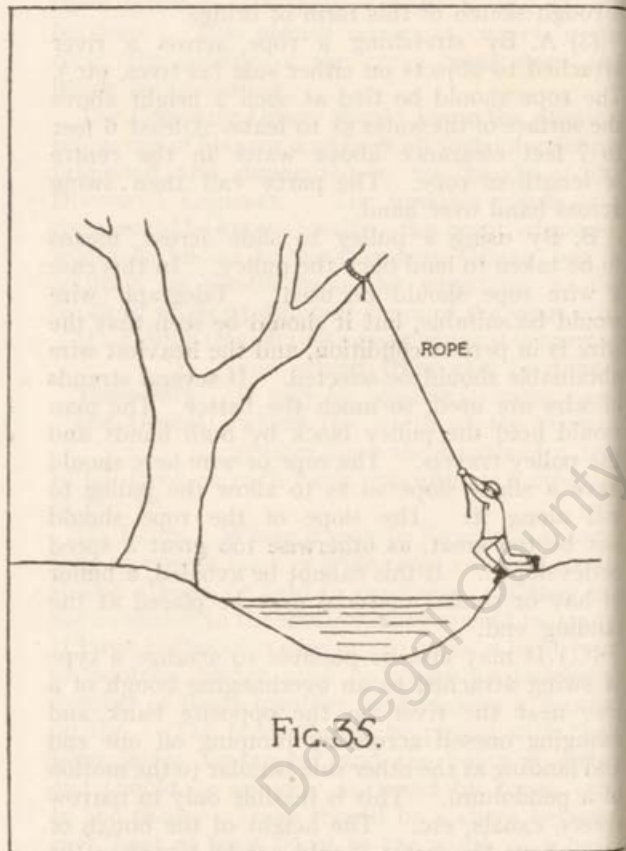
(2) Boats. Where it may be necessary at some time to cross a lake, or wide river, or canal, boats should always be held in readiness. If they are not available in the locality, they should be made. If large bodies of troops are to cross, a light form of pontoon bridge may be made by lashing a number of boats together, and making a flooring on top. The boats should be placed with their bows facing up-stream, and the boats at either end should be securely anchored by ropes, etc., to the bank. There should be a space between each boat at least equal to the width of a boat. This should only be done where the river is not too wide, as otherwise it is a difficult operation, requiring much material and a large number of

boats which will hardly be available. Fig. 34 gives a rough sketch of this form of bridge.

(3) A. By stretching a rope across a river attached to objects on either side (as trees, etc.). The rope should be tied at such a height above the surface of the water as to leave at least 6 feet to 7 feet clearance above water in the centre of length of rope. The party can then swing across hand over hand.

B. By using a pulley to slide across, means to be taken to haul back the pulley. In this case a wire rope should be used. Telegraph wire would be suitable, but it should be seen that the wire is in perfect condition, and the heaviest wire obtainable should be selected. If several strands of wire are used, so much the better. The man would hold the pulley block by both hands, and the pulley travels. The rope or wire here should have a slight slope so as to allow the pulley to roll along it. The slope of the rope should not be too great, as otherwise too great a speed is developed. If this cannot be avoided, a buffer of hay or similar material may be placed at the landing end.

(C.) It may also be possible to arrange a type of swing attached to an overhanging bough of a tree near the river on the opposite bank, and swinging oneself across by jumping off one end and landing at the other side (similar to the motion of a pendulum). This is feasible only in narrow rivers, canals, etc. The height of the bough or tree above the water should not be less than the width of the river. The rope can easily be hauled back by means of a light string. Fig. 35 gives an illustration of this.



Rafts can easily be constructed by using empty petrol tins and encasing or holding them together by boards. This method has been successfully adopted across a river over 100 yards wide in flood.

Rafts.

Fig. 36 shows a sketch of this kind of raft. Fig. 37 shows a plan of same. The plugs of the tins should be well screwed on so as to make them water-tight. The method of arranging the tins will at once suggest itself. It is not necessary to board the underside of the raft, as the pressure of the water will keep the tins in position. It will be sufficient to cover the underside with canvas, though it may be boarded with advantage; top and sides must be boarded. Twenty tins will be sufficient for two persons.

To calculate the buoyancy of this type of raft, it may be assumed that a one-gallon tin will support 9 lbs. weight in water. If twenty petrol tins be used (each being two-gallon capacity), the total cubic content is 40 gallons, which will support, on this calculation, 360 lbs., or two men weighing 12·8 stone each. The weight of the timber decking of raft may be neglected.

If petrol tins are not available, any water-tight tin will suit as well; also barrels or logs.

A box may be placed on the raft to act as a seat for those crossing.

If using logs of timber to form rafts, they should be placed side by side, thick and thin ends alternating. They should be strongly secured with rope, and by cross and diagonal pieces of timber fastened by spikes or rope. A log raft is best put together in the water. Rafts should be greater in length than in width. The rafts may be hauled backwards and forwards by ropes stretched across

Fig. 36.

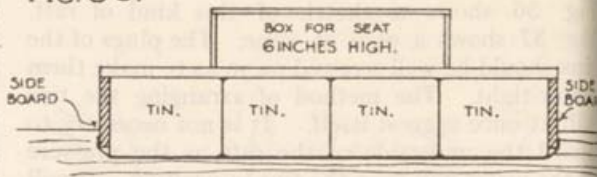
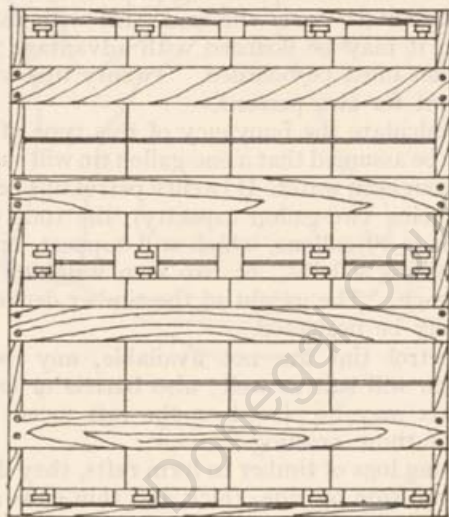


Fig. 37.

TOP VIEW.



the river. Naturally the load should come in the centre of the raft.

Where the bottom of river can be reached throughout.—A form of trestle bridge is the most suitable and easily constructed. A knowledge of knots and lashings is necessary. The "Clove" and "Timber" hitches are practically all that will be required. Fig. 38 shows a simple form of trestle bridge. Fig. 39 shows the form of trestle used. The trestles are constructed beforehand. A correct section of the river should be taken beforehand and drawn out on the ground. The height required for the trestles can then be found, and the trestles constructed accordingly. According as each trestle is placed in position the road-bearers are placed and fixed by lashings and the flooring completed so as to allow the next trestle to be fixed. The road-bearers (as seen in sketch) are placed longitudinally along the bridge from trestle to trestle; the flooring rests on these. The flooring consists of light timbers close together, on which are placed ferns, branches, etc., on the top of which are laid earth and sods. The width of the bridge should not be less than 8 feet, sufficient to allow a motor to pass if required. If only infantry are to use the bridge the width may be only 4 feet. The centre of the bridge should be somewhat higher than the ends, say, 6 inches to 1 foot for 30 feet span. Spikes or rope lashing may be used to make the trestles and connect the road-bearers to same.

The rapidity with which a bridge can be constructed will depend chiefly on the manner in which the working parties are arranged—that is, in the correct apportionment of each section of the Engineers to a particular part of the work.

SECTION X.

CLOCKWORK INCENDIARY MACHINE.

The following is a description of a clockwork incendiary machine of a small type. (See Fig. 40.) It is intended to ignite only material which is of a fairly inflammable nature. Its main advantage is, that it can be set, by means of the watch, to ignite at any fixed hour, and can be placed in position any time within eleven hours before it is intended to go off.

DESCRIPTION.

Two 4-volt dry batteries (ever ready, No. 15, or similar), a watch which should have a strong hour hand, and the powder box. This may be half a ping-pong ball filled with a mixture of fine grain black powder and ballistite (which may be drawn from cartridges) in equal proportions. The two batteries are tied on to the board (Fig. 40). Wires are led as in the illustration. The positive terminal of one battery is connected to the positive of the other, and the negative terminal of one to the negative of the other. (On the accompanying Figure the positive terminal is marked + and the negative terminal marked —.) The joints are to be soldered. Insulated bell wire or flex will do for the connections. One of the wires is led straight from the battery to the powder box. The second wire is brought round the screw of the switch. The switch consists of a piece of thin brass sheet

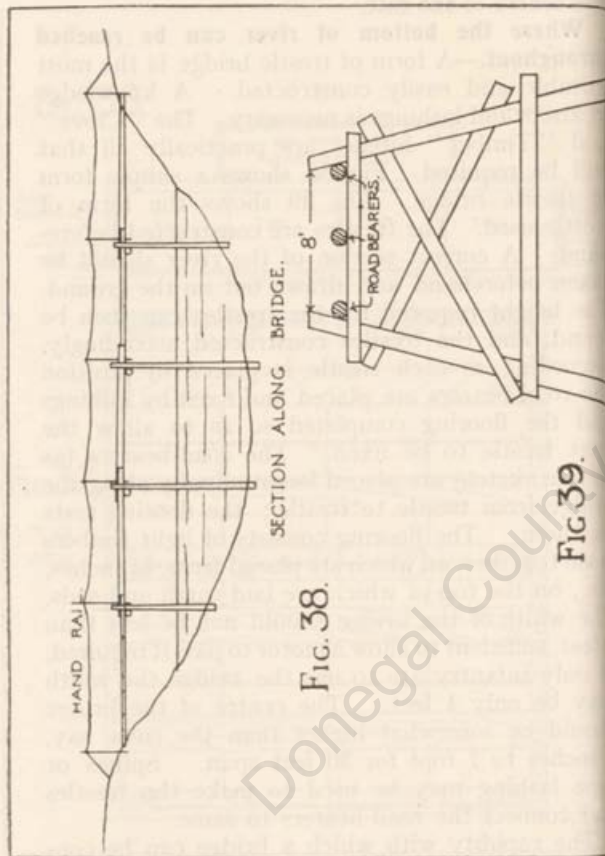


FIG. 38.

FIG. 39.

about $\frac{3}{8}$ -inch wide by $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches long. The switch is so placed that it can connect to the ring of the watch when required, but can clear it at other times. The watch is fastened down to the board by two small sheet iron clips, each held down by a screw. Great care is to be taken that these clips do not interfere with the hand of the watch, or touch any bare wires. The "contact" is a piece of copper or brass sheet about $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch by $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch. To this is soldered one end of a wire, which leads to the powder box. This wire must be insulated right up to the "contact," great care being taken that the bare wire does not touch the case of the watch. The watch must have a non-conducting dial, that is, made of paper or enamel. On no account may it be of metal.

The "contact" is soldered to the dial in such a position that the hour hand will make firm and even contact with it at some known hour, say two o'clock. The centre of the contact may be bent upwards a little to present a better surface. The minute hand and the second hand of the watch must be taken off. The "powder box" is made by cutting a ping-pong ball into halves (of course, any other substance which is easily inflammable will do as well). Two small holes for the wires are made in such a position that a wire connecting them will pass through the middle of the box.

One strand of uninsulated 38-gauge copper wire, if possible tin covered, is passed in through one hole and out the other; one wire from the batteries is fixed to this copper wire, called the filament. The filament is then pulled until the joint connecting it to the battery wire is close up against the

DIAGRAM OF INCENDIARY MACHINE.

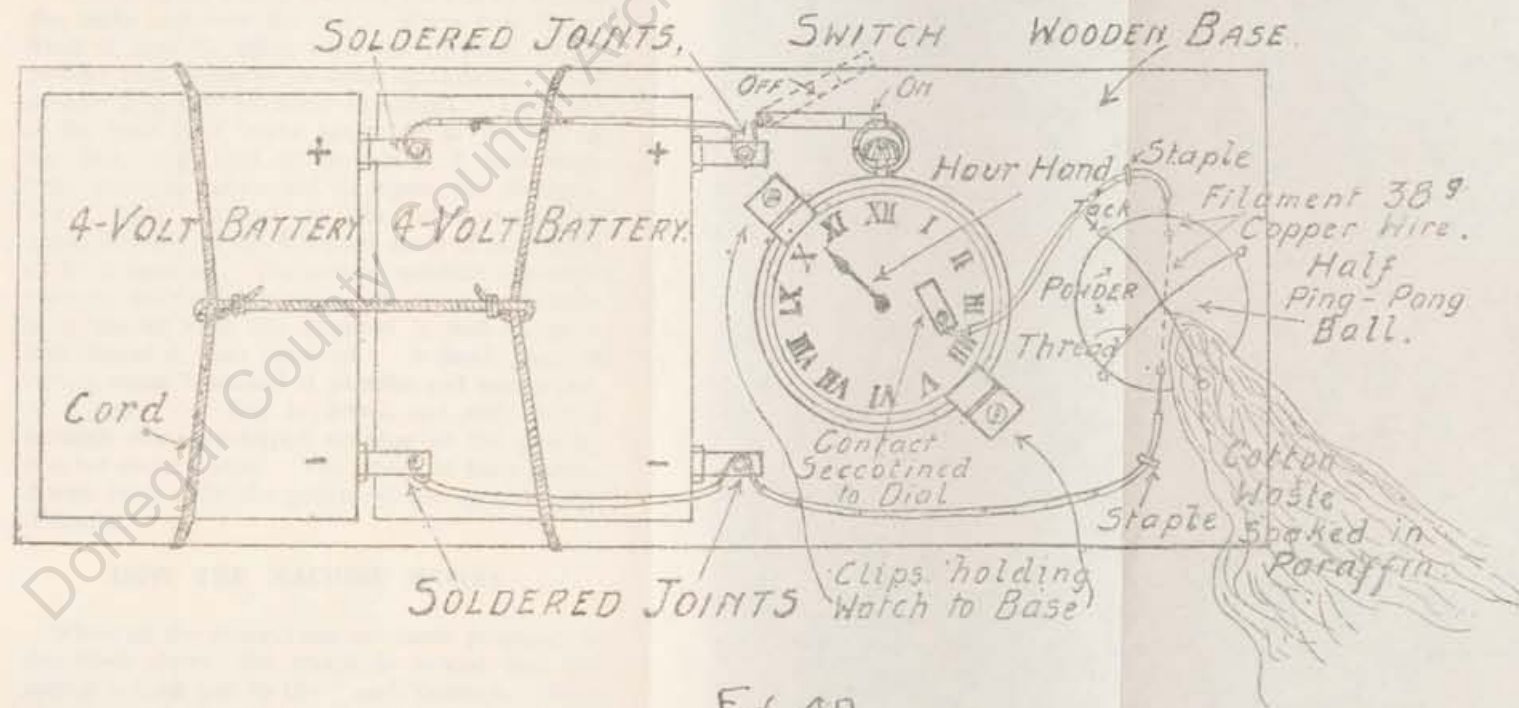


Fig 40.

outside of the box. The wire leading from the "contact" is then attached to the other end of the filament, as close to the outside of the box as possible. The powder box is then fixed to the board by placing the open side down to the board, and driving three or four small tacks into the board, equally spaced around the circumference of the box. Stout thread is then used to lace the box down to the board, bringing the thread around the tacks and over the box. When it is firmly fixed it may be filled with the mixture—black powder and ballistite in equal quantities. The powder box may be filled as follows:—Two cuts in the form of a cross are made in the top of the box, each cut to be about $\frac{3}{8}$ inch long. Care must be taken not to injure the filament. The "lips" formed by the cuts are gently pressed down; a small funnel made of stiff paper or tin is inserted. The powder mixture is poured through this until the box is full, or, at least, until it is known that the filament is well covered. The funnel is then removed. A small piece of cotton waste is soaked in paraffin and wrung out. A "finger" of this is drawn out and shoved through the star-shaped opening of the powder box for about $\frac{3}{8}$ inch. The waste is then gently drawn back until the points of the opening grip it firmly.

HOW THE MACHINE WORKS.

When all the connections are made properly, as described above, the watch is wound and the switch is then put to the "on" position. This, of course, does not make contact to start the

current. The true contact is made when the hour hand comes round and touches the "contact" soldered on the face of the watch. This completes the electric circuit from the battery to the switch, thence to the frame of the watch, through the works, and so to the hour hand, through the hand to the "contact," and so to the filament, through the filament and back to the battery; the current flowing through the filament heats it up, setting the powder on fire. This lights the box and the cotton waste. Any inflammable substance touching the cotton waste will then be ignited.

HOW TO SET THE MACHINE.

If the fire is to be started in, say, two hours' time, and the "contact" is fixed permanently at two o'clock, as described above, the watch is wound, and the watch hour hand is set at twelve o'clock. The switch is then put to the "on" position, touching the ring of the watch. Two hours afterwards the ignition takes place. It is obvious that the machine can be set to go off at any time within eleven hours—*e.g.*, if a fire is to be started in, say, eight hours' time, the hour hand would be set eight hours back from two o'clock, *i.e.*, at six o'clock.

It should be carefully noted that the switch is to be left at the "off" position until the machine is being placed in position.

NOTE.

If the machine is to be placed in an occupied building it would be advisable to place a soft pad under the watch to deaden the sound of its ticking

CONTINUOUS SERVICE FROM.....TO.....

- (a) Unit or Units.....
- (b) O/c.....
- (c) References:-

NAME

ADDRESS

.....

.....

.....

- (d) Absence from duty.....
-
-
-
-

CONTINUOUS SERVICE FROM.....TO.....

- (a) Unit or Units.....
- (b) O/c.....
- (c) References:-

NAME

ADDRESS

.....

.....

.....

- (d) Absence from duty.....
-
-
-
-

P/183/3/3(2)

Ogden's No 4 Company

..... Ball. Art Brigade, 1st Northern Division.

Report for fortnight ending 1921

Name of Coy.	On Roll.	Pres.	Abs ^t	Excess	Offences	Officers Abs ^t	Reasons	Remarks	Date of

Average total of officers and men on parade: Officers

Ball. Council Meeting.

Date of Meeting

ÓΣΛΑΪΣ ηΑ ΗΕΪΡΕΛΛΗ.

P/183/3/3(4)



BRIGADE HEADQUARTERS,

4th BRIGADE,

1st Northern Division,

Dept.....

Ref.....

Donegal County Council Archives

P/1183/3/3(S)

ÓΣΤΛΑΪΣ ηΑ ΗΕΪΡΕΔΗΗ.



