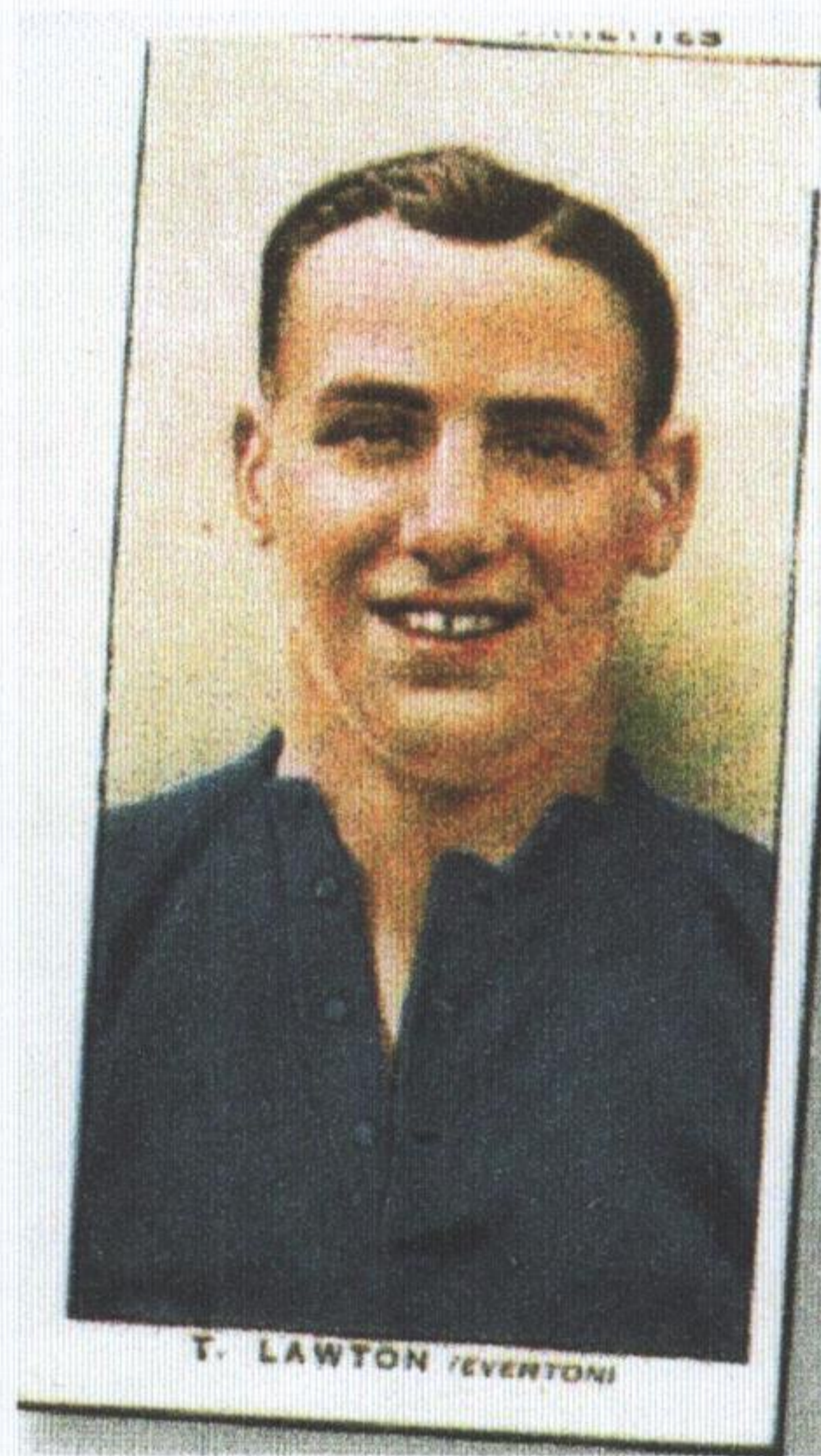


Blue Blood

A Historical Everton Fanzine

Volume 9 issue 75



Tribute To Tommy Lawton

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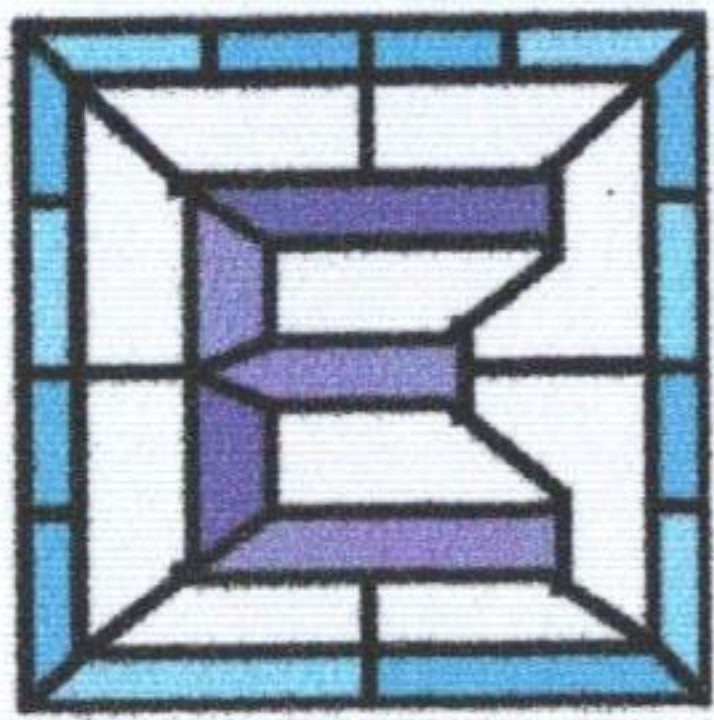
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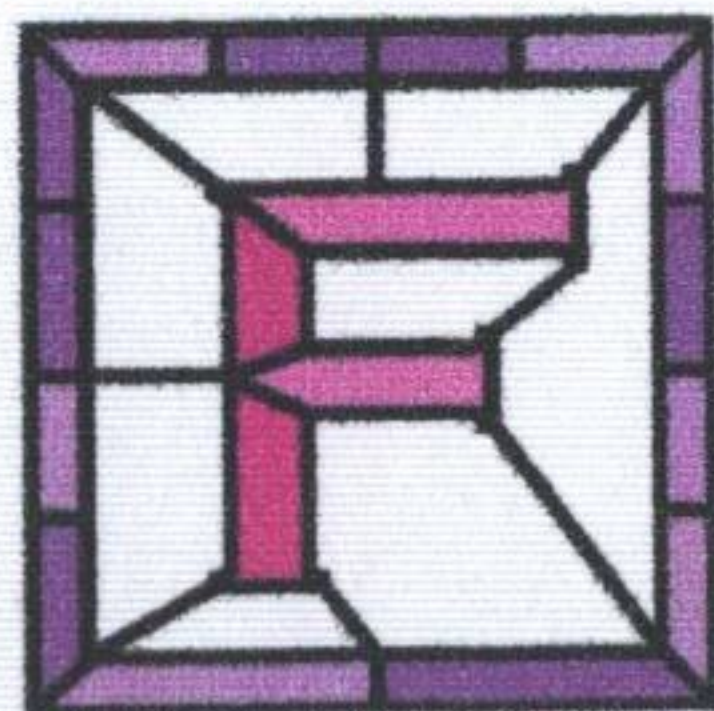
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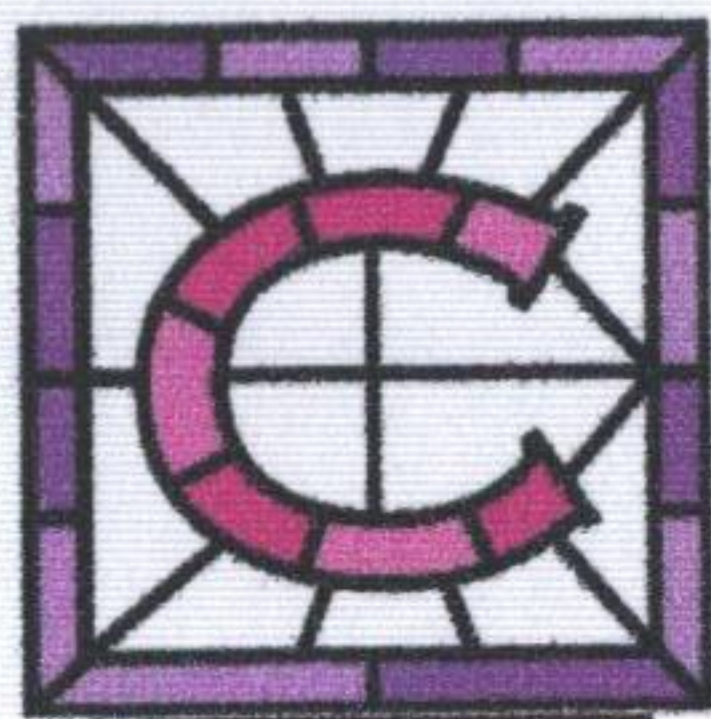


Thank you for all the articles and emails, keep up the good work. For those of you who are interested, on Friday nights between 8 & 8.30pm I do a small spot on Radio Merseyside 95.8fm, it's called Blue Watch and is all about E.F.C.



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.



F. & J. SMITH'S CIGARETTES



EVERTON.
G. BREWSTER

George Brewster

George signed in January 1920 a centre half from Aberdeen 6ft tall and an Iron Man in defence.

A very solid player but the First World War cost him dearly and he never really played too many games after that.

68 games for Everton and 5 goals

Born 1893 died 1963

Subscriptions & Single Issue Prices
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U.K. £14.00

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please email me first**

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

Editors Page "Old Orr's Almanac"

Issue 75 a Milestone and not a Millstone, I have enjoyed doing every one and its always been a one man job, the articles coming in now from readers are great, the banter is great the sales aren't but I cant do anything about that. What have I learned in these last 75 issues? Well the only thing I have really learned is that I don't use a lot of Red Ink.

Man Untied and we win 3-1 some Evertonians are shocked, I did Efc to win 3-1 at 40/1 and I am supposed to be a non believer according to the Moyes Fans. I am supposed to be grateful every season that we are not relegated, that we do well in Cups until we meet a 'Good Team'. I don't ever think of relegation, never have, never will. Walker and Smith were poor managers who didn't do well, they were sacked. I get fed up with people saying to me, look what Moyes has done, he is one of Evertons best managers!!!!!!! I look at them blankly and say ok tell me what he has done? He has won nothing, he has seven of the all time worst Everton Records in 135 years, he has managed in just eight of them, to attain Seven All Time Worst Records. He got us to the Cup Final! It took him seven years, Royle did it in seven months, with a team that were rock bottom of the League when he started, he also managed to win the Cup and the Charity Shield. Walter Smith was useless but he was sacked in the quarter finals of the F. A. Cup in his third year, it took Moyes seven years to get to the quarter final of the F.A. Cup!!!!

