

Cumann Lúit-Cléas Gaedhal



Leat-Craobh na
h-Éireann i bpeil
i bPáirc an Chrócais

CLÁR Cuimneacáin

21^ú Iúghnasa, 1938

1.30 p.m. Coisreathan agus Osgailt
an Áidhín.

1.45 p.m. Sailleán E. Aontrúim
Leat-Craobh Iomáint na Soisear
C. MacCraic (mion) Ác Cliaic.

3 a éil. Laoisís E. Ciarraicse
Leat-Craobh i bpeil Seinn
m. ó h-úigín Sailleán.

4.15. Ác Cliaic E. Aontrúim
Leat-Craobh Iomáint 'na mionur

Luaic - 2p.

Pádraig Ó Caomáin

Rúnaíoe.



MICHAEL CUSACK :

FOUNDER OF THE GAELIC ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION.

ABOUT ten Easters ago the late Dan Fraher came all the way from Dungarvan to the Annual Congress to urge that Michael Cusack should be fittingly commemorated at the Headquarters of the Association which he founded. It was a generous and characteristic tribute on the part of one who had seen the rise, trials and ultimate triumph of the Gaelic Athletic Movement to the man who conceived and brought it into being. It was a spontaneous gesture of gratitude, inspired by the knowledge that it is never good for a people to forget anyone to whom they owe the preservation of a racial inheritance or the enjoyment of a salutary benefit.

Although the proposal met with unanimous approval, it might never have occurred to any of the younger generation of Gaels, amongst whom the Founder and first Secretary of their Organisation was fast becoming only a legendary figure.

The design had, however, to wait forecasted developments in Croke Park. This was fortunate: for had the original idea—a bust at the entrance—been carried out, the name of the giant-hearted Clare Gael would probably not be associated, as it will after to-day, with the latest and most impressive proof of the strength and popularity of native pastimes in Ireland.

The Cusack Stand on the eastern flank of the historic playing-field at Clonliffe will henceforth demonstrate the foresight and Gaelic faith animating Michael Cusack when he set out to establish the Gaelic Athletic Association. It will typify the vigour and the resources of Gaeldom where our native games can be most effectively directed towards the attainment of the goal Michael Cusack sought.

There were times during his life when the fortunes of the G.A.A. were at a low ebb, and its outlook was dark. But he never faltered

in his confidence of ultimate and enduring success. The pity was that the man who bore the heavier brunt of the early years and the pain of seeing opportunities lost and good work undone could not have survived to witness the constructive progress of the movement. Still, we believe, he foresaw and enjoyed it all as in a vision: the consummation of his hopes and the vindication of his ideal for Young Ireland.

* * * * *

The work and the hopes which Michael Cusack fashioned for the Gaelic Athletic Association were clearly expounded by him during his life-time. The following brief extracts from an article which appeared in his *Celtic Times* in 1887 will serve to show the extent of his ambitions for athletic Ireland.

"The G.A.A. came at an opportune time to rescue Irish athletics from obscurity, if not from extinction. Its name, coupled with the names of its illustrious patrons, quickly popularized the movement. In an incredibly short space of time, and despite energetic rivalry, it spread through the land. . . . The people find in it a healthy source of pleasurable excitement after their week of toil. The discontent often begot of incessant toil is effectually banished and true happiness, rarely inseparable from content, is secured. . . .

"Hence the moral benefit derived from the introduction of the Gaelic Athletic Association, while the physical improvements point to future power as a nation and the handing down to posterity of an inheritance of longevity and bravery born of athletic superiority.

"The people of this generation cannot know what may occur in the political world. Generations yet unborn may have to maintain the national rights and to defend their island homes with the strong right hand. Ireland, in future times, as it has so often been in the past, may be the arena of deadly struggles. Let us hope, if such an emergency arises, that Irish manhood will display the courage which their kinsmen did at Fontenoy, and Fredericksburgh and their ancestors at the glorious triumph of Oulart.

"If we see that the rising generation receives that athletic exercise and training which co-exist with a bold and spirited people, and if we impress upon them the necessity for vigorous and manly practices, we shall be doing giant work for the preservation of the Irish race and the future glory of the Irish Nation."

