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ORIGINAL

BUREAU OF MILITARY HISTORY 1913-21
BURO STAIRÉ MILEATA 1913-21
NO. W.S. 1,320

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BUREAU OF MILITARY HISTORY, 1913-21.

STATEMENT BY WITNESS.

DOCUMENT NO. W.S. 1,320

Witness

Michael J. Ryan,
Coolreagh,
Tuam,
Co. Galway.

Identity.

Captain Barnaderg Coy. Irish Volunteers,
Co. Galway, 1917 - .

Subject.

Barnaderg Company, Tuam Battalion,
Irish Volunteers, Co. Galway,
1914-1921.

Conditions, if any, Stipulated by Witness.

Nil

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ORIGINAL

BUREAU OF MILITARY HISTORY 1913-2
BURO STAIRE MILEATA 1913-25 S. 1, 320
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STATEMENT BY MICHAEL JOSEPH RYAN,

Coolreagh, Tuam, Co. Galway.

I was born at Coolreagh in the parish of Killrererin in the month of December, 1894, and was educated at the Christian Brothers' Schools, Tuam, until I attained the age of about sixteen years. I then went to work on my father's farm at Coolreagh.

I joined Tuam Company of the Irish Volunteers in the year 1914. As far as I can remember, the Captain of the company was Patrick ("Pa") Connolly, Galway Road, Tuam. The strength of the company was about one hundred men. Parades were held regularly every Sunday at Parkmore, a very short distance from the town proper. Occasionally parades were held on week evenings as well. I remember that the company had route marches on Sundays to various places within four or five miles of the town of Tuam. These route marches were not held every Sunday. There was no secrecy whatever about parades, route marches or drill.

The drill instructor was a British Army reservist named Stephen Shaughnessy. As far as I remember, he was a very good instructor, but he was called up for service shortly after the outbreak of war in 1914. The company had no arms except "wooden" guns for drilling purposes. We had a good deal of target practice with a .22 rifle. This practice was held at Parkmore, about a quarter of a mile from the town. Every man in the company got a course of firing with the .22 rifle.

I remember the Home Rule Bill being shelved and John Redmond asking the Volunteers to fight for Ireland in France. I remember a meeting of the Tuam Company being held in the Town Hall, Tuam, sometime in 1915. The company was paraded and addressed by, I think, Martin Joseph Walsh, who put the Redmondite point of view to them. Liam Langley, afterwards O/C of a Fianna battalion in Dublin, and William Cannon addressed the company and put the anti-Redmondite point of view before them. I remember the division of the company very well, those in favour of Redmond going to one side of the hall and those against, going to the other side. I can remember that very few of the company went to the Redmond side. The majority went to the anti-Redmond side after Langley's and Cannon's address. Of those who opted for the Redmond side, very few actually joined the British Army.

I remember that John Redmond came to Tuam in 1915 and addressed a very big parade of Irish Volunteers who assembled there from all parts of County Galway. He spoke from one of the windows of Guy's Hotel. I remember distinctly that the Tuam Company of the Volunteers did not take part in the parade. I think that the meeting was a recruiting meeting for the British Army rather than a national political meeting. After that the Tuam Company drilled in secret with Liam Langley and Seamus Moloney, afterwards O/C Glenamaddy Battalion of the I.R.A., in charge. I remember attending such parades at Gardenfield and Weir Road, places a few miles outside the town.

I was not mobilised for Easter Week, 1916. As far as I know, some of the Tuam Company who lived in the town of Tuam were mobilised. Some were arrested following Easter Week, including Patrick Dunleavy of Coolreagh, afterwards O/C North Galway or Tuam Brigade, Joseph Cummins, afterwards wounded and left for dead by Black and Tans in Galway City. Some were also arrested from the Dunmore area, including Thomas Kilgarriff, afterwards I/O North Galway Brigade.

Very shortly after the Easter Week rising, about twenty young men from the Barnaderg area met occasionally and did a little foot drill, of which I took charge. There were no officers elected, as far as I can remember. Our occasional meetings were simply an endeavour on our part to keep the spirit of Easter Week alive.

