THE YORKER

Argus

FOUNDED 1846

FRIDAY
NOVEMBER 30 1956

TELEPHONES
NEWS FY0111
CLASSIFIED FY0221

**BETTY
CUTHBERT
GOLDEN
GIRL**

In This Issue

**MELBOURNE
CRICKET CLUB**

ARGUS
PROUDLY
PRESENTS:
A GAMES
PICTURE
TO KEEP

Today, in the final at 5.15 p.m., she will run for
Australia — and her second Gold Medal of the Games.
On Monday she won our first Gold Medal — in the
100 metres.
Two other Australian girls — Marlene Mathews and
Norma Croker — will run with Betty in today's final.

Last night our swimming girls took over

Contents

Library News

On August 11, the MCC Library's Research Officer Peta "Pip" Phillips retired after a career of 43 years, 8 Months and 27 Days with the Melbourne Cricket Club. Blessed with an affable and sincere manner, Peta commenced on November 15, 1973 (coincidently the anniversary of the club's foundation) as executive assistant to the MCC secretary. In that capacity she worked alongside Ian Johnson until 1983, then his successor Dr John Lill until his retirement in 2000. Thereafter Pip assisted president Bruce Church and the committee for a couple of years, before joining David Studham and the Library team in 2002.

After decades of working at Australia's leading sports venue, Pip assisted the Library through her invaluable corporate knowledge of the MCC, particularly its grounds, past and present athletes, club members, staff and dignitaries. Some read about sports history – Pip has lived it for over four decades.

While Pip said she has "loved my time with David and the Library team" and looks forward to retirement, she still has much to give. Therefore she will continue to contribute to your Library on "special projects" helping clients on one-day-per-week non-match days in an honorary capacity as a volunteer, while maintaining her position on the roster as a match day casual Library Assistant. So you will still occasionally see Peta at the reference desk.

In This Issue

The lead article of the Spring 2017 Yorker is topical given the current development of the old MCG Hotel site on Wellington Parade. Kate Gray reflects upon the development of the site, its purported link to the origins of Australian football, and two Heritage Council application hearings in 2003 and 2010 that found there was no direct link to the remnants of the current structure.

The cover and centre pages pay tribute to Betty Cuthbert who died on August 6. While an astounding athlete over many years, who in retirement gave back to the sport she loved, she will always be remembered as the "Golden Girl" who won three Olympic Gold Medals at the MCG in 1956 (and a fourth at Tokyo in 1964).

Richard Cashman profiles a lesser remembered Australian female athlete in the all-round sportswoman, Mollie Dive. Dive was a fantastic batsman that dabbled in bowling, whose astute cricketing mind saw her selected to captain Australia in her Test debut. Dive was also an interstate hockey representative for New South Wales. When her playing career ended she became a women's cricket and hockey official.

James Brear's and Trevor Ruddell's articles examine aspects of MCC history. James, who after a successful search for an image of one of the club's founders Charles Fitzroy Miller Mundy, discusses his search for a picture of another founder, George Brunswick Smyth. Trevor's article looks at the origins of the MCC Lawn Bowls with a focus on its precursor, the Richmond Bowling Club.

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Rules of the Melbourne Football Club

By Kate Gray

In May 1859 three professional cricketers and a schoolteacher met in the Parade Hotel overlooking Yarra Park. There they drafted the first known rules of Australian football. The site where the rules were written is north of the MCG, football's biggest stage and unquestioned home. The facade of the 1859 MCG (Parade) Hotel still stands, and is soon to be incorporated into a new apartment building. The rules document is held in the Melbourne Cricket Club Archives. This paper explores concepts of tangible and intangible heritage and examines connections between the place, the historical event, and the object, and the relationship of these to the bigger cultural entity, the game itself.

The Place

The handsome 1850s facade of the MCG Hotel, known previously as the Parade Hotel, stands on Wellington Parade. The rear wings of the building have been demolished and the front section is now empty, waiting to be conserved and incorporated into a new apartment tower.

In 2003 and 2010 the hotel was nominated to be listed on the Victorian Heritage Register as a place of state significance. The context for both nominations was the closure of the hotel, and plans for the redevelopment of the site. In both cases, the matter was heard on appeal by the Heritage Council of Victoria, which determined not to register the place.

While not the only claim, one of the key aspects of significance was the fact that the first known written rules of Australian football were drafted at the Parade Hotel in 1859. This paper does not address the origins of the game itself, which has already been the subject of much research and debate. Rather, it focuses on that one historical event, and its relevance and meaning in the context of contemporary interpretations of cultural heritage.

Top: Former MCG Hotel, Wellington Parade, East Melbourne (Lovell Chen, 2016)

The Rules

Football had been played in Victoria in one form or another as early as the 1840s. These were irregular games often organised in advance with an agreed stake and basic rules such as even-numbered sides, a specified number of goals required for victory, or a time limit, and imaginary lines as boundaries.[1] In 1858 such ad hoc football games became popular among school students and athletic gentlemen. One of these gentlemen, the cricketer Tom Wills, wrote to *Bell's Life in Victoria and Sporting Chronicle* on July 10, 1858 putting forward the idea of providing winter recreation for cricket club members by playing football:

> Sir, now that cricket has been put aside for some few months to come ... rather than allow this state of torpor to creep over them, and stifle their now supple

limbs, why can they not, I say, form a foot-ball club, and form a committee of three or more to draw up a code of law.[2]

Historian Geoffrey Blainey remarked that this letter "is the most celebrated document in the early history of Australian football, and deservedly so".[3]

The professional cricketer and publican, James Mark "Jerry" Bryant who, like Wills, had played football in England, leased the Parade Hotel in Wellington Parade in early 1858. On July 31 that year Bryant advertised in *Bell's Life in Victoria* that

he would have a football to kick for anybody who cared to turn up in the Richmond paddock.[4] Now part of Yarra Park, the "paddock" was just south of Bryant's, Parade Hotel and just north of the Melbourne Cricket Ground (MCG), which had been set aside for the Melbourne Cricket Club in 1853. The notice in *Bell's Life* read,

FOOTBALL.—We understand that a number of gentlemen interested in keeping the muscles in full vigour during the winter months, and also anxious for an occasional afternoon's outdoor exercise, have determined upon getting up a football club. Mr. Bryant, of the Parade hotel, on the principle that " an ounce of practice is worth a pound of theory," will have a ball on the Melbourne cricket ground, or adjoining portion of Richmond Park, to-day, at one o'clock. After the game, a committee will be formed to draw up a short code of rules. We wish every success to this movement in the right direction.

By all accounts, the game was a confusing melee, with players observing a variety of playing conventions while some played with no restrictions at all. Blainey notes that while it is possible that rules were drawn up after the game, no copy survives. However, in subsequent games "certain ways of playing became legitimate", as footballers worked towards effective rules to suit the mix of players, the open spaces and the climate in which they played.[5] Until September 1858, enthusiasts played five to six pickup scratch games before the cricket season began. Newspaper reports indicate that there was not a recognised and accepted code of rules in existence, but suggest an increasing need to establish one.

Top: Members of the 1859 Victorian cricket team, left to right: Gideon Elliott, Barton Grindrod, George Marshall, Jerry Bryant and Tom Wills. (MCC collection M85)

Below: First page of the "Rules of the Melbourne Football Club, May 1859". (MCC Archieves collection)

Right: *AFL Laws of Australian Football 2017.*
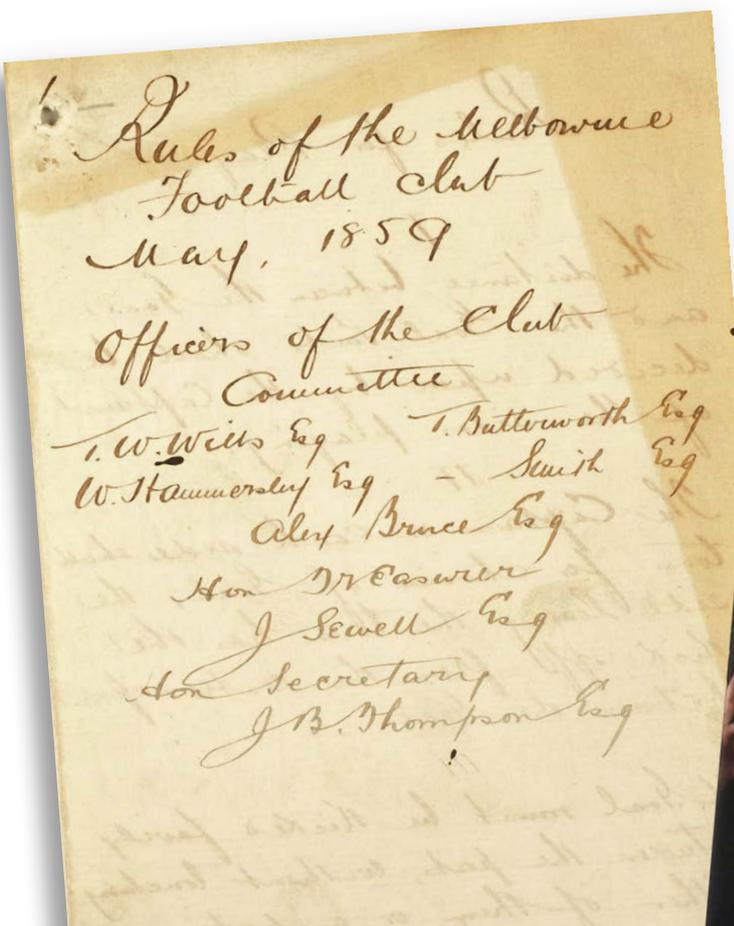
In May 1859 football began again, with the *Herald* proclaiming "cricket is out, football is in!"[6] The first match of the season held on May 14, was described as "more of a scratch than a strict match, owing to there being no fixed rules of play."[7] Two days later, the *Herald* discussed progress on measures taken to formalise the game, reporting that a meeting of gentlemen "interested in the game" had been held at the Parade Hotel, from which a committee was selected to "draw up rules etc".[8]

The football club officially formed at that meeting on May 14, 1859 was the Melbourne Football Club. One of those in attendance was the cricketer and journalist William Hammersley, who later recalled:

> … it occurred to some of us that if we had rules to play under it would be better. Tom Wills suggested the Rugby rules, but nobody understood them except himself, and the usual result was: adjourn to the Parade Hotel close by, and think the matter over. This we did, with the following result: several drinks and the formation of a committee … We decided to draw up as simple a code of rules, and as few as possible, so that anyone could quickly understand.[9]

The rules – just ten of them - were formulated after discussion at the Parade Hotel on May 17, 1859 and they were written down by James Thompson, the Secretary of the Club, as the *Rules of the Melbourne Football Club*. In attendance were Tom Wills, William Hammersley and James Thompson - all cricketers - and Thomas Smith, a teacher at Scotch College.[10]

The implementation process was one of trial and error; the rules of May 17 were tested and revised immediately after the following Saturday's match. The *Argus* reported:

> Some little unpleasantness was occasioned owing to the vague wording of the rule which makes "tripping" an institution, and after the match a meeting of the committee was held at which most of the existing rules underwent revision, and some new ones were added.[11]

Further revisions occurred in the next few weeks.[12] In the following months football games were played mainly within the Melbourne Football Club, but also against other newly established clubs, such as South Yarra, University, St Kilda, Emerald Hill (South Melbourne) and a regimental side.[13] The rules remained fluid in this period, and they were amended later in 1859 and into the 1860s, both by the Melbourne Football Club itself and through negotiations with other clubs.[14] Melbourne's code of rules was adopted with small variations in May 1860, by a group of clubs at a meeting at the Argus Hotel in Swanston Street, "…it was resolved to have 300 copies of the rules, to be called "The Victorian Football Club Rules", printed and distributed among the various clubs."[15]

The Melbourne rules continued as the basis for the Australian code. A key development came in May 1866, when the first Victorian Rules of Football were agreed to; these were based on the Melbourne rules but with key changes relating to running and carrying the ball and bouncing it at intervals.[16] By the end of the 1870s the Victorian code controlled almost all football matches in Victoria and was exported to other colonies, with compromises and amendments along the way.[17] Eventually, in 1883, at the first intercolonial football convention, a revised version renamed "The Laws of the Australasian Game of Football" was adopted by delegates from South Australia, Tasmania, Queensland and Victoria.[18] This process continues today, under the auspices of the AFL's Laws of the Game

Committee, with the current AFL rules document now running to 83 pages.

All copies of the 1859 rules were apparently lost, and were presumed destroyed until a copy was discovered in a tin trunk at the Melbourne Cricket Ground in 1980.[19] This copy is now in the collection of the Melbourne Cricket Club archives (facing bottom) and facsimiles are on display in the club's museum and the National Sports Museum (NSM), at the MCG. An oversized version has been reproduced on a red wall at the enterance to the NSM. Along with Wills' letter of 1858, the 1859 rules manuscript is seen as one of the most significant documents in the history of the Australian game.

The Hotel

In both Heritage Council registration hearings, the age and condition of the MCG Hotel was considered in detail. A key focus was the age of the existing brick building and whether any of its fabric could be dated to the period when the rules were written. There had been some uncertainty around the sequence of construction in the first hearing, but new information uncovered for the second nomination suggested the existing brick building had been constructed in 1859, not by the early 1860s as had been thought previously.[20] On this basis, it was suggested that there was a close relationship between the event of the writing of the rules and the surviving physical building.

Ultimately, the documentary evidence gave a reasonably clear timeline of the hotel's construction in the 1850s and 1860s. Like many pubs in 1850s Melbourne, the Parade Hotel re-used an existing building, and was not purpose-built. In February 1853 Augustus Keith gave notice of his intent to build a "Dwelling and store" in Wellington Parade,[21] and the two buildings are visible on Clement Hodgkinson's map of 1853 (below). A timber building (probably the house) with a verandah to the street is shown set back from Wellington Parade, along with a stone building to its rear and on the east boundary.
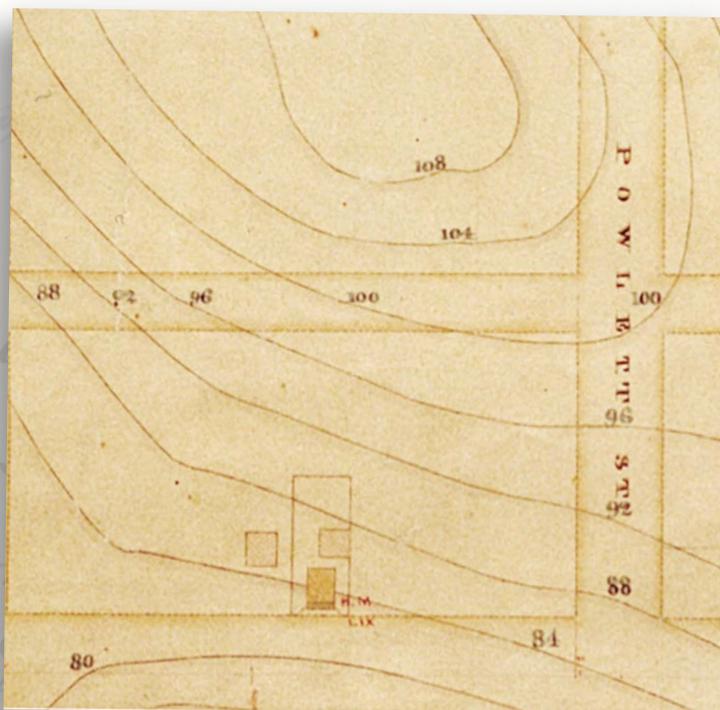
Extract from Clement Hodgkinson's Contoured Plan of Collingwood and East Melbourne, November 29, 1853 (Public Record Office of Victoria)

By September 1853, the timber building had been licensed, and the Parade Family Hotel was advertising its accommodation in "the most healthy and desirable part of East Melbourne", in the *Argus*.[22] The Melbourne City Council rate book for 1854 also describes a hotel of "Wood, bar, 14 [rooms], stable" in this location, along with a "small two-roomed house".[23] The form and appearance of these early buildings is not known, but descriptions of the hotel in the late 1850s are broadly consistent. They confirm that the hotel was of timber, that it comprised a bar and around a dozen rooms, and that it also had a [stone] kitchen and stables [the latter by 1857].[24]

A new building was proposed in August 1858, when architect Thomas Taylor called tenders for a three-storey hotel on the site of the Parade Hotel.[25] However, the three-storey proposal lapsed, and it was not until April of 1859 that Taylor again called tenders for the site. This time tenders were invited "for the erection of two story [sic] brick additions to the Parade hotel, Richmond road".[26] Critically, a Notice of Intent to Build for this work was issued on May 14, 1859.[27] Rate books confirmed the works; the entry for 1859 describes the premises prior to the works – "Parade Hotel bar, wood house and stables" (annual value £160)[28] while the entry for 1860 was after the works had been completed – "Parade Hotel Bar, 3 rooms, old house & stables" (annual value £220).[29] Further confirmation came from a c.1861 photograph of the Government Printing Office additions under

construction, which shows – in the distance - the newly completed 1859 brick Parade Hotel building (pictured below).[30]

The brick hotel was consolidated and extended in 1863, and again in 1875.[31] The twentieth century saw further rear additions (in the 1920s) and also extensive remodelling works. By 2010, the hotel had closed and only the 1859 and 1863 wings survived. All other phases of construction, including the 1875 and 1920s additions, had been demolished.

