

ALEXANDER, George

ALLAN, Francis Erskine

ARMSTRONG, Warwick Windridge

BLACKHAM, John McCarthy

BONNOR, George John

BRUCE, William

BURTON, Frederick John

COOK, Simon Hewitt

COOPER, Bransby Beauchamp

COULTER, John

DARLINGTON, John

EBELING, John

EDWARDS, John

FLEETWOOD, John

GRAHAM, John

GUEST, John

HAZLITT, John

HENDRICK, John

HILL, John Charles

HURWOOD, Alexander

IVERSON, John Bryan

JONES, Dean Mervyn

KELLY, Thomas Joseph Dart

KENDALL, Thomas Kingston

KLINE, Lindsay Francis

McCAGUE, Martin John

McDONALD, Colin Campbell

McDONNELL, Percy Stanislaus

McILWRAITH, John

McLEOD, Charles Edward

McLEOD, Robert William

McSHANE, Patrick George

MIDWINTER, William Evans

FOR CLUB AND COUNTRY



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SPOFFORTH, Frederick Robert

THOMAS, (Dr) George Ronald

TRUMBLE, Hugh

TRUMBLE, John William

WALKER, Maxwell Henry Norman

WALTERS, Francis Henry

by Ken Williams



FOR
CLUB
AND
COUNTRY

by Ken Williams
MCC Library Volunteer



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FOREWORD

Members entering the pavilion will at some stage have paused in the foyer to view the photographs of the Melbourne Cricket Club representatives who have played Test cricket for Australia. This booklet provides a summary of the Test match performances of each of these players, as well as an outline of their careers in all first class cricket (especially for Victoria) and in 1st XI games for the Melbourne Cricket Club. Players are listed in order of their first Test appearance.

The Club has a long and proud tradition of providing members of Australian Test teams. Indeed, the very first Australian Test team which met England on this ground in March 1877 contained three Melbourne Cricket Club players, Jack Blackham, Bransby Cooper and Bill Midwinter and up to the Second World War it was unusual for an Australian Test team not to contain at least one player from the club. This was perhaps only to be expected during a period when the great majority of the Australian team came from Victoria and New South Wales and, to a lesser extent, from South Australia. Since the war, as Australia's Test players have tended to be drawn more widely from across the six states of the Commonwealth, it is inevitable that the club's contribution to the Test team has declined, though it may come as a surprise to some to learn that Dean Jones has been the only player to represent the club while playing Test cricket for Australia in the last twenty years.

The definition as to what constitutes a Melbourne Cricket Club Test representative has varied slightly. It is now accepted that, in order to qualify, a player must have played for the club in the same season that he played for Australia, but the list also includes a few nineteenth century players who, though playing for Melbourne at some point of their career, did not represent the club in the season or seasons in which they played Test cricket. The players concerned are F. E. Allan, J. D. Edwards, F. R. Spofforth, J. W. Trumble and F. H. Walters. Research has indicated that one player who has previously been regarded as a Melbourne Cricket Club Test representative, did not in fact play for the club. Henry "Tup" Scott, who played eight Tests for Australia between 1884 and 1886, played club cricket with St Kilda, East Melbourne and University, but never for Melbourne. Confusion may have arisen because he was captain of the 1886 Australian team to England, which was sometimes called the Melbourne Cricket Club Australian Team, as it was organised and financed by the club, managed by its secretary Ben Wardill and wore the club's colours.

On the other hand, it has been discovered that George Coulthard, not previously claimed as one of the club's Test representatives, was definitely a Melbourne player

FOREWORD

at the time of his Test appearance in 1881-82. His details are included in this booklet. He seems to have been excluded on the grounds that he was a club employee (he was engaged as a ground bowler) rather than a member.

Special thanks are due to MCC librarian David Studham for his support, to fellow MCC Library volunteer Ray Webster for advice and assistance, to assistant MCC librarian Barbara Spiller and to Lee Semmens for his research on late nineteenth century club cricket. Ray and the compiler, together with interstate researchers Warwick Franks (NSW) and Rick Smith (Tasmania), are currently engaged on the Australian First Class Cricketers Project, which aims to produce a biographical and statistical record of each of the more than 3100 cricketers who have appeared in first class matches for Australian teams in Australia and overseas. The first of the four planned volumes, covering players with surnames starting with the letters A to D, is planned for publication in late 2000 or early 2001.

Ken Williams
March 2000

BLACKHAM, John McCarthy

Test career: 1876-77 to 1894-95.

Wicket keeper, lower order right-hand batsman.



Jack Blackham was born on 11 May 1854 at North Fitzroy, Melbourne, and died on 28 December 1932 at Melbourne, aged 78. Known as “The Prince of Wicketkeepers”, he was one of the greatest wicket keepers in the history of the game. By standing close to the stumps he rendered the position of longstop obsolete and his contemporaries, with the possible exception of Englishman Richard Pilling, could not match his skill in taking deliveries and whipping off the bails in one motion. He was also a determined lower order batsman with no pretensions to style, who could defend stoutly and hit forcefully.

He played in the first-ever Test, at Melbourne, in 1876-77, and made the last of his 35 Test appearances in the First Test at Sydney in 1894-95. Despite receiving many painful knocks to the hands, face and body, Blackham missed only four of Australia’s first 39 Tests, three of these being in 1884-85 when he was one of those who stood down over the issue of gate money.

He toured England eight times between 1878 and 1893, the last time as captain, a record equalled only by Syd Gregory. On the 1890 tour he dismissed 65 batsmen (38 caught & 27 stumped) – still a record for an Australian in England. He played several useful Test innings – at Sydney in 1882-83 his 57 and 58 not out contributed to an Australian victory and in his last Test he made his best Test score of 74, adding 154 in 76 minutes with Syd Gregory for the ninth wicket, still the Australian record for that wicket. During this Test a delivery forced back the top joint of his thumb and tore open an old injury and he did not play for Australia again.

He captained Australia in eight Tests – once in the troubled 1884-85 series when Australia had four different captains and from 1891-92 until his retirement. A pessimist and worrier, he was not regarded as a particularly good captain, despite his immense knowledge of the game.

Blackham played 45 first class matches for Victoria between 1874-75 and 1894-95, scoring 1599 runs at 22.84 and dismissing 90 batsmen (51 caught and 39 stumped). His only first class century was 109 for Victoria against NSW in 1884-85. His first class career ended a month after his last Test, when, attempting a comeback after his serious thumb injury, he seriously damaged the same thumb in a Shield match. He captained Victoria 27 times between 1881-82 and his retirement in 1894-95. In all first class matches he dismissed 455 batsmen – an Australia record until surpassed by Bert Oldfield in the 1930’s.

BLACKHAM, John McCarthy

Blackham's early club cricket was with Carlton and South Melbourne. He played for the Melbourne Cricket Club in 1876-77 and 1877-78, but did not reappear for them until 1884-85 when he topped the batting averages with 429 runs at 85.80. He represented the club up to 1896-97, but international commitments greatly limited his appearances. His highest score was 146 not out against University late in 1894-95, when, batting at no. 10, he added 163 for the last wicket with Micky Roche. He was made a life member of the club in 1909.

In 1996 Jack Blackham was one of the original ten inductees to the Australian Cricket Hall of Fame.

Test match record: 1876-77 to 1894-95

M	I	NO	Runs	HS	Ave	100	50	Runs	Wkts	Ave	Best	5i	10m	Ct/St
35	62	11	800	74	15.68	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	37/24

First-class record: 1874-75 to 1894-95

M	I	NO	Runs	HS	Ave	100	50	Runs	Wkts	Ave	Best	5i	10m	Ct/St
275	442	61	6395	109	16.78	1	26	138	2	69.00	1/8	–	–	275/181

COOPER, Bransby Beauchamp

Test career: 1876-77.

Middle order right-hand batsman.



Bransby Cooper was born on 15 March 1844 at Dacca, India (now Dhaka, Bangladesh) and died on 7 August 1911 at Geelong, Victoria, aged 67. Educated in England at Rugby School, he was a stylish and attractive batsman, who could hit the ball hard, though patience and a sound defence were his greatest assets. He was also a capable wicket keeper. In 1869 he emigrated to the USA, but soon moved to Victoria, first representing the colony in 1871.

Although somewhat past his best, due, it was said, to a disinclination for practice, he played in the first-ever Test at Melbourne in March 1877, scoring 15 and 3. In the first innings he and Charles Bannerman added 77 for the fourth wicket, the highest partnership of the match, but he was not picked for the next Test.

Regarded as a highly promising player, he scored 70 on his first appearance for Gentlemen versus Players at Lord's in 1865, and in 1869 made 101 for the Gentlemen of the South at the Oval, taking part in an opening stand of 283 with W. G. Grace. At the time this was the highest partnership ever recorded in first class cricket. However, his appearances in county cricket (for Middlesex and Kent) were very limited due to his career as a stock broker and he left England at the age of 25. His most notable innings in Australia was 84 for a Victorian XVIII against the English tourists in 1873-74 which enabled the locals to win by an innings. He was only moderately successful in first class matches for Victoria, scoring 272 runs at 13.60 in 11 matches, with a highest score of 45 against NSW in 1874-75.

He played for the Melbourne Cricket Club from 1870-71 to 1873-74 and from 1876-77 to 1881-82, winning the batting average in 1876-77 with 426 runs at 35.50.

Test match record: 1876-77

M	I	NO	Runs	HS	Ave	100	50	Runs	Wkts	Ave	Best	5i	10m	Ct
1	2	0	18	15	9.00	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2

First-class record: 1863 to 1877-78

M	I	NO	Runs	HS	Ave	100	50	Runs	Wkts	Ave	Best	5i	10m	Ct/St
50	83	5	1600	101	20.51	1	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	41/20

MIDWINTER, William Evans

Test career: 1876-77 to 1886-87.

Middle order right-hand batsman, right-hand medium pace round-arm bowler.



Bill Midwinter was born on 19 June 1851 at St Briavels, Gloucestershire, England and died on 3 December 1890 at Kew Asylum, Melbourne, at the age of 39. He has the unique distinction of playing for both sides in Anglo-Australian Tests, though he is not the only man to play Test cricket for and against Australia, Kepler Wessels having done so in the 1980's and 1990's. Brought to Australia at nine years of age, he learnt the game on the Bendigo goldfields where one of his team-mates was his future Australian team-mate Harry Boyle. Six feet two-and-a-half inches tall, fair haired and powerfully built, he developed into a fine all-rounder, a medium pace bowler with a high delivery and considerable powers of spin, a free scoring batsman who later developed a strong defence and an excellent outfield.

He was a member of Australia's first ever Test team in 1876-77 and took five for 78 in the first innings of the inaugural Test. Not long afterwards he left of his own accord for England and commenced playing for Gloucestershire. Although not returning to Australia in 1877-78, he was a member of the 1878 Australian touring team in England. Joining the side upon its arrival, he played in the early matches, but in mid-June, when about to take the field at Lord's, the Gloucestershire captain, W. G. Grace, accompanied by two burly team-mates, burst into the dressing room and led him off to a waiting carriage which took him across London to the Oval, where Gloucestershire were about to play their first match of the season. Some of the Australians, led by their manager, took chase and caught up with Midwinter and his captors at the Oval. There, Grace claimed Midwinter had an agreement to play with Gloucestershire and accused the Australians of being "a damn lot of sneaks". Grace had his way, and Midwinter did not play for the Australians again on the tour, leaving them with just 11 men.

In 1881-82 he returned to Australia as a member of the English touring team and played in all four Tests against Australia, taking 10 wickets and compiling 95 runs. However, when he came back to Australia in 1882-83 he declared himself to be "an Australian to the heart's core", and played for them in the final Test against the Hon. Ivo Bligh's Englishmen, despite having played for England in Australia less than twelve months earlier. He was a member of the Australian team to England in 1884 and played in all three Tests, making 748 runs on the tour but taking only 15 wickets. He played little first class cricket after that tour though he played in two Tests against England in 1886-87. This was his last season in first class cricket, though he was invited to tour England again in 1888 but declined on the grounds of business (he was a hotelier) and deteriorating eyesight.

MIDWINTER, William Evans

In 1873-74 he played twice for a Victorian XVIII against the English tourists (in the second match he bowled both W. G. Grace and his brother, Fred) and next season captured six for 61 for Victoria against NSW on his first class debut. In 13 first class matches for Victoria he made 541 runs at 28.47 and captured 40 wickets at 16.45. His highest score for the colony was 92 not out against England in 1882-83 and his best bowling seven for 53 against NSW next season. Midwinter played for Gloucestershire from 1877 to 1882. On his county debut he took 11 for 81 (seven for 35 & four for 46) against England at the Oval and in 58 matches for them he scored 1603 runs and took 232 wickets. His best season in England was 1882 when he made 823 runs (including a career-highest 137 not out for M.C.C. against Derbyshire) and took 84 wickets. His best bowling figures in first class cricket were seven for 29 against Middlesex at Lord's in 1880.

Midwinter played for a variety of Melbourne club sides - Carlton, South Melbourne, Melbourne and East Melbourne. In his only season at Melbourne, in 1876-77, he captured 34 wickets at 10.52.

His last years were tragic. The deaths, in quick succession, of his wife and two children affected him to such an extent that in 1890 he was admitted to the Kew Mental Asylum, where he became paralysed from the waist down and died not long after.

Test match record for Australia and England: 1876-77 to 1886-87

M	I	NO	Runs	HS	Ave	100	50	Runs	Wkts	Ave	Best	5i	10m	Ct
12	21	1	269	37	13.45	–	–	605	24	25.20	5/78	1	–	10

First-class record: 1874-75 to 1886-87

M	I	NO	Runs	HS	Ave	100	50	Runs	Wkts	Ave	Best	5i	10m	Ct
160	264	27	4534	137*	19.13	3	12	7298	419	17.41	7/27	27	3	122

KELLY, Thomas Joseph Dart

*Test career: 1876-77 to 1878-79.
Middle order right-hand batsman.*



Tom Kelly was born on 3 May 1844 in County Waterford, Ireland and died on 20 July 1893 at Hawthorn, Melbourne, at the age of 49. Referred to as "The Little Wonder", he was best known for his exceptional fielding, though he was also an hard-hitting batsman with a good record in intercolonial matches. Brilliant and fearless at point, he stood up close to even the fiercest hitters and by general consent was regarded as the finest field in England or Australia in that position. Though born in Ireland, he was brought up in Bristol and learnt his cricket in the same area as the Graces. He arrived in Australia at the age of 19.

He was 32 years of age when he made the first of his two Test appearances in the Second Test at Melbourne in the inaugural series of 1876-77. He justified his inclusion with a second innings of 35 which included a remarkable sequence of eight successive scoring shots for four. He was not available for the first Australian tour of England in 1878, but played in the one-off 1878-79 Test as a replacement for George Bailey, who had broken his arm in a fielding mishap.

Kelly made his first class debut in 1863-64 for Parr's XI and his Victorian debut in 1865-66. In 13 first class matches for Victoria up to 1882-83, he scored 466 runs at 21.18, an impressive batting average at a time when scoring was generally very low. The highest of his five fifties for the colony was 86 against NSW in 1874-75. He held 18 catches, many of them brilliant, especially the one to dismiss Billy Caffyn at Melbourne in 1867.

He first played for the Melbourne Cricket Club in 1863-64, and did not make his last 1st XI appearance until 1888-89. In his first season he played for the club against the Albert C.C. of Sydney, in a match that was played instead of the annual Victoria v. NSW match, which was not played in this and the following season owing to a dispute. In the 1864-65 match he top scored with 46, which enabled Melbourne to win by an innings. He headed the club's batting averages in 1873-74 (225 runs at 37.50) and 1882-83 (446 runs at 37.16). Though he rarely bowled at first class level, his slows sometimes proved effective at club level, especially in 1875-76, when he topped the bowling averages with 73 wickets at 8.35.

He is regarded as the first Australian cricketer to wear a club blazer, its stripes in the Melbourne Cricket Club colours being made to his own specifications. A solicitor by profession, he served on the MCC committee from 1873-74 to 1876-77 and from 1881-82 to 1885-86. He was made a life member of the club in 1878.

KELLY, Thomas Joseph Dart

Test match record: 1876-77 to 1878-79

M	I	NO	Runs	HS	Ave	100	50	Runs	Wkts	Ave	Best	5i	10m	Ct
2	3	0	64	35	21.33	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1

First-class record: 1863-64 to 1882-83

M	I	NO	Runs	HS	Ave	100	50	Runs	Wkts	Ave	Best	5i	10m	Ct
16	28	1	543	86	20.11	–	5	2	0	–	–	–	–	20

SPOFFORTH, Frederick Robert

Test career: 1876-77 to 1886-87.

Right-arm fast medium bowler and lower order right-hand batsman.



Fred Spofforth was born on 9 September 1853 at Balmain, Sydney and died on 4 June 1926 at Ditton Hill, Surrey, England at the age of 72. "The Demon" was Australia's greatest match-winner during the first decade of Test cricket and remains one of the outstanding fast bowlers of all time. Tall and gaunt, he was originally a tearaway bowler but later reduced his pace and relied on superb control and subtle, almost undetectable, variations of pace. Like all great bowlers he was especially adept at identifying and exploiting batsmen's weaknesses. He possessed a devastating yorker, clean bowling an exceptionally high proportion of his victims, and could cut the ball sharply off pitches

which rendered assistance. A moderate lower order batsman, he once scored a Test 50, despite batting at No.11. In 1996 he was one of the original inductees to the Australian Cricket Hall of Fame.

He declined to play in the first-ever Test at Melbourne in 1876-77, in protest at the non-selection of his NSW team-mate and wicketkeeper, Billy Murdoch, though he did play in the Second Test. He made the first of his five tours to England in 1878 and quickly established

himself as Australia's outstanding bowler, being instrumental in Australia's famous nine-wicket victory in a single day over a powerful MCC team at Lord's, by taking six for 4 and four for 16. No Tests were played on that tour, but soon after the team's return to Australia he had match figures of 13 for 110, including the first hat trick in Test cricket, in the one-off Test. This was the first of three occasions he captured ten wickets in a Test in Australia, the others (both at Sydney) being in 1882-83 (when he equalled his best Test figures of seven for 44) and in 1884-85. He was again the leading bowler on the 1880 tour, but missed the only Test, the first to be played in England, because of a broken finger. Australia lost by five wickets, a result that may have been reversed had he been fit.

On his third tour, in 1882, he produced the most famous bowling performance of his career. In the sole Test at the Oval he captured seven for 46 and seven for 44 to give Australia an astonishing three run victory, a result which gave rise to the legend of the Ashes. He captured 157 wickets at 13.23 on that tour and was even more successful in 1884 with 205 first class wickets (though he performed only moderately in the Tests). Early on his final tour of England, in 1886, he obtained the best figures of his career, nine for 18 against Oxford University (15 for 36 in the match) but soon after suffered a serious injury to his bowling hand. He was out of action for nearly a month, and on his return his bowling was less effective, though he still captured 14 wickets to head the bowling averages in the three Tests. He played only one more Test, in 1886-87.

Spofforth represented NSW from 1874-75 to 1884-85, capturing a relatively modest 55 wickets at 22.09. In that time he made just 12 appearances for the colony, due both to his international commitments and to time spent up-country on his brother-in-law's property at Cassilis in central NSW. His move to Melbourne resulted from a job transfer by his employers, the National Bank of Australasia. He represented Victoria from 1885-86 to 1887-88 but played only five matches for them, capturing 29 wickets at 15.59, with best figures of six for 47 against NSW in 1886-87.

In 1888, after his marriage to an English heiress, he moved permanently to England, where he established a successful career as a tea merchant. His county cricket in England was for Derbyshire (1889 to 1891), but this was at a time when their matches were not counted as first class. However he played a good deal of first class cricket for other sides, especially the MCC and Gentlemen of England, appearing regularly in the Scarborough Festival for many seasons. He remained a formidable bowler both at first class level and in London club cricket with Hampstead.

SPOFFORTH, Frederick Robert

Spofforth played for Warwick in Sydney club cricket. He joined the Melbourne Cricket Club after his transfer to Victoria, and in his only season with the club, in 1887-88, captured 27 wickets at 8.07, finishing second in the bowling averages to Hugh Trumble.

Test match record: 1876-77 to 1886-87

M	I	NO	Runs	HS	Ave	100	50	Runs	Wkts	Ave	Best	5i	10m	Ct
18	29	6	217	50	9.43	-	1	1731	94	18.41	7/44	7	4	11

First-class record: 1874-75 to 1897

M	I	NO	Runs	HS	Ave	100	50	Runs	Wkts	Ave	Best	5i	10m	Ct
155	236	41	1928	56	9.88	-	3	12759	853	14.95	9/18	84	32	83



ALLAN, Francis Erskine

Test career: 1878-79.

