

THE GAME: EARLY SOCCER SCENERY IN NEW SOUTH WALES

**Philip Mosely
University of Canberra**

All too often sports history is written in such a way as to forget that the topic is sport. In pursuing themes such as racism, sexism, nationalism, commercialism, Marxism and a thousand other 'isms', sports historians have succeeded in ignoring the very essence of our discipline, the spectacle. The 'isms' are central to our scholarship, however they desperately need to be flavoured with sight, sound and smell. What follows is an attempt at providing an example of the sort of ingredients which go to make up a recipe for flavour. The subject is soccer in New South Wales and the idea is to visualise what soccer was like in its earliest days. The game began in NSW in 1880 and was firmly established in all other mainland states by the early 1890s.

The first known photograph of a soccer team in Australian was taken in 1883.¹ It showed the NSW team which travelled to Melbourne for the first intercolonial fixture between NSW and Victoria. The players' dress was typical of the fashionable footballer in Britain at that time. The team's navy blue jerseys were crew-necked and long sleeved. White knickerbockers extended to just below the knee where they were tucked into long navy blue stockings.² Most players are shown wearing a preparatory school style cap. Some have scarves or old (school) ties wrapped around their waists. The standard footwear was an above the ankle, lace-up boot, which in all probability served as normal street attire. The goalkeeper, unlike in later years, was not distinguished from other players by a different coloured jersey. However the team captain was easily identified by his central position in the photograph and by what was even then his customary possession of the ball. Collectively, the

players were noticeable for the large Maltese Cross stitched onto their jerseys and, as tradition and symbolism dictated, the cross/emblem was worn over the heart.

As pictured, the ball was constructed of long panels which were gathered together by a button at the common joins. This was typical of the footballs used in Britain which, in the early 1880s, consisted of vulcanised rubber covered by good quality hide.³ Such balls were a far cry from those of today. Because of their composition and construction they were never capable of bouncing to any satisfactory degree. Furthermore, their weight, particularly in wet and muddy conditions, made dribbling/kicking difficult and heading a potentially hazardous exercise.

The Melbourne *Age* reported on the first match between NSW and Victoria.

The Melbourne men won the toss, and elected to kick, towards the railway end, thereby gaining the advantage of the wind, which was blowing from the north, and the fall of the ground. The Victorians immediately pressed their opponents, and during the first half nearly all the play was in the territory of the representatives of New South Wales. The most remarkable feature of the game, and the one which afforded the most amusement to the spectators, was the 'head' play. Whenever the ball was kicked to any height, instead of a player marking it, as in the Victorian game, he intercepts it or endeavours to aid it on its course, as the case may be, by means of his head, and several of the contestants showed considerable skill in this department, the ball in one or two cases bouncing to a height of 20 or 30 feet after striking a player's head. 'Dribbling' the ball also gives a player an opportunity for distinguishing himself. He works it along the ground by gentle kicks, skill being shown by the way the player retains command over the ball while working it past an adversary. If it gets too far in advance of him he stops it with his heel. Not long before half-time was called the New South Wales players, chiefly through the efforts of Richardson and Tyrer, made a fine rally and scored a goal. The Victorians had numerous chances, but failed to get the ball fairly through. After a short respite ends

were changed and the play became more even. The visitors, through the agency of Tyrer and Eaves, scored another goal. The Victorians then played more determinedly, and scored a goal kicked by Riddell, followed not long after by another, kicked by Teare. They soon afterwards narrowly escaped scoring a third, the ball going over the cross bar, which does not count. The game thus resulted in a draw, each side having secured two goals.⁴

The attention given to heading and dribbling was to be expected. Heading had become a standard tactic of British football during the 1870s while dribbling was the essence of Association football as it had come to be played by the British Public Schools and their old boys.⁵ Yet what is absent from the *Age*'s match report is any explicit description of passing the ball. Possibly the NSW and Victorian teams were playing in the tradition of 'rushes', whereby individuals attempted solo runs with the ball as team-mates followed closely behind, ready to retain possession for their side if the dribbler faltered in any way. Visually, this would have resembled a rugby pack of forwards marauding upfield with the ball 'on the toe'.

