

# Blue Blood

**A Historical Everton Fanzine**

**Volume 9 issue 68**



**If You Know Your History  
Page 9**

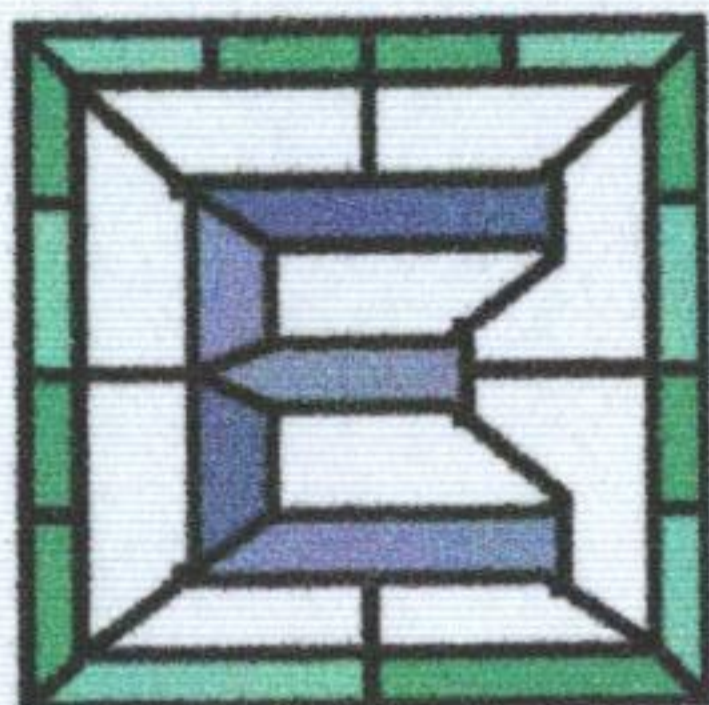
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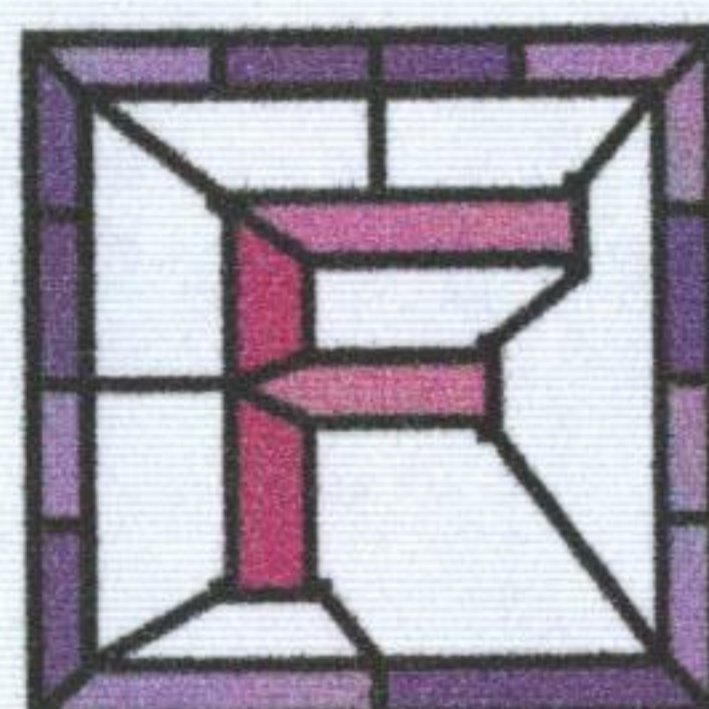
# Editorial Blue Blood

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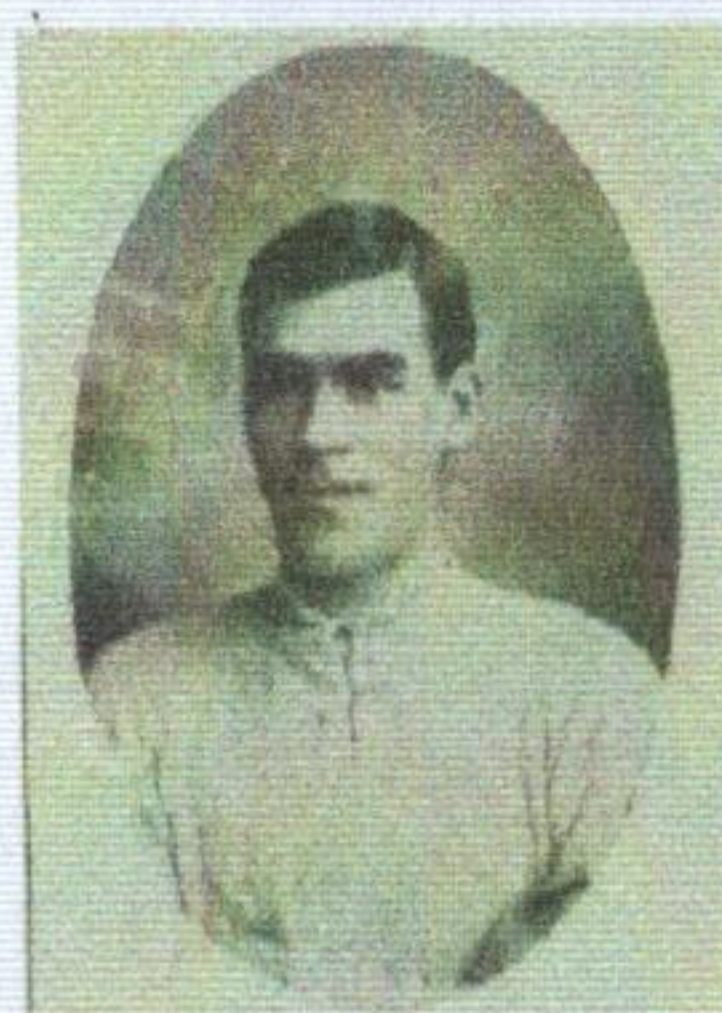
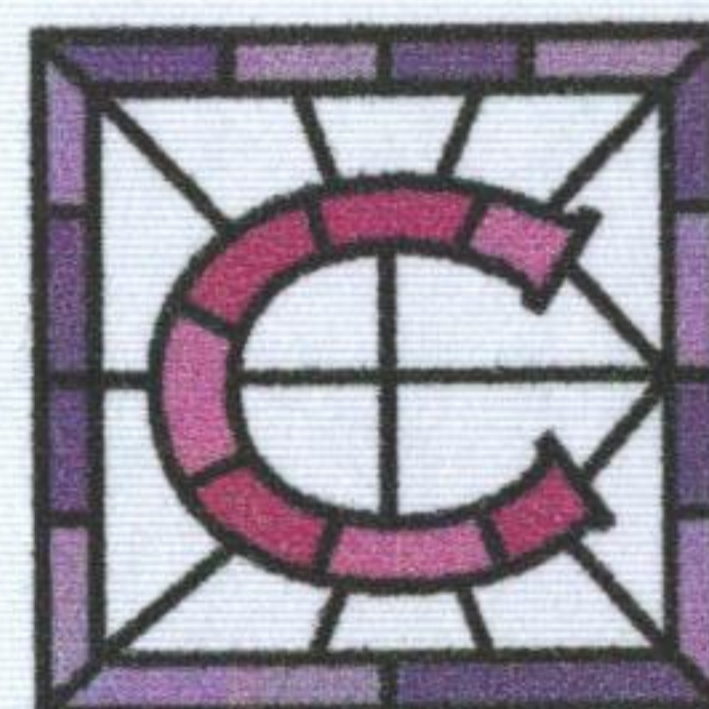


Thank you for all the articles and emails, keep up the good work. For those of you who are interested, on Friday nights between 8 & 8.30pm I do a small spot on Radio Merseyside 95.8fm, it's called Blue Watch and is all about E.F.C.



## No Obstructed Views

As long as your item is not racist, violent or offensive it will be considered for publication. All the views expressed in this fanzine are those of the contributor and not the editor so please don't sue me.



Bill Scott

A great goalkeeper who joined Everton in 1904 from Irish Club Linfield he played in 289 games for us over 8 years. He was a star performer for Everton and Ireland and won a Cup winners medal in 1906.

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Please make all  
cheques payable  
to George Orr  
Back Issues available  
from me outside the  
Winslow (not many  
left)

Here we go again after those letters of support for David Moyes I go to see Everton play Wolves at home we struggle we grab a late equaliser and some Evertonians are happy that we have got a draw in the dying minutes, me, once again I am sick of watching one up front five across the middle trying to stifle clubs like Stoke and Wolves. I am an Evertonian have been for a long, long time, I will be one until the day I Die but I will never be made up that we have got a draw at home against Stoke or Wolves.

All the excuses come out injuries, small squad, no money, have I fell asleep here and while snoozing Blackburn or Bolton have taken over at Goodison? Because that's what it feels like now at Goodison. Moyes has got the majority thinking we can't expect too much, every game is hard, we have got to remember we have to wait until Billy gets used to the Premiership. Arshavin hasn't had much trouble has he? A FELLOW Russian, but the Moyes fans out there will say, he's so much better quality than Billy. It doesn't matter we are trying to understand why it will take, according to Moyes maybe a year for Billy to get used to the Premiership.

Then we go to Lisbon, well according to some a make shift squad went to Lisbon, I was told by everyone it was a young inexperienced team. Only Coleman made his debut, everyone else was a full time experienced Everton player, Hibbert was moved into the middle for Gosling so an unforced change was made by Moyes, two men out of position instead of one? We played awful in the second half, Fellaini was dreadful but that was nothing to what Jo didn't do, Jo has two letters missing from his team shirt. K & E if you add them to his name you get the performance he gave JOKE.

I know you are all writing away again saying leave Moyes alone but once again he gets another all time worst record in Europe, he already had the 5-1 drubbing from Bucharest but 5-0 is better. Moyes has done many things which have baffled me, if anyone who supports Moyes can tell me why Valente or Pistone were both offered and took two year extended contracts when they were never fit in the years they were here I would appreciate it. They both took a sizeable wage out of this club for doing next to nothing and if Moyes had of got rid of them and brought in two other defenders then they might now be good quality reserve players who when needed could step up into the first team. But after nearly eight years Moyes has a reserve team that is not of the quality required, when we get injuries his lack of managerial skills shines through. Not only are the youngsters inexperienced but when we do have the chance to give them a game like 4-0 down at home to Arsenal he doesn't. How the hell will they ever get experience sitting on the bench.

I know I always go on about Moyes but as I say I pay good money to watch poor football and I am baffled at his tactics there are so many fans inside the ground sitting not far from me who shout out abuse at him.

I don't want to be told how hard it is when we go to Bolton, how good a team they are and how difficult it is to win there. I want to hear about Everton, how we are going to win or at least get a draw its called being positive but Moyes is now sounding like 'Disappointing' Walter.

Bolton away and we play well but Jo again lets the team down, we go 2-0 down and everyone feared another 5-0 hiding but give the team credit they fought back and nearly got at least a point and now we have to pick ourselves up and go to Tottenham.

Off to Spurs Purple shirts for the first time in our History and they looked good, but the team was all over the place. Yes there are injuries but we have players on this pitch who are seasoned professionals but Moyes has got them in strange positions there is little or no shape, players seem lost and at half time Moyes has to try and regroup and play a more traditional line up, nothing works we lose 2-0 and there are those who say all the injuries you can't blame Moyes. I am sorry but you can, he knew like every Evertonian knew in May that we were going to be in the Europa League, the Carling Cup, The F.A. Cup and then in Feb the African Nations Cup will take players away. So we needed to buy, get free or on loan players. Moyes did nothing until too late. And despite all the injuries the Agaards, Wallace's and other young lads are left rotting on the bench and the Moyes supporters say they aren't experienced. Moyes complains about 3 games in 6 days, it's what happens if you are successful, we need to get on with it and stop moaning. Now we are out of the Carling Cup Moyes can have his rest days.

## LEAGUE CLUB CAPTAINS — No. 26

# PETER FARRELL of EVERTON

**T**HE spirited fight waged by Everton to steer clear of the relegation zone this season reflects creditably upon the prowess and captaincy capabilities of Peter Farrell, Irish left-half of the "Toffees." Peter is more than a wing-half of international calibre, whose national appearances for both Eire and Ireland total nearly 20. He is a player of unlimited endeavour, and, as a skipper, a 90-minute inspiration and a cheerful chappie with the happy knack of spurring his colleagues to the heights.

Even during the Goodison gloom of 1950-51, the Farrell performances have been hall-marked with class. His constructive craft, his tenacity in the tackle, and the speed with which he transforms defence into attack, have earned the plaudits of team-mates and opponents alike.

Through the onfield medium of Farrell, Manager Cliff Britton has been able to put into effect his directive of "good football at all times." The success deserving of such a policy has not always been attendant. As Spurs' skipper Ron Burgess commented after Tottenham had completed a double over Everton—"They are a fine footballing side, with no luck."

Peter was born at Dalkey, which is little more than a goalkick distant from Dublin. He commanded considerable attention when playing in Eire junior soccer, and Shamrock Rovers encountered considerable opposition before they secured his name on the dotted line.

