



CLUICHÍ CEANNAIS IOMÁNA na hÉIREANN

4 Meán Fómhair 1966

MIONÚIR 1.45 P.M.

SINSIR 3.15 P.M.



LUACH

1/-

Seán Ó Siócháin
ÁRD RÚNAÍ

OFFICIAL PROGRAMME

LAOCHRA NA CÁSCA

*O but we talked at large before
The sixteen men were shot
But who can talk of give and take,
What should be and what not
While those dead men are loitering there
To stir the boiling pot.*

—W. B. Yeats.

Is cúis áthais é ag Ard Chomhairle Cumann
Lúthchleas Gael go bhfuil linn inniu iad siúd
a mhaireann de Laochra calma na Cásca.

The Central Council of the Gaelic Athletic
Association takes pride in having as its guests
to-day the Veterans of the 1916 Rising. Their
presence symbolises the indivisibility which has
always existed between this Association and the
aspiration of a free and Gaelic Ireland.



Amhrán na Laoch

Sinn-ne Laochra Fáil
Atá fé gheall ag Eirinn,
Buíon dár slua
Thar tuinn do ráinig chugainn,
Fé mhóid bheith saor.
Sean-Tír ár sinnsear feasta
Ní fágfar fé'n tíorán ná fé'n tráil
Anocht a théim sa bhearna baoil
Le gean ar Ghaedhil chun báis nó saoil
Le guna scréach fé lámhach na bpiléar
Seo libh canaidh Amhrán na Laoch.



1963—Séamus Cleere.



1964—Mick Murphy.



1965—Jimmy Doyle.



Kilkeny team of 1939. In that year's All-Ireland final they beat Cork by 2-7 to 3-3.

THE HURLERS FROM THE NORE

is usually a theory about Kilkeny. In this year's National Hurling League there was a belief in many quarters that they did not possess those certain qualities to beat Tipperary in a national final. Before that there was another and more theory concerning the hurlers from the county was that they could never beat a county in an All-Ireland final. Like the theory, this too had some convincing and it weight.

ny's first All-Ireland final appearance was a 6-8 to 0-2 defeat by Cork. That was the 1903 decider. Two years later there was a 1-0 defeat by Tipperary. And so the theory continued until the 1903 'home' final which saw the Leinster champions by 8-9

stage Kilkeny had suffered five All-Ireland final defeats and all of them, with the exception of the 1907 final, were very decisive.

came the 1904 final and the first of many theories died. The scene was Davin's field at Deerpark, Carrick-on-Ire. The attendance, estimated at 5,000, was

not a particularly large one considering how convenient to Kilkeny the venue was. But then, seeing as Cork had won with eight goals to spare a year previous, confidence in the hurlers from the Nore was somewhat lacking.

However, this time everything was different. Kilkeny had three points to their credit before Cork raised a flag and at half-time they led by 1-5 to Cork's 0-5.

Still there was doubt — many expecting the customary Kilkeny fade-out in the second half. But it never came, despite the fact that Cork levelled shortly after the resumption. Powered by the magnificent play of Jack Rochford at full back and Dick "Drug" Walsh at mid-field, Kilkeny held it point for point and at the final whistle led by 1-9 to 1-8.

Once on top there was no holding the hurlers from the Nore. Between 1904 and 1913 inclusive they appeared in seven All-Ireland finals—and won every one of them. By now few cared to remember that once it was said Kilkeny would never beat a Munster county.

A generation later saw the arrival of Lory Meagher and his men and the feat of contesting

seven All-Ireland finals in the space of a decade was repeated. Not every appearance brought victory but even in defeat there was something splendid about Kilkeny hurling in the 'thirties.

And the same can be said of every decade since, for never again were Kilkeny far removed from the top. Still, the theory concerning Tipperary grew—being based on the championship defeats of 1937, '45, '50 and '64 plus a number of League final losses.

Then came that afternoon last May and that theory too passed away.

Now the prevailing theory concerning Kilkeny is that of the one-point victory margin. Like all other theories involving the county, it has a sound basis for, excluding the 1905 decider, all of Kilkeny's All-Ireland final triumphs over Cork have been by that minimum score—1904, 1907, 1912, 1939 and 1947.

Unlike the previous theories, Kilkeny will not altogether be striving to disprove this one. In fact, most Black and Amber supporters would probably be willing to settle for a vindication of it this afternoon.

Of the thirty All-Ireland finals in which Kilkeny have appeared to-date, they have won fifteen :—

- 1904—Kilkeny 1-9; Cork 1-8
- 1905—Kilkeny 7-7; Cork 2-9
- 1907—Kilkeny 3-12; Cork 4-8
- 1909—Kilkeny 4-6; Tipperary 0-12
- 1911—Kilkeny 3-3; Tipperary 2-1
- 1912—Kilkeny 2-1; Cork 1-3
- 1913—Kilkeny 2-4; Tipperary 1-2
- 1922—Kilkeny 4-2; Tipperary 2-6
- 1932—Kilkeny 3-3; Clare 2-3
- 1933—Kilkeny 1-7; Limerick 0-6
- 1935—Kilkeny 2-5; Limerick 2-4
- 1939—Kilkeny 2-7; Cork 3-3
- 1947—Kilkeny 0-14; Cork 2-7
- 1957—Kilkeny 4-10; Waterford 3-12
- 1963—Kilkeny 4-17; Waterford 6-8

The fifteen All-Ireland final defeats were :—

- 1893—Cork 6-8; Kilkeny 0-2
- 1895—Tipperary 6-8; Kilkeny 1-0
- 1897—Limerick 3-4; Kilkeny 2-4
- 1898—Tipperary 7-13; Kilkeny 3-10
- 1916—Tipperary 5-4; Kilkeny 3-2
- 1926—Cork 4-6; Kilkeny 2-0
- 1931—Cork 5-8; Kilkeny 3-4
- 1936—Limerick 5-6; Kilkeny 1-5
- 1937—Tipperary 3-11; Kilkeny 0-3
- 1940—Limerick 3-7; Kilkeny 1-7
- 1945—Tipperary 5-6; Kilkeny 3-6
- 1946—Cork 7-5; Kilkeny 3-8
- 1950—Tipperary 1-9; Kilkeny 1-8
- 1959—Waterford 3-12; Kilkeny 1-10
- 1964—Tipperary 5-13; Kilkeny 2-8.



