

# THE YORKER

JOURNAL OF THE MELBOURNE CRICKET CLUB LIBRARY ISSUE 49, SUMMER 2012/13

CEYLON V. AUSTRALIANS 1890



*Squad:*— G. Vandenberg, H. P. Boyle, J. Mc G. Blunkinn,  
*Second Row:*—W. L. Mordaunt, S. E. Gregory, F. Steplone, H. Troit,  
*Front Row:*—A. O. Whiting, T. Kelaart, E. H. Ohlman, E. Christoffeler, C. Kelaart, J. J. Lyons.



IN THIS ISSUE  
WELCOME SRI LANKA  
CRICKETERS IN THE WILD WEST  
AUSTRALIA'S SECOND SIXTEEN CONSECUTIVE TEST MATCH WINS  
THE YORKER WINS BACK-TO-BACK 'ISHY' AWARDS



# THE YORKER



MELBOURNE CRICKET CLUB  
LIBRARY

Level 3, Members Pavilion,  
Melbourne Cricket Ground,  
Yarra Park Jolimont  
Telephone +61 3 9657 8876  
Facsimile +61 3 9654 6067  
Email library@mcc.org.au  
Mail PO Box 175 East Melbourne 8002

ISSN 1839-3608

**PUBLISHED BY THE  
MELBOURNE CRICKET CLUB  
© THE AUTHORS AND THE MCC**

*The Yorker* is edited by Trevor Ruddell and David Studham.

Graphic design and publication by George Petrou Design.

Thanks to David Allen, Margaret Birtley, Jim Blair, Dennis Carroll, Patricia Downs, Ian Kerville, Quentin Miller, Regan Mills, Ross Perry, George Petrou, Trevor Ruddell, Ann Rusden, Deborah Schrader, Rick Smith, David Studham, Simon Telfer, Ray Webster, Jane Wiles, Helen Will and Ken Williams for their contributions and assistance.

The views expressed are those of the editors and authors, and are not those of the Melbourne Cricket Club. All reasonable attempts have been made to clear copyright before publication. The publication of an advertisement does not imply the approval of the publishers or the MCC for goods and services offered.

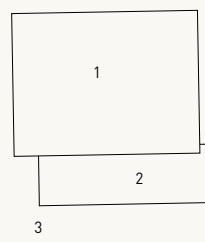
Published three times a year, the Summer issue traditionally has a cricket feature, the Autumn issue has a leading article on football, while the Spring issue is multi-sport focused. We accept supporting articles on other sports or general sport related topics. Contact the library to discuss your contributions.

From this issue of *The Yorker* we will be using the Style Guide for MCC Library Publications. A copy of this can be viewed and downloaded from <http://tinyurl.com/mccyorker>. We always welcome submissions of articles and reviews for *The Yorker*, but please adhere to the new style.

Submissions can be made to The Editor, *The Yorker*, MCC Library PO Box 175 East Melbourne 8002 or via email to [library@mcc.org.au](mailto:library@mcc.org.au)

## COVER IMAGERY

### THE YORKER



1. Ceylon v. Australia, 21 October 1890, MCC Library collection

2. Coomaraswamy beats Bradman, 27 March 1948, MCC Library collection

3. *Background*: Detail from scoresheet of Sri Lanka's second innings, 1995 Boxing Day Test at the MCG. Allan Miller Collection, MCC Library

## Contents

Welcome Sri Lanka - The Exhibition	3
Australian Cricket Visits to Sri Lanka 1884-1981	4
Cricket Honour Boards	8
Cricketers in the Wild West	10
Back-to-Back 'ISHY' awards for <i>The Yorker</i>	13
The Final Salute: Australia's Second Sixteen Consecutive Test Match Wins	14
Book Reviews	28
On Warne	
We'll Get 'em in Sequins: Manliness, Yorkshire cricket and the century that changed everything	
Cricket's Unsung Legend: The Jimmy Matthews Story	
All in a Day's Cricket An anthology of outstanding cricket Writing	
A Remarkable Man: The story of George Chesterton	



To celebrate the staging of Real Tennis' biennial *Boomerang Cup* at the Royal Melbourne Tennis Club from 12-26 January 2013, the MCC Library has installed an exhibition, *Real Tennis: An ancient game at Melbourne's oldest club*.

Though primarily focused on the literature concerning the game of Real Tennis from its origins in medieval Europe through to the modern game in Australia, the exhibition also includes the racket of the MCC's 11-time, and current, world champion Rob Fahey.

The display will be in the MCC Library foyer from Boxing Day 2012 and can be viewed throughout the summer, with special viewings available during the fortnight of the *Boomerang Cup*.

To find out more about the MCC Real Tennis section, including their teams in the 2013 Boomerang Cup, visit their webpage under the Club Sports section at <http://www.mcc.org.au/>



## Welcome Sri Lanka - *The Exhibition*

The MCC Library exhibition case outside the Frank Grey Smith Bar this summer displays the history of cricket between Ceylon/Sri Lanka and Australia.

It was customary for Australian and England cricket teams to play a game against Ceylon en route to contest the Ashes Series. These touring matches continued for a hundred years before Sri Lanka played its first test against England in February 1982. Australia played its inaugural Test against Sri Lanka the following year in April 1983.

Early Australian matches lasted about four hours when the team's ship called into Colombo, mostly on the outward voyage. This meant that Sri Lankans were able to watch many of Australia's leading Test players in action including Sir Donald Bradman, who played in Ceylon in 1930 and again in 1948.

In October 1969 Bill Lawry's team played four matches on the island on their way to India and South Africa and in 1981 the Australians also played four games on their way to England. Both these teams travelled by air.

Sri Lanka became a full member of the International Cricket Conference on July 21, 1981. Prior to Test status being granted they had played many 'unofficial Tests' against other Test countries.

The exhibition contains material from the library's collection, some of which is rare. It commences with several items on early Ceylonese cricket leading to the inaugural Tests with England in 1982 and Australia the following year.

There has only been one Test at the MCG between Australia and Sri Lanka before the current season – the Boxing Day Test of 1995. This match was memorable for Asanka Gurusinha's 143 runs, the only Test century by a Sri Lankan on the Melbourne Cricket Ground. It was also in this match that Muttiah Muralitharan was called for throwing by umpire Darrell Hair.

Sri Lanka's triumph in the 1996 World Cup is a highlight of the display. The final that year was played in Lahore against Australia. The man of the match was Aravinda de Silva who took 3/20 and scored 107 not out.

The exhibition concludes with displays on recent Sri Lankan cricketers Kumar Sangakkara, Sanath Jayasuriya and Chaminda Vaas.

**Ann Rusden and Jim Blair**



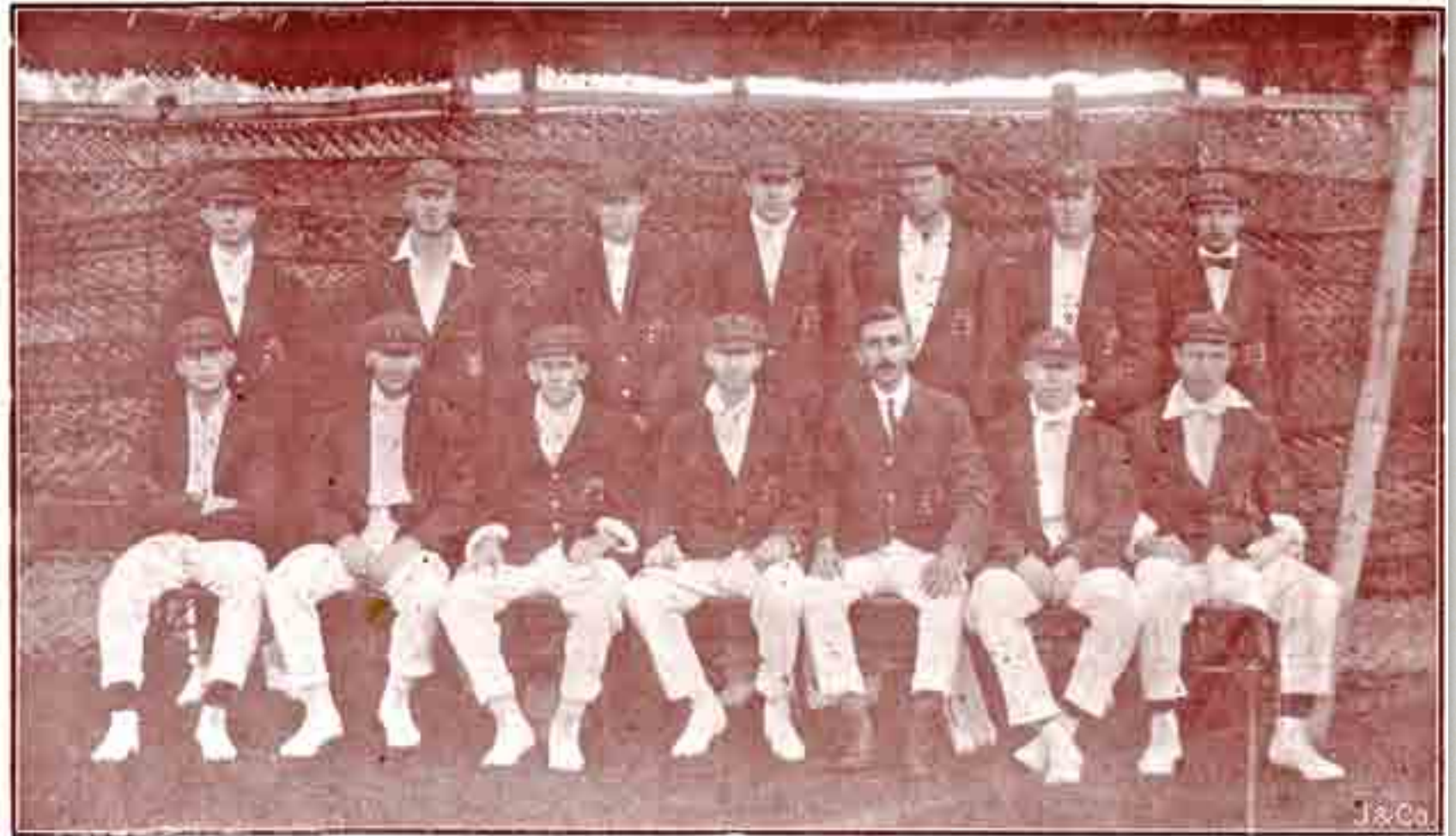
CEYLON Vs. AUSTRALIANS 1900



Seated:— D. Vandenberg, D. F. Doyle, A. Mc G. Blackburn,  
Second Eleven:—W. L. Hartoch, B. E. Tompaz, F. Stephens, H. Yarn,  
Third Eleven:—A. O. Whiting, T. Kelaart, E. H. Oldman, E. Christoffel, G. Kelaart.

MCC Library collection.

THE E. F. WADDY'S AUSTRALIAN TEAM 1914



Standing:—G. S. Hall, P. S. Arnott, C. T. Docker, N. M. Gregg, W. Cameron, N. Edworthy, H. B. Gregg,  
Seated:—W. Pitt, R. B. Minnett, G. Hazlitt, E. F. Waddy, (Capt), S. P. Fossander, (Manager) P. W. Docker, E. J. Long.

MCC Library collection.

## Australian Cricket Visits to Sri Lanka 1884-1981

Cricket contacts between Australia and Sri Lanka, or Ceylon as it was known until a constitutional change in 1972, began 128 years ago when Billy Murdoch's 1884 Australians played two matches against local sides at Colombo, the first on their way to England and the second on the return journey.

Cricket had been played in Ceylon since 1832, but the only previous international side to play there had been Ivo Bligh's Englishmen, while en route to Australia in 1882 on the inaugural mission to recover the Ashes.

Colombo had become a recognised stop-over point for Australia-England sea travel since the opening of the Suez Canal in 1869. Murdoch's men began a sequence of visits by Australian teams in which 12 of the following 19 sides to England played there. The travel arrangements restricted games to a single afternoon and an actual playing time of about four hours' duration. None therefore could even remotely be considered as first-class.

The 1884 Australians allowed Ceylon 'odds' for each game, a form of handicapping agreed to pre-match in which an assessed weaker side fielded additional players, in this case 18, in an attempt to produce a more even contest. Despite the numerical imbalance, the visitors were never extended.

Harry Boyle (8/20) and George Palmer (7/20) dictated terms in the first game, while in the second Palmer (11/23) was again virtually unplayable, forcing the locals to bat again. This time Percy McDonnell, who was to secure only two first-class wickets in an 18-year career, was the destroyer with 7/21.

Neither the 1886 nor the 1888 Australians played there, but the 1890 combination, with Murdoch again at the helm, did so, on this occasion meeting the locals on even terms in an 11-a-side contest. The tourists held sway throughout and Harry Trott (52) recorded the first half-century to date by either side.

Three years later, the Australians were opposed by a Ceylon XVI and emerged victorious by their narrowest margin thus far - 15 runs. Both sides fielded 'odds' in 1896, the Australian XII comfortably accounting for a Ceylon XVIII.

Thirteen years elapsed before the next encounter; against the 1909 Australians on their way home from England. The travel arrangements, which saw the tourists arrive in Colombo in two groups a week apart, the first led by the captain Monty Noble and the second by vice-captain Peter McAlister, were indicative of the divisions that had festered within the team throughout their time in England.

As a result, two below-strength Australian XIs took the field, one from each group with the numbers made up by the enlistment of fellow passengers. Ceylon won both to record its first victories against an Australian side, Tommy Kelaart playing a leading role in each with match figures of 5/55 and 9/53 respectively.

As a result of those successes, subsequent Australian sides met Ceylon on even terms. The 1912 touring team, weakened by the withdrawal of the 'Big Six' - Warwick Armstrong, Hanson Carter, 'Tibby' Cotter, Clem Hill, Vernon Ransford and Victor Trumper - reverted to the earlier practice of playing the fixture on the outward voyage to England. Labelled at the time as the weakest-ever team to leave Australia, it nevertheless managed to overcome the locals, albeit by just 11 runs.

New ground was broken in January 1914 with the first extended visit by a team from Australia - a New South Wales combination organised and led by E.F. ('Mick') Waddy. The genesis of the tour had occurred while Waddy was on holiday in Ceylon the previous April. It was a private venture in which all members of the team met their own expenses, with any match profits passed on for the benefit of local cricket.