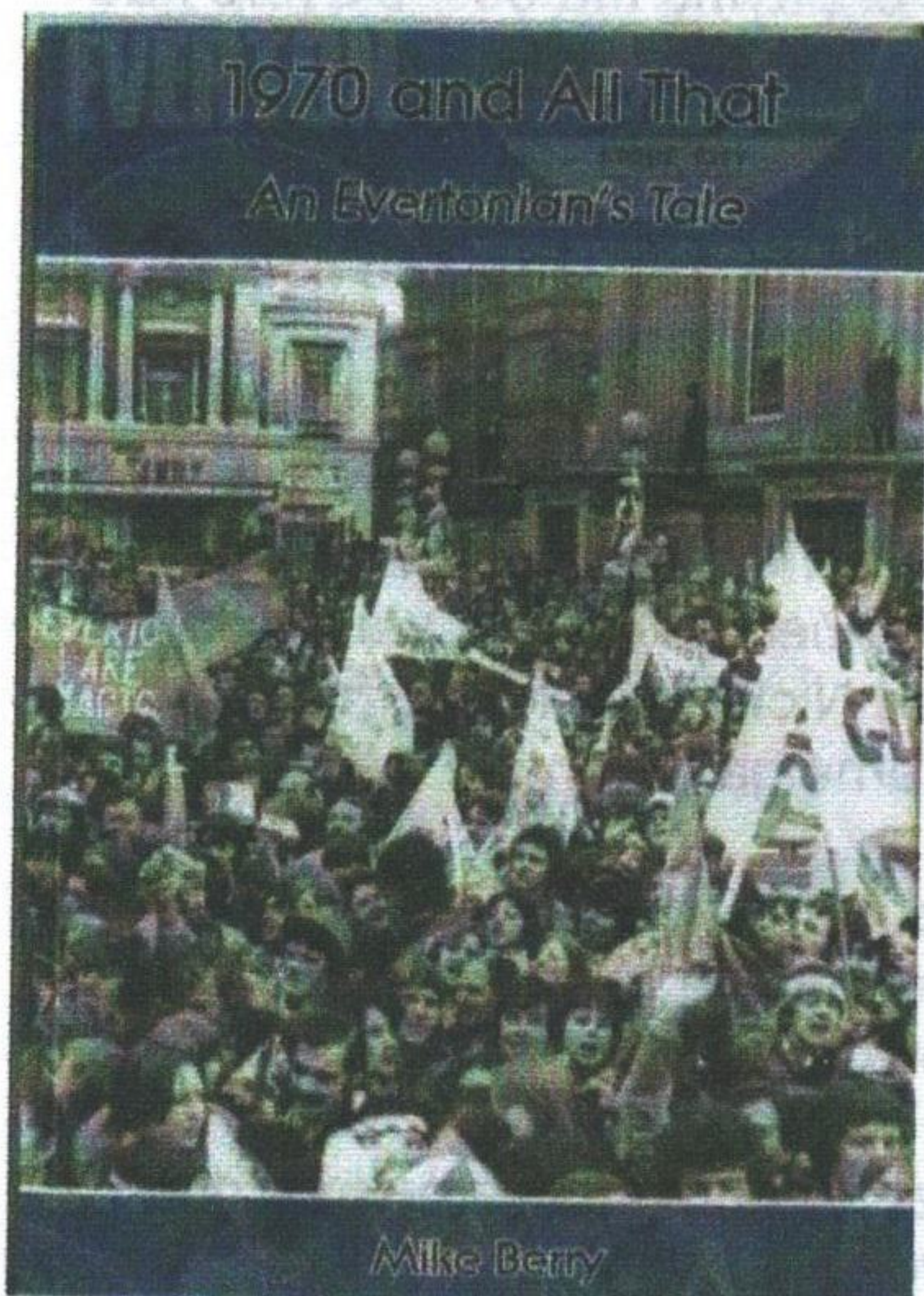
He won representative honours while with Shamrock, playing for the League of Ireland on a number of occasions.

Since his 1946 transfer to Everton, Peter has improved by leaps and bounds. During that time he has been practically an automatic selection, and last Saturday maintained his ever-present sequence this season and made his 181st First Division appearance. His play-anywhere attitude has heightened his Everton popularity, and he was a unanimous choice as captaincy successor to former Welsh international centre-half Tommy Jones.

He enjoyed his finest day in September 1949, on familiar soil at Goodison, when he scored one of the Eire goals in their 2-0 win over England.

Last season also brought his severest setback, when Everton were beaten by neighbouring Liverpool in an F.A. Cup semi-final at Maine Road.





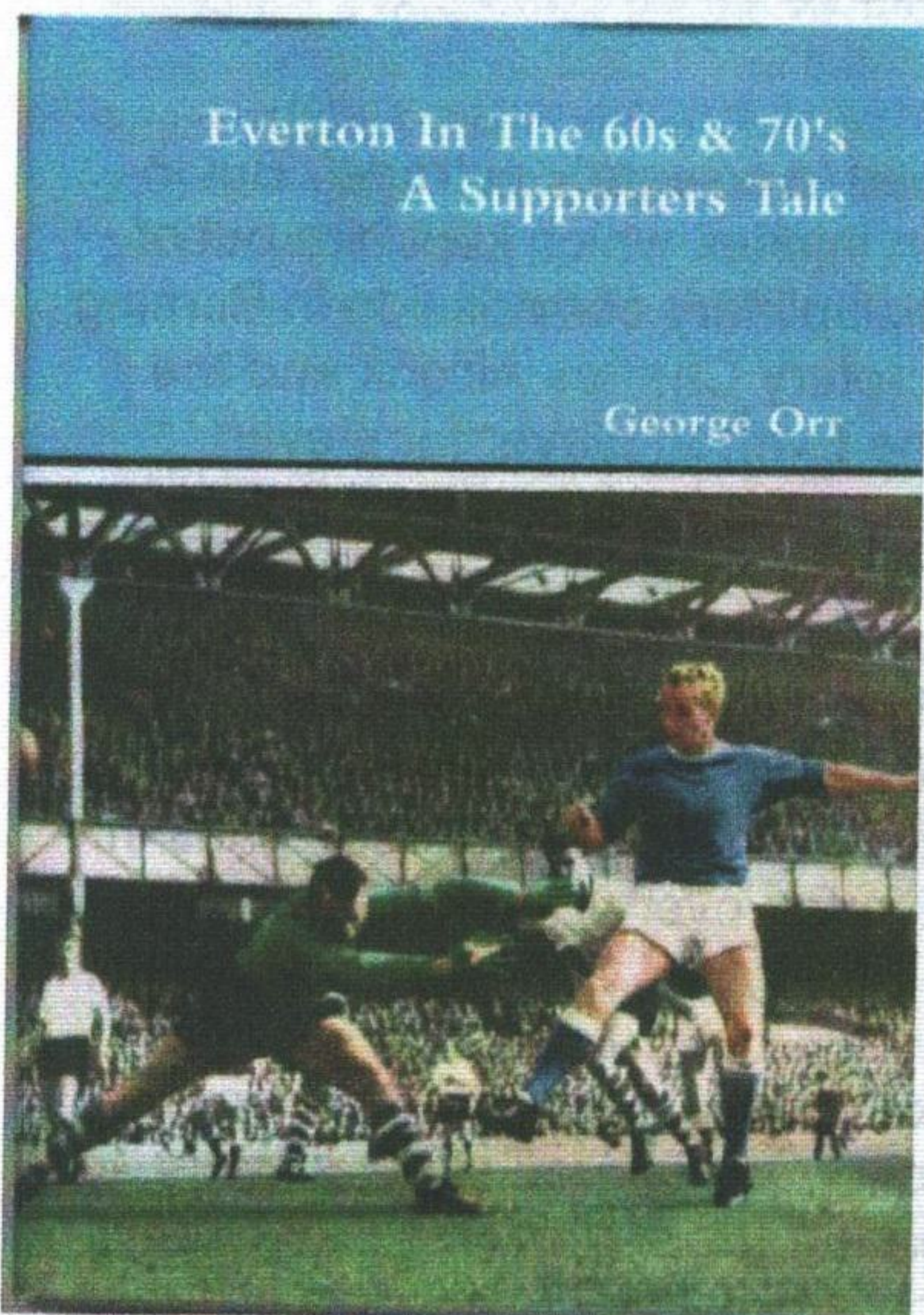
### **1970 and All That An Evertonians Tale**

**Mike Berry's Book is available from Mike at 36, St Richards Road, Otley, West Yorkshire LS21 2AZ**

**Price £8 which includes P&P it is also available from Waterstones and other bookshops for £6.50**

**Mike sometimes stands outside the Winslow with me and you can purchase the book from him then for the bargain price of £6.**

**This is a great book which I have already reviewed in an earlier issue of Blue Blood it would make a great Christmas present**



### **Everton in the 60s & 70s A Supporters Tale By George Orr**

**This book by my good self is available outside the Winslow on match days before the game for £5.50 or for £6.50 by post from 7, Beechwood, Forest Hill, Skelmersdale Lanc's WN8 6UT please remember there are postal strikes and it could be delayed.**

**Anyone who went to games in the 60s & 70s will know just how magical it was and this will be a great present for your Dad Granddad or any Blue member of your family.**

## Alec Dick

Along with Bolton Wanderers' George Dobson, in the summer of 1885 Alec Dick became Everton's first professional footballer. The policy of paying the best players had gone on under the table for several years, and so that summer the Football Association sought to control what they had previously banned and sanction professionalism. Dick, who joined from Kilmarnock, and Dobson were a fine line of defence, although the latter player would much of his football for Everton further up the field.

Dick wrote Thomas Keates in his history of the club was 'a daring, reckless full back'; according to him: 'the two "D's", Dobson and Dick, proved to be a most formidable barrier to advancing forwards; their sensational kicking was an entertaining feature of matches.' By the onset of the Football League in September 1888, Dick was still a mainstay of the Everton defence, partnering the cultured Nick Ross in Everton's first league game against Accrington. Farmer started the same game on the left wing.

Dick was a forerunner of legendary 1980s hardman Pat Van Den Hauwe, a fine player with seemingly psychopathic tendencies. This saw him marked out by opponents and drew the animalistic tendencies of purportedly mild crowds.

When Everton travelled to face Notts County in October 1888 things came to a dramatic head. The denizens of an unusually hostile crowd demanded "Which is Dick?" and marked him out for such epithets as "Dog" and "Pig". This clearly irked the Everton defender, who let out his frustration with a punch in the back of an opponent. In turn this increased the ire of the crowd and at the end of the game they invaded the pitch to attack the Everton man with sticks.

Dick was left with a 'severe wound' to the side of his head, according to a Nottingham newspaper. Police and Notts County players protected him in the club's pavilion while his injuries were tended.

By all accounts Dick was the victim of what was termed 'a cowardly outrage'. But instead of receiving sympathy, when he recovered from injuries which kept him out of Everton's next two games, he was hauled before a disciplinary commission in Birmingham. There the Football Association's Honorary Secretary Charles Alcock and the Bolton Wanderers Secretary Fitzroy Norris banned the Everton player for eleven weeks.

Their rationale for doing so has been lost to the sands of time, but was Alec Dick the victim of a stitch up? Certainly Alcock was no fan of professional players, believing that playing for money debased the sport and produced such aggressive players as Alec Dick. And Norris had his own score to settle with Everton, after shenanigans in the previous year's FA Cup saw a Bolton win over Everton overturned on a technicality and his club knocked out in the replayed match.

Dick played twice more for Everton after returning from his ban, but lost his place to Andrew Hannah for the 1889/90 season. Quite possibly he suffered serious injury, for while he was still on the Everton books did not appear for the senior side, or seemingly the reserves either. He was awarded a benefit match against Darwen in March 1891, with the proceeds shared with Farmer and the goalkeeper Charles Jolliffe. Thereafter he drifted into obscurity.

## James Corbett

Signed from Kilmarnock in 1886, Alec Dick was Everton's first professional player from north of the border. 'Sandy' was a tough and fearless, often reckless, full-back whose highly competitive nature resulted in significant controversy throughout his spell with Everton. So much so, that he spent most of the inaugural campaign on the bench having been suspended by the Football League after striking an opponent at Notts County. His influence was sorely missed and the team's form dipped during his prolonged absence. Mysteriously, Dick never regained his first-team place.



Alec Dick was a formidable defender who took few prisoners. The hard-man created history after this match by becoming the first footballer to be cautioned by the Football League for striking a Notts County player and using foul language. He was ordered to tender an apology to the Notts County club and was suspended for 11 weeks. It added insult to injury because he had received a nasty head wound after being struck by a heavy stick at the end of the game.

IT is history now that a scene occurred on the Nottingham ground on Saturday, similar almost to the one which took place at Birmingham a week or two ago. As the visitors stepped on to the Trent Bridge enclosure they were accorded anything but a genial welcome: in fact they were received by the large number of spectators around the ground with a silence that foreboded a rough time for the visitors should they give the least provocation and interrogations were put "Which is Dick?" The ball had no sooner been got going than the feeling of the crowd began to show itself, and while every action of the home players was applauded to the echo, the Everton men were singled out to be hissed and groaned at with a vehemence that was particularly irritating; while Dick was made the butt all round the ground of very insulting remarks. To be impartial, if one side transgressed, so did the other, and if one Everton player did it more glaring than anyone else he had every excuse because he was provoked by the insults of the crowd, amongst whom there seemed to be vein of spleen against him that had evidently been worked up before the player ever set foot on the Notts ground. The following cutting is from a Nottingham evening paper which evidently thinks that the conduct of at least a portion of the spectators on Saturday was low and blackguardly.

*'At the conclusion of the match a scene occurred which throws the greatest discredit on a portion of the Nottingham spectators. During the game much ill-feeling was exhibited towards several of the Everton players and epithets such as 'Dog', 'Pig', etc. were freely bestowed on the visitors. In the progress of the game Dick struck Moore in the back. One or two of the Everton team played very hard on their opponents and hoots and groans were frequent during the match. When the teams left the field a rush was made for the Everton men who had raised the ire of the spectators and sticks were used, Dick was singled out and was struck over the head, the cowardly fellow who dealt the blow inflicted a severe wound on the side of the Everton man's head. The footballers got separated in the excited crowd, but sturdy Holland and Sugg forced their way to the rescue, and Sugg succeeded in gripping the man who struck Dick. He, however, escaped though constables arrived quickly. Sugg and one or two others protected Dick to the pavilion, where his injuries were attended to. This drastic aspect of football is new to Nottingham and it is a great pity the perpetrators of this cowardly outrage were not secured and handed over to the police. This we are sure will be the feeling of all respectable people who have the interests of football, of the Notts club, and of the reputation of the town at heart.'*

Notts County 3  
 Everton 1  
 October 13, 1888

# UGLY SCENES AT TRENT BRIDGE

LIVERPOOL DAILY POST  
 October 15, 1888

IN splendid weather the return League match was played on Saturday on the Trent Bridge ground, Nottingham. Briscoe had a place in the Everton team but the home side had its full strength. The enclosure was well lined with spectators when Sugg kicked off. A run up on the Notts left wing enabled Jardine to screw across at goal, the ball striking the bar. Dick cleared out, but the left wing came again and in less than five minutes from the start Jardine beat Smalley with a very high shot which, as a matter of course, was greeted with loud applause. Afterwards the ball was worked down to the home posts, Dick, though slightly lame, getting in some fine shots, as did M'Kinnon and Briscoe. A free-kick in the home quarter was nearly headed through by Farmer and then Everton had to beat a retreat. After Dick had cleared Daft sent in a beauty, which gave Notts their second goal in less than 15 minutes. The visitors were still pressed. Smalley threw clear and Dick got in a grand kick. Hodder screwed in and almost beat Smalley and the Everton custodian was again called upon to fist out. Holland now had to hand one out from Holt, but the Everton end was again invaded. The Everton team next exerted themselves, but the efforts in front of goal were all neutralised by the capital defence of Guttridge and Cursham. The play generally was not of a high class and settled down into a desultory character. A fine bit of combined play on the part of the home forwards was the means of a third goal falling to the County. This brought half-time, the home team leading by three goals to nil.

