



Sraith Peile Allianz Cluichí Ceannais Roinn I agus II

Allianz Football League
Roinn I and II Finals

Páirc an Chrócaigh
Aibreán 24 2016

Clár Oifigiúil **Luach €5**

Ard Stiúrthóir

Páirc 5 Dufaigh



ALLIANZ FOOTBALL LEAGUE ROINN II FINAL 1.30 PM

AN CABHÁN v TÍR EOGHAIN



An Réiteoir: Ciarán Branagan (An Dún)
Linesmen: Paddy Neilan (Ros Comáin) (STANDBY REFEREE),
Derek Fahy (An Longfort)
Sideline Official: Alan Kissane (Port Láirge)
Umpires: Mark Doherty, Micky Curran, Séamus O'Hanlon, Marty Brady
In the event of a draw, extra-time will be played



ALLIANZ FOOTBALL LEAGUE ROINN I FINAL 3.30 PM

ÁTH CLIATH v CIARRAÍ



An Réiteoir: Eddie Kinsella (Laois)
Linesmen: Joe McQuillan (An Cabhán) (STANDBY REFEREE),
Derek O'Mahoney (Tiobraid Árann)
Sideline Official: Anthony Marron (Muineachán)
Umpires: Pat O'Connell, Arthur O'Connor, Niall Murphy, Alan O'Halloran
In the event of a draw, extra-time will be played



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CLÁR AN LAE

- 13:10 AN CABHÁN AMACH AR AN bPÁIRC**
13:12 TÍR EOGHAIN AMACH AR AN bPÁIRC
 13:15 Oifigigh an chluiche amach ar an bpáirc
 13:20 Coin toss
 13:28 'Respect' handshake
 13:30 Tús an chluiche
 14.07* Leath-am
 14.08* RESPECT Exhibition Go Games
 14.22* Tús an dara leath
 15:00* Críoch an chluiche
 15:02* Presentation of cup
If An Cabhán v Tír Eoghain goes to extra time, see Clár an Lae B
- 15.08 ÁTH CLIATH AMACH AR AN bPÁIRC**
15.09 CIARRAÍ AMACH AR AN bPÁIRC
 15:12 Oifigigh an chluiche amach ar an bpáirc
 15:20 Coin toss
 15:24 Uachtarán na hÉireann introduced - accompanied by Uachtarán CLG
 15:25 Uachtarán na hÉireann agus Uachtarán CLG meet the teams followed by 'Respect' handshake
 *No National Anthem due to it been played as part of Laochra
- 15:30 Tús an chluiche
 16.07* Leath-am
 16:08* RESPECT Exhibition Go Games
 16:10 Choir
 16.22* Tús an dara leath
 17.00* Críoch an chluiche
 17:02* Presentation of cup

Followed by Laochra – The GAA Commemorates 1916

CLÁR AN LAE B

IF AN CABHÁN V TÍR EOGHAIN GOES TO EXTRA-TIME

- 15:10 Start of extra-time 1st half
 15:21* End of extra-time 1st half
 Teams remain on the pitch
 15:26 Start of extra-time 2nd half
 15:37* End of extra-time 2nd half
 15:38* Presentation of cup
 15:42 Áth Cliath ar an bpáirc
 15:43 Ciarraí ar an bpáirc
 15:45 Oifigigh an chluiche amach ar an bpáirc
 15:50 Coin toss
 15:54 Uachtarán na hÉireann introduced - accompanied by Uachtarán CLG
 15:55 Uachtarán na hÉireann agus Uachtarán CLG meet the teams followed by Respect hand shake
 * No National Anthem due to it been played as part of Laochra
 16:00 Tús an chluiche
 16:37* Leath-am

- 16:38* RESPECT Exhibition Go Games
 16:40 Choir
 16:52* Tús an dara leath
 17:30* Críoch an chluiche
 17:32* Presentation of cup
IF ÁTH CLIATH V CIARRAÍ GOES TO EXTRA-TIME
 17:10 Start of extra-time 1st half
 17:21* End of extra-time 1st half
 Teams remain on the pitch
 17:26 Start of extra-time 2nd half
 17:27* End of extra-time 2nd half
 17:30* Presentation of cup
 * depending on 'added time'
IF BOTH GAMES GO TO EXTRA-TIME
 17:40 Start of extra-time 1st half
 17:51* End of extra-time 1st half
 Teams remain on the pitch
 17:56 Start of extra-time 2nd half
 18:07* End of extra-time 2nd half
 18:08* Presentation of cup
 * depending on 'added time'

AN RÉITEOIR EDDIE KINSELLA, LAOIS (DIVISION I)



Allianz League matches between Dublin and Kerry are familiar territory for the O'Moore County whistleblower as Kinsella was in charge of the meeting between the sides at Croke Park at the end of January and their clash at Fitzgerald Stadium, Killarney 13 months ago. From the Courtwood club, Eddie has two outings in the competition this season - at Austin Stack Park, Tralee for Kerry-Donegal and earlier this month the Cavan-Galway Division II tie at Kingspan Breffni Park - under his belt. His last outing at the knock-out stage of the league was the Kerry-Mayo Division I semi-final in 2012.

LAOCHRA – GAA 1916/2016

LAOCHRA, produced by Tyrone Productions, celebrates the broadest communities in Ireland while also acknowledging the great wealth of Irish culture through the ages. With over 3,000 people participating, LAOCHRA encapsulates and celebrates a spirit of inclusion. People have come from across the island of Ireland and from the Irish diaspora abroad, to take part including some of Ireland's finest musicians, singers, dancers, actors, sports stars and performers. Throughout the show, YOU, the audience are invited to take part, sing your hearts out and create the largest single expression of the Irish flag ever manifested in a live theatrical event.

"The white signifies a lasting truce between the 'orange' and the 'green'. Irish Protestant and the Irish Catholic clasped in generous and heroic brotherhood." THOMAS F. MEAGHER

What to expect:

SCENE ONE: MYTHS AND DREAMS OF AN ANCIENT GAELIC LAND.
SCENE TWO: THE DARKENING OF THE LIGHT – CHANGING IRELAND
SCENE THREE: THE BRIGHTENING – GAELIC REVIVAL
SCENE FOUR: UPRISING – 1916
SCENE FIVE: COMING OF AGE – OUR CLUBS - OUR GAA
SCENE SIX: GAA HEROES
SCENE SEVEN: A NEW IRELAND RISES
SCENE EIGHT: THE GRAND PARADE – ALL HEROES

Míle buíochas to all of the GAA volunteers, the proclamation readers from Cumann Lúthchleas Gael Scór, the GAA Diaspora and the men and women representing the full diversity of Irish society who will be taking part in The Grand Parade as well as the senior hurlers and juvenile teams and mentors, CLG Na Fianna – you are all heroes.

LAOCHRA

THE GAA COMMEMORATES 1916

A CELEBRATION OF OUR NATIONAL IDENTITY FEATURING
PHENOMENAL SPECIAL EFFECTS AND A CAST OF THOUSANDS



AN RÉITEOIR CIARÁN BRANAGAN, DOWN (DIVISION II)



A member of the Clonduff club, Ciarán is in his eighth year as a member of the inter-county panel and today's final will be his fourth outing of the 2016 Allianz League. All three previous matches were in Division II and one of those was Cavan's Round 5 tie with Fermanagh at Brewster Park, Enniskillen. Tyrone won't be strangers either to the 44-year-old as he took charge of the Red Hands' Dr. McKenna Cup tie with Derry in January. A former senior footballer and hurler for his club, Branagan handled the Division IV final between Offaly and Limerick in 2013.

THE FOOTBALL CHAMPIONSHIP OF 1916

by Seán Moran, The Irish Times

For all the turmoil in Ireland and Europe in 1916, it was also a significant year in the football championship. The great Wexford four-in-a-row team reached the half-way mark by completing back-to-back All-Irelands whereas Mayo became the first county from Connacht to reach the final.

