

THE YORKER

Journal of the Melbourne Cricket Club Library
Issue 38, Summer 2008/09

SOUTH AFRICAN CRICKET TEAM 1910-1911



SOUTH AFRICA IN AUSTRALIA 1997/98



THIS ISSUE

NEWS FROM THE LIBRARY

The second year of operation in the new Library has seen continued growth with increased visitation on event days by members and guests and on weekdays by tourists undertaking tours of the MCG and the new National Sports Museum. For the past few years Library staff and six of our volunteers were heavily involved with research for the NSM exhibitions and I would like to congratulate them on their work in assisting our colleagues in the MCC Museum and NSM.

The main theme of the Summer 2008/09 *Yorker* is South Africa in Australia. This expands upon the Library and Pavilion displays. Further research on this subject is covered in the Test match fact sheets, exhibition notes and a booklet on *Centuries and five-wicket hauls in Australia v South Africa Tests at the MCG*, updating Ken Williams' article from the *Yorker*, No 31, Summer 2001/02. All of these will be available for collection from the Library.

The fact sheets remain very popular with members, so if you are unable to attend events and collect these in person and would like to subscribe, please contact the Library staff on 9657 8876 or at library@mcc.org.au.

NEW VOLUNTEERS

During 2008 we welcomed seven library volunteers, recruiting to broaden our skill set, as well as increasing numbers to assist with the implementation of planned major projects. These include indexing and digitising our bound pictorial newspapers and adding radio frequency identification tags to the collection. The new volunteers come from a range of backgrounds including historians, librarians, library technicians and Olympians! Wendy Grant, Marie Pernat and John McArthur have joined us from the volunteer MCG tour guides. Renowned colonial sports historian Gillian Hibbins has formally joined the ranks after 25 years as a library client. (I note that our book review section opens with an abridged version of a review of Gill's latest book written by Roy Hay for next issue of the *Journal of Sports History*.) Jim Blair, Gaye Fitzpatrick and Stephen Flemming are the other new additions to the volunteer ranks. Jim has provided a summary of his main research project for this issue, and we will profile other volunteers in future issues. Thanks to all of the volunteers for their assistance.

David Studham

Melbourne Cricket Club Librarian

TREASURES FROM THE COLLECTIONS "PUD" THURLOW'S TEST CAP



One of the caps displayed in the Baggy Green Room in the National Sports Museum at the MCG belonged to the late Hugh Motley "Pud" Thurlow, whose single Test appearance for Australia was against South Africa at Adelaide in 1931/32.



A tall right-arm fast bowler who played 30 matches for Queensland between 1928/29 and 1934/35, the 29-year-old Thurlow was included in the Australian side for the Fourth Test of the 1931/32 series at the expense of Tim Wall.

Wall had been his country's premier fast bowler in recent series but had lost form, having taken 0/103 for South Australia against the tourists a week before the Test. Thurlow probably owed his inclusion to an impressive performance in a Sheffield Shield match against New South Wales at the SCG a month earlier, where he took 2/49 and 5/74.

He was unfortunate, however, to make his Test debut at the Adelaide Oval, rarely a happy hunting ground for pace bowlers, and despite bowling economically he failed to capture a wicket, finishing with match figures of 0/86 from 39 eight-ball overs.

Australia won by 10 wickets, 18 of the 20 South African wickets falling to the spin of Clarrie Grimmett (14/199) and Thurlow's fellow debutant Bill O'Reilly (4/155). Batting at number 11, Thurlow was run out without scoring while batting with Don Bradman, who remained 299 not out.



Thurlow lost his place for the final Test to another debutant, Tasmanian fast bowler Laurie Nash, who is better remembered today as a champion Australian Rules footballer. Resuming with Queensland, Thurlow ended his first-class career with 80 wickets at 42.87 runs apiece. He died in 1975, aged 72.

RAY WEBSTER OAM

Ray Webster is the compiler of *First Class Cricket in Australia* Volumes 1 and 2

SOUTH AFRICAN SPORT AND THE SPRINGBOK HEAD TRADITION



H. B. Cameron, the young captain of the visiting South African cricket team, photographed after the Anchises reached Fremantle. Cameron is holding the team's mascot—the head of a springbok—which he brought ashore.—Airmail from Perth.



South Africans Ken Viljoen, Xenophon Balaskas and Len Brown arrive in Australia for the 1931/32 tour. Brown carries the Springbok head under his arm.

"Springbok" is a word indelibly linked with South African sport. Despite the South African government's post-apartheid decision to erase the nickname, the association will die hard. Rugby union proved to be the only exception during the early 1990s purge, with the retention of the nickname and jersey emblem in the face of enormous pressure.

The South African cricket team might be the Proteas, but the "S" word can still be found everywhere. Indeed, the South Africa showcase in the National Sports Museum's cricket gallery contains a mounted Springbok head. The attached label says that it was the mascot of the 1931/32 touring South African cricket side and was presented to the Victorian Cricket Association (now Cricket Victoria).

By looking across at the 15-a-side rugby code, we might be able to explain why. The nickname and the tradition of presenting a springbok head (along with South Africa's myrtle green sporting colours) all started in rugby union.

The early South African rugby sides (playing against touring British Isles sides in 1891, 1896 and 1903) donned jerseys in the colours of the union/club hosting the match. Before the final Test of 1903, South African captain Barry Heatlie provided a batch of dark green jerseys from the defunct Old Diocesan's Club. The match and series were won and so when the first South African rugby side travelled abroad (to the British Isles in 1906) the same "lucky" myrtle green colours were taken.

On arrival in England (and in the wake of the departure of the phenomenally successful first New Zealand rugby union touring side), the South African captain – Paul Roos – suggested that the side create a nickname for themselves fairly quickly before the British journalists created or publicised one that wasn't necessarily to their fancy.

It happened with the All-Blacks and was to almost happen again in 1908 when the first touring Australian rugby union side initially received the nickname "The Rabbits". Presumably the South Africans did not want to become the "All-Myrtles"!

Referring to a small African antelope, Afrikaaner Roos told the assembled press that his team were to be known as the Springbokken – an Afrikaans name that the journalists corrupted/anglicised to Springboks. Once Roos had arranged for the purchase of myrtle green blazers with the springbok emblem emblazoned on the pocket, the nickname was secure.

A phenomenally successful tour contributed greatly to post-Anglo-Boer War ill feelings in both hemispheres. When the Springboks returned to a hero's welcome in 1907 they discovered that the fourth South African cricket team to England – which was just departing – had, unbeknown to the returning footballers, adopted their colours and nickname.

So what about the Springbok head? In 1912 rugby's second Springboks headed to the British Isles where they started a tradition. A stuffed Springbok head was taken on tour as a good luck charm and held on to until they were defeated by a non-international team – at which point (its good-luck value presumably being felt to have run dry!) it was presented to that team.

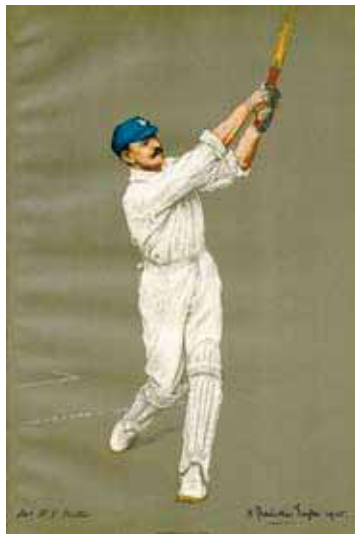
Cricket's Springbok head in the National Sports Museum has always been a little bit of a mystery. Why was it presented to the Victorian Cricket Association? If you look at the statistics for that 1931/32 cricket tour you will see that South Africa's first defeat came by 87 runs on November 6-9, 1931 at the hands of... Victoria. Mystery solved?

JED SMITH

Jed Smith is the Exhibition Producer for the National Sports Museum. From 1996 to 2007 he was the Curator/Manager of the Museum of Rugby, Twickenham. He is the author of *The Little English Book of Rugby* and the *Original Rules of Rugby*.



REGINALD ERSKINE "TIP" FOSTER



What is the highest individual Test score by a visitor to Australia? This is a question I asked the audience on a public radio sports segment in 1977. No-one had the correct answer by the end of the hour-long program.

I forgot to name the player and apparently listeners were ringing up for days to find the answer. It was then, and still is, R.E. Foster who scored 287 runs at the Sydney Cricket Ground on December 12-13, 1903 for England against Australia.

At the time this was the highest Test score and was only surpassed in 1930 by Andy Sandham. For visitors to Australia, it has only been seriously challenged by Brian

Lara on his first tour, when he was cruelly run out on 277 at the Sydney Cricket Ground in 1992/93.

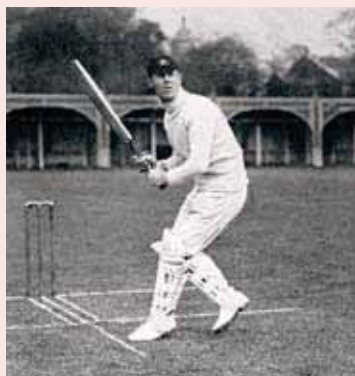
At that time I did not know much more about Foster than the bald fact of the record. I wondered who is this fellow and why is he relatively unknown? It was not just because it was so long ago. Contemporaries such as Trumper, Armstrong and Hill for Australia, and England's MacLaren, Ranjitsinhji, Hirst and Rhodes are all well remembered.

Perhaps it was because he played so little cricket. He only played eight Tests, five against Australia, making the 287 at Sydney on debut. He did not play Test cricket again until 1907 when he captained the side for the three-match home series against South Africa.

He was offered the captaincy for the forthcoming tour to Australia in 1907/08, but declined for business reasons. He only played two more first-class matches, one in 1910 when he made 133 against Yorkshire and the other in 1912.

Tip Foster was born in Malvern, Worcestershire on April 16, 1878 and died at his London home on May 13, 1914. He was one of seven brothers and three sisters, children of the rector of Malvern College. All seven brothers eventually played for Malvern, then for Worcestershire, which led to the nickname "Fostershire".

AN APPRECIATION OF VICTOR TRUMPER



I have just completed the manuscript of my biography of Hugh Trumble. Many of the names that I encountered in researching the Golden Age of Cricket were familiar but, in truth, I really knew little about them.

Gradually, men like Archie MacLaren, Gilbert Jessop, Harry Trott, George Giffen and Clem Hill became familiar and very interesting figures. However, apart from Trumble himself, no one was more fascinating than

Victor Trumper. Contemporary accounts of his innings were sometimes so detailed and vivid that it was easy to imagine him at the crease.

At the same time, it became clear that Trumper the man was as intriguing as Trumper the cricketer. The following chapter from the 1920 autobiography of Test cricketer Frank Iredale therefore impressed me as a tribute that deserved to be placed before modern readers.

ALF BATCHELDER

Alf Batchelder is the author of *Pavilions in the Park, the history of the Melbourne Cricket Club, Playing the Grater Game and Melbourne's Marines*. He is currently working on a biography of Hugh Trumble.

Victor Trumper, A Tribute

from Frank Iredale's *33 Years of Cricket*, Sydney: Beattie Richardson, 1920. pp.124-127.

"When I take up my pen in an endeavour to put in words what I knew and felt of the life of Victor Trumper as a cricketer and a man, I know only too well how futile anything I might say would do justice to the memory of one whom all the world respected and loved.

Through many years of connection with him, which I am proud to say was never clouded by any misunderstanding, I felt how greatly our country was

honoured by his presence as a sportsman in the highest sense. To be near him always, as it were, seemed to me to be an honour.

He was one of those natures which called to you, and in whose presence you felt it was good to live. His loving nature made many friends, and his cheery optimism was good to see. In all my cricket years, and association with cricketers, I never knew a man who practised self-effacement so much as he.

He loved the game, and he respected those who played it. In victory and defeat he was just the same - his demeanour never changed. If by any chance a player coveted a bat he used, he gave it to him. His unselfish nature was of such a breadth that it at times became embarrassing to his many friends who had to avoid his favours.

I never knew a cricketer who showed his emotions so little as he did, no one could read his mind, therefore he was never understood. Everything he did was seemingly taken for granted. It was never necessary to ask him to do anything in a match because everyone felt that before the words were out of one's mouth they were conscious that he knew what you were going to say.

No work was too hard for him, and if he did more than his share, no word ever passed his lips which would convey the thought that he knew. If there was a bad seat on the train, he was in it; if the sleeping compartment happened to be over the wheels, one always felt sure that Victor had changed his seat from somewhere else and had taken the worst one.

On the steamer going perhaps to England, he was always helping someone, no matter who. If the steward offered an apology for the food, he would say it really didn't matter as he was not a bit hungry. He never sought publicity, and shunned any attempt of anyone else to put him forward.

Even in his everyday life, going to and fro to his business, he would always be found round the back of the steamer or at the end of the train where no one could see him. His nature was just as hard to describe as his cricket, because one cannot recall, in one's acquaintance with men, a nature such as he had.

He was splendidly loyal, and a firm and just believer in what was right. He was a hard man to know, because he made you so indebted to himself for many kindnesses extended. All the children loved him because he was easily

Although he had shown promise at Malvern, when he went up to Oxford in 1897 his batting during his first three years was fairly ordinary. But suddenly he blossomed, to the extent that his form in 1900 led to him being named as a Wisden Cricketer of the Year in 1901.

In tribute, *Wisden* said: "He would scarcely at the end of the season (1899) been given a place in the third eleven of England. Last July, after his triumphs in the University match and Gentlemen and Players match at Lord's, he would, had there been occasion to put a representative team into the field against Australia, have secured his place with acclamation."

It is important for today's readers to be aware that the annual Varsity match and Gentlemen against Players matches were greatly anticipated and success in either was greatly regarded as a stepping stone towards Test match honours. In 1900, Foster's 171 was the highest score in the Varsity match to that time and he went on to score 102 not out and 136 in the Gentlemen and Players game. The next year was another fine season for him, scoring 2128 runs at an average of 50.66. Alas, in his two stellar years there was no Test cricket played.

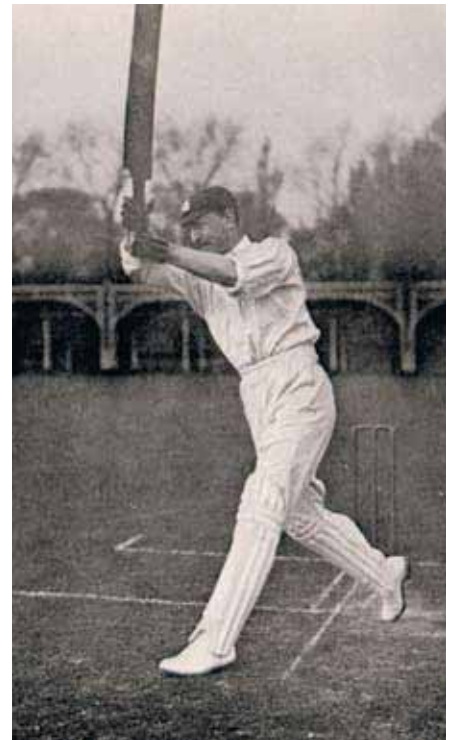
In 1900-1902 he played football five times for England and captained them on the last occasion. He was thus the only man to captain England at football and cricket, a record most unlikely to be equalled. He also excelled in other sports, playing for Oxford at golf and racquets.

His business interests interrupted his sporting career and it in many respects it is surprising how he managed to afford the time to travel to Australia for the 1903/4 tour. Long gaps between first-class matches did not seem to affect him. As soon as he resumed he would immediately find form as though he had been in continuous practice.

It is not clear when symptoms of diabetes first arose, but health concerns occasioned a visit to South Africa in 1913, but in vain. There was little known about the disease in those days and he died aged 36 the following year. He deserves to be better remembered.

JIM BLAIR

Jim Blair joined the MCC Library Volunteers in June 2008. He is currently working on a biography of RE Foster.



approachable and so adaptable. He thought of others so constantly that one could almost believe he lived for the rest of the world.

In big cricket, when I had the pleasure of playing with him, I loved to talk to him of the different phases of the game as it appeared to us both. I remember in a Test Match at Manchester in 1899, we were both in the long field, and during the period when a new batsman was coming in, we had our yarn, and notwithstanding the fact that he loved his trip and the experience he was going through, I felt somehow or other that his mind and thoughts were of his home.

He loved his home and the ties that surrounded it, and though he came with us on many occasions to theatres and elsewhere, one felt that whatever may have been in the place where we were, it was certainly not the real man.

To see him at his best, one had to go into the sanctuary of his home, his wife and child, and there the man whom the world saw but never knew was at his best. How much he loved this life one may never know, but one felt that if all homes reflected the glory that his did, it would indeed be a world worth living in.

I met him on many occasions out walking in the cool of the evening with his wife, whom he loved with a tenderness which one knew was real, and it was on these evenings that Victor enjoyed his real pleasure in life. I came out with him and wife from England in 1905, and it was in communion with him on this trip day after day that I got to know him so well.

It was only his real friends who knew him, and I am sure the cricket world knew nothing of the real man. He looked upon his cricket as a duty more than as a sport. If he punished a bowler he felt really sorry for him afterwards. In our old club

– the Gordons – we had many talks of the game, but I never knew him to speak one word of his own part in it.

He was so much apart in character from any other cricketer that I knew that one almost had to confine one's talk to him of cricket in the general sense.

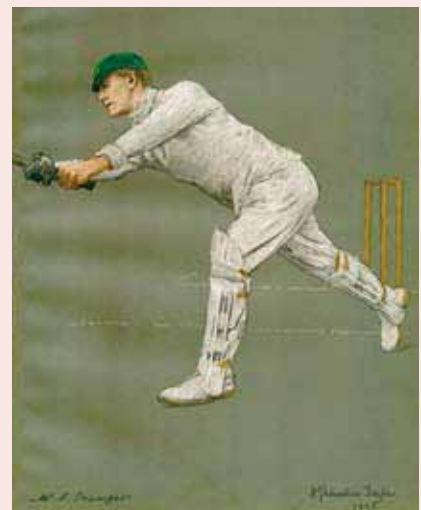
I cannot speak of him as a cricketer, because I realise that nothing I could say would do him justice. He is comparable to no one because he was the first of his line. He was the beginning and end of a new life in cricket, and when he died – all too soon – his cricket died with him. His memory, however, lingers and will for ever, so long as this grand old game of ours is played.

When he came forth into the cricket firmament, and played his game, no one knew what to think. Old canons of the game were broken, and new ideas were submitted by this mere stripling of a lad. Old players gasped with astonishment at the extraordinary strokes he made, and the seeming indifference to either the bowling or the field.

In later years we knew that this meant a master had come forth and was making history. We saw new things, new strokes, and a brilliancy of execution which we had never seen before, and one wondered whether it would last. Slow, perhaps, to develop, yet never altering his ideas or his desires, he went on in his own way until the time came when he blossomed forth as the greatest batsman in the world.

How high he reached his history will tell you, and there is only one man in the whole history of cricket whom one might say reached the same dizzy height – W.G. Grace.

He had no style, no execution, and yet he was all style. He was the master and himself the standard. In his prime he could play any game in any old



way he liked. Nothing worried him at the wickets, and bowlers had no terrors for him. He was never perturbed at a crisis in the game, and could play a side himself.

There was no one to compare with him because he stood alone. He could hit or defend just as it pleased him. His defence was his attack, and no one could emulate his deeds. There have been many good batsmen in the world, but only one Trumper. His death was a tragedy, and cricketers throughout the world have mourned the loss of the greatest cricketer Australia – if not the world – ever knew.

In future years we may develop great players who may achieve great deeds, but one feels somehow or other that we shall never see a man like Victor again. Natures such as his are the products of a century, and one knows instinctively that Australia can only live in the memories of the past."

RICHMOND ENTERS THE BIG LEAGUE



Photo by Sears, *Melbourne Punch*, July 25, 1907

One of the last action photographs of Richmond as a VFA club. Richmond in dark knickerbockers defeated Essendon Association (not to be confused with the League's Essendon Football Club) before a capacity crowd at the Richmond Cricket Ground on Saturday July 20, 1907. Barrackers at Richmond matches possibly generated about one-third of the VFA's gate takings in the Edwardian era, despite the relatively small size and poor spectator amenities of its home ground.

Earlier this year the Richmond Football Club celebrated the 100th anniversary of its first VFL/AFL game. The fact that it was played at the Richmond Cricket Ground against Melbourne on Saturday May 2, 1908, is well established. What is less well known is that Richmond's admission to the league is a story of fortuitous timing and political intrigue.

When Richmond's application was submitted in October 1907 its case for entry to the League was strong. The club possessed one of the best teams in the second-strongest football competition in the state – the Victorian Football Association – it had a large supporter base and its ground was centrally located.

However, there were other claimants for league representation and therefore Richmond's admission also relied on a fair degree of politicking and a little dumb luck.

Richmond was not always a strong candidate for league football. It was virtually relegated to a second-rate competition when Melbourne's strongest clubs seceded from the VFA to form the VFL in October 1896.

The rump VFA clubs – North Melbourne, Port Melbourne, Footscray, Williamstown and Richmond – decided that the association must continue on and added the junior team Brunswick to make up the numbers. Footscray, North and Port dominated the early years of the restructured VFA while Richmond's form remained poor.

From 1900 the club's fortunes changed. Richmond had recruited a heavy team that dominated the VFA during the first years of the 20th century. It was placed third that year and it was soon suggested that Richmond could join the VFL.

The editorial of the *Richmond Guardian* on March 30, 1901, includes one of the earliest propositions that Richmond should become a league club "after another season's play" owing to the team's improvement and the location of its ground.

Richmond was the VFA's financial giant and with Port and North it was one of the most popular yet most loathed clubs in the association. In 1903 it contributed one-third of the VFA's income and a look at the 1903 balance sheet suggests that Richmond and North sustained the competition.

Soon Richmond's administrators developed secret league aspirations. The club's minutes of September 1, 1903, reveal that the committee had decided not to erect a grandstand "until matters come to a head with regard to this team being admitted to the ranks of the Victorian Football League".

By 1907 Richmond was one of the association's strongest clubs. It had won the 1902 and 1905 premierships and had been a regular contender for the VFA title. The location of its home ground, the Richmond Cricket Ground (now popularly known as Punt Road Oval), was advantageous, too.

It was small but central (and near the MCG) and well serviced by rail. Richmond had also developed strong relationships with some VFL clubs and often played practice matches against them. In 1907 Richmond was the only VFA club to oppose the association's decision to stop playing pre-season trials against VFL teams.

