

### III. Great Britain

- III-1 Rivington, R. T. "W. Webb Ellis and Ashbourne Football," *The International Journal of the History of Sport*, 8, no. 1 (May 1991), 133-139.

Nineteenth-century school football prescribed moving the ball forward using the feet. William Webb Ellis and his English Rugby school friends, in disregard of the rules, carried the ball by hand, entertaining any and all methods to maintain possession, thus participating in the chaotic game of "mass football." Though these Rugby games are not credited with the birth of Rugby-style football, they "anticipated the spirit of the game yet to be played." Based on primary and secondary sources, 9 notes.

—Brandy Haney

- III-2 Melling, Joseph. "Sport, Spectacle, and Class: Handball in the North East," *The International Journal of the History of Sport*, 7, no. 3 (December 1990), 443-447.

During the late nineteenth century, handball was a major sport in North-East England. Handball, also known as fives, had a large following of spectators and gamblers. Valuable prizes were awarded to the winners. As a result of an economic depression, prize amounts decreased along with the popularity of handball. Handball declined but remained a regional game. The rising popularity of football and rugby also led to the demise of handball. Based on primary and secondary sources, 17 notes.

—Michael Ecklund

- III-3 Arnold, A. J. "Not Playing the Game? Leeds City in the Great War," *The International Journal of the History of Sport*, 7, no. 4 (May 1990), 111-118.

Leeds City was a member of the Football (soccer) Association in England during World War I. In wartime the Association ordered that no monetary payments be made to players, fearing the league would be accused of impeding war recruitment. Leeds City was investigated for violating this order, found guilty, and barred from the league. Later evidence suggests that action taken against Leeds City only hurt the players, and did not greatly affect war recruitment. Based on primary and secondary sources, 50 notes.

—Jancy Darling

- III-4 Holt, Richard. "An Englishman in the Alps: Arnold Lunn, Amateurism and the Invention of Alpine Ski Racing," *The International Journal of the History of Sport*, 9, no. 3 (December 1992), 421-432.

Arnold Lunn, an Englishman, was the father of competitive alpine

skiing. Relying on the British ideal of amateurism, he attracted the social elite to the Alps where skiing separated them from the middle classes. He was the first to set a specifically flagged and timed slalom course, which he distinguished from downhill racing. He also championed and encouraged women in alpine skiing. His efforts culminated with alpine skiing being adopted into the 1936 Olympics. Based on primary and secondary sources. 37 notes.

—Eric Pfeifle

III-5 Tranter, Neil. "The First Football Club?" *The International Journal of the History of Sport*, 10, no. 1 (April 1993), 104-107.

"The Football Club," organized in Edinburgh, in 1824, was the only football club in Britain until the second half of the nineteenth century. Football was an expensive novelty that quickly lost its attraction due to the high turnover rate among players. Expensive membership fees were due to the field rentals and the purchase of ball bladders over several seasons. This club as well as many other types of sport clubs were supported by the upper class. Based on primary and secondary sources, six notes.

—Bruce Seidman

III-6 Chandler, Timothy. "Games at Oxbridge and the Public Schools, 1830-80: The Diffusion of an Innovation," *The International Journal of the History of Sport*, 8, no. 2 (September 1991), 171-204.

The growing importance of links between Oxbridge and public schools during the nineteenth century was key to the growing significance of sports in both. Public schools played the key role until 1860. Thereafter, Oxbridge graduates hired as faculty began to exert their influence upon the schools. Consequently, the original student-controlled system diminished in public schools. It still continues at Oxbridge reflected in the difference between American and British intercollegiate sport. Based on primary and secondary sources, 102 notes.

—Mary Lou LeCompte

III-7 Dabscheck, Braham. "A Man or a Puppet? The Football Association's Attempt to Destroy the Association Football Players' Union." *The International Journal of the History of Sport*, 8, no. 2 (September 1991), 221-238.

British football experienced turmoil during the early twentieth century. Major issues were the "retain-and-transfer rule" and wages. In 1909, the Association Football Players' Union (AFPU) affiliated with the General Federation of Trade Unions (GFTU). The Football Association (FA) initially endorsed this, but withdrew approval when the AFPU decided to pursue legal action on behalf of players. The FA then attempted to destroy the AFPU. The

AFPU's success in resisting their attempts represent an important stand for the union. Based on primary and secondary sources, 60 notes.

—Mary Lou LeCompte

III-8 Smyth, Ian. "The Development of Baseball in Northern England, 1935-1939," *The International Journal of the History of Sport*, 10, no. 2 (August 1993), 252-258.

Baseball was big news in Northern England during the 1930s. With the establishment of the National Baseball Association in 1933, the development of baseball accelerated rapidly. Crowds numbering between 5,000 and 10,000 would often attend professional games. In addition to the professional league, amateur baseball spread through Northern England claiming 120 clubs by 1939. Although baseball fever was permeating the country, the outbreak of World War II abruptly ended the sport's reign. Based on primary and secondary sources, 16 notes.

—Kurt M. Varricchio

III-9 Sandiford, Keith A.P. "The Birth of the Professional Cricketer's Benefit Match," *The International Journal of the History of Sport*, 8, no. 1 (May 1991), 111-123.

With no pension plans available in nineteenth-century Victorian England, the professional cricketer, "having served his club faithfully and meritoriously for many years," relied on the proceeds from an unpredictable benefit match for retirement funds. After paying all expenses, the beneficiary was awarded the gate receipts which could be drastically affected by weather, unattractive matches, and small playing grounds, frequently resulting in a net loss. Study of club records provides statistics. Based on primary and secondary sources, 50 notes.

—Brandy Haney