Allen restarted, Dick clearing. Ross was now playing centre-forward, Weir going back. This change made itself felt in a short time, and for the first few minutes the Notts defence was tried. Ross shot in, but Guttridge foiled him. After the Everton end had been visited a general scramble took place in the Notts' goalmouth, the visitors trying to rush the goalkeeper and the ball through the posts, but Holland stuck like a leech to the leather. A minute or two afterwards, however, Ross sent it in at express speed and Everton scored their first goal amid expressions of feelings anything but friendly from the spectators. The ball was rapidly brought back in the home end after being again started and Chadwick just shaved the crossbar.

Everton now woke up to the occasion and between Dick and Farmer a fine bit of passing was got in. The play in the second half had been in favour of Everton, but when in front of goal their luck seemed to desert them. A fine piece of combination by the Everton forwards was eventually spoiled by Watson shooting outside. Everton again swarmed round the home posts, but do what they would they could not add to their solitary goal and when the whistle sounded a very unpleasant game ended in favour of Notts County.

**Notts County:** Holland; Cursham & Guttridge; Brown, C Sheldon & A Sheldon; Hodder, Moore, Allen, Daft & Jardine.  
**Everton:** Smalley; Dick & Ross; Weir, Holt & Farmer; Watson, M'Kinnon, Sugg, Briscoe & Chadwick.

	W	D	L
1 Preston North End	6	0	0
2 Aston Villa	4	1	1
3 West Bromwich Albion	4	0	2
<b>4 Everton</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3</b>
5 Accrington	2	3	1
6 Wolverhampton Wanderers	2	3	1
7 Bolton Wanderers	2	0	4
8 Burnley	2	0	4
9 Blackburn Rovers	1	3	1
10 Notts County	1	1	3
11 Derby County	1	1	4
12 Stoke	1	0	5

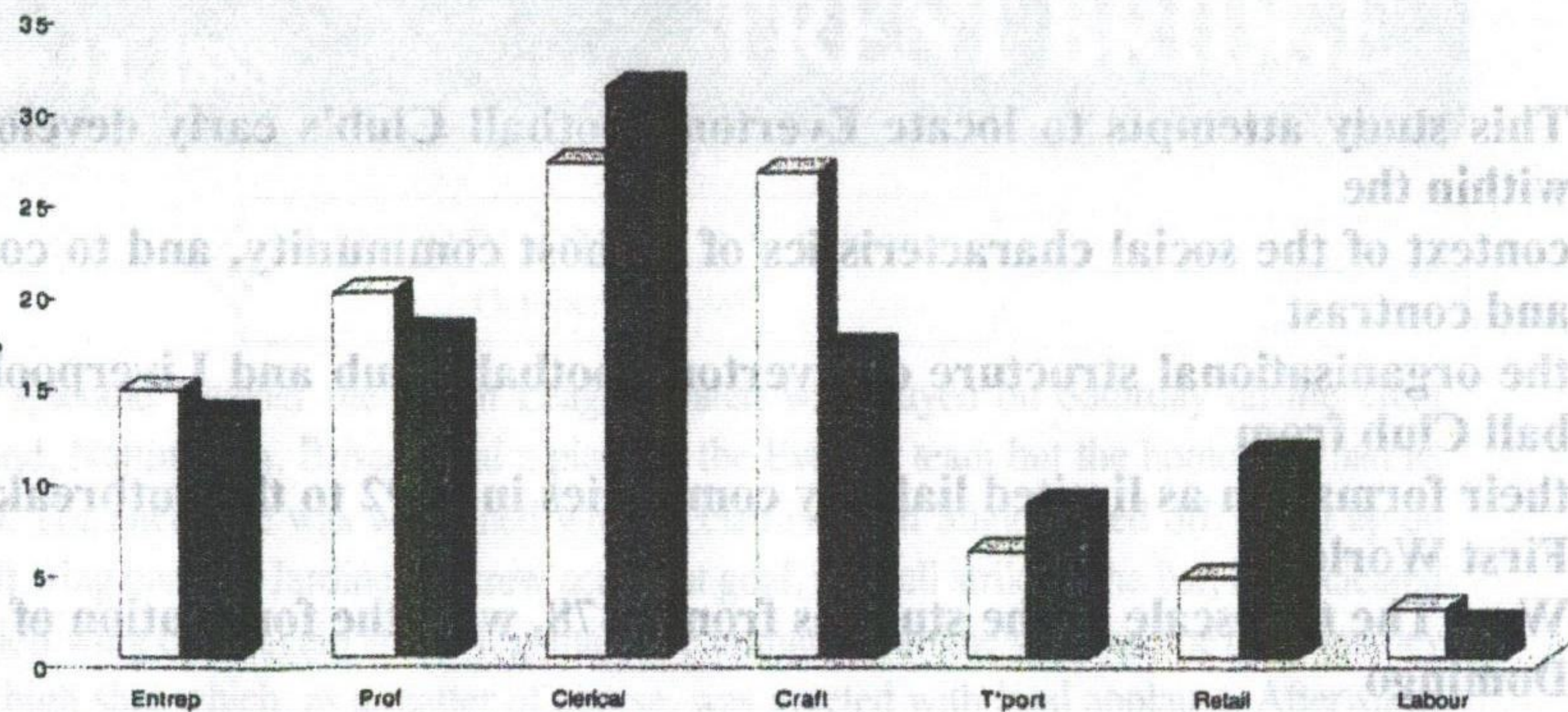
# The History OF The District Of Everton

This study attempts to locate Everton Football Club's early development within the context of the social characteristics of its host community, and to compare and contrast the organisational structure of Everton Football Club and Liverpool Football Club from their formation as limited liability companies in 1892 to the outbreak of the First World War. The timescale of the study is from 1878, with the foundation of the St. Domingo football team - the forerunner to the original Everton Football Club — to 1914.

The split of the original Everton Football Club in 1892 provides an obvious historical juncture for any research seeking to contextualise the broader role of the professional football organisation on Merseyside. This event allows us a unique vantage point in establishing the nature of the original organisation and those to which it gave rise. It is argued in this study that the split of 1892 was the culmination of a process whereby the original Everton club's communal identity was challenged by emerging competitive and commercial considerations facing the organisation. This was a challenge that produced two distinct strategies within the club, and gave rise to factionalism amongst the club membership. The split of 1892 resulted in the disengagement of oppositional forces within the original club and their coalescing into separate organisational forms: Everton Football Club Company Limited, and Liverpool Football Club and Athletic Grounds Company Limited. It will be demonstrated that in the immediate aftermath of the split, distinct patterns of organisational ownership and control were adopted at each of the new organisations. However, it will also be shown that towards the end of the period dealt with in this study, earlier organisational distinctions became much less



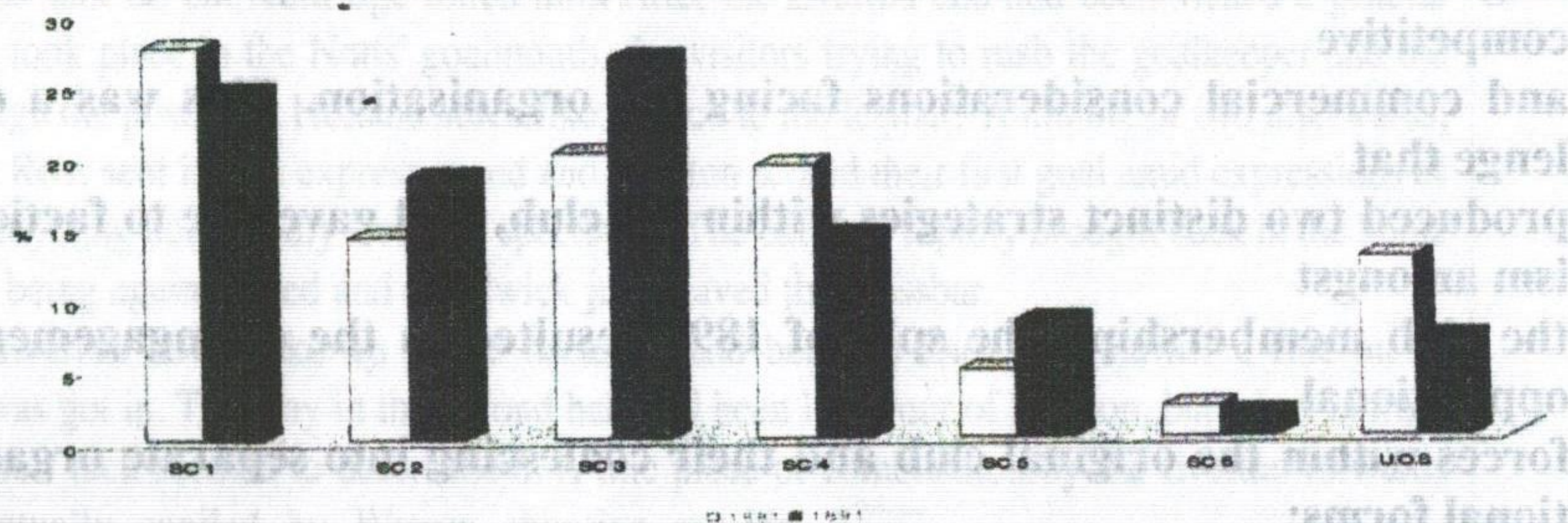
Figure 2.2 Occupational Profile: Everton 1881-1891



Source: 1881 and 1891 Census Enumerator Reports

The numbers involved in clerical employment was especially noteworthy, accounting for almost one-third of the total workforce in the 1891 census sample of the district. In Everton, amongst those employed in manual occupations (Craft, Retail, Transport and Labourer in Figure 2.2 and Tables 2.2 and 2.3) those involved in the various branches of craft work far outweighed the presence of other manual workers, with Labourer being the most unrepresentative employment of the sample population as a whole.

Figure 2.7 Social Class Profile: Everton 1881-1891



Note: the category UOS in the graphs refers to those heads of households unattributed occupational status in the census enumerator's books.

It will be remembered from the text above that craft work and, especially, office-based employment was prominent in Everton. There was, however, a slightly larger presence of heads of household from SCs 1 and 2 combined in Everton (the middle classes) than the combined heads of household for SCs 3 and 4 (the skilled working class): 41.6 per cent of those employed in 1881, rising to 42.8 per cent in 1891, though with SC 3 and SC 4 also rising over the same period – from 39.1 per cent to 40.7 per cent. Overall, the evidence suggested that the district population, with less than 10 per cent classifiable as semi-skilled and unskilled in 1881 and 1891, could be considered to be, if not exclusive, then certainly of a reasonably high social status.

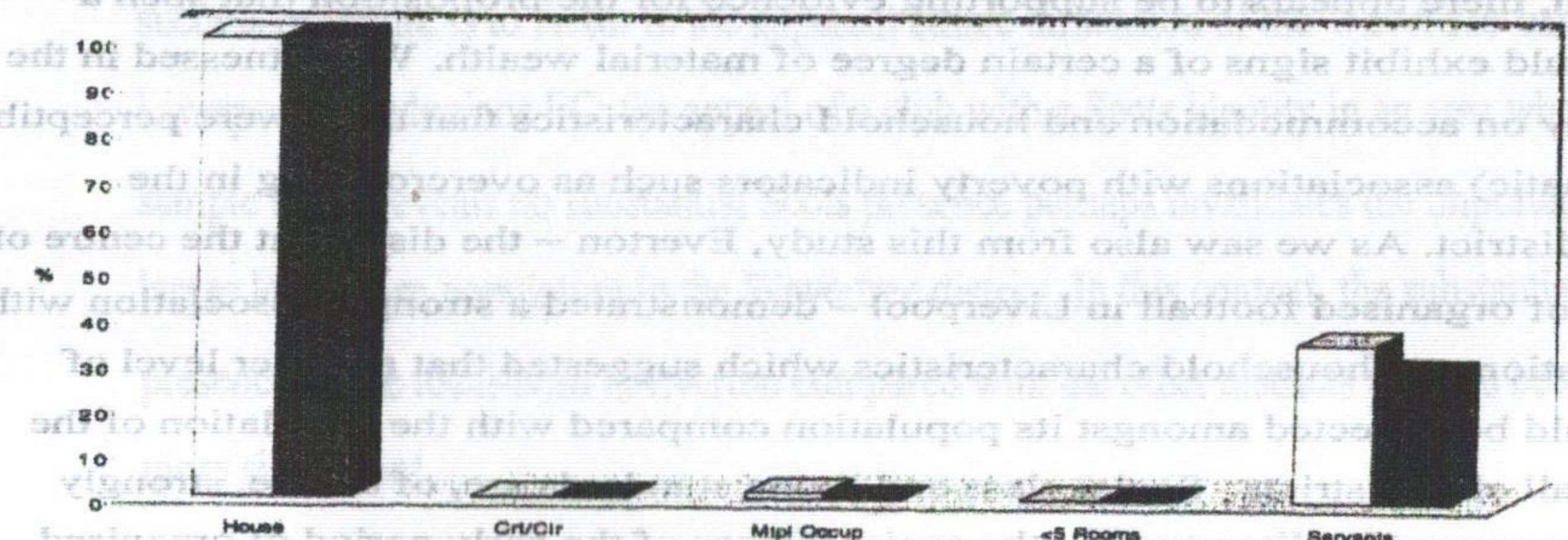
Table 2.7 1891 Accommodation and Household Characteristics Five Liverpool Districts : % of Households (Sample Size: 1,600)

	Accommodation Type	Sub-Let Residency	Fewer Than 5 Rooms	i Households with Servants ii Avg. no. Servants Per Household
<b>EVERTON</b> (sample size =320)	House: 100% (320) Cellar/Court: (0)	(0)	(0)	i 28.4% ii 0.36
<b>WAVERTREE</b> (sample size =320)	House: 100% (320) Cellar/Court: (0)	(0)	29.1%	i 15.6% ii 0.18
<b>BOOTLE</b> (sample size =320)	House: 100% (320) Cellar/Court: (0)	0.6%	1.8%	i 15.6% ii 0.16
<b>SCOTLAND</b> (sample size =320)	House: 62.2% Cellar/Court: 37.8%	10.6%	72.2%	i 2.8% ii 0.03
<b>PRINCES PARK</b> (sample size =320)	House: 100% (250) Cellar/Court: (0)	(0)	(0)	i 44.7% ii 1.28

Source: 1891 Census Enumerator Report

The Everton sample suggested that the district's inhabitants lived in a relatively comfortable environment (Figure 2.12). Cellar and court dwellings were absent and freedom from overcrowding was suggested, with no household having fewer than five rooms (applicable to 1891 census only, as the 1881 census did not carry such information) and a negligible number of families shared their accommodation with other families. If we attach a degree of wealth to the employment of servants a simple comparison between the proportion of servants employed in each district sample can provide us with another indication that the population in Everton enjoyed a relatively comfortable standard of living. The proportion of households employing servants in Everton, 34.4 per cent and 24.8 per cent of households in 1881 and 1891, respectively, compared favourably with the proportion of household employment of servants in other district samples.

