

INSIDE EDGE

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The Kent Cricket Heritage Trust A Message from the Chairman, Jo Rice

As we welcome the new cricket season, starting as it does nowadays in the perma-frost of early April, we at least can say that we have not been idle over the winter months. Among other things, a great deal of work is being done on creating and editing new publications, telling parts of the story of Kent's cricket heritage; we have planned our new season of ground tours, which will also include Tea Time Talks and mini-displays relevant to the match being played (tickets available on the club website); and we have worked very hard to build up our archive of photos and statistics on Kent women's cricket.



We have also made progress on the creation of our Heritage Hub. The preferred location would be at the Nackington Road End, between the Ames Stand and the electronic scoreboard. We have commissioned an architect who has made initial drawings of the proposed building, which have been shared with the Club, and we have had talks at the Spitfire St Lawrence with the Canterbury City councillors responsible for tourism and for planning, all with very positive responses. One question that remains is whether to create a single-storey building purely for the use of the Heritage Trust, or whether to build a two storey building which would allow the hub to use the upper floor for press and TV, as well as perhaps adding a meeting room which could bring in extra income for the club. This debate will continue.

Now to start finding the money!

I hope everybody involved in Kent Cricket has a great season, and that we finish up with a fistful of cups and trophies across the complete range of ages, genders and abilities.


Jonathan Rice



Multiple cricket matches on Blackheath c 1919

A Moment in Time, Monday 9 July 1906

Lord's



Ground.

GENTLEMEN v. PLAYERS.

MONDAY, TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, JULY 9, 10, 11, 1906.

GENTLEMEN.

First Innings.

Second Innings.

1 R. H. Spooner, Esq.	b Fielder	5	c Fielder, b Leas	114
2 H. K. Foster, Esq.	b Fielder	10	c Hayward, b Leas	87
3 P. A. Perrin, Esq.	lb w, b Fielder	2	c Hayes, b Leas	8
4 Hon. F. S. Jackson, (Capt.)	c Lilley, b Fielder	40	b Fielder	2
5 B. J. T. Bosanquet, Esq.	c Lilley, b Fielder	50	c Lilley, b Leas	7
6 K. L. Hutchings, Esq.	c Lilley, b Fielder	2	b Fielder	10
7 J. N. Crawford, Esq.	b Fielder	0	c Hayes, b Leas	13
8 G. L. Jessop, Esq.	b Fielder	12	not out	73
9 H. Martyn, Esq.	c Haigh, b Fielder	28	c Bowley, b Leas	3
10 N. A. Knox, Esq.	not out	8	c Rhodes, b Fielder	4
11 W. Brearley, Esq.	b Fielder	0	b Fielder	7
	B 8, lb 2, w 1, n-b 1	13	B 8, lb 1, w 1, n-b 3	13
	Total	167	Total	221

FALL OF THE WICKETS.

1-13	2-15	3-28	4-107	5-108	6-109	7-127	8-161	9-167	10-167
1-58	2-100	3-211	4-217	5-219	6-229	7-233	8-267	9-272	10-321

ANALYSIS OF BOWLING.

1st Innings.

2nd Innings.

Name.	O.	M.	R.	W.	Wd.	N-b.	O.	M.	R.	W.	Wd.	N-b.
Fielder	24.5	1	90	10	1		22.5	3	131	4		2
Hayes	13	5	15	0		1	15	5	37	0		
Haigh	8	2	11	0			8	1	42	0		
Leas	5	1	15	0			27	6	93	6		
Rhodes	11	3	28	0			5	2	6	0		

PLAYERS.

First Innings.

Second Innings.