However, it was permitted to play one game against the VFL's Geelong on March 30 which Richmond won 11.12 (78) to 7.19 (61). Despite Richmond's on and off-field strengths it was unwilling to publicly initiate a move to the VFL. An unsolicited and unsuccessful application to join the rival body risked disqualification from the VFA and could therefore jeopardize Richmond's very existence.

The Melbourne University Football Club, however, did not face such sanctions. The club dominated the first-rate junior Metropolitan Football Association (MFA, now the Victorian Amateur Football Association) and had lost only two games in 1906 and 1907.

University was formed in 1904 and was admitted to the MFA in 1905. The Varsity team was placed fourth that year but it claimed the 1906 and 1907 premierships. University's confidence was reflected in an application to join the VFL that was read to league delegates on September 14, 1907.

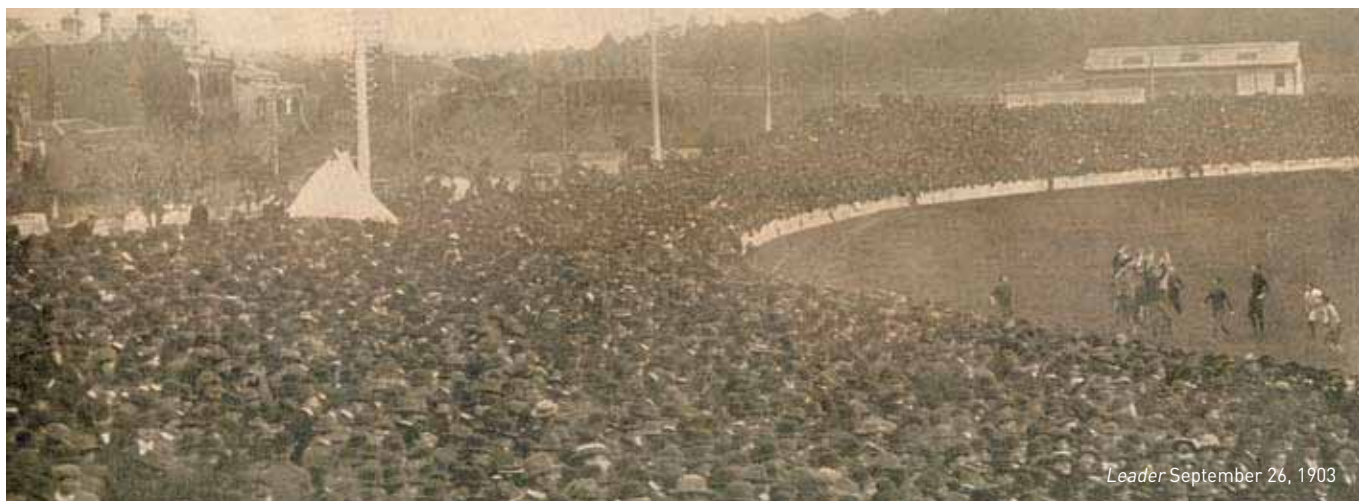
It seems the letter that would initiate the expansion of the VFL was unsolicited. The *Richmond Guardian* wrote that it "was not too favorably received" by the league. The paper also sought fit to dismiss the Argus's supposition that Richmond will also apply and called it "just a little premature".

The *Guardian* assumed that Richmond's committee required the permission of its members before applying and noted: "There are many and various rumours about, but there is very little truth in them, and immediately inquiry is made they explode." But were the rumours baseless?

University's letter gave impetus to the surreptitious work of three Richmond officials, Andrew Manzie, Hector Milne and Jack Fayle, who had spent the 1907 season secretly courting and gathering the support of "certain delegates of the league" for Richmond's admission to the VFL.

They were some of the most powerful men at the club. Manzie was secretary while Milne and Fayle were Richmond's VFA delegates. The secrecy of their work was imperative as they were playing for high stakes.

If they were successful, Richmond would play in the strongest football competition in Australia. Should they fail, Richmond could be expelled from the VFA and left for dead without a senior competition. It was so secret that no other official at the club knew of the troika's activities or agenda.



Leader September 26, 1903

The 1903 VFA Grand Final between North Melbourne and Richmond drew 18,000 spectators to the East Melbourne Cricket Ground. The revenue from the association's largest gate was distributed equally among the 10 VFA clubs.

When Richmond decided not to challenge North Melbourne to a Grand Final match in 1904 (Richmond objected to the umpire appointed by the association), the club earned the toothless wrath of the other VFA clubs. The VFA's minutes of Friday October 7, 1904, concluded with the following resolution: "That in the opinion of this association the Richmond F. Club have been guilty of unsportsmanlike conduct, detrimental to the interests of the Association & the game of football & that this Association regrets that it has no power to enforce any penalty also that a copy of this resolution be forwarded to the Richmond Club by the Secretary." Victorian Football Association minute book [1900-1905], MCC Library Collection.

The VFL meanwhile inquired into University's application and Collingwood's secretary Ern Copeland interviewed a Varsity delegation to obtain more information. Copeland was against the inclusion of University unless an additional club was also admitted to balance the competition.

Collingwood historian Richard Stremski in his 1986 book, *Kill for Collingwood* supposed that Copeland intended the additional club would be Richmond. Collingwood's relationship with Richmond was certainly healthy; the two clubs had been playing mutually lucrative trial games since 1903 and prior to the VFL split in 1897 Richmond's largest gates generally featured Collingwood.

On October 4 the League voted in favour of the University application. They then resolved to include another club and thereby increase the number of teams to 10. The delegates publicly decided to refrain from inviting a particular club "from out of the cold" to join. Instead they called for applicant clubs to prepare submissions for an October 18 meeting where University's inclusion would be ratified and the tenth club determined.

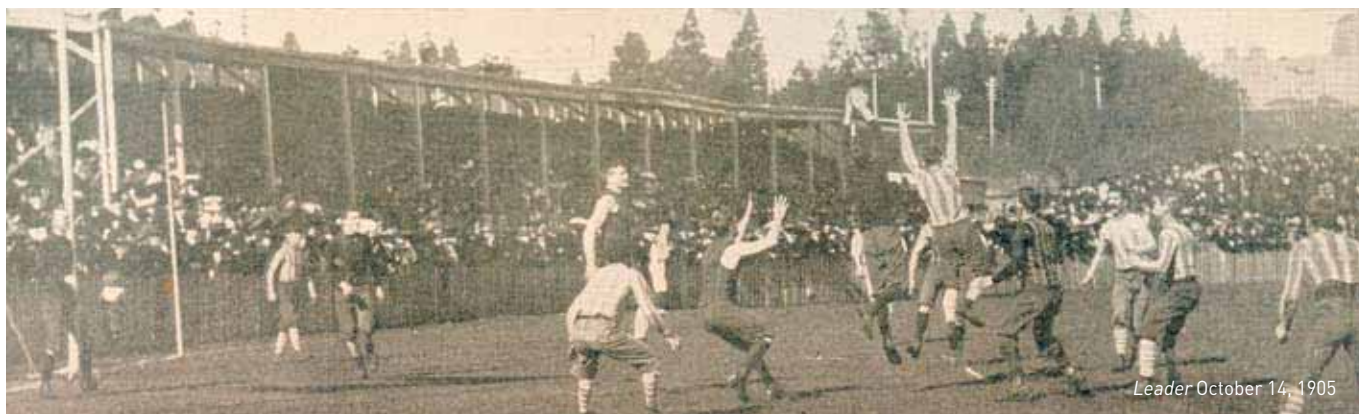
Richmond was all but certain to be that team owing to the work of Manzie, Milne and Fayle and, according to Milne, a "certain high official in the league" who had informed him that Richmond had the numbers to proceed with a successful application.

The next day the club scheduled a meeting for the Swan Hotel in Richmond and decided to forward their application to join the league at once. However, Richmond was not the only club preparing a submission. On October 18 at a special meeting of the VFL in the Port Phillip Club Hotel the membership applications of four clubs were tabled.

Alongside Richmond's letter and financial statement were letters from the Brighton Football Club and the Ballarat Football Association, and a joint submission from the North Melbourne and West Melbourne football clubs. The submissions from Brighton and Ballarat were dismissed immediately after University's VFL membership was ratified.

Brighton was a first-rate junior club that had harboured senior aspirations for some time. From 1902 there were rumours that it was seeking admission to the VFA. In 1907 the club was runners-up to University in the Metropolitan Association and its 14-point loss to the Varsity before 5000 spectators at the University Cricket Ground on August 17 had effectively handed Varsity the premiership.

It is possible that on 1907 performances Brighton felt they had as much claim to league status as University. However, as a junior club, Brighton did not possess the playing and financial strengths of the other applicants.



Leader October 14, 1905

Richmond, runner-up in 1903 and having "forfeited" the 1904 Grand Final, won the 1905 VFA Grand Final before about 20,000 spectators at the East Melbourne Cricket Ground on October 7. It was the club's second and last premiership of its association career and it was at the expense of arch rival North Melbourne 9.7 (61) to 5.6 (36). The following week Richmond lost to the league's runner-up Collingwood by just 10 points at Victoria Park. Collingwood would be one of Richmond's key advocates, while North was its major rival for admission to the VFL in 1907.



The Ballarat Association's submission was more complicated and rushed than those of the clubs. It first met to discuss the advisability of applying just two evenings before the VFL was to decide the tenth club, and only after rumours of the Richmond and North/West applications were printed in the Ballarat press.

Even then the association merely resolved to send a letter requesting more time while the three senior Ballarat clubs consulted their members. However, the association did manage to submit a plan to field a representative team in the league comprising players from its three senior clubs.

The Ballarat Association was a respected senior body and played representative games against the league regularly, but its distance from the metropolis and its ad hoc submission may have been detrimental to its bid.

After the Ballarat and Brighton submissions were dismissed, the Richmond and North/West Melbourne parties were invited to address the VFL delegates on, "the position and prospects of their club". Richmond had much to offer the league (as outlined above) and their case was ably presented by Andrew Manzie and Hector Milne. However, the North/West case could be equally as persuasive.

North Melbourne was an early power in the restructured VFA. They played on an excellent ground and had a history of subtly courting the league. In August 1898 North invited VFL delegates to their "improved" home ground for its top-of-the-table clash with Footscray.

It was a popular and successful club that was economically second only to Richmond in the VFA. North won two premierships and finished second four times in 10 years. However, its 1907 season was disastrous. In the year in which a position in the league finally became available, North won only two games and was placed second last in the competition.

West Melbourne's 1907 season was fortunately very different. West joined the association in 1899 and although its early years as a senior club were trying it improved steadily until it won the VFA premiership in 1906. It had close local ties with North Melbourne and from 1899 to 1906 they shared the North Melbourne Recreation Reserve, although West moved to the East Melbourne Cricket Ground in 1907.

It was at this ground that it defeated Richmond in a semi final and lost to Williamstown in the 1907 VFA final. West had a very strong team but a small supporter base and it was therefore the perfect complement for North who had thousands of supporters but lacked on-field form. The joint submission was a worthy obstacle for Richmond to overcome.



Photo by Sears, *Melbourne Punch*, June 23, 1904

In the first years of the 20th century Richmond competed for barrackers with nearby league clubs based at the MCG (Melbourne) and the East Melbourne Cricket Ground (Essendon). Richmond actively sought fans of all ages and from 1902 it pioneered half price youth memberships for children aged seven to 16 years. This photograph of children, many wearing replica Richmond guernseys behind the northern goal of the Richmond Cricket Ground was taken at the Richmond v Footscray match on June 19, 1904. The following is an account is from the *Richmond Guardian* of July 7, 1906.

The Youngsters' Grand Stand (Richmond Cricket Ground)
Anonymous
(The *Richmond Guardian*, July 7, 1906)

A truly interesting sight at the Richmond ground is the youngsters' grand stand, immediately behind the northern goal - specially erected for them by the club. It is there, mounted tier above tier, that the young barrackers congregate and assert themselves. If you arrive at the ground ever so early, you will find them already assembled and so quiet that they might be mistaken for a Sunday school compared with the Grammar school and Wesley boys, but as soon as they discern the first yellow and black cap of the thin line leaving the dressing room and filing through the spectators in the members' reserve, they let themselves - that is their arms, feet, and little lungs - loose in uproariously welcoming their champions. The opposing side is received the same way as the gods in theatre receive the villain of the play - with groans. The players of both sides evidently care to relish the receptions they get, in fact, visiting teams acknowledge the shouts and hoots as a compliment, for the more formidable the team is the louder the yelling, etc.

There is never any doubt about a goal for the locals, for the "kiddies" signal it long before the umpire shows his two flags, but a behind only is received with church-like silence. Whenever the opposing side has a shot for goal, they immediately commence "counting out" until the ball has been kicked. This is to "muzzle" the attempt for goal, and is sometimes a marvelously sustained effort that must be heard to be appreciated. They have been frequently photographed this season, but, as the pictures have not appeared, it is assumed that they have been too strong for the camera. Inter-state visitors and strangers to the ground say that there is nothing to approach them on any ground in this or the other states. They are a study of human nature, and at any time are alone worth the price of admission.

The North/West bid was also aided by the bias of at least one VFL club when on October 17 Essendon decided to support their submission. One may assume that there was some familiarity between the Essendon and North/West officials.

The suburb of Essendon neighbours North Melbourne and West Melbourne, while the Essendon Football Club shared the East Melbourne Cricket Ground with West. Essendon's administrators may have had contact with North/West officials through business, social or sporting networks, and personal parochialism may have influenced Essendon's decision.

The former North Melbourne footballer and cricketer George Stuckey was one of Essendon's VFL delegates and he would be a passionate advocate of the North/West submission. Richmond's bid may also have threatened Essendon more than a team in the north-western suburbs.

The Essendon team played and trained well outside its own district and very close to Richmond. It had recruited a number of Richmond residents, including their champion forward Dave Smith, and this source of recruits could dry up with a Richmond team in the VFL.

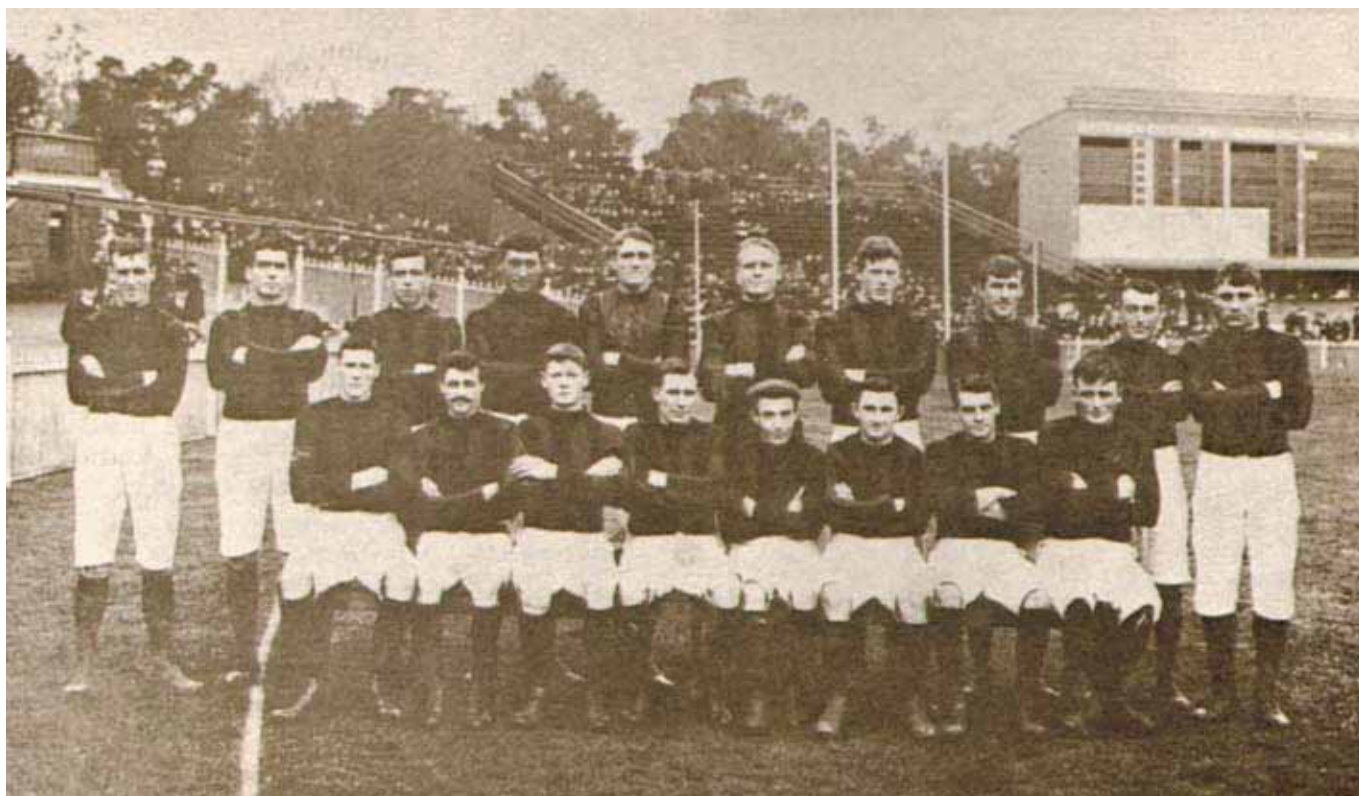
However, Richmond was still the favourite for it, too, had partisan supporters on the VFL committee, most notably Melbourne's secretary

George Peckham-Beachcroft. Beachcroft was a former Richmond secretary who had maintained a degree of intimacy with his old club. He stated after his retirement from Richmond that he "...could be depended upon to do his best in the interests of the [Richmond Football] club in future...".

Beachcroft seems to have been true to his word. On October 5, 1907, the evening Richmond resolved to apply for membership of the league, Beachcroft was thanked by Richmond's committee "for the interest he has taken in this matter [admission to the VFL] on behalf of this club".

When the North/West officials ended their address, Copeland moved and Beachcroft seconded a motion that Richmond be admitted to the league. Essendon delegate George Stuckey argued vehemently for the North/West bid. He moved an amendment, seconded by Essendon's other delegate, Matt Wilson, "that the North Melbourne Club be admitted".

Discussion on the matter continued and ended with the desperate Essendon duo requesting that consideration of the matter be deferred for a fortnight. This amendment was put and lost before Stuckey's first amendment was put and also lost 13 votes to 2. Finally, Copeland's motion that Richmond be admitted to the league was put and carried unanimously.



Richmond poses immediately prior to their tenth League game of 1908 against Melbourne at the MCG. George Peckham-Beachcroft, the MCC's football club secretary may have been instrumental in securing a position for their Yarra Park neighbour in the VFL. Richmond entered the League resplendent in new yellow and black vertically striped guernseys, long white shorts and black hose after most players had shed the old VFA days "uniform" of yellow and black jumpers and hose, with blue knickerbockers.

Richmond's admission to the VFL was not only due to its popularity, wealth, on-field performances and ground, although all were important factors. Richmond was also reliant on outside events. It could not apply unless a vacant position in the VFL was available.

Therefore University's plucky and (for Richmond) serendipitous application had a great role in directing Richmond's history, but one can argue that University also benefited from the clandestine politicking of the three Richmond officials throughout 1907.

An earlier manifestation of the University Football Club had unsuccessfully attempted to gain admission to the VFL in 1898. It is probable that Manzie, Milne and Fayle needed to convince a number of league delegates not only of the merits of admitting Richmond, but of admitting any clubs at all. It must be noted that Richmond's political strategy did not end with the work of Richmond officials.

The club also required men of influence such as Beachcroft and Copeland, who acted as Richmond's VFL insiders. They filtered intelligence to the club and aided its submission politically. It was these men (possibly numbering under half a dozen) who worked secretly for Richmond's cause and deserve much of the credit for its success.

Richmond's early years in the VFL were probably not up to the club's expectations. It was not until 1911 that Richmond placed above University and not until 1920 that it won its first premiership. The Varsity team on the other hand showed promise in their initial league seasons but after 1910 the club's performances waned. University surrendered its senior VFL status in 1914 on the eve of the Great War.

Of the other applicants, Brighton finally gained senior status for the 1908 season, albeit in the Richmond-less VFA. The Ballarat Football Association continued as it had throughout the preceding decade with a fourth club, Golden Point, and from April 1908 a new name – the Ballarat Football League – following a request from the VFL.

By contrast, West Melbourne and North Melbourne faced the wrath of the VFA and were expelled from the association. As clubs without a competition, they again applied for admission to the league on February 21, 1908, but without success.

North and West ultimately folded but a new North Melbourne Football Club was formed and accepted into the association with the stipulation that none of the old committee could serve on the board.

Meanwhile, Richmond celebrated and made preparations for the 1908 season. Among those present at a November 29, 1907 meeting at "Stonehenge", the home of president George Bennett, was William Beazley, the Collingwood president and a man who was "...pleased to know that Richmond had entered the league ranks".

TREVOR RUDELL

Trevor Ruddell has been the Melbourne Cricket Club Assistant Librarian since 2005. He is the Co-author of *Richmond FC: a century of league football*.