Both Dublin and Kerry withdrew from the championship. Dublin, weakened by the absence of so many players interned after the Rising, were scratched from the Leinster Championship before the semi-final against Wexford having failed to field a team.

Kerry were similarly affected but their immediate concerns were more material with the county announcing that it could no longer afford to fund involvement in national competitions.

The events of Easter had a major impact on the championship. On top of the numbers of players and officials rounded up after the tightening of martial law, the other restriction

which impacted most obviously related to the provision of train services, effectively the life blood of the games as mass-spectator events.

Power to cancel these services was exercised in an arbitrary manner, frequently at the last moment. For instance the All-Ireland semi-final between Mayo and Cork was held in Athlone and local businesses prepared for a crowd of 10,000 but at the last minute all trains were cancelled.

On the field Cork predictably took advantage of Kerry's absence but the Munster final against Clare was a close-run affair with Cork winning by a point, 2-2 to 1-4, against a Clare team that the great Kerry footballer Dick Fitzgerald, by that stage retired, would a year later – in the continuing absence of his own county – coach to a Munster title and All-Ireland final.

Wexford powered through a weakened Leinster championship – just six counties contested it – and defeated Kildare in the final 1-7 to 1-0, their opponents' selection notable for the first appearance of the great Larry Stanley.

Monaghan emerged from Ulster after an ill-tempered provincial final against Antrim on a scoreline of 2-3 to 0-2 with three players sent off whereas Mayo retained the Connacht title, seeing off Roscommon by 1-5 to 0-3.

Mayo's historic first semi-final win had to be executed twice, as Cork objected to one of the Mayo players after the first defeat. The match was replayed and Mayo won that as well by 1-2 to 1-1. If the first match had been poorly attended because of the railway situation the refixture, also in Athlone, was virtually empty because of the relentlessly bad weather.

Wexford saw off Monaghan 0-9 to 1-1 in



The match programme for the 1914 All-Ireland Football final with Harry Boland featuring as the referee

the other semi-final before an impressive crowd of 5,000 – perhaps explained by Wexford consenting to play the match in Carrickmacross.

The delay in the Mayo-Cork semi-final and its knock-on effect meant that the final was played just a week before Christmas when Dublin was experiencing freezing temperatures.

“The restrictions on the running of excursion trains were suspended for the day, thanks to the good offices of the Nationalist leaders,” reported *The Irish Times*. “Special trains brought thousands of country visitors to town.

“The streets were in the iron grip of frost,

the like of which the oldest citizen could not recollect. One could not negotiate a street crossing without risking a broken limb but such conditions could not prevent the holding of the great event. Many of the visitors and most Gaelic enthusiasts in the city refrained from sliding to Croke Park, the general impression being that the game would not take place under Arctic conditions.

“The reasons given, however, for playing the match were stated to be that it was the last occasion on which excursion trains would be run for a similar purpose. The GAA therefore had to improve the shining hour even with the thermometer at zero.”

These reports about the railways refer to



The All-Ireland winning Wexford Football team of 1916



November 1916 when the GAA lobbied John Redmond and MPs on the matter in advance of the All-Ireland. Although the newspaper is genial enough about the nationalist lobbying, a couple of weeks previously when it was taking place *The Irish Times* was less impressed, fulminating in a leader:

“We invite thoughtful nationalists to consider the effect on British and Allied opinion of an incident in London yesterday. Ireland is at war and her government has stopped ‘railway excursion traffic not necessary to the national interest’.

“This decision interferes with the convenience of the GAA which is arranging a large football match in Dublin. At Westminster yesterday this body put its grievance before the nationalist members. It explained that its football matches are sometimes attended by as many as 40,000 people.

“Is there any other belligerent, Allied or enemy, against which this scandalous charge – an army corps of men watching football in wartime – could be laid?”

Even with the excursion trains running, the awful weather took care of the crowds with many assuming the match wouldn’t go ahead and the crowd was just a fraction of the 27,000 who had attended a year previously when Wexford eventually beat Kerry.

Although the GAA had been careful to dispute assertions that it was under the control of the IRB and had issued a statement after the Rising denying any role in the organising of the rebellion – despite which Association members were targeted in the aftermath – Gaelic games were to become one of the chief expressions of radical separatism.

In the North Wales internment camp Frongoch, such was the concentration of footballers that competitions were run, featuring teams that would have been hard to beat in championship back home. The playing field in the camp was named ‘Croke Park’.

The unofficial Wolfe Tone tournament final featured Kerry and Louth whose rivalry a couple of years earlier had helped to establish the actual Croke Park in Dublin when a

fundraising tournament attracted crowds estimated at 26,000 and 35,000 for the final and replay, generating sufficient income (£1,183 profit from Kerry-Louth alone) to enable Jones's Road to be bought.

The teams were captained by eminent personalities. Kerry were led by their All-Ireland winning captain of 1913 and '14, Dick Fitzgerald, whose eminence as a player is reflected in claims on his behalf to be the greatest footballer in the history of the game and who also wrote the GAA's first coaching manual, *How To Play Gaelic Football*.

Louth were captained by Tom Byrne, who went on to referee the 1928 All-Ireland final after which the Sam Maguire trophy was presented for the first time.

In the end Kerry won by a point and an account of the match was smuggled out of Frongoch and published back home.



Kerry's Dick Fitzgerald

1966: 50th anniversary of the Rising



The GAA's main commemoration of the 50th anniversary of the Rising was the staging of *Aiséirí Glóir Réim na Cásca* (Resurrection: the Easter Pageant), an ambitious presentation created and produced by Tomás Mac Anna, then artistic adviser to the Abbey Theatre.

It depicted Ireland's struggle for independence from 1798 until 1919 and deployed a huge cast including 800 members of the Defence Forces – 450 army and 350 FCA – to re-enact scenes such as the baton charging of workers during the 1913 Lockout and the taking of the GPO.

Opened by President Éamon de Valera on April 12, a bitterly cold evening in Dublin, it featured well-known actors such as Micheál Mac Liammor, Thomas Studley, Christopher Casson and Ray MacAnally.

Later in the year on the day of the All-Ireland hurling final between Cork and Kilkenny, all survivors of the Rising – numbering 600 – were invited to attend Croke Park.





CENTENARY

Oh how you grew
You little child,
That once rose up
That once ran wild.

In bloodying the nose
Of those that suppressed,
You knew you'd lose -
But gave your best,
For winning was not
The aim of the few,
But rather to
awaken those,
To what had been taken,
And to reclaim it, anew.

In the stone
breakers yard,
The shots rang out-
Loud -
Loud, as Pearse's oration,
In rousing a nation
From a slumber, and an apathy
And an acceptance,
Of subservience,
To an occupying force.

Woken to say, no!
We will not bend!
Or bury our dead,
For nothing. No!

The birth, from death,
Of a nation,
Life, from blood,
From those, taken,
But never forgotten,
From that Easter morn,
Life, freely given,
But,
A beautiful beauty,
Born.

Tom McLoughlin

COMMEMORATIONS AND HISTORY COMMITTEE

Is onóir dom an chuid speisialta seo don clár cuimhneacháin seo a chur romhaibh go léir ar lá stairiúil do Cumann Lúthchleas Gael agus muintir na hÉireann.

Táimid go léir bailithe anseo i bPáirc an Chrócaigh ar an lá iontach stairiúil seo, ceád bliain díreach ó Éirí Amach na Cásca, 24ú Lá Aibreán, 1916. Tháinig muid anseo inniu chun omós pearsanta agus poiblí a gabháil do na Cinnirí Náisiúnta agus a gComhleacháí, a rinne an gaisce ab ard riamh – ar son na h-Éireann, nuair a glac siad páirt mór in Éirí Amach na Cásca, 1916. Ar an Lá Céadta seo, tá dualgas mór ar an glúin seo agus Muintir na h-Éireann uilig aidhmeanna na gcinnirí cróga sin a comhlionadh agus a chríochnú go h-iomlán, tré eachtraí síochána forleathan oileanách, ins an Céad atá ós ár gcomhair amach, mar ní bheidh a leithidí arís ann go deo.

