

# Blue Blood

**A Historical Everton Fanzine**

**Volume 9 issue 71**



**Happy New Year**

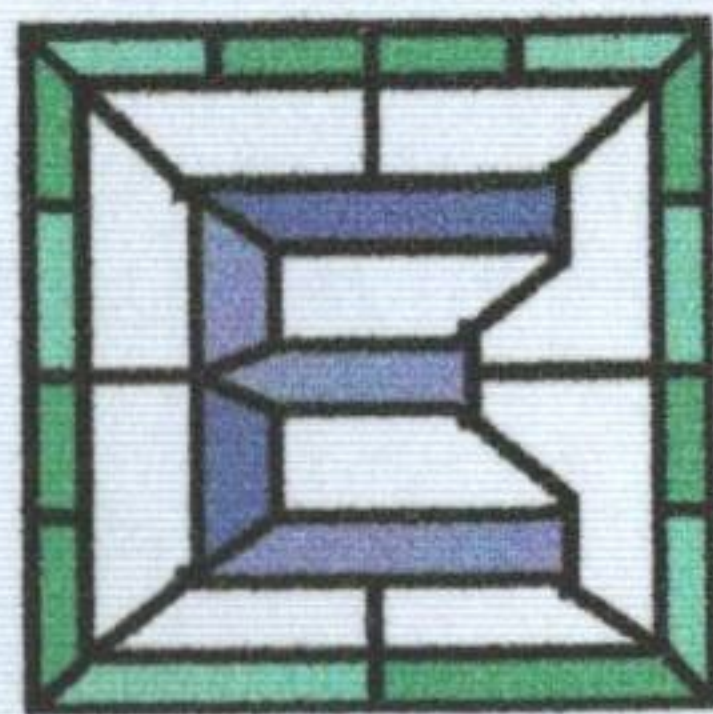
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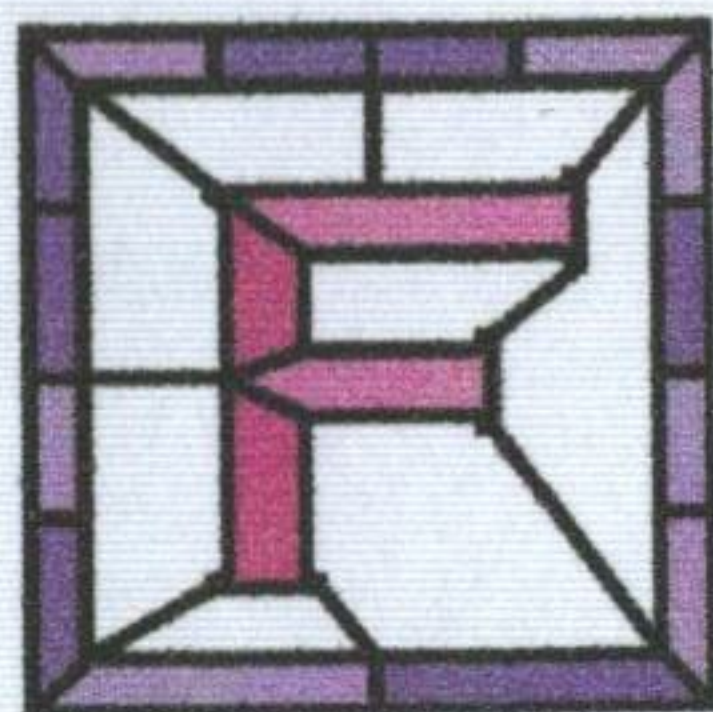
# Editorial Blue Blood

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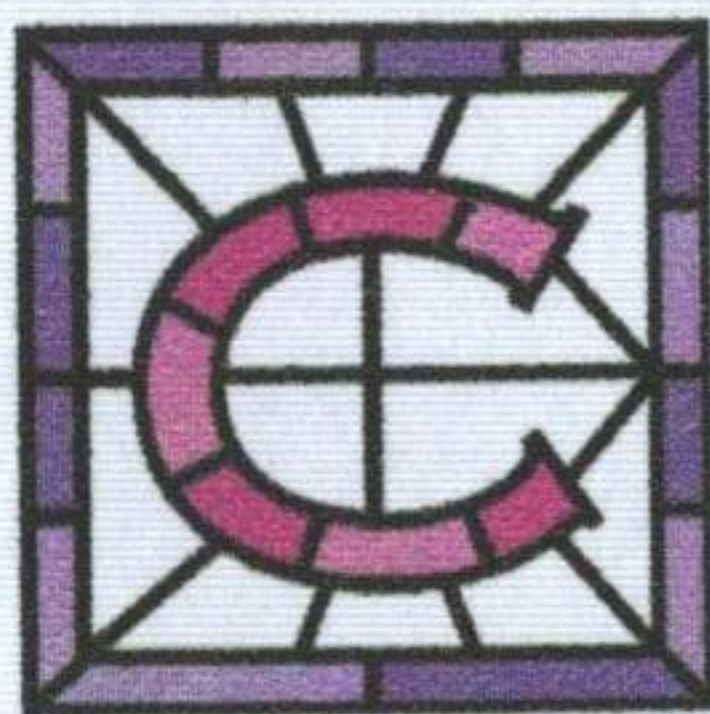


Thank you for all the articles and emails, keep up the good work. For those of you who are interested, on Friday nights between 8 & 8.30pm I do a small spot on Radio Merseyside 95.8fm, it's called Blue Watch and is all about E.F.C.



## 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.



Andy Rankin

A local lad who was unlucky to be the reserve to Gordon West. Andy was the hero of the penalty shoot out in 1970 in Europe. He was the first goalkeeper sub in our history. He made 105 appearances and 1 as sub for Everton. Moved to Watford and made 299 games there

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

A Happy Blue Year to all of you and first of all on a sad note, Freddy Armstrong a Blue Boy who has not missed a game home and away for nearly 40 years is now in hospital where he has had his leg amputated. Freddy went everywhere in the 60s and I remember seeing him at all the games, a True Blue. I want to wish him a speedy recovery and hope that he gets back to going home and away as soon as possible.

Bate at home on a very cold bleak Thursday night, I have been selling Blue Blood and my other books outside the Winslow for over ten years but I have never been so cold as that night. I knew by the quietness around Goodison that there would not be many fans there, I said to a few supporters that we would be lucky to get 18,000 and that's what we did get.

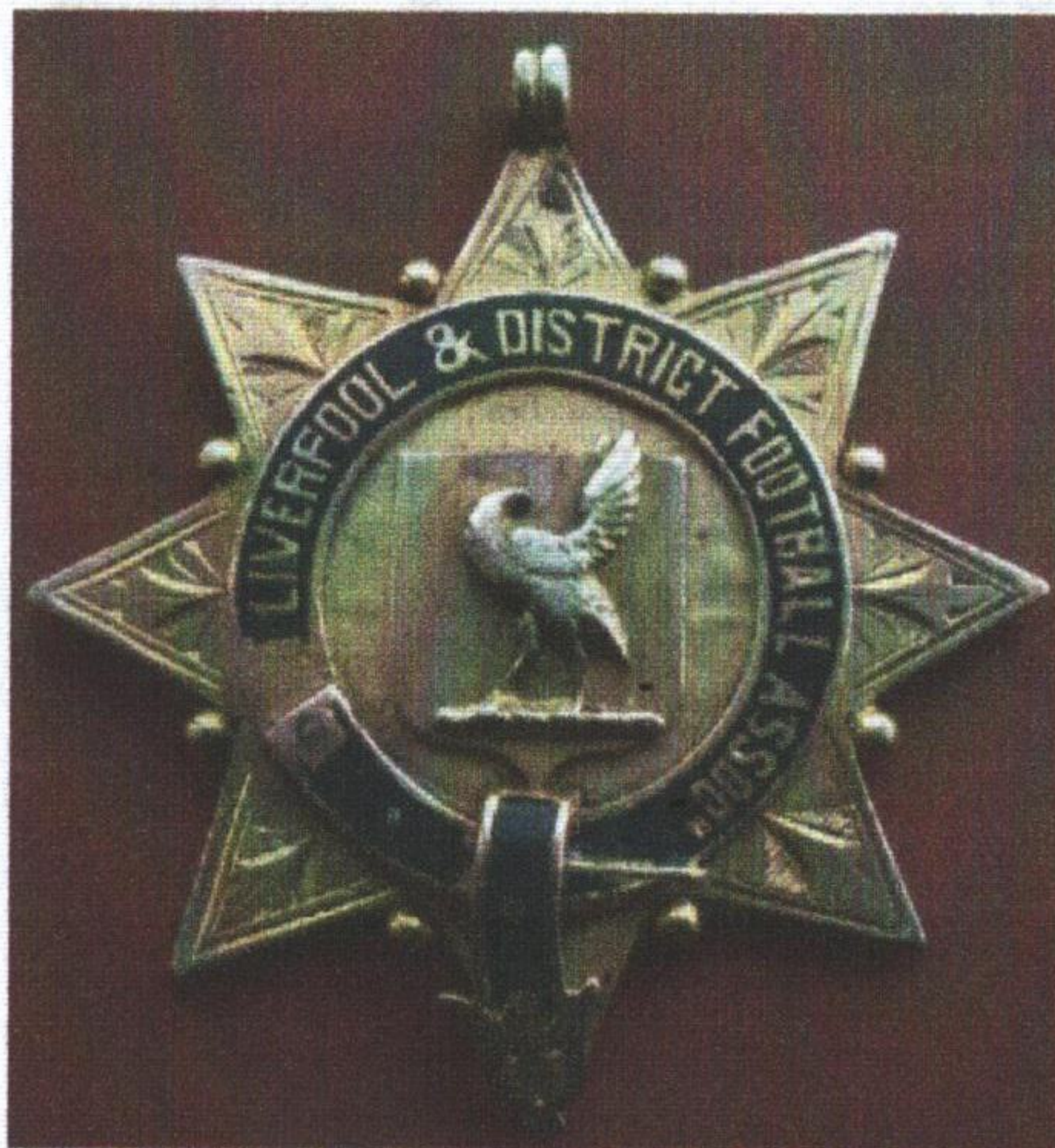
Maybe the prices should have been cheaper but the young players got their chance, It was so good to see Moyes give them a game, they played well tried hard and did some nice stuff. Bate were not a great team but they were an organised professional outfit that knew the ropes and they were not shy about leaving their foot in. Moyes must have seen something there to help in the future as Coleman & Duffy can save him money in the transfer window as they both look ready to step up as cover. The game wasn't great and the atmosphere wasn't brilliant but the lads played well and were unlucky to lose 1-0. Our reward is Sporting Lisbon at home in the first leg and the useless officials at UEFA have decided that the Spaniards from across the Park should have priority over us as they finished higher in the League last season than us????????????????? Isn't that why they went into the Champions League? They were not good enough for that Competition so they dropped down to the Europa Cup surely they would not be given a privileged place?

A 5.45 kick off is so stupid, the idiots say it should have been 5pm and that they are being as helpful as they can. A UEFA spokesman Rob Falkner said "I am sure Everton fans will manage to get there on time." For me the only way to let these clowns know what disruption they have caused is to email UEFA and give them down the banks, to constantly get in touch and tell them, only by getting to the idiots who decide these things will anything change.