The Outcome

By the time the second Heritage Council hearing commenced, it was agreed that the meeting of May 17, 1859 must have been held in the earlier timber building, and not in the brick wing designed by Thomas Taylor. While the 1861 photograph (below) confirmed the front brick building that still stands was constructed earlier than had previously been thought, the May 14 Notice of Intent to Build verified it could not have been complete at the time the rules committee met.

The connection seemed close, however, and on that basis there were other aspects of significance that were debated. The licensee Jerry Bryant was an intriguing character and played more than a bit part in the story. He was associated with the hotel at this time and the early history of football. Could this elevate its significance? The large first floor room was also a space that was probably used for meetings and
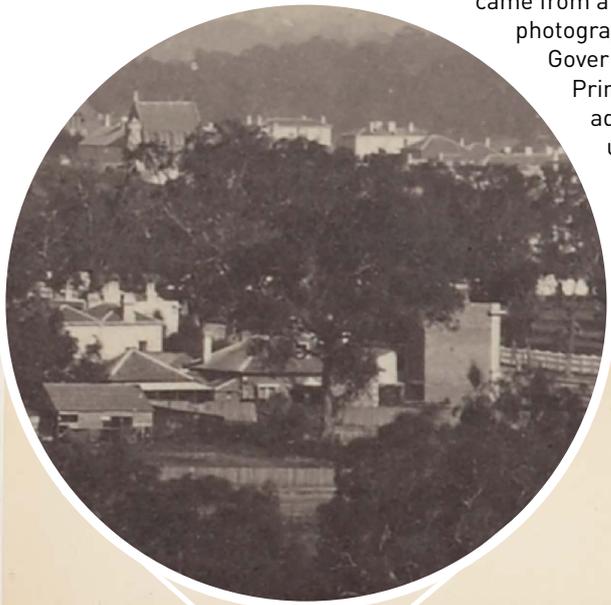
Top: 1918 view showing three phases of construction of the Parade Hotel. From right to left: 1859, 1863 (obscured) and 1875. (*Weekly Times*, March 16, 1918. p.25.)

Left: This detail of an 1861 view from the eastern end of the city shows the front wing of 1859 complete (State Library of Victoria, photographer Charles Nettleton)

" FIRST FLOOR PLAN "
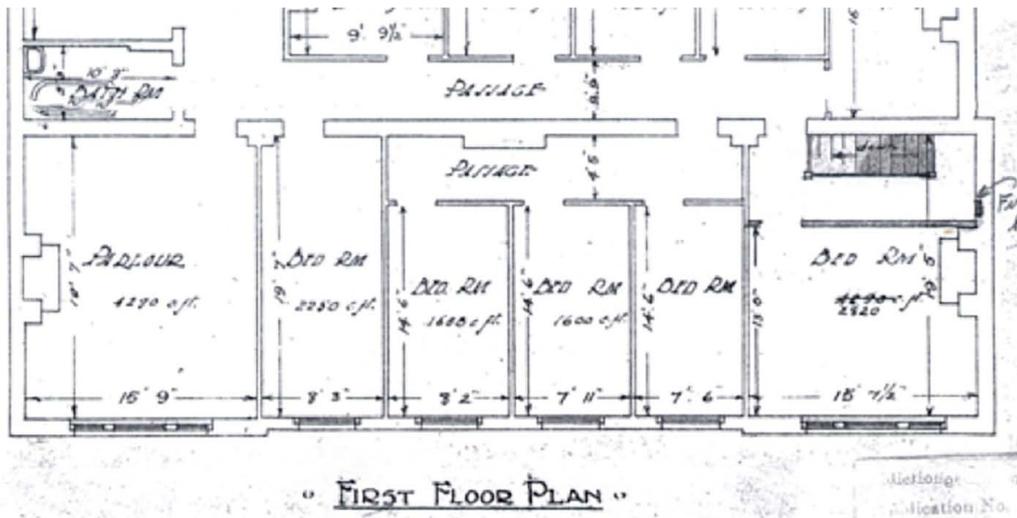
aspects of public life, in nineteenth century Melbourne. In this case, the connection was of particular note. For the entirety of its history, the MCG Hotel was a well-known haunt for a pre- or post-game beer, part of the environs of the MCG itself, a broader landscape that includes Yarra Park and the pubs on Punt Road and Wellington Parade. But none of these associations were considered unique enough or of sufficient significance in this case to include the place in the state heritage register.

Given the importance of Australian rules football, the one aspect, it seemed, that might have had the potential to elevate the significance of the building was its connection to the writing of the May 1859 rules, a key step in the codification of the game. Hence the focus on the forensic examination of the historical record and the physical evidence provided by the building itself. But when it was confirmed that there was no direct link between the surviving structure and that meeting of May 17, 1859, this connection became more tenuous.

Play on

Reflecting on the issues now, it is interesting to consider the question of the proof of the

events, including those of the Melbourne Football Club. But such activities and associations were common to many early Melbourne hotels, and in this case the use was not clear in the surviving fabric. The first floor survived but the space had been truncated and subdivided into smaller rooms in the later nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Like most public interiors in hotels from this period, it was not intact or easy to read.

Beyond the specific events of 1859, there were longer term historical associations between the hotel and sport, more generally. There is no questioning the importance of the role that these early pubs played in sport as well as in other

relationship between the structure and the event. How important was this? Even if it could have been demonstrated that the event had occurred in the space on the first floor of the extant brick building, it was not clear that this would make the place of state significance. In part this was because the interiors were significantly changed in plan form and it's fabric and could not be easily read as originally laid out. Just as importantly, there was little evidence of the place being known or appreciated for its association with the writing of the rules. The connection can be documented but the two do not interact in a way that is celebrated or that warranted recognition for heritage reasons.

This is in contrast to other places where a historical association or event may not be well demonstrated in the materials of a site, or the fabric may have been removed, but where the event or association is so important that it transcends this. The

Top: Part, first floor plan, 1925 showing the 1859 wing (City of Melbourne building plans collection)

Below: A view of the same area in 2010, showing the truncated central rooms on the south side and the door openings to the rear wing bedrooms (Lovell Chen, 2010)

obvious counterpoint is the MCG itself, where the rich history and pre-eminence of the ground is recognised through its inclusion on the National Heritage List but where the existing structures are not of any particular age.

The event of the 1859 writing of the rules was important and is a riveting story, complete with intrigue and larger than life characters. But it is captured most effectively by reference to the object itself and the written accounts of the events and players in this early period. Moreover, the association is a relatively fleeting one and is just one aspect of a far bigger story, which is that of the game itself. Love it or loathe it, it is difficult to conceive of a more powerful and resilient cultural entity than Australian rules football, at least in a Victorian context. Football is rich with personal and collective histories and traditions, tribal and family connections and loyalties, euphoria and despair in equal measure. And part of all of this, of course, are the rules of the game, where the constant changes are variously intriguing and frustrating to all involved.

Kate Gray is an Associate Director with Lovell Chen and has 25 years' experience in the heritage field. With training in history and planning, Kate's work now includes the identification, assessment and management of heritage places of all types. She also provides advice and impact assessment for large-scale developments and infrastructure projects, and is a fanatical Western Bulldogs supporter.

Kate Gray thanks Libby Blamey, Associate Historian of Lovell Chen and Trevor Ruddell, Deputy Librarian, Melbourne Cricket Club.

Right: Early fabric surviving in what had been a large meeting room at first floor level (Lovell Chen, 2016)

Endnotes

1   Gillian Hibbins, *Sport and Racing in Colonial Melbourne*, Lyndoch Publications, Melbourne, 2007. pp.78–80.

2   *Bell's Life in Victoria*, July 10, 1858. p.3.

3   Geoffrey Blainey, *A Game of Our Own: The Origins of Australian Football,* Media, Melbourne, third edition (first edition, 1990) 2010. p.22.

4   *Bell's Life in Victoria,* July 31, 1858. p.3.).

5   Geoffrey Blainey, *A Game of Our Own: The Origins of Australian Football,* Media, Melbourne, third edition (first edition, 1990) 2010. p.22.

6   *Herald*, May 16, 1859. p.6.).

7   *Bell's Life in Victoria*, May 21,1859. p.3.)

8   *Herald,* May 16, 1859. p.6.

9   *Sydney Mail*, August 25, 1883.

10 The rules were signed by a committee of seven (Smith, Thompson, Sewell, Wills, Hammersley, Bruce and Butterworth), though of these, only Smith, Thompson, Wills and Hammersley are thought to have been at the Parade Hotel. Gillian Hibbins, pers. comm, 2010.

11 *Argus*, May 23, 1859. p.5.

12 *Argus*, July 2, 1859. p.5.

13 Gillian Hibbins, *Sport and Racing in Colonial Melbourne*, Lyndoch Publications, Melbourne, 2007. pp.100–105.

14 Trevor Ruddell, "The Evolution of the Rules from 1859-

1866", in *The Yorker: Journal of the Melbourne Cricket Club*, issue 39, 2009. pp.14–21.

15 *Argus*, May 29, 1860. p.5.

16 Trevor Ruddell, The Evolution of the Rules from 1859-1866", in *The Yorker: Journal of the Melbourne Cricket Club*, issue 39, 2009. p.22.

17 Trevor Ruddell, The Evolution of the Rules from 1872-1877", in *The Yorker: Journal of the Melbourne Cricket Club*, issue 41, 2010. p.22.

18 Trevor Ruddell, The Evolution of the Rules from 1872-1877", in *The Yorker: Journal of the Melbourne Cricket Club*, issue 41, 2010.p.24.

19 Melbourne Cricket Club, 1980, *Melbourne Cricket Club Newsletter*, 1980, No. 64. p.35.

20 Bruce Trethowan, Renomination of the MCG Hotel, formerly the Parade Hotel at 180 Wellington Parade, East Melbourne to the Victorian Heritage Register, Report to the Heritage Council, July 2011.
Peter Lovell, Main submission and submission in reply to the Heritage Council of Victoria in relation to the proposed registration of the MCG Hotel, 2011.

21 Melbourne City Council (MCC) Notices of Intent to Build

22 *Argus*, August 8, 1853. p.3.

23 Melbourne City Council rate book, 1854, La Trobe Ward, nos. 1113, 1114.

24 Melbourne City Council rate books, various years.

25 *Argus*, August 21, 1858. p.6.

26 *Argus*, April 18, 1859. p.7.

27 Melbourne City Council, Notice of Intent to Build, May 14, 1859.

28 Melbourne City Council Rate Book, 1859, La Trobe Ward, no. 1251.

29 Melbourne City Council Rate Book, 1860, La Trobe Ward.

30 The rate book description of 1860 implies the retention of existing buildings on the site ("old house and stables").The 1861 photograph is not clear on the form of these buildings, as the house to the west (the architect John Gill's house) is in the foreground and obscures part of the hotel site. Notwithstanding, it does appear that there is a structure abutting the rear of the 1859 wing and this may have been part of the retained 'house'. An 1862 auction notice also describes an extensive complex, which tends to suggest the timber building was still operating as part of the hotel, Argus, January 4, 1862, p. 5.

31 Melbourne City Council, Notice of Intent to Build, June 9, 1863. *Argus*, February 3, 1875. *Argus*, April 12, 1875, M Lewis, Australian Architectural Index. 1976-86 [database].

In search of Fitzroy and Brunswick

By James Brear

On Level 2 of the Melbourne Cricket Club Members' Pavilion, outside the Committee Room, is a wall dedicated to the founders of the Club. Since the completion of this part of the stand in 2005, the portraits of three of the founders, Frederick Armand Powlett, Robert Russell, and Alfred Miller Mundy have graced this wall. At the time these portraits were hung, the Club was not in possession of images of the other two founders, George Brunswick Smyth and Charles Fitzroy Miller Mundy.

With the correct identification of Charles Fitzroy Miller Mundy as the fifth founder, as distinct from his brother Fitzherbert Miller Mundy,[1] there was considerable optimism that an image of Fitzroy would be discovered. Unlike Fitzherbert, who died relatively young in 1847,[2] Fitzroy lived a long and
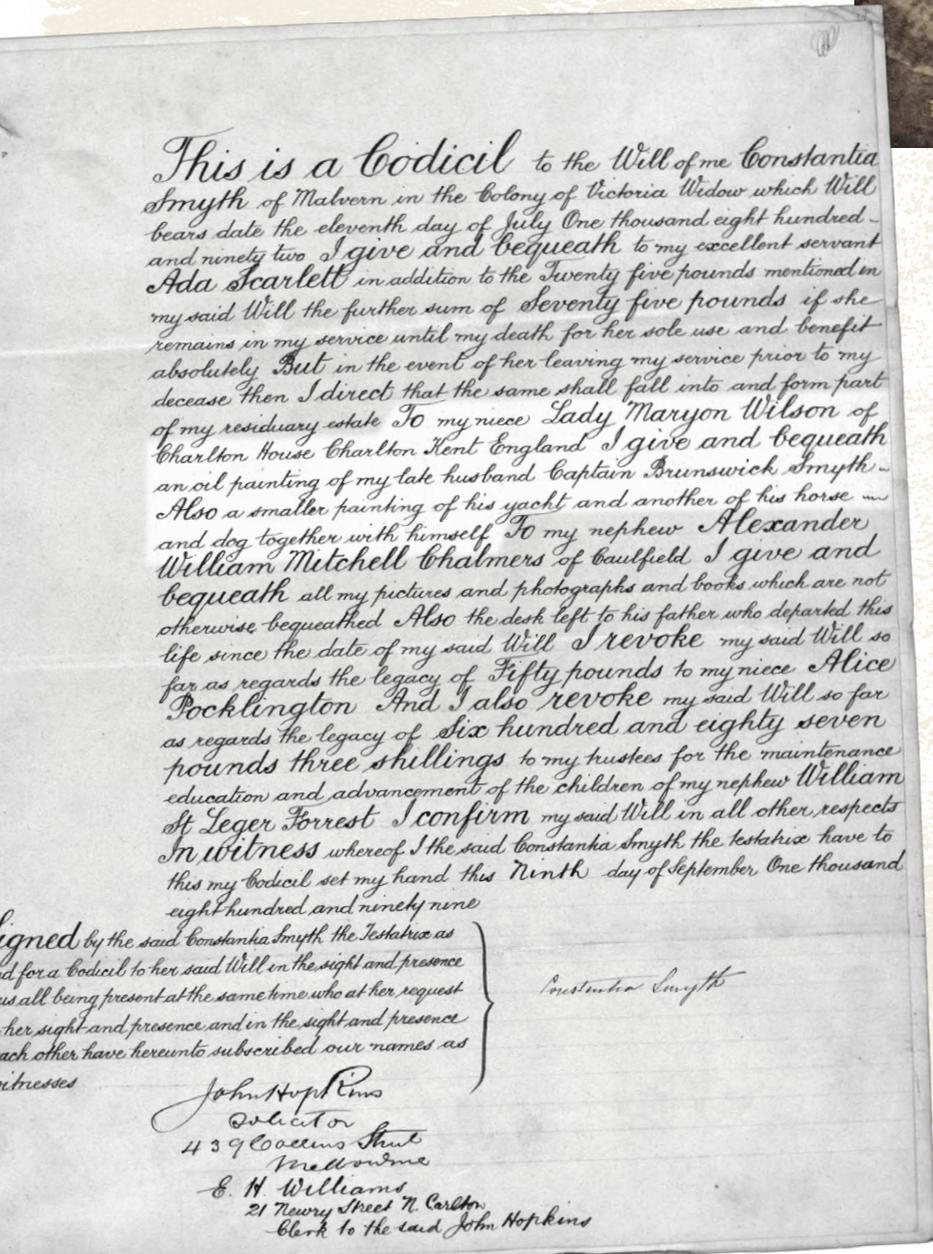
productive life. After a lengthy career in the Bengal Staff Corps in India, he retired to Bath in 1871 with the rank of Lieutenant General. In retirement he led an active civilian life; President of the Bath Football Club (Rugby) for two years, a member of the town council and board member of the Bath Hospital. He died in 1888.[3] Such a distinguished military and civic career lent significant weight to the prospect of an image existing.

