

W.S. 744

# ORIGINAL

BUREAU OF MILITARY HISTORY 1913-21
BURO STAIRE MILEATA 1913-21
No. W.S. 744

ROINN  COSANTA.

BUREAU OF MILITARY HISTORY, 1913-21.

### STATEMENT BY WITNESS

DOCUMENT NO. W.S. 744

#### Witness

- (a) Denis Mulchinock, Millview Rd., Kanturk; )
- (b) Michael Courtney, Strand Road, Kanturk; } Co. Cork.
- (c) Jeremiah Murphy, Percival St., Kanturk; )

#### Identity.

- (a) Company O/C. 4th Battalion, Cork No. 4 Brigade;
- (b) Q.M. 4th Battalion, Cork No. 4 Brigade;
- (c) Company Q.M. 4th Battalion, Cork No. 4 Brigade.

#### Subject.

Irish Volunteers, Co. Cork (Kanturk)  
from their formation in 1914 to 1921.

Conditions, if any, Stipulated by Witness.

Nil

File No. S.2053.....

Form B.S.M. 2

# ORIGINAL

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BURO STAIRÉ MILEATA 1913-21

No. W.S. 744

JOINT STATEMENT BY

JEREMIAH MURPHY, PERCIVAL ST., KANTURK.

MICHAEL COURTENEY, STRAND ST., KANTURK,

DENIS MULCHINOCK, MILLVIEW RD., KANTURK.

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START OF VOLUNTEERS.

The Volunteers started in Kanturk sometime during 1914, and continued as an independent Unit until about 1917 when the Battalion organisation was introduced in our area. In the meantime, during 1915 and 1916, a number of other Volunteer Units were organised in the surrounding parishes.

1914 TO 1916.

Drill parades were carried out fairly regularly, normally about once a week. In Kanturk, these drills were carried out occasionally at the rear of Crowleys of Strand St., but when weather conditions were favourable they were carried out in the open some short distance from the town. We had no British N.C.Os. to do the training, but very frequently we had visits from Cork of the late David Barry and Seán O'Sullivan, who were Volunteer organisers, and also a Captain McCarthy from General Headquarters who put us through our paces. When some of these were present it was the practice to carry out some target practice with .22 rifles, also foot drill and marching and then proceed to some of the outlying parishes, mainly for propaganda purposes, to get the youth in the different localities interested in the Movement. A mobilisation of the Kanturk Company was actually held on Easter Sunday morning, 1916, at Barleyhill townland, near Newmarket, for a distribution of arms, but, in the meantime, the countermanding order had been received re cancellation of parades throughout the country.

The training and organisation continued and proved very successful in time, for, by 1918, there were eleven adjoining parishes organised and Units established.

Denis Lyons was the first Company O.C. in Kanturk. Others prominent in the Movement in the early years were: Bill Healy, Jack Hummerston, Bill Dennehy and Dan Joe Lyons.

#### FIANNA.

At the end of 1914, a branch of the Fianna was established in Kanturk and approximately fifteen youths became members: their ages would vary from about twelve to fifteen years. The lad in charge was Denis Murphy (R.I.P.), who later became O.C. of the Kanturk Volunteer Company, and eventually Battalion O.C. All the Fianna joined up the Volunteers during 1917, including Jerry Murphy (a brother of Denis), who was then only about fourteen years of age.

#### 1917.

During the early part of 1917 there was little or no activity in the Volunteers, as Denis Lyons, who was a coach-builder by trade, was very frequently working away from the district.

Later in 1917, however, Denis Murphy, who had been the leader of the Fianna, re-organised the Volunteer Company and the best of the members of the old Company, together with all the young lads from the Fianna, and it became a very active Unit by the end of 1917.

#### 1918.

The Kanturk Battalion was organised during 1918, with the

following Companies in the area:- Kanturk, Banteer, Wadd, Lacklown, Castlemagner, Kilbrin, Dromtariffe, Boherbue, Bawnmore, Derrygallon and Lomanagh. These Companies varied from about fifteen to sixty and these strengths were constantly fluctuating.

The first Battalion O.C. was Denis Lyons who held this appointment up to sometime in 1921, and Denis Murphy was Vice Commandant. It was learned subsequent to the Truce that Denis Lyons had been superseded in the reorganisation in March, 1921. Prior to the reorganisation in 1921, consequent on the formation of the 1st Southern Division, our battalion was known as the 5th Battalion, Cork No. 2 Brigade.

