Cluicí Ceannais Peile na hÉireann

27 Meán Fómair 1964

SINSIR 3.15 P.M.

CIARRAÍ Saillin



Oirisiuil



m10núir 1.45 p.m.

Corcaiz Ua bráilí

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cluice ceannais peile

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Tả Ciarraí agus Saittim cóm mór san i mbéataib an pobait i gcúrsaí peite le blianta beaga anuas gur peacair a creidiúint ná ruit i gcluice an tae inniu ac an seú uair póib beit i gcoinnib a céite i gCtuice Ceannais na hÉireann.

1938 an céan uair noib teact treasna ar a céile agus no bionar cotrom as neire na huaire ún. The naid $\mathbf{5}$ aillim an at-imire te 2—4 i scoinnib 0—7. The said and the Clarrai ins na trí Cluicí Ceannais $\mathbf{6}$ soin—1 1940 te 0—7 in again 1—3; i 1941 te 1—8 in again 0—7; agus a 1959 te 3—7 in again 1—4.

Tá sé le maíom as Ciarraí so bruil Croob na nÉirann sabéa éuéa acu 20 uair, crát is ná ruil sé buoice oc ré 4 as Saillim, ac ní cuirrear on scaiciscíocc san san áiream i scluice an lae inniu. Tá ar na róirne asus or na himreoirí seasam ar a n-ocruinn asus or a scáil réin.

Derò na milte i làcair as sriosar a octor pem cun bua—bero na milliúin eile as éisceacc leis an cluice ar Radio nó as péacainc air ar Celepís asus sa deire tiar is cuma cé bead ar barra má bíonn asainn cluice a cuirpid le cáil an dá Conntae asus le mortas cine ar muintire.

Απ τΑμικάη Πάιδιύητα

(Amrán na Laoc) Currá:

Sinn-ne Laocha fáit Atá pe jeatt ag Éirinn, Duíon dár stua tar tuinn do ráinig cujainn, pé móid beit saor.

Sean-tír ár sinnsear peasta ní págpar pé'n tíorán ná pé'n tráit anoct a téam sa bearna baoit le gean ar jaeit cun báis nó saoit le guna scréac pe támac na bpitéar seo tib canaid Amrán na Laoc.

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First Patron of the G.A.A.

Thomas William Croke, Archbishop of Cashel and Emly, was in his period the foremost champion of the Irish people in their fight against British misrule and landlord tyranny.

He was born near Mallow in 1824. He studied at the Irish College in Paris and the Irish College in Rome. He was ordained in Rome in 1847.

He taught theology in Carlow and in Paris. He was professor of Ecclesiastical History in the Catholic University of Ireland. For seven years, 1858-1865, he was President of Saint Colman's College, Fermoy, before his appointment as Parish Priest of Doneraile.

He attended the Vatican Council in Rome, 1869-70, where he established a life-long friendship with Cardinal Manning, Ireland's most faithful friend in the English Hierarchy.

Dr. Croke was appointed Bishop of Auckland, New Zealand, in 1870, where he remained until appointed Archbishop of Cashel in 1875. He died in 1902.

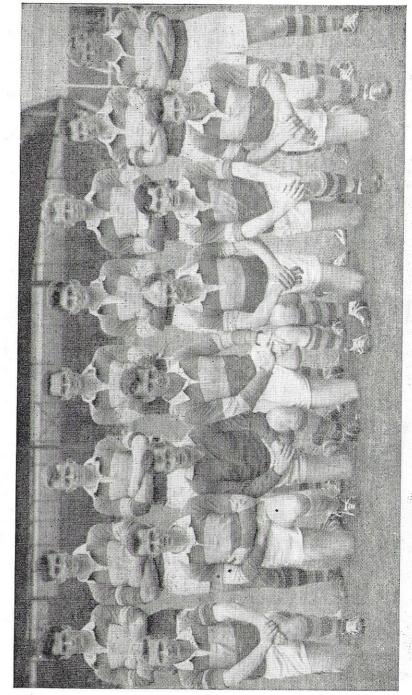
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CIARRAÍ



