

Front cover, Wirth Bros circus brochure. Printed by Troedel and Cooper, Melbourne, 1928.
BOOROWA PRODUCTIONS

CHAPTER 48

## Sport and leisure

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## SPORT

THE MACQUARIE DICTIONARY defines sport as 'a diversion, recreation, pleasant pastime' as well as 'a meeting for athletic competition' while leisure is defined as 'having one's time free from the demands of work or duty'. Many people's leisure time is fully occupied by watching or participating in sport. Some people swim, fish or play tennis as a leisure activity, while others regard such pursuits as their sport. The line between sport and leisure is a fine one. This chapter discusses the literature on these topics separately but has one alphabetical bibliography.

Australians are continuously attracted to the competitive arenas of sport and venerate the numerous sporting personalities who have risen to stardom. The spectator element—the most popular leisure-related activity in Australia—has been well served by several publishers specialising in sporting publications. The 'sporting mania', adroitly highlighted in Keith Dunstan's *Sport*, (Sydney, Cassell, 1973) has more than adequately spilt over into the buying of books, to the extent that in a country with a small population where low print runs are the bane of the book industry, a work on a famous sporting personality, major sporting event or popular sport is likely to make a substantial impact on the bestseller list. By comparison, the recreational side of sport does not have the same impact. It has been left to government-funded projects such as 'Life. Be in it' to encourage the recreational side of sport, along with wider leisure pursuits. The bias of commercial publishers towards the competitive in sport is inevitably reflected in the composition of the bibliography for this chapter.

Some sports do not appear in the bibliography simply because there are few, if any, books on them. Rowing, hockey, netball and the aeronautical sports of hang-gliding and gliding have not been well treated by publishers. Just as many sports attract relatively small, though no doubt enthusiastic, crowds and comparatively little media attention, so too are these same sports poorly represented on the bookshelves.

The sports introduced by European settlers were, in the early colonial period, fairly simple affairs, reflecting the practices common in Europe generally and in the United Kingdom in particular. Boxing, wrestling, simple athletics and competitive rifle shooting were common pastimes. These were accompanied, from earliest days, by betting and gambling; though both were recognised as dangerous to society, little could be done to suppress them. Blood sports also prospered, but it is questionable whether cockfighting—in which, after all, normally no person was directly involved—should be considered a leisure activity or a sport.

A particular feature of Australian sporting life in our own time is that it is so much a spectator activity. Contradictory as this term may appear to be, it describes the situation accurately: many more people are engaged in watching sporting events than are ever directly involved in performing them. Even though competitive sports are strongly fostered in our schools, very few young people keep up any form of sporting activity after leaving school.

The introduction of shorter working hours over the past hundred years has enabled many people to dedicate more time to sport than was possible in the nineteenth century. This has led, over the decades, to a high level of commercialisation in sport. While winners' purses were not unknown centuries ago—and may indeed derive from Greek and Roman antiquity—the large gate takings of our own time have become possible only because the average hours of work per week have been reduced from 28.6 per cent of available time to 22.6 per cent (not counting overtime). Attendances at sports meetings reveal a good deal about our life and labours and the cumulated records published by P.R. Bartrop (1984) and by R. Cashman (1984) form an important reflection on Australian society.

The gentlemanly sport of hunting was introduced as a kangaroo hunt; it was not until later that foxes were introduced. The related sport of horseracing began in Hyde Park, Sydney, when the military officers organised race meetings. It soon became widespread, and national interest is now highlighted in the annual Melbourne Cup. Horseracing has been a national sport for many years and the sound of race commentaries being broadcast from hotel bars as early as the 1930s is remembered by many as evidence of its dominance. Records of races won and lost can be found in past newspapers and in horseracing magazines; the many horseracing clubs that exist in all parts of Australia (for example, the Australian Jockey Club) have also maintained careful records of the events organised under their aegis.

Horseracing has always been a sport dominated by the wealthy who had the leisure to attend as well as own and train horses. However, by the 1840s it had become popular among all classes—not least because of its traditional association with betting activities—and we have lively descriptions of crowds travelling out to Parramatta to attend a race meeting.

Water-based sports, both rowing and sailing, have long enjoyed popularity in Australia. This is scarcely surprising given the distribution of Australia's population along the eastern seaboard and the beautiful harbours, lakes and rivers which characterise Australian cities. Regattas were organised in the early years of settlement and the main annual event, the Sydney-to-Hobart yacht race, has been held in the Boxing Day–New Year's Day period since 1945. In Hobart and Sydney, Anniversary Regattas were held on 26 January—Australia Day. These events attracted large crowds who took a day out to watch, gamble and picnic on surrounding headlands. The other cities followed with the establishment of yacht clubs to foster sailors' skills. Indeed, Australia's victory in the America's Cup in 1983 was perhaps not quite as astonishing as it may have seemed at the time, given nearly two hundred years' involvement in this sport.

As leisure became more widely possible late in the nineteenth century, cricket and tennis became increasingly popular organised sports. Both were relatively inexpensive to play. The battle with England for the 'Ashes' became the rallying cry for support of cricket. Tennis parties were popular in the late nineteenth century both in the country and in the cities but it was not until after World War I that overseas competitions such as Wimbledon brought tennis to public attention. It has since become extremely popular as a sport which can be played either as a social game or in competition. The Australian climate allows tennis to be played out of doors most of the year.

The winter sport of football has created considerable interest and local loyalty since the latter part of the nineteenth century. Two versions are played in Australia: rugby union and league mostly in New South Wales, Queensland and Western Australia, and Australian rules mostly in Victoria, Tasmania and South Australia. Perhaps the greatest enthusiasm is found in Melbourne and Geelong; Victorian fans are fanatically devoted in their loyalty to their own team: a 'Magpie' supporter would have little good to say about a 'Tiger'. This feeling filters down and in all states barracking for the local team in its weekly combat with neighbouring sides is a regular pastime,

culminating in the fever pitch of the grand final. The influence of European immigration after World War II has resulted in the increasing popularity of soccer and the formation of many new clubs, often with names reminiscent of the central European background of this sport.