In 2015, in the Mundy archive in the Derbyshire Record Office, an image of Fitzroy was indeed located. After a high resolution image was obtained, this image joined the other three portraits on the Founders' wall, in June, 2017. Early this year two other images of Fitzroy, at a younger age, were also discovered in the British National Portrait Gallery.

Four out of five, but what of George Brunswick Smyth? Smyth died in Lewisham, England in 1845,[4] making the possibility of a photograph highly unlikely, but as a Captain in the 80th regiment, and Officer-in-Charge of the mounted police in Port Phillip, there is the possibility his portrait was painted. Smyth married Constantia Matthews in Melbourne, in 1839.[5] He, and Constantia, returned to England in 1843 to raise his sister's

Top: Fitzroy Mundy with his wife, Louisa. (National Portrait Gallery, London)

Left: Codicil to Constantia Smyth's Will highlighting the mention of Smyth's portrait. (Public Record Office of Victoria)

children after his sister, Amelia, and her husband, Rev. Henry Pocklington, passed away.[6] Smyth had also lost a considerable fortune in the doom and gloom of 1841. After Smyth died, his widow remained in England and continued to raise Amelia's children, but eventually returned to Australia.

Constantia Smyth died in Melbourne in 1899[7] and is buried in St. Kilda cemetery. In the codicil attached to her will (see below), she left to "Lady Maryon-Wilson", Smyth's niece, "an oil painting of my late husband Captain Brunswick Smyth – also a smaller painting of his yacht and another of his horse and dog together with himself." So there is, or at least was, an image of Brunswick Smyth. (Smyth was known as "Brunswick" as his father was also named George. George Stracey Smyth was the Lieutenant Governor of New Brunswick province in Canada, which lent its name to the younger Smyth.)

The executor of Constantia Smyth's estate was her nephew, and MCC member, Alexander William Mitchell Chalmers. In 1900, he despatched the paintings to Lady Rose Maryon Wilson, as per the shipping

manifest shown. Lady Rose Maryon-Wilson was born Rose Pocklington, Amelia's daughter, Smyth's niece, and was one of the children Constantia had raised. The paintings were sent, along with other goods, to Lady Rose's brother, Colonel Frederick Pocklington in Chelsworth, Suffolk. The Colonel lived in The Old Manor which had been in the Smyth family for many years. Brunswick named his property near present day Ivanhoe, Chelsworth. Part of his property is now Chelsworth Park in Irvine Rd., adjacent to the Ivanhoe Golf Course. In addition Chalmers sent a letter to the Colonel advising him of the impending arrival of the paintings for his sister. Lady Rose resided at Charlton House, Charlton, Kent, where, in February, 1920, a large auction sale took place. The London Metropolitan Archives', catalogue reference, E/MW/C/1818, contains "correspondence, sale catalogues, lists and papers relating to sale by auction of the contents of Charlton House including furniture, paintings, porcelain, library and museum. Includes Stevens sale catalogue Feb. 1920." Charlton House, a magnificent Jacobean manor, was sold to the Royal Borough of Greenwich and today forms part of Charlton Park. It is some 75 miles from Chelsworth. Did Smyth's paintings even get to Charlton House?

Lady Rose Maryon-Wilson died in 1909. Her son, Sir Spencer Pocklington Maryon-Wilson, is listed in the 1911 English census as living in Lady Cross Lodge, Brockenhurst, Hampshire.[8] Were the paintings left to him? The current head of the Maryon-Wilson family by descent is Viscount Shane Gough. He has no recollection of any paintings fitting the description outlined in Constantia's will, and referred the author to the aforementioned auction. Charlton House today is a "stately manor", however, the paintings are not there. If the paintings have survived the last hundred odd years since being sent to England, the best chance of recognising them would be if the three have been kept together. The task is made much harder if they have been separated as there are literally hundreds of unknown portraits of red-coated soldiers in England.

By coincidence, other items belonging to Smyth have also disappeared. Alexander Chalmers, the afore-mentioned executor of Constantia Smyth's will, died in 1946.

Top: Tate shipping note (State Library of Victoria)
Above: Old Manor, Chelsworth.
Right: Charlton House, London.

National Mutual Buildings.
Melbourne.

22nd May 1900

Colonel Frederick Pocklington
Chelsworth. Suffolk
England

Dear Sir,

In terms of the will of the late Mrs Constantia Smyth the following bequests were made to you:-

One Silver Inkstand containing two glass Inkvessels and lids, & silver candlestick with extinguisher.

One Small Silver Salver.

Four Silver Teaspoons (with Crest.)

One " Butter Knife "

One " Sugar Tongs "

Also to Colonel Henry Pocklington

One Silver Salver (with Coat of Arms)

One Silver Cup with Cover

One Family Bible

And to Lady Maryon Wilson

One Oil Painting of Captain J. B. Smyth with Pony

One " " " Dogs &

One Oil Painting (Yacht)

As I am unaware of the addresses of the other legatees, I have taken the liberty of consigning the whole of the things to you & now enclose parcels receipt for same:

Messrs. Tate & Co have instructed their London Agents (Messrs Wheatley) to advise you when the parcels arrive & to apportion the charges on each article which, by the way, are insured against loss on the voyage.

The pictures for Lady Wilson are, I understand, packed in one case & so kept & separate from the silver.

Trusting the things will arrive in order & requesting your acknowledgement

I am Dear Sir

Yours very truly

A W M Chalmers

for self & co-Executor

In his will he left Smyth's desk to the Royal Historical Society of Victoria, and a "skeleton clock glass case and key to the Melbourne Cricket Club such clock having been the property of my late uncle Captain George Brunswick Smyth one of the founders of the Club."[9] Neither of these institutions has knowledge of the whereabouts of the items.

The author has searched far and wide for Smyth's portrait, and in a parallel quest, so has the Fitzroy Historical Society. Many public institutions have been contacted. The National Portrait Gallery (U.K.) has gone the extra mile and checked its archive of rejected portraits, and notable collections. Out of left field, the help of the Greenwich Phantom, an online blogger, has been requested, with assistance also coming from Dr. Kevin Fewster, the director of the National Maritime Museum in London (and former Director of the National Maritime Museum in Sydney). By mere chance, Dr. Fewster called into the MCC Library during a match in July and heard of the ongoing search. He enlisted the aid of Dr. Pieter Van Der Merwe, acknowledged as knowing more about Greenwich history than anyone, but to no avail.

The search continues......

James Brear is a MCC Library volunteer.

Top: Alexander Chalmers' letter to Frederick Pocklington. (State Library of Victoria)

Right: In June this year an enlarged photograph of Charles Fitzroy Miller Mundy (left) was installed on the Founder's Wall on Level 2 of the MCC Members' Pavilion alongside fellow MCC founders Robert Russell, Frederick Powlett and his brother Alfred Miller Mundy.

Endnotes

1 See James Brear, "The Mundy Family and the Melbourne Cricket Club", in *The Yorker*, Issue 51, Spring, 2013. pp.3-5.

2 Victorian Births, Deaths and Marriages, Death certificate for Fitzherbert Miller Mundy

3 *Derby Mercury*, July 18, 1888. p.2

4 *The Gentleman's Magazine*, 1845, Vol. 177. p.562.

5 *Port Phillip Gazette*, November 30, 1839. p.2.

6 *Melbourne Times*, February 4, 1843. p.2 (Constantia). *Melbourne Times*, May 6, 1843, p.2 (Brunswick).

7 *Argus*, November 3, 1899. p.1.

8 1911 England Census.

9 "The will of Alexander William Mitchell Chalmers", Public Record Office of Victoria, p.2.

Mollie Dive

A Great All-Rounder

By Richard Cashman

Mollie Dive achieved a number of unique honours. She captained Australia in her very first Test, against New Zealand in 1948. She was the first Australian female captain to win an Ashes series in 1948/49, England having won the first series in 1934/35 and retained the Ashes in 1937. Dive was also the first Australian female captain to retain the Ashes on the 1951 English tour. She achieved the rare honour of having a grandstand named after her at a major cricket oval. The Mollie Dive Stand was opened on February 15, 1987 at North Sydney Oval, which has been the venue for women's Tests, several first-class cricket matches and numerous interstate limited over matches.

Mary Clouston "Mollie" Dive (1913-97), cricket and hockey player and administrator, was born on June 26, 1913, at Five Dock, the second of four children of Australian-born Percy William Dive and Mary, née Clouston. Percy Dive, an accountant, was a leg-spinner who played one game for NSW in 1923/24 even though he was 43 and very short-sighted. The family moved to Roseville when Mollie was seven.

Mollie attended Five Dock Public School (1919–20), Roseville Girls' School (1921–27) and Presbyterian Ladies' College, Pymble (1928–31), representing the college in hockey, netball and tennis.

Top: Australian captain Mollie Dive (left) tosses the coin with English captain Mary Hide at the MCG prior to the Second Test on January 28, 1949. This is the last women's Test match at the MCG to date. (Una Paisley album, AWCC archive, MCC Library)

Left: The 1947/48 Australian Women who toured New Zealand in February and March 1948. This photograph was likely taken prior to the tourists' match against Auckland at Eden Park, February 28 to March 1. (Una Paisley album, AWCC archive, MCC Library)

Standing – ER (Betty) Wilson, BN Whiteman, T McKenzie, D Mummery (nee Debnam) – manager, M Burke, A Hudson, M Edwards, F Ireland.
Seated – L Larter (later Beal), UL Paisley (vc), MC Dive (c), M Flaherty, MM Bayliss (nee Craddock).
Front – J Schmidt (later Tyson), M Maclean.

She was co-Head Prefect in her final year and later became a member of the College Council from 1950 to 1978. A playing field at PLC was later named after her.

Mollie attended Sydney University from 1932 to 1935, obtaining a BSc in 1936, majoring in botany and mathematics. She represented the University in cricket, hockey, netball and tennis, earning blues in cricket and hockey.

After graduating, she became a technical librarian at Amalgamated Wireless of Australasia (AWA) from 1936 to 1941 and then worked as a scientific officer in the National Standards Laboratory (CSIRO), remaining there for the rest of her working life. At the laboratory she was able to indulge her interest in mathematics, performing measurements on items such as ammunition gauges and bullets.

Sporting career

Mollie Dive was recruited to the Sydney University cricket team, when the team was short of players. It was in her first club match. Although she had only played backyard cricket with her family and neighbours, she scored 107 not out in her first club game. She was part of a record club cricket partnership for the second wicket with Joan Humphreys, who also scored 107 not out. Dive was a member of this club from 1932 to 1952, achieving a blue in cricket and hockey in 1933. She was selected for NSW in 1933, becoming captain of the state side in 1938. She scored five half-centuries in 15 matches with a top score of 69 and an average of 23.20.

In spite of Dive's slim build and of medium stature, she was a "powerful hitter". A right-hand bat, she loved to hit fours and sixes and score runs rapidly. She was an occasional leg-break bowler like her father.

Dive scored a number of big hundreds in grade cricket: she scored 184 (out of 225) for University against Balmain in 1940, her innings including three sixes and 28 fours. A potential record grade score was eclipsed by Florence McClintock who scored 214 not out for Annandale-Central on the same day. Dive scored 151 (out of 8–217) in 76 minutes for University against Ku-ring-gai in 1941 and 190 (out of 245) for University against Wrens in 1955, this being her fourth century of the season. After scoring most of the runs, she secured 3–100 in the Wrens score of 5–231.

Dive was selected to captain Australia in her very first Test against New Zealand at Wellington in 1948, which Australia won by an innings and 102 runs. She scored 59 in this Test and also made centuries against Auckland (100 not out) and Otago (123) ending with a tour average of 78.7. The team won seven matches, the other one being drawn.

Dive was the first Australian female captain to win an Ashes series in 1949. Australia easily won the First Test at Adelaide by 186 runs, thanks to a fine double by Betty Wilson, who scored 111 and took nine wickets. Australia came close to victory in the Second Test at the MCG. A third-wicket partnership in the second innings of 125 runs in just 85 minutes by Dive (51) and Betty Wilson (74) enabled Australia to declare setting England 305 to win. England was 7–171 when stumps were drawn. The rain-interrupted Third Test at the SCG ended in a draw. Women had to pay to play for Australia in this era. At the time of the Adelaide Test each woman was required to find the substantial sum of £275 "towards her expenses plus her wardobe".

Dive was also the first Australian captain to retain the Ashes in the 1951 series in England, each side winning one Test with the other being drawn. After a drawn Test at Scarborough, Australia won a tight contest at Worcester by just two wickets. After being dismissed for nought in the first innings, Mollie Dive (33) and Betty Wilson (35) helped steer Australia towards the victory target. England prevailed in the Third Test at the Oval. Dive responded to the challenge of scoring 221 runs in 180 minutes by rearranging the batting order. However, an early collapse saw England win by 137 runs. During the tour, she scored 128 against Combined Services, an innings containing 17 fours.

Right: The Australian flag is unfurled before the Australian and English teams at the MCG in 1949. Mollie Dive is wearing the dark Australian blazer closest to the flag. (Una Paisley album, AWCC archive, MCC Library)

Captaincy

As a captain Dive was "clever at field placing, and was always ready to offer a sporting declaration". When a pre-Test match against England in Brisbane in December 1949 was petering out to a draw, Dive declared leaving England to score 65 runs in 23 minutes for victory, the visitors only failing to reach this target by two runs with the loss of five wickets. It is clear that the purpose of the declaration was to provide entertainment for the spectators since it would have been virtually impossible for Australia to win the match. She was also an unselfish captain who declared the NSW innings closed at 2–155 in a match against South Australia in 1939, even though she was 89 not out.

Promotion of women's cricket

Women's cricket made a number of advances at the time of Mollie Dive's captaincy. Sizeable crowds watched the Test series, such as a record 9159 that attended one day of the Adelaide Test. The Australian women were permitted to use the same dressing rooms as the men for the Test at the SCG in 1949. Another first occurred when Mollie Dive and Rachel Heyhoe Flint were invited to lunch with the SCG trustees. The Australian women's team was allowed to practice at Lord's for the first time in 1951, the players being watched by a large and curious crowd.

Mollie Dive was also concerned with the image of women's cricket in the media. When an English reporter referred to the game as "ladies cricket", Molly Dive chided him, "Women's cricket please — we don't talk of ladies in this game".

She was also keen to enhance a spectator involvement in cricket. At the end of the 1951 tour Dive declared that English crowds were "too polite... I just wished they'd let themselves go like they do at soccer crowds".

Other sports

Dive played hockey at Sydney University from 1932 to 1936, was a member of the Gumnuts club in 1937 and was a founding member of the Graduates club (of Sydney University) in 1938 retaining an association when it formed the basis of the North Shore Women's Hockey Association. This occurred after the Graduates moved from the Woollahra competition to a new home ground at Forsyth Park, Neutral Bay, a field that had been set aside by North Sydney Council for women's sport. She represented NSW in 1933 and again from 1946 to 1950.

She also played tennis and squash and was a member of the Avondale Golf Club, where she was one of the few women to score a hole in one, doing so at the eighth hole on May 2, 1971. She was presented with a bottle of Corio 5 Star Whisky for this feat by the club sponsor. Dive was a member of Artarmon Bowlers Club though she found the sport a bit slow.