Left-arm fast medium bowler, lower order left-hand batsman.



Frank Allan was born on 2 December 1849 at Allansford, near Warrnambool, Victoria and died in Melbourne on 9 February 1917, at the age of 67. A tall, lean left-hander he was known as "The Bowler of a Century" on account of his astonishing success in inter-colonial fixtures for Victoria against NSW. Bowling at fast-medium pace he imparted a remarkable degree of spin and made the ball swerve deceptively. He was a modest lower order batsman with a style that was described as all his own.

A member of the first Australian team to England in 1878, he was not suited by the cool and damp conditions, but on the team's return he played in the sole Test of 1878-79, against Lord Harris' English team at Melbourne. He captured two for 30 and two for 50, by coincidence dismissing the same top order batsmen, A. P. Lucas and A. J. Webbe, in each innings. It was his only Test, though in 1876-77 he had been invited to play in the first-ever Test in Melbourne. He withdrew two days before it started, preferring to remain in Warrnambool and attend the local agricultural show.

Allan played in 14 first class matches for Victoria between 1867-68 and 1882-83 in which he captured an impressive 83 wickets at 11.99. In his second match he took eight for 20 against NSW in Sydney and in 1871-72 he had match figures of 13 for 60 (eight for 35 & five for 25) against NSW in Melbourne. His highest score of 35 not out was made against NSW in 1880-81.

Although working in Warrnambool from the early 1870's, Allan played a good deal of club cricket in Melbourne, chiefly for South Melbourne for whom he captured 311 wickets at 5.84. He also played a few games for the Melbourne Cricket Club, mostly in the late 1860's, winning the club's bowling average in 1868-69 with 37 wickets at 4.82. He sat on the MCC committee from 1903-04 to 1905-06.

Test Match record: 1878-79

M	I	NO	Runs	HS	Ave	100	50	Runs	Wkts	Ave	Best	5i	10m	Ct
1	1	0	5	5	5.00	–	–	80	4	20.00	2/30	–	–	0

First-class record: 1867-68 to 1882-83

M	I	NO	Runs	HS	Ave	100	50	Runs	Wkts	Ave	Best	5i	10m	Ct
31	50	16	371	35*	10.91	–	–	1638	123	13.31	8/20	11	2	14

ALEXANDER, George

Test career: 1880 to 1884-85.

Lower order right-hand batsman, right-hand fast roundarm bowler.



George Alexander was born on 22 April 1851 in Oxfordshire, England (his birth was registered at Henley on Thames) and arrived in Melbourne with his parents when he was six months of age. He died at East Melbourne on 6 November 1930, aged 79. An all-rounder, he was a dashing batsman who sometimes opened but more often batted in the lower order and a fast round arm bowler with an easy delivery who could keep the runs down.

A playing member as well as manager of the 1880 Australian touring team, he made his Test debut in the first-ever Test in England, at the Oval where he took the wickets of William Barnes and Lord Harris and scored a useful 33 in the second innings. He also played in the First Test at Adelaide in 1884-85. By now virtually retired from first class cricket, he had been manager of the 1884 team to England. The Australian side for this Test was drawn exclusively from the 1884 tourists and owing to the unavailability of several players Alexander was brought in to make up the numbers. He batted low in the order and did not take a wicket. Owing to a dispute over gate money the entire Australian XI refused to play in the next Test and he did not reappear in first class cricket.

Alexander made his debut for Victoria in 1875-76 and played six first class matches for the colony up to 1879-80. His highest score was 75 against NSW in 1879-80 and his best bowling three for 22 against England in 1878-79. His best bowling in all first class matches was six for 57 for the 1880 Australian XI against a combined NSW/Victorian team in 1880-81.

A fine all rounder for the Melbourne Cricket Club, he topped the club's batting averages in both 1875-76 (643 runs at 40.18) and 1878-79 (632 runs at 33.26). He headed the bowling three times, in 1873-74 (17 wickets at 12.29), in 1877-78 (an astonishing 135 wickets at 4.87) and in 1878-79 (93 wickets at 9.82). He last played for Melbourne in 1883-84.

He served on the MCC committee from 1879-80 to 1882-83 and in the latter season was appointed by the club as manager of the Hon. Ivo Bligh's English team in Australia. Such was the satisfactory manner in which he handled the arrangements that the club voted him a bonus of £200.

Test match record: 1880 to 1884-85

M	I	NO	Runs	HS	Ave	100	50	Runs	Wkts	Ave	Best	5i	10m	Ct
2	4	0	52	33	13.00	–	–	93	2	46.50	2/69	–	–	2

First-class record: 1875-76 to 1884-85

M	I	NO	Runs	HS	Ave	100	50	Runs	Wkts	Ave	Best	5i	10m	Ct
24	35	5	466	75	15.53	–	2	607	34	17.85	6/57	1	–	16

BONNOR, George John

Test career: 1880 to 1888.

Middle order right-hand batsman, occasional right-arm medium pace bowler.



George Bonnor was born on 25 February 1855 at Bathurst, NSW and died on 27 June 1912 at East Orange, NSW, at the age of 57. The “Colonial Hercules” stood six feet five inches tall and weighed 16 stone. Regarded as one of the hardest and longest hitting batsman of all time, he was at his best when attacking the bowling, though his methods were such that he could never be a consistent run-scorer. However his ability to demoralise bowlers and fieldsmen meant that he was always a potential match-winner, except on the occasions when, to the frustration of his colleagues, he tried to bat “scientifically”, usually with little success. He was a fine outfield with a tremendously powerful throwing arm, one of his throws being measured at 119 yards. Surprisingly for a man of such mighty physique he bowled infrequently.

He was selected for the 1880 tour of England despite not having played in a first class match – to this day a unique occurrence. He owed his selection to his record in Bathurst club matches and for the Albert club in Sydney. In the one-off Test at the Oval, the first to be played in England, he scored 2 and 16 – in the first innings he was caught in the deep by Fred Grace, over 100 yards from the bat, after the batsmen had crossed for the third run.

BONNOR, George John

His best Test innings were all played in Australia – in 1882-83, his first series at home, he made 85 in the First Test at Melbourne and 87 in the Fourth Test at Sydney. His most famous innings was in the Fourth Test at Sydney in 1884-85 when he made 128 in just 115 minutes, including 113 in the final session on the second day, scoring his runs out of 169 added while he was at the crease. Unfortunately it proved to be his last Test innings in Australia. He toured England five times, after his first tour in 1880, he also toured in 1882, 1884, 1886 and 1888. He twice scored over 1000 runs – in 1884 (aided by an innings of 124 for Non Smokers against Smokers at Lord's, which included an extraordinary assault on the bowling of Fred Spofforth) and in 1888. However he never succeeded with the bat in Tests in England – in ten Tests there he managed a miserable 97 runs at 5.38. By contrast, his seven Tests in Australia yielded 415 runs at 34.58.

Bonnor moved from Sydney to Melbourne in 1881 and represented Victoria from 1881-82 to 1884-85. In ten appearances for the colony he scored 365 runs at 21.47 with one half-century, 54 against Hon. Ivo Bligh's Englishmen in 1882-83. He returned to Sydney in the middle of the 1884-85 season after the Victorian authorities banned the 1884 tourists who had gone on strike after the first of that season's Tests. As a result he played for Victoria against NSW and for NSW against Victoria this season – and was on the winning side both times! Although he played for NSW up to 1890-91 he made very few appearances for them, due to some extended stays in England after his tours there as well as time spent up country in NSW.

Bonnor's time with the Melbourne Cricket Club was also brief, being restricted to the 1881-82 and 1883-84 seasons. His highest score for the club was a modest 46.

Test match record: 1880 to 1888

M	I	NO	Runs	HS	Ave	100	50	Runs	Wkts	Ave	Best	5i	10m	Ct
17	30	0	512	128	17.06	1	2	84	2	42.00	1/5	–	–	16

First-class record: 1880 to 1890-91

M	I	NO	Runs	HS	Ave	100	50	Runs	Wkts	Ave	Best	5i	10m	Ct/St
148	244	17	4820	128	21.23	5	18	470	12	39.16	3/34	–	–	128/1

McDONNELL, Percy Stanislaus

Test career: 1880 to 1888.

Middle order or opening right-hand batsman.



Percy McDonnell was born on 13 November 1858 at Kensington, London and died from a heart attack on 24 September 1896 at South Brisbane, at the early age of 37. He came to Melbourne with his parents in 1864 – his father Morgan McDonnell, a barrister and politician, was Victoria's attorney-general in 1868 and 1869-70. Percy McDonnell was a brilliant batsman, especially known for his powerful driving on bad wickets, though on good pitches he was a graceful and elegant strokemaker renowned for his cutting and deft placements. George Giffen dubbed him Percy "Greatheart" McDonnell, for he was always at his best when things were going wrong for his team. He ranks with Billy Murdoch as Australia's leading batsman of the 1880's.

McDonnell was chosen for the 1880 tour of England after just three first class matches for Victoria and on his Test debut at the Oval created a favourable impression with scores of 27 and 43. He was Australia's leading batsman in the 1881-82 series, with 299 runs at 49.83, the highlight being his 147 out of a total of 260 on a difficult pitch at Sydney in the Third Test. He was not at his best on his second tour of England in 1882, and did not play in the famous Test at the Oval, which Australia won by three runs but returned for the first three Tests of 1882-83 and made his third tour of England in 1884. He scored 1190 first class runs and played in all three Tests, the highlight being his 103 in the Third Test at the Oval, when he reached 86 before lunch on the first day.

Back in Australia he made 124 and 83 in the First Test at Adelaide. Then the entire Australian side pulled out of the next Test and McDonnell played only once more in the series. Early in 1885 he moved to Sydney and was unavailable for the 1886 tour of England. He returned to the Test side in 1886-87, captaining Australia in both that season's Tests and in the one-off Test in 1887-88. He also led Australia on his fourth and final tour of England in 1888, when he was the team's leading run-scorer with 1331 runs. His most notable innings was against the North of England at Manchester, where, on a treacherous pitch, he scored 82 in 55 minutes out of an opening stand of 86 with Alick Bannerman. Unfortunately, the 1888 Australians were not strong in batting, and after winning the First Test, Australia lost the remaining two by an innings.

Captaining Australia at a time when the team was disunited and many leading players were unavailable, McDonnell did not have an impressive Test captaincy record – one win and five defeats. He did not play for Australia after 1888, work commitments restricting his first

McDONNELL, Percy Stanislaus

class appearances, though as late as 1896 there were suggestions that he should be included in the Australian team to England.

McDonnell first played for Victoria at the age of 19 in 1877-78 and in 14 first class matches for the colony scored 579 runs at 26.32, with a highest score of 81 against NSW in 1884-85 in his last game. Following difficulties in obtaining leave from the the Victorian education department, he shifted to Sydney early in 1885, where he worked for the Australian Joint Stock Bank. For NSW he scored 895 runs at 28.87, including the highest score of his career, 239 (in only 260 minutes) against Victoria in Melbourne in 1886-87. In 1893 he moved to Brisbane where he became a stockbroker, representing Queensland in 1894-95 and 1895-96, thereby becoming the first man to represent three Australian colonies in first class matches. He captained the Rest of Australia against the 1896 Australians at Sydney in March 1896, only six months before his death.

McDonnell represented the Melbourne Cricket Club from 1875-76 to 1883-84, winning the batting average in 1883-84 with 336 runs at 67.20, with a highest score of 162 not out. Although not regarded as a bowler at first class level, he experienced occasional success with the ball for the club, especially in 1881-82 when he captured 26 wickets at 10.57.

Test match record: 1880 to 1888

M	I	NO	Runs	HS	Ave	100	50	Runs	Wkts	Ave	Best	5i	10m	Ct
19	34	1	955	147	28.93	3	2	53	0	–	–	–	–	6

First-class record: 1877-78 to 1895-96

M	I	NO	Runs	HS	Ave	100	50	Runs	Wkts	Ave	Best	5i	10m	Ct
166	285	10	6474	239	23.54	7	26	247	2	123.50	1/7	–	–	98

MOULE, William Henry

Test career: 1880.

Middle order right-hand batsman, right-arm medium pace bowler.



Bill Moule was born on 31 January 1858 at Brighton, Melbourne and died on 24 August 1939 at St Kilda, Melbourne, at the age of 81. Six feet tall, he was an attractive batsman, whose strength lay in his off side strokes, and a useful medium pace bowler. An athletic fieldsman, he possessed a particularly fine arm.

He was one of the last players chosen for the 1880 tour of England, being added to the side a little over a week before it embarked. He had very little first class experience before the tour (just Victoria's two matches against Lord Harris' English team in 1878-79) and owed his selection to the unavailability of several leading players. His record on the tour was very modest, but he performed with credit in the Test match at the Oval, the first to be played in England. Picked to replace the injured Fred Spofforth, he was Australia's most successful bowler, taking three for 23 in England's first innings of 420, and in Australia's second innings contributed a career-highest score of 34 to a last wicket stand of 88 with Billy Murdoch, which enabled it to avoid an innings defeat.

He played only two first class matches after his return, Victoria's home matches against NSW in 1881-82 and 1885-86. Hence his career for Victoria was very brief, just four matches, in which he scored 64 runs at 10.66 and took one wicket.

Moule played for the Melbourne Cricket Club from 1875-76 to 1881-82, and reappeared for them in 1890-91. He also played for University in the mid 1880's. He won Melbourne's bowling average in 1876-77, the same season in which he made his highest score for the club of 89 not out.

He was admitted to the Victorian bar in 1879. From 1894 to 1900 he was the member for Brighton in the Victorian Legislative Assembly and in 1907 was appointed a County Court judge. He sat on the Melbourne Cricket Club committee from 1886-87 to 1896-97 and from 1907-08 to 1909-10. The last survivor of the first Test match in England, he maintained a keen interest in the game, even while sitting on the bench.

Test match record: 1880

M	I	NO	Runs	HS	Ave	100	50	Runs	Wkts	Ave	Best	5i	10m	Ct
1	2	0	40	34	20.00	–	–	23	3	7.66	3/23	–	–	1

First-class record: 1878-79 to 1885-86

M	I	NO	Runs	HS	Ave	100	50	Runs	Wkts	Ave	Best	5i	10m	Ct
9	15	3	137	34	11.41	–	–	106	5	21.20	3/23	–	–	7

COULTHARD, George

Test career: 1881-82.

Right-arm medium pace bowler, lower order right-hand batsman.



George Coulthard was born on 1 August 1856 at Boroondara (later Camberwell), Melbourne and died from tuberculosis on 22 October 1883 at Carlton, Melbourne at the early age of 27. A talented sportsman, he was a useful all round cricketer, especially renowned for his brilliant fielding, though he achieved much greater prominence as an Australian Rules footballer.

He was brought into the Australian side for the Second Test at Sydney in 1881-82, following the withdrawal through injury of Alick Bannerman and Fred Spofforth. He batted at no. 11, scoring 6 not out, taking part in a useful last wicket stand of 29 with Australia's other debutant, Sammy Jones. Although presumably selected for his bowling, he was not called upon to bowl during the match. His selection is something of an oddity as his record in his five previous first class matches was quite modest, and he had been Victoria's 12th man against NSW in a match at Sydney which ended two days before the Test started. The Test proved to be his last first class match – he fell ill not long after and died the following year.

By a strange quirk, Coulthard had previously appeared in Test cricket as an umpire. A professional ground bowler employed by the Melbourne Cricket Club, he was engaged by Lord Harris to act as the English umpire for all their matches on the 1878-79 tour of Australia. He umpired in the only Test, thereby having the curious but not unique distinction of umpiring in a Test match before his debut as a player. (Paddy McShane [q.v.], another Australian Test player of the 1880's has the same distinction.) A month after the Test, while umpiring a match at Sydney between the Englishmen and NSW, Coulthard was at the centre of the infamous "Sydney Riot". Early in NSW's second innings, Coulthard adjudged Billy Murdoch, NSW's first innings batting hero, run out. Incensed by the decision, the NSW captain, Dave Gregory, refused to send another batsman to the crease, and a section of the crowd, who had been betting heavily, invaded the field and attacked several of the English players as well as Coulthard. The Englishmen were forced to flee the ground and play was abandoned for the day. The incident created enormous publicity in both Australia and England and soured Anglo-Australian cricket relations for some time. (Incidentally the other umpire in this match was Edmund Barton, who would become Australia's first prime minister.)

Coulthard's first class career was brief and unremarkable. He played five first class matches for Victoria in 1880-81 and 1881-82, scoring 86 runs at 10.75 and capturing five wickets at 25.00. His highest score of 31 and best bowling figures of three for 29 were both achieved on his first class debut, against SA at East Melbourne.

He played for the Melbourne Cricket Club from 1877-78 to 1881-82, while employed by the club as a ground bowler, a job that involved bowling to members in the nets. He performed usefully with bat and ball, especially the latter – in 1881-82 he captured 34 wickets at only 5.94. Although this placed him easily at the top of the club's bowling averages, J. D. Edwards with 25 wickets at 9.32 is recorded as winning the club's bowling average this season. At the time, and for many years afterwards, professionals were overlooked when determining the club's leading batsmen and bowlers.

A strong and fast ruckman, he was an outstanding footballer for Carlton in the Victorian Football Association. Regarded as "the grandest player of the day", he was three times voted Champion of the Colony, in 1876, 1877 and 1879.

Test match record: 1881-82

M	I	NO	Runs	HS	Ave	100	50	Runs	Wkts	Ave	Best	5i	10m	Ct
1	1	1	6	6*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0

First-class records: 1880-81 to 1881-82

M	I	NO	Runs	HS	Ave	100	50	Runs	Wkts	Ave	Best	5i	10m	Ct
9	15	3	137	34	11.41	-	-	106	5	21.20	3/23	-	-	7

BRUCE, William

Test career: 1884-85 to 1894-95.

Middle order or opening left hand batsman, left-arm medium pace bowler.



William Bruce was born on 22 May 1864 at South Yarra, Melbourne and died on 3 August 1925 at Elwood, Melbourne, aged 61. A graceful and attractive batsman, he was the first of a long line of accomplished left-handers to play for Australia. A polished strokemaker who excelled with off side strokes, especially the cut and off drive, he was also an above average left-arm bowler and a fine field, especially at cover-point.

He played in 14 Tests, all against England, making his Test debut in the Second Test at Melbourne in 1884-85, after the entire Australian team went on strike. Despite having played in only five first class matches, he top-scored in the second innings with 45. He struggled on his first tour of England in 1886, making only 22 runs in four Test innings and, after declining an invitation to tour England in 1890, did not return to the Test side until 1891-92, when he made 57 at Melbourne and 72 in Sydney. On his second tour of England, in 1893, he scored 1227 runs and topped the Test batting averages and in 1894-95, his last Test series, he recorded his highest Test score, 80 at Adelaide in the Third Test.

He first played for Victoria in 1882-83, at the age of 18, and represented the state regularly until 1903-04. In 61 first class matches for Victoria he scored 2873 runs at 25.20 and took 69 wickets at 29.09, his highest score being 128 against NSW in 1892-93 and best bowling, seven for 72 against the English tourists in 1886-87. His highest score in all first class matches was 191 against Oxford & Cambridge Past & Present on the 1893 tour of England.

In an outstanding career for the Melbourne Cricket Club from 1881-82 to 1904-05, he scored close to 8000 runs at an average in the high 40's as well as capturing 400 wickets. In 1883-84, at the age of 19, he made 328 not out for the Melbourne Cricket Club against Hotham, at the time the highest score in any level of cricket in Australia, and in 1892-93 he made 260 against St Kilda. He topped the club's batting averages six times between 1889-90 and 1902-03 and the bowling averages on no fewer than nine occasions between 1882-83 and 1900-01. A solicitor by profession, he served on the MCC committee for 17 years, from 1888-89 to 1904-05.

Test match record: 1884-85 to 1894-95

M	I	NO	Runs	HS	Ave	100	50	Runs	Wkts	Ave	Best	5i	10m	Ct
14	26	2	702	80	29.25	–	5	440	12	36.66	3/88	–	–	12

First-class record: 1882-83 to 1903-04

M	I	NO	Runs	HS	Ave	100	50	Runs	Wkts	Ave	Best	5i	10m	Ct
145	250	11	5731	191	23.97	4	28	4244	143	29.67	7/72	5	–	102

TRUMBLE, John William

Test career: 1884-85 to 1886.

Middle order right-hand batsman and right-arm medium pace bowler.



Billy Trumble was born on 16 September 1863 at Kew, Melbourne and died on 17 August 1944 at Brighton, Melbourne, at the age of 80. He was the elder brother of Hugh Trumble (q.v.). A capable all-rounder, he was a sound and stylish batsman with a good defence and a very accurate medium pace bowler who kept a good length. He was also a good field.