* * * * *

Prophetic vision and wisdom inspired that outlook over fifty years ago. Michael Cusack realised that in the throes of a national struggle it is all important to foster the physical strength of the people and that relaxation in salutary and congenial pastimes is a vital source of endurance. And the doctrine is as applicable to-day as ever.

The CUSACK MEMORIAL STAND, dominating the National Stadium, will recall his labours on behalf of a distinct, free Gaelic Ireland. If the ideal he embraced animates each future generation, his spiritual children, the sanctity and security of the nation will never lack champions, nor its manhood lose racial identity nor pine for the joy of life. To quote the Founder again:—

"Viewing the Gaelic Athletic Association in the abstract, apart from its athletic features, and taking into consideration its probable effects on the future of the Irish race, it is perhaps not asserting too much to say that few, even of its most enthusiastic supporters, have an adequate conception of its importance and utility as a means for uniting the Irish people at home and rendering them and their posterity worthy children of a race celebrated from the earliest ages for courage and endurance."

The Gaelic Athletic Association has fulfilled that purpose so far and flourished in the devotion of the people. Its members have served and sacrificed themselves for the nation in crises which Michael Cusack foresaw. The national heritage has been enriched thereby, and to Michael Cusack Gaelic Ireland owes the privileges it has grasped and which, let us hope, will never compromise or surrender.

*



The Gaelic Athletic Association

DR. CROKE

WHEN the complete history of the Gaelic Athletic Association is written that Organisation will be proved to have been as closely united as flesh and blood with the entire struggle for national independence and racial identity all through the past half century.

Those who know little of native temperament and even less of fundamental Irish ambitions, cannot understand why the traditions of native games have been so intermixed with the national, adroitly termed political by them, aspirations of the Irish people.

Therein lies the gulf between the Founders and the supporters of the Gaelic movement and those who pretend to believe that a man can be national at morn and eve and tolerate the sapping of nationality all the rest of the day or at the week-end.

Such people totally misunderstand the spirit and the purpose of those men who in 1884 determined to rescue native games from the obscurity and abuses which overtook them during the previous century. Consequently, they misunderstand the main objective of the Gaelic Athletic Association.

Its primary purpose was to relieve the manhood of Ireland from the corroding gloom and moral dangers of brooding idleness and to foster the inherent athletic capabilities of the people at large.

And, secondly, it was established to train the physique and mould the vigour of the race for the re-attainment of the dignity and self-consciousness which rightly belonged to it and upon which its characteristics and claims to freedom and distinct national existence were founded.

This dual purpose placed the G.A.A. apart from all other sport-promoting organisations and constituted a superior claim upon the zeal and allegiance of its members. It aimed through healthy emulation on the playing-field at national service, national strength and the promotion of racial pride and unity: to spiritualise congenial sports.

The games: Hurling with its age-old traditions of heroism and romance; and Football, fashioned by generations of native vigour and temperament, were invaluable in themselves and the record of the Gaelic Athletic Association shows how keenly the masses of the people appreciated the healthy enjoyment they afford and the national character they have helped to maintain. These games have not been pursued, as other pastimes are, with selfish interest. They have been allied with every other effort to restore and consolidate the historic Gaelic State.

The Games and the Association celebrate another noteworthy triumph here to-day. It surely cannot pass without imparting the full significance and importance of the movement to this and next immediate generations. It is an occasion of pride for all sincere Gaels, and should bind them, young and old alike, more closely in fidelity to the games, the Association and the inspiring ideal of Gaelic strength service and happiness.

AN AGARÓ LIB, A SAEÓEALA

1 NÓIU ATÁ ÁRÚÁN AN ÉIREÓGAIS N'Á AGAIR. IS LE CÓGÁIL CINN AGUS LE MÓRTAS 'NA ÉIREÓE A PÉACÁN GAC FION-SAEÓEAL AN AN GCUINN-NEACÁN UASAL NO ATÁ CURTA I N-ÁIKOS I N-ONÓIN AN TÁIR-ÉIK A BUNUIZ CUMANN LÚIT-ÉLEAN SAEÓEAL BHEIN AGUS LEAT-ÉLEAN BLIADAN Ó BOM. IS PÉROI A NÁO GO BPUI SAEÓIL NA H-ÉINEAMN Ó DONTROM GO CONCAIS AGUS Ó DAILÉ ÁTA ÉIAT GO SAILLINH PÁIRTEAC SAN OBAIN NOO ATÁ AN STUAIL MIOU. 'SIAO NA FION-SAEÓIL Ó GAC CONNUAS NA TIA PEACA Ó SNA CATNA-ÉAIS NÓ Ó SNA BAILTE LEAGA DÓIB, PEACA Ó SNA TAILTE MINE PÉROI NÓ Ó SNA CUIIC AGUS NA GLEANNCA IARGCÓITCA DÓIB, A CUII I GCUINN NA H-ÁRU-CÓMARIU AN CUMNEACÁN BHEIS NO DO BUNNUGAD AGUS DO TADHANT CUN CUIIC.