For those who watched Everton 'Live' in Lisbon they paid over £400 each to witness a clueless gutless painful performance by the team and by Moyes. He had his head in his hands because his none attacking ultra defensive team were 2-0 down. All it would take would be a goal, 2-1 then extra time but no, Moyes had conceded defeat in front of the World on T.V.

Ask yourself this, if Moyes is the really good manager that you tell me he is and he can Man Manage, which you all tell me he can and he is a disciplinarian. Then why after the Man United win at Goodison didn't he say to his players 'Great Win but we are flying to Sporting Lisbon in four days, it's the most important game of the season, no one goes out tonight drinking or celebrating this win.' He then finds that one of his players is not only out drinking but has been arrested. Did he discipline that player? Did he drop that player? Did he read the riot act to his players? Or did he do nothing and turn a blind eye to a team full of players that looked disinterested in Lisbon or maybe still knackered from the week end? For me he falls down in every department, a few seasons ago Ferguson walked out on Efc during a row with Moyes, we were in a battle for survival (surely not under Moyes) Dunc stayed away and when he came back the punishment was to be made Captain.

Ask yourself why can we beat Chelsea, Man Untd, Man City, yet lose at Burnley and Hull, maybe we don't raise our game against the likes of Burnley or Hull. Maybe the Top Four Clubs are our Cup Finals because this is what Moyes has brought us down to. Expect nothing, look for survival, lose all the Derbies but try your guts out against Arsenal, Man United, City, and Chelsea. What you watched against Sporting isn't a one off it's the Man United result that is a one off, Tottenham away and Moyes concedes the first half, again tactically inept, poor passing weak tackling. The second half was better but it could hardly have been worse. Moyes says 'We didn't turn up in the first half, just like Tottenham didn't in the second half' Well Mr Moyes Tottenham didn't have to turn up in the second half they were winning 2-0 and unlike you they can organise it so that they do not lose a two goal lead.

Evertonians who tell me Moyes has done well baffle me, do they mean better than Walker and Smith or better than other managers who have also got to Wembley like Kendall, Royle Catterick, Lee? In every decade Efc have reached semi finals or finals (except the 1920,s) so what's so new about Moyes doing it? Everton are the fourth most successful team in English Football History, they held the record of 23 F.A. Cup Semi Final appearances until Moyes came. Don't listen to the PREMIERSHIP supporters that make Chelsea a BIGGER CLUB than Everton they are not, our nine titles and five F. A. Cup wins make them nothing.

Hull at home and at last we see the true Everton the attack minded Efc that we know is there but so often is held back with baffling tactics, the ball rolled out from Howard instead of the hoof to no one. The passing of Pienaar that gets to someone, Arteta passing and running of the ball, Heitinga is a master at the back strong and hard, Baines although not playing as well as he can is doing ok again, the Yak and Vic???? Its early days but it could be ok.

Birmingham away and this is a team that should never be above Everton in the League, we go 2-0 up we are playing well, then it all goes wrong, we panic, let them back in to the game and look as if we might lose it. Now I might surprise you here but I am not going to moan about Moyes. Its what I want, Everton to attack, go 2-0 up but try to hold it or get more goals. So it's a start, if Moyes gives us attacking football and the team have a go then there will be no complaints. But too often Moyes tries to get a draw, tries to hold what he has and doesn't really have a go, like Lisbon away. At the end of the day we pay a minimum of £500 a season to watch Everton the least we can expect is effort and a commitment to attack.

Twitter bluebloodefc

A series about the History Of The F. A. Cup, we might as well read about it because we wont win it this season continued from last issue

generous offer of a £10 reward, quite a large sum in those days, failed to produce any result and the original trophy was never seen or heard of again. Across the years came the words of Warburton, the Olympic captain, when The Cup was first taken to Blackburn: 'Ey, lad, but it's very welcome to Lan-

Although there were no more goals, the crowd was kept on tiptoe to the end, and when Lord Rosebery at last presented The Cup and medals, he described the match as 'an Olympian struggle I will never forget'.

Aston Villa's side that won the double that year

£10 REWARD.

STOLEN!

From the Shop Window of W. Shillock, Football Outfitter, Newtown Row, Birmingham, between the hour of 8-30 p.m. on Wednesday, the 11th September, and 7-30 a.m., on Thursday, the 12th inst., the

ENGLISH CUP,

the property of Aston Villa F.C. The premises were broken into between the hours named, and the Cup, together with cash in drawer, stolen.

The above reward will be paid for the recovery of the Cup, or for information as may lead to the conviction of the thieves.

Information to be given to the Chief of Police, or to Mr W. Shillock, 73, Newtown Row.

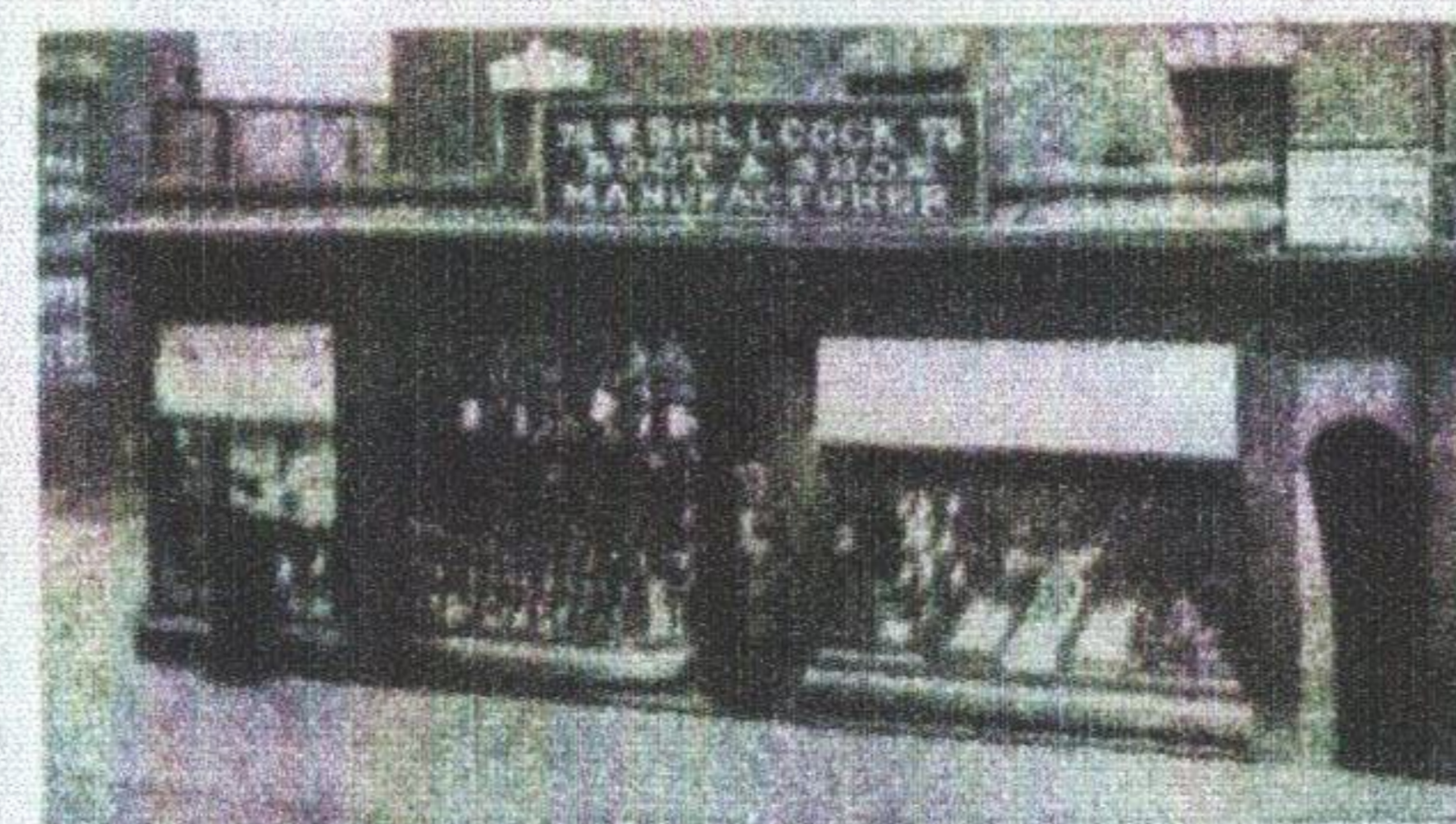
cashire; it'll have a good home and it'll ne'er go back to Lunnon.' A strange prophecy indeed.

So a second Cup, an exact replica of the original, this time made by Vaughton's Ltd., was provided by the F.A., and on it was inscribed the names of all the previous winners.

These were the supreme years of Aston Villa who in 1897 won both The Cup and the League to equal the 'double' achieved earlier by Preston North End. That Final of theirs against Everton is considered by those with long memories to be one of the best ever played. Villa won by 3-2 and the lead changed hands twice in a space of twenty-five minutes before half-time, during which all five goals were scored.

was probably the greatest of the many great ones they produced, as all-powerful as the 'Invincibles' of Preston had been earlier. Consider Villa's record as a whole over this period: Losing Finalists in 1892, League Champions 1894, Cup Winners 1895, League Champions in 1896, Cup and League 'double' 1897, League Champions in 1899 and 1900, League Runners-up in 1903. A wonderful spell, yet only a few years earlier, in 1888-89, they had received their biggest thrashing in The Cup - an 8-1 defeat at the hands of Blackburn Rovers!

The secret of Villa's success lay in their great half-back lines. In the year of their 'double' they had Reynolds, Cowan and Crabtree - a superb trio,



Scene of the theft

all internationals. Cowan, with his tremendous tackling, played ducks and drakes with the cleverest forwards in the land; Crabtree can be spoken of in the same breath as the immortal 'Nudger' Needham of Sheffield United, and was perhaps the finest all-round player of his day, appearing for England in every defensive position except goal.

But they also had many other fine players. Howard Spencer, an immaculate full-back; Athersmith, second only in the country to Billy Bassett at outside-

right, and who once played a match in torrential rain with an umbrella held aloft; John Devey, centre-forward, who also played cricket for Warwickshire; and Dennis Hodgetts who for ten years gave great service in the forward line.

As we near the turn of the century, however, the levelling-up process, helped by the transfer system, was well under way; the power that had been in the hands of a few was now being more evenly spread out, so that we find a new selection of clubs, new in the sense that they had not previously reached a Final, sharing the later stages of the Competition. Six teams, in fact, none of whom had previously won any major success, suddenly cornered the Competition: for the next six years, 1898 to 1903, the names of Sheffield United and Derby County each appear three times in the Final, Bury twice, Southampton twice, and Nottingham Forest and Tottenham Hotspur once each.