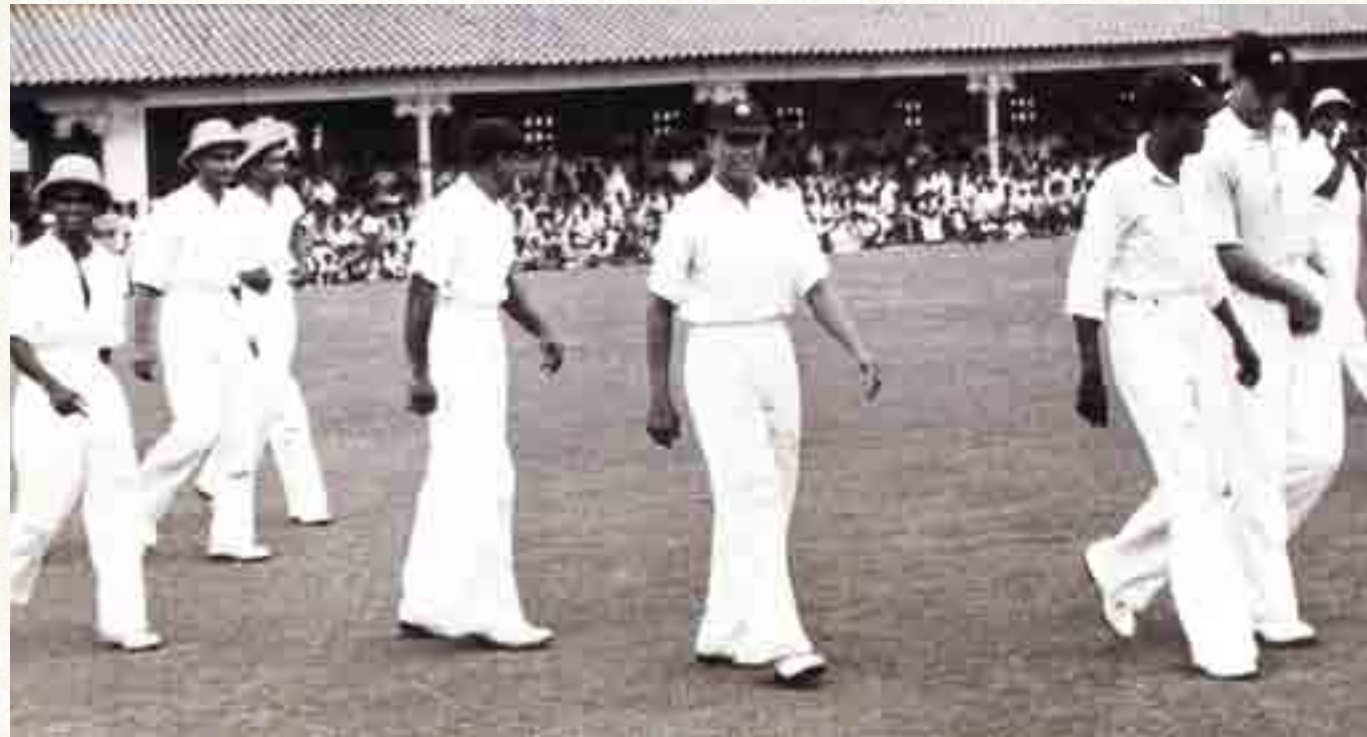
The original concept envisaged the inclusion of players from both NSW and Victoria, but the state associations objected to their leading players being absent for that season's Sheffield Shield fixtures, most of which were to be played during the course of the proposed tour.

As a result, the final team was weaker than intended and drawn exclusively from NSW, only two (Percy Arnott and Roy Minnett) of the party of 13 having participated in Shield matches the previous season.

Nine matches were played at several different venues over the course of three weeks, six 11-a-side contests of two days' duration and three one-day games involving 'odds'. Although rated a NSW second XI, the tourists won eight, with the solitary defeat sustained in Colombo at the hands of a Ceylon XI for which Cecil Horan and Stanley de Kretser had match figures of 9/64 and 7/38 respectively. Waddy recorded the only century, as well as the first by a visiting batsman from Australia, when he struck 127 against the Up-Country XI at Kandy.

There was no further visit from Australia for a further 12 years, firstly due to the hiatus in cricket as a result of the





1.

The Australians' match in Ceylon in March 1948 from Padmini Coomaraswamy's album. MCC Library collection. Left to Right: 1 Ceylon, led by their captain Mahadevan Sathasivam, take the field. 2 Coomaraswamy beats Bradman, 27 March 1948. 3 Captains Don Bradman (left) with Mahadevan Sathasivam. 4 Bradman approaches the wicket.

First World War and secondly because there was no arrangement for a fixture in 1921, when Australian tours to England were resumed. Thus Ceylonese spectators were denied the opportunity of seeing Warwick Armstrong's all-conquering team in action.

Thereafter, the only real interruption to the visits was caused by the advent of the Second World War, with all but one touring team (1956) from Herbie Collins' 1926 side to Bobby Simpson's 1964 party stopping over for a match on their way to England. While a decision had been obtained in most matches from 1884 until the Great War, most of the later games were drawn, there being no equalisation of either time or overs as was much later mandated for one-day contests.

There were no complaints, however, as the Australians always had first innings, thus giving local enthusiasts every chance in pre-television days to see many of the game's finest batsmen at the crease. In 1926, they were entertained by cameo innings from Charlie Macartney and Bert Oldfield. Four years later, a fluent 40 from the young Don Bradman, on his first overseas tour, overshadowed half-centuries from Bill Ponsford and Bill Woodfull.

Illness prevented Bradman appearing in both the 1934 and 1938 fixtures, much to the great disappointment of local devotees. Despite his absence, there was no shortage of entertainment in the first game as all the other recognised batsmen, with Ernie Bromley (80) and Bill Brown (56) in the vanguard, struck the ball to all parts of the field, rattling on 6/284 (declared) from 63 overs. The scoring was even more

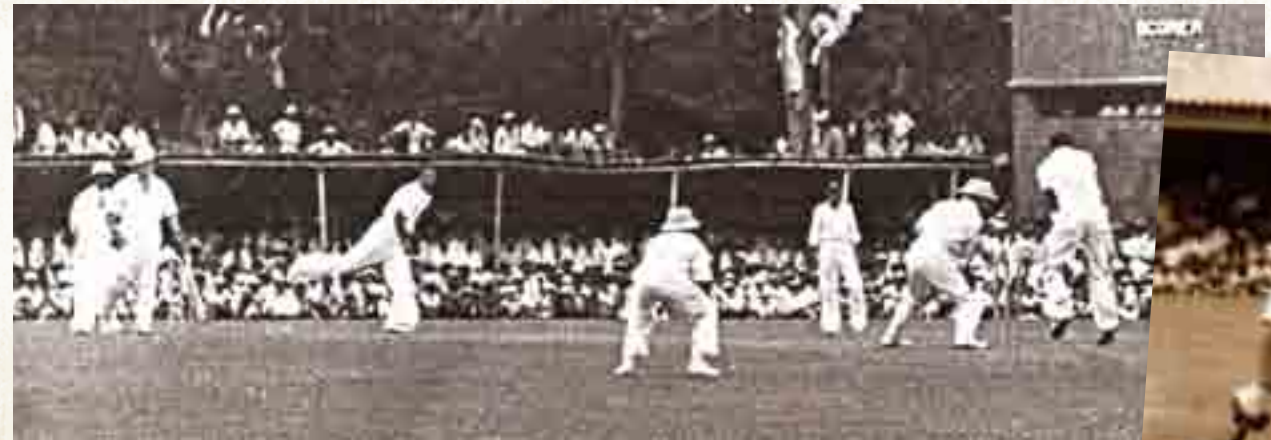
frenetic in 1938 as the tourists raced to 9/367 from 69 overs, on the back of centuries from Jack Badcock and Lindsay Hassett, who each made 116.

Sandwiched in between the above visits was another landmark in games between the two countries – the first such encounter to be ranked as first-class. In late October 1935, an unofficial Australian team, organised by Frank Tarrant on behalf of the Maharajah of Patiala, opened its four-month tour of the sub-continent with a scheduled three-day fixture against an All Ceylon XI in Colombo. Only a dozen games of first-class status had previously been played in the island, the first only 10 years earlier.

Led by former Australian Test captain Jack Ryder, the visiting team comprised a few promising youngsters supplemented by several veterans persuaded out of retirement, such as Charlie Macartney, Bert Ironmonger and Jack Ellis.

The blend of youth and experience proved too much for the home team, as the visitors triumphed by an innings and 127 runs inside two days. Ron Oxenham captured 9/18 from 12 overs in the Ceylon first innings of 96, while half-centuries from Ryder and Macartney, boosted by 101 from the much younger Wendell Bill, removed any need for the tourists to bat a second time.

A number of talented local players, who went on to enjoy long and fruitful careers, emerged during the 1930s, among them S.S. 'Sargo' Jayawickrama and F.C. 'Derrick' de Saram. Jayawickrama represented Ceylon against five Australian touring sides between 1934 and 1948, greatly impressing the visitors with a fluent 56 in the first. De Saram, however, was arguably the island's greatest batsman in this period.



2.

Despite modest performances against four visiting Australian sides (1938 to 1953), he revealed his true class in England with a superb 128 against the 1934 Australians during the first of his two seasons for Oxford University. The England selectors recognised his ability by inviting him to tour the West Indies in 1934/35 but he declined.

Immediately after the end of the Second World War, Lindsay Hassett's 1945 Australian Services team ended a seven-week tour of the sub-continent with a three-day fixture against Ceylon at Colombo, from which they emerged victors by an innings and 44 runs inside two days. Keith Miller (132) and Hassett (57) entertained the crowd, while Reg Ellis (5/25 and 3/32) and Cecil Pepper (1/36 and 4/46) ended proceedings.

Bradman's appearance in 1948 created unprecedented interest. An estimated 20,000 spectators crammed into the Colombo Cricket Club Ground, spilling over the boundary line on to the field as the day progressed, with police and officials powerless to prevent it.

Many other enthusiasts viewed the play from a wide variety of precarious vantage points outside the ground, before light rain and bad light ended the game prematurely. The Australian batting was more circumspect than expected, Sid Barnes and Keith Miller reaching the 40s, while Bradman made just 20 before being well caught at cover.

The one-day contests played by the 1953, 1961 and 1964 Australians were drawn, each being little more than a vehicle for batting exhibitions by the visitors, although both Channa Gunasekara (66 in 1953) and Michael Tissera (51 not out in 1964) also recorded half-centuries for the home team.

Australia, led by Bill Lawry, began its 1969/70 twin-tour to India and South Africa with a 10-day stop-over in Ceylon, during which it played three one-day games and a three-day match against local sides. Only the second one-day game, which Australia won easily, produced a result, but the visitors also held sway in each of the others.

Lawry, Ian Chappell, Graham McKenzie, Ian Redpath and Doug Walters all scored half-centuries, while Ceylon's Neil Chanmugam recorded the best bowling performance with match figures of 8/90 in the three-day match.

While en route to England in 1981, Kim Hughes' Australians spent just over a week in the island, which had been renamed Sri Lanka since the previous visit. As in 1969, three one-day



4.



3.

games and a first-class match were played. Australia won the one-day series 2-1, but the highlight for the home side was a fine opening stand of 170 by Bandula Warnapura (106) and Sunil Wettimuny (46), which guided it to its sole victory.

Sri Lanka was also in a favourable position in the four-day match, about to begin its second innings needing 126 for victory when rain and bad light on the final afternoon prevented further play.

It is interesting to note that during the period covered by this article, Australian teams visited Sri Lanka on more occasions than any country other than England. In July 1981, Sri Lanka came of age internationally when it was admitted as a full member of the International Cricket Conference and, a little over six months later, it played its inaugural Test match, against England at Colombo.

Ray Webster





# Cricket Honour Boards

In the cricketers' changerooms there are honour boards listing (on the left hand half) all the batsmen who have scored a Test century on the Melbourne Cricket Ground since the beginning of Test cricket and (on the right) the bowlers who have taken five or more wickets in an innings of an MCG Test. The names are recorded in gold lettering.

These boards are mounted high up on the wall where they can be readily seen. There is one board in each changeroom. The home room also has a second board recording all the Australian captains since Gregory in 1877. Together these boards are a great record of outstanding achievement in MCG Test cricket history from the first Test of March 1877 to the present time.

On the Australian board the first name is C. Bannerman who scored 165 in the very first Test match, and so his is the first century in Test cricket history. There have been many since and each one represents a special achievement.

It is interesting to note 'D.G. Bradman' appears *nine* times on the board during a period when there were often seasons with no visiting team and hence no Tests, and of course Bradman's cricket playing years were interrupted by the war.

One can only wonder how many hundreds he may have made had there been no war. In more recent times

Matthew Hayden scored six centuries on the MCG and the highest score by an Australian batsman is R.M. Cowper's 307 in 1966. This is the only triple century in Tests on the MCG.

The bowling side lists W.E. Midwinter 5/78 and T.K. Kendall 7/55 as the first two names, both taking five-wicket hauls in the first Test. There are three bowlers, F.R. Spofforth, H. Trumble and S.K. Warne who have taken hat-tricks. These are indicated on the board with an asterisk.

Fred Spofforth recorded match figures of 6/48 and 7/62 in the 1879 Test and took the very first Test hat-trick in the first innings. The latest Test hat-trick at the MCG was by Shane Warne in 1994. However, it was not a part of his first innings figures of 6/64 as indicated, but his 3/16 in England's second innings.

The two hat-tricks recorded on the board for Hugh Trumble are incorrect too. His 1902 hat-trick took place in the January Test where his hat-trick wrapped up the match and left him with figures of 4/49. His second hat-trick was not in the second Test of 1904 as noted on the board but the fifth. In this his final first-class match he concluded his career with a hat-trick and figures of 7/28.

The Second board in the Australian changeroom lists the Australian Test captains. Heading the list is D.W. Gregory who was captain in the first-ever Test match and is listed as

captain in two more Tests. There are 43 Australian captains so far with the current captain M.J. Clarke starting his term in 2011. Bradman appears halfway through with 24 Tests between 1936-48. The most Tests captained by one player is A.R. Border with 93 between 1984-94.

Of special interest is that S.R. Waugh appears not only on both the centuries scored and the five wickets taken lists but also on the Australian captains board with 57 Tests between 1999-2004.

In the visitors room the board shows the first batsman to score a century in 1882 was an innings of 149 by G. Ulvett of England.

There are many more Englishmen listed than other countries, especially in the early years of Test cricket when almost all Tests were between Australia and England. J.B. Hobbs appears five times, first in 1912 and lastly in 1929 and his great opening partner H. Sutcliffe four times, three of which were in 1925. For many years there were often two Tests in either Melbourne or Sydney.

Other English batsmen to note are M.C. Cowdrey's 102 in 1954, 113 in 1963 and 104 in 1966. Of special interest is the 174 scored by D.W. Randall in the Centenary Test of 1977. The highest innings by a visitor is the 208 by I.V.A. Richards from the West Indies in 1984. The first South African century was G.A. Faulkner's 204 in 1911.