He was one of Australia's nine Test debutants for the Second Test at Melbourne in 1884-85, after the entire Australian XI in the First Test went on strike over match payments. In the first innings he scored a patient 59, his highest Test score, and kept his place for the remaining three Tests, despite the return of most of the striking players. He toured England in 1886, and appeared in all three Tests on that troubled tour, though his record was modest – 79 runs at 13.16 and five wickets at 22.00. In all matches he came fourth in the batting averages with 823 runs at 19.13 but disappointed with the ball, capturing 30 wickets at 26.76, though late in the tour he had match figures of 11 for 146 against the South of England at Hastings. He did not play for Australia again despite some good performances for Victoria over the next four seasons.

Trumble played 18 matches for Victoria between 1883-84 and 1889-90, scoring 508 runs at 16.39 and capturing 54 wickets at 23.59. His highest score of 87 against NSW in Melbourne was made a few days before his Test debut and his best bowling figures were six for 33 against NSW in 1888-89. His first class career effectively ended in 1890 when he set up a legal practice at Nhill in western Victoria. He did well in local matches and in 1891-92 he captured four wickets against the English tourists in a match at Ballarat. His final two first class appearances came during a holiday to England in 1893.

Most of his club cricket was for South Melbourne and University. His career for the Melbourne Cricket Club was restricted to a few games in 1880-81 and 1883-84 and a single appearance in 1893-94.

Test match record: 1884-85 to 1886

M	I	NO	Runs	HS	Ave	100	50	Runs	Wkts	Ave	Best	5i	10m	Ct
7	13	1	243	59	20.25	–	1	222	10	22.20	3/29	–	–	3

First-class record: 1883-84 to 1893

M	I	NO	Runs	HS	Ave	100	50	Runs	Wkts	Ave	Best	5i	10m	Ct
63	104	11	1761	87	18.93	–	7	2627	109	24.10	6/33	5	1	33

WALTERS, Francis Henry

Test career: 1884-85.

Middle order right-hand batsman.



Frank Walters was born on 9 February 1860 at East Melbourne and died on 1 June 1922 at sea off Bombay, India, at the age of 62. He died suddenly while returning from an extended holiday in England where he had watched some matches played by Warwick Armstrong's 1921 Australians. Tall and strongly built, he was a powerful driver and cutter. On true surfaces he was a confident and free-scoring batsman, but on pitches which favoured bowlers his batting became tentative and ultra-cautious. His medium paced bowling was rarely employed at first class level.

His only Test appearance came at Melbourne in the Fifth Test of the troubled 1884-85 series, when Australia used 28 different players. He owed his selection to excellent form in club cricket for South Melbourne, for his highest score in six first class matches to this point of his career was 32. The Fifth Test was the deciding match of the rubber, but he scored only 7 and 5 and Australia lost by an innings. Despite playing no first class cricket in 1889-90, he was recalled for the 1890 tour of England. Unfortunately his batting methods were totally unsuited to English pitches and he made just 352 runs at 10.02 on the tour. Not surprisingly, he was overlooked for the Tests and never again considered for Australian selection.

Walters played 22 matches for Victoria from 1880-81 to 1893-94, scoring 866 runs at 22.79. His two hundreds for Victoria were both against NSW at Sydney, 106 in 1890-91 and 112 in 1891-92. He must have had a liking for the Sydney Cricket Ground for he made all his first class centuries there. Earlier on, the finest innings of his career had been a powerful 122 for a Combined Victoria/NSW XI against the 1888 Australians at Sydney in 1888-89. He moved to Sydney in 1895 after purchasing a hotel there, and made his highest first class score in his first innings for NSW, 150 against Queensland, once again at Sydney.

He first played for the Melbourne Cricket Club in 1885-86, having previously represented South Melbourne, where he won both the batting and bowling averages in 1883-84 and 1884-85. A successful batsman for Melbourne, he won the club's batting average twice, in 1886-87 with 603 runs at 50.25 and in 1887-88 with 421 runs at 42.10. He played for the club up to 1894-95, just prior to his departure for Sydney.

Test match record: 1884-85

M	I	NO	Runs	HS	Ave	100	50	Runs	Wkts	Ave	Best	5i	10m	Ct
1	2	0	12	7	6.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2

First-class record: 1880-81 to 1895-96

M	I	NO	Runs	HS	Ave	100	50	Runs	Wkts	Ave	Best	5i	10m	Ct
56	96	9	1755	150	20.17	4	5	81	1	81.00	1/17	-	-	31

McILWRAITH, John

Test career: 1886.

Middle order right-hand batsman.



John McIlwraith was born on 7 September 1857 at Collingwood, Melbourne and died on 5 July 1938 at Camberwell, Melbourne, at the age of 80. A powerful and dangerous hitter, especially on fast and true pitches, he did not take up the game seriously until he was in his mid-twenties, but such was his ability that within three years he was playing first class cricket.

In 1885-86 he became the first player to score consecutive first class hundreds in Australia and was chosen for the 1886 tour of England despite having played in only four first class matches. Unfortunately this lack of experience made it difficult for him to adapt to English pitches and he had a disappointing tour, making just 520 runs at 16.25. He played in the final Test at The Oval, replacing the unfit George Bonnor, but was dismissed for 2 and 7 as Australia crumbled to an innings defeat.

In 13 matches for Victoria between 1884-85 and 1889-90 he scored 710 runs at 29.58. His two first-class centuries were made within the space of a week in the middle of the 1885-86 season. In only his second first class game, he made 133 for Victoria against NSW and, a week later, a chanceless 125 for an Australian XI against Victoria. He continued to bat well for Victoria after returning from England, especially in 1886-87 and 1887-88, but dropped out of big cricket in 1889 in order to help run his family's business enterprises.

McIlwraith played for the Melbourne Cricket Club from 1882-83 to 1891-92. He did not make his 1st XI debut until he was 25 but quickly made his mark and twice topped the club's batting averages, in 1885-86 with 368 runs at 52.57 and in 1888-89 with 549 runs at 91.50.

McIlwraith's father, also named John, was a prominent industrialist and shipowner and a former mayor of Melbourne. Sir Thomas McIlwraith, the financier and three-times premier of Queensland, was his uncle.

Test match record: 1886

M	I	NO	Runs	HS	Ave	100	50	Runs	Wkts	Ave	Best	5i	10m	Ct
1	2	0	9	7	4.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1

First-class record: 1884-85 to 1889-90

M	I	NO	Runs	HS	Ave	100	50	Runs	Wkts	Ave	Best	5i	10m	Ct
44	68	7	1468	133	24.06	2	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	24

EDWARDS, John Dunlop

Test career: 1888.

Middle order right-hand batsman, occasional right-arm leg break bowler.



John Edwards was born on 12 June 1860 at Prahan, Melbourne and died on 31 July 1911 at Hawksburn, Melbourne at the age of 51. Only five feet six inches tall, he was a defensive batsman who was difficult to dislodge when set, though he possessed hitting powers which he seldom showed at top level. He was a splendid field and, early in his career, a promising leg-spinner.

His Test career was restricted to the three Tests played by the 1888 Australians in England. He top-scored with 26 (out of 80) in Australia's first innings in the Second Test at the Oval, and made 21 not out at Lord's in his first Test innings, but managed just one run in his four other appearances at the crease. Indeed, his batting skills were so sorely tested on the tour that he managed just 484 runs at 11.80, including the unenviable total of fifteen ducks.

Edwards first played for Victoria in 1880-81 at the age of 20 and made his highest score of 65 next season against the English tourists. Illness followed by a job transfer to Sandhurst (Bendigo) with the Bank of NSW in 1885 meant that he seldom appeared for his colony after 1882. He owed his selection in the 1888 team for England to some excellent form in Bendigo cricket – in 1887-88 he scored 254 not out for Sandhurst against North Bendigo followed by an innings of 63 for XVIII of Bendigo against Shrewsbury's English team. Following the tour he made two first class fifties in 1888-89 but retired next season. His first class career for Victoria was restricted to nine matches in which he scored 303 runs at 20.20 and captured five wickets at 28.40.

He made his debut for the Melbourne Cricket Club in 1879-80 and won the batting average in 1881-82 with 309 runs at 44.14. He proved very successful with the ball early in his career, and twice won the club's bowling average – in 1880-81 with 42 wickets at 8.50 and in 1881-82 with 25 wickets at 9.52. He did not represent Melbourne from 1884-85 to 1888-89, while based in Bendigo, but returned in 1889-90 and played for them up to 1892-93.

Test match record: 1888

M	I	NO	Runs	HS	Ave	100	50	Runs	Wkts	Ave	Best	5i	10m	Ct
3	6	1	48	26	9.60	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1

First-class record: 1880-81 to 1889-90

M	I	NO	Runs	HS	Ave	100	50	Runs	Wkts	Ave	Best	5i	10m	Ct
50	84	14	961	65	13.72	–	4	194	7	27.71	2/6	–	–	19

Test career: 1890 to 1903-04.

Right-arm slow medium off spin bowler, lower order right-hand batsman.



Hugh Trumble was born on 25 May 1867 at Abbotsford, Melbourne and died on 14 August 1938 at Hawthorn, Melbourne, at the age of 71. He was the younger brother of Billy Trumble (q.v.). Six feet four inches tall, he was a medium-paced off spinner who made full use of his height to achieve puzzling flight and awkward bounce. Shrewd and brainy, he was a master of variations of pace, flight and spin. On hard pitches his impeccable length and controlled use of turn made him difficult to score off, while on rain-affected pitches his sharp spin and bounce often made his **bowling unplayable**. He was noted for his well-disguised slower ball with which he dismissed many batsmen caught and bowled.

One of the greatest bowlers in the history of the game, his total of 141 wickets in Anglo-Australian Tests has been exceeded by only Dennis Lillee and Ian Botham. His long reach and sure hands made him an outstanding fielder at slip and off his own bowling (attested by his remarkable career tally of 329 catches) while he was also a capable batsman with a sound technique.

He made his Australian debut on the 1890 tour of England, appearing in the first two Tests. Overshadowed by Charlie Turner and Jack Ferris, he met with limited success, taking just two Test wickets and 52 wickets overall. He was not selected for the three Tests at home in 1891-92, but was recalled for the 1893 tour of England. He had the modest return of six wickets in the three Tests, though in all first class matches he took 108 wickets (the first of four occasions he captured over 100 wickets on an English tour). He played only once in the 1894-95 Test series, and his selection for his third tour of England in 1896 ahead of the highly promising Albert Trott caused adverse comment. However he fully justified his inclusion, being the side's leading wicket taker with 148 wickets at 15.81, capturing 18 wickets in the three Tests, including six for 59 and six for 30 at the Oval. From then to the end of his career he enjoyed unbroken success. Three times he took over 20 wickets in a Test series against England – 28 at 20.03 in 1901-02, 26 at 14.26 (from only three Tests) in 1902 and 24 at 16.58 in 1903-04. His best Test figures were eight for 65 at the Oval in 1902. He topped the bowling averages on both the 1899 and 1902 tours – 142 at 18.43 in 1899 and 137 at 14.02 (despite missing the first month with a broken thumb) in 1902.

In 1899 he also scored 1183 runs, thereby performing the double – a feat performed by only three other Australians on a tour of England, George Giffen, Warwick Armstrong (both three times) and Jack Gregory. He was the first man to take two Test hat tricks, both at

TRUMBLE, Hugh

Melbourne, in 1901-02 and in his final Test in 1903-04. The highest of his four Test fifties was 70 at Sydney in 1897-98. Later in the same series, at Adelaide, he came to the crease with Australia reeling at six for 58, and contributed 46 to a stand of 165 for the seventh wicket with Clem Hill, still the record for Australia against England. In the absence of Joe Darling he captained Australia in the final two Tests against England in 1901-02 – Australia won both matches.

Trumble played 47 matches for Victoria between 1887-88 and 1903-04, capturing 229 wickets at 21.10, as well as scoring 1533 runs at 21.29. His best bowling for Victoria was eight for 39 against South Australia in 1898-99. In all first class matches his best figures were nine for 39 against the South of England in 1902. His highest score of 107 was made for Victoria against the English tourists in 1897-98.

He first played for the Melbourne Cricket Club in 1887-88 – winning the bowling average in his first season – and represented the club up to 1914-15 (though he appeared very infrequently after 1907-08). In 1st XI matches he captured nearly 400 wickets and scored well over 3000 runs, winning the club's bowling average six times and the batting average once. The highest of his nine centuries was 210 against Hawksburn (later Prahran) in 1900-01 and his best bowling was nine for 39 against Fitzroy in 1889-90.

After serving on the club's committee from 1900-01 to 1910-11, he was appointed club secretary in 1911 and served in that position with distinction for 27 years. He was made a life member of the club in 1904. A popular figure, his elongated frame with distinctive broad-brimmed felt hat and pipe made him one of the most readily recognised people in the city.

Test match record: 1890 to 1903-04

M	I	NO	Runs	HS	Ave	100	50	Runs	Wkts	Ave	Best	5i	10m	Ct
32	57	14	851	70	19.79	–	4	3072	141	21.78	8/65	9	3	45

First-class record: 1887-88 to 1903-04

M	I	NO	Runs	HS	Ave	100	50	Runs	Wkts	Ave	Best	5i	10m	Ct
213	344	67	5395	107	19.47	3	20	17134	929	18.44	9/39	69	25	329

McLEOD, Robert William

Test career: 1891-92 to 1893.

Middle order left-hand batsman, right-arm medium pace bowler.



Bob McLeod was born on 19 January 1868 at Port Melbourne and died on 14 June 1907 at Middle Park, Melbourne, at the early age of 39. Six feet one-and-a-half inches tall and well built, he was a talented all rounder who retired early without quite fulfilling his early promise.

A right-arm fast medium bowler who could make the ball hurry off the pitch as well as use his height to make it rise sharply, he was also an attractive left-handed batsman with strokes all round the wicket and a fine field.

He made his Test debut in 1891-92, appearing in all three Tests against England. In the First Test at Melbourne he captured five for 53 (including the wickets of W. G. Grace, R. Abel and A. E. Stoddart in the space of five balls), as well as making his best Test score of 31. Much was expected from him when he toured England in 1893 but he achieved little in the three Tests, scoring just 20 runs and taking two wickets. His overall tour return of 593 runs and 43 wickets was also disappointing and he did not play for Australia again.

McLeod made 26 appearances for Victoria between 1889-90 and 1899-1900, scoring 978 runs at 26.43 and capturing 83 wickets at 22.36. His highest score for Victoria was 101 against SA in 1892-93, during which he added 198 for the eighth wicket with Frank Laver. His best bowling figures for Victoria were six for 20 against NSW in 1894-95 and in all first class matches, seven for 24 against Liverpool & District on the 1893 tour. He retired from first class cricket at the end of the 1895-96 season, but in 1899-1900, when managing the Victorian Shield team in Adelaide, was forced to make up the numbers at the last minute when Tommy Warne fell ill. In the second innings, batting at no. 11, he made 91, taking part in a last-wicket stand of 132 with Charlie Ross, which at the time was only four runs short of the Australian record.

He played club cricket with Port Melbourne before representing Melbourne from 1890-91 to 1895-96. For Melbourne he scored 1558 runs at 42.10 and captured 108 wickets at 14.27. He topped the club's batting averages twice, in 1890-91 and 1891-92 and the bowling once, also in 1891-92. In the latter season he scored 669 runs at 95.57, which included consecutive innings of 213 against Williamstown, 98 against South Melbourne and 324 against Essendon. By contrast, in his last game for Melbourne, against North Melbourne in 1895-96, he was dismissed for perhaps the oddest "pair" on record, being twice run out without facing a ball – in the second innings by his brother Charlie! After leaving Melbourne he played with South Melbourne for five seasons.

McLEOD, Robert William

A highly-regarded sporting administrator after his retirement as a player, his unexpected and sudden death was widely regretted. He was the elder brother of Charles (q.v.) and Daniel McLeod.

Test match record: 1891 to 1893

M	I	NO	Runs	HS	Ave	100	50	Runs	Wkts	Ave	Best	5i	10m	Ct
6	11	0	146	31	13.27	–	–	384	12	32.00	5/55	1	–	3

First-class record: 1889-90 to 1899-1900

M	I	NO	Runs	HS	Ave	100	50	Runs	Wkts	Ave	Best	5i	10m	Ct
57	95	19	1701	101	22.38	1	6	3204	141	22.72	7/24	7	2	39

GRAHAM, Henry

Test career: 1893 to 1896.

Middle order right-hand batsman, occasional right-arm leg break bowler.



Harry Graham was born on 22 November 1870 at Carlton, Melbourne and died on 7 February 1911 at Dunedin, New Zealand, at the early age of 40. Dubbed "The Little Dasher", he was a vigorous, free-scoring batsman with a wide range of strokes. He is best remembered as the only Australian to score hundreds in his first Test innings against England both in England and at home – though Greg Blewett went close to equalling this feat with a century against England at Adelaide on his Test debut and a century in the second innings of his first Test in England. Considered to resemble Charles Bannerman in his batting methods, he was always prepared to take risks, and when he succeeded, his forcing and often unpredictable stroke play could change the course of a match. He was an athletic outfield, but his leg break bowling was of little account.

He was chosen for the 1893 tour of England after just four matches for Victoria and fully justified his selection with 1119 first class runs. He played in all three Tests, his great innings coming in the First Test at Lord's, where he scored 107, becoming the first Australian to make a hundred on his Test debut since Charles Bannerman had done so in the inaugural

Test in 1877. He came to the crease with his side struggling at five for 75 in reply to England's 334, but in a memorable display of enterprising batting and adventurous running between wickets, he reached his 50 in only 55 minutes and went on to make 107 in two hours and 20 minutes. He added 142 for the sixth wicket with Syd Gregory in only 100 minutes which saved the follow-on and made Australia safe from defeat. It was his first century in first class cricket.

Out of form in 1894-95, he was not picked for the first three Tests, but was recalled for the Fourth Test at Sydney, where on an awkward pitch against a formidable English attack, he played a match-winning innings of 105 in just 145 minutes, which was characterised by powerful driving. Unfortunately on his second tour of England in 1896, he could not recapture the good form of his first tour and was dismissed for 0 and 10 in his only Test. Though he appeared with some success in Australian first class cricket for another seven seasons he did not play for Australia again.

Graham played 43 matches for Victoria between 1892-93 and 1902-03, scoring 2554 runs at 32.74, with five centuries, the highest of which was 124 against NSW at Sydney in 1898-99. In 1903 he moved to Dunedin in New Zealand and represented Otago in first class matches from 1903-04 to 1906-07. In 1904-05 he played for a representative New Zealand side in two unofficial "Tests" against the touring Australians.

He represented the Melbourne Cricket Club from 1894-95 to 1901-02, having previously played for South Melbourne. He had an impressive record in club cricket – for Melbourne he scored 2049 runs at 51.22 with seven centuries, the highest being 201 against Carlton in 1897-98. He won the club's batting average three times from 1898-99 to 1900-01. He played for Carlton after leaving Melbourne.

Graham was also a talented Australian Rules footballer – a classy forward, he played for the Melbourne Football Club both before and after the formation of the VFL. Tragically, his later years were clouded by the effects of alcoholism and a form of mental illness, probably schizophrenia. In 1907 he was admitted to an asylum in Dunedin and remained there until his death.

Test match record: 1893 to 1896

M	I	NO	Runs	HS	Ave	100	50	Runs	Wkts	Ave	Best	5i	10m	Ct
6	10	0	301	107	30.10	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3

First-class record: 1892-93 to 1906-07

M	I	NO	Runs	HS	Ave	100	50	Runs	Wkts	Ave	Best	5i	10m	Ct
114	201	9	5054	124	26.32	7	24	258	6	43.00	4/39	–	–	85

McLEOD, Charles Edward

Test career: 1894-95 to 1905.

Opening or middle order right-hand batsman, right-arm medium pace bowler.



Charlie McLeod was born on 24 October 1869 at Port Melbourne and died on 26 November 1918 at Toorak, Melbourne, at the age of 49. Tall and well built, he was a steady and rather dour all-rounder. A patient batsman with few shots apart from the off drive and a peculiar shot backward of square leg, he was difficult to dismiss on true pitches and as a result often opened the batting. A medium pacer with a smooth action, he possessed excellent control and could move the ball enough on most wickets to beat the bat.

He made his Test debut in the First Test at Sydney in 1894-95, in only his second season of first class cricket. He captured two wickets, but was dropped and did not reappear for Australia until 1897-98. This time he played in all five Tests, coming second in both the batting and bowling averages (353 runs at 58.66 and 10 wickets at 23.60). Promoted to open the batting in the Second Test at Melbourne, he compiled a patient 112, his highest first class score and one of only two first class hundreds he made in his career. In the next Test, at Adelaide, he returned his best Test bowling analysis of five for 65. He toured England in 1899, but was overlooked for the first four Tests. Following some good bowling form he was recalled for the last Test at the Oval. He took only one wicket but, used as an opening batsman when Australia followed on 224 in arrears, made 77, which helped save Australia from defeat.