The absence of passing had been noted in the (NSW) Wanderers' play in 1880 when the team's formation had consisted of a goalkeeper, one solitary back and nine forwards.⁶ The formation of a Railways XI, which provided a trial game for the NSW team before it travelled south in 1883, is not known but the railwaymen continually followed the ball, failing to 'keep [their] positions'.⁷ The NSW team in Melbourne had been organised with one goalkeeper, two backs, two half backs and six forwards. Although the team does not seem to have played a 'passing game,' its formation was actually designed to encourage 'passing'. To have players staggered both across and up the football pitch was to provide easier distances and angles for kicking to a team-mate. It was certainly easier than when anywhere up to nine of one's side were bunched together.

The reasons for NSW's lack of 'combination' was probably due to a pronounced English influence in the team. Certainly the players' names were more English than Scottish and, as the majority of players at this time were British migrants, players with English names were unlikely to have been anything other than English-born.⁸ The English nature of the team was significant in that the passing game had been slower to catch on in England than north of the border. Not till the mid 1880s did English clubs adopt the Scottish idea of passing and combining. The need to do this had been highlighted by five consecutive defeats of England by Scotland between 1880 and 1884.⁹

Similar developments occurred in NSW from 1884 to 1886. During this period the Minmi Rangers, Caledonians, Pyrmont Rangers, Granville and Hamilton Athletic clubs were formed. All were Scottish. When in August 1885 Canterbury seniors played the Caledonians they were thrashed by several goals to one, the Scots having played what was described as 'a good passing game'.¹⁰ In the same year the inaugural winner of the Association (State knock-out) Cup was Granville. The same club won again in 1886 and the year after those 'sons of Caledonia',¹¹ Hamilton Athletic, continued the Scots' domination.¹²

Changes in the style of play produced a visually different game. It was not that individualism had disappeared under the weight of team-work, in 1894 the 'rare [talented] dribbler',¹³ Henry Dashwood Sealy-Vidal was a welcome inclusion in Sydney sides,¹⁴ but that dribbling had ceased to be the dominant factor it once was. However shifts in style were not the only factor responsible for soccer's changing face. In the early 1880s and 1890s alterations in the rules of the game significantly affected events on the park. Appendix A details the rules of the English FA as they stood in 1880, colonial officials having adopted the same when the Wanderers were formed, but in 1882 English officials outlawed one handed throw-ins. In their place players had to use both hands, effectively limiting a throw-in's range and usefulness. The new rule was introduced after particular players in England, blessed with prodigious

throwing arms, had succeeded in making throw-ins as dangerous an attacking ploy as corner kicks.¹⁵ No mention of the rule change appeared in the colonial press but, taking into account time-lags and delays in implementation, it was probably not till around the inter-colonial fixture of 1883 that the new rule came into force in either NSW or Victoria.

The next major amendment was in 1891 when the 'penalty kick' was introduced against defenders who fouled attackers in the penalty area. At that time, the penalty area stretched across the full width of the field at a depth of twelve yards from the goal line. The penalty kick itself was taken from directly in front of goal, twelve yards out, with only the goalkeeper allowed to defend against it.¹⁶

In the same year substantial changes were made to the game's system of adjudication. Referees, who had at one stage sat on the touchline and arbitrated between two field umpires when the latter disagreed, were finally given sole authority on the playing pitch. The umpires, who were club appointees and had previously followed play around, were relegated to the touchline to become known as linesmen. Again, the colonial press made no mention of these changes but an indication of when they took effect in Sydney was given in 1893 when sports journalists with the *Sydney Morning Herald* and *Australian Star* ceased to include the names of match umpires in their weekly reports. Referees, however, continued to be listed.¹⁷