Ó Skíopa, M. Pléimionn, M. Ó Muiris, M. Ó Conaill, M. Ó Duibir, p. Ó Bonnéada, S. Ó Muréu, D. Ó Ceallacáin. O. Ó Domnaill, O. Ó Súilleabáin, S. Ó Colaza, O. O. O Concubair, 11. Mac Sícig (Cape.), A. Dairéao, C. Ó Lúing. An Cuí



Archbishop Croke's

Historic Appeal

Just eighty years ago Archbishop Croke wrote his famous letter accepting the office of Patron of the newly formed Gaelic Athletic Association. That letter has been affectionately called the Charter of the G.A.A. It should be one of the treasures in the nation's archives.

It is difficult for us even to imagine the conditions of the times in which that letter was written. The Irish nation had been beaten to its knees; the struggle for the land—the farmers fought not to own the land they tilled but to be allowed to till it as tenants—alone knit the people together. The Fenians had failed; Irishmen had no place in the State Services, save as menials and spies; foreign armies of occupation held the country in subjection. The Gaelic League had not yet been founded. No wonder the Archbishop gave that cry of despair from his Cathedral City:

"One of the most painful, let me assure you, and, at the same time, one of the most frequently recurring, reflections that, as an Irishman, I am compelled to make in connection with the present aspect of things in this country, is derived from the ugly and irritating fact, that we are daily importing from England, not only her manufactured goods (which we cannot help doing, since she has practically strangled our own manufacturing appliances), but, together with her fashions, her accents, her vicious literature, her music, her dances, and her manifold mannerisms, her games also, and her pastimes, to the utter discredit of our own grand national sports, and to the sore humiliation, as I believe, of every genuine son and daughter of the old land".

Then he listed the traditional pastimes "now not only dead and buried but in several localities forgotten and unknown":

"Indeed if we continue travelling for the next score years in the same direction that we have been going in for some time past, condemning the sports that were practised by our forefathers,

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effacing our national features as though we were ashamed of them, and putting on, with England's stuffs and broadcloths, her masher habits and such other effeminate follies as she may recommend, we had better at once, and publicly, abjure our nationality, clap hands for joy at sight of the Union Jack, and place 'England's bloody red' exultantly above the green."

Then he gave his blessing to the new Association:

"Deprecating as I do, any such dire and disgraceful consummation, and seeing in your society of athletes something altogether opposed to it, I shall be happy to do all for it that I can, and authorise you now formally to place my name on the roll of your patrons".

His Grace concluded with an appeal to the Press and to educational authorities:

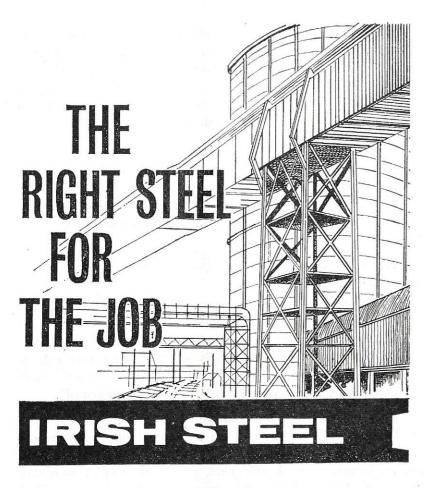
"I earnestly hope that our national journals will not disdain in future to give suitable notices of these Irish sports and pastimes which your Society means to patronise and promote, and that the masters and pupils of our Irish Colleges will not henceforth exclude from their athletic programmes such manly exercises as I have just referred to and commemorated".

Dr. Croke was in his sixtieth year when he penned this letter. He lived for eighteen years to see the G.A.A. survive its growing pains. God did not spare him to see it grow to manhood, to see the farmers become lords of their acres, to see the army of occupation driven out, to see an Irish flag flowing proudly over Croke Park. But the sentiments expressed in his letter have ever since been the inspiration of the Gaelic Athletic Association.