The bowling half of the board shows that A. Shaw from England took 5/38 in the first Test of March 1877, followed by T. Emmett with 7/68 in January 1879. Later, in 1883 W. Bates took 7/28 and 7/74 including a hat-trick in the first innings. This is the only hat-trick by a visitor in more than 135 years of Test matches on the MCG. It is of interest to note that I.T. Botham scored 119 not out in the February Test of 1970 and six years later took 5/41 in the December Test.



Asanka Gurusinha's 1995 Test Century displayed on the visiting teams' honour board.

## A SPECIAL TEST CENTURY

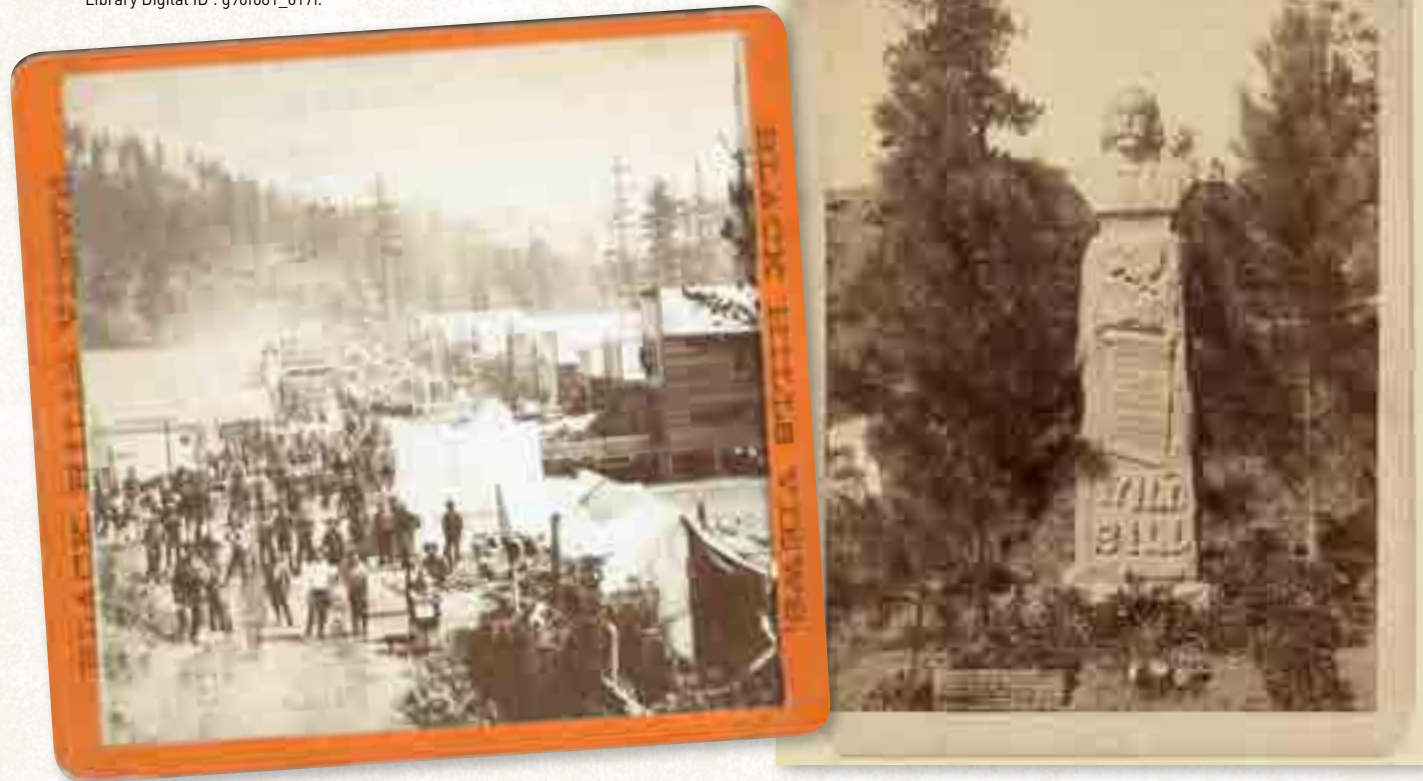
In 1995 Sri Lanka played a Test on the MCG for the first time. It was memorable for the century scored by A.P. Gurusinha, who made 143. The team was so pleased with his effort that on entering the Sri Lankan changeroom the day after the match the details of his innings, hand-printed on paper, had been affixed to the honour board with sticky tape.

It was obvious that all the players were delighted that one of their team would have his name on the board. As the board then was in an elevated position over a staircase to the room below, one can only wonder how they fixed the paper in place.

## Ann Rusden



Deadwood City in Whitewood Gulch.  
Robert N. Dennis collection of stereoscopic views, New York Public  
Library Digital ID : g90f081\_017f.



Henry Box's grave in Mount Moriah Cemetery is close to the memorial to Wild Bill Hickok.  
Library of Congress, LC-DIG-ppmsc-02687, Creative Commons License.

## CRICKETERS *in the* WILD WEST

To the casual observer the subjects of cricket and the American Wild West would seem as far apart as it is possible to be, but in the case of two individuals there are definite and unusual links.

Henry Box and Frederick Owen Gorman both played first-class cricket in Australia, the former with Victoria, the latter for New South Wales, and both spent a large part of their lives in some of the Wild West's most famous locations.

Born on 12 September 1837 at Walsall in Staffordshire, Henry Box migrated to Australia with his family 12 years later, settling in Melbourne where his father set himself up as a general merchant and coach ironmonger.

Box senior also took an active interest in community affairs, being appointed a member of the newly formed Melbourne Diocesan Board of Missions in 1851. Three of his sons, including Henry, attended the Melbourne Diocesan School (now Melbourne Grammar) later in the decade.

While still at school, young Henry joined the Melbourne Cricket Club, playing a handful of games prior to gaining a place in the Victorian team that visited Tasmania in February-March 1858. In common with many of his teammates, Box seems to have owed his selection more to his association with the MCC and availability for the trip than to any notable club performances.

Current MCC secretary Tom Wills not only finalised the arrangements but also chose and captained the side. Only one member had not played for the MCC during the season.

The lack of pitch preparation made batting extremely difficult, the locals faring the worst and losing the first match at Launceston by an innings and the second at Hobart by 69 runs. Box's athleticism and dexterity at long-stop, a key fielding position for the greater part of 19th century cricket, was highly praised and helped to offset his contribution of only five runs from three visits to the crease.

In 1864, Box married Rebecca Armstrong and the couple had five children between 1865 and 1875. From that moment Henry Box vanished from Australia. When his daughter, Aimee Rebecca, married Colin Christian McCulloch in Victoria in 1888, the *Argus* described her as 'the eldest daughter of Mrs Henry Box'. There is no mention of her father.

Sometime in the mid-1870s Box and his wife separated. The family remained in Australia while he set off for the United States to start a new life. Voting registers and census records reveal that from at least 1878 he was living in Lawrence County, South Dakota, and working as a carpenter.

At the time this was a region of turmoil due to the conflicting interests of the indigenous population, gold prospectors and other settlers from the eastern states.

Not all that far distant and only two years previously, General George Armstrong Custer and more than 200 of his men had been massacred by the Sioux and Cheyenne Indians under Sitting Bull at the Battle of the Little Big Horn.

Box appears to have spent the rest of his life in South Dakota, moving around the mining towns of the area where his



Sketch of Deadwood in *Harper's Weekly: A Journal of Civilization*, 28 October, 1876.  
[http://www.rarenewspapers.com/pages/harpers\\_weekly](http://www.rarenewspapers.com/pages/harpers_weekly)

Postcard of Lead City, Deadwood and Sturgis, circa, 1880.  
Rounds, Locke and McBride photographic studios, Creative Commons License.



Frederick Owen Gorman and his wife Catherine Sullivan Gorman  
Rick Smith collection.



carpentry skills would have been in demand. It seems that he maintained only spasmodic contact with his family back in Australia.

He became an American citizen on 10 October 1889 and his death from bowel cancer was reported in Lawrence County on 3 August 1908. He was buried in the Mount Moriah Cemetery in Deadwood, South Dakota, on 5 August. Others interred there are such immortal characters of the West as Wild Bill Hickok, Calamity Jane and legendary lawman Seth Bullock.

All of these characters featured in the television series *Deadwood* and if, as appears likely, Box moved to the area soon after his arrival in America, he would have been living there during the wild days depicted in the series.

An interesting sidelight relates to Box's only son, also Henry, who had grown up in Melbourne. He had assumed control of the Box coach business begun by his grandfather and later married Anne Mitchell, whose sister Helen achieved world renown as the operatic singer Dame Nellie Melba.

Fred Gorman, widely known in Sydney cricket circles as 'Froggy', followed a different and perhaps even more interesting path to the Wild West. Born on 15 February 1843 at Port Macquarie on the north coast of New South Wales, he attended Sydney Grammar School for two years from 1858 and played cricket in Sydney for both the National and Albert clubs.

In February 1863 Gorman was a late inclusion in the New South Wales team for its annual match against Victoria, which was played in the Sydney Domain. His first-innings knock of 19 was the second top score for his side, which went on to win by 84 runs.

The contest was overshadowed by a bitter umpiring dispute on the second day, which led to not only the abandonment of further play that afternoon but also to the refusal of two of the Victorians, William Greaves and George Marshall, to continue next day. A further consequence was that no matches were played between the sides for the next two years.

Although this was Gorman's only first-class appearance, he played in three 'odds' matches next season against George Parr's England XI. In each game 22 locals were pitted against 11 tourists. All were low-scoring affairs.

Gorman's overall contribution of 45 runs from six innings included a score of 19 in the first encounter, which saw him presented with a bat after the match. That summer, as well as the next, he also played for the Albert Club against the Melbourne Cricket Club in fixtures substituted for the abandoned intercolonial contests.

In 1865, Gorman travelled to California. Reminiscing many years later, his grand-daughter, Ardis Brown, believed that he came to America in order to play in a cricket match and there is a record of his playing in a match in California in 1869, but for whatever reason he never returned to his homeland.





The Albert Cricket Club Eleven in 1862/63. 'Froggy' Gorman is lying on the ground to the right. The two figures in cricket uniform, at left are unidentified. The other cricketers left-to-right are David D'Arcy (seated), George Curtis (on ground), Charles Lawrence George Gilbert, Sidney Jones, Sam Belcher and Nat Thompson (far right). Peter Curtis (secretary) is seated centre front and Harry Hilliard (umpire) is third from the right. MCC Museum collection.



Miners in Eureka, Nevada working beside an ore chute, 1871. National Archives - Washington, DC, USA. Still Pictures (RD-DC-S), ARC Identifier 524115 / Local Identifier 106-WB-11, Creative Commons License.



Cemetery at Goldfields, Nevada, burial place of 'Froggy' Gorman. Joe Gattuso, Panoramio, ID: 2853397

The riches of the gold and silver strikes lured him to the neighbouring territory of Nevada and in an 1868-69 directory he is listed as a bookkeeper with the business of Clark and Seaton in Dayton, a town that was much later made famous as the setting for the film version of Arthur Miller's 'The Misfits'. (This film was also notable for the final movie appearances of Clark Gable and Marilyn Monroe.) A year later, Gorman had moved to Lyon County in the western part of Nevada, near Reno, and not long after to Eureka in the east of the state.

Now virtually a ghost town, Eureka burgeoned as a result of mining activity which produced mostly silver but some gold. Gorman saw the population increase from 2000 to 9000 within six years from 1872. The railroad arrived on 22 October 1875 and at its peak the town boasted 125 saloons, 25 gambling houses, an opera house, several theatres and five fire companies.

It was the classic boom town and during this period Gorman left his position as a bookkeeper to become a constable, an occupation which, in the prevailing circumstances, must have been at the very least hectic if not downright dangerous.

On 18 December 1872 Gorman married Catherine Sullivan, their marriage licence being the first issued in the township. Sadly, Catherine died eight years later at the age of 25, leaving her husband to rear their three young children. She was interred in what was claimed to be the first burial vault used in the State of Nevada. A memorial cenotaph now marks the spot, her remains having been moved to Reno in 1952.

Gorman remained at Eureka until at least 1885 when he remarried and a daughter was born a year later. The former Australian (he had been granted citizenship at Eureka on 18

April 1876) had by now become a person of some standing in the local community. In 1895 he served in the first Nevada State Legislature and to mark the occasion had a portrait taken at Carson City. That image appears with this article.

Gorman spent some time in Kern County, California, where he worked as a hay and grain merchant before moving on to Goldfield in Esmeralda County, southern Nevada. This was another mining boom town and a familiar environment. He began work there as a teamster. There was money to be made organising supplies for the mines and associated businesses.

His time in Goldfield coincided with one of the West's legendary figures. From 1904 the local marshal was one Virgil Earp and with him was his younger brother, Wyatt, one of the West's most celebrated lawmen.

The brothers had 23 years earlier participated in the legendary Gunfight at the OK Corral. Gorman's business might have brought him into contact with them, but if not he would certainly have known of them. Fred Gorman died at Goldfield on 7 May 1905 at the age of 62, after contracting pneumonia.

The lives of Henry Box and Fred Gorman are of far greater fascination than the bare statistics of a game or two of first-class cricket. It is not known exactly why they travelled across the world to begin a new life, but a sense of adventure may well have been an attraction.

Irrespective of the reasons, it seems that they made a success of their lives and in doing so came into contact with some of the legendary figures of the American Wild West.

**Rick Smith and Ray Webster**

## Back-to-back 'ISHY' awards for *The Yorker*



The MCC is proud to announce that the International Sports Heritage Association (ISHA) has chosen the MCC Library's research journal *The Yorker* for the 'ISHY' award as 'best published newsletters, magazines or other publications' at their annual industry communications awards for the second consecutive year.

The presentation of the 2012 award 'for providing in-depth articles researched from the archives, featuring original historic materials' took place during the *Evening of Champions* dinner at the group's annual conference hosted by the International Tennis Hall of Fame and Museum in Newport, Rhode Island, USA on 25 October.

This year ISHA awarded 12 ISHYs to eight organisations, including the MCC. Other winners were the British Golf Museum, the Cincinnati Reds Hall of Fame and Museum, the College Baseball Hall of Fame, the Kentucky Derby Museum (two awards), the Qatar Olympic and Sports Museum, the St Louis Cardinals Hall of Fame and Museum (three awards) and the United States Golf Association Museum (two awards).

It is very pleasing to see three winners from outside North America this year, up from the MCC's position as the sole winner in 2011. This reflects a growing global interest in the 'ISHY' awards.

In announcing the awards, the ISHA Awards Committee chairperson Paula Homan noted that 'the diverse ISHA member institutions consistently communicate with their sport heritage community and the annual awards offer a friendly competition that supports excellence among peers.' It is the continued recognition of *The Yorker* by our industry peers that makes the award so cherished by the MCC staff and volunteers who produce the journal.