We are all gathered here in historic Croke Park today, to honour the men and women of 1916, whose brave, heroic and valiant efforts 100 years ago paved the way for the emergence of modern Ireland.

The Proclamation of 1916 is an outstanding legacy to the rebel leaders. It is clear, confident, democratic, independent, inclusive, powerful and robust and full of hope and idealism for an Ireland of equals, at peace with herself and her neighbours, and clearly taking its rightful place amongst the nations of the Earth. The Proclamation got its initial legitimacy in 1922 and full and final approval from the people of Ireland, when they overwhelmingly endorsed a written constitution, back in 1937.



Tyrone's Seán Cavanagh and Cavan's Gearóid McKiernan

Our commemoration here today symbolises both peace and respect in a modern Ireland and fulfils the words of the great Thomas Francis Meagher, when he raised our national tricolour, for its first public occasion in Waterford City in 1848 – 168 years ago stating, “That beneath this Flag of Green, White and Orange, I trust that the hands of all Irish People will be clasped forever in Peace.”

One hundred and fifty years later, a major step in fulfilling the idealism of both Meagher and later the 1916 leaders, was achieved in the Good Friday Agreement of 1998. As a 32 county Gaelic games voluntary sports organisation with clubs all over the world, we will continue to make a constant positive contribution to both inclusivity and reconciliation in all parts of Ireland.

The content of the following pages was produced by the National Commemorations and History Committee and is a fitting acknowledgement to this special day and memorable series of events that will accompany our games here today.

It is rare that one of our match day programmes would include content of this nature and I hope you will find it both informative and interesting and in keeping with the strong historical theme that runs through the ‘Laochra’ show that follows our Allianz League finals today.

I would like to acknowledge the members of our committee for their diligence and enthusiasm, not just in their contributions to this publication but to the dedicated work of the committee in general.

Upcoming projects to look out for include a commemorative match to be played in Frongoch on June 18 and our summer school in Croke Park, between June 30 and July 2.

Those interested should keep an eye on the GAA Museum website for further information surrounding these events.

Finally, I hope you all enjoy the programme of events here today and take great pride in the role of the GAA in the vibrancy of the nation and the key role it plays in underpinning our sense of identity.

Agus mar a dúirt Ceannaire Náisiunta Éirí Amach na Cásca
Pádraig Mac Piarais – blianta fada ó shin –
“Tír gan Teanga, Tír gan Anam,
Ní amháin Saor, ach Gaelach,
Ní amháin Gaelach, ach Saor”.

Noel Treacy
National Chairman,
Commemorations & History Committee
Cumann Lúthchleas Gael

AN COISTE STAIRE AGUS COMÓRTHA (History and Commemorations Committee)

Noel Treacy (Gaillimh) (Cathaoirleach)
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Damien White (Uíbh Fhailí)

Brian Howley (An Clár)
Gearóid Ó Tuathaigh (Luimneach)
Ann Marie Smith (Áth Cliath)
Mark Reynolds (Áth Cliath) (Rúnaí)

THE GAA AND THE 1916 RISING IN LEINSTER

by Richard McElligott

Shortly after midday on Easter Monday 1916, the Argentinean-born Eamon Bulfin climbed onto the roof of the GPO and unfurled the Irish Republican tricolour. Bulfin, the commander of the UCD battalion of the Irish Volunteers, was also a promising hurler having captained the University's Fitzgibbon Cup winning team in 1915. Historian Jimmy Wren's meticulous research has uncovered that Bulfin was just one of 302 players from 52 separate Dublin GAA clubs who numbered among the Easter rebels' combined force of around 1,300.

In the GPO, Bulfin was joined by the likes of JJ Walsh (the ex-Chairman of the Cork GAA and later Minister for Posts and Telegraphs in the Irish Free State Government), Domhnall Ó Buachalla (the captain of the Kildare footballers and Ireland's first Governor General), Harry Boland (the president of Dublin GAA) and a young Michael Collins (who had been active in the Association in London before returning home to take part in the rebellion). Other notable figures in the rebellion with GAA connections included Frank Burke (a UCD student who would go on to

win five All-Ireland titles with Dublin), Seán T. O'Kelly (the future Irish President), William T. Cosgrave (the Free State's first leader who had served as chairman of the Lord Edward's GAA) and Peadar Kearney (the writer of *Amhrán na bhFiann*). In total 16 GAA members were killed fighting with the Volunteers and the Irish Citizens Army during Easter week.

Among Eamon de Valera's force stationed at Boland's Mills were several players from the city's Fontenoy, Sandymount and St Andrew's GAA clubs. Ironically, in what would be one of the first actions of the Rising, some of these men would soon attack a unit of the Irish Association of the Volunteer Training Corps, recruited from members of the Irish Rugby Football Union (IRFU) who had been deemed too old to enlist for active service in the Great War. They had been on a field exercise in Wicklow and were making their way back through Dublin when a detachment under the command of the IRFU's president, Francis Browning, was ambushed by the Volunteers on Haddington Road. Browning and four other IRFU members were killed.



1915 UCD team (Eamon Bulfin)



1909 - 1910 St Enda's Hurling Team (Pádraig Pearse)

In all, five of the 15 men executed for their part in the Rising (Patrick Pearse, Seán Mac Diarmada, Con Colbert, Michael O’Hanrahan and Eamonn Ceannt) had GAA connections. Pearse was one of the prime organisers of schools football and hurling in Dublin and was the chairman of the Dublin Colleges Council in 1910.

Outside the city itself, GAA members were also active in the major rebel actions which took place during Easter week. For example Thomas Ashe, who famously commanded the Volunteers at the Battle of Ashbourne, was the previous captain of the Lisle GAA club in Kerry and had founded the Lusk GAA club when he moved to Dublin, playing in goal with the hurlers.

In Wexford, prominent GAA figures such as Séamus Doyle and Seán Etchingham led the local Volunteers during the Rising. Etchingham was a radical nationalist and Sinn Féin supporter. During a debate at a Wexford GAA meeting in 1914 on his proposal to use the GAA to establish rifle clubs, Etchingham declared: “Sure it’s rifles I want, not resolutions.

If resolutions could do any good, this country would have been free long ago.”

On Easter Sunday, the Wexford Volunteers used a football and hurling match at Wexford Park to cover their mobilisation for the Rising. But on receiving word that the insurrection had been postponed they dispersed. However, following confirmation that the rebels had begun operations in Dublin the next day, Doyle ordered out the Enniscorthy Volunteers. A force of 300 men under Doyle and Etchingham’s command occupied the town and held it under their control until the following Saturday when word came through that Pearse had surrendered.

It is no surprise that so many members of the Association took part in the rebellion. The GAA had always displayed a strong affiliation with Irish nationalism. Following the formation of the Irish Volunteers, the Association’s president, James Nowlan, urged all members to “join the volunteers and...learn to shoot straight”. In many counties the local GAA became the driving force behind the Volunteer movement. While the vast majority of the

GAA's members were moderate nationalists who overwhelmingly endorsed the campaign for Home Rule; the Association also contained influential and radical nationalists who by 1916 were prepared to support an armed revolt against British rule.