Figure 2.12 Accommodation Profile: Everton 1881-1891



Source: 1881 and 1891 Census Enumerator Reports

## Social Class

The evidence presented above does appear to offer support to the assumption that a locality that sustained the development of professional football club organisation, would demonstrate a social profile where there was a mix of the lower middle classes and skilled working classes. Though each of the football club districts had a large skilled working-class presence, it was the Everton district alone that had a sizeable proportion of its population who were discernibly middle and lower middle class. The lower middle-class involvement in football was thought crucial, it will be remembered, both in terms of spectator numbers in the game's formative years and in the active part such people took in the ownership and organisation of football clubs as they evolved into large commercial and bureaucratically dominated organisations. The large numbers of clerks and bookkeepers in the Everton district sample is also an important and distinctive feature of the Everton district. Members of these skilled occupations are considered in the secondary literature to have played an important role in football club development during the period under review by bringing to football clubs their organisational skills. Perhaps more importantly such skilled workers were granted Saturday half-day holiday much sooner than other groups of employees. This free time would undoubtedly have been significant in determining the social composition of early football club support. It is noticeable that, in the first shareholder accounts of each of the four incorporated football clubs in Liverpool and district, clerks and bookkeepers figure prominently amongst the occupations cited: 23.6 per cent of shareholders of Everton FC; 21.8 per cent of Liverpool FC; 20.4 per cent of Bootle AFC; and 27.2 per cent of Liverpool Caledonians FC.<sup>16</sup> For this reason their sizeable presence within the Everton district sample is significant. In the case of Wavertree and Bootle districts, these districts did have a large skilled manual working class presence (as did Everton) and members of the craft trades were, indeed, important contributors to football club support both as spectators and as club shareholders. However, these districts, if the census samples are representative, do not appear to have had the social structure to provide the fusion of lower middle-class and skilled working-class support which the conclusions of the secondary literature point towards as being a requirement for the development of the professional football club.

## Standard of Living

Again, as with the assumption concerning the social class profile of the locality sustaining club football, there appears to be supporting evidence for the proposition that such a location would exhibit signs of a certain degree of material wealth. We witnessed in the sample study on accommodation and household characteristics that there were perceptible (if not dramatic) associations with poverty indicators such as overcrowding in the Wavertree district. As we saw also from this study, Everton – the district at the centre of the growth of organised football in Liverpool – demonstrated a stronger association with accommodation and household characteristics which suggested that a higher level of income could be expected amongst its population compared with the population of the other football club districts. Social class and living standards are, of course, strongly related. The secondary literature on the social history of the early period of organised football points to the general absence of the semi-skilled and unskilled amongst the

surviving records of football club support. This, it is argued, is an indication of the minimum level of income required at this point in time in order to actively support football clubs. In the research carried out in this study one of the key features in the football club district samples is the larger presence in the Wavertree and Bootle districts of semi-skilled and unskilled workers in comparison to the Everton district sample. Perhaps the census-based study concerning accommodation and household characteristics reveals some of the material results of the greater incidence of those in the Wavertree and Bootle samples employed in semi-skilled and unskilled work?

## Place of Birth

Evidence to support the proposition that there would be a significant difference between the birthplace profile of the football club district and the non-football club district, or that there would be a significant difference between the successful football district and those failing to sustain the establishment of football clubs, would not appear to be as conclusive. The assumption was that football club identification and support would be strongest in those districts where the proportion of local-born amongst the population was greater. In all of the five districts sampled there was a majority amongst household heads of migrant-born. Within the district samples it is observable, however, that Everton and Wavertree have substantially more local-born in their population than do Bootle, Scotland and Princes Park. The birthplace profile of Everton, the successful football club district, does not differ remarkably from that of Wavertree. However, a potentially more fruitful way of comparing the Everton and Wavertree data in terms of the relationship between local-born and football success or failure is to factor in the apparent ethnic dimension of the Wavertree-based Liverpool Caledonians FC: the appeal of a club with a Scots identity in an area where the sample study reveals no substantial Scots presence perhaps invalidates the importance of a larger local-born population in the Wavertree district. In this context, the substantial presence of the local-born in Everton compared with the other districts perhaps becomes more significant.

# The League Tables of EVERTON YOUTH TEAMS (including F.A. Youth Cup Results) 1955 - 2008

1962 - 1963 Lancashire League															
Division One							Division Two								
Team	p	w	d	l	gf	ga	pts	Team	p	w	d	l	gf	ga	pts
Everton 'A'	22	16	4	2	75	22	36	Everton 'B'	24	19	4	1	65	17	42
Manchester City 'A'	22	16	3	3	52	29	35	Manchester United 'B'	24	16	5	3	60	30	37
Liverpool 'A'	22	13	3	6	43	32	29	Oldham Athletic 'A'	24	15	5	4	61	30	35
Burnley 'A'	22	12	4	6	55	42	28	Liverpool 'B'	24	12	4	8	70	42	28
Rochdale Reserves	22	13	0	9	42	19	26	Manchester City 'B'	24	12	2	10	67	64	26
Blackpool 'A'	22	10	6	6	41	39	26	Preston North End 'B'	24	9	6	9	33	37	24
Bolton Wanderers 'A'	22	8	5	9	36	40	21	Blackburn Rovers 'B'	24	10	1	13	49	53	21
Blackburn Rovers 'A'	22	8	3	11	39	31	19	Bolton Wanderers 'B'	24	6	8	10	44	47	20
Manchester United 'A'	22	7	3	12	43	44	17	Burnley 'B'	24	9	2	13	44	55	20
Preston North End 'A'	22	6	3	13	37	59	15	Bury 'B'	24	9	2	13	36	62	20
Bury 'A'	22	2	5	15	19	61	9	Blackpool 'B'	24	5	9	10	43	56	19
Tranmere Rovers 'A'	22	0	3	19	24	89	3	Rochdale 'A'	24	4	4	16	38	74	12
264 111 42 111 506 506 264							312 128 56 128 630 630 312								
264							312								
Supplementary Competition Section B							Supplementary Competition Section B								
Team	p	w	d	l	gf	ga	pts	Team	p	w	d	l	gf	ga	pts
Preston North End 'A'	10	7	1	2	29	15	15	Everton 'B'	10	8	0	2	38	10	18
Liverpool 'A'	10	6	0	4	26	18	12	Preston North End 'B'	10	7	0	3	23	14	14
Everton 'A'	10	4	3	3	18	12	11	Liverpool 'B'	10	5	2	3	14	11	12
Blackburn Rovers 'A'	10	4	3	3	16	17	11	Blackburn Rovers 'B'	10	4	1	5	21	25	9
Blackpool 'A'	10	3	3	4	21	21	9	Tranmere Rovers 'B'	10	2	1	7	13	34	5
Tranmere Rovers 'A'	10	1	0	9	10	35	2	Blackpool 'B'	10	1	2	7	11	26	4
60 25 10 25 118 118 60							60 27 6 27 120 120 60								
60							60								

1963 - 1964 Lancashire League															
Division One							Division Two								
Team	p	w	d	l	gf	ga	pts	Team	p	w	d	l	gf	ga	pts
Everton 'A'	22	16	3	3	61	20	35	Everton 'B'	24	19	3	2	77	14	41
Manchester United 'A'	22	13	4	5	64	29	30	Manchester United 'B'	24	13	6	3	71	27	34
Liverpool 'A'	22	13	3	6	40	30	29	Blackburn Rovers 'B'	24	14	5	5	67	33	33
Rochdale Reserves	22	11	4	7	48	34	26	Tranmere Rovers 'B'	24	12	5	7	53	47	29
Blackpool 'A'	22	10	3	9	39	31	23	Bury 'B'	24	12	2	10	56	49	26
Blackburn Rovers 'A'	22	9	4	9	41	34	22	Liverpool 'B'	24	10	5	9	60	51	25
Bolton Wanderers 'A'	22	8	8	6	31	38	20	Bolton Wanderers 'B'	24	8	4	12	47	48	20
Oldham Athletic 'A'	22	8	4	10	25	38	20	Preston North End 'B'	24	7	6	11	36	49	20
Preston North End 'A'	22	6	6	10	27	50	18	Blackpool 'B'	24	7	5	12	41	56	19
Manchester City 'A'	22	7	1	14	33	48	15	Oldham Athletic 'B'	24	6	7	12	31	54	17
Tranmere Rovers 'A'	22	4	6	12	21	44	14	Manchester City 'B'	24	6	1	15	48	87	17
Burnley 'A'	22	2	8	12	28	62	12	Burnley 'B'	24	6	4	14	41	84	16
264 105 34 105 458 458 264							312 127 58 127 648 648 312								
264							312								
Supplementary Competition Section B							Supplementary Competition Section B								
Team	p	w	d	l	gf	ga	pts	Team	p	w	d	l	gf	ga	pts
Everton 'A'	10	7	2	1	33	11	16	Everton 'B'	10	7	2	1	31	6	16
Tranmere Rovers 'A'	10	5	3	2	17	11	13	Preston North End 'B'	10	6	2	2	33	16	14
Liverpool 'A'	10	5	3	2	18	13	13	Liverpool 'B'	10	3	3	4	14	16	9
Blackpool 'A'	10	4	1	5	19	24	9	Blackburn Rovers 'B'	10	3	2	5	19	28	8
Preston North End 'A'	10	2	2	6	15	23	6	Blackpool 'B'	10	3	1	6	17	26	7
Blackburn Rovers 'A'	10	1	1	8	13	33	3	Tranmere Rovers 'B'	10	3	0	7	14	36	6
60 24 12 24 115 115 60							60 26 10 26 128 128 60								
60							60								

1964 - 1965 Lancashire League															
Division One							Division Two								
Team	p	w	d	l	gf	ga	pts	Team	p	w	d	l	gf	ga	pts
Everton 'A'	24	18	2	4	64	25	38	Manchester United 'B'	24	18	4	2	35	27	40
Blackburn Rovers 'A'	24	16	3	5	63	40	35	Liverpool 'B'	24	18	2	4	75	27	39
Manchester United 'A'	24	14	6	4	74	35	34	Everton 'B'	24	12	8	4	67	27	32
Liverpool 'A'	24	14	6	4	46	19	34	Blackpool 'B'	24	14	3	7	61	46	31
Preston North End 'A'	24	14	4	6	72	47	32	Rochdale 'A'	24	11	6	7	41	43	28
Rochdale Reserves	24	11	4	9	58	47	26	Preston North End 'B'	24	11	5	8	50	34	27
Manchester City 'A'	24	9	7	8	46	48	25	Blackburn Rovers 'B'	24	11	4	9	45	41	26
Bolton Wanderers 'A'	24	8	7	9	35	32	23	Manchester City 'B'	24	8	7	9	47	52	23
Stockport County Reserves	24	6	8	10	40	43	20	Tranmere Rovers 'B'	24	4	9	11	39	47	17
Blackpool 'A'	24	6	6	12	31	59	18	Bolton Wanderers 'B'	24	4	7	13	28	60	15
Burnley 'A'	24	4	6	14	34	65	14	Bury 'B'	24	6	2	16	34	66	14
Tranmere Rovers 'A'	24	4	0	20	25	67	8	Bury 'A'	24	4	4	16	34	79	12
Oldham Athletic 'A'	24	1	3	20	15	69	5	Stockport County 'A'	24	3	3	18	35	90	9
312 125 62 125 601 601 312							312 124 64 124 641 641 312								
312							312								
Supplementary Competition Section B							Supplementary Competition Section B								
Team	p	w	d	l	gf	ga	pts	Team	p	w	d	l	gf	ga	pts
Everton 'A'	10	8	0	2	41	15	16	Blackburn Rovers 'B'	12	9	1	2	38	19	18
Liverpool 'A'	10	6	1	3	17	13	13	Everton 'B'	12	7	2	3	35	12	16
Preston North End 'A'	10	5	1	4	16	15	11	Liverpool 'B'	12	4	4	4	20	18	12
Blackpool 'A'	10	2	3	5	18	25	7	Blackpool 'B'	12	3	4	5	25	32	10
Blackburn Rovers 'A'	10	2	3	5	18	31	7	Tranmere Rovers 'B'	12	4	2	6	17	30	10
Tranmere Rovers 'A'	10	2	2	6	12	22	8	Preston North End 'B'	12	4	1	7	21	31	8
60 25 10 25 122 122 60							64 34 16 34 181 181 64								
60							64								

