

Sport Archives in Australia

Richard Cashman

Richard Cashman, an Associate Professor in History and Director of the Centre for Olympic Studies at the University of New South Wales, has written and edited many books on the history of Australian sport including *Paradise of Sport* (1995), *Sport, Federation, Nation* (2001) and the forthcoming *Sport in the National Imagination*. He was elected President of the Australian Society for Sports History in 2001. He has played a role in the setting up of sports and other archives including the Tom Brock Collection, an Olympic Archives at UNSW and the Marrickville Archives.

Interest in sports archives and museums has increased in the past few decades as sports have become more professional; sports history, supporter and heritage groups have emerged; there has been recognition of the value of knowledge transfer; sports officials have come to see the value of archives; and there have been more tertiary archives courses. While many sports archives have been destroyed or damaged by neglect, a number of private collectors have diligently built up fine collections that have become the core of public collections. There is much more work to be done to appraise and list sporting archives which illuminate a whole host of other subjects including military history, social, economic, cultural and political history.¹

The chequered history of the 'sacred' cauldron used in the 1956 Melbourne Olympic Games provides an illuminating insight into changing attitudes to sports archives, as well as the related issue of legacy. After the 1956 Games the cauldron was lost and languished in a city warehouse for thirty years. It was not rediscovered until 1987. It has now been recognised that the cauldron is an artefact of great symbolic value and public interest — partly sparked by the awarding of another Olympic Games to Australia in 1993. The cauldron became a central focus of an exhibition, opened at the Australian Gallery of

Sport and Olympic Museum, in December 1999 at the Melbourne Cricket Ground (MCG).²

The exhibition text beside the cauldron stated:

The cauldron displayed here was constructed shortly before the Games by local sheet metal engineers Rayson Industries. The flame was fuelled by liquid petroleum gas supplied by Shell Oil Company and maintained by students from the University of Melbourne who kept a vigil at the cauldron to change the gas bottles and ensure the flame did not go out.

After the Games the cauldron was exhibited throughout Victoria in a series of public displays for charity. Subsequently it was lost and its whereabouts unknown for 30 years.

In 1987 the cauldron was found in a city council warehouse in West Melbourne and donated to the Australian Gallery of Sport by the Melbourne City Council. Although constructed quickly and not intended to last for longer than the period of the Games, the cauldron was found to be in good condition in requiring only minor refurbishment before again being presented for display.

It took thirty years for Melbourne to properly recognise the value of its cauldron, memorabilia, archives and other products of the Games as important public property — part of the city's rich heritage. The cauldron itself was not built to last, it was 'constructed quickly' to do its job and once the Games were over it was not considered to have any enduring value. This was the approach to the records: the Games were finished, the records were packed away in various places and that was that. The records of the Games were scattered in various repositories: the Public Record Office, the University of Melbourne, and the Melbourne Cricket Club. There was no effort to consolidate, catalogue, to develop suitable finding aids or to encourage research on the Games.

Post-Games planning in Melbourne in 1956 was very rudimentary. The main thrust seems to have been to get back to sporting business as usual, to return the MCG to its previous use as the premier cricket and football venue in the country. The media declared that Melbourne was the 'friendly Games', perhaps the last of the innocent Games before drugs, spiralling costs, security and television demands and sponsorship issues created many new challenges for the Olympic Movement. There was no interest in probing behind the media cliché about the reality of the Melbourne Games.

For three decades Melbourne lost its cauldron and had limited Olympic legacy. During this period no book or article of substance was published on the Games and there was no scholarly involvement with the records. The records, scattered around the city, were largely left to gather dust and were consulted by relatively few people.

It was not until 1986 that legacy issues began to be taken seriously in Melbourne. The Australian Gallery of Sport (now the Australian Gallery of Sport and Olympic Museum), which was opened in 1986, included a permanent Olympic display, the first in Australia. The cauldron was rediscovered in 1987. In 2000 the Public Record Office organised an exhibition of Olympic memorabilia to travel around country Victoria.