A crucial change in rules for players occurred in mid 1893. From then on goalkeepers could not be charged unless they were playing the ball or interfering with an opponent. Before this, players had been relatively free to 'grass' the goalkeeper, a practice which was supposedly counterbalanced by the keeper being able to handle the ball.¹⁸ The potential for injuries from collisions between players and goalkeepers was large. In 1890 the NSW goalkeeper Jack Logan had suffered a broken leg when barrelled by the Queensland forward Menzies in an intercolonial fixture.¹⁹ A point raised by Tony Mason in his *Association Football and English Society* is that the lack of protection for

goalkeepers resulted in their punching the ball far more than in modern times.²⁰ Only with the introduction of restrictions on players did the goalkeepers begin to catch and clutch the ball to any great extent.

Goalkeepers were always involved in controversy given their position as the last line of defence. Yet two developments during the 1880s and 1890s were able to reduce a great deal of argument over goal mouth incidents. The first came in 1882 when crossbars were made compulsory. Before this a tape (rope) slung between the goal uprights and pulled taut was permitted.²¹ When John Walter Fletcher's Coreen College played the King's School in 1881 a tape had been used.²² The difficulties involved in this were obvious. It was often hard to judge whether the ball had passed just over or under the tape, while hitting the tape produced all sorts of possibilities. Wooden crossbars, thicker than tape and sturdy, made refereeing a good deal easier.

The second development was the introduction of goal nets. First made in England in 1885 but not perfected till 1890, they were used for the 1892 FA Cup final. Thereafter they became standard dress for most football pitches.²³ The first time nets were used in NSW was in 1895 when the Balmain and Thistle clubs played on Birchgrove Oval.²⁴ It took till 1898 and the Denton (Northern knock-out) Cup final for their first appearance in Newcastle. Participating teams were West Wallsend and the Minmi Rangers, and the venue was Newcastle Cricket Ground.²⁵ The advantage of nets was as great in the 1890s as it is in the 1990s. They provided a sure way of avoiding many of the disagreements which always emerge between opposing players and their respective supporters.

And disagreements did occur. In 1889 Minmi players walked off the field in protest after a third goal scored by Hamilton Athletic was allowed to stand by the game's officials.²⁶ In 1896 the Gardiner Cup final was abandoned when 'fighting on the field between the burly Pyrmont Rangers' Hitchens and the persistently annoying Phillips of Balmain saw an inrush of spectators'.²⁷ The fighting had followed Balmain missing a penalty, the miss having been a retake of an originally successful

conversion.²⁸ Ill feeling continued after the match when, upon the chairman's casting vote, the Southern British FA's management committee ruled Balmain the Cup winners. This was despite the match having been terminated with fifteen minutes left to go.²⁹ Balmain was again involved in controversy in June 1897 when troublesome elements of a large crowd forced the abandonment of a fixture with Pymont Rovers.³⁰

Disturbances both on and off the field at this time were not unique to soccer; rugby and Australian rules were experiencing similar difficulties,³¹ and this did lead to a number of press articles questioning the usefulness of football.³² Such questions were not confined to the local scene either. *The Australian Town and Country Journal* reported in 1900 that a number of European newspapers were issuing extremely strong anti-football statements.

English sports are as brutal as English manners, and as ruffianly as the English national character. Let us abolish these wild pastimes, fit for cannibals, lunatics, and Englishmen, but not for the civilised peoples of the Continent... English sports have been shown up in their true light with all their debasing tendencies. We must influence our youth against the barbarizing influences imported from England. Let our boys play the innocent games of childhood, and avoid such murderous pastimes as football...³³