1 Hayward	c Foster, b Knox	54	run out	34	
2 Bowley	b Knox	1	b Knox	2	
3 Tydealey	c and b Brearley	5	b Knox	4	
4 Danson	b Crawford	48	b Knox	1	
5 Hayes	lb w, b Brearley	5	lb w, b Knox	55	
6 Rhodes	c Bosanquet, b Knox	1	c Bosanquet, b Brearley	18	
7 J. Gunn	c Crawford, b Knox	13	b Knox	42	
8 Lilley	b Knox	31	b Knox	19	
9 Leas	b Brearley	13	c Foster, play	51	
10 Haigh	not out	2	c Jackson	2	
11 Fielder	b Brearley	2	not out	2	
	B 15, lb 2, w 1, n-b 5	24	B 1, lb 1	lb 5	15
	Total	169	Total	244	

FALL OF THE WICKETS.

12	28	3-18	4-17	5-105	6-123	7-130	8-178	9-192	10-199
1-15	2-18	3-22	4-50	5-89	6-147	7-201	8-239	9-232	10-244

ANALYSIS OF BOWLING.

1st Innings.

2nd Innings.

Name.	O.	M.	R.	W.	Wd.	N-b.	O.	M.	R.	W.	Wd.	N-b.
Brearley	19.4	3	65	4		1	26	4	84	2		1
Knox	30	1	73	5	1	4	24.1	2	110	7		4
Crawford	9	2	24	1			4	1	11	0		
Jackson	4	0	15	0								
Jessop							9	1	24	0		

Umpires—J. E. West and Moss.

Scores—Myeroff and Pughar

The figures on the Scoring Board show the Batsmen in.

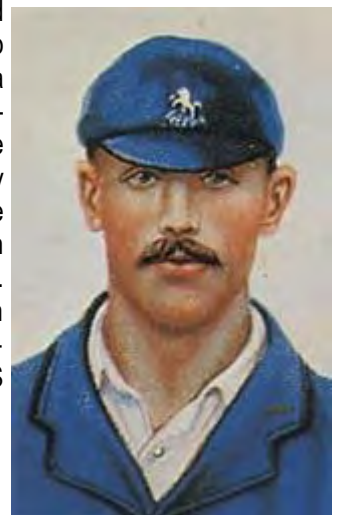
Play commences 1st day at 12. 2nd and 3rd day at 11.30.

Arthur Fielder had, strong claims to be judged the most effective fast bowler in the country, day in and day out. Although perhaps never achieving the sheer pace of Charles Kortright or Neville Knox or possibly the sustained hostility of Walter Brearley, between 1903 and 1914 he five times exceeded 100 wickets in a season and twice more came close with 98 in 1904, 95 in 1908. Only once, in 1912 when he suffered a complete loss of form, did he fail to take 50.

But Fielder never played a Test Match in England. He did play, in what that time was the next best thing, for the Players against the Gentlemen at Lord's. His first appearance was in 1906, a year without tests and when the centenary of the series was being celebrated. As a result both sides put out strong sides. The Gentlemen, for instance, lacked only C B Fry while George Hirst, in his golden year, was not there for the Players.

F S Jackson won the toss for the Gentlemen, and batted. Contemporary reports noted that the wicket was overwatered and "some most interesting play was witnessed" (*Cricket a weekly record of the game*). On 13 Spooner was bowled by Fielder and two runs later, he disposed of Perrin leg-before-wicket. Foster, dropped three times off Fielder, was dismissed by the Kent bowler for ten, made in three quarters of an hour. Bosanquet and Jackson came together and played a watchful game. and passing fifty saw off Fielder, taking the score to 100 for three at lunch.

Fielder (right) returned to the attack after the break, and in the second over had Bosanquet caught behind for 56. Two runs later his Kent colleague Hutchings was out in the same manner. Without any addition Crawford was cleaned bowled as was Jessop having hit Fielder for a four and a three. Jackson remained at the other end, defensively taking no risks. The



next batsman, Martyn, showed some determination to knock off Fielder, hitting him for three 4s in one over. But at 161, one lofty hit too many saw him caught at mid-off. Fielder's eighth dismissal. The other two soon followed. The patient Jackson was caught and Brearley very soon after him was bowled. Fielder had immortalised himself by taking all ten wickets in the innings, establishing a record bowling performance for the series at Lord's. It was never beaten there, although A S Kennedy achieved the same feat for the Players in a game at The Oval.

