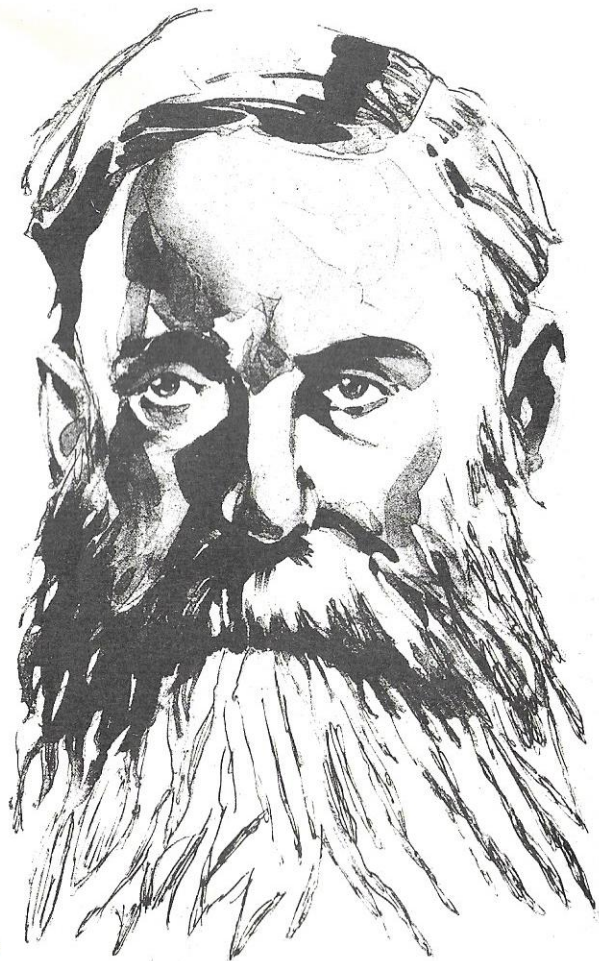


Michael Cusack



From simple beginnings in 1884 The Gaelic Athletic Association has grown into one of the largest amateur sporting organisations in the world. It was a Clareman, Michael Cusack who brought about its birth.

CLÁR AN LAE

Cumann Luthchleas Gael, Dún Na nGall

CRAOBH SINSIR

CLUICHE LEATH-CHEANNAIS PEILE

(Sponsored by Tennent's Ireland Ltd.)

Na Cealla Beaga

v

Ard an Rátha

Réiteoir: Seán Mac Glanachaigh

14ú Lunasa 1988 — 6.00 i.n.

Amhrán na bhFiann

*Sinne Fianna Fáil,
Atá faoi gheall ag Éirinn,
Buíon dár slua
Thar toinn a ráinig chugainn
Faoi mhóid bheith saor,
Sean-túr ar sinsear feasta
Ní fhágfar faoin tiorán ná faoin tráil.
Anocht a théann sa bhearna baoil
Le gean ar Ghaeil chun báis nó saoil
Le gunna-scréach faoi lámhach na bpiléar,
Seo libh canaig' Amhrán na bhFiann.*



Luach 50p

How football became popular

By Eoghan Corry

The year 1894 marked the first 10,000 attendance at a football match. By 1961 the record had reached over 90,000. Great rivalries and attractive football served to swell attendances.

Gaelic games started out life as a participation sport. The idea was to have a team in every parish, and soon every townland aspired to a team of their own. Reports of crowds of 10,000 at early matches are almost certainly exaggerated.

The 1892 decision to remove the single club rule from inter-county competition left the GAA with a potential gold-mine. Everybody in the country could readily identify with one of the 32 counties.

But allegiance on the part of the potential audience was not enough. Great rivalries and attractive football served to swell attendances.

The 1894 dispute between Cork and Dublin led to the first 10,000 attendance at a football match, in Tipperary. But politics and lack of participation in All-Ireland competition didn't allow for much spectator interest in the All-Ireland championship matches of the 1890s.

The match that is credited with changing all that is the 1903 All-Ireland final between Kildare and Kerry. The first match at Tipperary brought a badly stewarded 10,000 crowd, evidently larger than the organisers expected despite the appearance of a big crowd at the 1902 finals in Cork and the collapse of a refreshment room at the enclosure that day.

When Kildare scored a goal midway through the second half, it was alleged that the ball had passed behind encroaching spectators. Kerry had a disputed goal just before the end and the crowd spilled on to the pitch. With the score 1-4 to 1-3 for Kerry the match was abandoned.