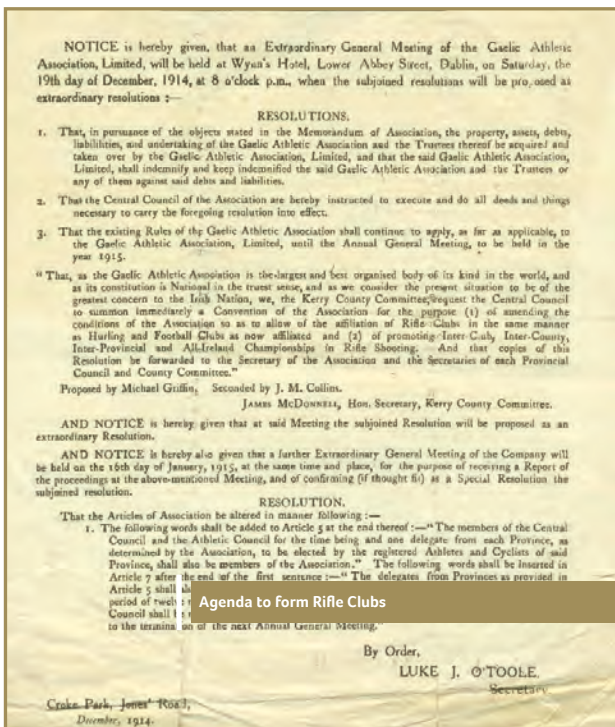
That is not to claim the GAA itself was an active participant in the rebellion. Like the greater Irish public, the Association was taken completely by surprise by it. For example, on the day the Rising was intended to start, Easter Sunday, the GAA held its Annual Congress as usual in Dublin. Among the more interesting motions discussed was a proposal by Sligo GAA to reduce a goal to two points. Matches also went ahead as normal. In the Dublin county championship, St Laurence O'Toole's defeated The Emeralds while in Thurles over 3,000 people watched on as the Dublin hurlers took part in a special tournament.

Due to the outbreak of the Rising, GAA matches were suspended for several weeks. Following the rebellion, the British Government established a Royal Commission to uncover the causes of the insurrection. It concluded that the whole affair was perpetrated by the Irish Volunteers who, they claimed, had gained 'practically full control' over the Association. This accusation was vehemently denied by the GAA who wished to avoid the Government's crackdown.

Nevertheless the authorities conducted a campaign of harassment towards the GAA

for several months. Yet the Irish public's horror over the rebels' executions swiftly changed to anger towards continued British rule. By late summer, the authorities were noting that "a discontented and rebellious spirit is widespread which frequently comes to the surface at GAA tournaments". The rise of the Sinn Féin movement in the two years which followed would provide the catalyst for the political radicalisation of Irish society and with it the GAA.

Dr Richard McElligott lectures in Modern Irish History in UCD. He is the author of the acclaimed, Forging a Kingdom: The GAA in Kerry 1884- 1934. His study of the role of the GAA in the 1916 Rising was published in Gearóid Ó Tuathaigh (ed.), The GAA and Revolution in Ireland: 1913-1923 by Collins Press.



THE GAA AND THE 1916 RISING IN MUNSTER

by Richard McElligott

In Munster, the 1916 Rising was an abject failure. However, throughout the province, members of the GAA played an important role in attempts to aid the insurrection.

Following the establishment of the Irish Volunteers, the Association's members across Munster were prominent in spreading the movement. Austin Stack, the Kerry GAA Chairman, organised the inaugural meeting of the Tralee Volunteers. Kerry's star midfielder Pat 'Aeroplane' O'Shea was instrumental in establishing a Volunteer company in Castlegregory while Dick Fitzgerald, the famous Kerry captain, was an officer in the Killarney corps.

In Cork, radical nationalists led by JJ Walsh had secured control over the Cork County Board in 1909. In his memoirs Walsh wrote: "From my childhood I had hated England and everything English, and had vowed that if ever a chance came my way to strike a blow for freedom, that chance would be availed of. I happened to be one of those who realised the potential of the GAA as a training ground for physical force."

Walsh arranged the first meeting of the Volunteers in Cork which was addressed by Eoin MacNeill and Roger Casement. Another leading member of the Cork Volunteers was Tadhg Barry, a prominent GAA journalist and hurler who wrote and published the first hurling training manual, *Hurling and How to Play It*, in 1916.



Dick Fitzgerald, Kerry (left)

Meanwhile, the Tipperary player Frank McGrath worked as an organiser for the Volunteers in his native county where his sporting prowess helped convince GAA members to join the ranks. In Waterford, Seán Mathews of the John Mitchels club and Willie Walsh, one of the Association's most prominent referees, were the highest ranking officers in the city's Volunteer battalion. Yet in Limerick one Volunteer recalled that while "the city rugby clubs provided a large contingent, the GAA representation was relatively weak."

Approaching 1916, the IRB's Military Council sought to use the network of control and influence it enjoyed within the GAA to further their designs. In Waterford, the John Mitchels club was used by IRB members as a cloak for their activity. In the months before the Rising, both Patrick Pearse and Seán Mac Diarmada gave public lectures at the club and used these visits to keep in touch with local IRB leaders.

In February 1916, the Military Council tasked Austin Stack, the IRB leader in Kerry and commander of the Volunteers there, with organising the planned German arms landing in Fenit harbour. Stack was to ensure the weapons would be distributed among Volunteer units in Munster while simultaneously their colleagues in Dublin launched their rebellion.

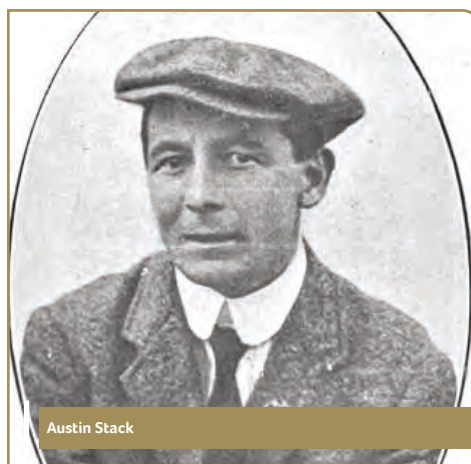
To assist him, Stack effectively used his local GAA connections. The former Kerry footballer, Patrick Cahill, was appointed his second in command. Meanwhile, Pat O'Shea arranged for a trusted harbour pilot to guide the German vessel, the Aud, into Fenit when it appeared.

However, as Easter approached, the Military Council's plans began to fall apart. On Good Friday the Aud was intercepted by the Royal Navy off the Kerry coast. That same morning,

Roger Casement was captured on Banna Strand after coming ashore from a German U-boat. Hours later Stack was himself arrested. Leaderless and with military forces in the area on high alert, the Kerry Volunteers felt powerless to act and the Easter weekend passed off peacefully.

Now aware that the German arms were lost and convinced the Military Council's rebellion would be a failure, Eoin MacNeill, the Volunteers' Chief of Staff, issued orders late on Saturday night countermanding any Volunteer activity planned for Easter Sunday. This resulted in near chaos.

In Waterford, Willie Walsh had received word on Holy Thursday that the Rising would go ahead that Sunday. His nephew James Nolan recalled how in preparation, Walsh obtained a revolver which he concealed in a pair of football boots in his home. On Saturday, he left to attend the GAA's Congress in Dublin. While there he was also to verify the Military Council's orders. But once MacNeill's instructions came through early on Sunday morning, the Waterford Volunteers stood



Austin Stack



Prisoners playing football in Stafford Jail, 1916

down. Meanwhile, in both Tipperary and Limerick, news of the Aud's sinking caused local Volunteer leaders to cancel their planned mobilisations.

Attempts by the Cork Volunteers to support their colleagues in Dublin also turned into a fiasco. Originally, they had been told to march to various positions on the Cork/Kerry border on Easter Sunday to help protect and distribute the 20,000 rifles that would be landed in Kerry. Despite news of the Aud's loss reaching Cork on Saturday, hundreds of Volunteers still assembled as planned only to then be stood down and ordered to return home.

Following the Rising, over 3,400 people across Ireland were arrested for their supposed involvement. Those targeted in the round-up included hundreds of ordinary members of the GAA. In Cork, 74 people were detained. In Kerry, those imprisoned included GAA officials and county players such as Paddy Cahill, Dick Fitzgerald, DJ Griffin, Harry Spring, Patrick Launders and Michael Griffin of Listowel and JF O'Shea, the Portmagee captain. Willie Walsh and his fellow GAA delegate Dan Fraher were

arrested in Waterford after disembarking from the Dublin train. In Tipperary, GAA men such as Willie Breen, TF Rodgers and DP Walsh were jailed. Frank McGrath would certainly have suffered a similar fate except he was in a Limerick hospital recovering from a serious injury sustained in a hurling match.