The Gentlemen found the wicket just as accommodating and won the match by 45 runs

Kent Women's Cricket History—Building an Archive

Whilst developing Kent's application to host Tier 1 Women's Cricket, the County's CEO Simon Storey asked if there were many items in the club archive relating to women's cricket. The answer was not good – just 2% of the 15,000+ items we own have any significant reference to their efforts. (the majority of those relating to 1940's/50's England tours). Given the rich history of the women's game in our County, this is rather shocking.

To address this shortcoming, I formulated a plan to build a new archive from scratch. Freddie Young, Operations Executive at Kent Cricket, forwarded an email from me to all players on the County's database to share my thoughts. The response was hugely encouraging as early replies were received from many former past players and coaches, with one from Marion Collin, the noted compiler of records for England Cricket and the IWCC. Each respondent was fully supportive of my plan and prepared to help in any way possible.

My initial focus has been on matches played prior to the 2000 season. I have a list of 569 games played since 1934 by all Kent representative sides and by leading clubs in official WCA/ECB competitions. Some of these are supported by fully detailed scorecards, some include summary scores only, with the remainder being a simple note of a date and venue.



Kent Women No 1 Capped Player

Carol Valentine

Where scores were known, these have been uploaded into a database to generate a number of statistics that cover team and individual performances. I have also begun compiling a register of players with their full names and places/dates of birth. This part of my task is very much "Work in Progress" as 310 of the 495 identified players are only listed by surname and initials).

In March, I met with Lin Martin who was the scorer for Kent Women's teams over the last decade. Lin has loaned KCHT her original handwritten scoresheets along with other documents collected during her career. She's also donated over 500 photographs from her personal collection. These feature a range of images from candid snapshots of players to formal gatherings of trophy winning teams at Buckingham Palace.

When I started this project in late January, we had very little to show for the achievements of our women cricketers in Kent. Now, in early April, we have a large collection of scores, numerous biographies, and a photographic archive. More importantly, we also have the overwhelming support and goodwill of past players. With such momentum as this, we now need to consider the next step.

On the "To Do" list are tasks such as...

Collecting scores for matches played between 2000 to 2023, and uploading these into a statistical database;

Searching for scores of matches which are currently missing. This may include contacting host venues, and checking reports in contemporary local newspapers. Do former players have scores pasted in old scrapbooks or diaries?;

Compile biographical details of those players about whom we know little – perhaps just their first name and a note of what they did (right or left handed batter, medium pace bowler or off-spinner);

Reaching out to former players to record memories of their playing days.

Once these tasks are completed, we then need to decide how to share this archive. For example, should we compile an official history of Kent Women's Cricket? This may not be financially viable in printed form, but a freely downloadable file from the Kent Cricket and KCHT websites should be considered.

KCHT will propose ways in which Kent Cricket can mark the achievements of our women cricketers, Captains' names on an Honours Board and images of capped players in the Pavilion at Canterbury being two obvious suggestions. Our Chair, Jo Rice, will no doubt include references to women's cricket in his popular Blog – for anyone who hasn't seen it yet, I'd highly recommend the recent article on Betty Archdale.

I would love to see a "Past Players Reunion Day" for our women cricketers to bring lots of familiar faces back together again. I know that this would be very welcome and well supported. The men's players meet every other year (this summer's gathering being on August 11) so perhaps we could entertain our former women players in alternate years?

If we are to do something, now appears to be a opportune time. In July, the Spitfire Ground will host a Women's ODI between England and New Zealand. We hope that Kent will be chosen to manage its own high profile Women's team. What better way to commemorate a memorable year in women's cricket history by establishing an archive here in Kent which would be the envy of every other county.