Low handpassing style

The only venue suited to catering for a crowd bigger than 5,000 in the country at the time was Cork, with its pavilion and fencing. The two replays were held there and the crowds swelled to 18,000 and 20,000. The attractive low-handpassing style of Kildare and the fierce rivalry built up between the old teams were given credit for the large attendance.

If rivalry between Kerry and Kildare helped establish Gaelic football as a spectator sport, another great rivalry between Kerry and Louth helped draw a new record crowd of 32,000 to a Croke Memorial final in 1913.

Attractive football was the keynote here. The ball is said to have remained in play constantly, without crossing end-lines, side-lines, or being stopped for a free kick, for 15 minutes of the match. The old cumbersome 17-a-side team formations were done away with and the 15-a-side game was put on trial with outstanding success.

Toe-to-hand solo run

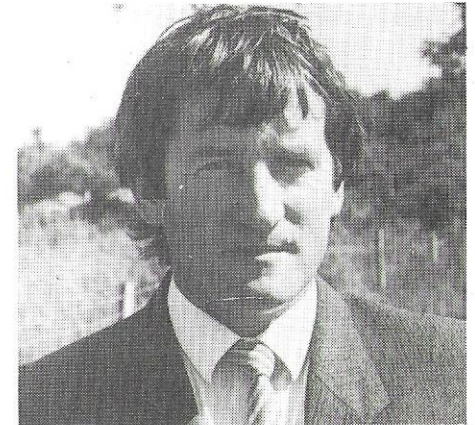
And in the 1920s crowds flocked again to see the development of the toe-to-hand solo run and the quick-moving handpassing game. Kerry and Kildare drew a record 37,500 to the 1926 Gaelic final, a record attendance that brought the GAA figure past that for rugby internationals for the first time. Between 1926 and 1931 the sides met in four finals in a six year period. In 1929 they shattered the attendance record again, this time with 43,839.

(From The Book of Gaelic Games, Part 1)

In 1961 the Down-Offaly match was watched by 90,556.

Fáilte go Pairc Tamhnaigh

Mar chathaoirleach ar fo-chumann Luthchleas Gael Cill Chartha is mian liomsa fáilte is fiche a chur romhaibh uilig go Pairc Tamhnaigh ar an ócáid starúil seo don chumann.



Sean McGinley

Ta bród orainn gur chuidigh an chumann seo agus pobail Cill Chartha go mor le C.L.G. agus an tradisiún gaelach a coinneal beo ins an iardeisceart nuair a bhí an taoide ag trá o taobh imreoirí de bharr imirce agus nuair a bhí brú mor ón taobh amuigh ar ár gcultúr agus ar ár gluichí.

August 5th, 1984, was a proud day for us when our new pitch, dressingrooms and tearooms were officially opened by Pdraig S. Mac a' Ghoill (Ard an Ratha) and blessed by the Bishop of Raphoe, Most Rev. Dr. Seamus O h-Eigearthaigh, a native of Kilcar. Improvements have taken place since then. Further works are planned in order to provide modern playing facilities for our youth and comfort for our visitors.

We especially welcome today teams and supporters from our neighbours, Ard an Ratha and Na Cealla Beaga.

Ard an Ratha, having overcome Naomh Columba in an epic battle, over three Sundays, in the McDevitt Memorial Park, Fintra, play Na Cealla Beaga, who hammered Sean Mac Cumhailles by 3-22 to 0-7 in their quarter final match.

The Dr. Maguire Cup will be back in the South West again this year as the winners of to-day's match play Cill Chartha in the final.

Cuirim fáilte comh maith le lucht an preás agus foireann ó Raidio na Gaeltachta ata ag deanamh craoladh ar an cluiche.

We hope that you enjoy this programme which was made possible by the financial support of our sponsors, who are listed on page 14 and win or lose that you will keep it as a souvenir of your visit to Pairc Tamhnaigh on this August day, 1988.

SEÁN MAC FHIONNGHAILE, Cathaoirleach.

Go mba fada buan a gcuimhne

ARD AN RATHA le Pdraig S. Mac a' Ghoill

DOMHNALL MAC A' BHAIRD

Domhnall Mac a' Bhaird, familiarly known to many in the Association as "Big Dan", was a native of Cronkeerin, Ardara. Of Irish speaking parents and educated at Meantinadea N.S., he entered into the national spirit of resurgence, as evident in the G.A.A. Conradh na Gaeilge Irish dancing, Irish language classes after the establishing of the State in 1922.