#### ARMS.

The main bulk of the arms held were shot-guns, although most of the Companies held a few revolvers and a few .22 rifles.

During 1918, following raids in the area, our supply of shot-guns was considerably augmented. These raids were carried out on the houses of landed gentry and others who were not sympathetic to the Volunteer Movement.

. . . . .

Drills and route marches continued during 1918, and also our route marches to the adjoining Companies. The R.I.C. about this time began to take a more active interest than formerly in our activities and late in 1918 three of the Unit were arrested for drilling and the posting up of seditious literature and spent some months in prison. These were: Wm. Dennehy, Jack McCarthy and Denis Lyons.

1919.

With the continuance of our drills and general activities, including Sinn Féin and other Irish Ireland organisations, there was a gradual increase of tension and with this rise of tempo a clear cut rift between the enemy and ourselves became very pronounced.

Sometime following Denis Lyons's release from prison, he was more or less "on the run" and after an effort of the R.I.C. to arrest him he went across to some relations in Glasgow and went into employment there.

Following Denis Lyons's departure, Jack O'Connell, Derrygallon, was appointed Acting O.C. of the Battalion - he was subsequently killed in action. Denis Murphy, who was then O.C. of the Kanturk Company, was appointed Vice O.C.

1920.

The tension became still more acute during 1920 and a large number of our men were sleeping away from home: most of whom, however, carried on their normal occupations during the day.

SPRING, 1920.

Some date in the Spring of 1920, the Brigade decided to make a swoop and capture the mails for Co. Kerry and part of Co. Cork at Banteer railway station. It was assumed that some military would be on the train and that a fight may be necessary before a successful seizure could be made. Denis Mulchinock, who was the local Company O.C., was also the Signaller at Banteer station, and he had previously given all details of the train arrangements and length of stoppage, etc., to the Brigade.

On the night of the raid Denis Mulchinock was held up, by arrangement, in the Signal cabin and as he had control of the signals the driver of the train could not move out of the station until he received an instrument called "The Staff" from the Signalman.

The raid was successfully carried out by Seán Moylan i/c., Jack O'Connell and about fifty others, and a big pile of mails was taken and removed to an unknown destination for censoring. One of the principal reasons for this seizure was to find out if any enemy well-wishers were writing and giving information. It is not known if any such information was obtained.

Nothing happened to Denis Mulchinock for his part in the operation.

#### MAY, 1920.

One of our men - Paddy Clancy of Derrygallon - proceeded to Kilmallock and participated in the attack on the R.I.C. barracks there. Paddy was a native of East Limerick.

#### JULY, 1920.

In early July, 1920, Volunteers from the Kanturk, Banteer and Dromtariffe Companies blocked the Mallow-Killarney road and cut the wires on the night of the attack on Rathmore R.I.C. barracks. Our men, armed with shot-guns, manned those road blocks.

The Military, however, did not turn out until the following day. The R.I.C. held the barracks in this attack.

This attack was organised by the Kerry Units, but some of

the men from the surrounding Cork Battalions, including Denis Galvin and four or five others from our Battalion, were in the attack.

AUGUST, 1920.

On August 14th, 1920, a military plane made a forced landing in Drominagh locality, and a detachment of troops from the Kanturk garrison was despatched to guard the plane. In conjunction with the Millstreet Battalion we decided to attack the party of about fifteen or twenty soldiers guarding the plane and capture whatever arms they had and destroy the plane.

With Jack O'Connell in charge, Mick Courteney, Jim Hayes, Jerry Murphy, Ned O'Donoghue (now a priest), Seán Kennedy, Cornelius Foley, Denis Murphy, Thos. O'Riordan, Mick Crowley, Danny O'Neill, Con Cunningham, Jack McCarthy and about ten others from the Millstreet Battalion, moved to the vicinity of the place which was located in the corner of a field.

On our arrival it was noticed that the Guard, less a sentry on duty, had made a fire and were sitting around it with their rifles stacked near them. Our intention was to fire a volley into them and then rush the position and which ruse would in all probability have proved successful. Unfortunately, however, an incident occurred which upset all our plans, for before we were actually in position one of our men, Con Cunningham, who had a Mauser rifle with one round loaded, in the excitement of the moment fired at the sentry shooting him dead. This unexpected happening upset our proposed plan completely and when the shot was fired the other members of the guard hurriedly

grasped their rifles and commenced a rapid volley of fire into the hedges where the majority of us were located only thirty to forty yards away. Those Volunteers in position returned the fire and an exchange of shots continued for about fifteen minutes and eventually our party withdrew. None of the Kanturk Volunteers was wounded but two of the Millstreet were wounded - not seriously.