If you can help or would like to be involved in this project, please contact me at heritage@kcht.co.uk or via the Club Offices. To anyone reading this article who is NOT a member of the Kent Cricket Heritage Trust, can I please ask you to consider joining us and help with the valuable work we do.

Ian Phipps
Heritage Officer, Kent Cricket



The famous Kent cricket twins Barbara and Joan Blaker

Alfred Mynn : Some Family Connections

Patrick Morrah's *Alfred Mynn and the Cricketers of his time* was published in 1963 long before the arrival of today's internet. Consequently we have much more information about Alfred's family background today than was available to a biographer however diligent working sixty years ago when records needed to be painstakingly researched by traditional methods. Yet even now his ancestry in the male line can only be traced a little further back – to a Thomas Mynn married at Little Chart near Ashford in 1725 and to a grandfather John born three years later in Canterbury. Some of this 'new' material is incorporated into *The Mynn-Powell Genealogy* in the British Library. There one of the topics discussed is the family's claim to be descended from a line of medieval Lord Morleys surnamed Parker – hence Alfred's cricketing brother being christened Walter Parker so as to imply a family connection to the wholly unrelated Sir Walter Parker, Bart., who died without issue in Sussex in 1750 and hence his brother William having a son baptized in 1838 as William Parker De Morley Mynn.



The first of the family to appear as a cricketer is Alfred's uncle, the Sussex surgeon John Mynn, who opened for Eastbourne against Alfreton in 1788 – out for 4 in his single innings and taking one catch. And just over seventy years later, at Crystal Palace in 1859, four Mynns took part in a hop merchants v hop factors match whose scorecard is preserved in the pages of the sporting paper *Bell's Life* – three brothers, Alfred, Walter Parker and William, along with the aforementioned William Parker De Morley. About twenty years later the last deserted his wife and children by decamping to Nottingham where he co-habited with a woman some twenty years his junior and fathered a second family under the name De Mynn. The *Genealogy* devotes over a page to the infant daughter left abandoned in London, in other words to Alfred's great-niece, Violet Mynn, who eventually became a star of the Victorian and early Edwardian music-hall.

The financial problems which beset Alfred in 1845 are examined at length by Morrah both in his book and in a follow-up article *Alfred Mynn's bankruptcy* on pages 164-167 of the first volume of *The Cricket Quarterly* where he reproduces a statement dated 29 August 1845 in which he deposed that "my brother John drew upon me a Bill of Exchange for £100 payable two months after the date thereof which I accepted" and that "I received £35 only on account of this Bill my brother the said John Mynn the difference." Morrah tends to present John Mynn as a benign brotherly figure whereas it is now clear that he was an outright villain and that in all probability Alfred's problems arose from being swindled by the family's bad apple when lodging with him at Frinningham House in Thurnham after his (John's) release from Maidstone Gaol late in 1844 or early '45. A long-term fraudster, he spent a good deal of his adult life in and out of prison and when 'out' sometimes attempted to evade the law by passing himself off as John de Mynn, as John Parker or as John de Parker. He twice married well-to-do ladies about twenty years older than himself both of whom conveniently died after a few years. His first wife succumbed to what was described as a 'lingering illness' in 1826 only a few weeks after his return from a previous spell behind bars. Almost two hundred years later we can only speculate as to what role if any he played in her demise. But what we do know is that soon afterwards a court found him guilty of forging a will which if accepted as genuine would have left him her entire estate.

John's second wife was the widow Mrs Mary Withers Powell of Lenham whose daughter Sarah became Mrs Alfred Mynn. Therefore at the time of their marriage Alfred was already his wife's uncle. With two Powell brothers-in-law, William and George, he played cricket for the Leeds club in 1829 and the same year a trio of Powell brothers, William, George and James, appeared for Leeds v Boughton Lees. Their later association with the once celebrated Chilston club is evidenced by the bill for 'the Beverley and Chilston Cricket Match' reproduced in H.W. Warner's 'A History of the Beverley Cricket Club'. They had an older brother, John Withers Powell who after serving a few years as coroner for East Kent spent much of his time either in prison or in lunatic asylums, hence known in Canterbury as 'Mad Powell.' His first brush with the law came in 1836 when arrested for fighting and causing a disturbance in a London street. At one stage he spent two years on the run after escaping from a mad house and his last recorded court appearance came in 1844 when charged with the theft of silverware and other property from a house in Rochester. Acquitted on grounds of insanity he was sent back to an asylum. So far as can be ascertained unlike his three brothers he had no connection with cricket.