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- 3. S. Mac Amtaoro (Cawley)
- 4. p. 6 Loisin (Lyne)
- 5. p. O Oriain (O'Brien)
- 6. n. o Oonovan (O'Donovan)
- 7. C. Mac Cártais (McCarthy)
- 8. S. O Cuasam (Cogan)
- 9. 5. O Oumin (Downing)
- 10. e. msc pitip (Philpott)
- 11. T. O naord (Hayes)
- 12. C. be Roiste (Roche)
- 13. b. 6 Laoire (O'Leary)
- 14. L. Mac Amlaoib (McAuliffe)
- 15. C. msc Cartait (McCarthy)
- 16. O. Mac reorais (Bermingham)
- 17. p. S. O Ciarba (Kirby)
- 18. R. Mac Éimín (Evans)
- 19. R. O Tuams (Twomey)
- 20. C. O CRUADLADIC (Crowley)

ua bráití

Slas, bán is buí (Green, White and Gold)

- 1. m. runtons (Furlong)
- 2. S. O Coctám (Coughlan)
- 3. S. Mac Zavann (Smith)
- 4. m. o Riain (Ryan)
- 5. e. o maotagám (Mulligan)
- 6. S. Ó Brussáin (Grogan)
- 7. 1. O Oubtais (Duffy)
- 8. O. Mac 510tta Muire (Kilmurry)
- 9. p. o httatine (Greene)
- 10. L. O briain (Bryan)
- 11. A. MAC TAPOS (McTeague)
- 12. S. O Jomnain (Gunning)
- 13. e. Ó Cinnéroe (Kennedy)
- 14. O. Mac an Saoir (McIntyre)
- 15. m. o broin (Byrne)

16. m. O tomisis (Lynch)

17. e. O natmain (Allen)

18. p. O Schaonais (Screeney)

19. m. O Ruaire (O'Rourke)

20. S. O Deadro (Devery)

TO-DAY'S REFEREES

Senior

5. mac 510tta Cażáin
(Citt Mannzáin)

Minor
An On. m. ó toccúis
(mais eo.)

Umpires for Senior Final:

- e. o maoit (Citt Manncáin)
 p. o Ceatlais (át Cliat)
- pr. O Tiarnaiż (An Cabán) S. O Mairtín (Tír Cożain)

DATANNA:

SLAS IS Duí (Green and Gold)

(1) S. Ó COLACA (J. Culloty)

(2) **m. ó muiris** (M. Morris) (3) n. mac Siċiṡ (N. Sheehy) (Capt.)

p. ó Donnca da (P. O'Donoghue)

(5) **Donnca o O Súitleabáin**(D. O'Sullivan)

(6) **s. ó muncú** (S. Murphy) O. Ó Concubair (J. O'Connor)

(8) m. ptéimionn (M. Fleming)

Oónat Ó Súitteabáin
(D. O'Sullivan)

(12)

p. ó zriobża (P. Griffin) (11) **m. Ó Ouibin** (M. Dwyer)

m. ó Conaitt (M. O'Connell)

(13) **pr. ó Laoire**(F. O'Leary)

(14) **c. Ó Lúins** (T. Long) (15) **S. S. Dainéau**(J. J. Barrett)

tin tonaio: (16) C. Ο Coυταίς (K. Coffey); (17) O. Ο Oomnaitt (D. O'Donnell); (18) S. Μας Cáπταίς (J. McCarthy); (19) O. Ο Se (D. O'Shea); (20) S. το Όμποα (J. Burke).

CIARRAÍ	Cúit Goals	Cúilíní Points	Seacaí Overs	50 st. 50's	Saon- Ciceanna Free Kicks
lat Half	 0	3			
2nd Half	 0	7			
10mlán Total	 0	10			

Saillim

DAĊANNA

CRÓN-DEARS IS DÁN
(Maroon and White)

(1)
S. may Oireactais
(J. Geraghty)

(2) **e. ó Cattaráin** (E. Colleran) (3)

11. Ó CIARNAIS

(N. Tierney)

S. b. mac Dianmuda
(J. B. McDermott)

(5) **S. Ó Domnattáin** (J. Donnellan) (Capt.) (6) **S. miòeac** (S. Meade) m. Ó Cnúżait
(M. Newell)