In 1917 the Barnaderg Company was properly organised. I was elected Company Captain, with Thomas Dunleavy of Coolreagh as one of my lieutenants. I cannot now recall the name of the other lieutenant. The company was divided into two half-companies, with a lieutenant in charge of each half-company. This was because the parish was a big one, and for convenience of the men each half-company drilled separately. One half-company was called Togher Half-Company and the other was called Barnaderg Half-Company. The whole company was known as Barnaderg Company. I think this was because Barnaderg is the biggest village in the parish (Killrerin) and the parish church is near Barnaderg village.

The two half-companies occasionally came together at Adrigoole Sinn Féin Hall. This hall was situated about halfway between Tuam and Barnaderg. The strength of the full company was between fifty and sixty men. I drilled the two half-companies separately and drilled the full company on the occasions they were brought together at Adrigoole. Seamus Moloney, O/C Tuam Battalion and afterwards O/C Glenamaddy Battalion, helped me occasionally with the drilling. There was then very little drill except foot drill. There was no question of arms drill or training in the use of weapons at that time.

- The Sinn Féin organisation was strong in the parish of Killrerin in 1917 and from that onwards to the Truce of 1921. Its principal organisers in 1917 were Michael Moran, afterwards O/C Tuam Battalion, Thomas Dunleavy, who succeeded Michael Moran as O/C Tuam Battalion, John Monaghan of Barnaderg, afterwards 1st Lieutenant Barnaderg Company, and myself. The principal officers and organisers of Sinn Féin in the area were also the principal officers of the Volunteers. The Sinn Féin meeting place was Adrigoole Sinn Féin Hall. This had been a disused dwelling house which was reconstructed and converted into a meeting hall. The labour in the reconstruction was voluntary and the cost of the materials was repaid out of the proceeds of céilis held in the hall up to the time it was burned down by the Black and Tans in July, 1920.

Adrigoole Sinn Féin Hall was officially opened by Father Thomas Burke, C.C., Cong, who was a very enthusiastic supporter of the Republican movement.

Gabriel Guy, afterwards District Justice at Ballina, Co. Mayo, was also present and spoke at the official opening. The hall was used for céilis, Irish classes and lectures and as Battalion H.Q. of the Volunteers. I remember Professor J.B. Whelahan, then on the teaching staff of St. Jarlath's College, Tuam, giving a lecture in it. The subject of the lecture was The Manchester Martyrs. Professor Whelahan was very active in the Sinn Féin movement in the Tuam area at the time. We all took a lively interest in the by-elections at Roscommon, Longford and Clare in 1917, but we were too far removed from those areas to take an active part.

In 1918 I remember the British Conscription for Ireland Act. It had the effect of bringing a big number of recruits into the Barnaderg Company, the majority of whom remained in the company when the conscription scare passed. I remember a very large anti-conscription meeting being held in Tuam. I went to Barnaderg and with the assistance of Patrick Dunleavy, afterwards O/C North Galway Brigade, Michael Moran and Thomas Dunleavy, a brother of Patrick, organised a big march into Tuam for the meeting, at which Fr. Hannon, Adm., Tuam, presided, as well as I can remember. One of the principal speakers was Fr. Brett, C.C., of Killrerin parish.

Fr. Brett was a very active Sinn Féin worker. The R.I.C. stationed at Barnaderg never attended second Mass which was always said by him. Having read the Gospel, he always preached on it and he always managed to bring into his sermon a reference to the political situation as it was then. He openly condemned the R.I.C.

for their part in holding down this country for the British. I remember one evening round about conscription time when Fr. Brett was addressing a group of about twenty Volunteers of the Barnaderg Company. An old man who was passing said that two members of the R.I.C. were approaching. The way he put it was "Ta na Preachain ag teacht go dtí an Chruinniú". Fr. Brett answered back in Irish to the effect that he couldn't care less. Fr. Brett wrote the "Life of the Most Reverend Dr. Patrick Duggan, Bishop of Clonfert", which was published by the author in 1921.

I remember the general election of 1918, during which there occurred in this area no incident worthy of recalling except that the Volunteers, who were almost all members of Sinn Féin, did everything in their power to secure the election of Dr. Brian Cusack, the Sinn Féin candidate for North Galway. Dr. Cusack was dispensary Medical Officer for Turloughmore but was a prisoner in the hands of the British at the time of his election.

