

[World Rugby Museum Home](#)**Ads by Google**[World Wide Ticket Store](#)

Buying or Selling?
Visit World Wide For
All Your Ticketing
Needs.

www.worldwideticketstore.com

[New Zealand Holidays](#)

Guided Tours,
Sightseeing, Walks...
Advice, Information &
Products

KirraTours.co.NZ

Ads by Google[Watch Live Rugby Online](#)

Full Coverage of all
Rugby Matches Tri
Nations, Rugby Union
and More

www.rugby-online-live.com

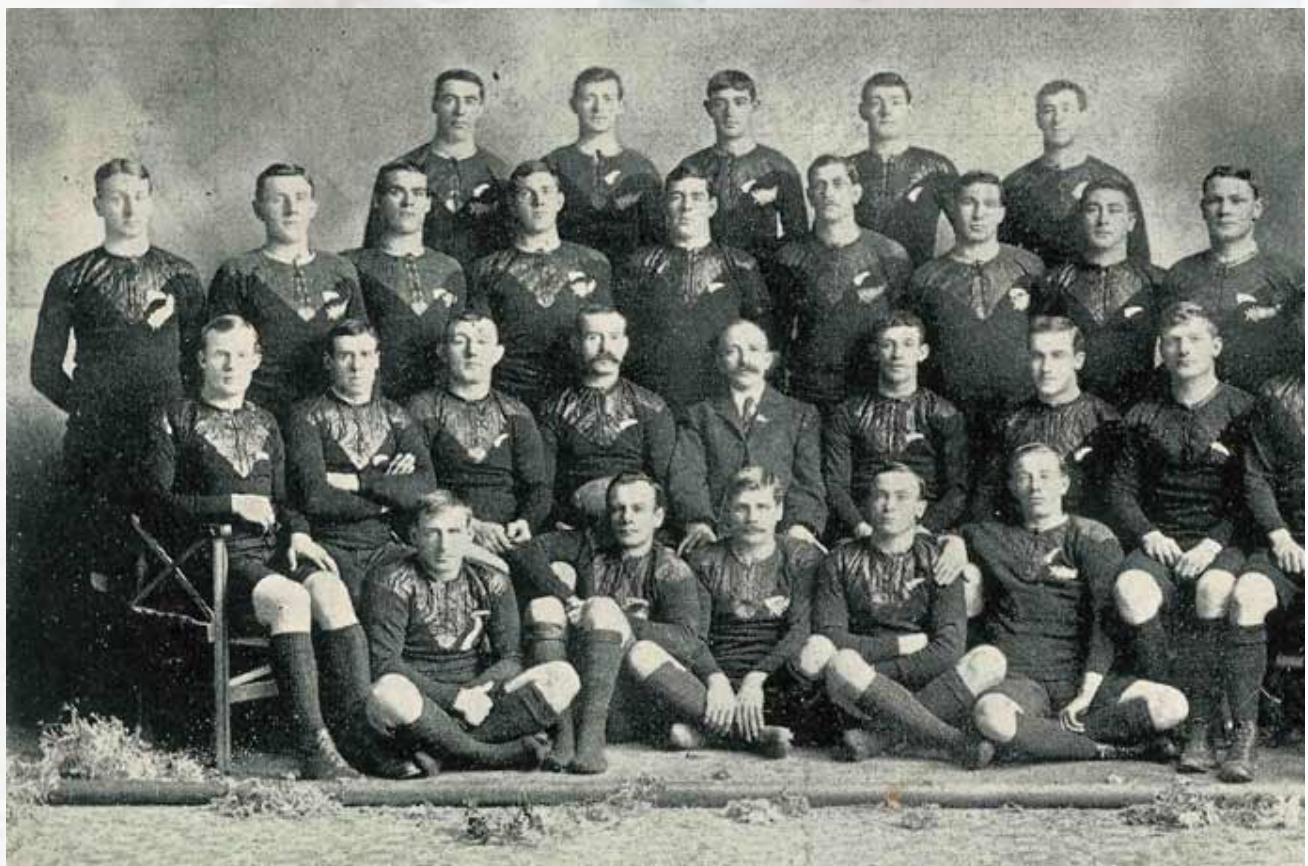
[New Zealand Holidays](#)

