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ORIGINAL

BUREAU OF MILITARY HISTORY 1913-21
BURO STAIRÉ MILEATA 1913-21
NO. W.S. 976

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BUREAU OF MILITARY HISTORY, 1913-21.

STATEMENT BY WITNESS.

DOCUMENT NO. W.S. 976.....

Witness

Seamus Connelly,
Cullinagh,
Ennistymon,
Co. Clara.

Identity.

Mem. of I.R.B. Ennistymon, Co. Clara, 1912 - ;
Mem. of Irish Volunteers, do. 1914 - ;
O/C. 5th Batt'n. Mid-Clare Brigade, 1918 - .

Subject.

National organisations and activities,
Mid-Clare, 1903-1921.

Conditions, if any, Stipulated by Witness.

Nil

File No. S. 2298.....

Form B.S.M. 2

ORIGINAL

BUREAU OF MILITARY HISTORY 1913-21

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STATEMENT BY SEAMUS CONNELLY,

Cullinagh, Ennistymon, County Clare,

former O.C., 5th Battalion, Mid-Clare Brigade.

I was born on 10th April, 1883 on the site of where my present home stands. My father and at least four earlier generations of our family farmed about eighteen acres of good quality land in Cullinagh before me. The holding has since been enlarged by about ten acres as a parcel of land was allotted to me out of an estate in the district which was divided by the Land Commission in 1927 or 1928.

I was the tenth member of a family of fifteen children, nine girls and six boys. Although my parents had a hard struggle to support us they managed to give us all as much education as was to be had at the local National School in Cahersherkin. In fact nearly all of my sisters later attended Secondary School in Ennistymon Convent, and two of them became teachers. I was the only one of the family who did not emigrate.

The only connection which my people had with earlier national movements, so far as I can trace, was with the Land League of which my father was a member.

When I was about twenty years of age I joined the Ennistymon branch of the United Irish League and was a delegate from that branch to a convention held in Kilrush in 1904 or 1905 when Colonel Arthur Lynch was selected as the Irish Party candidate in a bye-election for West Clare. Colonel Lynch, who had been one of the leaders of the Irish Brigade in the Boer War, was very bitterly opposed at the convention by the clergy who were present on account of his strong criticism, in a book which he had written, of the interference of the Catholic clergy in Irish politics. However, the majority of the delegates held very strong pro-Boer feelings and they supported Lynch because of the part

he had played in the Boer War. He was successful in that election and afterwards represented West Clare in the British House of Commons until 1918.

I remained a member of the United Irish League until November 1912. I was then approached by Tomás O'Loughlin, the I.R.B. centre for North Clare, to join the I.R.B. which I did. I was enrolled by him in Miss McCormack's hotel in Ennistymon. Martin Devitt, Cahersherkin, Ennistymon, was enrolled with me that night. He was later killed in an attack on the R.I.C. at Fermoy on 28th February, 1920. After becoming an I.R.B. man I ceased to have any connection with the United Irish League.

The I.R.B. meetings for the North Clare area were generally held in McCormack's hotel about once every three months. Each member paid a small subscription, 6d. or 1/-, I forget which. The principal business transacted at the meetings was to listen to Tomás O'Loughlin's appeals to make ready for the fight against British rule and to endeavour to collect arms wherever the opportunity presented itself. I got one British Bulldog revolver (.45) and five rounds of ammunition for it from John McNamara of Cloonagh, Ennistymon, and Martin Devitt got a similar type of gun from Martin Moloney who taught school at Gortbofarnagh, Mauncesmills, Ennis. Devitt and myself trained ourselves in the use of the revolver before we ever joined the Volunteer movement.

On 10th or 11th April, 1914, at a meeting held in the Town Hall, Ennistymon, a branch of the Irish Volunteers was formed in Ennistymon. About 150 men were enrolled. A committee was set up to control the branch, the Chairman of which was Nicholas Griffy, publican, and the Secretary was Tom Burns, draper, both of the

of the town of Ennistymon. Jim McMahon, Knockadrumagh, and myself were elected on this committee to represent the country members. The services of three British Army reservists were obtained to drill and train the unit. These men were Michael O'Connor, a Sergeant-Major, John Doyle and Andrew O'Brien. Drilling took place once or twice a week in the Town Hall at first and later on in the country where we learned extended order drill and engaged in manoeuvres. Through G.H.Q. in Dublin we got seven rifles which enabled us to get musketry instruction. Good progress was made by the unit in military training until the Redmondite split in October 1914.