The result of this action was a big disappointment to us for not alone would we have struck a big blow at the enemy's morale, but, even more important, we would have augmented our limited supply of arms by about twenty rifles and ammunition, plus whatever weapons were carried on the plane. When we lost "surprise" the consequent disorganisation doomed the operation as far as we were concerned. Neither did we get any second chance to retrieve ourselves for the plane was removed by lorries the following morning.

AUGUST 16TH, 1920.

Following the shooting of the sentry mentioned above, the Kanturk Company remained on the alert on the nights of the 14th and 15th August as we anticipated reprisals. Nothing untoward happened, however, on these two nights. On the night of the 14th August, Paddy Clancy, who had been home on annual holidays in East Limerick, returned to Kanturk. He was employed as a Creamery Manager in Allen's Bridge, near Newmarket. Paddy knew nothing, of course, of the proposed attack on the aeroplane party and it was later that night he returned.

At this time, Paddy Clancy held the appointment of Vice Brigadier of the old Cork No. II Brigade. On the morning of



August 16th Paddy Clancy and Jack O'Connell went back to O'Connell's home in Derrygallon for a rest as both of them had been on vigil for the previous two nights. Jack O'Connell was a draper's assistant in town and on that day he was commencing his annual holidays.

The two of them moved across a high field overlooking the town on their way to O'Connell's home and must have been seen by some enemy agent, for the information was conveyed to the R.I.C. and military. It was rumoured that a daughter of an ex-soldier and friendly with the troops saw them and gave the game away, but this rumour could not be definitely verified.

However, late that morning a detachment of military with Sergeant Dennehy, R.I.C. as a guide, surrounded O'Connell's home. A sister of Jackie, who saw the military surrounding the house, immediately ran into the house and awakened the two lads who were asleep in bed. The two lads got up and only put on their trousers, decided to make a run for it and try and fight their way through. (The farmhouse had no back entrance). Immediately they were observed at the door, the military opened fire and Paddy Clancy, who was getting over a fairly high wire fence from farmyard into a copse, was fatally wounded. Jack O'Connell succeeded in getting about 50 yards away into a clump of trees before being killed. When the troops found his body some of them used their bayonets on it. Both the bodies were badly ripped up and from the proceedings of an enquiry held subsequently at the old Kanturk Workhouse, the details of which were published later in the "Cork Examiner", it was stated that dum-dum ammunition had been used by the enemy that morning.

The two bodies were waked in O'Connell's house that night, which was only about three miles from Kanturk. The Kanturk and Darrygallon Companies supplied the guards. On that same night a detachment of the Lancers from Mallow visited the locality, but did not enter O'Connell's house.

Jack O'Connell was buried at Dromtariffe and a huge concourse of people followed the remains. Our Company supplied the funeral party. Liam Lynch, George Power and many other officers and men from adjoining units attended.

Similarly, all Brigade Units were represented at Paddy Clancy's funeral. As the funeral cortege passed through the town preceded by the Derrygallon Company, the military were confined to barracks. The funeral party actually had to pass the barracks. Many members of the Kanturk battalion and other Units of the Brigade accompanied the remains to his native burial place at Kilfinane. When the funeral party was passing through Charleville it was held up by the military, who removed the tri-colour from the coffin and mourning armbands from members of the funeral party.

Their death cast a big gloom over the whole district, for, in addition to being extremely popular with all classes, they were also the makings of two great soldiers who would undoubtedly have made their mark when the fight became hotter in later months.

Prior to this shooting it had been planned that selected personnel from Kanturk, Banteer and a few of the other Companies would mobilise in Kanturk on the Monday night to attack the enemy patrols which were then in operation in the town. The

shooting of the two lads in the meantime caused a cancellation of this arrangement.

MALLOW BARRACKS - SEPTEMBER, 1920.

Denis Murphy, who was at this time acting O.C. of our Battalion (the 4th Battalion, Cork No. 4 Brigade) was in Mallow for the successful attack on the barracks on September 28th, 1920. Following this attack a number of enemy raids was made for him and in the end they thought they had him, but it turned out to be a P.C. Murphy whom they arrested in error.

