

ORIGINAL

BUREAU OF MILITARY HISTORY 1913-21  
BUFO STAIRÉ MILÉATA 1913-21  
NO. W.S. 938

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COSANTA.

BUREAU OF MILITARY HISTORY, 1913-21

STATEMENT BY WITNESS.

DOCUMENT NO. W.S. 938

**Witness**

Daniel Mulvihill,  
Brackhill,  
Castlemaine,  
Co. Kerry.

**Identity.**

Brigade Intelligence Officer,  
Kerry No. 2 Brigade.

**Subject.**

National and military activities,  
North-West Kerry, 1916-1924.

**Conditions, if any, Stipulated by Witness.**

Nil

File No S. 2242.

Form BSM 2

# ORIGINAL

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STATEMENT of Daniel Mulvihill,

Brockhill, Castlemaine,

Co. Kerry.

Brigade Intelligence Officer Kerry II Brigade.

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My recollections of early years are not very clear and there is nothing outstanding to relate in that period.

There were six of us in the family, four boys and two girls; another girl died as a child. We were fairly average size farmers - about 120 acres. We were all in the Volunteers, my eldest brother got killed accidentally in 1924, second eldest died in December 1919 from flu-pneumonia after having qualified as a Doctor. My elder sister was at home and my younger sister and brother were both at school in Killarney during the Tan time. She was at the Loreto Convent and he at St. Brendans.

I would say that my Mother (R. I. P.) was one of the greatest Irishwomen I ever knew. She never spared anything during the Tan time and Civil War. She knew more about Irish history than anyone I have ever met since. The house was always full, both during the Tan time and Civil War and even though it was a marked spot in the Civil War, the boys stayed there the whole time through. We found ourselves at the end of the Civil War having to sell out the main farm as we had got rid of about £3,000 and were nearly £2,000 in debt.

My two sisters were in the Cumann na mBan and did a lot of work in the line of despatches. I think it took most of the time of my mother and sisters, cooking for and feeding the lads from the summer of 1920 to the spring of 1924. I don't think in all that period - the Truce included - that the house had one night that there was not some stranger in it. There were several houses like

this in the area: Daly's (Charlie Daly's), Knockane, Firies; Casey's, Ballino, Firies; Mick Briens, Brainlee, Glencar, and Scully's, Mountanane, Listry.

The first Volunteer Company in the area was formed in the old Dispensary in Milltown in November, 1916. This was a changing over of the Sinn Féin club to a Volunteer Company. Tom Connor, Knokreagh, became O/C. There would have been about thirty or forty of us there that night. I was sixteen, the average of the fellows would have been sixteen to twenty, with six or seven older men who were the Sinn Féin Club. Tom Neill, carpenter, was the man who suggested the change; he was in charge of the Sinn Féin Club and would have been about forty years at that time. He joined the Volunteers and served until the start of the Civil War.

During the following couple of years it was just routine. I know that at the time of the "German Plot" nine or ten of us used to go off drilling on Saturday. This continued up to 1919. In 1919 I went to the Department College (Agriculture) in Clonakilty, Co. Cork, and during my period there we carried on with the local crowd (Jim Hurley was my chief companion). Flyer Nylan and Spud Murphy were also there. The police arrested and searched us a couple of times. We then had a scrap (unarmed) with some soldiers who were stationed in the old workhouse at the Bandon Cross. This was in May, 1920, and it lead to our being confined to the school. We finally cleared out in July and I went back to the Milltown company.

From that time on I was out whole time. There was a bunch of us scattered through the valley that used to go together - Charlie Daly, executed - Donegal and his brother, Tom; Dan Allman, killed at Headford, Pat his brother, who died as result of wounds in the Civil War.