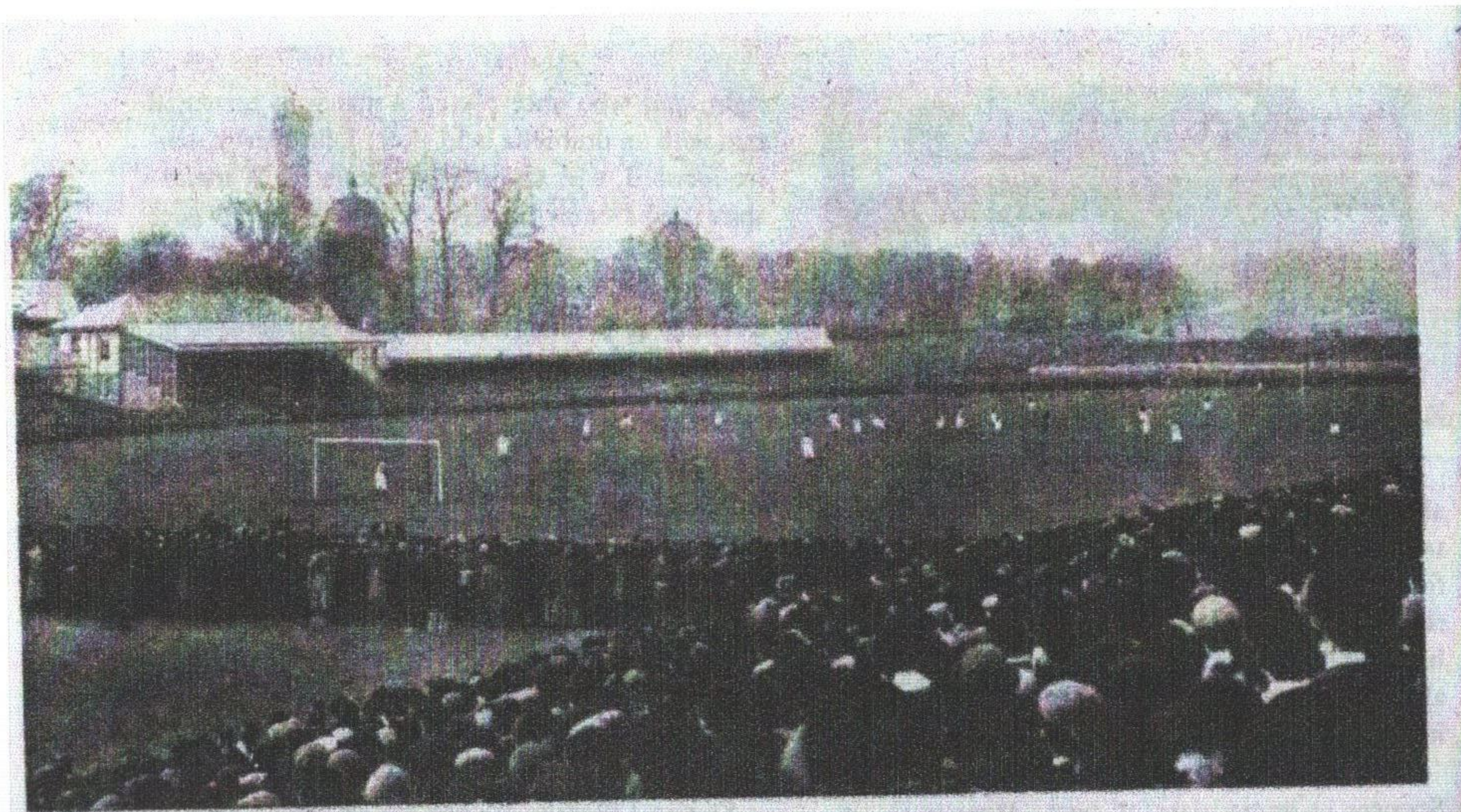
Sheffield Wednesday had earlier taken The Cup to Yorkshire, thanks mainly to the opportunism of



Aston Villa 1896-97

Back Row: Mr G.B.Ramsay (Secretary), J.Grierson (Trainer), Spencer, Whitehouse, Mr Margoshis, Evans, Crabtree, Mr J.Lees, Mr C.Johnstone
Front Row: Dr V.Jones, James Cowan, Athersmith, Campbell, Devey, Wheldon, John Cowan, Reynolds, Mr F.W.Rinder (Vice-Chairman)

A series about the History Of The F. A. Cup, we might as well read about it
 because we want to see if this season continued from last year.



At the Crystal Palace in 1897 Aston Villa beat Everton 3-2

Fred Spiksley, their outside-left, but now the United put Sheffield, one of the earliest centres of football, really on the map. Their great man in these years was, of course, 'Nudger' Needham, of whom Crabtree, the Villa half-back, once wrote: 'Needham is Needham and he plays his own game. It would not do for a youthful cricketer to mould his style on Ranjitsinjhi, because Ranji can do things which no other batsman can attempt. We can all be good players but we cannot all be wizards, and Ranji and Needham are wizards.'

Mention of Spiksley a moment ago recalls an amusing story he told in after years of the Final of 1896 when his two goals from the wing won The Cup for the Wednesday. 'I have a vivid recollection of that Final', he said. 'I happened to score the winning goal, hitting the ball so hard that it rebounded into the field while the Wolves' goalkeeper, a man named Tennant, was still wondering where the shot had gone. Seeing the ball lying in front of him, however, he kicked it up the field under the impression

that it was still in play. In the excitement - and players do get excited in Cup-Finals - Tennant apparently did not notice the subsequent kick-off from the centre, and after the final whistle had been blown said to our captain: "When do we replay?" "There's no replay, old man," our skipper replied. "We won by two goals to one, as you will see when we take the medals!" "You can't have," said the astonished goalkeeper, "for only one shot passed me."

Bury's two victories in the only Finals they have ever reached by 4-0 (against Southampton) and 6-0 (against Derby County) were outstanding feats, their defeat of Derby in 1903 to this day standing as the record Cup-Final win. Not only was it a record score but in the same season they also equalled Preston's earlier performance of going through the Competition without conceding a single goal - a great performance!

Yet in these years perhaps the saddest story belongs to Derby County who, so the fable ran, were

labouring under a gypsy's curse (they had earlier taken over a gypsy encampment as their ground). During the nine seasons between 1896 and 1904 they were in the Semi-Final seven times, reaching the Final on three occasions. Yet not once could they get their hands on The Cup. Derby had many fine players, among them John Goodall, who had once been a member of proud Preston, and their brightest star of all, the one and only Steve Bloomer. He was the most dangerous inside-forward the game has ever known, his total of 352 goals in English League football standing as a record until 'Dixie' Dean beat it in later years. Goalkeepers were known to say to him: 'Steve, you wouldn't have beaten me this time but you changed your foot' - but that was part of the Bloomer magic.

The twentieth century saw the rebirth of the South which again sent a club to the Final for the first time since 1883. After many falterings, it had at last admitted professionalism within its borders. Southampton reached the Final in 1900 and for three consecutive seasons the South made an appearance: and though the Saints, with that supreme all-round sportsman C.B.Fry in their team, failed twice at the vital moment, they pointed the way to another southern team, Tottenham Hotspur.

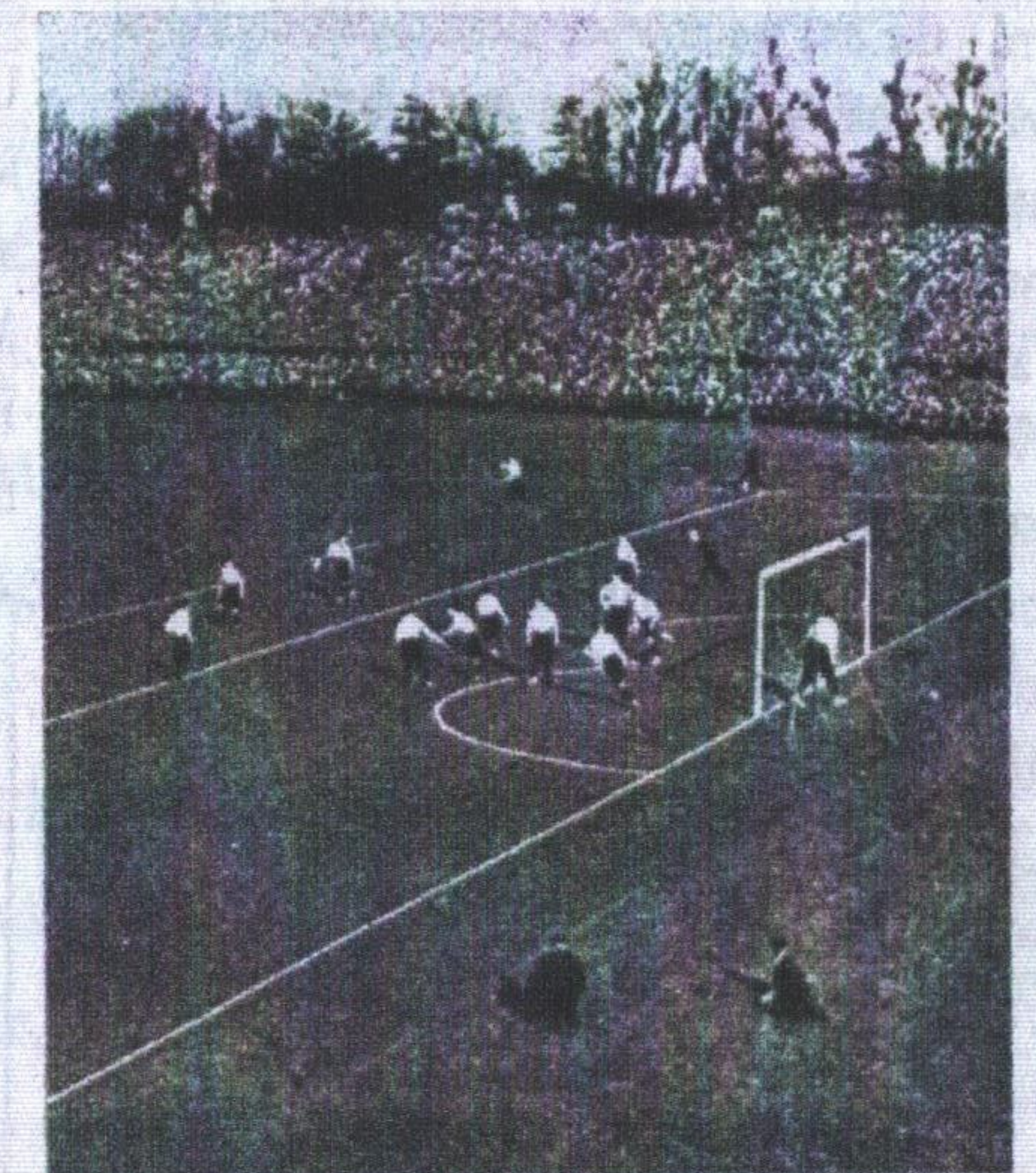
The Spurs' victory in 1901, after a replay, against those brilliant Cup fighters Sheffield United, brought great rejoicing to London: in their thrilling meeting with the United at the Crystal Palace, the attendance reached gigantic six-figure proportions - an unprecedented crowd of 110,802 people. The Spurs, who were then members of the Southern League, remain the only side outside the Football League since its formation in 1888 to have won The Cup.