When the clash occurred between John Redmond and the Irish Volunteer executive, almost the entire unit in Ennistymon followed Redmond. I and about half a dozen others who supported John McNeill were expelled. We at once formed a new Company at Cloonagh, Ennistymon which I believe was the first Company of Irish Volunteers to be set up in County Clare after the "split". Austin Rynne of Cloonagh was elected O/C. Gradually we built up our strength. Some of the men who had declared in favour of Redmond came over to our side and by the end of 1915 the Cloonagh Company contained about 40 members. There was no Irish Volunteer Company reformed in the town of Ennistymon until July or August, 1917.

The Cloonagh Irish Volunteers continued training on lines taught us by the British Army instructors in Ennistymon. We held on to two of the rifles which were received by the Ennistymon Volunteers from G.H.Q. and they were used by us for musketry instruction. Ernest Blythe arrived in the area in the spring or summer of 1915. While he devoted some of his time to drilling I remember him mostly for the long route marches on which he brought the Company across rough and awkward country. I think he did this to annoy and give trouble to the R.I.C. who had orders from their authorities not to allow him out of their sight while he was in the district, and in consequence were always at our heels during these route marches.

Towards the end of 1915, Tomás O'Loughlin brought two .22 revolvers and two .22 rifles from Dublin and gave them to the Cloonagh Company. Through three of our members who were employed in hardware shops in Ennistymon the Company was able to obtain unlimited supplies of .22 ammunition at the rate of 1/6d. for 100 rounds. Targets were erected in a remote part of the district at Arranmore and by the end of March, 1916, every member of the Unit was a competent marksman with either the rifle or revolver. In that period we used altogether 17,000 rounds of .22 ammunition at the targets.

Coming on to Easter 1916, it became obvious that a rebellion was contemplated. The weekly papers like "Irish Freedom" and "The Spark" which we received regularly had articles which left no doubt in my mind as to what the near future had in store. At our I.R.B. meetings the centre, Tomás O'Loughlin, whom I knew to be in frequent contact with the Supreme Council of that body, spoke about the coming fight with England. However, no orders of any kind were received by any member of the Cloonagh Company to mobilise prior to the Rising. On that day I called a meeting of the most prominent members, Austin Rynne, Company O/C., Peadar O'Loughlin, Tullaha, Kilfenora and Martin Devitt. We agreed to ask the Volunteers in Cloonagh, Kilfenora and Kilnaloy to mobilise that night at Whitemount, Kilnaloy. The following were among those who reported on that occasion :-

Paddy Arkins, Emlagh, Kilfenora,		
Peter Barrington, Carlruclogh, Ennistymon,		
John Collins, Coad, Corofin,		
Terence Coughlan, Knocknagrada, Ennistymon,		
Martin Devitt, Cahersherkin,	do.	
Paddy Devitt,	do.	do.
Andy Donoghue, Lickeen, Kilfenora,		
John Joe Markham, Tullaha,	do.	
John McGann, Whitemount, Kilnaloy,		

Michael McGann, Whitemount, Kilnaloy,
 Peadar O'Loughlin, Tullaha, Kilfenora,
 Martin McMahon, Whitemount, Kilnaloy,
 Austin Rynne, Cloonagh, Ennistymon,
 John Rynne (Priest) do. do.
 Tom Shallow, Carlruclogh, do.
 Daniel Torpey, Tullaha, Kilfenora,
 Paddy Torpey, do. do.
 and myself.

All of these men were ready and anxious to take up arms. I explained that we had to wait for orders from Ennis which was the Headquarters for Clare and that in the meantime we would collect all the arms held by farmers in Cloonagh, Kilfenora and Corofin districts. The party was divided into two groups and then sent off in different directions to collect these guns. The job had not concluded until dawn when we again re-assembled at Whitemount. A total of thirty shotguns and a goodly quantity of ammunition was collected. In addition we had two Martin Henri rifles, two Winchester rifles brought by the Kilfenora men and four .45 revolvers and some ammunition for each of these guns.