**By kind permission of Steve Flanagan**  
**Steve.flanagan@gmail.com**

## Jim buys Everton for £4.50

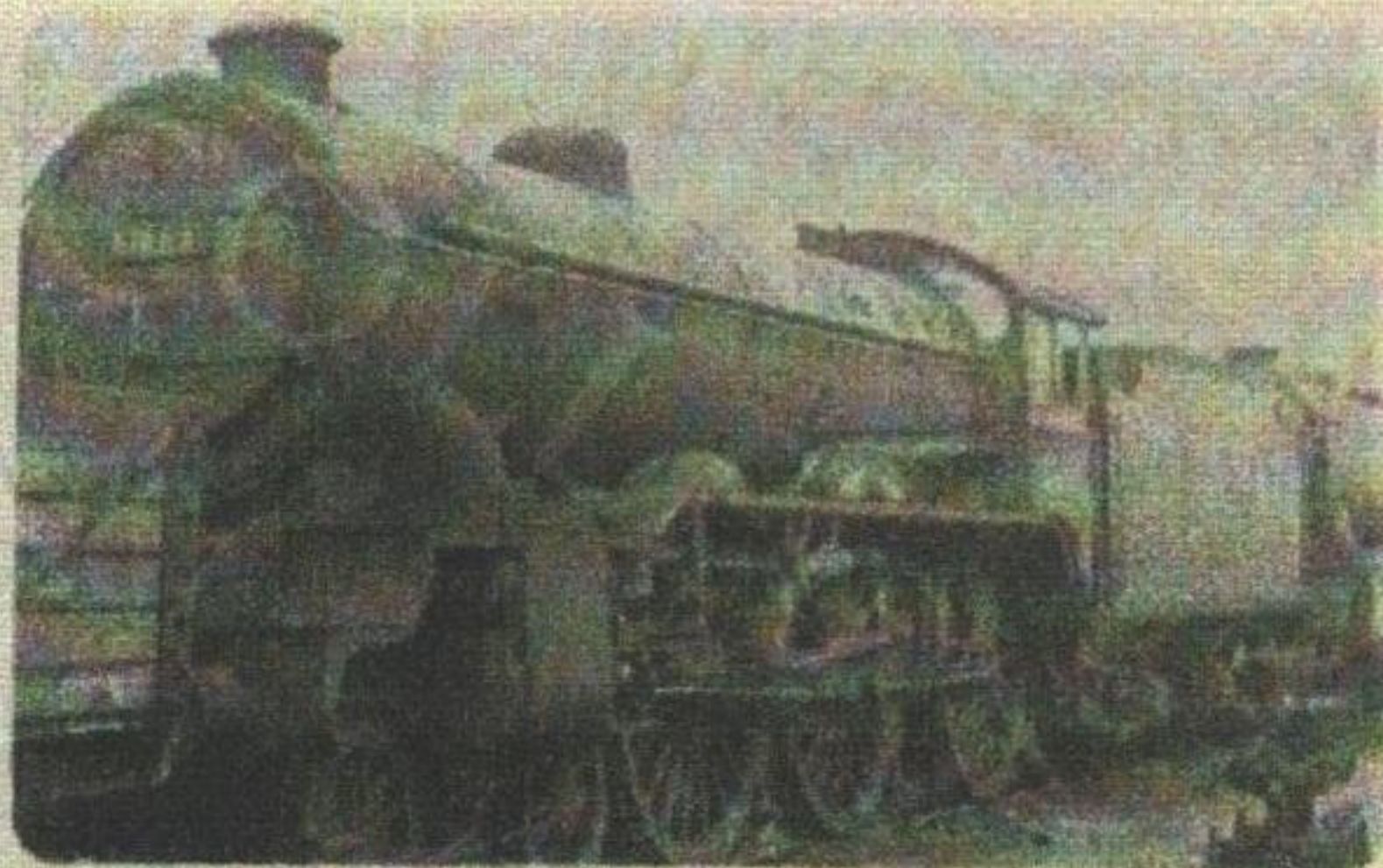
Woolton railway enthusiast Jim Peden couldn't believe his eyes when he found a rusty old steam engine lying in a Densester scrapyard waiting to be broken up.

For it was the once proud engine "Everton" which had seen years of valuable service on the London and North Eastern lines before being scrapped with the introduction of diesel power.

Jim, a Goodison Park season ticket holder and an Evertonian all his life, decided that he must have a souvenir from the engine and wrote off to British Rail asking could he purchase one of the nameplates. After persistent enquiries they said he could have one for £4.50, a unique bargain buy in Jim's estimation, for the plate on the other side of the engine had been donated to the football club.

He now has it proudly mounted in the sitting room of his home in Rockhill Road.

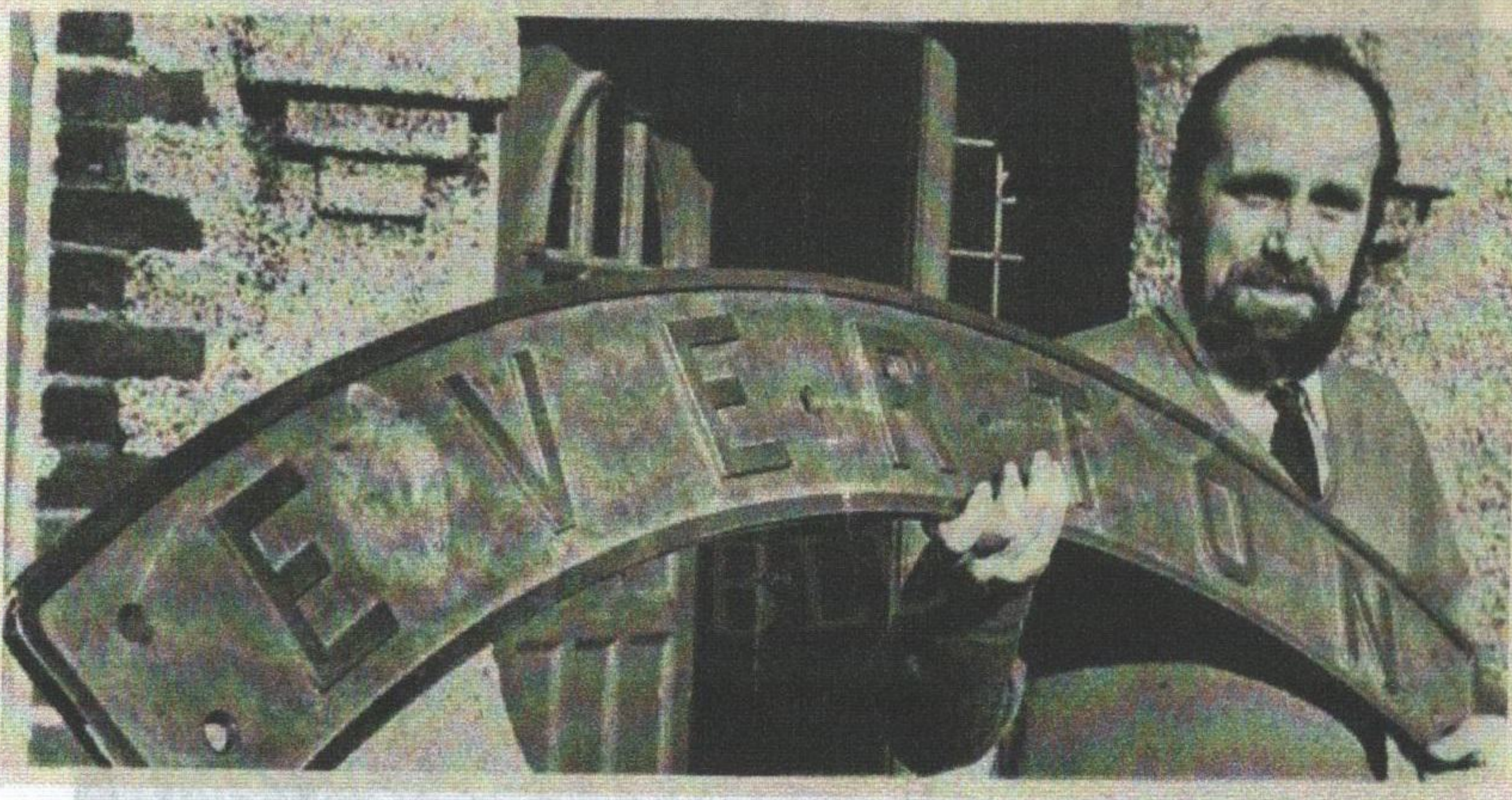
● Enthusiast's note: The engine, one of 22 named after football teams, was designed by Sir Nigel Gresley who also designed the Flying Scot. Its number was 2683 and it was a Class B17 owned by the London and North Eastern Railway.

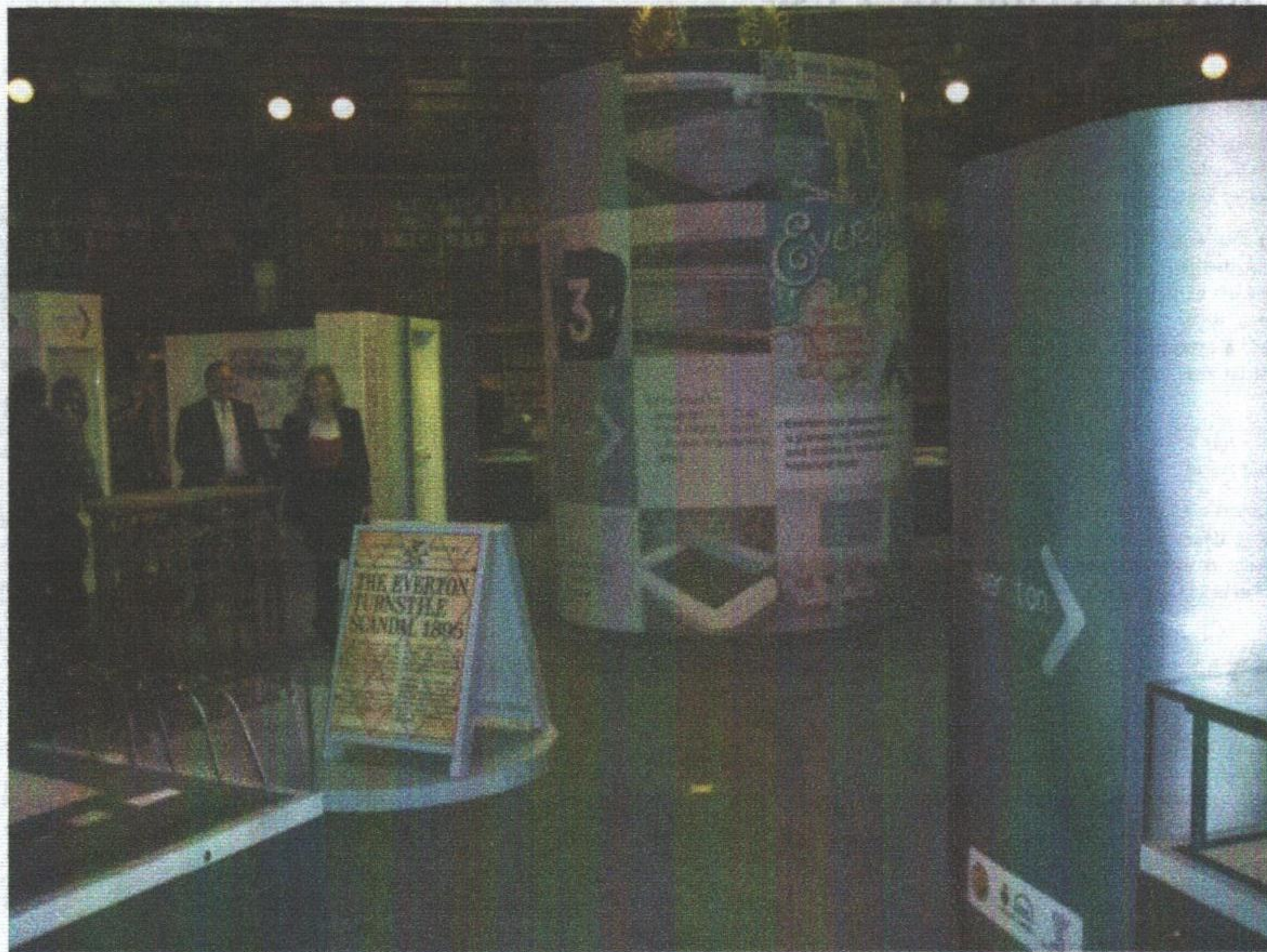


● It was delivered new to Sheffield (Neepsend) shed – not far from Sheffield Wednesday's ground – on February 4th, 1937. Built by Robert Stephenson & Co. Ltd., Darlington – the birthplace of Harry Catterick – the engine maker's original number was 4137.

● Later British Rail again renumbered it 61663 before it was withdrawn for scrapping in February 1960.