Lory Meagher, probably the greatest of all Kilkeny players.



Mattie Power—hero of many Kilkeny victories the 'thirties.



Eddie Byrne, who captained Kilkeny in some of the county's greatest triumphs.



Peter O'Reilly, the ever reliable full back of the decade 1926-'36.



Johnnie Dunne, a great score-getter of the mid-'thirties.



Loughlin Byrne, one of the stars of Kilkeny's victory.



The immortal men of Cork's four-in-a-row.

THE HURLERS FROM THE LEE

A CORKMAN, reminded of the fact that Kilkenny have won six of their ten All-Ireland final clashes with the Leesiders, could retort by pointing out that, overall, Cork have the more consistent record in All-Ireland finals—winning 19 of their 30 appearances as against the 15 out of 30 won by Kilkenny.

If he were statistically inclined, he might further add that, in their ten meetings, Cork have scored 35 goals and 65 points as against 23-64 by Kilkenny.

The latter point is interesting in that it draws attention to the fact that when Cork win they invariably win well. Unlike Kilkenny who have won eight of their fifteen titles by a single point margin, Cork have had at least four goals to spare in twelve of their victories.

In one final—that of 1902, they conceded no score at all—beating London 3-13 to nil, while in 1928 there was a 6-12 to 1-0 victory over Galway.

However, such beatings have usually been reserved for counties other than Kilkenny.

Cork's record is a truly splendid one in that it reaches back to the earliest years of the Association. Their first title came in 1890, when Dan Lane led the men of Aghabullogue to Clontarf Park, Drumcondra, where they faced Wexford, represented by Castlebridge.

The scene contrasted greatly with that of the All-Ireland final as we know it to-day. It was a bleak November afternoon. There were no stands or bands or dressing-rooms—not even lime-washed lines to mark the field. The teams toggled out at opposite ends and when they were ready the game began.

The men of Aghabullogue were clad in white and barefoot. At half-time they led by 1-3 to 0-1. In the second half the game became somewhat reckless and was unfinished. Still, Cork were champions. By 1894 they had won three more titles

and had taken their place at the top of hurling's roll of honour.

However, by the turn of the century, Tipperary had displaced them at the top, but Cork hit back in 1902 and 1903 to make it six hurling titles each. The race was on.

Later that decade Tipperary went ahead and it was not until 1929 that Cork succeeded in levelling. Tipperary won in 1930. Cork levelled again a year later. Kilkenny made a serious challenge in the mid-'thirties but the traditional rivals went clear again when Tipperary won their 12th title in 1937. Cork did likewise in '41, took the lead in '42 and made it a commanding lead in '43 and '44.

Tipperary narrowed the gap in 1945; Cork widened it again in '46—only to be overtaken by Tipperary's three-in-a-row in 1949-'51. They were level once more.

Cork's turn—and they replied with three-in-a-row in 1952-'54, to take a three-title lead. But that was twelve years and five Tipperary titles ago. It could be said that it is now Cork's turn again.

The list of Cork's victories to-date reads:—

1890—Cork, 1-6; Wexford, 2-2.
1892—Cork, 2-4; Dublin, 1-1.
1893—Cork, 6-8; Kilkenny, 0-2.
1894—Cork, 5-20; Dublin, 2-0.
1902—Cork, 3-13; London, nil.
1903—Cork, 3-16; London, 1-1.
1919—Cork, 6-4; Dublin, 2-4.
1926—Cork, 4-6; Kilkenny, 2-0.
1928—Cork, 6-12; Galway, 1-0.
1929—Cork, 4-9; Galway, 1-3.
1931—Cork, 5-8; Kilkenny, 3-4.
1941—Cork, 5-11; Dublin, 0-6.
1942—Cork, 2-14; Dublin, 3-4.
1943—Cork, 5-16; Antrim, 0-4.
1944—Cork, 2-13; Dublin, 1-2.
1946—Cork, 7-5; Kilkenny, 3-8.
1952—Cork, 2-14; Dublin, 0-7.
1953—Cork, 3-3; Galway, 0-8.
1954—Cork, 1-9; Wexford, 1-6.

The Leeside defeats were:—

1901—London, 1-5; Cork, 0-4.
1904—Kilkenny, 1-9; Cork, 1-8.
1905—Kilkenny, 7-7; Cork, 2-9.
1907—Kilkenny, 3-12; Cork, 4-8.
1912—Kilkenny, 2-1; Cork, 1-3.
1915—Laois, 6-2; Cork, 4-1.
1920—Dublin, 4-9; Cork, 4-3.
1927—Dublin, 4-8; Cork, 1-3.
1939—Kilkenny, 2-7; Cork, 3-3.
1947—Kilkenny, 0-14; Cork, 2-7.
1956—Wexford, 2-14; Cork, 2-8.



Action — 'fifty-six.



Kilkenny, led by Dan Kennedy, and Cork, led by Sean Condon, prior to the 1947 final, which Kilkenny won by 0-14 to 2-7.

WHEN THEY MET BEFORE

THIS afternoon Cork and Kilkenny meet for the eleventh time in an All-Ireland senior hurling final. Their previous meetings were:—

1893 — Cork 6-8; Kilkenny 0-2

The game was played at Phoenix Park on June 24, 1894. Cork were represented by Blackrock and Kilkenny by Confederation. The game had actually been fixed for the Ashtown Trotting Ground, but when the teams arrived they found the ground unsuitable, so they dug up the goalposts and transported them to Phoenix Park. The game was played on a stretch of ground just inside the Ashtown Gate.

1904 — Kilkenny 1-9; Cork 1-8

This game was played at Carrick-on-Suir and it resulted in Kilkenny's first All-Ireland victory—"Drug" Walsh scoring the winning point. Kilkenny successfully introduced a new tactic on that occasion—the hook from behind.

1905 — Kilkenny 7-7; Cork 2-9

This was a replay as a result of an objection by Kilkenny. On the first occasion Cork won by 5-10 to 3-13. The second game was played at Dan Fraher's field, Dungarvan.