As far as I can now recollect, it was the end of 1918 or early 1919 that I was appointed Battalion Engineer, Tuam Battalion. I then attended engineering lectures delivered by Michael Walsh, then an engineering student at U.C.G. Michael Walsh was Brigade Engineer, Galway Brigade, at the time the whole county of Galway formed the Galway Brigade area. The lectures were given at Sylane Wood, and one or two from each company in the battalion (Tuam) attended. Michael Walsh came home from Galway every Sunday to give us the lectures.

I cannot remember a great deal of activity in the year 1919 except a few raids for arms. The Barnaderg

Company secured about half a dozen shotguns and one or maybe two rifles were secured in the Cortoon Company area as a result of the raids. The Dáil Éireann Loan was well supported in the parish of Killererin. About this time football and hurling matches were banned by the British, except in any case where a permit from the British authorities had been applied for and granted for the holding of the match. I remember that once in Barnaderg a permit for the holding of a football match in Barnaderg had been applied for without the knowledge of the Volunteers. I went to Barnaderg to attend the match, which had been well advertised. When I arrived in the village I learned the circumstances. I remember the local Sergeant of the R.I.C. saying that everything was in order for the playing of the match. After a meeting of some Volunteer officers the match was called off. We would not allow it to be played under a British permit. The man who applied for the permit to the local Sergeant of the R.I.C. was not a member of the Volunteers.

I remember one Sunday evening, maybe in the second half of 1919, I was with Michael Moran, Vice Commandant of the Tuam Battalion and we met two British soldiers in uniform on the Tuam/Dublin road about three miles from Tuam. They enquired from us if they were on the right road to Belfast. After conversing with them for some time, they informed us that if they had civilian clothes they would try to desert from the army. We suggested that we might be able to help them in the matter of clothes if they were willing to exchange arms and ammunition for them. They said they could not promise arms but hoped to manage to procure some

ammunition. We arranged to meet them next evening in a clump of bushes which we pointed out to them. Volunteer Timothy Dunleavy, afterwards Captain of Barnaderg Company, went with me to the appointed place, which we approached very cautiously. The two soldiers were there and we gave them two old suits of clothes in exchange for about one hundred rounds of .303 and their two uniforms. A good share of ammunition was got in the Tuam Company area after this from members of the British garrison stationed there, until one of our men was caught and sentenced to six months' imprisonment. This source of supply then dried up completely.

Michael Walsh, whom I have already mentioned, came home to his native Sylane almost every Sunday and held engineering classes, which I attended regularly. I, in turn, instructed a class every week and organised an engineering section in each company of the battalion. The section consisted of five or six men. Sometimes I brought all the sections together for instruction and sometimes I visited them and gave the instruction in their own company areas. I taught them all I had learned from the Brigade Engineer, Michael Walsh.

I instructed them on the care and use of gelignite, the only explosive substance available to us at the time. Supplies of gelignite came to our battalion from Brigade H.Q. in Galway. I taught them how to derail a train by removing the fish plates at one end of a length of rails and by loosening them at the other end and drawing the rails outwards at a bend by means of a thin wire attached to the ends where the fish plates had been removed. This was with a view to derailing troop trains, but the

opportunity for putting the instruction into practice in our battalion area never arose. I taught how to put railway engines and motor cars out of action by the removal of a vital part - the governor, I think, in the case of the railway engine. I have forgotten a good deal about this type of work.

I taught my sections how to make hand grenades. These were made from four inch drain pipes cut into eight inch lengths. Square-shaped iron caps cut from old spakes were made to cover the ends. The caps were drilled to take two bolts by means of which the caps were held in position. One of the caps was also drilled in the centre to allow for the insertion of the fuse. To help keep the caps tighter, a leather washer was put between the cap and the cylinder and two corners of the caps were turned tightly over the cylinder. They were filled with scrap and one stick of gelignite. I forgot to mention that the cylinder was sawed to allow for fragmentation as in the Mills bomb. I gave instructions to the various companies as to how many were to be made, but I saw personally to the filling and the attaching of the fuse and detonator.

I instructed the sections in the manufacture of gunpowder. The formula, which I happen to remember, was: seventy parts by weight saltpetre, fifteen parts by weight charcoal, ten parts by weight sulphur. As far as I can now remember, we did not weigh the ingredients but measured them instead. A good deal of this powder was made and was used for filling cartridge cases and proved satisfactory for the purpose.