The Competition was still growing and by 1904 the entries had increased to 252. New names, now forgotten, had entered the lists: Hucknall St. Johns, Long Eaton Rangers, Sandbach Ramblers, Oswaldtwistle Rovers, Saltburn, New Brompton (later, Gillingham). There had been unexpected and gallant performances too, such as Darwen's defeat of Aston Villa in 1893 by 5-4; and runaway victories for the giants, such as Preston's defeat of Reading by fourteen goals in 1894 and, later, Bury's twelve goals against Stockton after a goal-less draw,

and Sunderland's win over Heathfield by 11-1.

By 1902 the goal-area, the penalty-area and the penalty-spot, as we now know them, had arrived. In fact, if we could slide the years back, we would not find a great deal to puzzle us in, say, 1904, the season Manchester City and Bolton Wanderers fought the first all-Lancashire Final. Some years earlier, yes, we would have been scratching our heads at the peculiar field markings of the tight, knickerbocker type of trousers; shin-pads on the outside of stockings and so on. But by the turn of the century it was only in tactics and methods - with the attacking centre-half and wing-halves playing wide - that the game differed very much from the present.

These were the years of close dribbling and artistry. Among the greatest exponents perhaps was Billy Meredith, with his bandy legs and the quill toothpick which he chewed throughout every match. He was the greatest right-winger of his generation - some say, of any - and it was his goal against Bolton in 1904 that gave Manchester City their first Cup victory.



The Cup-Final of 1901 was seen by over 110,000 spectators

1905-1915: The Crystal Palace

1905	Aston Villa 2, Newcastle United 0
1906	Everton 1, Newcastle United 0
1907	Sheffield Wednesday 2, Everton 1
1908	Wolverhampton Wanderers 3, Newcastle United 1
1909	Manchester United 1, Bristol City 0
1910	Newcastle United 2, Barnsley 0 (after drawn game 1-1)*
1911	Bradford City 1, Newcastle United 0 (after drawn game 0-0)†
1912	Barnsley 1, West Bromwich Albion 0 (after drawn game 0-0)‡
1913	Aston Villa 1, Sunderland 0
1914	Burnley 1, Liverpool 0
1915	Sheffield United 3, Chelsea 0 (at Old Trafford, Manchester)

*Replay at Everton. †Replay at Old Trafford, Manchester.
‡Replay at Bramall Lane, Sheffield.

THE NEXT PHASE, leading up to the outbreak of the First World War, was in effect the Newcastle United era, for in spite of their perplexing experiences at the Crystal Palace it was they who dominated the scene. There came also new victories for Second Division Clubs: Wolverhampton Wanderers and Barnsley; the provision of a new Cup, the third - the one we now see gleaming in the Royal Box at Wembley; the great battle between those giants Aston Villa and Sunderland before a record crowd of 120,028 in 1913; and the first appearance of a reigning monarch at a Cup-Final.

What was the secret of this great Competition that was drawing more and more clubs within its embrace? There was first of all the challenge associated with each match, with its prospect of life or sudden death.

The Competition, indeed, was well named 'The Football Association Challenge Cup'. It was, and is, a challenge, in the full sense of the word. So it has always been, from those distant years in the 1870s when Cup-Ties could be played-off at any time before certain dates at the convenience of clubs, down to the present when, thanks to the wireless, we can share the actual ceremony of the draw - the small wooden balls, each numbered, extracted from their baize bag by the Chairman and

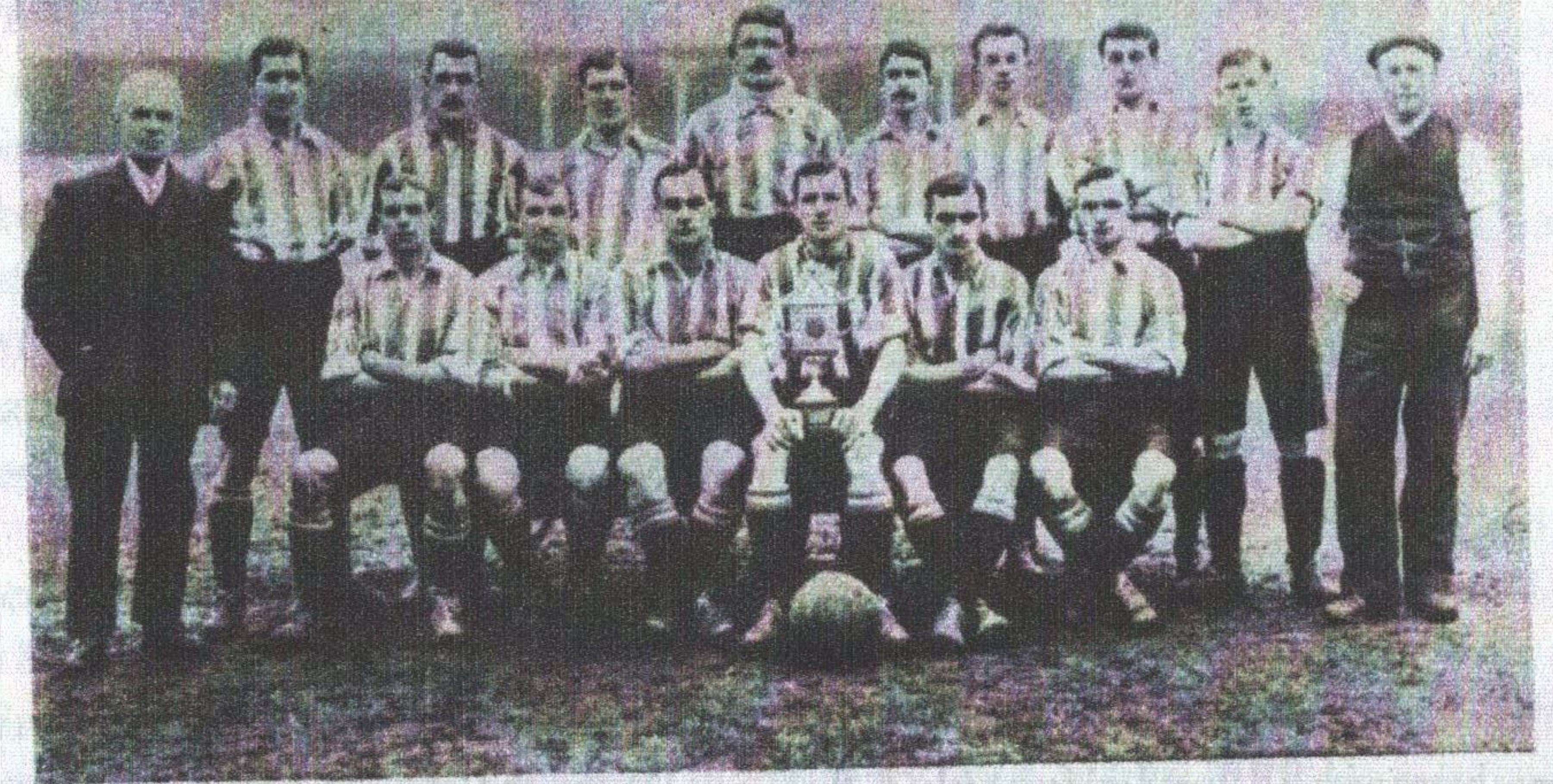
Vice-Chairman of the F.A. Council, and identified by Sir Stanley Rous, the Secretary.

Part of the answer, perhaps, is to be found in the fact that it is the most democratic of contests. The giants cannot disport themselves in their own class; they must be prepared to face the dwarfs of lower spheres and sometimes - indeed, very often - they come down with a resounding crash. This is the spice The Cup offers.

The principle of The Cup Competition had quickly taken root. From it had sprung local Cup Tournaments, then County Competitions, which were used as stepping stones to The Cup itself. To be accepted by The Football Association among the entrants for the national tournament became the hall-mark of local excellence.*

The season 1905 saw the beginning of Newcastle's extraordinary sequence. To play for the United side in those days really meant something, for it was composed of a blend of English, Scottish and Irish internationals; such artists as Veitch, McCracken, McWilliam, Gardner, Rutherford, Howie, Low and others. Between 1905 and 1911 they were champions of the League's First Division

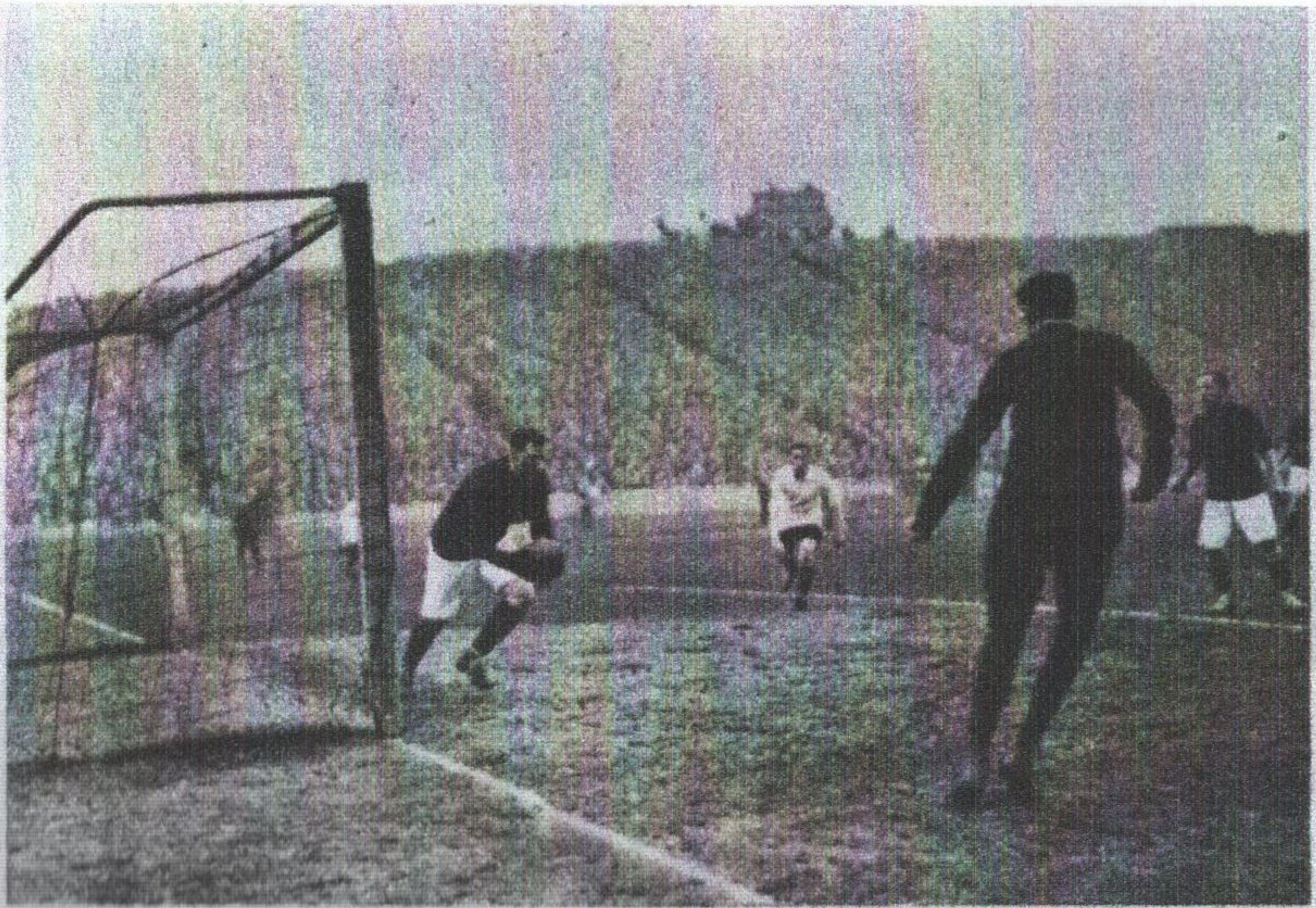
*The Competition is open (1) to all Clubs being Members or Associate Members of the F.A. and taking part in a Senior Competition of an affiliated County Association unless excused by the Council; (2) to all other Clubs taking part in a Senior Competition of an affiliated County Association; (3) to such other Clubs members of an affiliated County Association as may be approved by the Council; (4) to Welsh clubs, not exceeding fourteen in number, to be selected annually by the Council. The Council may reject the entry of any Club. Entries, together with the fee of 10/-, must be received by the F.A. on or before May 1st, or before March 20th from Clubs desiring consideration for exemption. Welsh clubs must enter before March 1st.