1907 — Kilkenny 3-12; Cork 4-8

This game, which was also played at Dungarvan, is often credited with having been the greatest final of them all. Cork equalised in the dying seconds of the game. John Power from Pilltown pucked out the ball, Jack Anthony doubled on it in mid-air and as it dropped Jimmy Kelly of Mooncoin connected and sent it over the bar.

1912 — Kilkenny 2-1; Cork 1-3

This was the first championship meeting between the counties to take place at Croke Park. The winning score was a long delivery from Matt

Gargan which deceived Cork's famed goalman, Andy Fitzgerald, and went to the net.

1926 — Cork 4-6; Kilkenny 2-0

A great Cork team, captained by Sean Og Murphy, were convincing winners. It meant a first All-Ireland medal for such magnificent players as Jim Hurley, Eudie Coughlan, Jim Regan, Dinny Barry Murphy, etc.

1931 — Cork 5-8; Kilkenny 3-4

The final score gives little indication of the three thrill-packed hours which preceded it. On the first Sunday in September the teams drew—1-6 each. Five weeks later they finished level again—each team once more recording seven scores—2-5 to 2-5. On November 1, Kilkenny once again recorded seven scores—3-4 but this time Cork did better.

1939 — Kilkenny 2-7; Cork 3-3

The second World War officially began that day and the game was played in a thunder storm—neither of which could dim the splendour of the hurling produced. The deciding score came when Paddy Phelan dropped a "70" into the Cork square. A short clearance saw Jimmy Kelly of Carrickshock collect and send over the bar.

1946 — Cork 7-5; Kilkenny 3-8

This was the great finale by a Cork team which had won four in a row in 1941-'44 inclusive. Captained by Christy Ring, they stormed back in 1946 and were convincing winners.

1947 — Kilkenny 0-14; Cork 2-7

It was yet another Kilkenny-Cork classic. At half-time Kilkenny led 0-7 to Cork's 0-5. However with minutes remaining Cork were a point ahead. Then came two splendid points from Terry Leahy and once again Kilkenny had beaten Cork by a single point.

NA MIONÚIR

THE minor hurling championship was begun in 1928 and Cork became the first champions by beating Dublin on a replay. Since then Tipperary have won the title twelve times with Cork and Kilkenny each having won seven titles.

In all eleven counties have contested the minor final—among them Meath who lost to Waterford in the 1929 final. The following list indicates the number of appearances made by each county in a minor hurling final—with the number of titles won in brackets :—

Tipperary—20 (12); Kilkenny—16 (7); Cork—8 (7); Dublin—8 (4); Galway—7 (0); Limerick—4 (2); Waterford—2 (2); Laois—2 (0); Wexford—1 (1); Antrim—1 (0); Meath—1 (0).

Jimmy Doyle played in four minor finals—1954-'58 inclusive, winning medals on the three latter occasions. In the 1954 final he played in goal.

To-day Cork have an opportunity of bringing off the senior and minor double—a feat which they previously recorded in 1928 and '41. Other counties to perform this feat are—Tipperary in 1930 and '49, Kilkenny in 1935, Limerick in 1940 and Waterford in 1948.

It was not until 1963 that Wexford won their first Leinster minor hurling title and they went on to beat Limerick by 6-12 to 5-9 in the All-Ireland final.

En route to to-day's game Cork beat :—Clare by 3-6 to 0-5; Kerry by 13-8 to 0-5; Galway by 6-7 to 2-8 and Antrim by 9-11 to 1-6. Wexford had one game less beating :—Dublin 7-8 to 3-13; Laois by 7-6 to 1-7 and Roscommon by 10-12 to 0-3.

Minor Finals

1928—Cork 1-8; Dublin 3-2.

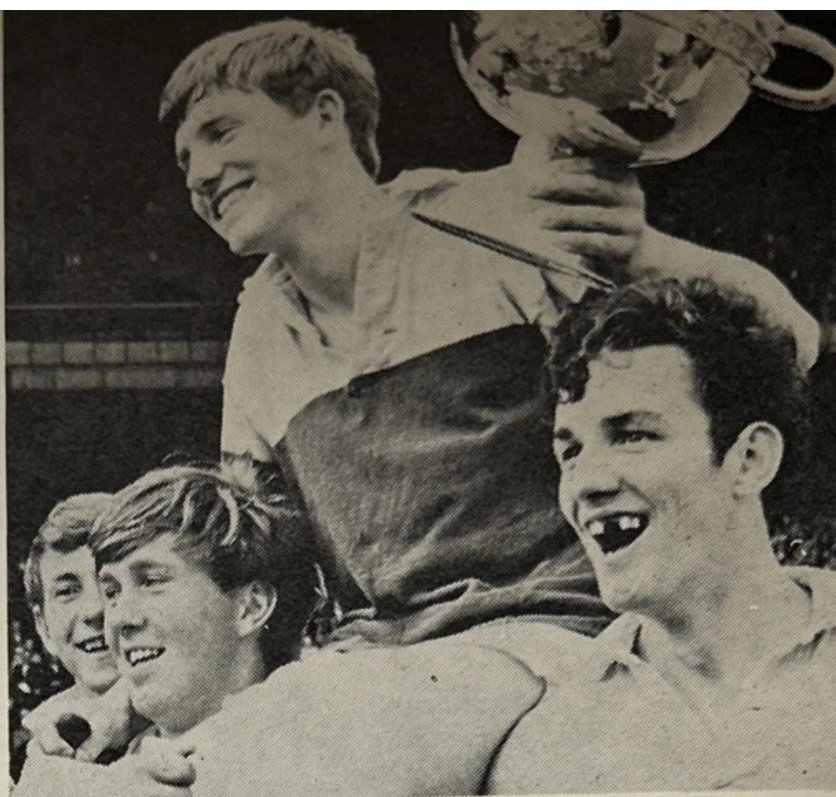
Replay—Cork 7-6; Dublin 4-0.

1929—Waterford 5-0; Meath 1-1.

1930—Tipperary 4-1; Kilkenny 2-1.

1931—Kilkenny 4-7; Galway 2-3.

1932—Tipperary 8-5; Kilkenny 5-1.



Wexford captain, Paddie Bernie, with the Leinster trophy.

1933—Tipperary 4-6; Galway 2-3.

1934—Tipperary 4-3; Laois 3-5.

1935—Kilkenny 4-2; Tipperary 3-3.

1936—Kilkenny 2-4; Cork 2-3.

