

II. Great Britain

- II-1 Arnold, A. J. "The Belated Entry of Professional Soccer into the West Riding Textile District of Northern England: Commercial Imperatives and Problems," *The International Journal of the History of Sport*, 6, No. 3 (December 1989), 3 19-334.

Professional football began in Lancashire in 1884, with professionalism legalized in 1885. The first league in 1888 had 12 teams, six from Lancashire. The last major industrial region to adopt pro soccer was the nearby West Riding textile district. This was partly because of the popularity of Rugby League, featuring working-class players and the Yorkshire Challenge Cup. After rugby began to decline in the early twentieth century, soccer became financially attractive, but never displaced rugby in the area. Based on primary and secondary sources: 101 notes.

—Mary Lou LeCompte

- II-2 Huggins, M. "The Spread of Association Football in North-East England, 1876-90: The Pattern of Diffusion," *The International Journal of History of Sport*, 6, No. 3 (December 1989), 299-318.

There has been much recent research on soccer in Victorian England. This study examines the take-off of football in the North-East, a large area that includes mining, heavy industry, and both rural and urban areas. The game was nonexistent in 1875, but was introduced soon after by middle-class elite, primarily school teachers. By 1889, there were over 200 clubs in Sunderland alone. By 1890, importation of working-class players, professionalism, and league matches replaced the local amateur teams, club matches, and friendlies. Based on primary and secondary sources; 62 notes.

—Mary Lou LeCompte

- II-3 Bradley, James. "The MCC, Society and Empire: A Portrait of Cricket's Ruling Body, 1860-1914," *The International Journal of the History of Sport*, 7, No. 1 (May 1990), 3-22.

The Marylebone Cricket Club (MCC), once perceived as the "Vatican of Cricket," has now shed all its powers except guardian of the laws. However, in its heyday, the MCC, particularly its self-perpetuating committee, exerted tremendous influence. Committee presidents came exclusively from the British elite, with nearly half the committee members titled aristocrats. The most important aspect of imperial cricket was sending teams abroad to stimulate the game and staging imperial meets. Still, the spread of cricket was part of the imperial movement and due to a disparate group of people, not just MCC. Based on primary and secondary sources; 40 notes.

—Mary Lou LeCompte

- II-4 Jenkins, Ray. "Salvation for the Fittest? A West African Sportsman in Britain in the Age of the New Imperialism," *The International Journal of the History of Sport*, 7, No. 1 (May 1990), 23-60.

Was Arthur Wharton, England's first black sports star, a product of the doctrine of "salvation of the fittest"? Jenkins concludes he was not. Wharton, son of mulatto parents in the African Gold Coast's educated elite, came to school in England at sixteen. A multi-sport athlete, he was the first to run the 100 yards in under 10 seconds. However, he suffered racial discrimination and had his amateur status questioned. Despite his education, he was rejected for a Gold Coast colonial administrative post. Based on primary and secondary sources; 140 notes.

—Mary Lou LeCompte