BRIGADE HEADQUARTERS,

4th BRIGADE,

1st Northern Division,

Dept.....

Ref.....

Donegal County Council Archives

ÓΣΤΑΙΣ τᾶ ΗΕΙΡΕΑΝΗ.

P/183/3/3(7)



BRIGADE HEADQUARTERS,

4th BRIGADE,

1st Northern Division,

Dept.....

Ref.....

192

Donegal County Council Archives

Ogling No 4 Company

..... Ball on Brigade, 1st Northern Division.

Report for fortnight ending 1921

Name of Coy	On Roll	Fres.	Abs ^t	Emas	Officers Pres.	Officers Abs ^t	Transferts	Remarks	Date of Print

Average total of officers and men on parade:- Officers men.

Batt. Council Meeting.

Date of Meeting

Changes in personnel of officers in Batt. and reason of change

Companies Inspectors

(General report on separate page - all in ink)

Date

Signed

CONTINUOUS SERVICE FROM.....TO.....

(a) Unit or Units.....

(b) O/C.....

(c) References:-

NAME

ADDRESS

.....
.....
.....

(d) Absence from duty.....

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CONTINUOUS SERVICE FROM.....TO.....

(a) Unit or Units.....

(b) O/C.....

(c) References:-

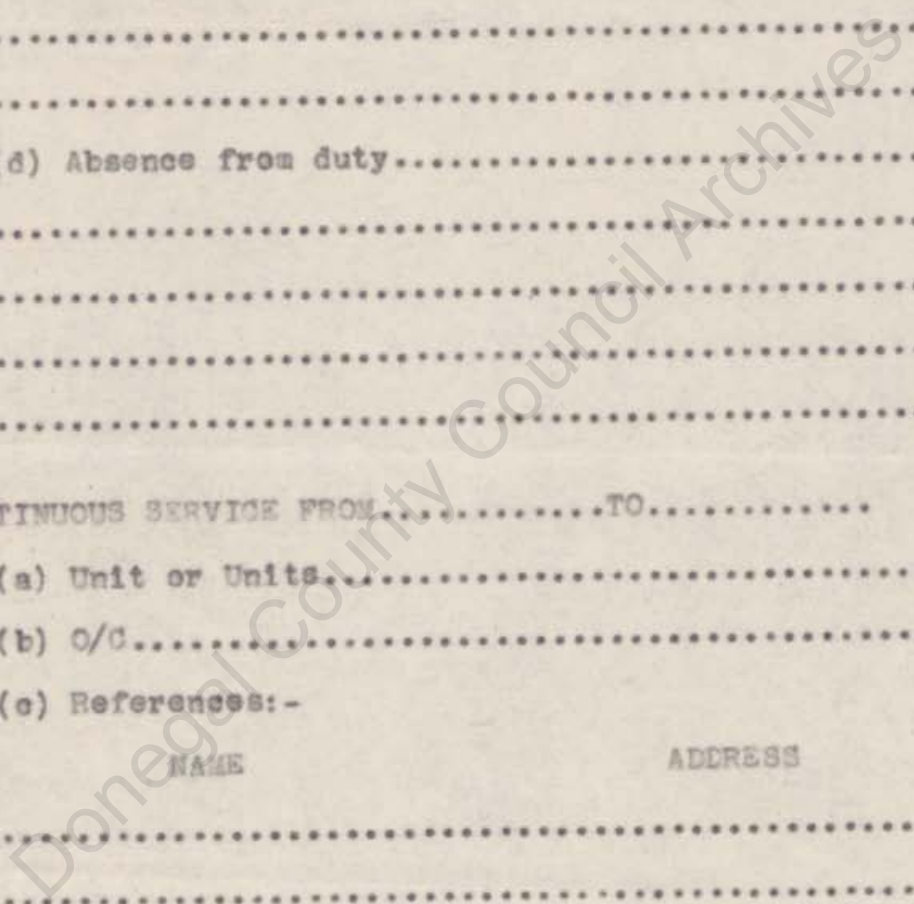
NAME

ADDRESS

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(d) Absence from duty.....

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ÓΣΤΛΑΪΣ ηΑ ΗΕΪΡΕΛΛΗ.

P/123/3/3 (11)



BRIGADE HEADQUARTERS,

4th BRIGADE,

1st Northern Division,

Dept.....

Ref.....

192

Donegal County Council Archives

ὄΣΤΛΑΪΣ ΝΑ ΗΕΪΡΕΛΑΝΝ.

P/183/3/4/1



BRIGADE HEADQUARTERS,

4th BRIGADE,

1st Northern Division,

March 8th

1921

Dept.....

Ref.....

During the past month (being held as hostage in the hands of the I.R.A.) we were treated in the best possible way... and have no fault to find with anyone.

David
Alyson

P/183/3/4/12

B Co 1st Bt St Donegal B Co

Report for April 1921

Strength of Co - - -	40
No. of meetings - - -	2
No of general parades	none

Acting on instructions from
Bge. dismantled Donegal

Vindicator printing machinery
for hindering Belfast Boycot.

Machinery repaired soon after
Enemy Military & Police carry on as last month
Adjutant

Report for May 1921

B Co of Batt St Honors & Byle

Strength of Co - 40

no of meetings - 7

Arranging for rushings of Belfast

Boycott and other work for month.

Military and police go out less
often than last month

Adjutant

p/183/3/4/3

P/183/3/4/4

Month of June 1921

B Co 1st Batt. St Donagal Bn.

No. in Co - - - - - 40

no. of meetings - - - - - 2

Destroyed 80 Bags of Meal with
Brushes and several other goods
at Donegal Railway Stations
Being from and through Belfast.
Enemy Military + Police active
at beginning of month, but
not so active towards end

Adjutant

June, 21.

Donegal County Council Archives

P/183/3/4/5(1)

Re France

Brigade Adj.

Donegal County Council Archives

Wednesday.

A cane.

Please notify Batt. Commdts that the news of truce as it appeared in the press is to be taken as official.

Yours in haste.

Brigade C/o.

19. Don't mention Battle of Bala.

City Hotel

Dear Joe

Just a few lines to thank you for your kindness to us & also to say we got your parcels straight after your departure from the "maiden city" I suppose you are looking for your eyes yet after the B. & L. (is that right) anyhow I hope it was a success, it was well enough advertised for every paper we'd take up we'd see Bantoran sealith now Joe I am sending you a (black list) that was is in circulation here, all those names mark out are people who paid 50 Fl as a fine of course I'm afraid Joe I'll have to stop as this pen is as P. Voluntary says 'acting the "Furrish" Don't say anything about this scribble as it is not going through the office, it is taking the "Back door" Some of our Ward are in the pink hoping this will fine you the same, as you see my pen fine so I'll close now thanking you once again I am yours
P Mac Seagary

How do you like this stamp on back of envelope

Donegal County Council Archives

Pakky Johnston.

P/123/3/5 @

The College Exercise Book.

Jim Murphy's Report

.....

Name

Address

1921

P/183/3/6(2)

Report for April of A. Company W-Batt Irish Republican Army -

During month the month the following arrests -
were by Crown forces - Thomas M' Shea, Patrick
Johnston, John M. Judge, and Bernard Ryan
on 27th April the goods store of Railway
Station Great Northern Railway was raided
by order I.R.A. The object was to destroy
Belfast Goods, the Raid was carried out
most successfully and with the utmost daring
Stores of meal being destroyed. This Raid
was carried out under the direction of
men who were only temporary officers
and reflect the greatest credit on them
- During this month there was much
military ^{and Police} activity in the District but
the I.R.A managed to hold its meetings
and hold its own too

Report for May 1921 of a Company

1st Batt. Irish Republican Army.

In the first week in May the Annual Meeting for Election of Officers for the year was held. The following were appointed. Capt. James Murphy, First Lieutenant, Michael Holmiston Second Lieut. Joseph Longhin. P.M. Patrick Gallagher, adj. Joseph Harrigan.

Immediately following General Meeting a Town Raid was planned for Bandonan but fell through. - ~~not~~ enough members did not attend - It was not given up but the members were ready to attend, and Raid Carried out most successfully. Conlon's, Kelly's, Harke's, Chalmers and Reardon's being visited, the Crown Forces being held up in the Barrack and much Belfast stuff destroyed, all carried out by the new Officers and their men soldierly despatch and good order

May Continued

John Brennan Head Porter was arrested during the month, the Public said he had some connection with Raid on Goods store but of course we know better, also Carroll was also arrested, during the month James Carrolls, and Harry Kelly ^{Thomas O'Connell} was raided by Crown Forces, but their searches were in vain, the military were active in many ways during the month through the Country as well, and were very watchful of motors, Bicycles, and Market Carts passing the camp.

12th of the month a member gets every case, and it is stated, the Black and Tans were treated very sharply by him since then, their manners have changed and are somewhat more conciliatory, but this is policy of course,

Report for June 1921. of A. Company 1st Batt.
Irish Republican Army. -

The first operation in June was a well planned Raid on Post Office, Bundoran, with the object of seizing Government money & stamps besides with the object of letting the Crown Forces know, that the I.R.A. was still active even though they were after depriving them of two of their officers - The Raid was most successful, and occupied almost a whole night, all letters having been conserved, the Police & military were very active, for sometime after this, and assaulted a number of people on the street, and reported in every case to officer Commanding Finis Camp, The lowest gate every case, and it is stated, the Black and Tans were treated very sharply by him since then, their manners have changed and are somewhat more conciliatory, but this is policy of course,

June - Continued

The next business a Company took up was that of some members who were not attending meetings or musters. Some of these members had to be arrested others attended without arrest when they understood their position - and all promised under threat to obey the orders of the officers of the Company. -
about 15th of month, the Kilmough Postman Joseph Trainor was held up but Bourdonan and Kilmough, and depriving of all official letters, the Poles were very active afterwards in the immediate base vicinity of Holdenup, - visiting houses and questioning people but of course they got no information.
Roads have been trenched and Bridges blown up in Counties Leitrim & Sligo on our border we have no means of doing same, but the work has had a marked effect in confining the work of the military ferry during night hours

and many a soldier of the Irish Republic "on
the run" gets a chance of an odd night's sleep
because of that - send us the stuff -

No of Rifles on hand 3 -

No of Shot guns " " 2

No of Revolvers 9.

120 Rounds Rifle ammunition

50 " Shot gun ammunition (maybe bad)

50 " Revolver ammunition

Belleek.

No on Roll.	Parades.	Arms	Ammunition	Stores.
80.	50	No. Rifles	200 rounds.	
		8 Shotguns.		
		8 subless	30 rounds	
		2 Automaten	8	
		2 other	none	

Ballyshannon.

Donegal County Council Archives

10/15/6(3)

Donegal County Council Archives

Donegal County Council Archives

Copy.

P1183/317/10
Acknowledged 11-8-21

Divisional Commissioner's Office
R.I.C. Belfast

26th July 1921

Owen O'Duffy Esq.
Liaison Offices
St Mary's Hall
Belfast.

Dear Sir,

Re Type-Writer stolen from
Ballintra Rly. Station - (Goods Store).

The following report has been received from Co Donegal. I am unaware by whom the theft was made, but forward the report as a suggestion exists that it was the work of Sinn Fein:-

Copy

On the night of the 20th. or morning of the 21st. inst the goods store at Ballintra Rly Station was feloniously entered by some person or persons unknown and a type writer the property of John Stewart Hamilton, J.P. stolen therefrom.

The machine was received at Ballintra Rly Station on the 15th inst from the Blich Typewriting Company, London where it had been for repairs. It was then put in the goods store by Thos. Patton Station Master who informed Mr Hamilton on the 17th inst that it had arrived.

Yours faithfully,

Col. Vickham

Lieut Colonel

Divisional Commissioner

~~Copy~~

P

P/183/3/7/1(2)

Belfast

28th July 1921

o/c No 1 Northern Div.

A Chara.

I enclose copy of report received from Div. Commr. R.I.C. Have immediate and careful enquiry made into this matter at once, and if possible trace the missing machine. It must be returned, if located, but let me know first.

Is mine

Do chara

Erin O'Malley
Liaison Officer.

Donegal County Council Archive

DERRY WEEKLY NEWS,
LONDONDERRY-1892.

DONEGAL VINDICATOR,
BALLYSHANNON-1889.

DONEGAL INDEPENDENT,
LETTERKENNY-1834.

FERMANAGH NEWS,
ENNISKILLEN-1895.

1/183/3/7/2(1) Recd 10-6-20
Appl. 11-8-21
The North of Ireland
Publishing Co.,

East Port,

BALLYSHANNON, 27th July 1921.

Mr. Eoin O'Duffy, Liaison Officer, Irish.

A capa, Since last communicating with you it has occurred to me that you might be able to help in a matter in which progress has hitherto seemed impossible. I am not sure that it comes within your province, so I will be brief. Some time in May ~~the~~ machine belonging to the firm was dismantled, carefully, and parts removed. It was the ordinary machine in use for printing above papers and also "An Dail" though this particular one had not been re-started after my release. No explanation was given. We had evidence that it was not the work of Crown forces and I have since discovered by personal enquiries that it was the work of the I.R.A. I admit it is not the way of the I.R.A. to work underground, as it were, and it took much to convince me that they were the authors. Now

DERRY WEEKLY NEWS.
LONDONDERRY—1892.

DONEGAL VINDICATOR,
BALLYSHANNON—1889.

DONEGAL INDEPENDENT,
LETTERKENNY—1884.

FERMANAGH NEWS,
ENNISKILLEN—1895.

P/183/3/7/2(2)
The North of Ireland

Publishing Co.,

East Port,

BALLYSHANNON,

191

We see the reason for their action. He had been publishing Derry business cards, as enclosed, and it appears some of the firms ~~as~~ were on a boycott list for trading with Belfast. We were not asked to withdraw them, though at the end of June we did receive such an order regarding about six firms which we obeyed.

My father is editor of above newspapers and proprietor also. My interest lies in the fact that while the parts of the machine are missing I cannot hope to start my paper again, for, though we have rigged up a machine it has no speed.

Perhaps under the terms of the truce the I.R.A. would return the parts if the local commandant was so instructed.

I am trying to conquer financial difficulties, so far insuperable, in the hope of re-starting and if the mechanical difficulty is also in my way I cannot but abandon the project. The loss of all books etc. in raids was a serious

The
North of Ireland
Printing and Publishing
Company,

Ballyshannon
(Co. Donegal).

190



To

below financially and headquarters has no money to spare for propaganda newspapers, so I do not really see my way, but the restoration of the machine would be a help.

We were innocently in fault, so I hope if this matter is within your province you will see what you can do.

Yr mpre so capa,

Lily D. Mac Aodha

[Handwritten signature]

75
Derry

29/7/21

8pm

To Mr

~~Donegal Bank~~

Mr Capra

Kindly investigate

enclosed report at once
P

Director of Information
1st Northern Division
Derry City.

P/183/3/7/3(1)

Derry

29/7/21

8/11

Donegal County Council Archives

Phone message from
 Liaison officer Belfast
 to Liaison officer Derry
 re "Derry Journal."

July 27th 1921.

6 p.m.

On 15th instant Patrick
 McEhan Donegal received
 the following threatening
 letter:--

"Donegal Battalion I.R.A.
 Beware of you employing
 traitors and informers. So
 the sooner you clear
 Informer McHugh out of
 your shop the better and
 dont supply him or if you

②

do, we will deal with
you in a different way.
Reprisals will follow. So
beware of the I.R.A.
They are on your track.
Give him no goods.

Signed

O.C. I.R.A."

Please inquire into origin
of above and report.

Donegal County Council Archives

Phone message from

Liaison Officer Belfast to

Liaison Officer Derry. per Derry Journal 27. 7. 21.
6pm.

On 15th inst. Patrick Meehan, Donegal, received the following threatening letter :-

Donegal Barron.
I.R.A.

Beware of you employing traitors & informers. So the sooner you clear informers & traitors out of your shop the better and don't supply him or if you do we will deal with you in a different way. Reprisals will follow. So beware of the I.R.A. They are on your track. Give them no goods.

Signed. OC.
I.R.A.

I am forwarding copy of this to Div. 1.0.

[Signature]
Commandt.

F/183/3/7/4

H. O. No 4 Brigade

1st Northern Div.

11 - 8 - 21.

To: Brigade Adj.

A case

I want reports on following ~~cases~~ for Liaison Officers. 1.) Stewart Hamilton's typewriter stolen at Ballintra. 2.) Mr. Mr. Adams's printing machinery. 3.) The threatening letter served on Patti Michael Donegal. Enclosed ~~is~~ ^{is} the correspondence recd. on the matters referred to. In first two cases I merely want to know have the orders already issued been complied with. In the 3rd case investigation is necessary & a report made at once. The offenders if traced should be taught something about discipline.

2.) There was to be a meeting of ^{Belaich} ~~Ballintra~~ Batt at Belaich on Sun. 14th. I cannot attend. You can find out whether the meeting is proceeding as arranged & send them enclosed instructions, & if you can, attend & read them yourself.

3.) You will deliver accompanying 47 copies Am T-Oglac to Cassidy D.M. Only 46 copies were read. I kept one. Tell him to report to me at once how he is getting on. After Sun. I am instructing Div. H.O. to address all communications to you until further notice. You will deal with it on your own responsibility until I return.

4.) What about Intelligence forms. Any returns yet.

Best regards

D/c.

P/180/3/7/5

H. G. No. 4 Brigade
1st Northern Div.

11 - 8 - '21.

To: Officers of Beluch Batt.

A cãmbé

It was my intention to be present at your meeting on Sun. 14th inst, but I find it impossible. You are all aware of the difficulty that has arisen owing to the new disposition of boundaries of Divisions - that your old Batt. was unfortunately one of those which suffer dissection as a result of the new arrangement. I am fully informed as to your feelings in this matter & again & again have I represented to H.G. my conviction that your wishes should be carried out - namely that your old Batt. be taken as a whole into the 1st Div instead of being split up. So far, however, I have been told it is impossible & I am now asking permission from the Div C/c to allow me to speak to the D.O. on the question. If I fail this time - well I must rely on your discipline & obedience to fall in with the decision of H.G. Your C/c has been appointed by me to take charge of the new Ballintra Batt. & from what I learn I have no fear but that he will do so & make a success of it.