On the 10th of August 1920 we blew up the vacated barracks at Milltown and on the 16th of August we had an ambush at Beaufort. This attack was for a lorry going to Killorglin from Killarney. Just near the bridge on the main road there is an old road sloping down to join it. In this road (on the slope) a horse car was placed with two ropes tied to the shafts. When the signal was given they were to release the ropes and the car would slide forward across the road and block it. When the signal was given and the ropes released, the car failed to move and motor car went past with only a couple of shots fired.

About a couple of weeks after this we burned a house in Milltown that the R.I.C. were about to occupy. Sometime about the 16th September we held up the mail train at Castlemaine, took the mails for the area, censored them and returned them a few nights later. There were minor activities during the following month.

I was in Tralee on the 31st October 1920 with despatches and did not get home until the morning of the 1st November and so missed the attack on the R.I.C. party at Hillville. The Tans burned a big stretch of Kerry on that day (from Shannon to Killorglin) and we had an idea that they would come that night to burn the Creamery in Milltown. About sixteen of us with all the available shotguns and two revolvers and having only enough cartridges for one volley lay in ambush at Kilderry from 9.30 p.m. to about 2 a.m. A lorry of Tans came on about 2 a.m. We fired what we had into them, the lorry swerved, hit the ditch, came out on the road again, drove along a bye road and into Killorglin. We knew there were at least two or three of them wounded.

The Brigade column was formed at this time and four of us became members of it. Tom Connor, Battn. O/C., Knockreigh, John Flynn, Jimmie Cronin and myself, the latter three from Brackhill, Castlemaine.

I became Battalion Adjutant about this time. We generally returned to our own area from the column and brigade hut which was in the area of one of our companies (Keel), which stretched for about eight miles along Castlemaine Bay. This was a company of about 120 men.

The rest of the Battalion area ran for about twenty miles along the other side of the bay from Brackhill to Mountain Stage, where it joined Caherciveen area, then south by Glencar for twenty miles and taking in Magillicuddys Reeks back to the Laune river some two miles south of Killorglin.

The strength of the Battalion at this time would be close on six hundred men. The Battalion O/C and myself moved round together most of the time. J. Cronin was appointed Battalion I.O. and J. Flynn Battalion O/C. Police in the spring of 1921 <sup>THEY</sup> were constantly on the move <sup>ALSO</sup> and travelled all over the area <sup>WITH US.</sup>

A neighbour of mine - Mossie Casey - and myself, with a Fianna boy, Mick Galvin - later Battalion O/C Fianna - tried on two occasions to get a shot at Major McKennon but failed. There was no good laying in ambush for him; he hardly ever went the same road twice and he never came back by the road he went out. The attempts were in December 1920 and January 1921.

I think it was in January 1921 that a bunch of us went into Killorglin and searched all the pubs for Tans and failing in the finish, located Head Constable Blake in his own house. We fired on him but he escaped.

It was decided to attack Killorglin and it was known that a patrol used to leave the town on certain nights. About six fellows came with us the night before from Glencar and with the Brigade crowd and others from Milltown Company and Callinacorney, which was a separate Company at the time we moved into position near the graveyard overlooking the town to wait for the patrol. They failed to turn up and it had to be called off and the crowd retreated. The members of the Glencar Company landed home at about 5 a.m. and Joe Taylor, Coy. O/C, fell asleep while taking off his shoes in his own house. Shortly after, Tans in plain clothes burst in the door, took him out and shot him.

We decided to have a full scale attack on Killorglin, both on patrols and barracks. This was fixed for the 12th March 1920, which was Sunday, and two of the Killorglin Company (Paddy Rua Battn. Q.M. and Bill Meade, both dead) were waiting on the railway bridge (Castlemaine) for despatch when a lorry of Tans drove round the turn and fired on them. They got away through the fields. The Tans then captured a couple of local Fianna boys and took them to Tralee.

We took about 30 men into Killorglin that night. We were joined near the town by the main body of the column. Bunches of men occupied houses in different positions and we moved into a position at the Ball Alley at the top of the town. We hit up a patrol which was returning to barracks. A general shoot up followed for half an hour or more after which we retreated.