Other sports have taken on a lesser role in Australian society—golf, swimming and, more recently, surfing have all become competitive sports. The amateur has given way to the professional and the hunter after the big purse. Though horseracing has always been mainly a spectator sport, associated with large-scale gambling, numerous other sports have followed suit with an increasing dominance of spectators, although gambling is not as prominently linked with their activities.

Athletics has been rediscovered as a sport in the twentieth century, especially since the refounding of the Olympic Games and the popularity of callisthenics as exercise. Australia has competed in the Olympic Games from their commencement, often with notable success; this in turn has increased interest in these forms of sport. Sports meetings are now grand spectacles and are much fostered by the schools. A wide range of new sports has been added to the Australian arena since the 1940s and the influence of North American ball games such as baseball, volleyball, basketball and hockey has lead everywhere to club competitions for men and women. Lawn bowls was an early introduction from the United Kingdom but tenpin bowling became popular only after World War II with the increased North American influence.

These aspects of the history of sport in Australia are linked with the country's social and cultural development: the extensive reporting of sporting events in the news media, the emergence and promotion of sports stars and the increasing leisure and affluence of the community.

The records for the history of sport will have to be researched in the files of those clubs and societies that have survived. The famous ones are relatively easy, as they continue to dominate their particular game. Libraries have acquired some of these records, but newspaper archives and magazines remain a valuable and sometimes the only source for state and local sports history.

The literature of sport is changing. Whereas once the monograph from the commercial publisher dominated, nowadays the diversity of the literature is considerable. While the nature of much of this material dictates that it cannot be covered in the following bibliography, it is certainly as well to note its growth and scope. Federal and state government departments have become deeply involved in the development of sport in this country. Consequently, an increasing amount of information is being published from this source in the form of reports, research papers, directories, seminar and conference proceedings. Many sporting associations now produce regular newsletters which sometimes include articles of historical interest.

While several new journal titles appear each year, with an apparently equal number disappearing, a core of serials covers the main body of current sports information. Journals such as ACHPER national journal of sports, science and medicine cater for the information needs of a wide range of people involved in the sports sciences—doctors, coaches, sports scientists and academics, as well as the practitioners themselves.

The recent growth of interest in sports in Australia, and the desire for sporting excellence at the international level, led to the establishment of a National Institute of Sport in 1981. The institute, as well as the expansion of sport and physical education within the tertiary education sector during the 1960s, has created an increasing demand for high quality local and overseas information. Not only have these sectors of the sporting community created a demand for information, they have also become active generators of this information, which in turn is sought by the community as a whole. In response to this need, the Footscray Institute of Technology Library established in 1982 an Australian Clearing House for Publications in Recreation, Sport and Tourism (ACHPIRST) with the responsibility of collecting, recording and making accessible all Australian documentation in these areas. It received limited financial support from the states and territories through the Standing Committee on Recreation and Sport, and later from a contribution from the commonwealth government.

The principal work of ACHPIRST is the publication of a printed list of references to all

Australian reports, documents, books and journal articles it has collected on recreation, sport and tourism from 1982 onwards. The *Australian leisure index* is produced three times a year, with a cumulation at the end of the year. Most of the material recorded in the index is held by ACHPIRST and is available for loan to other libraries or organisations on request. The index is nationally accessible online through ACI's AUSINET system; this online file is called LeisureLine.

Another function of ACHPIRST has been to publish D. Dow's leisure bibliography (1983)—a substantial publication containing approximately 5500 records of monographs about Australian sport, recreation and tourism published before 1982 and held by the relevant state department libraries and other major libraries around Australia. The bibliography is arranged, like the *Australian leisure index*, by broad subject categories including specific sports and with an author and subject index. The location of each item is also recorded. ACHPIRST has thus taken on the role of national co-ordinator of sports information in Australia.

The easiest way to gain access to what ACHPIRST offers is by searching the hard copy bibliography and index, which should be available in most local libraries. The state libraries, many academic institutions and numerous special libraries are linked with AUSINET, thus allowing online access to the LeisureLine data base. The Footscray Institute of Technology Library, Melbourne, is also prepared to do online searches of LeisureLine and relevant international files at cost.

ACHPIRST has sought to establish links with other countries. Many of these, including Canada, the United Kingdom, West Germany and the USSR, have well-established national documentation and information centres for sport. Through the International Association for Sport Information (IASI) and UNESCO, there are now plans to establish an international sport data base, to be created by merging all the national data bases that currently exist. The Canadian sports data base, produced by the Sport Information Resource Centre (SIRC), has been nominated as the data base to which other countries will contribute and to which ACHPIRST is already sending all the Australian material. The need for such co-operation is based on the premise that serious research requires not only a national but also an international perspective.

The Australian government, with the co-operation of the Confederation of Australian Sport, has recently established an information service for sports coaches. Relying heavily on the national and international sport documentation centre, the co-ordinator of this service is providing detailed and up-to-date information for many sports coaches throughout Australia.

## LEISURE

Leisure is defined here as the ways—other than competitive sport, cultural pursuits or passive activity such as watching television—in which we occupy that part of our lives not given to work or domestic obligation.

There are many more types of leisure and crafts which are or have been pursued in Australia than there are works about them. Some pursuits, even those of long standing, do not appear to have aroused an interest in their historical background. Most writing on leisure activities describes the practice, techniques and refinements of a particular pursuit, or of some aspect of it. But the historical literature of specific spare-time pursuits practised in Australia's past is patchy. Those who seek the history of leisure will have to check the periodical literature as well as monographs. In more recent decades there has been a diversification in specialist periodicals to meet the requirements of followers of particular pursuits. Such periodicals can be a most useful source; they often include news items, which are themselves potential history, and may contain historical material.