I wish to point out to all C/c's that the present is a very opportune time for organization & for knitting our units together, so that they will work together like the pieces of a clock. A bad C/c will affect the whole clock & should be mended or removed. We will either have to fight on, or we will have peace. I don't know which. But in either case the I.R.A. require training & discipline. If we have to fight the country will have to depend on us for protection & defence, if we have peace it will look to us as the only available machinery for taking charge of our affairs. Let all C/c's show by their example that ours is a disciplined army & let them insist on uprightness & decency in their men. Once we have that, we can do anything. Wish all success to your meeting & ask you all to give me your help in making this area a huge success

Ben Busc O/S

H. G.

1st Brigade

1st Mill. Div.

19th Aug 1921

To Brigade C.O.

A Copy

Donegal County Council Archives

Yours to hand, the following
 is an explanation of the circumstances
 Permit to Ed. Kennedy, his daughter
 Mr. B. Kennedy, who is now residing
 in Dublin, and
 shortly before the present time
 Kennedy reported to me that he had
 obtained permission to be allowed
 home to see his daughter, and
 would be in Dublin for the month
 or two at the end of the month
 or thereabouts (John Kennedy, etc. etc.
 in Donegal (H.C.) to give the identity
 for your own records, the Brigade was
 in a weakened state at the time in
 organization, in Police Officers appointed
 etc. It was not until the very end
 of the month, however, that the thing

that man was military age, were not
 the held back by the fact that the present
 as you have seen. I remember to
 remember that he had on I have a
 short time ago from Glasgow and
 had been in business before when
 his daughter had been born and
 married and he wanted to bring
 her back again owing to the state
 of her health. I understood also
 that his present would be looked
 for in the rear of the letter to
 and that if I was not well
 he would be kept back. I warned
 him to that effect. I must be plain
 also that I had absolutely no
 interest in the man to be
 a stranger - I was in the man
 who introduced him. At the time
 I did not know to whom to address
 it for a present and what I
 thought was best under the circumstances
 I had been appointed Adj. of Brigade
 only a short time before that and

had no copies of the general orders.

I greatly regret the blunders
I have made. I am sure you will
pardon me at all. I will do my dam-
ned best to satisfy you. I am
for my mistake (I believe a great many
others have) will be greatly
forgiven by me and will not deter
me in still doing my little best
in the common cause.

I will be glad to have you
send further information
which you may require.

Yours
truly

I am quite well. I hope to be better
in a few days. I have not much news
to write at present. I am
Yours
truly

P/183/3/8/1

Recd 2-5-21
Reply 4-5-21

Dept Q.M.
Ref No 2.

Divisional A.Q.
1st Northern Division
27 7-21.

To Q.M. No 4 Brigade

I beg to acknowledge receipt of arms return 10/7/21

The question of the 162 I shall investigate at G.H.Q. wife

Sec. Q.M.

Donegal County Council Archive

P/183/3/8/2

Mansion House.

Dublin.

Thursday.

To Brigade Adj. No. 4.

A case,

I am enclosing query from Minister of Home Affairs. I require a report from you on this matter at once. Whether you issued this permit, whether you signed it as stated etc, & if so why you did so. As a serious view is taken of the matter your report should be full & accurate. Hope you are getting on well. If you wish for any information above address will find me.

Yr mtr
do case

S. Gifford

1/183/3/8/3

4 Brigade
8/10 3 Batt
23/7/21

To Brigade Adj.
A Chara.

A raid took place on Tuesday night at Ballintra Station a typewriter ~~belonging~~ consigned to Capt J. Hamilton Brownhall.

Ballintra was taken. Volunteers had no connection with the affair. Would like to know what action we will take in the matter.

Signed
O. C. 2 Batt
4 Brigade
1 Ulster Div.

Get up notes
to effect that the
Road Land is
connected with
I.P.A. ~~fund~~
Investment ~~and~~
fund

Donegal County Council Archives

P/183/3/8/4

No. 3 Batt.

4 Brigade

Aug 2nd 1921

A caps

A Batt meeting
will be held here on Sat.
evening 6th inst at 6.30
if you or representative
come by train you could
go by last train again

up to the present
Edorney has no Captain
appointed since their
last was arrested
but they are to meet
here

Donegal County Council Archives

O.C.

Peterson

P/183/3/8/6(a)

H. B. No. 4 Brigade

1st Vth. Div.

4 - 8 - '21.

To: - Brigade Adj.

A. Evans,

Sorry I had to leave on short notice & could not see you. Did you ever get your Thomas's Flash. I forgot to ask you? I am sending you £1. Thanks very much for giving me credit so long.

1) You will issue instructions to Batt. Ofc's as follows. They were notified that their areas had been defined, that they were to appoint Batt. Ofc's - Adj & O.M. & Coy. Capt's where necessary. Also Batt. Police Ofc's. Each Batt. was to forward £3 to Brigade O.M. Names of all Ofc's were to be also sent. No returns have as yet been recd. though nearly a fortnight has elapsed. Ask again for particulars & have replies sent to you. Keep all papers as they may be reqd. & also dates of receiving & despatching etc.

2) Remind Batt. Ofc's that Batt. Council meetings are to be held every fortnight & that 2 meetings are due this month. Batt. Ofc's must notify Brigade H. Q. beforehand about meetings so that one of Brigade staff may be present.

3) Brigade meeting should be called for some Sun, last in this month preferably. You can arrange this. Bundoran is I presume the best place. Bundoran is to remain for the present in this area until Sligo man is appointed.

(4) Inform Carty of Belcoch that he is for the present to retain command of the former Belcoch Battⁿ & in addition take over command of the Ballintra Battⁿ. as instructed in ^{previous} my despatch of 23rd Oct.

The question is still under discussion & until it is settled he is responsible for all.

5.) Delivers enclosed to near G.M.

Very truly

Y^r c.

P.S. Best wishes to all our friends.

Dir. Council is well pleased with your report.

Donegal County Council Archives

H Q. No 4 Brigade.

12 - 8 - 21.

Rec. 14-P-21

To: - Brigade Adj,

A case, This is to introduce Brigade Engineer who is to give a course of lectures starting on Tuesday. As I have not the time I am sending him to you & you will arrange for his stay there & also that of the 3 Batt. Engineers to whom he is to lecture. You will try to arrange some place where the lectures can be delivered & you can attend to now & again to supervise the work & get some idea of the suitability of the men. All expenses incurred are to be defrayed out of Brigade Funds & accounts served on Brigade A.M. You can procure a man from No 2. Batt, & one from No 3, to be in attendance on Tues. morning & to remain there for the whole course of three or four days. I will send a man from No 1.

I enclose two communications from Div. E. You can make arrangements with Batt Comdants to have this scheme put in ~~force~~ operation. Beorer will be able to assist you in this.

Yours truly.

O/c.

031213 Na to Epeston

111831317(2)
Road 10 - 8 - 24
Ach. 11 - 8 - 24

H. Q. 1st Nor. Division

Dept. D.E.

1-8-21.

To O/c No 4 Brigade.

For the more efficient training of Field Engineers it has been decided to alter the system of organisation.

In future in each Batt. an area will be marked off (in a similar manner as Inf. Coy. areas are marked off) in which all members of I.R.A will form a Field Engineering Unit.

The minimum number in this Unit will be 20 men to be increased as soon as first party are trained until total No of Engineers in Batt. area reaches G.H.Q. Standard.

The F.E. Unit will be organised when necessary on the same general lines as an Inf. Half-Coy. with Section-Commanders and T/Tobilisers. The members will be required to become proficient in Infantry Drill as well as in their own specialised work.

The Unit will be in charge of Batt. Eng. who ranks as Lieut. and who will attend all Batt. Council Meetings and be responsible to O/c Batt for all Eng. operations in Batt. area.

The O/c Batt. will be responsible as at present to O/c Brigade for the efficiency and operations of the F. Engineers in his area.

S. O M.

Div. Eng

Approved by

SMS

Div. Comdt.

Dept. Q.M.
R/V 14.

DIV H.Q.
1st Northern DIV.
12 Aug 1921.

Received 17th Aug. 1921
answered 17th Aug. 1921

To Q.C.

N^o 4 Brigade.

The arms returns for each month are to be sent in not later than the 15th of the month following. July's returns are to be handed in before Aug 15th.

A circular giving in detail the duties of the Quartermaster I will forward you in a few days also an arms return form copies of which you can print.

The information requested about the file has not yet reached me and will come to the following address.

Mr M. M. Grovy
63 Beggan Rd.
Derry.

Yours
fr

DIV Q.M.

Dept. Q.M.

DIV. H.Q.
1st Northern Div.
12th Aug 1921

To Qc

No. 4. Brigade

To Expenses Brigade Engineer

Must wait until we have the money.

Arrang. for collection at once. Also raise money by concerts sports etc if possible. I have replied to these communications. You have merely to send copy of arms returns which I sent you, to address given on previous page. You notice that reports for future months have to be in by 15th of following month.

Send a detailed report about £167. along with arms returns. Brigade Adj. will give you particulars. Send at once, as Div. H.M. is waiting for it.

O/e

Ordered a levy of £3 on each

OGLAIGH NA h-EIREANN.

This Form must be forwarded to G.H.Q. not later than 10th day of Month following that to which it refers.

To be typed or filled up in ink.

10th brigade
 BRIGADE Report for Month of *July* 192*1*

1 ENEMY.—Regular Troops

(Enter here the Names and Locations of G.O.C's, and such)

In every case the surname is to be entered first.

STATION	STRENGTH	UNIT	PERSONNEL OF OFFICERS

2 ENEMY.—R.I.C.

Divisional Commissioner (if any) Name _____ Station _____

County Inspector's Name _____ Station _____

DO NOT WRITE IN ANY OF THE MARGINS.

STATION	STRENGTH		Enter Stations by Districts and enter D.I.'s Name against the Station which he occupies
	Sergts.	Men	

3 ENEMY.—R.I.C. (Ulster Specials, A)

County Commandant's Name _____ Station _____

STATION	STRENGTH	Fill up as nearly as possible in accordance with Note above (No. 2)

4 ENEMY.—R.I.C. (Ulster Specials, B)

Note on their Stations, Strength, etc. _____

P/183/3/8(4)

OGLAIGH NA h-EIREANN.

Report of... No 4 (South - East) ... Brigade. Month ended... August 31st 1921

BRIGADE COUNCIL ATTENDANCE.

Dates of Meetings	Officers Present Names	Officers Absent Names	Reasons of Absence	Agenda.

GENERAL REPORT ON BATTALIONS.

Battalion (Insert Names)	1	2	3	4
Dates of Council Meetings				
Reports Received				
Names of Companies working regularly				
Other Companies				
Average Total Men regularly On Parade in Battalion:—				

Councils Visited.....

An t-Oglach		No. of Copies Issued	Date	No. of Copies Issued	Date	No. of Copies Issued	Date	No. of Copies Issued	Date	No. of Copies Issued	Date
Issue No.	Date Received										

Changes in Personnel of Officers in Brigade (Detailed Particulars to be supplied):—

Remarks

Date.....

Signed.....

Important

Reports July - Aug - 21

P/183/3/8/9

Derry

August 22. 1921

Dear Sir

With Preference to what you were speaking
to me about in Bundora I had a talk with the
Boss here and he says the orders you spoke to me
about is genuine and should be carried into effect
It is just as you said because of his actions in Derry
trying to play the Double Game I may add the
Boss would not say much about the thing remarking
there is one man should know all about it you
know who I mean sorry for the delay in writing
but could not get in to, the Boss touch with the Boss
as he was out of town

Yours

~~Patrick~~ Bundoran O'D

P/183/3/8/10

No. 4 Brigade.

23 - 8 - 21.

To :- Brigada Adj.

A éana,

1.) you are hereby notified that you are to be present at a Div. meeting to be held in Derry City on Sunday 28th inst at 6 p.m. The place will be made known later.

2.) You in turn will notify Brigade G.M.
Batt. Comdts Nos. 1, 2, & 3 Batts.

Brigade Intelligence O/c

" Engineer.

3.) Acknowledge receipt of this at once to above addressees.

In order to make sure that all will attend better send a man to visit them, & if any cannot attend please try & let me know beforehand.

I will expect acknowledgment of this by Thurs.
Did not get your report on query from Home Office.

Did you get my letter alright.

Ben buab

O/c.

DIVISIONAL HEADQUARTERS,
1st ULSTER DIVISION,

Dept
Ref No.

August 30th. 1921
Received 1-9-21. Cady

To Adjutant No.4 Brigade.

Philip O'Doherty Organiser has been ordered to proceed at once to CASTLEFIN where he is to report for service to the O/C.

You will consult the O/C regarding the areas he is to visit and make arrangements for his accomodation during the time he is in the area. The Staff can only blame themselves if he slacks in his work in the area.

Should the second Organiser be required you might let me know and I will send him along.

Mise,
Séamus Mac Rígháin
Div. Comdt.

30/8/31

1931

1931

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1931



1931

1931

1931

P/183/3/8/12

892 Owen Gallagher

Hut 19 C Coy

Ballykinlar Camp No 1

31/8/21

My Dear Joe,

just a few lines to let you know I recieved your letter & Cigarettes, alright their arrival was as welcome as release would be. the canteen hadnt any for a week before & we were nearly wild for a smoke I cannot find words to explain to you the joy that was in 19. when I introduced your parcel of cigarettes I rationed them out until the canteen supply arrived.

I seen Alo once through the wire I could only ask him how he was enjoying himself he is looking well wasnt it a pity he did not come into this camp I would have a great time with him keeping him in memory of the days he spent at the sea side I wonder & how he is taking it.

I see by the latest news you are having a great time around Bundoran. plenty of games in the park I suppose you will soon commence the league I hope your team will have better luck this year than they had last year.

what do you think of the times now will we have war again. it is looking like it a present.

I must finish now as I have no news to let you know about thanking you for parcel & hoping to have a long letter from you before Xmas yours & Owen Gallagher

(Excuse scribble)

892 Owen Gallagher

Bat 19 L. Coy

Wally Kilgour

Camp 1

Donegal County Council Archives

P/183/3/8/13

John Alee.
Beckenham.
Q. R. M. G.
13. 9. 21

A copy

I have arranged for
a Batt meeting on Sunday
18 inst. at usual place.

If you consider it necessary
notify Brigade O.B.

I was down in Chisledon
~~on~~ on Sunday. They are
building up these ranks
fairly well. The Companies
of Depot Battalion Loughborough
were also present. The Brigade
Q.R. was also down.

Yours
John Alee.
Sen Coy.

P.S.
Time 5 P.M.

13/9/21

Donegal County Council Archives

Let Bde P/183/3/8/14

Hyp.

22/9/4

(1)

To ofc

305 Br

1. Inc in receipt of your report of the 20th inst and note that you are forwarding cash to the C. Co.

2. you will get an explanation from Mr Ederney as to why he was absent from the Bd Council.

3. In future you will send in a more detailed report of your work.

4. Let me have a covering address for your Br at the earliest possible moment.

5. You will in future address correspondence to an officer of the Bde & not to an individual.

W. G. G. G.

10

Acting O/C

P/183/3/8/14(2)

No

Received from

O/C No 4 Brigade 1st N.D.

the Sum of Thirty Pounds
Shillings and — Pence

Levy of £10 per Batt. to meet
expenses of Div. O.T.C.

Received 25th day of Sept. 1921

£ 30-0-0

QMB. O/C 1st N.D.

Quartermaster



P/183/3/8/10

16/9/41

9.10.21

To Adj. No 4 Brigade

1. I sent a notice of below to the o/c but as he may not have ret'd. from Dublin you will see to it.
2. A. Div. Training Camp begins on Monday (19th)
3. All Brigade o/c's, Brigade Staffs and Batt. Comdts will attend.
4. Each officer is to provide himself with serviceable clothing and soles extra shirt, socks, razor, hairbrush, toothbrush etc. and blankets
5. Each Batt area of each Brigade is to pay a levy of £10 to the Camp G.M. to defray expenses and the money is to be handed in during first meet.
6. All officers required are to report to the o/c at a place fixed by him on Sunday night so as to be ready to go into Camp on Monday
7. Place of Camp will be made known to o/c before Mon.

Wife

D/C

Re Div. Training Camp
at Dungloe

16/9/21 ?

Donegal County Council Archives

P183/3/8/16(1)

968 M. A. Carroll

I had no word from home
so far this week. Shurs, morning.

Hut. 15. F boy. Camp 2

Ballykinlar

27 - 10 - 1921

My dear Joe

I know it is a great shame that I wrote to none of my good chums since I came to this ere place,

Well of course you understand that I write home on Sundays & to - on Wed. so that I cant write other that I would like to, as often as I would if circ. were otherwise than they are. I had a very long newsless letter from Michael. some time ago. Own. Gallagher was in to day in No 2 (for clothes) & I had a great chat with him he looks N. 1. & wishes to be remembered to you. He says he has come to the decision that ladies should not smoke & it is the whole topic here now our Commandant (a Monaghan Man) says that a decision from the Camps

should settle the question
 Tullaghan looks like becomming a
 famous place. The weather is very
 cold but dry at present & we are all
 preparing for winter, I wrote home
 on Sunday & asked mother to send
 on a navy blue jersey, please tell her
 again in case my letter does not reach
 its destination. I get no football
 news now, I suppose you had no
 matches lately, it must have been a
 very successful year for the
 club, ~~that~~ I am thinking you
 have you hands full this last
 while but that is nothing new
 to you. There are good many
 here who know you, Monaghan
 has a big representation in camp
 John Bunnie & my self are in
 fine health & making the best
 of a bad job. Tell all the boys
 I was as kind for them especially
 Mick & Jack also Mr. & Mr. Gallagher

Hoping your are in the
 best of good health I remain
 your fond & true
 old

Official Notification ^{P/112313/8/17(1)}

H. Q. No. 4 Brigade.

1st Athn. Div.

20/12/21.

To Mr. J. Murray N.T.

A. Cáps,

I beg to notify you that you have recently been appointed to the position of

Brigade Vice-Commandant.

and you will be responsible to o/c for the efficient discharge of duties connected with your office.

Mise

Bde. Adjt.

N.B. Kindly acknowledge receipt.

20/12/21

vice O/C

no. 4 Brigade

1st Northern Division

P/183/3/8/17C2)

J. R. A.

P/183/3/8/18

2nd Batt, 4th Brigade, 1st Northern Division I.R.A.