And it was not until the 1990s that some substantial scholarly and popular studies of the 1956 Olympics first appeared and there was some engagement with the popular media assessment of the Games. There were a number of important publications and a video in the late 1980s and 1990s as scholars began to take an interest in the Games and its records. Historian Graeme Davison contributed an important article, 'Welcoming the World', in *Australian Historical Studies* (1997), while Geoffrey Ballard published, *Nation with Nation: The Organisation of the Olympic Village*, in the same year. Davison was also involved in a Film Australia video, *Lies, Spies & the Olympics* (1999) which developed a revisionary interpretation of the 'friendly Games'.³ There was also new material in the 1990s in Harry Gordon's history of Australia at the Olympic Games, a thesis by Shane Cahill, an article by Ian Jobling and a popular book by Bruce Howard.⁴ So after decades of relative neglect, there was a flurry of research activity on the Melbourne Olympic Games. With the scholarly involvement in the archives there emerged a more considered and rounded view of the Melbourne Games.

The increased interest in sports archives from the late 1970s

Sports records and sports archives have become a more valued commodity since the late 1970s. A number of reasons can be suggested for this changed climate: sports have become more professional; the growth of sports exhibitions and museums; the development of sports history and studies; the rise of sports specific supporter and heritage groups; changed attitudes of sports officials; the demands of centenary histories; the increasing value of sports records and memorabilia; the proliferation of tertiary archives courses; and the recognition of the value of knowledge transfer.

Professionalism in sport

Before the 1970s many of the leading sports of the country were amateur, run by part-time and often honorary officials. With the greater acceptance of professionalism in sport from the 1970s there followed an increased respect for the records of a sport and a more professional approach to the management

of records, past and present. It also became apparent to professional administrators that records and memorabilia could be used for promotion.

Growth of sports museums and exhibitions

Since the late 1970s, there has been a growth of interest in sports museums and exhibitions. During this period it has become evident that museums could be used to promote a sport and its values and, in addition, were commercially viable. Museums can add to the value of a sports stadium by attracting a continuing number of sports tourists. By making use of electronic and interactive technology, museums could also be used to interest young people in a particular sport or sporting venue. Some of the recent leading sports museums and collections include:

- Melbourne Cricket Club Museum (1968)
- National Sports Information Service (1981)
- Australian Jockey Club Archives (1981)
- Australian (formerly Victorian) Racing Museum, Caulfield Racecourse (1981)
- Australian Gallery of Sport and Olympic Museum, Melbourne (1986)
- Bradman Museum, Bowral (1988), and
- Adelaide Oval Museum (1994).

The rise of sports history and sports scholarship

Academic interest in sport is relatively recent. The first academic sports history conference was held in 1977 and the Australian Society for Sports History (ASSH) was formed in 1983. An academic involvement was extremely important for the increased status of sports archives. Academics became active users of sports archives and their books publicised the value of research material in sports archives. Academics also developed constructive relationships with the custodians of libraries and archives. As practitioners in the field they even helped locate new valuable collections, that found their way into major collections. My research for a biography of the 'Demon' Fred Spofforth⁵ – Australia's first cricket hero – involved making contact with his grandchildren, who were based in the United Kingdom. One result of this contact was that the Spofforth family donated significant memorabilia to the Australian Gallery of Sport. In another instance a major collection on rugby league, the Tom Brock Collection, was donated as a bequest to ASSH (see below).

Academics have also assisted sporting administrators to improve their archival management procedures becoming members of history committees of individual sports (see *Surf lifesaving*) and acting as archival advisers (see *Horseracing*). Because academics were often asked to write commissioned, often centenary histories, of sports clubs and associations, they frequently encouraged improved collection practices.

The rise of sports supporters, heritage and history groups

The rise of cricket societies, football heritage groups and similar organisations in other sports such as rugby league, devoted to cultivating the traditions of their sport, has produced another important group of individuals who are supportive of archives. Cricket societies, which became more prominent from the 1970s, attracted interested amateurs, writers, journalists, statisticians and various others who were interested in the history and traditions of their sport. Like academics they published articles and books and placed great value on libraries and archives. They have played an additional role, as volunteers, in places such as the Melbourne Cricket Club. Scholars who work there are assisted in their enquiries by a team of knowledgeable individuals and researchers, such as Ray Webster and Alf Batchelder. The Australian Football Heritage Group, a group of football historians from various Melbourne clubs, was formed in 1996 with the express purpose of safeguarding and preserving records of the Australian Football League.

Changed attitude of sports officials

Partly for the reasons set out above sports administrators in the past few decades have become more aware of the importance of professional records management and the development of archives for the sport. Such practices can vary from a relatively small one-off project to substantial ongoing archival projects. The All Australia Netball Association commissioned the Australian Sports Consultancy to organise its archives and at the same time to organise an oral history project. This was a one-off project: there was no ongoing professional archival input. New South Wales Rugby, in contrast, established a purpose-built archives at Artarmon in Sydney in 1996 and employed a permanent professional archivist.