Of course the views of some did not necessarily represent the views of all. Within a decade Europe had become a hotbed for soccer. Similarly in the Australian colonies where football in all its various forms found widespread acceptance and support. This nevertheless did not mean local officials were not concerned about disturbances on and off the field. The Victorian Football League in Melbourne actively sought measures to curb player/spectator excesses, even if the 'mob' could not always be contained.³⁴ The incidents of 1896 and June 1897 in Sydney soccer hastened moves within the Southern British FA to form a Referees' Association in July 1897.³⁵ The idea was to try to eliminate

causes of conflict that stemmed from substandard or at least inconsistent refereeing.³⁶ At the same time an Interprovincial Board comprised of delegates from Sydney, Newcastle and the south coast, was established. The push for it was largely to ensure uniformity of rules.³⁷ One particular area of grievance, player registrations, was also cleared up in 1897. Certain clubs had previously stacked their teams with 'ring-ins' while competing in cup competitions, testing the charity and patience of rival clubs. This matter was rectified by officials insisting that players had to be registered with their team at least fourteen days before the cup tie in which they were to play.³⁸

Cup competitions were held in great esteem by nineteenth century clubs. The most prestigious of them was the Gardiner Cup which was the NSW equivalent of the English FA Cup. Its donor, William S. Gardiner, was a successful English businessman whose centre of operations was a software warehouse running between York and Clarence Streets, Sydney.³⁹ The Cup's donation had not been planned. Originally given to the Southern Rugby Football Union, it was handed over to soccer officials in 1888 when the secretary of the Union noticed that soccer rather than rugby posts were inscribed on it.⁴⁰ Gardiner approved of the transfer upon the proviso that the Cup should never be won outright or vary from anything other than a knock-out competition for senior teams.⁴¹

The Cup was much appreciated by the Southern British FA as its predecessor, the Rainford Cup, had been nothing more than a promise since 1885. In that year James H. Rainford, licensee of the Cambridge Club Hotel in Oxford Street, had agreed to provide a challenge cup which he said would be purchased from England. However for three years the cup failed to materialise, forcing officials to present a 'dummy' cup in its place.⁴² Rainford in all probability had agreed to donate a cup in expectation of acquiring new patrons, but his failure to deliver persuaded the Southern British FA not to transfer its headquarters from Sebastian Hodge's Commercial Hotel on the corner of King and Castlereagh

Streets. Hodge continued to host Association meetings during 1885 and through to 1889.⁴³

The nature of knock-out competitions, and the already considerable tradition of the English FA Cup, generated great interest in the Rainford and Gardiner Cups. This interest, which became known as cup fever, was fully evident when the Pyrmont Rangers met Joadja in the 1889 Cup final.

Pyrmont was rich in the number of her barrackers, who appeared upon the scene with large tickets in the front of their hats, upon which was inscribed words of encouragement to the Rangers... Pyrmont did the first piece of scoring, and if the jumping in the air, the waving of hats and handkerchiefs, or the vociferations from all around the boundary lines furnished any criterion, they were the general favourites.⁴⁴

Pyrmont's spectator dominance was simply due to the match having been played in Sydney. It was not a reflection of a lack of enthusiasm from the miners at Joadja. If anything, the miners seem to have been even more devoted to their football than city folk. They certainly had no difficulty in matching the best of Sydney in 1888 and 1889, and this when physical isolation made it difficult to arrange fixtures, and therefore to maintain club commitment.

The success of Joadja in the late 1880s was followed by other mining district teams who, from 1890 to when the Gardiner Cup was abolished in 1928, appeared in twenty-one different Cup finals. This record is even more remarkable given that the Cup was not contested in 1916-1917 on account of the war and that there were four occasions when both Cup finalists were mining teams. The most consistent performer was West Wallsend, who between 1919 and 1926 won the Cup four times and finished as runner-up twice.⁴⁵