For the nineteenth century, much of the material is in first-hand accounts of contemporary life directed to people 'at home'—in the United Kingdom—or used as Christmas gifts for relatives and friends abroad. If an enquirer has an interest in a particular pursuit, there may be no alternative to collecting references from large masses of such comment and reports of the period in journals and newspapers, including their gossip columns. Typical of this genre of social comment are 'Garryowen's' The chronicles of early Melbourne 1835–1852: historical, anecdotal and

personal (1888; facs, Melbourne, Heritage Publications, 1976); The letters of Rachel Henning (1952; new edition, A & R, 1986), which consists of letters describing life in rural Queensland and New South Wales from 1853 to 1882; and Louisa Anne Meredith's Notes and sketches of New South Wales during a residence in that colony from 1839 to 1844 (1844; facs, Ringwood, Vic, Penguin, 1973). A further sampling of commentaries appears in the bibliography below.

The citations in the bibliography are in one sequence with those for sport. Note that some references have not been annotated because the title is self-explanatory. Although gardening could be considered a leisure activity, references to it are included in chapter 40 which discusses domestic life. There are many general books which, although not intended as history, interest today's reader because of their treatment of a leisure activity or because they reflect the period and, although of a practical turn, have some inherent historical insight. Such is the case with J. Davis (1969) on bushwalking and rockclimbing, which mentions past practices, climbs, personalities and so on. Included in the bibliography are contemporary comment, social histories and modern discussions of social patterns relating to leisure. Works which mention leisure pursuits that do not have their own written histories have been favoured. Perhaps one of the rarer, more interesting ones is Cole's *Hobbies*. Cole, a dynamic person with a strong work ethic, even made hobbies an extension of this need to be occupied. At a superficial level, the enquirer might consult any number of the general late twentieth-century pictorial publications such as *A day in the life of Australia* (Sydney, A Day in the Life of Australia Pty Ltd, 1981) to provide a cursory coverage.

The literature on clubs and on aspects of drinking is diverse. Food is well covered in the wake of the emergence of a popular gourmet movement in Australia in the 1970s and a selection of titles is listed in the discussion of domestic life in chapter 40. Titles such as *The colonial cook book* (Sydney, Hamlyn, 1970) are rewarding for an insight into colonial ideas on festive food. Cyril Pearl (1969) and Len Evans *Complete book of Australian wine* (Sydney, Lansdowne, 1984) discuss the history of beer and wine.

The leisure activities associated with clubs are of particular interest. Establishment clubs based on their English counterparts have almost all published short histories. Several of these have been listed and the flavour of club life can be had by dipping into, say, Dow (1947) or Green (1961). The development of more egalitarian clubs is predominantly a postwar phenomenon. A number of associations, particularly women's organisations such as the Country Women's Organisation, founded in 1922, have provided leisure as well as welfare facilities, and membership has been open to a wide variety of people. Most service organisations, such as Apex, Lions, Rotary and Zonta, are more restrictive in their membership criteria. Commemorative publications have been issued about all these organisations but none has yet attracted a serious history; nor have football or RSL clubs, which have grown dramatically in some states since World War II. The leisure activities associated with sporting clubs, service clubs and even some political clubs are often just as important as the purpose for which they were ostensibly founded.

Amusements and diversions range from festive processions to agricultural shows, from sweepstakes to Saturday night dances. There is as yet no literature of substance on these aspects of leisure. Some idea of the past can be gleaned from the various state tourist offices and travel agents; and the sales catalogues of manufacturers often provide information on toys and games for young and old. A bibliography on Australian popular culture, including dancing, film, gambling, mass media (comics, popular literature etc) music, show business and the theatre is to be found in D. Walker and P. Spearritt eds, *Australian popular culture* (Sydney, Allen & Unwin, 1979). Readers should also refer to entries in chapter 52 of this volume.

The literature on crafts includes little history. Pottery, for example, was born in colonial times out of necessity and gradually became an industry. Published histories tend to cover industrial history rather than the development of the small craft, but it is hoped that the growing stream of publications relating to industrial archaeology will contribute further to the history of some crafts. No individual works on leather, macrame, lace, basketry, woodwork, home brewing and lapidary have been listed. The history of these crafts has still to be written. Collective approaches

to some crafts can be found in wider ranging works, such as Brand (1979), which covers a number of activities from the past, using photographs of surviving examples, and in the catalogue of the First Australian Exhibition of Women's Work (1907). This catalogue is itself a large-scale record of the arts and crafts being practised by women in Australia. It contains thousands of entries, divided into groups, with a short description of each.

Works on outdoor pastimes range from caving to cycling, from car rallies and motoring to rock climbing, holidays at the beach, bushwalking and nudism. Camping and caravanning, cross-country sports such as orienteering and forms of hunting have not yet found historians. Fishing, one of the most enduring of outdoor pursuits, seems to be totally lacking in history although there is a plethora of books on how to do it.

One of the most important sources for outdoor activities is the popular journal *Walkabout* (1934–74) which catered for the interests of those who wanted to read about leisure in the bush, by the seaside, in the mountains. Once called 'Australia's way of life magazine', it has not been replaced since its demise.

Book collecting, and collecting fine arts and antiques, are dealt with in other chapters of this volume. Collectors have been slow to record their own history: there is no history of either stamp or coin collecting though the literature of the collecting process itself is broad. We have, and have had, collectors in Australia of almost any artefact or natural phenomenon that can be named or moved, but voluminous literature of collecting is almost all about the contents of the collections rather than the development of interest in particular aspects of collecting.



