

HUTCHINSON



E. Hutchinson was born at Scarborough. He was a batsman at Slaithwaite for three seasons. He took 89 wickets at 8.06; 1923, 119 wickets at 16.16; and in 1930 73 wickets at 12.91.

Performance in 1923 set a new league for the number of wickets taken in one year and he was presented by the club with a gold cigarette case. In all, he took 257 wickets for the Club at an average of 16.18.

HILL TOP HEROES

TOM WOOD

According to the Huddersfield Examiner series 'King Willow's Heroes', published in 1932, Tom Wood was the 'principal figure' in negotiations to obtain the Hill Top ground in 1931 when 'he did more than any other man to procure for Slaithwaite the ground they at present have.'



He also led the way when funds needed to be raised for the new club rooms which were built in 1934. On this occasion a loan was issued in £1 shares and of the 112 sold Tom Wood bought 50. It was a great loss to the Club when he died in 1961.

TOM WALKER



Tom Walker, one of Slaithwaite's leading players in the 1930s, joined the Fleet Air Arm in 1942. By 1944 he was stationed in South Africa, from where he wrote an interesting letter about his cricketing experiences, which was featured in the Huddersfield Examiner.

He played in a four division league for a team called 'Aime', which included four Currie Cup players, one of whom, George Georgan, had scored 87 against the province Australia touring team. In his first match Walker scored 75 and, after scoring 316 runs in 8 completed innings, was selected to play with the South African Navy team.

NAT AND THE VISCOUNT



1928-29



1928-29

HISTORIC SILVERWARE SUCCESS



1911-12

SPONSORS GALORE



1928-29

LATER YEARS



1928-29

HANEGHAM TRIBUTE



1928-29

TOP DICK



1928-29

HARRY EAGLAND



Harry Eagland was a star player in the late nineteenth century. In 1908 he won the Huddersfield League batting prize with an average of 43.1 which was remarkably high for the time. Alongside his brothers, Wip and Tom, he scored 106, he appeared in the 1932 Lamb Cup-winning side. Tom scored 100 as Promotee Hill were beaten in the final.

CHARLIE MOXON



Charlie Moxon opened the bowling for Slaithwaite in the 1950s and 1960s. He played as an amateur and steadily improved alongside the Club professional who was given the more responsible end. However, his record is still one of a quality performer. He took 455 wickets for the Club at an average of 14.65.

STEVEN HIRST & HEDLEY DAWSON



Steven Hirst, far right and Hedley Dawson, far left, are pictured here enjoying the 1991 Sykes Cup success.

Hedley Dawson scored 4,386 runs for the Club in the 1930s and 1980s before taking as both Club and Huddersfield League secretary.

Steven Hirst played for the Club before becoming Chairman. He then played a major role at Slaithwaite where again became a leading force in Huddersfield cricket.

CRICKET IN SOUTH AFRICA

INTERESTING LETTER FROM TOM WALKER

Compared to the Huddersfield League, he explained, 'Africans are not so keen with bats of 700 miles fairly common. The report ended with the following description of the grounds in South Africa:

'Jack Huddle once described Howlands as the prettiest and finest ground he has ever played on, and I quite agree with him. There are lots of other fine grounds including more at Aime which is about half an mile apart at Slaithwaite. The grounds out here are very hard and fast, and by Jack it does get hot.

Tom Walker assumed the career at Slaithwaite after the War. In total he scored 7,281 runs for the Club at an average of 25.71.

GEORGE DAWSON

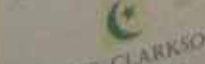


George Dawson with a wicketkeeper in the 1930s. He scored 2,086 runs at an average of 14.56. He took 257 wickets at an average of 14.56. He took 257 wickets at an average of 14.56.

HARRY WALLACE

According to 'King Willow's Heroes' 'Harry' might be termed Slaithwaite's 'Golden Age' as he was closely linked up with who were their professional from 1912 to 1915.

Described as a 'left arm fast bowler and very successful batsman' he was one of the finest professional cricketers the Huddersfield League ever had. 'During his five years at Slaithwaite three hundred runs were scored. He scored 2,241 runs for the Club at an average of 14.55.



ROGER CLARKSON

Clarkson was Club professional from 1912 to 1915. He took 257 wickets at an average of 14.56. He took 257 wickets at an average of 14.56.

STEVE MACE



Steve Mace first arrived at Slaithwaite from New South Wales in 1929. He was an all-rounder who also acted as a batsman for four seasons. He took 257 wickets at an average of 14.56.

FOR SALE

For sale... 1928-29

SQUAD STRENGTHENING

Slaithwaite swoop to sign new 'Lara'... 1928-29

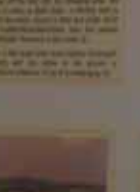
HILL TOP TODAY



The Hill Top today, showing the large stone building and surrounding landscape.



The Hill Top today, showing the large stone building and surrounding landscape.



The Hill Top today, showing the large stone building and surrounding landscape.

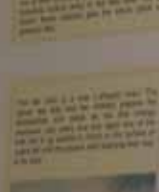


The Hill Top today, showing the large stone building and surrounding landscape.

THE STORY OF SLATHWAITE CRICKET CLUB



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SLATHWAITE MEETS THE CARIBBEAN...

By the 1950s Slathwaite CC was a good and well established club. In 1954 the club was invited to play against the Caribbean team...



A photograph of a cricket match in progress, showing players on the field.



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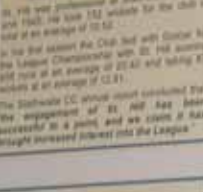
A photograph of a cricket match in progress, showing players on the field.