He was closely associated with the development of the newly purchased GAA Park in 1933-39, at which time he was club secretary and in 1938 he became county secretary and remained in that position until 1943 and was club chairman from 1944 until 1947, again in 1949, 1952 and 1953 and county chairman in 1945 and 1955; club secretary from 1954 to 1957, the year before his death.

Down the years from 1930 onwards Domhnall Mac a' Bhaird attended every Irish language class and was an official of the committees which organised the Irish dancing classes, conducted by Mr. O'Donoghue in 1937-'39 and those conducted by Sean Mooney, 1941-'45.

His closest association with playing the game came in Ballina, Co. Mayo, when his name and that of the late Leo Mooney was placed in a hat to decide which would play in goals against Mayo. He lost the draw, so he never got his county jersey, but being the good humoured man he was he did enjoy the prospect of being an inter-county footballer.



VINNY McHUGH

Vinny McHugh first appeared as a minor with Ardara and Donegal in 1934 and was a member of the Donegal team which reached the All-Ireland minor semi-final against Tipperary in 1935. He played senior with Ardara the same year and from 1936 to 1947 was an ever present on the Donegal senior team.

He was selected on the Ulster team in 1938, 1939 and 1942. He was on the Ardara team which played Dungloe in the county final of 1936 in Ardara and Gweedore in the 1938 final in Glenties.

He was a member of the Ardara team which won the 'Democrat' Cup in 1943 by beating Convoy in Drumboe. Vinny scored 1-8 of Ardara's total of 2-8 that day.



Go mba fada buan a gcuimhne

SEÁN Ó CAISIDE

Cathaoirleach Condae, 1925-1929. Cisteóir Condae 1935-1946. A native of Ardara, he was chairman of the club from 1922 to 1945. Together with Domhnall Mac A Bhaird, he threw himself into the promotion of Irish culture at all levels.

He was a member of the Ardara branch of Conradh na Gaeilge, secretary of the Ardara Feis committee during the war years and secretary of the Ardara branch of the Gaelic League all his life. He was a founding member of the Ardara Parish Council which was formed in 1940.

He was involved in the purchase of the Pearse Memorial Park and its subsequent development.

A jovial type of man, he had qualities of firmness that had to be admired when dealing with parish, club or county matters.



NA CEALLA BEAGA le Pdraig Mac Gabhann

PADDY McDEVITT

Paddy McDevitt, life President of the Killybegs GAA Club, died during the month of July 1982. A sad and fitting farewell was paid to his memory by club members at his funeral.

Born in Drimarone, he emigrated to America at an early age where he held a regular place on the Donegal New York team for many years.

Altogether he spent 30 eventful years there during which he married Anne, his wife, who hailed from Killybegs, the place to which he returned to settle and set up business in the Pier Bar.

Many a good argument and laugh was heard from the back kitchen of these premises during the many club and park committee meetings held there, but moreso from the solo and 25 card games which he loved. He was the driving force behind the small, hard-working committee which undertook the task of negotiating, purchasing and developing Fintra GAA pitch and transforming the sand dunes into the fine, all-weather, drive-in pitch it is today.



Go mba fada buan a gcuimhne

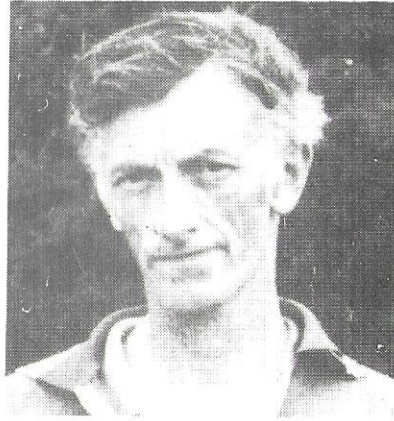
TOMMY WHITE

The recent tragic death of Tommy White, Killybegs, after a long illness was greeted with sadness throughout the area and especially by his friends and colleagues in Killybegs GAA Club.

He became deeply involved with the GAA in the town as his sons Jimmy, Kevin, Conor and Rory contributed increasingly to the club throughout the '70s and early '80s. He served as a referee and held the post of chairman.

Despite the serious illness which eventually claimed his valiant spirit, Tommy White remained active to the last in the sport he loved so well and attended matches right up to a few weeks before his death.

C.L.G. Dhun Na nGall express their deepest sympathy to his wife, Eithne, and family.



EAMONN BYRNE

It was with shock and sorrow that Gaels throughout the county learned of the death of Eamonn Byrne. His passing has left a gap in the Killybegs area that will be hard to fill. As a clubman and a resident of the area he was both popular and highly respected.