Guided Tours,
Sightseeing, Walks...
Advice, Information &
Products

KirraTours.co.NZ

The history of WALES v NEW ZEALAND

1905 - 16th December - WALES 3, NEW ZEALAND 0 (Cardiff Arms Park)



In the year 1905, the New Zealand 'colonial' team were the greatest team ever to visit the B. They were 'The Originals'. Before arriving in Wales they were undefeated, having played 27 matches and scored 801 points with just 32 points scored against. Under their captain Gallaher, the team earlier that year, they had beaten Australia 14-3, then on the tour Scotland 12-7, Ireland 15-15, and Wales 15-0. Wales were unbeaten too, thrashing England 25-0, beating Scotland 6-3 and Ireland 15-0.

scene was set, Triple Crown Wales against the all conquering All Blacks, a name they had at Cardiff Arms Park. This was billed as the 'Match of the Century'. the 'World Championship' teams in the world head to head. The game lived up to expectations, it was the most controversial. The arguments rage and still do to this day. One thing is for certain Wales won the game and the All Blacks were crowned the 'unofficial champions of the world'.

EARLY DAYS of the TOUR

The All Blacks arrived in Britain after 40 days aboard the SS Rimutaka. With nothing to do on the ship, the All Blacks practised cards and train, the 'Originals' honed their rugby skills and tactics to perfection under coach Tom Dunn. Tom Dunn was an All Black veteran, captain of the first ever All Black test side and an astute tactician. After a week of practising and finding their legs in Newton Abbot, they were set to face England's champion county side, the Barbarians of Exeter. The critics suggested the 'colonial' team would struggle against the West countrymen. The All Blacks thumped Devon by 55 points to 4, Cornwall were next, then Bristol, Northampton & London. In the first five matches the All Blacks scored 197 points with just 4 against. News soon spread of the qualities of the All Black scrum, the fitness of the players and the role of the forwards, who at the time even joined in passing movements with the backs. They blazed a trail through England, Scotland, Ireland, defeating clubs, counties and countries alike !

ALL BLACK SUPREMACY

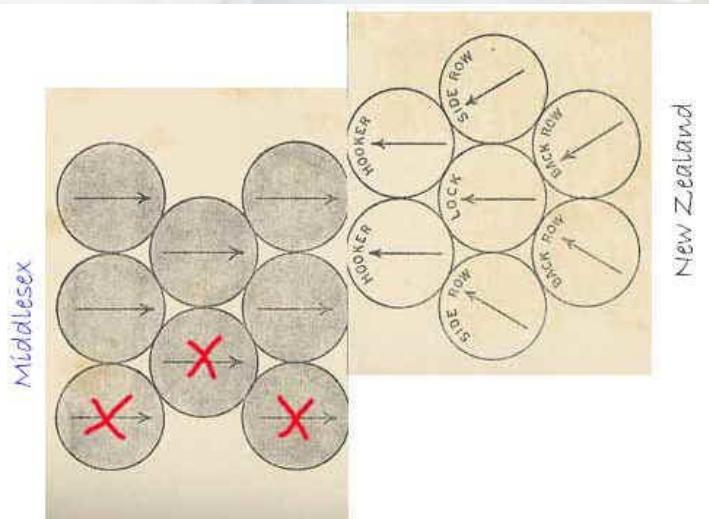
The foundation on which the All Blacks built their victories was the scrum. The rules at that time were not complex, the laws of the day described it thus

- *"A Scrummage, which can only take place in the field of play, is formed by one or more men from each side closing round the ball when it is on the ground, or by their closing up in readiness to be put on the ground between them".*