MCC librarian David Studham was able to accept the award in person, as his attendance at the ISHA conference was made possible by a grant from the Founder's Fund of the International Sports Heritage Association. He felt privileged to be able to attend the conference and the opportunity to meet

so many industry colleagues he has corresponded with over his 18 years working in the MCC Library.

David's contributions and insights throughout the conference were well received. There was great interest in all facets of heritage operation at the MCG, especially the National Sports Museum and MCG Tours. While most delegates were not surprised at the size of the MCG, they were all very envious of the size of the MCC membership and waiting list.

David had arranged for all delegates to receive one of the three issues of *The Yorker* published between July 2011 and June 2012 that made up this year's winning entry. He was quizzed by delegates from a range of organisations, large and small, about the history of the journal and its development over the years.

The interest shown and feedback that he received was very positive. It is the diverse history of the MCC and the MCG that allows us to cover so many fascinating topics and this, coupled with the vibrant design, is exactly what appealed to so many of the delegates.

A full list of the award winner and citations can be seen at <http://www.sportsheritage.org/news/2012-ishy-winners-announced/>



ISHA is a non-profit membership organisation incorporated in 1971 to educate, promote and support organisations and individuals engaged in the celebration of sports heritage. ISHA includes more than 130 members from countries including China, New Zealand, Japan, Singapore, Australia, Canada, Switzerland, the United Kingdom and the United States.

More information about the ISHA can be obtained at their website [www.sportsheritage.org](http://www.sportsheritage.org)



# The Final Salute:

## Australia's Second Sixteen Consecutive Test Match Wins

During the latter half of the 1990s and for most of the following decade Australia was the dominant country in Test cricket. Between October 1999 and March 2001 they won 16 consecutive Test matches, breaking the previous record of 11 set by the West Indies in 1984. This achievement was chronicled in *The Yorker*, Issue 40, Summer 2009, pp. 18-28.

Following this record run the Australians generally maintained superiority over their opposition although they did not win a series in India until 2004 (the first for 35 years). During the period between March 2001 and December 2005 they took part in 19 Test series for 15 wins, two losses and two draws.

They played 63 Tests, winning 42 while 11 were drawn and 10 lost including five where series had already been won (so called "dead rubbers"). While they did not approach their record-breaking sequence during these years, they did have, at one point, a run of 19 wins separated only by three losses in dead rubbers. During the period they maintained their No.1 rating (with the exception of one month) in the ICC Test Championship table.

In the 2001-2005 period some significant changes took place in the Australian Test match teams. After playing 168 Tests captain Steve Waugh retired in 2004 while others to finish

their Test careers included batsmen Michael Slater (2001), Mark Waugh (2002) and Darren Lehmann (2004). Mainstays of the bowling attack Glen McGrath (injury), Shane Warne (suspension) and Brett Lee (injury) were absent from the team for extended periods.

Those to commence their careers included Simon Katich (2001), Michael Clarke (2004), Shane Watson (2005) and Mike Hussey (2005). Clarke would go on to captain his country while Hussey would become a most reliable and prolific middle-order batsman. All-rounder Watson and batsman Katich were to have interrupted Test careers. For Watson, selection would be delayed as a result of recurring injuries while Katich seemed to struggle to find a permanent place in the batting order.

After Waugh's retirement in 2004 Ricky Ponting became captain and Australia won six consecutive Test series before the loss of the Ashes in 2005 in England. Despite warning signs that their great era was coming to an end the Australians were to regroup after their Ashes defeat and again win 16 consecutive Test matches between December 2005 and January 2008. This work examines their performance during this record-equalling run.

### Match Details

No	Australia's Opponent	Match Dates	Location	Toss won by		Details of Australia Win	Team Ratings	
				Aus	Opp		Aus	Opp
1	South Africa	December 26-30 2005	Melbourne	*		184 runs	1	4
2	South Africa	January 2-6 2006	Sydney		*	Eight wickets	1	5
3	South Africa	March 16-18 2006	Cape Town		*	Seven wickets	1	6
4	South Africa	March 24-28 2006	Durban	*		112 runs	1	6
5	South Africa	March 31-Apr 4 2006	Johannesburg		*	Two wickets	1	6
6	Bangladesh	April 9-13 2006	Fatullah		*	Three wickets	1	10
7	Bangladesh	April 16-20 2006	Chittagong		*	Inns and 80 runs	1	10
8	England	November 23-27 2006	Brisbane	*		277 runs	1	2
9	England	December 1-5 2006	Adelaide		*	Six wickets	1	2
10	England	December 14-18 2006	Perth	*		206 runs	1	2
11	England	December 26-28 2006	Melbourne		*	Inns and 99 runs	1	2
12	England	January 2-5 2007	Sydney		*	Ten wickets	1	2
13	Sri Lanka	November 8-12 2007	Brisbane		*	Inns and 40 runs	1	4
14	Sri Lanka	November 16-20 2007	Hobart	*		96 runs	1	4
15	India	December 26-29 2007	Melbourne	*		337 runs	1	3
16	India	January 2-6 2008	Sydney	*		122 runs	1	3

**Note:** The Team Ratings are based on the respective positions of Australia and its opponents in the International Cricket Council Test Championship table published during the period.



MCC Library collection.



Programme for the 2005 Boxing Day Test between Australia and South Africa at the MCG. MCC Library collection.

## Match Summaries

### Match 1: In Melbourne, Australia 355 and 7/321 dec. defeated South Africa 311 and 181 by 184 runs

Ponting chose to bat despite a green pitch, probably looking to give his two leg spinners maximum opportunities later in the game. Australia reached 1/154 before Hayden was dismissed for a patient 65. Ponting, dropped on 17, went on to make 117 but seven wickets fell for 94 to the visitors' seamers Pollock and Nel who finished with (3/67) and (4/84) respectively.

Hussey, 27 not out and only a handful of matches into his Test career, was left with only McGrath. Kallis then dropped Hussey and the aggressive left-hander made them pay, dominating a partnership of 107 in 28 overs with powerful shots to all parts of the ground.

The South African reply lacked authority. Several of the batsmen got starts but only the patient Gibbs (94 in 347 minutes including some memorable cover driving) and de Villiers (61) made significant contributions. At one stage they were 2/184 but lost 7/127 to trail by 44. Symonds and Lee shared six wickets for the home side.

Batting a second time, Australia consolidated its position. Hayden, benefiting from yet another dropped catch, threw off his first innings shackles and made 137 peppered with powerful drives and pull shots. He added 124 with Symonds (72 from 54 balls including six sixes). Symonds, attempting to establish himself as the team's all-rounder, returned his best performance with both bat and ball.

Ponting's declaration lead of 365 proved to be well beyond the visitors. They lost 6/82 and only a fighting 67 not out by all-rounder Pollock prevented a rout. Warne (4/74) was able to continue his dominance on a wearing pitch.

### Match 2: In Sydney, Australia 359 and 2/288 defeated South Africa 9/451 dec. and 6/194 dec. by eight wickets

After a stuttering start South Africa recovered, mainly due to a 219-run fourth-wicket partnership between Kallis (111) and Prince (119). Prince overcame Warne after being dismissed by him eight times in their 10 previous encounters. Valuable contributions also came from Pollock (46), Smith (39) and

Rudolph (38) but the run rate was under three runs per over and valuable time had been lost.

The Australian innings also began shakily but Ponting (120) and Hussey (45) added 130 for the fourth wicket to steady the ship. Three further wickets then went down cheaply but Gilchrist (86) aggressively seized the initiative and with help from the tail a further 133 was added. Nel (4/81) was the best of the South African bowlers.

The weather intervened on the fourth day with only 20.3 overs being bowled. Notwithstanding, Smith made a bold declaration early on the fifth day in an attempt to force a series-levelling win. Gibbs (67) again displayed his superb cover driving and he was ably assisted by Kallis (50 not out).

The Australians showed their class by chasing down the total set with 16 overs to spare. Hayden (90) and Ponting (143 not out) added an imperious 182, the hapless South Africans being reduced to spectators. Ponting passed 8000 runs in Tests and became the first player to score centuries in both innings in his 100<sup>th</sup> Test. Smith became only the second captain to lose a Test after declaring twice – Garfield Sobers was the first.

### Match 3: In Cape Town, Australia 308 and 3/95 defeated South Africa 205 and 197 by seven wickets

Winning the toss and batting, the South Africans were soon in trouble and wickets continued to fall regularly. Most of the batsmen got a start but none prospered against a strong Australian seam attack despite the absence of McGrath. Lee (3/37) and Stuart Clark (5/55 on debut at the age of 30) used the seam-friendly conditions effectively. It was rumoured that the home team had attempted to influence the pitch preparation to blunt the bowling of Warne.



The Australians took a lead of 103, the major contribution being a 154-run partnership of mixed aggression and watchful defence between Hayden (94) and Ponting (74) who continued to enjoy some of the richest form of his distinguished career. Symonds provided good support with a belligerent 55 while the wickets were shared between the five seamers.

Batting a second time, the home side's upper order fared no better than before with only Rudolph (41) making a reasonable contribution. Clark again showed McGrath-like control and patience and finished with 9/89 for the match. He was well supported by Lee and Warne (3/77), the champion leg-spinner proving more potent in the second innings.

Hayden and Langer gave the Australians a start of 71. Despite three wickets falling to Ntini while only five runs were scored, victory was achieved soon after. There was an unfortunate incident late in the run chase when Hall claimed a catch off Hayden. The opener refused to leave and was ultimately given not out to the chagrin of the home side.

**Match 4: In Durban, Australia 369 and 4/307 dec. defeated South Africa 267 and 297 by 112 runs**

The Australians won this match comfortably but, as with its predecessor, the end came with some controversy. After one of Hayden's rare failures the visitors made slow progress against tight seam bowling in favourable conditions. Ponting (103 in 225 balls) was well supported by Martyn (57) and Langer (35). Warne entered at 7/259 and his aggressive 36 inspired Hussey (75) and a further 110 was added. The four South African seamers – Pollock, Ntini, Nel and Kallis – shared nine of the wickets.

Despite a sound third-wicket partnership of 134 in 38 overs between de Villiers (50) and Kallis who went on to make a fine 114, little else came from the South African batsmen and the Australians led by Lee (5/69) held a handy lead.

A target of 410 was set. Langer again reached the 30s but it was a 201-run partnership of exquisite stroke play between Ponting (116) and Hayden (102) which put victory beyond the locals. Revelling in his pomp, Ponting had now scored twin centuries in two of his last three Tests.

Faced with an herculean task, the South Africans began defiantly, Smith and deVilliers adding 91 before Warne, as he had so often done during his stellar career, took the first four wickets and finished with 6/86 for the innings. At this stage South Africa had lost 7/90.

However, against the backdrop of approaching bad weather the locals mounted resistance. Boje (48) hit hard over the attacking fields while the fighting Boucher (51 not out in more than 50 overs) and Nel (over an hour at the crease) fought for time. The umpires let the game go on in ever-decreasing light until Warne finally broke the tail.

**Match 5: In Johannesburg, Australia 270 and 8/294 defeated South Africa 303 and 258 by two wickets**

The South Africans reached 300 for the first time in the series, highlighted by a patient 93 by Prince and a late onslaught by Boje (48). Once again the top order made starts but few could go on. Lee (3/57) and Clark (3/81) took best advantage of helpful conditions.

Australia began spectacularly with Langer in his one hundredth Test being felled by Ntini's first ball – he was to take no further part in the match. They lost 5/106, including four to the rampaging Ntini before rescue commenced with 68 added by Warne (36) and Hussey who went on to make a fine 73. Lee (64) then partnered Hussey and later managed the tail while a further 96 was added.

The home side again lost wickets regularly to Warne and Clark and at 6/140, with only the fluent Gibbs (53) standing out, were in trouble. The innings, however, was rescued by some majestic strokeplay by Pollock (44) and the resolute Boucher (63). Clark and Lee (match figures 7/145 and 6/114 respectively) continued their outstanding form for the Australians.

With their team facing the difficult task of making 292 on a deteriorating pitch, Martyn and Hussey (89) added a brilliant 165 for the third wicket. Three cheap wickets then fell but Martyn's 101 and Lee (24 not out) batting authoritatively with the tail saw the target reached. Ntini

(10/189) bowled with hostility and control and was unlucky to miss out on the Man of the Match to Lee – 88 runs for once out and six wickets. It was the South Africans' first home series whitewash since 1895/96.

**Match 6: In Fatullah, Australia 269 and 7/307 defeated Bangladesh 427 and 148 by three wickets**

This contest between top and bottom of the world rankings produced many surprises. At one stage the home side, batting first, was 1/238 and treating the visitors' attack with disdain. Wickets gradually fell to the guile of MacGill (8/108) but not before 20-year-old Nafees (138), captain Bashir (76) and Saleh (67) made merry.

The Australian reply was in tatters at 5/79 but Gilchrist, resurrecting his batting form, hit a brilliant 144 including six sixes and 15 fours to guide his team past the follow-on mark. It was Gilchrist's first Test century in more than a year. During his innings his first six took him past Chris Cairns' record of 87 and with his second he passed 5000 Test runs.

Left-arm spinner Rafique (5/62 from 32 overs) troubled all the Australians with his drift and turn on a hard, flat wicket.

Bangladesh struggled in the second innings against a revitalised attack. After an opening partnership of 48 they lost 10/100 with only Nafees and Saleh (both 33) showing any resistance. Warne and Gillespie both took three cheap wickets but the lead was still a challenging 306.

Australia circumspectly tackled the run chase on a pitch starting to keep low. Hayden (73) added 64 with fellow opener Langer (37) and 109 with Ponting who would go on to a fine 118 not out. Rafique, again troubling the batsmen, took four quick wickets but the skipper, supported by Lee (29) and Gillespie took his team home. The impressive left-armer finished with match figures of 9/160.

**Match 7: In Chittagong, Australia 4/581 dec. defeated Bangladesh 197 and 304 by an innings and 80 runs**

For the Bangladeshis the spirited challenge of Fatullah could not be sustained. The home side was soon in trouble at 4/41, only Saleh (71) of the earlier heroes coping with a determined Australian attack. Gillespie's hostile opening spell claimed the first three while the guile of Warne (3/47) and MacGill (3/68) accounted for the remainder.

Gillespie, a stubborn, defensive lower order batsman who on several occasions had helped rescue his team, was now to play a role that would not have seemed possible to him or others. Coming in as nightwatchman, he defended then ultimately flourished and was still batting three days later – a marathon of 201 not out including 26 fours and two sixes off 425 balls in nine hours and 34 minutes.

This memorable feat left him the holder of two records – the highest score by a nightwatchman and most Tests taken to reach a maiden hundred (79). Along the way he added 320 for the fourth wicket with the prolific Hussey (182) whose record for the fewest days to reach 1000 Test runs (166) paled almost into insignificance, while contributions from Jaques (66) and captain Ponting (52) virtually went unnoticed.