John Goulstone

When Benenden took on the County

Imagine, in this day and age, a village cricket team taking on the might of its county side. Unthinkable now but, in the 1830s, this happened no less than seven times when Benenden, with even then an established cricket culture, played matches against Kent (in reality, therefore, the rest of Kent). And in those seven matches, Benenden was victorious on no less than five occasions.

The first recorded cricket match involving Benenden, and where a record thereof has survived, was a fixture against Wittersham on The Green at Benenden in 1798, though as far back as 1769 matches were played where Benenden contributed some players. Thus, a cricketing legacy had been established long before Benenden became the strongest club side in Kent during the 1830s.

In August 1834, Benenden played Kent twice – the first was on The Green, that iconic setting to the present day with St George's Church at the top of the slope. In this match, held on 7 August, Benenden scored a very impressive (for those times) total of 200, of which Richard Mills, a leading left-handed Kent batsman of the day, made 74. In reply, a somewhat weak Kent side were dismissed for just 50 – the wickets were shared, five each by Edward Gower Wenman (Kent's wicket-keeper at the time but a very successful bowler, at club and occasionally at county level, as well) and George Mills, Richard's brother.



Edward "Ned" Wenman

The return match was held on 27 August at Hadlow, Benenden again winning, this time by a margin of 45 runs on the first innings. 'Ned' Wenman bowled well again, taking four wickets.

It should be remembered that, until the law was changed in 1835, bowling was essentially underarm, with the hand holding the ball to remain below the level of the waist. Deliveries were initially rolled and then, by way of evolution, balls were pitched either at pace or with spin. Groundsmanship, if such existed at all, was poor and pitches were quite rough, causing injuries and the wicket-keeper to rely on a long-stop fielder. From 1835 to the 1860s, round-arm allowed the hand to be no higher than the shoulder when bowling the ball.

Thomas Hallett Hodges, who was to become High Sheriff of Kent a few years later, had purchased the Hemsted Park estate in 1780; and his son Thomas Law Hodges inherited the estate on his father's death in 1801. Both Thomas Law Hodges and his son Thomas Twisden Hodges were keen on cricket, and doubtless on the social benefits it would bring, and it was reported in September 1834 that Thomas Law Hodges, who by then was the Member of Parliament for West Kent, "had made known his intention of appropriating a portion of his park ... for the especial use of Benenden Cricket Club". (Hemsted Park has, for the last 100 years, been the site of the world-famous Benenden School.)

Hodges wasted little time after that decision to carry out the necessary work, such that on 2 and 3 July 1835 Benenden, with the great Fuller Pilch as a "given man", played at Hemsted (often then referred to as 'Hempstead') against a strong Kent team, losing to the county side by three wickets. Richard Mills and Pilch scored well in Benenden's first innings, and George Mills and Pilch again did so in the second innings. Kent included the Mynn brothers, born locally near Goudhurst, in their team and Alfred Mynn, as well as capturing six wickets in the first Benenden innings, made 44 – the highest individual score of the match – in the crucial Kent innings to inflict defeat on the home team. This match at Hemsted attracted a very large attendance – reckoned to be 8,000 spectators – as well as considerable gambling on the result.

That match was a return for the encounter at Lees Court near Faversham, on 15 and 16 June, when Benenden suffered a heavy defeat in a low-scoring match. They were without their “crack” player, Ned Wenman, and only Ned’s younger brother, John, made double figures for Benenden in the whole match.