George French Angas, The young cricketer, c1860.
Watercolour. Angas's delicate watercolour, probably
painted in the 1850s, depicts a particular ideal of English
boyhood. Cricket assumed an enormous importance in
Australia during the nineteenth century, not least because
it was perceived to be representative of all the English
virtues. Excellence in cricket was proof to many
Australians that the English race had not degenerated in
the hot climate, a fear that was often expressed in
contemporary newspapers.

NATIONAL LIBRARY

AKHURST, A. AND KNIGHT, FF. History of the Australian Club, Melbourne. Melbourne, Australian Club, 1943–71. 2 vols, illus

ANDREWS, S. Take your partners: traditional dancing in Australia. Melbourne, Hyland House, 1979. 208 p, illus, music.

Australian folk dancing, its history, and how to do it. First published in 1974.

ARLOTT, J. AND BROGDEN, S. The first test match: England v. Australia 1877. London, Phoenix House, 1950. 62 p.

The story of the first England cricket team to tour Australia. Good biographical details on the teams. Match statistics.

ATKINSON, G. The book of Australian rules finals. Melbourne, Five Mile Press, 1983. 319 p, illus.

First published as a coverage of the Victorian Football League finals to 1973, this book has been expanded to include other states. It includes graphic descriptions as well as statistical material.

AUSTRALIA. Dept of Tourism and Recreation. Sports Institute Study Group. Report of the Australian Sports Institute Study Group. AGPS, 1975. xxxxiv, 289 p.

The rationale and justifications for setting up the Australian Sports Institute. Includes a reading list.

AUSTRALIA. Parliament. House of Representatives. Standing Committee on Expenditure. *The way we p(l)ay: commonwealth assistance for sport and recreation.* AGPS, 1983. 162 p.

The report of an inquiry by a federal government committee into commonwealth expenditure on youth, sport and recreation in Australia. Sixty recommendations are listed.

AUSTRALIAN etiquette; or, the rules and usages of the best society in the Australasian colonies, together with their sports, pastimes, games and amusements. Melbourne, People's Publishing Co, 1886. 643 p, illus.

Discussion of manners and sport, but has chapters on 'amusements', which are non-competitive leisure activites. Facsimile edition, Melbourne, Dent, 1980.

AUSTRALIAN leisure index, 1982— . Melbourne, Australian Clearing House for Publications in Recreation, Sport and Tourism.

An index, cumulated annually, of major Australian publications concerned with sport, recreation and tourism.

AUSTRALIAN UNESCO SEMINAR, Broadbeach, Queensland, 1976. Entertainment and society: report of the Unesco seminar held at Broadbeach, Queensland, June 8–12, 1976. Ed by Geoff Caldwell. AGPS, 1977. 242 p, illus.

Essays on clubs and casinos as well as on popular and classical music, censorship, pop and high culture.

BAGLIN, D. AND AUSTIN, Y. Australian pub crawl. Sydney, Murray Child, 1977. 200 p, illus.

Pictorial survey of hotels which serves indirectly as a history of them.

BAGLIN, D. AND WHEELHOUSE, F. Collecting Australia's past. Sydney, Cassell, 1981. 160 p, illus.

A guide for collectors, providing numerous illustrations of items from the past, many of interest as products of leisure.

BANFIELD, EJ. The confessions of a beachcomber: scenes and incidents in the career of an unprofessional beachcomber in tropical Queensland. London, Unwin, 1908. 336 p, illus, map.

A contribution to the literature describing this lifestyle. Reprinted, A & R, 1968.

BANKS, N. The world in my diary: from Melbourne to Helsinki

for the Olympic Games. Melbourne, Heinemann, 1953. 258 p, illus.

The author was Australia's radio commentator for the Helsinki Games.

BARRIE, D.M. Turf cavalcade: a review of the one hundred and fifty years of horse-racing in Australia, and of the Australian Jockey Club's hundred years at Randwick. Sydney, Australian Jockey Club, 1960. 191 p, illus.

A history giving the introduction of thoroughbred horses in Australia from beginnings in 1819. Deals with Sydney and Melbourne.

BARTROP, P.R. Scores, crowds and records: statistics on the Victorian Football League since 1945. Sydney, History Project Inc, 1984. 186 p. (Historical statistics monograph, 4.)

A statistical listing relating to Australian rules football.

BAVERSTOCK, W. The America's Cup: challenge from down under. Sydney, Murray, 1967. 175 p, illus.

The entire story of an early, ill-fated attempt to win the famous cup. Glossary and table of results, 1870–1967.

BECKETT, R. Convicted tastes: food in Australia. Sydney, Allen & Unwin, 1984. 217 p, illus.

A history of cookery, food and eating in Australia.

BELL, J.P.F. *The Queensland Club, 1859–1959*. Brisbane, The Club, 1966. 121 p, illus.

BLANCH, J. AND JENES, P. Australia's complete history at the Commonwealth Games. Sydney, John Blanch, 1982. 124 p, illus.

A brief discussion of Australian success at the games from the Festival of Europe, 1911, to the 12th games in Brisbane, 1982. Lists all Australian teams and medallists.

BLANCH, J. ed, Australian sporting records. Melbourne, Budget Books, 1981. 552 p, illus.

Detailed listing of Australian records in all sports. First published in 1968. Earlier editions include some historical material not included in this later edition.

BONDI SURF BATHERS' LIFE SAVING CLUB. History of Bondi Surf Bathers' Life Saving Club, 1906–1956. Sydney, The Club, 1956. 52 p, illus.

The story of the famous club and the people who made it happen.

BRADMAN, D.G. Farewell to cricket. London, Hodder and Stoughton, 1950. 320 p, illus.

The reminiscences of Australia's greatest batsman, from child-hood to the end of his cricket career.

BRAND, M.A. Australiana: over 150 years of decorative crafts, furniture, jewellery, pottery, coins and bottles. Sydney, Ure Smith, 1979. 144 p, illus.

A discussion and collection for an overview.

BROWN, LH. Victor Trumper and the 1902 Australians. London, Secker & Warburg, 1981. 207 p, illus.