The Vice Command
~~To the O/C,~~ *4th Brigade*

~~Company,~~

A Battalion Council meeting will be held at the Hall,
Ballintra, on Friday evening, 23rd December, 1921 at 8 o'clock.
You will be careful to attend punctually *if you care to go*

(Signed) Adjutant *no*
for O/C 2nd Batt.

21/12/21

31/12/21

Donegal County Council Archives

P/183/3/8/19

Park Street,
Kerry, Co. Kerry.

29.12.21

Dear Sir,

Would you kindly inform me if I would be allowed a visit to Prisoners Mc Shea & Johnston, at present charged with murder of police in Derry Jail. I am National teacher in Bundoran, their native place, and am presently on holidays at my own home - above address. These prisoners' friend - mothers in particular ^{are anxious} that I should visit them. I would do so on this day (Thurs.) week. If you can arrange for my visit, kindly let me know hours for same.

Are parcels allowed?

Thanking you in anticipation,
I am,

Yours sincerely,

Joseph Murray.

The Governor
Belfast Jail.

P. J. O.

A. M. Trison
Belfast
30/12/21.

Sir

Under the circumstances a visit
is permitted on any week day
from 10 am to 12 noon or from 2 to 4 pm.
Please bring this document with
you.

Truly Yours
A. M. Trison
Major
for Governor

Mr Joseph Murray
Bark St
Monaghan

P/183/3/8/20

Oglaigh na h-Eireann.



Dept. B. A.

No. 4 BRIGADE HEADQUARTERS.

1st Northern Division.

Ref. 213 Last Meeting of 29/12/21
Brigade Council prior to Spld 192

To Vice-Brig.

A Esps.

You are requested to attend a
Brigade Council Meeting to be held in
Donegal on Saturday 31st inst. @ 7pm.
Place of meeting (to be fixed by local ofc).

Agenda :-

- (1) Reports from Battalions.
- (2) Report on Special Services
(by Vice-Brig)
- (3) Communications
- (4) Oylach.
- (5) Finance
- (6) General matters.

Muir, le meap mór
Bde. Adjt.

Wishing you a Happy & Prosperous New Year

BRANCH OFFICES: LIFFORD — FRIDAYS.
" " CONVOY — SATURDAYS.
" " CASTLEFINN — FAIR DAYS.

p/183/3/8/21

JAMES BOYLE & CO.,
SOLICITORS.

T. M. LAURENCE COYLE, B.A.

OUR REF.

YOUR REF.

DUBLIN OFFICE:
6B, MID. ABBEY ST.

TELEPHONE: BALLYBOFEY 44.
TELEGRAMS: "COYLE, SOLR., STRANORLAR."

Stranorlar.

Co. DONEGAL.

Liam O'Duffy.

L. O'Duffy, arrested 19/12/1920: Derry Jail
to April, 1921, and from April 1921 to
November, 1921 - Belfast Prison.

Donegal County Council Archives

14 Mean Fegmore, 1920
No. from Council on 5/3/22.

9/183/3/9/1
(1)
ÓΣΤΑΙΣ ΝΑ Η-ΕΙΡΕΑΝΝ.

'Phone 1634.

Telegrams—"LIAISON," ST. MARY'S
HALL, BELFAST.

LIAISON OFFICES,
ST. MARY'S HALL,

Belfast,.....28th.July '21

Jos Murray, Esq.

Bundoran.

A Chara,

Many thanks for yours of 22nd. inst.
informing me of breach of Truce by enemy in
Ballyshannon. I am taking this matter up with
their Authorities and I will be glad to hear
if this abuse still continues.

With kind regards.

Kesh R. U.C. Bks. Is Mise.

Do Chara.

Wendell
LIAISON OFFICER.

*From
Gen. O'Duffin*



28/7/21

Joseph Murray, Esq.

St. Joseph's Orphanage.

Bundoran.

Co. Donegal.

Donegal County Council Archives

P1183/3/9/1(2)

P/183/3/9/2(1)

ÓSLAÍZ NA n-ÉIREANN.

LIAISON OFFICES,
ST. MARY'S HALL,

'Phone 1634,
Telegrams—"LIAISON," ST. MARY'S
HALL, BELFAST.

Belfast, 12th. August 1921.

Joseph Murray.

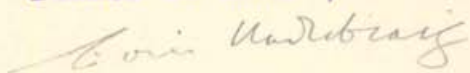
Bundoran.

A Chara,

I am very grateful for yours of 8th. inst. informing me of breaches of truce and provocative conduct on the part of the enemy in you area. I think it would be better for you to take no other action than reporting to me for the present. I have made a strong report to the Co Insp. in the matter and very likely it will have effect.

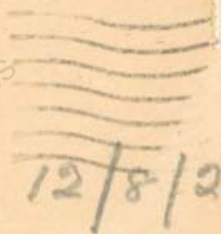
*Kesh
R. U. G.
Bks*

Ismise le meas ,



LIAISON OFFICER.

From
Gen O'Duffy.



Mr Joseph Murray
The Orphanage
Bundoran.
Co Donegal.

P/1183/3/9/2(2)

P1123/3/10/10

POST OFFICE



TELEGRAPHS.



This Form must accompany any inquiry respecting this Telegram.

Office of Origin and Service Instructions.

Dublin

Charges } s. d.
to pay }

Handed }
in at } *12 10*

Received } 1 15 M.
here at }

TO }

*Joseph H. ...
St. Joseph's. ...
Gundoran*

*Handed in Kesh, ...
to pay ...
offices ...
Dunphy & ...*

P/18313/110(2)

TELEGRAM.

5/11/21

NO CHARGE FOR DELIVERY.

From *W. J. Murray*
Donegal County Council Archives
Donegal Office

If the Receiver of an Inland Telegram doubts its accuracy, he may have it repeated on payment of half the amount originally paid for its transmission, any fraction of 1d. less than 1/2d. being reckoned as 1/2d.; and if it be found that there was any inaccuracy, the amount paid for repetition will be refunded. Special conditions are applicable to the repetition of Foreign Telegrams.

P1153131012G)

TELEGRAM.

PLACE FOR DELIVERY.

9/11/91

212
From
Lawson
Cavendish
Donegal County Council Archives
Draper

If the Receiver of an Inland Telegram doubts its accuracy, he may have it repeated on payment of half the amount originally paid for its transmission, any fraction of 1d. less than 1/2d. being reckoned as 1/2d.; and if it be found that there was any inaccuracy, the amount paid for repetition will be refunded. Special conditions are applicable to the repetition of Foreign Telegrams.

P1103/3/10/262

POST OFFICE



TELEGRAPHS.

This Form must accompany any inquiry respecting this Telegram.

Office of Origin and Service Instructions.

Ballybofey

Charges }
to pay } s. d.

Handed }
in at } 10. 10

Received }
here at } 10. 50



TO

Cannock Cropper Bdown

Send Harry to Stranorlar

tonight call at Mcballs

Donegal County Council Archives

TELEGRAM.

P/18313/10/3
(r)

CHARGES TO PAY.

FOR

11/11/91

Donegal County Council Archives
From Joe Lanyon
Lanyon Office

If the Receiver of an Inland Telegram doubts its accuracy, he may have it repeated on payment of half the amount originally paid for its transmission, any fraction of 1d. less than 1/2d. being reckoned as 1/2d. and if it be found that there was any inaccuracy, the amount paid for repetition will be refunded. Special conditions are applicable to the repetition of Foreign Telegrams.

P/153/3/10/3(2)

POST OFFICE



TELEGRAPHS.



This Form must accompany any inquiry respecting this Telegram.

Office of Origin and Service Instructions.

Dublin

Charges } s. d.
to pay }

Handed
in at }

Received } M. here at } M.

TO

*Joseph Murray Street Esq
Orphanage Bldg an*

*ask investigation officers to
write me if they are
making any progress important
I should have news one
way or another Hashby
Lairson officers*

TELEGRAM.

NO CHARGE FOR DELIVERY.

P1183/3 110/4

18/11/01

(5)

Joe Murray

Flood's Hotel

From

Sean B. McManus

If the Receiver of an Inland Telegram doubts its accuracy, he may have it repeated on payment of half the amount originally paid for its transmission, any fraction of 1d. less than 1d. being reckoned as 1d.; and if it be found that there was any inaccuracy, the amount paid for repetition will be refunded.

Special conditions are applicable to the repetition of Foreign Telegrams.

P/183/3/10/4(2)

POST OFFICE



TELEGRAPHS.

Office Stamp



This Form must accompany any inquiry respecting this Telegram.

Office of Origin and Service Instructions.

Brownstown

Charges } s. d.
to pay }

Handed }
in at }

945

M.

Received }
here at }

947

M.

TO }

*Joe Murray Woods Hotel
Pellegru*

*Sorry Cant
memorise*

Writing Shain

Donegal County Council Archive

Enclosed bill for Am T-0560 should be
collected from the various Batts. & sent to

H. B. d/o 4 Brigade

Gen. 17-7-21.

Aiana, Adj. 1st Northern Lia. Company

As far as I know at present, I may be going to Dul on
Tues. During my absence you will take charge.

You will notify all Batt. Commands of the following effect:

1) That there is to be no misapprehension about the true
Active operations against the enemy, i.e. the only operations that
are suspended. Organization & internal work is to be increased &
preparations made for war. No false hopes are to be indulged in.

2) You will ask all Batt. Commands for recommendations
of suitable areas in their respective areas to act as Batt. Of Police.
They should realize these at once & when you get them take
them as being Temply. appointed & issue Police instructions,
which you have got & these additional areas included hereunder. You
can also select Brigade D.M. & get him working.

My expenses to Bundwan were \$1. You can collect this
& keep it. It is a better way to return your money but there
is no other.

Zero bank

O G L A I G H na h-E I K E A N N.

WEEKLY MEMORANDUM NO. 16.

Ard Oifig,

Atha Cliath.

7th October, 1921.

1. Motors, Bicycles and other articles commandeered prior to the Truce period; may not be returned at present, except by special permission of the Divisional Commandant, or of the Brigade Commandant in the case of undivisionalised areas. Instances may come to notice where serious hardship is caused by the with-holding of property so commandeered, and while sympathetically considering any such case, with a view to the return of any such property, O/C's responsible should bear in mind that a state of War still exists and that the general return of commandeered property cannot at present be considered.
2. In all cases in which Books, Account Books, etc., belonging to Local Authorities, have been taken possession of by the Army, in order to prevent auditing by the Enemy, or in order to safeguard the Books; they should now be returned at once to the proper Local Authorities.
3. Complaints continue to arise that in certain districts a levy is being imposed on the general public for Volunteer purposes, and that threats, veiled and otherwise, are being used by Volunteers to support voluntary collection. The matter is coming to be one causing much irritation to the public. Immediate and particular attention must be given by all O/C's to the following points regarding the collection of monies:-
 (A). Levy. Nothing in the nature of a levy may be imposed.
 (B). Collections. Collections may be continued, but the greatest possible supervision must be exercised to secure that no attempt is made to force by threats or otherwise people to subscribe to our Funds.
4. The following is an extract from the Enemy 5th. Divisional Bulletin, No. 24, dated 26th. August, 1921:-

"There is reason to believe that Rebel Funds are running low. Collections are being made all over the country, ostensibly for the I.R.A. Some cases have come to light,

(2)

"however, in which money collected was spent in buying beer at
"the nearest public house.

"Some Rebels, too, are resorting to robbery of inoffensive
inhabitants, mostly shopkeepers, to make good their present shortage
"of funds - no doubt I.R. Army pay has ceased for the time."

Continued

While the suggestions therein are made, principally with a view to
keeping up the morale of the Enemy, O/C's of all ranks should take
very special steps to see that all occurrences which would give any
complexion to the charges made, are brought to light at once in
every case, and suitably dealt with.

5. Officers commanding should not at the present time entertain any
enquiries from the Enemy as to the where-abouts of agents of theirs
or other persons alleged to be missing from a date prior to that of
the Truce. They should reply to all such enquiries accordingly,
and they should forward the papers to the Adjutant General.
6. In order to prevent undue interference with the present Staff
establishment, such interference being likely to cause disorgan-
isation, no Officer who has been arrested will be permitted, on
his release to return to his former command until an enquiry has
been made into the circumstances of his arrest and until such
enquiry has been submitted to G.H.Q. for consideration.

BY ORDER.

CHIEF-OF-STAFF.

Aré Oifig,

Atha Cliata.

Weekly Memorandum No.17

1. No member of the Police Force shall be removed from police work without the authority of the Chief of Police, Home Affairs Dept. If for any reason an O/C desires the transfer to the Army of the services of any member of the Police Force, he should make representations in the matter, through the proper channels to the Adjutant General. Where, on the other hand, a member of the Police Force desires to transfer his services to the Army he must make application through his proper Police Authority to the Chief of Police.

2. A case occurred recently in which a Company Adjutant who acted as a District Court Registrar was instructed by a superior Officer to resign his Court position and that he should not be associated with the Civil Administration. This attitude is incorrect. It must be perfectly understood that there is no prohibition preventing a Volunteer occupying any position on the Civil side of our Administration.

Where in the opinion of a responsible Officer the holding of such a position is in any particular case undesirable, the details of the matter with a recommendation should be reported to the Adjutant General, but no action should be taken in it, pending a decision from the latter.

3. Complaints are being received that Volunteers are "standing aloof" from the work of Sinn Féin Clubs, and have, in some cases been given instructions by their Officers not to assist in the work of these Clubs.

This is not right. While the work of the Army must at present time be the consideration over-riding all other considerations in the minds of the Army; and in particular in the minds of the senior Officers; it must be clearly understood by all Officers and men that the ultimate object of the Army work is the building up of social and civil life of our country as an independent country; that the Sinn Féin Clubs are the medium through which proper Republican representatives in the civil sphere are selected and secured; and that unless this very important work is efficiently and vigorously done our work can only be regarded as being half done, and the efforts of the Army shall be stultified.

Volunteers are expected, therefore, to take a very sympathetic interest in the work of these Clubs and to help them in every possible way so that they may function efficiently and be imbued with a vigorous Republican Spirit.

4. Complaint is made that in a particular district where irregularities were charged against a Court or some of the Court Officers, responsible Volunteers set up a "sworn inquiry" into the matter. This is very irregular. There must be no direct interference on the part of Volunteers, as such, in matters of Civil Administration. Attention is drawn to General Order No. 4 26/5/20, paragraph 7.

Where in the opinion of Volunteer Officers, irregularities exist in connection with Court work or any other branch of the Civil Administration in such a matter as to reflect discredit upon this, attention should be drawn to the matter by means of a report, detailing the facts of the case and addressed through the proper Volunteer channels to the Adjutant General. Such a report will be forwarded for attention by the responsible Ministerial Dept.

5. On a recent occasion of the funeral of a volunteer, volunteers employed in a particular firm informed the manager through their shop steward "a few minutes before the dinner hour" of "their intention of going to the funeral". As a result of this action without notice, they were "locked out" on their return later in the afternoon—a petty industrial dispute thereby being started.

Tactless and short-noticed action of this kind cannot be countenanced by Volunteers. They amount to a betrayal of the National order and dignity that we are fighting to win and maintain; and they misrepresent the orderly spirit of the Army.

In most such cases a little tact and due notice will admit of satisfactory arrangements being come to. In all such cases too, Volunteers will scrupulously see that industrial life is not unnecessarily nor unduly disturbed.

6. It must be clearly understood that our Civil Administration must function, and that interference on the part of the Enemy, with this administration - whether it be with the work of Courts, etc. or with the work of the police—is a distinct breach of the Truce and all cases of such interference must be fully reported at once.

It is very necessary to be firm in all such cases. If such interference were allowed it would mean that after a lengthened period of Truce, the Enemy would be able, perhaps, to recover some of the Civil Administration which has already passed out of their hands.

7. Brian Martin of Cork NO.1 Brigade, 1st. Southern Division, has been tried by courtmartial, found guilty, sentenced to

sentenced to dismissal from the Army and deportation from Ireland. O/C will immediately report his presence in any area :

DESCRIPTION:

"About 26 years, 5'9" or 9½", clean shaven, brown hair, brown eyes, regular features, good looking, stout build, false teeth in upper part of mouth, dresses smartly. Occupation - Commission Agent in Drapery and Woollen Trades, native of Athlone."

BY ORDER

CHIEF OF STAFF.

21st. October, 1921.

P/183/3/11/4

SPECIAL MEMORANDUM. 25/10/21.

To:
All O.C's.

LEVIES AND COLLECTIONS.

1. It is necessary again to call attention to this matter and to make it clear that levies in whatever form must be stopped absolutely. Weekly Memorandum No. 16 paragraph 3 refers. Collections must be carried out in such a way that they will not savour of the levy and that no undercurrent of pressure can be complained of; and they must be carried out by known Volunteers.
2. Our National reputation for honour and discipline is involved in this matter. O/C's. will be responsible that immediate disciplinary action is taken with regard to any Officer or Volunteer offending against this instruction.
3. In accordance with an agreement between the Irish and the British representatives, who in accordance with the current negotiations have conferred upon questions relating to the Truce, notice is being sent to the Press in connection with this matter as follows:-

"We have received complaints that levies and forced collections for local Army funds are still being made in certain districts.

All responsible Army Officers already hold instructions to the effect that all such levies are unauthorised, and are to be stopped. No pressure of any kind is to be used to make unwilling persons subscribe to our funds.

Where collections are found necessary in order to finance the work of local administration and training in any district it must be made clear that all subscriptions are to be purely voluntary and the collection must be organised by the local responsible officer and made by known Volunteers. Where monies are solicited otherwise, or in any other spirit than this, the attention of the responsible local Volunteer Officer or the Volunteer "Liaison Officer" for the district should be drawn to the matter.

(Signed)

CATHAL BRUGHA,

MINISTER FOR DEFENCE

BY ORDER,

CHIEF OF STAFF,

ÓSLAIG NA h-ÉIREANN
Árto-oifis, Át Cliač.

THE IRISH VOLUNTEERS
GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, DUBLIN.

NEW SERIES
1920.

GENERAL ORDERS.

NO. 29

26th. October, 1921.

ENEMY DESERTERS.

General Order NO 27 22nd. June, 1921 is hereby cancelled and the following Order is substituted.

1. Some enemy deserters have recently turned out to be spies.
2. Our general situation from the information point of view should be so favourable, that deserters can be of little use to us.
3. Steps shall at once be taken by the Brigade Commandants to effect that on an Enemy Deserter approaching a Volunteer or being known to be at large, he shall at once be arrested and subjected to suitable examination by a properly authorised Officer. He shall not be conversed with other than in accordance with the scheme of examination.
4. After examination men felt to be bona-fide deserters may be conveyed to the nearest port and their fare to England paid for them if they cannot afford to do so themselves. Special care shall be taken to detect fraud.
5. No deserter shall, in future, be allowed to associate generally with Volunteers, or with the people, or to remain freely in any area.