Top: New South Wales' captain Mollie Dive (right) and Victoria's Una Paisley, at St Kevin's Oval (Melbourne) prior to the final of the 1947 Interstate Carnival. (AWCC archive, MCC Library)

Left: Australian men's and women's captains, Sir Donald Bradman and Mollie Dive, in the players' room at the MCG in 1949. (Una Paisley album, AWCC archive, MCC Library)

Administration

Mollie Dive contributed much to sports administration after her playing days. She quipped that such an involvement occurred because she was "one of those stupid people who can't say no", but others, such as Ann Mitchell, believed this occurred because she wanted to give something back to the games that she so much enjoyed.

She was involved in various roles at the Sydney University Women's Sports Association for over five decades, being its president from 1964 to 1973. She was president of the NSW Women's Cricket Association from 1952 to 1965, a member of the executive of the AWCA, a state selector from 1946 to 1960 as well as a manager and coach.

Dive became a top-grade hockey umpire, who earned an All-Australia Badge for umpiring in 1949 and was convenor of the NSW Umpires Committee 1948–70. She was a state selector from 1950 to 1977 and an Australian selector from 1958 to 1959. She managed various state teams between 1952 and 1961 and a NSW team to Canada, California and Fiji in 1972. She was president of North Shore Women's Hockey Association from 1957 to 1972. Dive provided the technical details for a book by Lena Hodges entitled *A History of the New South Wales Hockey Association 1908–1983*.

Honours

Mollie Dive was awarded an OAM in 1987 for her contribution to cricket and hockey. She was inducted into the NSW Hall of Fame in 1995 and Cricket NSW Hall of Fame in 2015. She also received the unique honour for a female cricketer of having a stand named after her at a major NSW sporting venue, this having not occurred previously. Mollie believed that the idea of the stand came from a "couple of women aldermen on the council". North Sydney Mayor Ted Mack was responsible for the development of North Sydney Oval in the 1980s and the opening of three new stands in 1987, one becoming the Mollie Dive Stand. Ironically, Dive never played a game there though she did manage the Australian team that played two Tests at the venue.

When the stand was opened on 1987, Mollie was too nervous to read her speech but the text of it, held by the Stanton Library, stated that "I know that my name has been given to it [the stand] but I feel it is on behalf of all sportswomen especially those of North Sydney". She added that she had attended the Council's sub-committee responsible for the allocation of sports resources over many years.

Dive was a strong-minded character with a direct manner, who was "more of a doer than a talker". She was also unassuming and possessed a good sense of humour. She made the tongue-in-cheek comment to a journalist after the Mollie Dive Stand had been opened that "I think my stand is the best of the three" that were opened in 1987. She was a determined and competitive woman whether playing cricket or I-spy with children in a car.

A malignant blood disorder greatly restricted her mobility in her latter years. She died of heart failure and other complications on September 10, 1997 at Roseville and her funeral service was held at Sydney's Northern Suburbs Crematorium.

Richard Cashman is an Adjunct Professor at the University of Technology Sydney. He has published on cricket widely, including *Wicket Women: Cricket & Women in Australia* (1991). This article resulted from Richard's research for his recent 500-word profile of Mollie Dive for the *Australian Dictionary of Biography*, which utilised the Australian Women's Cricket Council archive at the MCC Library.

Top: New South Wales' Mollie Dive attacks Victoria's goal at Rushcutter's Bay Oval (Sydney) in 1948.
Right: New South Wales' 1946 women's hockey team.
Back – N Fennell (nee Haynes), B Jenkins, O Burrell, B Gray, J Noble, MC Dive (vc), G Harding.
Front – J McIntosh, F Charge, J Bartlett (c), D Maclaurin (nee Fitzhardinge), B Rae, O Corrigan.

Vale Elizabeth "Betty" Cuthbert, AM, MBE – 1938-2017

Betty Cuthbert produced one of the greatest ever performances at the Melbourne Cricket Ground in winning three Olympic Games gold medals on the track in 1956. With victory in the 100m, 200m and 4 x 100m relay she became Australia's golden girl. By adding the 400m gold medal at the 1964 Tokyo Olympic Games, Betty became the first, and to this day is still the only, athlete to win the 100m, 200m and 400m events at the Olympic Games. While her passing brings sadness, it is the joy that her running achievements generated across the nations that has been readily apparent since her death, with the proliferation of people reminiscing about watching her compete here at the MCG or their stories of encounters with one of the most genuine and delightful ladies you will ever meet.

Betty was proud of her achievements and honoured to be recognised here, be it on the bronze doors or tapestry in the Anniversary Gallery between the Long Room and the members Dining Room, or the Betty Cuthbert Lounge in the 2006 Olympic Stand and its predecessor room in the 1956 Olympic Stand. A meeting with Betty was something you always remembered. I will never forget the happiness, and indeed tears of joy, on her face the day in 2003 when she watched the unveiling of the statue in her honour outside the MCG. However, I think she would have been even prouder to know it was the first public statue of an Australian woman to be erected in Melbourne.

David Studham

Image: Betty Cuthbert speaks at the unveiling of the sculpture of her by Louis Laumen on August 8, 2003 at the MCG.

Left: Betty Cuthbert, with her Olympic gold medal for the 100 metres, and team mate Marlene Mathews (bronze) grace the cover of *Australian Women's Weekly*, December 12, 1956. (MCC Library collection)

Right: Betty Cuthbert's three gold medals from the 1956 Melbourne Olympic Games (AGOS collection 1986.276.1, 1986.276.2, 1986.276.3) and her Olympic gold medal with ribbon from Tokyo, 1964. (AGOS collection 1986.275)

Facing Top Left: *Pix*, December 15, 1956. (MCC Library collection)

Facing Top Right: One of eight bronze designed by Robert Ingpen to celebrate the sesquicentenary of the MCC in 1988. The main panel of the 1956 Olympic Games themed door featured Betty Cuthbert. The doors are currently displayed in the Anniversary Gallery on level 3 of the Members' Pavilion.

Facing Bottom: Souvenir envelope celebrating the 50th anniversary of the 1956 Melbourne Olympic Games, Australia Post, 2006. (MCC Library collection)
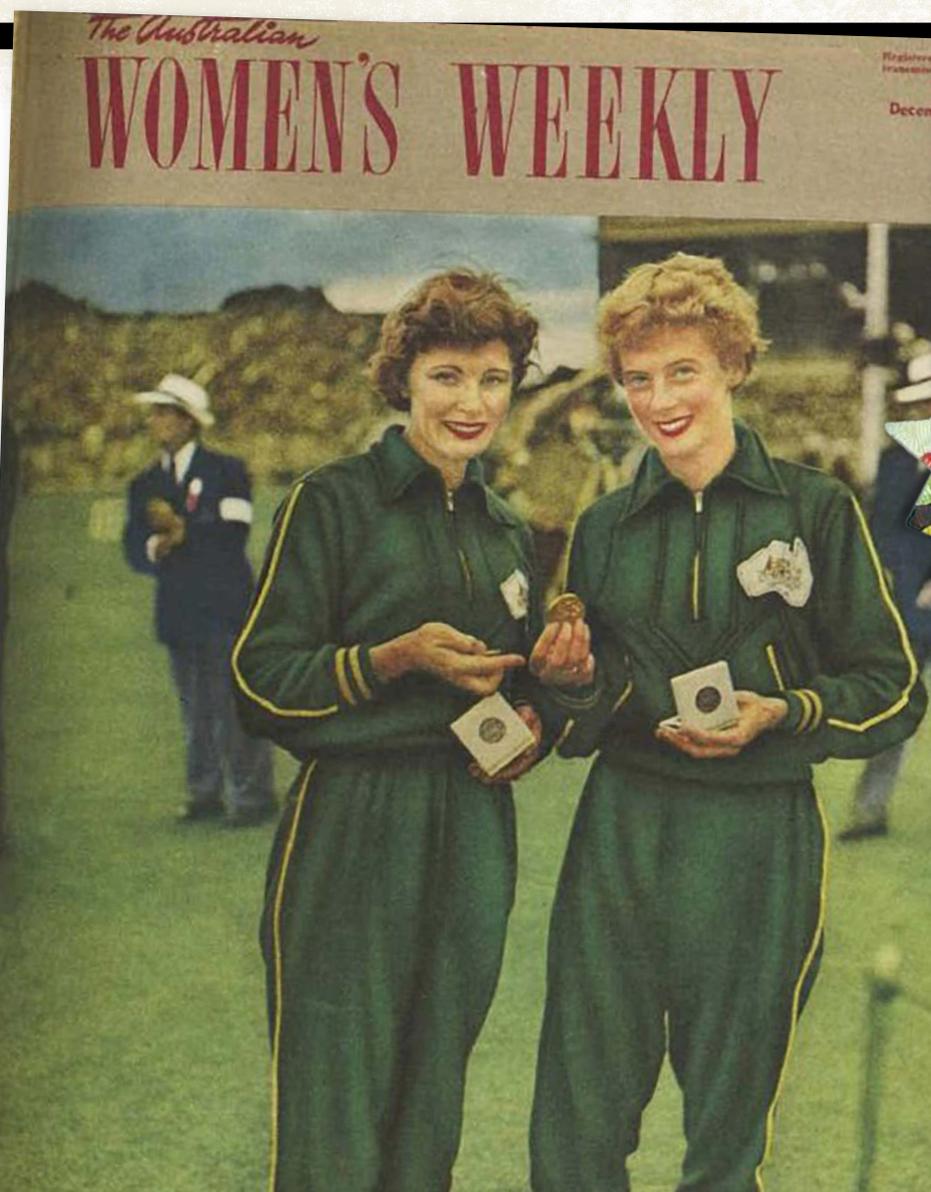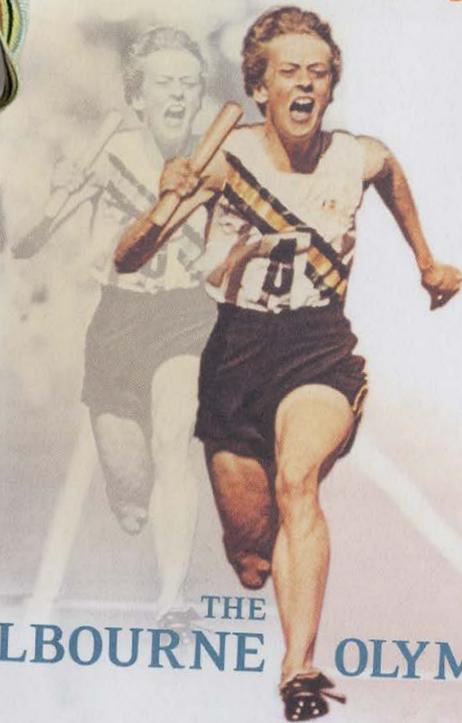
Betty Cuthbert

Golden Girl

AS TOLD TO JIM WEBSTER
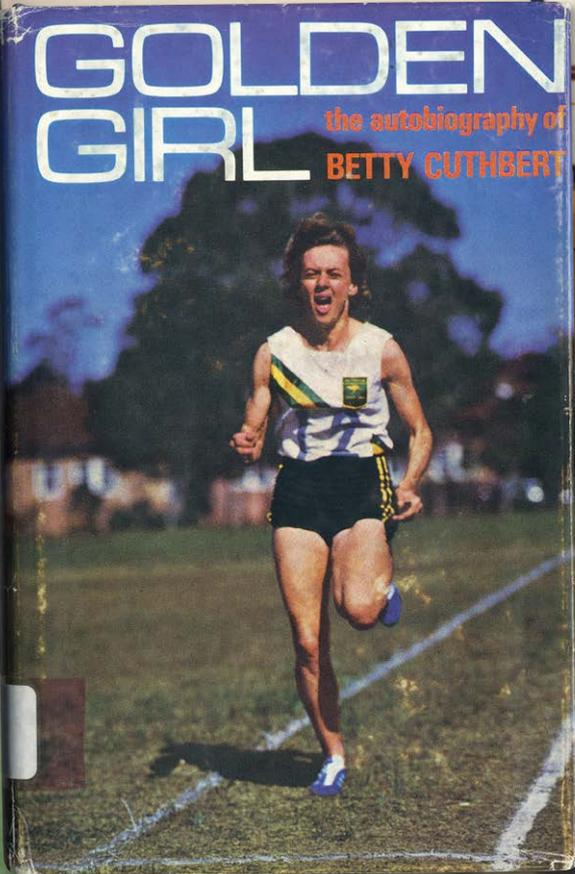
Golden Girl

AN AUTOBIOGRAPHY

BETTY CUTHBERT

GOLDEN GIRL the autobiography of BETTY CUTHBERT

CUTHBERT GOLDEN GIRL

HERE IS YOUR ARGUS SPECIAL COLOR PICTURE of the Golden Girl of Australian athletics — Betty Cuthbert.

She is shown winning her semi-final of the Olympic 200 metres sprint yesterday in 23.6sec.

[In the background are numbered lane markers.]

Today, in the final at 5.15 p.m., she will run for Australia and her second Gold Medal of the Games. On Monday she won our first Gold Medal — in the 100 metres.

Two other Australian girls — Marlene Mathews and Norma Croker — will run with Betty in today's heat.

THE GIRLS Last night our swimming girls took over and it seems certain they will fill the first three places in the final of the 100 metres freestyle tomorrow.

● DAWN FRASER, 19, last night won her heat of the 100 metres freestyle in 62.4 — clipping a second off the Olympic record.

● LORRAINE CRAPP, 18, had set the record only 20 minutes earlier. Her time was 63.4sec. — 2.1 faster than the record set in 1952.

● FAITH LEECH, 15, also won her heat — and the placings in the final tomorrow night should be filled by Dawn, Lorraine, and Faith.

THE MEN

● JON HENRICKS should win the men's first Gold Medal for Australia tonight — in the final of the 100 metres freestyle at the Olympic Pool. Henricks last night was her semi-final in the record time of 57.2 sec.

● MERV. LINCOLN is favored to win us a Gold Medal, too — in the 1,500 metres tomorrow.

● JOHN LANDY had to battle hard to qualify for the 1,500 metres final—but his form has improved.

● WHY JIM BAILEY DIDN'T SHOW UP—PAGE 3.

● LIFT OFF TH EIGHT OUTSIDE P FOR TODAY'S GR ARGUS SOUVENIR THE GAMES

● What's on today details on Page

● Today's tickets —

A tribute in words and pictures to the legendary Betty Cuthbert

The Golden Girl

ROHAN CLARKE

Foreword by Alan Jones

Forgotten with Bias

The Prehistory of MCC Bowls and the old Richmond Bowling Club

By Trevor Ruddell

Many histories and chronologies of Victorian lawn bowls date the establishment of the Melbourne Cricket Club (MCC) Lawn Bowls Sporting Section to 1894. It was the year in which competitive bowls came under the MCC's administrative umbrella, and the inaugural tournament to select a MCC champion was staged. That year the MCC was first affiliated with Victorian Bowling Association (VBA), and the club's initials were recorded in newspaper reports of interclub bowls matches and tournaments. It was the year in which the first of twin bowling greens, and a dedicated bowls pavilion, were built abutting the MCG. However, the MCC's lawn bowls heritage predates such apparently seminal events by decades.

Bowls was introduced to Victoria by publicans and hoteliers from as early as the 1850s. In June 1860 there were moves to form the Victoria Bowling Club, purportedly the first bowling club in the colony. A deputation from the bowling club sought a two acre site in Richmond Paddock (Yarra Park) from the Government to establish a bowling green. The department of Lands and Survey granted it permissive occupancy "upon the condition that no building was erected upon it" without approval by the Board of Lands and Works.[1] However, the club was short-lived and it is as yet unknown whether the proposed green was constructed.