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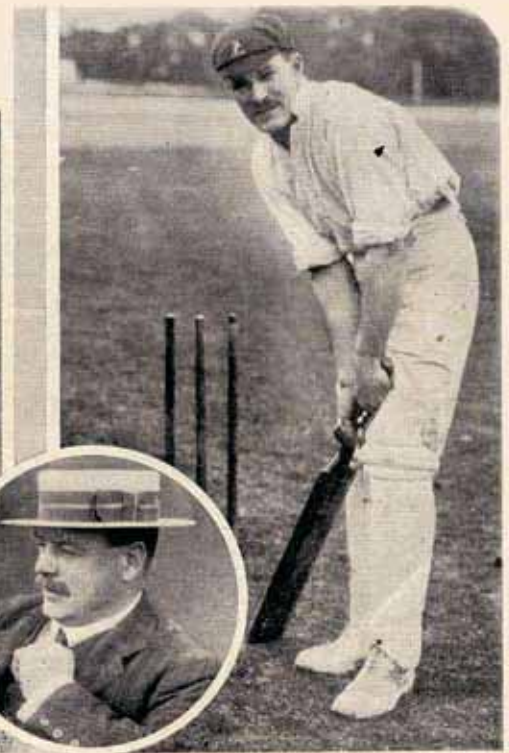
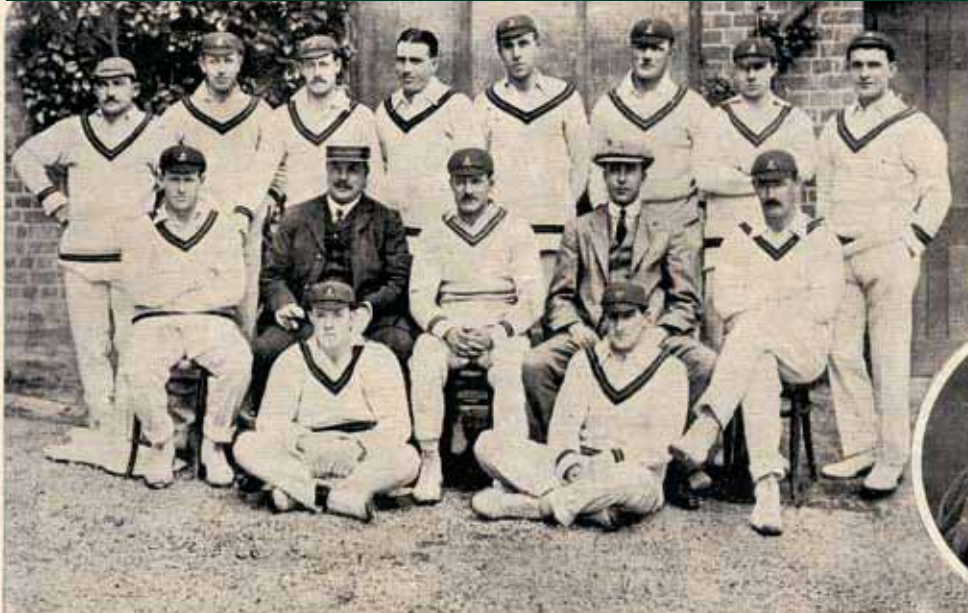
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THE FIRST SOUTH AFRICAN CRICKET TOUR OF AUSTRALIA

Test Supplement by Ken Williams



Standing: A. E. Vogler, T. Campbell, L. Stricker, O. Pourse, S. J. Fogler, A. D. Nourse, J. W. Edah, C. B. Llewellyn. Sitting: S. J. Spooks, R. P. Fitzgerald (manager), P. W. Sherwell (captain), M. Faulkner, H. O. Schwarz, M. Connolly, G. A. Faulkner.

THE SOUTH AFRICAN CRICKETERS.

THE MANAGER, Mr. FITZGERALD.

(Now Visiting Australia).

THE CAPTAIN, Mr. F. W. SHERWELL.

—(Photo, H. Kriesbeck, Adelaide.)

Cricket contests between Australia and South Africa commenced in 1902, when the Australians, following a highly successful tour of England, broke their journey home to undertake a month-long tour of South Africa during which they played three Test matches. Eight years later, in October 1910, the first South African team to visit Australia arrived in Adelaide. Ahead of them lay an arduous five-month program that involved a total of 22 matches, including five Tests and 10 other games of first-class status.

By 1910 South African cricket had made considerable progress since its tentative introduction to international cricket just over 20 years earlier. Although losing the Test series two-nil, the South Africans had provided some anxious moments for the 1902 Australians and the steadily increasing strength of their cricket was reflected in their successes in home series against visiting English teams in 1905/06 and 1909/10. As neither of these touring sides was fully representative, the best evidence of the rapid development of South African cricket was provided by its record on the 1907 tour of England, the fourth by a South African team to England and the first to include Test matches in that country. Although the tourists failed to win any of the three Tests – they lost the second at Leeds by the narrow margin of 53 runs after leading on the first innings, the other two being drawn – they far exceeded expectations by winning 17 and losing only four of their 27 first-class matches.

The team possessed several highly capable batsmen headed by the brilliant all-rounder Aubrey Faulkner and the redoubtable Dave Nourse, as well as an exceptionally good wicketkeeper in Percy Sherwell, who also captained the side. Their strength, however, lay in the remarkable success of its googly bowlers, whose performances throughout the summer proved a revelation to the English public. At the time googly bowling was in its infancy and a virtually unknown quantity to most batsman, having been first tried at international level by Englishman B.J.T. Bosanquet only a few years earlier. The South Africans possessed no fewer than four high-quality exponents of the craft, Bert Vogler, Reggie Schwarz, Gordon White and Faulkner, who between them captured no fewer than 376 wickets at just over 14 runs apiece during the tour. To add to the problems facing opposing batsmen, each varied considerably in their methods. Vogler and

Schwarz were considered the best of the quartet, the former varying his stock leg breaks with a bewildering assortment of googlies, top spinners and swinging yorkers while the latter bowled only wrong'uns but possessed excellent control and could turn the ball prodigiously. Faulkner, although perhaps the least accurate of the four, was considered by some to be the most dangerous as he was more likely to send down an unplayable delivery, while White, who was also a fine batsman and a brilliant field at cover-point, turned the ball less than the others but was able to deceive batsmen with deliveries that hurried through.

The impressive showing of the 1907 tourists inspired Abe (later Sir Abe) Bailey, an enormously wealthy South African financier, ardent imperialist and generous patron of his country's cricket – Schwarz and Vogler were actually on his payroll – to put forward a proposal for an "Imperial Cricket Contest" to be staged in England in 1909, his idea being that Australia and South Africa should tour England simultaneously with each country playing three Test matches against the others. His proposal received a favourable response from the English authorities but was flatly turned down by the Australian Board of Control who were unwilling to share their forthcoming 1909 tour of England with another country. An impasse ensued, and after threats that the invitation for the Australians to tour might even be withdrawn, cooler heads prevailed and it was finally agreed that the 1909 Australian tour would take place as planned and that a "British Colonial Cricket Conference" with representatives from England, Australia and South Africa be set up. This body, renamed the Imperial Cricket Conference (ICC), met for the first time at Lord's on July 15 and 20, 1909. Australia's representatives were Leslie Poidevin, a former NSW cricketer (and Davis Cup tennis player) who was currently residing in England, and Peter McAlister, vice-captain of the team then touring England (in fact he was unable to attend the first meeting because he was playing at the oval). The meetings agreed in principle that a Triangular Tournament should take place in England in 1912, although the Australians, concerned that South Africa might not be able to hold its own against the other two countries, insisted that a South African team should tour Australia in 1910/11 before making up their minds as to whether the tournament would take place.

The 1910/11 team was the first of four touring sides from South Africa to visit Australia during an era when its teams, known as the Springboks, were selected on racial lines and played only against England and New Zealand. It was not until 1991, following the end of apartheid, that multi-racial South African teams, soon to be known as the Proteas, took the field and began playing against each of the Test nations.

THE RISE OF SOUTH AFRICAN CRICKET

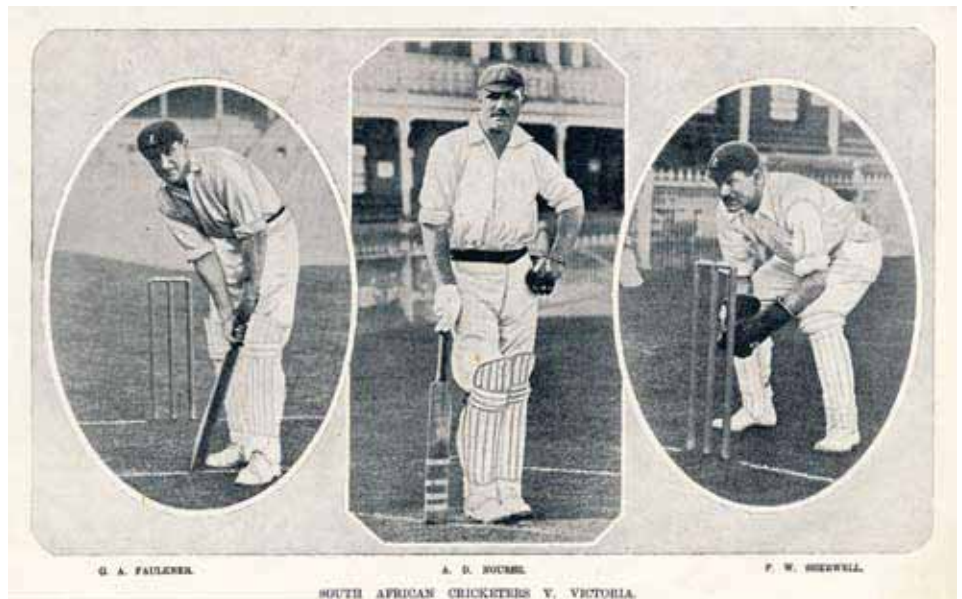
The first European settlers in South Africa were the Dutch, who established a colony at the Cape of Good Hope in 1652 to serve as a shipping port for the Dutch East India Company. Cricket was probably introduced to the Cape by British troops who occupied the Cape from 1795 to 1802 during the early part of the Napoleonic Wars. The British relinquished control in 1802 but returned four years later following the resumption of hostilities and in 1815 purchased it from the Dutch for the sum of £6,000,000.

In the late 1830s, the Dutch settlers at the Cape, known as the Boers (farmers) and later as Afrikaners (after their language), who were resentful of British domination and especially the abolition of slavery, migrated north in large numbers where they eventually founded the Boer Republics of Transvaal, later known as the South African Republic (1852) and Orange Free State (1854). Meanwhile, Natal which was predominantly British, was proclaimed a British colony in 1843.

The first recorded cricket match in South Africa was played at Cape Town in 1808 and by the 1840s the game was well established at Port Elizabeth in the eastern Cape, where the first cricket club in South Africa was established in 1843, and at Pietermaritzburg in Natal, where it was introduced by the 45th Foot Regiment. Poor infrastructure meant that the game spread slowly in the hinterland but the discovery of diamonds at Kimberley in 1868 and gold on the Witwatersrand in 1886 created an enormous economic boom and led to the influx of thousands of diggers, many of them British. As a consequence the game spread rapidly throughout the veld during the latter part of the 19th century despite ongoing unrest between British and Boer settlers which culminated in the Boer War, which lasted from 1899 to 1902.

The first inter-centre tournament was played at Port Elizabeth in January 1876 between teams representing Cape Town, Port Elizabeth, Grahamstown and Kingwilliamstown, the winners being presented with a trophy known as "The Champion Bat". Five Champion Bat tournaments were staged, the last at Cape Town in 1890/91 between teams representing Western Province, Eastern Province and Griqualand West, the latter centred on Kimberley. In addition, an extraneous tournament was staged at Kimberley in April 1887 between teams from Kimberley itself, Port Elizabeth, Natal and Bechuanaland.

With the game now established in major centres throughout South Africa, the next step was for



Australasian 19.11.1910

Aubrey Faulkner, Dave Nourse and Percy Sherwell all enjoyed highly successful tours.

its cricketers to test their skill against players from England. The man responsible for the first English tour of South Africa was Major R. Gardner Warton, a great cricket enthusiast who was attached to the Army General Staff in Cape Town from 1883 and 1888. On returning to England he gathered a 12-man team that undertook an extensive tour during the 1888-89 season. The side was captained by C. Aubrey Smith, a good left arm bowler who later became famous as a Hollywood actor, and included five players with Test experience in Bobby Abel, Johnny Briggs, Maurice Read, George Ulyett and Harry Wood. The team played mostly against eighteens and twenty-tvos, winning 13 of its 18 matches, but also played two matches against representative South African XIs, these subsequently being regarded as the first Test matches between the two countries, although in reality they are scarcely deserving of that status. The first was played at St George's Park, Port Elizabeth, still a Test venue today, when the local side, captained by Owen Dunell, a 32-year-old batsman from Port Elizabeth, went down by eight wickets. The second was played at another current Test venue, Newlands in Cape Town, where the tourists won by an innings and 202 runs after dismissing the locals for only 47 and 43 with Johnny Briggs finishing with the extraordinary match figures of 15/28. In all matches on the tour Briggs took 294 wickets at the incredible average of 5.14 and Smith 134 at 7.49, while Abel, who scored 1075 runs at 48.86, which included 120 in the second Test, the first first-class century on African soil, was easily the best batsman.

An important result of the visit was the inauguration of the Currie Cup tournament, which came to occupy a similar position in South African cricket to that by the Sheffield Shield competition in Australia. Sir Donald Currie, chairman of the Castle Mail Packets Company, one of whose ships brought the English team to South Africa, presented a cup to be awarded to the side which performed best against the tourists (the first winners

were Kimberley). Thereafter the cup was to be competed for by the provinces. Only two teams, Transvaal and Kimberley (later Griqualand West) took part in the first two Currie Cup tournaments, but by the fifth, in 1893/94, teams from Eastern Province, Western Province and Natal also took part, leaving Orange Free State (which participated for the first time in 1903/04) as the only province not represented.

Three more English tours followed in quick succession, in 1891/92, 1895/96 and 1898/99. None of the visiting teams was anywhere near proper Test standard, but the tourists were successful in each of the so-called Test matches that were played on the tours. The standard of South African cricket showed steady improvement, however, and on the last visit the home side lost the first Test by only 32 runs while in the other Test, Jimmy Sinclair had the honour of recording South Africa's first Test century as well as taking nine wickets, although despite his heroics his side went down by 210 runs.

The first visit by a South African team to England took place in 1894. The 15-man team was captained by Herbert Castens and included players from Western Province, Eastern Province, Natal, Transvaal and Griqualand West. Unfortunately the tour was not a success. With none of its matches being accepted as first-class, there was negligible public interest, and the team's manager was forced to appeal for donations from South Africans living in England to enable the tour to be completed. Although the tourists had difficulty in adapting to playing on turf – all matches in South Africa at this time and for many years afterwards were played on matting pitches – several members of the side did well, especially the slow bowlers George Rowe and James "Bonnor" Middleton. Cyril Sewell, who later played for Gloucestershire, was the leading batsman while Ernest Halliwell was highly praised for his wicketkeeping.

Contrary to the generally held view that cricket has made headway among the African

community only in more recent years, the reality is that it was widely played among all groups by the end of the 19th century. Blacks in Natal, Transvaal and the Orange Free State are known to have been playing the game by the 1890s while competition was particularly strong in the Cape Province where in 1889/90 a Malay tournament was held in Cape Town with teams from Cape Town, Johannesburg and Kimberley taking part and a Malay side played against the 1891/92 English touring team. A Cape Coloured fast bowler, J. "Krom" Hendricks, was actually selected in the team to tour England in 1894 only to be withdrawn as the result of "the greatest pressure by those in high authority in the Cape Colony".

No first-class matches were played in South Africa from 1899/00 to 1901/02, while the Boer War was in progress, although a second South African tour of England took place in 1901. The tour was a private venture organised by J.D. Logan, a wealthy businessman and generous patron of the game who donated the cup that is still presented to the winners of Zimbabwe's domestic competition. Although the team, led by Murray Bisset, was considered to be well below full strength, it was granted first-class status, unlike the pioneering 1894 side, and managed to win five of its 15 first-class matches. Maitland Hathorn, who made 239 against Cambridge University, and William Shalders both finished with batting averages over 30, while George Rowe and Sinclair each captured more than 50 wickets.

Peace returned to South Africa with the signing of the Treaty of Vereeniging in May 1902, under which the former Boer republics of Transvaal and Orange Free State were incorporated within the British Empire. It was soon realised, however, that the only hope of lasting peace lay in union and self-government and following a national convention in 1908, the South Africa Act, which conferred Dominion status on the four South African provinces, was passed in the following year. The Union of South Africa officially came into being on May 31, 1910. Curiously, the first two prime ministers, General Louis Botha and General J.C. Smuts, who succeeded Botha in 1919, had both fought for the Boers against the British, although both were to pursue pro-British policies.

THE FIRST AUSTRALIAN TOUR OF SOUTH AFRICA

Arrangements for the 1902 Australian team in England to visit South Africa after the end of the tour were made almost at the last minute after attempts to organise visits to North America or New Zealand fell through. The tour which was financed by Abe Bailey (each of the Australians received the handsome sum of £250 for the visit which brought their overall earnings for the tour to around £800) and organised through the Wanderers club in Johannesburg, comprised six matches, three Tests and three against provincial sides. The Australians arrived at Cape Town on board the *Dunvegan Castle* on October 7 and immediately embarked on a two-day train journey for Johannesburg, where the first Test began on October 11. With little or no opportunity to practise, the tourists struggled to adjust to the matting pitch and 6000 feet



Australasian 12.11.1910

The tourists closest to the camera, facing right, are (l-r) Sid Pegler, Ormie Pearse and Dave Nourse. E.D. Heather, secretary of the Victorian Cricket Association, is the white-bearded figure at the bottom right.

altitude, with the result that on the opening day the South African batsmen collared the Australian bowlers to finish at 7/428. Louis Tancred, considered to be the leading South African batsman at the time, and Charlie Llewellyn both made 90s, putting on 173 for the second wicket, and later Dave Nourse (72) and Ernest Halliwell (57) added 124 for the eighth. Warwick Armstrong conceded nearly seven runs an over to finish with 0/88 from 13 (six-ball) overs while Hugh Trumble finished with the most un-Trumble-like figures of 0/103. Facing a total of 454, the visitors were made to follow on 158 in arrears but were rescued from embarrassment by a wonderful innings of 142 by Clem Hill and comfortably saved the match, which like all others on the tour was limited to three days.

The South Africans again provided some difficult moments for the visitors in the next Test, which began at the same venue four days later. With the aid of a century from Jimmy Sinclair, they gained a first innings lead of 75, but a great innings by Armstrong, who carried his bat through Australia's second innings to make 159, changed the course of the match, the tourists running out winners by 159 runs after left-arm spinner Jack Saunders routed South Africa's second innings to take 7/34. The final Test was played at Cape Town, where the Australians won by 10 wickets, despite another brilliant innings by Sinclair, whose 104 in 80 minutes, still the fourth fastest in Test history in terms of time, included six sixes. Apart from Sinclair the leading South African player in the series was left-arm spinner Charlie Llewellyn, who captured five or more wickets in innings four times to finish with 25 wickets at 17.92. Curiously, South Africa had three different captains, Henry Taberer leading them in the first Test, James "Biddy" Anderson in the second and Ernest Halliwell in the third.

The South Africans undertook their third tour of England in 1904. Captained by Frank Mitchell, they played 22 first-class matches, losing only three, but as on their previous visits to England no Tests were arranged. The highlight of the tour was their victory over a strong England XI at Lord's by 189 runs. Tancred and Hathorn both exceeded 1000 runs on the tour while fast bowler Johannes "Kodjee" Kotze took 104 wickets and made a big impression. Sinclair (92 wickets) and Schwarz (65) also did well with the ball, the latter having taught himself how to bowl the googly at the start of the season.

South Africa gained its first Test victory in 1905/06 when in a thrilling finish it defeated England, led by "Plum" Warner, by one wicket in the first Test at Johannesburg. Needing 284 for victory, the home side was precariously placed at 9/239 but Dave Nourse (93 not out) and skipper Percy Sherwell (22 not out) added 48 in an unbroken last wicket stand to take them to an historic victory. South Africa, which was represented by the same XI throughout the series, went on to win three of the four remaining Tests to clinch the rubber 4-1. Its leading batsman was Gordon White who made 437 runs at 54.62, while the leading wicket-takers were fast-medium bowlers Sibley "Tip" Snooke (24) and Sinclair (21). The googly bowlers, Vogler, Schwarz, Faulkner and White, who were to be so successful on the 1907 tour of England, captured 43 wickets between them.

Another English team toured South Africa in 1909/10. Including fine players such as Jack Hobbs, Wilfred Rhodes, Frank Woolley and Colin Blythe, it was stronger than the 1905/06 side, but the South Africans again proved successful, winning the Test rubber by three matches to two, England's second victory coming in the final Test when the home side held an unbeatable lead in the series.

Aubrey Faulkner was in brilliant form, scoring 545 runs at 60.55 and capturing 29 wickets at 21.89. His finest performance was in the opening Test at Johannesburg, where he was chiefly responsible for his side's narrow 19-run victory by scoring 78 and 123 and taking 5/120 and 3/40. The leading wicket-taker, however, was Bert Vogler, whose 36 wickets at 21.75 confirmed the excellent reputation he had earned on the 1907 tour of England.

THE 1910/11 SOUTH AFRICAN TEAM FOR AUSTRALIA

Although the Australian Board had insisted on the tour as a preliminary to the proposed 1912 Triangular Tournament, they were initially not prepared to provide satisfactory cash guarantees to the South African authorities and for a time it appeared that the tour might not proceed. They eventually relented, however, and the South African touring party was announced on September 12. It comprised the following 15 players: Percy Sherwell (captain), Tom Campbell, Mick Commaille, Aubrey Faulkner, Maitland Hathorn, Charlie "Buck" Llewellyn, Dave Nourse, Ormy Pearse, Sid Pegler, Reggie Schwarz, Sibley "Tip" Snooke, Louis Stricker, Bert Vogler, Gordon White and Billy Zulch. Mr R.P. Fitzgerald, vice-chairman of the Transvaal Cricket Union, was appointed manager. He was accompanied to Australia by his wife, their four children and a nurse.

A few days after the team was announced, Snooke and White, both concerned about their prospects of promotion in the mining industry, pulled out. Although Snooke quickly changed his mind, White remained undecided and did not finally confirm his unavailability until after the team's departure. Jimmy Sinclair, who was perhaps unlucky not to be named in the original party, was chosen as his replacement, but did not join up with his team-mates until the tour was a month old.

The touring party was relatively experienced, with Hathorn, Llewellyn, Nourse and Sinclair all having played against Australia eight years earlier, while Pearse was the only member not to have previously appeared in a Test match. Pegler, at 22 the youngest of the tourists, and Zulch were the only players aged under 26, the average age of the side at the time of the first Test being almost 30. The oldest members were Schwarz (35) and Llewellyn, Sinclair and Vogler (all 34).

The majority of the players came from Transvaal, the only ones not to do so being Nourse and Pearse (both Natal), Commaille (Western Province) and Llewellyn, who had played in England since 1899 and had not appeared in South African domestic competition since representing Natal in 1897/98. Apart from the absence of White, the team was about the strongest that could be chosen, although its players were generally far less experienced than their Australian counterparts, due mainly to South Africa's limited domestic programme. A major weakness was the absence of a genuine fast bowler, and in this regard the retirement of Kotze was keenly felt. The tourists would face a big challenge in adapting to the rock-hard Australian pitches, which were a far cry from the matting wickets at home.