Denis was a member of the Brigade Column which had been formed a few weeks prior to the capture of Mallow Barracks. Liam Lynch was O.C. of the Column.

After the Mallow attack the Lancers became very aggressive and undisciplined and after burning a big part of Mallow town they went further afield and came as far as Kanturk, where they showed themselves to be an unruly drunken mob, holding up and beating people on the slightest pretext.

Jerry Murphy and another man were held up in Kanturk by a very drunken Lancer and were lucky to escape with their lives.

OCTOBER, 1920.

As a result of observation over a period of weeks, it was noticed that on every Monday morning two lorries and, on occasions, three lorries of troops used to proceed from Buttevant Barracks to Kanturk and Newmarket with weekly supplies of rations and liquor, etc., for these Posts. Each lorry normally contained

about fifteen soldiers as a security party. Buttevant, at this time, was one of the largest garrisons in the South.

The Brigade Column decided to attack this party, and on the morning of October 11th, 1920, Liam Lynch, Ernie O'Malley, Seán Moylan, George Power and others of the Column, together with detachments from Kanturk, Kilbrin, Bawnmore and Derrygallon Companies, took up position about a mile from Kanturk. Denis Murphy was in charge of the 4th Battalion men, which included Michael Courteney, Dan Fitzgerald, Bob Winters and Jack Winters from Kanturk.

After being in position for some time and the road having been blocked by a car, one enemy lorry came along instead of two or three expected. When the lorry appeared heavy fire was opened and the driver was riddled almost immediately. There were ten in the party and they surrendered - mostly all of them had been wounded. One of the soldiers who got under the lorry kept up the fire for five or ten minutes until he was silenced.

In this ambush there was a try-out of the weapons, including the two Hotchkiss guns captured in Mallow on the previous month - the firing of the latter proved successful.

As a result of this ambush, the Kanturk Company got two of the rifles captured and more were distributed to some of the other Companies of our Battalion.

Following this attack, two N.C.Os. of the local garrison - Sergeants Marsh and Bishop - raided several houses, including Murphy's, Courteney's and a few others, and threatened to burn

down both Murphy's and Courteney's.

On that night a number of farmhouses in the area were burned down, including Jackie O'Brien's, Bertie Bolster's and Carroll's of Banteer. A few of those farmers were not sympathetic to the Volunteers and when the military heard this subsequently they circulated the yarn that they were burned by the Volunteers, which was a deliberate lie.

The big majority of the inhabitants of Kanturk left the town that night, due to the threat of burning the town.

In anticipation of a repetition of the burning at Mallow shortly before, the Brigade Column, which had moved a few miles outside the town after the ambush, returned to the town that night and took up positions to deal with any military parties that may show up.

The Brigade Column remained in the town up to 4 a.m. but no military patrol made an appearance.

The Column then moved off to Millstreet area, where a few days later three members of the Column, Paddy McCarthy, Denis Murphy and Tom Coughlan went into Millstreet to shoot up a Black and Tan patrol. In the exchange of shots, Paddy McCarthy was killed.

It was this Paddy McCarthy who had entered Mallow barracks immediately prior to the attack, with Dick Willis and Jack Bolster. Paddy got in as a supposed apprentice to Dick Wallis. Paddy was a fine Volunteer and a daring soldier.

BRIGADE COLUMN.

The Brigade Column was disbanded shortly before the end of 1920, which was due presumably to the heavy enemy pressure which then obtained, and as an alternative it was decided to form small flying column in each Battalion area.

4TH BATTALION COLUMN.

The 4th Battalion Column was formed in early 1921 with Denis Murphy in charge, and Denis Lyons, who had just returned from Glasgow, also joined the Column. The other members were: Michael Courteney, Thomas Riordan, Jim Hayes, John Winters, Ned Donoghue, Martin McGrath, Eugene Duggan, Dan Fitzgerald, Denis Mulchinock, Seán Kennedy, Jack Hummerston, John McCarthy, Andy Murphy and Mick Keating.

The arms carried by the members included 9 rifles, 2 Carbines, a few shot-guns and some revolvers.

The Column billeted for some weeks in different parts of the Battalion area and carried out some musketry and field training, including use of ground and cover.

MARCH, 1921.