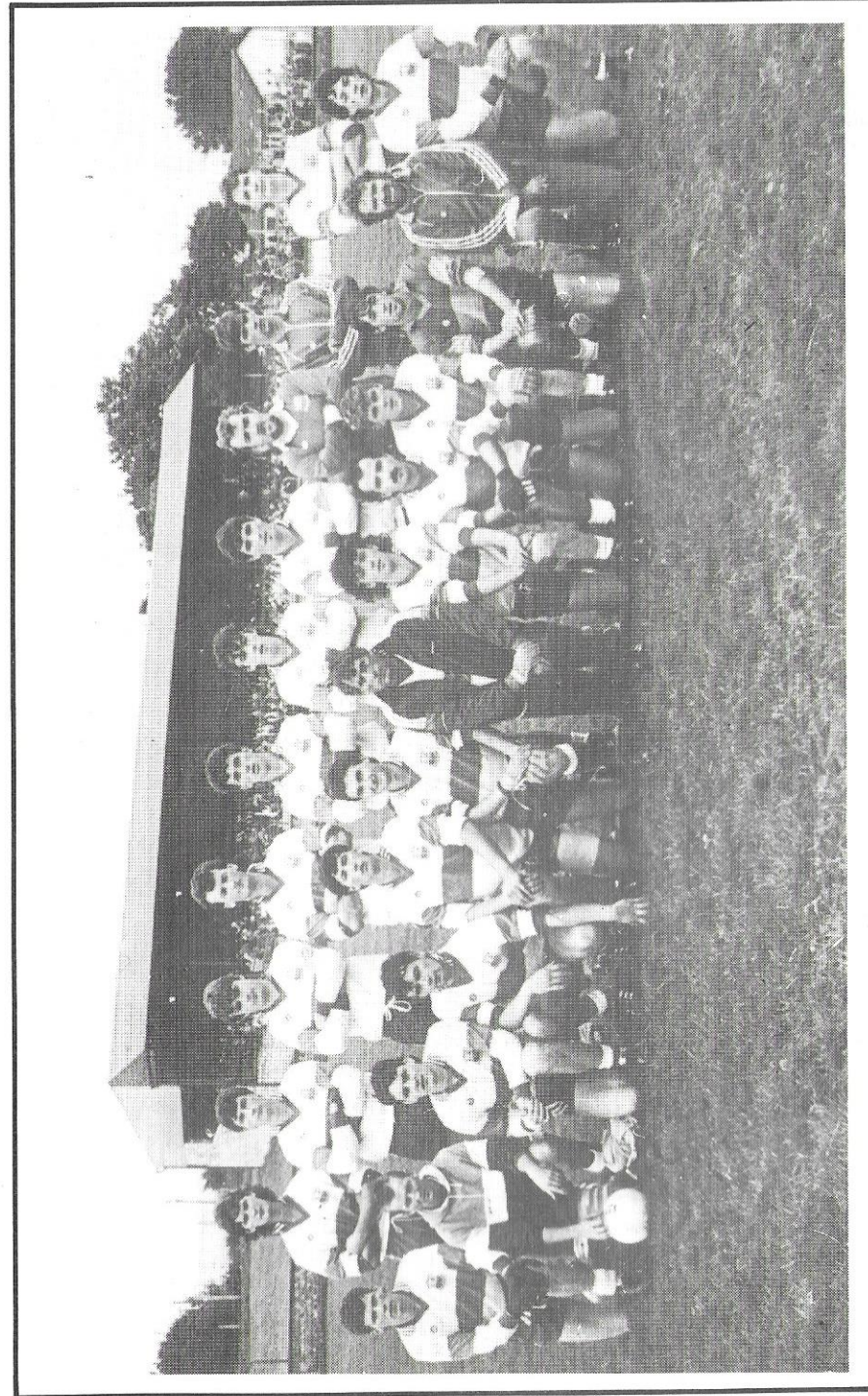
He came to the fishing capital 16 years ago and soon found friends. He joined the Killybegs Club and for the past 15 years has been one of their most loyal servants. He helped them to Junior Championship and League Division Two titles in 1976, the Intermediate crown in 1979 and another Division Two title in 1982.

He lined out with the senior team and as this year's captain was hoping to fulfil a personal ambition of picking up a Senior Championship medal for the first time. Sadly this was not to be.

His talents were not only confined to the football arena. He lined out for the county senior hurling side too and along with Dominic Mullen helped Killybegs field a side at club level too.