Sheffield Wednesday 1906-07
Back Row: Davis (Assistant Trainer), Bradshaw, Brittleton, Layton, Lyall, Bartlett, Slavin (reserve), Burton, Maxwell (reserve), Feith (Trainer)
Front Row: Foxall (reserve), Chapman, Wilson, Crawshaw, Stewart, Simpson

on three occasions and they reached the Final at the Crystal Palace five times, yet only once did they lift the trophy and that in a replay at Everton. The Crystal Palace seemed to exert some strange 'hoodoo' over them, the superb close passing style on which their fame was founded nearly always falling to pieces at the critical test. One reason no doubt was to be found in the thick Crystal Palace turf itself, very different from St James's Park, which slowed up their ground passing. But their trouble, too, was largely psychological. The harder they tried the greater the patterns they weaved - patterns that had no design, and it is significant that when they did finally carry off the prize, it was gained by a more open style of football.

They should have taken their cue from Aston Villa at their first appearance at Sydenham in 1905. The meeting of these two sides drew a crowd of 101,117 people; and the famous Villa, employing long sweeping movements, won the day by two goals scored by that dynamic centre-forward Harry Hampton. It was Everton who beat Newcastle at the Palace the next season, but when the United reached the Final for the third time in four years to face Wolverhampton everyone felt that here at last was their turn, for the Wolves were then in the Second Division. But once again the 'hoodoo' persisted and the Wolves followed the earlier example of Notts County to win a famous victory. It was strange that the four players in the match whose



Clay 'kept' for Bristol City against Derby County in the Semi-Final Round at Stamford Bridge, 1909

names began with 'H' shared the four goals: K.R.G. Hunt (the famous Corinthian), Hedley and Harrison for the Wolves and Howie for Newcastle. After the game Colin Veitch, the Newcastle centre-half, said: 'It's no use. The F.A. should buy a new Cup. Then we might have a chance.' Gardner, their captain, was very philosophical about it all: 'Never mind. We shall come again and our turn will surely arrive some day.'

Well, come it did at last in 1910, but only after a tremendous struggle and a replay against 'battling' Barnsley, whose great feats in The Cup at this time won them the admiration of the country. A defeat next season by Bradford City, however, brought the Newcastle phase to an end.

At the end of 1910 The Football Association presented the Cup to Lord Kinnaird on the completion of his twenty-one years as President of the Association, so that for the season 1910-11 a new Cup, the third and the present one, was provided. It is after the style of an antique votive urn, weighs 175 ounces, is nineteen inches high and is surmounted by a knob which is practically a small replica of the Cup itself. The only lettering upon the body of the trophy is the inscription on the front: 'The Football Association Challenge Cup', but it stands on an ebony plinth bearing a massive silver band on which are inscribed the names of all previous winners. It was the work of Fattorini and Sons, of Bradford, and what could have been more

To be continued in next issue

**This article appeared in the Liverpool Echo in a series about Everton Hard Men
Duncan Ferguson**

INSPIRATION or exasperation? World beater or a waster? Head man or head case? Duncan Ferguson's football career sparked more opposing views than perhaps any other footballer. But there is one description which is never queried. He is a very hard man. The two burglars who recklessly attempted to rob Ferguson's Formby home were testament to that, as were the eight Premier League footballers involved in Ferguson's record-equalling haul of top flight red cards. But it wasn't just a barely concealed penchant for physical violence which marked Ferguson down as a tough guy. Often portrayed as injury-prone throughout his Everton career – just 191 starts in almost a decade at Goodison – he was often the recipient of some X-rated challenges.

One particularly brutal challenge on his first appearance after returning to the club from Newcastle in August 2000 saw him sidelined for six months. The injury required surgery on his calf, led to numerous complications with his back and when the problem was finally resolved many years later, physio Mick Rathbone declared he had never met a footballer with such a high pain threshold and was stunned that he had been able to continue playing football.

Stoic resolve apart, there was no hiding from the fact that Ferguson's career was saturated in controversy. Even as a teenager stories of a stormy relationship with Dundee United manager Jim McLean surfaced culminating in Ferguson being fined and banned after an unscheduled walk-out. His fuse appeared to be equally short off the pitch.

Fined for butting a policeman in 1991, fined for kicking a Hearts fan on crutches in 1993 and then later that same year put on probation for assaulting a fisherman in an Anstruther bar, the incident which had the most lasting repercussions came following his British record transfer to Rangers in 1993.

Ferguson was involved in an altercation with Raith Rovers' John McStay, a flare-up which ended with him head-butting the player. It was unsavoury and regrettable, but hardly unique on a football field.

The reaction of the Scottish football authorities, however, was. A barely disguised witch-hunt was launched which only ended when Ferguson served a 44-day jail sentence in Glasgow's Barlinnie Prison. By the time Ferguson served his time, however, he was an Everton player.

Duncan Ferguson

And the seeds of a lasting love affair with Everton Football Club and its fans had been sown and flourished.

He scored his first Goodison goal in a derby match. The Blues were rock bottom of the Premier League and the biggest derby outsiders for decades – but Ferguson's goal inspired a famous victory and sparked a Great Escape.

Joe Royle, the manager who coined the phrase "Ferguson became a legend before he became a player," recalled the occasion vividly.

"For 45 minutes, Duncan had wandered through a derby match, until Neil Ruddock made the mistake of kicking him up in the air. That got Duncan angry," he smiled.

Like the green-skinned superhero, people didn't like him when he turned angry – which was often.

A refusal to talk to the media gave Ferguson added mystique – and perhaps added to his aura of menace

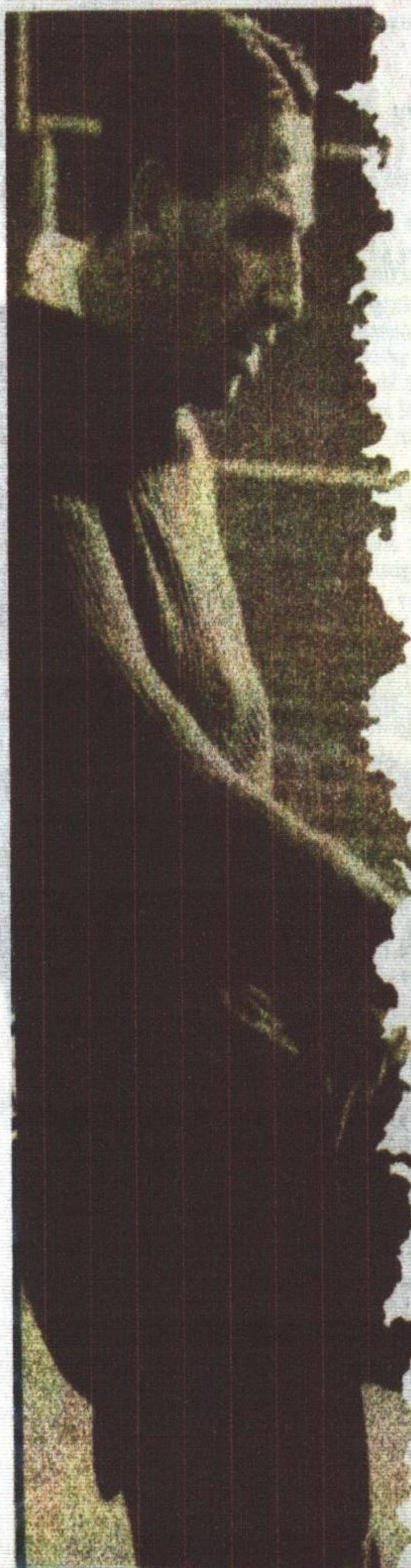
After his retirement in 2006 he was elected by a landslide vote into the Gwladys Street Hall of Fame and returned to Merseyside from his home in Majorca to be inducted.

"It's an honour to be voted into a Hall of Fame alongside all these great names," he declared on the night.

"I am very, very proud. I have played for other quite big football clubs, but when I think about my career I only ever really think about having played here. I never had a relationship at those other clubs like I had with you. I was proud to be captain of Everton under three different managers. When you've played for Everton, other clubs are nothing, nothing!"



In a recent article about the ashes of Tommy Lawton being moved from the Football Museum in Preston. I dug out this tribute to Tommy in the programme from Nov 1996 The week after Lawton's death.



Death of a legend

■ Last Wednesday, Everton Football Club lost one of the finest footballers to have graced Goodison Park. Tommy Lawton died aged 77, and this afternoon's match will be preceded by a minute's silence in his memory.

Much of today's match programme is devoted to the life and career of a player who was affectionately christened "Big 'Ead," long before Brian Clough adopted the nickname.

Our cover picture shows Tom pictured at home last year, holding a photograph of our championship winning team of 1938-39, when he was top scorer.

He scored 70 goals in 95 matches for us during peacetime, and on page 7 we reflect on his outstanding career.

In our regular Goodison Gallery series we focus on his Wartime playing exploits - and on page 9 we publish some of the many moving tributes paid to him by the media last week.