An unidentified South African tourist, possibly Aubrey Faulkner, demonstrates the googly to interested onlookers in front of the Grey Smith Stand at the MCG. The South African cricketers in the foreground are Bert Vogler, Louis Stricker and Tom Campbell (in suit).

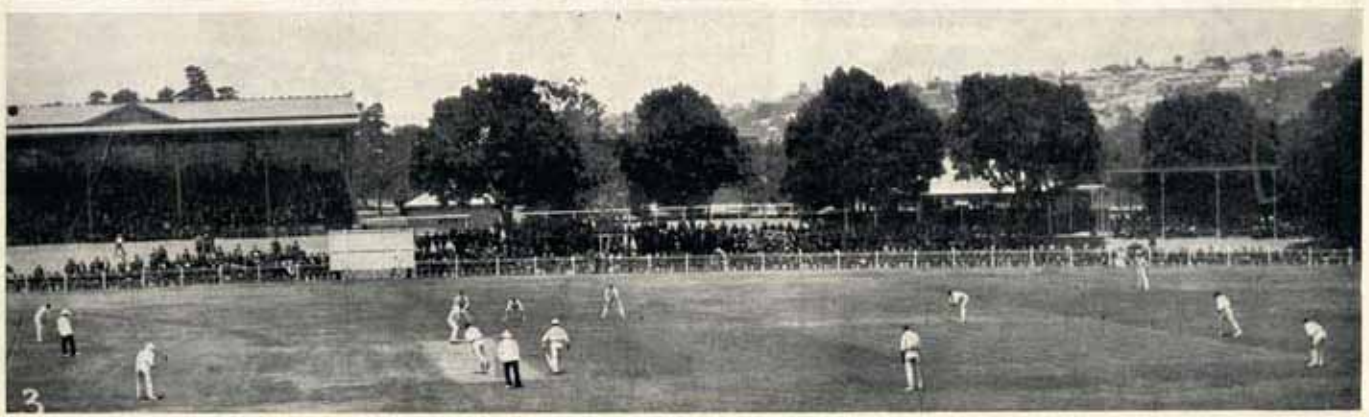
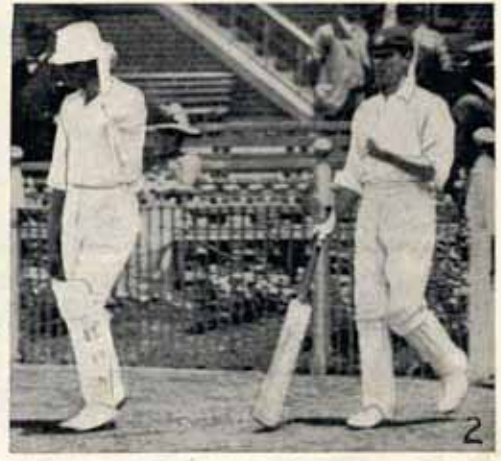
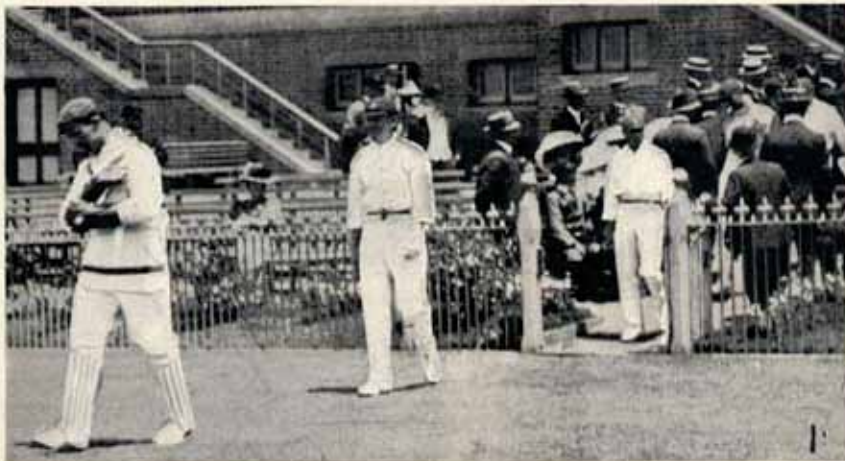
Percy William Sherwell: the captain of the touring team, Percy Sherwell was born in Natal in 1880. Modest in demeanour and highly regarded as a leader, he was an accomplished wicketkeeper as well as a capable batsman. Taken to England as a child, he was educated at Bedford County School and the Royal School of Mines and played cricket for Cornwall before returning to South Africa around 1902 to work as a mining engineer. He made his first-class debut for Transvaal in 1902/03 and after only seven first-class matches he was appointed captain when he made his Test debut, against England at Johannesburg in 1905/06. This was the famous match in which South Africa gained its first-ever Test win, Sherwell partnering Dave Nourse in an epic last wicket stand that took their side to victory. Appointed captain of the team that toured England in 1907, he drew high praise from the editor of *Wisden* who noted that he "captained the side with excellent judgement, and proved himself an exceptionally good wicketkeeper, taking the breaking bowlers with a skill that was very rarely at fault. In the quietness of his method - free from the least trace of showiness - he recalled memories of Richard Pilling." In the opening Test at Lord's he made his maiden first-class century, a dashing 115 at better than a run-a-minute which enabled South Africa to comfortably save the match after it had followed on 288 runs in arrears. In all first-class matches on the tour he dismissed 46 batsmen and scored 816 runs. Work commitments prevented him playing in the 1909/10 series against England although at the end of the season he joined some of the English tourists, led by "Shrimp" Leveson-Gower, on a short tour of Rhodesia, where they took part in the first first-class matches to be played there. In eight Tests to date, all as captain, he had dismissed 19 batsmen and scored 247 runs at 27.44. Sherwell was also a fine lawn tennis player, winning the South African singles title in 1904 and later representing his country against England.

Thomas Campbell: the team's second wicketkeeper, Tom Campbell was born at Edinburgh, Scotland in 1882. Having made his first-class debut with Transvaal in 1906/07, he

played in four of the five Tests against England in 1909/10, due to the unavailability of Percy Sherwell. He dismissed seven batsmen (all caught) in those matches and although not highly regarded as a batsman, top-scored with 48 when promoted up the order as a night-watchman in South Africa's first innings of the second Test at Durban.

John McIlwaine Moore Commaille: a compact and sound right-handed opening batsman who was also an international soccer player, Mick Commaille was the only Western Province representative in the side. Born in Cape Town in 1883, he first played for his province in 1905/06 and despite having appeared in only a handful of first-class games, played in all five Tests against England in 1909/10. Batting well down the order in the first three, he was promoted to open in the fourth at Cape Town, where he made his highest score of 42 but for the series as a whole made only 155 runs at 15.50.

George Aubrey Faulkner: the most accomplished member of the side, Aubrey Faulkner was born at Port Elizabeth in 1881. After serving as a gunner attached to the Imperial Light Horse in the Boer War, he quickly developed into an outstanding all-rounder who was worth a place in the South African side as either a batsman or bowler. He was also an excellent fielder. A very sound batsman, he was a particularly strong hooker and cutter which reflected his upbringing on matting pitches, but he also adapted well to turf wickets. He was also an outstanding leg break and googly bowler, being one of the quartet that caused a sensation on the 1907 tour of England. Bowling at slow-medium pace, he spun the ball fiercely, mixing his stock leg breaks with well-concealed googlies and occasional swift yorkers. Having made his first-class debut with Transvaal in 1902/03, he made his Test debut against England in 1905/06 after only four first-class matches. Appearing in each of the five Tests in that series, he was only moderately successful with the bat, scoring 129 runs at 18.42, but captured 14 wickets at 19.42, his best figures of 4/26 being achieved on his debut at Johannesburg, where South Africa gained its famous first Test victory. He enjoyed



1. The South Africans Going to Field. 2. Trumper and Hardy going to the Wickets. 3. The Australians Batting.

INTERNATIONAL CRICKET. AUSTRALIA V. SOUTH AFRICA.—SECOND TEST

Leader 7.1.1911

an outstanding tour of England in 1907, where he scored 1163 runs and took 64 wickets in all first-class matches, his most notable performance with the ball occurring in the second Test at Leeds where his 6/17 helped dismiss England for 76. His greatest success came in the 1909/10 series against England when, as previously noted, he scored 545 runs and captured 29 wickets in the five Tests. In 13 Tests prior to the Australian tour he had scored 791 runs at 37.66 and taken 55 wickets at 20.45.

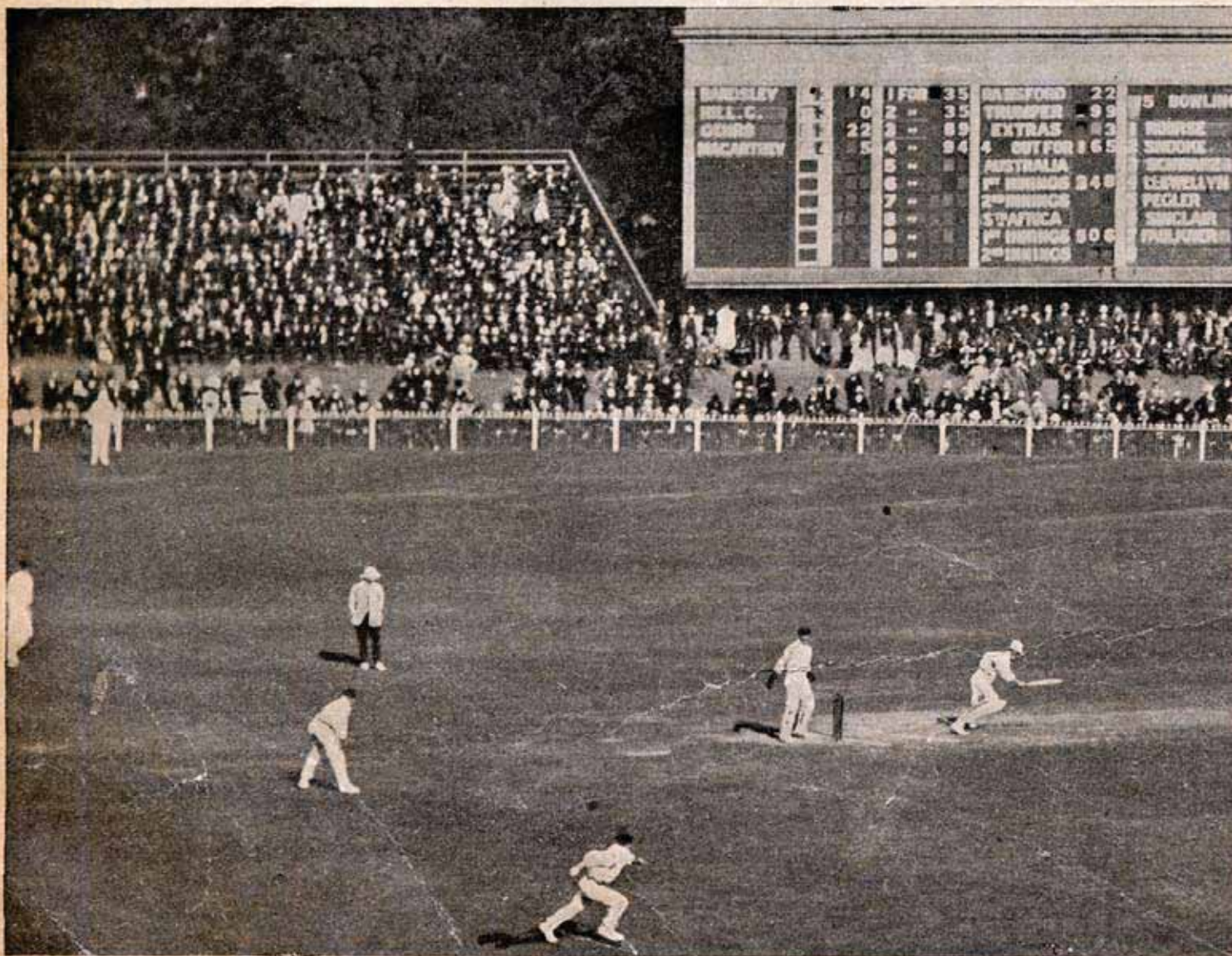
Christopher Maitland Howard Hathorn: one of the more experienced members of the team, Maitland Hathorn was a tall and strongly built right-handed batsman with a sound technique. Born at Pietermaritzburg in Natal in 1878, he made his first-class debut with Transvaal in 1897/98 and was a member of the 1901, 1904 and 1907 sides to England. He was particularly successful on the first two visits, heading the batting averages with 827 runs at 35.95 in 1901 and coming third with 1167 runs at 37.64 in 1904, but was much less successful in 1907 when he was troubled by rheumatism. On his Test debut against the Australians at Johannesburg in 1902/03 he scored 45 and 31 and he subsequently appeared in all five Tests against England in 1905/06, but accomplished little apart from hitting 102 in the first innings of the third Test. Despite poor form he played in all three Tests against England in 1907 but made only 46 runs. In 11 Tests to date he had scored 314 runs at 18.47.

Charles Bennett Llewellyn: a vastly experienced all-rounder who had played county cricket with Hampshire since 1901, Charlie or "Buck" Llewellyn was born at Pietermaritzburg in 1876. Left-handed in both batting and bowling, he was a punishing middle-order batsman, a highly skilful slow to medium paced bowler and a fine fieldsmen. He made his first-class debut for Natal in 1894/95 at the age of 17 and his Test debut next season, when he made 24 and 4 and took 0/71 against England at Johannesburg in his sole outing that summer. Having taken 50 wickets in seven matches for Natal over the next two seasons, he made a second Test appearance in the opening Test against the next English touring team in 1898/99, but despite scoring 38 in the first innings and taking five wickets he did not play in the two remaining Tests. At the end of the season he

left for England to embark on a career as a professional cricketer. While qualifying to appear in the County Championship, he created a minor sensation by taking eight wickets and hitting 71 for Hampshire against the 1899 Australian touring team. He subsequently gave grand service during 10 seasons as a professional with Hampshire, then a weak side, for whom in 196 matches he scored 8772 runs at 27.58 and took 711 wickets at 24.66. He exceeded 1000 runs in a season six times, his highest aggregate being 1347 runs at 28.06 in 1908, while he took over 100 wickets on four occasions, his most productive seasons being 1902, 170 wickets at 18.61 and 1910, 152 at 19.27. He performed the double of 1000 runs and 100 wickets in 1901, 1908 and 1910, his performance in the last season earning him a place as one of *Wisden's* Five Cricketers of Year.

In 1902 he was named in England's squad of 14 players for the first Test against Australia at Birmingham only to be omitted from the final XI. Despite this he represented South Africa against Australia when they visited South Africa at the end of the tour and was easily his side's most successful bowler, his 25 wickets in the three-Test series including match figures of 9/216 (as well as a score of 90) in the first Test and 10/116 in the second. He had not played Test cricket since, the qualifications having been tightened, nor had he appeared in South African domestic cricket, having been refused permission to play for Transvaal in 1903/04 on the grounds that he was a professional. At the end of the 1910 season, however, he severed his links with Hampshire, after being unable to agree to terms, with the result he was again eligible to represent the country of his birth. In his five Tests to date he had made 179 runs at 19.88 and taken 30 wickets at 21.43.

Some discussion has centred on his background, following a statement by Rowland Bowen in his *Cricket: A History of its Growth and Development throughout the World* (1970) that Llewellyn was a coloured man who was tormented by his white fellow tourists, especially Jimmy Sinclair, to such an extent that he sometimes had to take refuge in WCs and lock himself in. These claims were subsequently hotly denied by his daughter, who stressed that her grandparents were of Welsh and English descent, neither being coloured, and that her father was on good terms with all



| | | | | | | | | |
|-----------|----|----|-----|----|-------------------------|---------|-----|---------|
| BARDLEY | 14 | 1 | FOR | 35 | BASFORD | 22 | 5 | BOWLING |
| HILL C. | 0 | 2 | - | 35 | TRUMPER | 99 | | |
| OSBORN | 22 | 3 | - | 89 | EXTRAS | 83 | | |
| MCCARTHEY | 5 | 4 | - | 84 | 4 | OUT FOR | 865 | |
| | | 5 | - | | AUSTRALIA | | | |
| | | 6 | - | | 1 ST INNINGS | 248 | | |
| | | 7 | - | | 2 ND INNINGS | | | |
| | | 8 | - | | 1 ST INNINGS | 806 | | |
| | | 9 | - | | 2 ND INNINGS | | | |
| | | 10 | - | | | | | |

V. TRUMPER MAKING HIS HUNDRETH
 SECOND TEST MATCH: AUSTRALIA V. SOUTH AFRICA, PLAYING

his colleagues. There the matter appeared to rest until an article by Christopher Merrett appeared in the Winter 2004 edition of the *Cricket Statistician*. In the article Merrett points out that while Llewellyn's father was indeed of Welsh stock, his mother in fact came from the remote Atlantic Ocean island of St Helena, many of whose residents emigrated to the Cape and Natal, where they were regarded as being of mixed race. It is possible, therefore, that Llewellyn may be the only Coloured cricketer to represent South Africa before the modern era, although Bowen's claim that he was subjected to bullying from his team-mates appears unlikely.

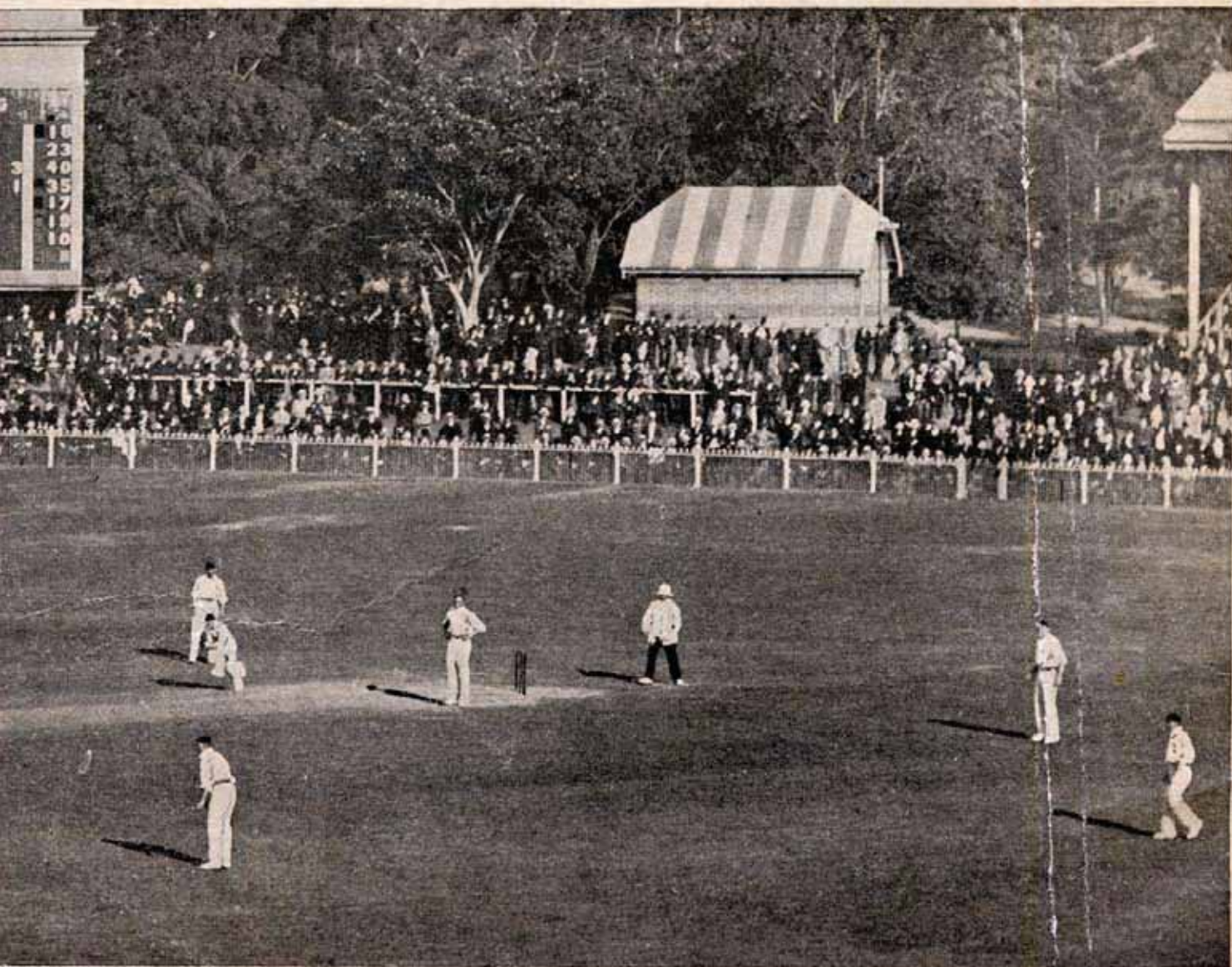
Arthur William Nourse: generally regarded as South Africa's first great batsman, "Dave" Nourse was a rock-like left-hander who batted near the top of the order and also a handy left-handed medium paced bowler. Born in England at Croydon in Surrey in 1879, he came to Natal as a 16-year-old trumpeter with the West Riding Regiment and remained in South Africa for the rest of his life. He made his first-class debut with Natal in 1896/97 but had to wait until 1902/03 to play his first Test, when he made 72 against Australia at Johannesburg. Thereafter he had appeared in every Test played by South Africa, and in 16 Tests to the time of the Australian tour had made 763 runs at 31.79 in addition to taking 15 wickets at 19.26. His highest Test score of 93 not out was chiefly responsible for his side's great victory at Johannesburg in 1905/06. In 1906/07 he made the first first-class double century in South Africa, 212 for Natal against Griqualand West, and the following season he made the

second, an unbeaten 200 for Natal against Western Province. On his only tour of England, in 1907, he made 1203 runs at 29.34.

Charles Ormerod Cato Pearse: a right-handed middle order batsman and part-time medium pacer, Ormie Pearse was the only member of the side without previous Test experience. Born at Pietermaritzburg in 1884, he first played for Natal in 1905/06 but had played in only six first-class matches with modest success prior to his selection for the tour.