A conference was held about 6 or 7 a.m. where it was agreed that each man should return to his own home until nightfall when we would again reassemble and that each man would take a gun with him. The remainder of the guns were hidden in an outhouse in Whitemount. Every man reported again that night and as no word was received from Ennis it was arranged that we should disband but that all present would hold themselves in readiness for instant mobilisation should any orders come to hand. The eagerly awaited orders never came.

In the course of the week an incident occurred which led to unpleasant consequences and with which I did not agree. A teacher named McInerney living at Cahersherkin alleged that he had met Tomás O'Loughlin (I.R.B. centre) of Ennistymon who asked him to convey a message to the men who had assembled at Whitemount to attack the R.I.C. barracks in Ennistymon. The message was ignored as we felt that if O'Loughlin wanted to have the barracks attacked he would have come to us in person with the order. In the following week McInerney's house was fired into; but fortunately nobody inside was hit. This shooting was done by the Kilfenora Volunteers who had come to the conclusion that McInerney was a spy and that he had tried to walk us into a trap. Undoubtedly he had not received any message from O'Loughlin but I believe he acted under foolish patriotic motives. Though he lived in the area throughout the later "Black & Tan" war he never came under suspicion and was bound to have heard and seen many things which the British authorities would like very much to learn.

After the suppression of the Rising the shotguns which we collected from the farmers on Easter Monday night were returned in most instances. The Cloonagh Irish Volunteers did not disintegrate but instead gathered strength and kept on drilling, though secretly. The membership had increased to over 100 men before the general release of the prisoners arrested after the Rising. There was a general feeling among them that the fight for independence had not by any means finished with the quelling of the Rebellion and the execution of the leaders. Not one member of the Company was arrested after the Rising.

When the prisoners were released from jails in England in 1917 and as a result of the East Clare bye-election in July that year, the Irish Volunteers in Clare increased considerably. Companies sprang up in places where no organisation existed prior to the Rising. In August and September of 1917 Martin Devitt and myself organised Companies in every parish between Inagh - Miltown Malbay and Ballyvaughan.

These Companies were formed into a Battalion of which at a meeting of Company Captains held in August, 1917, I was elected O/C. The other members of the Battalion staff were :-

Vice O/C.	- Andy Donoghue, Lickeen, Kilfenora,
Adjutant	- Martin Devitt, Cahersherkin, Ennistymon,
Quartermaster	- Peadar O'Loughlin, Tullaha, Kilfenora.

In the East Clare bye-election campaign the men from my battalion played an outstanding part. They gave considerable help in canvassing work and in protecting the meetings of the Sinn Fein candidate from the attacks of their opponents who were then particularly bitter and often encouraged by the R.I.C. A contingent of about fifty men from the Battalion under my command went to the South Armagh bye-election in February, 1918 and about the same number went to Mayo in the general election campaign in December of that year. In each of these two places their work was highly appreciated by the Sinn Fein leaders and, of course, it was of a similar nature to that rendered during the East Clare bye-election. Every one of them carried revolvers in South Armagh and Mayo but there was no occasion to use them.

Public drilling by the Volunteers began again in July or August, 1917. All the Companies in my Battalion were active in this respect. Right through Ireland hundreds of men were arrested on charges of illegal drilling but it was not until October, 1917 that any of the officers of my Battalion were arrested. On 23rd of that month I inspected the Inagh Company which paraded under its officers Tom Cotter, Captain, and Paddy McGough, 1st Lieutenant. A few R.I.C. men from Inagh under Sergeant O'Connell, a very bitter pill, came on the scene and witnessed the drilling. They made no attempt to interfere. A week later Cotter, McGough and myself were arrested at our homes by the R.I.C. and conveyed to Cork jail.

We were tried by a Military Court in the Royal Victoria Barracks now Collins Barracks. We refused to recognise the Court in accordance with orders which had been given to us and were sentenced to two years imprisonment. In Cork jail at the time were a big crowd of Volunteers from all parts of Munster. Our leader was Tom McCurtain afterwards Lord Mayor of Cork. We were not given political treatment. After being detained for about a month sixteen of us were transferred to Dundalk jail. It was arranged before leaving Cork that we would start a hunger strike to secure political treatment on the train journey which we did and continued it after arriving in Dundalk where there was only one other person before us, Frank Thornton, a native of County Louth. After seven days in Dundalk jail we were released unconditionally and this finished my prison experiences.