In 1901-02 he failed to impress in two Test appearances and did not tour England in 1902. Again doing little in three Tests in 1903-04, there was general surprise when he was chosen for his second tour of England in 1905. This time he was mainly used as a negative run-saving bowler who directed his attack wide of the off stump. He played in all five Tests but took only 10 expensive wickets and made few runs. His overall record on this tour of 597 runs and 78 wickets was very similar to his 1899 returns of 544 runs and 81 wickets. He retired from first class cricket at the end of the tour.

McLeod played 41 matches for Victoria between 1893-94 and 1904-05. In his first season he topped Victoria's Shield bowling averages with 27 wickets at 15.59, and in a very useful career scored 1571 runs at 23.45 and took 132 wickets at 25.53. His highest score for Victoria was 100 against NSW in 1895-96 and his best bowling was seven for 34 against NSW in 1903-04. In 1901-02 he had match figures of 10 for 132 (five for 75 & five for 57) against the English tourists.

He played for the Melbourne Cricket Club from 1892-93 to 1904-05, having previously played for Port Melbourne and University. A fine allrounder for the club, he scored 2166 runs at 40.86 and captured 185 wickets at 18.44. The highest of his five centuries was 189 not out against St Kilda in 1898-99 (he also captured 11 wickets in the same match). He topped the club's bowling averages in 1893-94 with 43 wickets at 15.97. His best bowling was eight for 33 against St Kilda in 1898-99. That season he took 30 wickets at 10.73, but as he bowled in only six innings, he was ineligible to win the club's bowling average. That honour went to G. L. Wilson, despite taking fewer wickets (17) at a higher average (18.35).

McLeod suffered from deafness which affected his running between wickets and fielding and once cost him his wicket when batting. In the First Test at Sydney in 1897-98, he was bowled by a no-ball but not hearing the umpire's call, left his crease and was run out by the keeper. He came from a family of good cricketers, his elder brother Robert (q.v.) also played for Victoria and Australia and another brother, Daniel (1872-1901) made 107 and took six for 95 against Tasmania in his second match for Victoria in 1894-95, but did not play for the colony again.

Test match record: 1894-95 to 1905

M	I	NO	Runs	HS	Ave	100	50	Runs	Wkts	Ave	Best	5i	10m	Ct
17	29	5	573	112	23.87	1	4	1325	33	40.15	5/65	2	–	9

First-class record: 1893-94 to 1905

M	I	NO	Runs	HS	Ave	100	50	Runs	Wkts	Ave	Best	5i	10m	Ct
114	179	23	3321	112	21.28	2	17	8124	335	24.25	7/34	22	4	62

ARMSTRONG, Warwick Windridge

Test career: 1901-02 to 1921.

Middle order right-hand batsman, right-arm leg break bowler.



Warwick Armstrong was born at Kyneton, Victoria on 22 May 1879 and died on 13 July 1947 at Darling Point, Sydney, at the age of 68. One of Australia's greatest all-rounders, he was a powerful batsman, strong on the drive and cut and an accurate leg-spin bowler who deceived many batsmen with top-spinners. His nickname, "the Big Ship" reflected his massive physique (he weighed over 20 stone at the end of his career) and his dominating personality.

Armstrong made his Test debut in the Second Test in Melbourne in 1901-02 and played his 50th, and last, Test at the Oval in 1921. He toured England four times, in 1902, 1905, 1909 and 1921, the last time as captain. In 1912 he was one of the "Big Six" who refused to tour England. His highest Test score was 159 not out against South Africa in Johannesburg in 1902-03, when he carried his bat through the innings. He made four centuries against England, including three in 1920-21 – 158 at Sydney, 123 not out at Melbourne and 121 at Adelaide. His best bowling was six for 35 at Lord's in 1909 – in the previous Test, at Birmingham, he took five for 27. He captained Australia ten times, all against England, without a single defeat, including eight consecutive wins from the First Test at Sydney in 1920-21 to the Third Test at Leeds in 1921. He performed the "double" on three English tours – in 1905 (1902 runs and 122 wickets), in 1909 (1451 runs and 113 wickets) and in 1921 (1213 runs and 100 wickets).

His highest first class score of 303 not out was made for the 1905 Australians against Somerset. In all first class matches his best return was eight for 47 for the Australians against Nottinghamshire in 1902.

He first played for Victoria in 1898-99, and in 83 first class matches for the state scored 6732 runs at 52.19 and captured 248 wickets at 22.53, both records that stood for many years. The highest of his 23 centuries for the state was 250 against SA at Melbourne in 1911-12. In 1920-21, aged 41, he scored 157 not out and 245, also against SA in Melbourne. His best bowling for Victoria was six for 66 against NSW in 1906-07 (by coincidence his younger brother Tom had identical figures in his sole match for Victoria, against Tasmania in 1927-28). He captained Victoria 36 times between 1906-07 and 1921-22, before leg problems led to his retirement.

Armstrong had a prodigious record in club cricket. After a few appearances for St Kilda whilst a schoolboy, he spent two productive seasons at South Melbourne before joining Melbourne in 1900-01. In 146 1st XI appearances for the club in a career which lasted until

ARMSTRONG, Warwick Windridge

1925-26, he scored 8197 runs at an average of 67.18 and captured 451 wickets at 13.73, figures which speak for themselves. He holds the record for the highest score ever recorded in Melbourne club cricket, 438 against University in 1903-04. His best bowling figures of seven for 6 were recorded against South Melbourne in 1903-04. He headed the club's batting and bowling averages on six occasions apiece – in 1903-04, 1915-16 and 1917-18 he topped both tables in the same season.

He was also a promising Australia Rules footballer, playing 16 games for South Melbourne in 1899 and 1900, before concentrating on cricket. Joining the clerical staff of the MCC in 1900, he was for many years the pavilion clerk, eventually resigning after the 1921 tour to become a whisky merchant. He was made a life member of the club in 1922 and sat on the committee from 1926-27 to 1928-29 and from 1931-32 to 1934-35. In February 2000 he was inducted into the Australian Cricket Hall of Fame.

Test match record: 1901-02 to 1921

M	I	NO	Runs	HS	Ave	100	50	Runs	Wkts	Ave	Best	5i	10m	Ct
50	84	10	2863	159*	38.68	6	8	2923	87	33.59	6/35	3	–	44

First-class record: 1898-99 to 1921-22

M	I	NO	Runs	HS	Ave	100	50	Runs	Wkts	Ave	Best	5i	10m	Ct
269	406	61	16158	303*	46.83	45	57	16405	832	19.71	8/47	50	5	274

HAZLITT, Gervys Rignold

Test career: 1907-08 to 1912.

Right-arm medium fast bowler, lower order right-hand batsman.



Gerry Hazlitt was born on 4 September 1888 at Enfield, Sydney and died on 30 October 1915 at Parramatta, Sydney at the early age of 27. Never robust, he died of heart disease. A right-arm fast medium bowler with a peculiar, jerky action, he deceived many batsmen by appearing to make the ball wobble in its flight and could cut the ball sharply off the pitch. In addition he was a competent batsman and good field. Tall, slim and handsome, he is one of Australia's youngest first class and Test players, being just 17 when he first played for Victoria and 19 on his Test debut.

Appearing in the first two Tests against England in 1907-08, he had no success with the ball, but was involved in the thrilling finishes of both matches. At Sydney, he and Tibby Cotter added an unbroken 56 for the ninth wicket to give Australia a two wicket victory; at Melbourne, when the scores were level with the last English batsmen at the crease, he fielded the ball at cover only ten yards from the stumps with the batsmen stranded mid-pitch, but threw wildly, enabling the visitors to scramble the match winning single. Considered unlucky to miss the 1909 English tour, he did not reappear for Australia until the Fifth Test against England in 1911-12. Picked for the 1912 English tour after the withdrawal of the "Big Six", his bowling proved very effective in English conditions. He took 98 first class wickets at 19.28 and appeared in all six Tests of the Triangular series against England and South Africa.

In the Third Test against England at The Oval he captured a career-best seven for 25 in the second innings, including one spell of five for one in 17 balls. Ironically this performance contributed to Australia's only loss of the series, as the hasty end to England's innings gave their bowlers sufficient time to dismiss Australia before the onset of rain. During the first half of the tour, there were persistent doubts about the fairness of his delivery but he was never no-balled for throwing in England or Australia.

Hazlitt played 16 first class matches for Victoria between 1905-06 and 1910-11, capturing 53 wickets at 35.57 and scoring 433 runs at 17.32. His best bowling for the state was five for 80 against SA in 1908-09 and his highest score was 82 not out against the same state next season. He transferred to NSW in 1911 after accepting a teaching post at the King's School, Parramatta. His best performance for NSW was seven for 95 against the MCC tourists shortly before his Test recall in 1911-12. After returning from England he played only more first class match - Victor Trumper's testimonial in 1912-13, though next season he was a member of E. L. Waddy's team to Ceylon (not first class).

HAZLITT, Gervys Rignold

He first played for the Melbourne Cricket Club 1st XI in 1904-05 when only 16 and won the bowling average in 1908-09 with 29 wickets at 7.79, though his most successful season was in 1905-06, when he captured 57 wickets at 11.22. In a brief but successful career for the club he dismissed 161 batsmen at only 11.91 and scored 1109 runs at 29.97. He took five wickets in an innings on 14 occasions with best figures of eight for 73 against East Melbourne in 1909-10. His only century was 103 against Carlton in 1907-08.

Test match record: 1907-08 to 1912

M	I	NO	Runs	HS	Ave	100	50	Runs	Wkts	Ave	Best	5i	10m	Ct
9	12	4	89	34*	11.12	–	–	623	23	27.08	7/25	1	–	4

First-class record: 1905-06 to 1912-13

M	I	NO	Runs	HS	Ave	100	50	Runs	Wkts	Ave	Best	5i	10m	Ct
57	83	14	876	82*	12.69	–	5	4906	188	26.09	7/25	8	–	33

RANSFORD, Vernon Seymour

Test career: 1907-08 to 1911-12.

Middle order left-hand batsman, occasional left-arm slow bowler.



Vernon Ransford was born on 20 March 1885 at Melbourne and died on 19 March 1958 at Brighton, Melbourne, one day before his 73rd birthday. A stylish and attractive left-hander, he was a beautiful timer of the ball, very strong off his legs and possessed a fine range of off side strokes, especially the square cut. One of Australia's greatest out-fielders, he was very fast over the ground and noted for the speed and accuracy of his returns, as befitted a top baseballer.

His Test career was confined to four series, three against England and one against South Africa. He made his Test debut against England in 1907-08 when, playing in all five Tests, he batted very consistently and not once failed to reach double figures – his best effort came in the Fourth Test at Melbourne where he scored 51 and 54. Relatively unheralded when he came to England in 1909, he was an outstanding success, the highlight being his undefeated 143 in the Second Test at Lord's, which enabled Australia to win that Test and eventually the series. With 353 runs at 58.83 he topped the batting averages for both sides in the series, and for the tour as a whole scored an impressive 1736 runs at 43.40 with six hundreds. He also batted consistently against South Africa in 1910-11 (four half-centuries, including 75 and 95 in the Fourth Test at Melbourne) and England in 1911-12. However he did not play for Australia again. He was one of the "Big Six" who declined an invitation to tour England in 1912 and though he played first class cricket with some success for ten years after the war he gained no further Test honours.

Ransford played 76 matches for Victoria between 1903-04 and 1927-28, scoring 4536 runs at 41.24 with 13 centuries. His highest score for the state was 182 against NSW in 1908-09 (in four Shield matches this season he scored 2 & 131, 94, 171 not out & 30 and 182 & 110 – 720 runs at 120). His highest score in all first class cricket was 190 against MCC at Lord's on the 1909 tour, a few days after making 189 against Kent. He bowled infrequently but had one notable success at first class level when, on Victoria's tour of New Zealand in 1924-25, he captured six for 38 against a representative New Zealand team at Wellington. With 24 years between his first and last appearances he had an exceptionally long career for his state – only Frank Tarrant (whose 13 match career for Victoria was punctuated by a long spell in English county cricket) has a longer span between his first and last appearances.

Ransford had a lengthy and distinguished career for the Melbourne Cricket Club, his 1st XI career stretching 28 seasons from 1902-03 to 1929-30. He scored 7351 runs at the impres-

RANSFORD, Vernon Seymour

sive average of 49.33 with 19 centuries, including two double centuries – 206 not out against South Melbourne in 1909-10 and 200 not out against North Melbourne in 1918-19. He won the club's batting average five times. A useful change bowler he captured 72 wickets, with best figures of six for 15 against Collingwood in 1926-27. An excellent all-round sportsman, he also played for the club's baseball and lacrosse teams, going on to represent the state in both sports.

He served an unbroken 26-year spell on the Melbourne Cricket Club committee from 1913-14 to 1938-39, before his appointment as the club's secretary in 1939, following the death of Hugh Trumble. During his distinguished term of 18 years as secretary he oversaw the military occupation of the ground during World War 2 and the staging of the Olympic Games. He was made a life member of the club in 1931.

Test match record: 1907-08 to 1911-12

M	I	NO	Runs	HS	Ave	100	50	Runs	Wkts	Ave	Best	5i	10m	Ct
20	38	6	1211	143*	37.84	1	7	28	1	28.00	1/9	–	–	10

First-class record: 1903-04 to 1927-28

M	I	NO	Runs	HS	Ave	100	50	Runs	Wkts	Ave	Best	5i	10m	Ct
142	219	24	8268	190	42.40	25	32	888	29	30.62	6/38	1	–	74

HENDRY, Hunter Scott Thomas Laurie

Test career: 1921 to 1928-29.

Middle order right-hand batsman, right-arm medium-fast bowler.



Hunter Hendry was born at Woollahra, Sydney on 24 May 1895 and died on 16 December 1988 at Rose Bay, Sydney, at the age of 93. Six feet two inches tall and slim, his long legs gave rise to his nickname "Stork". A fine all-rounder, especially at Shield level for both NSW and Victoria, he was a forceful middle order batsman who used his height and reach to drive and cut powerfully, an accurate fast-medium bowler who could swing the ball late and an excellent field in the slips or in the deep.

Overlooked for the 1920-21 series against England at home, he was selected for the 1921 tour of England as a replacement for Charles Kelleway and played in the first four Tests, but such was the all-round depth of the side that he batted no higher than no. 8 and had limited bowling opportunities. In all first class matches in England he had the modest return of 534 runs and 38 wickets. On the way home he played two Tests against South Africa, but once again batted low in the order. Having transferred from NSW to Victoria, he played in the First Test at Sydney in 1924-25, but though he obtained his best Test bowling figures of three for 36 in England's second innings, his scores of 3 and 22 were not enough to hold his place.

He was recalled for the 1926 tour of England but after a promising start fell ill with scarlet fever in mid-May and was out of action for nearly three months, thereby missing the entire Test series. He played only seven matches on the tour. Fully recovered, he had two excellent seasons with the bat in Shield cricket in 1926-27 and 1927-28, and returned to the Test side in 1928-29. In the Second Test at Sydney he made 112 in the second innings, adding 215 for the second wicket with Bill Woodfull, but could not maintain this form and after a double failure in the Fourth Test was dropped for the final Test, thereby ending a somewhat disappointing Test career.

In 38 matches for NSW from 1918-19 to 1923-24 he scored 1988 runs at 39.96 and captured 105 wickets at 26.12. After his transfer to Melbourne, he played for Victoria from 1924-25 to 1930-31, with a single appearance in 1932-33. In 41 matches for Victoria he scored 2948 runs at the impressive average of 49.13 with 10 centuries, and captured 56 wickets at 33.41. His highest first class score was 325 not out for Victoria against the touring New Zealanders in 1925-26 (only Bill Ponsford - four times - has made a higher score for the state). He scored four Shield centuries in 1926-27 and three in 1927-28 – against NSW at Melbourne in 1926-27 he was one of four century-makers in Victoria's world record score of 1107. His best bowling for Victoria was six for 30 against SA in

HENDRY, Hunter Scott Thomas Laurie

1925-26 – in all first class cricket his best bowling was eight for 33 against New Zealand at Wellington on NSW's 1923-24 tour of New Zealand. He returned to first class cricket in 1935-36 at the age of 40 when he toured India with Tarrant's team. He appeared in most matches on this arduous tour, with a highest score of 92, though he failed with the bat in the four unofficial Tests against India.

He played for the Melbourne Cricket Club from 1924-25 to 1928-29, while he was employed by the club as the pavilion clerk, a job once held by Warwick Armstrong. In his short career for the club he scored 1829 runs at the excellent average of 59.00 and captured 57 wickets at 20.29. Two of his feats for Melbourne have never been equalled in the history of the competition. In 1925-26 he compiled a record five consecutive centuries - 135 v. Northcote, 125 v. Richmond, 137 v. Collingwood, 109 not out v. University and 157 v. Carlton. Then in 1928-29 he produced the most remarkable all-round performance ever recorded in Melbourne District cricket – against Northcote he scored 203 not out on the first day and next Saturday proceeded to take ten wickets (four for 43 and six for 23). He won the club's batting and bowling averages once apiece. After leaving Melbourne he captained both Richmond and the VCA Colts before returning to Sydney early in 1933.

The last survivor of the great 1921 side led by Warwick Armstrong, Hendry became something of a minor celebrity in his later years, forcefully expressing his concern over the declining standards of sportsmanship and money-grabbing attitudes of players in the 1970's and 1980's.

Test match record: 1921 to 1928-29

M	I	NO	Runs	HS	Ave	100	50	Runs	Wkts	Ave	Best	5i	10m	Ct
11	18	2	335	112	20.93	1	–	640	16	40.00	3/36	–	–	10

First-class record: 1918-19 to 1935-36

M	I	NO	Runs	HS	Ave	100	50	Runs	Wkts	Ave	Best	5i	10m	Ct
140	206	25	6799	325*	37.56	14	34	6647	229	29.02	8/33	6	1	151

PONSFORD, William Harold

Test career: 1924-25 to 1934.

Opening or middle order right hand batsman.



Bill Ponsford was born on 19 October 1900 at North Fitzroy, Melbourne and died on 6 April 1991 at Kyneton, Victoria, at the age of 90. He ranks as one of the most prodigious run-scorers in the history of the game, and among players who have scored over 10,000 runs, only Sir Donald Bradman and India's Vijay Merchant have recorded higher career batting averages than Ponsford's 65.18. Heavily built and just above medium height, he was surprisingly quick on his feet and was a superb all-round batsman with a strong defence and a wide range of punishing strokes. He possessed an insatiable appetite for run-making and remains the only player in the history of the game to make two scores of over 400. He was an exceptionally good player of spin and was particularly severe on deliveries pitched around the leg stump. If he had a weakness it was against top quality pace, which was exploited by Harold Larwood in 1928-29 and 1932-33, as well as by left-arm bowlers such as England's Bill Voce and South Africa's Neville Quinn, so that his batting average in Tests, although still quite high, fell somewhat below his overall average.

By the time he made his Test debut against England in 1924-25 he had already made seven centuries for Victoria, including the world record score of 429. He did not disappoint. On his debut in the First Test at Sydney he survived a shaky start against Maurice Tate and went on to make 110, becoming the sixth Australian to make a century on his Test debut. In the Second Test, at Melbourne he scored 128, thereby becoming the first batsman to make hundreds in his first two Tests. He finished his first Test series with the good record of 468 runs at 46.80, though, apart from an innings of 80 in the final Test, he did not score heavily in the remaining Tests. For a time thereafter his performances in Tests were disappointing. Troubled by illness, he performed well below expectations on his first tour of England in 1926, missing three Tests, doing little in the other two and failing to reach 1000 runs (he finished with 901 at 40.95).

Against England in 1928-29, when much was expected from him, he twice fell cheaply to Larwood in the First Test and early in the Second Test had his hand broken by the same bowler and was unable to take any further part in the series. He performed a good deal better on his second tour of England in 1930, taking part in three century opening stands in the Tests with Bill Woodfull, though it was not until the Fifth Test at the Oval that he made his first Test hundred in England. He made 1425 runs at 49.13 on the tour. After a successful Test series against the West Indies at home in 1930-31 (he made 183 at Sydney

and 109 at Brisbane in successive Tests), he had lean series against both South Africa and England in the next two seasons. Against South Africa he was repeatedly dismissed cheaply by Neville Quinn and Sandy Bell and was dropped for the final Test, and in the infamous Bodyline series next summer he had a torrid time against Larwood and Voce, his only innings of substance being a courageous 85 at Adelaide during which he was repeatedly struck on the body.

