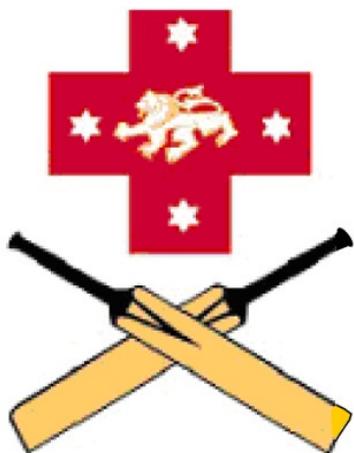


THE CRICKETERS' CLUB OF NEW SOUTH WALES

SOUTH AMERICA TOUR 2012



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A MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF C.C.N.S.W.

As President of the Cricketers' Club of NSW it is with real pleasure that I write these words of encouragement and goodwill to my fellow C.C.N.S.W. tourists.

The tour promises to be an outstanding trip to South America. Indeed we are most fortunate to be able to participate in such a tour.

Let us extend to each and every one of our hosts the typical C.C.N.S.W. characteristics of fair play and healthy respect for this wonderful game of cricket.

I look forward to enjoying good times and favourable results both on and off the playing arena with you all.

Best Wishes

Greg Brooks

President C.C.N.S.W.

The Club is currently contactable c/o the Secretary,
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See web site at www.ccnsw.com

HISTORY OF CRICKET: ARGENTINA– PERU – CHILE - BRAZIL

Argentina

The history of cricket in Argentina can roughly be divided into various phases:

1806 – 1900	Cricket is established in Argentina, the first international matches are played, the major Clubs are founded, and the great North v South contest begins.
1900 – 1939	The golden years - cricket reaches a high standard, with many players of English County standard.
1945 – 1960	An Indian Summer - the final playing days of the pre-World War II brigade, and cricket begins to decline.
1961 – 1980	Illusions of recovery, as many fine individual cricketers begin to make their mark, and Argentina participate at the ICC Trophy.
1981 – 1990	Cricket continues to survive, and desperate efforts are made to reverse the declining trend.
1990 – 1996	Signs of a gradual recovery, and there are glimpses of hope for the future of cricket.
1996 to present day	The Renaissance begins, the ACA formulate a development program, and as cricket begins to grow and expand, optimism abounds for the new millennium. Highlight of the season is the annual North v South match which is played over three days.

The beginnings of cricket in Argentina are linked to the events leading to the foundation of Argentina as an independent nation. They arose partly from a chance meeting between an expatriate Scotsman and the leaders of a British Expedition sent out from Ireland in 1805 to capture Capetown in order to protect Britain's imperial trading routes to India.

Sounds improbable? Read on:

The expatriate Scotsman was a river pilot named Russell living in Buenos Aires in the then Spanish colony. He persuaded the British expeditionary leaders in South Africa, acting without authority from London, to mount an expedition in 1806 against both Buenos Aires and Montevideo (both Spanish colonies technically allied to Napoleon) in order to seize the considerable amount of gold and silver that had allegedly arrived from Peru. Buenos Aires was captured and held by the British for 47 days before they were defeated by the superior numbers of the local population. Another British expedition was defeated the following year.

The interned British forces commenced playing cricket in their internment camp fifty miles north of Buenos Aires and so commenced cricket in Argentina!

The first reference to cricket was in 1806 by Major Alexander Gillespie, a Royal Marine's officer who was taken prisoner during the British capture of Buenos Aires. He writes in the paper *Gleanings*:

'The arrears due being settled at Esquina, and a repose of some days being allowed us, full pockets and vacant time revived the national diversions of horse racing and cricket, for which we always carried the material.'

In the meantime the success of the local forces led to an increase in self confidence and demands for autonomy and in turn the deposition of The Spanish Viceroy in 1810.

The next cricketing record of note was the foundation of the Buenos Aires Cricket Club in 1831 which even then contained some native born players who had been educated in England. The local paper recorded:

"... a cricket club has been formed in Buenos Aires, and the members thereof have lately played some excellent games at that manly exercise. Some of the players might not feel ashamed to take up a bat, even by the side of the Men of Kent. At present, the Club consists of some 25 persons; some matches are in anticipation. The members are uniformly attired in flannel jackets and straw hats, bound with straw coloured ribbon. Among the players are some 'Hijos del pais', who have been educated in England."

For the next thirty years, there are intermittent records of games played at the Anglo Porteno C.C. and a club called Albion, founded in 1840. Both clubs appear to have merged into a reformed BACC about 1861. BACC played at Palermo from 1864 until 1948, when they came into conflict with Evita Peron who burnt down their pavilion – a story not recounted in *Evita*!

The spread of cricket in Argentina coincided with the spread of the railway system and the meat packing houses. The first railway line in Argentina was laid in the late 1850s by the British, using surplus equipment from the Crimean War. This led in 1891 to the foundation of the "North v South" matches. The South always had their headquarters in Buenos Aires. The North's headquarters were originally at Jujuy over one thousand miles North West of Buenos Aires. As the numbers of English in Argentina declined, the headquarters moved south to Rosario in 1920, only about 150 miles North West of Buenos Aires and later into Buenos Aires itself. The contest became between the three Southern Clubs (Lomas, Buenos Aires and Belgrano) v the three Northern Clubs (San Isidro, Pacifico and Rosario).

Cricket was governed originally by the Argentina Cricket Championship Committee founded in 1899 and reconstituted as the ACC in 1913, although until 1932 the North remained autonomous.

Tours by Argentina

From the mid 19th Century to the mid 20th Century, Argentina undertook perhaps the most intensive touring programme of any nation other than England with approximately 89 tours in 120 years, commencing by crossing the River Plate to Uruguay in 1868 although there were only sporadic matches after World War One. Tours commenced to Brazil in 1888 (played since 1953 for the Norris trophy) and to Chile in 1893, crossing the Andes by mule and taking over three days to reach Santiago. In the 1980s trips commenced to Peru.

The most powerful side to visit England was the 1932 South American side, which comprised ten Argentineans, three Brazilians and two Chileans. The side won two of its six first class games. Most of the early Argentinean touring sides to England essentially involved teams of players on holiday playing local clubs. Then in the 1970s Argentina joined the ICC and its 1979 side took part in the ICC trophy, without success on the field but were enormously popular visitors. Argentina's participation in 1983 had to be abandoned because of the Falklands war but they came again in 1986.

Tours to Argentina

In the years immediately before and after World War One Argentinean cricket was at its height. Lord Hawke brought an MCC team in 1912 which struggled to win the three Test series 2:1. The team include Archie Maclaren whose first four visits to the crease all ended in ducks!

Pelham Warner's MCC team of 1926-7 contained then current Test players Gubby Allen and Jack ("Farmer") White, as well as the future UK Prime Minister Alec Douglas-Home (then Lord Dunglass). Again they won the series 2:1 with the Argentineans winning on a crumbling spinning wicket on the old Buenos Aires ground in Palermo. Argentinean born and educated cricketers were now beginning to pay a major role with the declining number of British expatriates, and were able to mount severe opposition to the major tours of Sir Julian Cahn in 1930 (which won one and lost two Test matches) and Theodore Brinkman's side in 1936-37 (which won two and lost one Test match).