Demolition of road bridges by use of explosives was included in my instruction, including the correct method of cutting fuses and the setting of the charge at the haunch of the bridge. I also taught methods of disrupting lines of communication and the necessity of taking away a few yards of telegraph wires to prevent hurried repair. It could always depend on one or two of each section to profit by my instructions and put them into practice.

The first military operation I remember in the Tuam Battalion area was the attack on Castlehackett R.I.C. barrack in the first week of January, 1920. I first heard of the proposed attack from Michael Moran, then, I think, Vice Commandant and afterwards Commandant of the Tuam Battalion. That would have been during the Christmas of 1919. A meeting was held in Adrigoole Sinn Féin Hall. Those present included Michael Moran, Thomas Dunleavy, then Captain of Barnaderg Company, afterwards Commandant Tuam Battalion, Timothy Dunleavy, then Lieutenant and afterwards Captain of Barnaderg Company, and myself, Battalion Engineer, Tuam Battalion. There might have been others at the meeting but I cannot remember them.

We decided at the meeting to join the Sylane Company in the attack. I think the proposal to attack the barrack came originally from the Sylane Company. We also decided on the men to take part and details as to where they were to meet. The following officers and men from Barnaderg Company area, as far as I can now remember, actually took part in the attack: Michael Moran, Thomas Dunleavy, Timothy Dunleavy, Peter Burke,

Adjutant Barnaderg Company, and Volunteers James Courtney, Adrigoole; Timothy Moran, Patrick Kelly, Thomas Kelly, Michael Collins, John Geoghegan, John Hynes, James Courtney, Castlemoyle; Michael Farrell, John Gilmore, Patrick Courtney, Martin Devitt, who was 'on the run' in our area and recovering from wounds, and myself. Volunteer Devitt was a Clareman. I heard he was killed afterwards in an ambush in his native county.

We were all armed with shotguns except for one rifle. We brought with us in a sack some of the home-made grenades which I have already described. We went across country and were met by a guide from Sylane Company, who brought us to a point about two hundred yards from the Castlehackett R.I.C. barracks. I remember Michael Walsh telling the men from Sylane Company to take up their positions quietly. They seemed to know where to go and what they were expected to do as if they had been well instructed before we arrived.

I got my instructions from Michael Walsh to place a charge of gelignite at one of the gables of the barrack. I had assisting me Volunteer Michael Higgins of Sylane Coy. and Patrick Conway, then lieutenant Sylane Company and afterwards Brigade Q/M North Galway Brigade. I took over a quantity of gelignite from the Sylane Company and approached the gable on the Tuam side. The barrack was situated on the main Tuam/Headford road about halfway between the two places. Thomas Hussey of Sylane Company and one or two other men were covering a small window in the gable. It was the only window in the gable and was directly over our heads from where we were laying the charge.

With a crow-bar and sledge hammer, my two assistants and I removed a stone about a cubic foot in size from the gable wall about two feet from the ground. We made a good deal of noise. We were not long engaged in this work when we heard the window over our heads opening. The next thing I heard was a shot and the breaking of glass above our heads. We heard talk inside the window but could not make out what was said. I felt at the time that whoever was at the window had been hit by the shot which was fired by Thomas Hussey of Sylane Company. A volley of shots at the barrack followed the single shot very quickly. I heard no grenades at this time. The barrack had no steel windows as far as I can remember.

As I had some experience of building work, I removed the stone from the gable without very great difficulty. I put a charge of gelignite in the hole made by the removal of the stone. I could have put in a dozen sticks. It is hard to remember now. We packed the hole up with clay and stones and made it as airtight as possible. I lit a fairly long fuse and took cover with my assistants. The explosion occurred but was not to our satisfaction. We expected the explosion to make a breach in the gable big enough to admit a man to the building. Our aim was to get inside the building and use the grenades, but we were disappointed. I heard afterwards that the wall was badly cracked. Later on it was discovered in using portion of the same gelignite that it was not in good condition. We had no more gelignite to try a second charge.

The attack lasted a few hours after that with shotguns, one or two rifles and a few hand grenades. I heard them exploding. On our way home to Barnaderg Company area I heard some members of the Barnaderg Company say that it was an extraordinary thing that they were under fire which did not come from the barrack. I heard afterwards that the fire came from two members of the garrison who were outside the barrack on the Headford side guarding a broken down R.I.C. car when the attack commenced. I heard also that the only member of the garrison to be wounded was the Sergeant, who came to the window when he heard the hammering at the gable. Michael Walsh was in charge of the whole attacking party, which numbered about thirty. I was in charge of the engineering section and got my instructions from Michael Walsh before the attack. Castlehackett R.I.C. barrack was evacuated the day following the attack.