His final tour of England in 1934 was easily his best and he finally revealed his prolific run-scoring powers at international level, scoring 569 runs at 94.83 in the Tests and 1764 runs at 77.56 on the tour as a whole. Prior to this tour, Ponsford and Bradman had rarely been engaged in a long partnership at Test level, but they finally came together in two huge stands. At Leeds in the Fourth Test, Ponsford (181) and Bradman (304) put on 388 for the fourth wicket, and in the final Test at the Oval, Ponsford (266) and Bradman (244) added an awesome 451 for the second wicket, which stood as the highest partnership for any wicket in Test cricket until 1991. Australia made 701 and went on to win by 562 runs, which enabled it to regain the Ashes. Though only 33, and seemingly at the peak of his powers, he announced his retirement from Test and first class cricket at the conclusion of the tour.

For Victoria, in a career which extended from 1920-21 to 1933-34, Ponsford scored 6902 runs at the exceptional average of 86.28, including 26 centuries. He has still made the four highest scores for the state, 437 against Queensland in 1927-28 (which beat his own world record, though it lasted only two seasons before Bradman made 452 not out against Queensland in 1929-30), 429 against Tasmania in 1922-23 (which beat Archie MacLaren's world record score of 424 for Lancashire in 1895), 352 against NSW in 1926-27 and 336 against SA in 1927-28.

He top scored in the only two innings of over 1000 ever recorded in first class cricket - his 429 against Tasmania at Melbourne in 1922-23, in only his third match for the state, formed the basis of Victoria's total of 1059 (Ponsford himself brought up the 1000th run) and his 352 against NSW at Melbourne in 1926-27 anchored Victoria's world record score of 1107 (he put on 375 for the first wicket with Bill Woodfull). He had some astonishing sequences of high scoring – in 1926-27 his scores were 214 & 54, 151, 352, 108 & 84, 131 & 7 and 12 & 116 – 1229 runs at 112.90 and in 1927-28 he made 133, 437, 202 & 38, 336, 6 & 2 and 63 – 1217 runs at 152.12. No one had hitherto imagined that such feats of run-scoring were possible, though in a few years some of these performances were eclipsed by Don Bradman. His final first class appearance came in a joint testimonial match for himself and Bill Woodfull at Melbourne in November 1934. Fittingly, the joint beneficiaries, so often associated in long partnerships for Victoria, added 132 for the fourth wicket.

PONSFORD, William Harold

After 15 seasons at St Kilda, Ponsford joined the Melbourne Cricket Club in 1931-32. He played for the club up to 1937-38, scoring 3235 runs at the outstanding average of 77.02, with 13 hundreds, the highest of which was 181 not out against Northcote in his final season. He won the batting average in five of his seven seasons at Melbourne – the only seasons he missed out being 1931-32 when he was narrowly pipped by Len Darling and in 1933-34 when he averaged 233.00 but did not bat enough times to qualify. For St Kilda he scored 5339 runs at 46.42, with 11 centuries, including 295 against South Melbourne in 1926-27, so that in all 1st XI District cricket he compiled 8574 runs at 54.61.

A modest man who shunned publicity, Ponsford was employed for many years as a clerk in the office of the Melbourne Cricket Club. In 1986 the Western Stand at the Melbourne Cricket Ground was renamed the W. H. Ponsford Stand in his honour.

In 1996 Bill Ponsford was one of the original ten inductees to the Australian Cricket Hall of Fame. On January 18, 2000 the ACB announced that Ponsford had been chosen as a member of its "Test Team of the Century".

Test match record: 1924-25 to 1934

M	I	NO	Runs	HS	Ave	100	50	Runs	Wkts	Ave	Best	5i	10m	Ct
29	48	4	2122	266	48.22	7	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	21

First-class record: 1920-21 to 1934-35

M	I	NO	Runs	HS	Ave	100	50	Runs	Wkts	Ave	Best	5i	10m	Ct
162	235	23	13819	437	65.18	47	43	41	0	–	–	–	–	71

RIGG, Keith Edward

Test career: 1930-31 to 1936-37.

Middle order; later opening, right hand batsman.



Keith Rigg was born on 21 May 1906 at Malvern, Melbourne and died on 28 February 1995 at Malvern at the age of 88. Tall and correct, he was a consistent and accomplished batsman, possessing a wide range of strokes and plenty of courage. He was an especially fluent driver and a good hooker and cutter. A middle order batsman for much of his career, he became a regular opener after the retirement of Bill Woodfull and Bill Ponsford.

Rigg made his Test debut on a rain-affected pitch in the Fifth Test against West Indies at Melbourne in 1930-31 after having been 12th man in each of the first four Tests. He made 14 and 16. Again 12th man in the opening Test against South Africa in 1931-32, he replaced the unfit Alan Kippax for the Second Test and made his only Test hundred, top-scoring with 127 in four hours, taking part in century partnerships with both Bill Woodfull and Don Bradman. With 253 runs at 50.60 in four Tests in the series he appeared to have established a regular Test place, but a poor start to the 1932-33 season saw him overlooked for the Bodyline series and he did not return to the Test side until the 3rd Test against England in 1936-37. Batting on a Melbourne sticky-dog he made an important 47 in two hours at a critical stage of Australia's second innings and kept his place for the remaining Tests, being preferred to Bill Brown as an opening batsman for the crucial Fifth Test at Melbourne (he made 28). He is considered unlucky not to have played in more Tests and was particularly unfortunate never to gain selection in an Australian touring side, missing out on each of the 1930, 1934 and 1938 teams to England as well as the 1935-36 team to South Africa, despite being well in the running each time.

Rigg had a fine career for Victoria, in 71 matches from 1926-27 to 1938-39, scoring 4582 runs at 43.23 with 13 hundreds, the highest of which was 167 not out against NSW in Melbourne in 1936-37 (in the second innings, after scoring 100 in the first innings). He led Victoria in 1937-38 and 1938-39 after the retirement of Hans Ebeling.

He played District cricket for Melbourne from 1933-34 to 1940-41, having previously appeared for Prahran, University and Hawthorn-East Melbourne. In 63 1st XI games for Melbourne he scored 2066 runs at 30.83, with five centuries, the highest being 188 against Northcote in 1936-37. He captained Melbourne in 1939-40 and 1940-41. In all District cricket he scored 4498 runs at 36.27, including 13 hundreds.

Rigg joined the Melbourne Cricket Club committee in 1956-57 and served as a vice-president from 1978-79 to 1980-81. He was made a life member of the club in 1981. Prominent in cricket administration, he was a state selector for twelve seasons, from 1968-69 to 1979-80, and a Melbourne Cricket Club delegate to the Victorian Cricket Association for 23 seasons.

RIGG, Keith Edward

Test match record: 1930-31 to 1936-37.

M	I	NO	Runs	HS	Ave	100	50	Runs	Wkts	Ave	Best	5i	10m	Ct
8	12	0	401	127	33.41	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	5

First-class record: 1926-27 to 1938-39.

M	I	NO	Runs	HS	Ave	100	50	Runs	Wkts	Ave	Best	5i	10m	Ct
87	143	11	5544	167*	42.00	14	30	30	0	–	–	–	–	58

DARLING, Leonard Stuart

Test career: 1932-33 to 1936-37.

Middle order left-hand batsman, occasional right-arm medium pace bowler.



Len Darling was born on 14 August 1909 at South Yarra, Melbourne and died on 24 June 1992 at Daw Park, Adelaide, at the age of 82. A dashing left-handed batsman who always sought to take the initiative from bowlers, he possessed well-timed strokes all round the wicket, especially square cuts and hooks. He was a brilliant field in any position as befitted a top baseballer (he represented Australia as a third baseman) and a useful medium pace change bowler.

He made his Test debut at Brisbane in the Fourth Test of the Bodyline series in 1932-33, and in the Fifth Test at Sydney made 85, his highest Test score. He toured England in 1934, but although he made 1022 runs on the tour, he failed in the Tests, critics pointing to a weakness outside the off stump. Nevertheless he kept his place for the tour of South Africa in 1935-36, where he batted consistently and averaged over 45 in the Tests. He played only once in the 1936-37 series against England, at Melbourne in the Third Test. Although he took two memorable catches to dismiss Hammond and Leyland, he made only 20 and 0 and did play for Australia again. Before the season ended he retired from the game and took up a business appointment in Adelaide.

DARLING, Leonard Stuart

He made his debut for Victoria when only 17 years of age, and in 47 appearances for the state between 1926-27 and 1936-37, scored 3451 runs at the good average of 47.93, including 12 centuries. His highest score was 188 against Queensland at Brisbane in 1933-34. He twice scored three hundreds in a Shield season, in 1932-33 (he also scored another hundred for Victoria against the M.C.C. tourists) and in 1935-36.

Darling played club cricket for South Melbourne from 1924-25 to 1930-31 before transferring to the Melbourne Cricket Club in 1931-32. He won the batting average in his first season with 419 runs at 59.85 but his career for the club was very limited, as international and interstate commitments, coupled with his early retirement, restricted him to just 27 matches in which he scored 1208 runs at 48.32 with four centuries.

Test match record: 1932-33 to 1936-37

M	I	NO	Runs	HS	Ave	100	50	Runs	Wkts	Ave	Best	5i	10m	Ct
12	18	1	474	85	27.88	—	3	65	0	—	—	—	—	8

First-class record: 1926-27 to 1936-37

M	I	NO	Runs	HS	Ave	100	50	Runs	Wkts	Ave	Best	5i	10m	Ct
100	143	7	5780	188	42.50	16	26	1502	32	46.93	3/57	—	—	59

NAGEL, Lisle Ernest

Test career: 1932-33.

Right arm fast medium bowler, lower order right-hand batsman.



Lisle Nagel was born on 26 March 1905 at Bendigo, Victoria and died on 23 November 1971 at Mornington, Victoria, at the age of 66. Six feet six inches tall, he was a formidable opening bowler, delivering outswingers and off-cutters at a sharp pace while using his height to achieve awkward lift. He was also an above-average lower order batsman.

His sole Test came against England at Sydney in the opening Test of the Bodyline series in 1932-33. Sharing the new ball with Tim Wall, he took two for 110 in England's first innings of 524, his victims being Wally Hammond and the Nawab of Pataudi, both of whom made centuries. Work commitments made him unavailable for selection for the Second Test and also kept him out of the Fifth Test, after he was chosen to replace Wall who was injured.

Nagel played only ten matches for Victoria, from 1927-28 to 1933-34, for the modest return of 30 wickets at 32.87. His best bowling for the state was six for 35 against SA in Adelaide in 1931-32. His outstanding bowling performance was for an Australian XI against the English tourists at Melbourne, a fortnight before his only Test. Bowling into a strong breeze in the tourists' second innings, he swung the ball disconcertingly and captured eight for 32 as the Englishmen were routed for only 60. Not originally selected for this match (he replaced Stan McCabe who was unavailable), he bowled with his injured right elbow strapped, the injury having caused him to miss Victoria's match with the tourists a week earlier. Despite outstanding form in Melbourne District cricket, work commitments (he was employed in the motor trade) meant that he did not make himself available for state selection after 1933-34, his only first class matches in Australia after this season being the Woodfull-Ponsford testimonial in 1934-35 and the Melbourne Cricket Club Centenary match in 1938-39. In 1935-36 he was a member of Tarrant's team to India, capturing 22 wickets 23.54 in eleven matches.

He had an outstanding career for the Melbourne Cricket Club. Recruited from Sub-District club Brighton, he played 147 1st XI games for the club from 1927-28 to 1946-47 (his career effectively ended in 1940-41, as he played only three games after that season), capturing a club record 468 wickets at 14.72. He captured five or more wickets in an innings on no fewer than 48 occasions, with best figures of eight for 33 against Collingwood in 1939-40 (he captured eight wickets in an innings three times this season). He topped the club's bowling average six times, in 1931-32 and then five times in a row from 1936-37 to 1940-41. He took over 50 wickets in a season three times, 70 at 13.71 in 1936-37, 51

at 14.43 in 1937-38 and 86 wickets at 13.37 in 1939-40. The latter is the competition record for a 'normal' season, though Carlton's Fred Freer took 88 wickets in 1943-44, when, because of war conditions, one-day games were played instead of the usual two-day matches. A capable lower order batsman, he scored 2168 runs at 19.53, with one century, 108 against Hawthorn-East Melbourne in 1936-37. The competition's outstanding bowler during the 1930's, he would doubtless have played many more times for Victoria and Australia had he been available.

Lisle's identical twin brother, Vernon (1905-1974), also played for the Melbourne Cricket Club and Victoria. Slightly quicker than his brother, Vern was also a highly effective opening bowler, capturing 265 wickets at 18.19 for Melbourne in a career extending from 1926-27 to 1940-41. He made just four appearances for the state, two in 1932-33 and a further two in 1935-36. Though he captured only three wickets in these games, he bowled much better than his figures indicate. With an attack including the Nagel twins, Hans Ebeling and 'Chuck' Fleetwood-Smith, it is hardly surprising that Melbourne was the dominant side during the 1930's, winning six premierships from 1929-30 to 1937-38.

After his retirement as a player, Lisle Nagel sat on the Melbourne Cricket Club committee from 1946-47 to 1969-70.

Test match record: 1932-33

M	I	NO	Runs	HS	Ave	100	50	Runs	Wkts	Ave	Best	5i	10m	Ct
1	2	1	21	21*	21.00	–	–	110	2	55.00	2/110	–	–	0

First-class record: 1927-28 to 1937-38

M	I	NO	Runs	HS	Ave	100	50	Runs	Wkts	Ave	Best	5i	10m	Ct
26	39	6	407	44	12.33	–	–	1900	67	28.35	8/32	3	–	12

EBELING, Hans Irvine

Test career: 1934.

Right arm fast medium bowler; lower order right-hand batsman.



Hans Ebeling was born on 1 January 1905 at Avoca, Victoria and died on 12 January 1980 at East Bentleigh, Melbourne, at the age of 75. Six feet three inches tall and well built, he was an accurate in-swing bowler who bowled at a sharp pace with a high action. He was also a handy lower order batsman.

Although he made his debut for Victoria at the age of 18 in 1923-24, it was not until 1934 that he got his chance at Test level.

Chosen for the 1934 tour of England, he played in the decisive Fifth Test at the Oval as a replacement for Tim Wall who was unfit. He did well in what turned out to be his only Test, taking three wickets in England's first innings, his first victim being Wally Hammond and in Australia's second innings, batting at No. 10, he scored a useful 41, adding 55 for the last wicket with Bill O'Reilly. Australia won the match, which meant that it regained the Ashes. He captured 62 wickets at 20.80 on the tour, coming fourth in the averages behind the spin trio of O'Reilly, Fleetwood-Smith and Grimmett. Selected for the 1935-36 tour of South Africa, he was unable to obtain leave from his employers, and did not receive another chance at international level.

Ebeling played for Victoria from 1923-24 to 1937-38, capturing 117 wickets at 31.17. His best figures of seven for 33, including a hat trick, were recorded against Queensland in 1928-29. During the 1920's work commitments restricted his availability and 1928-29 was the only season during this period in which he appeared regularly for the state, though he was a member of Victoria's team to New Zealand in 1924-25. He retired in 1929, but returned late in 1932-33, at the request of Jack Ryder. Good bowling performances in two testimonial matches early in 1933-34 paved the way for his inclusion in the team to England at the end of the season. After returning from England he led Victoria with much success from 1934-35 to 1936-37, the state winning the Shield in both 1934-35 and 1936-37. Work commitments hastened his retirement from first class cricket early in the following season at the age of 32.

Ebeling had an outstanding career with the Melbourne Cricket Club. In 149 1st XI appearances from 1922-23 to 1938-39 he captured 447 wickets at 16.17 as well as scoring 1201 runs at the useful average of 15.59. His best bowling was seven for 10 against Richmond in 1930-31 while his highest score of 76 was against Collingwood in 1932-33. He won the club's bowling average seven times between 1923-24 and 1935-36, his best season being 1932-33 when he captured 62 wickets at 12.01. He led Melbourne from 1932-33 to 1938-39, during which time the club won five premierships.

He sat continuously on the committee of the Melbourne Cricket Club from 1934-35, serving as vice-president from 1954-55 to 1978-79. In 1959 he was made a life member of the club. He is best remembered for his dominant role in the staging of the Centenary Test at the Melbourne Cricket Ground in March 1977. In February 1979 he succeeded Sir Albert Chadwick as president of the Club, but unfortunately his health broke down and he died during his first year in office.

Test match record: 1934

M	I	NO	Runs	HS	Ave	100	50	Runs	Wkts	Ave	Best	5i	10m	Ct
1	2	0	43	41	21.50	–	–	89	3	29.66	3/74	–	–	0

First-class record: 1923-24 to 1937-38

M	I	NO	Runs	HS	Ave	100	50	Runs	Wkts	Ave	Best	5i	10m	Ct
73	83	12	1005	76	14.15	–	3	5768	26.58	26.58	7/33	7	2	38

FLEETWOOD-SMITH, Leslie O'Brien

Test career: 1935-36 to 1938.

Left-arm wrist spin bowler; tail-end right-hand batsman.



'Chuck' Fleetwood-Smith was born at Stawell, Victoria, on 30 March 1908 and died at Fitzroy, Melbourne, on 16 March 1971, at the age of 62. Tall and powerfully built, he was a left arm wrist spinner of exceptional skill. His stock ball, an off break to right-handers which turned sharply from just outside the off stump was complemented by well-concealed wrong-uns and top-spinners. Bowling off a simple five step run-up with a quick arm action, his heavily spun deliveries and deceptive flight made him as difficult to play as any bowler in the history of the game. On some days, however, his bowling matched his erratic and wayward personality and proved very expensive – as a result many felt he lacked the application and perseverance to make proper use of his talents, but despite this he still managed to average over five wickets per match throughout his first class career, a strike-rate bettered by few bowlers.

It is widely claimed that he changed to bowling left-handed after breaking his right arm as a boy, but this is untrue. In fact he was ambidextrous and found that he could spin the ball further and bowl with better control when using his left arm. Always known as 'Chuck', the name was derived from the polo term 'chukka' and had nothing to do with his bowling action.

For such a notable player he played surprisingly few Tests – just ten appearances spread over three series. Although inexperienced, he was in the running for a place in the Test side against England in 1932-33, but early in the season, playing for Victoria against the tourists, he was hammered out of the attack by Wally Hammond and the Test selectors decided not to risk him.

He toured England in 1934, but though he captured 106 wickets at 19.20 in all first class matches he could not break into the Test side, where Clarrie Grimmett and Bill O'Reilly held sway. After an outstanding domestic season in 1934-35, he toured South Africa in 1935-36 and finally made his Test debut, appearing in the first three Tests, but, overshadowed by Grimmett and O'Reilly, had the disappointing return of nine wickets at 42.22. A tendon injury in his bowling hand caused him to miss the later part of the tour, including the last two Tests. Still recovering, he also missed the first two Tests against England in 1936-37, but with Australia already two-nil down, he was recalled for the Third Test, where he took five for 124 in the second innings.

In the next Test, at Adelaide, he produced his best Test performance, four for 129 and six for 110, a match-winning effort which enabled Australia to level the series. The superb delivery

with which he bowled Hammond in the second innings is still written about. In the deciding Fifth Test at Melbourne he dismissed the last two English batsmen with the only balls bowled on the final day, to give Australia victory and the Ashes. On his second tour of England in 1938 he played in all four Tests (one was washed out), but his bowling was often expensive, his 14 wickets costing 51.93 apiece. However, in the Fourth Test at Leeds, the only Test Australia won, he made an important contribution with figures of three for 73 and four for 34. By contrast, in what proved to be his last Test, the fifth at the Oval, where England made the then world record Test score of seven for 903 declared, he had the figures of one for 298, the most expensive analysis ever recorded in Test cricket. As a result his Test bowling average jumped from 31.02 to 37.38. In all first-class matches on the tour he captured 88 wickets at 19.53.

In 51 matches for Victoria from 1931-32 to 1939-40, Fleetwood-Smith captured 295 wickets at 24.39. He captured five wickets in an innings 31 times, 10 times going on to capture ten wickets in a match, both state records. At the time of his retirement only Bert Ironmonger (313) had captured more wickets for the state. His best figures in an innings were nine for 36 against Tasmania in 1932-33, and his best match figures of 15 for 96 (seven for 17 and eight for 79) against Queensland in 1936-37, remain the best ever recorded for the state. In the 1934-35 season, he set a Shield record of 60 wickets at 18.95 from just six matches – this record stood until 1997-98 when Tasmania's Colin Miller, in 11 matches, captured 67 wickets.