After World War Two British influence waned in South America generally and the standard of play declined markedly. The MCC side of 1958-59 won both Test matches as did the 1964-65 side, generally defeating weak opposition by wide margins. In the 1960s and 1970s there were visits by a powerful New Zealand side and also by South Africa and Australia. Derek Robin's XI of 1979 was the last high class side to visit Argentina with seven international payers, winning the only Test Match.

Spanish is now the common language on the cricket field and many English cricketing terms have been translated into Spanish (Eg wicket, batsman and bowler). Buenos Aires remains the cricketing centre. Cricket in Argentina is played from October through to March in almost perfect climate and with excellent facilities. As the number of cricketers and cricket clubs are limited, they too often find themselves playing the same opponents and for this reason visiting touring sides from abroad are assured of a warm welcome.

Peru

Lima Cricket Club was founded in 1859 and cricket has been played in Lima, on and off, since then. The club moved to its present site with a cricket ground in Magdalena in the 1920s. The first match against a foreign team by a Peruvian team was against Sir Pelham Warner's MCC side on its way back from Australia via Chile and Peru in 1927. The former England captain, Freddie Brown, was born in Lima and his father took five wickets against the MCC.

Only internal cricket was played between the 1920s and the 1960s. Between 1967 and 1980 there was a surge of interest in the game, largely based on workers from British textile firms. As well as intense local competition, tours were arranged to Argentina three times, as well as to Colombia and Venezuela, and there were visits by teams from Argentina, Australia and England as well as the Derrick Robins XI.

The 1980s proved to be another quiet time for cricket in Peru but it recovered in the early 1990s when the short, vibrant seasons in February and March raised interest. During Easter, 1995, a tournament was arranged in Lima between teams from Chile, Brazil and Peru. Chile won with Peru second and contact was re-established. The first South American Cricket Championship took place soon after, in December that year, featuring Argentina, Brazil, Chile and Peru. The Championship has taken place since then, at roughly two-year intervals, in Buenos Aires, Santiago – and Lima in 1999 and 2007 (at Lima Cricket and Football Club and Markham College).

The most recent South American Championship, the 8th, was held in Brazil for the first time, in April 2009, at the Sao Paulo Athletic Club.

In 2009, Peru successfully applied for Affiliate membership to the ICC. This injected new life and investment into Peruvian cricket. Peru is now part of a worldwide cricket league system, with the possibility, albeit unlikely, of qualifying for the World Cup. Currently Peru is in the ICC Americas Division III and ranked 75th in the world.

Peru Domestic

Peru has traditionally held an 8-10 week season at the Lima Cricket and Football Club (LCFC) from February until Easter. The Annual Easter tournament has often involved

invited teams. The advantage of playing cricket in Peru is that play is never lost to rain.

The most important regular matches on the calendar were traditionally the British Ambassador's XI vs President of the LCFC XI and India/Pakistan vs Rest of the World.

In November 2006, a uniquely Peruvian cricket form, **Cricket Veloz**, was introduced to the cricketing calendar, and the **Chimu Adventures Cricket Veloz Trophy** has been hotly contested every year since. Originally designed as a four-team, indoor tournament, in 2009 it was rebranded as an outdoor 6-a-side festival, with great success, fitting nicely into the 150th Anniversary celebrations of the LCFC.

The Cricket Peru National Twenty20 Tournament began in 2007. Initially four clubs fought it out for the Cup, now expanded to eight teams, with each of the four clubs fielding two sides.

Chile

The earliest record of cricket in Chile dates back to 1829, in the coastal city of Valparaíso between the officers and men of two Royal Navy vessels, although regular cricket did not appear until the 1860s. The opening up of the nitrate industry by the British led to the foundation of cricket clubs in Valparaíso and Iquique. Regular matches were taking place between Valparaíso and Santiago in the 1870s. It was alleged that all the youngsters who came out from England would be kept in Valparaíso if good cricketers, or otherwise sent to Santiago! At this time many of the nitrate plants could raise their own sides to play each other, or combine in traditional 'Port v Pampas' matches in the port of Iquique.

Although no official first-class games have ever taken place in Chile, the first international fixture between Chile and Argentina came in 1893 when it reportedly took the Argentine side 'three and a half days to reach Santiago, crossing the Andes by mule'. Chile now possesses a rich history of international cricket, including three visits by the MCC, in 1960, 2001, and 2007 and a record in the South American Cricket Championship second only to Argentina.

The game's heyday in Chile was in the 1920s with regular matches between Concepcion, Santiago and Valparaíso. Pelham 'Plum' Warner captained a touring side against a Valparaíso XI, whilst the game was also played by St. Peters and The Grange School as fiercely as any schools in England. The standard of cricket in this era is highlighted by the success of one former St. Peter's student, Frederick 'Freddie' Brown who went on to successfully captain both Surrey and England in the 1950's.

After World War Two, interest waned as the number of British expatriates declined. Nevertheless, throughout the 1960s cricket was kept alive by the Prince of Wales Country Club at the very foot of the Andes with the snow capped peaks towering twenty thousand feet overhead and also occasionally at Vina del Mar.

In 2002, following the formation of the Asociación Chilena de Cricket (ACC), Chile was admitted as an affiliate member of the International Cricket Council and has since concentrated on junior development to ensure a healthy future for the game for years to come.

There are now over 2,000 children involved in all levels of junior cricket in Chile, with a competitive national team at U13, U15 and U19 levels.

The senior national team plays in Division 3 of the ICC Americas Championship, finishing second in the 2008 tournament, ahead of Belize, Peru and Brazil.

Brazil

Cricket in Brazil has a long history. It began in the mid-1800s in Rio de Janeiro, during a period when a substantial portion of the city's population was British or of British descent. By the early 1860s a number of cricket clubs were in operation, including the British CC, Artisan Amateurs CC, Rio British CC, Anglo-Brazilian CC and the British and American Club, although their playing facilities were limited to makeshift open spaces. Interestingly, Rio's Brazilian residents at the time had little or no interest in sport of any kind.

Beginning in 1860, as part of a much-needed beautification program for the city, Emperor Dom Pedro II created several new parks, including a large grassed area in front of his daughter Princess Isabel's house, on Rua Paysandu in the Laranjeiras district. Due to good relations between the British community and the Brazilian monarchy, this space eventually became the country's first proper cricket ground, and hosted cricket, tennis and bowls matches for many years. Princess Isabel and her father were frequent spectators, and often called upon to present trophies to the winners.

In 1872 George Cox formed the Rio Cricket Club, which soon began using the field as its home. In the early 1880s, George's son Oscar organized Brazil's first football games on this same ground. In 1889 Brazil became a Republic and Princess Isabel was forced to move from her residence. The cricket ground was taken over by the new government, and although the sport was allowed to continue for a time, a permanent facility was now required. In 1897 the newly-renamed Rio Cricket and Athletic Association purchased a large property in Niterói, on the other side of Guanabara Bay. A cricket ground was built and hosted its first match on June 19, 1898. Cricket would continue to be played on this ground for the next 97 years. As the local British population declined steadily through the 1970s and 1980s, however, cricket at the club faded away, and today the Rio Cricket ground is used exclusively for football.