MAIAC NA SIUAIZTE LIONMARA A GULÓIRGEAMN AGUS A ÉLEACTANN AGUS A LEANAMN GO ULLIN CLUIÉI ÁN UIMNEOAN NÍ PÉACAPÁI ÁRÚÁN MAN Ó AN DO CÓGÁIL GO DEO. CAITPIMIO SAN DEANMAD DO DÓANAM MIOU DE SNA DAOIME A ÉLAIUZ MÓMAMN A DÓIN AN RÓIMAN AGUS AN FUIINNEAD AGUS A NCAIP LE MÓR-ÁACÓTAN AN SIOL ATÁ ANOIN 'NA FÁRKA BHEIS AIBÍO.

MÁ TÁ AOS ÓG NA TÍRE AGAMN, AGUS, MÓIAC LE DIA TÁ GO TADAN, Á A BUIÓEACAS SAN AG UUL DO BÉALOIRTEAS MUMMIA NA TUAITE AGUS LE DÓANAIZE DO'N OILEAMHAINC SAEÓEALAC ATÁ LE PÁGAIL MA NA BUN-SCOILE-ANNA, MEADON-SCOILEANNA AGUS SA CUIO IS MÓ DE SNA COLÁISTIB. DO NÓIN MAN ATÁ NA BLIADANTA AG IMTEAC CAITPEAN BEIT AG BHEI AN FAD AN OILEAMHAINC AN AOSA ÓG. TÁ ONÓIR AGUS BUIÓEACAS AGUS MOAS NA H-SAEÓEAL TUILLIO AG NA MÓMTOOINÍ A ÉLEACTANN CLUIÉI ÁN UIMNEOAN AGUS A ÉADHUIZGEAMN LE N-A GCUIN CUN CINN I MOANG AN FÓBAIL DOICÉINN. TÁ ÁRU-OBAIN NÁ DÓANAM AG COLÁISTO, MEADON-SCOILEANNA AGUS BUN-SCOILEANNA NA TÍRE AGUS NÍ TAIIS DO CUIO DO ANACLOCAN AGUS SCOILEANNA OILO CAILINÍ Ó, MAN A BPUI NÁ-GLIOH NÁ DÓANAM ACU I LEIT NA CAMÓG-UIÓEACCA.

MÁ DOMEADÓ OIRIAC SAN OIBRE AG CUMANN LÚIT-ÉLEAN SAEÓEAL SAN UIMNIN ATÁ ÉANT NUAIN A BÍ CONSTAIÉI MÓNA NA TOLÉGE AN GAC UILE ÉAOB, 'NÓ IS LUGA IS GANN N'ÁOS ÓG AN LAO MIOU SAN STAO SAN STACONAD GO MBERO ÁN GCLUIÉI DÚÉLALACA PÓIN NÁ GCLACÉACD AGUS ÁN DTEANGA NÁISINÓNA PÓIN N'Á LABAINE I NGAÉ SCÓIL AGUS I NGAÉ PANDÓITE Ó CANN UÍ NÉRO GO DOMEADÓ DÍ.