Birmingham at home and I was confident that we would beat them, I have been watching Everton since 1958 and as I was standing outside the Winslow some Evertonians were saying how hard this game would be, how well Birmingham had been playing lately. I said well I tell you what I can not think of a Birmingham team ever beating us at Goodison in all the years I have been coming to games here. In fact Birmingham have not beat us at home since 1957 and although that might not mean much to some it says to me that they are not an adventurous team. We started like a house on fire, brilliant passing shots on target and a goal of quality, this was going to be a one sided affair with some goals in it for Everton, but then Cahill was moved deeper to defend the pattern of play changed and Birmingham equalised. We fell apart not knowing how to break them down or to be able to stand up to their physical game.

Moyes waits until the last remaining three minutes of injury time to bring on Vaughan, well he knew that if he brought him on 15 minutes from the end and it went wrong we could lose so he waited until it was almost certain Birmingham had settled for a point before he brought James on, in the hope the lad might snatch it for him. Nervous dithering Dave at his finest.

Sunderland away and before the game Moyes is asked if he is feeling confident as Everton scored 3 goals at Chelsea and really could have won, he as usual said Sunderland scored 3 at City and lost and they will feel bad about that, support this negative man as much as you want but I wont, I support a team called Everton and hope that one day we will play two up front and try to win games and not praise poor opposition. Pienaar gives the ball away and we are one nil down. How come when Moyes finishes fourth from top you all email me about how good he is but when we are 6th from bottom the emails dry up? Where are all the keep the faith fans, the give him time ( in Walton Jail ) who else would you have? Fellaini scores four minutes to go Vaughan on Saha off? We are now attacking but why cant we do this for 90 minutes? Burnley at home and once again one up front against the worst away team in the Prem. Even when they are down to ten men we still have one up front not until 9 mins from the end does nervous Dave play Vaughan the lad scores and that will make sure he is on the bench come the next Premier game. Neville only came on because Cahill was injured so no tactics again.



These medals were awarded to Everton player James McMillan, who made 7 appearances for Everton scoring 5 goals. Two of his goals came against Notts Forest in September 1893 in a 4-0 victory.

Not much was known about James but now thanks to the publicity about the Everton Collection his Great Grandson Malcolm Gentles has been in touch with the Collection Committee and has provided the above photos and there is a promise of more information.

Slowly the lost History of Everton is getting put back together and there is a chance we might get a photo of James in his Everton Kit.

The First League secretary I have just alluded to is, of course, Mr. F. E. Brettell, and I asked him first of all to tell me something about himself, who he was, where he came from, and so on.

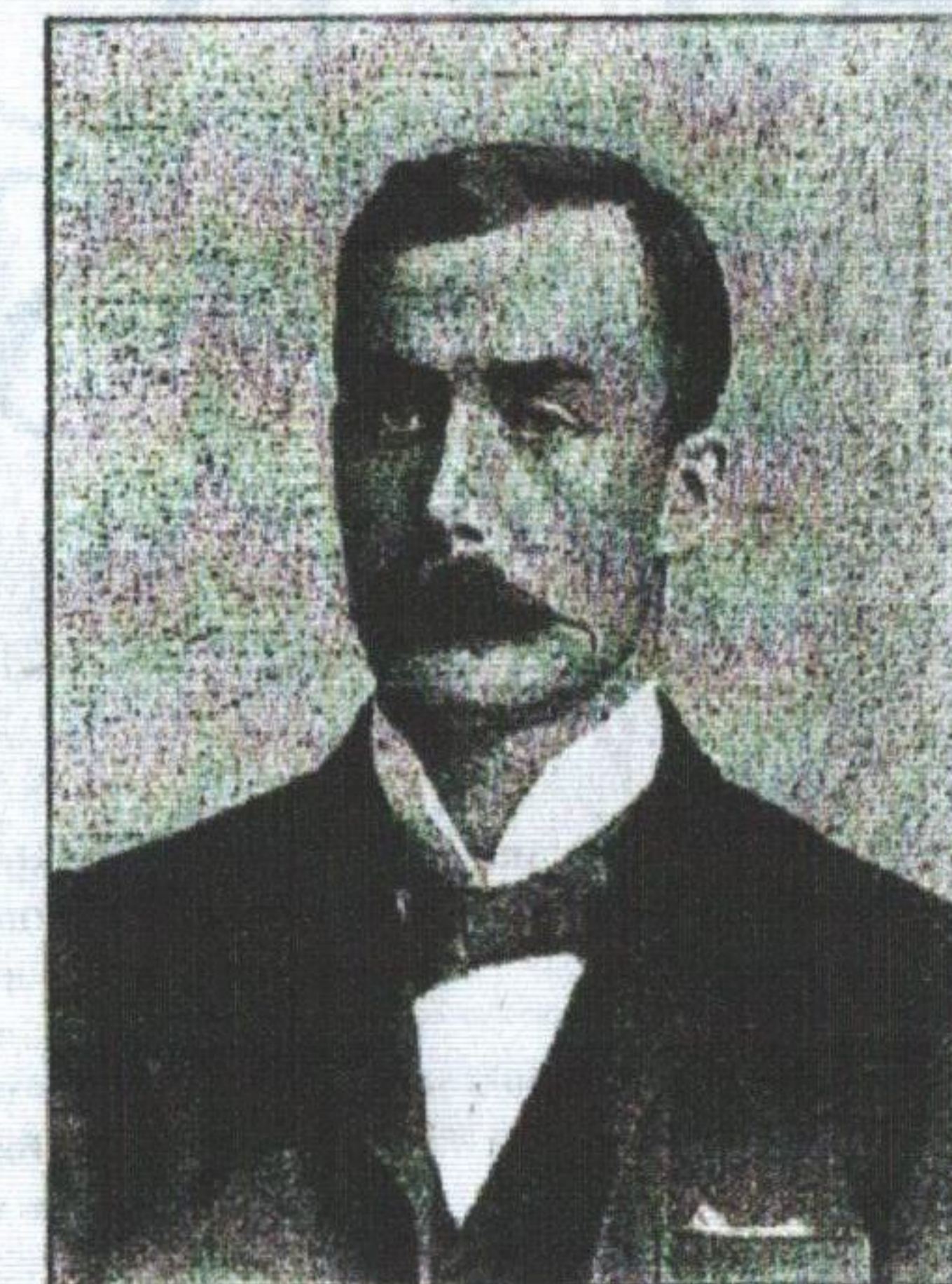
Certainly what Mr. Brettell does not know about football cannot be worth knowing, for he has been connected with the game in almost every possible capacity during a period of twenty years. He was among those who formed the original Everton Club, now one of the wealthiest and most famous in England. He became secretary of it and was a most enthusiastic player, but very unlucky. Once he had his chest smashed in, and at another time one of his legs went with a crack which could be heard all over the ground; so that among the penalties he has had to pay for his love of the game has been several months' occupation of a hospital bed. He was originally a forward, playing centre and inside left, but in his latter days he figured at half-back, and sometimes in goal.

Later on he was the special football representative of a Liverpool newspaper, and becoming connected with the Liverpool club, he was given charge of the team at a critical period in its history, before the redoubtable Tom Watson took the red-shirted boys in hand.

Then he became secretary of the Bolton Wanderers, another big League club. That was about three years ago.

In issue 69 I did an article on Frank Brettell. This item was sent in by Paul Wharton and it is interesting to see the man behind the story.

I always like to see a photo of the people mentioned but it is not always possible, so thanks to Paul for this.



MR. F. E. BRETTELL  
(Photo: W. H. Proctor, Tottenham.)

This article was first published in July 2006 in a magazine called *Ancestors*.

I hope you enjoy it as the start of Football is a fascinating subject and its so amazing how times have changed .



The 1908 Oxford and Cambridge match.

# ARISTOCRATS V ARTISANS

By the 1880s soccer was moving away from being the preserve of gentlemen players to the game we follow today. As supporters prepare for this year's World Cup, **Ian Maxwell** marks the rise of the professional footballer

**O**ne of the most significant games in the history of English football took place in front of 8,000 spectators at Kennington Oval, the home of Surrey County Cricket Club, on 1 April 1883.

Blackburn Olympic, a team made up largely of plumbers, sheet-metal workers, spinners and weavers, beat the gentlemen of the Old Etonians 2:1 to take the FA Cup North for the first time in its 11-year history.

Although the team quickly faded

into obscurity, Blackburn Olympic's victory marked the final shift in footballing power from the gentleman-amateur to the working man from the industrial heartlands of the Midlands and the North. The Blackburn team also included players who appeared to earn their living purely from football – professionals in all but name.

It was this fact that rankled with the amateurs of the South, so when Blackburn Olympic received the Cup it was to somewhat reluctant applause. On the other hand, ecstatic crowds

greeted the team on their return to Blackburn for what the *Blackburn Times* called "a signal victory of the plebeian over patrician Englishmen".

Football had its roots as an organised sport on the playing fields of Britain's elite educational institutions, including Oxford and Cambridge universities. When the game spread from London and the South of England to the industrial North and Midlands, it was largely pioneered by public school men.

Its emergence as the nation's favourite sport was greatly facilitated by

*He was a notable exponent of "hacking" – the deliberate kicking of an opponent's shins...*

the introduction of Saturday half-holidays for industrial workers, a real rise in wages, the rapid growth of towns and cities, and cheap public transport.

As early as 1892, one commentator, Charles Edwards, wrote: "Saturday evenings are devoted to football symposia, and the newspapers issue special editions one after the other, with from three or four columns of reports and gossip about the results of the day's games and the players."

Despite its increasing popularity, football remained – officially at least – an amateur sport until the mid-1880s.

Amateurs had founded the Football Association (FA) in 1863, and all-amateur clubs contested the first FA Cup in 1872. Teams such as the Wanderers, Old Etonians and Oxford University dominated the game.

Arthur F Kinnaird, later Lord Kinnaird, was one of the most brilliant of the first generation of public school footballers. Playing in long white trousers and quartered cap, and sporting a superb, flowing red beard, he was a great crowd pleaser. At the 1882 cup final he stood on his head in front of the stands.

He was a notable exponent of "hacking" – the deliberate kicking of an opponent's shins – which he, and many early amateur players, considered crucial to the "manly" character of football.

His mother once told FA secretary Charles William Alcock, of her fear that Arthur would one day return with a broken leg. "If he does, it won't be his own," Mr Alcock replied.

By the 1880s football had become an increasingly important business, dominated by professional clubs run as companies, playing on their own grounds and using paid players and officials who saw the game as a career.

Although a team sport, it was soon apparent that the presence of star players attracted bigger crowds.

So, despite the FA's commitment to amateurism, it was already clear that what was later dubbed "shamateurism" was rife. Bigger clubs were enticing away the better players with large signing-on fees, the offer of a job, or payment in the form of lavish expenses.

One of the best remembered of the early professionals was a Glaswegian stonemason called Fergus Suter, a fullback who played a prominent role in the great Blackburn Rovers teams of the 1880s.

Fergus began his career with Partick Thistle in 1879, but was attracted South by Turton Football Club, who were prepared to flout the rules and pay him £3 for playing in a local cup competition.