During those early days of cricket in Rio de Janeiro, the sport was also springing up at British sports clubs elsewhere in the country, including: the São Paulo Athletic Club in São Paulo (founded in 1888); the Santos Athletic

Club in São Paulo (1899); Clube Internacional de Cricket and Club de Cricket Victoria, both in Salvador, Bahia (both founded in 1899); and the British Country Club in Recife, Pernambuco (1920). Teams and grounds were also created at the British-owned Morro Velho mine just outside of Belo Horizonte in Minas Gerais (1887), and at the Frigorífico Anglo plant in Barretos, São Paulo (1913), where cricket was played until the mid-1990s. Cricket was also played at the Fazenda dos Ingleses in Caraguatuba, on the coast of São Paulo, from 1927 until the Second World War.

It was in São Paulo, however, where the sport really took hold, and the São Paulo Athletic Club (SPAC) remains the country's centre of cricket to this day. In 1894, Charles Miller, the Brazilian-born son of British parents, returned from his studies in England with a football and some cricket equipment, which he immediately used to introduce these sports to the locals. In 1888 the São Paulo Athletic Club was formed, and Charles was a key member, organizing São Paulo's first football and cricket matches at the club's ground in the Consolação district. Football, as we all know, soon caught on, and Charles is known throughout the country as the father of Brazilian football. From 1928 to 1947 the club's cricket matches were held at a ground in Pirituba, before moving to the current site in Veleiros (Santo Amaro), which also houses a collection of Brazilian cricket memorabilia.

In 1922 the Brazil Cricket Association was formed. The member clubs were Rio Cricket, the Pernambuco Athletic Club, Santos Athletic Club, São Paulo Athletic Club and the Paysandu Cricket Club. The BCA helped continue the series of matches that had been held between these clubs for many years, as well as interstate and international games. In fact, matches between São Paulo and Rio began in 1878 and continued regularly until 1995.

In 1993, Brazil sent a national team to the first South American Championships, held in Peru, and has competed in every tournament since then. In 1999 in Curitiba, Paraná, British bank HSBC built a cricket ground at its staff sports facility, which is now home to three men's teams, while São Paulo has three men's teams as well

In 2000, the Brazilian Cricket Association was formed, and the national league commenced with three teams. By 2002, Brazil had achieved ICC Affiliate Member status, and junior development programs were underway in Curitiba, Brasília and São Paulo. The ABC's continuing goal is to grow the sport throughout the country, particularly among Brazilians themselves. Since joining the ICC, cricket in Brazil has grown steadily, thanks primarily to financial and technical support from the ICC.

International

Matches between Brazil and Argentina began in 1888, while Rio Cricket began a series of matches with Clube Atlético River Plate from Montevideo, Uruguay in 1902. The old Brazil Cricket Association continued to stage matches with Argentina for many years.

Cricket continued to be played to a good standard, with the national team hosting New Zealand in 1972 and the MCC in 1985. With the creation of the South American Championships (SAC) in 1995, Brazilian cricket entered its modern era. The national team has since participated in all eight SACs, hosting the event for the first time in April 2009 (SAC8). In other non-ICC international matches, Brazil has hosted the Chilean team twice (2000 and 2003), the Mexican team once (2009), and the MCC twice (1978 and 2007).

In 2006 Brazil qualified to join the ICC World League of Cricket, which is a pathway to the World Cup. Brazil competed in the inaugural ICC Americas Division 3 tournament in Suriname in 2006, as well as in Buenos Aires in 2008 and Santiago in 2009.

The next year was a big one: Brazil played against the MCC in São Paulo, an all-Brazilian women's team was formed, which played three games against Argentina in Curitiba, then the men's team competed in the second ICC World League of Cricket tournament, held in Buenos Aires,

As of October 2009, the national men's team record is 17 wins and 26 losses in their 43 matches since 1995

Brazil won its first ICC tournament at the Americas Division 3 championship in Santiago, Chile in October 2009. As a result of winning this event, Brazil has been promoted to Division 2 of the Americas WCL.

Historically, the national team has consisted solely of expatriates, but this is changing. In recent years, the number of Brazilian cricketers representing their country has steadily increased. The winning Brazil squad in Santiago, for example, included six Brazilian-born players.

Domestic Cricket in Brazil

The Brazil national league is made up of nine teams, which compete for the Commonwealth Ambassador's Trophy. The teams are as follows: Candangos, Brasília and Pakistan Plus from the state of Distrito Federal, the Sao Paulo Indians, SPAC and Sao Paulo from Sao Paulo state, while the state of Paraná is represented by Swadisht, Galha Azul and Parana.

Since 2000, Sao Paulo has won five league titles, while Brasília has won twice and Paraná once. Teams play 40-over a side matches from March to October. In November each year a Twenty20 tournament between the three state representative sides is held. This tournament rotates from year to year between the three major cities.

In addition to this competition, Saquarembo CC is a Sao Paulo-based group of former Brazil players which plays just a few exhibition matches a year against Rest of the World (SP).

In terms of grounds, the league plays at the following: São Paulo Athletic Club (São Paulo); Clube AB – HSBC (Curitiba) and the University of Brasília / Esplanada (Brasília).

Domestic Development

With Brazil's entry into the ICC came the creation of junior development programs in Brasília, Sao Paulo and Curitiba.

In Brasília, a big breakthrough came when cricket was offered as an accredited PE course at the national University of Brasília. This led to the formation of the Candangos team, made up wholly of Brazilians. It also created interest amongst female students and resulted in the beginnings of women's cricket in Brasília. In terms of junior development, there is a growing number of boys participating in regular training sessions and games, providing the core of a future Under 17s team.

In Sao Paulo, progress is being made through a working relationship between St Paul's School and SPAC (the Sao Paulo Athletic Club). Enthusiastic people are in place to develop children's cricket further in Sao Paulo.

In Curitiba the focus has been on teaching children aged 8-12. The Associação Brasileira de Cricket employed a local junior development officer/coach for three years, and the success of the program, which works with about 300 kids at four schools, was recognized by the ICC through the Volunteer of the Year Award presented to Norman Baldwin and to the program itself for Best Junior Development Program. This ongoing program provided the platform for a very successful Under 13s tournament held in July 2009 in Curitiba, played between Argentina, the eventual winners, Chile and Brazil.

In addition to these three main centres of cricket, there are promising signs of life in the northern city of Fortaleza, and most recently, in Rio de Janeiro, the original home of Brazilian cricket. Development programs are planned for these cities with a view towards increasing the number of teams in the domestic competition in the near future.

To help ensure the continuity and raise the level of the games, coaching, umpiring and scoring courses are being run throughout the year in all three cities, conducted by the coaches and umpires who have received ICC training. In terms of facility development, Brazil is a little behind some of the other countries in the region. In Curitiba, the HSBC ground is very scenic and has a net, but is too small for ICC tournaments. In Brasília, there is still a need for a proper sized, permanent ground, though the club does have two permanent nets at the Australian embassy. In Sao Paulo, where SAC8 was held, there have been a number of improvements at the full-size SPAC ground, including a new portable net.

The opening of Brazil's economy in the mid-1990s saw an influx of foreigners to Brazil, which rejuvenated the sport in São Paulo and saw British bank HSBC build a cricket ground in Curitiba. Additionally, a wicket was laid in a public park in Brasília, allowing the expatriate community there to form a local league (nets were also built at the Australian Embassy).