By the summer, public opinion had begun to turn against the British over their draconian suppression of the rebellion. GAA matches provided some of the earliest expressions of this changing mood. In July, the Tipperary hurlers played wearing rosettes symbolising their sympathy for the executed leaders. GAA clubs were also rechristened in their memory. The arrest and detention of many within the Association also hardened members' views towards British rule. As a result the GAA's broad membership, like Irish society at large, would soon become politically radicalised.

Dr Richard McElligott lectures in Modern Irish History in UCD. He is the author of the acclaimed, Forging a Kingdom: The GAA in Kerry 1884-1934. His study of the role of the GAA in the 1916 Rising was published in Gearóid Ó Tuathaigh (ed.), The GAA and Revolution in Ireland: 1913-1923 by Collins Press.

THE GAA AND THE 1916 RISING IN CONNACHT

By Dr. Conor McNamara, Moore Institute, NUI Galway

Almost 330 Galway men were deported for their role in the 1916 Rising in the West of Ireland. During Easter Week, over 600 Volunteers and Cumann na mBan fought their way across the East Galway countryside, from early Tuesday morning until Saturday, attacking the RIC at Clarinbridge, Oranmore, Carnmore and Athenry.

Those who fought under the command of Liam Mellows (1892–1922) were overwhelmingly young, rural and poor; the sons and daughters of small farmers, labourers and the landless. They came from the same east Galway parishes – Castlegar, Athenry, Clarinbridge, Kilconieron, Killeeneen and Claregalway – where the game of hurling flourished at the turn of the century and continue to do so.

The reason for the profound link between hurling, in particular, and the 1916 Rebellion in the West, was due to the influence of Fenian leader, Tom Kenny, a blacksmith from the village of Craughwell. For over 10 years prior to the Rebellion, Kenny, who was centrally involved in the promotion and organisation of hurling in the county, spent the remainder of his time recruiting – in many cases, young hurlers – into the Irish Republican Brotherhood.

Kenny's influence across Connacht at this time cannot be understated and through his influence young members of the GAA were inducted into the IRB, participating in secret and often violent campaigns for the break-up of landlord estates in the county, attacks on the RIC and, eventually, rebellion.



The Craughwell hurling team of 1915 was notable for the number of players deported following the 1916 Rebellion. Dick Morrissey and Martin Newell were senior officers in the Irish Volunteers, Martin Rooney was shot dead by the Anti-Treaty IRA on 17 July 1922 and the team was managed by Fenian leader, Tom Kenny.

Craughwell County Senior Hurling Champions 1915

Front Row: (left to right) Michael Callanan and Dick Morrissey. Middle Row (Left to Right) Martin Rooney, Jack Maloney, John Rooney, Tom Kenny, Pat Rooney, Tom Callanan, Tom Morrissey, Mattie McEvoy. Back Row: (left to right) Mattie Kelly, John Fahy, Paddy Hynes, Martin Newell, Gill Morrissey, Paddy Joe Morrissey, Tom Shaughnessy, Gerry Deely and Matt Nester.



The University College Galway Ashbourne Cup winning team from 1916. County Council Scholarships allowed a generation of talented students to enter University for the first time and changed the political complexion of the student body.

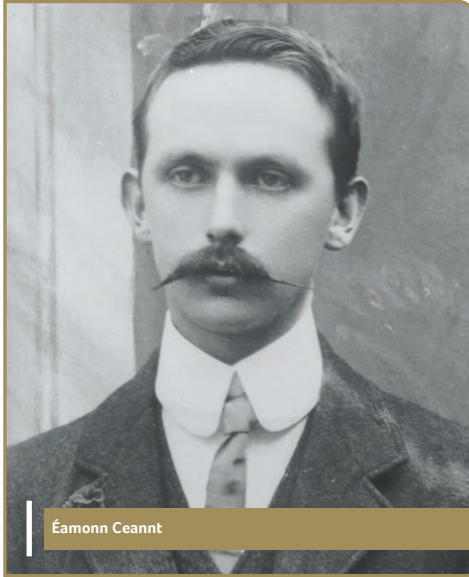
There were many ways to be a rebel during the Irish struggle for independence, however, and the playing of Gaelic Games rather than soccer for the urban poor, and rugby and cricket for the middle classes, was to make a conscious statement of your allegiance to the ideal of a Gaelic Ireland. However, members of the GAA in the west held a diversity of political views and many remained supportive of John Redmond and the Irish Parliamentary Party rather than the Rising generation of young rebels.

In 1915, the County Board of the GAA in Galway consisted of 10 men, six of whom were among the most prominent IRB men in Connacht. Patrick Murray, Turloughmore, William Cannon of Tuam, Stephen Jordan and Larry Lardiner of Athenry and George Nicholls of Galway Town, were all committee members, as well as being prominent Irish Volunteer officers, and the Chairman of the

Board, Tom Kenny, was the former head of the IRB.

There had been heated exchanges at Galway County Board meetings for a number of years before the Rebellion, pertaining to political rivalries in the county, and members loyal to John Redmond resented IRB authority over their Association. Martin Ward of the Loughrea club, who was a close associate of Irish Parliamentary Party MP, William Duffy, told a gathering of delegates that the IRB were “using their position to inculcate into the minds of young men doctrines, which at this crisis in our history, should not as much as be mentioned among them.”

The deportation of so many young hurlers in 1916 seriously affected the game in Galway but Tom Kenny and his young acolytes retained their vigour for the game and in



Éamonn Ceannt

piper. A devout catholic, Ceannt travelled to Rome in September 1908 to celebrate the jubilee of Pope Pius X. Dressed in a traditional piper's costume, he played the pipes in a private audience with the Pope.

Across western counties following the Rebellion, GAA clubs were named in honour of the patriot dead including, Na Piarasigh (Rosmuc, Connemara), followed by Liam Mellows (Galway City), Pádraig Pearse (Ballymacward/Gurteen, Co. Galway and Pearse, South Roscommon) and Michael Glavey's (Roscommon). From 1920 onwards the steel and grit of the Irish Volunteers remained in the young rural sons of small farmers across South and West Mayo, South Leitrim and Roscommon, in particular, as the link between the Volunteers and the GAA consolidated across the province.

1923, Kenny managed the Galway hurling team to victory in the All-Ireland Senior Hurling Championship.

Much as today, Gaelic football rather than hurling dominated Gaelic Games in the remaining western counties. As elsewhere during the Irish revolution, Gaelic Games facilitated young men to gather from wide geographic areas and defy the local RIC by parading before their game in an obvious show of strength for the benefit of the watching policemen.

Éamonn Ceannt (1881–1916), revolutionary hero of Easter Week, was born Edward Thomas Kent in 1881 in Ballymoe, Glenamaddy, Co. Galway. Ceannt's father, James, was an RIC constable. Ceannt is an exemplar of a generation of young nationalists committed to the revival of Gaelic culture. He was a fluent Irish speaker, and an accomplished uilleann



Fenian leader, Thomas Kenny from Craughwell, County Galway. Kenny was instrumental in the organisation and spread of hurling in south-east Galway. As a Fenian leader, he waged a campaign against landlords and large farmers for the break of land over a decade.

THE GAA AND THE 1916 RISING IN ULSTER

By Dónal McAnallen

Examining the Easter Rising in relation to Ulster, and the relevant GAA connections, is not an easy exercise.

The several hundred northerners who assembled on Easter Sunday 1916 – at Coalisland, principally, with clusters at other provincial venues – did not engage in the fight due to countermanding orders from Dublin and two days of confusion and disagreement about orders to march to Connacht. No definitive list exists of those who turned up. Nonetheless, it is worth profiling some of those northerners who would have participated but for their misinformation and geographical isolation.