Although some publicans encouraged the formation of bowling "clubs" for their hotel's bowling greens in the early 1860s, it was with the establishment of the Melbourne Bowling Club on April 11, 1864, that the sport began to be formally organised in the colony. Melbourne opened its green in the affluent suburb of Windsor on October 22, and its rules drew heavily upon the game then played in Scotland – a code that formed the basis of the game played in Victoria thereafter.[2]

In December that year the Fitzroy Bowling Club also formed, and in 1865 and 1866 a number of others were established too. With the game rapidly gaining respect and popularity (the Melbourne Bowling Club's first tournament had 172 entrants), the Melbourne Cricket Club created a bowling green at the MCG during the winter of 1865.[3] In January 1866 the MCC Committee decided to place, "the new Bowling Green… under the management of a special Committee", namely H Cunningham, EPS Sturt, AW Fraser, GW Rusden and Dr FTW Ford. All were MCC members but only Fraser was a serving office-bearer at the time.[4] However, while dedicated lawn bowling clubs were organising tournaments and interclub contests, there was a distinct absence of reports of sporting activity on the MCC green. It appears that the bowling green was left to the game's enthusiasts, who ran MCC lawn bowls more as a social, rather than as a competitive, activity.

Top: Louis Buvelot's *September Morning, Richmond* (1866) looks east across Yarra Park to Richmond. The Sir Henry Barkly Hotel, is the distant two storey building in the centre of the painting. (National Gallery of Victoria)

Right: Detail from a panorama of Melbourne taken in 1874 from the Government House tower showing the Members' Pavilion of the MCG. The lawn between the pavilion and the flag pole was possibly a remnant of the first MCC bowling green. (State Library of New South Wales)

The most publicised use of this green was as a segregated lawn upon which a pavilion and a marquee were erected for a royal visit in November 1867. *Bell's Life in Victoria*, wrote that, "The Prince [Alfred, Duke of Edinburgh] will enter by the Richmond Railway gate, and will drive round inside the chain fence to the bowling green, which has been set apart for him, and where his pavilion and luncheon tent have been erected - the pavilion being raised three feet from the ground...".[5] Within a year the cricket columnist for the *Australasian* referred to the site as, "the 'Duke's Lawn,' otherwise known as the bowling-green" and urged the MCC to place benches on such, "unnecessary ground and private grass plots... for the accommodation of ladies not necessarily friends of members."[6]

As the MCG developed as a venue for spectator sports, the bowling green seems to have become less a sporting facility in its own right, and more a designation of a space within the ground's enclosure. One of the last reports of the area as a "bowling green" was as the place where tents were set up for competitors to change during the Victorian Amateur Athletic Sports of November 1868.[7] The MCC's first green, and the committee appointed to manage it, has no continuous relationship with the current MCC Lawn Bowls Sporting Section. The origin of MCC lawn bowls lies to the east, across the park and Punt Road, in the suburb of Richmond.

Possibly the earliest report of bowls in the suburb was through an advertisement posted by the Sir Henry Barkly Hotel's publican. It ran, "A NEW BOWLING GREEN. – Wanted two or three Gentlemen to join a Bowling Club now in course of formation Every information given at W. Prescott's, the Sir Henry Barkly hotel, Richmond."[8] The hotel was built adjacent to the punt across the Yarra at Richmond's extreme south west, on what became the corner of Harcourt Parade and Punt Road.

It was not until July 1868 that the Borough of Richmond's wealthiest residents demonstrated an interest in establishing a green in their suburb. At a meeting of the council's Parks and Reserves committee it was decided that, "the Surveyor prepare specification for laying out two bowling greens in the Council Reserve."[9] This area was an open paddock behind the court house and council building on Bridge Road in central Richmond. However, it seems little work was done on the project that year. On November 19 Brighton's mayor, councillors, and officers, challenged Richmond's council to "a friendly game of Bowls on the Green at Brighton on Tuesday next [November 24, 1868]".[10] The challenge was met, and a return match was arranged on December 15 at Councillor James Thomas Harcourt's private lunatic asylum that was previously Cremorne Gardens. This estate, that coincidently neighboured the Sir Henry Barkly Hotel, apparently had the "only bowling green in Richmond".[11]

In the summer of 1868/69 other Richmond residents were also busy organising a bowling club and establishing a green. On October 10, 1868, it was noted that a bowling club had been formed at Richmond[12] and on February 4, 1869, Jonathan Shaw on behalf of "a number of Residents and Ratepayers of the Borough" obtained permissive occupancy of a "piece of ground" on the Barkly Square Reserve for a bowling green.[13] Like the earlier greens it too was south of Swan Street. South Richmond and the southern portion of Yarra Park form the one floodplain that is a natural fit for bowls. The land is flat and undeveloped, being risky to build upon before the straightening of the Yarra in 1892. Shaw signed his letter as "Secretary, Pro Tem" but a little under a decade later he would publicly acknowledge another, James Walker Don as the "father of the club".[14] A Swan Street chemist, Don is the earliest known honorary secretary of the Richmond Bowling Club, and he made a more specific Barkly Square land application to the council on April 21. The section sought was north of the "walk leading from Mary Street to the Stone Breaking Machine". Today, this is would be the block between Mary and Coppin streets, bordered on the north by Swan Street and the south by the railway line.[19]
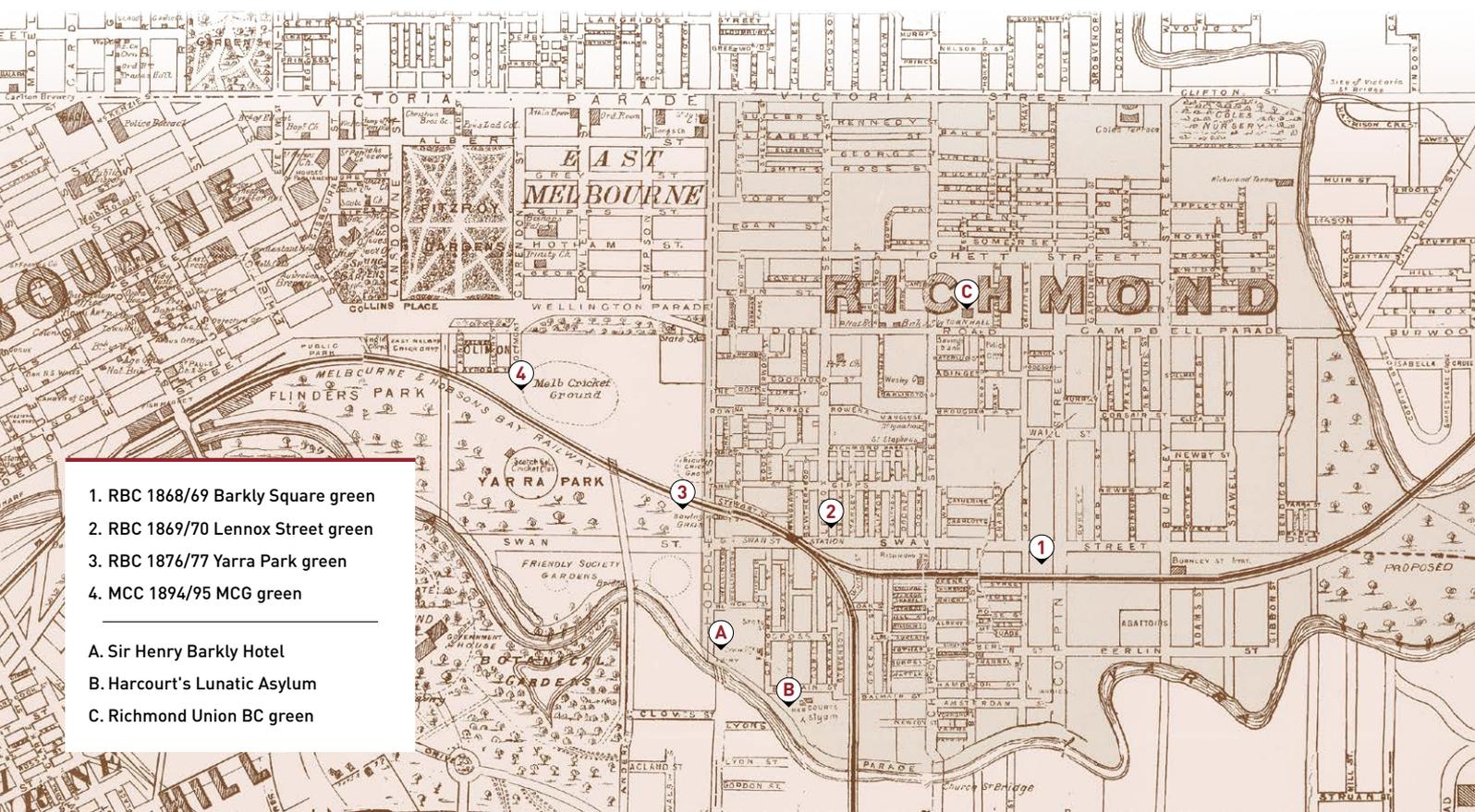
1. RBC 1868/69 Barkly Square green
2. RBC 1869/70 Lennox Street green
3. RBC 1876/77 Yarra Park green
4. MCC 1894/95 MCG green

A. Sir Henry Barkly Hotel
B. Harcourt's Lunatic Asylum
C. Richmond Union BC green

The Yarra Park Green

This image, from the Richmond and Burnley Historical Society's collection, was possibly taken at the launch of the 1881/82 Richmond Bowling Club season. It was noted at the 1882 annual meeting that, "a flag was donated anonymously to the club and was unfurled on the opening day amidst great cheering."[15] The small gentleman on the far left is probably the green's caretaker. By 1890 the work of caretaker John Powles was praised by visitors as, "the best green in the colony", and it looked "almost as level as a billiard table". Richmond Bowling Club members were, "more than satisfied at the exertions put forth by him to bring the green up to its present state of perfection."[16] Powles lived at the Yarra Park green, and after his death in April 1891, the club organised the procession of his remains from the green to the place of his interment at Bundoora Cemetery.[17]

"A Novice" described the scene at Richmond's Yarra Park green for the *Richmond Guardian* in 1879. "I never go into town on a hot Saturday afternoon but I look with longing eyes on that square of emerald green, down almost under the shadow of the railway embankment, with its groups of players, in cool costumes, scattered hither and tither, while the balls trundle easily and deftly along the turf; and this longing has led me, on one or two occasions, to venture yet nearer, and to stretch my weary limbs on the edge of the rinks, while I dozed away an hour or two in contemplation of the play, or listened to the mysterious ejaculations of the initiated in the game... [And] as the bowlers of the town go down to their green in the Yarra Park, the cares of business float away from their minds, as quickly as the whistle of the Gippsland train dies upon their ears – and like boys released from school, only perhaps with a quieter, more subdued jollity, though not devoid of laughter and shouting; as in the merry schooldays, they become boys again."[18]

It is doubtful whether this first Richmond Bowling Club green hosted visiting clubs. The few interclub matches played by Richmond in its inaugural season were away. It played Carlton at Carlton on April 17, and its return match against Carlton on May 1 was at West Melbourne's green. Richmond's first green, "which was necessarily a very small one" had cost the club just £16/11/6 to construct.[20] Richmond would soon establish a new and more substantial green a little further west along Swan Street.

The new green, built on the northern side of Swan Street between Lennox and Little Lennox (now Carroll) streets, was purchased freehold after receiving £650 in debentures.[21] On June 13, 1869, Don applied on behalf of the club to the council for soil from "the Hawthorn Bridge Reserve [Survey Paddock] for the purpose of making the Richmond Bowling Green situated in Lennox Street."[22] On September 18 a meeting was held at the green in which those present decided to erect a pavilion. Of a number of options, it was decided that, "the rooms shall be 15ft. each in length, and the bar 10ft. in length, the whole building to be 40ft. over all; the rooms to be subject to subdivision and such other alterations as may be deemed desirable". Water was soon laid on from Swan Street.[23]

The Lennox Street green first saw competition on November 20 and 27, 1869, with a couple of intra-club matches between teams representing the President and Vice President. The first interclub match was against Brighton on January 15, 1870. Richmond won over four rinks easily, 101 points to 54. But the most anticipated match at Lennox Street was played against the local rival Richmond Union the following week.

The Union club was formed following an April 19, 1869, letter written on behalf of "a new club about to be established" to the Borough of Richmond's public works committee. The eight signatories applied for "permissive occupancy of a portion of the Court House Reserve for the purpose of creating a Bowling Green."[24] Based behind the council's buildings, Richmond Union drew members from those who lived and/or worked in the northern and central portions of the suburb – just as Richmond drew its support from those residents living in the south and west. The amicable contest between the clubs resulted in a Union victory by one point – 105 to 104. In the return match at the Union green on February 2, Richmond won 127 points to 70.

The creation of the Richmond Bowling Club and its facilities was an onerous task, and on New Year's Day, 1870, a commentator noted that Don seemed, "to devote more of his energies and give up more of his time than if he was solely pecuniarily interested in it personally, and considers no trouble or time misspent that he dedicates to it."[25] The foundation of the Lennox Street green was not without a casualty. James Coutts, a gardener from Collingwood became insolvent, blaming his losses on, "contracts with the Richmond Bowling Club and the Union Bowling Club and from

want of employment."[26] In December 1869 the club engaged a new ground manager, who had worked on the Fitzroy green in Victoria Parade. The Richmond green received a fresh coat of earth on January 1, and by August 1870 it was reported that the "green plays so true now that a player can almost guarantee where he will place his bowl as soon as it left his hand".[27]

Possibly the greatest individual achievement by a Richmond member during the Lennox Street period was by the club's president William Turner Moffat, who on April 10, 1871, won the Melbourne Bowling Club's "grand bowling tournament". Interclub matches in this era were arranged at a preseason meeting of club secretaries, and generally consisted of four rinks (16 players per team) contested over a set time period. In 1873 the first interclub tournament in Victoria was hosted by the Prince Alfred Bowling Club, on their rink at the extreme south of Albert Park (St Kilda). Matches were to be played over two rinks (eight players per team) and the title was contested on a knockout basis. Richmond, after defeating Melbourne and Carlton, lost to West Melbourne in the final. It became an annual tournament, but the Richmondites would not win another tournament match until 1878, after the club had left Lennox Street for a new green in Yarra Park.

At the club's May 1875 annual general meeting the secretary, W Elms reported that, "the land in Yarra Park... had been secured to the club mainly through the exertions of Mr R.S. Inglis M.L.A. and several other members, and waits financial operations to make it available". Robert Scott Inglis had represented Richmond in interclub contests as early as the 1871/72 season and was elected vice president at the 1875

Robert Scott Inglis

Robert Scott "Bob" Inglis was born at Galashiels, Scotland, in 1833, and migrated to Australia from Edinburgh in 1855. He retained a strong Scottish accent throughout his life. A South Richmond resident, Inglis established a plumbing and gas fitting business in Little Collins Street, Melbourne. In 1888 JS Stewart, a bowling teammate and fellow director of the Victoria Permanent Building Society, described him as, "a conscientious shrewd and enterprising businessman, who greatly contributed to the success of everything with which he was connected." Inglis was a devout Presbyterian and was involved in the public education and abstinence movements. He sought and achieved political office, first as a member for Richmond in the Victorian Lower Assembly from 1874-77, and then with the Richmond council until 1880. He died in Richmond in 1915.[28]

Left: Robert Inglis was photographed "meditating a 'sporting' shot" by the *Australasian* in January, 1894.[29] Inglis is likely wearing a Richmond Bowling Club ribbon around his hat. From 1890 club members were requested to "wear club colours (yellow and black)... and so conform to the wish of the Association."[30] Richmond's sporting colours of yellow and black were initiated by the Richmond Cricket Club in the mid-1870s. However, it was only after the establishment of the Richmond Football Club in 1885, who drew upon the cricketers' colours for their uniform, that yellow and black became popular among Richmond's sporting teams.

meeting. He "urged on the club the advisability at once taking possession of the new green" during the annual dinner that followed.[31] However, much work was needed. The last interclub match at Lennox Street took place on February 2, 1876, with Richmond 98 points, defeating Fitzroy 90.

The "action of a special meeting authorising the sale of the present green was confirmed" at the following annual meeting. The land that was allocated for the club's permissive occupancy was south of the railway at the corner of Punt Road and Swan Street. However, it sloped. Therefore, to "make the green as firm as possible", rather than filling the lower portion, the "high portion should be cut down." They had 400 feet of land, and in response to a question Inglis stated that "it was intended to have two greens, for winter and summer – the former 80 feet long and the latter 140 feet."[32]

The 1882 Department of Crown Land's and Survey map of Yarra Park by surveyor JM Reed. Each dot on the map indicates a tree. (State Library of Victoria)

It apparently cost £350 to construct the new greens.[33] The first of these was sown in August 1876, and it was ceremonially opened on October 14, 1876, although heavy rain prevented play and the members and guests undertook the formalities in a marquee with good humour.[34] Richmond opened its season two weeks later with a match between teams chosen by the president (Inglis) and vice president (William Adam). The first interclub match at the Yarra Park green took place on December 2, 1876, in which South Melbourne 112 defeated Richmond 86.