On the 8th March, 1921, the Battalion Column went into position at Fr. Murphy's bridge, Banteer (Shronebeha). After waiting some time a patrol of four R.I.C. consisting of a Sergt. George and Constables McCarthy, Moran and Summers, made its appearance and was fired on. Constable Summers was killed and Constable McCarthy was wounded. Sergt. George and Constable Moran, who were unwounded, were allowed to go free, on giving a promise to resign. It is not known if they kept this promise.

Four (4) revolvers were obtained from this ambush.

SHOOTING OF SPY.

During March, 1921, a spy was found guilty of giving information to the enemy and was executed by members of the Kanturk Battalion. In view of the fact that relatives of this man are still resident in the locality and will probably continue to live in the district for many years to come, it is not considered desirable to elaborate on the details of this shooting.

BIG MILITARY ROUND-UP IN NADD - MARCH, 1921.

A huge military round-up was made in Nadd district on the 10/3/1921 with the object of capturing Liam Lynch and members of the Brigade staff as the Brigade Headquarters was established in Paddy McCarthy's house in Nadd.

Every military garrison in Co. Cork must have been represented in this swoop as some thousands of troops took part and formed a six-mile cordon of the whole area.

The main reason for this large scale enemy operation was due to information supplied to the enemy by a former member of the 4th Battalion Column. This man's name was William Shields, an ex-soldier, who eventually became a paid spy with the enemy, and he actually was on the round-up wearing black glasses. Shields was a native of Boherbee and had been working earlier in a house where the Column had billeted. He offered his services to Denis Lyons and was accepted into the Volunteers despite the wishes of the local Company Captain (Morgan Sweeney).

(This was probably the main reason why Denis Lyons was superseded later). Shields was a few months with the Column before he started giving information. On a few occasions whilst on the Column he was given permission to go and draw his pension. On one of these occasions he went on a drinking bout and did not return to the Column - it was this time he gave the information. Shields eventually went to England and it was later rumoured he went to America. The Brigade sent a man over to England but he had left an address which had been obtained. A Black and Tan, who had heard Shields giving information in the barracks, mentioned the fact on the same day to a local publican, but when this information reached the Volunteers it was too late to arrest Shields, although he had been around the town earlier that day drinking in some of the pubs. This Black and Tan's name was Bradley, a Scotchman, but of Irish extraction and an ex-Naval man. His information was despatched from Kanturk Company to the Banteer Company, but for some reason it was not relayed to Brigade Headquarters at Madd. Had this information been properly handled the shootings on this round-up could have been avoided.

To revert to the round-up, the military surrounded the whole area during the night and apparently as each detachment reached its allotted position threw a coloured verrey light as a signal to the Military Commander of their readiness for action.

About 7 a.m. the military knocked up one house - Herlihy's - called "The Barracks" where six (6) Volunteers were billeted - the military forced the front door and found some arms in the kitchen. When they entered the lads were in bed: they brought the lads out in front of the house in their bare feet



and told them to run for it. The military had a firing party in readiness. Two lads from Mallow - James Morgan and John "Congo" Moloney - ran across the firing party and eventually got clear away although both of them were wounded, Morgan in the arm and "Congo" Moloney in the liver. Three of the lads were shot dead - Herlihy, Waters and Kiely - and a young Volunteer named Toomey was shot dead at Lacka Bridge earlier that morning.

Michael Courteney, Jim Hayes and John Winters of the Kanturk Battalion were billeted in Riordan's house about one hundred yards from Herlihy's house. The first they knew of the shooting was when a girl of the house, who was in the farmyard, ran in and said she heard shots in the valley. They moved down towards the valley to investigate. It was still duskish and a rather heavy mountain mist overspread the area. When they reached a point near Herlihy's house they noticed shadowy movements of large parties of men. Jim Hayes loaded his rifle and Michael Courteney told him to hold his fire. Looking towards their left they observed another party and they decided to retire back towards Riordan's house again and proceed, if possible, towards the Brigade Headquarters in Nadd. After travelling a short distance they heard a voice calling after them. It was "Congo" Moloney who was calling: he told of the earlier incidents and remarked that in his opinion the whole district was surrounded as soldiers were everywhere. After a short discussion, Jim Hayes, who had apparently his finger on the trigger of his rifle, let off an accidental shot. They then retreated across the Inchmay road bringing with them "Congo", who was wounded in the liver. Having gone some distance "Congo" was getting very weak from loss of blood. They sent Winters to a neighbouring farmer's house for a blanket to help in the

removal of "Congo". About this time they noticed some troops coming in their direction and were full sure they had been observed, but obviously they were not for the military turned off on a side-road preparatory to moving off for the apparent termination of the round-up. "Congo" was then taken to Cahills of Kilmacraine - the others happened to take the same route as Liam Lynch and the Brigade Staff and luckily made a successful escape. "Congo" was kept about four days in Cahills and was then removed to a Maternity Hospital in Cork. He is still alive and lives in Mallow.