There is a fascination about the cricket season of 1902. The Australian tour of England in that year was one of the most memorable of all; includes match statistics.

CAPE, H. Five times round: a story. Buderim, Qld, The Author, 1979. 77 p, illus, maps.

An account of the Redex/Mobilgas reliability trials for motor vehicles, 1954–58.

CASHMAN, R. Australian cricket crowds: the attendance cycle daily figures 1877–1984. Sydney, History Project Inc, 1984. 324 p. (Historical statistics monograph, 5.)

A statistical listing of attendance at cricket matches.

CASHMAN, R. AND McKERNAN, M. eds, Sport, money, morality and the media. UNSWP, 1981. 343 p, illus, map.

A collection of highly informative essays on the sociology and politics of Australian sport. Substantial bibliography.

CAVANOUGH, M. The Melbourne Cup 1861–1982. Melbourne, Currey O'Neil, 1983. 546 p, illus.

A year-by-year account of the Melbourne Cup and races leading up to it, with an appendix of detailed results. Has an excellent index. First published in 1960 as *Cup Day*, by Maurice Cavanough and Meurig Davies.

CAWLEY, E. AND COLLINS, B. Evonne. London, Hart-Davis, MacGibbon, 1975. 191 p, illus.

Autobiography of Evonne Goolagong, an Aboriginal girl from outback NSW who won the women's singles championship at Wimbledon in 1971 and 1980.

CHALLINGWORTH, E.B. Dancing down the years: the romantic century in Australia. Melbourne, Craftsman Press, 1978. 88 p, illus, music.

Popular dancing for parties and festive occasions.

CHILDSPLAY, Elizabeth Bay House, 1st April to 30th June 1980. Sydney, Elizabeth Bay House Trust, 1980. 23 p, illus.

'Catalogue of an exhibition of children's game, books and toys of the 19th and early 20th centuries.'

CLARKE, M. Nudism in Australia: a first study. Waurn Ponds, Vic, Deakin University Press, 1982. 357 p, illus.

CLARKE, R. et al, Athletics the Australian way. Sydney, Lansdowne, 1976. 119 p, illus.

Gives records and describes Australian athletics.

COLE, E.W. Hobbies. Melbourne, Coles Book Arcade, 191-. 98 p, illus.

Previous edition entitled Hobby land: showing the great value of hobbies to all mankind (1902). Cole is famous for his Cole's funny picture book for children.

COOMBE, D.C. A history of the Davis Cup: being the story of the International Lawn Tennis Championship, 1900–48. Sydney, Australasian Publishing Co, 1949. 288 p, illus.

The Davis Cup began in 1900 when the cup was presented by Dwight Davis, then a leading American player, for competition among players of different countries.

CORRIS, P. Lords of the ring. Sydney, Cassell, 1980. 200 p, illus.

This book covers boxing in Australia from 1814 to about 1970, at which point the popularity of the sport began to decline.

COX, A.B. The first hundred years: history of S.A. Tattersalls Club. Adelaide, Brolga Books, 1980. 137 p, illus.

CRAZE, B. A history of a country show. Cowra, NSW, Cowra and District Historical Society, 1979. 80 p, illus, maps. The Cowra Show, 1879–1979, is typical of rural shows all over Australia.

CUMES, J.W.C. Their chastity was not too rigid: leisure times in early Australia. Sydney, Reed, 1979. 378 p, illus.

Covers leisure to about 1850, including music, the performing arts and sport.

CUTHBERT, B. Golden girl as told to Jim Webster. London, Pelham, 1966. 160 p, illus.

Cuthbert won four gold medals at the 1956 and 1964 Olympic Games. She was one of the great short distance runners.

D'ALPUGET, L. Yachting in Australia: yesterday, today, tomorrow. Melbourne, Hutchinson, 1980. 329 p, illus, maps.

Not a complete view but an attempt to put events and

developments in Australian yachting into historical perspective and to fill in some detail.

DALY, J.A. Elysian fields: sport, class and community in colonial South Australia, 1836–1890. Adelaide, The Author, 1982. 225 p, illus, maps.

An examination of the role of sport in colonial SA, based on newspapers, diaries, letters, minute books, public documents, maps, photographs and paintings.

DAVID, M. Australian ocean racing. A & R, 1967. 192 p, illus, maps.

Written to create something of the atmosphere of Australian ocean racing and to put on record some of the rapidly growing achievements of Australian yachtsmen.

DAVIS, J. ed, Rope and rucksack: bushwalking, rockclimbing, canoeing, canyoning, caving, ski touring, cascading. A & R, 1969. 127 p, illus.

A compendium on how to approach various sports compiled at the time when these sports were gaining prominence. Good descriptive material.

DAVIS, P.L. Australians on the road. Adelaide, Rigby, 1979. 232 p, illus.

History of motoring for leisure in Australia.

DINGLE, A.E. Drink and drinking in nineteenth century Australia: a statistical commentary. Melbourne, Dept of Economic History, Monash University, 1978. 41 1. (Monash papers in economic history, 6.)

Challenges the popular concept that heavy drinking has been an important component of an emerging national character and suggests that it is difficult to discern a distinctly Australian pattern of consumption.

D'OMBRAIN, A. Fish tales. Adelaide, Rigby, 1968. 178 p, illus.

Stories of deep-sea fishing in Australian waters.

DOW, D. Australian leisure bibliography. Melbourne, Australian Clearing House for Publications in Recreation, Sport and Tourism, 1983. 332 p.

A listing of information on sport, recreation and tourism being the holdings of major specialist libraries in Australia.

DOW, D.M. Melbourne Savages: a history of the first fifty years of the Melbourne Savage Club. Melbourne, The Club, 1947. 256 p, illus.

DU CROS, E. Skindiving in Australia. A & R, 1960. 180 p, illus, map.