At first, the mining clubs' success would seem to have been linked to their recruitment of skillful players from the numerous British immigrants attracted to mining districts. However many Sydney clubs

were likewise blessed with talented new arrivals, indicating that there were additional factors operating in favour of the miners. The first of these was related to the miners' style of football. It was far more physical than that employed by city teams. In 1892 the Minmi Rangers met the Pymont Rangers in the Gardiner Cup final. The latter had won the cup in 1889 and 1890 and finished second to Parkgrove FC in 1891. Only a fortnight before the final in 1892 the Rangers had avenged their previous year's defeat by demolishing Parkgrove by three goals to nil.⁴⁶ Yet, when faced by the men from Minmi, Pymont Rangers were themselves defeated by the same score. The match was reported in detail by the *Sydney Morning Herald*. In what was uncharacteristic language for the paper at that time, the *Herald* related how Minmi 'drew first blood' and how after half-time 'hostilities were resumed'. Reference was made to the numerous referee's decisions relating to 'rough and foul play' and to when 'the whistle blew for the cessation of warfare'.⁴⁷ What Pymont had encountered was a hardened opposition which took no prisoners. Years later it was expressed as:

The miners' style of play has always been of a strenuous nature, not in the direction of dealing out stoush to opponents, [but]... they are never adverse to putting in the hip or the shoulder...⁴⁸

City teams were adept at physical tactics themselves but the mining district teams played with even more 'hustle and bustle'.

A further point related to style was that the miners' physicality was combined with tactics difficult to counteract. While Sydney teams usually worked the ball upfield with a series of short passes and dribbles, the miners bypassed the midfield to their forwards with long, lofted balls supplied by the full backs.

The speed and rapidity with which this was done meant oppositions were continually back peddling, being forced to play from deep in their own half of the field. Mated with the miners' tough tackling, which commenced with their forwards and not just their half backs, the long ball game consequently ensured many favourable results. A touring

New Zealand side found this out in 1905. Matched against a North Districts representative team, their opponents 'play[ed] a good battling game, preferring the long driving ball, with a quick follow up, to the short dribbling code'.⁴⁹ The origins of such tactics may well have rested with the nature of many football pitches on the coalfields. Often constructed on top of old slag heaps, they were rarely either flat or well grassed and were therefore inappropriate surfaces on which to play a ground passing game. The tactics also matched, in a very real sense, the nature of the miners' existence. With play so often based on physical challenges, particularly in the air, there was a great need for strength and determination, qualities never in short supply among mining communities.

A second factor for the miners' success was very simple. Their hours of work allowed them to train. Clocking off at 3.00 pm, the miners were able to be at their local park within half an hour and to have at least one and a half hours of practice before sunset? In contrast, many players in Sydney finished work late in the afternoon or early evening and thus were restricted to what was called 'moonlight practice'.⁵¹ Some alternative solutions were thought of, a rugby union club in Newcastle at one stage used the head lights of three motor cars.⁵² However the general predicament lasted until the 1930s when clubs such as Metters were finally able to purchase training lights for their training grounds.⁵³ Even so, most coalfield clubs acquired night lighting at the same time and in fact Wallsend and Adamstown were using training lights a full twelve months before Metters.⁵⁴

Most clubs who took their football seriously trained twice a week, usually on Tuesday and Thursday nights. Fitness rather than technique was emphasised. This meant callisthenics, sprints and shuttle runs were the usual items of agenda. The use of a ball was not prevalent for one particular reason. British style football, while supposedly a great purveyor of dribblers and artisans, did not heavily emphasise the acquisition of ball skills. Trainers in England as late as the 1930s were

still known to conduct entire training sessions without kicking a single ball.⁵⁵ With the local game so closely modelled on that in Britain, similar approaches dominated the schedules of Australian trainers.