NÍ NO-FADÓ Ó CUIROAD CUMANN LÚIT-ÉLEAN SAEÓEAL AN BUN, NÍ NO-FADÓ A DLOIN LEAT-ÉLEAN BLIADAN AG UUL ÉANT AGUS PÓIN NÁ LIONMAN AN MÉRO MAIRICÉACD A TUG A N-ANAM AG DON NA TÍRE NOO Ó HOM I LEIT. AGUS CAO ÉUIZO A DAOIME ÓGA? NÁÉ NÁISINH BHEIT, MÓILÁN, SAEÓEALAC Ó MIOIN GO UIMNACD A BÍ 'NA N-AIGNE ACU. AN MBERO NÁISINH MAN EIN AGAMN AN FAD ATÁ CLUIÉI NA H-SAIL 'NÁN MEANG AGUS TEANGA AN DOICHIUZ AN ÁN MHEOLAIIB. MÓNGAIL DO MUIINNEAD A BANDA : TÁ OBAIN LE DÓANAM PÓIN. AN AGARÓ LIB, A SAEÓEALA.

Don't forget the dates of the ALL-IRELAND FINALS

Hurling—SEPTEMBER 4th. Football—SEPTEMBER 25th.

Book your seat now by sending name and address with remittance to PÁDRAIS Ó CAOIMH, ÁNÓ NÚNAITE, TEAC AN ÉNÉCAIS, ÁÉ CLIAÉ, or Purcell's Ltd., 68, Upr. O'Connell St., Dublin. All Reserved Seats same price 5/- each.

Pg 11 P. CÍARRAÍDE

(SÍLAS AGUS DUÍDE)

1. D. Ó CAOLÍN

2. L. MAC AN AINGINN 3. S. MAC COCÁIN 4. L. Ó MEIBÍN

5. T. Ó CONCUBAÍN 6. L. Ó DIOLÁIN 7. E. DROGNAÍ

8. S. DROGNAÍ 9. S. DROGNAICÁIN

10. A. MAC AN LAOIB 11. C. Ó SUITEADÁIN 12. P. Ó CINNÉIDE

13. T. Ó LAOGAINE 14. M. Ó ~~LAOGAINE~~ 15. S. S. DE LAHONA

FIR IONAD :—16. D. Ó MURÉADA. 17. D. Ó TUAICÁIN.
18. M. Ó LAIBÍN. 19. M. Ó RIOGÁIN. 20. M. Ó CEALLAIG.
21. P. Ó CEALLAICÁIN. 22. S. MAC SIÉIG. 23. C. Ó HÉANNA.
24. M. REAMONN. 25. T. Ó HEITIDE.

ÁRDÁN AN CÍOSÓGAIS



ANY CHANGES IN THE TEAMS WILL BE NOTI

L
11

P
1711

LAOIĞIS

(Sonm agus Bán)

1. m. ó Feangail
2. T. Dneacnac 3. T. ó Dubhláine 4. D. Dneacnac
5. R. ó Scolairge 6. m. ó Dubhláine 7. S. Slazen
8. T. ó Muncáda 9. L. ó Dubhláine
10. D. Dubglas 11. C. ó Dubhláine 12. S. ó Dubhláine
13. e. ó Deaglaoid 15. m. ó hUaiéne
14. S. Mac Diarmada

Fir ionaid :—16. S. ó hEancáin. 17. R. Ramein.
18. S. MacDomhnaill. 19. L. De Bunca. 20. S. ó Dnaonáin
21. S. ó Feiglaoda. 22. p. Swan.



FIED BY LOUD SPEAKERS ON THE GROUNDS.

LEAĈ-CRAOB IOMÁINT NA SOISEAN.

AONTRUIM

1. S. O POIOIG
2. C. S. Ó MURDOGA
3. C. ENÉANTLÁMAO
4. C. Ó SONMÁIN
5. P. PLÓIMEANN
6. S. S. Ó MAOLÓCALLANN
7. S. P. MAC FEARADUIG
8. D. S. MAC ALASTAIN
9. S. Ó CEALLAIG
10. C. D. MAC DOGA
11. P. Ó DUAÍN
12. S. MAC BÁE
13. P. Ó HÁINGUSA
14. C. Ó LAITHÉANTUIG
15. H. MAC CAETHAOIL
16. L. DESE
17. H. HANT
18. C. Ó CORRA
19. S. P. DÍE
20. T. Ó SÍOCLÁIN

ÁE CLIAĈ.