There were penalties for picking the ball up, a crooked feed and foot up, the number of players in the scrum remained at the discretion of the participating teams. The All Blacks had honed their scrum almost to perfection. Their success was due to their scrum formation and tactics, only seven men packed down against the opposition's eight but with careful manoeuvring they could ensure each man shoved against only half of the opposing pack, Gallaher in his post tour book called it a 'loose head'. The rule of thumb for British teams was that the forwards packed down as they arrived at the 3 -2 - 3 formation. It was first to arrive was first to pack, a forward could find himself in the front row of the scrum and in the next the back row, the British scrum was haphazard. The All Blacks had a different approach, each man took the same place at each scrum according to his physical characteristics and names of today's scrummaging positions derive from 'the originals' scrum. The front row consisted of two 'hookers', responsible for hooking the ball, then came a 'lock' in the second row, with two 'side' row men completed the scrum. It's 'crowning glory' was that the two hookers fought tooth and nail for the 'loose head', once gained, the wedge formation drove against one side of the opposition scrum, driving them off the ball or turning the scrum. The photograph below shows the Middlesex match, the All Blacks' Middlesex front row forward has nothing to push against and is turned sideways while the ball is channelled nicely to the waiting Roberts. The ball has been put into the scrum by Gallaher who is standing behind the scrum. Co-incidentally 2 of the Welsh forwards played in this match, Jack Williams and Tom Harding, both London based Welshmen packed down against the New Zealand seven.



Middlesex v All Blacks



The above formation shows the positioning of the players, by gaining the loose head with the two man front row formation, out the shove of 3 of the opposing pack's players, we have marked these players with red crosses.

The All Blacks backed up the scrum with mobile forwards that received and gave passes, with the ball the tourists run riot with opposition defences sometimes running the ball from the in the early 1900s. They had superior fitness, skills and tactical awareness which meant them untouchable in the early part of the tour.

THE WELSH BUILD UP

The possibility that the All Blacks would be too strong for Wales made the Union sit up and match committee were sent to Gloucester on October 19th to watch the visitors triumph 44-10 over a fancied local team. The 'colonials' methods were noted and the Welshmen returned home to have a big day. Two trials were held to find the 15 men with the task of defeating the tourists. The first trial in November saw several leading players missing, the favoured XV 'the Probables' played with a seven man formation and were beaten 18 points to 9. The second trial took place on December 2nd.

prior to the match, this time the 'Probables' won 33 points to 11, still experimenting with the formation. The Thursday (7 December) following this trial 13 of the selected players took part in a session under the direction of scrum half Dicky Owen, this session concentrated mostly on probability was where the move that led to the try was practised. The second session on the Tuesday, December 12th was dedicated to drop kicking and the scrum, 'Old Stager' the lead in the day hinted to his readers that something new was in the offing. The Welsh public would have to wait Saturday to find out what.

THE ALL BLACKS BUILD UP

The All Blacks continued their rout, prior to arriving in Cardiff, they had played 600 minutes without conceding a point, No team had scored a single point against them in the last 7 and a half months, included the defeats of both England and Ireland, both by the score of 15 - 0. This was a team that Gallaher's men arrived in Cardiff to a tumultuous welcome, even though it was close to midday the station was packed to the rafters with well wishers, likewise the streets, police had to force a path for tourists to reach their hotel. There was rugby fever in the air.

PRE-MATCH

The 16th December arrived, special trains had been laid on for spectators from afar, queues outside the gates and once opened around 11.00 am the ground quickly filled, at 1.30 pm the gates were closed and inside sang and joked while the unfortunate locked out looked for trees to climb and other vantage points. At 2.20 pm the All Blacks took to the field followed a little later by the Welsh team, the crowd roared deafening as Nicholls led his men onto the Park. The All Blacks performed their customary haka, unusually the Welsh team started to sing the national anthem, this was soon picked up by the crowd and the whole stadium reverberated to the sounds of 'Hen Wlad Fy Nhadau'.

PRE-MATCH PREVIEW BY THE TIMES



The following extracts are verbatim reports from The Times, it wouldn't surprise me if the 'correspondent' who wrote 'the Revolution in Rugby Union' is still eating his words.....