Those with the strongest GAA profiles came from Belfast. Two key players at Coalisland were Séamus Dobbyn and Liam Gaynor – both Antrim hurlers. Their lives were intertwined since birth in 1890: growing up in Belfast, playing for John Mitchels, joining the Dungannon clubs, studying at De La Salle, Waterford, qualifying as teachers, and winning Antrim senior football and hurling titles with their club, entering the IRB and Volunteers, and playing in the 1914-15 Ulster SHC finals. Dobbyn, who had already

won an Ulster SHC medal in 1913, also refereed club games, wrote Gaelic Games columns for the press, was elected as county secretary in early 1915, and would be elected Ulster Council President in 1919. His brother, Alphie Dobbyn, hurled for Antrim and went to Coalisland as well.

Patrick Barnes was the best-known player who mobilised for Coalisland in 1916. After introducing Gaelic football to his native Aghagallon in 1907, he went on to play for Seaghan-an-Díomais (Belfast) club and for Antrim in the 1911 and 1912 All-Ireland football finals. Alongside him on Easter Sunday was Dermot Barnes, a brother, and an official of the Seaghan's club over a decade earlier. There is also a question as to whether Volunteer Seán McKeown in 1916 was the same man as the James Stephens footballer of that time, long-term Antrim hurler and county official.

Another 1916 Volunteer of some standing was Tom Clear, a player and official for the Dalcassians GAA club on the Ormeau Road. Clear was also a teacher, referee, the South Antrim GAA Board Secretary (1912-19), and a member of the Civil Committee of the Irish Volunteers in Belfast from 1914.

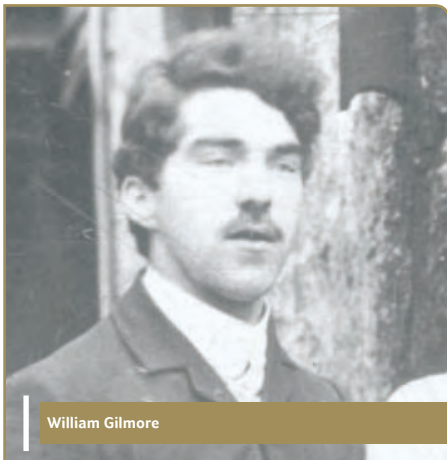


Séamus Dobbyn and Liam Gaynor

Several Volunteers who mobilised for the Rising were Belfast club players. Shaun's Park, where they played, was also the drilling-ground of the city Volunteers. David McGuinness of O'Neill Crowley's GAC later recalled how Gaelic sports became a point of entry to radical activity for young men like him. Volunteers Patrick and George Nash became more closely associated with the GAA after 1916; a short-lived club in Belfast in the mid-1920s would be called Patrick Nash's, and 'Geordie' (as a McKelvey's GAC member) became groundsman for Corrigan Park and an inter-county referee.

A few prominent figures in the IRB and Volunteers in the Coalisland debacle had played Gaelic Games in Belfast in the early 1900s revival years. Joseph Connolly and Denis McCullough had been members of Tír na nÓg club; the latter won Ulster SHC medals with Antrim in 1904 and 1905, and penned a seminal article, 'The GAA in Ulster', for the Gaelic Athletic Annual of 1907.

Noteworthy too are three Lisburn Volunteers who entrained to Coalisland with the Belfast



William Gilmore

Battalion. William Shaw was chairman of the fleeting Teeling's GAA Club in Lisburn that was forced to give up Sunday play after Sabbatarian protests in 1904. William and Eddie Gilmore had been Ardoyne (Kickham's) club players and officials in the 1900s, and William was secretary of both Antrim County Board and the Ulster Council between 1909 and 1911, before their family moved to Lisburn. Having no GAA outlet in Lisburn, the brothers were more immersed in Volunteer and political activity by 1916.

Most of the mobilised Ulstermen came from Tyrone, but linking them to the GAA is complicated by the vacuum of Gaelic Games in the county since 1914. Among the few who had a salient playing record beforehand were: Charles Carbery, the first Donaghmore Éire Óg football captain a dozen years earlier; Hugh Rodgers of Wolfe Tone's, Sixmilecross, whose car, sometimes used to taxi players, ferried guns to Coalisland; and Tom Kelly, who played for O'Neill Ógs of Dungannon in 1914.

After the Rising, several IRB men who had gathered for the Rising in Tyrone became involved in the new club and county GAA structures. Bob Slane debuted as a Sixmilecross delegate to the reorganised county board in autumn 1916; ditto John Grimes for Pomeroy Plunkett's. Albert Tally pulled on the geansaí of the nascent Thomas Clarke's GAA Club, Dungannon, in 1917. John Shields, the new Tyrone county centre for the IRB in 1917, set about organising a sports-day and aeridheacht in his native English. Barney Mallon went on to play for Moortown Geraldines.

From adjacent counties also came small groups of Volunteers, some of whom would help to set up the GAA in their own areas in later years. Of the two dozen or so who arrived from South Derry, Anthony McGurk of Lavey



John Mitchel's GAA

and Hugh Gribbin of Newbridge stand out as founder members of their respective clubs in the mid-1920s; their descendants would go on to play for Derry in All-Ireland finals. Of the mere handful who arrived at Coalisland from Blackwatertown, Co. Armagh, Michael McGleenan and John Garvey become founder members of the village GAA club in the 1930s.

A small group of about 20 Volunteers mobilised in Derry City with the intention to proceed to Tyrone, before the countermanding orders came through. Among them were Charlie Breslin of William Street, the chairman of the revived Derry County Board in 1903; Patrick Shiels of the Bogside, a club official back in 1898 (with St Columb's Hurling Club) went on to chair the county board (1918-23); and John Fox (Bogside) had been a county board member in 1909. Séamus Cavanagh (the city OC in 1916) and Patrick Hegarty were officials of Volunteers GAA Club in 1913-14. Seán Mac Adaim of Francis Street, a very young Volunteer in 1916, became a county board official in the early 1930s.

A handful of Volunteers in Newry, similarly awaiting the call but removed from the action, had notable GAA backgrounds. Peadar Mac Cana, who travelled to Dublin on Holy Saturday 1916 for information about the rumoured Rising but returned home none the wiser, had been a GAA member since 1908. Patrick Lavery (Faugh's) had played for Down in the 1907 Ulster SFC. And Patrick Rankin, an IRB veteran who had been involved in Gaelic Games while based in Toronto in 1913-14 and would be elected as the Down County Board treasure in 1925, famously cycled from Newry to Dublin on Easter Tuesday 1916 – and became the only GAA member then resident in Ulster who fought in the Rising.

In conclusion, it is clear that participation in Gaelic Games was one of the factors that radicalised the Irish Volunteers from Ulster. Having said that, the GAA's connection to the Volunteers was much weaker (and more urban-centred) in 1916 than it had been in 1914 and would be in the aftermath of the Rising, especially from 1918 onwards.

DUBLIN GAA MEMBERS WHO FOUGHT IN THE RISING

This list of approximately 300 sometime members of the GAA in the capital who fought in the Rising was compiled by James Wren (O'Toole's) and first published in William Nolan (ed.), *The Gaelic Athletic Association in Dublin 1884-2000* (2005). James is also the author of the recently released *The GPO Garrison, Easter Week 1916: A Biographical Dictionary*.

NAMES IN RED – DIED DURING OR AS A RESULT OF THE RISING.