It soon became a multisport venue. Secretary JS Stewart told the members at the annual meeting, "that your club possesses advantages over any other, having one of the largest greens in the colony for summer play, as well as Lawn Tennis, a Skittle Alley, and Quoits for winter."[35] Soon croquet would be added to the attractions, "giving pleasure to a large number of ladies, the tennis lawn being used for the purpose."[36] On the green the club also claimed its first team honour when on March 9, 1878, Richmond won the annual championship tournament. In the final Richmond defeated the Victoria Bowling Club 59 points to 28 on the Melbourne green at Windsor. Each of the eight players received medals (Maltese Crosses) designed by Christopher Smith of Swan Street.[37]

However, the establishment of the new green placed great financial pressure on the club. Charles Smith read into the minutes of the 1878 meeting that, "when the new green was made there was not sufficient funds to carry the work, and three members, viz., Messrs. W. Adam, Inglis and Elms, had given a promissory note for £150." It had liabilities of £342/12/9 with an overdraft of £150 due.[38] By the close of the 1881/82 season the liabilities had been reduced to £103/6/5
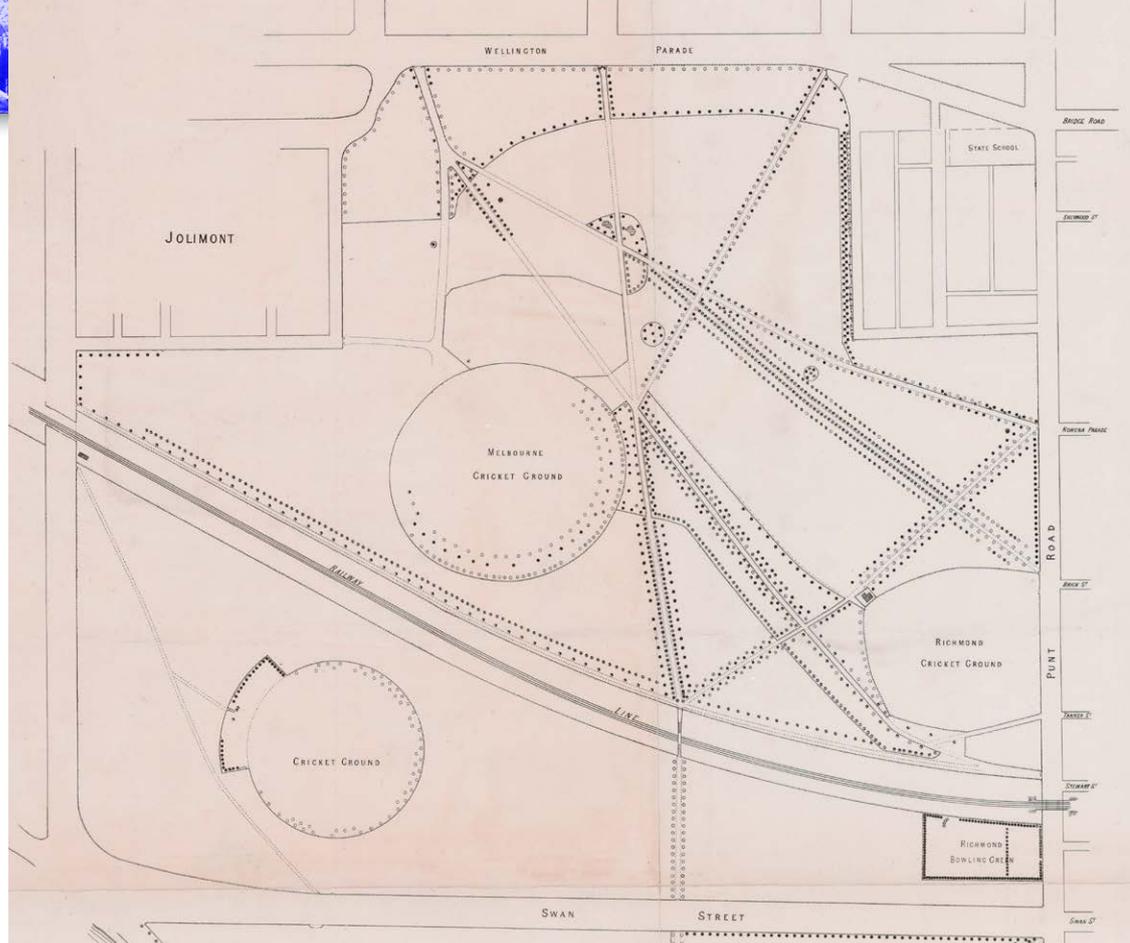
"chiefly owing to the liberality of various members at the last annual meeting".[39] It was not until the 1882/83 season that the old overdraft was wiped out.[40]

With the debt manageable, attention returned to developing the club's facilities and maximising the income from the venue. The grounds of the neighbouring Richmond and Melbourne cricket clubs were year-round venues. Each had asphalt lawn tennis courts and skittle alleys, and they also let their ovals for football, lacrosse, and athletic games. The MCC also offered billiards. At the bowling club's 1884 annual meeting, Christopher Smith proposed that "permission be given to have the gas laid on to the skittle alley" so it could be played in the evening, but it was voted down because it may, "be the means of attracting undesirable persons about the green." However, the same meeting approved the willingness to allow asphalt "tennis courts to be constructed on the ground, provided that ways and means are forthcoming."[41] The club's subscribing membership had long hovered in the mid-50s but that year 14 new members joined solely to play tennis. In the following year the club explored ways to expand their grounds, and in June 1887 it decided to borrow £500 to create an asphalt tennis court, build a caretaker's cottage, and improve the pavilion.

If the club had a great era it was possibly the late 1880s. In 1888 the club's green was honoured with intercolonial competition when on November 9 New South Wales defeated New Zealand 105 points to 90. Inglis, undertaking his second one-year term as Richmond's president, "expressed the pleasure he and the other members of his club felt at having as visitors the two teams from the neighbouring colonies".[42] The day earlier Richmond had defeated the visiting Sydney team Glebe 83 to 75. Richmond also won the VBA Trophy (the successor to the annual championship) in 1888/89 and 1889/90.

that "£40 had been expended in repairs to the skittle alley, tennis court, and the laying on of gas... and the alley made as comfortable as any in or about Melbourne."[47] The club also decided to join the skittle association that year. It first met the experienced Richmond Cricket Club Skittles Club on May 28, 1891, but lost heavily 11 points to 1. The Richmond bowling club had also formed a ladies' tennis club in 1890 and according to the 1891/92 annual report the club had 15 lady members.

However, the improved facilities were supported by modest increases in membership, which proved to be financially disastrous. The colony was in the midst of a depression as the housing market collapsed. The club's membership receipts remained stable, but the overdraft had blown out to £569/5/9, and on May 24, 1892, Samuel Farmer, the club's treasurer, reported that "it will be necessary for the members to assist the incoming committee to reduce the overdraft as soon as possible."[48] Soon the Richmond Bowling Club would approach the MCC with the object of amalgamation.

The MCC had been interested in re-establishing a green at the MCG for a few years. Minutes from the Melbourne Cricket Club's annual general meeting of September 13, 1890, record that George Launder proposed, "That in consequence of the large number of members who are at present prevented from taking part in the amusements provided by the Melbourne Cricket Club, this meeting is of the opinion that the Committee should be requested to at once take steps, if possible for the formation of a Bowling green." The proposal was carried unanimously but it was noted that "it would be difficult to find space for a bowling green without cutting up the lawn tennis courts".[49] Launder's motion was seconded by Philip Wing who spoke at the Richmond Bowling Club's annual dinner on June 3, 1892. However, a day or two before the dinner, Cuddon, who was soon to be elected club president, received a letter from MCC secretary Ben Wardill who wrote, "at this stage the [MCC] Committee cannot negotiate with your club in the matter. It is believed that the MCC members interested in Bowling would not avail themselves of the acquisition of a green away from the club's premises."[50]

In 1889 Inglis journeyed back to Scotland and was given a send-off by the bowling club in March. He was presented with an address that in part read, "You have for a number of years taken such a prominent part in the welfare of the club and worked so energetically, that we feel the present high position the club now holds is in a great measure the outcome of your exertions. You were instrumental in providing for the club the present greenery, which is admitted by all bowlers to be second to none in Australia."[43]

But a great deal of this success was also due to William James Cuddon. Cuddon represented Richmond in interclub matches as early as 1878/79, the summer in which he won the club's Champion Medal and served on its committee. Cuddon was a regular in Victorian teams from December 1881. He was Richmond's honorary secretary from 1880/81 to 1887/88, and the club's president in 1888/89 and in 1892/93. At the 1889 annual dinner Cuddon, spoke of "his long connection with the club, and the pleasure he experienced in working for its interests."[44] As a secretary, Cuddon "was painstaking and thorough, whilst as a bowler he could hold his own in the top class." He was described as having, "an exceedingly quiet, unobtrusive disposition... far from seeking popular applause, though he won his way to the very front rank of the great bowling army."[45]

The old skittle alley again became popular after the formation of a skittle club was suggested "to afford the members exercise and amusement on cold and wet afternoons" at the 1889 annual meeting.[46] The 1891 annual meeting showed

Above: William James Cuddon (pictured) was arguably the Richmond Bowling Club's most accomplished player. The trophy, a silver plated tea urn, was the 1886/87 "R.B.C. President's Prize" presented by Charles Boyle. Cuddon also won the RBC Champion Medal in 1878/79, 1883/84, 1886/87 and 1890/91, and the MCC Champion Medal in 1895/96. Possibly his most prestigious singles title was the Victorian Championship in 1890/91. A regular Victorian representative from 1881, he was the manager of the first Australasian lawn bowls team that toured the British Isles in 1901. (Courtesy of Eril Wangerek)

If the Richmond Bowling Club was to be saved through an amalgamation it would be on the MCC's terms. Richmond was struggling off the green but the club still possessed some of the colony's best bowlers. On November 11, 1890, William Cuddon became the first Richmond player to win the Victorian singles championship, defeating Melbourne's George Sims 21 to 20 in the final at the Victoria Bowling Club's green in University Square, Carlton.[51] Robert Inglis claimed his Victorian singles championship on January 28, 1893, by defeating EJ Lewis of Melbourne 21 to 17 at Richmond Union's green. This was a tight final, "Inglis being declared the winner by about 1-16th part of an inch, and the champion bowler of the season."[52] Richmond's last team success was the George Thompson Trophy. It was a knock-out tournament for a trophy donated by the VBA president, with matches played by teams of 12 players over three rinks. In the final on December 13, 1893, Richmond defeated Prahran 56 points to 55 on the Victoria Bowling Club's green.

Meanwhile, negotiations were re-opened with the MCC that year. On June 5 Ben Wardill wrote to the Secretary of Public Works that, "I have received a letter from the acting Secretary of the Richmond Bowling Club [WJ Cuddon] stating that his club is prepared to give up possession of the ground at present occupied by them" and that the MCC, "is therefore prepared to take an equal area to the ground... adjacent to the Melbourne Cricket Ground for the purposes of a Bowling green for the club."[53] In return the MCC would pay the bowling club's overdraft and take over its liabilities.

The agreement between the MCC and the bowling club was made public on Monday January 22, 1894, when the Melbourne City Council heard their proposal.[54] Two days earlier Richmond's Yarra Park green hosted its last pennant match, a play-off for the top of the VBA's D section between South Melbourne and Albert Park.[55] Richmond's last interclub match was played on January 24, 1894, at St Kilda's green in the southern corner of Albert Park. It was part of a mid-week knock-out tournament for the Thompson-Cockram trophy. Donated by George Thompson and Thomas Cockram, this trophy's matches were played by teams of four on one rink. This last Richmond team of Robert Inglis, James Barwood, George Neate and William Cuddon lost to Kew, 17 points to 25.

The amalgamation of the clubs had broad approval from the, "Melbourne City Council by a large majority, the Minister for Lands, and the members of the respective clubs." The Lands Department would receive Richmond's two acres and surrender just one to the MCC. Despite some objections from Victoria's treasurer Godfrey Downes Carter, who saw it as "a further alienation of Yarra Park in favour of a club", the exchange proceeded.[56]

Below: Plan of the western corner of the MCG showing the 1928 bowling greens (coloured green) in relation to the 1894/95 greens (double dash edge, = = =). The 1894/95 bowling pavilion between the old greens is also shown. The upper of the 1894/95 greens and bowling pavilion were demolished for the construction of the 1928 MCC Members' Pavilion. The upper green was replaced but was reduced in size, while the lower green was moved 10 feet southwards. (Stephenson and Turner collection, State Library of Victoria)
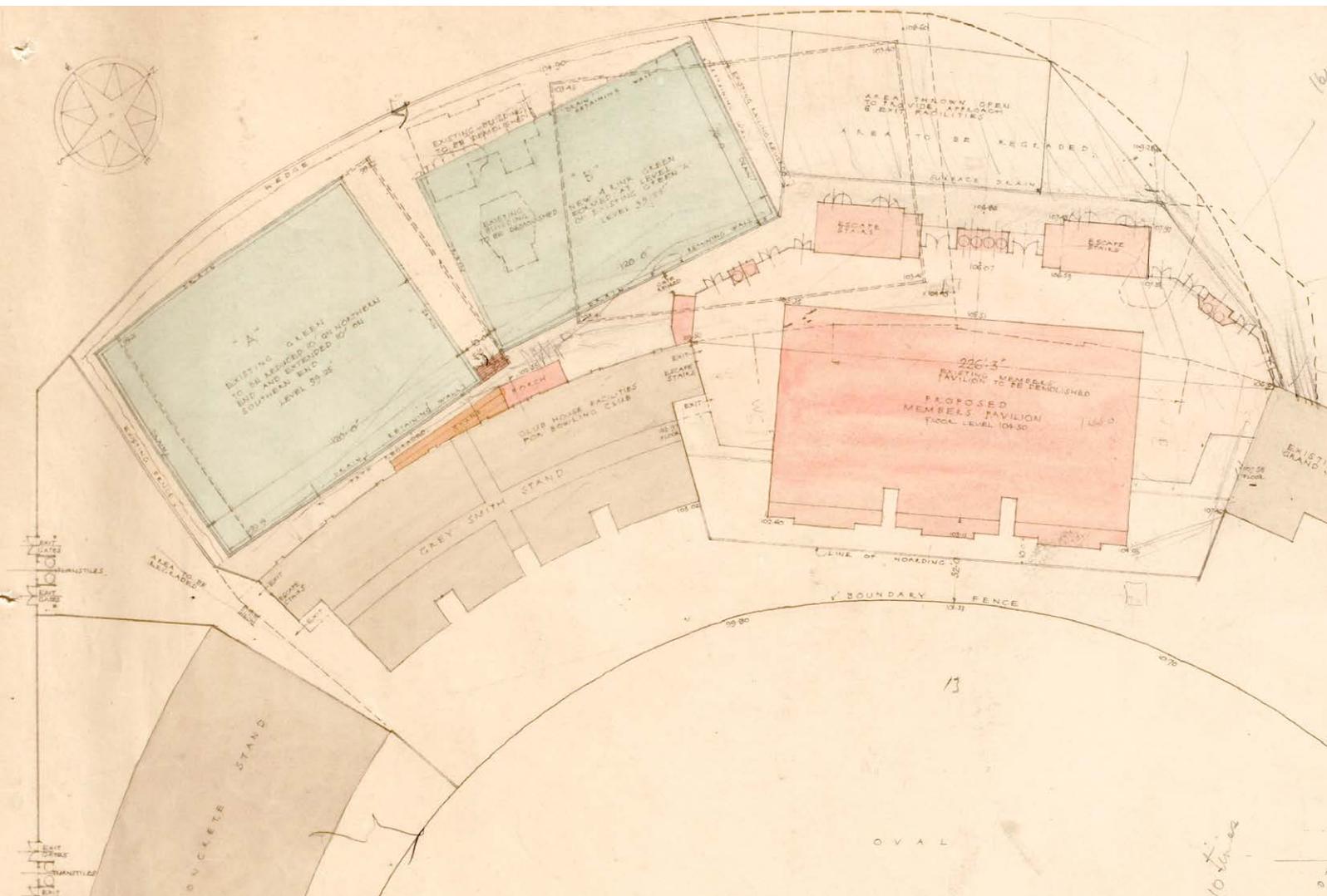
The Bowling Green.