Some few nights after that, Tom Connor and myself went to Glencar for two rifles. We then (Connor, Flynn, Cronin and myself) joined the column at the hut in Keel and from there we went on to Lispole. This would be about

twenty-five miles from Brackhill. I had never been in the area before. I was billeted in the house of Tom Ashe, a first cousin of the Thomas Ashe. Tom was killed in the scrap at Lispole.

Lispole Ambush.

Lispole Ambush was planned for a patrol of two lorries that came from Dingle to Annascaul twice or sometimes three times a week. There was a big muster of Volunteers outside of the column. I could not even name the members of the column but I will go as far as I can: Paddy Cahill, Brigade O/C., Tadhg Brosnan, M. Duhig, Onkey Connor, Eugene Horgan, Mick McMahon, Jerry Myles, Tommy Howley, Dan Jeffers, John ~~M~~ Sullivan, Tommie (Nuts) Connor, Paddy Paul Fitzgerald and others from Tralee; four of us from the 6th Battn., Seán Moran and Harrington from Dingle; Gregory Ashe, Lispole and a whole lot of men from the surrounding area. We took up our positions: I do not know what day. The main body of the column took up positions to the south of the road and covering stretch from bridge to chapel. I had seventeen men under me in an old schoolhouse that stood about thirty feet back from the road. Most of them armed with shotguns loaded with very heavy buckshot. They were from different areas. My two neighbours, Flynn and Cronin, a couple from Lispole, some from Camp, some from Castlegregory and Annascaul.

We took up positions on the first day and the scouts reported nothing. We came back the following day and nothing came. That evening we wished to shift in to racecourse near the town but P. Cahill decided we would wait until the following day and if nothing turned up, ~~to~~ to <sup>up</sup> in that evening. As it turned out, someone informed the R.I.C. and Tans on the first day that we were waiting for them and the positions we held.

They looked-for reinforcements and got Marines off a boat. They came out on the third day, bringing three machine guns. I am sure that a good part of them marched out at the back of the hills. I only saw one lorry and that was about six to seven p.m. I don't know what became of our Scouts; I never found out; I never asked.

About 1.50 p.m. we were doing the fool around the school when the machine gun bullets hitting the walls of the school brought us to attention. They kept advancing under machine-gun fire and were so close up at 3 p.m. that rifle grenades were hitting the walls and from that to about 6 p.m. the fighting was continuous and after having about seven men wounded they (Black and Tans) started to retreat.

I went out to have a spot round when the fighting slowed up and saw a lorry coming over the hill to the west. I went back in as I thought they were making a final advance on us and ordered all the fellows to take up positions and we would give them what we had before they got us as I thought we had no way out. We waited in position for nearly half an hour and I went out again and around the area to see if I could contact anyone. I found a Tan at the back, unconscious, shot through the two legs. There was another one further on, shot through the chest. I contacted some of the others and found that they were starting to retreat. The Tans had retreated and taken up a position on the high road overlooking the position where they had two machine guns on the lorry. I went back and ordered the boys to follow me and we retreated by the wall of the Chapel. We had to jump a river, man by man. This was in the open for about ten yards, and they tore the ditches and knocked lighting off the chapel wall but they failed to get any man as we made our rush across the open.



All the eighteen of us got safely across. We met the main column about 200 yards further on and we found some men were missing. It was starting to get dark at the time and I think it would be after seven p.m. Some of us went back and found the missing men. Two were on improvised stretchers; the rest walking. We retreated towards Annascaul. Tommie Howley was unconscious from a Head wound; Fitzgerald was killed accidentally earlier in the day; Jimmie Daly, Castlegregory, walked it out with us. He had a bullet through his shoulder and lung and it seemed to affect him very little at the time. Tommy Howley lived for some time but finally died under an operation. We stayed at Ballinahunt near Annascaul that night and started for home the following morning and landed at about 6 a.m.; walked right through about 23 miles. I was only landed about an hour when an account arrived that I had been killed at Lispole.