The President of the GAA, John Dowling; Presidents of Ulster and Leinster Council, Peter Quinn and Jack Boothman and officers from this and neighbouring counties were among the mourners at his funeral.

To his fellow workers at Mooney Boats where he worked as a shipwright; his clubmates and friends throughout the county and especially to his wife, Gemma and family, sincere and heartfelt sympathy is extended.



FOIREANN SINSIR NA CEALLA BEAGA 1988

NA CEALLA BEAGA

(Ban agus Dearg)

- 1
HUGH McFADDEN
- 2 PAUL CARBERRY 3 DENIS CARBERRY 4 KEVIN WHITE
- 5 JOHN McGUINNESS 6 JOHN CUNNINGHAM 7 MICHAEL CAMPBELL
- 8 BARRY McGOWAN 9 BARRY CUNNINGHAM
- 10 CONOR WHITE 11 JIMMY WHITE 12 JOHN GALLAGHER
- 13 CONAL GALLAGHER 14 MANUS BOYLE 15 PAT BYRNE

SUBS: 16, Francis Murray; 17, Rory McNelis; 18, Stephen Burke; 19, Barry Cunningham; 20, Charlie Tully; 21, Keith Jones.

MANAGER: John Joe O'Shea.

FIRST HALF	GOALS	POINTS	WIDES	45's
NA CEALLA BEAGA				
ARD AN RATHA				

ARD AN RATHA

(Glas agus Órga)

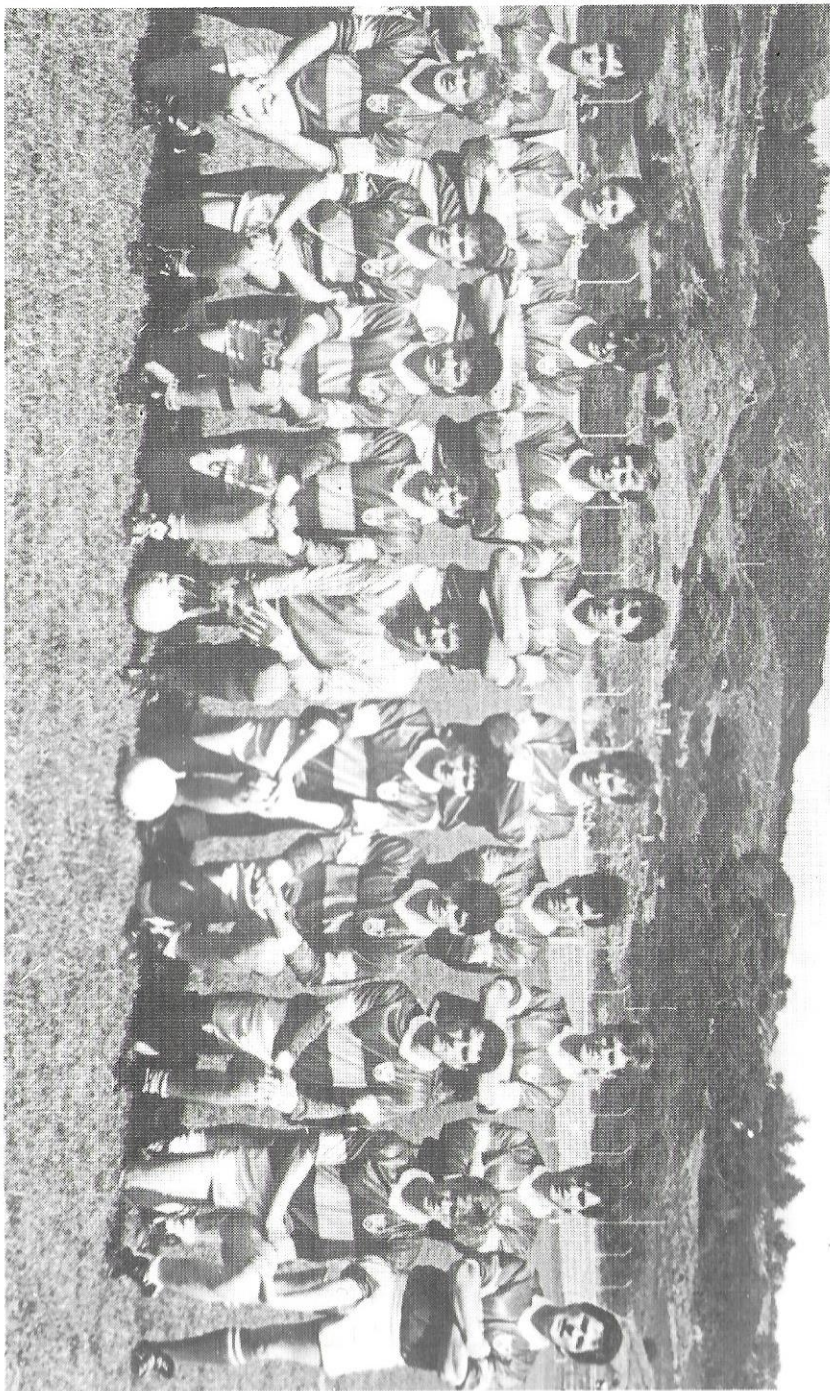
- 1
NEILLY GILDEA
- 2 DECLAN GALLAGHER 3 JIMMY BRENNAN 4 JOHN KENNEDY
- 5 TED BRESLIN 6 KIERAN KEENEY 7 NIAL CAMPBELL
- 8 ANTHONY MOLLOY 9 MARTIN GAVIGAN
- 10 ANTHONY HARKIN 11 PATRICK GALLAGHER 12 LUKE BRENNAN
- 13 STEPHEN KEENEY 14 LUKE GAVIGAN 15 GERARD McNELIS