At 11 o'clock on Tuesday July 24, 1894, the "buildings, erections, and appurtenances" of the Richmond bowling green were auctioned without reserve by Cuddon and Selleck (being WJ Cuddon and RH Selleck). The auction included a weather board "cottage, four rooms, bath and two verandahs, slate roof; pavilion, containing bar, committee room, skittle alley, bath lockers, &c., 600ft. picket fencing, flagstaff, frame and setting around tennis-court, iron roller, lawn mower, garden seats, and all the miscellaneous appliances and furnishings of the club."[57] As part of the agreement, the land was to be returned to parkland. The cottage was demolished for £40 and the pavilion for £15 and the auction raised a total of £92/2/9. It was anticipated that by the weekend everything would be removed, "and the ground transformed to its original state as a portion of the park devoted to grazing purposes."[58]

The MCC's Committee was triumphant. In August 1894 its annual report that recorded, "The Committee have at last succeeded in carrying out the desire of the members to have a bowling green added to the ground. Through arrangements with the Richmond Bowling Club an exchange of land has been effected by which two greens, providing ten rinks, will be formed contiguous to the Club's enclosure. The Committee have already entered into contracts for fencing, and for the erection of a pavilion on the bowling greens, which will, when completed give satisfaction to the members."[59]

Above: The lower MCC Bowling green as published in the *Leader* on October 18, 1895. (MCC Library collection)

The Richmond Bowling Club had one last formal act. It was a meeting chaired by Inglis in the MCC Members' Pavilion, "to decide what should be done with the Thompson Trophy won last season. It was unanimously decided to present it in the shape of a clock for the new pavilion to the M.C.C., to be suitably inscribed." Inglis was then thanked, "for the time and trouble he had taken in connection with the amalgamation of the clubs, and stated that now it had been accomplished it would be greatly to the advantage of both the bowling clubs and that the Melbourne Cricket Club would now be second to none as regards amusement and accommodation for its members. Mr. Inglis responded, and was pleased that his efforts, which had been ably supported, were appreciated."[60]

With houses built over the old Lennox Street green and the return of the Swan Street green to parkland, few artefacts remain of the old club. Even the club's colours changed from Richmond yellow and black to MCC red, white and blue. As many of the MCC's leading players were old Richmondites, the recognition of their role as precursors of the new MCC Bowling Club died slowly. In late May 1895 it was reported that, "A very enjoyable game was played on the Queen's Birthday between teams chosen from the M.C.C. and the old Richmond players. Mr Barlow, the M.C.C. secretary, rallied up a strong team [that included members of other bowling clubs]; and Mr. W.J. Cuddon did ditto for the Richmondites." Richmond won 75 points to 73. It may be regarded as Richmond's last little victory.

Meanwhile the MCC Bowling Club's facilities expanded. The same report noted that, "The second green of the M.C.C. has now been sown, and is looking very well. They hope to have accommodation for 10 rinks next season, and Mr. Cuddon is anticipating an increased membership."[61] The development was expensive. The MCC annual report for 1894/95 noted that, "the cost of buildings, fences, and formation amounting to £1782 18s. 1d., while the debts of the Richmond Bowling Club have also been paid, bringing the total cost to this Club for the past year, £2494 3s."[62]

Cuddon won the club's 1895/96 Champion Medal (Inglis was runner-up) and he would continue to play for the MCC as late as the 1896/97 season. That year the club won its first VBA pennant and shield. Of the MCC bowlers who appeared in the final pennant match against Williamstown on March 13, 1897, at least half of the team, and three of the four captains (Neate, Cuddon and Inglis), were old Richmondites.

The following summer Cuddon represented Richmond Union, with whom he played until his death in 1904. And, as the old players died or left the MCC, so passed the old Richmond Bowling Club into MCC Lawn Bowls' prehistory.

Trevor Ruddell thanks David Langdon and Eril Wangerek of the Richmond and Burnley Historical Society, and Lloyd Carrick of the Richmond Union Bowling Club for their research and assistance.

Endnotes

1 *Age*, August 18, 1860, p.5.

2 At this time there was no universal lawn bowls code in the United Kingdom, and it would not be until 1911 that the game was standardised throughout Australia with the formation of the Australian Bowling Council.

3 *Melbourne Cricket Club Minutes*, May 19, 1865. *Melbourne Cricket Club Annual Report and Balance Sheet for the Season 1864-65*, September 1, 1865.

4 *Melbourne Cricket Club Minutes*, January 3, 1866. GW Rusden was a MCC committee member the previous season, 1864/65. Rusden was a prominent member of the Melbourne Bowling Club based at Windsor.

5 *Bell's Life in Victoria*, November 23, 1867.

6 [Old Chum], *Australasian*, July 25, 1868, p.108.

7 *Australasian*, November 21, 1868, p. 652.

8 *Bell's Life in Victoria*, September 15, 1860. p.1.

9 *Minutes Parks and Reserves Committee*, Richmond Borough Council, July 28, 1868.

10 Photocopy of a letter from the Brighton Town Clerk, Richmond and Burnley Historical Society collection.

11 *Richmond Australian*, December 12, 1868. *Richmond Australian*, December 19, 1868.

12 *St Kilda Telegraph and Prahran and South Yarra Guardian*, October 10, 1868.

13 Photocopy of a letter from "Jonn Shaw" dated February 3, 1869, Richmond and Burnley Historical Society collection. *Minutes*, Richmond Borough Council, February 4, 1869.

14 *Richmond Australian*, June 2, 1877.

15 *Richmond Guardian*, May 27, 1882.

16 *Richmond Guardian*, October 11, 1890.

17 *Age*, April 22, 1891. p.8.

18 [A Novice], "Bowling", *Richmond Guardian*, May 3, 1879.

19 Photocopy of a letter from JW Don dated April 21, 1869, Richmond and Burnley Historical Society collection. Some twentieth century accounts state Richmond's first green was "near the lower end of Docker Street" (John P. Monro, *Handbook of the Sixth Australian Bowling Carnival*, Victorian Bowling Association, 1927, p.27.) but contemporary evidence supports a Barkly Square location. In 1889 "a newly formed bowling club" attempted to obtain permissive occupancy of a portion of Barkly Square to construct a green. However, many indignant ratepayers and "ladies of South Richmond" opposed "the alienation of any portion of the reserve." It will not be until 1894 that funding was raised to create the beautifully designed Barkly Gardens (*Argus*, November 30, 1889. *Argus*, December 18, 1889. *Argus*, December 20, 1889. *Richmond Guardian*, July 4, 1894.)

20 *Richmond Australian*, October 21, 1876. *Australasian*, September, 1865, p.395 [p.11.]

21 *Australasian*, September, 1865, p.395 [p.11.]

22 Photocopy of a letter from JW Don dated June 13, 1869, Richmond and Burnley Historical Society collection.

23 *Australasian*, September 25, 1865, p.395 [p.11.]

24 Photocopy of a letter from "H Roulston and others" dated April 19, 1869, Richmond and Burnley Historical Society collection.

25 *Richmond Australian*, January 1, 1870.

26 *Argus*, October 29, 1869, p.5.

27 *Richmond Australian*, December 12, 1869. *Richmond Australian*, January 1, 1870. *Richmond Australian*, August 1, 1870.

28 *Victoria and its Metropolis Past and Present*, McCarron, Bird & Co., Melbourne, 1888, p.607. *Richmond Guardian*, March 16, 1889. *Richmond Australian*, December 18, 1915.

29 *Australasian*, January 13, 1894. p.32.

30 *Richmond Guardian*, October 11, 1890.

31 *Richmond Australian*, May 29, 1875.

32 *Richmond Australian*, May 27, 1876.

33 *Richmond Australian*, October 21, 1876. Barkly Square cost a little over £16 to create and Lennox Street (not including the purchase of the land) about £90.

34 *Richmond Australian*, September 23, 1876. *Richmond Australian*, October 21, 1876.

35 *Richmond Guardian*, May 25, 1878.

36 *Richmond Guardian*, May 31, 1879.

37 *Age*, May 17, 1878. p.3. Christopher was the Richmond Bowling Club's treasurer from 1883/84 to 1885/86. He is often referred to as "CJ Smith", possibly to distinguish him from another prominent bowling club member in Charles Smith, the club's president in 1884/85.

38 *Richmond Guardian*, May 25, 1878.

39 *Richmond Guardian*, May 27, 1882.

40 *Richmond Guardian*, June 9, 1883.

41 *Richmond Guardian*, June 7, 1884.

42 The first intercolonial bowling match was in April 1880

43 *Richmond Guardian*, March 16, 1889.

44 *Richmond Guardian*, June 8, 1889.

45 "Bowls: Bowling Men of Mark. – XXVII. The Late Mr. W.J. Cuddon", April 16, 1904. [From a scrapbook kept at the Richmond and Burnley Historical Society.] Cuddon was elected secretary of the VBA in 1899 and held the position until his death in 1904. He was the inaugural secretary of the Australasian Bowling Association in 1900, and was the manager of, and a player with, the first Australasian bowls team that toured Britain and Ireland in 1901. RS Inglis also toured with the 1901 Australasians. William Cuddon, *Record of Tour: First Team Australasian Bowlers: England, Scotland & Ireland*, June 1901 [pamphlet].

46 *Richmond Guardian*, June 8, 1889.

47 *Richmond Guardian*, June 6, 1891.

48 *Richmond Bowling Club Annual Report Season 1891-92*. MCC Museum collection, M9310.

49 *Melbourne Cricket Club Minutes of Annual General Meeting*, September 13, 1890, p.175. A fuller account of the rationale behind the proposal and the subsequent discussion is in the *Australasian*, September 20, 1890. p.18.

50 Letter from BJ Wardill to WJ Cuddon, Richmond Bowling Club, dated June 1, 1892. *Melbourne Cricket Club Letter Book*, A1.10 28-04-1892 to 20-04-1894-2, p.40. MCC Archives.

51 Cuddon had finished third in 1889/90 championship.

52 *Leader*, February 4, 1893.

53 Letter from BJ Wardill to "WJ Cuddon, acting secretary Richmond Bowling Club", dated June 5, 1893. Letter from BJ Wardill to the Public Works Department, dated June 5, 1893. *Melbourne Cricket Club Letter Book*, A1.10 28-04-1892 to 20-04-1894-2, p.456. MCC Archives.

54 *Australasian*, January 27, 1894. p.19.

55 South Melbourne would win this match and then go on to defeat Camberwell twice to claim its first VBA pennant.

56 *Richmond Australian*, March 3, 1894. *Richmond Australian*, July 28, 1894.

57 *Argus*, July 24, 1894. p.2.

58 *Richmond Australian*, July 28, 1894.

59 *Melbourne Cricket Club Annual Report and Balance Sheet for the Season 1893-94*, Melbourne, 1894, p.18.

60 *Australasian*, September 15, 1894. p.19.

61 *Australasian*, June 1, 1895. p.20.

62 *Melbourne Cricket Club Annual Report and Balance Sheet for the Season 1894-95*, Melbourne, 1895, p.20.

Book Reviews
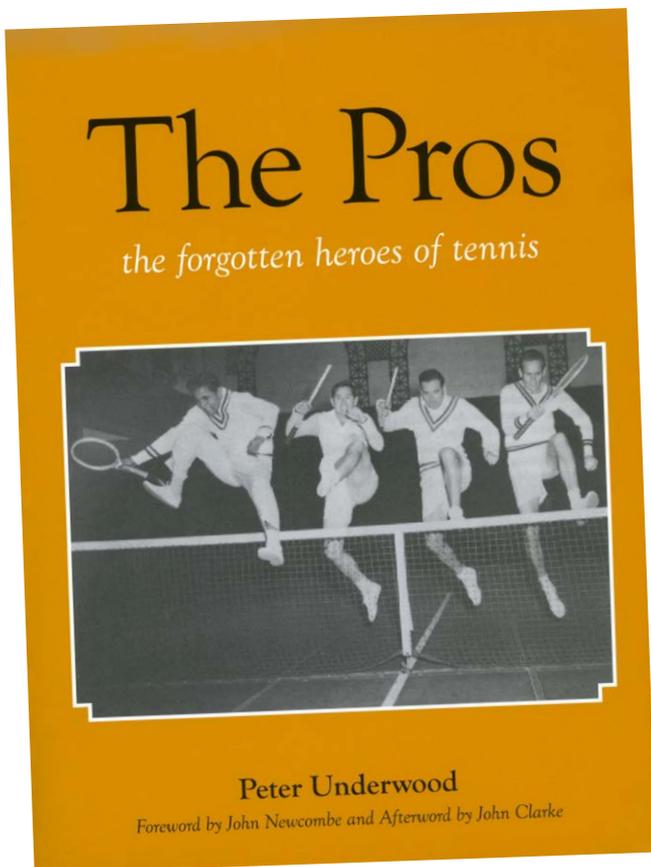
Peter Underwood
The Pros: the forgotten heroes of tennis
Peter Underwood: Hilton (WA), 2016
ISBN: 9780646949796

Many post baby boomers must look at the Grand Slam record books and wonder why the first two male players to win the Grand Slam, Don Budge and Rod Laver, just disappeared from the record books after achieving the feat. In Budge's case it was for ever and in Laver's case it was for the next 5 1/2 years after each completed a feat that no other male player has equalled, and in each case they topped off their year by winning the Davis Cup.

For both Budge and Laver, the reason is that they turned professional where they signed up with a private promoter to be paid to play tennis. In their careers to that point they had been amateurs, or perhaps more accurately "shamateurs", who supposedly played tennis just for the glory of winning championships, and those championships were never to be tainted by allowing professionals and amateurs to mix. Laver even had to return his honorary members' tie to the All England Club after turning professional. The schism between professional and amateur tennis had been present since the early days of tennis because, any player who was even paid to give tennis lessons, was deemed a professional and therefore ineligible to compete in tournaments run by the amateur bodies which controlled tennis around the world.

In 1926 an American promoter Charles C Pyle created the first touring troupe of professional tennis players when he lured players, including Frenchwoman Suzanne Lenglen and American Vincent Richards, to turn professional and tour America in a series of 'one night stands'. This model was largely followed by a series of American promoters right up until April 1968 with the coming of tournaments open to amateurs and professionals. Open tennis meant that players could now be paid openly and be rewarded according to their performances.

Peter Underwood has chosen to tell the story of the professional tennis era by telling the story of arguably the eight greatest male players to turn professional, Bill Tilden, Ellesworth Vines, Fred Perry, Don Budge, Bobby Riggs, Jack Kramer, Ken Rosewall and Rod Laver. The professional career of each player is covered in some depth, as is their amateur career and the events that led to each player turning pro. In each case, they had to try and knock off the current professional number 1 from his pedestal. It is this challenge Underwood gives the most coverage to as the eight chosen players, except Tilden, all had to defeat the predecessor on the list in order to become the new professional number 1. This type of "dog eat dog" competition, playing 6 or 7 nights a week, is what made each of them much better players as pros than they were as amateurs. In the case of Gonzales, he adopted a new backhand grip in order to compete with Lew Hoad in 1958, something any tennis player will tell you is an extremely difficult adjustment to make.

Each chapter can be read in isolation so this makes it an easy book to read. An ideal read in the MCC library if you have an hour or so before an AFL game. For Australian readers, the description of the first ever match between Ken Rosewall and Lew Hoad, as 12 year olds in 1946, witnessed by Jack Kramer, is especially poignant. You will have to read the book to find out the result. If he had not suffered from a chronic back injury, Lew Hoad would almost certainly have been added to the list. Pancho Gonzales, arguably the toughest of all the eight pros, said that Lew Hoad was the only player he didn't think he could beat if both were playing their absolutely best tennis. The reality of what a great player Hoad was, really hits home.

