New Zealand v Australia, Basin Reserve, Wellington, 29, 30 March 1946
New Zealand opening batsmen William (“Mac”) Anderson (left) and Walter Hadlee
Photo: Unknown
Private Collection
The Vernon Collection Management System software and computer hardware, including a scanner, purchased in late 2006, were installed and operational by February 2007. The process of accessioning collection items began in late February with assistance from Laureen Sadlier, Collection Curator, Museum of Wellington City and Sea.

Anna Montgomery, a museum volunteer, has since been trained to use Vernon and so advance this vast and long-term task of professionally cataloguing the collection. A total of 136 photography and ephemera treasures had been entered into Vernon by the end of the financial year (31 May 2007). The next step is the planned appointment of a part-time Collections Assistant in the second half of 2007.

The target of 25 education group visits was achieved in the 2006/07 financial year. This included primary, intermediate, secondary and tertiary students, as well as Rest Home residents.

The museum outreach programme was extended with a visit to the Waikanae Probus Club and a very successful visit to Upper Hutt for the Annual Sports Awards. A talk to an audience of 150 people resulted in a $600 payment to the museum.

Three groups of Wellington age group teams are scheduled to visit the museum in August. A programme will be presented to u12, u13 and u14 boys, variously organised to give them a perspective on the beginnings of the game, the history and development of the game in Wellington and New Zealand, as well as an insight into some of the great New Zealand cricketers from a bygone era.

The Vernon Collection Management System software and computer hardware, including a scanner, purchased in late 2006, were installed and operational by February 2007. The process of accessioning collection items began in late February with assistance from Laureen Sadlier, Collection Curator, Museum of Wellington City and Sea.

Anna Montgomery, a museum volunteer, has since been trained to use Vernon and so advance this vast and long-term task of professionally cataloguing the collection. A total of 136 photography and ephemera treasures had been entered into Vernon by the end of the financial year (31 May 2007). The next step is the planned appointment of a part-time Collections Assistant in the second half of 2007.

The target of 25 education group visits was achieved in the 2006/07 financial year. This included primary, intermediate, secondary and tertiary students, as well as Rest Home residents.

The museum outreach programme was extended with a visit to the Waikanae Probus Club and a very successful visit to Upper Hutt for the Annual Sports Awards. A talk to an audience of 150 people resulted in a $600 payment to the museum.

Three groups of Wellington age group teams are scheduled to visit the museum in August. A programme will be presented to u12, u13 and u14 boys, variously organised to give them a perspective on the beginnings of the game, the history and development of the game in Wellington and New Zealand, as well as an insight into some of the great New Zealand cricketers from a bygone era.

The Vernon Collection Management System software and computer hardware, including a scanner, purchased in late 2006, were installed and operational by February 2007. The process of accessioning collection items began in late February with assistance from Laureen Sadlier, Collection Curator, Museum of Wellington City and Sea.

Anna Montgomery, a museum volunteer, has since been trained to use Vernon and so advance this vast and long-term task of professionally cataloguing the collection. A total of 136 photography and ephemera treasures had been entered into Vernon by the end of the financial year (31 May 2007). The next step is the planned appointment of a part-time Collections Assistant in the second half of 2007.

The target of 25 education group visits was achieved in the 2006/07 financial year. This included primary, intermediate, secondary and tertiary students, as well as Rest Home residents.

The museum outreach programme was extended with a visit to the Waikanae Probus Club and a very successful visit to Upper Hutt for the Annual Sports Awards. A talk to an audience of 150 people resulted in a $600 payment to the museum.

Three groups of Wellington age group teams are scheduled to visit the museum in August. A programme will be presented to u12, u13 and u14 boys, variously organised to give them a perspective on the beginnings of the game, the history and development of the game in Wellington and New Zealand, as well as an insight into some of the great New Zealand cricketers from a bygone era.

The Old Grandstand, Basin Reserve, Wellington

### Public Hours

**Summer Season:** 10.30 – 3.30pm Monday to Sunday and all match days i.e. 01 November to 30 April.

**Winter Season:** 10.30 – 3.30pm Weekends only i.e. 01 May to 31 October or by special arrangement.

### Schools & Group Hours

**Summer Season:** Open Monday to Friday 10.30 – 3.30pm by prior arrangement (not match days).

**Winter Season:** As above but by special arrangement.

### Admission Charge

- $5 adults; $2 students/children. Children (12 years & under) fee if accompanied by an adult.
- School groups $1 per student and $2 per adult.
- Other group visits by arrangement.

