

Co. Tipperary Senior Hurling Final
Match Programme
1963

cumann lúit - cleas Gael

conndae Éibraid Árann

CRAOB - CLUICÍ IOMÁNA

SINNSIR:

NA SÁIRSÉALAIS (Thurles Sarsfields)

V.

ROS-CRÉ (Roscrea)

3 O'C. (O.T.)

RÉIÓTEÓIR: TOMÁS FORAN

mionúir:

FOOTBALL SEMI-FINAL

NA CRÓCAIS V. NAOMH PÁDRAIS

(Thurles Crokes)

(Lartin-Cullen, Solohead)

1.30 O'C. (O.T.)

RÉIÓTEÓIR: P. Ó MEACHAIR

Bord Na N-OG (under 12) Eire Og v. Moneygall

4.30 O'C. (O.T.)

27 Deireadh Fómhair 1963

Pairc Mac Donnchadha, Aonach Urmhumhan

luacé 6d.

ÉIRE NA nGael 50 Deo

"GUARDIAN," AONAC URMHUMAN

THE GAELIC ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION

It is becoming every day more and more essential that the conditions which brought about the establishment of the Gaelic Athletic Association and the national purpose it was created to serve should be clearly explained to each future generation of young Gaels.

The G.A.A. was founded to check a grave racial menace in the deterioration of the pastimes of the people through want of organised control, and to combat the influence of other games and customs which threatened to destroy the surviving cultural inheritances of the Gael.

Since the G.A.A. has attained the strength and status of a national organisation and played such an important part in the national life, it is most desirable that the dangers which called it into being and the ideals and objectives thereupon entrusted to it should be kept in the forefront of its educational functions. The overt aggression of alienism may no longer prevail; but subtle peneration is as insidious and persistent as ever.

Far too many, even in Gaelic ranks, display a grave misconception, or incredible ignorance of the motives underlying the foundation of the organisation and of the spirit in which its activities should be conducted. In this way they miss the exalting pleasure which the practice and support of native games provide. The joy of physical vigour is always increased by consciousness of national service being rendered and the G.A.A. alone of all sports associations holds out this laudable incentive to emulate and excel.

Others, for reasons more or less obvious, distort the aims and impugn the principles of the Association. Enlightenment would scarcely alter their attitude; but a comprehensive knowledge of the history and purpose of the Association would arm Gaels against subversive attacks and inspire ardent adherents with redoubled pride and zeal in support of the pastimes and respect for the native traditions with which they are inseparably linked.

Such accounts of the progress of the G.A.A. as have been published are mainly confined to the activities of the playing fields and the policies of the Councils from year to year. These are all necessary and interesting records; but, unfortunately, they almost entirely ignore the vital mainspring of the games and the significance of their survival.

This is a defect in propaganda, since obscurity of the paramount motive tends to rob the games of their distinctive, nationalising

character and mission. It also partly excuses those within the ranks who see in our arenas only the same opportunities for activity and victory that are presented in other atmospheres and environments.

While the success which the Association has enjoyed during the past quarter century in the expansion of its competitions and growth in its membership may rightly be emphasised, the spirit that impelled that progress must be accentuated and stressed. The spirit animating the games must never be lost sight of no matter what change may come in the whirlgig of time.

The G.A.A. was founded not merely to promote and develop the physical fitness to proclaim champions, or to assemble vast gatherings of onlookers. These are the means by which the Association strives to reach their all-important end which is the organisation of native pastimes and the promotion of athletic fitness as disciplined factors in the restoration of the historic Gaelic state and institutions.

When the over-ruling aim is remembered and respected the standard of the contests will respond to the higher impulses in action and "Rules" become merely accepted signposts and guide lines on the way to the supreme goal; a nation exulting in the possession of unrivalled pastimes enriched by splendid traditions of chivalry and culture.

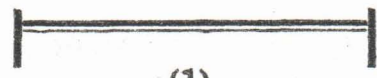
Beyond that goal will surely arise an Ireland Gaelic and free. The exhilaration and rewards of a thrilling Eire series of contests will in no wise be diminished, but rather enhanced, when participants feel they have contributed to the strength and spirit of the nation and when they resolve never to permit discredit to be cast upon the arena of such national service. *Manhood has always been the greatest ultimate reliance of a people.* In the world of the future this living asset must be more valued than ever; but it will be manhood imbued with a profound sense and spirit of nationality.