In 2004, cricket became part of the physical education curriculum at the University of Brasília, which resulted in the creation of the mostly-Brazilian Candangos side, and a steady stream of new Brazilian players to the national team. By 2004, the national league boasted nine teams.

The make up of the teams is interesting. Happily, more Brazilians are now playing the game. So in Brasília, for example, the Candangos team is almost totally made up of local players, with a few weathered ex-pats thrown in. In Curitiba and São Paulo, we are seeing a growth in participation by locals as well. So the league really is attracting Brazilians to the game. The other players are mostly ex-pats drawn from countries one would expect, such as Australia, Canada, Great Britain, India, New Zealand, Pakistan, South Africa and Sri Lanka.

NOTABLE DATES IN EARLY SOUTH AMERICAN CRICKET

ARGENTINA

1806	British Military Expedition to River Plate – interned and started playing cricket
1831	First foundation of Buenos Aires Club
1863	Buenos Aires Club reformed
1867	T. Jackson scores first century (109*) for BACC
1864-93	Increase in British population –building railways and trading
Circa 1864	Leading Clubs in Buenos Aires founded
Circa 1864	Argentina send team to Uruguay
1866	First hat trick in Argentina
1866	First International Match in Argentina- Argentina beat Uruguay by 33 runs at Montevideo
1881	Reports of cricket in Spanish newspaper <i>“La Tranca”</i> refers to <i>“Batador”</i> and <i>“Boleador”</i>
1893	First double century – 249 by RW Rudd
1893-94	First double century partnership of 264 by J. R. Garrodd (116) and P. M. Rath (138) in Buenos Aires. J. R. Garrodd scores 1436 runs in season (record aggregate to this day) and P. M. Rath takes six wickets in six balls!
1894-95	J.R. Garrodd first to take 10 wickets in an innings
1897-98	Establishment of competitive cricket in Buenos Aires
1899	Establishment of Argentinian Cricket Championship Committee, reconstituted in 1913 as A.C.A.
1904	Establishment of second division cricket in Buenos Aires
1904-05	Establishment of Saturday competition
1912	First MCC tour under Lord Hawke- won 2; lost 1 of the representative matches
1912	Record third wicket partnership of 314 between A.C. MacLaren (172) and N. C. Tufnell (163*)
1918-19	First time one player makes two centuries in a match- 146 and 100* by C Holland
1921-22	Second wicket record partnership of 292* by B.H. Smythe (158*) and H.D. Witham (133*)
1924	First Argentinian side to tour England
1926-27	Second MCC Tour under Pelham Warner
1929-30	Touring team of Sir Julian Cahn
1932	Combined South American team tours UK
1937-38	Touring team of Sir Theodore Brinkman
1939	Record individual score of 256* by D. A. Ayling for North v South
1939-40	First wicket Record partnership of 292 between Cecil Ayling (226*) and Cyril Ayling (136) and Fourth wicket Record partnership of 210 between R G Henderson (77) and C S Campbell (144)
1948	Record aggregate of 1495 runs for 31 wickets in North v South match (1000 runs exceeded in this game 15 times)
1958-59	Third MCC tour to Argentina under G.H. Duggart
1964-65	Fourth MCC tour to Argentina under A.C. Smith
1967-68	Team from Peru tours Argentina
1979	Derek Robins XI tour Argentina
1979	Argentina take part in first ICC Trophy

BRAZIL

Circa 1864	First cricket clubs formed
1872	Rio Cricket Club formed
1888	Party of 18 tour Argentina
1908	Conde Salir Trophy instituted
1921-22	First official Test Match v Argentina
1922	Brazil Cricket Association formed
1927	Brazil score 534 v Argentina – record in Test matches
1989	Brasilia Cricket Club formed
2000	Brazil Cricket association formed
2000	Chile tour Brazil
2002	Brazil gain ICC Affiliate Member status
2007	MCC tour Brazil
2008	Brazil host eighth South America Cricket Championships
2009	Mexico tour Brazil

CHILE

1818	Cricket first played at Valparaiso
1863	Valparaiso Cricket Club thought to be in existence- certainly in existence by 1869
1893	First match v Argentina in Chile
1918-19	A G Lawrie scores 300* in afternoon game in Valparaiso
1920-21	First of series of regular matches v Argentina
1930	Argentina score record 612-6 dec. v Chile
1960	First MCC tour to Chile
1970	New Zealand touring side visits Chile-Argentina- Brazil- Columbia
2002	Formation of Chilean Cricket Association

PERU

1859	Foundation of Lima Cricket and Football Club
1927	Visit by MCC under Pelham Warner
1995	First South American Cricket Championship Peru-Argentina-Chile- Brazil
2006	<i>Cricket Veloz</i> introduced in Peru
2007	Cricket Peru National T20 Tournament founded
2009	Peru gain ICC Affiliate Member status
2009	Peru participate in eighth South America Championship in Brazil

HISTORY OF THE CRICKETERS' CLUB OF NSW WWW.CCNSW.COM

(Based on an article by award-winning cricket writer Jack Pollard)

The idea of forming a club for Sydney cricketers was first raised in 1894 when it was suggested that the New South Wales Cricket Association combine with the controlling bodies in cycling, swimming, rugby and athletics to form a sports club.

Nothing came of the notion but in 1896 the NSWCA set up a sub-committee to inquire into the possibility of acquiring clubrooms for the Association. This committee's recommendation that the Association make an arrangement with the Commercial Travellers' Club in Pitt Street to use their premises was rejected.

The Cricketers' Club idea lapsed until 1927 when it was again discussed at a NSWCA meeting, but it was not until 1936 that the Association decided to build a club in its new building in George Street.

The prominent solicitor Syd Webb, who had handled the purchase of the six-storey building in George Street for 54,803 pounds, drafted a constitution for the Cricketers' Club in August 1938, and the club was registered as a company on 14 November, 1939, two months after the outbreak of World War II, and opened for business on 1 July 1940.

From the start the Cricketers' Club membership strongly supported the development of cricket. Two cricket nets were set up on the roof of Cricket House for members to practice during lunch hours and these nets remained in operation until 1953.

Discussions among his fellow members made the Randwick batsman Jack Chegwyn aware of big possibilities for country tours by teams of leading players from the State's representative sides. Chegwyn, who scored 375 runs at an average of 46.87 with one century in his five matches for NSW between 1940 and 1942, became a sporting legend for the pioneering work he did in the bush with teams selected at the Cricketers' Club.

By 1942 the Cricketers' Club had made such dramatic progress that most Sydney grade cricketers were members and at the end of that year the Club made a 1000 pound loan to the NSWCA to help the Association continue operating at a time when it had no income from Test or Sheffield Shield cricket.

Annual games at the SCG v the NSWCA commenced in 1965. The Cricketers' Club entered a side in the City & Suburban competition in 1971, and has continued to play regularly in that competition. Over the years many Test players have appeared for the Club, including Richie Benaud, Alan Davidson, Keith Miller, Arthur Morris, Bill Watson, Geoff Lawson, Greg Matthews, Allan Turner, Mike Whitney, Richard Collinge, Trevor Chappell, Phil Emery and Dave Gilbert. In 1971, seven club members were in Don Bradman's nomination for the best eleven Australian cricketers of the past 50 years.

