Malcolm, Dominic. "Notes." *Globalizing Cricket: Englishness, Empire and Identity*. London: Bloomsbury Academic, 2013. 186–189. Globalizing Sport Studies. *Bloomsbury Collections*. Web. 26 Apr. 2023. <<http://dx.doi.org/10.5040/9781849665605.0008>>.

Downloaded from Bloomsbury Collections, www.bloomsburycollections.com, 26 April 2023, 13:03 UTC.

Copyright © Dominic Malcolm 2013. You may share this work for non-commercial purposes only, provided you give attribution to the copyright holder and the publisher, and provide a link to the Creative Commons licence.

Notes

Introduction: Globalizing Cricket

- 1 http://icc-cricket.yahoo.net/the-icc/icc_members/overview.php (accessed 17 January 2012).
- 2 Indeed, the one-day game itself is not a unified entity, with games having taken place on the basis of between 40 and 65 over innings. In recent years, largely driven by member nations' desire for international success in the ICC Cricket World Cup, the format of the game has standardized around 50 overs per side.

Chapter 1 The Emergence of Cricket

- 1 However, on 25 December 1997 a one-day match between India and Sri Lanka had been abandoned for similar reasons.
- 2 The idea of making the 'ring' was taken from boxing where it became common practice to make an inner ring for the fighters and their seconds, and an outer ring for the referee and fight backers. Other spectators stood outside this outer ring and hence it also performed the function of a barrier which stopped spectators – perhaps with a betting interest – from interfering with the 'playing area' (Sheard 1992).
- 3 The Star and Garter Club in London also played a key role in the foundation of horse racing's Jockey Club (Birley 1999: 31).
- 4 The imprecision of the word wicket is a further anomaly of cricket which stands it apart from other modern sport forms. Wicket is used to describe both the set of wooden sticks which stand at either end of the pitch and which the batter seeks to defend, and the 22 yard strip of grass (or pitch) which lies between those two obstacles.
- 5 It should be noted that the early laws of cricket often referred specifically to batsmen despite the apparent regular female participation in the sport. For reasons of accuracy such language will be repeated here although, whenever possible (i.e. when not citing from the laws) gender-neutral language (such as batter) will be employed. It is an interesting aside that the term for a batsman is specifically gendered while that of bowler or fielder is not. Subsequently, batting would become the more venerated activity, and epitome of Englishness, and thus the most 'manly' role.
- 6 By 1774 the laws no longer explicitly prohibited substitutes from entering the field of play and Rait Kerr argues that it is probable that they were allowed with the consent of the opposition's captain (1950: 70).

Chapter 2 The 'National Game': Cricket in Nineteenth-Century England

- 1 Interestingly it seems much more natural to speak of cricket as the national game rather than the national sport, something which perhaps stems from the tradition in English cricket of downplaying the importance of winning.
- 2 Elias (1986b) states that sport entered the English language from the French word 'desporter'. Desporter referred to an emotion describing a kind of excitement but

subsequent usage of its derivative – sport – led to a stronger association with a notion of fair play during the nineteenth century.

- 3 This correspondence is reproduced by Denison in his ‘Sketches of the Players’ (1845), which itself is reproduced in Arlott (1949). Subsequent references relate to this publication.
- 4 A beamer is a ball which is directed at the head but without pitching on the ground.
- 5 In 1933 Patsy Hendren wore a protective cap made from sponge rubber when playing against the West Indies. The Australian test player, Graeme Yallop, was the first to wear what could be described as a modern helmet when he played in the West Indies in 1976.
- 6 A similar incident occurred during the 2011 England vs India test match at Trent Bridge. England batter Ian Bell hit the final ball before the tea interval towards the boundary. The fielder fumbled the ball and Bell, thinking that a boundary had been scored and thus the ball was ‘dead’, started walking towards the pavilion. The fielder had, however, saved the ball from hitting the boundary and returned it to the wicketkeeper. Bell was given out by the umpires and while this was overturned during the interval (the Indian team withdrew their appeal) the Indian team were loudly booed by the crowd until Bell’s reinstatement became apparent. The different response to these two incidents reveals something about the relative orderliness of crowds in contemporary cricket.