NA SÁIRSÉALAIŠ

BLUE

and

WHITE



(1)

m. Ó Caṡáin
Ml. Keane

(2)

R. Ó Ceallanáin
R. Callanan

(3)

l. móicléir
B. Mockler (capt.)

(4)

b. Ó meacáir
B. Maher

(5)

n. Ó murcáda
N. Murphy

(6)

A. De Bál
T. Wall

(7)

m. mac Siolla Duinn
~~M. McElgunn~~
m. murphy

(8)

m. Ó murcáda
M. Murphy

(9)

p. Ó Dubháin
~~P. Doyle~~
T. Walsh

(10)

S. Ó Dubháin
Jimmy Doyle
Paddy Doyle

(11)

T. Breacnac
T. Walsh
J. Doyle

(12)

p. Ó Doinne
P. Dorney

(13)

m. Ó meacáir
M. Maher

(14)

l. Ó Caṡáin
L. Keane

(15)

S. mac Loctáin
S. McLoughlin

PIR IONAI

(16) P. de Buitleir (P. Butler); (17) M. O'Broin (M. Byrne);
(18) T. J. Semple; (19) L. de Burca (L. Burke); (20) T. O
Ceallanain (T. Callanan); (21) S. O Murchadha (S. Murphy).

SCÓR

CÉAD LEAT	cúl	cúilín
DARA LEAT	cúl	cúilín

ROS - CRÉ

RED

and

WHITE



(1)

l. Ó Dubluige
L. Dooley

(2)

m. Ó hÓgáin
M. Hogan

(3)

C. Ó Ciaróda
K. Carey

(4)

l. Mac Cara
L. Carson

(5)

p. Ó Roeláin
P. Roland

(6)

S. Inglis
S. English

(7)

O. Mac Siolla Luaitrínn
~~O. Killoran~~ *Killoran*

(8)

m. Ó Muineos
M. Minogue

(9)

p. Ó Daigháin
P. Dynan

(10)

S. Ó Cearbáill
S. Carroll

(11)

p. Ó Laetnáin
F. Loughnane

(12)

D. Ó Maoldomhnaigh
D. Moloney

(13)

m. Ó Nualláin
M. Nolan (capt.)

(14)

S. Mac Colla
J. Collison

(15)

p. Ó Meána
P. O'Meara

F. Loughnane
M. Nolan
fir ionaid:

(16) C. O Murchadha (C. Murphy); (17) L. O Raghallaigh (W. O'Reilly); (18) B. O hOgain (B. Hogan); (19) D. O Riain (D. Ryan); (20) M. O Maoldomhnaigh (M. Moloney); (21) N. O hIfearnain (N. Heffernan).

scór

céad leat	cúl	cúilín
dara leat	cúl	cúilín

DR. CROKE'S LETTER

"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."

A THOUGHT FOR GAELS

From my boyhood I was a lover of Gaelic Games and a participant in them, though, I must confess, however, that I was never very successful. I considered it not merely a pleasure but a duty to join with the Gaels of Ireland, because I was the successor of illustrious predecessors in the See of Cashel. Dr. Croke helped forward the Irish movement in every way that was in harmony with his time. The great characteristic of Irish games was their manliness, and there was nothing in the world so good as to see a fine hurling match. Handball demanded the same characteristics of perseverance and quickness of hand and eye. They were part of the magnificent Irish tradition. They had traditions of art and learning in Ireland of which the Ardagh Chalice, the Tara Brooch and the Book of Kells were examples. There was scarcely a country in Europe which had not been influenced by Irish civilisation. There was nothing greater in their history or traditions than the way in which the people had defeated the efforts of another race to persecute them and wipe out the old Faith of Patrick. Wherever they had Irish art or learning or legislation, they had also Irish games. There was the true heart of Ireland in the Irish games, and for that reason they ought to do everything possible to foster the games.

—MOST REV. J. M. HARTY, D.D.,
Archbishop of Cashel.