The next two matches between Benenden and the county took place in quick succession in June 1836. The first was at Hemsted, on 23 and 24 June, this time Benenden triumphing by the large margin of nine wickets – the Norfolk-born Fuller Pilch, again a “given man” for Benenden, scored a magnificent 107, against such a fine attack including Alfred Mynn and William Hillyer.

The return fixture was at Leeds Park on 27 and 28 June, and again Benenden were the victors, this time by the narrower margin of 21 runs. John Gude Wenman, a cousin of Ned’s and another of this important cricketing family from Benenden, scored heavily in both innings. Despite runs from the famous Nicholas Felix and wickets from both Alfred Mynn and Hillyer, Benenden won the match comfortably.

The very first match between village and county had taken place, however, in 1828, played on The Green. No details of this match unfortunately appear to be extant. And the last recorded match between Benenden and Kent took place in 1838, again at Hemsted Park. This final time, Benenden won by the very large margin of 10 wickets. Benenden were strengthened by the inclusion of Alfred Mynn and William Clifford, and never looked back after a big first innings lead with George Mills scoring 50. Interestingly, in this last encounter against Kent, the Benenden XI comprised three Mills (Charles being the third); three Wenmans; two Blackwells; one Willsher; and the two otherwise Kent players who were “given” men.

Ned Wenman had an extremely long and most successful cricket career – he first played for Kent in 1825, the venue being Hawkhurst Moor and the opponents Sussex, a fixture that was repeated the following season. He appeared for Kent 61 times, was captain for a large number, and in total played 146 matches at first-class level. He took part in the very first Canterbury Cricket Week in 1842. Ned played for England against other counties 18 times, and 15 times for the Players against the Gentlemen at Lord’s. He was judged by many to be the best wicket-keeper of his generation. A true all-rounder, he captured 45 wickets at first-class level. By trade, he was a wheelwright and carpenter, dying in 1879 at the age of 76.

The decade from 1828 onwards was the period when Benenden cricket was at its historical strongest, thanks to the culture of cricket in the village, carried on by such as the Wenman and Mills families. The iconic village cricket ground witnessed much good cricket against local teams, as well as twice against Kent. For its size – a population then of around 1,600 – Benenden would have been among the strongest parishes in the whole country. The wonderful images of Ned Wenman and Richard Mills, which adorn the village by its green down from the church to this day, are a permanent reminder of their feats for the village and for the county, something of which Benenden as a community should be immensely proud.

David Kelly

[A fuller version of this article appeared in *The Cranbrook Journal* no 34, published 2023]

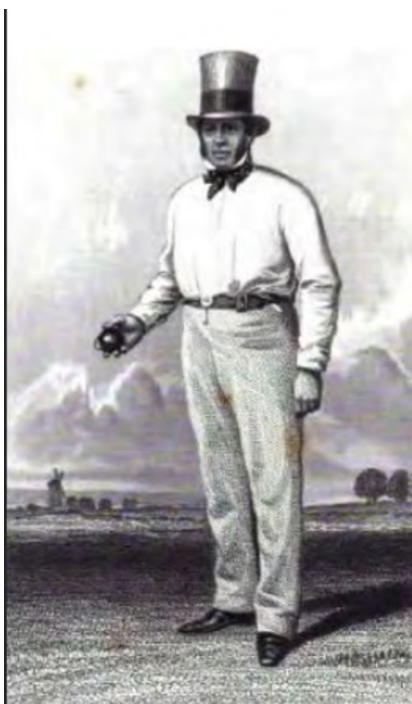


Kent's Youngest Player?