One of the warmest tributes came from his friend and team-mate, Tommy G. Jones, who is now a retired newsagent living in Bangor, North Wales.

Tom said: "I am so sorry.

"We were room-mates and the best of friends. Tommy was the complete centre-forward. Two very good feet. Good in the air and quick, and with a great understanding of the game.

"He would be worth an unbelievable price today.

"I would compare him with Dixie. They were equals and both very, very good, but in different ways.

"Dixie was great in the air. That's how he scored most of his goals.



"Tommy was not as good as that, but he was better on the ground and he was a big, strong fellow.

"He played for England when he was 19. He was possibly the best."

Any older Evertonians who would like to write and tell us of their own memories of Tommy Lawton, should address their tributes to Programme Editor, Everton Football Club, Goodison Park, Liverpool L4 4EL.

Kick Racism Out!

■ Over the course of recent home fixtures we have received a number of complaints of incidents of racial and other offensive abuse being levelled at both our own and visiting players.

Whilst by no means limited to Goodison Park, everyone at Everton Football Club, both on and off the field are concerned and are deeply committed to stamping out this sort of behaviour. Not only does it disrupt the enjoyment of the vast majority of 'True Evertonians', but also undermines our aims in creating a warm and welcoming environment for all supporters when visiting Goodison Park.

Whilst this aim is always a priority, another aim of ours that coincides with what we are trying to achieve, is to encourage and attract support from racial and other minority groups providing opportunities for their involvement in some of the clubs activities.



"Tommy was the complete centre-forward... he would be worth an unbelievable price today."

Inside Goodison

Goodison Giant and an English Football Great...

■ When a 17-year-old Tommy Lawton joined Everton Football Club from Burnley in 1937, the transfer was momentous news. Not only had Everton signed the most promising and outstanding young centre-forward of his generation - they had also signalled the end of the 14 year Goodison career of the legendary Dixie Dean.

Lawton's Everton career was always intrinsically linked with - and compared to - the great man's. It is perhaps the greatest tribute to Lawton's own awesome prowess with a football that he came out of the comparisons favourably.

Who was the greatest? Dean or Lawton? It was a question which spanned soccer chat for two or three decades.

Lawton himself had no doubts who was the best.

"It is not false modesty which makes me confess that Dixie was the greatest centre-forward ever," he said, when discussing his life story in 1958.

"Will Cuff was the Everton Chairman when I signed. The Secretary-Manager was Theo Kelly.

"At that time Dixie was the team captain. In my second season I played four games in the reserves and then, still only 17, I took over as first team centre-forward from Dixie Dean.

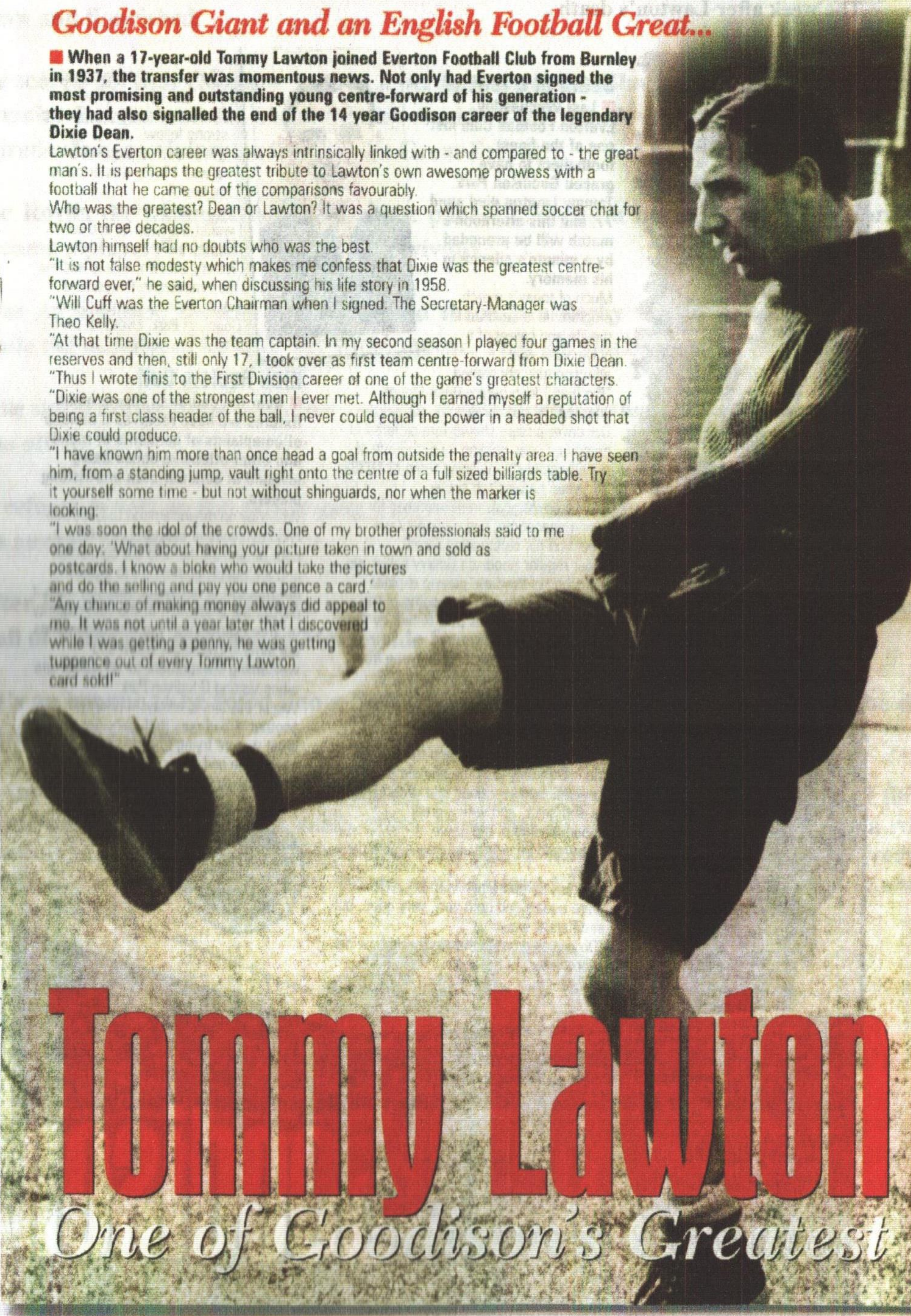
"Thus I wrote finis to the First Division career of one of the game's greatest characters.

"Dixie was one of the strongest men I ever met. Although I earned myself a reputation of being a first class header of the ball, I never could equal the power in a headed shot that Dixie could produce.

"I have known him more than once head a goal from outside the penalty area. I have seen him, from a standing jump, vault right onto the centre of a full sized billiards table. Try it yourself some time - but not without shinguards, nor when the marker is looking.

"I was soon the idol of the crowds. One of my brother professionals said to me one day, 'What about having your picture taken in town and sold as postcards. I know a bloke who would take the pictures and do the selling and pay you one pence a card.'

"Any chance of making money always did appeal to me. It was not until a year later that I discovered while I was getting a penny, he was getting tuppence out of every Tommy Lawton card sold!"



Tommy Lawton

One of Goodison's Greatest

Goodison Gallery



■ Following the death of Tommy Lawton last week, it would have been appropriate to feature Tommy's title winning season at Everton of 1938-39. This was already covered in our Aston Villa programme earlier this season, so today, Goodison Gallery focuses on the ill-fated following campaign - cut short by the Second World War - and Lawton's Wartime career of 85 goals in 108 matches for Everton, and 66 in 43 games for Aldershot.

Who has held the Football League Championship trophy the longest?

Our neighbours Liverpool? Manchester United? Maybe the original League Champions of Preston North End?

No. The awful conflict of the Second World War meant that Everton Football Club remained in possession of the famous trophy for seven years.

After we clinched the title for the fifth time in 1939, the trophy remained in the Goodison Park trophy cabinet until 1946.

That was a period which saw the break up of a great championship winning team - and the departure of two of the most talented footballers in our history, Tommy Lawton and Joe Mercer.

It also deprived the club of more silverware.

Lawton himself was convinced the 1939 side had only just begun to reach its full potential.

"I'm convinced that if it hadn't been for the War we would have won the Championship again," he recalled. "We'd started off in the same way as we had the season before. We'd got five points out of six, two of the matches away from home, and had scored five goals against one. And I'm convinced we would have won it again because the average age of those players was about 24 or 25.

"When war broke out it was the end of the world for me. I was only 19. I thought 'Well what am I going to do now? My world's finished.'

"I joined the army, realised that my world hadn't finished, and I had the time, at 19 years of age. You thought you were the bee's knees going into the army. You thought you'd get a cushy job there, and they soon stopped my idea of that for starters. Straight away 'Don't think that because your name's Lawton you can run this barracks. Your number is 1548031. Remember it. There's your kit, get it on.'

"They soon pulled me down to earth. 'Yes sir. No sir. Three bags full sir.' But it did me a lot of good. I made a lot of friends in the army. Looking back you went as a boy and came out a man.

"Some went in munitions, others went in the air force, others went in the army and we used to see each other from time to time.

"It depended where you were stationed. I was very fortunate. I used to get 48-hour leave from Aldershot to come up and play at Goodison.

"When I couldn't get away for 48 hours I used to play with Aldershot. If you were an Arsenal player and you were stationed near Goodison Park, and you wanted to play for them rather than go to play for The Arsenal, you could do. That was a way of keeping the game going, entertaining the public and keeping the organisations warm.

"We played on Christmas morning. I forget who we were playing at Everton. We were in the bath and suddenly the Tranmere people came in and said 'We're a couple of players short to play Crewe at Crewe. Would anybody like to play?'

"'Aye' I said. 'Go on, I'll help you out.'

"Are you sure, Tom?" 'Yeah' So I went to play for Tranmere Rovers in the afternoon."

If that was one way of keeping footballers' feet on the ground, Tommy Lawton, pictured above, also found others.

"I got picked for England and my head got to be as big as Birkenhead. You can understand it at the age of 18 - 'I'm the best now and I'm a know-all and nobody can tell me anything.' But they soon found out how to cool me down.

"They threw me in the bath fully clothed, and said 'get out of that now, big head.'

"They soon brought me back down to earth. But these were my friends, these were the players I was brought up with, these were the players that were embedded in me, like the Everton spirit was. And wonderful supporters. When you think of the support they gave us, I had a wonderful time and it's thanks to them that I achieved what I did achieve."

During the War, all leagues were regionalised and Everton competed in competitions like the League War Cup, the Lancashire Cup and the Liverpool Cup.

In 1945-46 peacetime football returned with a Football League North contained 22 teams, and the FA Cup with matches up to and including the sixth round played on a two-legged home and away basis.

In 1946-47 the Football League returned to normal, and Everton finally had to hand over the League Championship trophy they had guarded for so long - to our neighbours Liverpool!