ARD CRAOBH: Michael O'Hanrahan (JF), Gregory Murphy (4C), Frank Henderson (GPO)

BALLYBODEN WANDERERS: Thomas Kearney (GPO), Pat Gallagher (GPO)

BULFIN'S: John Cromien (4C), Patrick Dunne (ML), James O'Connell (ML), Frank Murphy (ML), John Keogh (ML), John Morgan (ML), Patrick Harbourne (ML), Edward Tuke (SG)

BOYLE O'REILLY'S: Philip Clarke (SG)

CELTIC H.C.: James Hunter (GPO)

CLANN LIR: Pádraig Ó Ceallaigh (JF)

COLLEGIANS: Frank Burke (GPO), Éamon Bulfin (GPO), Brian Joyce (GPO), Con O'Donovan (4C), Conor McGinley (GPO), Eunan McGinley (GPO)

COLMCILLE: Peter Manning (4C), James Quinn (SDU), James Burns (4C), James Brennan (MI), Peadar Breslin (4C), Charles Byrne (4C), Ignatius Callender (4C), John Cullen (MI), John Dowling (4C), Peadar Halpin (4C), Nicholas Lennon (4C), Thomas Nolan (4C), Liam Murnane (4C), Peadar O'Carroll (4C).

CONFEDERATE: Seán T. O'Kelly (GPO), Michael O'Kelly (4C)

CROKE'S: Seán Owens (SDU), Phil Walsh (4C), Liam Byrne (SDU), Pat Dennany (GPO), John Doyle (4C), Redmond Cox (4C), Stephen Farren (4C), Charles Goulding (JF), Patrick Green (4C), Gerard Fitzmaurice (SG), Patrick Hogan (4C), Thomas Hyland (4C), Seán Hynes (4C), John Kennedy (4C), Thomas McDonnell (4C), Christopher McCormack (4C), Peter McLoughlin (4C), Denis Neary (4C), Denis O'Callaghan (4C), Seán O'Duffy (4C), Denis O'Brien (SDU), Paddy O'Brien (ML), Thomas O'Reilly (4C), Thomas O'Kelly (MI), Phil Cosgrove (ML)

KEY TO SITES OF ACTION:

4C	– Four Courts
A	– Ashbourne
BM	– Boland's Mill
CH	– City Hall
GPO	– General Post Office
JF	– Jacob's Factory
MI	– Mendicity Institute
ML	– Marrowbone Lane
SDU	– South Dublin Union
SG	– Stephen's Green

DAVIS H.C.: Harry Coyle (GPO), Michael Cremin (GPO), Matt Flanagan (GPO)

DOLPHINS: Bernard McKenna (ML), Danny Meade (ML)

DONORES: Patrick Byrne (ML), Michael Byrne (ML), James Carroll (SDU), John Darcy (ML), Denis Doyle (SG), Patrick Mullen (ML), Martin Mullen (ML), James Arnold (ML), James Russell (SDU), Thomas Kavanagh (ML), George Nolan (ML), Harry Pender (ML)

EMERALDS: Thomas O'Reilly (GPO), James Cunningham (JF), Patrick Swanzy (GPO)

EMMET H.C.: John Furlong (JF)

ERIN'S PRIDE: Richard Davy (JF)

FAUGHS: Harry Boland (GPO), William (Dan) Ryan (GPO), John Rooney (SG)

FIANNA: Andy Comerford (JF), Thomas Maguire (4C), Joe Toome (GPO), John McArdle (4C)

FINGALLIANS: John Crenigan (A), Jim Crenigan (MI), Peter Wilson (A & MI), Richard Coleman (A & MI), Patrick Early (A), William Doyle (A), Peadar Kelly (A), Jack Kelly (A), Frank J. Lawless (A), Colm Lawless (A), Joseph V. Lawless (A), James V. Lawless (A), Edward Lawless (A & GPO), James Marks (A & MI), Christopher Moran (A), Christopher Nugent (A), Christopher Taylor (A), Joseph Taylor (A), Tommy Taylor (A), James Wilson (A & MI), William Wilson (MI), Thomas Weston (A)

FINTAN LALOR'S: Thomas Murphy (ML), Hugh O'Byrne (ML), Arthur Neilan (4C)

FONTENOY: Patrick Whelan (BM)

GAELIC LEAGUE H.C.: Martin Conlon (4C)

GERALDINES: Maurice Collins (4C), Charles Donnelly (GPO), Gerry Doyle (SDU), Bernie McAllister (A), Liam O'Flaherty (SDU), Joseph Parker (ML), Frank Shouldice (ML), Jack Shouldice (4C), Joseph Stanley (GPO), Seán Treacy (SDU), John Traynor (SDU)

GREEN FLAGS: Larry Murphy (4C)

HENRY GRATTAN'S: Peadar Doyle (SDU)

HIBERNIAN KNIGHTS: James Quinn (GPO)

ISLE OF THE SEA: Peter Byrne (BM), James Daly (BM), Patrick Mullen (BM)

JOHN MITCHEL'S: Matthew Furlong (JF), Joseph Furlong (JF)

JOHN O'MAHONY H.C.: Frank Daly (A), Charles Goulding (JF), James Goulding (JF), John R. Reynolds (GPO), Terry Simpson (JF)

KEATING'S: Cathal Brugha (SDU), Gerald Feeney (4C), Michael Foley (4C), Con Keating (GPO), Joseph Vize (JF)

KICKHAM'S: Dan Kavanagh (JF), Michael Fitzpatrick (JF), Patrick McDonnell (JF), Paddy Walsh (JF)

KEVIN'S: **Seán Connolly** (CH), Joseph Byrne (SDU), Séamus Doyle (BM), Thomas Atkins (BM), James Glynn (SDU), James Maguire (SDU), John Judge (ML)

LÁMĦ DEARG: Patrick Callan (JF), Hugh O'Hagan (JF)

LORD EDWARD'S: William T. Cosgrave (SDU)

LUSK: Thomas Ashe (A), Patrick Caddell (A & GPO), Daniel Brophy (A & GPO), John Clarke (A & MI), Richard Aungier (A), Jack Devine (A), Paddy Doyle (A), Paddy Kelly (MI), Matthew Kelly (A), **Thomas Rafferty** (A), Richard Kelly (A), Tom McArdle (A), John McCann (A), James Masterson (A), William Meehan (A & MI), Tom Peppard (A & MI), Edward Rooney (A), James Rooney (A)

MARINO GAELS: John Newman (GPO)

MICHAEL DWYER'S: Matt Caffrey (GPO), Thomas Corbally (GPO), Charles Donnelly (GPO), James Sweeney (GPO), Patrick Sweeney (GPO), Frank Sheridan (GPO)

OLIVER BOND H.C.: Peadar Kearney (JF), Michael Slater (JF), Tom Slater (JF), William Slater (JF), Mary O'Hanrahan (GPO)

PARNELL'S: Edmund Boland (GPO), Martin Savage (4C), Peadar Christie (JF), John Joyce (JF), Patrick Lanigan (JF), Owen McDermott (JF), John O'Brien (JF), Tom O'Reilly (JF), Martin Mullen (JF), Peter Coates (SG), Charles Kenny (BM)

ST ANDREW'S: Chris Carberry (BM), John Quinn (BM), Thomas Quinn (BM)

ST BRENDAN'S: John Nolan (CH),

ST FINIAN'S: Brian O'Higgins (GPO)