The home side, being 384 runs in arrears, improved on their first effort but in the end was overwhelmed. The exciting young opener Nafees (79) again played shots all around the wicket and slow bowler Rafique hit a defiant 65 off 53 balls, including six sixes off Warne and MacGill. The two leg-spinners prevailed, however, taking nine wickets between them in the innings and 15 for the match.

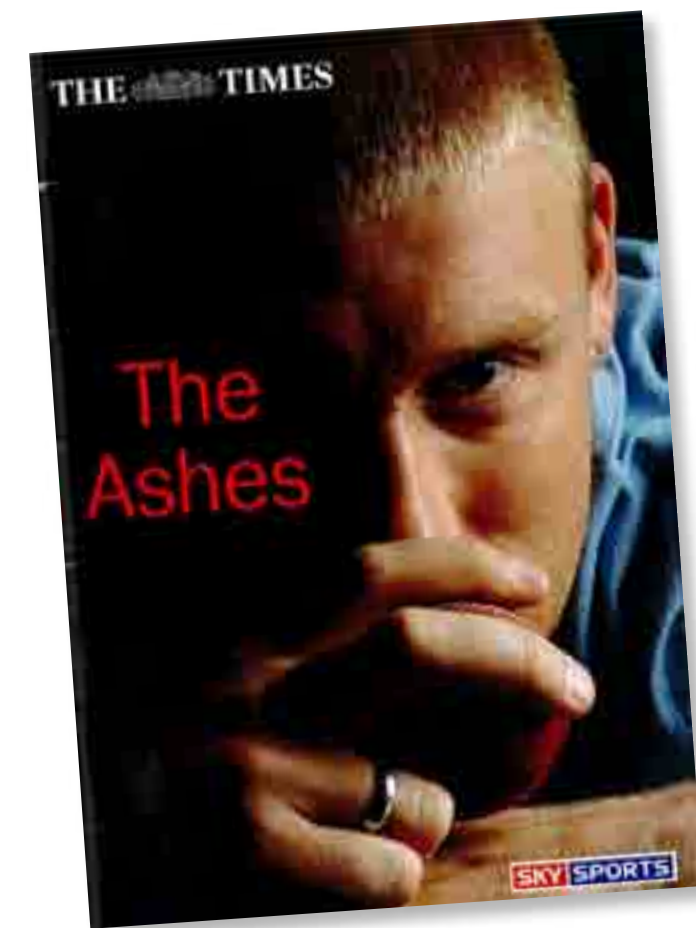
**Match 8: In Brisbane, Australia 9/602 dec. and 1/202 dec. defeated England 157 and 370 by 277 runs**

In 1993 there was the famous Warne ball. This match would become known for the infamous Harmison wide ball, the first of the Ashes series which went straight to Flintoff at second slip.

Australia began well and stayed that way. Langer (82), normally an accumulator, flayed a largely unimpressive England attack, Flintoff excepted. Ponting hit a majestic 196, his ninth century in 12 Tests while adding 209 with the ever-consistent Hussey for the fourth wicket. Clarke (56) and the aggressive Lee (43) inflicted more pain on the visitors before the closure. Of the bowlers only Flintoff (4/99) commanded some respect.



Trophy for the South Africa-Australia Test series. Image: National Sports Museum.



The Times' guide to 'The Ashes' 2006. MCC Library Collection.

England was 3/53 at the end of the second day and never recovered. Only Bell with a determined 50 off 162 balls mounted any resistance. In a triumphant return to the team, McGrath took 6/50 off 23.1 overs and was ably supported by Clark (3/21).

Despite a huge first innings lead, the Australians batted again and set the hapless visitors 648 to win. Langer (100 not out) hit his first Test century in over a year while captain Ponting (60 not out) passed 9000 Test runs.

Batting to attempt to save the match, England again began poorly losing 3/91 before Collingwood (96) and Pietersen (92) added 153 in 34 overs, the bowling of Lee and Warne suffering most. The last seven wickets, however, fell for 126. Warne (4/124), despite taking some harsh treatment, eventually "got his men" – all from the top six. Clark, continuing his good form from South Africa, finished with 7/93 for the match.

**Match 9: In Adelaide, Australia 513 and 4/168 defeated England 6/551 dec. and 129 by six wickets**

England lost its openers early but the improving Bell (60) began the repairs before Pietersen (158) joined Collingwood and they added 310 in a patient partnership on a slow wicket. Collingwood's monumental 206 was the first England Test double-century in Australia for 70 years. Flintoff (38 not out) and Giles added a further 60 before the close. Clark (3/75) was again the most impressive of the Australian bowlers on a generally unhelpful pitch.



Australia also struggled early (3/65) and may have been saved when Ponting, on a scratchy 35, was dropped by Giles. It was the break that the strong Australian team needed – Ponting (142) went on to add 192 with Hussey (91). Clarke (124), Gilchrist (64) and Warne (43) saw the Australians to within 37 of their opponents' score. Hoggard had toiled manfully for his 7/109 off 42 overs.

England (1/59 overnight) lost 9/70 in an inexplicable performance. They seemed obsessed with defence, an attitude not lost on the Australian bowlers, particularly Warne who finished with 4/49 off 32 overs.

Australia's target of 168 in 36 overs was challenging but they went all out to achieve it in typical style and did so with 19 balls to spare. After a slight hesitation at 2/33 Ponting (49) and Hussey (61 not out) took their team home with a show of controlled aggression in keeping with the superb form they were enjoying. England was left to contemplate that only three higher Test first innings totals had led to a defeat.

**Match 10: In Perth, Australia 244 and 5/527 dec. defeated England 215 and 350 by 206 runs**

After an opening partnership of 47, Australia lost 10 wickets for less than 200 in its poorest batting of the series to date. Hussey (74 not out) remained impregnable but of the others only Langer and Clarke passed 30. The selection of Panesar (5/92) proved a masterstroke. The left-arm spinner and Harmison (4/48) enjoyed the bounce in the pitch and worried the Australians.

England could not take advantage of the situation and lost wickets regularly, leaving the Australians with a small lead. Pietersen top scored with an attractive 70 while Strauss (42) appeared again unlucky with the umpiring. It took a 40-run tail-end partnership to take England's score beyond 200 against a consistent Australian attack, Clark (3/49) being best.

Having put themselves back in the game, the Australians took full advantage of their position. Hayden (92) and Ponting (75) added 144 for the second wicket before Hussey reached his first Ashes century in a 151-run partnership at almost five per over with Clarke (135 not out).

Clarke and Gilchrist (102 not out) then added 162 in 20 overs of majestic strokeplay. Gilchrist reached his century in 57 balls, only one more than Vivian Richards' fastest known Test century. Panesar (3/145) finished with eight wickets for the match.

England was set a mammoth 557 and once the second-wicket partnership of 170 between Cook (116) and Bell (87) was broken only Pietersen (60 not out in four hours) and Flintoff (51) put up any worthwhile resistance before the Ashes passed to Australia.

**Match 11: In Melbourne, Australia 419 defeated England 159 and 161 by an innings and 99 runs**

With the Ashes decided and retirements announced by Warne and McGrath, the cricket seemed to play a minor role while the public and media began their salute to the parting greats. Only persistent cold rain showers prevented the first day crowd (89,155) from breaking the 46-year-old Test record set on the same ground.



Programme for the 2006/07 Ashes Test at the WACA. MCC Library collection.

Warne answered the prayers of the faithful by taking five wickets on the first day (including his seven hundredth) on an under-prepared pitch. Only Strauss (50 in three and a half hours) offered any resistance and when he left the visitors lost 6/58.

The Australians lost 5/84 to a spirited seam attack led by Flintoff. Symonds (156) and Hayden (153) then put on 279. It was Hayden's fifth century in his last six MCG Tests while Symonds scored his maiden Test hundred in style with a six off Collingwood.

It had been an unforgettable stanza of power hitting by the Queenslanders to all parts of the field. Once the partnership was broken, Mahmood's fiery spell finished off the tail despite Warne's 40 not out. Reid, England's recalled wicketkeeper, took six catches.

Batting again, England appeared in no fit state to deal with the rampant Australians. After an opening of 41 they lost 10/120, the main destroyers this time being Lee (4/47) and Clark (3/30).

As they had so often done in their days of pomp, the Australians had ended a one-sided match inside three days. Could they now farewell those parting the game with a five-nil Ashes win on home soil?

**Match 12: In Sydney, Australia 393 and 0/46 defeated England 291 and 147 by 10 wickets**

Batting first, England was at one point 4/245, the highlight being a 108-run partnership between a returning to form Bell (71) and Pietersen (41). Flintoff (89) played his best innings of the series but as before little came from the tail, the last six wickets being lost for 46.

Australian players celebrate with the Warne-Muralidaran Trophy in November 2007. Cricket Australia Annual Report 2007/08.



MCC News, No. 135, March 2007. MCC Library collection.



England, without Hoggard, bowled well early. The Australian top order all got starts but could not go on, the best being Ponting who was run out for 45 and Hussey (37). At 5/190 the match looked evenly poised but for Australia the best was yet to come.

Symonds hit hard for 48 and then Gilchrist (62) and Warne (71) in aggressive fashion took the initiative away from England. A 68-run partnership for the ninth wicket between Warne and Clark then completed the destruction, more than 200 having been added by the lower order.

One hundred behind and with plenty of time remaining, the visitors needed substantial partnerships to save the match. However, what followed was a return to the indifferent batting too often seen from this team. The top order was gone for 113 and the rest followed meekly. The match was blown away in a little over three days. In his farewell Test the ever-accurate McGrath finished with 6/105 off 50 overs and was well supported by Lee (6/114) and Clark (5/91).

It was the first Ashes series whitewash since 1920/21. In his final Test Warne, while only taking two wickets, passed the milestone of 1000 wickets in all international cricket (Test and limited-overs matches).

**Match 13: In Brisbane, Australia 4/551 dec. defeated Sri Lanka 211 and 300 by an innings and 40 runs**

The Sri Lankan captain Jayawardene, despite his fastest bowler Malinga being omitted, put Australia in and took his team to a comprehensive defeat, as England's Nasser Hussein had done five years earlier.

Opener Jaques' patient maiden century (100 in a few minutes short of five hours) and a half-century from captain Ponting were followed by a 245-run partnership between Hussey (133)

and the maturing Clarke (145 not out). Symonds (53 not out) played with characteristic aggression before the closure. Of the bowlers only Muralitharan (2/170 off 50 overs) looked up to Test standard.

The Sri Lankans' performance with the bat was as mediocre as their bowling had been earlier. Their entire first innings, with Sangakkara injured, did not last as long as Clarke's stay for Australia. Only Atapattu (51) and Silva (40) made reasonable contributions against a strong Australian attack with Lee (4/126) relishing the leader's role.

Following on, the visitors fared a little better but were eventually overwhelmed. Their position called for patient centuries and long partnerships but only Vandort (82) and Jayawardene (49), who shared 102 for the third wicket, and Silva provided any worthwhile resistance. Lee (4/86) again bowled with fire and good control while Johnson, on debut, took 4/96 and gave promise for the future. MacGill took his 200<sup>th</sup> wicket in 41 Tests, bettered only by Grimmett and Lillee among the Australians.





MCC Library collection.



Programme for the 2007 Boxing Day Test between Australia and India at the MCG. MCC Library collection

**Match 14: In Hobart, Australia 5/542 dec. and 2/210 dec defeated Sri Lanka 246 and 410 by 96 runs**

Australia batted on a hard and true pitch and again passed 500 with the lower order reduced to spectators. Jaques (150) and Hussey (132) both completed consecutive centuries and added 152 for the third wicket. Jaques was proving an ideal replacement for the retired Langer. Clarke (71) and Hussey then added 125 before Symonds (50) and Gilchrist (67) remained unconquered at the end of a superb hard-hitting partnership.

Skipper Jayawardene (104) drove beautifully to reach his first century against Australia and was aided by the returning Sangakkara (57) but the remainder contributed little. Lee (4/82) again led the Australian attack with aplomb.

This time Ponting did not enforce the follow on and half centuries to himself (53 not out) and the consistent Jaques (68) enabled another closure setting Sri Lanka over 500 to win.

Sangakkara showed his worth to his team and by the end of the fourth day they were 3/247 with an outside chance of victory. Atapattu (80) provided good support but it was Sangakkara (109 not out) who held the key. Despite the best efforts of the pace men, particularly Lee, the Australian attack looked limited mainly due to MacGill's apparent unfitness and long absences from the field.

On the final morning the Australians, principally through Lee and Johnson, took 5/25 and the end seemed near but a further 120 was added before the visitors were beaten. Sangakkara (192) had played magnificently before being unluckily given out. For the Australians Lee again took eight wickets in a match and was awarded Man of the Series.

**Match 15: In Melbourne, Australia 343 and 7/351 dec. defeated India 196 and 161 by 337 runs**

Australia began with an aggressive 135-run partnership between Jaques (66) and Hayden who would go on to 124 – his sixth century in his last seven MCG Tests and his nineteenth in Australia. Wickets then fell regularly. The middle order got starts but could not go on and only two tail-end stands took the score beyond 300. Kumble (5/84) bowled top-spinners and wrong'uns with great variation and guile and was well supported by the swing bowling of Khan (4/94).

India could not sustain their fightback. Tendulkar (62) savaged the left-arm spinner Hogg and had support from Ganguly (43) but the rest contributed little. For Australia it was the fast men led by Lee (4/46 off 19.5 overs) and Clark (4/28 off 15) who strangled the visitors' scoring and then broke their defences. Lee became the sixth Australian to take 250 Test wickets.

Australia then consolidated its position and set the visitors a huge target. Jaques (51) and Hayden (47) gave their team another grand start of 83 and significant contributions followed from the impressive Clarke (73) and Symonds (44) with Hussey, Gilchrist and Hogg all reaching over 30.

The Indian second innings did not progress beyond low gear – two runs per over compared to the Australians' rate of four. Only Laxman (42) and Ganguly (40) showed any fight. Lee once again bowled with fire and accuracy and finished with 6/89 for the match while the McGrath-like Clark took 5/48 off 30 overs. It was Australia's ninth successive Test win at the MCG.

**Match 16: In Sydney, Australia 463 and 7/401 dec. defeated India 532 and 210 by 122 runs**

Australia slumped to 6/134 but then recovered spectacularly to add a further 329 aided by some dubious umpiring decisions. Symonds (162 not out) put on 173 off 36 overs with Hogg (79) for the seventh wicket after which he was joined by Lee (59) and they added a further 114. R.P. Singh (4/124 including three early wickets) and captain Kumble (4/106) were the most impressive with the ball.