1. É. Ó DONNÓDGA
2. M. Ó HÍOIDE
3. D. Ó CAELÁIN
4. P. Ó RAĐAENTUIG
5. S. Ó PAOLÁIN
6. S. DE GLIN
7. SÉAMUS Ó PAOLÁIN
8. E. Ó RÍAM
9. N. Ó MAOLÉOMAO
10. M. Ó CAELÁIN
11. P. Ó COILEÁIN
12. C. A. MAC NÍOCCOIL
13. F. Ó FÁGÁIN
14. S. Ó DHOILÓÁIN
15. P. Ó MAOLDOHNAIG
16. C. MAC CANEADIG
17. F. Ó FLOINN
18. C. MAC SEIMICÍN
19. E. DNEACNAO
20. P. MAC SÍOLLA DUAIGEO

LEAĈ-CRAOB IOMÁINT NA MIONUR.

AONTRUIM.

1. S. Ó HURCUILO
2. M. MACDOMHAILL
3. D. MAC ALASTAIN
4. L. Ó SNEADÁIN
5. S. DNEACNAO
6. S. Ó CLÉING
7. T. NÍEAO
8. S. MAC AN FÁILGIG
9. E. CHONNBURÍ
10. N. Ó SNEADÁIN
11. S. MAC DOGÁIN
12. D. MAC SÍO
13. C. Ó MURDOGA
14. A. Ó MAOLCALLANN
15. T. DNEACNAO
16. A. Ó DOBHAILÉIN
17. S. MAC AN EBAOIN
18. D. MAC FÍLÍB
19. E. Ó NÉAGÁIN
20. N. Ó SLEAGÁIN

SAILLÍH.

1. S. Ó CAELÁIN
2. S. Ó SNIODGA
3. N. DNEACNAO
4. P. Ó DHOGÁIN
5. Ó HÁNNARO
6. T. Ó FADUIG
7. P. IOLU
8. S. Ó MUIRGIS
9. P. Ó CONCUBÁIN
10. T. Ó DUBAGÁIN
11. T. Ó CÉILEADÁIN
12. S. Ó CUANAÓ
13. S. DAINUIG
14. L. Ó CURLEANNÁIN
15. T. LAMBEANT
16. P. Ó FÍNN
17. P. DE DÚNCA
18. M. Ó DOMHALLÁIN
19. C. Ó DONNÓDGA
20. E. Ó HOGÁIN

CROKE PARK

THE oldest surviving generation of Dublin Gaels, of whom it is hoped there is a full available muster here to-day, can recall the time when the present site of the National Stadium was a wide unsightly expanse of barren ground. Clontarf Park was then the venue of the most important local and many of the All-Ireland contests prior to 1894.

About that time the present enclosure was converted into what might be called an all-sports arena and the All-Ireland finals were first played here in March of 1896. Tipperary (Tabberadora and Arravale Rovers) won the dual championship then. In April and June of the same year the first Dr. Croke Cup finals were also played here: Tipperary winning in football and Clare in hurling.

These matches began the association of the Jones's Road arena with native pastimes and up to 1912 it was intimately though not officially linked with the premier Gaelic events. What great games, wonderful gatherings and exciting incidents were witnessed here would need a volume to tell.

Then, in 1912 the grounds passed under the direct control of the Association and in the following year were formally dedicated to the memory of the Most Rev. Dr. Croke, first Patron of the G.A.A. Since then every senior All-Ireland final, with the exception of the Hurling last year, took place where we are assembled to-day.

The acquisition and dedication of Croke Park marked the opening of a new era in the promotion and expansion of Gaelic games: an era of ever accelerating progress and cumulative success.

Beyond a rather indifferent pitch, a dilapidated clubhouse and an entirely inadequate uncovered stand, the arena was almost primitive in lay-out. Within a few years improvements were effected and in 1924 the Hogan and other stands were erected for the first modern Tailteann Games. The structural equipment of Croke Park was keeping pace with the organic growth and national dignity of the Association.

Year by year accommodation was extended: but still lagged behind the demands made upon it. Conscious of its strength and resources, the Council of the Association two years ago determined to plan boldly for the immediate future and the Michael Cusack Stand arose as a memorial to the Founder of the organisation.

This structure bespeaks the confidence and courage of those presently in control of the fortunes of our distinctive pastimes and it will perpetuate the spirit which begot the Association over fifty years ago.