After a sleep I went to the funeral of Dan Alliman, O/C Kerry II Column, who had been killed at Headford. I had been with him about a week previous to this as arrangements were on foot for a combined operation of the two columns at Brennan's Glen (Main Road, Killarney, to Tralee). J. Cronin went to the funeral with me. I was not known in the area at all. I went to Glencar after this to Battalion H.Q. Tom Connor and self went to Caherciveen and also to Glenbeigh and Caragh Lake after, to inspect companies and then went on through Castlemaine to the column hut at Keel, from there to Camp to a brigade meeting and back to the hut at Keel the following day. All this was done on foot and meant that for the last two weeks of March and the first week of April, we covered over 220 miles. This included the Lispole scrap. On our return journey from Camp we arranged for the ambush at Glenbeigh Station.

Glenbeigh - 25th April, 1921.

We were sitting on the slope of the mountain, around the 3,000 foot level overlooking Castlemaine Bay. We had stayed in Camp the night before after attending a Brigade meeting. We had travelled from the hut in Keel on the day before and were now returning to the same place. It would be around the first week of April, 19~~21~~<sup>2</sup>. The conversation turned on the location of the next ambush in as far as we would be able to fix it. There were present - P. Cahill, Brigade O.C., now dead, B. Mullins, Brigade Adjutant, T. O'Connor, Battalion O.C., and self. We all agreed that the job that would be tackled next lay straight across the Bay in front of us - Glenbeigh, which was garrisoned by R.I.C. and military. We wanted to get hold of one of the machine guns they had and we were aware that they often proceeded to Tralee for food, as we had gradually cut off all sources of grub except what they could pick up in the village. Two places there were where an ambush was possible - the station at Glenbeigh and a cutting east of Castlemaine, and it was finally decided to chance the Station at Glenbeigh as there would be less risk of shooting civilians who would be on the train. Preparations were set on foot on the following day and at the end of three weeks everything was ready. None of the local Company knew that the job was coming off as we did not want to risk anything leaking out. Only six of us knew what was coming off up to the night before. The Column crowd from Keel crossed the Bay by boat before day. We came from Glencar by boat to Caragh Lake, across to Dooks and back along the shore. After contacting the remainder of Brigade Column who had landed by that time, we crossed into the Railway Station, Glenbeigh, just as day was dawning and occupied every position in and around it. Two men had

previously gone on to Mountain Stage to delay the train for ten minutes so that we would probably get the soldiers before the train arrived. Nine soldiers armed with rifles, one machine gunner with a Lewis Gun, and a soldier with spare <sup>parts</sup> parts of stuff for gun, landed into the Station as the train was due. The whole crowd jumped out on them. They dumped all their stuff on the ground and ran for the Barracks. A couple of shots were fired over them to make them hurry up. No shots were fired from the Barracks, which was a couple of hundred yards away. One Lewis Gun, nine rifles and nearly two thousand rounds of .303 were captured. We retreated back the way we came, the main body crossing the Bay to Keel.

Shortly after Glenbeigh, around the first days of May, we held up the only train that came through for the month. (They closed the railway after the Glenbeigh Station ambush) and took the stuff we wanted off it. This was done at Castlemaine Station.

At this time word came through to make arrangements for a Divisional Meeting. This was the Divisional O/C's first visit to the area. I think it was the 12th May Liam Lynch and Florrie Donaghue arrived. The meeting was held in my home at Brackhill, Castlemaine. The meeting only covered the Kerry area.

I think it was the best guarded meeting ever. Scouts were on the roads leading to Killorglin, Killarney, Farranfore, Tralee and Dingle at a few hundred yards interval for three days and nights. Liam Lynch was the most sought-after man in the South at that time.