Between January and Easter, 1920, I took part in an attack on Castlegrove R.I.C. barrack situated on the Tuam/Ballinrobe road where the Garda station now stands. Castlegrove was a much bigger barrack than Castlehackett, and whereas the attack on Castlehackett was carried out by about thirty Volunteers drawn from two companies - Sylane and Barnaderg - the attack on Castlegrove was planned and carried out by the Tuam Battalion on the instructions of the Brigade I/O. I remember getting verbal instructions from brigade headquarters regarding the engineering side of the attack. They came from Michael Walsh, as far as I remember. The gelignite for the attack was delivered by motor car at Adrigoole Sinn Féin Hall. There was a big quantity of gelignite

as well as six rifles. There was such a big quantity of gelignite that some of it got mislaid on the running-board of the car and was picked up on the road next day and handed to me by a neighbour.

The attack occurred a little while before Easter, 1920. Volunteers from all ten companies in the Tuam Battalion took part - about eighty men all told, armed with shotguns and half a dozen rifles. Seamus Moloney, O/C Tuam Battalion, and Michael Moran, Vice Commandant of the battalion, were the officers in charge. I understood from the instructions I got that there were to be two charges exploded, one at each gable. I divided the gelignite and gave one half to Thomas O'Grady, Tuam Company Engineer, with instructions to mine the gable at the Ballinrobe side. I myself was put in the charge at the Tuam gable. We arranged signals to ensure that both explosions would occur as nearly as possible at the same time.

I found barbed wire obstructing me at my end and decided to put no charge there but to put all the explosive (gelignite) we had into one charge at the other gable. Before I could get in touch with O'Grady he had exploded the charge at his end without any signal to me. The explosion did very little damage as far as I could see. I then put down a second charge, which I heard afterwards cracked the gable. I was not able to see the damage done by the second charge as heavy firing was going on when I was taking cover after lighting the fuse and Verey lights went up. I can only remember Company Engineer Michael Burke being with me when I was putting in and exploding the charge. The attack was continued for about two to three hours with shotguns and rifles. It was daylight when I got

home to Barnaderg Company area.

It was reported after the attack that one of the attackers was killed. As far as I know, no Volunteer was killed or wounded. I never heard whether any of the garrison was wounded or killed. I heard there was blood on the roadway opposite the barrack but it was not due to any of the attackers being killed or wounded. The main road was blocked both sides of the barrack on the Tuam/Ballinrobe road. I heard afterwards that reinforcements coming to the aid of the garrison were unable to proceed owing to the blocking of roads in the Athenry area. The only way in which I can account for this is that there was an order from brigade to attack an R.I.C. barrack in every battalion area that same night. This is the only way in which I could account for the road blocks in the Athenry area. I have a hazy recollection of being present at a brigade council meeting shortly after the attack, at which the O/C Galway Brigade (Seamus Murphy) referred in uncomplimentary terms to the attack on Castlehackett barrack.

At Easter, 1920, four evacuated R.I.C. barracks were destroyed by the I.R.A. They were situated at Barnaderg, Abbeyknockmoy, Cummer and Castlehackett. Castlegrove barracks, which was evacuated a day or two after its attack, was destroyed a short time - a week or so - after Easter, 1920. I think it was due to some misunderstanding that it was not destroyed the same night as the others - Easter Saturday night, 1920. On that night also the home of Income Tax Collector D.J. Kirwan was raided by the I.R.A. and all his

official documents destroyed. I must add here that no houses were burned or damaged after the attacks on Castlehackett or Castlegrove barracks. There was a good deal of raiding by the R.I.C. following the attacks but no arrests that I can remember.

The North Galway Brigade was formed some time between Easter and July, 1920, as far as I can now recollect. I cannot say in what circumstances the brigade came to be formed or how the officers were appointed or by whom they were appointed. Two battalions, Tuam and Glenamaddy, formed the new brigade. Seamus Moloney, who had been O/C Tuam Battalion, became O/C Glenamaddy Battalion, and Michael Moran, who had been Vice Commandant of Tuam Battalion, became O/C of that battalion. Michael "Con" Fogarty, who came to Tuam from Co. Clare with a big name, became O/C of the new brigade. The Quartermaster was Patrick Conway who had been a lieutenant in Sylane Company, Tuam Battalion. Joseph Cooney was Adjutant.