Sidney James Pegler: the youngest member of the side, having been born at Durban in 1888, Sid Pegler was a medium paced leg-break bowler with a high delivery and a handy lower order right-handed batsman. It appears that he did not employ the googly, but he varied his pace well and could turn the ball sharply from leg. He made his first-class debut with Transvaal in 1908/09 but had taken only seven wickets in six first-class matches prior to his selection. In his sole Test appearance, in the third Test against England at Johannesburg, he took 2/40 and 0/15 and made 11 not out and 28.

Reginald Oscar Schwarz: the vice-captain and one of the quartet of googly bowlers who did much to establish the reputation of South African cricket, Reggie Schwarz was born in London in 1875 and brought up in England where he learnt to play cricket at St Paul's School. Originally a right-arm medium pacer, he taught himself to bowl googlies after studying the methods of B.J.T. Bosanquet, and successfully employed the deliveries for the first time during South Africa's tour of England in 1904. Earlier



... RUN, AUSTRALIA'S SECOND INNINGS.
 ... ON THE M.C.C. GROUND DURING THE FIRST WEEK IN 1911.

Australasian 14.1.1911

Victor Trumper went on to make a chanceless 159, one of his finest Test centuries, after Australia had trailed by 158 runs of the first innings.

he had played rugby for England and appeared in county cricket with limited success for Middlesex, for whom he made his first-class debut in 1901, before moving to South Africa where he first played for Transvaal in 1902/03. Unusually for bowlers of his type, he only bowled googlies but was able to gain enormous turn as well as lift and pace from the pitch. He was also a handy hard-hitting lower order batsman. In his first Test series, against England in 1905/06, he took 18 wickets at 17.22 with best figures of 4/30. On the 1907 tour of England, when he captured 137 wickets at only 11.79 in all first-class matches, he took nine wickets at 21.33 in the three Tests, but for some unaccountable reason was asked to bowl only eight overs during his four Test appearances against England in 1909/10. In 12 Tests to date he had taken 27 wickets at 19.85 and scored 190 runs at 14.61.

James Hugh Sinclair: by far the best known player during South Africa's pioneering days in Test cricket, Jimmy Sinclair was a tremendously hard-hitting batsman – legend has it that on the 1904 tour of England he struck a six out of the Harrogate ground that knocked a caddy off his perch – and a lively fast bowler with a high delivery, although by 1910 his pace had reduced considerably. Born in Cape Province in 1876, he made his first-class debut for Transvaal at the age of 16 and was omitted from South Africa's first tour of England in 1894 only on account of his youth.

Still not yet 20, he performed creditably on his Test debut against England in 1895/96 and came to the fore in 1898/99, when he made his country's first Test hundred and finished the two-Test series with a batting average of 50 and a bowling average of 9.88. Having been a prisoner of the Boers, he escaped in time for the 1901 tour of England, where he captured over 100 wickets in all matches but was less successful with the bat. He performed brilliantly against the Australians in 1902, scoring two centuries in the Tests (which meant he had made each of his country's first three Test hundreds) and another for XV of Transvaal. He was again highly successful with the ball on South Africa's tour of England in 1904, taking 92 wickets in the first-class matches and subsequently captured 21 wickets at 19.90 in his country's five-Test series against England in 1905/06. Since then he had performed only moderately on the 1907 tour of England and in four Tests against England in 1909/10. Chosen for the Australian tour as a late replacement for Gordon White, he was now considered to be somewhat past his best, despite being only 34 years of age. In his 20 Tests to date he had scored 920 runs at 24.86 and taken 55 wickets at 26.49.

Sibley John Snooke: one of the more experienced members of the team, "Tip" Snooke was born at St Mark's, Tembuland in the eastern Cape in 1881. A stylish right-handed batsman and capable fast-medium bowler, he made

his first-class debut with Border as a 16-year-old in 1897/98, subsequently transferring to Western Province in 1903/04 and Transvaal in 1909/10. He did not make his Test debut until 1905/6, having previously been a member of South Africa's team to England in 1904, when he met with little success. In his first Test series, however, he proved very successful, heading his side's bowling averages with 24 wickets at 15.37 as well as making 190 runs at 27.14. In the third Test at Johannesburg he took 4/57 and 8/70 – the latter being the best figures for South Africa in all Tests until 1956/57 – which did much to ensure his side's 243-run victory. Since then he had been more effective with the bat at Test level, making his highest score to date of 63 in the second Test at the Oval in 1907. In 1909/10, with Sherwell unavailable, he led South Africa in all five Tests against England, scoring 259 runs at 25.90 but taking only four wickets. In 13 Tests to date he had made 580 runs at 26.36 and captured 29 wickets at 17.86.

Louis Anthony Stricker: a forceful right-handed opening batsman, Louis Stricker was born at Kimberley in 1884. He made his first-class debut with Transvaal in 1906/07 and played in four of the five Tests against England in 1909/10, in which he made just 80 runs at 11.42 with a highest score of 31 in the second Test at Durban.

Albert Edward Ernest Vogler: regarded as the finest leg break and googly bowler in the world, Bert Vogler was born at Queenstown in the eastern Cape in 1876. Very accurate and a master of control and deception, his googly was exceptionally difficult to pick, being almost indistinguishable from his top-spinner, while he could also send down a deadly slow yorker. He did not make his first-class debut until he was 27, for Natal in 1903/04, but transferred to Transvaal next season and played for Eastern Province in the season after that. By the time of the tour to Australia he was back with Transvaal. He went to England in 1905 with the intention of qualifying for Middlesex, and met with great success while playing for the Marylebone Cricket Club, but after his eligibility to play with Middlesex was questioned, Abe Bailey found a position for him in South Africa and he returned home. He made his Test debut in 1905/06, appearing in all five Tests against England, but was sparingly used and took only nine wickets. His rise to prominence took place on the 1907 tour of England when he captured 119 wickets in all first-class matches and 15 at 19.66 in the Tests, but this was overshadowed by his spectacular performances in the 1909/10 series against England. In the opening Test he took 5/87 and 7/94, which he followed with 5/83 and 2/93 in the second, 4/98 and 4/109 in the third and 2/28 and 5/72 in the fourth. Only in the final Test, when his match figures were 2/119, were the Englishmen able to come to terms with his bowling. In 13 Tests to date he had captured 60 wickets at 21.31 as well as scoring a useful 338 runs at 19.88 which included two half-centuries.

Johan Wilhelm Zulch: a highly promising right-handed opening batsman, Billy Zulch was born in Transvaal in 1886 and made his first-class debut for the province in 1908/09. A stylish batsman, with a sound defence and good range of strokes, he played in all five Tests against England in



Standing: M.J.J. Commaile, L.A. Stricker, A.W. Nourse, S.J. Pegler, T. Campbell, C.O.C. Pearse, C.B. Llewellyn, J.W. Zulch, A.E.E. Vogler.

1909/10 scoring 197 runs at 21.88. In the final Test at Cape Town, he became the second South African to carry his bat through a completed innings, making 43 out of his side's first innings total of 103, his highest score of the series.

THE TOUR

Shortly before the team's departure, two practice games were arranged, both first-class, the first at Johannesburg against Transvaal and the second at Cape Town against Western Province, although by no means all of the tourists took part. The team assembled at Cape Town where they boarded the *Commonwealth* which had arrived from London, with Llewellyn on board, on October 6. After a fortnight at sea the tourists arrived at Adelaide on October 26, with their first match due to start in a little over a week's time. Unfortunately, Hathorn was immediately required to enter hospital. The nature of his illness does not seem to have been made public, but he was to play in only four

matches during the tour and did not appear at all after the Third Test.

The South Africans made the best possible start to their program when they defeated South Australia, the current Sheffield Shield champions, by the decisive margin of 281 runs. After rain washed out the first day, the tourists were sent in to bat by the home captain, Clem Hill, and were bundled out in under two hours for 133. However, after Vogler had taken a wicket with his first ball in Australia, a fine spell by Schwarz (6/66) restricted the South Australians to a lead of only 50, and South Africa took control of the match on the third day through a fine stand by Stricker and Nourse, who put on 242 for the third wicket. Stricker, whose chanceless 146 occupied 209 minutes and included 21 fours, recorded his maiden first-class century while Nourse went on to make 201 not out (302 minutes, 22 fours and one five), his third double century at first-class level. A

N CRICKET TEAM - 1911



Seated: S.J.Snooke, G.A. Faulkner, R.P. Fitzgerald (manager), P.W. Sherwell (captain), R.O. Schwarz, C.M.H. Hathorn, J.H. Sinclair.

hard-hit 64 by Schwarz swelled the visitors' total to 507 leaving South Australia to make 458 for victory. They managed only 176, with Schwarz completing an excellent double by taking 5/64.

In their next match, the South Africans suffered their first defeat, going down by five wickets to Victoria at the MCG. After rain all but washed out the first day, Nourse (51 and 40) and Faulkner (50 and 69) batted well for the visitors, for whom Vogler took 5/104, his best figures for the tour, in Victoria's first innings, but the home side needed only 125 runs for victory. While the match was in progress, Nourse's wife gave birth to a son in Durban. Christened Dudley, he would go on to become one of his country's greatest batsmen, eventually eclipsing the fine achievements of his father. The tourists suffered another loss in their next match, against a strong New South Wales side at the SCG. Stricker, Nourse and Pearse all batted well and the South Africans gained a

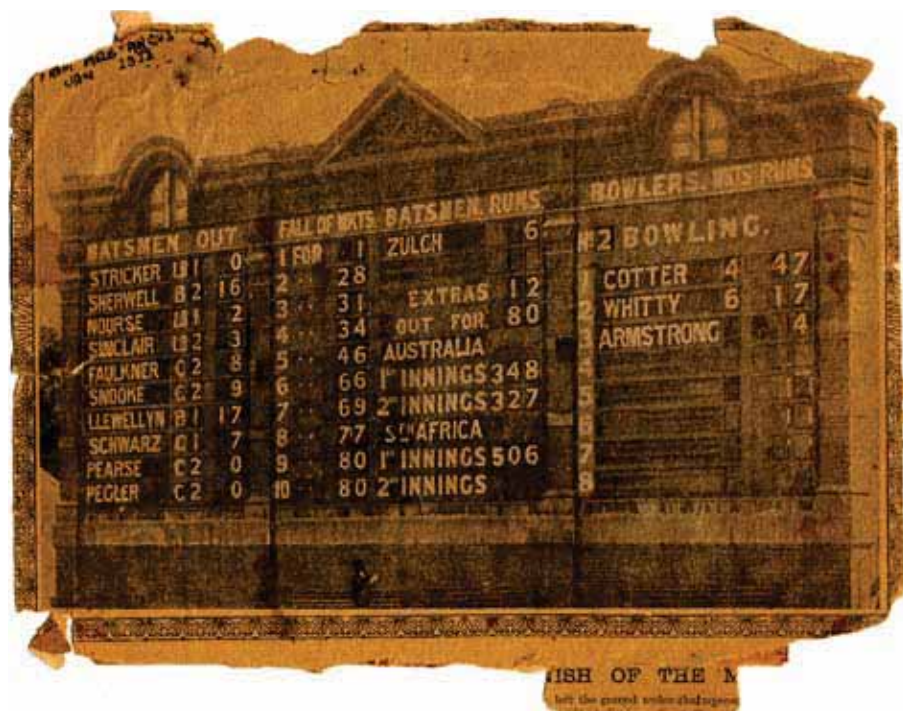
first innings lead of 13, but a second innings middle order batting collapse left NSW with the moderate target of 212 to win, which they reached for the loss of seven wickets. A feature of the match was the brilliant batting by Victor Trumper and Warren Bardsley, who took part in opening stands of 122 in 69 minutes and 121 in an hour. Faulkner, introduced late into the attack, took 5/40 in NSW's first innings.

The tourists then travelled to Brisbane for the fourth first-class match of the tour, against Queensland, not yet a Sheffield Shield state, at the Gabba. The South Africans won by the comfortable margin of 122 runs, their victory highlighted by the all-round form of Faulkner who scored 54 and 73 and took 5/32 and 5/106 to become the first touring player in Australia to achieve the match double of 100 runs and 10 wickets. Zulch was run out for 99 in the second innings, which also featured an unbeaten 88 by Llewellyn and 51 from Schwarz. Hathorn

played for the first time, but made only 15 and 3. After trouncing a Toowoomba XI by an innings and 11 runs in the first of seven non-first-class matches that were played on the tour, the South Africans returned to the Gabba to play against a so-called Australian XI, which was actually comprised of five Queenslanders reinforced by three Victorians, Jimmy Matthews, Bert Kortlang and Dave Smith and two New South Welshmen, Herbert Hordern and Charlie Macartney. Sent in on a rain-affected pitch, the visitors recovered from 7/178 to make 343, Sherwell top-scoring with an unbeaten 76 and Faulkner and Llewellyn also making fifties. With the match restricted to three days, there was insufficient time for either side to achieve a result. Sinclair, who joined the side for the match at Toowoomba, made his first first-class appearance and immediately ran into form, making 47 and taking 4/67.

The First Test began at the SCG on December 9, this being the first time that Australia had played a team other than England on home soil. The local side, despite the retirement of Monty Noble, who had led Australia on the 1909 tour of England, fielded a very strong team. Clem Hill was appointed captain, and the side in batting order was Trumper, Bardsley, Hill, Algy Gehrs, Warwick Armstrong, Vernon Ransford, Macartney, Charlie Kelleway, Hanson Carter, "Tibby" Cotter and Bill Whitty. The four South Africans left out from their party of 15 were the unfit Hathorn, Commaillie, who was out of form, reserve keeper Campbell, and Pegler, who was named 12th man. Pearse made his Test debut. Batting first after winning the toss, the home side thrashed the visitors' attack to reach 6/494 by stumps, the most runs ever scored on the opening day of a Test in Australia. Hill and Bardsley did most of the damage, adding 224 for the second wicket in only 105 minutes, the former making 191 in 202 minutes with 18 fours, and the latter, 132 in 135 minutes with 16 fours. Nearly all the South African bowlers were severely punished, especially Vogler and Faulkner, although Schwarz persevered to finish with 5/102 from 25 overs. Curiously Pearse, who had not bowled previously on the tour, bowled Bardsley, Hill and Gehrs – whose 67 was the third highest score – to finish with 3/56, which remained the best analysis of his whole first-class career. Facing a total of 528, the South Africans collapsed in poor light against the pace of Cotter, slumping to 7/49 before Faulkner (62) and Schwarz (61) put on 100 for the eighth wicket. Rain then intervened to wash out the third day and allow only 13 minutes on the fourth. When play resumed on a rain-affected pitch next day, the tourists were made to follow on 354 in arrears and did well to reach 240 in their second innings, Sherwell, who promoted himself to open, making 60 and Nourse, an unbeaten 64.

Before the second Test, which began at the MCG on December 31, the South Africans played three non-first-class fixtures, in which they recorded comfortable victories over XVs at Newcastle and Bendigo, and just missed winning outright against a Combined Universities XI at Sydney. Llewellyn was in great form in the latter, making 148 not out and taking 6/73, while Pegler snared 20 victims in the two matches against the XVs.



A faded cutting from the Melbourne *Argus* shows the MCG scoreboard at the end of South Africa's disastrous second innings of the Second Test.

The Second Test was the most remarkable match of the tour. The South Africans made one change to the side that lost the first Test, bringing in Pegler for Vogler, who had taken 0/87 from 15 overs and been dismissed for a "king" pair. Australia fielded an unchanged XI. Batting first after winning the toss, the Australians scored at a furious pace with Bardsley contributing a quick-fire 85, but five wickets were down for 188 before half centuries by Ransford and Armstrong enabled them to reach 348, the innings lasting only 246 minutes. On the second day Faulkner played the innings of his life. Coming into bat at the fall of the first wicket, he gave a masterly display to reach 188 by stumps, at which point South Africa led by four runs with five wickets in hand. When play resumed next day he carried his score to 204 (315 minutes, 26 fours), the highest of his first-class career and the first double century by a South African in Tests. Following his dismissal, good contributions from Snooker (77) and Sinclair (58 not out) increased South Africa's lead to 158. When Australia slumped to 5/176 in its second innings, a South African victory seemed inevitable, but Trumper played one of his finest innings, scoring 133 in the last session of the third day and going on to make a faultless 159 in 171 minutes with one six and 15 fours. As a result the Australian total reached 327, but the South Africans still needed only 170 for victory on a good pitch. Cotter and Whitty proceeded to bowl superbly, however, and in no time the visitors had collapsed to 5/46. Although opener Zulch courageously left his sick bed to come in to bat at the fall of the seventh wicket, there was no recovery, the innings closing for only 80, leaving Australia victorious by 89 runs. Whitty, who successfully exploited a strong cross breeze, took 6/17 from 16 overs and Cotter 4/47 from 15.

The Third Test commenced at the Adelaide Oval just three days later. For the third time in the series, Australia fielded an unchanged team, while South Africa made one change, bringing in Hathorn, who had achieved nothing in his rare appearances on the tour, in place of Pearse, who was named 12th man. If the tourists were upset by their agonising loss in Melbourne, they did not reveal it, for they ran up the fine score of 482 after winning the toss, with Zulch, having quickly recovered from his illness, making 105 (185 minutes, one five and nine fours) and Snooker 103 (215 minutes, 215 minutes, 12 fours), the maiden Test centuries by both players. In reply, Trumper carried on where he had left off at Melbourne, stroking a brilliant unbeaten 214, the highest score by an Australian in Test matches to date, in just 242 minutes with 26 fours. Despite his great innings, South Africa gained a slender first innings lead of 17, and despite the loss of two early wickets in the second innings proceeded to build up a substantial lead. Faulkner, who had made 56 in the first innings, made a chanceless 115 (236 minutes, 10 fours) and received good support from Llewellyn who made 80, the total eventually reaching 360 despite more fine bowling by Whitty, who took 6/104. Set 378 for victory, the Australians looked to have a chance of winning when they reached 170 for the loss of two wickets, but Schwarz picked up four key wickets, including Ransford and Macartney for ducks, and the visitors ran out winners by 38 runs. Remarkably, they would not win another Test against Australia for 42 years.

The tourists then travelled to Tasmania, where they played first-class matches at Launceston and Hobart. Both were limited to three days, the tourists winning the first by 209 runs and having much the better of a draw in the second, Llewellyn taking 10 wickets in the match. Nourse made hundreds in both games, while Sherwell hit 144, the highest score of his career,

at Launceston. Up-country games against XVI of Hamilton and XV of Ballarat followed, the tourists winning both by an innings, Schwarz having match figures of 10/42 and Vogler 12/84 in the former, and Llewellyn 11/86 in the latter. Returning to the MCG, the South Africans avenged their earlier loss to Victoria, winning by eight wickets. Nourse made his third first-class hundred in as many matches, while Faulkner was in irresistible form with the ball, taking 11 wickets in the match, including 7/26 in the second innings when the Victorians were routed for 90.

Following a 10-day break, the fourth Test began at the MCG on February 17. The Australian selectors made their first change for the series, bringing in NSW googly bowler Herbert "Ranji" Hordern for his first Test to replace Macartney, who had been dismissed for 2 and 0 at Adelaide. South Africa also made one change, recalling Vogler in place of Hathorn. Heavy rain had fallen during the week prior to the match and Sherwell, after winning the toss, opted to send Australia in. The move did not pay off, as the wicket played easily and the Australians made 328, with Bardsley, Ransford and Kelleway all recording half-centuries. In reply, the South Africans fared poorly, apart from Nourse who was left unbeaten on 92, and Sherwell, who made 41. Leading by 123, the Australians made certain of winning the match and the series by hitting a massive 578 in their second innings, Armstrong (132 in 208 minutes with 13 fours) and Hill (100 in 101 minutes with 13 fours), sharing a fourth wicket partnership of 154. With Trumper, Ransford and Gehrs all contributing half centuries, the tourists were eventually set 702 to win. Despite another fine innings by Faulkner, who made 80, they were dismissed for 171, thereby losing by the huge margin of 530 runs. Hordern fully justified his inclusion by taking 5/66 in the second innings, to give him match figures of 8/105. The South Africans were badly handicapped by a hand injury suffered by Llewellyn while fielding in the first innings – he was unable to bowl again in the match and was only able to bat with difficulty in the first innings, being absent in the second. The match was marred by the death of former Australian captain Billy Murdoch, who collapsed in the pavilion while watching play on the second day and died in hospital a few hours later.

The fourth Test was followed by an extraordinary return match against NSW in which all four innings exceeded 400. Macartney made 119 and 126, while Faulkner (144) and Nourse (160) shared a stand of 318 for the third wicket when the visitors were set 487 to win in the last innings. They were dismissed for 442, leaving the home side victorious by 44 runs. The match aggregate of 1744 runs, which included 14 scores of over 50, was the second highest in all first-class cricket to that time.

For the final Test at the SCG, which commenced on March 3, the Australian selectors recalled Macartney, following his two hundreds in the NSW game, in place of Gehrs, while the South Africans brought back Pearse to replace the disappointing Vogler. Following heavy overnight rain, Sherwell gambled for a second time in putting the home side in after winning the toss, but his decision again backfired as the pitch

generally played easily after Kelleway had fallen to the second ball of the match. Macartney, celebrating his recall, made a chanceless 137 on the opening day (193 minutes, 16 fours) and with Bardsley making 94 and Hordern – who was sent in at the fall of the first wicket while the wicket was still damp – 50, the Australian total reached 364. Schwarz, who sent down only 11.4 overs, finished with 6/47, the best figures by a South African bowler in the series. In reply, the tourists could manage only 160, Faulkner top-scoring yet again with 52, while Hordern took 4/73. Following on 204 behind, they did much better in the second innings when Zulch made his second hundred of the series (150 in 298 minutes with 15 fours) and Faulkner made 92, which lifted his aggregate of runs for the series to 732, a new record for any country. Dismissed for 401, the visitors set Australia 198 to win, a task they accomplished in a little over two hours for the loss of three wickets. Trumper led the scoring with an unbeaten 74, which brought his series aggregate to 661, the best by an Australian to date.

The South Africans still had two games to play before leaving for home, and if they were demoralised after having lost the Test rubber 4-1, they did not show it, for they convincingly defeated South Australia by six wickets in the final first-class match (Pegler had match figures of 9/68) and beat XVIII of Broken Hill by an innings and 278 runs in the last fixture of all, Faulkner making the huge score of 252 not out, and Schwarz taking 11 wickets in the locals' first innings. Four days later, on March 20, the tourists boarded the *Ascanius* at Adelaide, arriving back at Cape Town on April 11. Twenty-one years would elapse before the next South African side visited Australia.