Within a year he was at Darwen, the Lancashire club, along with fellow Scot James Love, where they were among the first players to find money in their boots after the game. Darwen refuted accusations that Fergus Suter was a professional, but as the player himself later put it: "I would interview the treasurer as occasion arose."

He quickly became a favourite with

the supporters, but caused a major outcry when he moved to local rivals Blackburn Rovers in 1880. When he played against Darwen for the first time since his transfer, the game attracted a crowd of 10,000, and the subsequent disturbance proved so serious that the referee was forced to abandon the match.

Fergus Suter was not unusual in moving South. A feature of most successful English teams of the 1880s and 1890s was the number of Scottish players. Lancashire clubs, in particular, actively recruited in Scotland and the Scottish press carried many advertisements of jobs available in Blackburn, Burnley and other cotton towns for men with footballing talent.

The first Liverpool side of 1892 did not contain a single English player, quickly becoming known as the "team of the macs". These "Scotch professors" owed their reputation to their commitment to winning and their skill at the passing game, rather than the "kick and rush" or individual dribbling styles favoured in England.

In 1882 the FA reaffirmed its commitment to an amateur game, with payments strictly limited to out-of-pocket expenses. Accrington was thrown out of the FA after being found guilty of paying one of its players, while Preston was disqualified from the FA Cup after admitting it had paid players.



Scenes from the 1883 FA Cup match in which the Old Etonians were beaten by Blackburn Olympic. Arthur Kinnaird, the red-haired captain of the Old Etonians, is top left.

## ARISTOCRATS V ARTISANS



The Woolwich Arsenal team in 1895.

Nevertheless, it was obvious that most clubs were prepared to put wages in the pockets of their better players.

For a time it seemed that football would split along the same geographical lines as rugby and form two separate leagues. Matters came to a head in October 1884, when a number of Northern clubs banded together with a view to setting up a professional football league.

In July 1885 the FA succumbed to the inevitable and legalised professionalism. Appropriately, the FA

cup final that year featured Queens Park, the last amateur team to play in football's most glamorous match. They lost 2:0 to Blackburn Rovers.

After 1885 the number of professional footballers in England and Wales rose rapidly. By 1891 the Football League had 448 registered players, most of whom were part-time or full-time professionals.

The Scots, on the other hand, remained steadfastly opposed to the introduction of professionalism until 1893. The most vocal opponents were

Queen's Park and the Scottish press, who regularly described footballers tempted South as "base mercenaries" or "traitorous wretches". The larger clubs however were prepared to keep their better players by giving them money under the counter.

In 1890 Celtic faced a player-revolt when they enticed some footballers back to Scotland by offering them higher wages than they paid the rest of the team. Rangers, too, was prepared to spend its ample resources on improving the team.

Officially, only players who had to take days off work to play were allowed "broken time" payments; but it is hardly surprising that this system was regularly abused.

When Hibernians won the Scottish Cup in 1887, their opponents called in a private detective to investigate rumours of financial irregularities at the Edinburgh club. He found the club paid one player, Willie Groves, an apprentice stonemason, £1 broken time payment for missing three days at work despite the fact that he would normally only earn between 7s 6d to 10s a week.

Three years after the founding of the Scottish League in 1890, professionalism was finally approved in the Scottish game. Within a year 83 clubs had registered almost 800 professional players.

By the time professionalism had



Tottenham Hotspur officials with the FA cup in 1901.

been recognised in England in 1885, the FA Cup was the central feature of the playing season, with friendlies and local cup competitions making up the rest. However, this meant that early elimination from the Cup, or local competitions, left most teams without a game.

As professional players had to be paid whether or not they were playing, the bigger clubs needed to ensure a more regular income.

It was a Scot, William McGregor, who championed the idea of a league, based on the system employed by county cricket. It was to be a regular competition in which selected teams would agree to play each other on set dates, on a home and away basis, promising to field their strongest team and to give the league fixtures preference over all others.

The 12 members who founded the Football League in 1888 (Accrington Stanley, Aston Villa, Blackburn Rovers, Bolton Wanderers, Burnley, Derby County, Everton, Notts County, Preston North End, Stoke, West Bromwich Albion and Wolverhampton Wanderers) were professional, or at least semi-professional, outfits. Another major difference was that they were all from the North or Midlands. It was not until 1893 that the first professional London club - Woolwich Arsenal - joined the League.

Football not only offered a few players a better standard of living than factory work or mining, it also gave them the opportunity to become local and even national heroes.

Charles Edwards wrote of the best players that in their neighbourhoods they were "the objects of popular adoration". He continued: "They go to the wars in saloon carriages. Their supporters attend them to the railway station to wish them 'God speed', and later in the evening meet them on their return, and either cheer them with affectionate heartiness, or condole

with them and solace them with as much beer as their principles (that is, their trainer) will allow them to accommodate. They are better known than the local members of Parliament."

One such star was Steve Bloomer, a prolific goal scorer who scored 353 League goals between 1892 and 1914. His family had moved from Cradley in the Black Country to Derby, where Steve learned to play football at elementary school. He was signed by Derby County at a wage of 7s 6d per week, after scoring four goals in one match for their reserves.

The club secretary described him as "pale, thin, ghost-like, almost ill-looking", and some of the crowd laughed when they first saw him. Yet despite his physique Steve had a very modern approach to the game. Club records show that he had a fiery temper, and was admonished on numerous occasions by the Derby board of directors for insobriety and neglect of training.

One of the most colourful characters of the period was goalkeeper Billy "Fatty" Foulke. He was 6ft 2ins high and weighed 15 stone at the age of 19 when he first played for Sheffield United in 1894. In the days when goalies could still be charged into the net, his weight was an obvious advantage. He eventually reached an impressive 22 stone, but this didn't stop him helping United win the League championship, two FA Cup finals and even securing an England cap.

"Fatty" Foulke eventually moved to Chelsea, where he was made captain and adored by the fans. "I don't mind what they call me", he once boasted, "as long as they don't call me late for my lunch."

The star attraction at most grounds during the Edwardian era was a bandy-legged outside-right called Billy Meredith. Once described as "the football wonder of all time", he was the game's first superstar. He was

*Once described as "the football wonder of all time", he was the game's first superstar.*



Billy Meredith, Edwardian football hero.

## ARISTOCRATS V ARTISANS

almost 50 when he played his last competitive game, for Manchester City against Newcastle United in an FA Cup semi-final.

With his trademark toothpick, he played for both Manchester clubs in a long career consisting of 1,584 games (at various levels) during which he scored 470 goals. This is an even more remarkable feat given the fact that the FA suspended him on two occasions over allegations of match fixing and illegal payments.

The formation of the Football League, plus intensified competition between the elite clubs, led to a struggle to obtain the best players. One direct result was an increase in players' earnings.

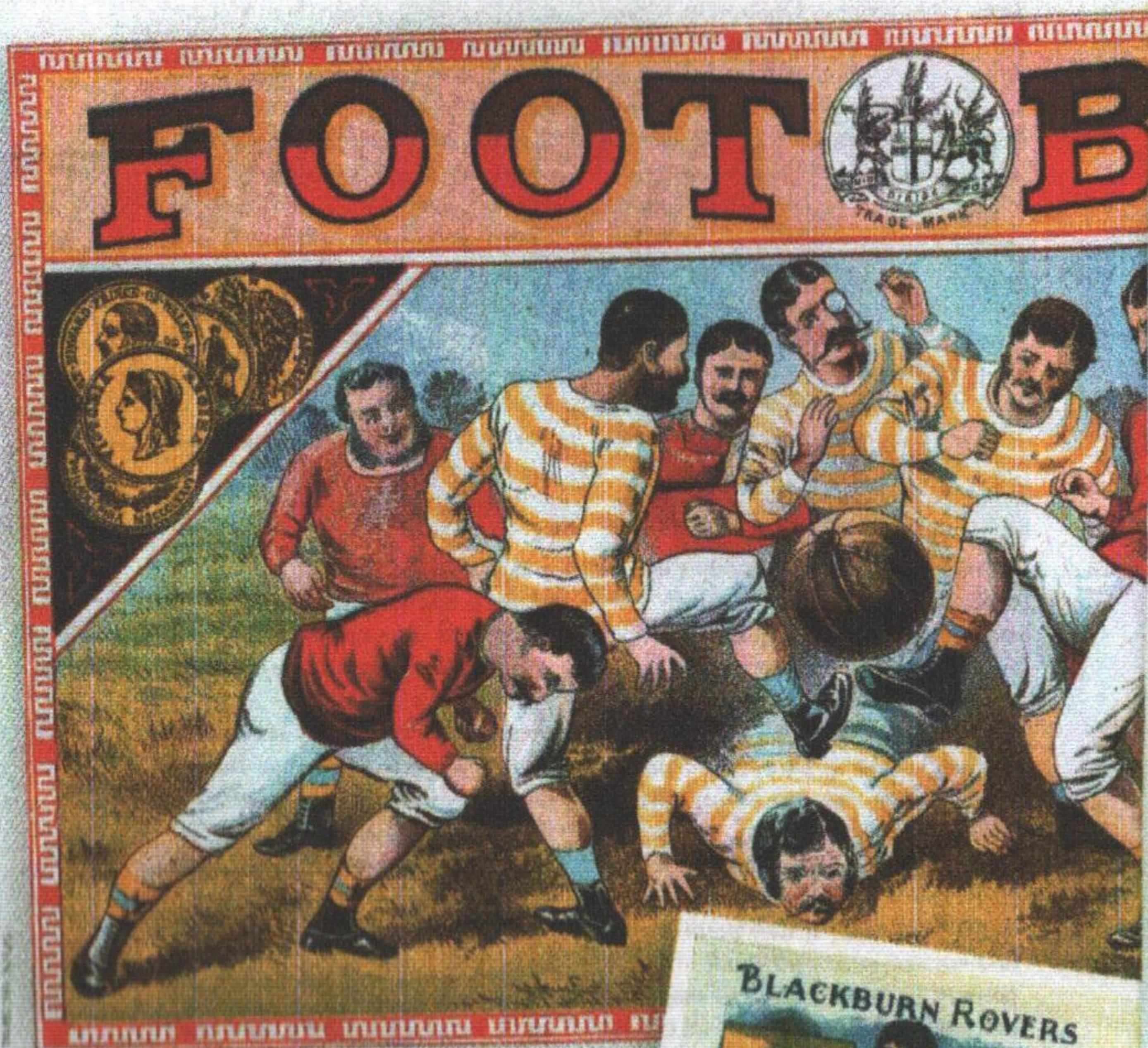
A writer in the *Athletic News Football Annual* of 1893 claimed that the average wage of the professional footballer was £3 per week in Winter and £2 per week in Summer. Sunderland players were allegedly receiving £3 per week all the year round, while Tom Brandon, the Blackburn Rovers and England international, was taking home £4 per week in 1896.

Bonuses might also be paid for good performances. Aston Villa paid bonuses of up to £2 for away matches in 1895-6, depending on the strength of the opposition and the importance of the game. In the 1890s Sheffield Wednesday players received a bonus which grew by £1 for each round of the FA Cup they won.

By the end of the century the average professional player was earning about twice the wage of the average skilled worker at the time. The better players also earned considerable amounts from playing international matches, and from endorsing products such as Oxo, Bovril, cigarettes and boots.