The eight chosen pros were all champions in their amateur days but tennis lovers can only dream of what might have happened if tennis had been open to all players. The record books would really have been rewritten. Peter Underwood paints a picture not only of the tennis player but also the person. This gives a depth missing in many tennis books. They each reached the top of the tennis tree because of their character, not just their tennis prowess.

Note: If you want to find out what the amateur tennis players were up to during the professional era, I recommend that you read *A Handful of Summers* by Gordon Forbes.

Andrew Trotter
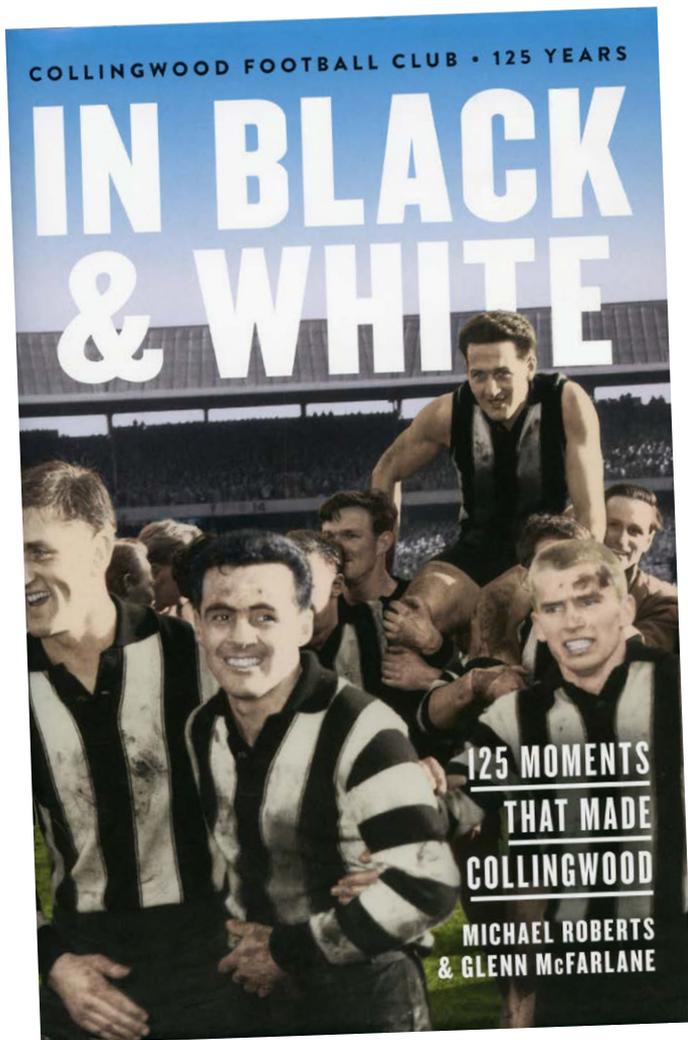
Michael Roberts and Glenn McFarlane
In Black and White – 125 Moments That Made Collingwood
Nero, Carlton, [2016]
ISBN: 9781863958905

This book comprises 125 yearly chapters. It makes for easy chronological reference of the major happenings, on an annual basis, both on and off the ground. For the often self-proclaimed, "Nation's leading Sporting Organisation", there are numerous incidents of sackings, resignations, board coups, injuries and suspensions.

The club, from its establishment in 1892, generated a fanaticism for the people of this socially and economically deprived suburb. A phenomenal sixteen thousand people attended the first game, versus Carlton at Victoria Park.

In 1900, the Captain Dick Condon, a renowned combustible character advised umpire Ivo Crapp, "Your girl's a bloody whore!" Condon's reputation with umpires was so bad that he was suspended for life, with Collingwood not backing him at the tribunal. In 1902 the sentence was lifted when Collingwood finally decided to support Condon.

In 1911, the club decided, in consultation with the players, that all would be paid one pound per game. The theory was that no man should live off the game. The idea of equal pay for all lasted for generations.

Whilst the club was in the process of winning the still unequalled four flags in a row from 1927-30, a player's strike was narrowly averted. The club in straitened times had wanted to reduce wages from three pounds back to two pounds ten shillings. The extraordinary coaching career of Jock McHale lasted from 1912 until 1949. In this period eight premierships were secured. Neither of these magnificent achievements is ever likely to be threatened. Ultimate success has been less common in the latter half of the Collingwood story. However, the 1958 Premiership boilover against Melbourne was "arguably the greatest of them all". The club with this victory had prevented the Demons from equalling the Magpies fabled four in a row.

Following the success in 1958 was 32 years of heartbreak for Collingwood supporters. A number of close misses ensued, and the advent of the term, "Colliwobbles" for September misfortune became a constant term of ridicule from opposition supporters and the media. The club through this period continued to attract huge media attention both on and off the field. The lowest point was the grand final loss in 1970 to Carlton. The club had finished top of the premiership ladder, with dual premiership champion Thorold Merrett once saying it was the best Collingwood team he had seen. However, the grand final was lost after the side was 44 points up at half time. This occasion is described as "a seismic event in the history of the Collingwood Football Club, scarring the club for at least twenty years".

In recent years, the coaching transition plan from Mick Malthouse to Nathan Buckley, has been the most controversial off field issue. It is still being played out in 2017. Every game played had the media and the supporters speculating on Buckley's future as coach before he was reappointed at season's end. The book is full of facts and anecdotes in an easy to reference format. Each chapter includes games won and lost, finishing position, captain and coach, leading goal kicker and best and fairest.

The authors, journalists Michael Roberts and Glenn McFarlane are lifelong Magpie tragics, with the former being the club's official historian. With the two attributes of both being journalists, and with close Magpie affinities, they are well positioned to relate the roller-coaster Collingwood story-both in a factual and emotional sense.

Edward Cohen

NO UMPIRES IN THIS GAME

The Victorian Football League During Two World Wars

Bruce Coe and Bruce Kennedy
Foreword by Dr Brendan Nelson AO
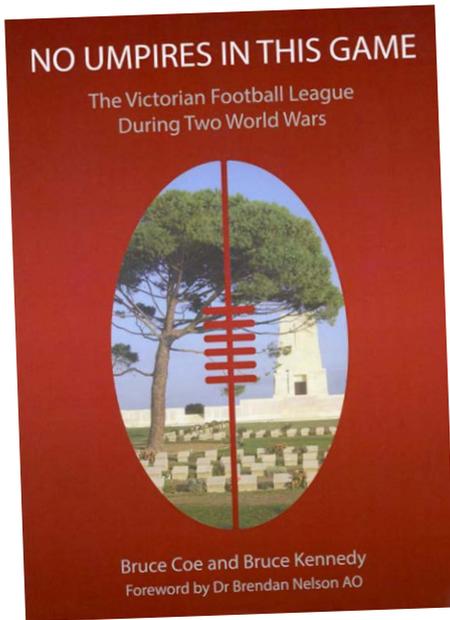
Bruce Coe and Bruce Kennedy
No Umpires In This Game – The Victorian Football League During Two World Wars
Instant Colour Press, Belconnen, 2016
ISBN: 9780646945156

This thoroughly researched volume takes the reader chronologically through the trials and tribulations of players in the Victorian Football League through both World Wars, and also includes the period between the wars. As well, it delves into the effect of both World Wars on the administration of, and the fans of, the game.

The emotional effect of the wars on the players is described in sympathetic detail. They had to cope with the thought of leaving their families to head off to unknown lands to risk their lives, or else endure the stigma of playing football at a time when many felt the game should have been halted for the duration of the war. This was exacerbated by the fact that many of their mates were already facing the enemy abroad. A large and often vociferous section of the public supported the view that the game should cease, and felt that all fit men of adult age should enlist unless they had a good reason not to.

The effect on the administration of both the League and the Association is well covered, and the financial problems of both is illustrated in many ways. The lack of footballs due to a diminished supply of rubber for the bladders, caused by the conflict on the Malayan peninsula, where 90% of the rubber used came from, is one of many examples.

The book is easy to read and provides many insights into what went on during the period. The history of *The Sporting Globe*, the first football broadcasts on 3LO, and the effect on players and the game, St Kilda's change of colours during World War I but not World War II, the influence of *The Football Record*, the Coulter Law and player payments, the power battle between the Victorian Football League and the

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In a time of war,
Australian Rules became...

THE GAME OF THEIR LIVES
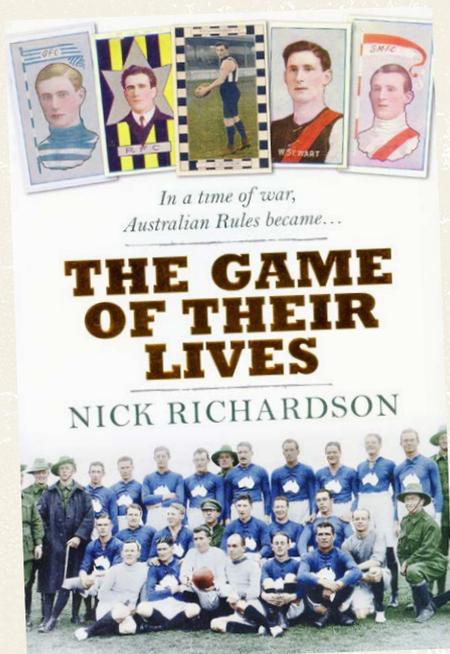
NICK RICHARDSON

Nick Richardson
The Game of their Lives
Macmillian: Sydney, 2016
ISBN: 9781743536667

On Saturday, October 28, 1916, the Great War engulfed the world, but on that day two teams of Australian soldiers played an Australian Rules football match at the Queen's Club, Kensington, London. It is poignant that this game was for many a brief chance to forget the carnage of the Western Front where they were headed. For some they could enjoy a final kick of the footy.

The author Nick Richardson has done something very refreshing in providing a football book on a little known story. Richardson has previously written a biography on the

Australian fast bowler Ted McDonald. His publications are well researched, readable and in this case extremely moving

The two teams were made up of players who had experience not only in the Victorian Football League and the Victorian Football Association, but also from the leading leagues and associations of Western Australia (including the Goldfield competition), South Australia and Tasmania. The Third Divison team, wearing a green guernsey with a map of Australia on the front, was captained by South Melbourne champion Bruce Sloss. The Australian Training Units team, wearing a red guernsey and a stunning kangaroo on their left breast, were captained by Charles J. "Red Wing" Perry. Perry was a chaplain from South Australia.

Richardson commences the book with the 1914 Australian Football Council Carnival held in Sydney, which was to be a promotion of the game. The events in Europe however overshadowed the carnival. Richardson provides well researched profiles on some of the men attending the carnival who would be players in the 1916 match.

The book contains many illustrations and photographs, primarily from cigarette and trade cards, with team and family photographs. One very interesting source of images is the stills from the newsreel films by British Pathe. The players are shown entering the field, as well as passages of play.

The Diggers were keen spectators with other curious onlookers. The English press marvelled at the athleticism on display while not necessarily understanding the game.

Association, and many other matters, are covered in detail and make fascinating reading.

The use of various league grounds by the military including Camp Murphy and RAAF Ransford at the Melbourne Cricket Ground will be of interest to Melbourne Cricket Club members as will the references to such club identities as Keith "Bluey" Truscott, Ron Barassi snr., and the Cordners. Members will also note in the Acknowledgements that the club's Library has played a part in assisting the authors.

Conscription, the early history of the VFL and the VFA, the influence of government and politicians and the effect of the wars on other sports are also examined. Finals matches throughout the time are covered and the use throughout of a number of tables is also helpful and illuminating.

Be they followers of Australian rules football, or those just interested in the social history of the time, readers will find this a more than worthwhile read.

Quentin Miller

"The Times was intrigued by a unique feature of the game – barracking..." The final score was the Third Division 6.16 (52) to the Australian Training Units 4.12 (36)

Many of the players who took part were killed in the Great War and lie buried in Europe. The young Leslie "Leggo" Lee had played two games with Richmond and was considered by many best afield. He was killed in action at Messines, Belgium. Others not to return included Jack Cooper (Fitzroy), Hugh James (Richmond), Stan Martin (University), Bruce Sloss (South Melbourne), Jack Pugh (City, NTFA, Tasmania), Jimmy Foy (Perth), and Joe Slater (Geelong). These men's stories are carefully uncovered.

I must express a vested interest in this topic, as I wrote an article on the match for the *Yorker* in 2000. Richardson's book, however, covers the topic with far more detail, insight and extensive research. The book is a valuable addition to the literature on Australian football as well as the events of World War I. The tribute paid to the footballers by Richardson is moving and he shows how, "The Exhibition match was a piece of proud nationalism, built on the Australians' growing confidence in their role in the Empire war. But in a practical sense, it had the power to galvanise the football following troops across London."

David Allen

Robert Allen
Cazaly: the Legend
Slattery Media Group,
Melbourne, 2017
ISBN: 9780992363161

To complete a biography on an icon of Australian football Roy Cazaly requires an intricate attention to detail. The cry, "Up there Cazaly" is part of our lexicon, but the football legend's life is definitely not as well known. This well researched and easily readable biography examines Roy Cazaly's life in fascinating detail.

Roy Cazaly was born on January 13, 1893 in Albert Park. From a large family, Roy was the youngest of ten children. Born and bred in the South Melbourne environs, he attended school at Albert Park. His earlier life involved rowing, football, cricket and swimming in Port Phillip Bay with schoolmate and future Olympian Frank Beaurepaire. Cazaly's own assessment of his early life was, "I was in everything bar a wash." His first Victorian Football League club was St Kilda from 1911 to 1915 and 1918 to 1920 where he played 99 games and kicked 39 goals. He played on the half forward flank in St Kilda's first grand final appearance, a loss to Fitzroy in 1913. He developed into a ruckman while at St Kilda and played one game with his brother Ernest in 1919. Cazaly's character, work, family and other sporting interests, such as cricket, are also interwoven into the narrative.

At South Melbourne from 1921 to 1924 and 1926 to 1927, he developed into a champion ruckman. In 99 games he kicked 128 goals, and it was from his ruck duels with team mates Fred "Skeeter" Fleiter and rover Mark "Napper" Tandy that the call "Up there Cazaly" was used both in play and by the crowd. Cazaly had prowess both as a high mark and as a fine leap in the ruck. While at South Melbourne, Cazaly represented Victoria 13 times and won the Southerners first best and fairest award in 1926.

Cazaly did not finish his influence on football as either a player or coach when he ended his VFL career. He captain coached City (NTFA) from 1928 to 1930, Preston (VFA) in 1931, North Hobart (TANFL) in 1932 and 1933 and New Town (TANFL) from 1934 to 1936. He then coached South Melbourne (VFL) in 1937 and 1938, and their reserves team in 1939, before heading to Camberwell (VFA) in 1941, Hawthorn (VFL) in 1942-43 and New Town (TANFL) from 1948 to 1951. His long career as a player in senior football was evident when he appeared in two matches for Camberwell in 1941. One interesting story included relates to how Cazaly and his daughter Pat were behind Hawthorn changing its nickname from Mayblooms to Hawks.

Cazaly's life away from football involved many achievements which the reader may not know. He was a highly respected physiotherapist in Hobart, successfully trained horses and unsuccessfully stood as a Liberal candidate for parliament in Tasmania.

One facet of this publication that is well handled is the difficulties or sadness in Cazaly's life. These events are explained with sensitivity, not sensationalised. The author has not just paid attention to Roy Cazaly's football career, but gives equal importance to the subject's life in full, particularly his close and endearing family life.

Roy Cazaly passed away in Hobart on October 10, 1963. His legacy since has been widespread. Mike Brady wrote the rousing football anthem, "Up there Cazaly" in 1979. There are many awards and places such as Cazaly's Stadium in Cairns which all carry his name.

The appendices, footnotes, bibliography and index that follow are further evidence of the high standard of this book. The reader is able to access Cazaly's playing career in detail, his homespun philosophy, and the many contemporary honours which carry his name. The story is well illustrated with family, team and individual images. Other items pictured such as badges, menus and season tickets with ephemera such as cigarette cards and trade cards, also add to the book. Robert Allen's biography meticulously recounts Cazaly's lifetime story.

David Allen
David is a MCC Library volunteer and is not related to the book's author Robert Allen.

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