Trainers were frequently ex-players or even senior members of the teams. Although they passed on their knowledge of the game, it would be wrong to describe them as coaches, at least in the modern sense of the word. Tutoring in the intricacies of kicking, dribbling, trapping, shielding and heading the ball seldom rose above the basic. Team tactics were simple and left largely unchanged, a point highlighted by the slavish adherence to traditional team formation. The system using five forwards, three half backs, two full backs and one goalkeeper had been first used in 1884, had become standard by 1887, and remained that way for the following fifty years.⁵⁶ Yet local soccer was only following the pattern in Britain where the concept of a modern soccer coach started as late as the 1920s and 1930s. The principal force behind this was Herbert Chapman, manager at first of Huddersfield Town FC and, from 1925 to 1934, The Arsenal. It was Chapman who introduced the 'third back' game and established levels of 'tactical efficiency' which are acquainted with contemporary coaching.⁵⁷

Chapman's legacy was finally revealed to Australians on the 1937 tour by an English Amateur XI. Although Australia registered an historic series win, local officials began to take notice of the need for qualified coaching personnel. In 1939 the Gladesville-Ryde club appointed the first professional soccer coach in Australia, Bobby Walker, who had played professionally for Scotland's Motherwell FC and Falkirk FC and had attended FA coaching courses before becoming player-coach at the Hibernians club in Malta.⁵⁸ After the war, the NSW Soccer FA Ltd created the position of Master Coach. It was filled by Vivian Chalwin, who had played for England schoolboys in both cricket and soccer and had gone on to captain English League sides Notts County and Hull City. In 1949 he received the [English] FA coaching certificate, migrated in 1951 and became Master Coach in 1953.⁵⁹ By

then, however, British-based coaches had their rivals. Post-war immigrants included European aficionados. Names like Vlasits and Venglos began to appear, followed latter by the likes of Rasic and Arok. They heralded a new era for Australian soccer and, though often controversial, it was never dull or lacking in 'colour'.

Much more can be said about soccer's early scenery, such is the depth of material which exists for what was then a minor football code. The principal codes, Australian rules and rugby in its two forms, have even richer lodes that could be mined. Yet as Bill Mandle once commented, the sources of sport history are not found in Blue Books or similar such substantial records. They are found in the sports journals, daily newspapers and a hugely diverse range of memorabilia. More particularly, such sources generally provide minutiae, snippets which by themselves are virtually insignificant.⁶⁰ It's both a pain and problem to dig them all out. Yet if they are unearthed and combined they do provide the savour of sport as it was in the past. Class, economic and political analysis may be the instruments for seriously studying sport but by themselves they neuter the excitement and energy which is the essence of sport. The spectacle, the sound and sight and smell, must be chronicled. To leave the sport out of sports history is to create just one more dry academic area, and there are too many of these already.

APPENDIX A: ENGLISH FA RULES OF THE GAME 1880

'1. The limits of the ground shall be: Maximum length, 200 yards; minimum length, 100 yards, maximum breadth, 100 yards; minimum breadth, 60 yards. The length and breadth shall be marked off with flags; and the goals shall be upright posts, 8 yards apart, with a tape or bar across them, 8 feet from the ground.

2. The winners of the toss shall have the option of kick-off or choice of goals. The game shall be commenced by a place-kick from the

centre of the ground; the other side shall not approach within ten yards of the ball until it is kicked off, nor shall any player on either side pass the centre of the ground in the direction of his opponents' goal until the ball is kicked off.

3. Ends shall only be changed at half-time. After a goal is won, the losing side shall kick-off; but after the change of ends at half-time, the ball shall be kicked-off by the opposite side from that which originally did so; and always as provided in law 2.

4. A goal shall be won when the ball passes between the goal-posts under the tape or bar, not being thrown, knocked on, nor carried. The ball hitting the goal, or boundary posts, or goal bar, or tape, and rebounding into play, is considered in play.

5. When the ball is in touch a player of the opposite side to that which has kicked it out, shall throw it from the point on the boundary-line where it left the ground in a direction at right angles with the boundary-line, at least six yards, and it shall not be in play until it touches the ground, and the player throwing it in shall not play it until it has been played by another player.