FOOTBALL RUGBY UNION RULES WALES V THE NEW ZEALANDERS

The New Zealanders make their first appearance before a Welsh crowd, at Cardiff, this afternoon. They will be opposed in the last of their representative games by Wales. The match is being eagerly awaited, and, although the Cardiff Arms-park can accommodate 40,000 people, it is estimated that that number of spectators will want to witness the game. The sides will be:- (teams as selected)

THE REVOLUTION IN RUGBY UNION (FROM A CORRESPONDENT)

Wales is the only portion of the United Kingdom in which Rugby Union football is the national game (not New Zealand), and it would be a kind of poetic justice if the victorious progress of the New Zealanders

checked at Cardiff to-day. But, to judge by the indifferent exhibition of the Welsh three-quarter Field last week, the defeat of the visitors is an unthinkable contingency. The famous three-quarter aged somewhat since I saw it a year ago, the effect of the efflux of time being most obvious no longer possesses that instinct for position which, in the Rugby game, is always the prerogative. Formerly he was the soul of his line of offence and defence, which, now that he has fallen in international three-quarters, is a machine rather than an organism. Again and again last Saturday back-play merely transferred the ball straight across the field, and the co-operation between quarters - a Welsh device comparable at times in its results with the "three insides" combination Association game- was just a little too slow to be effective. It is a pity that the Welsh authors courage either to adhere to their own formation in choosing the 15 against New Zealand or the visitors. A "flying" back, even if he labours as lustily as he did the brilliantly eccentric Raphaël in the New Zealand V. England match, cannot be a part of the combination in attack- for nobody knows where to find him- and is a source of confusion even if his spoiling tactics are successful. This year the Welsh are not as good as they were in 1904-5-time has stolen the dash from two or three of the best, the eighth man is likely to be badly missed before the Cardiff game comes to its conclusion in the afternoon. None of the Welsh club teams, to take a line through the achievements of Gloucester, Albion, and Bristol, has the faintest chance of scoring a victory, and the only consolation for the Rugby Union in this country will be found in the inability of the "silver fern" to score a full thousand course of their tour.

THE TEAMS

WALES





Bert Winfield



Willie Llewellyn



Gwyn Nicholls



Rhys Gabe



Teddy Morgan



Percy Bush



Cliff Pritchard



Dicky Owen



Jack Williams



Will Joseph



Jehodia Hodges



Dai Jones



Charlie Pritchard



George Travers



Arthur Harding



Dave Gallaher



George Tyler



Steve Casey



Frank Glasgow



Fred Newton



Jimmie O'Sullivan

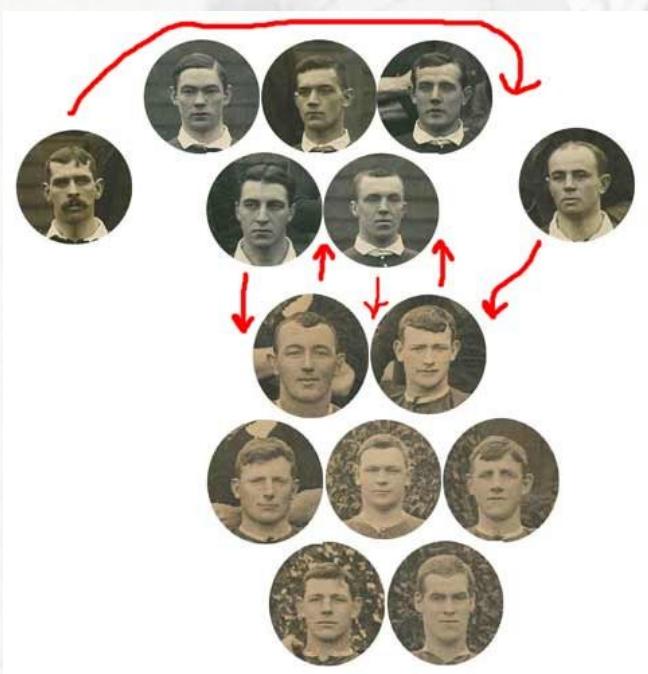


NEW ZEALAND

THE MATCH

Hodges kicked off for Wales and finally the match was underway and the question of who would soon be answered. Play was hard, Seeling made a burst upfield, he was brought down. The All Blacks formed up and expected the usual seven against eight. The Welsh had their homework and were forming their scrum differently with seven men instead of the normal. unusually there were four men in the front row. Only the middle two Welsh players made real All Black hookers and as the front rows met the outside Welshman engaged the scrum, while the player on the other side retired into the second row. The men in scarlet had outwitted the All Blacks and would continue to do so for the rest of the afternoon.