1937—Cork 8-5; Kilkenny 2-7.

1938—Cork 7-2; Dublin 5-4.

1939—Cork 5-2; Kilkenny 2-2.

1940—Limerick 6-4; Antrim 2-4.

1941—Cork 3-11; Galway 1-1.

Suspended 1942, '43 and '44.

1945—Dublin 3-14; Tipperary 4-6.

1946—Dublin 1-6; Tipperary 0-7.

1947—Tipperary 9-5; Galway 1-5.

1948—Waterford 3-8; Kilkenny 4-2.

1949—Tipperary 6-5; Kilkenny 2-4.

1950—Kilkenny 3-4; Tipperary 1-5.

1951—Cork 4-5; Galway 1-8.

1952—Tipperary 9-9; Dublin 2-3.

1953—Tipperary 8-6; Dublin 3-6.

1954—Dublin 2-7; Tipperary 2-3.

1955—Tipperary 5-15; Galway 2-5.

1956—Tipperary 4-16; Kilkenny 1-5.

1957—Tipperary 4-7; Kilkenny 3-7.

1958—Limerick 5-8; Galway 3-10.

1959—Tipperary 2-8; Kilkenny 2-7.

1960—Kilkenny 7-12; Tipperary 1-11.

1961—Kilkenny 3-13; Tipperary 0-15.

1962—Kilkenny 3-6; Tipperary 0-9.

1963—Wexford 6-12; Limerick 5-9.

1964—Cork 10-7; Laois 1-4.

1965—Dublin 4-10; Limerick 2-7.

CORCAIGH

Réiteoir: T. O Fuaráin
(Tiobraid Arann)

Dathanna: Dearg is Bán
(Red and White)



- | | | | |
|------|------------------------------------|------|-----------------------------|
| (1) | B. O Murthaile
(B. Hurley) | (4) | P. Norberg
(F. Norberg) |
| (2) | D. O Cearbhaill
(D. Carroll) | (5) | R. O Cuimin
(R. Cummins) |
| (3) | P. O Gadhra
(P. Geary) | (6) | L. Breathnach
(W. Walsh) |
| (4) | S. O hEachthigheirn
(J. Aherne) | (7) | P. O Maoláin
(P. Moylan) |
| (5) | S. O hArgáin
(J. Horgan) | (8) | P. O Catháin
(F. Keane) |
| (6) | D. O Clúmháin
(D. Clifford) | (9) | |
| (7) | B. O Midheach
(B. Meade) | (10) | |
| (8) | S. O Murchú
(S. Murphy) | (11) | |
| (9) | | (12) | |
| (10) | | (13) | |
| (11) | | (14) | |
| (12) | | (15) | |
| (13) | | (16) | |
| (14) | | (17) | |
| (15) | | (18) | |
| (16) | | (19) | |
| (17) | | (20) | |

Fir Ionaid: (16) L. O Glaimhín (W. Glavin); (17) P. O hArgáin (F. Horgan); (18) M. O Sé (M. O'Shea); (19) M. Mac Toirdealbhaigh (M. Curley); (20) G. O Riordáin (G. O'Riordan).

CORCAIGH	Goals	Points	Wides	70's	Free Pucks
1st Half					
2nd Half					
Total					

LOCH GARMAN

Dathanna: (E)



- | | | | | | |
|------|-----------------------------------|------|--|------|-------------------------|
| (1) | A. de Buitléir
(H. Butler) | (4) | E. O Murchú
(E. Murphy) | (7) | E. O
(E. I) |
| (2) | S. O Coigligh
(J. Quigley) | (5) | M. Mac Giolla Phádraig
(M. Fitzpatrick) | (8) | T. de Rís
(T. Royce) |
| (3) | E. Mac Domhnaill
(E. McDonald) | (6) | | (9) | P. O
(P. I) |
| (4) | D. Mac Haol
(D. Howell) | (7) | | (10) | P. Ma
(P. I) |
| (5) | T. Furlong
(T. Furlong) | (8) | L. Bent
(L. Bent) | (11) | |
| (6) | M. de Buitléir
(M. Butler) | (9) | M. de Brún
(M. Browne) | (12) | |
| (7) | | (10) | | (13) | |
| (8) | | (11) | | (14) | |
| (9) | | (12) | | (15) | |
| (10) | | (13) | | (16) | |
| (11) | | (14) | | (17) | |
| (12) | | (15) | | (18) | |
| (13) | | (16) | | (19) | |
| (14) | | (17) | | (20) | |

Fir Ionaid: (16) P. Mac Coiligh (P. Cox); (17) S. de Nóglá (J. Nangle); (18) T. Kavanagh; (19) S. O Tóibín (J. Tobin); (20) S. O Riain (J. Ryan).

LOCH GARMAN	Goals	Points	Wides	70's
1st Half				
2nd Half				
Total				

CILL CHAINNIGH



(1)
O. Breathnach
(O. Walsh)



(2)
P. Mac Aindréis
(P. Henderson)



(5)
S. de Cléir
(S. Cleere)



(8)
P. O Moráin
(P. Moran)



(10)
E. O Ceithir
(E. Keher)



(13)
S. O Donnchada
(J. Dunphy)



(3)
S. O Loingsigh
(J. Lynch)



(6)
T. O Cearbhaill
(T. Carroll)



(11)
C. O Duinn
(C. Dunne)



(14)
P. O Diolún
(P. Dillon)



(4)
S. O Treasaigh
(J. Treacy)



(7)
M. O Cuagáin
(M. Coogan)



(9)
S. O Téacháin
(J. Teehan)



(12)
S. O Buachalla
(S. Buckley)



(15)
T. Breathnach
(T. Walsh)

Dathanna : Dubh is Buí
(Black and Amber)



Réiteoir :

S. Mac Giolla Catháin
(Cill Mhantáin)

Maoir-Cúl :

T. Baróid
(Tiobraí Arann)

M. O Aiséid
(Tiobraí Arann)

P. Mac Eadbháird
(Ath Cliath)

A. O Duibhir
(Ath Cliath)

CORCAIGH



(1)
P. de Barra
(P. Barry)



(2)
P. O Dubhláin
(P. Doolan)



(5)
T. O Conghaile
(T. Connolly)