(8) **m. <u>Searóio</u>** (M. Garrett)

m. mac Rażnaill
(M. Reynolds)

(10) **c. ó Duinn** (C. Dunne) (11) m. mac Oonncaoa (M. McDonagh) (12) **S. Ó Liobáin** (S. Leyden)

(13) C. Tiriat (C. Tyrell) (14) **S. Ó Ctéini**; (S. Cleary) (15) **S. Ó Cianáin** (S. Keenan)

rin tonaio: (16) m. ο πίσκολ (Μ. Moore); (17) C. ο Concubain (Κ. O'Connor); (18) τ. Sanos (Τ. Sands); (19) ρ. ο Όσωπατιλία (Ρ. Donnellan); (20) b. πας Οικελοταίς (Β. Geraghty).

SAILLIM		Cúil Goals	Cúilíní Points	Seacaí Overs	50 st. 50's	Saon- Ciceanna Free Kicks
1st Half	.,	0	7	Life of		mad
2nd Half	• •	0	8			
tomlán Total	• •	0	15	1,000		E2/414

For the fullest report, best pictures and most comprehensive analysis of to-day's game, read to-morrow's

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MONEY SPENT IN IRELAND - STAYS IN IRELAND

A Special Committee of the Association is at work to put hurling into every Irish parish. The drive that is being inaugurated demands the support of every Gael, especially those from the predominantly football counties. Will you help?

The assistance you can give must depend on circumstances. Here are just a few ideas for you. You will think of many others yourselves.

When you get the game going don't bother about the standard. That will come in time. It is not the winning of medals that counts

but the playing of the game.

Hurleys are the problem in many districts. If you know how, show the youngsters how to cut and shape their own sticks. Get some of the shopkeepers to stock a small supply. Give them the names of the firms which market camans. Enlist the help of the local saw-mills. The art of making sticks is easy to acquire.

A few neighbouring national teachers could get hurling going in a number of adjoining parishes. This would make the opportunity for friendly matches and create a pocket of hurling-country from

which the adjoining parishes will take example.

Let your Christmas present to your young sons and nephews be a caman. If they do not use the sticks somebody else will.

Encourage the boys to take a caman to school. If they are not playing hurling in the school ask them why they are not. Tell them to go to the teachers and say they want hurling.

If your boys are attending a Vocational school induce them to start a hurling club there. Let them not worry about fifteen aside

teams. Ten-aside or even seven-aside will be a good start.

You may be a Garda or a teacher from a hurling county. Even though your own hurling days are over take an interest in the local lads. Play with them. Give them hints. Your influence will be invaluable, especially if they know you once played in the big games with your home county.

Encourage your own children to go and see hurling matches, even though it means twenty miles on a bicycle. Talk to them about hurling and hurlers. Hurling should be as natural a topic of conversation to a group of Irish boys as the state of the crops is to farmers.

Don't forget that the boys cannot keep a team going without the

help, especially the financial help, of the elders.

Everybody here to-day can do something for hurling in his or her own home or district. Think of it — seventy or eighty thousand

organisers at work.

As you finish reading this make up your mind that when you come to Croke Park next year for the All-Ireland Final you will be able to point to something, little or much, that you have done in a practical way to put your parish on the Hurling map. You are proud of the game. Do your bit to show your pride agus beidh Éire buíoch.

Which Club do YOU Cheer For?

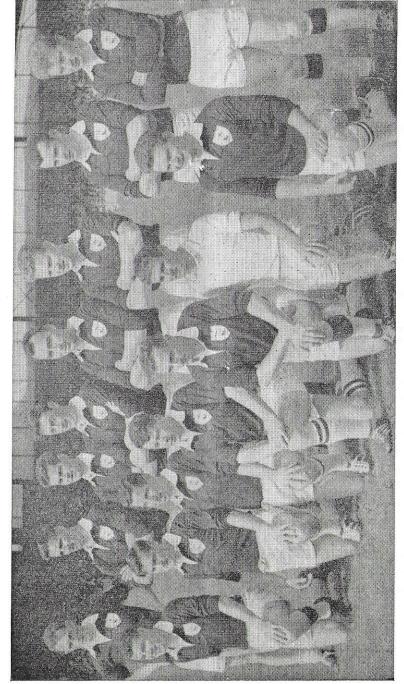




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Saillim



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landmarks in football finals