In a bid to control costs, in 1901 the FA sanctioned a maximum weekly wage of £4, which for many star players meant a cut in wages.

The life of a 19th century football

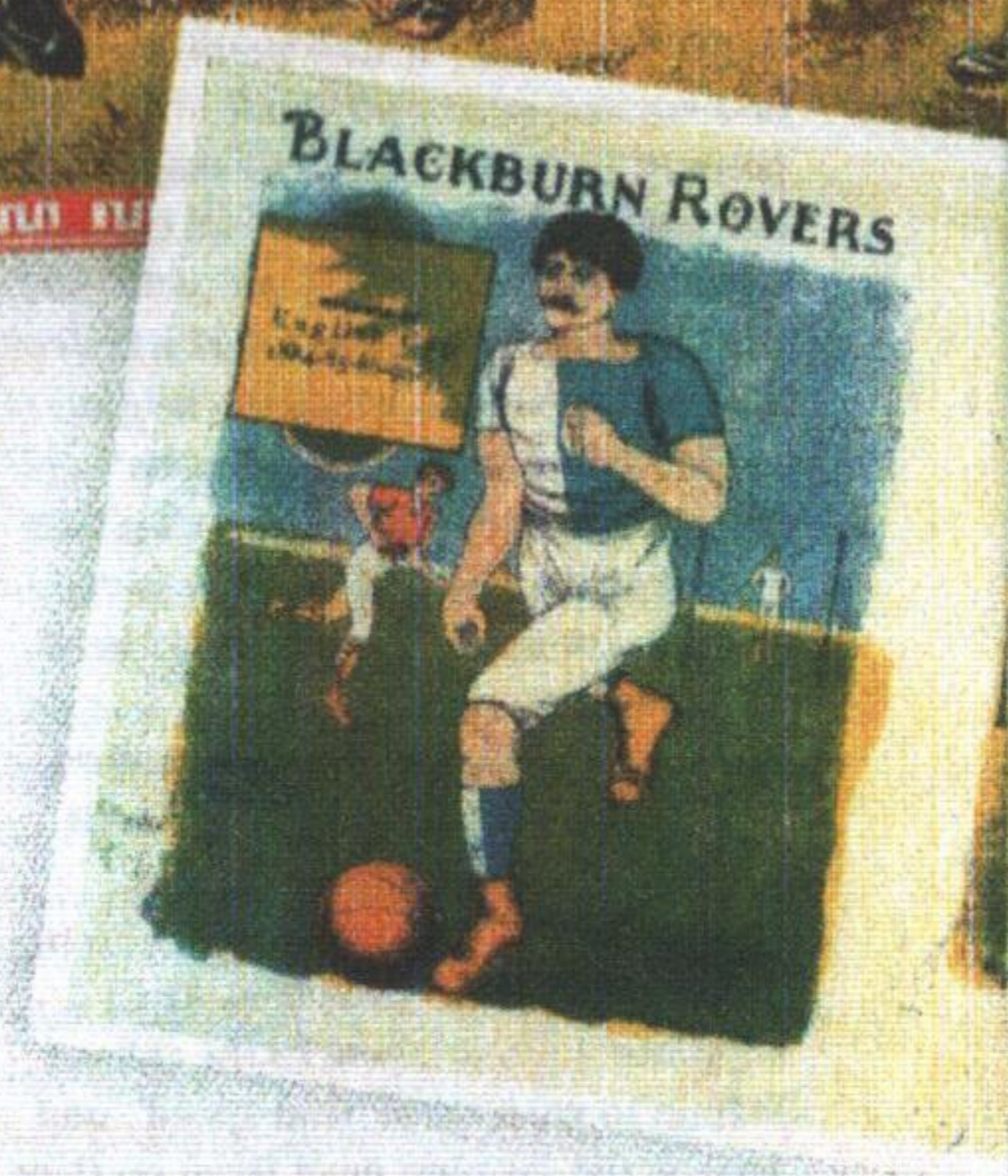


Above: An 1885 advertisement for footballs, showing a match in progress.

professional was not all glamour. Players suffered from the "retain and transfer" system, which gave the club virtually complete control over their career. Once signed, having collected a maximum fee of £10, the player became the property of the club, and could not be transferred except with the club's permission. The player's only right under this system was to refuse to be transferred, but this could result in the loss of wages and a bad reputation.

The transfer system caused considerable controversy. There was a huge outcry when Sunderland-born inside-forward Alf Common was transferred to Middlesbrough for £1,000.

Some members of the FA, most notably John C Clegg, believed that the practice of "buying and selling players is unsportsmanlike and most objectionable in itself, and ought not to be entertained by those who desire to

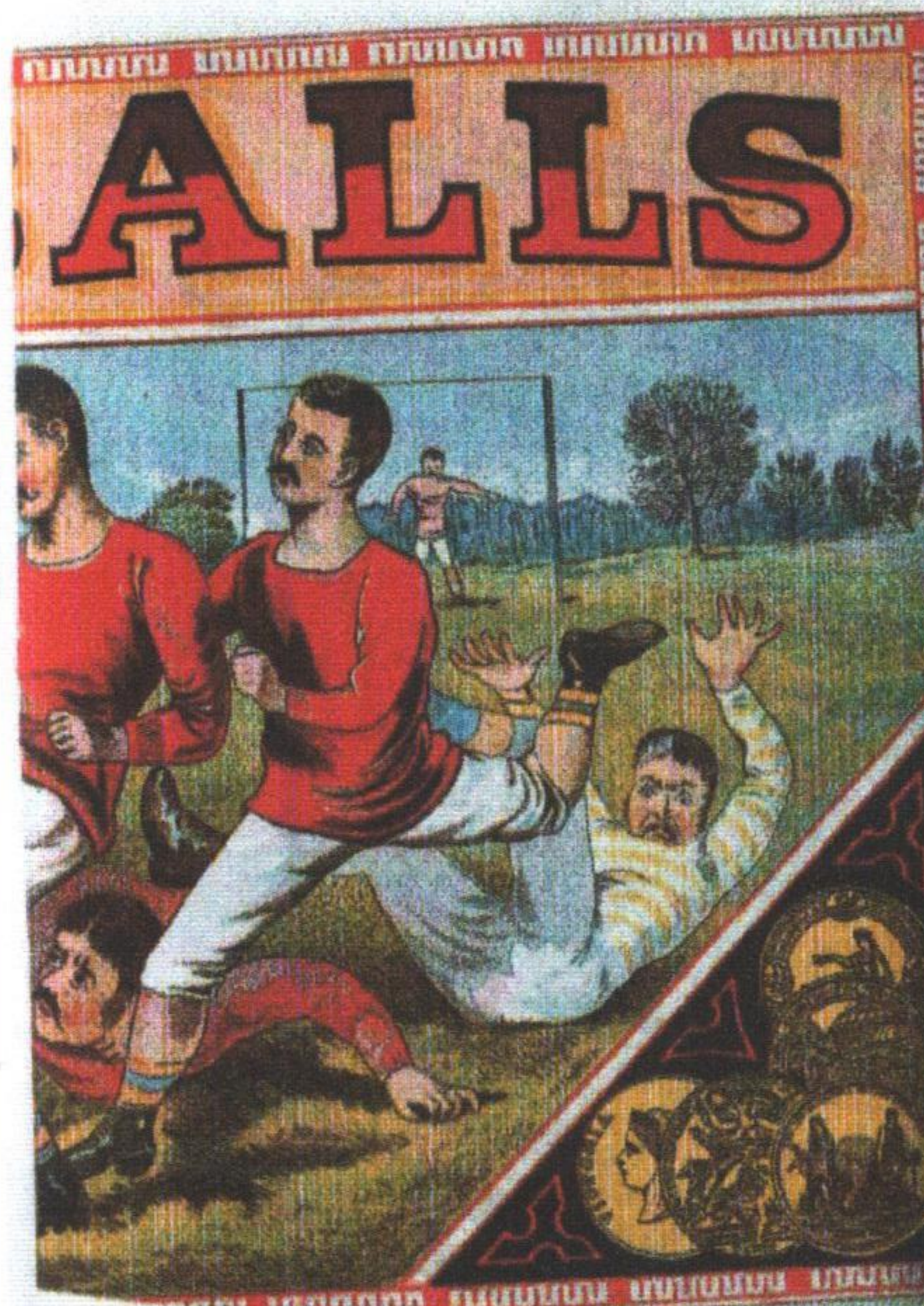


One of the most successful teams of the late Victorian era, Blackburn Rovers are shown here in action in 1894.

see the game played under proper conditions."

The life of the professional footballer was one of constant insecurity. There was the continual threat of injury, fear that his annual contract would not be renewed, and the knowledge that someone more able would come along to take his place.

Billy Meredith was quite cynical



Football was often used to advertise goods, as shown in the 1909 poster, (top right), and the one (right) for a brand of cigars.

about the life of the professional player.

"Every hour of the day he lives in an atmosphere which reminds him of nothing else but football; and he

finishes the week playing before a great crowd of people, who often expect him to perform more like a machine than a human being subject to pains, aches, and illnesses, to say

nothing of some ugly wound which the stud of a boot had opened, but which his pluck and loyalty to his club causes him to forget in his whole-souled desire to secure a victory for his side."

ARISTOCRATS V ARTISANS



The Sheffield Wednesday team who beat Crystal Palace in the 1896 Cup Final.

In addition, he was away from his family – particularly during the festive period – and required to train constantly.

“Add to all this the possible risk of having to stay for weeks in hospital nursing a broken ankle or a dislocated collar-bone, and it must surely be agreed that the life of the professional football player is not quite so gilded an occupation as it might appear.”

Yet, as Billy Meredith noted, their social status had risen. The days were gone, he commented, when hotel proprietors “absolutely refused to allow a football team on their premises”, while in “dress, conduct and general behaviour” the paid player was well able to take care of himself.