A General Order was issued for a general attack on, I think, 17th May. There were only two Barracks in our area at this time - Glenbeigh and Killorglin. We got an

order to get some of the local Companies to attack anything they would find out on that day. They both carried out the order. Killorglin Company at Ballykissane fired on a patrol and Glenbeigh Company attacked soldiers, both with very poor results.

A few days after this, we made the first attempt at Castlemaine which failed.

Ballymacandy - 1st June, 1921.

On the morning of 25th May, 1921, Mick Galvin, Company O/C Fianna, arrived and told me that a cycle patrol of Tans had passed through to Tralee from Killorglin. I sent him for J. Cronin, J. Flynn, who were in a house nearby, then sent him on to collect more of the Company. J. Flynn went on to collect Barrett, T. Brick and D. Quirke and J. Cronin went on ahead to Keel to get in touch with Tom Connor, Battalion O.C. Tom sent on word to the Hut as to what we intended doing and asking for help and we would have liked to test the machine gun which we had captured in Glenbeigh. In company with some of the Keel Company, we waited at the White Gate for some hours; no one came; finally, word came about 4 p.m. that the Tans had passed on to Killorglin. We returned home.

On returning, we decided that if the opportunity arose again we would take our chance and carry on with shot guns, as we had only two service rifles in the Battalion. All the rifles captured at Glenbeigh, also the machine gun, were at the Brigade Hut.

We had 200 cartridge cases and made a good share of powder and we then started making buckshot and gradually loaded the cartridges. On the morning of the 1st June Mick Galvin arrived about 11 a.m. with the account that the Inspector, Sergeant and ten men had passed on to

Tralee on bicycles. I sent him on to Flynn and Cronin, Mick Scully **AND** One of the Casey's and a sister of mine finished the loading of the cartridges. One of them was tested and proved satisfactory. The same procedure as before was adopted and J. Cronin went on to Keel to T. Connor to tell him to bring on the Keel fellows, that we would do it ourselves. (T. Connor sent on word to the Hut and the Brigade O.C., P. Cahill, who was under suspension for some time, told the men that any of them who wished could go. They all decided to go and he told Tadhg Brosnan to take charge of them.) In the meantime, T. O'Connor arrived with eight or nine men from Keel. We also had four from Kiltallagh Company. We went over the road to the north of Castlemaine hoping to find a position where we could ambush them (but failed). We were afraid they would get information in Castlemaine as they returned after going through Castlemaine. We decided to take up positions on the straight stretch of road between Castlemaine and Milltown where they would not expect to be ambushed as there was no cover there at that time. We took the shotguns from ten men and sent them into the village, two to each publichouse, and to stay in position until the Tans had passed through. There were also about eight scouts, under Billie Keane, Castlemaine, along the mountain road. Bille was to come in front of Tans. We placed our crowd, about twenty-four (all except two) shotgun men, inside the ditch over a distance of about 1,000 yards, as the Tans usually travelled in extended formation, and we wished, if possible, to get them all into the position before firing began, as the range of the shotguns was limited. Everything was ready when the crowd from the Hut arrived; four of them went to the front of the ambush and others took up flank at rear. They were just in position when Billie Keane

arrived with account that the Tans had come through and were stopped on the railway bridge. Willie went on ahead as an extra scout between us and Killorglin. The Tans, despite precautions, (we later learned) had been tipped off that we were around and held a consultation on the railway bridge; some were for going on to Brackhill, but they finally decided to go on to Milltown and branch off there as there was no position between the two villages with enough of cover for an ambush. They finally started off and when they came into ambush position they were only extended to about 300 to 350 yards instead of the usual 800. Despite this fact, the men at the rear, though they saw their chance of a shot departing, made no move until the first shot rang out from the front. There were only ten or twelve men in position to fire on them direct and this led to a drawn out fight. After about twenty minutes firing slackened and we gathered in what stuff we could off the road. We all wanted rifles, if possible. The firing flared up again and Jerry Myles was wounded by a Tan who had been hiding in a gullett. Jerry was shifted to a doctor, who was contacted by I.R.A. (doctor was Company M.O.), and attended to on old road near ambush. After Jerry being removed the Tan came running down the road and got knocked out. Jerry was taken by old road to Laune across Kilgobnet to Breen's where he was held for the night and shifted on to Glencar under care of Mary O'Brien, Battalion Nurse, who looked after him until some time in August. We got twelve rifles, twelve bikes, seven or eight Webleys, about 800 rounds .303 and about 100 rounds .45 ammunition.