Centenary histories

In the last few decades many sports and associations have celebrated centenaries and have become aware of the need for records to write an adequate history of their institution. The Australian Golf Club, formed in 1882, has approached professional historians to write the history of the Club,

one of the oldest in the country. However, because most of the archives were lost through fire, the History Committee of the Club is interested initially to try and 're-create' archives from other sources.⁶

Value of sporting archives

Another factor which has led to a greater interest in sports museums and archives is the increase in the number of sports collectors and the greater value placed on sports artefacts and memorabilia. This is evident from the spiralling prices paid for memorabilia sold in Christie's auctions. It is also evident in the many limited cricket prints marketed by Channel 9 throughout the cricket season.

Growth of courses on archives

In the past few decades there have been a number of tertiary courses taught on archives management. Students, who undertook such courses became involved in practical projects for sports associations. The course run by Peter Orlovich at the University of New South Wales between 1973 and 2000 offered support for several hundred government and private organisations, including sporting bodies, to improve their records management policies. Students from this course worked in the following bodies: The Australian Jockey Club; The Briar's Club at Burwood; St Michael's Golf Club at Malabar; Concord Golf Club; Palm Beach Surf Club and the Cabbage Tree Club; and the New South Wales Cricket Association. One result of these projects is that the finding aids (guides) to, and reports of, these archives have been deposited in the University of New South Wales Archives. However, Peter Orlovich added that 'on reflection, it would appear that comparatively few sporting organisations or associations approached me for advice or assistance'.

There are some fortunate synergies between these courses and the development of more professional sports archives. After the completion of the Palm Beach Surf Club and Cabbage Tree Club archival project a graduate of the UNSW course, Judy McArthur, became the curator of this collection. She was later employed as curator of the Rugby Archives, set up at Artarmon, Sydney in 1996.

Knowledge transfer

The successful 2000 Sydney Olympic Games has generated significant 'knowledge transfer' business for Sydney in regard to the Athens 2004 Olympic Games. A group at Monash University won an International Olympic Committee contract to advance 'knowledge transfer'.

Loss of past records

There are a legion of stories of how valuable records of sporting archives were lost in one way or another — through improper storage or fire, damaged beyond repair through neglect or simply discarded by officials who had no sense of their value. There is a story, which may or may not be true, that Clem Jones, who was an influential official in the Queensland Cricket Association and even curator of the Gabba in the mid-1970s, threw out much valuable material including the scorebook of the celebrated tied Test against the West Indies in the 1960–61 series. Whether this is true or not the scorebook is officially lost.

There are also some stories of wanton destruction of records at Kooyong Memorial Tennis Club in the 1950s. It is ironic that at the very height of a golden era of Australian tennis — and the grass courts of Kooyong were a celebrated site of many important matches — that bonfires were organised to dispense with old records and photographs that were considered surplus and expendable. While it is not known how much valuable material was destroyed, the current archivist Norm Marshall has reported there are significant gaps in the collection relating to this period.

Col Hutchison, who joined the Australian Football League (AFL) in the early 1990s and is the officer responsible for statistics and records, reported that there was such scant regard for the records of Australian Rules football that in the 1970s and early 1980s the Victorian Football League (VFL) — the pre-eminent body for Australian Rules football before the AFL was established in 1990 — actually sold off its minute books. When the folly of such an activity was later realised the VFL was forced into the embarrassing situation of having to buy back some of its minute books.

However, probably the bulk of many sports archives have been damaged, and ultimately destroyed through neglect, rather than some wanton act. The valuable archives of New South Wales Rugby were located for many years at the Rugby Club, Sydney, before they were moved after a fire. They then languished for some years under the grandstand at Concord Oval. Because the storage was far from ideal and damp, there was the very real prospect that such archives would deteriorate over time and would be destroyed by neglect. Fortunately individuals such as John Mulford, supported by prominent officials Phil Harry and Peter Crittle, recognised the value of these records and the Rugby Archives were established in 1996 located in purpose-built archives at Artarmon and supervised by a trained archivist, Judy McArthur.

While it is easy to be critical of the lack of good record management processes, one should not blame the many part-time honorary officials who supported

clubs and associations in the amateur era of Australian sport, operating on a shoestring budget. The Hakoah Club, which was one of the leading soccer clubs of the 1950s in New South Wales, literally operated out of the back of the Secretary's car in the 1950s. A lack of storage space was a major problem for the preservation of older records.