Skindiving did not begin in Australia until the late 1930s. This is a history of the sport since then.

DUNNING, E. AND SHEARD, K. Barbarians, gentlemen and players: a sociological study of the development of rugby football. ANUP, 1979. 321 p.

A scholarly and erudite analysis of the origins of, and meanings in, rugby football. The book is a seminal work in the understanding of rugby.

DWYER, TJ. Show jumping down under. Adelaide, Rigby, 1973. 120 p, illus.

History of show jumping in Australia from the formation of the Equestrian Federation of Australia in 1950.

EDWARDS, R.G. Australian traditional bushcrafts. Melbourne, Lansdowne, 1975. 143 p, illus.

Describes the execution of crafts of the past, from saddlery and furniture to dam and tank sinking.

ELLIOTT, H. The golden mile: the Herb Elliott story as told to Alan Trengrove. London, Cassell, 1961. 178 p, illus.

Herb Elliott had the perfect physique and temperament for being a great runner. This is his story, told in a light-hearted way. FARRELLY, B. This surfing life, by Midget Farrelly as told to Craig McGregor. Adelaide, Rigby, 1965. 138 p, illus.

A personal view of the sport of surfing by Australia's first world champion, Midget Farrelly.

FIDDIAN, M. The pioneers. Melbourne, Victorian Football Association, 1977. 192 p, illus.

A centennial history of the second major Australian rules football competition in Victoria.

FIRST AUSTRALIAN EXHIBITION OF WOMEN'S WORK, Melbourne, 1907. Official souvenir catalogue. Melbourne, Hearne & Co, Paragon Printers, 1907. 399 p, illus.

Catalogue of one of the largest art and crafts exhibitions ever held in this country.

THE FIRST ten years: the Embroiderers' Guild, Victoria. Melbourne, The Guild, 1980. 45 p, illus.

Period covered is 1960-70.

FRASER, D. AND GORDON, H. Gold medal girl: confessions of an Olympic champion. Melbourne, Lansdowne, 1965. 206 p, illus.

Autobiography of the champion swimmer Dawn Fraser, with some emphasis on the Olympic Games.

FREELAND, J.M. The Australian pub. Melbourne, Sun Books, 1977. 192 p, illus.

The pub in Australian society to 1966, with some emphasis on architecture. First published in 1966.

FRIEND, J. Classic climbs of Australia. Leura, NSW, Second Back Row Press, 1983. 111 p, illus, maps.

Anthology of accounts of rockclimbing.

FRINDALL, W. The Wisden book of test cricket: 1876–77 to 1977–78. London, Macdonald and Jane's, 1979. 1024 p.

A chronological presentation of scores for all cricket tests, with accompanying statistical analyses which include tables for all players listed.

GALTON, B. Gladiators of the surf: the Australian Surf Life Saving Championships, a history. Sydney, Reed, 1984. 288 p, illus.

A history, carnival-by-carnival, with vignette biographies of notable surf lifesavers interspersed and an appendix of detailed results.

GILLISON, J.M. A history of the Lyceum Club, Melbourne. Melbourne, The Club, 1975. 118 p, illus.

A history of a women's club whose main criterion for membership is that of having tertiary qualifications.

GODDARD, R.H. *The Union Club, 1857–1967.* Sydney, Halstead Press, 1957. 140 p, illus.

GOLLAN, A. The tradition of Australian cooking. ANUP, 1978. 211 p, illus.

Covers many aspects of cooking, from campfire to indoor and discusses gadgets, kitchens and recipes.

GORDON, H.C. Young men in a hurry: the story of Australia's fastest decade (3rd edn). Melbourne, Lansdowne, 1962. 164 p, illus.

Australian athletics in the 1950s. Some good photographs. First published in 1961.

GOULD, N. On and off the turf in Australia. London, George Routledge & Son, 1895. 244 p, illus.

An excellent biographical record of horseracing in Australia at the end of the nineteenth century by the successful novelist of horseracing adventures. Facsimile edition, Libra Books, 1973.

GREEN, F.C. The Tasmanian Club, 1861–1961. Hobart, The Club, 1961. 93 p, illus.

HANRAHAN, B. ed, *Motor racing the Australian way*. Melbourne, Lansdowne, 1972. 127 p, illus, maps.

A collection of short articles on every aspect of the sport, written by some of Australia's great drivers and including many fine action photos.

HONEY, T. ed, *Bowls: the Australian way of life.* Melbourne, Lansdowne, 1974. 117 p, illus.

Aspects of lawn bowls described by well-known players, with sections on administration of the game and Australia's great players.

HORNADGE, W. Stamps: a collectors' guide. Dubbo, NSW, Review Publications, 1980. 168 p, illus.

A basic introduction, first published in 1968.

INGLIS, G. Sport and pastime in Australia. London, Methuen, 1912. 308 p, illus.

This book, written and published in England, provides a fascinating historical treatment of Australian sport around the turn of the century.

INGLIS, J. Our Australian cousins. London, Macmillan, 1880. 466 p, illus, maps.

Includes descriptions of various amusements and pastimes including fishing.

JACQUES, T.D. AND PAVIA, G.R. eds, Sport of Australia: selected readings in physical activity. Sydney, McGraw-Hill, 1976. 169 p.

A good collection of essays on the sociology and politics of Australian sport including a historical perspective by such writers as Anthony Trollope. Good bibliography.

LAWN tennis in Australasia. By 'Austral'. Sydney, Edward Dunlop, 1912. 344 p, illus.

Features 62 action photographs taken in match play in Australia of the four greatest players of the period: Brookes, Wilding, McLoughlin and Larned.

LE QUESNE, AL. The bodyline controversy. London, Secker & Warburg, 1983. 241 p, illus.

Though focused on the Australia–England test series of 1932–33, this book includes analysis of techniques and social factors in cricket from the nineteenth century and discusses the changes in policy that followed the 1932–33 series.