Ken Rogers—*Liverpool Weekly News*





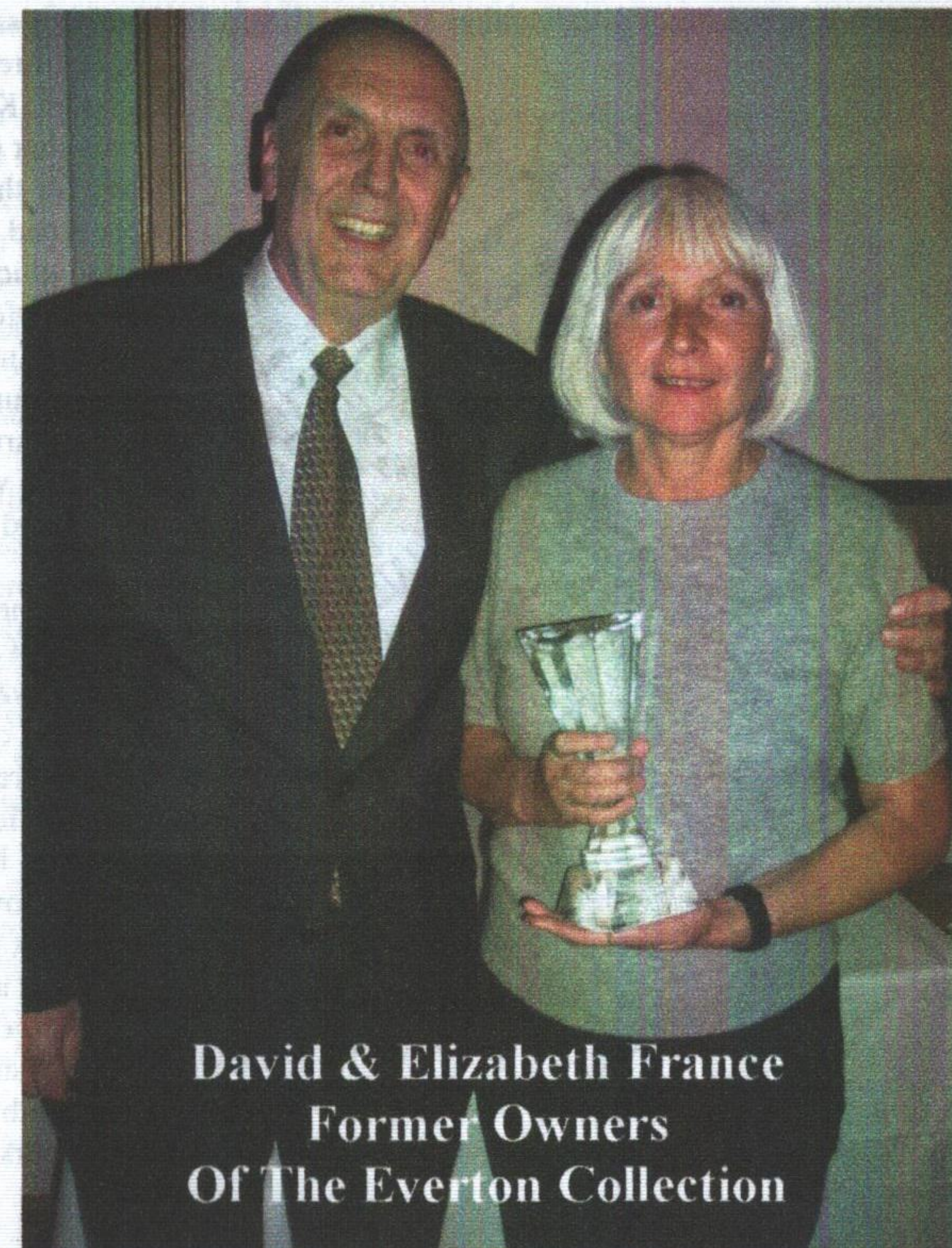
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The Everton Collection  
Copyright Barry Hewitt**



[www.evertoncollection.org.uk](http://www.evertoncollection.org.uk)



**More Photos From The Launch Night Of The  
Everton Collection  
Copyright Barry Hewitt**



**David & Elizabeth France  
Former Owners  
Of The Everton Collection**

## EVERTON'S DAYS AT ANFIELD, 1884-1892

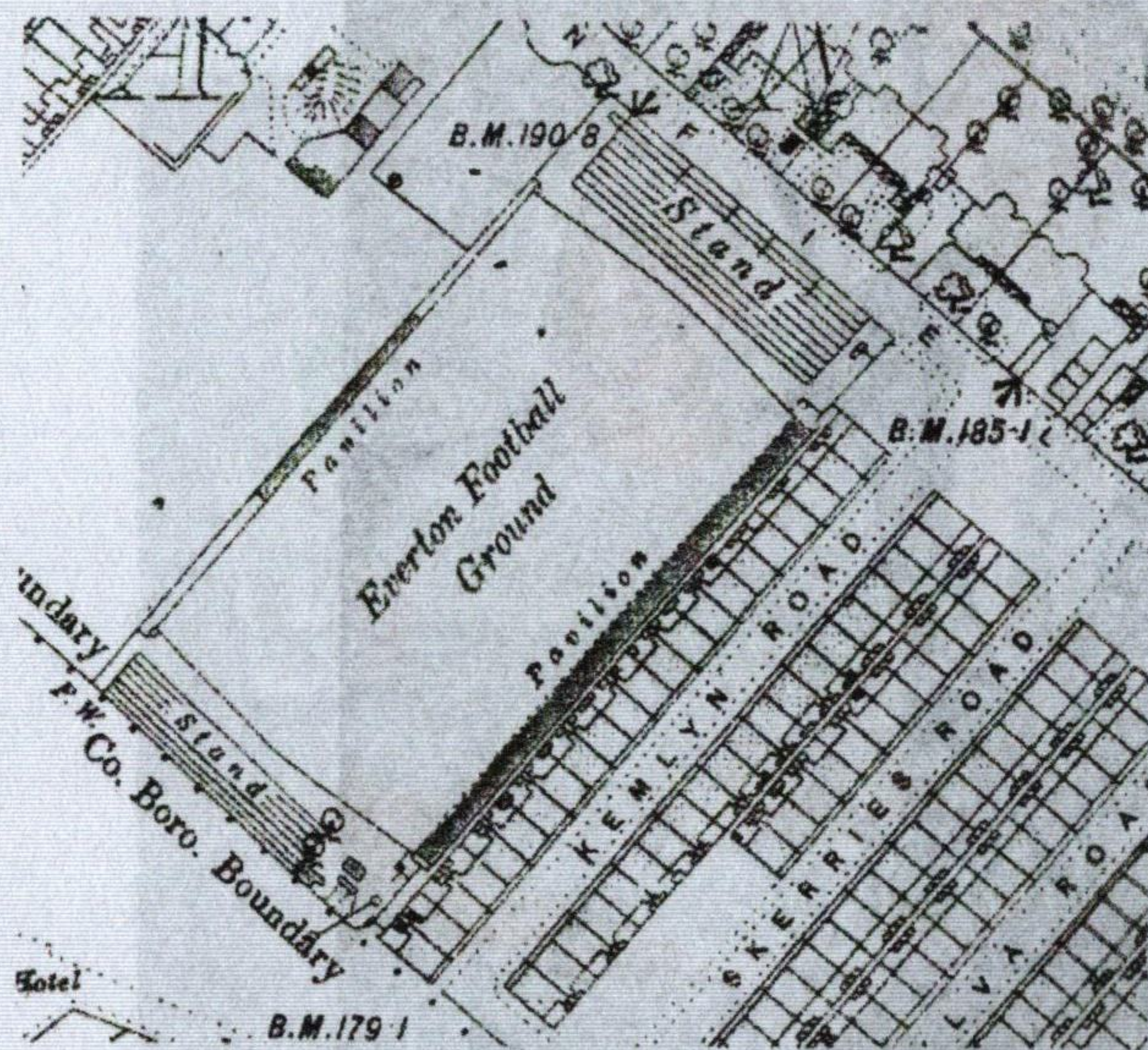
Anfield is the legendary home of Liverpool Football Club to today's fans, a stadium to inspire fear in the hearts of visiting teams, yet this was not always the case and it is often forgotten that Everton played their home games there from 1884 to 1892. This is a brief account of the Toffees' residence at a ground that has become famous as the home of their local rivals over the last century or so.

Everton, as is well known, was founded as St Domingo FC in 1878, adopting the title of the local district 12 months later. Their early years were spent playing in Stanley Park, a public park that had been opened back in 1870, but for the 1883-84 season fortunes had improved sufficiently for them to hire an enclosed field on Priory Road, almost opposite their previous home. This arrangement lasted just one season before the committee moved to new premises between Walton Breck Road and Anfield Road: the ground that was to become known as Anfield. A key figure in the move was John Houlding a local brewer who was to play an even more significant role in the club's fortunes as time progressed. Houlding has had an extremely bad press regarding his involvement with Everton, although as we shall see some of the criticism is perhaps a little unfair when the facts are considered.

Thomas Keates, the club's early chronicler, suggests two reasons for the move from Priory Road: that the ground was too remote and that the noise and disruption created by the spectators on match days was not to the liking of the club's landlord, Mr Cruitt. The former is perhaps most likely to be correct - for although Priory Road was only a short distance from Stanley Park it was poorly served by public transport, which was a distinct disadvantage if the club was to develop a significant

number of regular paying spectators. Keates himself records that the total gate money for the season at Priory Road was £45, an amount which increased almost fourfold in the first season at Anfield, providing further evidence that any disruption on match days was unlikely to have created problems.

The outcome of the move to Anfield was that Houlding was able to take a firm hold on the fledgling club. He arranged the deal through which the ground was rented, held the sole rights to provide refreshment inside the ground and also owned the Sandon Hotel, which stood by the entrance and which was the club's headquarters, the premises



This map of the area around Goodison was drawn up in 1890 and clearly shows how the ground had been developed. Anfield Road is to the north, Oakfield Road to the south and Kemlyn Road to the east. (1893 Ordnance Survey Map. Courtesy of Liverpool Record Office)

no doubt being well-patronised by the fans on match days. The whole of the land, including a field leading to the entrance was originally owned by brewers John and Joseph Orrell. However, after 12 months the land on which the actual ground stood was put up for sale, and Houlding purchased it for £5,400 plus legal costs, which apparently amounted to a further £600. Although some of this was paid in cash the majority (approximately £4,000) was in the form of a mortgage on which interest of 3% was paid. The land was rented to the club on an annual lease, which was renewed at the end of each April. His generosity to the club was further demonstrated by the fact that he charged a relatively low rent, initially set at £100 a year. Bearing in mind the scale of his investment it is not surprising that a condition of the rental was that Houlding insisted that he be allowed to nominate his own representative on the committee.

Anfield was just a field when the club first occupied the premises, but through the hard work of the members rudimentary facilities were created in time for the start of the new season. According to Keates, "A hoarding of boards was fixed on the walls, and rails round the playing pitch. Spectators stood on the intervening sods, a very humble stand crouching on the east for officials, members, pressmen, and affluents." The pitch itself was rather uneven with a distinct slope. Everton were still in the process of establishing themselves at the head of the local football hierarchy and faced competition from both Liverpool Ramblers (whose members were mostly former public schoolboys) and Bootle. The new ground was opened with a minimal amount of ceremony by the visit of Earlestown, Everton's opponents in the Liverpool Senior Cup final of the previous campaign, on Saturday 27 September 1884. The Everton line-up (in 2-2-6 formation) according to the *Liverpool Mercury* was: Joliffe; J McGill, J Pickering; J Preston, W Parry; Berry, Richards, Whittle, Finlay, Higgins, Gibson. The visitors apparently fielded a weakened team and were hammered 5-0 in front of a gate of around 1,000, the scorers being Higgins, Gibson, Whittle (2) and Richards. Fixtures were mostly against local teams of similar stature and the season ended in disappointment when Earlestown gained a revenge victory to seize the Liverpool Senior Cup.

Professional players were allowed from the start of the 1885-86 campaign and Houlding's patronage began to assume even greater significance. A number of men were recruited including Job Wilding of Wrexham Olympic (a Welsh international forward), George Dobson from Bolton and George Farmer from Oswestry. Ground improvements were made over the summer and a much-improved fixture list was arranged. The season began with a home game with Burnley on 15 August and other early visitors included Darwen, Blackburn Rovers, Blackburn Olympic and Bolton Wanderers. Attendances were now in the region of 2-4,000 and the foundations had been laid that would enable the club to rise to the very top of the national game.

The ground was still rather rudimentary at the start of the 1886-87 campaign, although the club's support had increased somewhat and it was recognised there was a need to improve the facilities. A second stand was erected in the first few months of the season and opened for the FA Cup first round clash with Scottish club Rangers on 30 October. Having drawn such attractive opposition the Everton committee showed a rather pragmatic approach by scratching from the competition and playing the match as a friendly to maximise the attendance. Had they decided to play the game as an FA Cup tie they would have had to omit several of their star players from the line-up as they did not meet the strict residency requirements demanded of professionals to play in the competition.

Anfield now had a capacity in the region of 10,000, but with the club's support still increasing further improvements were needed. The next major developments to the ground came in the summer of 1887. The pitch was levelled out, but more importantly the facilities for spectators were further developed to bring them up to some of the best in the country, the main addition being to create a raised stand behind the Oakfield Road end of the ground. This provided standing accommodation for around 4,000 fans. The cost was around £1,500 - a substantial sum of money - but much of this was recouped by the increase in gate receipts. The ground was now considered of

sufficient standard to host important fixtures and in October Lancashire played Dunbartonshire in front of a 5,000 crowd, while later that season Anfield was selected as the venue for the FA Cup semi-final between Preston North End and Crewe Alexandra.

Anfield was now developed on three sides, the exception being the area behind the goal to the north bordering on Anfield Road. Here a structure similar to that at the Oakfield Road end was built in the opening months of 1886-87 and opened in time for the Boxing Day 'friendly' encounter with bitter local rivals Bootle. A record crowd in the region of 15 or 16,000 was attracted, and the committee again showed financial astuteness by doubling the entry fee from 3d to 6d to make the most of the occasion.

A contemporary description of the ground reads;

*"The enclosure now bears the resemblance of a huge circus, with its two immense galleries, rising tier above tier, and its covered stands stretching the length of the ground on the one side, and for the greater part of that distance on the other. Every inch of available space was utilised, and the spectacle was of a most imposing description."*  
(Football Field, 29 December 1888)

Anfield was selected to play host to the annual international fixture between England and Ireland in March of 1889 but the game was not a particularly big attraction and although England won 6-1 the attendance of around 4,500 paid receipts of just £120. In comparison a Football League game against the mighty Preston North End had attracted around 15,000 paying £215 a few weeks previously.