On returning home from jail I re-assumed control of the Battalion which at this stage had become very large and owing to the big area which it covered it became difficult to manage. The Conscription threat a few months later caused more recruits to flock into the ranks. As the same thing was happening in all parts of Clare, G.H.Q. decided to reorganise the whole county. In the spring of 1918 the Clare Brigade was divided into three separate Brigades, East, Mid and West. My Battalion became part of the Mid-Clare Brigade. In turn the Battalions were reorganised at this time and my Battalion was made into two, the 4th and 5th. I remained O/C. of the 5th Battalion, while Ignatius O'Neill, Milltownmalbay, got charge of the 4th Battalion. The 5th Battalion comprised the parishes of Cloonagh, Kilfenora, Kilshanny, Lisconnor, Doolin, Lisdoonvarna and Ballyvaughan.

This reorganisation put the North Clare area into splendid shape and a very enthusiastic spirit prevailed throughout the ranks of the Volunteers. Parades were well attended and men were beginning to itch for more active work. Soon, however, an event occurred which,

in my opinion, destroyed a lot of this good spirit and had an effect throughout the area which afterwards prevented it from playing a much more active part in the subsequent fighting against the British. On 26th February, 1918, the Manager, Munster & Leinster Bank in Ennistymon was proceeding by car to Kilfenora fair when he was held up about 9 o'clock in the morning and robbed of nearly £6,000 at Ballymacraven, two miles from Ennistymon. The robbery occurred in my Battalion area.

The first intimation which I received about this robbery was that evening when a party of R.I.C. from Ennistymon raided my home and questioned me about my movements on that and on the previous day. They apparently were satisfied with my answers as they did not trouble me any more. I made my own investigations and at the end of the week learned to my disgust that the culprits were members of the Volunteers and included some of my Battalion staff and of the Company Officers. They all denied their guilt.

G.H.Q. sent down a representative to enquire into the matter but he only came as far as Limerick where he met some of the officers of the Clare Brigades. Michael Brennan, who was one of these, at once visited me. I told him what I knew about the robbery and I received instructions from him to get back the money with a view to returning it to the Bank. He took no further action then. I immediately called a meeting of the Battalion Council where I made a statement giving those present to understand that I knew all about the robbery and those who took part in it. I appealed for the return of the money to me and finally announced that if my appeal was unsuccessful I would resign from my post as Battalion O/C as I could no longer see my way to be associated with criminals. My efforts produced no results other than an appeal by all present to me not to resign. I deferred taking such action. As the weeks went past

nobody in the district needed any proof as to whom the robbers were. They attired themselves in flashy outfits, swaggered about the area from pub to pub, more often than not under the influence of drink and causing a lot of damage to morale and discipline. I noticed, too, that many of the other officers in the Companies were inclined to associate more than they did hitherto with these culprits. Criticism of the behaviour of the Volunteers in the area started among the general public included some of our best supporters. In October, 1918 I resigned from my rank and became an ordinary Volunteer in the Lavoreen Company, 4th Battalion, Mid-Clare Brigade. I remained in this Company until about the end of 1919 when I accepted an invitation from Michael Brennan to join the East Clare Flying Column with which I stayed until the Truce.

A Sinn Fein Club was formed in Ennistymon in August, 1917. I did not take much interest in it and cannot remember having attended many of its meetings. On the establishment of the Ennistymon Sinn Fein Parish Court the Club appointed me as one of the "brehons". The Court held about a half a dozen sittings when, owing to enemy activity, it was obliged to close down. The sittings were held once a month in the Lahinch Town Hall and commanded widespread respect among the people. The cases dealt with were generally of a minor nature such as disputes over rights-of-way, turbary and assaults. The Courts' decisions were enforced by the Volunteers.

In company with Tom Shalloo, Carlruclogh, I collected over £700 in the Ennistymon parish for the Dáil Loan in 1919. I delivered this money in person to Father Culligan, P.P., Kilmihill, one of the Trustees for the Loan in Clare.

About the end of 1920 I was elected as a Sinn Fein candidate to the Ennistymon Rural District Council. There was no contest for this election as all the Sinn Fein candidates were returned unopposed. The Council elected me as its Chairman, a position which automatically made me a member of the Clare County Council which also was almost entirely composed of Sinn Fein nominees many of whom were prominent Volunteers "on the run" at the time. The Rural District Council meetings were usually held in the board room in the Ennistymon Workhouse every fortnight while the County Council meetings took place at irregular intervals all over the county.