Laxman (109) with graceful wristy drives and the patient Dravid (53) added 175 for the second wicket. Tendulkar then hit a chanceless 154 not out in 429 minutes, adding 108 with the aggressive Ganguly (67) and 129 with Harbhajan Singh (63). Lee (5/119) including three quick wickets with the second new ball continued his fine summer.



Border-Gavaskar Trophy Image: National Sport Museum.

Hayden (123) and Hussey (145 not out) added 160 to overcome a 69-run deficit. Hussey was then joined by the consistent Symonds to add a further 128. Australia's lead was well over 300 with 72 overs remaining.

On a pitch starting to deteriorate, Dravid had set himself to save the game but when he was controversially given out on 38 (4/115) and Ganguly (51) fell to Lee at the same score, the Australians sensed victory. Five wickets then fell to "second string" spinners Symonds (3/51) and Clarke (3/5) with only Dhoni (35) and Kumble (45 not out) holding up the home side's march.

The match was won with only nine minutes remaining. The Australians had equalled their existing record of 16 consecutive Test wins but the achievement was soured by poor umpiring, a threatened walkout by the Indians and racial abuse allegations.

## Statistical Analysis

### Australian Batting and Bowling Averages

#### Batting

	M	I	NO	R	HS	100s	50s	Avg	Career Avg	Ct/St
J. N. Gillespie	2	3	2	231	210*	1	-	231.00	18.73	2
M. E. Hussey	16	25	5	1678	182	6	7	83.90	50.82	16
R. T. Ponting	16	28	4	1709	196	8	7	71.21	53.44	16
M. J. Clarke	11	16	4	750	145	3	3	62.50	49.65	9
A. Symonds	12	17	3	822	162*	2	5	58.71	40.61	6
P. A. Jaques	6	10	0	573	150	2	4	57.30	47.47	3
M. L. Hayden	16	29	1	1447	153	5	5	51.68	50.73	23
G. B. Hogg	2	4	1	132	79	-	1	44.00	26.57	-
J. L. Langer	9	16	3	470	100	1	1	36.15	45.27	11
A. C. Gilchrist	16	21	2	656	144	2	4	34.53	47.60	69/6
D. R. Martyn	6	11	2	281	101	1	1	31.22	46.37	6
S. K. Warne	12	14	2	298	71	-	1	24.83	17.32	7
B. Lee	16	17	5	292	64	-	2	24.33	20.15	7
S. R. Clark	13	12	2	137	39	-	-	13.70	13.05	2

Also batted: B. J. Hodge: 2 Tests-4 inns-64 runs-av.21.33-2 catches, M. G. Johnson: 4-2-43-43.00-1, S. C. MacGill: 6-3-33-16.50-no ct, M. S. Kaspruwicz: 3-4-22-11.00-1, G. D. McGrath 7-7-22-7.33-3, D. J. Cullen 1-did not bat, no ct



## Bowling

	O	M	R	W	BB	5W/I	10W/M	Avg	Career Avg	W/ Mtch	Career W/M
S. R. Clark	486.4	129	1253	62	5-55	1	-	20.21	23.86	4.77	3.91
B. Lee	613.2	129	1950	75	5-69	2	-	26.00	30.81	4.69	4.08
G. D. McGrath	300.1	100	729	28	6-50	1	-	26.04	21.64	4.00	4.54
S. K. Warne	552.2	94	1708	57	6-86	3	-	29.96	25.41	4.75	4.88
A. Symonds	173.0	43	452	15	3-50	-	-	30.13	37.33	1.25	0.92
S. C. MacGill	251.5	43	831	27	8-108	1	-	30.78	29.02	4.50	4.73
M. G. Johnson	158	31	468	13	3-21	-	-	36.00	31.29	3.25	4.04

Also bowled: J. N. Gillespie: 43.0-13-90-8, M. S. Kasprowitz: 77.2-6-292-7, G. B. Hogg: 82-10-309-6, M. J. Clarke: 35.5-5-103-3, D. J. Cullen: 14-0-54-1, R. T. Ponting: 2-1-7-0, M. E. Hussey: 5-0-23-0

## Completed Innings Totals in excess of 350 Runs

### By Australia

Score	Opponent	Location	Date	Innings
9/602 dec	England	Brisbane	Nov 2006	1 <sup>st</sup> Inns
4/581 dec	Bangladesh	Chittagong	Apr 2006	1 <sup>st</sup> Inns
4/551 dec	Sri Lanka	Brisbane	Nov 2007	1 <sup>st</sup> Inns
5/542 dec	Sri Lanka	Hobart	Nov 2007	1 <sup>st</sup> Inns
5/527 dec	England	Perth	Dec 2006	2 <sup>nd</sup> Inns
513	England	Adelaide	Dec 2006	1 <sup>st</sup> Inns
463	India	Sydney	Jan 2008	1 <sup>st</sup> Inns
419	England	Melbourne	Dec 2006	1 <sup>st</sup> Inns
7/401 dec	India	Sydney	Jan 2008	2 <sup>nd</sup> Inns
393	England	Sydney	Jan 2007	1 <sup>st</sup> Inns
369	South Africa	Durban	Mar 2006	1 <sup>st</sup> Inns
359	South Africa	Sydney	Jan 2006	1 <sup>st</sup> Inns
355	South Africa	Melbourne	Dec 2005	1 <sup>st</sup> Inns
7/351 dec	India	Melbourne	Dec 2007	2 <sup>nd</sup> Inns

### By Opponents

Score	Opponent	Location	Date	Innings
6/551 dec	England	Adelaide	Dec 2006	1 <sup>st</sup> Inns
532	India	Sydney	Jan 2008	1 <sup>st</sup> Inns
9/451 dec	South Africa	Sydney	Jan 2006	1 <sup>st</sup> Inns
427	Bangladesh	Fatullah	Apr 2006	1 <sup>st</sup> Inns
410	Sri Lanka	Hobart	Nov 2007	2 <sup>nd</sup> Inns
370	England	Brisbane	Nov 2006	2 <sup>nd</sup> Inns

## Completed Innings Totals less than 250 Runs

### By Australia

Score	Opponent	Location	Date	Innings
244	England	Perth	Dec 2006	1 <sup>st</sup> Inns

### By Opponents

Score	Opponent	Location	Date	Innings
246	Sri Lanka	Hobart	Nov 2007	1 <sup>st</sup> Inns
215	England	Perth	Dec 2006	1 <sup>st</sup> Inns
211	Sri Lanka	Brisbane	Nov 2007	1 <sup>st</sup> Inns
210	India	Sydney	Jan 2008	2 <sup>nd</sup> Inns
205	South Africa	Cape Town	Mar 2006	1 <sup>st</sup> Inns
197	South Africa	Cape Town	Mar 2006	2 <sup>nd</sup> Inns
197	Bangladesh	Chittagong	Apr 2006	1 <sup>st</sup> Inns
196	India	Melbourne	Dec 2007	1 <sup>st</sup> Inns
181	South Africa	Melbourne	Dec 2005	2 <sup>nd</sup> Inns
161	England	Melbourne	Dec 2006	2 <sup>nd</sup> Inns
161	India	Melbourne	Dec 2007	2 <sup>nd</sup> Inns
159	England	Melbourne	Dec 2006	1 <sup>st</sup> Inns
157	England	Brisbane	Nov 2006	1 <sup>st</sup> Inns
148	Bangladesh	Fatullah	Apr 2006	2 <sup>nd</sup> Inns
147	England	Sydney	Jan 2007	2 <sup>nd</sup> Inns
129	England	Adelaide	Dec 2006	2 <sup>nd</sup> Inns

## Loss of First Four or more Wickets in Innings for less than 100 Runs

### By Australia

Score	Opponent	Location	Date	Innings
6-93	Bangladesh	Fatullah	Apr 2006	1 <sup>st</sup> Inns
5-84	England	Melbourne	Dec 2006	1 <sup>st</sup> Inns
4-89	South Africa	Johannesburg	Mar/Apr 2006	1 <sup>st</sup> Inns

### By Opponents

Score	Opponent	Location	Date	Innings
7-97	England	Adelaide	Dec 2006	2 <sup>nd</sup> Inns
6-82	South Africa	Melbourne	Dec 2005	2 <sup>nd</sup> Inns
5-76	South Africa	Cape Town	Mar 2006	1 <sup>st</sup> Inns
5-79	England	Brisbane	Nov 2006	1 <sup>st</sup> Inns
5-90	England	Melbourne	Dec 2006	2 <sup>nd</sup> Inns
5-92	South Africa	Cape Town	Mar 2006	2 <sup>nd</sup> Inns
4-41	Bangladesh	Chittagong	Apr 2006	1 <sup>st</sup> Inns
4-65	Sri Lanka	Brisbane	Nov 2007	1 <sup>st</sup> Inns
4-77	Bangladesh	Fatullah	Apr 2006	2 <sup>nd</sup> Inns
4-82	England	Perth	Dec 2006	1 <sup>st</sup> Inns
4-98	England	Sydney	Jan 2007	2 <sup>nd</sup> Inns



## Century Partnerships

### By Australian Batsmen

Wicket	Runs	Batsmen	Opponent	Location	Date	Innings
First Wicket	135	P. A. Jaques and M. L. Hayden	India	Melbourne	Dec 2007	1 <sup>st</sup> Inns
Second Wicket	201	M. L. Hayden and R. T. Ponting	South Africa	Durban	Mar 2006	2 <sup>nd</sup> Inns
	182	M. L. Hayden and R. T. Ponting	South Africa	Sydney	Jan 2006	2 <sup>nd</sup> Inns
	154	M. L. Hayden and R. T. Ponting	South Africa	Cape Town	Mar 2006	1 <sup>st</sup> Inns
	152	M. L. Hayden and R. T. Ponting	South Africa	Melbourne	Dec 2005	1 <sup>st</sup> Inns
	144	M. L. Hayden and R. T. Ponting	England	Perth	Dec 2006	2 <sup>nd</sup> Inns
	134*	J. L. Langer and R. T. Ponting	England	Brisbane	Nov 2006	2 <sup>nd</sup> Inns
	114	P. A. Jaques and R. T. Ponting	Sri Lanka	Brisbane	Nov 2007	1 <sup>st</sup> Inns
	109	M. L. Hayden and R. T. Ponting	Bangladesh	Fatullah	Apr 2006	2 <sup>nd</sup> Inns
Third Wicket	165	M. E. Hussey and D. R. Martyn	South Africa	Johannesburg	Mar/Apr 2006	2 <sup>nd</sup> Inns
	160	M. L. Hayden and M. E. Hussey	India	Sydney	Jan 2008	2 <sup>nd</sup> Inns
	152	P. A. Jaques and M. E. Hussey	Sri Lanka	Hobart	Nov 2007	1 <sup>st</sup> Inns
	101	R. T. Ponting and D. R. Martyn	South Africa	Durban	Mar 2006	1 <sup>st</sup> Inns
Fourth Wicket	320	J. N. Gillespie and M. E. Hussey	Bangladesh	Chittagong	Apr 2006	1 <sup>st</sup> Inns
	245	M. E. Hussey and M. J. Clarke	Sri Lanka	Brisbane	Nov 2007	1 <sup>st</sup> Inns
	209	R. T. Ponting and M. E. Hussey	England	Brisbane	Nov 2006	1 <sup>st</sup> Inns
	192	R. T. Ponting and M. E. Hussey	England	Adelaide	Dec 2007	1 <sup>st</sup> Inns
	151	M. E. Hussey and M. J. Clarke	England	Perth	Dec 2006	2 <sup>nd</sup> Inns
	130	R. T. Ponting and M. E. Hussey	South Africa	Sydney	Jan 2006	1 <sup>st</sup> Inns
	125	M. E. Hussey and M. L. Clarke	Sri Lanka	Hobart	Nov 2007	1 <sup>st</sup> Inns
Fifth Wicket	128	M. E. Hussey and A. Symonds	India	Sydney	Jan 2008	2 <sup>nd</sup> Inns
	124	M. L. Hayden and A. Symonds	South Africa	Melbourne	Dec 2005	2 <sup>nd</sup> Inns
Sixth Wicket	279	M. L. Hayden and A. Symonds	England	Melbourne	Dec 2006	1 <sup>st</sup> Inns
	162*	M. J. Clarke and A. C. Gilchrist	England	Perth	Dec 2006	2 <sup>nd</sup> Inns
Seventh Wicket	173	A. Symonds and G. B. Hogg	India	Sydney	Jan 2008	1 <sup>st</sup> Inns
	118	M. J. Clarke and S. K. Warne	England	Adelaide	Dec 2006	1 <sup>st</sup> Inns
Eighth Wicket	114	A. Symonds and B. Lee	India	Sydney	Jan 2008	1 <sup>st</sup> Inns
Tenth Wicket	107	M. E. Hussey and G. D. McGrath	South Africa	Melbourne	Dec 2005	1 <sup>st</sup> Inns

### By Opposition Batsmen

Wicket	Runs	Batsmen	Opponent	Location	Date	Innings
Second Wicket	187	Shahriar Nafees and Habibur Bashar	Bangladesh	Fatullah	Apr 2006	1 <sup>st</sup> Inns
	175	R. S. Dravid and V. S. Laxman	India	Sydney	Jan 2008	1 <sup>st</sup> Inns
	170	A. N. Cook and I. R. Bell	England	Perth	Dec 2006	2 <sup>nd</sup> Inns
	143	M. S. Atapattu and K. C. Sangakkara	Sri Lanka	Hobart	Nov 2007	2 <sup>nd</sup> Inns
	102	Shahriar Nafees and Habibur Bashar	Bangladesh	Chittagong	Apr 2006	2 <sup>nd</sup> Inns
Third Wicket	134	A. B. de Villiers and J. H. Kallis	South Africa	Durban	Mar 2006	1 <sup>st</sup> Inns
	113	I. R. Bell and P. D. Collingwood	England	Adelaide	Dec 2006	1 <sup>st</sup> Inns
	108	I. R. Bell and K. P. Pietersen	England	Sydney	Jan 2007	1 <sup>st</sup> Inns
	102	M. G. Vandort and D.P. Jayawardena	Sri Lanka	Brisbane	Nov 2007	2 <sup>nd</sup> Inns
Fourth Wicket	310	P. D. Collingwood and K. P. Pietersen	England	Adelaide	Dec 2006	1 <sup>st</sup> Inns
	219	J. H. Kallis and A. G. Prince	South Africa	Sydney	Jan 2006	1 <sup>st</sup> Inns
	153	P. D. Collingwood and K. P. Pietersen	England	Brisbane	Nov 2006	2 <sup>nd</sup> Inns
	108	S. R. Tendulkar and S. C. Ganguly	India	Sydney	Jan 2008	1 <sup>st</sup> Inns
	107	K. C. Sangakkara and S. T. Jayasuriya	Sri Lanka	Hobart	Nov 2007	2 <sup>nd</sup> Inns
Eighth Wicket	129	S. R. Tendulkar and Harbhajan Singh	India	Sydney	Jan 2008	1 <sup>st</sup> Inns