Although he only started to play for Kent in his thirties Fuller Pilch (right) previously appeared for Norfolk against MCC at Lord's on 4 July 1820 at the tender age of sixteen and three months. The question of whether he was thereby the youngest to take part in an important match is touched upon by his biographer Brian Rendell. On page 18 of *Fuller Pilch a Straightforward Man*, he points out that according to the Internet there had been two younger players in what today statisticians count as first-class cricket. Both are purported fifteen-year-olds—John Beeston for MCC v Middlesex in 1794 and G T Smith for Middlesex v Epsom in 1815. However upon closer examination, the former turns out to be a John Beeson (not Beeston) baptised in London on 17 September 1778 with no apparent connection to the J Beeston who occurs in later scorecards - or for that matter to any other Beeston. And as for the 1815 Smith, in Bentley's *A Correct Account of all the Cricket Matches.....from the year 1786 to 1822* (1823) he is Capt Smyth and in Haygarth's *Frederick Lillywhite's Cricket Scores and Biographies* (1862) "Captain Smith". Therefore, rather than an Eton schoolboy the claimed fifteen-year-old cricketer was in reality an army officer old enough to have reached the rank of captain.



For a more credible example of a fifteen-year-old in a great match prior to 1820, it may be worth looking at the younger brother of John Willes (left) of round-arm bowling fame. According to Bentley, John and Y Willes played for 23 of Kent against 13 of England at Lord's in 1807 whereas for the return on Penenden Heath he enters them as J and G Willes, On the other hand both Haygarth and *Kent Cricket Matches 1719-1880* it was G Willes in both matches.. Nevertheless he was definitely Y denoting Young Willes, rather than G because the contemporary scorecard for Penenden Heath, published just a few days later in the *Kentish Gazette*, has him down as Y Willes. Young's precise date of birth has yet to be determined but provided it was not too long before his baptism at Ulcombe in 1791, In the first match he must have been around fifteen and nine months.



In 1806 possibly aged only fourteen Young Willes appeared for the Leeds club home and away against East Kent and in 1811 for Kent against Dartford at Leeds Park. But he was already dead by 1815 when scorecards show a "G Willes" going in last for Kent v England at Wrotham. During the early 1800s three Willes brothers—William, John and Young—were involved in cricket, but there no trace of a George or G Willes. However because the initials C and G are sometimes confused certain eighteenth-century players named Charles are wrongly styled George in all printed and online listings.. So maybe the so-called G at Wrotham was the C or Charles Willes whose name is found in local matches in Kent between 1810 and 1815.

John Goulstone

Recent Publication on Women's Cricket

Women's Cricket, Pioneers and Unsung Heroes: the important contribution made to women's cricket by former students of the Dartford College of Physical Education: by Jane Claydon. The Österberg Collection (2021) 32pp.

Women's Cricket, Pioneers and Unsung Heroes

The important contribution
made to women's cricket by former students of
Dartford College of Physical Education



Jane Claydon
2021

Martina Bergman Österberg established Britain's first physical education teacher training college for women in Hampstead in 1885, moving to Dartford in 1895, as part of her quest for female emancipation through education. Österberg was a Swedish-born physical education and women's suffrage advocate who spent most of her working life in Britain. After studying gymnastics in Stockholm she moved to London, where she founded her college, to which she admitted only women. She pioneered teaching physical education as a full subject within the English school curriculum, with Swedish-style gymnastics at its core.