Fleetwood-Smith represented the Melbourne Cricket Club from 1933-34 to 1939-40, returning for one more season in 1945-46. Interstate and international commitments generally restricted him to a handful of appearances each season, but he still managed to capture 151 wickets at 18.62, with best figures of seven for 40 against Northcote in 1934-35. He topped the club's bowling averages this season with 24 wickets at 14.50. Prior to joining Melbourne he spent three seasons at St Kilda, bowling alongside Bert Ironmonger and Don Blackie, forming what must surely have been the strongest spin attack ever seen in a club side. In all District matches he captured 252 wickets at 17.52.

Fleetwood-Smith's years after cricket were tragic. Despite coming from a well-to-do background, and apparently possessing every advantage in life, he drifted from job to job, drank heavily and by the 1960's was living rough on the city streets. His arrest on a vagrancy charge in 1969 and subsequent court appearance brought much attention to his plight. Many came to his aid, including his former Test colleague Leo O'Brien and for a time he appeared to be on the road to recovery, but the years of hard living had taken their toll and he died less than two years later.

FLEETWOOD-SMITH, Leslie O'Brien

Test match record: 1935-36 to 1938

M	I	NO	Runs	HS	Ave	100	50	Runs	Wkts	Ave	Best	5i	10m	Ct
10	11	5	54	16*	9.00	–	–	1570	42	37.38	6/110	2	1	0

First-class record: 1931-32 to 1939-40

M	I	NO	Runs	HS	Ave	100	50	Runs	Wkts	Ave	Best	5i	10m	Ct
112	117	33	617	63	7.34	–	1	13519	597	22.64	9/36	57	18	42

IVERSON, John Bryan

Test career: 1950-51.

Right-arm leg break and googly bowler; tail end right hand batsman.



Jack Iverson was born at St Kilda, Melbourne, on 27 July 1915 and died, in tragic circumstances, at Brighton, Melbourne, on 24 October 1973, at the age of 58. No cricketer had a more remarkable career. He did not take up the game seriously until he was 31, yet four years later was representing his country and playing a match-winning role in an Ashes series. His success was based on his extraordinary grip – by holding the ball between his thumb and middle finger, which he folded back to the palm, he found that by flicking his middle finger straight he could impart exceptional spin. By varying the position of his thumb he could bowl leg breaks, wrong'uns and top-spinners without any detectable change in delivery.

A tall (6 feet 2 inches) and heavily built man with large and strong fingers, he obtained exceptional fizz and bounce from the pitch, especially with his wrong'un (his stock ball) and bowled with almost robotic accuracy. No spin bowler had used this method previously, and very few have succeeded in doing so since, the best being Johnny Gleeson who bowled successfully for NSW and Australia in the late 1960's and early 1970's, but without gaining the same degree of turn and bounce. Iverson was regarded as a very poor batsman (though his first class batting average of 14.57 is unexpectedly high for a no. 11) and was slow and lumbering in the field. Moreover, having played virtually no cricket until his thirties, he had little tactical knowledge of the game.

From a relatively well to do background, his father was an estate agent (Jack later joined his father's business and subsequently took it over), he attended Geelong College as a boarder, but showed little sporting prowess there – his few games of cricket were as a nondescript medium pace bowler. In his late teens and early 20's he worked on farming properties in central Victoria, and appears to have played no cricket at all, his limited sporting involvement being confined to golf and tennis.

However, from early boyhood, he found he could impart enormous spin on table tennis balls and maintained a fascination for experimenting with different types of spin on a variety of balls. He joined the AIF in 1940 and during periods of enforced idleness seems to have first developed his unique bent finger method by spinning a table tennis ball, later attempting, with little success at first, to use the same method on a cricket ball. During his time in New Guinea he developed an interest in cricket for the first time, taking part in a number of informal unit matches, though only rarely did he try his new-fangled spinners.

After demobilisation he practised his unique brand of bowling in his backyard and by the start of the 1946-47 season felt sufficiently confident to go to his nearest cricket club, which happened to be the Brighton (Sub-District) club and ask if he could bowl in the nets. He bowled well enough to get a game in the thirds, and after taking fifteen wickets in his first match soon found himself in the firsts. In his restricted 1st XI season he finished with 38 wickets at 11.11, the third best average in the whole competition, a remarkable effort for a virtual newcomer. Next season he was a sensation. Almost unplayable, he topped the competition averages with 79 wickets at 10.00, his bowling being largely responsible for Brighton winning its first Sub-District premiership for 22 years. By now many District clubs were keen to gain his services. The Melbourne Cricket Club got in first, and in his first season of District cricket, aged 33, he was the competition's leading wicket-taker with 64 wickets at 12.06. Melbourne won the premiership just as Brighton had done the season before.

His remarkable rise continued. Selected for Victoria in 1949-50, with the Test players away in South Africa, he was easily the season's leading wicket taker with 46 wickets at 16.60, with a career-best seven for 77 against SA in Adelaide. At the end of the season he was a member of the Australian second team which toured New Zealand. Once again he was the most successful bowler, heading the first class bowling averages with 25 wickets at 12.88 and in all matches finished with the remarkable record of 75 wickets at 7.72.

By now most regarded him as a certainty for the Ashes series in 1950-51, though some doubted how he would fare against top-line batsmen. After bowling impressively, though with little luck, for Victoria against the tourists early in the season his selection was

assured. He did not disappoint. After capturing ten wickets cheaply in the first two Tests, he returned a matchwinning six for 27 in the second innings of the Third Test in Sydney, which gave Australia its third straight win, thus ensuring retention of the Ashes. Although not achieving a great deal in the remaining Tests, an ankle injury when he stood on a ball at practice during the Fourth Test, reducing his effectiveness, he still headed the Australian bowling averages with 21 wickets at the splendid average of 15.23.

This was his only Test series. Indeed he played very little first class cricket thereafter – for Victoria he played just one game in 1951-52 and two in 1952-53. Many felt that had he toured England in 1953 he would have proved nearly unplayable. However he did make a brief return to international cricket in 1953-54 when he joined Ben Barnett's Commonwealth team in India mid-way through the tour. In his first match, against what was in effect the Indian Test side in the third unofficial Test at Calcutta, he captured four for 78 and six for 47, bowling the side to its only win in the five-match rubber, and went on to capture 27 wickets in 6 matches.

There has been a deal of speculation as to why Iverson played very little big cricket after 1950-51. Admittedly his injured ankle and pressure of work played a part but perhaps the main reason he played so rarely was that he feared that batsmen would unravel the mysteries of his bowling and that failure and the consequent media attention this would bring would be more than he could cope with. A quiet, serious and methodical man he seems to have been a chronic worrier and lacked confidence in his ability.

For Victoria, in 18 appearances from 1949-50 to 1952-53, he captured 84 wickets at 21.07, capturing five wickets in an innings on six occasions. In District cricket for Melbourne, his record was phenomenal, 178 wickets at 10.54 with best figures of seven for 6 against Collingwood in 1948-49. Despite the brevity of his career, just 42 matches from 1948-49 to 1955-56, he won the club's bowling average four times, in 1948-49, 1949-50, 1951-52 and 1953-54.

In the early 1960's he returned to his original club, Brighton, making occasional appearances in various elevens. In 1962-63, aged 47, he appeared regularly, alternating between the firsts and seconds, capturing 34 wickets at 7.02 for the firsts and 32 wickets at 6.66 for the seconds. To underline that his exceptional talent still remained he actually topped the association averages for both grades. Brighton again won the 1st XI premiership this season, their first since Iverson last appeared for them in 1947-48. From the mid 1950's to the early 1960's Iverson was a commentator on the game, first on radio and later television, where he gave sound and measured assessments.

Test match record: 1950-51

M	I	NO	Runs	HS	Ave	100	50	Runs	Wkts	Ave	Best	5i	10m	Ct
5	7	3	3	1*	0.75	—	—	320	21	15.23	6/27	1	—	2

First-class record: 1949-50 to 1953-54

M	I	NO	Runs	HS	Ave	100	50	Runs	Wkts	Ave	Best	5i	10m	Ct
34	46	27	277	31*	14.57	—	—	3019	157	19.22	7/77	9	1	13

McDONALD, Colin Campbell

Test career: 1951-52 to 1961.

Opening right-hand batsman.



Colin McDonald was born at Glen Iris, Melbourne, on 17 November 1928. One of Australia's finest opening batsman, he was an extremely courageous player of fast bowling where his short backlift and sound footwork were seen to advantage. Mainly a backfoot player, he was a strong cutter and very adept at on-side placements and sometimes revealed a forcing cover drive. Although chiefly remembered for his batting against pace, he was also a skilful player of spin.

He made his Test debut in the Fifth Test against West Indies in 1951-52 alongside his fellow University and Victorian opening partner, George Thoms. He made 32 and 62 and next season scored an impressive 437 runs at 49.55 against South Africa which included his maiden Test hundred, 154 in the Fourth Test at Adelaide. After such a promising start he proved a big disappointment on the 1953 tour of England and was not picked for the Tests. Recalled for the Fourth Test against England in 1954-55, after Australia's batting had been ripped apart by England's pace attack, he immediately impressed, scoring 186 runs at 46.50 in the last two Tests and was thereafter an automatic selection for the Test side until a wrist injury compelled his retirement during the 1961 tour of England.

His finest series was against England in 1958-59, when his consistency at the top of the order was an key factor in Australia regaining the Ashes – his 519 runs at 64.87 included

McDONALD, Colin Campbell

his Test-highest score of 170 at Adelaide and a fine double of 133 and 51 not out in the final Test at Melbourne. Other notable performances included his tenacious 32 and 89 at Manchester in 1956 where he twice top-scored in the Test in which Jim Laker took his world-record nineteen wickets and his courageous 91 against the West Indies, including Wes Hall at his fastest, in front of the world record attendance of 90,800 at Melbourne in 1960-61. He formed an effective opening partnership with Jim Burke, their stands of 190 against South Africa at Cape Town in 1957-58 and 171 against England at Adelaide in 1958-59 both setting up Australian victories.

In 60 matches for Victoria between 1947-48 and 1962-63 McDonald scored 3919 runs at 42.14. His eight centuries for the state included two double-centuries, a career-highest 229 against SA in 1953-54 and 207 against NSW in 1951-52, five weeks before his Test debut. He succeeded Neil Harvey as Victoria's captain in 1958-59, but international commitments restricted him to just eight matches as captain.

McDonald played for the Melbourne Club from 1944-45 to 1949-50 and from 1956-57 and 1962-63. In 60 1st XI matches he scored 2090 runs at 33.17, with five centuries, the highest being 133 not out against Northcote in 1947-48. He captained the club in 1958-59 and 1960-61. He topped the club's batting averages twice, in 1947-48, when aged only nineteen, he scored 623 runs at 56.63 and in 1949-50 with 449 runs at 40.81. In addition he represented University from 1950-51 to 1955-56, bringing his record in all 1st XI District games to 3744 runs at 33.42.

After a short period as a schoolteacher, he worked as an insurance broker before turning his hand to tennis administration, serving as executive director of the Lawn Tennis Association of Australia from 1977 to 1987 and secretary of the National Tennis Centre Trust from 1987 to 1990. In the 1960's and 1970's he was a well-known cricket commentator, chiefly on television. Dr Ian McDonald, Victoria's highly efficient wicket-keeper from 1948-49 to 1952-53, is his elder brother.

Test match record: 1951-52 to 1961

M	I	NO	Runs	HS	Ave	100	50	Runs	Wkts	Ave	Best	5i	10m	Ct
47	83	4	3107	170	39.32	5	17	3	0	–	–	–	–	14

First-class record: 1947-48 to 1962-63

M	I	NO	Runs	HS	Ave	100	50	Runs	Wkts	Ave	Best	5i	10m	Ct/St
192	307	26	11375	229	40.48	24	57	192	3	64.00	1/10	–	–	55/2

KLIN, Lindsay Francis

Test career: 1957-58 to 1960-61.

Left arm wrist-spin bowler; tail end left hand batsman.



Lindsay Kline was born at Camberwell, Melbourne, on 29 September 1934. Six feet tall, he bowled with a high action from an angled approach with a distinctive hop before delivery. More accurate than most bowlers of his type, his main weapon was his well concealed wrong'un which spun and bounced more than his stock off break. Not afraid of taking punishment, he generally kept the ball well up and could maintain good control for long spells. A tail-end batsman who played with a straight bat, he could sometimes defend stubbornly.

After touring New Zealand with the Australian team in 1956-57 when no Tests were played, he made his Test debut next season in South Africa where he played in all five Tests. Although overshadowed by Benaud and Davidson, he topped the Test averages with 15 wickets at 16.33, with best figures of four for 33 in the final Test at Port Elizabeth. After failing to take a wicket in his first Test, he made amends by taking a hat trick to end the Second Test at Cape Town, the first Test hat trick by an Australian bowler since 1912. His victims were the last three South African batsmen, Eddie Fuller, Hugh Tayfield and Neil Adcock, the latter being brilliantly caught by Bob Simpson at slip – it was his first hat trick in any form of cricket. He finished the tour with the good record of 54 wickets at 20.44. He lost his Test place after failing to take a wicket in the first two Tests against England in 1958-59, but performed usefully on Australia's tour of Pakistan and India in 1959-60, taking a career-best seven for 75 against Pakistan at Lahore.

His final two Tests were against the West Indies in 1960-61, when he featured in two of the most thrilling finishes in Test history. At Brisbane, he was running for the other end when Joe Solomon threw down the stumps to run out Ian Meckiff, thereby bringing about the first tie in Test cricket, while at Adelaide he took part in the remarkable last-wicket stand with Ken Mackay which saved Australia from certain defeat. Joining Mackay with Australia nine wickets down, over 250 runs in arrears and with almost two hours left for play, he managed to keep his wicket intact while making his best Test score of 15 not out, as Mackay's heroic defence saved Australia from defeat. He was retained for the tour of England in 1961, but though he performed reasonably well in county matches, taking 54 wickets at 28.12, he did not find the slow wickets to his liking and did not play in the Tests.

Kline played 31 matches for Victoria from 1955-56 to 1961-62, capturing 115 wickets at 29.27. In his first full season of first class cricket, 1956-57, he was the leading wicket-taker in Shield cricket with 37 wickets at 23.89, including his best Shield performance of six for

KLINE, Lindsay Francis

57 in the tied match against NSW at St Kilda. In all matches for Victoria his best figures were six for 35 against Tasmania in 1961-62.

He played 76 matches for Melbourne from 1952-53 to 1962-63, capturing 169 wickets at 18.60 with best figures of six for 32 against South Melbourne in 1954-55 and Essendon in 1960-61. He topped the club bowling averages in 1958-59 with 24 wickets at 10.95. Regarded as a promising batsman when he joined the club, he soon dropped down the order, finishing with the modest record of 608 runs at 13.81. Only 28 when he dropped out of senior club cricket to join Sub-District club Oakleigh, he later returned to Melbourne as 2nd XI captain.

Test match record: 1957-58 to 1960-61

M	I	NO	Runs	HS	Ave	100	50	Runs	Wkts	Ave	Best	5i	10m	Ct
13	16	9	58	15*	8.28	–	–	776	34	22.82	7/75	1	–	9

First-class record: 1955-56 to 1961-62

M	I	NO	Runs	HS	Ave	100	50	Runs	Wkts	Ave	Best	5i	10m	Ct
88	96	31	559	37*	8.60	–	–	7562	276	27.39	7/75	11	–	56

GUEST, Colin Ernest John

Test career: 1962-63.

Right-arm fast bowler; lower order right-hand batsman.



Colin Guest was born in Melbourne on 7 October 1937. Tall (six feet three inches) and broad-shouldered, he was an effective opening bowler with a vigorous run-up and pronounced side-on delivery. Generally bowling a fullish length, he could gain late out-swing when the ball was new and cut the ball from the off when it was old. He was an above-average lower order batsman with a sound defence who could drive powerfully and an excellent outfielder with a powerful arm, as befitted an interstate baseballer.

His sole Test appearance was in the Third Test against England at Sydney in 1962-63, when, after Australia had lost the previous Test, he was brought into the team to provide extra pace support for Alan Davidson and Graham McKenzie. He did not take a wicket – in England's first innings his bowling was somewhat wayward, and in the second innings, when England was dismissed for 104, he bowled only two overs. However he took part in a last wicket partnership of 39 with another debutant, Barry Shepherd, which took Australia to a useful first innings lead.

Guest played 27 matches for Victoria between 1958-59 and 1963-64, capturing 95 wickets at 24.38, and scoring 571 runs at 15.86. He took five wickets in an innings five times, with best figures of seven for 95 (10 for 134 in the match) against WA in Melbourne in 1962-63. His highest score for Victoria was a hard-hit 60 against Queensland in 1961-62. He had a meteoric rise to first class cricket in 1958-59, gaining Shield selection in his first season of senior club cricket. He created a fine impression, taking 21 wickets in his first five matches, but a broken leg during the winter saw him lose his place in the Shield team, and he did not regain it until 1961-62. His outstanding season was 1962-63, when he topped the national bowling averages with 47 wickets at 22.62, assisting Victoria to win the Sheffield Shield for the first time since 1950-51. He lost his place in the Victorian team after a sudden loss of form in 1963-64 (perhaps due to the introduction of the front foot no-ball rule), when he took just three wickets in five games. After moving to Perth for work reasons in 1965, he appeared in seven Shield matches for Western Australia in 1966-67, when, with the Test players away in South Africa, he showed good all round form with 328 runs (including his highest first class score of 74 against Victoria) and 16 wickets.

Guest joined the Melbourne Cricket Club in 1958-59, after gaining a big reputation at Sub-District club Kew, and in 63 1st XI appearances up to 1964-65 captured 146 wickets at 19.45, and scored 780 runs at 15.60. His best bowling figures were a remarkable eight for 5 against North Melbourne (who were dismissed for 27) in 1961-62. He won the club's bowling average twice, in 1960-61 and 1961-62. After moving to Perth he had a successful club career with Nedlands.

Test match record: 1962-63

M	I	NO	Runs	HS	Ave	100	50	Runs	Wkts	Ave	Best	5i	10m	Ct
1	1	0	11	11	11.00	–	–	59	0	–	–	–	–	0

First-class record: 1958-59 to 1966-67

M	I	NO	Runs	HS	Ave	100	50	Runs	Wkts	Ave	Best	5i	10m	Ct
36	52	4	922	74	19.20	–	3	3121	115	27.13	7/95	5	1	13

WATSON, Graeme Donald

Test career: 1966-67 to 1972.

Opening or middle order right-hand batsman, right-arm medium fast bowler.



Graeme Watson was born at Kew, Melbourne, on 8 March 1945. An aggressive and adventurous batsman who was always prepared to employ a wide range of attacking strokes, he was often at his best when opening the innings, where his forceful methods frequently unsettled opening bowlers. When he broke into first class cricket he was regarded as a specialist batsman, but he rapidly developed into a genuine all-rounder. A lively medium pace bowler who was quicker than he appeared, he possessed good control and could cut the ball sharply in helpful conditions. He was a fine field in any position.

Watson was chosen for the 1966-67 tour of South Africa to replace Doug Walters who had been called up for National Service training. He made his Test debut in the Second Test at Cape Town, replacing the unfit Neil Hawke, making an aggressive 50 in little over an hour-and-a-half, adding 128 for the seventh wicket with Keith Stackpole. Hawke returned for the next Test, but Watson replaced him for the last two, though he achieved little. His international career appeared over when he dropped out of first class cricket for business reasons in 1968-69, though a successful return to the Victorian side in 1969-70 saw him touring New Zealand with a second-string Australian side at the end of the season.

A work transfer to Western Australia in 1971-72 revitalised his cricket career, and he returned to the Australian team for the third unofficial 'Test' against the World XI at Melbourne. While batting in the second innings he was struck in the face when attempting to pull a high full toss from Tony Greig. The impact broke his nose and cheek bone and also damaged an artery which led to such terrible bleeding that he required over 20 litres of blood transfusions. He was critically ill for a week and spent nearly a month in hospital. Remarkably, though doctors suggested he not play again, he was back playing for Western Australia two weeks after leaving hospital, and capped a remarkable comeback by gaining selection for the 1972 tour of England.

He appeared in the first and last Tests, but without much success, scoring 21 runs in four innings and capturing three wickets. He was more successful in county games and finished the tour with 915 runs and 25 wickets in all first class matches. Against Hampshire he scored a career-highest 176, adding 301 for the first wicket with Stackpole, a record opening partnership for an Australian team in England.

Watson made 40 appearances for Victoria between 1964-65 and 1970-71, scoring 1707 runs at 31.61 and taking 67 wickets at 25.01. His highest score for Victoria was 150 against Western Australia in 1969-70 and his best bowling six for 61 against South Australia in 1965-66. He played 25 matches for Western Australia from 1971-72 to 1974-75, scoring 1298 runs at 36.05 and taking 59 wickets at 26.06. Subsequently, another work transfer took him to Sydney, and early in 1977, when the Test players were touring New Zealand, he became the first man to play Sheffield Shield cricket for three states when he made five appearances for NSW (he scored two half-centuries and picked up eight wickets).