About the 8th to 10th June there were a series of Battalion and Brigade meetings which ended with our

Battalion being transferred to Kerry II Brigade.

We had a Major Coombes a prisoner in the area, also a spy whom we tried and released for lack of definite evidence. This was the last half of June, with Major Percival's crowd trying to carry out a big round up.

Jeremiah Riordan (O/C, Kerry 3) and myself walked from Glencar to Champion Brosnan's near the County border where Brigade Headquarters, Kerry 2, was at the time. We loaded six mines that night with Con Leary, Brigade Quartermaster, (the best soldier I ever knew). The Brigade Engineer had been killed some days previously, loading a small mine. The mines were all laid on the road to Castleisland. I think there were all the available riflemen from five Battalions present. I would say about sixty men. We waited for the lorries for two days; they did not come out. A woman gave information to the police.

Jeremiah Riordan and myself left for home and got to Glencar on the 2nd July. Jeremiah went on to Cahirciveen.

We started organising a big attack on Killorglin and had nearly all arrangements made for the attack when news of the Truce came. It was decided to go ahead, and about eighty men went to the town the night before the Truce. We had only one mine, but that contained about 20 lbs. of gun-cotton and would have wrecked a good part of the town. It was called off at about 11.30 p.m., owing to the impossibility of getting women and children out of the surrounding houses. It ended the following day and after a week our work started.

I was O/C of the Battalion Column, Battalion Adjutant and Brigade Intelligence Officer at the date of the Truce.

We ran the first Brigade Camp at Glencar last week of July. I left the area in the last week of August and went to Brigade Headquarters. I spent September and part of October there and then went to Killarney as Liaison Officer for Kerry. I was Liaison Officer and Intelligence Officer for some months. This included taking over barracks from British.

I went on Divisional Staff in the first or second week of March and was in Mallow Barracks most of the time up to the Split. I was A.D.C. to Liam Deasy, also Director of Boycott and Divisional Police Officer. The police was the most difficult job at this time as it covered law and order, and there were sixty Battalions in the Division and about 400 Companies. This meant a total police force of about two thousand.

I attended all the conventions in Dublin, representing Kerry.

At the outbreak of hostilities I tried to return to Kerry but failed and went to Dublin on the 6th or 7th July with Donal O'Callaghan and Seán French, who were going to Cathal Brugha's funeral. The main business was the fixing up of funds for the carrying on of the Civil War. We had a large amount on our hands in the South (revenue we had collected). I went to the funeral under another name and met the remains of Brigade Staff (Dublin) and arranged for about £20,000 to be transferred. We met Harry Boland that night - he was a great friend of mine - and we arranged that we would try to get de Valera out of Dublin.

The following day, we went to Eoin O'Duffy at Beggars Bush and got a permit for the Lord Mayor of Cork and three others to travel to anywhere in the South. The



following evening about sunset, I said good-bye to Harry Boland on the steps of the Hibernian Hotel in Dawson Street and he made off for Howth on his bike. I never saw him again; he was murdered within two hours.

We went to Dr. C. Murphy's and picked up our passenger and got a chauffeur's cap for him; he drove the car. Our first hold up was at Naas. All the City barricades were advised of our move and we were not stopped. Our permit worked and no one paid any attention to the Lord Mayor's chauffeur. We arrived into Callan about 5 a.m. This was the first I.R.A. post we met and we had a sleep in the Hotel there and, when the papers arrived they carried an account of Harry Boland's death, resisting arrest.