A group photograph of the Slathwaite cricket team from 1908.



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SMALLPOX & SHEARIS

KEY DATES IN THE HISTORY OF SLATHWAITE BEFORE THE BIRTH OF THE CRICKET CLUB

1798 Church of St James is built. The church also serves Leggett, Lathwaite and Claxton until the 1820s.

1799 Slathwaite Free School is founded.

1794 An Act of Parliament authorized the construction of the 25 mile long Huddersfield Narrow Canal which was to run through Slathwaite on its way to Pudsey and Liversley.

1785 Slathwaite Reservoir is constructed to supply water to the canal. The building of this is a source of dispute among residents who feared that the reservoir would burst its banks and destroy the village.

1787 The section of the Huddersfield canal running between Huddersfield and Slathwaite is completed.

1788 The Slathwaite to Marsden section of the canal is completed.

1808 Lord Capriani agrees to play the first century to century match against Slathwaite, a year in succession every decade against whistlers.

1811 Huddersfield Narrow Canal opens.

1812 Lubbers enter four houses in Slathwaite and nearby farms and shears.

1818 There are 302 families living in the village.

1821 Slathwaite Free School opens.

1825 Richard Viner (whose family built and expanded many of Slathwaite's mills) builds the canal baths as well as a swimming bath, dance hall and reading room.

1838 The population of Slathwaite stands at 2,302.

1849 The railway arrives in the village.

1870 Mechanics Institute is built to provide village with night school and non-sectarian school.

THE STORY OF SLATHWAITE CRICKET CLUB HIGH ON A HILL TOP



A group photograph of the Slathwaite cricket team from 1908.

HOW THE STORY UNFOLDS

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EARLY YEARS HERITAGE CONCERN

Get behind us on the Half Cricket Heritage Project, to preserve the heritage of cricket in the area, see us at the match on 20th June.

Supported by the Heritage Lottery Fund

In 1923 James Gaskell, the Club President, asked his players for records of the Club's past. It was not until 1925 that the first book was published.

The Southwicks Cricket Club has now been in existence for 90 years and I, and other persons concerned with the club, have had for some time that an attempt

PERMANENT HOME

The 1880s saw a rise in the Club's fortunes which was spurred by two developments. Firstly, the acquisition of a permanent home in 1881, after two venues had previously been used, meant that the playing area could be improved and finances raised through events like regular matches.

Secondly, a professional was engaged, which helped improve the standard of the team.

The matchbook Examiner explains how the lead to an improvement in status and 'as time went on better class Clubs found their way to the Southwicks future list, and matches began to be played on equal terms.'



should be made to put on record the main events in the history of the club, for the benefit of both present and future generations, before all trace of its origin and happening should be lost in the mist of time.

Following this, a series of booklets was begun, each giving a record of the Club's fortunes through to the 1970s.

The first of these booklets begins with an account of 1884 early history which had been printed in a 1923 booklet produced by the Club's 50th birthday. These were produced from such an invaluable source by including this edition.

Supported by the Heritage Lottery Fund

CHURCH LINK

Cricket was played in Southwicks before the present club was formed, in 1875. In the early 1870s the Old Southwicks Cricket Club had a narrow escape, primarily owing to Lord Somerset wanting the ground for building purposes.

The young men of 1887 had managed to keep the ground for the original club and it was through the efforts of James Gaskell, the Club's first President, that the club was able to survive.

The matchbook Examiner series 'King Willows Heavens', published in 1922, sets the leading players from this period, who were Thomas and Lewis Bandwith, James Eyles, Wright Stead, John H. Wood, John Higginson, J.T. Gwynne, J.H. Dransfield, Nixon Wood, Thomas West and S. Maynard.

'King Willows Heavens' also mentions the Club's early fixtures, which proved much about the traditional strength of cricket in Huddersfield. Southwicks often had to play 'Wheats to eighteen men' against the first eleven of other clubs. This type of club match was common for much of the nineteenth century.

Although fixtures of this competition were not played after the 1880s, matches were still very competitive and often played for a stake. This was originally a form of money, but by the 1870s being commonly played for a match for an afternoon dinner.

As it was often agreed that weaker teams were allowed to host extra men to make the contest more

TWICE AS NICE

During the 1880s and 1890s Southwicks were one of the most successful clubs in the area. This is shown by the fact that the club were champions in 1887, 1892, 1893, 1894 and 1895 - when the 2nd XI became the 1st XI and vice versa. 1913, 1914, 1915, 1916, 1917 and 1918.

In the 1890s competition 1892 was a landmark year, as both the 1st XI and 2nd XI were champions. The 1st XI were champions for the first time.

The 1st XI Club had won when Southwicks had been champions for 136.

In the 1890s Southwicks were champions for the first time. The 1st XI were champions in 1892 and the 2nd XI were champions in 1893. Southwicks were champions for the first time.

RASTRICK VANQUISHED!

To pay for this the local men had to grind their own flour. This was done in a mill near the village in 1507.

In 1796 the chapel was built in the area. The chapel was built in the area. The chapel was built in the area.

The mechanism of the mill was being built in the area. The mechanism of the mill was being built in the area.

YO MILLS

Southwicks has 3 different ways of different spinning. The first is the traditional way. The second is the modern way. The third is the new way.

As well as different ways of spinning, there are also different ways of spinning. The first is the traditional way. The second is the modern way. The third is the new way.

Whatever the case, it is clear that the Romans found it difficult to spin wool. This was done in a mill near the village in 1507.

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