BY ORDER

ADJUTANT GENERAL.

Do or many in case to done.
at the Co.

Donegal County Council Archives

SPECIAL MEMORANDUM

Ará Oifig,
Atha Cliath.

1. ENEMY EVACUATION: All enemy stations whether evacuated by the P.I.C., Auxiliary, or Military, are to be immediately taken over for protection by our Troops, and where not required for barracks for our troops or police, such buildings are to be handed over to the rightful owners, whether private individuals or public Authorities, immediately such persons are in a position to take them over.

Where buildings are to be handed over as above a guard of 4 men in charge of an N.C.O. will be sufficient.

2. PERMANENT DIVISIONAL AND BRIGADE HEADQUARTERS: At present many private residences are being utilised for Divisional and Brigade Headquarters. These should be evacuated and handed over to the rightful owners, immediately suitable quarters are evacuated by the enemy. Where in the opinion of a Divisional or Brigade Commandant a station should be retained as a permanent Headquarters, a report should be sent to the Adjutant General giving particulars of location, accomodation, fittings, number of men, and probable expenditure per week, giving details.

3. POLICE: Pending the setting up of a regular Police Force the present Company Police shall be disbanded as such, and returned to their respective Volunteer Units. The old system whereby the Volunteers were entirely responsible for public order and public safety will be temporarily reverted to. The Battalion and Brigade Police Officers will be retained as such, but will be responsible to the local Brigade and Battalion Commandants respectively.

Battalion Commandants should clearly understand that they are held personally responsible for the maintenance of law and order in their own areas. Brigade Commandants are held personally responsible that their Battalion Commandants carry out their duties, and similarly Divisional Commandants are held responsible for their Division.

Where a serious outbreak occurs an investigation shall be held to determine if proper preventative measures were taken, and if the perpetrators have not been brought to justice, to determine if there was slackness or lack of efficiency in pursuing inquiries.

In towns where the Divisional or Brigade Commandants consider it necessary to have a full time Police Force the P.L.C. barracks where still existing, and where non-existing some other suitable building shall be occupied as a Police Headquarters. A force of say 4 men for the first thousand population and two extra men per further thousand population shall be sufficient. Particulars in this case (as per paragraph 2 above) shall be also supplied immediately to the Adjutant General.

BY ORDER

Chief of Staff.

26/1/22.

Donegal County Council Archives

P/183/3/11/7(1)

Copy to each Ball etc
25/4/22

OGLAIGH NA h-EIREANN.

Ard Oifig,

Atha Cliath.

SPECIAL MEMORANDUM 21/3/22.

"Pending investigation into the whole question of
"the Irish Inland Fisheries, it has been decided to allow
"the existing regulations to continue in force. It follows
"that the present Board of Conservators of Fisheries must
"remain responsible for the protection and preservation of
"the Fisheries in their respective districts, and this means
"that these Boards must employ and pay the necessary number
"of water bailiffs to carry out such protective duties.
"In order that funds may be available for the payment of
"these men, it is essential that the licence duties should
"be collected as heretofore by the Conservators.

"It is to be borne in mind that these licence duties
"simply consist of a local levy on persons fishing in a
"particular district, the proceeds of which are disbursed
"solely for the benefit of that district in preservation
"work. Consequently the better the collection and the more
"facilities afforded the Conservators in making it, the
"better ought to be the results given to the public
"interested in the Fisheries in the form of increased care
"of the said Fisheries.

BY ORDER.

CHIEF OF STAFF.

P/183/3/11/7(2)

Boards of Conservators of Fisheries in Donegal

with Name and address of Clerk to each.

Ballyshannon.....J. Swan Erne Fisheries Ballyshannon.

Letterkenny.....Chas. A. Flaherty fishery Office Letterkenny

Donegal County Council Archive

A.O.
1st Northern Divn.

Chas Cunningham
Asst. Divn. Adj.

Ballintra Balt No. 4 Bge.

Report for month of August 1921

I Enemy - Regular Troops

Station Strength

(Enter here names and locations of G.O.C. & such

Location of G.O.C. - Finner Camp

Name of " Don't know at present

Station	Strength	Unit	Personnel of Officers
Finner Camp	100	Rifle Bge	
Donesal Workhouse	40	"	

2 Enemy R. I. C.

Co. Inspector's name Foster

" Station Letterkenny.

District " Name Metarlund

" Station Ballyshannon

Station	Strength Sergeants	men	Unit
Ballyshannon	3	10	1
Belleek	1	4	
Donesal	about 3	20	Report not fully to hand

3 Enemy R.I.C. (Ulster Specials) A

District Commandant's Name _____

Station	Strength	Fill up as fully as possible with note 2.
Belleek	12	Dennehey — Head Constable.

4 Enemy R.I.C. (Ulster Specials) B.

note on their strength, stations etc

Station Strength

Belleek 7

5 Enemy R.I.C. (Auxiliaries)

Station	Strength	Name of CO.	Name of Section Command
Ballyshannon	3	Probably the Df. of RIC	Probably H.B. Doyle.
Belleek	12	Dennehey H.B.	
Kesh			Not sure if any Aux. here.

6 Other enemy stations.

Jail ——— Name of Governor ———

Interm^t Camp Nil Name of Command. ———

Coast & Str ——— Officer in charge. ———

7 Enemy Agents. (Specs) (All suspects to be included here)

Darcy Patrick of East Port Ballyshannon (suspect-1)
 Rooney Cormac Tonery " "
 The Crumlish family East Rock " "
 The Freemason Organisation " "
 Catherine McShea of Creevy " "

8 Enemy Officials

Co Sheriff

Co Sub Sheriff Coghlin. Hugh 6 at Lifford

Crown Prosecutor

" Solicitor

Lieutenant of Co.

Deputy of Co. Hamilton J.S. at Brownhall Ballintra.

Clerk of Crown Peace Wilson R.A. at Lifford

R. Ms.

D.P.s.

Myles Sproule	Ballyshannon
Thompson Robert	Ballintra
Hamilton J.S.	Brownhall Ballintra
Hamilton Wm	Cotlow " "
Patterson Wm	Rosstown Lash " "
Harron James	Ballinacrow " "
Sweeney John	Donegal
Arnold Fred	"
Nelson Miss	"
Healy Miss	Ballyshannon
Anderson John	"
Whyte Capt.	"
Gordon Doctor	"

9 Others. - including Collectors of Taxes,
Land Commissioners L.G. B. Inspectors

Names	Addresses	Occupations
Patton George	Kinder Ballyshannon	Income Tax Collector
St. John Mr.	Ballyshannon	Excise Officer

10 Enemy Post Offices.

Name of Office	Person in charge	Status of Telegraph or Telephone
Dinegal	FASPY D	Telegraph
Ballintra	Ward Mrs.	"
Rossnowlask	Timony J	"
Ballyshannon	Stewart J.	"
Barnesmore		
Belleek	Cormley Patrick	Telegraph
Letter	Robinson John	
Leggs	Thompson Annie	

11 RAILWAY STATIONS.

Name of Office STATION	Person in charge Station Master	REMARKS.
DONNAL	McSOWAN P	
LASHY	BRITTON H	
Bridgdown	—	^{in fact} Porter Act as S.M.
BALLINTRA	PATTON THOMAS	
ROSSNOWLASH		
BALLYSHANNON	BOGLE	ABOUT TO BE CHANGED TO STREATOR 207.
Do ENRY	DUFFY	
BELLECK	MCBRIDE	
CASTLECAIDWELL	SIMPSON JOHN	

12 Note on Enemy Social Institutions
(to include Co Clubs, Golf Clubs, Tennis Clubs etc.)

Names of Institutions.	REMARKS.
------------------------	----------

REMARKS

No (1) Principally soldiers of Rifle Brigade
at Finner Camp But soldiers of
different Regiments are sent there
for Rifle practise as there is a good
Rifle Range there.

(No 2) The real name of D.I. McFarland is McTernan
on a live of near Drama haire or Glencar
in Co Leitrim

(note) General Remarks.

INITIAL

RANK

DATE.

pm'd

Ball adjt

11/9/21

Donegal County Council Archives

P/183/3/12(1)

OGLAIGH NA h-EIREANN.

Report of... *4th Brigade* ... Brigade. Month ended... *30th Sept. 1921* ...

BRIGADE COUNCIL ATTENDANCE.

Dates of Meetings	Officers Present Names	Officers Absent Names	Reasons of Absence	Agenda.
<p><i>There was no formal meeting during this month, but Bde officers were constantly in touch with each other, and worked hard to get the Coys & Batt^s thoroughly organized. The C/O looked after Castlefm Batt. (11 companies) whilst I looked after Ballintra & Pettigo (9 companies.) The reports below were dealt with at Bde meeting on 9.10.21.</i></p>				

GENERAL REPORT ON BATTALIONS.

Battalion (Insert Names)	1	2	3	4
	<i>Ballintra (2nd)</i>	<i>Pettigo (3rd)</i>		
Dates of Council Meetings	<i>18.9.21.</i>	<i>20.9.21.</i>	<i>27.9.21.</i>	
Reports Received	<p><i>(1 Report from Batt.</i> <i>Ballintra Weekly</i> <i>Ballyshannon ..</i> <i>Belleck ..</i> <i>Lahey Bar ..</i> <i>Donnell ..</i> <i>McDonnell ..</i> <i>Mulleck ..</i> <i>4 Reports</i></p>	<p><i>Not stated in Batt. report.</i> <i>Only being reorganized.</i></p>	<p><i>Not stated in Batt report.</i></p>	
Names of Companies working regularly	<i>all.</i>	<i>all</i>		
Other Companies	<i>—</i>	<i>—</i>	<i>—</i>	
Average Total Men regularly On Parade in Battalion:—	<i>238</i> <i>(7 companies)</i>	<i>39</i> <i>(2 companies)</i>	<i>284</i> <i>(11 companies)</i>	

Councils Visited... *2nd & 3rd (by myself - every meeting of which I got notice)*

An t-Ogladh		No. of Copies Issued	Date	No. of Copies Issued	Date	No. of Copies Issued	Date	No. of Copies Issued	Date
Issue No.	Date Received								

Changes in Personnel of Officers in Brigade (Detailed Particulars to be supplied):—

Remarks
Organizer doing great work in 2nd Batt. Organization in the Brigade generally gives promise of being the best in 1st h. Div. but still some things to be done before organization is working perfectly smoothly.

Date... *19th Oct. 1921* ... Signed... *Bde Adjutant* ...

2nd Ball. Am Brigade, 1st Northern Division

Report for fortnight ending 15/10/1921

Name of Coy	On Roll	Pres.	Abs ^t	Excess	Officers Pres.	Officers Abs ^t	Remarks	Date of
Gallentia	60	52	8	-	5			5.10.14
Gallystanor	122	113	9	6	5			6.7.13.14
Belleek	88	79	9	8	5			4.5.11.12
Omeval	56	"	"	"	"			-
Laghy Gap	43	"	"	"	"			-
Meenabreen	43	"	"	"	"	not stated in report		2.9
Muleets	61	50	11	11	5			3.5.7
	453							

Average total of officers and men on parade: Officers

Batt. Council Meeting.

Meeting 2nd + 13th October

16 company officers and Battalion officers present
 It was decided to continue recruiting for Gallystanor and
 Belleek Companies. Intelligence, R.L.O., Transport, Skinning by
 neighbouring Companies were discussed, as also raising
 of funds and improving methods of desertion.

Changes in personnel
 of officers in Batt.
 and persons of choice

Companies proposed all Company officers undergoing training
 at Inallaghan Camp

(General report to separate page - all in ink)

Date 19/10/21

Signed Battalion Adjutant
 P. M. C.

Oglaigh na h-Eireann.

P/182/3/12/2
(4)
700
7/11/21

4th Brigade, 1st Northern Division.

No. 2 BATTALION.

g COMPANY.

REPORT FOR WEEK ENDING 6 Nov

NUMBER OF PARADES HELD 3

NUMBER OF OFFICERS PRESENT 5

CAPTAIN Thomas Curran *Secd.*

1ST LIEUT. Robert Gillespie 2ND LIEUT. Edward McInerney

QTR.-MASTER Denis Wood ADJT. John McEaskey

Section Commanders 4 Squad Leaders _____

Number of Men on Parade 42 Number Absent 4 Number Excused 3

FULL STRENGTH OF COMPANY 56

Proceedings of Meeting: Field Drill
And Rifle Drill

Report of Activities Company were engaged in Past Week.

Oglaigh na h-Eireann.

4th Brigade, 1st Northern Division.

No. 2 BATTALION.

B COMPANY.

REPORT FOR WEEK ENDING 3rd Dec 1921

NUMBER OF PARADES HELD 2 H. Comp 1 full comp.

NUMBER OF OFFICERS PRESENT full

CAPTAIN Joseph Barty now C. 9.

1ST LIEUT. John Jas. Dolan 2ND LIEUT. Patrick Flanagan

QTR.-MASTER Edward Slavin ADJ. Joseph Slavin

Section Commanders 4 Squad Leaders 8

Number of Men on Parade 151 Number Absent 2 Number Excused 2

FULL STRENGTH OF COMPANY 153

Proceedings of Meeting: Full comp. parade held on Sunday 27th Nov. 1921
all members present instructions were give on excursion with
parade lasted 2 hours. Right H. Comp parade was held on
29. 11. 1921. 2 men excused, this parade lasted 2 hour parade
of Left H. Company was held on Wednesday night 1-30/11/21

Report of Activities Company were engaged in Past Week.

two men absent: usual instructions on Rifles & revolvers
were given parade lasted 2 hour

Oglaigh na h-Eireann.

4th Brigade, 1st Northern Division.

No. 2nd BATTALION.

A COMPANY.

REPORT FOR WEEK ENDING Sat 3 Dec 1921 2 Half Coy

NUMBER OF PARADES HELD 1

NUMBER OF OFFICERS PRESENT 5

CAPTAIN In Monday

1ST LIEUT. Hugh Gallagher 2ND LIEUT. J Gallagher

QTR.-MASTER W. Kerrigan ADJT. J. McGuire

Section Commanders 4 Squad Leaders —

Number of Men on Parade 183 Number Absent 8 Number Excused 15

FULL STRENGTH OF COMPANY 206

Proceedings of Meeting: 6 base order drill & the admission of new members,

Report of Activities Company were engaged in Past Week.

four men in Training Camp

R.I.B.
Reports
Training
Funds -

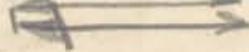
Recruitment Stopped ✓

Cops Eye Park Symney goods

~~Batt Blatchford~~

~~Dr. J. O.~~

Despatches



25
13
11-7
K
4-1
2-2

61-18

35-0-0 Batt

B. Slamm A

Ballintia

Donegal County Council Archives

(To be furnished each Sunday for previous week)

REGIMENTAL REPORT

2nd Battalion 4th Brigade 1st Northern Division.

D Company.

REPORT FOR WEEK ENDING 4/12/1921

NUMBER OF PARADES HELD One

DATES OF PARADES 2/12/1921

NUMBER OF OFFICERS PRESENT five

Captain Eddie Kelly

1st Lieut. John W. Cafferty 2nd Lieut. Mick M. Gough

QTR. MASTER Philip Langan QTR. Thos Deary

Sect. Commandant (1) Bob Toland (2) Jos Torreno

(3) Thos M. Grady Mick Mulharter

Squad Leaders Philip Mulhern John M. Brearty

Number of men on parade 60; No. absent 44; excused 12

FULL STRENGTH OF COMPANY 104

Proceedings of meetings: Parade held 2/12/1921
field drill & skermeshing gone through

Report of Company activities during past week.

(To be furnished each Sunday for previous week)

O'DRIGH NA H-IRIBANN,

2nd. Battalion: 4th Brigade: 1st Northern Division.

H Company.

REPORT FOR WEEK ENDING Saturday December 10th 21

NUMBER OF PARADES HELD three

DATES OF PARADES 4th, 6th, 8th December.

NUMBER OF OFFICERS PRESENT seven

Captain Peter Martin Jennavilly

1st Lieut. Neil Martin 2nd Lieut. Michael Hefferty

QTR. MASTER Edward Martin QTR. Joseph P. McQuinty

Sect. Corporals: (1) Francis Martin (2) Patrick Martin

(3) _____

Squad Leaders _____

Number of men on parade 43; No. absent 3; excused none

FULL STRENGTH OF COMPANY forty-six

Proceedings of meetings: There was not much business of any importance discussed at the meetings during the week, instructions were given to all volunteers on discipline and instructions were also read to them from a copy of Antoglar.

Report of Company activities during past week: During the week the company had instructions on drill and rifle exercise as the weather was very severe they had to remain indoors most of the time with the exception of a few hours they had at field drill.

Signed Company Adjutant

1
11/12/21

Oglaigh na h-Eireann.

4th Brigade, 1st Northern Division.

No. 2 BATTALION.

F COMPANY.

REPORT FOR WEEK ENDING 11th Dec. 21

NUMBER OF PARADES HELD 1

NUMBER OF OFFICERS PRESENT 5

CAPTAIN John Travers

1ST LIEUT. Pete Gallagher 2ND LIEUT. Jos. Numan

QTR.-MASTER Dan Martin ADJ. Augh Gallagher

Section Commanders 4 Squad Leaders —

Number of Men on Parade 56 Number Absent 5 Number Excused 5

FULL STRENGTH OF COMPANY 66

Proceedings of Meeting: Parade held on 7th Dec 21 Coy in-
structed on section drill + extension
order.

Report of Activities Company were engaged in Past Week.

Oglaigh na h-Eireann.

4th Brigade, 1st Northern Division.

No. 2 BATTALION.

F COMPANY.

REPORT FOR WEEK ENDING 18th Dec. 1921

NUMBER OF PARADES HELD 1

NUMBER OF OFFICERS PRESENT 5

CAPTAIN Jms. Lavers *Loglybar*

1ST LIEUT. Pats Gallagher 2ND LIEUT. Jms. Nunan

QTR.-MASTER Dan Martin ADJUT. Dugh Gallagher

Section Commanders 4 Squad Leaders —

Number of Men on Parade 53 Number Absent 3 Number Excused 3

FULL STRENGTH OF COMPANY 56

Proceedings of Meeting meeting held on 14th Dec. Coy.

instructed on Rifle + Revolver exercises
and section drill

Report of Activities Company were engaged in Past Week.