Tune into the Blues with



Radio Everton 1602 AM

Full match commentary, interviews,

ticket updates and much more



Lawton Factfile

- 1919:** Born Bolton, October 6.
- 1936:** March, made a scoring League debut as an amateur for Burnley in a Second Division match against Doncaster. Signed professional forms on his 17th birthday. Four days later became the youngest hat-trick scorer in League history against Tottenham.
- 1937:** January, after scoring 16 goals in 25 league games at centre-forward for Burnley, joined First Division Everton as a £6,500 replacement for the legendary Dixie Dean.
- 1938:** Topped First Division scoring chart in first full season for Everton. September, made England debut in 4-2 defeat by Wales in Cardiff, scoring from the penalty spot.
- 1939:** Won League Championship medal, scoring 34 goals, again the best that season in the top division.
- 1945:** November, after netting 65 league goals in 87 games, in a Goodison career interrupted by the War, (when he was the country's top scorer with 337 goals in major matches and netted 24 goals in 23 wartime internationals), moved to Chelsea for £11,500.
- 1946:** November, scored four goals as England thrashed Holland 8-2 at Huddersfield.
- 1947:** May, repeated four-goal feat as England beat Portugal 10-0 in Lisbon. November, after 30 goals in 42 top flight games for Chelsea, was signed by Notts County, then of the Third Division South, for a British record fee of £20,000.
- 1948:** October, won last of 23 England caps (22 goals) in goalless draw with Denmark in Copenhagen.
- 1950:** Won Third Division South title medal.
- 1952:** March, after netting 90 times in 151 League appearances for Notts, headed back to London to join Brentford where he chalked up 17 goals in 50 Second Division matches and had a stint as player-manager.
- 1953:** September, made final move of his playing career by joining Arsenal and scoring 13 goals in 35 First Division appearances.
- 1957:** After a stint as a player with non-league Kettering, returned to Notts County as manager.
- 1958:** Leaves Meadow lane after failing to prevent Notts' relegation from the old Second Division.
- 1972:** Enjoys a belated testimonial match at Goodison Park, where Everton play a Great Britain XI containing stars like Bobby Moore and Bobby Charlton.

Lawton was a genuine superstar in the era of Brylcreem and centre-parts - when professional footballers were working class folk like any other.

He made his England debut at 19, then a few weeks later at Hampden Park, defeated the Auld Enemy with a last minute header from a Stanley Matthews cross.

"There were only two people cheering," recalled Lawton. "and that were me grandad and me mum. I heard them cheering because everything else had gone quiet."

This was the era of the barnstorming centre-forward, and in that era none was more aggressive, more powerful.

"I'd have been sent off today," Tommy admitted "the way I clattered goalkeepers. But in those days the likes of Frank Swift and Sam Bartram would clatter you back!"

A title medal with Everton in the final pre-war season might have been the start of even greater things at Goodison, but the conflict deprived him of his best years and the end of the war brought a change of scene.

"Everton were the straightest club for whom I ever played. All the time I was with them I asked for and got nothing extra, either over or under the counter," he said.

"The war years were years of rich harvest for the top line Soccer men. All contracts were cancelled and we were therefore able to "guest" for any clubs we liked - and any number of different clubs during the season.

"The Football Association had set a standard wage of 30 shillings a match, later increased to £2.

"With my wages reduced to three shillings and three pence a day as a

Lance Bombardier and with my advertisement income from shaving soap and porridge oats cut off, thirty bob a match was no good for Tommy Lawton.

"It took me sometime to work up to the £2 or so a week I later got as a Quartermaster Sergeant Instructor in P.T.

Fortunately, England's youthful centre-forward was a welcome guest in any team. There were plenty of demands for my services.

"There was plenty of money about and I was not beyond suggesting that if they wanted me to play, a little expenses would not be out of the way.

"First class fares and hotel expenses had to be paid - no cheap service-return tickets for Tommy Lawton.

"Thus it was I soon knew by heart the first class return fare to practically anywhere from such out of the way places as Plymouth (if travelling North) or Glasgow and Aberdeen (if travelling South). And, of course, such long journeys necessitated two nights in hotels.

"It did not matter at all that in reality I was playing sometimes only a four pence bus ride away.

"But London was the place to come to in Wartime. One was likely to get mixed up in an air raid, but uncomfortable as that was, it was a risk worth taking.

"There were those luxurious nights spent between cool, clean sheets in a London hotel with all the grub that went with it.

"The possibilities London had to offer unsettled me towards the



Three Goodison legends together in the 1960s (from left to right) Tommy Lawton, Alex Young and Dixie Dean

end of the war and I made it plain to Everton that I wanted to move. This was the first move I had ever organised on my own account."

Chelsea paid £11,500 to take him to Stamford Bridge. He still had a decade of playing ahead of him, moving from club to club, but only four seasons for England as Walter Winterbottom saw fit to bring his international career to an end aged 30.

Two years prior to that, in 1947, he had stunned the game by moving from the First Division to Division

Three South, a British record £20,000 signing to lead the line at Notts County for five years.

He was now the master whom others studied to learn from, just as he had learned from Dean at Goodison.

In 1952 came Brentford, where he took over for a short spell as player-manager - before a final move to the Marble Halls of Highbury and a top flight swan song ■



Tommy offering a young fan some advice in this picture from 1947

Tommy in a team photograph of the Championship winning side of 1938/39

“Had he been born half a century later, Tommy Lawton - the man widely acknowledged as the greatest of all the traditional English goalscorers - would have been beyond price.”

Juff Powell, The Daily Mail

Tributes to Tommy...

What the papers said

DAILY MAIL - Juff Powell

Had he been born half a century later, Tommy Lawton - the man widely acknowledged as the greatest of all the traditional English goalscorers - would have been beyond price.

Such was his gravity defying command in the air that as he hung there at crossbar height he used to ask which of his team-mates wanted the ball.

DAILY MAIL - Tom Finney

Tommy Lawton was up there with the best, the greatest centre-forward I ever played alongside in the England team.

He was great then; he would have been great now. He could play in Glenn Hoddle's side and score goals for England.

DAILY MIRROR - Frank Taylor

Tommy Lawton, the laughing cavalier of English football, died yesterday aged 77. In more than 40 years of reporting football, he was the best England centre-forward I saw. And he scored 22 goals in 23 internationals to prove it.

What would his total have been but for the six years he lost during the 1939-45 war, when he served his country as a P.E. instructor?

Bobby Charlton needed 186 matches to set the England record of 49 goals. Surely, Lawton would have beaten that. We saw the best of Tommy when he played for Everton, and for England in those Wartime internationals.

He was a gentleman on the field who was never booked or sent off throughout his career.

THE GUARDIAN - Nick Varley and John Duncan

He was famed for his heading ability, following Dixie Dean to Goodison Park. When he joined Everton he was greeted by his team-mate Joe Mercer with the comment: 'Aye son, you're a big 'un.' Lawton replied: 'Aye, and a good 'un.'

He was true to his word, confounding those who said he could never fit the boots of Everton's famous striker. But he did.

THE GUARDIAN OBITUARY - Bryan Glanville

The plan plainly was that Lawton should take over from the veteran Dixie Dean, a fabulous scorer of 60 First Division goals in the 1927-28 season. When the newly arrived Lawton took the tram to Goodison, its conductor recognised him and told him: 'You'll never be as good as Dean!'

But Dean was benign. 'Youngster!' he said, the moment he saw Lawton, 'you've come here to take my place. Anything I can do for you I will.' Rara avis.

THE EXPRESS - James Lawton

It is said that Tommy Lawton, who died yesterday aged 77, once stood at a bus stop in the rain while Tony Hateley, a striker of a generation later, drove by in a Rolls Royce.

The story may be apocryphal, but it captures perfectly the pathos of a brilliant generation of players who left the glory of the football field with little money in their pockets. Lawton, who lived much of his life in financial difficulties, was the classic case of genius under-rewarded by a game which waxed strong on the talent of men such as him, Stanley Matthews, Tom Finney, Will Mannion and Raich Carter.

LIVERPOOL ECHO - Ken Rogers

I had the honour of meeting Tommy Lawton many times in recent years, not least in the press rooms at Nottingham Forest and Notts County, where he would stand in the corner, a quiet modest figure, almost invisible to the hordes of journalists who ignored him as they got on with the job of reporting various meaningless, modern football affairs.

But I would always make a point of speaking to the man who retained his links with football by writing a column for the Nottingham Post. I would remind him that - here on Mersyside at least - legends were never forgotten. And that he WAS a legend in our eyes.

Everton A Thesis By David Kennedy

David Kennedy has updated his Thesis on the 1892 Everton Split it can be found on www.evertoncollection.org.uk

The Dissenters argued that Houlding's land had depreciated significantly in value in the intervening period between his payment for it and the proposal of his scheme. Thus, Houlding's sale at purchase price would represent shrewd business on his own behalf, realising capital which had now turned into a poor investment in view of the agreed capping of Houlding's annual rental opportunities at 4 per cent of purchase price. As we have seen, Houlding had purchased the land in 1885 at seven shillings per square yard. Certain members of the committee declared that as land value in the vicinity had fallen to four shillings and sixpence per square yard, the proposed formation of the club into a company was, under Houlding's plan, the subsidisation of Houlding (and Orrell) for the loss of value on their capital investment.³² It does, indeed, appear from information obtained from local newspaper advertisements of the period that the value of land in the district might well have been in decline. For example, one such advertisement in the *Liverpool Courier* at the time attracting attention to the availability of land in Everton and nearby West Derby was worded thus: 'Valuable freehold and leasehold plots for building purposes sold at greatly reduced prices'.

Again, contextualisation is the key to determining the validity of these charges levelled against Houlding. Taken in isolation, Houlding's proposals for the club to purchase his land at what was an inflated valuation would seem to be damning. Taken in the context of Houlding's "long-term exploitation" of the club and the case against him would appear to be conclusive. However, an appreciation of the details of the financial history between the president and the club, as has been attempted in this chapter allows for the questioning of these assumptions. In reacting to Orrell's demands upon the club, Houlding could be said to be claiming no more and no less than the value of his outlay advanced on behalf of the club. An alternative argument might be proffered that the club's use of Houlding's land and capital loans at competitive rates of interest amounted to the long-term exploitation of Houlding. Everton had secured its first championship in 1891-92.

The use of Houlding's investment to build up a squad of professional players and to expand ground capacity to accommodate ever-increasing public interest was crucial to the club's rapid rise from a district club. It can be argued that the expectation amongst Houlding's opponents that this state of affairs should continue – whereby a small-scale brewer financed single-handedly a large organization like Everton – was unrealistic, to say the least.