Chapter 3 The Imperial Game: Cricket and Colonization

- 1 <http://www.cricketeurope4.net/CRICKETEUROPE/> (accessed 14 February 2012).
- 2 <http://www.cricketcorfu.com/home.html> (accessed 14 February 2012).
- 3 <http://www.cypruscricquet.com/about.asp> (accessed 14 February 2012).
- 4 The Trobriand Islands are now called the Kiriwina Islands and are part of Papua New Guinea.
- 5 A bouncer is literally a ball which bounces up from the pitch, towards the batter’s chest or head. It is also called a bumper or a ‘short-pitched’ ball. This style of bowling was only made possible by the development of over arm bowling.

Chapter 4 Cricket in America

- 1 ‘Broken time payments’ refers to a form of financial award justified as *compensation* for the loss of earnings players incurred as a consequence of playing the game. Broken time payments were not defined as payment for playing and therefore enabled those who received them to remain ‘amateur’.

Chapter 5 Cricket in the Caribbean

- 1 A beamer is a ball which is bowled directly (i.e. does not bounce) at the batter’s head. ‘Tail-ender’ refers to the final cricketers in a team’s batting order and thus, normally the least proficient.
- 2 The contrast between the overly cautious Australians (discussed at the end of Chapter 3) and the rather reckless West Indian approach highlights the subjective nature of these caricatures. The only logical consistency, it would seem, is the English critique of styles of play which are not deemed to be like ‘their’ own.

Chapter 6 Cricket and the Celtic Nations

- 1 This chapter builds on prior collaborative work with Alan Bairner. I am grateful to him for allowing me to draw on ideas we discussed in previous conference papers (Bairner *et al.* 2007) and publications (Bairner and Malcolm 2010). Any errors in the current analysis are of course my own.
- 2 'Sports Talk: you quizzed Robert Croft', BBC Online Sports Talk, April 12, 2001. http://news.bbc.co.uk/sport1/low/sports_talk/1274017.stm (accessed September 19, 2007).

Chapter 7 Cricket and Diasporic Identities in Post-Imperial Britain

- 1 Lara's world record stood for 10 years until Australia's Matthew Hayden scored 380 against Zimbabwe at Perth in 2003-04. Shortly afterwards Lara regained the world record scoring 400, again against England, and again at the Antigua Recreation Ground.
- 2 Test Match Special is the BBC's radio coverage of international cricket. For an analysis of its importance in constructing understandings of cricket, see Watson 2010.
- 3 It should be noted however that use of these names may also be a strategic way of countering prejudice and enabling the club to arrange fixtures against predominantly white teams.

Chapter 8 Cricket and Changing Conceptions of Englishness

- 1 The word 'invite' is placed in inverted commas in recognition of the unusual process that led to Bell resuming his innings. The England captain and coach were said to have visited the Indian dressing room during the tea interval to ask the Indian captain to revoke his appeal. The Laws of Cricket however indicate that it is only the umpires who may make this request and, especially in light of the reaction of the predominantly England-supporting crowd, it may well have been that Dhoni felt pressured to comply with this request.
- 2 I am grateful to Matt Parry for allowing me to draw on some previous collaborative research in constructing this section.
- 3 The Barmy Army do, however, refrain from taking part in the Mexican Wave, as they believe it to be disrespectful to the players.
- 4 Hawkeye is a device for predicting the trajectory of the ball used primarily to assess the accuracy of LBW decisions. Snicko and hotspot detect sound and heat and thus are mainly used to assess whether the ball has hit the bat.
- 5 http://news.bbc.co.uk/sport1/hi/cricket/ashes_2005/4242220.stm (accessed 19 September 2007).
- 6 Flintoff was reported to have been drinking heavily one night and subsequently took a Pedalo boat and went out to sea.

Chapter 9 Cricket, the English and the Process of 'Othering'

- 1 Police suggested that Woolmer's size and strength made strangulation very unlikely. They also argued that in the absence of signs of forced entry, it was likely that Woolmer would have known anybody let into the room.

- 2 As a fatwa can only be pronounced by someone officially qualified to interpret Islamic jurisprudence, they are relatively rare and the use here was more likely the commonly used press shorthand for death threat (Richardson 2004: 93).

Conclusion

- 1 <http://www.shopatlords.com/?page=shop&pid=3071&cid=149>
- 2 Though winning still did not matter too much to followers of English cricket with 84% of readers of *The Wisden Cricketer* (January 2012) saying that England's success in 2011 had not affected their interest in the game.