(8)
S. Mac Cárthaigh
(J. McCarthy)



(10)
S. de Barra
(S. Barry)



(13)
C. Mac Cárthaigh
(C. McCarthy)



(3)
T. O. Donnchadha
(T. O'Donoghue)



(6)
D. O Riordáin
(D. O'Riordan)



(11)
S. O hAllmhuráin
(J. O'Halloran)



(14)
C. O Siócháin
(C. Sheehan)



(4)
D. O Murchú
(D. Murphy)



(7)
P. Mac Gearailt
(P. Fitzgerald)



(9)
G. O Suilleabháin
(J. O'Sullivan)



(12)
G. Mac Cárthaigh
(G. McCarthy)



(15)
S. Binéid
(J. Bennett)

Dathanna : Dearg
(Red and)

Fir Ionaid : (16) R. O Donnchada (R. Dunphy); (17) P. O Dulchaoitigh (P. Delahunty);
(18) E. O Conghaile (E. Connolly); (19) P. O Cearbhaill (P. Carroll); (20) T. O Murchú (T. Murphy).

Fir Ionaid : (16) G. O Laoire (G. O'Leary); (17) C. de Róiste (C. Roche); (18) M. M Uaitéir (M. Waters); (19) D. O Siócháin (D. Sheehan); (20) F. O Néill (F. O'Neill).

CILL CHAINNIGH	Goals	Points	Wides	70's	Free Pucks
1st Half					
2nd Half					
Total					

CORCAIGH	Goals	Points	Wides	70's	Free Pucks
1st Half					
2nd Half					
Total					

KILL CHAINNIGH

Ollie Walsh (Thomastown)—He is the longest serving of the Kilkenny players, having first joined the senior team in 1956. Winner of All-Ireland medals in 1957 and '63, he is 29, 5'-11" and weighs 13-7.

Pat Henderson (Johnstown)—A county minor in 1960, he came on to the senior team in 1964 to become one of Kilkenny's most reliable defenders. He is 23, 5'-11" and weighs 13-9.

Jim Lynch (Mooncoin)—Like Pat Henderson, he too was a county minor in 1960 and joined the senior team two years ago. Full back for Leinster earlier this year, he is 23, 6'-1" and weighs 14-1.

Jim Treacy (Bennettsbridge)—He first joined the senior team in 1963 and was in the same left full back position when Kilkenny beat Waterford in that year's final. Aged 23, he is 5'-8" and weighs 13-7.

Seamus Cleere (Bennettsbridge)—A senior since 1960, he captained Kilkenny in their 1963 All-Ireland victory, playing in the same position. He is 26, 6'-0" and weighs 12-12.

Ted Carroll (Lisdowney)—He first joined the Kilkenny senior team in 1961 and was also at centre half-back when the county won the 1963 title. He is 27, 5'-11" and weighs 12-11.

Martin Coogan (Erin's Own, Castlecomber)—He too retains the same position as in 1963 thereby completing an unchanged Kilkenny half-back line. He is 26, 5'-9" and weighs 12-6.

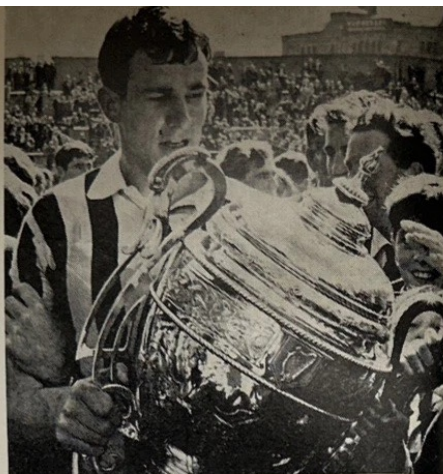
Paddy Moran (Bennettsbridge)—A county minor in 1956 and '57, he joined the senior team in 1960 and won an All-Ireland medal in 1963. He is 28, 5'-8" and weighs 12-2.

John Teehan (St. Lactain's, Freshford)—He played in a variety of positions prior to becoming established at mid-field where he has had an outstanding year to-date. Aged 27, he is 6'-1" and weighs 13-0.

Eddie Keher (Rower-Inistioge)—A minor star in 1956, '57, '58 and '59, he came on to the senior team in the 1959 final replay. In the 1963 final, he scored 1-14 from both play and frees. Aged 25, he is 5'-11" and weighs 12-8.

Claus Dunne (Mooncoin)—He came on as a substitute in the Leinster final, although he has been a fairly regular member of the team for the past two years. Aged 22, he is 5'-9" and weighs 11-8.

Sean Buckley (St. Lactain's, Freshford)—He captained the 1964 Kilkenny team that lost to Tipperary in the All-Ireland final. On that



Kilkenny captain, Jim Lynch, with the Leinster trophy.

occasion he played at mid-field. He is 28, 5'-7" and weighs 10-11.

Joe Dunphy (Mooncoin)—A county minor star in 1961 and '62, he first joined the senior team in 1964. The son of a former Kilkenny All-Ireland medal winner, he is 22, 5'-7" and weighs 11-7.

"Pa" Dillon (St. Lactain's, Freshford)—He originally represented the county as a full-back and was in that position in the 1964 final. He is 28, 5'-11" and weighs 13-2.

Tom Walsh (Thomastown)—A county minor in 1961 and '62 he was one of the stars of Kilkenny's 1963 victory over Waterford. Aged 22, he is 5'-8" and weighs 10-12.

Dick Dunphy (Mooncoin)—The substitute goalkeeper, he is a brother of corner forward, Joe Dunphy. Aged 27, he is 5'-8" and weighs 12-7.

Pat Delahunty (Mooncoin)—He represented the county in junior grade in 1961 and joined the senior team for the first time this year. Aged 28, he is 5'-9" and weighs 12-0.

Ned Connolly (Mooncoin)—He is the sixth Mooncoin player on the Kilkenny panel. A county minor in 1959, he first joined the senior team this year. He is 25, 5'-11" and weighs 12-7.

Pat Carroll (Knocktopher)—A regular member of the senior team since 1964, he had some excellent games playing at centre half-forward. Aged 24, he is 5'-9" and weighs 12-0.

Tom Murphy (Rower-Inistioge)—He was one of the stars of Kilkenny's 1963 victory, scoring two vital goals in the final. A county minor in 1960, he is 24, 5'-11" and weighs 13-0.