6. When a player kicks the ball, any one of the side who at such a moment of kicking is nearer to the opponents' goal-line, is out of play, and may not touch the ball himself, nor in any way whatever prevent any other player from doing so until the ball has been played, unless there are at least three of his opponents nearer their own goal-line; but no player is out of play when the ball is kicked from the goal-line.

7. When the ball is kicked behind the goal-line by one of the opposite side, it shall be kicked off by any one of the players behind whose goal-line it went, within six yards of the nearest goal-post; but if kicked behind by any one of the side whose goal-line it is, a player of the opposite side shall kick it from within one yard of the nearest corner flag-post. In either case no other player shall be allowed within six yards of the ball until it is kicked off.

8. No player shall carry or knock on the ball, and handling the ball under any pretence whatever shall be prohibited, except in the case of the goal-keeper, who shall be allowed to use his hands in defence of his goal, either by knocking on or throwing, but shall not carry the ball. The goal-keeper may be changed during the game, but not more than one player shall act as goal-keeper at the same time, and no second player shall step in and act during any period in which the regular goal-keeper may have vacated his position.

9. Neither tripping or hacking shall be allowed, and no player shall use his hands to hold or push his adversary, nor charge him from behind.

10. No player shall wear any nails, excepting such as have their heads driven in flush with the leather, iron plates, or guttapercha, on the soles or heels of his boots.

11. In the event of any infringement of rules 6, 8, or 9, a free kick shall be forfeited to the opposite side from the spot where the infringement took place.

12. In no case shall a goal be scored from any free kick, nor shall the ball be again played by the kicker until it has been played by another player. The kick-off and corner-flag kick shall be free kicks within the meaning of this rule.

13. That in the event of any supposed infringement of rules 6, 8, 9, or 10, the ball be in play until the decision of the umpire, on his being appealed to, shall have been given.'

Source: *SMH*, 3 August 1880, p. 6.

NOTES

1. *Sydney Morning Herald*, 2 August 1932, p.10.
2. *Argus*, 17 August 1883, p.7. The same uniform was still being used in 1886. *Globe* 16 April 1886, p.8.
3. Roger Macdonald *Soccer: A Pictorial History*, (Glasgow:1977), p.50.
4. *Age*, 17 August 1883, p.6.

5. Macdonald *op. cit.*, pp.45-47; Tony Mason *Association Football and English Society*, (Brighton: William Collins, 1980), pp.207-209; Percy M. Young *A History of British Football*, (London: Arrow, 1973), pp.159-161.
6. *Sydney Mail*, 21 August 1880, p.364.
7. *SMH*, 13 August 1883, p.6.
8. *Soccer Weekly*, 14 October 1939.
9. Macdonald *op. cit.*, p.46.
10. *Australian Town & Country Journal*, 29 August 1885, p.453.
11. *ibid*, 31 May 1890, p.38.
12. *Referee*, 7 September 1990, p.13 provides Cup details. Also SJ. Grant *Jack Pollard's Soccer Records* (North Sydney: Pollard, 1974), pp.103-104.
13. *ATCJ*, 26 May 1894, p.39.
14. The press claimed Henry to have played for England in 1872 (*ibid*; *SMH* 18 May 1894, p.3). However that honour belonged to Robert W. Sealy-Vidal in 1873. Both men were Anglican clerics and would seem to have been brothers. Biographical details - Rev. K. V. Joyner *History of the Parish of St James, Rylstone*, (Bathurst: np, 1972), pp.17-18 (Henry); N. L. Jackson, *Association Football*, (London: Newnes, 1900), pp.88,271-272 (Robert).
15. Macdonald *op. cit.*, p.46; Young *op. cit.*, p. 167.
16. Mason *op. cit.*, p.211.
17. *ibid*
18. *ibid*, pp.208-209, 211.
19. *SMH* 18 August 1980, p.3; *Newcastle Morning Herald*, 18 August 1980, p.3.
20. Mason *op. cit.*, p.208.
21. Macdonald *op. cit.*, p.46.
22. *SMH*, 22 June 1881, p.6.
23. Macdonald *op. cit.*, p.46.
24. *Australian Star* 10 June 1895, p.8. *Daily Mirror* 9 March 1892, p.55 is patently wrong in claiming 1892. However the *Mirror's* claim (*ibid*). that the nets were made by a Prymont fisherman rings true.
25. *NMH*, 29 August 1898, p.7.
26. *ibid*. 29 July 1889, p.7.
27. *Referee*, 19 August 1896, p.8.
28. *ATCJ*, 22 August 1896, p.40.
29. *SMH*, 26 August 1896, p.8.
30. *Referee*, 23 June 1897, p.8.
31. Rugby - *Sunday Time* 17 May 1896, p.2; Australian Rules - Leonie Sandercock & Ian Turner *Up Where Cazaly? The Great Australian Game* (London: Granada, 1981), pp.50-51
32. For example, 'Is Football Brutalising?', *Sunday Times* 10 May 1896, p.7; 17 May 1896, p.2; 24 May 1896, p.2. This series stemmed from a letter to the editor titled 'Does Football Brutalise?', *ibid.*, p.2.
33. *ATCJ*, 14 July 1900, p.51.