Just over seventy-six years ago, on 29th April, 1888, the first All-Ireland Final, for the 1887 Championship, was played at Clonskeagh, Dublin, when Limerick (Commercials) defeated Louth (Dundalk Young Irelands) by 1—4 to 0-3. Teams were twenty-one aside and were individual Clubs, not county selections. It was not until the following year that provincial championships were introduced. For that 1887 championship Limerick had beaten Meath, Tipperary and Kilkenny on their way to the final, while Louth had defeated Waterford and Wexford. Most of the ties were played on week-days.

The 1894 Final was the first to end in a draw. The score was: Dublin 0—6, Cork 1—1, but at that time a goal counted as five points. Dublin got the title on the re-play.

The 1895 Final was another landmark. It was the first in which skill dominated. It was remarkable for other reasons. Played on the 15th March, 1895 (in the early years finals were often more than a year behindhand) between Tipperary and Meath, it was the first final played on the ground that is now Croke Park. It was also the only time that a county won two All-Irelands on the one day, because Tipperary beat Kilkenny for the 1895 Hurling title on the same pitch on the same day.

The first appearance of a Connacht team in the Football Final was in 1900 when Galway lost to Tipperary on the score 2—20 to 0—1.

In 1905 came the most famous of all finals, the thrice-played game between Kerry and Kildare for the 1903 championship. The first match played in Tipperary town, was won by Kerry, by a point, but their total included a score made when the enthusiastic crowd had over-run the sidelines. A re-play was ordered for Cork and the teams finished level. On the third time, again in Cork, Kerry won by 8 points to 2. It was proudly recorded that "the gate receipts, £270, broke all records." These matches aroused immense enthusiasm and admiration for the speed, stamina, and sporting spirit of the players. They placed Gaelic football on a new pinnacle.

Antrim was the first Ulster County to figure in a final. That was in 1911, Cork beat them by 6—6 to 1—2.

[Continued on page 21]

cisce na banban ceo.

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fóirne Ceannais na hÉireann 1 bPeil Sinnsear

Senior Football Champions

1887—Luimneac 1926—Ciarraí (Replay) 1889—Ciodraio árann 1927—Cill dara 1928—Cill dara 1928—Cill dara 1928—Cill dara 1928—Cill dara 1929—Ciarraí 1892—At cliat 1893—Loc garman 1931—Ciarraí 1932—Ciarraí 1894—At cliat (Replay) 1932—Ciarraí 1932—Ciarraí 1895—Ciodraio árann 1934—Saillim 1935—Cadán 1898—At cliat 1936—muiseó 1937—Ciarraí (Replay) 1900—Ciodraio árann 1938—Saillim (Replay) 1939—Ciarraí 1940—Ciarraí 1940—Ciarraí 1940—Ciarraí 1940—Ciarraí 1941—Ciarraí 1942—At cliat 1942—At cliat 1942—At cliat 1942—At cliat 1944—Ros comáin 1944—Ros comáin 1944—Ros comáin 1944—Ros comáin 1944—Cadán 1944—Cadá	, (v)
1915—Loc Jarman 1953—ciarrai	
1917—100 Sarman 1954—an mide 1917—100 Sarman 1955—ciarraf	
1918—Loc Jarman 1956—Saillim	
1919—citt dara 1957—tusbard	
1920—CIODRAID ARANN 1958—AC CLIAC	
1921—At cliat 1959—ciarraí 1922—At cliat 1960—an dún	
1923—AC CLIAC 1961—an oun 1924—Clarraí 1962—clarraí	
1925—54111m 1963—At Cliat	

HOME FINALS

1900—TIODRAID ÁRANN 1901—ÁT CLIAT 1902—ÁT CLIAT	1903—ciarrai (2 1908—át cliat	Replays)
1902—AC CLIAC	10	

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