As soon as these Councils came under the control of Sinn Fein the job of collecting rates was carried out by the Volunteers. With the help of John Maguire, O/C. of the Lavoreen Company, I collected the rates in the townlands of Cullinagh, Cloonagh, Lavoreen, Derrymore and Rath, handing over the monies according as the collection was made to the acting clerk of the Rural Council, Joe Griffin, Ennistymon. There was excellent co-operation with us on the part of the ratepayers. I do not remember a solitary instance of a defaulter in the payment of the rates, work with which I was connected until well after the Truce in 1921.

One of the R.I.C. who arrested me in 1917 for illegal drilling, Constable Frank Cosgrove, from Dromahaire, County Leitrim, became very friendly with me from that time onwards. He was soon after appointed as the District Inspector's clerk in Ennistymon and in that capacity had access to a good deal of confidential information, and to the stores of arms and ammunition in the barracks. At different times up to the Truce he delivered to me personally shotguns, ammunition and revolvers. In all I received from him seven shotguns and four revolvers. These weapons were in good condition and had been seized by the R.I.C. from people around the district. He also

gave me a quantity of blasting powder, about seven or eight pounds. Frequently, too, he gave me copies of coded messages which came to the Barracks from the R.I.C. authorities and as well supplied me with a copy of the official R.I.C. code Handbook. I sent all the coded messages and the Handbook to Brigade Headquarters.

I generally met Constable Cosgrove in Cullinane's house near the Chapel in Ennistymon. They were quiet people with whom he was friendly and were not openly associated with the I.R.A. or Sinn Féin movement.

In the evening of the 5th August, 1919, John Joe (Tosser) Neylon and Martin Devitt called at my house. The latter was "on the run" at the time. They told me that Sergeant Riordan and Constable Murphy had cycled that day from their Barracks in Islandbaun to Ennistymon and suggested that we should disarm them on their way back. I agreed to go with them. Sergeant Riordan had been doing a lot of boasting around the locality about what he would do with any "bloody Sinn Féiner" who attempted to disarm him. We chose a crossroads, known locally as the "81" cross, as the site for the attack. The attached sketch marked Appendix "A" will give an idea of the position.

The police came along cycling abreast about 8 p.m. I had a long Martin Henri rifle and a .45 revolver. Devitt had a .45 revolver and Neylon had a police carbine. When the police were about five yards from the crossroads we jumped on to the road from beside some sally bushes which had screened us from the view of the police until they were almost right in front of us, and gave the order "Hands Up!". The constable, a young recruit from the Depot, jumped off his bike on top of me. He tried to draw his revolver from its pouch at his waist but I gripped his hand and prevented him.

We began to struggle and both of us fell into the ditch. In the meantime the Sergeant had badly wounded Devitt, shooting him through the breast. He also fired three shots at Neylon who had taken cover inside the fence near the sally bushes. I and the Constable had got on our feet when I saw the Sergeant taking aim at me. I swung the Constable in front of me to give me protection. This caused the Sergeant to withhold his fire. Almost simultaneously I jumped over the fence to cover. Neylon had started firing by this time and he shot the Constable dead and wounded the Sergeant so badly that he died in the course of an hour or so. We collected the two revolvers with which they were armed and left the police lying on the road.

After Devitt was wounded he crawled away making for the direction of Ennistymon. I overtook him, and finding him in a very exhausted condition having lost a lot of blood, I helped him along and got him to my own home. The bleeding at this time had stopped so I delayed sending for a Doctor until I had brought him to some place where I felt he would be safer. I waited until after nightfall, about 11 o'clock, wishing to conceal the fact that he had been wounded from everybody. I then removed him to John (Priest) Rynne's house in Russia, Cloonagh, taking him the whole distance about 3 miles, on my back. Remaining with him until about 2 o'clock next morning I then left him in the care of the Rynnes where he was cared for until he had recovered sufficiently well to be removed to Tuam hospital for examination and further treatment. I had nothing to do with him after leaving him in Rynne's house but after a month or so he was about and as active as ever.