All Blacks engage to the right, Harding packs down in the front row while Jones retires and packs down with the remainder of the pack in the second row, there was no back row.



All Blacks engage to the left, Jones packs down in the front row while Harding retires and packs down with the remainder of the pack in the second row, there was no back row.



With the loose head won on each scrum Wales started to put the All Blacks under pressure ahead through Willie Llewellyn, but unfortunately the London Welshman dropped the ball after a pass from Jack Williams with the line just yards away. Then after 23 minutes the All Black lineout man Teddy Morgan scored the only points of the game.

THE TRY

The Welsh try was a pre-conceived move, thought up by the 'pocket rocket' Dicky Owen after training sessions prior to the game. In a feint to the blindside where Bush, Nicholls & Llewellyn were drawing the NZ defence, the diminutive Owen suddenly changed direction and sent out a long pass to the openside, Cliff Pritchard scooped the ball up off his feet, he then drew Deans and fed to Rhydian Jones who was drawn and Gabe offloaded to Teddy Morgan, Morgan outstripped the covering full-back and ran away into the corner for the game's solitary score.

THE DEANS INCIDENT

The game continued with both teams capable of scoring, the closest opportunity came for the three-quarter Bob Deans was brought down inches from the line. Deans maintained until the he had scored on the day and the Welsh try scorer Teddy Morgan years later agreed. Morgan have brought Deans down but the 'honour' of the try saving tackle fell to Rhys Gabe. Gabe incident in an article prior to the 1963 match.

- *"It was then that Deans figured in the controversial "try" episode. Wallace, a superb runner, broke away. He was challenged by our wing, Willie Llewellyn, and passed inside for Deans to catch the ball and burst for the line. It was a moment of high tension and I put all I knew into catch the flying All Blacks' centre. I came up with him going at tremendous speed and ground from the side. I knew it was touch and go whether I had managed to tackle him before the line then, as I lay there gripping him firmly, I felt Deans trying to struggle away from me. I clutched tighter. Then I realised why he wanted to wriggle on. He had not reached the line. I pulled back with all my strength and then the whistle went. The referee was spot on. Deans was still in possession of the ball and our goal-line was just beyond his reach. He had another real chance for the All Blacks."*

Deans claims he was pulled back, but it is difficult to see how a prostrate 11st 9lb Gabe could have pulled back 13st Deans if as the Canterbury man stated he had crossed the line. The referee, John Gandy (who had played for Scotland in 1903) is said to have been too far away but in a letter following the game he saw the incident quite clearly and that Deans was brought down 6 to 12 inches short of the line.

POST MATCH

The final whistle went, Wales had won, the crowd rushed the field and carried the Welsh players from the field. The All Blacks dejected made their way back to the changing sheds, later Gandy went to the Welsh changing room where he swapped jerseys with Nicholls, the teams then exchanged jerseys.

MATCH REPORT BY THE TIMES



FOOTBALL - RUGBY UNION RULES

WALES V. THE NEW ZEALANDERS

FIRST DEFEAT OF THE ZEALANDERS

The Welsh fifteen beat the New Zealanders, at Cardiff on Saturday, by one try to nothing. It was a defeat of the New Zealanders, whose long sequence of victories had established with them the record of winning that it was difficult to realize that they had at last experienced defeat. Wales won only after a severe struggle, and even in the last ten minutes the New Zealanders, as at Inverleith, came near to winning the game on the post. The two great factors in the Welsh victory were the unyielding nature of the Welsh defence and the accurate kicking of H. B. Winfield, the full back. It may be laid down at once that the New Zealanders at their own game, for the Welshman not only threw out a dashing flying man, but