POETRY OF THE GAEL

*Here's to the Gaels of Ireland
Their country's hope and pride,
In city or in hamlet,
By Suir or Shannonside,
In Desmond Wide, or Ormonde
Tir-Eoin or Ossorie,
God save the Gaels of Ireland,
Where'er their dwelling be!*

*The matchless Gaels of Ireland,
So prompt at Banba's call!
No knight more true to honour
E'er trod in camp or hall!
Such gentle hearts and stainless,
Might quest the Holy Grail;
God guard the Gaels of Ireland!
Their torch of Faith ne'er fail!*

*See, o'er the springing green sward
The swift opponents dash!
And hear that echoing music
The quiv'ring hurleys' clash!
Insistent and resistless,
They press the stubborn goal—
Hark! for the Gaels of Ireland,
Those thunder cheers that roll.*

*Ye noble Gaels of Ireland,
Fair Banba needs you all!
Stand by your suffering sireland
And wait the battle call!
Then may your peaceful weapons
Be changed to shimmering steel,
And from your bristling vanguard
Dismayed oppression reel!*

—Rt. Rev. Mons. J. B. Dollard,
"Slieve-na-Mon."

TIPPERARY, CORK, KILKENNY

See How They Run

(List of Victories on "Tipperary Star," 5/10/'63)

Progressive totals of Senior All-Ireland Hurling Championships won by the three leading counties, Tipperary, Cork and Kilkenny since the foundation of the G.A.A.:

Year	Tipp	Cork	Kilkenny	Year	Tipp	Cork	Kilkenny
1887	1	0	0	1925	10	7	8
1888	1	0	0	1926	10	8	8
1889	1	0	0	1927	10	8	8
1890	1	1	0	1928	10	9	8
1891	1	1	0	1929	10	10	8
1892	1	2	0	1930	11	10	8
1893	1	3	0	1931	11	11	8
1894	1	4	0	1932	11	11	9
1895	2	4	0	1933	11	11	10
1896	3	4	0	1934	11	11	10
1897	3	4	0	1935	11	11	11
1898	4	4	0	1936	11	11	11
1899	5	4	0	1937	12	11	11
1900	6	4	0	1938	12	11	11
1901	6	4	0	1939	12	11	12
1902	6	5	0	1940	12	11	12
1903	6	6	0	1941	12	12	12
1904	6	6	1	1942	12	13	12
1905	6	6	2	1943	12	14	12
1906	7	6	2	1944	12	15	12
1907	7	6	3	1945	13	15	12
1908	8	6	3	1946	13	16	12
1909	8	6	4	1947	13	16	13
1910	8	6	4	1948	13	16	13
1911	8	6	5	1949	14	16	13
1912	8	6	6	1950	15	16	13
1913	8	6	7	1951	16	16	13
1914	8	6	7	1952	16	17	13
1915	8	6	7	1953	16	18	13
1916	9	6	7	1954	16	19	13
1917	9	6	7	1955	16	19	13
1918	9	6	7	1956	16	19	13
1919	9	7	7	1957	16	19	14
1920	9	7	7	1958	17	19	14
1921	9	7	7	1959	17	19	14
1922	9	7	8	1960	17	19	14
1923	9	7	8	1961	18	19	14
1924	9	7	8	1962	19	19	14
				1963	19	19	15

Tipperary led 1887 to 1888; 1899 to 1902; 1906 to 1928; 1930; 1936 to 1938. Cork led 1892 to 1897; 1942 to 1950; 1952 to 1961.

Tipperary and Cork equal 1890, 1891, 1898, 1903 to 1905, 1929, 1931 to 1935, 1941, 1951, 1962 to '64. Tipperary, Cork and Kilkenny equal in 1935 and 1941. Kilkenny led Cork 1913 to 1925; 1939 to 1940. (Kilkenny never led Tipperary).

Cork and Kilkenny were equal 1912, 1919 to 1921, 1926 to 1927, 1935 to 1938, 1941. Tipperary and Kilkenny were equal 1935, 1939 to 1944, 1947 to 1948.

FINAL SUMMARY

Tipperary were over-all leaders 33 times. Cork were over-all leaders 25 times. Tipperary and Cork were equal 17 times. Tipperary, Cork and Kilkenny were equal three times. Kilkenny led Cork 15 times. Kilkenny never led Tipperary.

The foregoing tabulation has been compiled from official sources. It proves conclusively that Tipperary is, and has been, the leading hurling county.

Since 1887 there has been no decade in which Tipperary has not won at least one senior All-Ireland championship.

Cork won none from 1904 to 1918 and from 1931 to 1941.

Kilkenny won none from 1887 to 1904, and only one from 1914 to 1931.

If the National Hurling League is included Tipperary's superiority is still more pronounced.