There is no need to solicit appreciation of the work which the Council undertook and has accomplished. It is now open to all for appraisal. In its dedication it links the pioneers of the movement and in its magnitude it forecasts the unwavering devotion of native manhood to the historic games and Gaelic ideals of the nation.

The older Hogan Stand commemorates a tragic and unforgettable alien attack on native manhood here: part of a ruthless effort to break the spirit and destroy the heritage of the race. The Cusack Stand is the answer to that futile onslaught. It proclaims the triumph of Gaelic faith and courage and determination to maintain the identity and integrity of the Irish nation.

The Development of Croke Park

THE necessity for extending the accommodation available at Croke Park had for some years been engaging the attention of the Central Council of the Gaelic Athletic Association until overcrowding in the earlier years of the present decade rendered further postponement impracticable. In the 1934 season the Council instructed Mr. Nicholas O'Dwyer, then President of the Institution of Civil Engineers of Ireland, to prepare and submit a scheme for an immediate extension of the accommodation by 20,000, of which number some 5,000 should be seated in a covered stand.

Various suggestions were considered including the acquisition of the adjoining open space held by the Belvedere College authorities and the provision of an East to West playing pitch with a large Stand parallel to the high level loop-line branch of the Great Southern Railways system. Such a stand could have been served by a special "Halt" to enable excursion trains to deliver patrons directly to the grounds, and thereby relieve congestion of road traffic. Financial and other considerations rendered the scheme unfeasible, and the next best was submitted for consideration of the Council and was ultimately adopted.

The main features of this scheme included the erection of a double deck Stand, the provision of concrete terracing on Hill "16," a concrete wall enclosing the pitch and some new boundary walls and entrances. Sunken and terraced side line seating was also contemplated to render less frequent the obstruction of the view from the lower terracing outside the wall by persons occupying side-line reservations. The ultimate development on the North, South and East sides of the pitch as contemplated by the scheme but not included in the works now carried out provided also for a single deck Stand at the Southern or Canal end, with a 20 feet passage underneath to serve as an entrance from Jones's Road to the South-east corner of the grounds.

The site selected for the new double deck stand now known as The Cusack Stand was partly on the Association's ground and partly on the adjoining property of Belvedere. Negotiations were entered into with the College Authorities and eventually an agreement was reached whereby a strip of Belvedere ground 60 feet wide was secured in exchange for a plot along the Northern boundary of the College grounds. By a later agreement a further 20 feet strip was acquired from the same owners to serve as an entrance to the Cusack Stand from St. James's Avenue.

The Cusack Stand is a double deck structure in reinforced concrete the overall dimensions of which are : length 407 ft. 3 ins., width 52ft. 3 ins., height from top of roof to ground level 79 ft. The upper deck provides seating accommodation for over 5,000 spectators. Access to the seats is gained by two staircases leading from the passage at the back of the Stand and opening on to an intermediate flat deck extending the whole length of the Stand from which six passages lead to the gangway fronting the upper deck and give access to the various blocks of seats. The lower deck provides standing accommodation and is approached from the hill terraces at either end and from openings through the stand terracing connected by short stairways to the passage at the back of the Stand.

Two sets of dressing rooms are provided under the Stand, each containing a large and small dressing room and a bathroom fitted with

The Development of Croke Park (continued).

showers, washbasins and a large plunge bath. Hot water is supplied by automatic electric heaters. A sunken passage built under the terracing connects each set of dressing rooms with the playing pitch.

The following quantities of materials were used in the construction of the Stand:—

Concrete	..	..	..	6,000 tons.
Reinforcing steel	..	..	..	320 ..
Steel in roof	..	..	..	115 ..

The maximum column load is 350 tons.

Two new entrances leading from St. James's and St. Joseph's Avenues have been constructed containing six gateways each 9 feet wide and fitted with steel rolling shutters. The entrances open into a large courtyard surrounded by twenty-eight turnstiles through which admission to the grounds is obtained. Four exit gates each 12 feet wide open from the grounds into the courtyard. A reinforced concrete wall 15 feet high has been constructed on the new boundary between Croke Park and the Belvedere grounds.

The playing pitch has been surrounded by a new concrete wall 4 ft. 6 ins. high consisting of thin panels supported by ornamental concrete piers at 11 ft. centres. The slopes all around the field have been laid with concrete terracing forming steps 13½ ins. wide with a rise varying from 3½ ins. to 5 ins. A wide concrete stairway from the top of Hill "16" gives access to St. James's Avenue and St. Joseph's Avenue entrances. Steel crush barriers have been erected on the terracing.