34. Sandercock & Turner *op. cit.*, pp.62-66.
35. *Referee*, 14 July 1897, p.8.
36. The problem had been raised in 1896. *Referee*, 22 May 1896, p.8.
37. *NMH*, 23 June 1897, p.3; *Referee*, 13 April 1898, p.8.
38. *ATCJ* 17 April 1897, p.40.
39. *Sands Directory* 1888; Grant *op. cit.*, p.103.
40. *SMH*, 28 April 1888, p.15; *ATCJ* 5 May 1888, p.924; interview with Sidney James Grant 10 June 1980. Grant's information concerning the Union secretary and the Cup's transfer came from an interview he conducted with Charles P. Stephen in 1925. Stephen was secretary of the Southern British FA 1886-1887.
41. *ibid.* Cup rules - *Referee* 5 May 1887, p.6. Gardiner donated another cup to the Rugby Union. *ATCJ* 5 October 1889, p.40.
42. *Interview with Sidney James Grant*, 10 June 1980.
43. *SMH*, 20 May 1885, p.10; 17 April 1886, p.10; 27 April 1887, p.11; 11 April 1888, p.12; 16 April 1889, p.5.
44. *Australian Star*, 2 September 1889, p.1.
45. Grant *op. cit.*, pp.103-111.
46. *NMH*, 13 August 1892, p.40.
47. *ibid.*, 22 August 1892, p.5.
48. *Sydney Sportsman*, 22 July 1914, p.7.
49. *ibid.*, 5 July 1905, p.7.
50. *Lake Macquarie Herald*, 19 March 1950.
51. *ATCJ*, 2 May 1885, p.922.
52. *NMH*, 24 March 1934, p.17.
53. *ibid.*, 20 March 1936, p.22.
54. *ibid.*, 22 March 1935, p.3.
55. Stephen Wagg *The Football World*, (Brighton: Harvester Press, 1984), pp.47, 83.
56. *SMH*, 19 July 1884, p.9; *NMH*, 28 May 1887, p.3; *SMH*, 5 July 1937, p.13.
57. Wagg *op. cit.*, pp.48-58, 81; Young *op. cit.*, pp.236-240, 243-249.
58. 'Athletic News', *Football Annual*, 1936-7, p.139, *NMH* 6 April 1939, p.13; *Referee*, 6 April 1939, p.14; 13 April 1939, p.24.
59. *Soccer Weekly News*, 30 May 1953; *Soccer and Other Sports*, 17 September 1958, p.1.
60. G. Osborne & W.F. Mandle *New History*, (North Sydney: Allen and Unwin, 1982), p.92-93.