SUBS: 16, Conal A. Gildea; 17, Bobby Moore; 18, Leo Watters; 19, Paddy Breslin; 20, Jackie Gallagher.

MANAGER: Frank McGee.

SECOND HALF	GOALS	POINTS	WIDES	45's
NA CEALLA BEAGA				
ARD AN RATHA				

Please support our sponsors
The Kilcar Bands are in attendance for today's game



ALL-IRELAND FOOTBALL SEMI-FINALISTS, 1988

RECORDS IN PREVIOUS ALL-IRELAND FINALS

1987 . . . MEATH bridged a twenty year gap by taking the 1987 final by 1-14 to 0-11. Brian Stafford was their scoring hero with 0-7, but it took a Colm O'Rourke goal to settle them after Cork had taken an early five point lead.

1973 . . . CORK teenager Jimmy Barry Murphy scores two goals and Jimmy Barrett gets a third just on full time for a sparkling 3-17 to 2-13 win over Galway.

1951 . . . MAYO prise open Meath's famous defence for goals by Tom Langan and Joe Gilvarry and victory by 2-8 to 0-9.

1930 . . . Kerry hammer an unfortunate MONAGHAN team 3-11 to 0-2 without their goalkeeper touching the ball once in the entire game.

Remember the Ulster Championship teams of . . .

1936 . . . v Fear Manach. 1-8 to 0-7.

B. McNelis (—); B. O'Donnell, J. Maxwell, J. A. McGinley (Ardara); V. McHugh (Ardara), J. Brown, J. Quinn (Castlefin); J. Doyle, A. Brady; H. McNulty, J. O'Donnell, K. Sweeney; H. Gallagher, J. P. McGinley, B. McGeehan.

1951 . . . v Aointroim. 2-7 to 2-7.

M. Mellett (St. Eunans); J. McMullen (Donegal Town), P. Watters, H. T. Boyle; S. Kane, Jim Gallagher, P. McGeehan; J. Carroll, M. J. Gallagher; F. Brennan, P. Brogan, C. McCauley (Killybegs); S. McGettrick (Killybegs), T. Wickham (Killybegs), W. Gallagher (Gweedore).

TOWNEY BAY

*Let poets sing of other scenes where nature's charm abound,
Where glorious deeds and thrilling tales that made the hills resound,
But I now write these simple lines where leaps the salt sea spray,
For to meet the cliffs which overhang, my own sweet Towney Bay.*

II

*I roamed Loch Lomond's bonnie banks and Arrand's swing goats fail,
I heard men sing the praises of Killarney's lakes and dales,
But should I get my choice of those, I'd throw them all away,
To spend a sunny afternoon upon sweet Towney Bay.*

III

*How often in those summer hours with comrades I have been,
Beside those rippling water falls, how glorious was the scene,
How grand to watch the sun sink, one last retreating say,
As it kissed the gentle bosom of dear old Towney Bay.*

IV

*I oft recall those happy hours I wandered free from care,
To the little pier by the garrel near, a spot of beauty rare,
And sit on Dooneen's lofty height and while the hours away,
And watch the seagull's wing their flight o'er lovely old Towney Bay.*

V

*There's Galway and Bantry Bay, Sheephaven and Mulroy,
Old Killybegs and Teelin too, I roamed when yet a boy,
And if the Lord allows me a'er he calls my soul away,
To see the harvest moon go down above old Towney Bay.*

VI

*O lovely land of boyhood years why did I from you roam,
To shed the exiles bitter tears far from my native home,
No more I'll love the happy scenes I loved in life's long day
No more I'll plough my active oars upon sweet Towney Bay.*

JAMES MAGUIRE

Padraig S. Mac a' Ghoill – A Profile

By Fr. James Shiels, C.C.