their own particular four three-quarters system, went in for strong individual play. They set a the start, maintained it to the end, and with the turn of the luck just won. The football was th imaginable. Virtually it resolved itself into a tremendous battle between two sets of determin game outside the scrummage was comparatively little else than by-play. In the robustness a the forward work there was no room left for a display of the finer arts of the game. Thus, be pack Cliff Pritchard, as flying man, fulfilled his duties, with an execution that few could have against the New Zealanders; R. M. Owen, as the genuine half-back, "worked" the scrumma a courage that were wonderful against the strenuous forwards; and then Percy Bush, Gwyn Gabe, when they got the ball usually went on and, when checked, finished by finding touch. few of those wonderful movements characteristic of the Welsh system. There were two or th particularly that which led up to the E. T. Morgan's try when the game was about 30 minutes Welshman made no pretence of playing their orthodox game. They had thought out new de the New Zealanders' extended attack, and these succeeded excellently. Everything depende instance on the forwards. Would they hold the scrummage? Would they get the ball? were commonly asked before the game. The affirmative answers came in the early moments of th forwards had the industry of the Scottish, at Inverleith, and the dash of the Irish, and the Lanc combined. Their scrummage work was wonderful. They often got the ball and heeled quickly once and followed up, and their tackling was relentlessly severe. The New Zealanders were them in pace, in keenness, or in getting a fair share of the ball. But the New Zealanders were their actual footwork. The Welshmen had other advantages. They were splendidly served by who consistent length in kicking never faltered. Such kicking as this of H. B Winfield has rare in a representative match; it can never have been surpassed; and the effect of all this won Winfield was the immense economy in energy of the forwards. While the Welshman were still respect, the failure of the visitors' backs to do more than send the ball up the field meant tha Zealanders' forwards were run off their legs. But there were other causes for the failure of th The most obvious of all was the inability developed by the five-eights- H. J. Mynott and J. H passes from F. Roberts, the New Zealanders' half back. Roberts played as brilliantly as eve and in passing quickly; but neither Mynott nor Hunter seemed capable of fielding it, and when it was only to give slow lobbing passes that were usually intercepted by Cliff Pritchard. This New Zealand game behind spelt to the attack, which is absolutely dependent on the pivot fu five-eighths for the three-quarters, and so beyond defensive work W. J. Wallace and D. Mac wings had very little to do until late in the game. Roberts, indeed, became so weary of fruitle five-eighths that in the second half of the match he took to going on himself with the ball, with largely that thereafter the New Zealanders did the preponderant share of the attacking. G. C fielded the back badly, and never got any length on his kicking; his punts up the field would side. In short, the New Zealanders played much below their best form, and those who saw t backs could scarcely believe that this was the side that had come away from Scotland and many honours. The New Zealanders left the most severe portion of their tour too late, for the feeling the effects of three months' hard football, to say nothing of having lost through injurie attacking three-quarter, G. W. Smith. That Wales deserved to win on the run of the game is The New Zealanders never looked like scoring in the first half, during which the play was on home twenty-five and in that case only for a moment before the interval. In the second half o however, the New Zealanders had their chances; but there was no fortune for them, Wallace only to be called back for having gone into touch, and in another instance a forward pass by prevented the completion of an inevitable try by D. Macgregor. Then when the ball was in a scrummages all along the Welsh goal line the superb tackling of the Welshmen prevailed. S decided by the try which E. T. Morgan scored at the end of some 30 minutes; it was splendi movement that led to it, and R. T Gabe's subtle tactics in drawing the remnants of the defer with the scoring. For robustness and keenness the game could not be surpassed. Mr. John