Individual collectors

Fortunately Australia has always had many dedicated individual sports collectors and recordkeepers who have carefully collected, organised and identified important records over many decades. Many of these collections have been donated or sold to established libraries and archives and provide the core of Australia's rich sporting collection in major libraries.

Jas Scott

Jas Scott (1877–1962) was a public servant and highly dedicated researcher who helped create 'archives' of the early history of cricket in Sydney. Scott spent many hours in public libraries searching for cricket references and produced thousands of pages, in neat copperplate handwriting, that represent an invaluable source for the early history of Sydney and Australian cricket. His seven volumes, in the Library of the New South Wales Cricket Association, represent the most valuable part of their collection. His *Early Cricket in Sydney 1803 to 1856* was edited and published in 1991.⁷

Patrick J Mullins

During his youth in North Queensland Pat Mullins became an avid cricket sports reader and collector and over the following decades he built up one of the world's most comprehensive cricket libraries, though it also included material on other sports. Owing to deteriorating eyesight Mullins was forced to sell his collection in 1988. He had initial discussions with the Queensland State Library before deciding to sell the collection to the Melbourne Cricket Club.⁸

Thomas G Brock

Because rugby league is relatively poorly served in terms of archives the Tom Brock Collection, located at the University of New South Wales Library, is an immensely valuable collection. Brock (1929–1997) had a long association with the South Sydney Rugby League Football Club, collecting statistics and details of matches, writing match reports, supporting the Club in a host of ways and becoming an honorary official of the Club and its archivist. He became a member of ASSH in the late 1980s, participated in seminars of the Society and assisted young postgraduate students — thereby establishing another

creative link between archival creators and users. In his bequest, Brock left his collection to ASSH and a significant sum of money that provided for the care of the archives, the publication of a catalogue and a website, and an annual scholarship for a postgraduate or a post-doctoral student. Already the donation of the Tom Brock Collection has resulted in the deposit of another collection donated by Australian player, Kevin Ryan — mostly relating to the players association in rugby league.⁹

Sports collections and archives

This preliminary list of some of the more important sports archives in Australia is far from definitive because sports archives, until the 1980s, have been largely hidden and unpublicised:

- Adelaide Oval Museum
- Australian Jockey Club, Randwick
- Australian National Maritime Museum
- Australian (formerly Victorian) Racing Museum
- Bradman Museum, Bowral
- Melbourne Cricket Club [Beaurepaire Papers, Laver Papers]
- Mitchell Library [E S Marks and J C Davis Collections]
- Mortlock Library [Bradman Papers]
- National Sport Information Service
- National Library of Australia
- Rugby Archives
- NSWCA Library [Jas Scott manuscripts]
- UNSW Library [Brock and Ryan Collections]

While some individual sports are well served in terms of archives others are not.

Cricket

Cricket is the sport best served by archives because it has a long tradition of sports collecting, writing and space for records. The major cricket grounds have always provided ample space for the storage of archives – though not always in the best conditions – and display of photographs. The extensive corridors of the Melbourne Cricket Club provide places for the display of

many important paintings and photographs. Because of a long tradition of cricket writing, cricket authorities have been more aware of the value of sporting archives. The Museum of the Melbourne Cricket Club, which was set up in 1968, is one of the earliest significant sports museums in the country.

Horseracing

The Australian (formerly Victorian) Racing Museum, which opened in 1981 at Caulfield Racecourse, is the first museum of its kind devoted to horseracing in Australia. The Museum stages three exhibitions per year and has developed a collection of records and memorabilia, including race books and film footage. The Museum publishes a quarterly magazine, *Racing Through History*.

The Australian Jockey Club Archives at Randwick constitutes one of the more important sports archives in the country, since the Club dates from 1860, and is also important to the history of Sydney. Before 1981 the archives were not housed in appropriate accommodation. However, following a request to UNSW in 1981 the AJC Archives have been established in the former Steward's Building and the AJC employs a Librarian/Archivist. The aims of the project were realised because of the cooperation of the AJC Secretary Tony King, the support of the AJC's resident historian, John Ryan (formerly from the Macquarie University History Department) and the UNSW Archives course.

Olympic Games

Given Australia's strong Olympic tradition it is surprising that no significant museum or archives was opened in the country until the Australian Gallery of Sport in 1986, later renamed the Australian Gallery of Sport and Olympic Museum. Both the Melbourne and Sydney Olympic Games produced an unprecedented quantity of archives which are spread around various repositories. It would be useful if finding aids were developed to assist researchers to utilise these archives.