Under the presidency of Ron Holmes the Club introduced a rule automatically granting membership to Australian Test players. The England and Australian teams in the 1988 Bicentenary match in Sydney played for a trophy donated by the Cricketers' Club.

Cricketers' Club teams have been a dominating force in the Sydney City and Suburban competition for more than 30 years.

The Club has hosted numerous touring teams from countries such as England, Canada, Malaysia, India, the West Indies, New Zealand and the USA. Overseas tours have become common.

With the liquidation of the registered club and the loss of its Barrack Street premises in 2001, the cricket and golf players retained the name and logo and continue to play, as a new incorporated association, still called "The Cricketers' Club of New South Wales, Inc". The Club is now closely affiliated to the NSW Sports Club in Hunter Street, Sydney.

Editor's note: Jack Pollard (1926-2002) was the author of over 80 sports related books, and numerous outstanding cricket books including an authoritative five volume history of Australian cricket. He also wrote the most popular of all Australian cricket encyclopaedias, entitled "The Game and The Players".

HOWZAT? - OR CRICKET'S VERSION OF "WHO'S ON FIRST?"

You have two sides, one out in the field and one in.

Each man's that's in the side that's in, goes out and when he's out, he comes in and the next man goes in until he's out.

When they are all out, the side that's out, comes in and the side that's been in, goes out and tries to get those coming in out.

Sometimes you get men still in and not out.

When both sides have been in and out, including the not outs, that's the end of the game

CRICKETER'S CLUB TOURS

South America will be the Club's 27th overseas tour in the last 23 years:

1989	Fiji	2001	Bali
1991	Asia, (Hong Kong, Bangkok, Kuala Lumpur, Johore & Singapore)	2002	Kenya
1992	Christchurch, New Zealand	2003	Sri Lanka
1993	Christchurch, New Zealand	2004	Cook Islands
1993	North America	2004	England
1994	Malaysia and Singapore	2005	Samoa
1995	Auckland, New Zealand	2006	New Zealand North Island
1996	Barbados/Trinidad	2007	South Africa
1997	England	2008	Hawaii
1998	Norfolk Island	2009	India
1999	Lord Howe	2009	England
1999	South Africa	2010	Italy
2000	Vanuatu	2011	West Indies

The Cricketers' Club has approximately 100 active cricketers. The Club also has a golf section. Of those 100 cricketers, approximately 30 play for the Club on Saturdays, and another 70 on Sundays and in mid-week games.

In the City and Suburban competition on Saturday afternoons, the Club plays about 24 matches a season. These are generally about 35 overs a side, although by agreement, they are sometimes extended to 40 overs. The C&S "competition" does not have a formal league table and not all clubs in the competition play each other. Nevertheless cricket is played in a competitive manner, and at its best, would probably equate to the standard of Sydney 3rd-4th Grade Cricket, although considerably shortened. In recent seasons, the Club has lost few C&S games.

On Sundays, the Club plays eleven fixtures in a fortnightly competitive over 40s "Masters" league, in which the Club's position has varied from league winners to bottom. These are 40 over a side games. Six bowlers must be used, and batsmen must retire on scoring 40 runs. It also plays in an over 50s "Classics" league with similar rules.

The Club also plays about 15 other competitive but "friendly" fixtures, on grounds varying from major national grounds such as the MCG, SCG, the Gabba, Telstra (Olympic) Stadium and Bradman Oval, Bowral, to small country grounds such as Mandalong and Mudgee. Opposition includes teams such as the Melbourne Cricket Club, the Queensland Cricketers' Club, the Primary Club, Lords Taverners, Molongolo and usually a couple of overseas touring sides. These are generally full day games of about 45-50 overs a side. In February 2004, the Club was invited by the S.C.G. Trust and Cricket NSW to represent the Civilian population of the State in a match against the Military to celebrate 150 years of cricket at the S.C.G.

In the 2010-2011 season, the Club played 47 fixtures, and used 115 players.

PLAYER PROFILES

SOUTH AMERICA TOUR 2012

NB Ages are as at commencement of tour in April 2012. Numbers shown are touring numbers, not membership numbers

ROBERT BEVILACQUA #171

Aged 50

Holden District Service Manager

Right hand Opening Batsman and off spin bowler and a specialist Gully fieldsman. Played for the Port Melbourne Cricket Club in the Victorian Sub District during the 1980s-90s and was involved in 3 Senior Premierships. Played the next ten years for Dousta Stars Senior Division in the Victorian Turf Cricket Association; involved in four Premierships. Returned to the Port Melbourne CC and now plays in the 2nd XI. This will be his second overseas cricket trip with C.C.N.S.W. after Italy in 2010. Coming with his wife Julie and teenage daughter Tawney.

MIKE BIRCHALL #2

Aged 61

Mechanical Engineer

A survivor from the first Club tour to Fiji in 1989. Right hand bat and occasional medium pace bowler. An enthusiastic tourist who plays in the more social games. Formerly a very good soccer player who represented N.S.W. in his youth. A fervent Manchester United supporter and a karaoke specialist, especially after a few drinks. Has toured Fiji, Asia, New Zealand, England (twice), North America, Lord Howe, Norfolk Island, Vanuatu, the Cook Islands, Samoa, South Africa, Hawaii and Italy with the Club (as well as Tasmania!). This will be his 15th overseas tour with the Cricketers' Club. Coming with his partner, Di Lynas.

JUSTIN BRADLEY #182

Aged 24

IT Systems Administrator

Right hand medium pace swing bowler. Till this season had played for Moss Vale in the Southern Highlands, covering everything from Third to First Grade but currently plays Shires with Epping. Batting is not a key strength!. A keen soccer player, still playing 2 - 3 games a week during the off season. This will be his first tour with the Cricketers' Club.

PAUL BRANDON #115

Aged 40

Surveyor

Heavy scoring aggressive right hand bat and useful wicket keeper. Has played Shires cricket with Warringah and Grade cricket with North Sydney and Manly, and played regularly with the Cricketers' Club before moving to Bowral. Used to be an enthusiastic soccer and Australian Rules player with Sydney University. This will be his sixth tour with the Cricketers' Club after Sri Lanka, New Zealand, South Africa and India as well as Tasmania.

GRAHAME DANAHER #183

Aged 60

Chief Executive Officer

Right handed opening batsman [likes to play straight], occasional drift bowler, who has played with his teenage son in local Lithgow area competition for the last 5 years after finishing playing into the eighties in the Blue Mountains, in the Moore Park competition in Sydney and on the NSW Central Coast where he grew up. Hopes to obtain his umpire's ticket by time of tour. This will be his first tour with C.C.N.S.W. Coming with his wife Kerry.

IAN HAMMET #184

Aged 67

Retired

Right hand opening bat who has played continuously for the Australian Cricket Society (Victoria) for over thirty years. Will occasionally bowl slow medium fifth change if asked nicely! This will be his first tour with the Cricketers' Club; coming with his wife Bernice

GRAHAM HOWES #119

Aged 52

Purchasing Manager & Life Coach

Right hand medium pace bowler and underrated lower order bat. Semi retired playing Veterans and the occasional Saturday game for Croydon in Melbourne. Nickname "Bingo" Has toured Sri Lanka, Cairns, England (twice) and South Africa with the Club; this will be his 6th tour. Coming with his partner Beth Pardoe.