Watson made 77 1st XI appearances for the Melbourne Cricket Club from 1961-62 to 1970-71, scoring 2820 runs at 35.25, including seven centuries, and capturing 77 wickets at 22.87. His highest score was 160 against Hawthorn-East Melbourne in 1970-71 and his best bowling figures of six for 94 in 1967-68 were also against Hawthorn-East Melbourne. He topped the club's batting averages twice, in 1963-64 (when he scored 862 runs at 50.70) and 1970-71 and the bowling averages once, in 1967-68. He captained the club from 1968-69 to 1970-71.

A talented Australian Rules footballer, he played 18 senior games for the Melbourne Football Club in 1964 and 1965, before giving up the game to concentrate on cricket.

Test match record: 1966-67 to 1972

M	I	NO	Runs	HS	Ave	100	50	Runs	Wkts	Ave	Best	5i	10m	Ct
5	9	0	50	97	10.77	–	1	254	6	42.33	2/67	–	–	1

First-class record: 1958-59 to 1966-67

M	I	NO	Runs	HS	Ave	100	50	Runs	Wkts	Ave	Best	5i	10m	Ct
107	162	19	4674	176	32.68	7	25	4709	186	25.31	6/61	8	–	73

Limited Overs Internationals record: 1972

M	I	NO	Runs	HS	Ave	100	50	Runs	Wkts	Ave	Best	4i	Ct	
2	2	1	11	11*	11.00	–	–	28	2	14.00	2/28	–	0	

SHEAHAN, Andrew Paul

Test career: 1967-68 to 1973-74.

Middle order right-hand batsman.



Paul Sheahan was born at Werribee, Victoria, on 30 September 1946. A tall (6ft 2in), upright, elegant batsman with a cultured style, his batting was characterised by powerful driving off both the front and back foot. In addition he was an outstanding cover fieldsman, very fast over the ground and with a superb throwing arm. A brilliant schoolboy batsman when at Geelong College, he aroused enormously high expectations which were never quite realised, though he batted superbly for Victoria and was by no means a failure at Test level. He quit big cricket at the age of 27, when seemingly at the peak of his powers, in order to concentrate on his teaching career. Sheahan came from a cricketing background – his mother's grandfather, William Henry Cooper, a leg-spinner, played two Tests for Australia in the 1880's, and his father, Jack, was a useful middle order batsman for North Melbourne from 1929-30 to 1935-36.

After touring New Zealand with a second-string Australian team late in 1966-67, he made his Test debut against India in 1967-68, scoring 81 in his first innings. He made two further half-centuries in the series, finishing with a creditable 318 runs at 45.42. It was hoped he would score heavily in England in 1968, but apart from an important innings of 88 in the First Test at Manchester (the only Test Australia won), he failed to make much of an impact in the Tests and his overall tour record of 817 runs at 28.17 was disappointing. His moderate Test record continued against the West Indies in 1968-69, when, though generally appearing to be in good form, his highest score was no more than 51. He finally broke through for his first Test hundred in 1969-70, when he compiled 114 against India at Kanpur and he batted soundly on the unsuccessful tour of South Africa which followed. However he lost his Test place after the Second Test against England in 1970-71 – thereby ending a run of 25 consecutive Tests.

He made a second tour of England in 1972 and was recalled for the last two Tests – in the second innings of the Fifth Test at the Oval his 44 not out guided Australia to a morale-boosting victory. In 1972-73 he made his second Test hundred, 127 against Pakistan at Melbourne, but was unavailable for the end-of-season tour of the West Indies. In 1973-74 he played two Tests against New Zealand in Australia but dropped out of the Test side after announcing his unavailability for the reciprocal tour of New Zealand. These proved to be his final Tests.

Sheahan played 47 matches for Victoria between 1965-66 and 1973-74, scoring 3988 runs at the splendid average of 59.52. Of players who have scored over 2000 runs for the state, only Bill Ponsford, Bill Woodfull and Lindsay Hassett have recorded higher averages. The highest of his 12 centuries for Victoria was 202 against South Australia in Melbourne in 1966-67, though he was almost certainly robbed of another double century in 1972-73, also against South Australia in Melbourne, when the Victorian captain declared with his score on 196. In his final game for the state, against NSW at Sydney in 1973-74, his two unbeaten innings of 75 and 73 did much to give Victoria victory, and ultimately, the Sheffield Shield.

He represented the Melbourne Cricket Club in 1963-64 and 1964-65 and from 1972-73 to 1980-81. In 64 1st XI appearances for the club he scored 3102 runs at 58.52. His highest score was a masterly 189 not out in the District final against Footscray in 1975-76 which ensured victory for his team. He topped the club's batting averages three times - in 1974-75 (365 runs at 60.33), 1975-76 (540 runs at 90.00) and 1976-77 (383 runs at 76.60). In 1977 he took up a teaching appointment at Winchester College in England and made only a handful of appearances for the club after his return in 1979. He also played for University from 1965-66 to 1969-70 and captained North Melbourne, his father's old club, in 1970-71 and 1971-72. In all 1st XI District cricket he scored 4937 runs at 56.10 with 10 centuries, his batting average being far higher than any of his contemporaries.

Sheahan has been a member of the Melbourne Cricket Club committee since 1986-87. Headmaster of Melbourne Grammar School since 1995, he was previously principal of Geelong College in 1986-95.

Test match record: 1967-68 to 1973-74

M	I	NO	Runs	HS	Ave	100	50	Runs	Wkts	Ave	Best	5i	10m	Ct
31	53	6	1594	127	33.91	2	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	17

First-class record: 1965-66 to 1973-74

M	I	NO	Runs	HS	Ave	100	50	Runs	Wkts	Ave	Best	5i	10m	Ct
133	206	33	7987	202	46.16	19	38	66	1	66.00	1/19	-	-	89

Limited Overs Internationals record: 1972

M	I	NO	Runs	HS	Ave	100	50	Runs	Wkts	Ave	Best	4i	Ct
3	3	0	75	50	25.00	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	0

WALKER, Maxwell Henry Norman

Test career: 1972-73 to 1977.

Right-arm fast medium bowler, lower order right-hand batsman.



Max Walker was born at West Hobart, Tasmania, on 12 September 1948. Six feet four inches tall and powerfully built, he was an accurate opening bowler with an awkward delivery which gave rise to his nickname 'Tangles'. Strong and big-hearted, his dipping inswing and dangerous legcutters made him one of the finest fast-medium bowlers to represent Australia. Originally he came to Melbourne from Hobart with a reputation as an all-rounder, but though his bowling soon took precedence, he remained an effective lower order batsman. His affable and extroverted personality has made him one of Australia's most popular sporting identities.

He made his Test debut in 1972-73, and in his second Test, against Pakistan at Sydney, bowled Australia to a remarkable victory, taking 6 for 15 as the visitors, set 159 to win, were dismissed for only 106. On the tour of the West Indies which followed, in conditions not expected to suit his type of bowling, he was easily Australia's leading wicket-taker, his 26 wickets at 20.73 including performances of 6 for 114 at Kingston, 5 for 97 at Bridgetown and 5 for 75 at Port of Spain.

By the 1974-75 series against England, with Lillee and Thomson in full cry, he was relegated to the role of first-change bowler, though he gave excellent support with the old ball and in the Sixth Test at Melbourne, with Thomson absent and Lillee injured, he took a career-best eight for 143. He finished the series with 23 wickets at 29.73. Expected to be highly successful in England, somewhat strangely he failed to fulfil expectations there, with just 14 wickets at 34.71 in 1975 and 14 wickets at 39.35 in 1977, his last Test series. He often batted well at Test level, especially against England - in 1974-75 he scored 221 runs at 44.20 and in his last Test, at the Oval in 1977, he made his highest first class score of 78 not out.

His decision to defect to the World Series Cricket troupe in 1977 ended his Test career, though he returned to the Australian one-day side for a few matches in 1979-80 and 1980-81, the last being the infamous 'underarm' final against New Zealand in 1980-81.

Walker played 70 matches for Victoria from 1968-69 to 1981-82, capturing 248 wickets at 28.22, with best figures of six for 49 against South Australia in Adelaide in 1975-76. At the time of his retirement he was Victoria's eighth highest wicket-taker. He also scored 993 runs at 13.79 with two half centuries.

WALKER, Maxwell Henry Norman

He played for the Melbourne Cricket Club from 1966-67 to 1976-77, capturing exactly 200 wickets at 16.82 and scoring 666 runs at 15.85. He won the club's bowling average three times, in 1966-67 (his first season), 1968-69 (when he captured 53 wickets at 13.88, including his best figures of eight for 34 against St Kilda in the semi-final) and 1972-73. He captained the club from 1974-75 to 1976-77, though Test and interstate commitments restricted him to just nine games in those seasons. Subsequently he appeared for South Melbourne from 1978-79 to 1981-82 - in all 1st XI District cricket he captured 249 wickets at 15.91.

Walker was also a fine Australian Rules footballer. A ruckman and defender, he played 85 senior games for Melbourne from 1967 to 1972, before retiring from the game to concentrate on his cricket. Although a qualified architect, he has pursued a career in writing, public-speaking and the media. A witty raconteur, he is in great demand as an after-dinner speaker and has written a number of best-selling books, many of them collections of humorous anecdotes with a sporting theme.

Test match record: 1972-73 to 1977

M	I	NO	Runs	HS	Ave	100	50	Runs	Wkts	Ave	Best	5i	10m	Ct
34	43	13	586	78*	19.53	—	1	3792	138	27.47	8/143	6	—	12

First-class record: 1968-69 to 1981-82

M	I	NO	Runs	HS	Ave	100	50	Runs	Wkts	Ave	Best	5i	10m	Ct
135	170	40	2014	78*	15.49	—	3	13209	499	26.47	8/143	21	—	49

Limited Overs Internationals record: 1973-74 to 1981-82

M	I	NO	Runs	HS	Ave	100	50	Runs	Wkts	Ave	Best	4i	Ct	
17	11	3	79	20	9.87	—	—	546	20	27.30	4/19	1	6	

MOSS, Jeffrey Kenneth

Test career: 1978-79.

Middle order or opening left-hand batsman, occasional right-arm off break bowler.



Jeff Moss was born on 29 June 1947 in Melbourne. Over six feet tall, he was an upright left-handed batsman who hit the ball with great power off the back foot. His most distinctive shot was a murderous pull in front of square leg though he was also a punishing driver and cutter. He was an excellent field in any position.

His only Test appearance came at the end of the 1978-79 season, when at the age of 31, he replaced the injured Graham Yallop for the Second Test against Pakistan at Perth. He scored 22 and 38 not out, in the second innings he and Allan Border taking Australia to victory with an unfinished fourth wicket stand of 81. In 1979 he was a member of the Australian squad that took part in the World Cup in England. In his only match, against Pakistan at Nottingham, he was run out for 7. He received no further opportunities at international level.

Moss did not play for Victoria until he was 29, but in his second game made 149 against NSW and was the state's leading run-scorer in their Shield-winning seasons of 1978-79 and 1979-80. In 50 first class matches for the state he scored 3356 runs at 43.58, including nine centuries. He made two double-centuries for Victoria, a career-highest 220 against SA in 1978-79 and 200 not out against WA in 1981-82, in which he added an unbroken 390 for the third wicket with Julien Wiener, still the Australian record for that wicket. Remarkably, he lost his place in the Victorian team after only two more matches.

He made his 1st XI debut for Melbourne in 1968-69, at the age of 21, after a long apprenticeship in the lower elevens. In 117 1st XI appearances for the club he scored 3884 runs at 34.99 with five hundreds, the highest being 200 against Ringwood in 1977-78. He topped the club's batting averages twice, in 1969-70 and 1977-78, though his best season was in 1975-76 when he scored 713 runs at 59.41. At the end of 1979-80 he left the club to take up a five-year appointment as captain-coach of North Melbourne and he later played for Prahran. In all District 1st XI games he scored 7271 runs at 37.86.

Test match record: 1978-79

M	I	NO	Runs	HS	Ave	100	50	Runs	Wkts	Ave	Best	5i	10m	Ct
1	2	1	60	38*	60.00	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	0

First-class record: 1976-77 to 1981-82

M	I	NO	Runs	HS	Ave	100	50	Runs	Wkts	Ave	Best	5i	10m	Ct
51	86	8	3416	220	43.79	9	14	43	0	–	–	–	–	33

JONES, Dean Mervyn

Test career: 1983-84 to 1992-93.

Middle order right-hand batsman, occasional right-arm off break bowler.



Dean Jones was born at Coburg, Melbourne, on 24 March 1961. An aggressive and confident strokemaker with a wide range of shots, his quick footwork and daring improvisation coupled with the ability to play long innings made him equally at home in both first class and limited-overs cricket. Features of his batting were his driving (especially the on-drive), cutting and skilful leg side placements. Very fit, he was an exceptional runner between wickets. A fine outfielder with a powerful arm, later in his career he often fielded at first slip. He came from a cricket background, his father Brian "Barney" Jones, a formidable all-rounder and fierce competitor, having represented Carlton from 1955-56 to 1970-71.

He made his Test debut in the West Indies in 1983-84, but after scoring 65 runs in four innings was considered suspect against pace and did not return to the Test side until the tour of India in 1986-87. In the first Test of the series, the famous tie at Madras, he made a monumental 210 in nearly eight-and-a-half hours despite being so affected by cramp and dehydration in the enervating conditions that he required hospitalisation. His good form continued in the home series against England in 1986-87 when he was Australia's leading batsman with 511 runs at 56.77 including 184 not out at Sydney. Failures against New Zealand's Richard Hadlee in 1987-88 and a poor series in Pakistan early in 1988-89 cost him his Test place at the start of the 1988-89 series against the West Indies, but after his return he made his highest Test score of 216 in the final Test at Sydney.

He enjoyed the best series of his career on Australia's triumphant tour of England in 1989, scoring 566 runs at 70.75 in the Tests and 1510 runs at 88.82 on the tour as a whole, including the highest score of his career to date, 248 against Warwickshire. Further success came next season, when, against Pakistan at Adelaide, he scored a century in each innings (116 and 121 not out). Thereafter he was less consistent at Test level, though his omission from the Test side in 1992-93 came as a surprise, for just beforehand he had headed the averages with 276 runs at 55.20 in a series in Sri Lanka. Despite remaining a member of the one-day team for another two seasons and scoring prolifically in domestic cricket he did not play in another Test.

Concurrently with his Test career, Jones enjoyed a brilliant career in limited-overs cricket and was Australia's outstanding batsman in this form of the game for ten seasons. His powerful and adventurous strokeplay, coupled with audacious running between wickets made him a huge favourite with the crowds. The highest of his seven centuries in limited overs interna-

JONES, Dean Mervyn

tionals was a spectacular 145 against England at Brisbane in 1990-91 which remained Australia's record score in one-day cricket until surpassed by Adam Gilchrist in 1998-99.

For Victoria Jones scored 10,412 runs at 52.06 with 33 centuries. He is easily Victoria's highest run-scorer, the previous record-holder being Bill Lawry with 7618, and his total of centuries is also well ahead of the former record-holder, Bill Ponsford (26). His highest score of 324 not out against SA in 1994-95 was the first triple-century for Victoria since the 1920's and his tally of runs for the state that season, 1251 at 69.50, has only once been exceeded. He is also Victoria's leading run-scorer in limited-overs cricket, his 2260 runs at 51.56 being more than twice that of his nearest rival. Jones also played for Durham in 1992, when he scored 1179 runs at 73.68, and for Derbyshire in 1996 and 1997 – in 1996 he scored 1502 runs at 51.79 and led them to second place, their highest position in the County Championship since 1936, but he controversially quit his post early next season.

Jones represented the Melbourne Cricket Club from 1985-86 to 1997-98. Despite his international and interstate commitments he made a significant contribution, scoring 2432 runs at 52.86, with a highest score of 125 not out against Fitzroy-Doncaster in 1994-95. A member of three Melbourne premiership sides, he scored 123 not out against Collingwood in the 1994-95 final and, in his last 1st XI appearance, 114 not out in the 1997-98 final against Camberwell Magpies. He won the club's batting average twice, in 1994-95 (597 runs at 99.50) and 1997-98 (496 runs at 82.66). Prior to joining Melbourne he played for Carlton from 1979-80 to 1984-85 – in all 1st XI District cricket he scored 4021 runs at 48.44.

Test match record: 1983-84 to 1992-93

M	I	NO	Runs	HS	Ave	100	50	Runs	Wkts	Ave	Best	5i	10m	Ct
52	89	11	3631	216	46.55	11	14	64	1	64.00	1/5	–	–	34

First-class record: 1981-82 to 1997-98

M	I	NO	Runs	HS	Ave	100	50	Runs	Wkts	Ave	Best	5i	10m	Ct
245	415	45	19188	324*	51.85	55	87	1545	27	57.22	5/112	1	–	186

Limited Overs Internationals record: 1983-84 to 1993-94

M	I	NO	Runs	HS	Ave	100	50	Runs	Wkts	Ave	Best	4i	Ct
164	161	25	6068	145	44.61	7	46	81	3	27.00	2/34	–	54

APPENDIX ONE

Other Melbourne Cricket Club Test Representatives

In addition to the players covered, a number of other Melbourne Cricket Club players have also played Test cricket. A brief outline of each player (listed in order of their first Test appearance) follows:

KENDALL, Thomas Kingston (1851-1924). A left-arm slow medium bowler with good control and a deceptive arm ball, he played in the inaugural Test match at Melbourne in 1876-77, playing a key role in Australia's win by taking seven for 55 in England's second innings. In this and the Test which followed, he captured 14 wickets at 15.35, but these were his only Tests. He was selected for the 1878 tour of England, but after bowling with considerable success in the team's preliminary matches in Australia, was sent home from Perth shortly before the team's departure, apparently for disciplinary reasons. He played only one first class match for Victoria, against NSW in Melbourne in 1879-80, scoring a career-highest 43, but this was by no means his only match for the colony as he had previously represented Victoria many times in matches with and against odds, including games against the English tourists in 1873-74 and 1876-77. In 1880 he moved to Tasmania as a cricket coach and remained there for the rest of his life, much of it spent working as a compositor on the Hobart *Mercury*. He was a member of the Tasmanian team which toured New Zealand in 1883-84 but otherwise his opportunities for first class cricket were negligible. He did however take part in a number of matches with odds for Tasmanian sides against English touring teams and as late as 1891-92 captured seven for 79 for a Southern Tasmanian XVIII against Lord Sheffield's Englishmen. In a first class career restricted to just eight matches he captured 40 wickets at 16.65 and scored 141 runs at 12.81. Although chiefly associated with the Richmond Cricket Club, where he began his senior club career in 1870-71, Kendall also spent some seasons with the Melbourne Cricket Club where he was employed as a professional. He was a prolific wicket-taker for the club – in 1878-79 he took 78 wickets at 10.89 and in 1879-80, 69 wickets at 9.59. In the latter season he was easily the leading bowler but is not recorded as winning the club's bowling average as professionals were overlooked in the winners of the batting and bowling averages.

McSHANE, Patrick George (1858-1903). Paddy McShane was an accurate left-arm medium pace bowler who could move the ball both ways off the pitch and a capable left-hand batsman in the middle or lower order. He made his Test debut in the Fifth Test at Melbourne in the troubled 1884-85 series when Australia called on no fewer than 28 players. Curiously he bowled only three overs in England's innings of 386 and batted in the lower order. He made two other Test appearances, both at Sydney, in 1886-87 and 1887-88, but again was given few opportunities to shine. His brief Test career brought him 26 runs at 5.20 and one wicket for 48. He shares the bizarre distinction with George Coulthard (q.v.) of having umpired a Test match before making his debut as a player.

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Nominated as Australia's 12th man for the Fourth Test at Sydney in 1884-85 he was called upon to umpire after the original selection, J.W. Payne withdrew, James Swift also withdrew and the Englishmen rejected Charles Bannerman. McShane played 30 matches for Victoria between 1880-81 and 1892-93, and in all first-class matches scored 1117 runs at 18.31 and captured 72 wickets at 25.37. His highest score of 88 was made in his last match for Victoria, against Tasmania in 1892-93, while his best bowling figures of nine for 45 were recorded for a combined Victorian/NSW team against the 1880 Australians on a rain-affected pitch at Sydney in 1880-81. A professional cricketer and groundsman, McShane was chiefly associated with the East Melbourne, Fitzroy and St Kilda cricket clubs. However, records show that he played for the Melbourne Cricket Club in 1878-79 as a professional, taking 26 wickets at 13.19 and scoring 85 runs at 14.16. Sadly his later years were clouded by mental illness and he died of pneumonia in the Kew Asylum at the age of 45.