Australian Rules football

Col Hutchison reported that the AFL has only become sensitive to the value of records in the past decade and it has been his task to build up the AFL collection with limited resources. He reported that the AFL had almost a complete set of the *Football Record* from 1912. He added that some individual clubs have now developed their own collections: notably Essendon, Geelong, Hawthorn and Richmond. Essendon have established a Hall of Fame.

Rugby

A University of Sydney connection, the support of Phil Harry and of Peter Crittle, current president of the New South Wales Rugby Union, was fortuitous

and an important factor in the establishment of a professional archives in 1996 (see above).

Golf

In some sports, such as golf, there is no central governing body so the state of archives varies from club to club. Some clubs, such as the Royal Sydney Golf Club, have excellent and well-run archives, whereas others such as the Australian Golf Club virtually have none.

It is hardly surprising that sports that are less prominent have limited or no archives. Since the cost of organising and running archives on a professional basis are quite substantial, many less high-profile sports simply do not have the money to invest in archives. They also suffer because there is less scholarly demand to use such archives.

Surfing and surf lifesaving

Sean Brawley reported that the archives of surf lifesaving 'are very patchy'. It was not until the mid-1990s that there was some national interest in the history of the movement and efforts were initiated to properly store and archive records. Before that many New South Wales records had been stored in a damp garage at Bright-le-Sands and had been gathering mould. Academic historians Sean Brawley and Ed Jaggard have played a role in promoting the archives by chairing the History Committee of the Surf Life Saving Association and acting as honorary historians. By publishing books and articles on individual clubs they have also demonstrated the value of such archives.¹⁰ While there is much to be done, the Palm Beach Surf Club is the 'stand out' with a dedicated archive that is professionally organised and administered.

Women's cricket

While the men's game is rich in archives, the women's game is relatively poor although there is some material on women's cricket in major collections such as the Melbourne Cricket Club Library. While the Australian Women's Cricket Council have appointed an archivist and a statistician, they have no archives as such, and the archives they have are in private hands.

Women's softball

Academic Lynn Embrey, the author of a history of Australian softball *Batter Up!*, has encouraged the softball authorities to develop and maintain archives. She noted that 'they do have a very extensive filing system and seem to keep most things but the order may be problematic'. She added that 'I don't think that they have the resources of personnel to go much beyond filing!'¹¹

Archives and the Sydney 2000 Olympic Games

Archival management of the records of the Sydney Olympic Games demonstrated a greater importance of their value. In 1997 and 1998:

there was a greater focus on document management leading to a Central file registry or archives and records using the TRIM (Tower Software) records management system. The practice of central register of records, and professional record management practices contrasted with the practices at many previous Games. With some exceptions, such as the Los Angeles Games, the issues of records management and post-Games records placement were not generally addressed until the conclusion of the Games.

An additional step was undertaken in 1999 with the employment of Peter Orlovich, a consulting archivist to develop an Archives Management Action Plan, to oversee the best home for the archives, and to explore a possible custodian or custodians for the archives.¹²

While Orlovich and the archivists at the Sydney Organising Committee for the Olympic Games favoured a 'unitary' model — with the archive consolidated in one repository — costs and politics determined that the archives and records of the Olympic Games were shared by various authorities with the core 'archives' located in the State Archives and the 'library' shared by the State and National Libraries and the Centre for Olympic Studies at the University of New South Wales.

The future of sports archives

There has been a resurgence of interest in sports archives in the 1980s and 1990s that augurs well for their future in terms of better organisation, management and publicity. However, while some of the 'richer' sports are now well served, there remains a problem with minor sports, with the records such as they exist far from secure. A professional approach to archives costs money, which many do not have, nor do they have the inclination to properly store and manage their archives.

Peter Orlovich has some interesting final thoughts on the state of sports archives in Australia:

It occurs to me that some of our best sports collections might be 'hidden away' in the sense of being unidentified, unlisted and unappraised, their historical significance being obscured by their lack of adequate archival control and accessibility to sports historians ...