Widespread searches and raids were made by the R.I.C. in the Ennistymon and Cloonagh districts after this attack. My house was visited by them next day but I was not at home. No arrests were made

and though several people in the locality saw us going to and coming from the scene of the attack I am satisfied that the police never got any information regarding the identity of the attackers. However, both Neylon and Devitt and myself were very careful of our movements from this onwards.

In December, 1919, I left my own area to join the East Clare Active Service Unit. I stayed mostly around the villages of Quin and Cratloe in East Clare. Mick Brennan, the O/C. of the Unit, was also Chairman of the Clare County Council at this time. He was a very much wanted man by the British Government and was well known to the R.I.C. in Ennis where the County Council offices were located. On that account he was not able to give personal attention to many matters which demanded his presence in the Council's offices, such as presiding over Committees and the signing of pay sheets. He deputed a lot of this work to myself and John D. Maloney, the Vice-Chairman of the County Council. As well, I had often to come back to the Ennistymon area to attend to the affairs of the Rural District Council there and also to rate collection.

My attention to the affairs of the County Council and the Rural District Council from the beginning of 1920 up to the Truce caused me to miss a number of the engagements in which the East Clare A.S.U. took part. The only jobs in which I was actually involved in during that period were :-

(1) the dismantling of the Post Office in the village of Quin in the spring of 1920. This was done because we had reason to suspect that the people in the Post Office were using the 'phone to send information to the R.I.C. in Tulla concerning the activities and movements of the I.R.A. Sean O'Halloran of Quin was in charge of the operation and he had the assistance of five or six men.

(2) the holding up of the train from Limerick to Ennis at Cratloe and Longpavement and the seizure of mails on both occasions. I cannot remember the dates of the operations or very much of the details. I think Austin Brennan of Meelick was in charge at Cratloe and he had thirty or thirty-five men under his command. His brother, Mick, was in charge at Longpavement.

The mails seized at Cratloe were taken to Punch's Castle near Cratloe and there examined. Among the letters was one addressed to a man named John Reilly, Newmarket, County Clare, an ex-British soldier, from the R.I.C. authorities, the contents of which made it appear that O'Reilly was a British spy. I believe this incident took place early in 1921. O'Reilly was tried by an I.R.A. courtmartial immediately afterwards and sentenced to death. A party from the Column took him from his house in Newmarket and when he had been given the last rites of the Catholic Church carried out the sentence by executing him. Though I have a distinct recollection of the finding of the letter I was not present at either the courtmartial or the execution, but in the weeks which followed his shooting I was frequently in the company of some of the firing squad. Their remarks convinced me that he died as a brave man should. I mention the happening specially because I believe the man was innocent and that he was the victim of an unscrupulous villain who was then employed as a postman in Newmarket and who was the actual spy himself. He used O'Reilly's name as a cover to shield his own identity. I am not able to think of the name of the postman.

After the Monreal ambush, which took place on 8th December, 1920, reprisals were carried out by the Black & Tans and military in the vicinity of the ambush position. A number of farmsteads were burned to the ground and among them was my home, where my aged parents were

living. The dwelling house and outhouses were completely gutted and also the winter's fodder. I was at home looking after family affairs when news of the Truce reached me on 11th July, 1921.

On one of the occasions when I returned from East Clare to Ennistymon - I think it was around the middle of July, 1920 - I went into the town where I met John Joe (Tosser) Neilan. I believe he was then O/C. of the Ennistymon company. He told me of a plan he had in mind about the disarming of two soldiers who were on sentry duty on the bridge which connects the town with the road to Lahinch. He suggested that I should invite the soldiers for a drink and with the assistance of other volunteers disarm the soldiers in the "pub". I agreed and walked towards the bridge near which I met three volunteers from the town, Michael Nestor (Miko), Peter Monaghan and Michael Healy, all of whom were conversant with the plan. I went over to the soldiers and got into a friendly conversation with them. After a while I suggested having a drink. One of them came with me into Griffy's publichouse. He left his rifle with the other soldier.

As we were having the drink we heard shouting outside. The soldier tried to rush out but I prevented him from doing so by shutting the door. The publican and some other people who were in the bar began to protest and after some minutes I released the soldier. My comrades outside managed to get away with one of the rifles. Actually it was Nestor who got possession of it. I went back into the town where I remained for a while before going home.

(Signed) Seamus Connelly
(Seamus Connelly)

Date 2.7.54
2.7.54

Witness: D. Griffin

D. Griffin