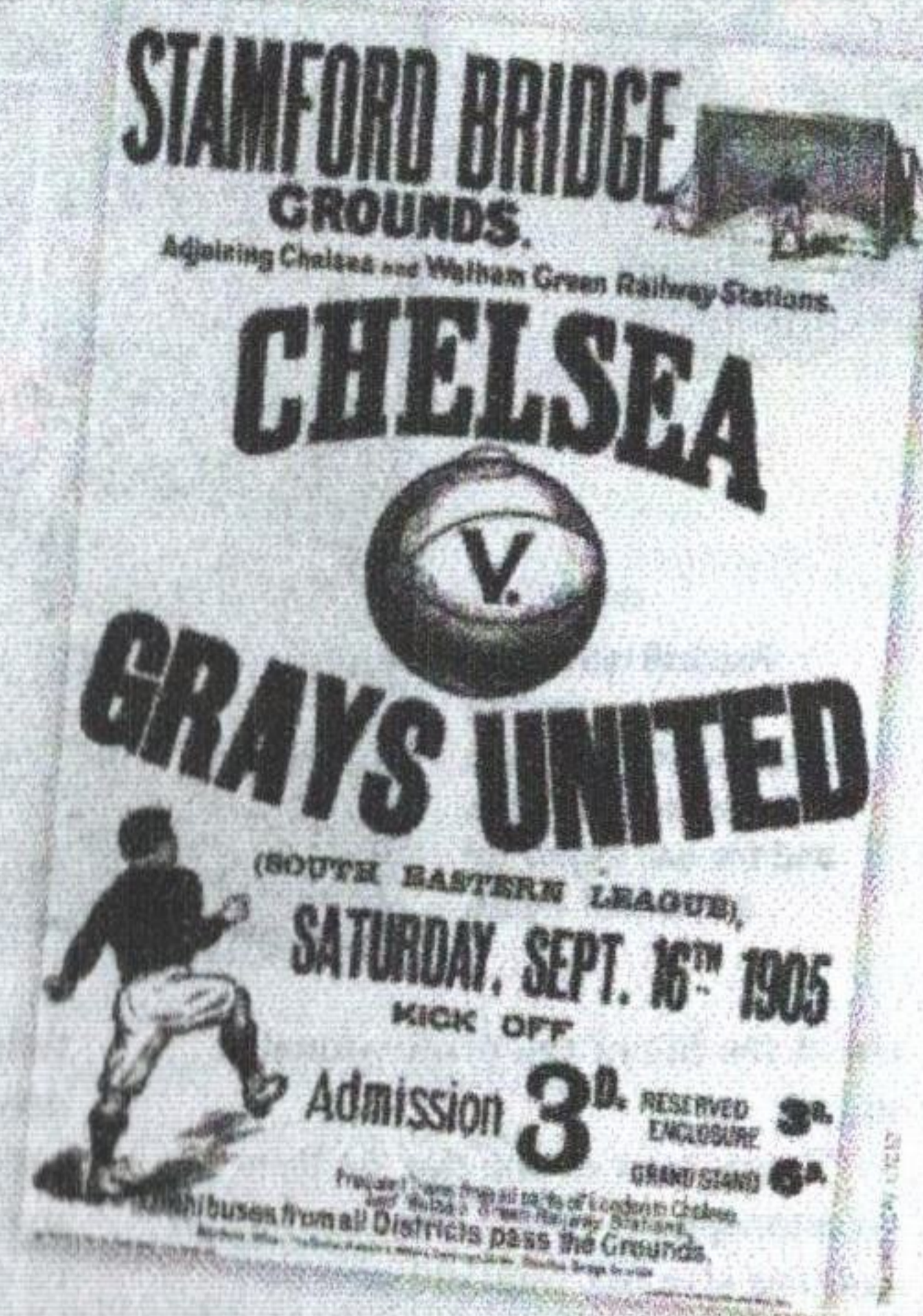
Charles Edwards was convinced that the rapid rise in wages “will be a great temptation for the sons of middle

and upper class families to try a career.” He added, with a touch of relief, that: “Existing professionals do not describe themselves as gentlemen.”

Once retired, few stayed in the game. It quickly became a tradition that footballers acquired shops or pubs. The latter were particularly popular because, as the *Athletic Journal* noted in 1890: “A footballer behind the bar is as great an attraction as a long-legged giant or a fat woman.”

However, for many former players a return to manual labour or destitution beckoned once they hung up their boots. Arthur Wharton, the first black professional football player, who kept goal for a number of Northern clubs between 1888 and 1902, died a penniless coal miner.

James Trainor, once a renowned Preston goalkeeper, was reduced to



Poster advertising a Chelsea v Grays United match in 1905.



A 1900 photo showing a doctor examining a player's injured leg.

begging from the supporters. Micky Bennett, who played for Sheffield United and England, was killed in the pit at the age of 33, having returned to his former occupation after a premature end to his footballing life.

Ted Brayshaw of Sheffield Wednesday and England died, aged only 44, in Wadsley Bridge Asylum, the later stages of his life marked by “poverty, misery and despair”.

By the end of the 19th century football had finally developed from a sport played by a number of private amateur clubs whose members turned out on the pitch for their own amusement, to an increasingly professional business, dominated by professional clubs.

“The great and widespread interest in football is a manifest fact”, declared the great all-round athlete, cricketer and footballer C B Fry in 1895. “So much so that nowadays it is frequently urged that cricket can no longer be

regarded as our ‘national game’ in the true sense of the word. Football it is claimed, has now the first place in the popular heart.”

Over a century later, millions of supporters remain as devoted to their teams and star players as their Victorian and Edwardian ancestors.

More than ever, particularly in this World Cup year, many will agree with one late 19th century critic of football who complained: “It’s ruining the country. The young men talk of nothing else. Their intellect all goes into football. They can’t work properly for thinking of it. Never saw such a state of affairs in my life.”

Dr Ian Maxwell was head of the Public Search Room at the Public Record Office of Northern Ireland. He is now a freelance writer on history and genealogy, and author of three books.





## Everton A Thesis By David Kennedy

This Article is Taken from a Thesis by David Kennedy Originally done in 2003 at Leeds University more in forthcoming issues but has now been updated see page 20 for details.

business acquaintance, Edwin Berry, who would have alerted Houlding to the club's existence. Berry had been a player with the club in its infancy and, after briefly setting up a rival organisation in the 1880s called Liverpool Football Club (which, despite the name, was not a forerunner of the now famous Liverpool FC), returned as a member of Everton FC. Berry was a solicitor closely associated with defending cases brought against publicans and brewers in Liverpool's magistrates' courts. In the 1890s both Berry and Houlding were leading figures in drink trade defence associations in the town and both men were very active in local Conservative politics in the north end of Liverpool. Berry was a crucial ally of Houlding in the period of the split in Everton FC in the early 1890s and in the setting up and running of Liverpool FC.

It does appear also that, besides the importance he would have attached to his association with the club for the purposes of enhancing his public profile, Houlding saw the possibility of profiting from his association with the club. Already having his Sandon Hotel located near to the club's Anfield Road ground and acting as its headquarters, attracting extra custom, Houlding also sought from the club an exclusive arrangement to provide refreshments within the confines of the ground on matchdays.<sup>47</sup> For all of Houlding's financial commitment to Everton FC, however, control of the club still rested decidedly with the club's elected committee. The committee, consisting of Houlding as president, one vice-president of the club, treasurer and assistant treasurer, secretary and assistant secretary, and seven ordinary members of the club, enjoyed 'absolute control of the ground and finances, the arrangement of matches and selection of teams and other matters affecting the interests of the club'.<sup>48</sup> Although Houlding, as president, was able to nominate a member of the club to sit on the club's committee, it would appear that his ability to determine the destiny of Everton FC in an autocratic manner was limited. Though the composition of the thirteen-man club committee elected for the season of 1888/89 reveals a cluster of Houlding loyalists, such as Edwin Berry, Thomas Howarth, William Barclay, and Alex Nisbet – men who would later side with the president in the club split of 1891–1892 and help set up Liverpool FC thereafter – the president would not appear to have been able to influence more significantly the type of men taking their place on the committee.<sup>49</sup>

It seems clear that for the majority of the officers of the club, Everton FC's objective remained the furtherance of its on-field excellence to ensure competitive success and the concomitant prestige this success gave to both club members and their community.

Though Houlding was clearly pushing for a greater say in the running and decision-making of the club, it remained, in the terminology used by Wray Vamplew on this subject, a 'utility maximiser' – monies gained or generated being invested in team-building, ground improvements etc. in order to secure competitive victory and honours – rather than a 'profit maximiser'.<sup>50</sup> Table 4.2 demonstrates that total annual expenditure of the club between 1885 and 1891 (on players' wages, team travelling expenses, costs awarded to visiting teams, and ground improvements) accounted consistently for two-thirds of annual income brought into the club from members' subscriptions and gate receipts. Increases in expenditure for the whole period of 935 per cent outstripped income for the whole period, which rose by 869 per cent.

The power of the committee rested on the base of the club's large membership.

Membership figures for the club in its formative period are not publicly recorded prior to contemporary press coverage of the growing hostility within the club in 1891–1892.

Table 4.2 Comparison of Increases in Income and Expenditure at Everton FC, 1885/86–1890/91.

Season	Income (£)	Expenditure (£)	Expenditure Expressed as % of Income
1885/86	680	450	66%
1886/87	1,517	1,067	70%
1887/88	2,172	1,678	77%
1888/89	4,476	3,440	77%
1889/90	5,460	3,770	69%
1890/91	6,592	4,658	71%

Source: *Liverpool Football Echo*, 7<sup>th</sup> November, 1891

In October of 1891 the president, John Houlding, is quoted as totalling the club membership at approximately five hundred (three hundred of whom were 'practically new to the club'<sup>51</sup>). The extent of that influx of members was partly corroborated by

Keates<sup>52</sup> who believed 1889 to have been a significant turning point in terms of membership acceleration. We can take it, therefore, that during the bulk of the 1880s membership stood at below two hundred. The membership voted annually to choose members of the club to take up their positions on the club committee.<sup>53</sup> To facilitate this choice the club committee was required to forward to every member of the club a balance sheet based on audited accounts of financial transactions seven days before the club's Annual General Meeting (AGM).<sup>54</sup> A democratic system of one person, one vote prevailed at the club. However, the development of caucuses and 'cliques', for the purpose of electing to the committee groups of individuals with common goals and grievances, was a feature of club affairs and may have gone some way to compromise the one person, one vote code.<sup>55</sup>

#### 4.3 The Structure of Everton FC

A rudimentary profile of the early Everton FC, including the social characteristics of its membership and its financial management, can be pieced together by studying the available evidence of company files from 1892, the work on the early history of the club by Thomas Keates, *The History of the Everton Football Club* (1998) and David France and David Prentice, *The Virgin Blues: 100 Seasons at the Top* (2003),<sup>56</sup> and contemporary newspaper and journal accounts.

There is no available documentary evidence concerning the social profile of the club's membership in the pre-incorporated era. However, the list of shareholders of the new limited company set up by Everton FC in the wake of the formal organisational division in 1892 (the great majority of whom were also members of the original club<sup>57</sup>) does allow us to project backwards and speculate as to what sort of backgrounds the early membership were from. The occupations of the four hundred and twenty three shareholders in 1892 reveal a wide cross-section of employment, from merchants to labourers. In social class terms, there is a preponderance of skilled working-class members, with trades such as joiners, engineers, plumbers and shipwrights being heavily represented, and a large minority of lower middle-class occupations ranging from the professions to white-collar employees such as clerks, bookkeepers, commercial agents, to small-scale retail owners.<sup>58</sup> This evidence conforms to the widely

held belief that football club membership during the game's formative period was characterised by the straddling of the social divide between the 'respectable' working class and the *petit bourgeoisie*.<sup>59</sup>

Turning to the men occupying places on the club committee, the work of both Keates and France and Prentice informs us that the very early committees included men who were former players of the club.<sup>60</sup> For example, the names of former players Frank Brettle, Tom Marriott, Richard W. Morris, Robert Hiles and Tom Evans are to be found amongst the members of the committee in 1881/82. Amongst the names of the 1883/84 committee, Edwin Berry and A. Boylett, other former players, joined Brettle and Evans as executive officers of the club. This tradition was continued in later committees. In 1888/89 James Richards joined former players Berry and Marriott on the committee. This indicates to us, perhaps, that the status of having played the game, and more particularly, having played for Everton FC, was a characteristic valued by the Everton membership every bit as much as those elected for their administrative and organisational skills. As the membership expanded, and as the bureaucratic requirements of organising a premier football club assumed greater importance, so the presence of former players on the club committee was reduced and eventually replaced (though it is interesting to note, post-1892 split, the appearance on the Everton FC's early board of directors of A.R. Wade, a former player with the early club – a man who was instrumental in the move to Goodison Park, and a director who figured greatly in the club's subsequent history).