LESTER, G. Australians at the Olympics: a definitive history. Sydney, Lester-Townsend, Melbourne, Kingfisher, 1984. 284 p, illus.

Brief histories of each games, biographies of Australian Olympic champions, placing of each Australian competitor (including those eliminated in heats) and a list of all Olympic placegetters.

McGUIRE, P. Inns of Australia. Melbourne, Heinemann, 1952. 284 p, illus.

A history of inns in Australia. 'If you take the inn out of our history, you leave it filleted' (px).

MANDLE, W.F. Winners can laugh: sport and society. Ringwood, Vic, Penguin, 1974. 64 p, illus.

Sport in modern society, its qualities, the demand it makes and what it reveals about the people involved in it.

MANT. G. The big show: the 150th anniversary of the Royal Agricultural Society of NSW. Sydney, Horwitz, 1972. 136 p, illus.

A history of Sydney's Royal Easter Show, the largest in Australia.

MERCER, D. ed, Leisure and recreation in Australia. Melbourne, Sorrett, 1975. 256 p, illus.

Essays on subjects such as tourism, holidays, national parks and wilderness areas.

MERCER, D. ed, *Outdoor recreation: Australian perspectives*. Melbourne, Sorrett, 1981. 171 p, illus, maps.

Studies of the use of land and national parks for outdoor recreation activities in Australia.

MORGAN, EJR. The Adelaide Club, 1863–1963. Adelaide, The Club, 1963. 135 p, illus.

MULVANEY, D.J. Cricket walkabout: the Australian Aboriginal cricketers on tour 1867–8. MUP, 1967. xiv, 112 p, illus, map.

Account of the first and only tour of England by a team of Australian Aborigines.

MYATT, B. AND HANLEY, B. Australian coins, notes and medals. Sydney, Horwitz Grahame, 1982. 262 p, illus.

A history describing the currency and medals of the past. First published in 1980.

NATIONAL CAPITAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY. A history of agricultural shows in the A.C.T. Canberra, The Society, 1979. x, 54 p, illus.

O'LOGHLEN, F. Champions of the turf. Sydney, F.H. Johnston Publishing Co, 1945. 160 p, illus.

Gives details of famous horses such as Carbine, Ajax and Phar Lap.

OLYMPIC GAMES, Melbourne, 1956. Organizing Committee. The official report of the organizing committee for the games of the XVI Olympiad, Melbourne, 1956. Melbourne, Government Printer, 1958. 760 p. illus.

An encyclopaedic work, this includes many facts on the events, an index of competitors, illustrations and charts.

PEARL, C. Beer, glorious beer: with incidental observations on great beer myths, pubs and publicans, barmaids and breathalysers, mum, flip, berry bards, and beer in the kitchen, etc. etc. Melbourne, Nelson, 1969. 173 p, illus.

PEARSON, J.K. Surfing subcultures of Australia and New Zealand. UQP, 1979. 213 p, illus.

This is not about surfing, but the people who surf—surf lifesavers and surfboard riders.

POLLARD, J. Australian cricket: the game and players. Sydney, Hodder and Stoughton in association with the ABC, 1982. 1162 p, illus.

An encyclopaedic work covering cricketing terms, associations, players, facilities and matches.

POLLARD, J. Australian rugby union: the game and the players. A & R, 1984. 945 p, illus.

A major work on rugby union and its place in Australian sport. POLLARD, J. *The pictorial history of Australian horse racing*. Sydney, Lansdowne, 1981. 400 p, illus.

A history from the beginning, illustrations of horses and personalities and famous races. Deals with all states and has a horse index. First published in 1981.

POLLARD, J. ed, Australian and New Zealand fishing. Sydney, Ure Smith, 1979. 952 p, illus, maps.

A comprehensive book on all aspects of Australian fish and fishing. Contains maps and drawings of various fish. It was first published in 1969 with the title Australian and New Zealand complete book of fishing.

POOLE, P.N. Rodeo in Australia. Adelaide, Rigby, 1977. 102 p, illus.

History of the rodeo in Australia from the formation of the Australian Rough Riders Association in 1944. Includes tables of Australian champions.

PRESTON, J. Racing axemen: a history of competitive wood-chopping in Australia. Melbourne, Craftsman Press, 1980. 99 p, illus.

Although chronologically arranged, most chapters of this work are organised round one or two axemen as representative champions of the period. There are no tables of results.



Front cover, souvenir brochure, 1932–33. The fight for 'the Ashes', the test cricket competition between Australia and England, has great emotional connotations for Australia. The defeat of the English at their own game on their own soil in 1882 in the match which began the Ashes legend was seen by many as proof of Australia's coming of age. With the advent of Don Bradman in the 1930s Australian cricket nationalism became more aggressive: the competition had become a battle.

PRIESTLEY, S. The crown of the road: the story of the RACV. Melbourne, Macmillan, 1983. 170 p, illus.

History of the motoring organisation, the Royal Automobile Club of Victoria.

PRING, P. Analysis of champion racehorses. Sydney, Thoroughbred Press, 1977. 687 p, illus.

Gives race-by-race performances of about one hundred champion Australian and New Zealand racehorses of the twentieth century, with annotations on their breeding and progeny. Concludes with some statistical analyses of breeding.

PRING, P. Major Australian races and racehorses 1960–1980. Sydney, Thoroughbred Press, 1980. 542 p. illus.

Gives race-by-race performances of 160 horses, but without the attention to breeding of the preceding title. Includes a list of results of major races in Australia for the period.

RICKETTS, A. Walter Lindrum: billiards phenomenon. Canberra, Brian Clouston, 1982. 192 p, illus.

Biography of the Australian who dominated world billiards to his retirement in 1950.

ROSE, E. The torch within. New York, Doubleday, 1965. 192 p, illus.