### Bookings

The museum welcomes school/group visits by prior arrangement. We appreciate at least two weeks notice to enable successful liaison time with the Host/Guide and to ensure that you are able to book the most suitable times.

**Note:** The museum can comfortably accommodate 25 students and accompanying teachers and adults, split into two groups, at one time.

### Basin Reserve Tours

Tours can be organised to the New Zealand Cricket Museum, the R.A. Vance Stand, the Groundsmen’s Shed and the perimeter of the ground to view famous historical cricket plaques.

### Facilities

- Museum toilet including disabled toilet.
- Bus & car parking adjacent to the museum.
- Museum shop stocks a variety of books, postcards, miniature cricket bats, balls, Black Caps caps, T-shirts etc.

### Lending Library

The library is available for lending, research and study purposes. Hours by arrangement. A cornucopia of cricket history.

### How To Find Us

**By Car:** Drive in/enter by the southern (J.R. Reid) Gate at the Basin Reserve.

**By Bus:** Stagecoach Wellington. Buses 1, 42, 43, 44 travel to/from Kent and Cambridge Terrace to the Central Railway Station.

**By Rail:** NZ Tranz Metro units depart from the Central Railway Station.

**By Foot:** Enter the Basin by the northern or southern Gates and proceed to museum.

### General

Smoking, food or drink are not permitted.
The Collins ‘Cousins’ Cricket Story

This wall-mounted mural-size display panel features the extraordinary sporting history of three members of the Collins family who achieved a significant degree of cricket success in England and New Zealand. The story commences with Arthur Edward Jeune Collins (1885–1914) who achieved world-wide fame with the highest individual score recorded in the history of cricket of 628 not out in a Junior School Cricket Match, for Clark’s House v North Town, Clifton College, Bristol, U.K., June 1899.

Arthur Edward Jeune Collins (1885-1914)
A photographic study of A.E.J. Collins taken by a Bristol firm of photographers shortly after attaining the record score of 628 not out, in June 1899.
Photo: Midwinter & Co., Bristol, England
Private Collection

David Charles Collins (1887–1967) was one of New Zealand’s outstanding cricketers in the early 1920’s. A son of Dr. W. E. Collins who migrated to New Zealand in the early 1880’s and played for Wellington in 1888, D. C. Collins was a cousin of A.E.J. Collins. He represented Cambridge University (gaining a double “Blue” at cricket and rowing), Wairarapa, Wellington (while still a pupil at Wellington College and later as captain), and New Zealand, captaining them against the M.C.C. tourists in 1923 and against the New South Wales touring side in the following season.

David Charles Collins (1887-1967)
A photographic study of D.C. Collins taken during his time at Cambridge University (1908-11) where he scored 1040 runs at 32.50 and took 9 wickets at 22.33.
Photographer: E. Hawkins, Brighton, England
Private Collection

Audrey Toule Collins (born 1915) is a younger cousin of A.E.J. and D. C. Collins who has continued the family cricket traditions. She played for East Anglia until the remarkable age of 70, Middlesex Women, and South Women and played her only test match at The Oval in 1937, when England and Australia drew in a rain-affected match. She scored 27 and 1 not out, giving her a career average of 28 in tests. Later Audrey became President of the Women’s Cricket Association in England.

Audrey Toule Collins (born 1915)
A photographic study of A.T. Collins in 1993 when she was President of the English Women’s Cricket Association at the age of 78.
Photographer: Tony Gregory, England
Private Collection

New Zealand Cricket: 1930’s & 1940’s Showcase Display
In the non-stop merry-go-round of international series, it seems almost unbelievable that Australia and New Zealand only played each other once in tests between New Zealand’s first test in January 1930 and the Melbourne Test almost 44 years later.

Given the relative isolation of the two countries in the era before air travel, it might have been expected that they would have met regularly. But both sides were amateur, and the Australian Cricket Board thought, probably rightly, that the gulf between teams was too great to make games worthwhile. That was certainly borne out by results when state sides visited New Zealand and, while some fairly strong national sides had also toured, they stopped short of playing full internationals.