A rather interesting story is told regarding the accidental shot which Jim Hayes let off, but how it emanated is not known, or whether it has any basis, in fact, is problematical. However, it was discussed very freely in Volunteer circles following the round-up. The story is that owing to the wide dispersal of the troops and the frequency of mountain mists in the locality the firing of a single shot was the signal for the finish of the round-up. There is, perhaps, the remote possibility that this could be the case and, if so, it might have meant the saving of many more Volunteers from death on that morning.

When the Unit Column left Nadd they went to Bawnmore Company area and remained there for about three or four weeks. During this period they destroyed Coolageela bridge and carried out road trenchings in the locality.

APRIL, 1921.

Acting on a Divisional order applicable to all Units, the Battalion Column came into Kanturk during the first week of April, 1921, to shoot up any military patrols or individual

soldiers seen around the town. The Column remained all night in the vicinity but no military turned out. Apparently all troops had been confined to the barracks. This confinement of troops to barracks was not a rare occurrence and was obviously planned so that Volunteer Units could not be sure what nights the troops would be allowed out.

During this month it was decided that a dug-out would be made in each Company area, capable of holding approximately ten men. These dug-outs were extensively used and food was supplied by the local farmers and cooked, very often, by the Volunteers themselves. Groceries and comforts were sent out from time to time by the local Cumann na mBan.

#### MAY, 1921.

About the end of May, 1921, the Unit Column sniped an Auxie Convoy near Fort Grady, midway Millstreet and Banteer. This was a convoy coming from Millstreet to Kanturk for their weekly supplies.

Several volleys were fired into the convoy, from a few fields away, but it is not known if any casualties were inflicted. The Auxies stopped and returned the fire but moved off again after a short time and made no effort to follow up.

#### JUNE, 1921.

A rather big operation was carried out under Brigade control on the 16th June, 1921. Paddy O'Brien, Liscarroll, was then the Brigade O.C.

A convoy, consisting of three to five lorries, used to travel fairly regularly from Millstreet to Kanturk, principally to O'Connor's and Goggin's Bottling Factories, for liquor supplies. Some of these lorries used to be armoured on the ends and along the sides, and it was a usual practice, too, to carry one or more hostages as a protective measure.

On the morning of June 16th, 1921, a convoy of three lorries arrived in Kanturk, and it was decided to attack them that afternoon on the return journey. The attack was arranged for Rathcoole, which is approximately eight miles from Kanturk and roughly midway between Millstreet and Banteer.

The five battalions in the Brigade were represented in this attack, and Denis Murphy was O.C., of the Kanturk contingent of between thirty and forty men.

The Volunteers were placed in position in a nearby wood overlooking the roadway and along the hedges of the road and in adjacent laneways covering the roadway for a few hundred yards.

When the lorries made their appearance, on a pre-arranged signal from Paddy O'Brien, a rapid succession of fire was poured in on the convoy: those of the Auxies who were unwounded quickly scrambled from the lorries and sought whatever cover available along the roadside. Spasmodic firing continued for several hours and, coming near dusk, our lads pulled out. It was ascertained later that several of the Auxies were dead and a big number of them wounded. There were not, as far as can be remembered, any serious casualties on our side.

RANKS HELD.

The ranks held on the 11th July, 1921, were :-  
Jeremiah Murphy, Q.M., Kanturk Coy., (4th Battalion).  
Michael Courtney, Q.M. 4th Battalion, Cork No. 4 Brigade.  
Denis Mulchinock, O.C. Banteer Company, 4th Battalion,  
Cork No. 4 Brigade.

Signature: Denis Mulchinock  
(Denis Mulchinock)

Signature: Michael Courtney  
(Michael Courtney)

Signature: Jeremiah Murphy  
(Jeremiah Murphy)

Date: October 31<sup>st</sup> 1952

Witnessed by:

Thomas Halpin LIEUT.-COLONEL.  
(Thomas Halpin)

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