Murray Rose was one of Australia's great swimmers. This is a biography by his mother.

ROSE, L. Lionel Rose, Australian: the life story of a champion. By Lionel Rose as told to Rod Humphries. A & R, 1969. 150 p. illus.

The story of Lionel Rose, an Aborigine from Gippsland, Vic, who won the world bantamweight boxing title on 27 February 1968 in Tokyo.

ROSENWATER, I. Sir Donald Bradman: a biography. London, Batsford, 1978. 416 p, illus.

The most detailed biography of Bradman. Several others exist. SANDERCOCK, L. AND TURNER, I. *Up where Cazaly? The great Australian game*. Sydney, Granada, 1982. 272 p, illus. An examination of the game of Australian rules football from its origins in 1850s to the game of today which involves big business and television.

SHEPHERD, W.J. Encyclopedia of Australian sport. Adelaide, Rigby, 1980. 469 p, illus.

A very high proportion of this encyclopaedia's entries are biographical, including entries for sportsmen and women still actively competing at the time of publication.

SMITH, T. Australian golf, the first 100 years. Sydney, Lester-Townsend, 1982. 203 p, illus.

A well-illustrated history of the game, courses and players, with statistics and tables.

SOUTAR, D.G. The Australian golfer. A & R, 1906. 260 p, illus

Besides detailed instructions on how to play golf it includes a history of the game in Australia to date of publication.

STANNARD, B. The triumph of Australia II: the America's Cup challenge of 1983. Sydney, Lansdowne, 1983. 128 p, illus, maps.

A short history of the America's Cup with illustrated text on Australia II's win in 1983.

STAPLETON, M. AND McDONALD P. Christmas in the colonies. Sydney, David Ell Press in association with Historic Houses Trust of NSW, 1981. 128 p, illus.

Survey of Australian celebration of Christmas in the second half of the nineteenth century.

STEPHENSEN, P.R. Sydney sails: the story of the Royal Sydney Yacht Squadron's first 100 years (1862–1962). A & R, 1962. 272 p, illus, maps.

This official history of the club contains a wealth of detail, not only about the RSYS but about Sydney, its harbour and its characters during their first 100 years.

SWANWICK, R. Les Darcy, Australia's golden boy of boxing. Sydney, Ure Smith, 1965. 238 p, illus.

A biography of Darcy who died at the age of 21 from pneumonia and a 'broken heart' in America.

THOMIS, M.I. The Brisbane Cup. Brisbane, Jacaranda, 1980. vii, 56 p, illus.

A history of the horserace, first run in 1866.

THOMS, P.R. The first 25 years, B.P.W. Australia: the history of the Australian Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs, compiled from official records. Melbourne, Australian Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs, 1972. 123 p, illus.

TUCKEY, B. AND BERGHOUSE, R. Australia's greatest motor

race: the complete history. Sydney, Lansdowne, 1981. 240 p, illus

The story of the James Hardie 1000, formerly the Bathurst 1000, from the first race in 1960 to the 1980 race.

TWOPENY, R.E.N. Town life in Australia. London, Elliot Stock, 1883. 247 p.

Discusses Melbourne, Sydney and Adelaide and is, on occasion, quite merciless. Chapters include 'Amusements'. Facsimile edition, SUP, 1973.

WALKER, M. Colonial crafts of Victoria: early settlement to 1921. Melbourne, Ministry for the Arts, Vic, 1978. 167 p, illus.

Catalogue of a major exhibition at the National Gallery of Vic with hundreds of photographs. Subsistence crafts (for example, footwear and farm gadgetry) and more decorative work are included.

WALKER, M. Pioneer crafts of early Australia. Melbourne, Macmillan for the Crafts Council of Australia, 1978. 172 p, illus.

Covers mainly nineteenth-century crafts, including subsistence crafts (shelter, transport, tools) as well as leisure activities.

WARD, G.R.T. The diamond jubilee of the Kosciusko Alpine Club, July 1909–July 1969. Sydney, The Club, 1970. 141 p, illus.

The history of the club as at its sixtieth anniversary, by the people who ran it. Appendices include members' lists.

WARREN, J. AND DETTRE, A. Soccer the Australian way. Sydney, Summit Books, 1977. 144 p, illus.

Until recently soccer has not been as popular in Australia as the other football codes. This book tries to be both a manual on how to play the game and an attempt to persuade more young Australians to play. Includes many good action photos. First published in 1974 as *Soccer in Australia*.

WHEELWRIGHT, H.W. Bush wanderings of a naturalist; or, notes on the field sports and fauna of Australia Felix, by an old bushman. London, Routledge, Warne & Routledge, 1861. 272 p.

Perceptive observations on customs and life. Facsimile edition, OUP, 1979.

WHITINGTON, R.S. Great moments in Australian sport. Melbourne, Macmillan, 1974. 144 p, illus.

Twenty-four short illustrated accounts taken from all eras and all sports. The articles are crisply written and interesting.

WHITINGTON, R.S. An illustrated history of Australian tennis. Melbourne, Macmillan, 1975. 126 p, illus.

A survey of the game from 1873 (when modern tennis was invented) to 1975. It includes much statistical data on the period, including Australia's 'golden age' of tennis. Many fine action photos.

WILSON, T. The luck of the draw: a centenary of Tattersall's sweeps, 1881–1981. Melbourne, T. Wilson Publishing, 1980. 212 p, illus.

A history of Australia's famous lottery.

WINSER, K. The story of Australian motoring: the complete history of motoring from the first horseless carriages to our cars of today. Melbourne, Motor Manual, 1955. 319 p, illus, maps.



## X Culture



Albert Tucker, Pick up, 1941. Oil on composition board, 61.6 × 45.5 cm. Born in Melbourne in 1914, Tucker was influenced by the work of the German impressionists. His aggressive portrayal of some of the seedier aspects of Australian life made him temporarily unpopular in some art circles.

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