TEST AVERAGES

AUSTRALIA

Batting & Fielding

| | M | I | NO | R | HS | Avg | 100 | 50 | Ct/St |
|----------------|---|---|----|-----|------|-------|-----|----|-------|
| V.T. Trumper | 5 | 9 | 2 | 661 | 214* | 94.42 | 2 | 2 | 3 |
| W. Bardsley | 5 | 9 | 0 | 573 | 132 | 63.66 | 1 | 5 | 2 |
| C. Hill | 5 | 8 | 0 | 425 | 191 | 53.12 | 2 | 1 | 3 |
| W.W. Armstrong | 5 | 8 | 0 | 410 | 132 | 51.25 | 1 | 1 | 5 |
| C. Kelleway | 5 | 9 | 2 | 295 | 65 | 42.14 | – | 2 | 8 |
| V.S. Ransford | 5 | 9 | 0 | 318 | 95 | 35.33 | – | 4 | 1 |
| C.G. Macartney | 4 | 7 | 0 | 208 | 137 | 29.71 | 1 | 1 | 3 |
| D.R.A. Gehrs | 4 | 7 | 0 | 202 | 67 | 28.85 | – | 2 | 2 |
| H.V. Hordern | 2 | 3 | 0 | 81 | 50 | 27.00 | – | 1 | 1 |
| W.J. Whitty | 5 | 8 | 3 | 90 | 39* | 18.00 | – | – | 2 |
| A. Cotter | 5 | 8 | 1 | 80 | 36* | 11.42 | – | – | 3 |
| H. Carter | 5 | 8 | 2 | 56 | 17 | 9.33 | – | – | 7/1 |

Bowling

| | O | M | R | W | Avg | Best | Swl | 10wM |
|----------------|-------|----|-----|----|--------|-------|-----|------|
| W.J. Whitty | 232.3 | 55 | 632 | 37 | 17.08 | 6/17 | 2 | – |
| H.V. Hordern | 80.3 | 7 | 295 | 14 | 21.07 | 5/66 | 1 | – |
| A. Cotter | 194.5 | 23 | 633 | 22 | 28.77 | 6/69 | 1 | – |
| W.W. Armstrong | 184.4 | 38 | 507 | 11 | 46.09 | 4/103 | – | – |
| C. Kelleway | 118.1 | 21 | 390 | 7 | 55.71 | 2/37 | – | – |
| C.G. Macartney | 77 | 22 | 164 | 1 | 164.00 | 1/26 | – | – |

Also bowled: D.R.A. Gehrs 1-0-4-0; V.S. Ransford 4-2-9-1.

SOUTH AFRICA

Batting & Fielding

| | M | I | NO | R | HS | Avg | 100 | 50 | Ct/St |
|----------------|---|----|----|-----|-----|-------|-----|----|-------|
| G.A. Faulkner | 5 | 10 | 0 | 732 | 204 | 73.20 | 2 | 5 | 2 |
| J.W. Zulch | 5 | 10 | 1 | 354 | 150 | 39.33 | 2 | – | 0 |
| A.W. Nourse | 5 | 10 | 2 | 304 | 92* | 38.00 | – | 2 | 3 |
| S.J. Snook | 5 | 10 | 0 | 259 | 103 | 25.90 | 1 | 1 | 8 |
| C.B. Llewellyn | 5 | 9 | 0 | 198 | 80 | 22.00 | – | 1 | 2 |
| P.W. Sherwell | 5 | 10 | 1 | 180 | 60 | 20.00 | – | 1 | 8/9 |
| S.J. Pegler | 4 | 8 | 2 | 107 | 26 | 17.83 | – | – | 0 |
| J.H. Sinclair | 5 | 10 | 1 | 149 | 58* | 16.55 | – | 1 | 2 |
| R.O. Schwarz | 5 | 10 | 2 | 132 | 61 | 16.50 | – | 1 | 4 |
| L.A. Stricker | 5 | 10 | 0 | 151 | 48 | 15.10 | – | – | 1 |
| C.O.C. Pearse | 3 | 6 | 0 | 55 | 31 | 9.16 | – | – | 1 |
| A.E.E. Vogler | 2 | 4 | 1 | 2 | 2* | 0.66 | – | – | 1 |

Played in one Test: C.M.H. Hathorn 9, 2.

Bowling

| | O | M | R | W | Avg | Best | Swl | 10wM |
|----------------|-------|----|-----|----|-------|-------|-----|------|
| R.O. Schwarz | 167.4 | 19 | 651 | 25 | 26.04 | 6/47 | 2 | – |
| C.B. Llewellyn | 131 | 6 | 559 | 14 | 39.92 | 4/81 | – | – |
| A.E.E. Vogler | 38 | 5 | 176 | 4 | 44.00 | 3/59 | – | – |
| G.A. Faulkner | 124 | 13 | 514 | 10 | 51.40 | 3/101 | – | – |
| S.J. Pegler | 91.5 | 8 | 398 | 7 | 56.85 | 3/40 | – | – |
| J.H. Sinclair | 147.3 | 16 | 539 | 8 | 67.37 | 2/72 | – | – |
| A.W. Nourse | 64.1 | 7 | 270 | 3 | 90.00 | 2/32 | – | – |

Also bowled: C.O.C. Pearse 24-0-106-3; S.J. Snook 20-2-76-0; L.A. Stricker 21-2-82-1; J.W. Zulch 4-0-28-0.

SOUTH AFRICAN TOUR RESULTS

Test matches — Played 5: Won 1, Lost 4.

All first-class matches — Played 15: Won 6, Lost 7, Drawn 2.

All matches — Played 22: Won 12, Lost 7, Drawn 3.

FIRST-CLASS TOUR AVERAGES

Batting & Fielding

| | M | I | NO | R | HS | Avg | 100 | 50 | Ct/St |
|-----------------|----|----|----|------|------|-------|-----|----|-------|
| A.W. Nourse | 15 | 29 | 5 | 1454 | 201* | 60.58 | 5 | 5 | 8 |
| G.A. Faulkner | 14 | 27 | 1 | 1534 | 204 | 59.00 | 3 | 13 | 9 |
| J.W. Zulch | 13 | 25 | 1 | 724 | 150 | 30.16 | 2 | 3 | 3 |
| P.W. Sherwell | 13 | 24 | 6 | 540 | 144 | 30.00 | 1 | 2 | 17/21 |
| C.B. Llewellyn | 12 | 22 | 1 | 553 | 88* | 26.33 | – | 3 | 8 |
| L.A. Stricker | 14 | 28 | 2 | 667 | 146 | 25.65 | 1 | 3 | 3 |
| J.H. Sinclair | 11 | 21 | 3 | 419 | 66* | 23.27 | – | 3 | 3 |
| S.J. Snook | 15 | 27 | 0 | 609 | 103 | 22.55 | 1 | 4 | 15 |
| C.O.C. Pearse | 11 | 21 | 2 | 403 | 54 | 21.21 | – | 2 | 2 |
| R.O. Schwarz | 12 | 22 | 3 | 380 | 64 | 20.00 | – | 3 | 9 |
| S.J. Pegler | 11 | 19 | 2 | 229 | 50 | 13.47 | – | 1 | 5 |
| T. Campbell | 5 | 9 | 4 | 57 | 32 | 11.40 | – | – | 6/6 |
| A.E.E. Vogler | 11 | 20 | 4 | 145 | 41 | 9.06 | – | – | 12 |
| J.M.M. Commaile | 6 | 12 | 1 | 99 | 29 | 9.00 | – | – | 0 |
| C.M.H. Hathorn | 2 | 4 | 0 | 29 | 15 | 7.25 | – | – | 1 |

Bowling

| | O | M | R | W | Avg | Best | Swl | 10wM |
|----------------|-------|----|------|----|--------|-------|-----|------|
| R.O. Schwarz | 389.3 | 45 | 1475 | 59 | 25.00 | 6/47 | 4 | 1 |
| G.A. Faulkner | 353.3 | 36 | 1254 | 49 | 25.59 | 7/26 | 4 | 2 |
| C.B. Llewellyn | 219.5 | 18 | 854 | 30 | 28.46 | 7/50 | 1 | 1 |
| C.O.C. Pearse | 59 | 4 | 244 | 8 | 30.50 | 3/56 | – | – |
| S.J. Pegler | 216.4 | 27 | 848 | 27 | 31.40 | 5/54 | 1 | – |
| A.E.E. Vogler | 309.3 | 40 | 1197 | 31 | 38.61 | 5/104 | 1 | – |
| J.H. Sinclair | 280.4 | 33 | 948 | 24 | 39.50 | 4/53 | – | – |
| A.W. Nourse | 199.2 | 38 | 651 | 16 | 40.68 | 5/47 | 1 | – |
| L.A. Stricker | 42 | 4 | 178 | 3 | 59.33 | 1/30 | – | – |
| S.J. Snook | 55.3 | 7 | 170 | 1 | 170.00 | 1/2 | – | – |

Also bowled: J.W. Zulch 4-0-28-0.

Six-ball overs were used throughout.

Historians have tended to write the tour off as a failure from the South African point of view, but from a distance of 98 years this assessment appears somewhat harsh. Admittedly, the Australians were much the stronger side, but the series would have been much closer had the tourists not collapsed unaccountably in their second innings of the second Test in Melbourne. Outside the Tests they performed creditably. Although they lost both matches against New South Wales, each was by a narrow margin, while their defeat at the hands of Victoria in the second match of the tour was avenged when the teams met for a second time. Both games against South Australia, the other Sheffield Shield state, were won comfortably, and the tourists were untroubled in all their other fixtures, winning most by wide margins.

The major weakness of the side was the absence of a fast bowler, none of their bowlers being above gentle medium pace, with result that the powerful Australian top order of Trumper, Bardsley, Hill and Armstrong were untroubled to score heavily and at a rapid pace. It was hoped that the googly bowlers would redress the balance, but this proved not to be the case, for only Schwarz, easily the most successful bowler, lived up to his reputation. The marked disparity between the teams is reflected in the average number of runs per wicket scored during the series, the Australians averaging 42.32 and the South Africans 27.68.

The outstanding player was Faulkner, whose 732 runs in the Tests was an extraordinary achievement and was the highest aggregate achieved in any series to date. His tally of runs in all first-class matches was the highest in an Australian season to date, beating the previous record of 1360 set by England's Joe Hardstaff in 1907/08 and had he taken just one more wicket he would have become the first man to score 1000 runs and take 50 wickets in an Australian first-class season – to date Gary Sobers, who accomplished the feat twice when playing for South Australia in the early 1960s, is the only player to do so. In all matches on the tour Faulkner scored 2080 runs and took 60 wickets. Unfortunately his bowling, although successful in the state games, proved ineffective in the Tests, some feeling that he had lost command of the googly and relied too much on leg breaks.

The team's other leading players were Nourse, Sherwell and Schwarz. Nourse was clearly the second best batsman in the side, scoring five first-class hundreds but was less consistent in the Tests than on the tour as a whole. Sherwell, who was highly respected as a leader and often made useful runs, kept wickets superbly with some Australian judges feeling

that his work was on a par with Jack Blackham at his best. Schwarz was the only bowler to adapt to the hard Australian pitches and his wrist-spun off breaks and top-spinners earned respect from all batsmen, his 25 victims in the series representing a fine achievement.

Zulch was the next best batsman, scoring two Test centuries and appearing to be a fine prospect, although he was criticised for his slowness in the field. Llewellyn, whose availability was seen as a great boost to the team's chances, played some useful innings and came second in the Test bowling averages to Schwarz, but his bowling generally lacked penetration on the hard Australian wickets. Snooke, who scarcely bowled, batted well at times but was inconsistent, the result of playing too much golf it was felt, while Sinclair, although showing glimpses of his best form, was clearly past his best, and it was a measure of the weakness of the attack that he was called upon to bowl more overs in the Tests than anyone apart from Schwarz. Of the other batsmen, Stricker struggled in the Tests although he played some good innings in state games, Pearse did little after a useful start, while Commaile, the only player apart from the reserve keeper, Campbell, not to play in a Test, could hardly make a run. As previously noted, Hathorn was unwell and scarcely played.

The biggest disappointment was Vogler, who was considered to be his team's leading bowler. After a useful start, his form fell away dramatically amid allegations that he was drinking to excess, and his failure was a terrible blow to the team's chances of success. The only other member of the side was Pegler, who accomplished little in his four Tests but bowled effectively in several state games.



From the Australian viewpoint, Trumper was considered to be the man of the series, despite the success of Faulkner, while easily their most successful bowler was the big South Australian left-arm fast-medium swing bowler Bill Whitty,

who captured 37 wickets, the most by an Australian in a Test series to this time.

The Tests drew a total attendance of 215,593 spectators, which was well below the figure of 281,713 who watched the last Test series in Australia, against England in 1907/08, and the 342,170 who would attend the following summer's Ashes contests. Curiously the highest daily attendance was recorded during the final Test in Sydney, when 24,221 were present on the second day.

The difficulties that the South Africans faced in adapting to Australian conditions, especially by their bowlers, highlighted the need to replace matting pitches, then in use throughout South Africa, with turf wickets. Progress proved slow, however, and it was not until 1935/36 that all Tests in South Africa were played on turf.

THE AFTERMATH OF THE TOUR

The Triangular Tournament did go ahead in England in 1912, with Australia and South Africa undertaking simultaneous tours and meeting each other and England in a round-robin involving nine Test matches, but the contest proved a sad failure. The South Africans were not the force they had been a few years back, losing all three Tests against England by wide margins, as well as losing twice to Australia, the remaining Test being a rain-ruined draw. In addition, the Australian team was well below full strength. The trouble which had been brewing for some years between the Test players and the Board of Control came to a head during the 1911/12 season, with the result that Armstrong, Carter, Cotter, Hill, Ransford and Trumper all refused to tour. With Hordern, who had been Australia's leading bowler in the 1911/12 Ashes series also unavailable, the Australians were also no match for the hosts which meant that public interest in the tournament dropped even further. To make matters worse, the program was dogged by appalling weather, the 1912 English summer being one of the worst on record.

Test contests between South Africa and Australia resumed in 1921, when the Australians, fresh from their triumphant tour of England, stopped off in South Africa to play three Tests. By now most of the participants in the 1910/11 series were no longer playing Test cricket – indeed four were no longer alive – so Nourse and Zulch for South Africa and Bardsley, Carter and Macartney for Australia were the only players to reappear. The first two Tests were drawn, but Australia clinched the rubber with a decisive 10 wickets victory in the final Test at Cape Town.

The next South African tour of Australia did not take place until 1931/32 when the visitors were beaten in all five Tests. They were simply unable to dismiss Don Bradman, who scored 806 runs at 201.50 in the series, and when he was unable to bat in the final Test because of injury, they were bundled out for 36 and 45, the lowest aggregate for two completed innings in Test history.

South Africa's win at Adelaide remained their only victory over Australia until their third visit to Australia, in 1952/53, when against

all expectations they won both their Tests in Melbourne to level the series two-all. The team's star was off-spinner Hugh Tayfield, who captured 19 wickets in these matches, but the side, well led by Jack Cheetham, also included several fine batsmen such as Russell Endean and Roy McLean. As the 1960s progressed South Africa emerged as one of the strongest nations in world cricket. When they visited Australia for the fourth time in 1963/64, the team contained such fine players as Graeme and Peter Pollock, Eddie Barlow, skipper Trevor Goddard, Colin Bland and Denis Lindsay, and were unlucky not to win the series, which was drawn 1-all. Remarkably, South Africa had still not beaten Australia at home to this point, but this was redressed when it trounced Australia three-one in 1966/67 and won all four Tests in 1969/70, the worst defeat ever suffered by Australia in a Test rubber.

By now, however, political events were rapidly overtaking South African cricket, and the 1969/70 series proved to be South Africa's last for 22 years. Since the election of a Nationalist government in 1948, the ruling white regime had implemented increasingly severe racial policies, known as apartheid, which involved the rigid separation of whites and non-whites (who comprised 80 percent of the population) in all aspects of social, political, economic and educational life. International opposition to apartheid grew steadily, exacerbated by the Sharpeville massacre in 1960, and led to South Africa's withdrawal from the British Commonwealth in 1961. In cricket terms, matters came to a head with the D'Oliveira affair in 1968, when Basil D'Oliveira, a highly talented Cape Coloured cricketer who had gained selection in England's Test team, was denied entry to South Africa after being chosen to tour there in 1968/69. The English authorities had no option to cancel the tour and from then on it was only a matter of time before South Africa was excluded altogether from Test cricket. A South African tour of Australia was scheduled to take place in 1971/72 but was cancelled in the face of the likelihood of severe disruption from demonstrators. The Gleneagles Agreement of 1977 effectively isolated South Africa from official international sporting contacts, although several "rebel" cricket tours to the country took place in the 1980s, including two by Australian teams led by Kim Hughes. The isolation of South African cricket did not end until 1991.

EPILOGUE

Of the 15 South Africans who toured Australia in 1910/11, only Nourse (45) went on to play more than 30 Tests, the next highest tally being 26 by Snooke, while only six members of the side, Commaile, Faulkner (who played only once), Nourse, Pegler, Snooke and Zulch played Test cricket after the First World War. Curiously the last of the tourists to play in a Test match was Commaile, perhaps the least successful member of the 1910/11 side, who made the last of his 12 Test appearances in 1927/28 at the age of 44.

Work commitments prevented Percy Sherwell from playing any more first-class cricket after the tour, although he continued to serve on his country's Test selection committee until 1924.



O'ER-LEAPING HIM.

THE 'Roo. — "Well, I thought something of myself as a springer, but this time the little fellow's got me beaten."

Punch 19.1.1911

The tourists' victory in the third Test at Adelaide remained South Africa's only win against Australia for 41 years.

In 13 Tests he dismissed 36 batsmen (20 caught and 16 stumped) and scored 427 runs at 23.72 while in all first-class cricket he dismissed 120 batsmen and scored 1808 runs at 24.10. He died at Bulawayo in Rhodesia in 1948 at the age of 67.

Tom Campbell was a member of the South African team that toured England in 1912 but had to play second fiddle to Tommy Ward who appeared in five of the six Tests of the Triangular Tournament. Hampered by what was described as rheumatism of the hands, he played only in the first Test against England at Lord's, which proved to be his final Test. He played no first-class cricket after the tour, during which he dismissed 20 batsmen in 13 matches. In his five Tests he dismissed eight batsmen and scored 90 runs at 15.00 while in all first-class matches he dismissed 52 batsmen

and made 365 runs at 12.16. He was killed in a railway accident involving the Durban mail train at Millndale in Natal in October 1924, aged 42. By a bizarre coincidence he had been involved in another serious rail accident eight years earlier, when he fell out of the Johannesburg to Cape mail and was found by a passing driver some time later suffering serious head injuries from which he later recovered.

Following his singularly unsuccessful tour of Australia, **Mick Commaile** did not return to the Test side until 1924, when following a very successful season for Western Province he was appointed vice-captain of the team that toured England. Although achieving little in the five Tests, in which he made only 113 runs at 16.14, he had a reasonably successful tour overall, scoring 1170 runs at 26.00. He also played in the first two Tests against England in 1927/28,

making his highest Test score of 47 in his last innings for his country, bringing his career record, in 12 Tests, to a modest 355 runs at 16.90. He continued to play first-class cricket until 1930/31 when he was 48 years of age, latterly with Orange Free State and then with Griqualand West, and in all first-class matches scored 5026 runs at 32.21 including nine hundreds. A solicitor by profession, he was for some years the secretary of the South African Football Association. He died in Cape Town in 1956 at the age of 73.

Aubrey Faulkner was a member of the South African team that toured England for the Triangular Tournament, performing the double (1075 runs and 163 wickets) in all first-class matches and appearing in each of his country's six Tests in the tournament. Apart from a brilliant unbeaten 122 against Australia at Manchester in the opening Test, he did little with the bat, but was more successful with the ball, taking 7/84 against England at the Oval and 17 wickets overall. After serving with distinction during the First World War, he settled in England and in 1921 took part in a remarkable match for an England XI raised by Archie MacLaren against the touring Australians at Eastbourne, where he made 153 and took six wickets to help defeat the previously unbeaten tourists. He made only one more appearance in first-class cricket when he was called up to assist the 1924 South Africans in the second Test at Lord's. Now past his best and out of practice, he made 25 and 12 and took 0/87 as the tourists crumbled to an innings defeat. In 25 Tests Faulkner made 1754 runs at 40.79 and took 82 wickets at 26.58, while in all first-class matches his corresponding figures were 6366 runs at 36.58 including 13 hundreds and 449 wickets at 17.42. In later years he operated the world-famous Faulkner School of Cricket in London and wrote many articles on coaching as well as a manual, *Cricket, can it be taught?* A melancholic man, subject to bouts of depression, he took his own life by gas poisoning at his cricket school in September 1930, at the age of 48.

Maitland Hathorn did not reappear in first-class cricket after the tour but whether this was the result of the illness he suffered in Australia is not known. His single Test in Australia brought his career total to 12, in which he made 325 runs at 17.10. In all first-class matches he made 3541 runs at 26.62, including nine hundreds. He died at the early age of 42 at Johannesburg in 1920.

Having severed his connection with Hampshire at the end of the 1910 season, **Charlie Llewellyn** returned to England in 1911 to embark on a long career in League cricket, initially with Accrington in the Lancashire League and later with teams including Underwood CC in the Bradford League, Radcliffe in the Bolton and District League and East Lancashire in the Lancashire League. Not surprisingly he was a prodigious run-scorer and wicket-taker and he continued playing in the leagues almost until the outbreak of the Second World War, by which stage he was in his early 60s. He was released from his league engagement to play in the 1912 Triangular Tournament, when he appeared in

1. General View of Ground.
2. Captain Tomes.
3. South African Players, Zulch and Birrell.
4. Australians Taking the Field.
5. View of the Game.
6. Zulch, Who Made 103 Runs.
7. Trippot (Australia), Who Made a Score of 214 Not out.
8. In the Spectators' Pavilion.



(Played on the Adelaide Ground, South Australia.)