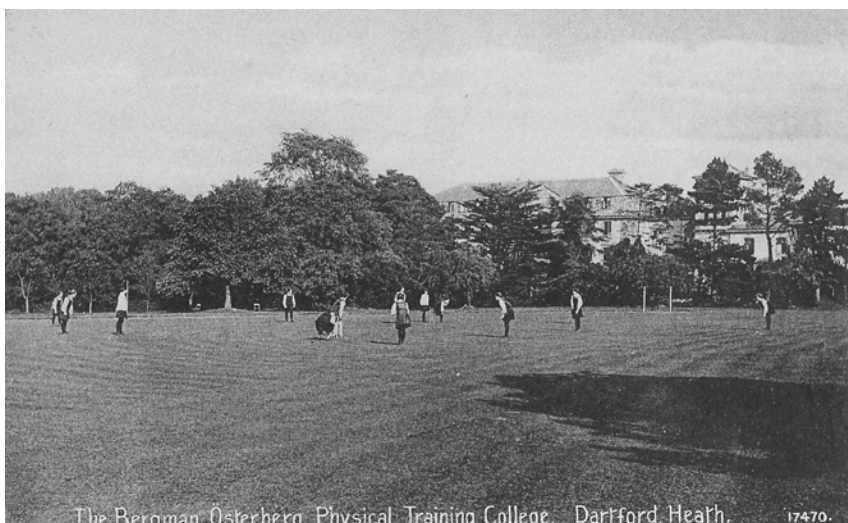
This was a two-year course modelled on that at the Royal Central Gymnastics Institute in Sweden. She taught anatomy, animal physiology, chemistry, physics, hygiene, theory of movement, dancing, deportment and Swedish gymnastics. English team sports, such as cricket, were also taught at the college: although Österberg never fully understood them, she did appreciate their significance to the English people, and their potential to teach an appreciation of space and time, discipline, reason, quickness and unselfishness.

This publication concentrates on the remarkable list of graduates of the eventually named Dartford College of Physical Education who made their names in cricket. Top of the list would be Rachael Heyhoe Flint. But that list would include a whole generation of England international players—19 in total.

All are mentioned together with a considerable range of photographs.

The Dartford College was in Österberg's time the birthplace of netball and the gymslip. A physical education instructor's college for men would not exist in England until the 1930s. It was renamed the Dartford College of Physical Education during World War II. In 1976 the College was amalgamated with Thames Polytechnic: and gymnastics instruction ceased in 1982. By 1986 teacher training had stopped as well. As part of the North Kent College, it was eventually incorporated into the University of Greenwich..

The Österberg Collection, in the College on the original site in Oakfield Lane, Dartford, is now probably the most significant archive in the world relating to the history and development of women's physical education. It charts almost every aspect of the pioneering College's history and constitutes an important research resource for wider academic themes such as Physical Education; Gender Studies; Women's Studies; Health and Medicine; Education, and Sports' Studies.



A pre-World War I game of cricket at the College

Who's Who at KCHT

President : Hon Christopher Cowdrey

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Howard Milton Simon Storey

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Kent Cricket Heritage Trust
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Inside Edge Contact

Feedback on this newsletter is always welcome as are suggestions for future contributions. The Kent Cricket Heritage Trust's committed interest is to all aspects of Kent cricket history, not just to the county club.

If you have something to say and/or contribute please contact Howard Milton at the e-mail address on this page or at 46 Elmfield Close, Gravesend, Kent DA11 0LP.

KCHT Website

KCHT.co.uk

Read the KCHT blog at –

kentcricketheritagetrust.wordpress.com

Inside Edge Distribution

The Kent Cricket Heritage Trust Committee made the decision at their last meeting to open up the distribution of *Inside Edge*, so that it is not read merely by Trust members, but also by anybody who has an interest in Kent cricket, past, present or future.

KCHT members will continue to receive their copy first, on publication day, but then we have agreed with the Club that two or three weeks later, *Inside Edge* will be sent out to all on the club's mailing list. This will have the advantage not only of broadening quite considerably the readership of the magazine, but also, we hope, expanding the membership of the Heritage Trust, and with it the opportunities for volunteers to come forward and join in our efforts to spread the message of the heritage of Kent cricket.

We do not look at cricket's past just for the sake of it, although that has its own rewards. We ignore the past at our peril. To do so is to risk misunderstanding the present and repeating the mistakes of the past. The history of cricket in Kent is inextricably mixed with the social history of the entire county over the past three centuries, and its development matches the way Kentish society has changed over that time. We hope that by doing our bit to spread the message a bit wider, we may inspire a few more people to enjoy making these connections, as we already involved in KCHT certainly do.

Jo Rice

Footnote: Recent and some back issues of *Inside Edge* are on the KCHT website (address above as is the contact for any matters relating to the newsletter),