The ground now had a capacity of between 18 and 20,000 and was probably the finest of all the club grounds in England:

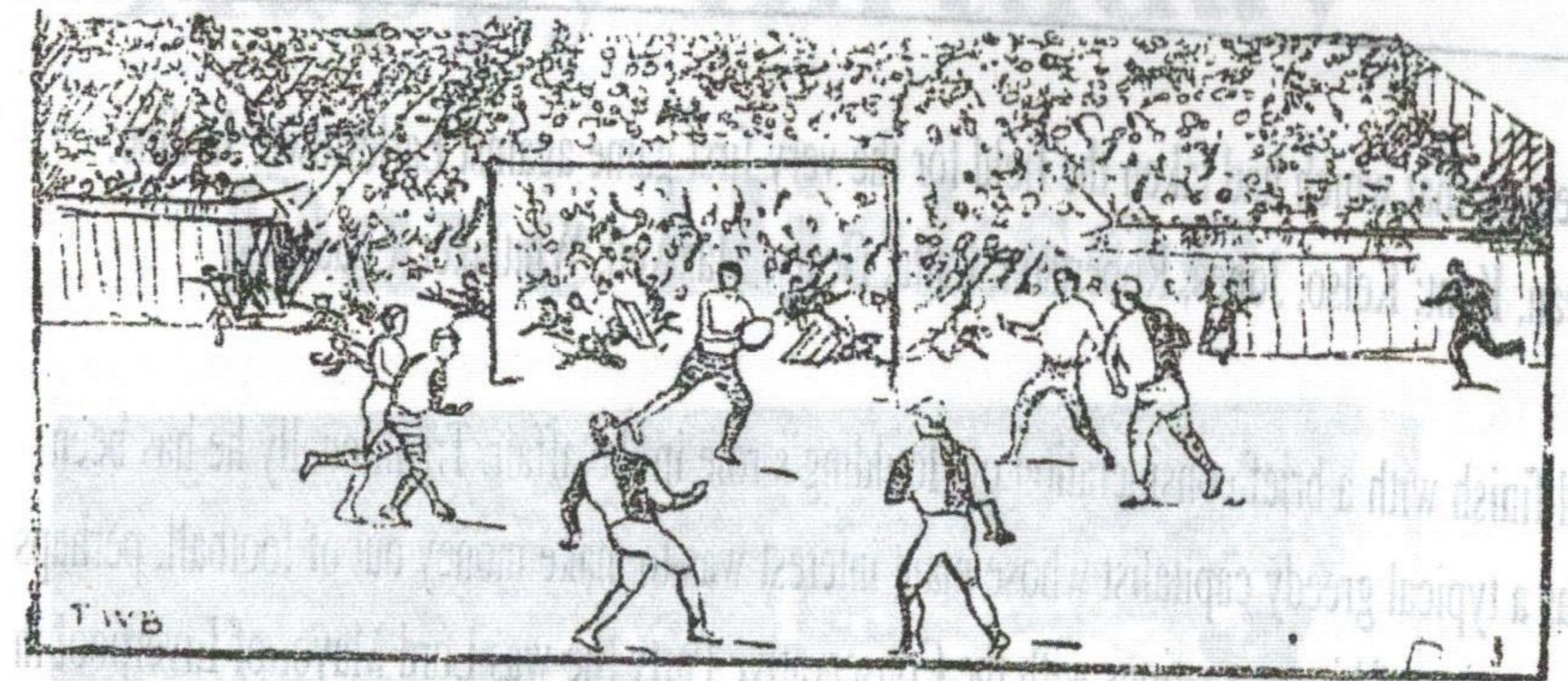
*"At each side are large covered stands, behind each goal are other stands holding nearly 4,000 each; and taking all the stands together about 12,000 have a good view of the game from them; while another 6,000 have the same from standing room on the ground. Notwithstanding this, the spectators are almost inconveniently crowded, and gates of nearly 20,000 are not altogether unknown."* (Liverpool Football Echo, 16 November 1889)

Everton were now the most popular club in England, with gates of 10,000 plus attracted to almost every competitive game. The committee exploited this to the full, doubling entry prices to 6d when they thought the opposition warranted it, although not always with success. When the price was raised for the visit of Notts County in December 1889 the gate plummeted to around 4,000.

When large numbers were attracted the ground became dangerously overcrowded and on the occasion of the visit of Preston North End in November 1889 there was nearly a serious accident behind the Oakfield Road goal:

*"When the battle waged close to the posts the occupants of the top rows had a difficulty in following the movements of the twenty-two units struggling below, and so they leaned forward on their fellows in front. These in turn threw the burden on the lower rung, until layer on layer was piled on the bottom supports. These being but human gave way, and the whole pile fell forward like a house of cards. It is a wonderful fact that with so many hundreds involved in the crash that only one small boy was hurt, and he appears to have been sitting beneath the hoarding when it fell."* (Cricket & Football Field, 23 November 1889)

Shortly afterwards Anfield hosted its first-ever game under floodlights using the Wells' Light system. Sheffield United were defeated 5-2 on 8 January 1890, and later that week a line-up



An artist's impression of the incident behind the Oakfield Road goal against Preston in November 1889. Note the high frontage to the standing area which was built of brick and wood. (The Cricket & Football Field, 23 November 1889)

described as 'Everton A Team' played Lancashire Nomads in front of a 4,000 gate. The Toffees continued to attract huge attendances at the ground, and success at the gate eventually paved way for success on the field. In 1889-90 they finished as runners-up to Preston, pipping their rivals from Deepdale for the title 12 months later.

However, despite their status as the country's top club, all was not well at Anfield. The 1889 annual general meeting had seen something of a coup with the election of WE Barclay as secretary in place of Alexander Nisbet and dissent with the way the club was run seems to have begun to grow within the membership, although it should be noted that this was still a close-knit organisation which continued its tradition of organising an annual picnic to some local beauty spot until at least 1891. The dispute boiled over after the championship was won and became a very public affair with Houlding and his allies on the one side and several prominent committee members on the other. Essentially Houlding wished to raise the rent on the section owned by him to £250, keeping the agreement on a yearly lease. The dissenters made an offer of £340 for the whole of the land (£180 to Houlding, £100 for the portion owned by Orrell and £60 in taxes), and also wanted a ten-year lease and written agreement regarding the fixtures and fittings on the ground, most of which had been paid for by Houlding. In the end there was not even an acknowledgement of the offer. In January 1892 a meeting of the membership voted not to proceed with plans to buy the land from Houlding and Orrell, instead agreeing to secure new premises on Goodison Road and to turn the club into a limited company. Despite the bitterness of the argument the membership were almost of one view, with only four of those present voting against the move. This was not however the end of the tale, for it was then discovered that Houlding had already formed his own limited company using the title 'Everton Football Club and Athletic Grounds Company Limited' and this had been registered at Somerset House. The wrangle continued, Houlding obtaining an injunction in the Chancery Court to prevent the committee removing fixtures and fittings from the ground. The matter was eventually concluded following intervention by the FA, who concluded that Houlding must choose another name for his club (Liverpool AFC) and pay £250 in compensation for retaining the stands at Anfield. The move proved a great success for both parties - Houlding's new club went on to win the Second Division title at the first time of asking in 1893-94, while Goodison was quickly developed into the best club ground in England.

The final home match played by Everton at Anfield took place on 30 April 1892 when a crowd of 5,000 witnessed a 3-3 draw in a friendly match against Burton Swifts. The line-up was rather

different to that which had taken the field for the very first game against Earlestown: Jardine; McLean, Kent; Kelso, Jones, Robertson; Latta, Geary, Maxwell, Whittaker, Chadwick.

I shall finish with a brief consideration of Houlding's role in the affair. Traditionally he has been seen as a typical greedy capitalist whose main interest was to make money out of football, perhaps partly because of his associations with the Conservative Party (he was Lord Mayor of Liverpool in 1897). It is true that he saw Everton Football Club as a commercial enterprise, however he had effectively bankrolled the club during their rise to fame, paying for the development of the ground himself for the most part. The committee were not exactly innocents in their commercial aspirations, exemplified by their eagerness to withdraw from the FA Cup in 1887-88 so that they might play a stronger team against Rangers (and so attract a larger gate) and by their policy of doubling entrance prices, sometimes with no prior notice, for big matches. Although he was not a popular man in Everton circles the club would not have developed into one of the top outfits in the country without his financial assistance, and he certainly had his supporters in Liverpool, as *The Athletic & Dramatic News* noted, "Personally we should much like to see the new combination [Liverpool AFC] boom, if only to prove to Mr Houlding that, although he has been, all things considered, badly treated by his colleagues, the football loving public of Liverpool have not forgotten his great services in the cause of their pastime." (5 April 1892)

Main sources: *Liverpool Courier*; *Liverpool Mercury*; *Liverpool Daily Post*; *Liverpool Echo*; *Liverpool Football Echo*; T Keates, *History of the Everton Football Club 1878-1928* (Liverpool, 1929, facsimile edn., Westcliff-on-Sea, 1998); T Onslow, *Everton FC, The Men from the Hill Country* (Birkenhead, 2002).

**This article was printed in the magazine Soccer History spring 2003**



# Happy Birthday

# Dave Hickson



# 80<sup>th</sup>

# 30th October 2009

## The History Of Everton season 1933-34

Billy Smith the author of the Blue Correspondence Book has spent years researching Everton's History from Newspaper archives Although there are a few spelling mistakes due to limited time I am sure you will enjoy the information. Billy can be contacted by email [bluecorrespondent@bluebottle.com](mailto:bluecorrespondent@bluebottle.com)

BLUES 2 WHITES 2

AUGUST 12<sup>th</sup> 1933

PRACTICE MATCH

GOODISON PARK

GOALS JOHNSON (1-0) ' GELDARD (1-1) ' BALMER (1-2) ' TURNER (2-2)

TEAMS

BLUES (2-3-5) SAGAR (T) ' COOK (W) ' CRESSWELL (W) ' BRITTON (CS) ' WHITE (TC) ' THOMSON (J) ' GELDARD (A) ' DUNN (J) ' DEAN (WR) (CAPT) ' JOHNSON (T) ' STEIN (J)

WHITES (2-3-5) COGGINS (W) ' BOCKING (W) ' JONES (JE) ' CLARK (A) ' GEE (CW) ' ARCHER (J) ' CRITCHLEY (E) ' MCGOURTY (J) ' BALMER (J) ' WATSON (JG) ' TURNER (G)

ATT 10,000

BLUES 8 WHITES 3

AUGUST 16<sup>th</sup> 1933

PRACTICE MATCH

GOODISON PARK

GOALS TURNER (0-1) (0-2) ' GELDARD (1-2) ' COOK (2-2) ' DUNN (3-2) ' STEIN (4-2) ' JOHNSON (5-2) ' DEAN (6-2) (8-3) ' STEVENS (7-3)

TEAMS

EVERTON (2-3-5) SAGAR (T) ' COOK (W) ' CRESSWELL (W) ' BRITTON (CS) ' WHITE (TC) ' THOMSON (J) ' GELDARD (A) ' DUNN (J) ' DEAN (WR) (CAPT) ' JOHNSON (T) ' STEIN (J)

WHITES (2-3-5) COGGINS (W) ' COMMON (E) ' JONES (JE) ' MERCER (J) ' GEE (CW) ' WATSON (JG) ' BIRTLEY (R) ' CUNLIFFE (J) ' STEVENS (GL) ' MCGOURTY (J) ' TURNER (G)

ATT 6,000

## WILLIAM DEAN AGAIN BEEN CHOSEN AS CAPTAIN

AUGUST 3 1933, DAILY POST

WR dean has again been chosen to captain the everton team, with J thomson as sub captain. J balmer is a nephew of W and R balmer the full back who played for the cup winning team of 1900's. young balmer had a most successful season with collegiate old boys last winer and he is undoubtedly a most promising forward., meanwhile everton have combined with Liverpool to play bootle in a local cricket match, the second evening of play is again to-night at bootle.

## COMBINED EVERTON AND LIVERPOOL DEFEATED BOOTLE AT CRICKET

AUGUST 4 1933, DAILY POST

The combined team of everton and Liverpool defeated bootle last night by 57 runs.

Bootle:- hs brown lbw gee 25, j white c dean b hodgeson 0 jr williams c gunson b clark 24, a cohen c dahhs b gee 0 ls collins c mcpherson b clark 1, tf parry not out 24, s jones c gee b clark 6, we lewis b hidgson 12, l lacey b hodgson 0 aw pickup not out 15 extre 10, total (8 wickets) 117 innings declared for bootle. Jd davies and h hobley did not bat.

Everton and Liverpool combined, clark c brown b parry 0, geldard c hobley b davies 0, bradshaw c hobley b williams 25, jones st brow b williams 63, gee c williams b cohen 18, gunson c williams b cohen 15, dean st brown b cohen 10, hodgson c s jones b lewis 18, hanson c williams b cohen 2, white c williams b cohen 8, dabbs c lacey b cohen 6., mcpherson not out 0 extres 9, total 174.