WEEKLY REPORT

ENGRS. DEPT.

4th Brigade

Batt. No. 1

1st Northern Div.

Week ending Saturday 10 Dec, 1921.

Batt. Strength. _____ No of Engineers. 24 Mobilized. 2
 Engrs. Officers Appointed: Coy. 1st Lieut. 2nd Lieut.
 Coy. Adjutant and Quartermaster

Date of Parade	Officers on parade	Sect. No.	MEN			Work done on parade	
			S. C.	A.	E. P.		
8/12/21	Coy. 1st Lt.		1	4	4	12	Structure in sand mining
	Coy. 2nd Lt.						to get traps
	Adj.						ship wire
	O. M.						
	4	TOTAL					16
		TOTAL					
		TOTAL					

Training.... (Number of men trained in each subject)

Sect. No. Mining: four
 Explosives: five
 Demolition: five

Remarks: As the Engineer as drawn from the Company 5 Balguyard they have a lot to do ordinary work it is to be practiced that Engineers are not allowed to act as soldiers.

Signed J. Hammon Engr. Lieut.

Engs. Dept.

WEEKLY REPORT.

1st. Northern DIV.

Batt. No. 7

Week-ending Saturday 19 Dec 1921.

Batt. Strength. No. of Engineers 24 Mobilisers 2

Engs. Officers appointed Coy 1st Lieutenant
Coy 2nd Lieutenant Adjutant and
Quartermaster

MEN.

Date of Officers on Parade. Sect. No. S. C. A. E. P. Work done on parade.

Date	Company	Sect. No.	S.	C.	A.	E.	P.
Dec 15	Coy 1st Lt	2	1	2	1	1	19
	Coy Q.M.	3					
	Coy Adj.	18					

Instructions were given with use of black board on Lane mine laying

TOTAL. 23

TOTAL.

TOTAL.

RAINING. (No. of Men Trained in each Subject)

Sect. No.	Mining	Explosives	Bombs
	4	6	2

REMARKS.

Signed J. Hannigan Lt. Col.

OULIGH NA R-DEIRIANN.

4th. Brigade.

Engs. Dept.

WEEKLY REPORT.

1st. Northern Div.

Batt. No. 1

Week-ending Saturday 24 Dec 1921.

Batt. strength. No. of Engineers 24 Mobilisers
Engs. Officers appointed Coy 1st Lt 2nd Lt Quartermaster Adjutant

MIN.

Work done on parade.

Date of Officers on Parade.	Sect. No.	S. C. A. R. P.	MIN.	Work done on parade.
22/Dec	1st Lt.	1	5 4 16	Instruction on Bridge destruction and Care of Detonators
	Adj.	1		
	TOTAL.	2	19	

TOTAL.

TOTAL.

TRAINING. (No. of Men Trained in each Subject)

Sect. No. 4 Bombing Explosives Bombs 6 2

REMARKS.

J Hannigan Bal. Lt Col (Engs)

perfect

VICE Commandt. 1st Battalion

Donegal County Council Archives

2nd Battalion, 4th Brigade, 1st Northern Division

Report for month ending 31st. December, 1921.

Date last Headquarters Instructions received 31-12-21

Date last report sent to Headquarters:- 1/12/21.

Battalion Council Meetings

Dates of meetings	Officers present	Officers absent	Reasons for absence
-------------------	------------------	-----------------	---------------------

8/12/21	Bgds. Director of Training & Q.M. Batt. O/C & Adjt. The O/C of each Coy.	Batt Q.M.	Illness
---------	--	-----------	---------

23/12/21	Bgds. A.M. Batt. O.C Batt V.C. + Adjt O.C.s of A.B.C.D.F.G.H. + 1st Lt. of E Coy.	Batt A.M. O.C. of E Coy	Illness
----------	--	----------------------------	---------

Agenda. - The reports of the several Coys. in the Batt area were considered. "E" Coy reported Q.M. reduced to rank of private owing to misconduct.

8/12/21 House to House collection in Batt area should be proceeded with. Recruiting to be discontinued. Any Coy. that desires Engineering supplies may have same from Batt. as available. A despatch each from "D" & "G" Coys. of 30/11/21 did not reach Batt H.Q. Probably mislaid at Batt. Despatch depot at a time when person in charge had met with an accident. ^{one of these since got} Each Coy. to send from 2 to 4 men to Batt Training Camp weekly for instruction & to hold Camp.

23/12/21 :- The weekly reports of each Coy were considered and approved of. Particulars to be obtained by O/C. from other areas & relayed out. Intelligence was discussed and Batt. H.Q. was directed to urge the P.O.s to be more active. Dispatch services from E Coy to Batt H.Q. to be improved. Pateen making is practically wiped out in C. Coy area. D Coy. is to take steps to wipe it out in their area. Each Coy was instructed to appoint an R.C.O. of first aid in charge of 8 men. It was decided to tighten Belfast Boycott in the area. Each Coy was instructed a Batt. parade was held in D Coy's ground for G.H. inspection. The several Coys attended and presented a comparatively good specimen of training but a large number were absent principally through private business.

REPORTS OF COMPANIES

Letter of Coy.	Dates of parades	No on roll	No of Officers present	Average No of Men on parade	No. excused	Report Recvd.	Antoglaon Distributed	Date of Iss
A.	1, 8, 9, 11, 15, 16, 22, 23, 29, 30	197	5	100	67	Monday	6	21-28/10/21 11/1/21
B.	4, 6, 7, 11, 13, 15, 18, 22, 24	106	5	96	5	Monday	6	21-28/10/21 11/1/21
C.	4, 5, 7, 9, 14, 11, 12, 14, 14, 21, 23, 11, 8, 9, 13, 17, 20, 23	93	5	81	7	Monday	6	21-28/10/21 11/1/21
D.	20, 23, 11, 14, 16, 7, 21, 25	102	5	84	-	Monday	6	21-28/10/21 11/1/21
E.	25, 27, 11, 14, 23	42	5	80	6	Tuesday	20/5	21-28/10/21 11/1/21
F.	7, 11, 14, 23	57	5	50	3	Tuesday	4	21-28/10/21 11/1/21

G.....	4, 6, 8, 11, 13, 15 & 8, 20, 22	56	5	50	3	(Wednesday)	5	24-28/10/21 11/11/21
H.....	4, 6, 8, 11, 13, 15 16, 18, 20, 22	46	5	44	2	(Thursday)	7	21-23/10/21 11/11/21

Full strength of Battalion 749.

Total average of officers & men on parade :- Men 615 Officers 40

Changes in personnel of Officers of Battalion:-

Detailed)
particulars)
to be)
supplied)

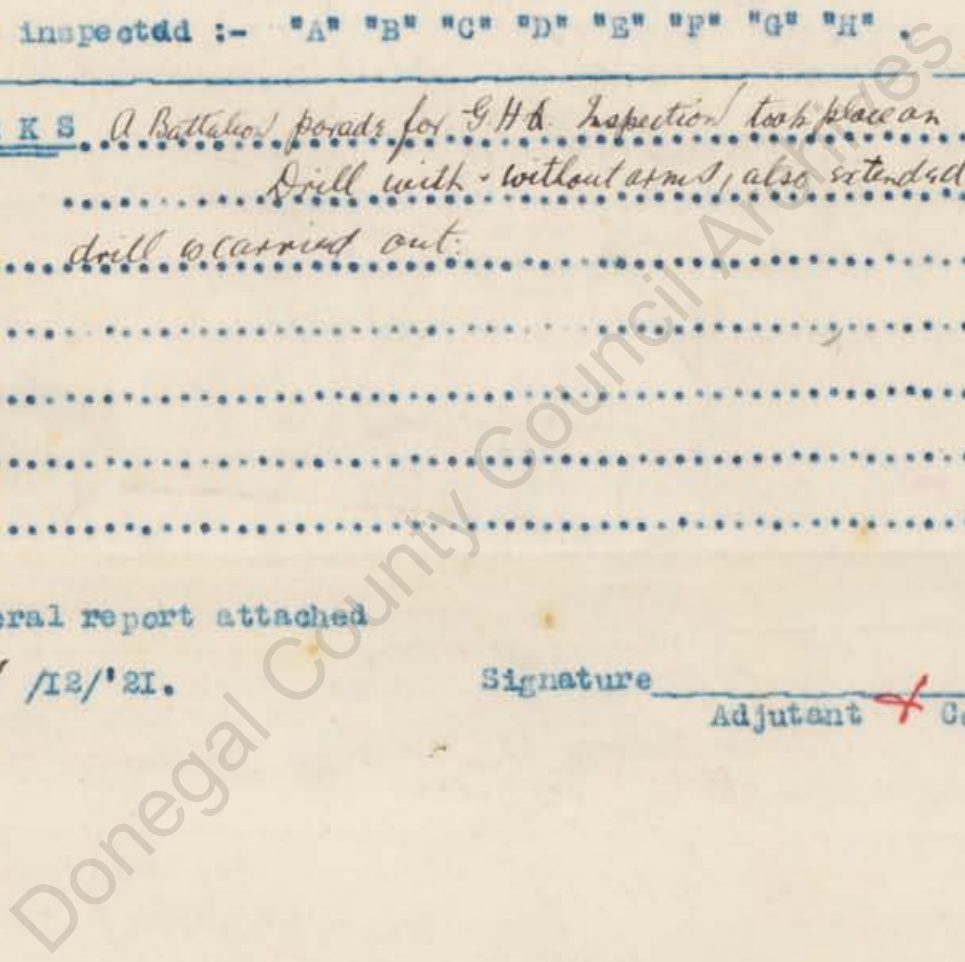
Companies inspected :- "A" "B" "C" "D" "E" "F" "G" "H"

REMARKS A Battalion parade for G.H.A. inspection took place on 11/12/21
Drill with & without arms, also extended formation
drill was carried out.

Note General report attached

Date 31 /12/'21.

Signature Adjutant + Commandant



ENGS. DEPT.

WEEKLY REPORT.

4th. BRIGADE.

Batt. No.

1st. Northern Div.

WEEK ENDING SATURDAY 31st Dec 1921.

BATT. STRENGTH. No. of ENGINEERS MOBILISERS.

Engineers Officers Appointed. Adjutant Quarters - made. Col 1st Lieutenant Coy 2 Lieut.

Date of Parade . Officers on Parade . Sect. No. S.C. : MEN. Work done on parade.

Date of Parade	Officers on Parade	Sect. No.	S.C.	MEN	Work done on parade
				A. E. P.	
29/12/21	1 st Lt.		1	4 4 12	Instructions on
	Adjutant		1		Storing and care of Geleguile and other explosives
	Q.M.		1		
			3		
			TOTAL 1	12	
				16	

Donegal County Council Archives

TRAINING (No. of men trained in each subject)

Sect. No.

Mines	4	Four
Exp	4	Four
Bombs	2	Two

REMARKS.

Signed J. Hannigan Engr. Lieut.

MEMBERS

Unimportant

Page No.

(No. of men elected in each ward)

Ward

Ward

Ward

Donegal County Council Archives

Ballot on Polling No. U. E. B. Date of Officers Recd. MEM Work done on Polling

Business Officers Appointed Ballot No. No. of Electors Registered 1855

Date of Meeting

Ballot No.

Date of Meeting

Name of Officer

Origin of Polling

sínn féin

This card certifies

that Citizen *Seoán, Ua Súilleabháin*
of *Bundoran*

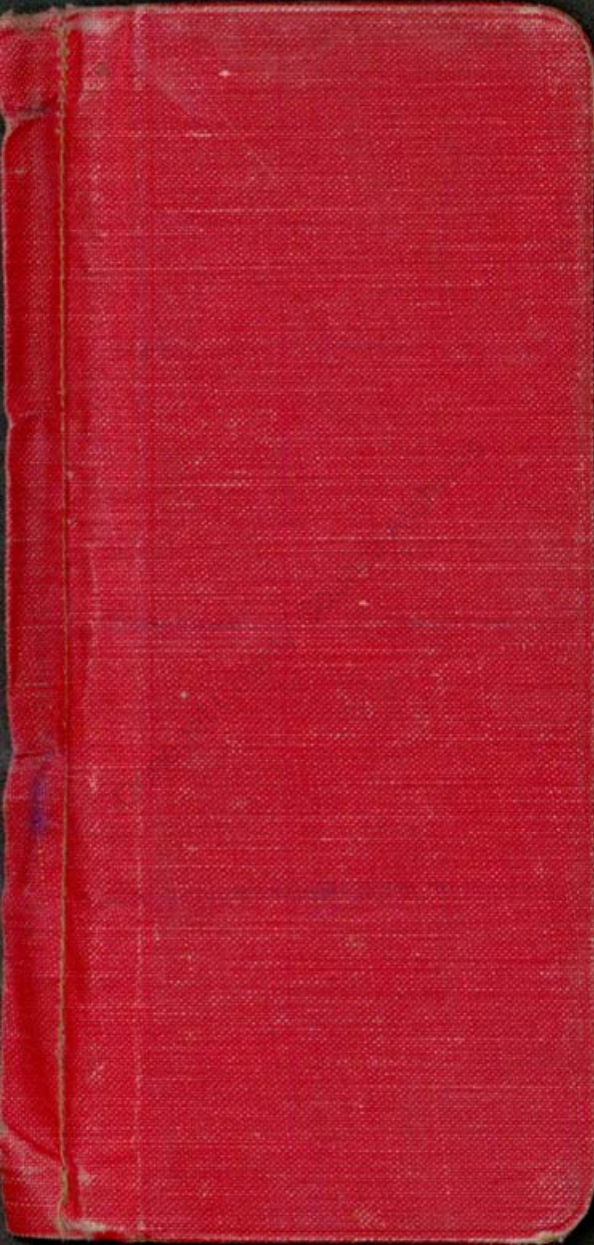
is a member of cumann PADRAIC PEARSE,
Bundoran, for year 1921-22.

SÉAN CARRTAC, *President.*

E. S. Ua CEALLAIGH, *Secretary.*

P/183/3/13

Donegal County Council Archives



7-

183|3|14|1

Dund

Donegal County Council Archives

By & by last

Bshannon 12

Dallanta 12

Delleck 12

Donegal 12

Leher, Bar 12

Minerich 12

Muleck 8

Bath Staff 4.

78

80

12 Franc. memo

Castelfin 12

Ballyboe 8

Millycordan 6

Clopham 12

Clady 6

Sion Mills 6

Linnallyn 6

Glenc 6

Corcom 6

Ballymoran 6

Meenakeron 6

Pattee Co.

78

88

12.11.9

881

Br M.A. Shattner
M.D. Slaters
N.C.D. &
and Bath
M.P. Shattner
N.C.D. & J. J. Dwyer
M.D. Shattner
M.D. Shattner
M.D. Shattner
M.D. Shattner
M.D. Shattner

County Council Archives

Q. M. & Rep. 9-10-21

Staffs. Bde Training

Ballalizing of Brigade.
Communications & Despatches
Splitting up of Companies.
Finances.
Camps.

9-10-21

Find out no. of
my coglari required
for each Batt. Give
order to ady. Gen
for same to be
covering. Address.

Donegal County Council Archives

9-10-21

Visited Camp. 6:30-7:30

All found well.

10-10-21

Visited Camp 6:30-7:30

10:30-11:30

11-10-21

Visited Camp. 5:30-7:30

12-10-21

Visited Camp 5-7

13-10-21

Visited Camp. 5-7

14-10-21

Visited camp 5-7

15-10-21

Visited camp 7-8.

Recms despatched re work of camp + recommendations of men in office for 2nd Batt.

Received despatch from Div. 6 M. re explosives.

16-10-21

Received fortnightly report from 1st + 3rd Batts.

17-10-21

Visited Camp 4:30-7:30

Saw bear sign and
of 2/3's notes.

Discipline seems not so good.

Made improvements re

Petiteo shooting
Ole's ^{about} not ready
18-10-21 4:45 P.M.

16. A. C. globe (2nd Batt.)

5 Dr. Memos

1 ant-vlar } to P.H.D. ✓
1 Dr. Memo.

6 Antops to 3rd Batt ✓

3 Dr. Memos " "

23 to 1st Batt.

4 Dr. Memos

35 men on tactical operations
^{out of 53}

Superintended extended
order drill. Some of camp

declining - due to
apparent growing
carelessness of staff.

Received despatch re taking
over of Douglas ^{at} ~~the~~ ^{phone} ~~of~~
IRA. ^{of 2/3's} ~~not~~ ^{not} ~~ready~~.

19.10.21

Visited camp 11.30 P.M.
Men on Route march to
Mullaghmore. Followed
in motor team end of a
tactical operation.

Received Off's report
on men for previous
week & notes written &
memo. Sent despatch
to Adj. Ina Ball. re taking
over of Donegal Workshops.

23.10.21

Ina Ball. Council meeting.

Reports from Boys.

Donegal, Minidun,
Lashy Bar late.

Readings of Memorandum

No. 16 G. 105. 7.10.21

Special reports:- none.

Arranged for
lecture on the
manufacture of
explosives.

Points to & to Comd'g
col. to B.S. in line
for J. Barry.

Communications & despatch
Recruitment.

24-10-21

Camp on Belleek
ex Soldier: ^{at least} on the day
that the Petticoat men
were sent to training
camp.

25-10-21

Corrected notes of men
in Camp previous
weeks.

Sent despatches to
Eng^s of 1st & 2nd
Batt's ^{of} re lectures
on Sat. 29th inst.

27-10-21

Visited B Shannon Cos
7-30 when men were
arriving for training
in Camps at Workhouse
P. Lee O/C Camp.
Adj. Luke Mc Ginley.
Gave lecture to
41 men (2 away on
fatigue work) on Obedience,
cleanliness & Punctuality.
Respect for rank.

1st Ball

2nd part

J. M. Cool Ofc B. B. Coy
A. Deherby G. M. "
Bath. Vice Ofc.

W. McManis W. Bath. Coy.
P. Murray " G. M.
J. Hammon " Eng.
E. McGoldrick " I. O.
John McGroarty " O. T. (Kl.)
J. Fagan. Bde I. O.

P. Lee. Bde Capt. Frank

McGoldrick Bde. Capt.

Appoint
Ball. Kl. of Seminars, Disks.
" " " Signaling.

2 in each copy
8 maximum.
in 1st + 2nd.