The one occasion the teams did meet was in 1945-46, in the immediate aftermath of World War Two. Australia had not played test cricket since their humiliating defeat at The Oval in August 1938, and New Zealand’s last outing had been almost a year earlier at the same venue. Little meaningful cricket had been played during the war and both sides were keen to dust off the cobwebs – Australia all the more so as they were scheduled to defend the Ashes in 1946-47.

Although the Australian squad was missing a few big names – Don Bradman the most glaring absentee, sidelined by fibrositis which had kept him from playing since 1941 – it was nevertheless immensely powerful, a blend of older players keen to show they were still worth picking and youngsters out to make a name for themselves. Among the senior players was the captain, Bill Brown, who had enjoyed a good domestic season, and Sid Barnes, the leading run scorer in 1945-46 who had made his debut in the Oval Test of 1938.

The bowling was led by the 40 year-old Tiger O’Reilly, who had taken 33 wickets at 14.36 in the season just finished but whose ageing knees were causing him trouble. Two of the three bowlers who had taken more than that – Ernie Toshack and Colin McCool – were also included, and the fast bowling was spearheaded by the young Ray Lindwall. The team did not wear official blazers, but a bizarre outfit with the legend on the pocket ABC (Australian Board of Control). One local schoolboy reckoned it stood for “Australia’s best cricketers”.

The difference in class was apparent from the start of the tour in Auckland. Agreeing to play six-ball overs opposed to the eight-ball variety they were more used to, the Australians scored 366 for 3 on the opening day, ploughing on to an innings win with Toshack and O’Reilly taking 16 wickets between them. It was much the same against Canterbury – the Australians raced to 415 for 8 on the first day and then swept to another innings victory.

Brown followed his hundred with another against Otago who, while losing, at least made the Australians bat again, mainly thanks to Walter Hadlee’s brilliantly defiant six-and-a-quarter-hour 198. The final warm-up against Wellington resulted in another innings victory.

There was little cause to think that the Test would be any different, and so it turned out. Even if the match had been played on a true pitch, New Zealand would have struggled. “It had been so wet in Wellington for a week before the scheduled start on March 29 that it was not feasible to mow the outfield” Hadlee explained. “The pitch was saturated and a new one was cut alongside the prepared one.”

The captains discussed delaying the start, but the stands were packed so they decided to get on with it. Hadlee won the toss – “possibly the only correct thing I did” – and was then faced with a problem. What to do?

“I had hoped to lose the toss so the Australian captain would have had to decide whether to bat or field. I reckoned that with so much moisture in the pitch, Lindwall and Miller would not be able to generate any pace.”

Hadlee was right – Miller didn’t even bowl – but Toshack, bowling inswing over the wicket to the right-hander with a cordon of close leg-side fieldsmen, ripped through the top order. Verdon Scott dropped anchor – Miller described him as “snore-inducing” and O’Reilly
fumed that he was impossible to bowl at as he never played a shot. An over later, a leg-before appeal against Scott turned down, an angry O’Reilly turned to the umpire. “I always thought you knew bugger-all about this game,” he growled. “Now I’m certain.”

In the over before lunch, O’Reilly got his man and the resistance was over. New Zealand went into the break on 37 for 4, but after the interval it was slaughter as the sun came out.

In *Men in White*, a history of New Zealand cricket, the rest of the innings was summed up in one paragraph. “In O’Reilly’s second over after lunch Rowe was bowled with the first ball, Butterfield was leg-before-wicket to the fourth, and McRae lofted the last ball into the hands of Lindsay Hassett at deep square leg. Ces Burke was trapped in front by Toshack in the next over then Eric Tindill, who had seen little of the bowling, attempted to turn the off spinner to the on side but was beaten and the ball took his leg stump. Jack Cowie was stumped by Don Tallon off O’Reilly and the debacle was over. Toshack took 4 for 12, O’Reilly 5 for 14. “Naturally we are disappointed,” Hadlee reflected. “We failed and that is all there is to be said.”

The Australians started batting in mid-afternoon, and Cowie briefly cheered the 20,000 crowd when he demolished Ken Meuleman’s stumps in the first over, but Brown, dropped on 13, and Barnes got them to 118 for 1 as the clouds reappeared and the life went out of the pitch. Burke removed them both in the last session, but Australia closed on 149 for 3 and in a strong position.