CORCAIGH

Paddy Barry (St. Vincents)—A county minor in 1958 and '59, he made his senior debut in the 1962 championship. He is 25, 5'-7" and weighs 12-0.

Peter Doolan (St. Finbarrs)—He has been a regular on the senior team since 1963, having first played minor for the county in 1958. He is 26, 5'-9" and weighs 12-2.

Tom O'Donoghue (Sarsfields)—A minor in 1958, he had his first senior outing in the 1964 National League. Aged 26, he is 5'-9½" and weighs 13-0.

Denis Murphy (St. Finbarrs)—He first represented the county as a minor in 1957 and came on to the senior team in 1959. A regular with the Munster Railway Cup team for the past three years, he is 27, 5'-10½" and weighs 12-8.

Tony Connolly (St. Finbarrs)—A county minor in 1959, he first joined the senior team in 1960. Aged 25, he is 5'-10½" and weighs 12-0.

Denis O'Riordan (Glen Rovers)—A county minor in 1958 and '59, he came on the senior team in 1960 and has since played in a variety of positions in the defence. He is 25, 5'-10" and weighs 11-2.

Paddy Fitzgerald (Midleton)—He played minor for the county in 1956 and '57 and joined the senior team in 1958. He is 27, 5'-10½" and weighs 11-7.

Justin McCarthy (Passage West)—Prior to joining the senior team in 1964 he represented Cork in minor and under-21 competition. He is 21, 6'-0" and weighs 11-10.

Jerry O'Sullivan (Glen Rovers)—A regular with the senior team since 1960, he also captained the Cork senior football team which won this year's Munster championship. Aged 26, he is 5'-11" and weighs 12-0.

Sean Barry (U.C.C.)—A former minor and colleges' star, he first joined the senior team this year. Aged 21, he is 5'-10½" and weighs 11-4.

John O'Halloran (U.C.C.)—A county minor in 1961, he also played his first senior game for the county that year. Aged 23, he is 6'-0" and weighs 12-12.

Gerald McCarthy (St. Finbarrs)—A Cork minor hurler and footballer in 1962 and '63, he first joined the senior team in 1964. He will be 21 in a week's time, is 5'-9" and weighs 11-0.



Cork captain, Gerald McCarthy.

Charlie McCarthy (St. Finbarrs)—A minor star in 1962, '63 and '64, he is the youngest member of the team. Aged 20, he is 5'-7" and weighs 10-10.

Colm Sheehan (Eire Og)—He represented Cork in minor grade in 1958 and '59 and played his first senior game for the county in 1962. Aged 25, he is 5'-9" and weighs 11-7.

John Bennett (Blackrock)—He first joined the senior team in 1954 and made a very successful comeback in this year's Munster final. Aged 25, he is 5'-11" and weighs 12-11.

Gerald O'Leary (Blackrock)—He has never represented Cork in any grade other than senior. Aged 24, he is 5'-10" and weighs 11-7.

Con Roche (St. Finbarrs)—He captained All-Ireland winning Cork minor team of 1959. Aged 20, he is 5'-9" and weighs 10-7.

Michael Waters (Blackrock)—He represented the county in the intermediate grade in 1959. Aged 25, he is 5'-10" and weighs 11-12.

Donal Sheehan (Na Piaras)—Also a well-known basketball player, having helped Cork win two Munster championships in that sport. He is 26, 5'-10" and weighs 11-12.

Finbarr O'Neill (Glen Rovers)—Winner of the year's individual Poc Fada title, he has guarded the Cork goal on numerous occasions. Aged 25, he is 5'-7" and weighs 10-5.



"... the marching tread of twice five thousand hurling men."

A CRADLE FOR A PHOENIX

By T. P. Ó NÉILL

THE Rising had created a new Ireland. The illustrious Bishop of Limerick was one of the first to speak and he spoke with a conviction which was even more masterful than his letter to General Maxwell. "While grass grows and water runs", he said, "there will be men in Ireland to dare and die for her".

After the Rising the Volunteer organisation was shattered but the spirit which had created it was stronger than ever. Even while the prisoners filled the jails and internment camps there were men in Ireland rebuilding with unshaken determination. The indomitable Cathal Brugha was scarcely out of his hospital bed, and was still recovering from his wounds, when he set about reforming the Volunteers. As the men returned from internment they found not a defeated but a defiant nation. The re-organisation was on both a military and on a political plane. They went hand in hand and culminated in two conventions being held in Dublin late in October, 1917.

The open political movements for a completely independent Ireland met at the Sinn Féin Convention on October 25 and 26. The Round Room of the Mansion House was crowded with delegates from all over Ireland. A new constitution was adopted and a public programme was announced. At the end of the second day the large gathering dispersed. A certain number of the delegates went home. Others found their way to another meeting.

The venue for the second meeting was not as comfortable a building as the Mansion House—nor as conspicuous. It was the building known as the Pavilion in Croke Park. The convention in the Mansion House had drawn up a political pro-

gramme. The men who gathered at Croke Park were to give it the support of an armed body. They were attending the first convention of the Irish Volunteers to be held since 1915 and at this meeting they were to lay the foundations of history.

There was a large gathering of young men in the Pavilion, over a thousand according to one calculation. Since the reorganised Volunteers were still not divided into brigades or battalions, each company had to be represented. The delegates seated themselves as best they could on portions of an open stand and on planks and forms which were used as seats. At one end of the building was a bench of hay and there a group of men gathered apart from the main body. One of them, Eamon de Valera, took the chair while behind him were many of the men who had occupied seats on the stage in the Mansion House a short time before. This time, however, they lay on the hay—those men of destiny who were to show that 1916 had not been in vain.

On the improvised platform of hay were Michael Collins, Cathal Brugha, Terence MacSwiney, Diarmuid Lynch, Diarmuid O'Hegarty, Austin Stack and others whose names were soon to be part of Irish history.

The convention amended the old constitution of the Volunteers so as to avoid any confusion of orders in the future. A new executive was elected with Eamon de Valera as President. Cathal Brugha was Chief of Staff; Michael Collins became Director of Organisation and Diarmuid Lynch Director of Communications. Thus, and in this arena, was formed the body which was to carry on the struggle started on Easter Monday, 1916.