Occupationally men involved in professional and administrative employment dominated the ten-member committees. For example, of those eight committee members in 1883/84 whose occupations could be ascertained, four were involved in professional or administrative employment: a school teacher, a solicitor, a customs officer, and a surveyor. Two were from commercial backgrounds: a brewer (the president John Houlding) and a coal merchant. The other two committeemen were also employed in white-collar occupations: as a bookkeeper and a clerk. By the season of 1888/89, seven out of eleven of the committee members for whom we have occupational details were from professional or administrative backgrounds: a doctor, a customs officer, a vaccination officer, a solicitor, a school governor, a school master,

and a chemist. Three were involved in commerce: Houlding the brewer, and his brewery manager, the newly elected John James Ramsey, and the coal merchant, Robert Wilson, who was re-elected to the committee. Another committee member was a bookkeeper. The committee of 1891/92, the last elected committee prior to the split of the club, also shows a clear tendency towards those employed in professional or administrative occupations. Seven of the thirteen-man committee were from this broad occupational grouping: a school governor, a school master, a vaccination officer, a customs officer, a forwarding agent, a physician, and a company secretary. Those involved in commercial activity numbered three: Houlding and Ramsey retained their positions on the committee, with coal merchant James Griffiths being elected to the committee. William Jackson, a bookkeeper, John Atkinson, a wheelwright, and Francis Currier, a railway foreman, represented the skilled working classes (Table 4.3).

**Table 4.3 Occupational Composition of Everton FC Committees, 1883–1892, % (figures based on all known occupations of committee members)**

	1883/84	1888/89	1889/90	1891/92
Commercial	50	64	67	54
Professional	25	27	17	23
Skilled Non-Manual	25	9	8	8
Skilled Manual	—	—	8	15

All data on committee men from D. France and D. Prentice *Virgin Blues*, p.42; T. Keates *History of the Everton Football Club*, p.2-16; Gore's *Liverpool Trade Directory 1883-1892*; Everton FC and Liverpool FC Company Files; *Liverpool Courier* 13<sup>th</sup> Oct, 1891; *Liverpool Daily Post*, 5<sup>th</sup> Feb, 1892

Commercial interests would appear to have been underrepresented amongst the hierarchy of Everton FC if we compare the club with the findings of established studies on similar-sized clubs during the period. For example, in his 1981 study, *Association*

*Football and English Society, 1863–1915* (1980), Tony Mason revealed that the occupational categories of wholesale and retail employers dominated the occupations of seven-hundred-and-forty directors from forty-six English professional clubs between 1886 and 1915.<sup>61</sup>

From the available occupational data on Everton FC's committee men it can also be seen that skilled manual workers, who were the largest occupational group amongst the club's membership, were underrepresented within the club committee although it can also be said that their presence grew on later club committees prior to the splitting of the club in 1892.

In the very early years of the club's history its ability to exist was secured by a combination of the subscriptions of members and fund-raising events. Club members were charged an initial five shillings for their introduction to the club as a new member and annual member subscription of seven shillings and sixpence – or, for the more affluent club member, annual subscription charges of one guinea which, from the time the club had its own ground and spectator facilities, allowed that member entry to sit in the members' stand.<sup>62</sup> The club from time to time would also organise athletic events (a common practice amongst Liverpool sporting clubs)<sup>63</sup> and even musical recitals and Hot-Pot suppers in order to gain the financial means necessary to carry on its operation. As we have seen, however, the growing popularity of the game in Liverpool, the on-field success of Everton FC, and the increased investment of capital for ground improvements in order to exploit Everton's local superiority, enabled the club, within a decade of taking up residency at Anfield Road, to become the most successful in England on and off the field. Everton FC were crowned English champions in 1891, and boasted the country's largest average attendances and gate receipts. Gate receipts dwarfed by this stage that other source of revenue, club subscriptions, which had in an earlier period assumed greater significance. Income from member subscriptions for the season 1890–91, charged at either a guinea or seven shillings and sixpence, amounted to £324 compared with gate receipts of £6,268 for that season.<sup>64</sup> Within a decade the club had moved from a select social club to the forefront of a new and flourishing sporting industry.

To be continued in next issue please note that when David did this Thesis there was a limited amount of information available to him. Only 10 years later have all the records been in the public domain and now David has updated his Thesis see page 20 for details.

David Kennedy has updated his Thesis on the 1892 Everton Split it can be found and downloaded from the [www.evertoncollection.org.uk/article?id=ART74553](http://www.evertoncollection.org.uk/article?id=ART74553) website

12/2009

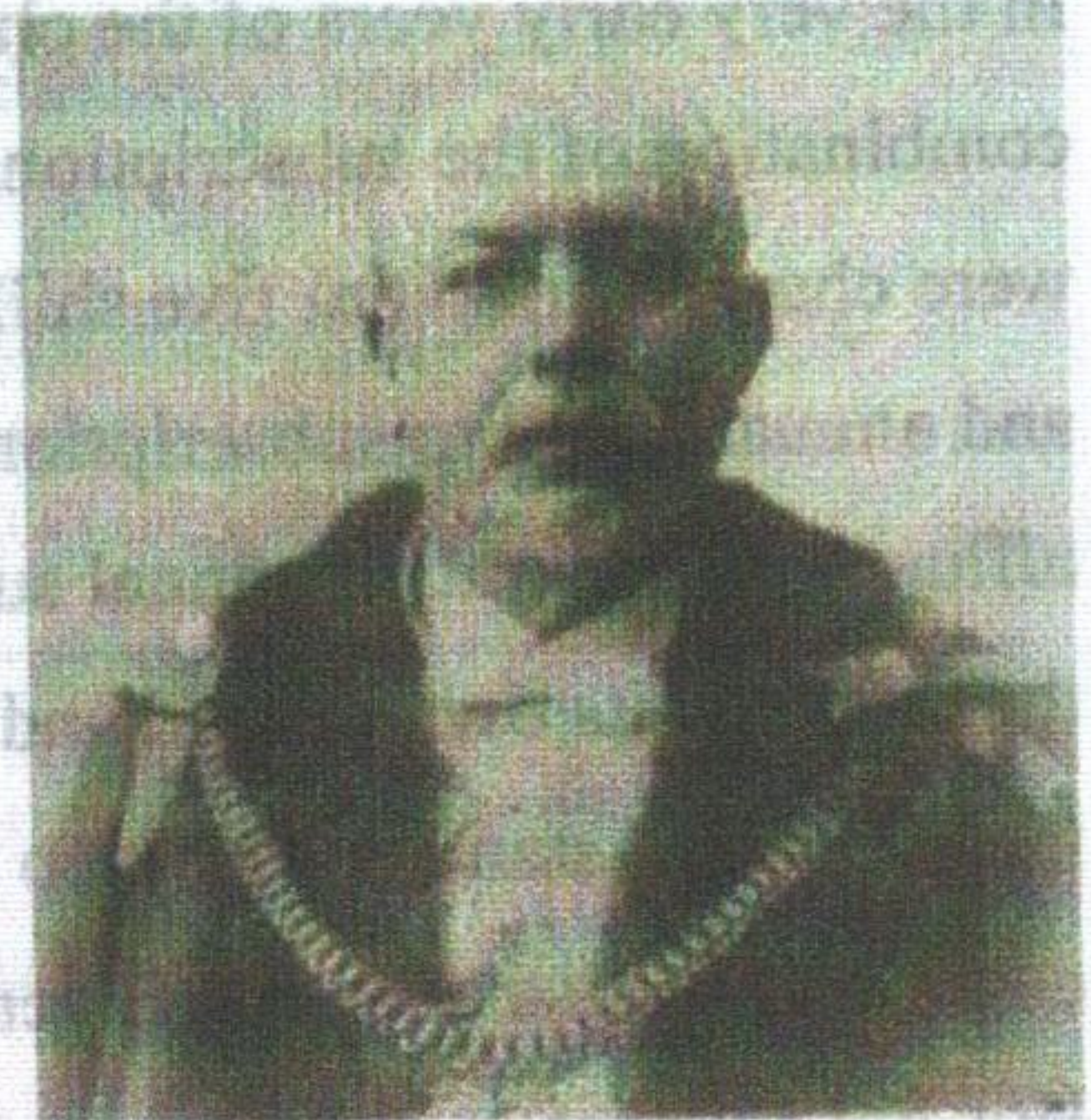
Article | The Everton Collection

## 1892: The Everton Split

Drawing on the findings of his 2003 PhD thesis, Dr David Kennedy has produced an updated study that advances our knowledge of perhaps the greatest - and certainly most notorious - event in Merseyside football history: the split of Everton FC in 1892.

1892: The Everton Split by Dr David Kennedy  
[Download resource \(.pdf file\)](#)

Catholic      Sectarian  
    McKenna      Protestant  
Clayton      Liberal      Football  
Everton      Mahon      1892  
Baxter      Houlding      Liverpool  
    Politics      Tories



John Houlding

Dr Kennedy goes beyond established explanations of the Split as being the consequence of a rental dispute or the by-product of hostility between temperance and drink trade interests amongst the Everton membership. He argues that local political events outside the Club were of central importance in framing its internal squabbles and intensifying them to breaking point. In short, Everton FC was drawn into the eye of a perfect political storm brewing in the north end districts of Liverpool in the early 1890s and duly split.

Dr Kennedy also studies the startlingly different organisational identities established at Everton and Liverpool football clubs prior to the First World War, differences that had their origins in the social and political nature of the 1892 struggle.

Dr Kennedy's study is backed by a wealth of evidence gleaned from archival sources. You can now read Dr Kennedy's study in this downloadable document.

You can also research the Anfield Split yourself through the Collection's Minute Books - [now available online](#).

# *Toffee For Everton On Christmas Day*

In the latest edition of *The Gordos Files*, our columnist Steve Gordos takes a look at the last time a game was played at Molineux on a Christmas Day - all of 55 years ago.

Christmas in the Fifties - fun, food, family, friends . . . and football. Yes. Football.

I well remember going to see my first Christmas Day League match. It was back in 1954 but it also proved to be the last time a match was played at Molineux on December 25.

Life was different then. While the women stayed at home preparing the turkey and boiling those things which only appear at Yuletide, sprouts, we 'men' - I was nine at the time - made for Molineux to see Wolves take on Everton.

The season before, Wolves had become champions of England and looked on course to retain the title when Everton, newly-promoted, arrived in town. The Merseysiders were not merely taking on the champions of England, but, according to some, the champions of the world.

You see, the previous first team game at Molineux was probably the most famous in Wolves history, a little matter of a 3-2 victory over Honved, a team containing most of the Hungarian side that had humbled England 6-3 at Wembley a year earlier and then 7-1 in Budapest.

That Honved match under floodlights had brought national acclaim and had restored English football pride. It proved a catalyst for competitive European club football. Surely mid-table Everton could not succeed where the mighty Magyars had failed?