In July, 1920, a small party of four R.I.C. was attacked at Gallagher, three miles from Tuam on the Tuam/Dunmore main road. The R.I.C. were returning to Dunmore via Tuam after attending the assizes in Galway City. Two of the party were killed and the remainder surrendered. I was deprived of taking part in this attack as I did not get word until it was actually over. It was very hurriedly prepared and those taking part were rushed to Gallagher. Brigadier "Con" Fogarty was in charge.

The Sinn Féin hall at Adrigoole was burned down by R.I.C. the night of the Gallagher attack. The same night the town of Tuam was sacked by the same force. I saw the ruins of the Town Hall and of Canny's drapery shop. Both these buildings were completely destroyed by fire. Several other houses were partially wrecked. The house of Battalion Commandant Michael Moran was fired into by the R.I.C. It was expected to be burned down and for that reason an armed guard of Volunteers was put on it every night for about a week. A party of fifteen to twenty men lay in ambush beside the house but the R.I.C. did not come to burn it. Battalion Q.M., Thomas Dunleavy, and I were in charge of the armed guard one of the nights.

There were no further attacks on R.I.C. barracks up to the Truce of July, 1921. I continued my instruction in engineering to the company sections. In November, 1920, Commandant Michael Moran was arrested by the R.I.C. and murdered while a prisoner in Galway City. British military with fixed bayonets appeared at the funeral in Tuam. They formed a cordon between the immediate relatives and the general public, so that there was a very big gap in the funeral all the way between the Cathedral in Tuam and the burial ground in Athenry Road, Tuam. There were very large numbers of the general public at the funeral. The Archbishop of Tuam and a big number of priests walked in the funeral procession.

After the death of Michael Moran, Thomas Dunleavy became O/C of Tuam Battalion. Thomas Ryan became battalion *Q.M.* in place of Thomas Dunleavy. Peter

72 R.

McHugh was appointed Vice Commandant. I am not too sure
 389. who was battalion *Adjutant* but I think it was
 Thomas Nohilly. I myself remained Battalion Engineer
 until the brigade was reorganised about February, 1921,
 when I was appointed Brigade Engineer.

There were ten companies in the Tuam Battalion
 from 1917 to the Truce. The names of the companies
 and the company captains were:

Barnaderg: myself, Thomas Dunleavy, Timothy Dunleavy
 (brothers).

Tuam: Peter McHugh, Patrick Colleran.

Abbeyknockmoy: John Fleming.

Corofin: William Feeney.

Sylane: Bernard Kelly, Patrick McHugh.

Kilconly: Frank Cunningham.

Milltown: Thomas Feerick.

Bellmount: Thomas Hannon.

Gardenfield: Martin Higgins.

Cortoon: Thomas Wilson.

After the arrest of Brigadier "Con" Fogarty,
 Patrick Dunleavy, a brother of Commandant Thomas Dunleavy
 and of Timothy Dunleavy, captain of Barnaderg Company,
 was appointed Brigade O/C North Galway Brigade. Thomas
 Tormay of Glenamaddy Battalion was appointed Brigade
 Adjutant and Patrick Conway continued as Brigade Q/M.
 I was appointed Brigade Engineer.

In concluding this statement I would like to
 record that shortly after the attack on Castlegrove R.I.C.
 barrack I met Michael Walsh who had sent me verbal
 instructions as officer in charge of the engineering

section in the attack. I cannot now remember which of the two of us first referred to the Castlegrove attack, but Michael Walsh said that a mistake was made in not having all the gelignite supplied put into one charge instead of dividing it in two. I agreed with him but said that my instructions were to divide it in two. He then explained to me that his instructions were to put two detonators and two fuses in one charge so that in the event of the failure of one detonator the other would operate successfully. It was then evident that a mistake had been made by the messenger to whom the verbal message was entrusted.

Signed: Michael J. Ryan

(Michael J. Ryan)

Date: 19th December, 1955

19th December, 1955

Witness: Con Moynihan (Con Moynihan)
(Investigator)