In summary, I think that our understanding and knowledge of sports archives in Australia is quite limited, which probably indicates that some action is required to undertake a 'stock take' of Australia's sporting archives, especially those that remain in the custody and possession and under control of individual sporting associations and clubs. Such a survey would identify

the status and condition of many sporting archives, and the measures required to ensure their permanent preservation, protection and accessibility.¹³

Although there has been a remarkable growth in sports archives and a more professional approach to them in the past few decades, Orlovich rightly suggests that there is much more to be done. In preparing this article I was surprised by the extent of sports archives in Australia but also by how many are hidden or not very well known or publicised. A national stocktake of sports archives, as Peter Orlovich has suggested, would therefore be very welcome.

More also needs to be done, by sports historians and those who use the archives, to make clear the value and purpose for an archival collection. While this message has got across to some of the major sports, there are many other less high-profile sports that are poorly served by archives.

It is unlikely then in future that an artefact as valuable as an Olympic cauldron will be neglected and even lost for three decades. In fact there is a far greater sense of the value of records. Rummaging around a storeroom in the Melbourne Cricket Club, curator Bill Gray found a trunk which contained the 1859 rules of Australian Rules football, thereby leading to the rewriting of the early history of this sport.¹⁴ Greg Growden's recent biography of Thomas Richards¹⁵ — Australian rugby player, gold medallist in 1908 and soldier at Gallipoli — was made possible because the Rugby Archives has preserved some invaluable diaries and photographs. It is hoped that such important documents will not be confined to a bonfire, neglected or lost, but valued as an important part of the public culture of Australia. It is important to recognise that sports archives provide records relating to much more than sport — they illuminate a whole host of other subjects including military history, social, economic, cultural and political history, the use of public land and so forth. It is important to publicise their value for sports scholars, Australian historians, genealogists and a host of other researchers.

ENDNOTES

1 I wish to thank the following persons for answering requests about sports archives in Australia: Greg Blood, Col Hutchinson, Judy McArthur, Peter Orlovich, David Studham, and Bernard Whippress.

2 R Cashman, 'Olympic Scholars and Olympic Records: Access and Management of the Records of an Olympic Games', in Kevin B Wamsley et al, *Bridging Three Centuries: Intellectual Crossroads and the Modern Olympic Movement*, University of Western Ontario, London, 2000, pp. 207–14.

3 Graeme Davison, 'Welcoming the World: The 1956 Olympic Games and the Representation of Melbourne in the "Forgotten Fifties"', *Australian Historical Studies*,

- no. 109, Oct 1997, pp. 64–77; Geoffrey Ballard, *Nation with Nation: The Story of the Olympic Village, Heidelberg Olympic Games — Melbourne 1956*, Allanby Press, Melbourne, 1997; and Film Australia, *Lies, Spies & Olympics: The Untold Story of the Melbourne Olympics*, 1999.
- 4 Harry Gordon, *Australia and the Olympic Games*, University of Queensland Press, Brisbane, 1994, pp. 193–225; Shane Cahill, 'The Friendly Games?: The Melbourne Olympic Games in Australian Culture', unpub. Master's thesis, University of Melbourne, 1989; Ian Jobling, 'Melbourne 1956' in John E Findling and Kimberly D Pelle, *Historical Dictionary of the Modern Olympic Movement*, Greenwood Press, London, 1996; and Bruce Howard, *15 Days in '56: The First Australian Olympics*, Angus & Robertson, Sydney, 1995.
- 5 R Cashman, *The 'Demon' Spofforth*, UNSW Press, Sydney, 1990.
- 6 Negotiations are underway but no work has been started.
- 7 Jas Scott, *Early Cricket in Sydney, 1803 to 1856*, edited by R Cashman and S Gibbs, NSWCA, Sydney, 1991.
- 8 *Baggy Green*, vol. 3, no. 2, April 2001; *Yorker*, Spring 2001, p. 2.
- 9 *A Guide to the Tom Brock Collection*, held by the Social Sciences and Humanities Library, UNSW, Tom Brock Bequest Committee, Sydney, 2000.
- 10 Brawley, for instance, has published histories of the Collaroy and Palm Beach Clubs and is to write the history of the Bondi Club.
- 11 Communication, 15 Oct 2001.
- 12 R Cashman, 'Olympic Scholars and Olympic Records', p. 211.
- 13 Communication from Peter Orlovich, 28 Sep 2001.
- 14 Rob Hess and Bob Stewart (eds), *More than a Game: An Unauthorised History of Australian Rules Football*, Melbourne University Press, Melbourne, 1998, p. 8.
- 15 Greg Growden, *Gold, Mud 'n' Guts: The Incredible Tom Richards, Footballer, War Hero, Olympian*, ABC Books, Sydney, 2001.