Whereas Honved had world greats like Sandor Kocsis and Ferenc Puskas, Everton had Dave Hickson and a diminutive Londoner Wally Fielding. Yet these relative unknowns proved too good for Wolves that Christmas Day back in 1954.

Though Hickson may not have been in the Kocsis class he was a cult hero on Merseyside, a dashing fearless fair-haired centre-forward. Present Everton chairman, theatre magnate Bill Kenwright, happily admits he idolised the player and when I saw Hickson for the first time I was convinced he was a future England centre-forward.

Wolves, fielding the same team who had humbled Honved, received an early shock in a match that kicked off at 10.45am. It was about quarter past eleven when Hickson silenced the home fans in a crowd of 28,000 plus. The centre-forward directed a header past Bert Williams after Fielding had set him up with a weaving run through the home defence. Fielding, a player of neat touches and incisive passes, would continue to run the show from midfield.

Nine minutes into the second half, Wolves were stunned again as another header, this time from Eddie Wainwright, made it 2-0 before Dennis Wilshaw grabbed the game's third headed goal to reduce the arrears

It is Hickson's second goal, on 83 minutes, that really sticks in the memory. He ran over half the length of the fielding, leaving Billy Wright and Co in his wake before slotting the ball past Williams.

What a goal! What a player! Here was a star in the making. He had led England's centre-half and captain a merry dance. Although we were stunned by the effect of the goal, we could not help but admire its devastating execution. Yet somehow it never quite happened for Hickson.

# Toffee For Everton On Christmas Day

He scored again two days later when Everton completed a holiday double with a 3-2 win at Goodison before a crowd of 75,000 but early the following season he was transferred to Aston Villa.

He later served Huddersfield and Liverpool and had a second spell at Goodison but Hickson should have been an England legend not just a club legend.

Wolves losing a Christmas Day match had not happened since 1933 when they went down 6-2 at Villa Park. A game against their Midland rivals seemed an obvious choice for Christmas Day, as it meant minimum travel yet in other years December 25 would see Wolves travel to Sunderland or Huddersfield.

Games in England on this special day became rare as the 1950s drew to a close though the last ever League game on December 25 was in 1965 when Blackpool beat Blackburn 4-2 at Bloomfield Road.

Wolves' last Christmas Day outing was in 1956 when they were beaten 2-1 by Charlton at the Valley.

Just when I thought this was the way of things on Christmas morning it stopped. It still seems like a good idea but, alas, what was accepted all those years ago might not suit in 2010. As the good lady wife is wedging the turkey into the oven I could imagine how well it would go down as I said "Just popping to Molineux, dearest, see you later."

Those two wins in which Hickson figured back in 1954 proved crucial to Wolves' title bid as they eventually finished four points behind unlikely champions Chelsea. Take my word, Chelsea finishing at the head of England's top flight was unlikely in those days.

Hickson had run like the wind to outpace Wolves that Christmas morning, which reminds me - I never have really liked sprouts.



**This article was sent in by Blue Blood Subscriber Ian Buffey , it is exactly what Blue Blood loves to get .**

**I will try to get a copy to Dave Hickson so he can enjoy it.**

EVERTON v. NEW FERRY.

This match, in the Liverpool Cup tie (second round), was played on Saturday, at Anfield-road, in the presence of a large number of spectators. Everton started the game against a strong wind, and at once bore down on their opponents' goal. Then the visitors, keeping the ball very low, attempted to make some progress by neat passing, but their efforts were exceedingly feeble, and when the home forwards commenced to press they met with little resistance, and soon shots were being rained in fast and furious on the New Ferry custodian. Farmer was conspicuous in a capital dodgy run, and from his pass Wilding almost scored, Everton winning a corner as the result of the shot. From the corner kick the ball was rushed through. Afterwards Farmer put in some very taking runs, dodging his opponents with the greatest ease. Some capital passing by the home forwards gave Farmer a chance, and he at once banged the ball between the posts. For a time play was a trifle even, but Everton once more commenced to press. Wilding put in a fine run down the centre, and passing to Farmer that player again scored. From this time the visitors were completely out-played, and their forwards showed a great lack of nerve, while the backs seemed utterly unable to cope with their tricky opponents. A fourth goal was soon scored from a corner by Wilding, which was followed by a fifth from the foot of M'Goldrich, after a neat pass by Finlay. Then, from a scrimmage, Wilding scored a sixth, and Finlay followed with a seventh just on the call of half time. Afterwards goals continued to be taken with great regularity, Farmer scoring the eighth, ninth, tenth, and eleventh. At this juncture the Everton backs and goalkeeper crowded up in their opponents' goal, and Marriott scored the twelfth goal amidst laughter. Two more goals were added before time expired, Everton winning with ridiculous ease, although playing a man short all through. Teams—New Ferry: goal, Mason; backs, Kearsley and Smith; half-backs, Mort, W. Evans, and Brown; forwards, Margerison, Westmoreland, Spooner, G. Evans, and Johnson. Everton: Goal, Joliffe; backs, Marriott, and Dobson; half-backs, Corey and Higgins; forwards, Farmer, Finlay, Wilding, M'Goldrich, and Richards.

If anyone out there has any ideas or articles for Blue Blood please email them to me

## 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 4 WHITES 4 (HT 2-3)

AUGUST 13<sup>th</sup> 1934

PRACTICE MATCH

GOODISON PARK

GOALS DEAN (5) (3-4) HIGHAM (1-1) (2-2) CUNLIFFE (2-1) COOK OG (2-3) COULTER (2-4) WHITE (4-4)

TEAMS

BLUES (2-3-5) SAGAR (T) WILLIAMS (B) COOK (W) BRITTON (CS) GEE (CW) THOMSON (J)

GELDARD (A) CUNLIFFE (JN) DEAN (WR) (CAPT) WHITE (TC) STEIN (J)

WHITES (2-3-5) KING (F) CRESSWELL (W) JONES (JE) MERCER (J) CLARK (A) ARCHER (J)

LEYFIELD (C) DUNN (J) HIGHAM (N) STEVENSON (A) COULTER (J)

ATT 8,000

BLUES 4 WHITES 7 (HT 1-3)

AUGUST 18<sup>th</sup> 1934

PRACTICE MATCH

GOODISON PARK

REFEREE MR CAMPBELL

GOALS DUNN (2) (1-2) (1-6) CUNLIFFE (3) STEVENSON (1-3) HIGHAM (1-4) (1-5) LEYFIELD (1-7) WHITE (2-7) STEIN (3-7) GEE (4-7)

TEAMS

BLUES (2-3-5) SAGAR (T) WILLIAMS (B) COOK (W) BRITTON (CS) GEE (CW) THOMSON (J)

GELDARD (A) CUNLIFFE (JN) DEAN (WR) (CAPT) WHITE (TC) STEIN (J)

WHITES (2-3-5) KING (F) CRESSWELL (W) JONES (JE) MERCER (J) CLARK (A) ARCHER (J)

LEYFIELD (C) DUNN (J) HIGHAM (N) STEVENSON (A) COULTER (J)

ATT 10,000

### PLAYERS REPORT BACK, TO TRAINING

JULY 31 1934, DAILY POST

The first player to report at goodison park was sager followed by dean, who is usually the first to arrival. The players were welcome by T mcintosh the secretary, who said, "we are glad to report, that dean, white and williams who were injured last season are felling fit to take their customary places, so we have no new players but the are movements with a view to the future! dean who had two operations last season, is confident that he has made a complete recovery and is looking forward to the start of the season and a return to his old form. The players stated the day with road work as a preliminary to training.

### EVERTPN LOSE IN CRICKET MATCH

AUGUST 7 1934, DAILY POST

Played at upton cricket ground, in connection with upton horticultural show, the cricket match between everton and Liverpool, was characterised by the same keen rivary that the players display in the football field and resulted in a victory for Liverpool. By the narrow margin of 87 runs to 82 runs,, for everton clark took four for 30, and gee five for 43, and Liverpool, hodgson five for 19,, and savage three for 9, hodgson hit four 4's and savage seven 4's.

Liverpool, bradshaw, b clark 1, riley b gee 3, nieuwenbury b clark 0, akten b gee 0, hodgson ibw b clark 24, mcpherson b clark 12, dabbs c watson b gee 6, t savage st, white b gee 34, carr b gee 7, dune b higham 0, glassey not out 0, extres 0, total 87.

Everton, geldard c dabbs b savage 21, watson b hodgson 6, gee c mcpherson b hodgson 0 cunliffe b riley c clark b hodgson 0 white b hodgson 8, britton c done b savage 12, hentham not out 11, higham c dabbs b savage 0, dean c and b hodgson 10, griffiths run out 6, extres 8 total 82

### DEAN SELECTED TO CAPTAIN EVERTON AGAIN

AUGUST 11 1934, DAILY POST

Dean, the everton centre-forward, has again been selected captain of the team for the coming season, with thomson the left-back as vice captain. This is the fourth successive season that dean and thomson have been chosen as captain and vice captain respectively when dean was off injured for long periods last season, thomson led the side.

### EVERTON BEAT MEAT TRADERS AT CRICKET

AUGUST 16 1934, DAILY POST

The everton footballers beat the meat traders at cudby hall ground yesterday, dismissing the meat traders for 97 the footballer's passed their total for the loss of three wickets but carried on battling and raised the score to 158 for six. This was the meat traders first defeat in the meat traders innings,, hyde hit four 4s in his 22, gee took five wickets for 24, clark three for 21, for everton bentham scored 61 not out, which included eight 4s gee 28 included 6 and four 4s, rawlinson took three wickets for 48, and broad two for 12.

Meat traders, g ridler c griffiths b clark 3, a broad c jones b gee 13, g hyde c mercer b jones 23, a gubshaw c bentham b jones 21, h search c watson b gee 0, j marriott not out 13, w jones c watson b gee 5, w white ibw b clark 2, j broad b clark 0, r wede b higham 2, extres 16, total 97.

Everton, a geldard c culshaw b jones 15, s bentham not out 61, tc whitr c marriott b rawlinson 20 jones c w white b broad 14, cw gee c marriott b rawlinson 11, a clark b rawlinson 28 tg watson c jones b broad 4, extres 5, total (6 wickets) 158

For everton wr dean c britton h griffiths j mercer, and n higham did not bat.

### BOOTLE BEAT COMBINED MERSEYSIDE FOOTBALLERS CRICKET MATCH

AUGUST 18 1934, DAILY POST

He two-evening match at bootle between a combined teams of everton and Liverpool footballers, and the bootle cricket club provided a close finished at the hawthorn road, last night. When the footballers reply to bootle 219 for six wickets, declared, dabbs last man batted in confidents styles, and lost his wicket only two minutes from time. The bootle win by 94 runs after practically every member of the side had taken a hand in bowling. The footballers lost half their wickets in an hour for 45 runs, only bradshaw and riley double figures, dabbs and dean added 31 for eight wickets the everton players shure being 25, in which were a 6 and four 4s. nieuwnburys made 16, and dabbs after staying 40 minutes was bowled, when the match appeared to be set for draw. For bootle stanton took for wickets for 13, cohen two for 13, lewis two for 18, and lawrence nutter and brown one each for 6, 11 and 33 runs respectively.





Hignett's 'Football Caricatures' (1935).