FROM THE PAGES OF HISTORY

Down the years Kilkenny has contributed countless great players and many able legislators to the Association. However, pride of place must be given to the memory of Alderman James Nowlan who was President of the Association for twenty years—1901-1921.

A member of the Supreme Council of the I.R.B. for a number of years, he was arrested in John Street, Kilkenny, on Easter Tuesday morning 1916 and conveyed to prison under a particularly strong military escort.

James Nowlan died in 1924. Nowlan Park perpetuates his memory.

* * *

For just on half the life of the Gaelic Athletic Association, Cork and Jim Barry have been synonymous. When great and legendary figures of the far past like Jim Hurley, Eudie Coughlan, Jim Regan, etc., were in the prime of youthful manhood—he trained them—just as he has done every generation of Cork hurlers since.

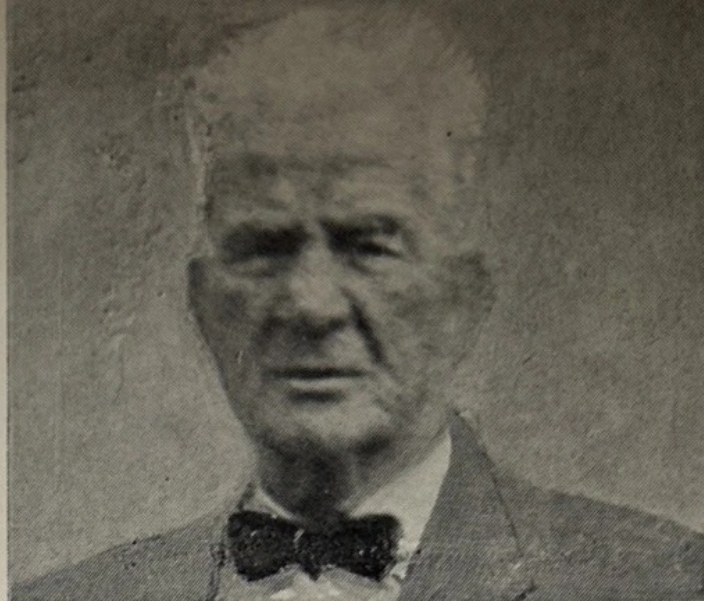
This occasion should, therefore, not pass without acknowledging an exceptional record of service both to a county and to an Association.

* * *

Cork were virtually without supporters when losing to London in the 1901 final. It was Cork's first Croke Park final and a huge special train was conveying the Leaside supporters to Dublin. However, at Limerick Junction a British troop train came on to the track ahead of the Cork 'special' and, complying with regulations, the troop train travelled to Dublin at less than twenty miles per hour. The game was over by the time the Cork train reached Dublin—and to make matters worse there was news that London had won by 1-5 to Cork's 0-4.

* * *

It is said that P. J. Riordan of Drombane registered all of Tipperary's scores in the 1895 final. The final score was Tipperary, 6-8; Kilkenny, 1-0.



Jim Barry, who has trained Cork for forty years.

Another great scoring feat of the far past was that of Andy "Dooric" Buckley in the 1903 'home' final. Cork won by 8-9 to Kilkenny's 0-8 and some accounts of the game go so far as to credit Buckley with all of Cork's goals.

Eddie Keher's 1-14 against Waterford in the 1963 final is the outstanding scoring feat of recent finals. In that year's championship Keher averaged more than ten points per game.

* * *

Cork first wore their now famous red jerseys on the occasion of the 1919 final against Dublin. The jerseys were originally purchased by the Father O'Leary Hall team and, as this team had gone out of existence, Cork decided, at virtually the last minute, to avail of the jerseys. The Leesiders had not won the title for sixteen years but, clad in the flashing red jerseys, they stormed all over Dublin to win by 6-4 to 2-4. From that day on bright red was Cork's colour.

* * *

The Liam McCarthy Cup was first at stake in the 1921 final—in which Limerick beat Dublin by 8-5 to 3-2. Limerick captain, Bob McConkey was, therefore, the first man to receive the trophy.

* * *

Only 13 counties, including London, have appeared in an All-Ireland senior hurling final and all of them, except Antrim, have won the title at least once.

The following list indicates the number of occasions each county has appeared in a hurling final—with the number of titles won in brackets:

Cork—30 (19); Kilkenny—30 (15); Tipperary—26 (21); Dublin—21 (6); Wexford—12 (4); Limerick—10 (6); Galway—9 (1); Waterford—5 (2); London—4 (1); Clare—3 (1); Laois—3 (1); Kerry—1 (1); Antrim—1 (0).

EXTRACTS . . .

ALL the time we were hearing rumours that the I.R.B., or Fenian organisation, was still in existence and we got a thrill when it was whispered that some of the heads of the Gaelic Athletic Association were in it and that they were followed about by detectives . . .

SHORTLY after the war started (1914-18 war), I went to Dublin to attend a Leinster Council meeting of the I.R.B. Such meetings, at the time, were fixed to coincide with some important Gaelic Athletic fixture. This was to enable the members to travel without attracting unnecessary attention and also to allow them to take advantage of the reduced railway fares. . . .

WHENEVER Mick and Harry wanted to attend a meeting of the National Executive (of Sinn Féin), the meeting was not in Harcourt Street, but somewhere else. One such meeting was held in a building at Croke Park, the Gaelic Athletic Association headquarters. Mick and Harry were nearly an hour late. They came by a roundabout route to avoid police touts.

"Hurry up", said Mick, dominating the scene as he entered. "Go ahead with the agenda. We may have to get out quick".

We raced through the agenda, but once or twice Mick held the business up because he did not like the decisions.

"I thought you wanted the business done in a hurry", said the chairman, Alderman Tom Kelly.

"I want the business done right", snapped Mick.

"This proposal of yours", said Tom, "is going to mean a terrible lot of work for someone. Who is going to do it?"

"I'll do it", said Mick.

—Extracts from *ALLEGIANCE* by Robert Brennan.



Michael Collins and Harry Boland at Croke Park during the Truce. In the centre is Luke O'Toole, General Secretary of the G.A.A.