Early life: Padraig S. Mac a' Ghoill was born in Scadaman, Ardara, eldest son of the late Thomas and Mary McGill (nee Shovlin), an Irish speaking home and in a townland which was completely Irish speaking at that time and in which was Brackey N.S. where all subjects were taught through the medium of Irish after the founding of the State. He attended here as pupil from 1923 onwards of the late Sean Cassidy, the well known GAA club and county personality who engendered in him a love of Gaelic language and games.

College days: He entered Colaiste Eanna in Na Forbacha, six miles west of Galway City and began a long football career that spanned over quarter of a century. Looking back on his college days Padraig S. Mac a' Ghoill has endearing memories of his years in Galway and the freedom enjoyed in those woodlands on the shores of Galway Bay. There were ample facilities for outdoor games, football, hurling, rounders, tennis and swimming and daily contact with the Irish-speaking population.

Teaching career: On completion of his training Padraig S. Mac a' Ghoill was fortunate to obtain an appointment as principal of Meentinadea N.S. and took up duty on 9th July, 1934, succeeding Mr. Joseph Sweeney, who had secured an appointment in Ballyliffin. In January, 1952 he transferred to Brackey N.S. where he remained until his retirement in 1979.

GAA activity: The name of Padraig S. Mac a' Ghoill will always be associated with the GAA of which association he has been a registered member since 1928. Being brought up in an area associated with Gaelic Games for generations, he was initiated into the GAA as a child, encouraged by the success of Ardara football teams in the '20s, he carried on the great Ardara tradition down the years. In his first months at College in Galway he played in the Connacht junior colleges championship and again in 1929. In 1930 and 1931 he played in the Leinster senior colleges championship and claims to be the first Ardara player to play in Croke Park.

In 1932-33, while in training, he played Dublin junior football with Erin's Hope and senior championship football the following year.

On returning to Ardara he played junior championship football in 1934 and 1935, and

lost the county final against Gweedore in Magheragallon on 23rd December. From 1936 to 1953 he played centre-field with Ardara and featured in the 1936 final against Dungloe in Ardara, in the 1938 final against Gweedore in Glenties. He first appeared in South West Divisional and county, junior and senior teams in 1937, when the Dr. Lagan Cup was won for the second time. He also appeared in many Donegal teams up to 1948 and in 1943 helped Ardara to win the Democrat Cup.

The Pearse Memorial Park: There is no need to enumerate the improvements carried out in the Pearse Park, Ardara, over the last ten years, when Padraig S. Mac a' Ghoill, Joseph Gallagher, Charlie Mooney and Larry Gallagher carried out the initial improvements voluntarily.

Schoolboy football: As a result of the development of football at schoolboy level in the Brackey area, Padraig S. Mac a' Ghoill as chairman of the Ardara club, decided that a schoolboy football league for boys under 14 years on 1st January, 1960, should be inaugurated. All schools took part in this league and aroused considerable interest, particularly among parents and football fever swept the club area.

Comhaltas Ceoltoiri Eireann: When a branch of C.C.E. was formed in Ardara Padraig S. Mac a' Ghoill, with others from the GAA, became members because of the affinity of the aims and ideals of both organisations.

Padraig S. Mac a' Ghoill, now resident in Edergole, Ardara since 1952, but was living in Meentinadea, Ardara, when in June, 1946, he married Nan Dunleavy, Glenties, and are now the parents of a grown-up family of six — Mrs. Maureen Houston, S.R.N., Ballybofey; Manus, industrial engineer with a motor company in Detroit, Michigan (minor inter-county footballer 1967-'68, senior 1970); Aidan, computer programmer, Aer Lingus (minor inter-county footballer 1967-'70, u-21 1972); Declan, Garda, Dublin (inter-county minor footballer 1971-'72); Enda, Garda, Kerry (inter-county minor footballer and hurler, 1973-'74, u-21, 1976, senior 1977), and Mrs. Fidelma Carron, Ballintra.

Guim fad saoil do.