We went on to Mitchelstown where we divided up, De Valera going on to Limerick to the line fighting. I returned to Divisional Headquarters. Later we evacuated Buttevant and went back to Mallow. This was also evacuated about the first week of August. We were then in several places in the area and we finally finished up in Ballyvourney. The Divisional Staff was broken up and the Divisional Area split into three: Con Leary, Tom Daly and myself to Kerry over the three Brigades: three Cork Brigades and West Limerick in one: the other two Cork Brigades and Waterford in another: the rest of the Divisional Staff was divided between the other two areas.

The night after returning to Co. Kerry, we were all at <sup>Will</sup> Patrick Fleming's at Kilcummin and went from there to Castleisland where about thirty of us entered the town and took up posts around the Carnegie Hall, which the Free State forces held. We were in position to attack when a big detachment of Free State troops arrived from Tralee and

we had to withdraw.

We left Fleming's the following evening and, after leaving, met Tom Daly coming from Cork and he asked us to return to Fleming's for the night, as he had all the reports from Cork for us. We did so and a local, named Murphy, who had been Battalion Training Officer and had stood neutral, went into Killarney and informed on us. (He got a commission.) About 150 men under Paddy Daly surrounded the house before dawn, and we awoke to see green uniforms in all directions.

There were three of us in the house, a girl and two kids. It was a new house, and her brother, the owner, was sleeping in the old house. The Free State troops rushed the house. We dropped a Mills bomb on them and opened fire. A scrap went on for about half an hour. They stopped firing and asked us to surrender. Margaret Fleming came from the next room, covered with blood. She got three small wounds. We chucked in, as herself and the kids would have been killed.

We believed we would be shot, as we knew we had done a fair amount of damage. They took Will Patrick Fleming with us a prisoner. We were ambushed by our own fellows on the road in. Every time we stopped to rest, some of them wanted to put us up against the ditch and shoot us. We arrived in Killarney and were put in with all the other fellows they had arrested.

The following day the four of us were shifted to a small room on the top floor, with only a window and door opening on a corridor by the central well. We were held there for fourteen weeks without being allowed out. ~~LoL~~ Davie Nelligan tried to rush the corridor to shoot us on the night he murdered Bertie Murphy. The sentry told us all

about it the following morning. There were two sentries at each end of the corridor from that on.

We were removed to Tralee Jail in November and held there until January. Four of us, Dan Brown, Tom Daly, Con Leary and myself, were shifted to Mountjoy when C. Wing was cleared and four men brought in from each County to be held for executions, if any further T.D's were shot, or any other emergency.

"Pro Patria" was the only other Kerryman in C. Wing. He was arrested in Dublin.

We were held in Mountjoy until some time in May, and we were then shifted to Tintown 3, and held there until Christmas, 1923. We had fifteen days' hunger strike before being released.

The foregoing contains none of the smaller items - raids for arms, bicycles, motor cars, field-glasses, telegraph poles, raids on mails, post offices, railway stations, Belfast boycott.

Our Battalion started in the Spring of 1920, with one Winchester rifle and a couple of old Italian rifles which were useless. At the date of the Truce we had seventeen service rifles, one carbine, about fourteen Webley's and a couple of thousand rounds of .303. They were all taken in scraps: two rifles in scrap at Glencar in July, 1920; two Webley's in Killorglin, 1st November, 1920; nine rifles, one Lewis gun and 1,100 rounds of .303 at Glenbeigh, April, 1921; nine rifles, seven Webley's and over 1,000 rounds of .303 at Ballymacandy, 1st June, 1921. We also got a couple of rifles at Lispole. Four

or five of the rifles we captured, also the Lewis gun,  
were held at Brigade Headquarters.

SIGNED D. Mulvihill

DATE: 29<sup>th</sup> March 1954

D. Mulvihill  
29th March 1954.

WITNESS James J. O'Connor  
Investigation Officer.

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