Leader 21.1.1911

South Africa gained their first victory over Australia when they won the third Test at the Adelaide Oval by 38 runs. A total of 1646 runs were scored in the match, the highest aggregate in a Test match to that time. The main photograph shows the dismissal of Percy Sherwell, lbw to Warwick Armstrong for 11.

five of South Africa's six Tests, during which he made fifties against Australia and England, and did little with the ball. In 15 Tests he scored 544 runs at 20.14 and took 48 wickets at 29.60, while in all first-class matches he amassed 11,425 runs at 26.75 including 18 hundreds and 1013 wickets at 23.41, which included no fewer than 82 five-wicket hauls. The longest-lived of the tourists, he died in England in 1964 at the age of 87.

Dave Nourse continued to represent South Africa until he retired at the end of the 1924 tour of England, by which stage he had played in 45 consecutive Tests. He was his country's leading run-scorer on the 1912 tour of England, heading the batting averages in all first-class matches with 1762 runs at 35.24, but was less successful

in the Triangular Tournament, scoring 220 runs in 11 innings. On his final tour of England, at the age of 45 in 1924, he was still his country's leading run-scorer with 1928 runs at 39.34. His only Test hundred was made against Australia at Johannesburg in 1921/22, when he scored 111 and put on 206 for the fourth wicket with Charlie Frank, which stood as the record for that wicket for South Africa against Australia until 2005/06. He continued to play first-class cricket with much success long after leaving Test cricket, latterly with Transvaal and Western Province. In his final first-class match, for Western Province against the touring Australians in 1935/36 at the age of 56, he top-scored with 55 and took the wickets of Jack Fingleton and Ben Barnett. In 45 Tests he scored 2234 runs at 29.78 and

took 41 wickets at 37.87, while in all first-class matches he accumulated 14,216 runs at 42.81 including 38 hundreds, and 305 wickets at 23.36. He died at Port Elizabeth in 1948 at the age of 69. His son, Dudley, played 34 Tests for South Africa between 1935-36 and 1951, in which he scored 2960 runs at 53.81.

Ormie Pearce narrowly missed selection for the 1912 tour of England and played no more Tests. He played very little first-class cricket after his return from Australia, although he did not make his last appearance until 1923/24. In all first-class cricket he scored 973 runs at 23.73 and took 11 wickets at 31.18. He died in Durban in 1953 at the age of 68.

Sid Pegler was a member of the 1912 team

The S. & D. Artist's Score at the fourth Test Match.



Impressions of the fourth Test at the MCG. The second cartoon from the left refers to the injury suffered by Llewellyn on the opening day which greatly limited his participation in the match.

to England, when he was apparently the last player chosen, but enjoyed a remarkably successful tour in which he took 189 wickets at 15.26 and was easily his country's best bowler in the Triangular Tournament, taking 19 wickets at 21.34 in the six Tests, including figures of 6/105 against Australia at Manchester and 7/65 against England at Lord's. After a single appearance for Transvaal in 1912/13, he moved to England and was lost to South African cricket for some years, but in 1924 he was co-opted into the South African team touring England and proved highly successful, taking 108 first-class wickets and playing in all five Tests. He played no more Test cricket but did not make his final first-class appearances until 1930 when he took part in a few matches in England for the Marylebone Cricket Club. In 16 Tests he took 47 wickets at 33.44 and scored 356 runs at 15.47, while in all first-class cricket his figures were 425 wickets at 19.58 and 1677 runs at 12.70. He worked as a District Commissioner in Nyasaland (now Malawi) for 25 years and later managed the South African team that toured England in 1951. The last survivor among the tourists, he died in Durban at the age of 84 in 1972.

Reggie Schwarz was also a member of the team to England in 1912 but took just 18 wickets at 37.33 and played in only three of his country's Tests in the Triangular Tournament, in which he took just three wickets. A handful of matches in England in 1913 and 1914 concluded his first-class career. In 20 Tests he took 55 wickets at 25.76 and made 374 runs at 13.85, while in all first-class matches he captured 398 wickets at 17.58 and scored 3798 runs at 22.60. He served with distinction in the First World War, during which he was awarded the Military Cross, but succumbed to influenza in France exactly one week after the Armistice, at the age of 43.

After his return from Australia **Jimmy Sinclair** appeared just once more in first-class cricket, for Transvaal against the Rest of South Africa in December 1911. This brought to a close a first-class career that yielded 4483 runs at 21.55, including six hundreds, and 492 wickets at 21.40 and a 25-Test career that produced 1069 runs at 23.23 and 63 wickets at 31.68. He died just 14 months later, at Johannesburg in February 1913. He was only 36 but contemporary cricket publications provide no reasons for the cause of his early death.

"Tip" Snooke toured England in 1912 but was only moderately successful, scoring only 115 runs in nine innings in his five appearances in the Triangular Tournament. In all first-class matches he scored 800 runs at 22.22 but bowled very little. He did not return to the South African side

until the last three Tests of the five-Test series against England in 1922/23 when, despite having rarely bowled for many seasons, he opened the attack in all three matches and in the final Test took 3/17 and 2/41. His last first-class appearance was with Transvaal in the following season. His 26 Tests produced 1008 runs at 22.40 and 35 wickets at 20.95, while in all first-class cricket he scored 4821 runs at 25.91, including seven hundreds, and took 120 wickets at 25.14. He died in Port Elizabeth in 1966 at the age of 85.

Another of the 1910/11 tourists to gain selection for the 1912 English tour, **Louis Stricker** fared only moderately, making 875 runs at 19.88 in all first-class matches and 113 runs in seven innings in his four appearances in the Triangular Tournament. He played no first-class cricket afterwards, having made 344 runs at 14.33 in 13 Tests and 2107 runs at 22.90 in all first-class matches.

Following his failure in Australia, **Bert Vogler** was not selected for the 1912 tour of England and took up instead a professional engagement with the Woodbrook Club in Ireland, actually playing for them in a first-class match against his countrymen at Bray during the tour, in what proved to be his last first-class appearance. In 15 Tests he took 64 wickets at 22.73 and scored 340 runs at 17.00 while in all-first-class matches his corresponding figures were 393 wickets at 18.27 and 2375 runs at 20.29. He died in Pietermaritzburg in 1946 at the age of 69.

For some reason **Billy Zulch** did not tour England in 1912, which meant that his visit to Australia remained his only overseas trip. He returned to the Test side for three Tests against England in 1913/14, when he hit two half-centuries and finished second in the batting averages to the great Herby Taylor, and played in all three Tests against the Australians in 1921/22, when he again contributed two half-centuries. He continued to score heavily for Transvaal but in 1924 suffered a severe nervous breakdown and went to Umkumaas in Natal to recuperate. While there he suffered a relapse and took his own life by cutting his throat. Ironically his wife was at the time on her way to see him bearing a cablegram asking him to join the South African team currently touring England. He was just 38 years of age. In 16 Tests he had made 983 runs at 32.76 and in all first-class matches his record stood at 3556 runs at 41.83.

POSTSCRIPT

Following the symbolic end of apartheid, marked by the release from gaol of Nelson Mandela on February 11, 1990, events moved rapidly in South African cricket, culminating in the joining together of the white South



INTERNATIONAL CRICKET—AUSTRALIA V. SOUTH AFRICA, FOURTH TEST MATCH

Leader 25.2.1911

Some of the crowd of 21,897 who watched the second day's play of the fourth Test at the MCG. The scoreboard, one of two at the ground at the time, was then located at the eastern end of the ground. With the building of the Southern Stand, it was moved to the western side in 1936, where it stood until 1982. It now stands at Manuka Oval in Canberra.

African Cricket Union and the non-white South African Cricket Board to form the multi-racial United Cricket Board of South Africa which came into existence on June 29, 1991. A few days later, a delegation from the newly created board left for London, where at a meeting of the ICC on July 10, South African cricket was readmitted to the world governing body as a full Test-playing member.

Exactly four months later, South Africa's long isolation from world cricket came to an end when its players entered the field at Eden Gardens in Calcutta to begin a One-Day International against India. Within a few months it was taking part in the World Cup tournament in Australia and New Zealand where it surprised everyone by reaching the semi-finals and by the end of the season it had played its first Test match for 22 years when it took on the West Indies at Bridgetown, Barbados.

Test contests between Australia and South Africa did not resume until the 1993/94 season when South Africa visited Australia for a three-Test series, immediately followed by a reciprocal visit by Australia to South Africa. Both series were tied one-apiece. In the first, after rain ruined the opening Test at the MCG, South Africa gained a thrilling victory by five runs in the second Test at Sydney after the home side collapsed for 111 after being set 117 for victory, but Australia squared the rubber by winning the final Test at Adelaide by 191

runs. When the two teams resumed hostilities in South Africa a little over a month later, the home side took an early lead by winning the opening Test at Johannesburg by 197 runs, but Australia won the second Test at Cape Town by nine wickets to level the series, only for the final Test at Durban to end in a dull draw.

The evenness of both series gave rise to hopes that future contests between the two countries would continue to be tightly fought. Unfortunately this has not proved to be the case, as Australia has won each of the six subsequent series between the nations, each comprising three Tests, in the process of winning 13 Tests to South Africa's two. The disparity is even more marked when it is realised that South Africa's two victories, at Centurion in 1996/97 and Durban in 2001/02, both took place when Australia held an unbeatable two-nil series lead. Such a pattern is difficult to explain, for notwithstanding the strength of Australian cricket throughout this period, South Africa itself has also been quite strong, generally being ranked among the top two or three Test-playing nations. With Australia currently in the process of rebuilding its team, however, the 2008/09 series may present South Africa with its best opportunity for some years of reasserting its authority in these contests.

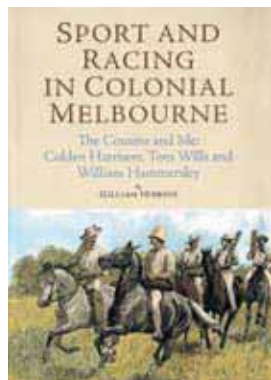
KEN WILLIAMS

Ken Williams is the author of *For Club and Country* and the co-author of *Unforgettable Summer, The Centenary Test* and *In Affectionate Remembrance*.

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BOOK REVIEWS



Gillian Hibbins
Sport and Racing in Colonial Melbourne: The Cousins and Me: Colden Harrison, Tom Wills and William Hammersley
Melbourne: Lynedoch Publications, Melbourne, 2007.

This is, at one and the same time, the most brilliant post-modern book, a piece of the most serious and meticulous history and the greatest and most delicious send-up it is possible to imagine.

Gillian Hibbins has written what William Hammersley might have produced had he written his autobiography about

his contribution to football, cricket, aquatic sports and horse racing in Melbourne in the mid-nineteenth century.

So it is a contemporary commentary on the period as seen through the eyes of an involved participant, a work of delightful fiction, not an historical novel but a superbly informative page-turning read.

Hammersley was born in England in 1826 and educated at a minor public school and Trinity College, Cambridge. He played cricket for the university and for Surrey and the Marylebone Cricket Club. Emigrating to Australia, he captained Victoria against New South Wales at cricket, became a footballer and racing identity, and a prolific journalist.

He was part of the group of five who drew up the rules of what became Australian Rules football in 1859. He was a close colleague of the cousins Tom Wills and Colden Harrison, two iconic figures in the development of sport in Australia.

No one should be confused by Gillian Hibbins' method, for the preface provides full warning of what is to come and the perils of relying on the main text as verified fact. The endnotes carry the author's truth.

Her method is one which has been long developing, since she and Anne Mancini published an edited edition of Colden Harrison's autobiography, *Running with the Ball*, in 1987. In that they reproduced his work, but accompanied it with an extended essay on the origins of Australian Rules football, which broke new ground and stressed the links to the games played in the English public schools and at universities.

At that time the understanding of the early phase of the game was based on the unreliable work of Cec Mullen, two articles by Bill Mandle and Ian

Turner's incomplete research subsequently rounded out and published by Leonie Sandercock as *Up Where, Cazaly: The Great Australian Game*.

Origin myths abounded with English, Irish and domestic influences competing, though at this stage there was no suggestion of Aboriginal involvement. The roles of the various putative parents of the game remained unclear.

Hibbins cut through the arguments with some disciplined research in England and Australia, emphasising the contribution of the public school games in England, a somewhat unpopular conclusion for local nationalists. She also contextualised Harrison's contribution in a much more just appreciation of his role than that derived from the widely believed "father of football" label which was attached to him.

Since then, in the last decade or so, research on the early years of the game has exploded with official and unofficial histories, the setting up of research collectives and conferences to celebrate and analyse the sport. Hibbins has attacked this plethora of material on two fronts.

She has re-asserted the value of empirical research in a short but profound article on the history of the game in *Sporting Traditions* and she has imaginatively created the world in which the sport began, and cricket and horse racing evolved, in this brilliant evocation of mid-nineteenth century Melbourne.

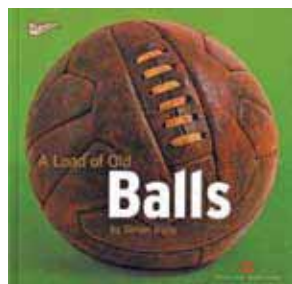
A first-class biography of Tom Wills has subsequently been published by Greg de Moore, but Hibbins got in first with her cooler and more critical view of Wills, through the eyes of Hammersley. She finds Wills a bit hard to take and uses some of the contemporary criticism of the man to debunk the hagiography that has grown up around him in recent years. It is a nice exercise.

Hibbins breaks less new ground in her treatment of cricket and horse racing. Her work is complementary to Andrew Lemon's first volume of his trilogy on Australian thoroughbred racing and the abundant detailed histories of cricket. But she adds local and specific detail to these accounts and synthesises lightly a mass of scholarship and her characters come alive in these pages as human beings as well as sporting figures.

But there is far more in this dense but never dull story. Above all it is accessible and totally lacking in historical jargon or pretentious prose.

Gillian Hibbins' book is sumptuously produced in 500 signed copies by her own publishing company but don't call this vanity publishing for it is an important contribution to knowledge in its synthesis of modern scholarship and her own research in this pivotal period of Melbourne and Australia's sporting history.

Roy Hay
Deakin University



Simon Inglis
A Load of Old Balls
London: English Heritage, Played in Britain, 2005
ISBN: 0 9547445 27

This is a classic book about the object, essential for most sports, the ball. The book commences with an overview of the history of various balls and then proceeds to illustrate and spell out the use of 38 different types of balls in sports ranging from:

- Marbles 1932 [p.66] to Gutty golf ball 1896 [p.48];
- Skittles 1913 [p.56] to FA Cup draw 1964 [p.76];
- Blackball 1877 [p.38] to William Ward's cricket ball 1820 [p.26]; and,
- Tennis ball 16th century [p.18] to Real tennis ball 2005 [p.88].

The theme of the book is about balls made in England and/or played in England. Many balls were produced outside England, but were used for sports within the country. One feature is the development of the

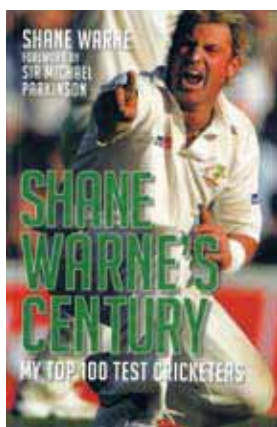
composition and/or the materials used to produce balls over time. These include wood, stone, feathers, ivory and rubber. Initially the cover of the rugby ball was made from leather, with the bladders obtained from a pig. Each ball had to be inflated individually. What a job!!

The story of each ball relates to the development of a particular sport. In many cases it also refers to the makers, like Slazenger for tennis balls [p.60], still used at Wimbledon today. Stories also relate to various expressions, still in use in our language. These include "earning pin money" and "life isn't all beer and skittles" [p.56].

There are references to "odd" balls, such as the Hull half-bowl c. 1280-1300 [p.14], W.G. Grace's woods c.1900 [p.50], the "lost" World Cup football in 1966 [p.80], Billie's ball 1916, used during World War 1, [p.58] and the Braemar stone 1965 [p.78]. References are made to carpet bowls 1850s [p.32], shuttlecocks c.1911 [p.54], tenpin bowling 1960 [p.74] and the beachball 1955-62 [p.72].

It is a book for serious sports' fans and for those who like sports trivia. It also provides four pages of links, both literary and on-line, for those interested in seeking further information. A great read for lovers of sport.

John McArthur



Shane Warne
Shane Warne's Century: My Top 100 Test Cricketers
 London: Mainstream Publishing, 2008
 ISBN 978-1845964153 (hardback)
 9781845964306 (paperback)

Manning Clark once observed that so much had been written about Ned Kelly that the real man behind the famous suit of armour had disappeared: "There is only ... what other people think of him at different periods of time."

A similar view could be offered about Shane Warne. So many pieces have been published about "Warnie" that the real and fascinating individual has been lost amid

what others have come to believe, with his genius as a cricketer obscured by a flood of articles in gossip magazines.

I have two favourite memories of Warne. In the days before his shoulder problems, I used to stand behind the MCG practice wickets to watch the flight of his deliveries and to hear the fizz of the ball spinning from his powerful hands.

In December 1996, I was sitting behind the wicket in Sydney as Shivnarine Chanderpaul stubbornly resisted Australia's bid for victory. Moments before lunch, Warne pitched the ball well wide of the left-hander's off stump. The West Indian batsman decided to leave it alone but, to his amazement, the ball turned sharply out of the rough and smashed his stumps.

As Warne gained experience, he supplemented his impressive skills with shrewd tactical insights that not only made him a better bowler but an extremely useful advisor to the captains he served.

Consequently, his attempt to rank the hundred players who have had the most significant impact on his cricketing life is the product of a very perceptive cricketing brain.

Compiling Shane Warne's Century must have been an extremely difficult task. The top few names might fall into place fairly easily, but awkward questions arise lower down the list. Who must be included? Where does one individual stand in comparison to another? The result, of course, is a volume that will trigger arguments – should Healy come ahead of Gilchrist, for example?

While it is fascinating to ponder Warne's snippets about his tactics against various batsmen, he also offers passing observations on such troubling issues as bowling actions, sledging and match-fixing. As well, there are insights about most of the chosen hundred, with some touches of Warne humour thrown in for good measure.

After explaining that what set Curtly Ambrose apart was "his ability to find that extra gear and work over a new batsman", Warne sagely advises that the best tactic was to "keep him calm and see him bowl from the non-striker's end."

This book is a browser's delight. Each of the short essays can be read in a few minutes and not necessarily in sequence. However, the author's selection of significant players, and his nominations for a best-ever Australian team, make one wonder just where Shane Warne himself finds a place in cricket history. Is he indeed the greatest of all spinners, as some suggest?

Statistically, he is supreme among the Australians, with 708 wickets from 145 Tests at an average of 25.41. But was he better than Grimmett, who got 216 wickets at 24.21 in only 37 Tests? Did Warne have greater ability than Hugh Trumble? On that, the statistics raise an interesting point.

In 32 Tests, during the game's "golden age", Hughie took 141 wickets, all against England, at 21.27, with a strike rate of 57.43 balls per wicket – almost the same figure as Warne's 57.49.

Such things could be argued about forever, but that's the strength of *Shane Warne's Century*, for it is a book that both entertains and provokes discussion.

Alf Batchelder



Icons of World Sport.
Don Bradman: Celebrating the Life and Career of an International Cricket Legend
 Springwood, NSW: Roving Eye Publishing Group, 2008.
 ISBN 978-0-9804495-3-2

My first reaction when asked to review this work was "not another book about Bradman". No other cricketer has had his contribution to the game, both on and off the field, researched, documented and

analysed so comprehensively by countless authors and statisticians, not even the redoubtable W.G. Grace.

On closer examination, however, this book does indeed complement the works that have gone before, with the sub-title as the key to what has been attempted. It is a celebration of his life from its humble rural beginnings to greatly respected world figure, with the emphasis on illustration rather than text.

The range of material accessed is staggering in its wealth and variety, much of it from Bradman's own collection, now held at either South Australia's Mortlock Library or the Bradman Museum at Bowral.

Photographs, newspaper cuttings, correspondence, menus and souvenirs, in addition to items of cricket equipment and apparel, have all been beautifully reproduced, with the great majority either never previously

seen or only by visitors to those two venues. Other reproductions, such as the scorebook records of significant innings, are also included.

Arranged chronologically and prefaced by an excellent foreword from Richie Benaud, the presentation of the items is woven together by minimal explanatory text, interspersed with tributes from a large number of high-profile cricketers, including surviving contemporaries Arthur Morris, Sam Loxton and Neil Harvey.

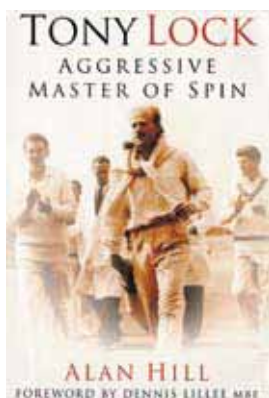
Included also are current Australian captain Ricky Ponting, modern era champions such as Shane Warne and Sachin Tendulkar, as well as fellow cricket knights Alec Bedser, Garfield Sobers, Richard Hadlee and Clive Lloyd. Politicians such as Bob Hawke and John Howard joined businessman Sir Ron Brierley and renowned television interviewer Michael Parkinson to add a further dimension.

Of all the tributes, however, I found that from Sir Donald's bridge partner, Judy Gribble, the most fascinating and enlightening. It focused on the man rather than the cricketer and world figure, giving hitherto little known insights to his personality away from the public scrutiny to which he was subjected throughout most of his life.

Bradman's record and impact on the game itself were of such magnitude that no publication about him would be complete without reference to it. Accordingly, the volume concludes with a comprehensive record of his playing career introduced by editor Rod Nicholson.

Authorised by the Bradman Museum, the work is most handsomely produced and presented, in keeping with what would be expected in honouring someone widely regarded as one of the greatest Australians of the 20th Century.

Ray Webster



Alan Hill
Tony Lock: aggressive master of spin
 Stroud, UK: The History Press, 2008
 ISBN 978 07524 4251 8

Alan Hill's latest biography is of Tony Lock. This is "a far-reaching and engrossing study" of the Surrey, Leicestershire, Western Australia and England cricketer whose career was dogged by controversy.

Hill recounts most vividly the story of how Lock overcame difficulties with his bowling action and became an inspirational captain of Leicestershire and then Western Australia after his

prominent career with Surrey and England. He led WA to success in the Sheffield Shield.

As always, this book of Hill's is extremely well-researched. (A comprehensive bibliography is included.) There are numerous quotes from Lock's contemporaries. One example is from Dennis Lillee who played with him in Perth:

"Lockie taught me the need for a hold-no-quarter approach to playing the game. I had a lot of that in my make-up but to see my captain with

the same attributes endorsing this was very important to a young player like myself".