(From 'Dearcadh', Nollag '85)

Go raibh maith agaibh

This programme was made possible by the financial support of the following:

CONNEMARA FABRICS LTD.
PETER O. McNELIS
COLUMBA DIVER
BOSCO McGILL
JOSIE BRENNAN
BALLYSHANNON BAKERY
KILCARRA YARNS LTD.
THE HARBOUR BAR, KILLYBEGS
THE LONE STAR
KILLYBEGS SEAFOODS LTD.
ISLAND SEAFOODS
IAWS, KILLYBEGS
THE BLUE HAVEN
ALLIED IRISH BANKS
BANK OF IRELAND
ULSTER BANK LTD.
ABBEY LIFE ASSURANCE
— Martin McHugh
NEW IRELAND ASSURANCE
— Sean McGinley
T.N.T. (IPEC) LTD.

C.L.G. CHILL CHARTHA

MEMBERS' SIX MONTHS DRAW

£15,000 IN PRIZES

TICKETS ON SALE TODAY

Lining out early

Hurling teams

By Liam P. O'Caithnia

"Has any field game in the world a history to compare with hurling?" asks Liam O'Caithnia. At a time when some of the developed games of today consisted of teams running wildly around a field following a ball, hurling was already a highly organised game.

SOME people foolishly believe that lining out a team in a pre-determined way, allotting a special task to each player, is a twentieth century development. They feel that before the advent of organised games — in this case the GAA — teams ran wildly around the field and followed the ball indiscriminately. Football teams commonly did that — hurling teams, never. There are two possible ways for a team to line out: (i) the players can take up certain positions more or less regardless of the opposing team, or else (ii) they can pick one man each to 'mark' on the other team and follow him throughout the game. The first of these is a positional line-out and was the method followed by classic 21-a-side hurling teams down to the end of the 18th century — the Golden Age of hurling.

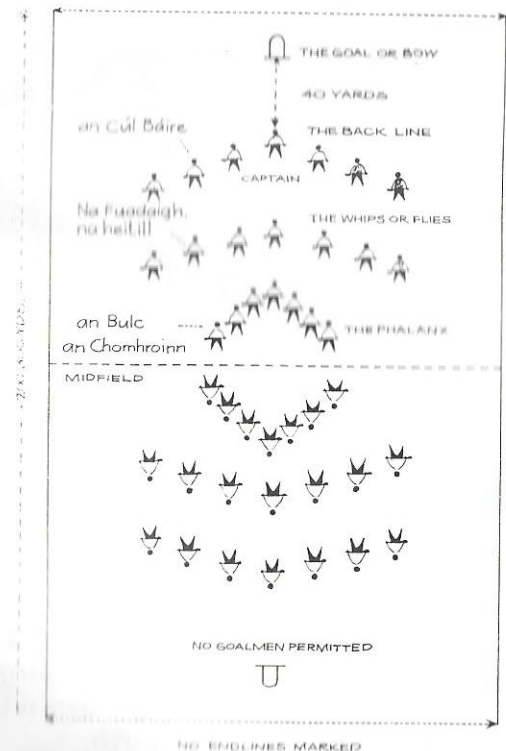
The second method, man-to-man, seems to have been the one employed by the best pre-G.A.A. football teams in Ireland (though there is little enough evidence of it there and virtually none at all in pre-organised English football). Only the fullback (as he would be called now) had an assigned place in those football teams and the rule for all the other players — so far as there was any rule — was "mark yer man" or, more commonly, "follie the ball". It will be noted that both methods are used in modern hurling and football; forwards play positionally and try to avoid the backs whilst the backs are less concerned with positions and aim to hold the forwards, that is to mark the man assigned to them.

No goalies

Normally, however, hurlers did not mark a special man before the advent of the GAA. How then did they line out? Precisely because the teams lined out independently of each other it will suffice to describe either of the two; whatever holds for one holds for both. Firstly the field could be from 200 to 300 yards long with a willow sally stuck in the ground at each end of the playing area

an arched like a U-nail, about a yard wide, and not too close to the end-walls or ditches or fences if there were such. These were the goals, or bows as they were often called (and they were the loops referred to in the early Irish name for the game of hurling: *cluiche na líibe*). There were no goalies allowed, nor were there any endlines.

LINE-OUT OF 18TH. CENTURY HURLING TEAMS ●



(From The Book of Gaelic Games, Part 5)



1331

C.L.G. CHILL CARTHA

**MEMBERS SIX
MONTHS DRAW**

**£15,000
IN PRIZES**

For £5 per month for 6 months or
for one payment of £25.

1st draw on Sunday, 25th August, 1988.