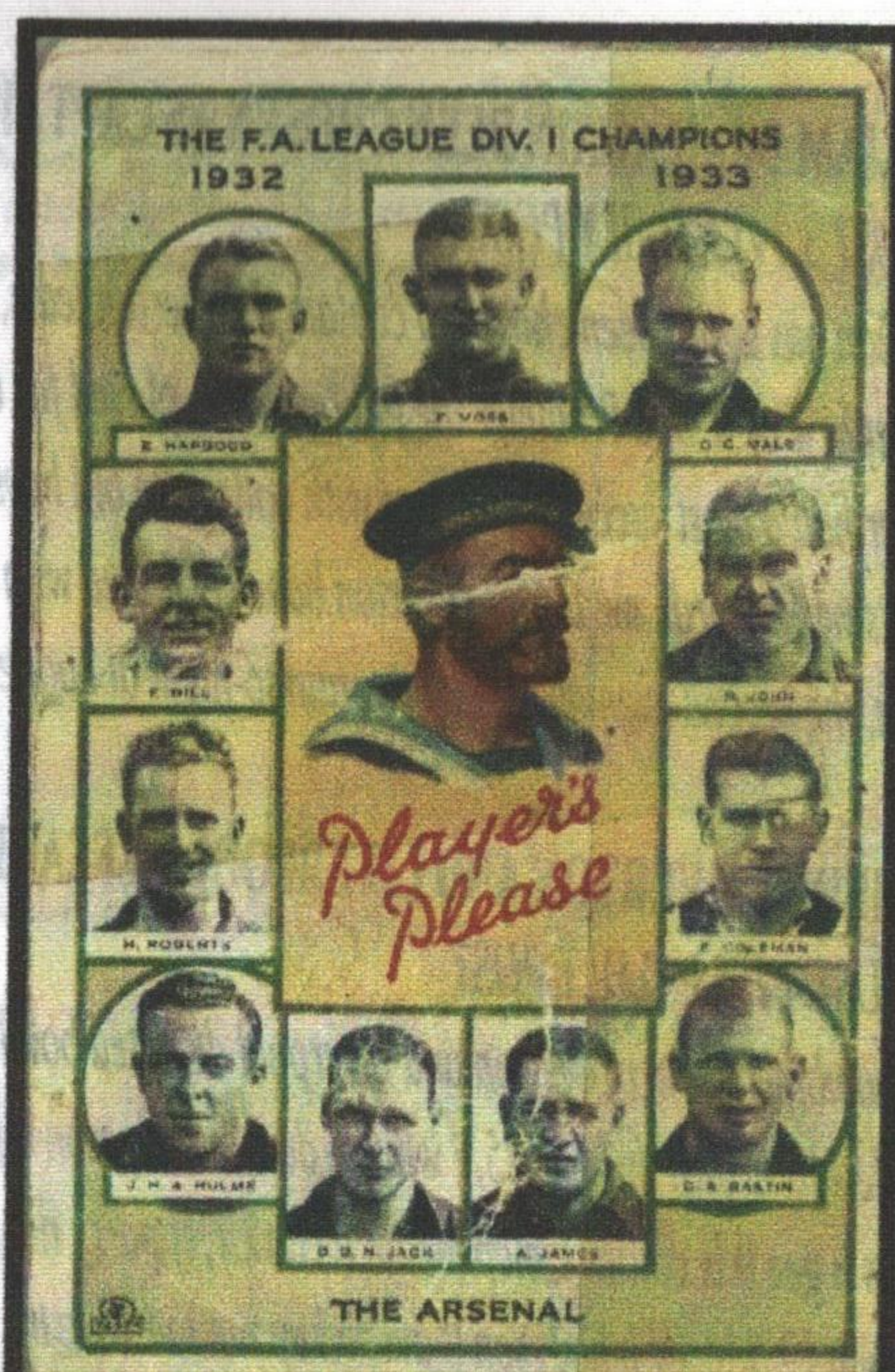
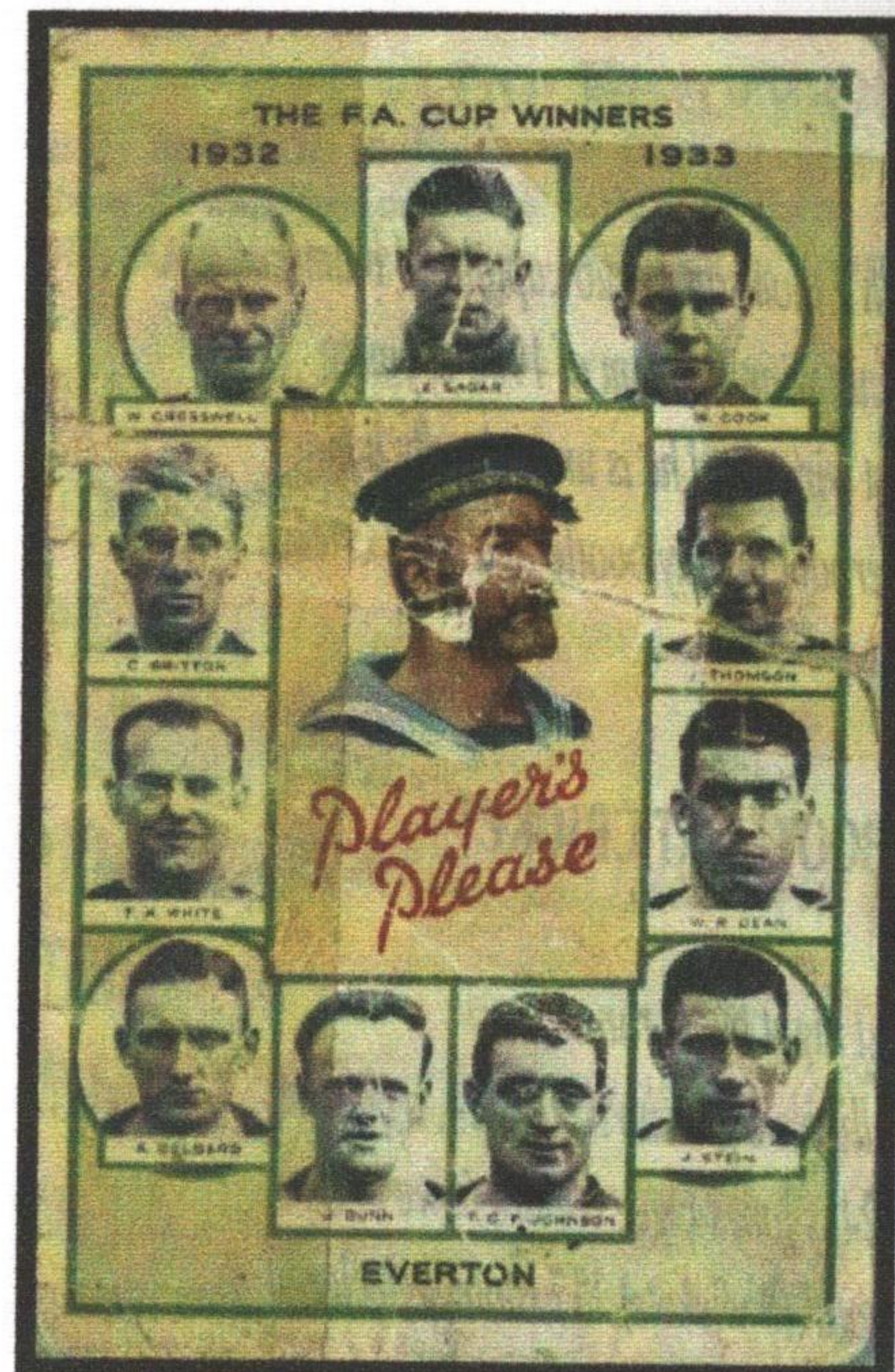
## EVERTON BEAT LIVERPOOL TRAMS AT CRICKET

AUGUST 8 1933, DAILY POST

Everton beat Liverpool trams at cricket, enclosure, knotty ash where everton defeated the local side by a margin of 25 runs.

Liverpool trams, w hyde c griffiths b clark 0, wr gibbins c and b mercer 16, j quayle c turner b mercer 35, russ b mercer 4, r jenkins run out 14, w hodder b white 8 b ashcroft hit wickets by jones 2, j herry b jones 5, c sparkers c jackson b jones 9, h stoll ilw b mercer 3, w skidmore not out 2, wr carbet b jones 1, extres 15, total 114.

Everton, A clark b russ 1, T white b jenkins 2, JE jones c herry b jenkins 15, TG watson b russ 13, J mercer b jenkins 2, CS britton b sparkers 23, JN cunliffe b jenkins 30, R birtley b sparkers 3, jg watson b jenkins 4, G turner c skidmore b russ 11, G jackson c still b jenkins 7, HS griffiths not out 14, extras 8 total 139.



Liverpool Fixtures, 1933-34.

Date	Name of Club	Ground	For	Ag't
Aug. 26	Wolverhampton Wan.	away		
30	Stoke City	home		
Sept. 2	Sheffield United	home		
4	Stoke City	away		
9	Aston Villa	away		
16	Leicester City	home		
23	Tottenham Hotspur	away		
30	Everton	home		
Oct. 7	Chelsea	home		
14	Sunderland	away		
21	Middlesbrough	away		
28	Blackburn Rovers	home		
Nov. 4	Birmingham	away		
11	Leeds United	home		
18	Derby County	away		
25	West Bromwich Albion	home		
Dec. 2	The Arsenal	away		
9	Sheffield Wednesday	home		
16	Manchester City	away		
23	Newcastle United	home		
29	Portsmouth	home		
30	Portsmouth	away		
30	Wolverhampton Wan.	home		
1934				
Jan. 1	Newcastle United	away		
6	Sheffield United	away		
13	F.A. Cup (Third Round)			
20	Aston Villa	home		
27	Leicester City	away		
Feb. 3	Tottenham Hotspur	home		
10	Everton	away		
17	Chelsea	away		
24	Sunderland	home		
Mar. 3	Middlesbrough	home		
10	Blackburn Rovers	away		
17	Birmingham	home		
24	Leeds United	away		
30	Huddersfield Town	home		
31	Derby County	home		
April 7	Huddersfield Town	away		
14	West Bromwich Albion	away		
21	The Arsenal	home		
28	Sheffield Wednesday	away		
28	Manchester City	home		

Everton Fixtures, 1933-34.

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30	Leeds United	away		
31	Wolverhampton Wan.	away		
April 7	Leeds United	home		
14	Stoke City	home		
21	Chelsea	away		
28	Portsmouth	home		
28	Sunderland	away		
May 5	Aston Villa	home		

### GROUND ADVANTAGE

AUGUST 9 1933, DAILY POST

Mr McIntosh secretary of Everton beat Mr Chapman of Arsenal, in the toss for ground advantage in the football association charity shield match between Everton and Arsenal, the holders of the FA cup. Accordingly the match will take place at Goodison Park on October 11<sup>th</sup>. Only twice previously have Everton appeared in this charity cup match on each occasion they were successful. Everton's hopes that Williams had fully recovered have not been realised, and the Welsh international full back, is to undergo another operation.

### CLUBMOOR DEFEAT EVERTON AT CRICKET

AUGUST 11 1933, DAILY POST

Everton's reply to Clubmoor in the two nights match fell short of the home total by 31 runs. Clubmoor, R. Sommerville c Gee b Clark 27, G. C. Hyde c Jackson b Gee 40, H. Nuttall c White b Clark 15, E. W. Hyde c Britton b Mercer 8, W. J. Chester st White b Jones 0, H. Rowlands c Geldard b Gee 26, Dr. J. Rumjahn c Clark b Jones 2, L. S. F. Watkinson run out 13, A. H. Gatchiffe b Clark 0, G. J. Tomkinson c Clark b Gee 0, I. Simpson not out 1, R. H. Tomkinson b Clark 0, extras 3, total 137. Everton, G. W. Gee st Chester b G. C. Hyde 18, T. G. Watson c G. C. Hyde b Gatchiffe 30, A. Geldard b Gatchiffe 1, T. C. White b G. C. Hyde 0, J. E. Jones c Rumjahn b G. C. Hyde 0, A. Clark st Chester b G. C. Hyde 11, J. N. Cunliffe b Sommerville b G. C. Hyde 7, G. Jackson b G. C. Hyde 0, extras 6, total 106.

### YOUNG PLAYERS TRIAL

AUGUST 21 1933, DAILY POST

Everton's policy of giving a trial to enterprising young players is a commendable one, and at Marine's ground on Saturday the youths were tried out with a number of the club's players. Birtley Webster Griffiths Leyfield and Jackson invariably were the masters tacticians, although Wright in the white goal impressed and Gilbertson and Hoolton were also conspicuous. Numerous changes were made at the



**Two Photos From The Everton Collection  
show the players in the thirties relaxing.  
[www.evertoncollection.org.co.uk](http://www.evertoncollection.org.co.uk)**



*interval and although seven goals were scored (blues won 4-3) it was not such much goals that counted as the players ability and the football skills.*

**DIRECTORS TEAM SELECTION**

**AUGUST 23 1933, DAILY POST**

*Everton play their cup winning team against west brom, on Saturday who are one of the most attractive visits to goodison park*

**ARCHIE MAPHERSON TRANSFERRED TO NEW BRIGHTON**

**AUGUST 24 1933, DAILY POST**

*The new brighton football club made their biggest signing yesterday when they secured the transfer from everton of archie mcperson the half-back. Mcpherson, who is one of the coolest and cleverest footballers in the game was with swansea town club when everton signed him in january 1930, about the time the goodison club secured williams also from the welsh club. Mcpherson was previously with notts county when everton signed him it was stated unofficially that the transfer fee was over £5,000. Born at glasgow mcperson stands 5ft 10 and half inches and weights 11<sup>st</sup> 7lbs. He is a fine constructive half-back and I have seen him play very well indeed in the forward line. He joins a former everton player in J kerr at rake lane, meanwhile J o'donnell the former everton and blackpool half-back, has been signed on by wigan athletic.*

**GLYN JONES SIGNS AMATEUR FORMS**

**SEPTEMBER 12 1933, DAILY POST**

*glyn jones, goalkeeper of bala FC has signed amateur forms for everton, jones has kept goal for bala for the pass four seasons, and has played for towyn and aberdovey clubs.*

*Continued in next issue*

## TEAM SELECTED TO MEET MAN CITY

SEPTEMBER 13 1933, DAILY POST

Everton will once again be at full strength, when they meet manchester city, at manchester on saturday. for sager has fully recovered from his cold and will resume in goal. The reserves to meet manchester city in the centre league match at goodison park frostick is the "A" team goalkeeper and played with the side against sheffield wed reserves last Saturday.

Coggins the everton reserves goalkeeper, who sustained a knee injury in the game, with sheffield wed at goodison park on Saturday white deputising while deputising for sager is stated, not to be so seriously injured as at first feared. He is, however to see a specialist to-day.

## WILLIAM COGGINS CARTILAGE OPEARATION

SEPTEMBER 15 1933, DAILY POST

Coggins of everton, is to undergo, a cartilage operation to-morrow, following his injury nin the match against sheffield Wednesday last Saturday.

## INVITED TO SOUTH AFRICA

SEPTEMBER 20 1933, DAILY POST

Johannesburg, Tuesday, everton, winners of the FA cup have been invited by the south africa football association, to make a tour of south africa in 1934, an invitation was recently extended to west brom, but it was declined on the ground, that such a tour in between two english playing seasons would involve too great a strain on the players. Press association foreign special.

Mr WC cuff, the chairman of, the everton football club, when asked about the above message, said that he knew nothing about the matter. No invitation, he said had yet been received.

## DEAN IJURED

SEPTEMBER 26 1933, DAILY POST

Dean, the everton centre-forward, was injured in the game against arsenal, and at the moment there is some doubt as to weather he will be able to play against Liverpool next Saturday, I understand the trouble is a sprained ankle, which forced him to retire for about five minutes in the second half of the game against arsenal, and he finished the match, under difficulties. It is hoped he will be fit to turn out against the anfielders.

## DEAN OUT FOR A MONTH

SEPTEMBER 27 1933, DAILY POST

Continued in next issue

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**Man City v Everton**  
**16th Sept 1933**



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