DAVID ("JACK") JONES #120

Aged 47

Police officer

Right hand off spinner and steady middle order bat. Used to play regularly for North Richmond and captained their 2nd XI, but now semi-retired and plays occasionally for the Cricketers' Club. Used to play representative District cricket in his youth but gave up cricket for ten years. This will be his eighth tour with the Cricketers' Club after Sri Lanka in 2003, the Cook Islands in 2004, England in 2005, Samoa in 2006, South Africa in 2007, India in 2009 and Italy in 2010. Coming with his wife, Gail.

STEVEN KISH	#166	Wicket keeper and right hand batsman; current President of Burwood Cricket Club in the Eastern Cricket Association in Melbourne. Previous Cricket Clubs: Waverley Sub District, Salesian College Old Boys. Former Captain / Coach, now playing veterans with Burwood Cricket Club in Melbourne. This will be his second overseas cricket tour with C.C.N.S.W. after England in 2009. Coming with his wife Susanne.
Aged 64		
Semi-retired; consultant in the clothing industry		
GIL McGRATH	#125	Right hand off spin bowler and tail-end bat who has played for Lindfield and C.C.N.S.W. in the over 40s and 50s competitions on Sundays and has also played for N.S.W. o60s. Has toured Sri Lanka, England (twice), South Africa, Cairns and India with the Cricketers' Club. This will be his seventh tour with the Club. Coming with his wife Judy.
Aged 65		
Project Manager		
BRETT McLENNAN	#159	Right hand bat, played cricket when younger but did not play for a number of years. He is hoping to get rid of the rust that has accumulated around his joints. As a surveillance officer with the NSW Police, he sits around a lot and looks at people, so we are hoping that he will be able to pounce 'like a tiger' on the ball as a fielder! This is his third tour with the Cricketers' Club, after India in 2009 and Italy in 2010. His partner, Nadine (sister of David Jones) will be on the tour with him.
Aged 50		
Police Officer		
BRUCE PENDLEBURY	#173	Right hand upper order batsman [hopeless against spin] and slow right hand medium pace bowler who sed to play for Moorabbin Park in the Victorian JCA from 1970 through to mid 80s and later in the Victorian DDCA Sunday Veterans comp from 1995 -2000. Apart from the Italy tour in 2010, has not held a bat or ball since. This will be his second tour for the Cricketers' Club. Coming with his wife Allison.
Aged 58		
Retired		
JOE SCARCELLA	#147	Right hand bat and medium pace bowler. In his youth, played lower grade with Waverley and University of NSW and toured with Qantas Stewards C.C. In his senior years played City and Suburban with Scots Old Boys and Hunters Hill. Now plays with Cricketers' Club in the Masters and Classics. This will be his fourth tour with the Cricketers' Club after New Zealand in 2007, England in 2009 and Italy in 2010. Also toured England with the Primary Club in 2007.
Aged 54		
Solicitor		
MATT RUSSELL	#185	Trying to get leave to come. Right arm medium fast bowler and lower order left hand bat; currently playing Grade for Cardiff in the Newcastle competition; has played rep cricket for Newcastle and toured England with N.S.W. u17s in 1993. This will be his first overseas tour with the Cricketers' Club after Tasmania in 2010.
Aged 34		
Paramedic		
DAVE STEWART	#53	Right hand off spinner and right hand bat. Formerly played First Grade and representative cricket in Mackay and for Queensland Country. Now plays for Pioneer Valley in Mackay, Northern Queensland. This will be his sixth tour with the Cricketers' Club after Malaysia, West Indies, South Africa, England and Italy. Coming with his partner Desley Ferguson.
Age 52		
Electrician		
MICHAEL THOMSON	#186	Left hand lower order bat and right hand fast medium bowler who can bowl off-spin if required. Has played Poidevin Gray and upper level Grade cricket for North Sydney over the past decade but the demands of his job have prevented him playing as frequently as he would like. This will be his first overseas tour with C.C.N.S.W. after Tasmania in 2010.
Aged 37		
Paramedic		
TREVOR WORLAND	#187	Right hand tail end bat and medium pace bowler; used to play senior district cricket in the Penrith area but stopped in his late twenties and it was not until recently that he was enticed to have a net and make a come back after twenty years.. Plays occasionally in the over 40s Masters and some games socially. This will be his first overseas tour with the Club. Coming with his wife, Joanne.
Aged 49		
Training Analyst, Dept Defence		
KEN YARDY	#113	Right hand bat, occasional keeper; nowadays more a social cricketer. Scored a century on debut in senior cricket and still trying for his second! Had not played serious cricket for some years but persuaded to join the Cricketers' Club in 2002. Has toured Kenya, Sri Lanka, the Cook Islands, Cairns, England (twice), Samoa, New Zealand, Hawaii, India, Tasmania and Italy with the Club. This will be his thirteenth tour. Coming with his wife Leigh.
Aged 48		
Solicitor		

FIXTURES AND SOCIAL ARRANGEMENTS

DATE	ACTIVITY	LOCATION	TIME
Monday 2 April	Depart Sydney 09.25 on LA 800. Arrive Buenos Aires 17.10	Buenos Aires: - Hotel Dolmen	
Tuesday 3 April	Depart BA 09.55 LA 4022 Arrive Iguazu 11.45	Iguazu: Hotel American	
Wednesday 4 April	Depart Iguazu 15.15 Arrive Buenos Aires 17.10	Buenos Aires: - Hotel Dolmen	
Thursday 5 April	Game 1 v St Albans St George's School	Buenos Aires: - Hotel Dolmen	
Friday 6 April	Good Friday	Buenos Aires: - Hotel Dolmen	
Saturday 7 April	Game 2 v Northern Wolves Masters Hurlingham Club	Buenos Aires: - Hotel Dolmen	
Sunday 8 April	Game 3 v Invitation XI St George's School	Buenos Aires: - Hotel Dolmen	
Monday 9 April	Easter Monday	Buenos Aires: - Hotel Dolmen	
Tuesday 10 April	Game 4 v Legends - Hurlingham Club	Buenos Aires: - Hotel Dolmen	
Wednesday 11 April	Depart Buenos-Aires 11.05 LA 422. Arrive Santiago 12.25	Santiago: - Hotel Director	
Thursday 12 April	Game 5 v Chile Under 19s T20 - Lonquen	Santiago - Hotel Director	2.30pm
Friday 13 April	Santiago	Santiago: - Hotel Director	
Saturday 14 April	Game 6 v Chairman's XI -Craighouse	Santiago - Hotel Director	11.00am
Sunday 15 April	Game 7 v Chile - Craighouse	Santiago - Hotel Director	2.00pm
Monday 16 April	Depart Santiago 8.45 Arrive Lima 11.30 Depart Lima 14.35; arrive Cuzco 15.50	Cuzco: - Hotel Novotel	
Tuesday 17 April	Morning tour Cuzco	Cuzco: - Hotel Novotel	
Wednesday 18 April	Day trip by train to Machu Pichu - train to Cuzco	Cuzco: - Hotel Novotel	
Thursday 19 April	Depart Cuzco 9.45; arrive Lima 11.10	Lima: - Hotel Casa Andina	
Friday 20 April	Lima	Lima: - Hotel Casa Andina	
Saturday 21 April	Game 8 v Lima XI T20 - Markham College	Lima: - Hotel Casa Andina	1.00pm
Sunday 22 April	Game 9 v President's XI 40 overs At Lima Cricket & Football Club Rio only Depart Lima 11.15 LA 601;	Lima: - Hotel Casa Andina (Sydney tourists only)	11.00am