## Centuries Scored

### By Australian Batsmen

Runs	Player	Opponent	Location	Date	Innings
201*	J. N. Gillespie	Bangladesh	Chittagong	Apr 2006	1 <sup>st</sup> Inns
196	R. T. Ponting	England	Brisbane	Nov 2006	1 <sup>st</sup> Inns
182	M. E. Hussey	Bangladesh	Chittagong	Apr 2006	1 <sup>st</sup> Inns
162*	A. Symonds	India	Sydney	Jan 2008	1 <sup>st</sup> Inns
156	A. Symonds	England	Melbourne	Dec 2006	1 <sup>st</sup> Inns
153	M. L. Hayden	England	Melbourne	Dec 2006	1 <sup>st</sup> Inns
150	P. A. Jaques	Sri Lanka	Hobart	Nov 2007	1 <sup>st</sup> Inns
145*	M. E. Hussey	India	Sydney	Jan 2008	2 <sup>nd</sup> Inns
145*	M. J. Clarke	Sri Lanka	Brisbane	Nov 2007	1 <sup>st</sup> Inns
144	A. C. Gilchrist	Bangladesh	Fatullah	Apr 2006	1 <sup>st</sup> Inns
143*	R. T. Ponting	South Africa	Sydney	Jan 2006	2 <sup>nd</sup> Inns
142	R. T. Ponting	England	Adelaide	Dec 2006	1 <sup>st</sup> Inns
137	M. L. Hayden	South Africa	Melbourne	Dec 2005	2 <sup>nd</sup> Inns
135*	M. J. Clarke	England	Perth	Dec 2006	2 <sup>nd</sup> Inns
133	M. E. Hussey	Sri Lanka	Brisbane	Nov 2007	1 <sup>st</sup> Inns
132	M. E. Hussey	Sri Lanka	Hobart	Nov 2007	1 <sup>st</sup> Inns
124	M. L. Hayden	India	Melbourne	Dec 2007	1 <sup>st</sup> Inns
124	M. J. Clarke	England	Adelaide	Dec 2006	1 <sup>st</sup> Inns
123	M. L. Hayden	India	Sydney	Jan 2008	2 <sup>nd</sup> Inns
122	M. E. Hussey	South Africa	Melbourne	Dec 2005	1 <sup>st</sup> Inns
120	R. T. Ponting	South Africa	Sydney	Jan 2006	1 <sup>st</sup> Inns
118*	R. T. Ponting	Bangladesh	Fatullah	Apr 2006	2 <sup>nd</sup> Inns
117	R. T. Ponting	South Africa	Melbourne	Dec 2005	1 <sup>st</sup> Inns
116	R. T. Ponting	South Africa	Durban	Mar 2006	2 <sup>nd</sup> Inns
103	R. T. Ponting	South Africa	Durban	Mar 2006	1 <sup>st</sup> Inns
103	M. E. Hussey	England	Perth	Dec 2006	2 <sup>nd</sup> Inns
102*	A. C. Gilchrist	England	Perth	Dec 2006	2 <sup>nd</sup> Inns
102	M. L. Hayden	South Africa	Durban	Mar 2006	2 <sup>nd</sup> Inns
101	D. R. Martyn	South Africa	Johannesburg	Mar/Apr 2006	2 <sup>nd</sup> Inns
100*	J. L. Langer	England	Brisbane	Nov 2006	2 <sup>nd</sup> Inns
100	P. A. Jaques	Sri Lanka	Brisbane	Nov 2007	1 <sup>st</sup> Inns

### By Opposition Batsmen

Runs	Player	Opponent	Location	Date	Innings
206	P. D. Collingwood	England	Adelaide	Dec 2006	1 <sup>st</sup> Inns
192	K. C. Sangakkara	Sri Lanka	Hobart	Nov 2007	2 <sup>nd</sup> Inns
158	K. P. Pietersen	England	Adelaide	Dec 2006	1 <sup>st</sup> Inns
154*	S. R. Tendulkar	India	Sydney	Jan 2008	1 <sup>st</sup> Inns
138	Shahriar Nafees	Bangladesh	Fatullah	Apr 2006	1 <sup>st</sup> Inns
119	A. G. Prince	South Africa	Sydney	Jan 2006	1 <sup>st</sup> Inns
116	A. N. Cook	England	Perth	Dec 2006	2 <sup>nd</sup> Inns
114	J. H. Kallis	South Africa	Durban	Mar 2006	1 <sup>st</sup> Inns
111	J. H. Kallis	South Africa	Sydney	Jan 2006	1 <sup>st</sup> Inns
109	V. V. Laxman	India	Sydney	Jan 2008	1 <sup>st</sup> Inns
104	D. P. Jayawardena	Sri Lanka	Hobart	Nov 2007	1 <sup>st</sup> Inns



## Five Wicket/Inns and Ten Wicket/Match Performances

### By Australian Bowlers

5wk/Inn	Other/Inn	10wk/M	Player	Opponent	Location	Date	Innings
8-108	-	-	S. C. MacGill	Bangladesh	Fatullah	Apr 2006	1 <sup>st</sup> Inns
6-50	-	-	G. D. McGrath	England	Brisbane	Nov 2006	1 <sup>st</sup> Inns
6-86	-	-	S. K. Warne	South Africa	Durban	Mar 2006	2 <sup>nd</sup> Inns
5-39	-	-	S. K. Warne	England	Melbourne	Dec 2006	1 <sup>st</sup> Inns
5-55	-	-	S R. Clark	South Africa	Cape Town	Mar 2006	1 <sup>st</sup> Inns
5-69	-	-	B. Lee	South Africa	Durban	Mar 2006	1 <sup>st</sup> Inns
5-113	-	-	S. K. Warne	Bangladesh	Chittagong	Apr 2006	2 <sup>nd</sup> Inns
5-119	-	-	B. Lee	India	Sydney	Jan 2008	1 <sup>st</sup> Inns

**Note:** No Australian bowler took ten or more wickets in a Test during the 16-match winning series. The best performances were: S. R. Clark 9-89 against South Africa at Cape Town and S. C. MacGill 9-138 against Bangladesh at Fatullah

### By Opposition Bowlers

5wk/Inn	Other/Inn	10wk/M	Player	Opponent	Location	Date	Innings
7-109	-	-	M. J. Hoggard	England	Adelaide	Dec 2006	1 <sup>st</sup> Inns
6-100	4-78	10-178	M. Ntini	South Africa	Johannesburg	Mar/Apr 2006	1 <sup>st</sup> /2 <sup>nd</sup> Inns
5-62	-	-	Mohammad Rafique	Bangladesh	Fatullah	Apr 2006	1 <sup>st</sup> Inns
5-84	-	-	A. Kumble	India	Melbourne	Dec 2007	1 <sup>st</sup> Inns
5-92	-	-	M. S. Panesar	England	Perth	Dec 2006	1 <sup>st</sup> Inns

**Note:** The next best match performance in a Test by an opposition bowler was 9-160 by Mohammad Rafique (5-62 and 4-98) for Bangladesh at Fatullah.

## Concluding Comment

Australia's second (and record-equalling) run of 16 consecutive Test match wins proved to be the final salute to an outstanding group of players. In the years after the Second World War no other country, save the powerful West Indies in the 1980s and early 1990s, had dominated Test cricket over such a long period.

From the match summaries it is clear that the winning run yielded decisive results in nearly all cases. While two of the wins were by only a handful of wickets, they were achieved chasing down large fourth-innings run targets.

The data in the accompanying tables confirms the degree of superiority of the Australians over their opponents. They were able to maintain this superiority despite forced team changes to cater for the retirement of key players Warne, McGrath, Langer and Martyn. McGrath was also absent from two overseas tours for family reasons.

The mainstays of the batting – Ponting, Hussey and Hayden – played in all 16 matches and exceeded their career averages by large margins. For Ponting this period proved to be a high point in a distinguished Test career. Batting newcomers Clarke, Symonds and Jaques all averaged in excess of 50 and promised much for the future. Gilchrist's batting fell away a little yet he still contributed two superb centuries for his country during the period.

Of the bowlers Clark and Lee were outstanding. Clark, at age 30, debuted during the series and with his accuracy of line and length proved to be an ideal replacement for McGrath who, in

the twilight of a memorable career, played in only seven of the 16 matches. Lee's performance was outstanding, particularly late in the series.

Following McGrath's departure Lee became the spearhead of the bowling attack. His time at the top, however, would prove to be limited. Warne also retired after the Sydney Test. While his returns for the 12 matches he played were a little below his career averages, he again showed his class and reminded all of how much he would be missed.

It was hoped that MacGill, who had played most of his interrupted Test career in Warne's shadow, would now assume the role of principal slow bowler. Sadly, when his opportunity came he was found wanting for fitness and form and faded away.

The Australians' supremacy over their opposition during the period was also borne out by the number of century partnerships recorded – 28 to 15 against and by individual centuries scored, 31 to 11 against. Another significant factor was completed innings totals. During the sequence of matches 14 of Australia's completed innings were over 350 (74%) against six (19%) by opposition teams.

Low innings scores during the period were monopolised by Australia's opponents – 16 completed innings were under 250 (52%) while Australia had one (5%). Australia was also superior at the start of its innings. Only three times in the 16 matches did it lose its first four or more wickets for less than 100 runs, against 11 times by opponents.



Herald Sun newsagents' poster, Adelaide Test, 6 December 2006. MCC Library collection.

India – at Kolkata in March 2001 and at Perth in January 2008.

No attempt has been made to compare the deeds of Steve Waugh's men, who first won 16 consecutive Test matches back in 1999-2001, with those under Ponting in the second run being reviewed.

Any such consideration would probably need to take into account factors such as the quality and form of players participating in both series, player availability, location and timing of matches, pitch conditions and weather. Others may ponder the question if they so desire. Perhaps it may be sufficient for those of us who witnessed this great era of Australian cricket to be thankful for having done so.

Ross Perry

Notwithstanding Australia's elevated position over its opponents from the statistics, it is conceivable that its winning run could have been interrupted on two occasions. The Durban Test in March 2006 ended controversially with the South Africans being bowled out in very poor light with storms pending, while in Sydney in 2008 when Australia won with only minutes to spare the Indians appeared to be on the wrong side of a generally poor umpiring performance. Both matches could easily have finished in draws.

Some other factors may also have favoured the Australian cause. Eleven of its wins were on home soil with only five away (including two against low-rated Bangladesh), the same ratio of home/away matches as applied to its first run of 16 consecutive Test wins from October 1999 to March 2001.

The second run of Test matches, as with the first, did not include a tour of England where inclement weather could increase the likelihood of matches being drawn. However, when the home Ashes series took place during the second 16-match run, the Australians defeated England (the second-ranked team in the ICC Test Championship) 5-0. Interestingly, both the first and second runs of 16 wins were ended by

### Sources Consulted:

*Wisden Cricketers' Almanac*, in Matthew Engel (ed.), John Wisden & Co. Ltd., Alton, Hampshire, 2006.

*Wisden Cricketers' Almanac*, in Matthew Engel (ed.), John Wisden & Co. Ltd., Alton, Hampshire, 2007.

*Wisden Cricketers' Almanac*, in Scyld Berry (ed.), John Wisden & Co. Ltd., Alton, Hampshire, 2008.

*The Wisden Book of Test Cricket 2000-2009*, in Steven Lynch (ed.), John Wisden & Co. Ltd., Alton, Hampshire, 2010.



# Book Reviews

Gideon Haigh  
**On Warne**  
 Penguin Australia, Melbourne (Victoria), 2012  
 ISBN: 9780670076604

What a treat. A book about the best cricketer I have seen by the best writer I know. Not just the best cricket writer, the best writer.

In his first chapter, 'The Making of Warne', Gideon Haigh points out that his aim is not to tell 'a life story'. Instead, he explains, the book is:

*... an examination of Warne's craft, an analysis of his career and a survey of his phenomenon, while I'm still able to remember what it was like to live through all of them. Perhaps it is inevitable that Warne the cricketer will eventually be effaced in collective memory by Warne the image, but in the meantime some worthwhile purpose seems served by trying to reclaim him as a sportsman.*

And 'reclaim him as sportsman' is exactly what the author does. If you read Paul Barry's pathetic 2006 effort, *Spun Out*, which tells a tabloid version of Warne's 'life story', you will be pleased to hear that Haigh's book is everything Barry's isn't.

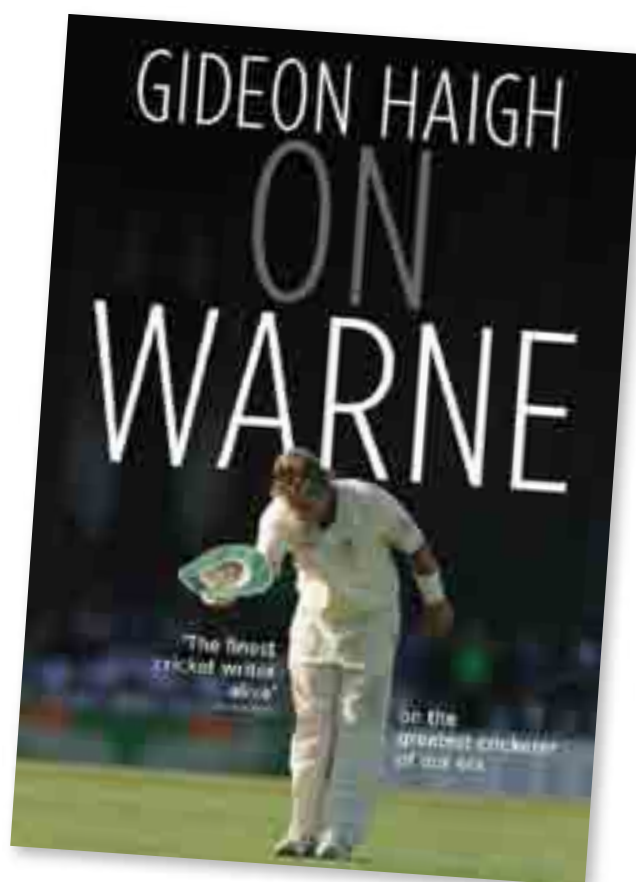
Probably my favourite chapter is the second, titled 'The Art of Warne', which provides a fascinating and highly entertaining analysis of the technical and psychological aspects of Warne's bowling.