BURTON, Frederick John (1865-1929). A burly figure, he was described as a neat wicket-keeper and a useful and plucky batsman. The first of his two Tests was at Sydney in the second of the two Tests in 1886-87, when he kept in the absence of Jack Blackham. He batted at No.11, scoring 0 not out and 2 not out and stumped one batsman. Next season he played in the one-off Test at Sydney, when, despite the fact that his highest first-class score was no more than 47, he played as a specialist batsman. He scored 1 and 1 and held one catch. Originally from Melbourne, he moved to Sydney in 1885 and kept for NSW from 1885-86 to 1887-88. He returned to Melbourne in 1888 and played twice for Victoria in 1888-89, the second time as captain. Later he went back to Sydney and his final first-class appearances were with a NSW team in New Zealand in 1895-96. In all first-class matches he scored 376 runs at 13.42 and dismissed 32 batsmen (25 caught and 7 stumped). He represented the Melbourne Cricket Club many times from 1880-81 to 1882-83 and again in 1888-89, before transferring to St Kilda. He lived in New Zealand from about 1900.

PARK, (Dr) Roy Lindsay (1892-1947). A free-scoring right-handed batsman with an impeccable technique and superb timing, he had the misfortune to be bowled by the only ball he received in Test cricket. Brought in for the Second Test at Melbourne in 1920-21 following the late withdrawal of Charlie Macartney, he came to the crease with Australia's score at 1/116, only to be bowled first ball by Harry Howell. As Australia went on to win by an innings he did not get a second chance in the match and did not play for Australia again, though in all probability he would have been selected for the 1921 tour of England had he been available. Earlier, he had been selected for the subsequently cancelled 1914-15 tour of South Africa. Park played 35 matches for Victoria between 1912-13 and 1924-25, scoring 2514 runs at 39.90, including nine centuries, the highest of which was 228 against South Australia in 1919-20. A doctor, his retirement from big cricket was

APPENDIX ONE

Other Melbourne Cricket Club Test Representatives

hastened by the demands of his profession. He began his District career with the Melbourne Cricket Club as a nineteen-year old in 1911-12, immediately showing his talent by topping the batting averages with 459 runs at 57.37, including centuries against Northcote and Richmond. This was his only season with the club – he subsequently he played for University from 1912-13 to 1920-21 (a span interrupted by war service) and South Melbourne from 1921-22 to 1931-32. In all 1st XI District cricket he scored 5878 runs at 36.96 with 13 centuries. In addition he was a talented Australian Rules footballer. Despite his small stature, he was a fine full-forward, scoring 146 goals in 57 matches for VFL clubs University and Melbourne between 1912 and 1915, and played for Victoria in 1913. He was the father-in-law of Australian Test captain and M.C.C. secretary Ian Johnson.

IRONMONGER, Herbert (1882-1971). Perhaps Australia's greatest left-arm slow bowler, Bert Ironmonger bowled with exceptional accuracy and his flat trajectory meant that most batsmen could not use their feet to attack him. Having lost the top joint of the index finger of his left hand in a childhood mishap with a chaff cutter, he spun the ball off the stump of that finger, achieving turn on even the hardest of surfaces while on rain affected pitches he was unplayable. He did not make the Test side until 1928-29 when he was 46 years of age (only his St Kilda team-mate Don Blackie, who made his Test debut in the same series when he was a few months older has made his Test debut for Australia at a greater age). He played in the first two Tests of that series, but after capturing six wickets at 51.00, was dropped and missed selection for the 1930 tour of England, despite many believing his bowling would prove very effective there. In 1930-31 he was recalled against the West Indies after capturing a career best eight for 31 for Victoria against them early in the season. He topped the Test bowling averages with 22 wickets at 14.68 including seven for 23 and four for 56 in the Fourth Test at Melbourne. Next season against South Africa he was even more deadly with 31 wickets at 9.54, including an extraordinary five for 6 and six for 18 on a rain-affected pitch in the Fifth Test at Melbourne. In 1932-33, at the age of 50, he captured 15 wickets at 27.00 in the Bodyline series against England. His 14-match Test career yielded 74 wickets at 17.97 – by contrast his legendary poor batting brought him just 42 runs at 2.62. A Queenslander, Ironmonger did not play first class cricket until 1909-10 when he was 27, and after a few matches for his native state, was brought to Victoria early in 1914 to play for the Melbourne Cricket Club. In a distinguished career for Victoria from 1913-14 to 1933-34, he captured 313 wickets at 22.25, a total not exceeded until 1970 and still the second-highest for the state. In 1935-36, aged 53, he toured Ceylon and India with Tarrant's team, but was taken ill after only three matches. In all first class matches he captured 464 wickets at 21.50. Ironmonger played for the Melbourne Cricket Club from 1913-14 to 1920-21, capturing 360 wickets at 12.13. He is recorded as winning the club's bowling average three times - in 1918-19 (42 wickets

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at 8.76), 1919-20 (79 at 12.67) and 1920-21 (34 at 11.64). It should also be noted that he headed the club's bowling averages in 1915-16 (46 wickets at 14.67) and 1916-17 (54 at 9.88), but as he was employed as a club professional in these seasons he was ineligible to win the average. He captured five wickets in an innings no fewer than 41 times for Melbourne, eight times going on to take ten wickets in a match. Curiously his best bowling figures of nine for 30 were recorded in only his second match for the club, against St Kilda in 1913-14. After a spell in Sydney, Ironmonger returned to Melbourne in 1922 and joined St Kilda. In an illustrious career for that club which lasted up to 1934-35, much of it bowling in tandem with the off-spinner Don Blackie, he captured 502 wickets at 13.67. This brought his total of wickets in District cricket to a competition record 802 at 13.03.

HURWOOD, Alexander (1902-1982). A versatile right-arm bowler from Queensland, he could bowl medium pace seamers with the new ball and off breaks when the ball was old. He gained selection in the 1930 team to England but despite bowling impressively received few opportunities and did not play in the Tests. On his return he played in the first two Tests against the West Indies in 1930-31, capturing 11 wickets at only 15.45 with best figures of four for 22 in the Second Test at Sydney. These were his only Tests as his employers refused to grant him further leave. Hurwood represented Queensland from 1925-26 to 1931-32, capturing 67 wickets at 30.89 with best figures of six for 80 against South Australia in 1929-30. In all first class matches he took 113 wickets at 27.62 and scored 575 runs at 11.27. His work took him to Melbourne at the end of 1932 and he played seven matches for the Melbourne Cricket Club in 1932-33, capturing 11 wickets at 22.27 (best figures of six for 76 against Fitzroy) and 105 runs at 26.25 (highest score 72 not out against Collingwood). His club cricket in Brisbane was with Valley.

O'BRIEN, Leo Patrick Joseph (1907-1997). A determined left-handed opening batsman, he possessed a sound defence and could drive and pull powerfully when set. Brought into the Test side in the Bodyline series against England in 1932-33 in an attempt to counter the bowling of Harold Larwood and Bill Voce, he played two Tests, his best innings being a courageous 61 in the last Test at Sydney. After missing the 1934 tour of England he was recalled for the 1935-36 tour of South Africa, where he played in two Tests and made a final Test appearance at Sydney in 1936-37. His five Tests brought him 211 runs at 26.37. O'Brien played 40 matches for Victoria between 1929-30 and 1937-38, scoring 2267 runs at 35.98 with five centuries, the highest being 173 against NSW in 1934-35. In all first class matches he scored 3303 runs at 36.70. O'Brien's club cricket was mostly with Richmond, for whom he played 136 matches between 1924-25 and 1939-40, scoring 3808 runs at 28.63, including six centuries. He also played for the Colts in 1929-30, scoring two centuries. Later he played for the Melbourne Cricket Club, making 849 runs at 33.96 in

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27 1st XI appearances from 1940-41 to 1942-43. In all District 1st XI matches he scored 5050 runs at 29.70. After the war he did much coaching and played cricket socially with the Melbourne XXIX Club until he was in his seventies.

HILL, John Charles (1923-1974). A fierce competitor, Jack Hill bowled quickish leg-breaks chiefly directed at the leg stump and also possessed a lethal top-spinner which trapped many unsuspecting batsmen leg before wicket. He was also a useful lower order batsman. His three Tests for Australia were all overseas – two in England in 1953 and one in the West Indies in 1955. His brief Test career brought him eight wickets at 34.12 with best figures of three for 35 against England on debut at Nottingham in 1953. Hill played 38 matches for Victoria from 1945-46 to 1955-56, capturing 125 wickets at 23.17 with best figures of seven for 51 against South Australia in 1952-53. Despite capturing the wicket of South Australia's Tom Klose with his first ball in first class cricket it was not until 1952-53 that he was able to command a regular place in the Victorian side. In all first class matches he took 218 wickets at 23.12 and scored 867 runs at 16.06. His first class career came to an abrupt halt after his surprising omission from the 1956 tour of England. Although chiefly associated with St Kilda, Hill played for Melbourne at the start of his District career, capturing 58 wickets at only 11.72 in 1941-42 and 1942-43. He joined St Kilda immediately after the war and in a distinguished career for them which lasted until 1963-64, he captured 554 wickets at 13.12.

THOMS, (Dr) George Ronald (b 1927). A solid right-handed opening batsman, George Thoms made a single Test appearance, in the Fifth Test against the West Indies at Sydney in 1951-52, when he opened the batting alongside another debutant and fellow University opener Colin McDonald (qv). He batted competently, scoring 16 and 28, being unluckily dismissed hit wicket in the second innings when he trod on his wicket after pulling a delivery from Frank Worrell to the boundary. Thoms made his debut for Victoria in 1946-47, scoring 37 against Queensland, but did not reappear until 1951-52, when centuries against Western Australia and Queensland led to his Test selection. Medical studies and hospital duties restricted his career for Victoria to just 18 matches (the last in 1953-54) in which he scored 1093 runs at 36.43. His District cricket was chiefly with Essendon (1944-45 to 1947-48) and University (1948-49 to 1954-55). He represented the Melbourne Cricket Club in 1955-56 and 1956-57, scoring 845 runs at 44.47, with two centuries, the higher being 129 not out against Northcote in 1956-57, shortly before the demands of his profession brought his career to a close. In all 1st XI District cricket he scored 4383 runs at 37.46 with 12 centuries.

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McCAGUE, Martin John (b 1969). The Melbourne Cricket Club's second most recent Test representative, his Test cricket has been for England and not Australia. A powerfully built, 6ft 5in fast bowler, his three Tests have all been against Australia – two in 1993 and one 1994-95. He captured four for 121 on debut at Nottingham in 1993 but was dropped after failing to take a wicket in the next Test at Leeds. He was recalled for England's tour of Australia in 1994-95, but returned to England after playing in the First Test when it was revealed he was suffering from a stress fracture of the right shin. His three Tests yielded the disappointing return of six wickets at 65.00. Born in Northern Ireland, he was brought by his parents to Western Australia when he was one year of age. After making his debut in senior Perth grade cricket in 1987-88 he attended the Australian Cricket Academy in 1989-90. Next season he moved to Melbourne and played for the Melbourne Cricket Club but the WACA refused permission for him to play for Victoria and he actually played for Western Australia (his first match was against Victoria at St Kilda) while representing the Melbourne Cricket Club. In all he played 11 matches for Western Australia in 1990-91 and 1991-92, capturing 32 wickets at 33.93. Meanwhile, in 1991, he had used his U.K. birth qualification to play for Kent and next year he settled permanently in England in order to be eligible for England selection. Despite his limited success at Test level, he has enjoyed a successful county career for Kent and in all first class matches to the end of the 1999 season has captured 440 wickets at 27.00 and scored 2129 runs at 16.50. McCague played two seasons with the Melbourne Cricket Club, in 1990-91 when he topped the bowling averages with 39 wickets at 15.51 and in 1995-96 when he was less successful with 29 wickets at 30.48.

COOK, Simon Hewitt (b 1972). The most recent Melbourne Cricket Club player to represent Australia, his Test selection came after he had transferred from Victoria to NSW. Powerfully built and 6ft 3in tall, he is an aggressive fast bowler with a fluent action whose career has been adversely affected by injury. His selection in the Australian side for the Second Test against New Zealand at Perth in 1997-98 after Glenn McGrath pulled out with a groin strain was greeted with criticism, but he fully justified his choice with figures of two for 36 and a career-best five for 39, his skidding deliveries exploiting cracks in the WACA pitch as he bowled Australia to an innings victory. He was retained for the next Test, at Hobart, but failed to take a wicket, and McGrath returned to the side for the series against South Africa. His seven Test wickets cost 20.28 each and he batted twice for scores of 3 not out and 0 not out. Cook played 16 matches for Victoria from 1992-93 and 1994-95, capturing 45 wickets at 33.20 with best figures of five for 114 against SA in Adelaide in 1993-94. He attended the Cricket Academy in 1993. With his place in the Victorian team not assured, he moved to NSW in 1995, but in only his third match for his new state, against Victoria in Melbourne, he suffered a bizarre and serious injury when he broke a leg as he ran in to bowl his fifth ball of the second over of the match. He missed the rest of the season and

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did not play at all in 1996-97. In his second match for NSW after his return in 1997-98 he recorded match figures of seven for 99 against the New Zealanders at Newcastle, a performance which led to his unexpected call-up to the Test team. His career suffered another setback shortly before the start of the following season, when in a potentially fatal work accident, he fell off a road roller, breaking several ribs and injuring a leg. As a consequence he played just twice for NSW in 1998-99. In 1999 he returned to Melbourne, and made two appearances in Victoria's one-day side during the 1999-2000 season but was not recalled to the Shield team. In all first class matches to the end of the 1998-99 season he has captured 84 wickets at 30.10. A left-handed tail-end batsman, he has scored a modest 164 runs at 8.84. Cook made 57 appearances for the Melbourne Cricket Club from 1989-90 to 1994-95, capturing 103 wickets at 21.79 with best figures of six for 61 against Richmond in 1990-91. In 1993-94 he headed the VCA 1st XI's bowling averages with 20 wickets at 14.85, though he did not bowl sufficient overs to win Melbourne's bowling average. After four seasons in NSW, where he represented Balmain, he has made a successful return to the Club in 1999-2000 – his 39 wickets at 22.66 bringing his overall record for Melbourne to 142 wickets at 22.03.

APPENDIX TWO

Players to Represent Victoria while a playing member of the Melbourne Cricket Club

E.F. à Beckett	S. Cosstick	R.W. Herring
M. à Beckett	D.F. Cotter	M. Hervey
G. Alexander	G. Coulthard	D.J. Hickey
F.E. Allan	H. Creswick	B.J. Hodge
J.G. Anderson	C.N. Crompton	R. Hotham
T.W. Antill	C. Cumberland	I.R. Huntington
T.G. Armstrong	J. Daniel	H. Ironmonger
W.W. Armstrong	L.S. Darling	J.B. Iverson
W.G. Ayres	A.M. Dick	J.N. Jacomb
P.G. Bailey	S.J. Donahoo	A.E. Johns
P.J. Beames	H. Dowsley	R.G. Johnstone
P.L.A. Bedford	J. Duffy	D.M. Jones
J. Bennett	H.I. Ebeling	T.J.D. Kelly
J.M. Blackham	J.D. Edwards	T. Kendall
G.J. Bonnor	G. Elliott	P.D. King
H. Box	C.L. Fairbairn	P.O. Kington
C.E. Bradley	E. Fanning	L.F. Kline
D.J. Broad	L. Fleetwood-Smith	J. Lawlor
J.C. Brodie	C.F. Foot	C. Lister
R.S. Brodie	H.B. Foot	W. Logan
G.C. Brown	E. Fowler	G.W. Longney
W. Bruce	H.J. Fry	A.R. Loughnan
J.M. Bryant	C.A. Gardner	S.M. McCooke
A. Burchett	P.A. Garlick	C.C. McDonald
F. Burchett	G.W.H. Gibson	I.H. McDonald
F.J. Burton	C.S. Gordon	W.H. McDonald
E.H. Butler	H. Graham	P.S. McDonnell
B. Butterworth	W.H. Greaves	F.A. McEvoy
T. Butterworth	J.G. Green	W.J. McEvoy
V.L. Cameron	B. Grindrod	J. McIlwraith
N.M. Carlyon	C.E.J. Guest	C.E. McLeod
E.S. Carter	M. Hall	R. W. McLeod
G. Cavenagh	T.F. Hamilton	D. Mailer
S.H. Cook	W.J. Hammersley	C. Makinson
B.B. Cooper	G.R. Hazlitt	F.W. Marsden
D.E. Cooper	H.S.T.L. Hendry	G. Marshall
L.O. Cordner	R.J. Herman	J.H. Mather

APPENDIX TWO

Players to Represent Victoria while a playing member of the Melbourne Cricket Club

N.D. Maxwell
W.E. Midwinter
J.E. Monfries
T.F. Morres
M.A. Morris
J.K. Moss
W.H. Moule
M.A. Murphy
L.E. Nagel
V.G. Nagel
A.W. Noyes
J.P. O'Halloran
B.A. Onyons
C.H. Peryman
James Phillips
Joseph Phillips
R. Philpott
W. Philpott
W.H. Ponsford
R. Power
F.A. Powlett
D. Ramshaw

V.S. Ransford
R.W. Rayson
C.A. Reid
K.E. Rigg
G.P. Robertson
W. Roche
C.H. Ross
E.R. Rowlands
H.C.A. Sandford
K.J. Schneider
A.P. Sheahan
D.S. Shepherd
C. Sladen
F.R. Spofforth
J.W. Stevens
R.B. Stevens
H.E. Stratford
D. Sutherland
J.S. Swift
R.I. Templeton
J.P. Tennent
R.B. Terry

J. Thomas
A.T. Thomson
J. Thornton
W.A. Tobin
E.K. Tolhurst
H. Trumble
J.B. Turner
F. Vaughan
W. Vint
M.H.N. Walker
F.H. Walters
B.J. Wardill
R.W. Wardill
G.D. Watson
E.H. Whitlow
R. Wilkinson
B.A. Williams
T.W. Wills
G.L. Wilson
T.F. Wray

APPENDIX THREE

Melbourne Cricket Club First XI players who played first class cricket whilst not playing members of the club.

- D.T. Anderson (Tasmania)
W.H. Bailey (Victoria)
A.E. Barton (Wellington)
F.Butler (Canterbury& Tasmania)
H.A. Carpenter (Essex)
L.A. Cuff (Canterbury, Auckland,
New Zealand &Tasmania)
A.A. Davidson (Victoria)
W.A. Dick (Victoria)
T.W. Docking (Tasmania)
G.J. S. Down (South Australia)
J.A. Ellis (Queensland)
G.A. Fairbairn (Cambridge University
& Middlesex)
P.D. Fitzgerald (MCC)
S.G. Francis (Western Australia)
J.Frederick (Victoria)
J.Gardiner (Tasmania)
H.F. Guthrie (Victoria)
A.P. Haddrick (Victoria)
RG. Henty (Tasmania)
H.J. Hill (South Australia)
J.C. Hill (Victoria & Australia)
C.V. Holten (Victoria)
A.Hurwood (Queensland & Australia)
W.G. Ingleton (Victoria)
R.T. B. Kelly (Victoria)
S.P. King (Victoria)
J.D. Kinneair (Victoria)
H.P. Kissling (Nelson & Auckland)
J.C. Lill (South Australia)
R.G. Lloyd (South Australia)
A.F. Lovett (Tasmania & Western Australia)
M.J. McCague (Western Australia, Kent
& England)
- H. McLean (Victoria)
Clovis D. Mainon (Western Province)
G.S. Meikle (Victoria)
R.W. Mihell (Queensland)
A.G. Moyes (South Australia)
G.B. Moysey (Western Australia)
J.Mullagh (Victoria)
L.T. Mullett (Victoria)
R.D. Niehuus (South Australia)
L.P. J. O'Brien (Victoria & Australia)
S.B. Oliver (Tasmania)
H.R. Orr (Cambridge University & Western
Australia)
R.L. Park (Victoria & Australia)
R.D. Pyke (Queensland)
M.W. Rayson (Victoria)
D.Reese (Canterbury & New Zealand)
C.E. Reid (Ceylon)
E.R. Rush (Victoria)
R.B. Scott (Victoria & New South Wales)
W.J. Scott (Victoria)
A.Sims (Canterbury & New Zealand)
D.A. Smith (Tasmania)
N.W. Smyth (Victoria)
G.W. Stokes (Victoria)
F.A. Tarrant (Victoria & Middlesex)
G.R. Thoms (Victoria & Australia)
J.W. Trumble (Victoria & Australia)
B.J. Tuckwell (Victoria, Otago, Wellington
& New Zealand)
R.T. Tuttle (Victoria)
D.R. Walsh (Oxford University)
J.T. Wilson (Tasmania)
P.B. Wood (Western Australia)

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