DATE	ACTIVITY	LOCATION	TIME
Monday 23 April	Sydney only Depart Lima 7.10 LA 531 Arrive Santiago 11.35; Depart Santiago 13.35 on LA 807	In transit	
Tuesday 24 April	Flight to Australia- cross international date line; arrive 17.55	In transit	

RIO ADD ON

DATE	ACTIVITY	LOCATION	TIME
Sunday 22 April	Depart Lima	Lima Cricket & Football Club	
Monday 23 April	Rio only Depart Lima 01.15 LA 601; arrive Santiago 05.40; depart Santiago 07.05 LA 750; arrive Rio 13.40	Rio	
Tuesday 24 April	Rio	Rio	
Wednesday 25 April	Rio city tour and Corcovado half day	Rio	
Thursday 26 April	Rio Anzac Day beach cricket (Game 10)	Rio	T b c
Friday 27 April	Rio	Rio	
Saturday 28 April	Depart Rio 17.30 LA 733; arrive Santiago 21.20; depart Santiago 22.50	In Transit	
Sunday 29 April	(International date line) In Flight	In Transit via Auckland	
Monday 30 April	Arrive Sydney 07.10	Sydney	

TOUR CONTACTS

Tour Captain	Paul Brandon	(+61) 471 493 979	paul36@gmail.com
Tour Manager	Ken Yardy	(61) 419 789784	ken@yardy.com.au
Social Committee	Leigh Yardy, Steve Kish and Di Lynas		

ACCOMMODATION

Buenos Aires

Hotel Dolmen Suipacha

1079 (C1008AAU) Buenos Aires Argentina

(T) +54 11 4315. 7117

Email dolmenhotel@hoteldolmen.com.ar

Web www.hoteldolmen.com.ar

Iguaçu Falls

Hotel Amerian

Av. Tres Fronteras 780 y Av. Eduardo Arrabal (N3370XAJ)

Puerto Iguazu Misiones Argentina

(T) (03757) 498 200; (F) (03757) 498 200;

Email info@amerian.com

Web <http://www.amerian.com/hotel-amerian-portal-del-iguazu>

Santiago

Hotel Director Vitacura

Vitacura 3600, Santiago, Chile.

(T) (56 2) 389 1900; (F) (56 2) 246 0088; Reservations (56 2) 498 3001.

Email: reservas@director.cl

Web: http://www.director.cl/carac_vitacura_ingles.html

Lima

Melia Lima Hotel

Avenue Salaverry 2599,

San Isidro Lima, Peru

(T) (51 1) 411 9000; (F) (51 1) 411 9022

Email melia.lima@melia.com

Web www.solmelia.com/hotels/peru/lima/melia-lima/home.htm

Cuzco

Hotel Costa del Sol, Picoaga

Santa Teresa 334,

Cuzco, Peru

(T) (+51) 1 711 2000

E-mail reservas@costadelsolperu.com

Web www.costadelsolperu.com/peru

Rio

Rio Othon Palace

Avenue Atlântica, 3264 Copacabana –

Rio de Janeiro - RJ - CEP: 22070-000

(T) 55 21 2106 1500; (F) 55 21 2106 1581

Web www.hoteis-othon.com.br/us/hotel/rio-othon-palace/o_hotel.aspx

THE FOUR AGES OF CRICKET

The Age of Innocence or Youth

The Age when you arrive on the cricket ground half an hour before the match is supposed to start

The Age when it's only a question of whether you bat number one or number two,
where it's a question, as far as bowling is concerned, as to which end you open.

The Age where you walk as of right to cover point,
where your definition of a quick run is a fairly thick edge to first slip.

When to wear a box is a sign of extreme effeminacy.

And when after the game you jump into some fast sports car, in the
passenger seat of which is seated a delicious blonde, and as you drive away,
happy with the thought that she will be even easier to attain than that century
which the scorer was at that moment inscribing in the book against your name.

The Age of Discretion or the Age of the Middle Man

The Age when you arrive on the ground just as the umpires are walking out.

The Age where you can with difficulty be persuaded to bat as high as number six.

The Age where you expect, and sometimes get, a couple of overs before tea
when the match is over.

The Age when to forget your box is worse than forgetting your wife's birthday.

The Age when after the game you slip off, quickly home in the car, to your wife
to avoid a row.

The Age of Senility

The Age when to be placed number ten is just a little too high.

Where to be asked to bowl is a deliberate and calculated insult.

The Age when fielding is only possible with the feet.

The Age when you define a short run as a very slow hit ball to deep extra cover.

The Age when your box has become a permanent appendage to your truss.

The Age when, after the game, you may be found, sitting in the local pub harbouring
improper, but alas, impractical thoughts about the aged and unattractive barmaid.

The Age of Retirement

The Age where no longer can you play,
but where you perambulate around the perimeter of the ground—
a magnificent silhouette against the dying sun,
when you pour out to anyone foolish enough to listen, an unending stream of apocryphal
stories of your youth

The Age when your box reposes on your dressing table—
a receptacle for spare collar studs.

The Age, alas, when sex is no more than a Latin numeral.

Humphrey Tilling –
Speech to the Forty Club (1957) on its 21st anniversary

SOUTH AMERICA TOUR:

EDITED EXTRACT FROM SIR PELHAM (PLUM) WARNER'S BOOK "CRICKET BETWEEN TWO WARS"(PUB 1942)

The tour was unique in that not a single game was played within the British Empire - another proof that cricket had set a girdle around the earth, and that it has become the interest not only of the British race, but of half the world. Never before has an English cricket team crossed the mighty Andes. From Montevideo on the Atlantic to Lima on the Pacific the MCC flag was shown. We were not only ambassadors of cricket, but of Empire.

And so by easy stages, for the coal, owing to the General strike of 1926, was bad, we came to Montevideo, which from now onwards will always be associated in the minds of Englishmen with the gallant and successful action by HM ships *Ajax*, *Exeter* and *Achilles* against the *Admiral Graf Spee*

It was at Montevideo on December 24, 1926 that we began the first match of the tour. As we steamed into the harbour Captain Parker paid us the compliment of flying the MCC flag at the yardarm. Never before had a cricket flag been hoisted on any ship on any sea.

From Montevideo to Lima we were received with a spontaneous and, indeed, affectionate hospitality. We were made members of all the clubs, even the exclusive Jockey Club of Buenos Aires with its magnificent house, marble staircase, priceless pictures, open air restaurant, library, squash courts, swimming and Turkish baths. We had free passes over the railways and special trains of the most luxurious type carried us to Rosario, to Mar del Plata, the Trouville of the Argentine, with its superb sea-bathing, golf links and casino. We were given the freedom of the country; we were treated like Royalty.