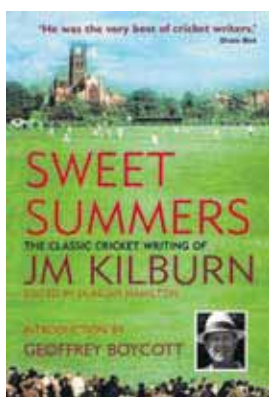
Lillee wrote the foreword, which highlights the eight years Lock played here and is of especial interest to lovers of Australian and West Australian cricket. Lillee recalls how Lock followed Barry Shepherd as captain and "handed a blueprint of success" to those who followed him as captain in WA in the 1967-97 period.

Lock's bowling under Australian conditions was rewarded with 326 first class wickets for Western Australia. Each chapter of the biography is introduced with a quote from such people as John Arlott, Ian Peebles and Lock's contemporaries. The Epilogue: Memories of the Born Winner contains some interesting thoughts from Colin Cowdrey, Peter Loader, Ted Dexter, John Inverarity and others.

The Statistical Appendix which forms the conclusion is a special feature as it is so detailed that it provides anything the reader could possibly want to know of Lock's career in Tests and first-class matches as well as limited-overs cricket. His batting, bowling and fielding stats are compared with other players, prominently J.H. Wardle. The performances of Laker and Lock are examined for matches in which both played for Surrey, as is their Test record together.

This biography is an excellent addition to the growing list of biographies of great cricketers written by Alan Hill and is a highly recommended read.

Ann Rusden



Duncan Hamilton (Editor)
Sweet Summers
The Classic Cricket Writing of J M Kilburn
 Ilkley, UK: Great Northern Books Ltd, 2008
 ISBN 9781905080465

As summer approaches, our thoughts turn to cricket and memories of cricketing days past. *Sweet Summers* – *The Classic Writings of J M Kilburn* sets the scene for nostalgic reminiscences of cricket and for the true spirit of that noble game.

Edited by award-winning writer and deputy editor of the Yorkshire Post, Duncan Hamilton, with an introduction

by Geoffrey Boycott, this anthology poetically unfolds an evocative love story with cricket which took place over years of steadfast dedication to a game which for Jim Kilburn was the breath of life. Sources for Kilburn's articles are the Yorkshire Post, The Cricketer and Wisden.

Jim Kilburn was a correspondent at the *Yorkshire Post* for 42 years and wrote 10 books, including two memoirs. A principled man who upheld impeccable values of virtue, fair play and sportsmanship, Kilburn never stooped to sensationalist journalistic tactics and was trusted and respected by players such as Len Hutton and Sir Donald Bradman.

These were the days when commercialism was scant, players only wore white clothes and there were no limited-over or Twenty20 matches. Always honest and outspoken and very much a man of his times, Kilburn warned about the route cricket was taking and the dangers which were threatening its purity, honour and morality. His prescient views still resonate.

Primarily a book about English cricket (with more than a third of it focused on Yorkshire), *Sweet Summers* leads us into the elegant company of legendary figures such as Don Bradman, Fred Trueman, Jack Hobbs, Keith Miller, Garfield Sobers, Hedley Verity, Len Hutton and Walter Hammond.

It is organised into eight chapters including "The Spirit of the Game", "Cricket Heroes", "Through the Decades" (taking us from the thirties to the seventies), "Quiet Hours beneath the Sun" (giving us a tour of English cricket grounds), "The Lone Star State" (Yorkshire cricket) and "Australia and The Don".

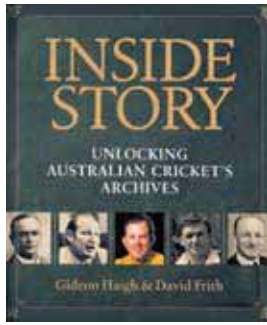
Also included are contributions and tributes from leading cricket writers and commentators such as Ray Illingworth, Dickie Bird and Richie Benaud. The book contains 32 pages of excellent black and white photographs.

The Australian section will be of particular interest. Jim Kilburn and The Don corresponded for many years and Sir Donald considered Kilburn to be one of the finest cricket writers of his generation. Kilburn describes Sir Donald's "simply magnificent" talent as "a text book of batting come to life with never a misprint or erratum".

There is a detailed comparison of the partnership of Bill Ponsford and Donald Bradman and a spellbinding description of Keith Miller's bowling in the Fourth Test at the Adelaide Oval in 1955 when Miller "rose gigantic in cricketing stature".

Jim Kilburn was a wonderful interpreter of the aesthetics, codes and traditions of cricket who describes his cricketing heroes as "figures of gold". The power of his romantic prose vividly evokes the glory days of cricket and this book would make an enjoyable read for any lover of the game.

Patricia Downs



Gideon Haigh and David Frith,
Inside Story: Unlocking Australian Cricket's Archives
 Melbourne: News Custom Publishing, 2007
 ISBN 9781921116001

Both Gideon Haigh and David Frith have acquired reputations for entertaining, piquant writing on a rich variety of cricket themes. Not afraid to pour scorn on foibles, they also have demonstrated an uncompromising penchant for apt similes and metaphors with which to lampoon any evidence of egotism, arrogance, incapacity

and rank sportsmanship that might besmirch the beauty of the game. As a result their vast oeuvres reveal them as masterly narrators, witty biographers and acidic prosecutors.

"*Inside Story*", however, is uncharacteristically prosaic in style. Save for the occasional bon mot, and ironic aside, it is a solid account of the revelations of the minutes of the governing body of Australian cricket from its inception in 1905 to 2007. Commissioned by Cricket Australia itself, "*Inside Story*" is not a casual read. Three hundred and seventy-eight pages, with double columns and small print, are leavened only by some choice photographs.

The taking of minutes is an art, not a science. Inevitably there is chaff among the wheat. I myself laboured for two days through a mass of agendas researching a mere soupçon of Haigh and Frith's menu, merely assessing Australia's support of Sri Lanka's quest for Test status. Wading through type-written minutes is a love of labour, not a labour of love.

Nevertheless, the result of their labours is a major masterpiece that no serious observer of cricket can afford to ignore. It is the fons et origo of Australian cricket.

Tensions within the board itself have not been infrequent. The constitution of its members has been eclectic. Not all have had first-class experience as players or administrators. Inevitably, there have been special pleaders. As in any incorporated or unincorporated body, personality conflicts have been inevitable. In some instances they have been political.

Interstate rivalries have led to internecine disharmony. The modified adulation of Bradman that Haigh has himself shown (not alone among Australian historians) is now, perhaps, explained by a telling comment that Bradman was a man of right-wing persuasion.

Imagine how, as chairman, he greeted the feisty Queensland delegate, Clem Jones, whose mother played the "Red Flag" on the piano before ALP branch meetings! "I'd like to welcome Alderman Jones. But we can never be friends, because I abhor your politics". [See p.153]

Bradman also comes in for criticism for his overly cool relationship with certain Test colleagues of Roman Catholic faith – notably O'Reilly, Fingleton and Fleetwood-Smith, who on one occasion were summoned by the board for alleged dissension. [See p.93].

The greatest macro-conflicts affecting the board arose from global issues of great moment. The Bodyline fiasco, the South African boycotts, the famous 1912 fist fights, the throwing controversies of the 1950s and 1960. ll these, and others, justify separate chapters and are analysed dispassionately, but are indicative of the intense passion that they aroused within and outside the board.

Two chapters on the Packer affair were written by Gideon Haigh. Apart from being a cricket writer, Haigh has written expertly on the commercial world. These chapters mirror his 1993 book "*The Cricket War*". They are technically analysed, and are by no means a casual read! But, to my mind, they completely exonerate the board from serious criticism.

The board was confronted by a culture that abhorred Test cricket and had a ruthless business ethos. What is more, the board was harshly treated in the courts. Both the English and the Australian judiciary approached cricket as if it were a commercial enterprise. My own view is that Sports Law is a separate discipline. What might be a restraint of trade in the commercial world can be justified in sport as a reasonable limitation legitimately militating against unevenness of competitions.

The very term, "restraint of trade", threw the board into disarray. In law, however, it is only unreasonable restraints that nullify a contractual clause. Yet the board supinely capitulated to Kim Hughes, Bruce Francis and others who flagrantly breached the Gleneagles Agreement, and their own contracts, by entering into a counter-contract to play quasi-Test matches in South Africa.¹

Apart from internal disputes, of which the recent dismissal of the board's chief executive officer, Graham Halbish, is the most salacious, the board has had, over the years, to tolerate some dissidence from certain players – no doubt often fuelled by agents. Peter McAlister, Cec Pepper, Sid Barnes, Denis Lillee and Merv Hughes spring to mind as amongst the most difficult. (All are treated in the book).

Bobby Simpson, who once famously rescued Australia at the age of 42, seems to have been treated with a lack of appreciation. His uncompromising dedication and forthrightness seem to have been the chief cause of his demise. On the other hand, the board showed inappropriate leniency and lack of openness over the Mark Waugh/Shane Warne "bookmaker" affair. "*Inside Story*" makes it abundantly clear that, in Sri Lanka in 1992, both these players exhibited blatant evidence of a gambling addiction. Their folly was surely a clear breach of the unequivocal terms relating to behaviour in the ACB contract.

Apart from major issues, a careful reading of this book points to many peripheral matters covered, sometimes even as casual asides, in the minutes. Some are of profound importance. Examples of important practical changes, and the context of them, might be, for instance, the increase of the follow-on's availability in Test cricket from 150 to 200 runs, the many changes in the criteria for availability of the new ball, several changes in the LBW law, demise of uncovered wickets and, of course, the many amendments to one-day rules.

At a global level, the impact of the board, in its capacity as one of the few full members of the ICC, has had much significance. The careful reader cannot afford to miss "peripheral" paragraphs of this book.

For my part, I cannot concur with Frith's allusion (p121) that Australia has always acted "fraternally" towards Sri Lanka. My own search of the minutes led me to the view that the Australian board as a whole was "lukewarm" to Sri Lanka's frequent applications for Test status.

Australia refused to support India and Pakistan until 1980. Moreover, Australia has not been particularly well-disposed to Sri Lankan Test cricket since 1982. Despite its remarkable progress, Sri Lanka has never played in a five-match, or even a four-match, Test series in the last 26 years!

The dynamism for the ultimate support of Sri Lanka's cause came from the Prahran Cricket Club, whose president was Mr Bob Parish. He also became president of the ACB. He had a most difficult reign of office. To my mind, he was an outstandingly wise and compassionate president, and was, until his death, much revered by the Sri Lankan community in Melbourne.²

In sum, the claims of Messrs Haigh and Frith in their "Author Acknowledgements" are entirely justified: "The records of Cricket Australia.....add hugely to an understanding of what remains our first and only truly national team sport".

J. Neville Turner

1 [See Chapter 14 for an account of this compromised litigation. Contrast J. Neville Turner, "The A.C.B. Player Contract and the Litigation Resulting Therefrom", Vol.1 Australian Cricket Journal No.2, page 3 (1985).

2 [See J.Neville Turner, Australia's Role in Granting Test Status to Sri Lanka, Vol.10, Baggy Green, No.2, page 19, 2008].



Wisden Cricketer, foreword by Simon Lister
Flying Stumps and Metal Bats: cricket's greatest moments by the people who were there
 London: Aurum Press Ltd, 2008
 ISBN 978 1 84513 383 2

Were you there? I was. Well, for some of them.

"Unusual happenings" from the fabulous world of cricket. What to read first. The contents page lists Great Occasions, Politics (On and Off the Pitch), Nail-biting Finishes, Bad Behaviour, Great

Performances, Oddities and Innovations, Upsets and Extreme Conditions. That is some list!

"The First World Cup in England" (won by West Indies) at Lord's. I was there. Derek Underwood, Keith Fletcher, Chris Old, Mike Denness and Bishen Bedi talk about this new phenomenon of World Cup Cricket.

"England retain the Ashes, Australia 1986-87". I saw that one, too. Imagine the comments from (Sir) Ian Botham, David Gower, Mike Gatting and Allan Border on why we were defeated.

"The Political situation over the years". England v Rest of the World, 1970. The South African tour was cancelled, the D'Oliveira saga occasioned worldwide anger and so a Rest of the World Tour was quickly arranged.

The Englishmen talk of their disappointment. The alleged ball tampering

and cheating as England toured India in 1976/77. This is still the cause of ill-feeling. The tension in India after Mrs Gandhi's assassination as England toured in 1984/85, a difficult time for David Gower's team.

"Bad Behaviour". Now there's a chapter. Michael Holding kicking down the stumps of John Morrison after he was given not out. The Cullinan/Warne drama and others during the 1997-98 South African tour of Australia. Old grudges reborn during Pakistan's tour of England, 1992. Here Robin Smith, Aquib Javed and Moin Khan give you their side of the story.

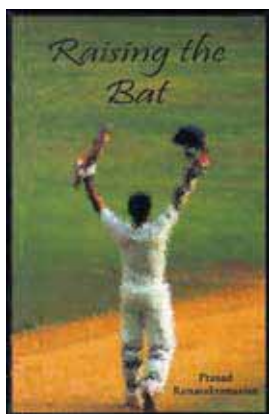
"Great Performances" covers both county and international. In the match Surrey v Sussex, Pat Pocock took seven wickets in 11 balls, 1972. Michael Holding with lightning speed at The Oval in 1976. New Zealand winning its first tour of England in 1986. The players open up with their thoughts.

The Packer Revolution certainly brings out the true feelings of the cricketers and perhaps a few "truths" we were never able to read about. Oh, and don't forget Lillee's aluminium bat.

Remember Dean Jones' magnificent innings of 210 in Madras in 1986 and his hospitalisation after that innings? Little do we recall that nightwatchman Ray Bright was also near to collapse as he walked back to the pavilion. Or the fact that Allan Border goaded Dean Jones to keep him going. I can imagine Deano really getting fired up when Allan Border said: "You weak Victorian. I want a tough Australian out there. I want a Queenslander." Strong stuff, but we will never forget Dean Jones.

A book that gives you "the other side", a book to enjoy, a book to relive magical moments, both good and bad. Highly recommended.

Peta I. Phillips.



Prasad Ramasubramanian
Raising the Bat
 Mumbai: Frog Books, 2008
 ISBN 8188811653

Anyone who travels to Mumbai should visit Shivaji Park in the late afternoon to fully understand the Indian love of cricket. Here you will find maybe 40 to 50 cricket teams ferociously battling out their own "Test matches" in fading light. No one loses a cricket ball (a miracle in itself) and the future Tendulkars and Gavaskars hone their skills in the rough and tumble of backyard cricket.

It is a way of life, a religion, an avenue for success and contains the hopes and

aspirations of every young Indian boy. They will give it their best shot, if it means a chance for glory.

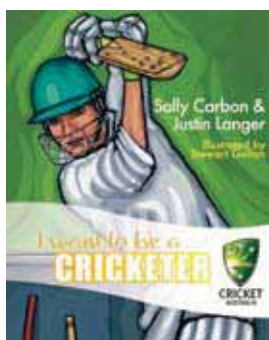
Raising the Bat by Prasad Ramasubramanian describes a young lad's life as he moves through the ranks of schoolboy cricket to the heady heights of the game's elite. Suraj battles the early days of family demands that he play the game their way to the strict coaches who insist on total dedication, and then the self-doubt that he suffers.

Along the way we read of Wankede Stadium and then on to Brabourne, all the time evocative of the fanaticism for cricket in that vast continent, especially Suraj's joy at meeting the greats of the game and devouring their every sentence of encouragement. You come to an understanding that the journey to sporting fame is not an easy one in this land, but it is possible.

Prasad Ramasubramanian writes with an empathy for young Suraj and his hopes and dreams, not unlike any Australian lad hoping to wear the baggy green cap.

This novella is an enjoyable read for any young aspiring cricketer, although written in the Indian "formal-style" English.

Peta I. Phillips.



Sally Carbon and Justin Langer, with illustrations by Stewart Gollan
I want to be a cricketer
 Fremantle: Fremantle Press, 2008
 ISBN 9 781921 361241

This book from our children's collection follows the fortunes of young cricketer and cricket fan, Jason. It is divided into two sections. The first focuses on Jason's ninth birthday and the events that inspire the cricketer in him.

The second section looks at Jason at 15, when he is concentrating on gaining

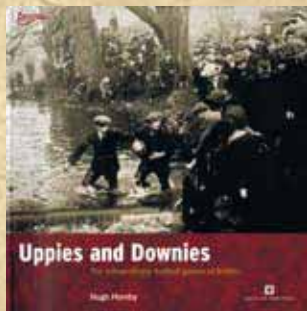
selection for the national championships, where only half of the State squad he trains with will be selected.

Also included are several pages of cricket history, most notably on The Ashes. Cricketing snippets are highlighted on pages in the main sections of the book. These facts and the history section were written with the assistance and approval of the official Cricket Australia historian, Ross Dundas.

The illustrations throughout the book resemble paintings with great shading and detail. You can get a sense of texture and movement from the illustrations, each of which has a country's flag and a player's name hidden within. The flag points to the name of one of Justin Langer's favourites, a detail that invites the reader to explore the illustrations.

A great read for young and young-at-heart cricketing fans and future cricketers!

Jane Wiles



Hugh Hornby
Uppies and Downies: the extraordinary football games of Britain

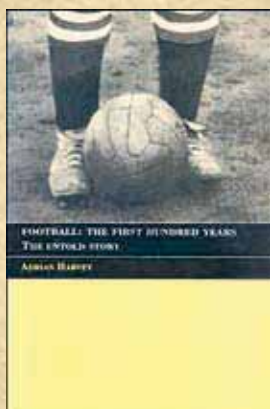
London: English Heritage, Played in Britain, 2008

If you happen to be in England in the week of Shrove Tuesday and you would like to see football as it occurred centuries ago, then this is reading for you. Even if that is

not the case, this is a fascinating book, painstakingly and thoroughly researched, clearly written and with excellent illustrations and photographs.

Now that football historians have revised the view that football developed lineally from the initial rough and ready to the regulated, Hornby has turned his attention to the rough and ready, the games in which those who lived on the upside of the town or river or harbor (the uppies) took on those of the downside or down stream (the downies) to be the side which successfully took a ball to its own goal, mostly by touching a wall, door, gate, bridge, trough or crossing a parish boundary.

The sites of the two goals and varying time limits constituted the only rules, for the number of participants, and the method of moving the ball from its centre of town start often miles over hill, dale, roads, river and any other obstacles, were not regulated. In the 18th and 19th centuries, such mass participation games took place in more than 80 cities, towns and villages around Britain.



Adrian Harvey
Football: the first hundred years, the untold story

London: Routledge, 2005
ISBN: 978-0415350181 (Hardback)
ISBN: 978-0415350198 (Paperback)

Adrian Harvey's brilliant research into English football is an iconoclastic piece of work, essential reading for those interested in the history of football and fascinating for the light it throws on the context in which Aussie Rules was founded.

Harvey's "untold story" is that of at least 93 teams on which the sporting

paper, Bell's Life in London, reported in the 1840s and 1850s, and whose existence was previously unacknowledged by earlier football historians.

These teams did not necessarily play regularly but they had features which we recognise today. They issued challenges agreeing on date and time, the venue and agreed boundaries, the stakes, an even number of players on each side and the time limit or number of goals for a win, usually the best of three.

It was common for contracts to be drawn up specifying the conditions. Some teams had specific field positions and some would practise. Stakes were often provided by the local publican and some games attracted large crowds of hundreds or even thousands.

Hornby takes the reader on an intriguing tour of the extraordinary 15 which survive today alongside contemporary soccer and rugby. Nine of them take place during Shrovetide, a tradition shown to be dating back more than 900 years, many enjoying a measure of public support which defied the efforts of past authorities to ban them for the havoc they could cause.

"Festival games" Hornby calls them and, indeed, they are often attached to time-honoured rituals and celebrations. Some are preceded by gatherings and activities in which dressing-up, playing music, eating and drinking are essential elements, much as those observed by conventional football fans throughout the world today.

Although actually kicking the ball appears to be rare, these games are not just quaint relics of the past but remain challenges to sporting stamina and teamwork over time and distance. Tactics such as smuggling the ball, hiding it, and using decoy runs without the ball are all part of the game.

Commonsense conventions have enabled the games to cope with a modern world and to prevent as much as possible injuring players. It is understood that cars have no place in moving the ball, although boats are allowed in some of the games, and strategists are not banned from using their mobile phones!

This is one of a valuable series entitled Played In Britain concentrating on how and where the British played any game, from tennis to snooker, and focusing on aspects from architecture and artworks to artefacts and archaeology.

Some titles are *Liquid Assets* (on swimming pools), *A Load of Balls* and *Played in Manchester*. If they are as expert and attractive as *Uppies and Downies*, they are highly recommended. www.playedinbritain.co.uk.

Gillian Hibbins

Almost half of the teams were local and 14 had been set up on purpose to play football. Their headquarters were invariably pubs. Seventeen were with associated schools, other than the main public schools, and three were offshoots of existing sporting clubs.

Harvey's rigorous work has more than passing significance for those interested in the start of football in Melbourne. It suggests that many of the young gold-diggers in the 1850s probably had some experience of regulated English football, either as player or spectator. So there would be in Melbourne a climate receptive to the introduction of a football code.

Of the founders of the game, Tom Wills was the only public school man and his advocacy of Rugby School rules did not meet with endorsement. James Thompson had been to St Peter's School in York, and William Hammersley to Alderham Grammar, two of the minor schools to which Harvey alludes. Jerry Bryant, in whose hotel the rules meeting was held, had been a member of the Surrey Cricket Club which had founded one of the football clubs of which Harvey writes.

Harvey details the development of "Britain's first football culture" in Sheffield and the description of its origins is mirrored by the developments in Melbourne two years later. The young men who gather to form the Sheffield Football Club in October 1857 do so after a number of ad hoc earlier games had made it obvious that some agreement on rules was necessary.

As in Melbourne, they considered the rules of the public schools that they could get hold of – Eton, Winchester, Rugby and Harrow – and scornfully found them not helpful and difficult to comprehend by those not already familiar with the peculiarities of the school games. They decide to draw up their own, as the colonials did here.

Gillian Hibbins



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The views expressed are those of the editors and authors, and not those of the Melbourne Cricket Club.

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