Rejection and Aftermath of Houlding's Scheme

The period of the dispute from the rejection of Houlding's scheme to his being deposed as club president is a largely unexplored period in previous accounts of the Everton dispute. Events during this period strongly suggest the pursuit of a strategy by those in opposition to Houlding on the Everton committee that was designed not only to further discredit and weaken Houlding's position within the club, but also to prepare the membership for a flight away from the Anfield Road ground – the trump card Houlding held against them. The reluctance of members of the club to leave behind the Anfield Road site, not only through emotional attachment but also because of their substantial capital investment in the ground, provided a stumbling block to the plans of the committee.³⁵ Houlding's opponents took full advantage of the Orrell affair from this point on to force the club membership toward the solution of a ground move.

The Split

The petitioning of John Orrell by the anti-Houlding faction was key to this strategy. The securing of the Anfield Road ground until the end of the season 1891-1892 by the club's executive committee for a payment to Orrell of £100 preserved the club's cherished League status and was the first priority of Houlding's opponents on the committee in the aftermath of their organised blocking of the president's incorporation scheme. From the security of this position, and the opening up of a dialogue with Orrell (effectively by-passing Houlding), Houlding's opponents were able to secure from Orrell an agreement that would ensure the club's continued tenancy for an annual rental of his land for £120 on a ten-year lease. On the strength of this, they called upon Houlding to reciprocate Orrell's terms, which amounted to 2 1/2 per cent interest upon Orrell's purchase price of his land of £4,800.³⁷ The strategy was a simple one: Houlding's refusal to tear up his original rights to 4 per cent interest on his approximate purchase price of £6,000 would leave the club facing a yearly rental payment of £360, a level the membership would find hard to accept given the annual payments of similar-size clubs.³⁸ Alternatively, the prospect of reducing his annual rental from £240 to £150 placed Houlding in a dilemma: the failure of the club president to follow the lead of an outsider on terms and conditions of tenure would inevitably have enhanced his negative image in the wake of the failure of his unpopular limited liability scheme. Houlding responded by offering to 'accept a reduced sum' of his 4 per cent rental 'in the event of the club's finances being insufficient to meet this'. Though hardly a definitive commitment to reduce terms, this offer, in conjunction with Orrell's offer, amounted to a substantial improvement for the club in terms of long-term security of tenure and rental costs. From Houlding, there was a willingness to revert to his pre-1888 position of accepting a rental rate below 4 per cent of his purchase price and a written commitment not to disturb the tenancy of the club. From Orrell, there was a commitment to provide the club with a ten-year lease for an annual rental of £120, with the option to buy the land. The club, for a fixed annual rental below £360, had now the possibility of secure and stable tenure and the physical space to expand the capacity of the ground to prosper. The counter response from the Everton committee was to formulate what they believed to be an improved offer to Houlding and to call a Special General Meeting on 25th January 1892 to endorse its acceptance. The terms of the Everton committee were as follows: 'That the Everton Football Club offer to Mr Houlding £180 p.a. rental and that £120 p.a. be offered to Mr Orrell on a lease to run for 10 years, the terms to be as mentioned by Mr Houlding except that he shall not have a nominee on the committee'. The rental offer, which would have resulted in a fixed loss on rental and a decline in his influence upon the administration of the club, would, the architects of the resolution knew, inevitably be unacceptable to Houlding and signalled the determination of his opponents to rout him and draw to a close the struggle for club control. Houlding, predictably, rejected this offer. With the reinforcement by the membership at this meeting of their earlier rejection of Houlding's limited company scheme – and with the still outstanding threat to the club's tenancy of the Anfield Road site – the motion by Houlding's opponents to form the club into a limited company and relocate to another site was overwhelmingly carried. Two short statements in the Everton minutes of the meeting read:

Proposed by Mr Mahon and seconded by Mr Griffiths that the Goodison Road site be selected by the Committee in case Mr Houlding does not accept the above offer. Carried.

Proposed by Mr Clayton and seconded by Mr Atkinson that the Club be formed into a Limited Liability Company Under the name of the Everton Football Club Ltd.

The club secretary, William Barclay, had documented a momentous occasion in the history of English football. Though the row over the course the club was to take rumbled on until March of 1892 with the formal demand of the resignation of Houlding and his remaining supporters on the club committee, the dye had been cast. By early summer of 1892 Everton Football Club had begun their relocation to nearby land in the Walton district where they erected the Goodison Park stadium. The Anfield Road site was retained by John Houlding and, after an unsuccessful attempt at registering the Everton name, his newly formed company: Liverpool Football Club and Athletic Grounds Company Limited was born. One of the most fierce and enduring rivalries in world football had been established and established in very acrimonious and controversial circumstances.

Whilst it is important to acknowledge that the souring of relations within the club over the issue of its perceived financial exploitation was a factor, this aspect was neither the sole or primary reason for the split. Looked at from another angle, the Everton split can be viewed and understood more coherently as the end-game of a well-defined and concerted struggle for control of the club. As highlighted in Chapter Three, evidence suggests that as far back as 1888 concerns were being voiced amongst the membership over the governance of the club by what were described as cliques⁴² or competing factions that had erupted within the club's leadership. Moreover, this struggle had led to previous attempts by hostile factions to incorporate the organisation.⁴³ As we saw, the years preceding the split witnessed keenly contested elections to the club's executive committee⁴⁴ and a dramatic rise in club membership. This is highly suggestive of an attempt by one or the other (or both) of the factions to engineer a majority for their plans to incorporate the club. Club president, John Houlding, clearly believed this upsurge in club membership to have been damaging to his interests.

The events of 1891-92 cannot simply be viewed, then, as the product of a popular and spontaneous revolt by a long-suffering club membership against their financial exploitation. The split of the original Everton FC represents the final act in a struggle between factionalists for power and control within the organisation as it took its faltering steps toward limited company status. The opposing forces within the club were concerned with something more than financial wrangling over rental and interest rates, and the membership were agitated and polarised on the basis of support for the wider corporate aims of either club president, John Houlding, or support for a group of prominent club members opposed to his domination of club affairs. In effect, the two factions offered rival models of the communal function of a successful football club in late Victorian urban England. The breakaway faction that formed the new Everton FC sought to ensure membership involvement in the ownership of the club, to establish a more representative governance structure that would reflect the views of the club's broad membership and not dominated by one individual whose business interests might conflict with the club's objects as a sporting organization. Their advocacy of retaining the form of a members' club into the limited company era conjures up an image of Houlding's opponents in the club as being implacably at odds with applying a business model to the running of a football club. Houlding's faction, on the other hand, sought a modern corporate solution that would put the club on a sound financial basis, but where he and a select body of administrators would retain control. The tenor of the dispute in the early 1890s over governance resonates strongly with subsequent frictions at a number of clubs through the twentieth century to the present day wherein the interests of corporate owners seeking commercial exploitation of a football club has on many occasions been seen to be contrary to those of fans and small shareholders.

However, the historical significance of the dispute at Everton rests not on governance issues alone and the examination of the 1891-1892 split does not stop here. The factional struggle within the club was pregnant with the contradictions of socially distinct groups and this important dimension to the split cannot be ignored if an adequate and full explanation of its dynamic and resolution is to be given.

**Thanks To David For Permission
To Print His Thesis .**

The Full Story Can be Found On The website www.evertoncollection.org.uk

SEASON 1968-69

GO GO GO COUNTY

6^d OFFICIAL PROGRAMME

FOOTBALL LEAGUE
DIVISION III

**STOCKPORT
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v.

WATFORD

Edgeley Park
Friday, 21st March

Kick-off 7-30 p.m.



Alex Young

beats Swindon skipper Stan Harland in our 2-1 victory over the Third Division leaders only a week before they went to Wembley to beat mighty Arsenal 3-1 in the League Cup Final.

(Picture courtesy of Manchester Evening News)

When the Golden Vision left Everton to manage in Northern Ireland most Blue Boys were heartbroken, life without Alex was to some, unbearable but he came back to the North West as a player and those Blues who loved him watched him at Stockport County. This programme is from Friday 21st March 1969 and Alex played at outside right in the number 7 shirt. He scored from the penalty spot in a 4-1 win. A certain Mike Walker was in goal for Watford and was as efficient at that as he was as a manager.

This is a great article on Alex 'Chico' Scott the excellent Everton winger from the 1960's. He got the Nickname 'Chico' because at that time a television company had a promotional cardboard cut out Indian that looked like Alex, Evertonians purloined these cut outs and they were taken to away games all over the country and were out in force at Wembley in 1966.

A GRAND AND GLORIOUS FEELING

ALEX SCOTT

(Everton)

Tells
About



Everton manager HARRY CATERICK — leading his team out on Cup Final day.

THE DAY I WENT NAP AT WEMBLEY

WHEN referee Jack Taylor blew the final toot on his whistle at 4.40 on Saturday afternoon, May 14, 1966, I'd "gone nap."

I'm reckoned to be a pretty unemotional sort of guy, but I must have jumped six feet in the air just then.

The F.A. Cup medal I'd just won through Everton beating Sheffield Wednesday 3-2 rounded off my "set" of four Scottish First Division championship medals; one Scottish Cup; two Scottish League Cup (all with Rangers) and one English First Division championship with Everton.

Continued on page 23

Check whats in the next issue on Twitter [Bluebloodefc](#) .



R. GIBSON



A. GILGARD



F. WARD



F. LAWRENCE



A. BARKER



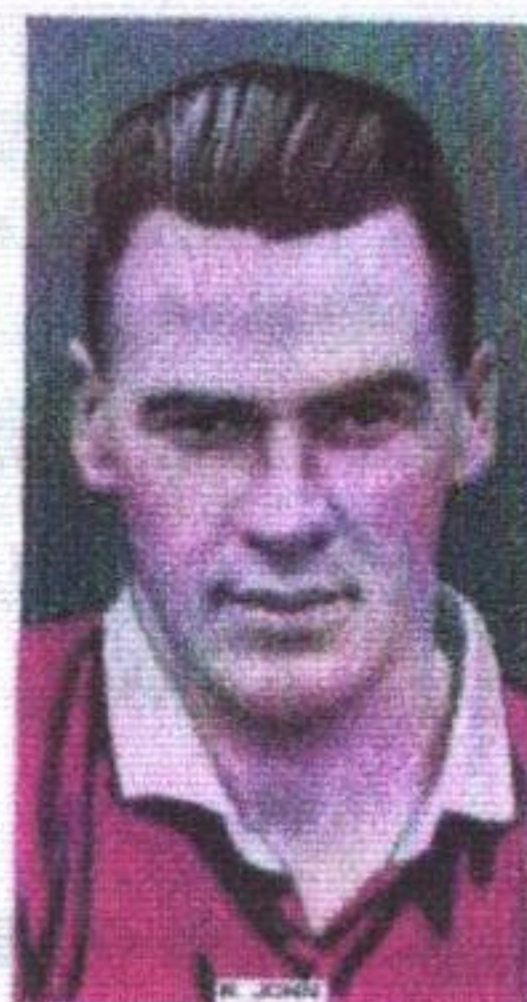
DR. J. MARSHALL



F. REEVE



DR. CARROLL



R. JOY



F. HART




F. KERR



F. HOPKINS

Phillips' mixed footballers (c. 1936).

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