O/C D. G.
V. Ofc. Ed. McGowan.
Adj. J. McK.
G. M. Vincent McCat.
Lt. Eng. O. O.
Lt. Sig. Shos Steele
I. O. John McGraw.
Ball. Lt. J. McK. Custer.
Lt. Det + Des. Hugh Mc Donnell
P. S. Wm. Gilligan.

28-10-21

Received Monthly
report from b/c 2nd
Batt. 11.45 a.m.

Received list of officers
in 2nd Batt from b/c

Received despatch from
Staff Capt M^r Gentry
re General orders & Dr.
Memo.

Replied/acknowledged above.

Belleek Coy. Os.

Belleek Coy. Officers.
Muleek Adj. & S. Com.

Donegal County Council Archives

29-10-21

12-4-30.

3/4 of an hour to rise.

to Bath

J. Hannigan
for McCool

P. Laverdy
2nd

S. Duffy

P. Monaghan

Raney.

3rd.

O. O'Connell.

J. McKenna (adv)

Wm Bellan.

Received

29-10-21

Visited Ballyhannon Coy
Training Camp. Found
slackness on part of
sentry. 26 men on
parade out of 43.

Others (17) were
suffered due to
fatigue work. Two
of these were on
one day's leave from
camp.

Guards might be
in a better state.

General tone not
so good. Discipline
not sufficiently
enforced.

30.10.21

Visited Ballintra camp.

43 in camp presently.

Lab hotel (58) in
for one week left last
Thurs. Close order
drill. and work
done since Fri. morning.

Found guns in
a bad state.

Had men paraded
(all). 13 absent.

Gave lecture on
Obedience, Cleanliness
& Punctuality.

Improvement, Respect
for officers.

Time - good.

Sentinel should use
great caution.

30.10.21

Donegal.

McMullroney

Dance Wed. 19th.

40 left on tomorrow.

40 were in.

Completed course.

No musketry training
for want of service
rifles.

Found guns in a very
bad state for want
of cleaning.

Met 36 men on route
march.

Gave lecture on
Obedience, Cleanliness
& Punctuality, Evil
of drink, Respect
for officers.

A certain amount
of slackness on part
of sentinels.
Several towns - blood.

31-10-21

Completing lists of
Bde Ball- + log officers.
Received list of
3rd Bde Ball- + log officers.

1st Nov.

Received despatch from
Div. Ofc. with monthly
report form.

3-11-21

Received General
Orders.

Donegal County Council Archives

5.11.21

~~Small~~

Ballyplannon Camp.

5 P.M.

65 men.

39 from BS Coy.

26 Pettigo & Ederney.

B. McGowan

J. McIntyre

J. O'Brien

} occurred on
business.

3 on future work

Saturday.

Received wire to meet
Chief Liaison Officer
in Kesh (8:45 P.M.).

Met on road. Left 9:30. Held
with 5 B's & 13 Special
outside Belleek 10:30.

McGinley & D. Gallagher with
me. Met Brian on Road
swayed with him to
Pettigo. Stopped overnight
in Florio Hotel

6. 11. 21

Tell G.M. to collect a
levy of £20 for Eng.
department from all
Coyrs to be lead.

Sunday.

Met Chief Inspr
Officer. Spent most
of day with him &
being investigated Kead
affair.

Attended Gadhachas
Ceolaid. 9 p.m.

Went I.R.A. dance
in Galleg. 12.30

8. 11. 21

2nd Batt Council Meeting

Special Services. Are

all officers appointed? Are
lots of special services
summoned to meetings?

H

Donegal County Council Archives

9-11-21

Met two investigators
offices at home 4-30
Went with them on
investigation work 6 P.M.
Back 9-10

Attended S.F. club
meeting addressed by
Prof. Ward.

10-11-21

Received wire from
Stranorah 12 noon.
Saw investigator
offices 11 A.M. Sent
wire P.B. W. Mannors.
Met him 9-30 train.
Left by motor Oregon
8-40. Arrived Stranorah
6-30. Got through organization
work with Bideley & T.D.
Went to W.C.'s home. 10-
Back Stranorah 12-30.

11-11-21.

Received wire from
Chief L. Office 6-50 P.M.
Replied 7 P.M.

Left Stranorah 72 noon.
Arrived Bendoran 9-30

26-11-21

U. of 1st John Davis.

" 2nd

" 3rd

Station in each Coy.
no. of Riders.

27-11-21

A Comp. more than
half absent. 19-11-21.

A Comp. wks 26-11-21

Nearly $\frac{1}{2}$ absent

B. wks ended ^{unsuccessful} 30-11-21

Bad attendance.

" " 26-11-21

Improved attendance.

(C) ^{at} ~~at~~ ^{at} ~~at~~

D) Menakain.

V. Satisfactory.

(E) Ballymangan.

First Aid.

Scouters & Dispatch

Each Batt. H. & G.

must have two
men always available
for urgent dispatch.
Women may be
appointed. Beams
dispatch.

Dispatch vans
must be ready
every day.

Donegal County Council

31.12.21

Get man suitable
for Bde M.O. ship.

Also Bde Chief
of Scouts + Debatel.
Send letter
re try to Ch. of Pgnls.
+ ask for an explant.

Investigation of
breach of Discipline
in 3rd Batt.

Taking in of parts
of Ballyshannon +
Belluck log Pont.
Also Dep.
Re Bde police.

Donegal County Council

18.1.22

Visited BShannon
I.R.A. Camp.
Inspected Signaller
Good work done
under Lt. Bonner.
Saw Div. M.O.
re training of
M.O's.

Saw Capt. Lee
re training and
reports.

Saw Capt. O'Donnell
re allegations
Pte. M.

4.3.22

Spent Sunday
1st Batt.

Signalling

Back in need of
equipment. Drove
backwards.

Advance for NCOs
of Edinval, Longmore
+ Linnelluff to
set out I.R.A. barracks
for routine work
+ signalling.

Parade chief
of Signal not
obeying my
instructions.

Class over drive?

By T. O'Sullivan

to be considered.

Instructions sent
to Ball. If not sent
to me.

Attack on B. Shannon.

10. 2. 22

2nd Batt. Ballintine.

^{copy etc}
All present except
O.C.

(i) Report of previous meeting.
^{Signed.}

Reports.

A. Very satisfactory.

B. Very Good.

C. " "

D. " Good"

E. " Good"

F. Fair. Complains re
shortcomings

G. Good.

H. Fair.

Special Services.

U. of D. & V. Good report.

Received 2. 2. 22
writing of week for our

13. 9. 22

Met Batt (2nd) V. Comm.
Lt. ~~Adams~~ + N.P.O.'s
of scouting + despatch
in I.P.A. camp, Blenheim
at 5 P.M. Gave detailed
instructions on duties,
routes, time sheets,
reports, etc. Appointed
F. Slater, Belleek, Bore
Capt. of despatches.

Met Lt. + N.P.O.'s
Barrinmore. Had
exam. on work
done found them
well made up in
the theory, but
nothing of a practical
nature done.

Met Lt. + N.P.O.'s
of Brampton + ability.
Gave detailed instruct
on duties, reports etc.

11. 9. 22

Visited camp, Blenheim
on receipt of despatch
re action to be taken
towards two B
Special for
own to Gen. Kennedy
by Prov. Government.
One of them ill. Gave
necessary instructions.

John McFarland
Main St.
Sew Mill
has a lathe &
engine for sale.

~~100~~

Transport Dept.

Lt. of Serpentine
& Compensator
proc. has
excise

To man to take
over the fuel at Belleek

Donegal County Council Archives

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Ballybofey -

Billyboden -

Castlefin -

Clady -

Scor Mills -

Office in
inquiry
3 o'clock
Killygordan.

re two ^{men} who
are architects

Commonwealth of
Law in Ballybofer.
" Keys

Elliott & Clarke
of ~~Shannon~~ demand
inquiry into
reasons of simple
motor.

25.2.22

Refund of
portion of P. Conway
old South East Donnell
Bds. Bds 1.0.
taken it up &
to report.

Donegal County Council
J. Kelly + Son
Kerry, 1st Bldg. can
and. nothing further
be done at
hand.

Donegal County Council
Archive 5

do

Re Battery.

Re Rock Barrack

Re motor car
bike.

Re Com for
Police, Rifle
Revolvers &
ammunition.

~~Who~~ I do licence
the paid tips, &
to whom?

N.B.

Despatch to
3rd Batt. for o/c.
12 on 15 ml.
Instructions on it
"Send by special
messenger."

Donegal County Council Archives

28.2.22 (2nd Batt)

Reports

B.S. Very Good.

Bellefry

Muleck.

Ballintree

Lakey Bar.

Minadreen

Donegal.

Satisfactory.

Vote of sympathy to

Capt. Boston + Col. Phalloghan.

↑

Despatches -

Signalling -

Transport -

Engineers -

Medical

~~None~~

None

Pres.

No reports sent in.

Rice recruiting

Sgt. Fr. Brennan, Two men some from here today. John O'Brien.

16. W. Crawford.

1st act is to be taken against Rice also against two others.

Neil, Caughlin Cashland
Sec. Com.
A. 607.

Ph:

Handed Prisoner Alfred
(Rfm) Thompson over to
British military at 5 PM
on Thurs. 23.2.22.

Patrick Barron }
5 Station St.
Doonbeg

Jyke
William Millar
Upper Abbey St.
Dublin

^{Paper}
The Irish Paper Mills
Abbey St.

Jobbing Work (Horn)
Spencer Barrs Ltd
19 New bridge St
London E.C.

Major Rielly
Rifle Brigade

19. 2. 22.

Went Petta to meet
Batt. Vice Command. Lt
M.P.O's Special
service

20. 2. 22.

21. 2. 22.

Transferred Private Alfred
Thompson to Ship.

18-2-22 (Donegal)
Lawson Reg. C Coy
1st Batt. No 3.

Spl. Farver.

x Hanna,
Kerr.

John Swaine.

Whites at Lakey.

Funerals of Capt Butler
+ P. G. Allen

1
Attended Special Comd
on Promer Alfred
Shannon.

Drumkilly
Denis Monaghan is
appointed ofc. B Coy
in place of H. Canister.

C.

Donegal County Council Archives

to a neighbouring
etc. to bring in
his men & land

No action taken
by Chief of Police (Bath)
to have police
appointed in the
Bath Area.

Re dance in
Edeney.

Re Aloy. Dance.

8/-
Reffle tickets
written.

Despatches.

16th. Despatch from
Self. 5-30 train.

Arrived Pettico.

17. 12. 21 6. 20 P.M.

Donegal County Council Archives

10-12-21

Batt. (3rd) Council

All officers pres.

Agenda.

Finance

Discipline

Despatches.

Drunk & talk

Court Martial.

Accounts

Instructions re Batt. Parades

A Coy.

B. Satisfactory & Im.!

C. V. Satisfactory.

D. V. "

E. Satisfactory.

Capt. Craig's record
satisfactory up till
Weekending 9/11 Nov.
Weekending 2nd Dec.
No Infantry parade
No excuse given
for this. Because
for himself was
that he was ill.
He stated he could
have had parade
as the were held
regularly other weeks.

Re parade on 11 Dec

46 men present
according to report
22 only present.

Her Adj's excuse
was that Box Island
men had their own
parade & were
included in report
present.

This man also
served on order

Capt Keller

X Denis McMath - V. Satisfactory.

16.12.21

A. Coy. 2nd Batt.

Parade 7.30

Very unpunctual.

at 7.50 32 pres. out
of possible 68.

about 14 from Ben Bulbin.

Col. departed 6.25

Col. ret. 3.30 P.M.

Donegal County Council Archives

Neally

Graham

Dundas

Miller

McCready

Goods may come from
across water and come
through Belfast by
passenger train &
Belfast may not be
~~more~~ mentioned in
route.

Donegal County Council Archive

No.	Vol.	No. of Copies	Date received
20	III	50	Sept
26	III	50	Oct. 9
28	"	"	"
18	"	"	" 11
21	"	"	" "
22	"	"	" "
23	"	"	" "
25	"	"	" "
27	"	"	" "

Joe M^cGrath
Omaha.

Any more peculiar about ca
Statement re time to another man
Did you make any statement
A week or hours?
Collins

Did you make a statement to
any other man?
Did they ask you could you see
a rifle?
Did they make any statement
about rifle?
Did they make any statement
about fighting their way
through a zone who tried
to stop them?
Did they warn you
Were you sarcastic
answered?

Come of men in business
" " " not physically fit
Duke of L.O.

Ellen Connolly
Mary
Sean Mac Gearraigh
Liam Mac Gearraigh
Michael Mac Soda
Sean Mac Scaryon
Sean Mac Gearraigh
Michael Mac Gearraigh
Mary Mac Gearraigh
Sean Mac Gearraigh

at home

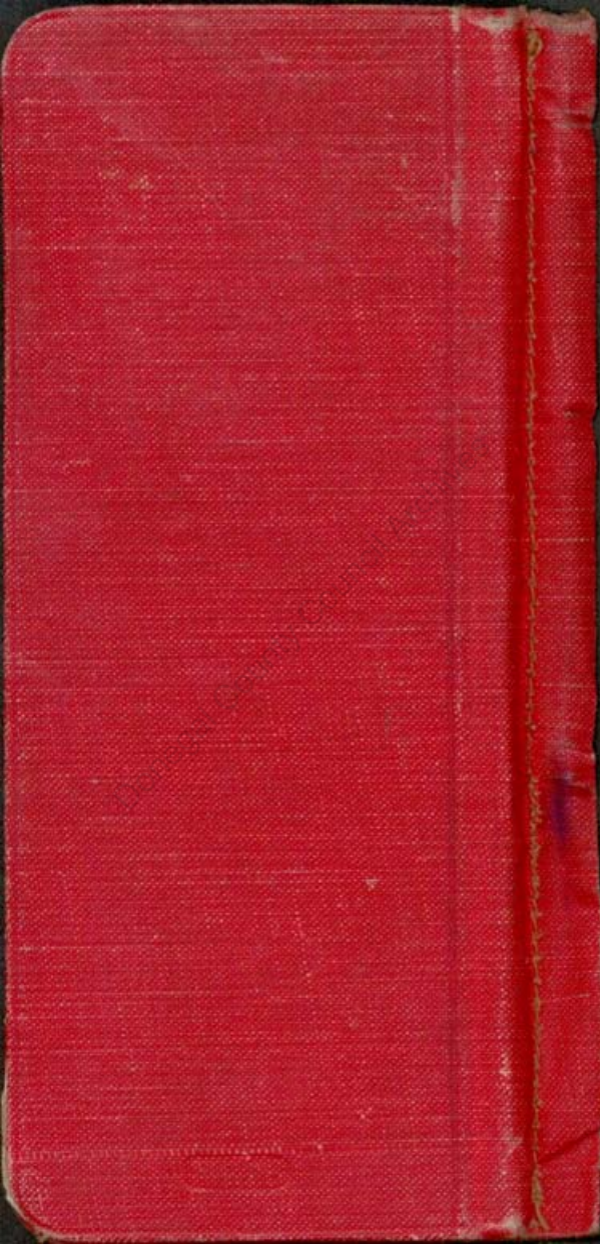
Marathon & Lomach, 6-11-21
Cowan & Ferriman (13-11-21)
Donegal & Derry ^{Jan 21} 13-11-21
Antoin & Down. 13-11-21

Hut 19 C Coy
Combs No. 1.

✓

Place	App.	Dep.

Donegal County Council Archives





W.
 Mrs M^{rs} Gloskey
 to Mrs Pannigan
 Drunkenes.
B. Dorsey.

O. O'S.
 S. D.
 Jo Mann 1/10

1
 175
 8

344

38

265

60

180

24

730

One and Ball Meeting 18 Sept 21

electors - Concl. Philip O. Roberts
 Ball. V. Concl. M. J. J. J.
 (1) W. M. M. J. J. J.
 S. O. J. J. J.

	D.C.	1st Lt.	2nd Lt.	Adj.	S. M.
1st Lt.	J. Roberts	E. Smith	J. Dixon	J. J. J.	E. J. J.
2nd Lt.	Tom McGarrigle	John McGoldrick	John J. J.	J. J. J.	J. J. J.
Adj.	J. J. J.	J. J. J.	J. J. J.	J. J. J.	J. J. J.
S. M.	E. Kelly	J. J. J.	J. J. J.	J. J. J.	J. J. J.
3rd Lt.	J. J. J.	J. J. J.	J. J. J.	J. J. J.	J. J. J.
4th Lt.	J. J. J.	J. J. J.	J. J. J.	J. J. J.	J. J. J.
5th Lt.	J. J. J.	J. J. J.	J. J. J.	J. J. J.	J. J. J.

Donegal County Council Archives

Bethke Ball.

p/183/3/14/2(3)

O.C. Donnie Gallagher.

V.O.C. - [redacted] O'Donnelle

B.M. - Vincent Mc Cable.

Coy. [redacted] Pitters - James Brown.

Coy. O.C. Alderney - Wash Kennedy.

Coy. [redacted] " John Mc Larkes.

Belleek.

O.C. Sean Corty

V.O.C. M. Langan

B.M. Michael B.M.

Belleek, O.C. + B.M.

Belleek [redacted] + B.M.

Bllannon .O.C.

Ballintrea " Kells.

Lakey Bar.

Birchall + Minelton.

Donegal.

Townawilly.

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Edmorey.	James Red
Pettis.	Donnie Gallagher
Mullalt	Sho M'Garrigle
Belleekan	Joe Garty.
Ballyshannon.	M. Gallagher.
Ballintoo	Jim M'Keenan
Nahey Bay	John Troverson.
Donegal	-
Bivert hill	- Cassidy
Quinodan	Francis Boyle.
Downawilly	
Ballybofy.	
Castleson.	

In Training

Eddie Jones, th. Belleek
 Donnie Gallagher.