Of course he was hugely talented, imparting prodigious spin while maintaining extraordinary accuracy. But that was only part of the story. As the author observes:

*There was a leg break, then there was a leg break from Shane Warne. To all obvious intents and measurements they might be identical – spin, arc, deviation. But one was simply a delivery, the other increasingly invested with what we might call Warnitude: a cognisance of the science, skill, lore and legend surrounding the bowler.*

Next the author observes Warne 'through the aperture of his relations with four other pivotal personalities of his era: Glenn McGrath, Stuart MacGill, Steve Waugh and John Buchanan'. Haigh apologises in advance that 'there will be some statistics', but the apology is unnecessary.

It is common knowledge that the 'Warnanmagrah' statistics are outstanding, but those who have not studied closely the performances of MacGill, both in tandem with Warne and without him, might be in for some surprises.



Inevitably a chapter focusing on the controversies had to appear, the author labelling it 'The Trials of Warne'. The issues dissected include his (and Mark Waugh's) involvement with 'John' the Indian bookmaker, and the suspension for taking a banned substance.

In the last chapter, 'The Sport of Warne', the author speaks for a legion of cricket followers when he writes: 'I have some expertise about Warne the cricketer, of whom I have seen much, but not much about Warne the person, with whom my relationship is comprehensively superficial. And, to be frank, that suits me fine. I only wished to watch him play cricket.'

The book concludes with a reference to the English game of fives, which might seem strange. In fact, as I hope you will discover, it is the perfect choice.

**Dennis Carroll**



James Brear  
**Cricket's Unsung Legend: The Jimmy Matthews Story**  
 Ken Piesse Football and Cricket Books, Mt. Eliza (Victoria), 2012  
 ISBN: 9780646576237

James Brear is a guide at the National Sports Museum at the Melbourne Cricket Club who has taken an interest in the career of Thomas James 'Jimmy' Matthews. Only cricket aficionados would remember what Jimmy Mathews did a hundred years ago. He is the only player to take two hat-tricks in the one Test Match.

Not only that, they occurred on the same day, 28 May 1912.

He was a leg-break bowler and good lower-order batsman. He also was an excellent fielder and took many catches off his own bowling. It was remarkable how many wickets he took without the assistance of other fielders.

The hat-trick match was in the ill-fated triangular Test tournament between England, Australia and South Africa. Ill-fated because of the very poor weather and because the Australians were without six of their best players.

These players – Trumper, Hill, Armstrong, Ransford, Cotter and Carter – declined to tour as a result of a dispute between the players and the Australian Cricket Board of Control. So this tour was not one in which historians, especially in Australia, have taken a lot of interest.

Brear takes us through Matthews' career using sources from contemporary newspapers, mainly *The Argus*. Parallel to the story, told season by season showing Matthews' prowess in cricket and football, we are told of how bleak life was for the people in the poorer inner suburbs of Melbourne at this time.

Illness and death feature continually throughout the book and so by 1939 Matthews had lost five of his nine children and his wife. He himself fought tuberculosis from an early age.

Matthews' war career is also covered, wherein he features in many of the worst conditions of the Great War, losing his brother-in-law in the mud and slush of Gap Trench and Switch Trench in February 1917.

The two balls used in the hat-trick have been preserved in a trophy whose origins are unknown, with a green base and a glass dome. Like Jimmy, the trophy languished, forgotten in a cupboard at the Victorian Cricket Association offices. It was repaired and presented to the MCC Museum as part of an exhibition to mark the centenary of the VCA in 1996.

Brear has done us all a service in recalling the life and times of Jimmy Matthews in a most interesting book.

**Jim Blair**



Max Davidson  
**We'll Get 'em in Sequins: Manliness, Yorkshire cricket and the century that changed everything**  
 Wisden Sports Writing: London, 2012  
 ISBN 9781408145951

In 2011 John Wisden and Co. launched a new imprint called Wisden Sports Writing designed to 'showcase Britain's best writing in all sports, not just cricket'. The stated aim is to publish a limited number of 'elegant, intelligent and witty books that will transcend individual sports and say something about life'. The second title published is Max Davidson's *We'll Get 'em in Sequins: Manliness, Yorkshire cricket and the century that changed everything*.

Journalist and author Davidson combines sporting and social history to investigate his theme during the eras in which seven well-known Yorkshire cricketers played. He includes his observations about the character of each individual, placing the universally admired and respected George Hirst and Hedley Verity at the high end of the scale. Predictably Geoffrey Boycott is positioned, alone, near the other extreme. Herbert Sutcliffe, Fred Trueman, Darren Gough and Michael Vaughan are the subjects of the other four chapters.

George Hirst was an all-rounder who played for Yorkshire and England between 1891 and 1921, making a further county appearance in 1929. He has the distinction of being the only player to have performed the 'double double', which is scoring 2000 runs and taking 200 wickets in a season (1906). The title of the book is a variation of a legendary comment attributed to

Hirst when number eleven batsmen Wilfred Rhodes joined him on the final day of the fifth Test against Australia in 1902.

The pair did score the fifteen runs required to win the match, but not in singles. Hirst, honest to a fault, also insisted later that the 'we'll get 'em in singles' story was a myth. The substitution of sequins in the title refers to Darren Gough's appearances on British television's *Strictly Come Dancing*.

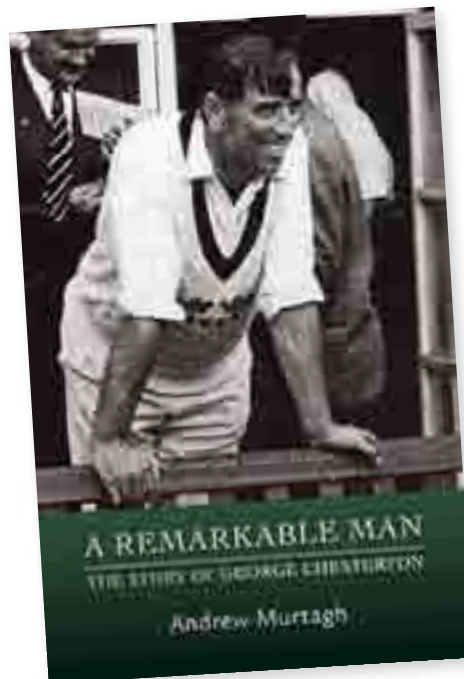
As a representative of the Edwardian era, Hirst is used as the starting point of Davidson's examination of how attitudes towards 'manliness' evolved in the twentieth century. During an interview with the author, Hirst's granddaughter summed up the values he bequeathed to her as follows: 'Always be courteous and respectful to others, whatever their station in life. Be cheerful, good-humoured, never criticise others, never boast. Have self-control, self-discipline.' Davidson identifies the final two traits as the core of the Yorkshire version of manliness during Hirst's time, and later.

The next chapter centres on Herbert Sutcliffe, whose Test average is 60.73. A participant in the Great War, Sutcliffe 'epitomised the tough, efficient brand of [Yorkshire] cricket which had developed under Lord Hawke and which continued without remission up to the Second World War'. Despite Sutcliffe's outstanding record, the author observes that 'for reasons of personality, as much as anything else, he was never loved as much as George Hirst was loved. He was just too complex, too awkward. He came from a new generation of men, not totally sure of their place in the world.'

And so the book goes, the author as much at ease with examining social mores as he is with chronicling cricketing exploits. Even if you read only the chapter which examines Boycott's life and times, *We'll Get 'em in Sequins* is well worth visiting.

**Dennis Carroll**





**Andrew Murtagh**  
**A Remarkable Man:**  
**The story of George**  
**Chesterton**

Shire Publications,  
 Botley, Oxford (UK),  
 2012  
 ISBN:  
 9781780965970

This is a lovingly written book about a charming man. George Chesterton devoted nearly all his life to Malvern College and cricket. His story is that of the true amateur in all its meanings. He spent 76 years around the school.

His biographer,

Andrew Murtagh, also was a master at the college and spent 30 years there, mostly after Chesterton's retirement. He also played first-class cricket and was cricket master at the college. So the book, commissioned by the school to celebrate George's ninetieth birthday is a work of great affection for the subject as well as the school.

Born in 1922, George was a pupil at the college from the age of 14 until joining the RAF as a trainee pilot aged 19. He trained in Canada and then flew in the Normandy landings and the failed attempt to establish a front behind enemy lines at Arnhem. After the war he went up to Brasenose College Oxford, studying geography and playing cricket. He won his Blue in the 1949 Varsity match.

In 1950 he joined the college as a geography teacher and master of the cricket team. In 1961 he became a housemaster and in 1973 was appointed second master until his retirement in 1982. However, he remained associated with the school via the Old Malvernians, living in a cottage close to the school.

He played cricket for Worcestershire from 1950-57, gaining his county cap in his first year. He subsequently played for MCC until 1966. In first-class cricket he took 263 wickets at an average of 22.78. George's first-class appearances were limited by war, which delayed his debut, and by his chosen profession of schoolteaching which restricted his matches to holiday time for most of his career.

He bowled medium-paced in-swing with metronomic precision and could be compared with Tom Cartwright or Derek Shackleton in that regard. Today he would perhaps be comparable to Trent Copeland.

That then is a brief synopsis of the story. Murtagh tells it using material garnished from long taped conversations with George, and interviews with his family, friends, colleagues and former pupils. It is filled with pleasant anecdotes to draw out the character of the man. While not exactly a hagiography, Murtagh has found no faults in his subject's actions nor important defects in his character.

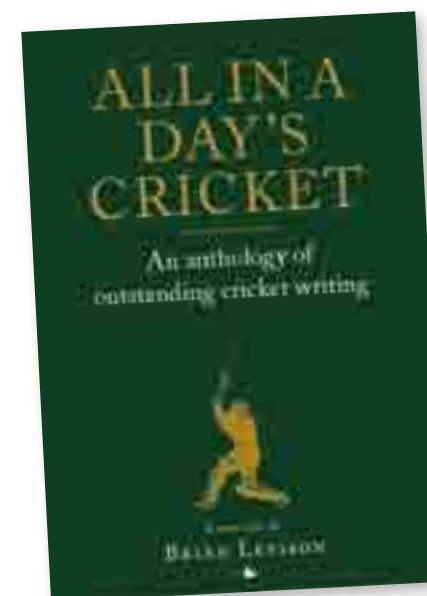
George wrote several books. *Your Book of Cricket* Faber, 1974 with Alan Duff was a short coaching book for children. He co-authored with Hubert Doggart, *Oxford and Cambridge Cricket*, Willow 1989. He wrote *Malvern College: 125 Years* Malvern Publishing Company, 1990 and at the insistence of his daughter-in-law he wrote *Also Flew* Aspect Design, 2008, which was an account of his wartime experiences.

He was president of Worcestershire CCC (1990-93) and in 1991 founded The Chesterton Cup. This annual competition features schools from the Midlands with the final being held at New Road, the Worcestershire CCC home ground. The Malvern Civic Society is a pressure group set up to preserve what is best in the historic town of Malvern and to encourage improvements in appearance, amenities and facilities.

For his service as chairman and president of the society (1985-2011), George was appointed MBE in June this year, receiving his award from the Queen only a fortnight before his death on 3 November.

P.S. I met George Chesterton in 2009 while doing some research on R.E. "Tip" Foster at the college. He was most helpful and provided me with an insight as to how cricket would have featured in the college at that time. I did not really know his background and I would have been most grateful to have been able to read this book before our meeting.

**Jim Blair**



Brian Levison

**All in a Day's Cricket: An anthology of outstanding cricket writing**

Constable & Robinson, London (UK), 2012  
 ISBN: 9781780331232

'This is a collection which does full justice to the extraordinary breadth, diversity and enduring fascination of the greatest game in the world.' The quote from the dust jacket of this well set out book aptly describes its contents.

Brian Levison's collection has taken a very different and novel approach to other cricket anthologies. Its theme is the many activities that surround a day's play such as preparing the ground, travel to the ground, umpires, scorers, players of all standards, spectators and the lives of the cricketers off the field.

There are contributions from well-known writers such as John Arlott and Neville Cardus but also contemporaries in Marcus Trescothick, Angus Fraser and Rachel Heyhoe Flint. The common thread is that all have a passion for cricket not uncommonly developed in childhood. Included are selections from the mid-18th century right up to modern writings of current happenings.

The anthology is divided into 22 sections from 'A Thoroughly Anglo-Saxon Institution' and 'Start of Play' to conclude with 'The Long Room in the Sky' and 'The Last Over'. The essays vary in length from very few paragraphs to several pages but all provide the reader with great enjoyment and interest.

As Christopher Martyn-Jenkins notes in his excellent foreword, there is humour, drama and poignancy for the enjoyment of the reader. 'Cricket, as Sam Johnson might have averred, has all that life affords. Almost every aspect is touched upon in this delightful collection. It is the product of wide reading, deep interest and a versatile mind.'

One can only agree with this sentiment and highly recommend this anthology to all cricket lovers.

**Ann Rusden**

## MELBOURNE SPORTS BOOKS

PROUDLY SUPPLYING BOOKS TO THE  
 MCC LIBRARY SINCE 1988

Footy Almanac 2012 .....	\$28.00
Mick Malthouse (new book) .....	\$48.00
Charlie Turner: The Terror (new book).....	\$35.00
Australian Cricket Digest 2012/13 .....	\$25.00
Encyclopedia of Australian Cricket Players .....	\$35.00
Gideon Haigh On Warne .....	\$35.00
Miller's Guide 2012 .....	\$20.00
Low: A Wonderful Life.....	\$33.00
Origins of Aust. Football: Victoria's Early History .....	\$44.00
Fev: Unauthorised.....	\$33.00
Grand Finals Volume II: 1939-1978.....	\$38.00
Jim Stynes: My Journey .....	\$38.00
Cricket Through the Decades.....	\$49.00
Howzat! Kerry Packer's War .....	\$25.00
Geelong FC 1951 & 1952 Premiership Book .....	\$44.00
Wisden Cricketers' Almanack 2012 (HB/SB) .....	\$50.00
Playfair Cricket Annual 2012.....	\$24.00

PLEASE NOTE NEW ADDRESS:

**51 Brunswick Road,  
 East Brunswick, Vic 3057**

Phone:- (03) 9662 1085 Mobile:- 0421 793 833

Email:- info@melbournesportsbooks.com.au

Website:- http://www.melbournesportsbooks.com.au/

# ROGER PAGE

AUSTRALIA'S SPECIALIST DEALER  
 IN NEW AND SECOND HAND  
 CRICKET BOOKS



- Back issues of Wisden a speciality.
- Wide range of second-hand tour books, autobiographies, biographies and works on cricket history and statistics.
- All new titles held in stock, including overseas cricket annuals.
- Australian agent for Association of Cricket Statisticians, Cricket Memorabilia Society & The Cricketer Magazine.
- Cricket books and collections bought.

10 EKARI COURT  
 YALLAMBIE, VICTORIA, 3085

TELEPHONE: (03) 9435 6332  
 EMAIL: rpcricketbooks@unite.com.au  
 WEBSITE: www.rpcricketbooks.com