Who will forget Hurlingham, that Paradise of a Country Club –or the dance there on New Years Eve- tell it not in Gath, publish it not in Askalon in the middle of the first

Argentine match? Wherever we went it was the same story – open handed hospitality and a rare and charming kindness – and an interest in our doings reflected by the long and excellent description of the match in *La Nacion* one of the world's greatest newspapers, and *La Prensa*.

In Buenos Aires we had the privilege of being received by Dr Alvear, President of the Argentine Republic. We were presented to him by Mr Robin Stuart, The President of the Argentine Cricket Association, who acted as interpreter, for Dr Alvear, for Dr Alvear speaks very little English. Subsequently the President honoured the match at Hurlingham with his presence, as did Senor Legula, the President of Peru, when we visited Lima, a compliment to our national game

The journey from Buenos Aires over the Andes to Valparaiso took nearly forty hours, and it was pleasant to meet with deliciously cool weather after the trying heat of the Argentine. Valparaiso indeed possesses an ideal climate. We were put up in private houses of the nicest and most hospitable hosts, and on the last night there was a ball in our honour at the Vina del Mar Club, where we danced in a flower-embowered pergola to the strains of a Santiago band on a black and white tiled floor beneath a waning moon and twinkling stars – a wonderful setting.

Fog delayed us and the match at Lima was played on 6 February. Lima is but twenty minutes from Calloa, and at the delightful Country Club we found a warm welcome awaiting us. We saw something of 'The City of the Kings' and paid a visit to the Cathedral built by the mighty Conquistador, Francisco Pizarro whose bones are to be seen within a glass covered coffin. He was murdered in 1542 in front of the Cathedral, making the sign of the Cross with his blood. He was great, but in a cruel age he was a cruel man.

THE CRICKETERS CLUB OF NEW SOUTH WALES

THE COLOURS AND EMBLEM

“True to the Blue”

New South Wales-Why the name?

Originally part of “New Holland”, it became known as “New South Wales” in 1770 after Cook’s exploration of the East Coast of what is now called “Australia”. Whether Cook personally at the time called it New South Wales, and if so, why, is still a subject of doubt and scholarly speculation. Possibly Cook originally called it “New Wales”, by analogy with the islands of “New Britain”, which had originally been part of New Guinea. What is certain is that the name emerged later after he had dispatched his Journal to the Admiralty. Why “Wales” and why “South Wales” will probably never be known.

Royal Blue –why the colour?

When intercolonial cricket commenced in the 1850s, the Victorians wore dark blue trousers and white shirts. NSW wore white trousers and light blue shirts. They became known as the “Light Blues”. In 1904-5, the colour changed to Royal Blue. The colour remains Royal Blue and the NSW team still remains known by its traditional name as “the Blues”

Comparison to “the Green and Gold”

“The Blues” can trace their origin approximately 40 years before the adoption of the traditional Australian “Green and Gold”, which were not adopted as national colours till the Australian tour to England in 1899 nor for home Tests until after Federation in 1902. Prior to that time it had been customary in home Tests to wear the colours of the State in which the match was played-i.e.-dark blue in Victoria and light blue in NSW.

The first Australian touring team to England in 1878 wore black and white; the 1880 team –faded magenta and black; the 1882 team wore the colours of the 96th regiment-red, black and yellow. That then changed to the red white and blue of the Melbourne Cricket Club, although once, the light blue caps of the East Melbourne Club were used. By 1890, the team had adopted dark blue blazers and caps, with gold trim with, for the first time, the Australian Coat of Arms. It was the 1899 team to England that first adopted the Green and Gold, but it was not until 1902 at the MCG that the Green and Gold were worn in a home Test. Thus the Royal Blue colours adopted by The Cricketers’ Club of New South Wales arguably have an older provenance, dating back to the 1850s, than the national colours which only date to the turn of the century.

The Emblem - Why the Cross of St George in New South Wales?

The emblem is taken from the Coat of Arms of the Colony, originally designed in 1875-6, and subsequently formally granted by King Edward VII in 1906 and described as:- *“Azure, a Cross Argent, voided Gules a lion passant guardant and on each member with a Mullet of eight points Or”* [I.e.- a red cross with a golden lion at the centre and stars at each point]

The gold crossed bats need no explanation. The cross of St George is English as is the lion, and not Welsh. The design comes from the British Royal Navy White Ensign, with whom its co-designer Captain Hixson, President of the Marine Board was closely connected.

The connection is with England or perhaps Britain as the home country, not with Wales. It remains the official Coat of Arms of New South Wales

NOTES

NOTES

ASSOCIATED CLUBS

ASIA

Hong Kong Cricket Club
137 Wong Nei Chung Gap Road
HONG KONG
Ph: (852) 574 6266
www.hkcc.org

Calcutta Cricket & Football Club
19/2 Gurusaday Road
BALLYGUNGE
CALCULLTA 19 INDIA 700019
Ph: 388951/201
www.calcuttaweb.com/clubs.htm

BCA Garware Club House
Wankhede Stadium
'D' Road Churchgate
MUMBAI INDIA 400 020
Ph: 285 4444

Royal Selangor Club
PO Box 10137
Kuala Lumpur, 50704
MALAYSIA
Ph: (063) 292 7166
www.rscweb.org.my

Singapore Cricket Club
Connaught Drive
SINGAPORE 0617
Ph: (0011) 65 338-9271
www.scc.org.sg/

The British Club (Thailand)
189 Surawong Road, Bangrak,
BANGKOK THAILAND 10500
Ph: (662) 234 0247
www.britishclubbangkok.org

Johore Cultural & Sports Club
623 Jalan Kolonel Wilson
80100 Johore Bahru
Johore WEST MALAYSIA
07 241 899
07 224 2222
jcsc@my.jaring.net

MIDDLE EAST

Doha Club
PO Box 3666
Doha Qatar, Arabian Gulf
MIDDLE EAST
Ph: (974) 418822
www.british-in-qatar.com/dclub.htm

Hong Kong Football Club
3 Sports Road, Happy Valley
HONG KONG
Ph: (852) 830 9500
www.hkfc.com.hk

The Cricket Club of India
J.N. Tata Pavilion
Brabourne Stadium
Dinshaw Vachha Road
MUMBAI INDIA 400 020
Ph: 9122 2876 051

Madras Cricket Club
1 Babu Jagjivan Ram Road
Chennai
MADRAS INDIA 600 005
Ph: 841-797
www.madrascricketclub.com

Colombo Swimming Club
Storm Lodge, PO Box 863
148 Galle Road
COLUMBO SRI LANKA
Ph: 00 941 421 645
csc@srilanka.net

The British Club of Singapore
73 Bukit Tinggi Road
SINGAPORE 1128
Ph: (0011) 65 467-4611
www.britishclub.org.sg

Kowloon Cricket Club
10 Cox's Road
KOWLOON HONG KONG
Ph: (852) 3-674 141
www.kcc.org.hk/

Bali International Cricket Club
Jalan Danan Poso 63
Sanur, Bali, Indonesia
0361 286 490
www.balicricket.com

NEW ZEALAND

The Cricket Society and Supporters Club of Auckland,
Clubrooms, Eden Park
P.O. Box 2860
AUCKLAND 1015 NEW ZEALAND
<http://aucklandes.cricketarchive.com>
www.acssc.co.nz

CCNSW: SOUTH AMERICA TOUR 2012