Boote, hs browd h clark 39, jl white c dabbs b clark 115, jr williams c hodgson b jones 11, a cohen ibw b-riley 1 a threlfall h hodgson 30, s jones b clark 1, n stantum not out 26, tb roberts not out 5, extres 1 total 219 (6 wickets) for boote parry and r nutter, lewis,, lawrence did not bat. Footballers,x1, t bradshaw c and b lawrence 14, s bentham c brown b b lewis 6, a riley h staunton 13, a geldard c parry h staunton 0, e mcpherson b nutter 1, ja jones c cohen h staunton 3, cr webster c lewis b staunton 3, g hodgson c roberts b cohen 4, b dabbs b lewis 28, wr dean c nutter h brown 25, h nieuwenbuys c white b cohen 16, a clark not out 6, extres 6 total 125

**NO NEW PLAYERS SINCE, CLOSE OF SEASON.**

AUGUST 21 1934, DAILY POST

Everton have not signed on a new players since the close of the last season, but everton have parted with several men, mcgorty has left goodison park for hamilton in scotland, while others forwards in critchley and turner have gone to preston north end and bradford city respectively, coggins and hocking were other players not reSigned.

**ONE CHANGES, AGAINST PRESTON NORTH END**

AUGUST 31 1934, DAILY POST

Everton make one change from the team that beat leicester city on Wednesday, stevenson being preferred at inside left to white leyfield who did so well on his league debut, retains the outside-right position.

**BRITTON AND SAGER IN FOOTBALL LEAGUE TRIAL**

SEPTEMBER 19 1934, DAILY POST

football league beat the irish league 6-1, sager and britton played for football league at belfast.

**CENTRAL LEAGUE NEWS**

SEPTEMBER 21, 1934 DAILY POST

A dickinson is a amateur from mold junction near chester, and played with the guilden sutton club, will play for the reserves on Saturday against huddersfield town second string.

**CHANGES IN TEAM TO MEET WOLVES**

SEPTEMBER 28 1934, DAILY POST

The everton director's at the request of the FA have released cunliffe, so that he can go to cardiff as reserves for the england side, in the place of ball. Cunliffe's place in the everton's team against wolverhampton tomorrow will be taken bu dunn, mercer the everton half-back deputises for britton to-morrow against wolverhampton previously played in the league team against leeds united on april 18 1933. His only appearance in the league team. This in reply to a corresponent, who says he cannot remember mercer ever having played for the everton first team. To satisfy my corresponent I may added that cunliffe made his first appearances for everton against aston villa on march 25 1933 and scored the only goal in the side.

**TWO, CHANGES AGAINST CHELSEA**

OCTOBER 3 1934, DAILY POST

Everton will again be at full strength for their game with chelsea at goodison park on Saturday. Britton and cunliffe return to their position at right-half and inside-right respectively to the exclusion of mercer and dunn.

Meanwhile everton are to permit two of their players to take part in the match between ireland and scotland at belfast on october 2. The directors, at the meeting last night, decided to release stevenson, coulter to play for ireland. These took part in all three international matches last season, stevenson them playing for rangers and coulter for belfast celtic.

**JG WATSON TRANSFERRED TO COVENTRY CITY**

OCTOBER 5 1934, DAILY POST

JG watson, an out-side reserve of everton who has twice played for the senior side, has been transferred to coventry city. He is one of the players of the same name who joined everton's from hlyth spartan in 1933 and has proved a useful forward. He played for the england schoolboys against scotland. Watson had remarkable expience of playing for everton "A" and everton reserves and everton's first team on three succesives Saturday. The first team game was against middlesbrough.



Wills' Association Footballers (1935).

**NORMAN JENKINS SIGNS AMATEUR FORMS**

**OCTOBER 10 1934, DAILY POST**  
 Everton have arranged to sign on amateur forms *norman jenkins* a sixteen-years-old rhyll boy, who has played for *abergele county school* and *colwyn urdd* winners last season of *urdd nation cup*. Jenkins who is still at school, is the son of the former *stoke city* player, and is an inside-forward. Meanwhile the collection taken at *goodison park* on Saturday for the *gresford colliery disaster fund* realised £74,15. The *everton* directors considered the splendid effort in view of the small attendance at the match. they have however agreed to double the moment.

**ONE CHANGE, TO MEET LEEDS UNITED**

**OCTOBER 17 1934, DAILY POST**  
 having released *stevenson* to play for *ireland* against *scotland* on Saturday where he will partner his clubmate *coulter*. *Everton* make a change in the team to visit *leeds united*, *higham* who has scored 12 goals for the central league team, will appear at inside left.

**CAPS FOR STEVENSON AND COULTER**

**OCTOBER 20 1934, DAILY POST**  
*Stevenson* and *coulter* played for *ireland* against *scotland* at *belfast*. *Ireland* winning 2-1 *coulter* scoring for *ireland*.

**SEVERAL CHANGES MADE AGAINST WEST BROMWICH**

**OCTOBER 24 1934, DAILY POST**  
 The match with *west bromwich albion* at *goodison park*, several changes are made *stevenson* who helped *ireland* to beat *scotland*, returns in place of *higham* and his international colleague *coulter* who has been playing so well in the central league will play in place of *stein*, for his debut, and *geldard* places *leyfield*.

**CENTRE LEAGUE NEWS**

**NOVEMBER 7 1934, DAILY POST**  
*Edward morgan* the amateur goalkeeper of *spennymoor united*, who play in the north eastern league, will play for the reserves to-day against *huddersfield town*. *Morgan* brilliant display both last season and in the current campaign have attracted the notice of several clubs, and *everton* have had him under observation for some time.

**GF BRADSHAW SIGNS FROM NEW BRIGHTON**

**NOVEMBER 24 1934, DAILY POST**  
*New brighton FC*, on the eve of their cup-tie with *southport*, has been transferred to *everton*, their goalkeeper *GF bradshaw*, who has earned an excellent reputation in the northern section and is one of the youngest goalkeepers in the league. *Bradshaw* has gained a lot of experience since joining *new brighton* as an amateur from *southport park villa* and as he is now only twenty, he had ample scope for further development with *everton*. He stands 5ft 9inches and weights 10stone 6 pounds. He signed professional terms for *new brighton* in 1933, and during that season he displayed his skill in saving shots from *everton* forwards in the benefit game so that the *everton* directors had previous knowledge of his skills. Ever since he played for *church town school* *brudshaw* has been marked out for progress in the game, and his anticipation, judgement and sure handling, at present must give him a good start in his new sphere. The transfer will occasion some surprise in *wallsay*, where *bradshaw* has proved one of the most consistent players on the *rake lane club's* books. *Bradshaw's* display have attracted the attention of other league clubs, his place in the *new bright cup team* at *southport* to-day will be taken by *carr* formerly of *sheffield wednesday* and *preston north end*. *Bradshaw* is the fourth professional goalkeeper in the *everton's* books the others being *sager*, *king* and *deighton*.

**ONE CHANGE AGAINST MIDDLESBROUGH**

**NOVEMBER 27 1934, DAILY POST**  
 The *everton* team to travel to *middlesbrough* next Saturday, shows one change from the side which lost to *manchester city*. This is at right full-back, where *williams* returns after a long absence through injury, in place of *crosswell*.

**EVERTON PLAYERS PLAY BILLARDS**

**DECEMBER 11 1934, DAILY POST**  
 The *everton* club met numbers of the *walton conservative club* at billards fast night, at the *walton conservative club* in aid of the *william swift memorial fund*.

Everton, J thomson 75, J dunn 100, J deighton 100, N higham 100, J archer 94, j stein 100, A clark 100, TC white 100, WR dean 100, TG watson 100, W cook 200, total 1269  
Walton conservative club, H searle 100, W vaughan 80, R hainbridge 77, F turner 89, J hughes 47, T robinson 100, T doherly 97, E jones 42, W scarle 56, J borrowsdale 88, B dent 61, JA ross 199, total 1,026.

**EVERTON ARRANGE BUXTON VISTOR**

DECEMBER 13 1934, DAILY POST

Everton have decided to go to buxton on Monday for a week in order to prepare for their holiday games, while the players will also stay at the derbyshire resort in the week before the cup-tie. Everton trained at buxton when they won the cup two season ago.

**EVERTON AT BUXTON**

DECEMBER 18 1934, DAILY POST

Sixteen everton players left Liverpool for a week's special training at buxton. The party was in charge of mr tom mcintosh, secretary and in addition to the trainer harry cook the following travelled: sager, williams, cook, cresswell, britton, gee, white, thomson, geldard, leyfield, dunn, cunliffe, dean, stevenson, coulter, stein. The players remain at buxton until Saturday morning, when they return for the match against birmingham city at goodison park.

**STEVENSON SPRINTED HIS ANKLE ON TRAMCAR**

DECEMBER 19 1934, DAILY POST

The everton directors of the goodison park club last night, selected twelve players from whom the team will be finally chosen, stevenson, who sprinted his ankle last week, when he slipped while getting off a tramcar, is making good progress but it is doubtful wether he will be fit to play on Saturday, if he is to stand down the team will be the same as that which drew at sheffield Wednesday ground.

**TWO CHANGES AGAINST TOTTENHAM**

DECEMBER 28 1934, DAILY POST

For their game with tottenham hotspur at goodison park to-morrow (kick off 2-15), Everton make two changes, from the side which lost at sunderland. These are at full-back where cresswell takes the place of the injured williams, and at centre-half, where gee returns to the exclusion of white.

**EVERTON BACK AT BUXTON**

JANUARY 8 1935, DAILY POST

Everton are taking matters quietly at buxton, and the nip in the air at the resort, just now must be particularly exhilarating the everton men may be relied to step on the field on Saturday against grimsby town at goodison park. Ready to make a thrust that will ensure their appearance in the fourth round. I understand, that cook is making good progress, after his thigh injury received at preston and I expect the team to be at full strength

**ONE CHANGE AGAINST GRIMSBY TOWN IN CUP-TIE**

JANUARY 16 1934, DAILY POST

Grimsby town are due back again on Saturday this time in the league match, and after the fine display in the cup. They expect to give everton another good game. The everton team shows one chuge from that side which defeated the town in the cup-tie. This is at left-back, cook being rested, he received a knock, in the cup match, his place will be taken by jones, who has made his first appearance for the league side this season.

Meanwhile morris playing for the second string on Saturday, in the centre league, is a professional who makes his first appearance aginst holton wanderers centre league side, Play well for the "A" team. He is a former birkenhead school, and J hannon is a former from the crosby area and is seventeen years-of-age and on ameteur forms.


**CHANGES MADE AGAINST GRIMSBY TOWN IN LEAGUE MATCH**

JANUARY 22 1935, DAILY POST

The everton team was selected last night and they is one surprise change, cook who could not play on Saturday owing to his leg injury is fit again, and will return to the side, but his partner will be jones who did so well on Saturday against grimsby, cook will take the place of cresswell, the everton players are staying at buxton where they trained when they won the cup two season ago.

Continued in next issue

**OFFICIAL FOOTBALL PROGRAMME**



**EVERTON AND LIVERPOOL**

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Everton v Aston Villa  
February 1935  
Score 2-2  
Scorers Dean & Stevenson  
Attendance 30,772

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