Donegal County Council Archives

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{£. s. d.} \\ 8 \text{ " } 6 \text{ " } 8 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{£. s. d.} \\ 67 \text{ " } 2 \text{ " } 11 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{£. s. d.} \\ 49 \text{ " } 18 \text{ " } 7 \frac{1}{2} \times 237 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{£. s. d.} \\ 29 \text{ " } 18 \text{ " } 7 \frac{1}{2} \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{£. s. d.} \\ 299 \text{ " } 6 \text{ " } 3 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 25 \text{ " } 0 \text{ " } 0 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 470 \text{ " } 0 \text{ " } 5 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 499 \text{ " } 6 \text{ " } 3 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 499 \text{ " } 6 \text{ " } 3 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 1497 \text{ " } 18 \text{ " } 9 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 250 \text{ " } 0 \text{ " } 0 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 201 \text{ " } 8 \text{ " } 9 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 4993 \text{ " } 2 \text{ " } 6 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 4993 \text{ " } 2 \text{ " } 6 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{£. s. d.} \\ 49 \text{ " } 18 \text{ " } 7 \frac{1}{2} \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{£. s. d.} \\ \text{Ans } 250 \text{ " } 0 \text{ " } 0 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 938 \text{ " } 12 \text{ " } 1 \frac{1}{2} \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 9986 \text{ " } 5 \text{ " } 0 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 9986 \text{ " } 5 \text{ " } 0 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 369 \text{ " } 10 \text{ " } 2 \frac{1}{2} \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{£. s. d.} \\ 2 \text{ " } 2 \text{ " } 6 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} -7a + 8b - 3c \\ 5a + 12b + 27c \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{£. s. d.} \\ 499 \text{ " } 6 \text{ " } 3 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 1297 \text{ " } 18 \text{ " } 9 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 1497 \text{ " } 18 \text{ " } 9 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 17 \text{ " } 0 \text{ " } 0 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} -3a + 20b - 30c \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 353 \text{ " } 10 \text{ " } 4 \frac{1}{2} \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 1851 \text{ " } 19 \text{ " } 1 \frac{1}{2} \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 1827 \text{ " } 19 \text{ " } 1 \frac{1}{2} \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 136 \text{ " } 0 \text{ " } 0 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} -7a + 8b - 3c \\ + 5a + 12b + 27c \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 1851 \text{ " } 19 \text{ " } 1 \frac{1}{2} \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 9986 \text{ " } 5 \text{ " } 0 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 9986 \text{ " } 5 \text{ " } 0 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{£. s. d.} \\ \text{Ans } 136 \text{ " } 0 \text{ " } 0 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} -12a - 4b + 24c \\ 5x - 7y + 13z \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{£. s. d.} \\ 9986 \text{ " } 5 \text{ " } 0 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 1851 \text{ " } 19 \text{ " } 1 \frac{1}{2} \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 11833 \text{ " } 2 \text{ " } 1 \frac{1}{2} \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} -12x + 21y + 60z \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} -7x - 28y - 17z \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 11833 \text{ " } 2 \text{ " } 1 \frac{1}{2} \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{£. s. d.} \\ \text{Ans } 11833 \text{ " } 2 \text{ " } 1 \frac{1}{2} \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{Ans } 11833 \text{ " } 2 \text{ " } 1 \frac{1}{2} \\ \hline \end{array}$$

∫ s. d.

84 .. 10 .. 6 1/2 x 639

10

84 5" 5" 5

10

845 2" 12" 2

6

50 71 6" 5" 0

253 5" 16" 3

76 0" 12" 10 1/2

5401 2" 16" 1 1/2

∫ s. d.

Ans 54012 " 16" 1 1/2

26x^2 + 33cd - 21y^2

= 29xy + 5ab

1837

-33x + 26x^2 + 33cd - 21y^2

+ 29xy - 5ab

∫ s. d.

75 .. 19 .. 7 1/2 x 598

10

759 .. 16 .. 5

10

759 8" 4" 2

5

3799 1" 0" 10

6838" 7" 9

609 15" 0

654 39" 3" 7

17ab

∫ s. d.
132" 16" 8 1/2 x 753

10

1328 .. 6" 10 1/2

10

1328 5" 8" 9

7

9298 3" 14" 8

6 1/2 8 1/2 " 12" 1/2

40 1" 10" 1 1/2

10002 6" 5" 8 1/2

∫ s. d.

Ans 100026" 5" 8 1/2

17
cubs. qrs.
6 3x29

10

67 " 2

2

135 " 0

60 " 3

195 " 3

Ans 195 " 3 ✓

hrs. mins. secs.

2 " 25 " 20 x 8

8

19 " 22 " 10

hrs. mins. secs.

Ans 19 " 22 " 40 ✓

mins. secs.

7 " 35

10

75 " 50

3
227 " 30

hrs. mins.

25) 2 " 25

0 "

hrs. mins.

2) 2 " 25

10) 1 " 12 " 6

7 " 12

mins
hrs
Ans 7 " 12

mins. mins.

227 " 30

53 " 0

380 " 30

mins. secs.

Ans 380 " 30

sq ft. sq ins

12) 1 " 20

12

sq ft. sq ins

1 " 20 x 26

6

6 " 120

2

8 " 2 " 96

1 " 20

9 " 5 " 116

sq yds. sq ft. sq ins.

Ans 9 " 5 " 116 ✓

mls. frs. prs.

10 " 7 " 25 x 9

9

10 " ~~92~~ " 4 " 25

mls. frs. prs.

Ans 10 " 4 " 25

mls. frs. prs.

1) 126 " 1 " 32

22) 1 " 3 " 23 " 9

5 " 5 " 36 " 4 "

Ans 5 " 5 " 36 ✓

mls. frs.

2 " 7

64

184 " 0 ✓

mls. frs.

Ans 184 " 0

L. S. d.

15 " 12 " 3 x 326

10

156 " 2 " 6

10

mls. frs. prs. 156150 " 5 " 0

468394 " 15 " 0

Lá an t-árainn

1 2 3 4
 Sean-fear - maíra - cupán cae.

Éun aigeid & fáil.
 Do gheasamur.
 Éadaic scraicte
 Inasán púicín.
 Do curmar
 Donn aigeid
 ag canain.

Do mór eirig go ró maic linn
 is beag eirig ina raib sionseáil
 maíra moí dána
 eagla an domáin
 báicín breac

go curraic trasóca $\frac{16}{12 \frac{6}{10}}$

£ s. d.

87 16 8 1/2 x 249
10
 87 8 7 1
10
 87 8 3 10 1/10
2
 17 5 6 8 1 8
 3 5 13 8 2
79 0 10 4 1/2
 21 8 7 2 0 4 1/2 ✓

£ s. d.

Ano 218 7 1 0 4 1/2
 3 £ s. d.
 46 13 9 1/2 x 584
10
 46 1 17 11
10
 46 8 8 19 2

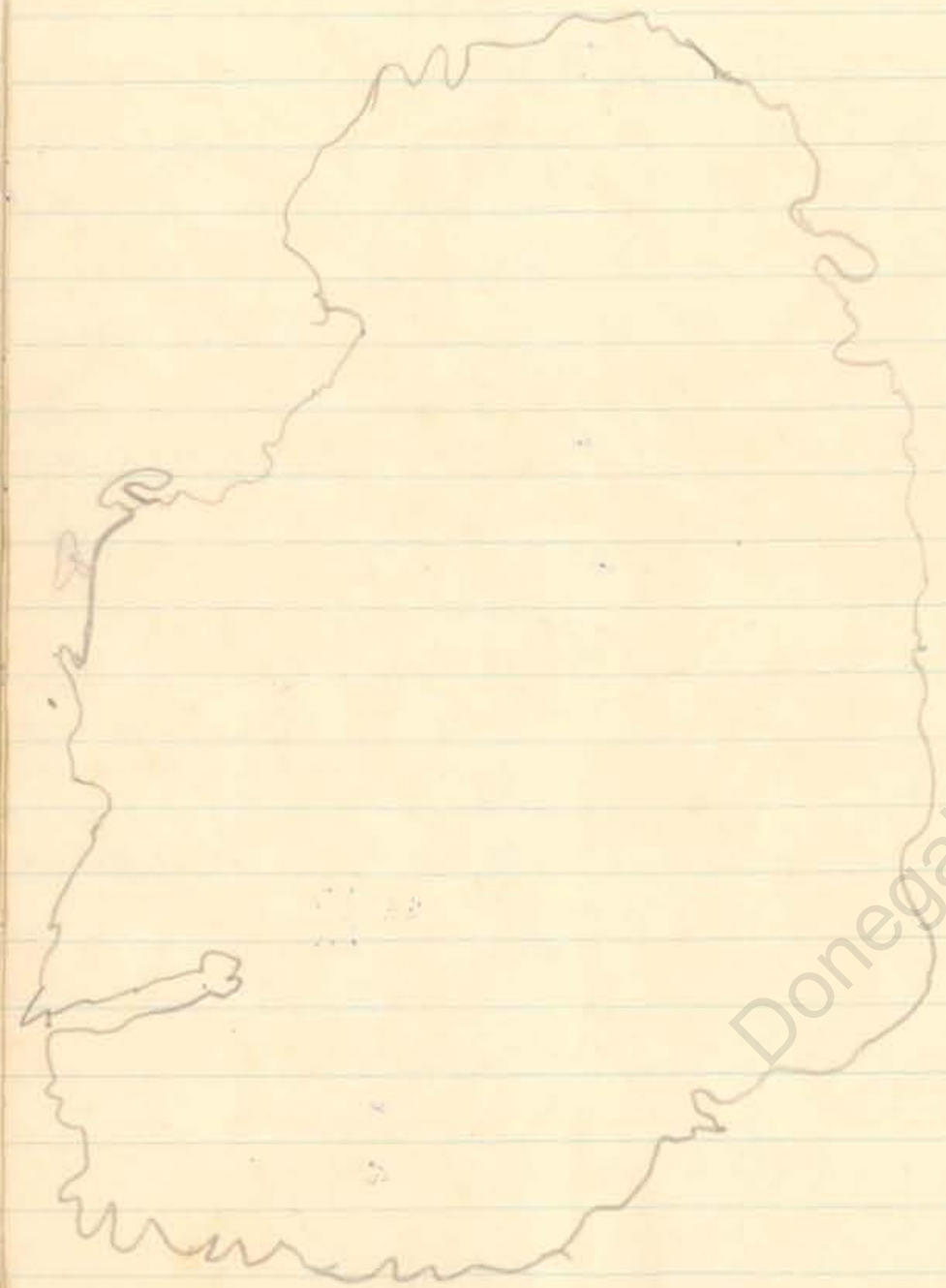
$\frac{5}{234 4 4 18 10}$
 36 9 5 17 1/4
 18 6 15 2
273 27 8 4
 £ s. d.
 Ano 273 27 8 6

② £ s. d.

35 19 7 1/2 x 397
10
 35 9 16 3
10
 35 9 8 2 6
3
 10 7 9 4 7 6
3 2 3 8 6 3
 25 1 17 4 1/2
 1 4 2 8 4 11 1 1/2

£ s. d. ✓

Ano 142 8 4 11 1 1/2
 £ s. d.
~~87 16 8 1/2 x 249~~
~~10~~
~~87 8 7 1~~
~~10~~
~~87 8 3 10 1/10~~
~~8~~



~~2 - 18 - 4~~
~~6~~
~~17 - 10 - 0~~
~~8 - 18 - 7~~
~~7 - 3 1/2~~
~~14 - 7~~
~~3 - 7 1/2~~
~~18 - 18 - 5 3/4~~

6 - 1 - 24
 1 Cwt. Cr. lbs.
 6 Cwt.
 1
 14 lbs.
 7 lbs.

2 - 18 - 4
 6
 17 - 10 - 0
 14 - 7
 7 - 3 1/2
 3 - 7 1/2 - 1/2
 18 - 15 - 5 3/4

Cwt. Cr. lbs.
 6 " 1 - 24
 for 1 Cwt.

14 lbs

$\frac{292}{2}$
 11
 11
 121

12 | 166
 12
 140
 38
 111 80

$\frac{25}{22.9}$

$\frac{112}{10}$

62

8 | 28
 12
 10 | 225
 3

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Council of the City of London

Date of main events 1918-22 period
Copy of Application for J. H. Benson

~~Application for Benson~~



Donegal County Digital Archives

Name _____

Subject _____

p1183/3/14/3(1)

Was You Boy on 4/3/22 ✓
Barracks on 30/3/22 (See letter from
Div. Adm.)

Henry Mc Gowan arrested in
or near ~~Adm.~~ (10th June 1921) ✓

James Connolly (Sen) killed by
British Forces (Tans) on 14th Sept. 20 ✓

Newtown Cunninghamham 5/5/22 ✓

Liam O'Duffy arrested on 19/12/20 ✓
released Nov. 19 21 ✓

George Lusk arrested on 6/8/20 ✓

Also Connors + John Brennan arrested May 31, 1921

✓ (Connors with Wm D. Clarke, W. G. Johnston
+ sent to barracks of Mullins, near Castle
- at Ross, Bannaghmore, Barron, near from
Inchicore + other.)

Truce - 11th July, 1921 ✓

Tom M^o Shea arrested on 22/4/21 ✓

Barracks S.W.K. Stafford 27/4/21 ✓

Raid on Sligo - Belfast from 15/5/21 ✓

Also Connors + John Brennan arrested May 31 ✓
Raid on Barracks P.O. June, 21 ✓

Pettigo shelled 4th June, 1922. ✓

Bulleck - 28th " 1922 ✓

N.13 Meeting of Pettigo B.M. Council on
2/4/22. ✓

6/11/21 Telegram from Gen O'Duffy to meet
Chief Train Officer at Kesh to investigate
Raid on Kesh R.I.C. Barrack ✓
+ Base OIC

7/11/21 Met C/Gen. Officer Marshall at Pettigo ✓

17/2/22 Br. Military evacuated from barracks? ✓

19/9/21. ? Division of Training Camp Dungloe ✓

Ashgrove,

Mick Doherty, Lisacoley, Kelly garden

Guia. Eddie Kelly, Croncy, Killester, Le Tynnes
(New Castle class).

Camps

Tullaghan Camp. Men from 4th Bde in
transit there from beginning of Aug. 21

Ballyshannon Workhouse also for
transit (Ballyshannon Coy. on 27/10/21)

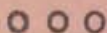
Donegal Workhouse also opened for
transit, in Aug. 21

Ballintra Camp. for transit Nov. 21

Pte (Rifleman) Alfred Thomson handed
over to British officers on 23/2/22

Donegal County Council Archives

RULES FOR THE ROAD



1. When walking, if there is a foot-path, keep to it.
2. When crossing, make sure that the road is clear.
3. When you get a chance to do so, assist the young, the aged, the feeble, and the blind to cross in safety.
4. When leaving school, do not push your companions or engage in rough play that may annoy passers-by.
5. When cycling, keep to your own side of the road.
6. When alighting from train or bus, wait till it stops.

Names of B. Shannon Company.

P/183/3/14/4 (1)

R.I.P.

Paddy Burns	Bornaglagh	B Shannon	R.I.P.
Arthur Keown	Boyney	---	---
Joe Teeran	East Port	=	R.I.P.
John Mc Nally	Hilleen	=	R.I.P.
John Sheerin	St Mary Ice	=	---
Patrick Mc Dermott	Stranorlar		
James Hernon	Lissahully		
Becil Stephens	Castle St	=	---
Hugh Gallagher	Triconnell St		
Frank Donagher	Market St		
John J Gilfedder	Falgaragh Park	=	R.I.P.
Paddy Mc Cafferty	Kildoney		
John Cleary	Boolbeg		
John O'Donnell	Kashelard		
Patrick Donagher	Tullymork	=	---
Dan O'Donnell	Behery		
Willie Gallagher	Erne St	=	R.I.P.

Mrs E. Rodgers East Port B Shannon
PH 8313 (R.S.P.)
114/4(2)

Robert Philips, Behey. B Shannon

Frank Morgan East Port =

James Gallagher. Bordiner - R.S.P. -

Terence Loughlin West Port St. -

Willie Kerrigan West Port St. - -

James Kerrigan West Port St.

Paddy Kerrigan West Port St.

Pat Bleary Dunmuckrim

Michael McYowan Tonery.

Names of = Belleek. company

who will join Federation

Paddy McBailey. Borlea B. Shannon

John McGoldrick Mulleek. Belleek. Fermangh

William Moore Borlea B. Shannon

William John Sleavin Belleek -

Joe Sleavin Belleek

From P. Kerrigan

Bernard Flanagan East Post
Frank O'Neill = =

I am giving names of men who
served in National Army

Patrick	Kerrigan
William	Kerrigan
Bernard	Flanagan
Joe	Slavin

Deceased.

P/183/3/14/4(4)

Eddie Cassidy

Michael Munday

Seamus Ward

Liam Sweeney

Seamus O'Donnell.

Michael Gallagher, West Park

Freddie McCarville ~~Do~~ East Park

Johannie Kane Do

Joe Teevan Do

Paddy Lee. Do

Joe Macarute Do

Barney Kelly Do

James Gallagher, Cordover

Johnnie McPally, Kileen

John Murray, West Park.

Willie Gallagher, Erne St.

Luke McGinty, Bishop St.

John Daly, Erne St.

Willie McCluskey, East Park

Jimmie Rooney, Inch Cross

John Rooney Do ^c near Cross

Albie Munday, East Port.

P. J. Munday, Do.

Terry McShaw, Do.

Michael Ward, Garage, Main St.

Cumann na mBan.

Mrs Rogers, East Port

Eileen McAdam, Do

Nellie McGoath, Do

- ~~32 Boxes Detonators (34)~~
36 Mills Bands
1 Egg.
2 Mauser Rifles
3 Lee Enfield Rifles long
1 Single Borellod Gun
10 Station Rifles
34 Rds. Mauser Ammunition
118 .. 303 ..
~~4 Vesey Signals~~
-

1st April 1922

T. Daly

P/183/3/14/5(1) #

- 4 carbines (60 rounds)
- 2 Bazooka
- 2 automatic (6 rd)
- 1 long Wal. } (61 rd)
- 1 short " }
- 1 small + W. m.
- 2 others.

21 rounds - 320.

Donegal County Council Archives

No. 2

P1183/3/14/5(2)

Ballintra Co.

<u>No. on Role</u>	<u>Paraded</u>	<u>Arms</u>	<u>Ammunition</u>	<u>Stores</u>
20.	14	3 automatic rifle 7 shot guns 2 revolvers 1 automatic	{ 32 long 90 33 " 36 150 rounds 50 " (mixed) none.	
20.	16	Laphoy Bar. 6 automatic (P.P.) Donegal.	No. ammunition.	
		Bineblin	Thirteen	To be withdrawn
4	4	<u>Pettigo</u> 4 shotguns 2 revolvers 45	No ammunition 21	None.
5.	5.	<u>Ederney</u>	Worth reorganising Big no. of men available Should be kept along with Inver town.	

Donegal County Council Archives