The structural design of the reinforced concrete work was prepared by Mr. J. J. Roughan, B.E., A.M.Inst. C.E., and of the roofing steel by Mr. R. A. Cunningham, B.E., M.Inst.C.E.I., Messrs. P. J. Hogan, B.E., P. J. McGovern, B.E., and J. P. McGowan, B.E., were among the members of Mr. O'Dwyer's staff most actively connected with design details while the enormous volume of drawings were mainly from the pen of Mr. E. T. O'Carroll. Mr. Dermot Mitchell, B.E., acted as Resident Engineer throughout the contract.

The General Contractors were Messrs. McCaffrey and O'Carroll of Limerick for whom Mr. T. A. Simington, B.A., B.A.I., acted as Agent. Among the sub-contractors were Messrs. Smith and Pearson, Ltd. (roof steelwork and railings), Messrs. Wolverhampton Corrugated Iron Company (roof sheeting), and Messrs. J. & C. McGloaghlin (crush barriers, etc.). Tiling in the dressing rooms was supplied and fixed by Messrs. Verso Bros., Rolling Shutter Gates by Messrs. Haskins, Turnstile by Messrs. J. J. Conway & Sons, and the Lighting and Heating equipment by the Electricity Supply Board.

The best thanks of the Central Council are due to the Directors of the Property Loan and Investment Company Ltd., for the financial facilities given by them to the Association, and without whose co-operation it might have been impossible to complete the reconstruction of the Stadium.

The Development of Croke Park (continued).

In 1929, after the Kerry v. Kildare Football Final, it became apparent that Croke Park, as it then stood, could no longer accommodate the growing attendances. Each year since then the question of improving the grounds has received the attention of the Central Council. The following have been members of the Council during this period.

P. Mac Conaíde, UACCAÁN
S. Ó Niamh, U.N.

SEAN UACCAÁN

N. Ó Caoimh "
S. MacCártaigh "
L. P. Ó Cluáin "
P. D. Ó Briaín "
D. MacCártaigh "

AN TÁDAM S. Ó Deaída
" Mac Amalconn

" Ó Coileáin

" Mac Lothlaimh

" Mac Samhráin

AN BHAICÍN Ó Nímhíle

" Lucien

" Ó Doanáir

T. P. MacLothlaimh

S. Mac Siúrcáin

AN TAOISEACH E. Ó Dubháir

S. Ó Coileáin (R.I.P.)

S. T. Ó Ruadháin

P. Mac Páirí

AN TÁ. E. Ó Seilleabáin

T. P. Ó Dubháine (U.S.A.)

N. Mac Seanaile (R.I.P.)

P. Mac Chait

S. Mac Róibín

S. Mac Siobáin

S. Ó Cuan (U.S.A.)

P. Ó Dubháir

S. Ó Sealtáir

PHOINSÉAS DE DUNCA

S. Mac Seáin

S. Mac Seáin

C. Mac Seáin

M. Ó Sealtáin

S. Ó Sealtáin

D. Ó Sealtáin

D. S. Ó Daille
SEÁN Ó Ó MURDOGA

S. S. Ó Callanáin

T. Ó Leatáin

S. Ó Coirne

S. Ó Conalláin

S. S. Ó Dúir

P. Mac Donnai

P. Ó Faeláin

D. Feibín

A. Ó Naíalláir

M. Ó Níogáin

M. Mac Seáin

S. Ó Naída

D. C. Ó Faeláir

P. Ó Feanagáin

P. Mac Siobáin

P. Ó Níogáin

P. Ó Feanagáin

T. Ó Conaíin

T. Mac Siobáin

P. Mac Dubháir

F. Mac Seáin

S. Ó Cluáin

S. Ó Briaín

C. Ó Fíoláin

P. Ó Munnáir

O. S. Seáin

M. Ó Briaín

T. Ó Donnáir

E. Ó Briaín

D. Ó Maonáir

S. Ó Dúir

S. Mac Seáin

D. Mac Seáin

M. P. Ó Doanáir

P. Ó Caoimh (Seáin)