ST LAURENCE O'TOOLE'S: **Thomas Clarke** (GPO) (President of O'Toole's Pipers Band), **Seán Mac Diarmada** (GPO), Dave Begley (GPO), Michael Brady (GPO), Tom Crimmins (GPO), Michael Croke (GPO), Thomas Croke (GPO), Tom Ennis (GPO), John Fitzharris (GPO), Frank Henderson (GPO), Seán Kerr (GPO & Kimmage), Thomas Leahy (GPO), Larry Mackey (GPO), Michael Mackey (GPO), Paddy Mitchell (GPO), Thomas Roche (GPO), Frank Thornton (GPO), Patrick Weafer (GPO), Dan Begley (4C), Seán Cody (4C), James Dempsey (4C), Patrick Kelly (4C), Barney Murphy (4C), Seán O'Moore (4C), Thomas Yourell (4C), James Brougham (SG), Joseph Connolly (SG), James Donnelly (SG), Joseph Duffy (SG), Patrick Duffy (SG), Robert Humphries (SG), Johnny McDonnell (SG), Michael Lawless (SG), An tOllamh Liam Ó Briain (SG), William O'Brien (SG), Frank O'Brien (SG), David O'Leary (SG), Tim O'Neill (SG), John O'Neill (SG), Seán Rogan (SG), James Barrett (JF), Vincent Byrne (JF), James Cassells (JF), Michael Colgan (JF), Liam Daly (JF), Tom Drum (JF), James Hannon (JF), Tom Keogh (JF), James Kenny (JF), Thomas Losty (JF), Paddy McDonnell (JF), Seán Lynch (JF), William Lynch (JF), Michael McDonnell (JF), Séamus Murran (JF), Joseph O'Hanrahan (JF), Edward O'Hanrahan (JF), Seán O'Rourke (JF), Kathleen McDonald née Pollard (JF), Josephine Daly née Pollard (JF), Patrick Rooney (JF), James Sheils (JF), Denis Shelly (JF), Thomas Shelly (JF), James Slattery (JF), Michael Smyth (JF), Tom Wheatley (GPO), Edward Keegan (SDU), Toby Breslin (BM)

ST MARGARET'S: Walter Farrelly (A), Thomas O'Reilly (A), Richard Duke (Fingal), Thomas Duke (Fingal), James O'Connor (A)

SANDYMOUNT: **Edward Ennis** (BM), Thomas O'Byrne (BM), Joseph O'Byrne (BM), William O'Byrne (BM)

SHAMROCK: Frank McNally (4C)

SKERRIES G.F.C.: Matthias Derham (A)

SKERRIES HARPS: Robert Beggs (4C), Joseph Derham (GPO)

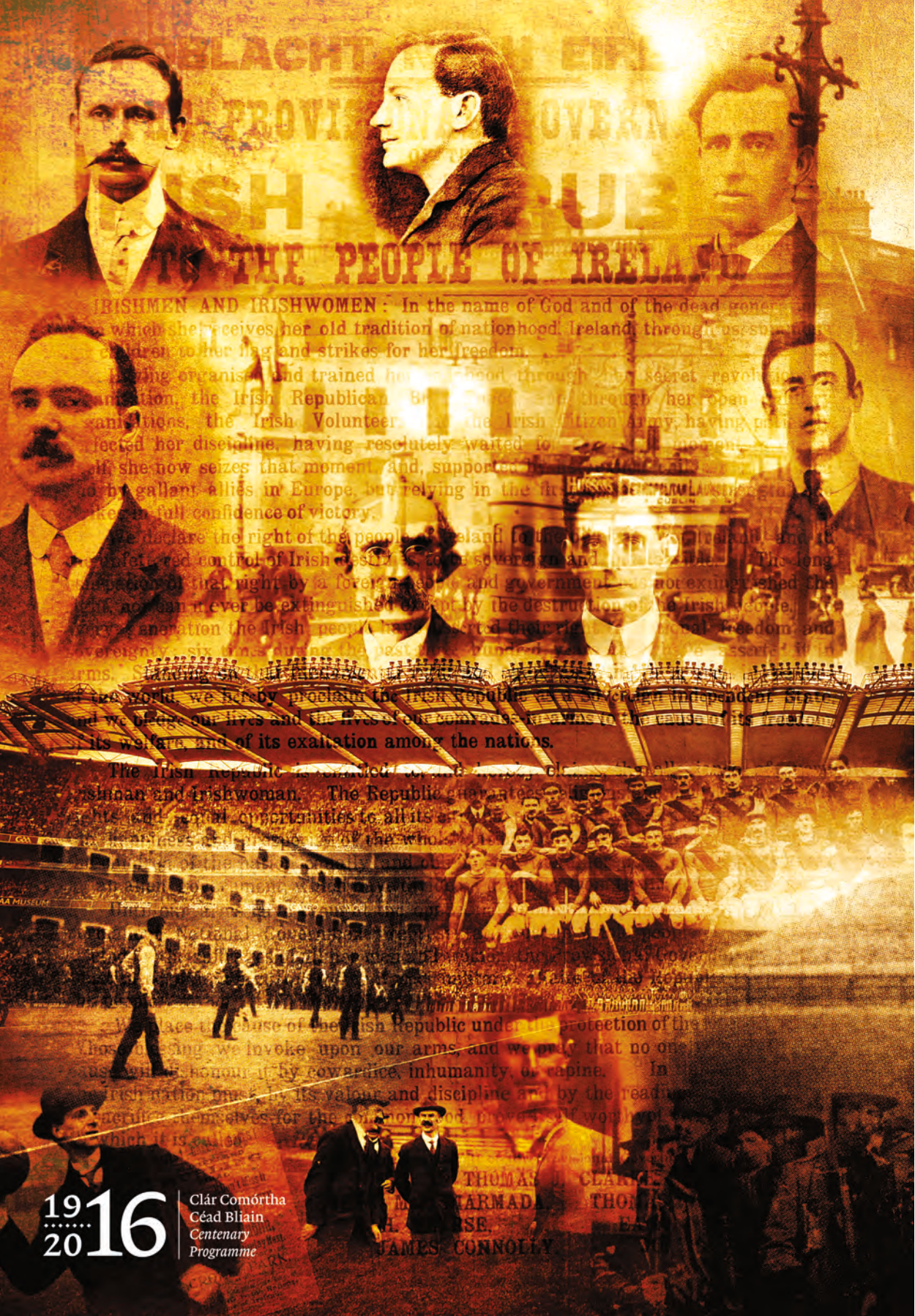
SOUTHERN ROVERS: Phil Shanahan (JF)

STARS OF FINGAL: John McAllister (A), James McDonnell (A), Bartle Weston (A), Charles Weston (A)

TERENURE SARFIELD'S: Dan McCarthy (SDU)

YOUNG IRELAND: Dan Canny (GPO)

UNKNOWN CLUBS: Séamus Hughes (JF), Tom Hunter (JF), George Levins (MI), Kieran Kenny (ML)



BLACHT AN EIR
PROVINCIAL GOVERN

IRISH REPUBLIC TO THE PEOPLE OF IRELAND

IRISHMEN AND IRISHWOMEN: In the name of God and of the dead generations in which she receives her old tradition of nationhood, Ireland through us strikes her children to her flag and strikes for her freedom.

Being organised and trained her childhood through her secret revolutionary organisation, the Irish Republican Brotherhood, and through her open demonstrations, the Irish Volunteers, and the Irish Citizen Army, having maintained her discipline, having resolutely waited for the opportunity, and women

she now seizes that moment and, supported by the gallant allies in Europe, but relying in the first instance on her own strength, she takes the full confidence of victory.

We declare the right of the people of Ireland to the free control of Ireland and its resources and the full and complete sovereignty and self-determination. The long struggle of that right by a foreign power and government is extinguished. The right can never be extinguished even by the destruction of the Irish people.

In recognition the Irish people have asserted their right to national freedom and sovereignty six times during the past six hundred years. We have asserted it in arms. Six times we have been driven from our country.

And we hereby proclaim the Irish Republic a free, sovereign, independent State and we pledge our lives and the lives of our comrades in arms to the success of its welfare and of its exaltation among the nations.

The Irish Republic is entitled to the same claims as all other nations and Irishwoman. The Republic guarantees equal rights and equal opportunities to all its citizens and to the whole of the island.

We declare our independence of the British Government and of all other foreign powers. We declare our independence of the British Government and of all other foreign powers.

In the name of the Irish Republic under the protection of the Irish nation we invoke upon our arms, and we pray that no one should dishonour it by cowardice, inhumanity, or rapine.

In the name of the Irish nation, must, by its valour and discipline and by the readiness to sacrifice themselves for the common good, prove all worth of which it is capable.

1916
2016

Clár Comórtha
Céad Bliain
Centenary
Programme

THOMAS
ARMADA
THOMAS
SE.
JAMES CONNOLLY