But the next morning the pitch was again damp, although 28 runs came off the first five overs. Then Cowie ripped through the middle-order with four wickets in eleven overs, finishing with 6 for 40. With only the tail remaining, Brown declared to give his bowlers use of the helpful conditions.

The New Zealand second innings is again neatly summed up in *Men in White*. “Every vantage point around the Basin was occupied when Hadlee and Mac Anderson opened the New Zealand second innings. Less than two hours later the last wicket had fallen and the home team had suffered its second humiliation in as many days. Most New Zealand batsmen lacked the technique and experience to defend on a wicket that bounced erratically. Only Merv Wallace and Tindill reached double figures, and extras provided the fourth-highest contribution to the total of 54. The combined batting time for both teams was 518 minutes.

However, such was the public’s interest in cricket after the lean war years that the Cricket Council collected record gate takings of £3,000.” The game was over by tea on the second day. Delighted New Zealand officials offered to top-up the meagre £1 a day expenses paid to the Australians by their board. The ACB refused and, as Miller noted, many returned home out of pocket.

As for the match itself, Hadlee was philosophical. “The result would have been the same had we fielded first, but the margin may have been smaller.”

For O’Reilly it was the end. He had been troubled by problems with his right knee and he knew it would not stand up to another season. He sat in the dressing-room, took off his boots and lobbed them out of the window.

Australia, again under Brown, returned in 1950 and regularly thereafter, but they were not regarded as a national side and matches were not deemed Tests. Bobby Simpson, who made three such tours, recalled that the players were again not given baggy greens but caps bearing the initials ABC – the Australian Board of Control – “or, as we disgustedly nicknamed them, the Australian Bottle Company”.

It was not until 1973–74 that the ACB fielded a full Australian side against New Zealand. After Australia won a three match series at home 2–0, the sides travelled to New Zealand. After a draw at Wellington, New Zealand gave their neighbours abloody nose by winning at Christchurch. Although Australia levelled the three-match series at Auckland, New Zealand had done more than enough to ensure that they would not be treated as second-class citizens again.

From “Beating up your Neighbour” by Martin W illiamson, Cricinfo, 16.06.2007

Bibliography
Keith Miller Roland Perry (Aurum, 2005)
Men in White Don Neely, Francis Payne & Richard King (Moa Publications, 1986)
The Innings of a Lifetime Walter Hadlee (David Bateman, 1993)
Tiger: Sixty Years of Cricket Bill O’Reilly (Fontana/Collins, 1985)
The Cricketer

Note: the match was not given official Test status until 1948.
Samuel Beckett

The playwright owes his place as the only Nobel prize winner (Literature, 1969) to appear in Wisden to two matches for Dublin University against Northamptonshire in the mid-1920’s, which were accorded first-class status for reasons almost as mysterious as Godot’s non-appearance. A left-handed all-rounder, he maintained his interest in cricket throughout his varied life.

Annual Survey 2006/07

The Annual Survey of 100 museum visitors was undertaken between 02.01.07 and 12.02.07. The forms have been reviewed and the outcome is a 100% visitor satisfaction rating, with an overall quality rating of 100% (78% rated the quality as excellent and 22% as good).

Environmental Control of the Museum

The museum commissioned an environmental control report from MWH NZ Ltd in April. Their recommendations to upgrade the temperature and humidity climate control conditions in the museum will be dependent upon a successful outcome to a Gaming Trust funding application in July.

Museum Volunteers

This newsletter continues the theme of an introduction to museum volunteers.

Denys Latham – my love of cricket began as a teenager in the late forties on the old coir matting strip on Douglas Domain in eastern Taranaki. From Stratford High School 1st XI to the Eltham Club to the height of my career, for Taranaki in Hawke Cup matches in the early sixties. To Tawa in 1968 and wonderful matches during a great Wellington era. In retirement now after a teaching career the museum enables me to remain associated with this great game.

John Martin – I introduced to cricket at Seatoun School; my commitment to the game was nurtured at Rongotai College (where fellow members of the 1st XI included Don Neely, Barry Sinclair and fellow museum volunteer, David Boyer); and I played for University (now club patron). Association with the museum carries on a love of cricket history built on memories of the Basin from the 40s and the books of Cardus, Swanton, C.L.R. James...