THE part played in the national revival by the Gaelic Athletic Association, better known as the G.A.A., was much more effective than has been realised. The Association was launched at Thurles in November, 1884, largely due to the exuberant vigour of Michael Cusack and the powerful patronage of Archbishop Croke. From the beginning Cusack and the co-founders of the G.A.A. intended the Association to be not just another organisation for sport but a means of forming a national spirit. It was a separatist organisation, explicitly hostile to foreign games, backed privately by the republican groups throughout the country. It spread with astonishing rapidity from parish to parish, the length and breadth of Ireland. It has been described as the first modern example of a national democratic movement, supervised by local and county committees, under completely Irish auspices . . .

Each G.A.A. club became a social focus for the youth of an area. The Irish in England and Scotland formed G.A.A. clubs, centres of Irish life in foreign surroundings. The political consequences of the clubs were plain. Many of those who fought against the British in 1916 and from 1916 to 1922 were recruited from the G.A.A. During those troubled years when the carrying of arms was forbidden by the British authorities the public meetings of the republicans were often guarded by files of young men carrying hurleys, dangerous weapons in determined hands.

—F. X. Martin, O.S.A., in *THE IRISH STRUGGLE 1916—1926*.

WORLD WIDE approval

The Lee Power Station, Rushbrooke Docks, Cork Airport and the Opera House; steel has played a major role in the development of Cork. . . . But sales of steel from Haulbowline are not locally or nationally confined . . . From Texas to Singapore — India to New Zealand — in sixteen countries spread through five continents, major projects have used

STEEL

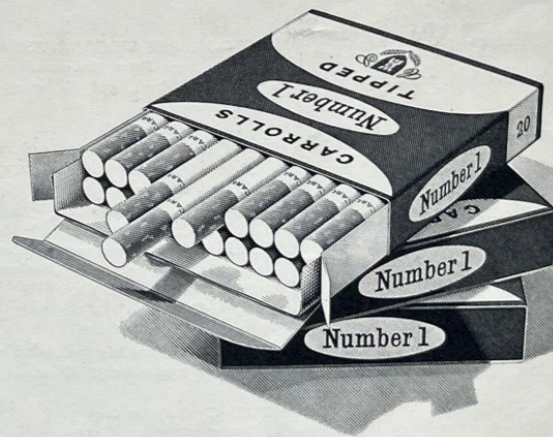
made in Ireland
by
IRISH STEEL HOLDINGS LTD.

Steelmakers, Rollers and Galvanisers.
Haulbowline, Cork.

ní neart go cruac

where does the quality come from?

from a tobacco, broadleaf
from an eye, watchful
from a hand, skilful
from a tradition, experienced
from a packet, Carrolls



Carrolls stands on quality

Ask for



I. S. VARIAN & CO. LTD., 91/92 Talbot Street, Dublin 1.

TE NA BANBAN

devoted entirely to G.A.A. schemes.

Teo,
s Parnell, Corcaigh

ADES OF GLORY

By Raymond Smith.

of hurling told in 400
pages.

ksellers or—LITTLE & McCLEAN
Langrishe Place, Ath. Cliath, 1.

Cityview Press Ltd., 32 Portland Place, N.C.R., Dublin 1.

Buíochas—

PHOTOGRAPHS BY COURTESY OF—G. A. Duncan,
Dublin; Irish Press; Independent Newspapers; Bord
Fálte; T. Brett and Kilkenny People; Connacht
Tribune.

FRONT COVER—Pa Dillon and Tom O'Donoghue in
action in the 1966 N.H.L. semi-final. Photo—Pat
Maxwell, Dublin.

CLERY & CO. LTD.—Through the courtesy of Mr.
Denis Guiney, Managing Director, the trophies for
to-day's finals have been displayed in the windows
of Messrs. Clery & Co. (1941) Ltd., of O'Connell
Street, Dublin.

MEDALS—The medals for the All-Ireland champion-
ships are made by: J. Miller, 17 Duke St., Dublin.

CEOL—Ceoltóirí an lae:

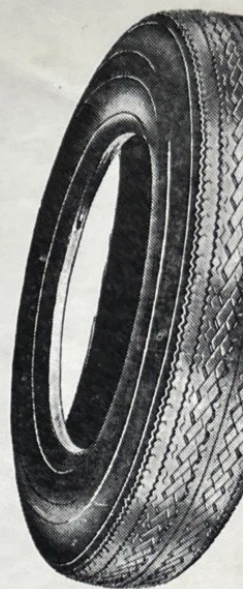
BUÍON CHEOIL
ARD AIDHN

Plobairí an Fhiaich Dhuibh;
Lorcháin Uí Thuathail,
Beann Eadair; Cluain
Dolcáin.

LONG DISTANCE CHAMPION

GOLD Formula '60'

This specially designed FIT KILKENNY
REMOULD tread, incorporating the
modern safety shoulder, brings about
substantial reductions in skidding
and "Speed wobble" risks. It
provides an unshakeable grip on all
roads whatever the conditions, adding
pleasure to your motoring and making
"GOLD formula 60" a truly great
long distance champion.



As advertised on Irish Television
and Ulster Television.

Head Office and Works: DUBLIN ROAD, KILKENNY. Depots: DUBLIN, CORK, GAL,
LIMERICK, LETTERKENNY, ATHLONE, DUNDALK, SLIGO.

THE IRISH PRESS



PRICE 4d.

The Truth in the News

THURSDAY, JULY 21, 1966

♦ Standstill on wages and prices

♦ Expenditure slashed — taxes increased

Busmen plan a full

€500m. SQUEEZE TO

Roy dies

6TH EDITION

THURSDAY, JULY 21, 1966

EVENING PRESS

EFFORT TO KEEP BUSES

Bank to draw

Army probe is ordered

BIGGEST SALE IN IRELAND

Elverys
THE SPORTS OUTFITTERS
AND WEATHER-WEAR
SPECIALISTS

The Sunday Press

SPEEDIEST R-SALES

Sterne

Orphanage trip ends in tragedy

Dublin brothers lost off Donegal

3 CHILDREN DROWN

THREE young Dublin boys, members of an orphanage camping party, were drowned at Rosstown, Co. Donegal.

Gardai track down 6



Arbitration sought by bank men

THE decision by the Irish Bank Officials Association negotiators at the recent abortive settlement talks not to put the general ballot pending away allow

ALL — IRELAND CHAMPIONS