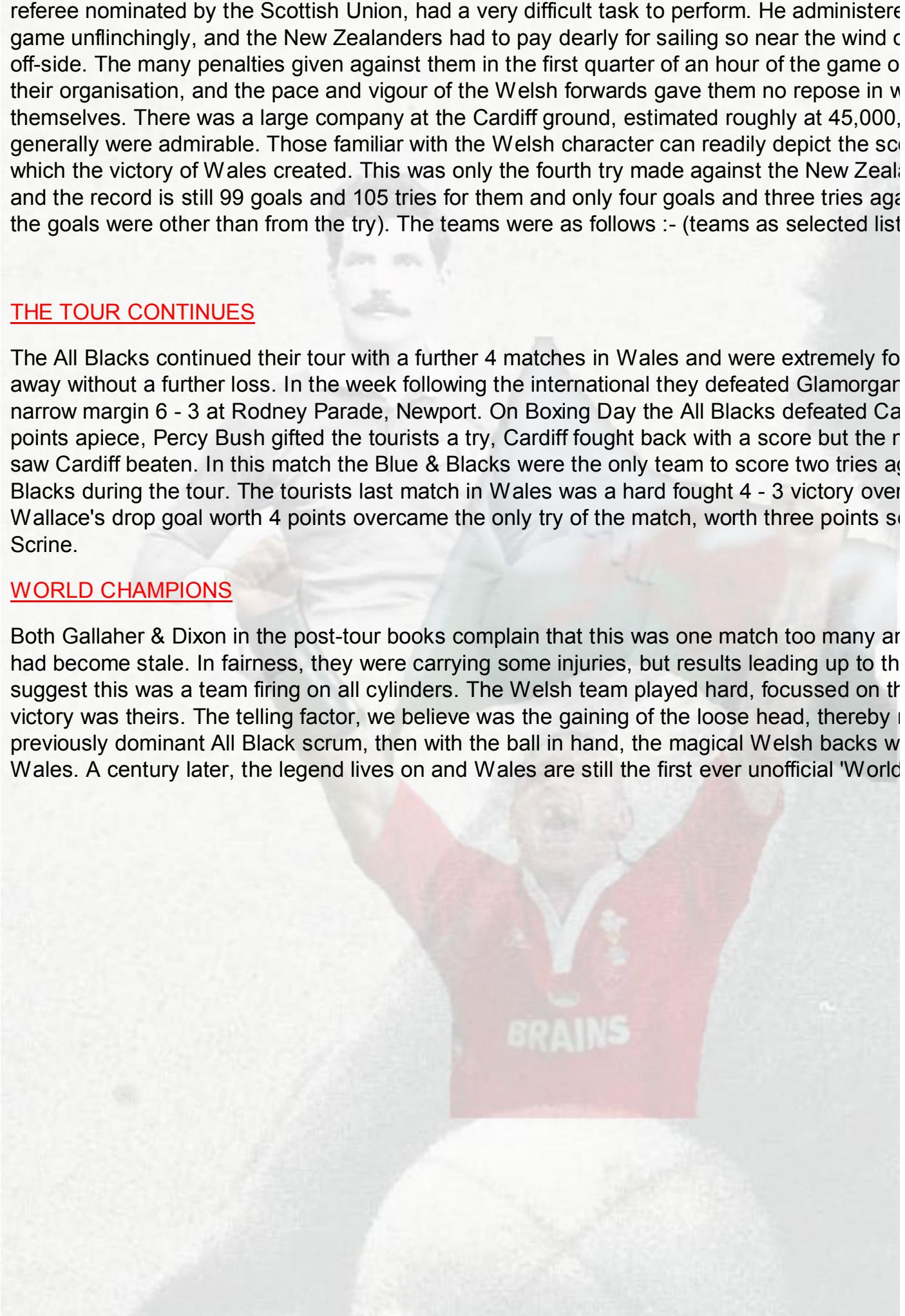
referee nominated by the Scottish Union, had a very difficult task to perform. He administered the game unflinchingly, and the New Zealanders had to pay dearly for sailing so near the wind and being off-side. The many penalties given against them in the first quarter of an hour of the game were the result of their organisation, and the pace and vigour of the Welsh forwards gave them no repose in which to rest themselves. There was a large company at the Cardiff ground, estimated roughly at 45,000, who generally were admirable. Those familiar with the Welsh character can readily depict the scene in which the victory of Wales created. This was only the fourth try made against the New Zealanders and the record is still 99 goals and 105 tries for them and only four goals and three tries against them (the goals were other than from the try). The teams were as follows : - (teams as selected list)

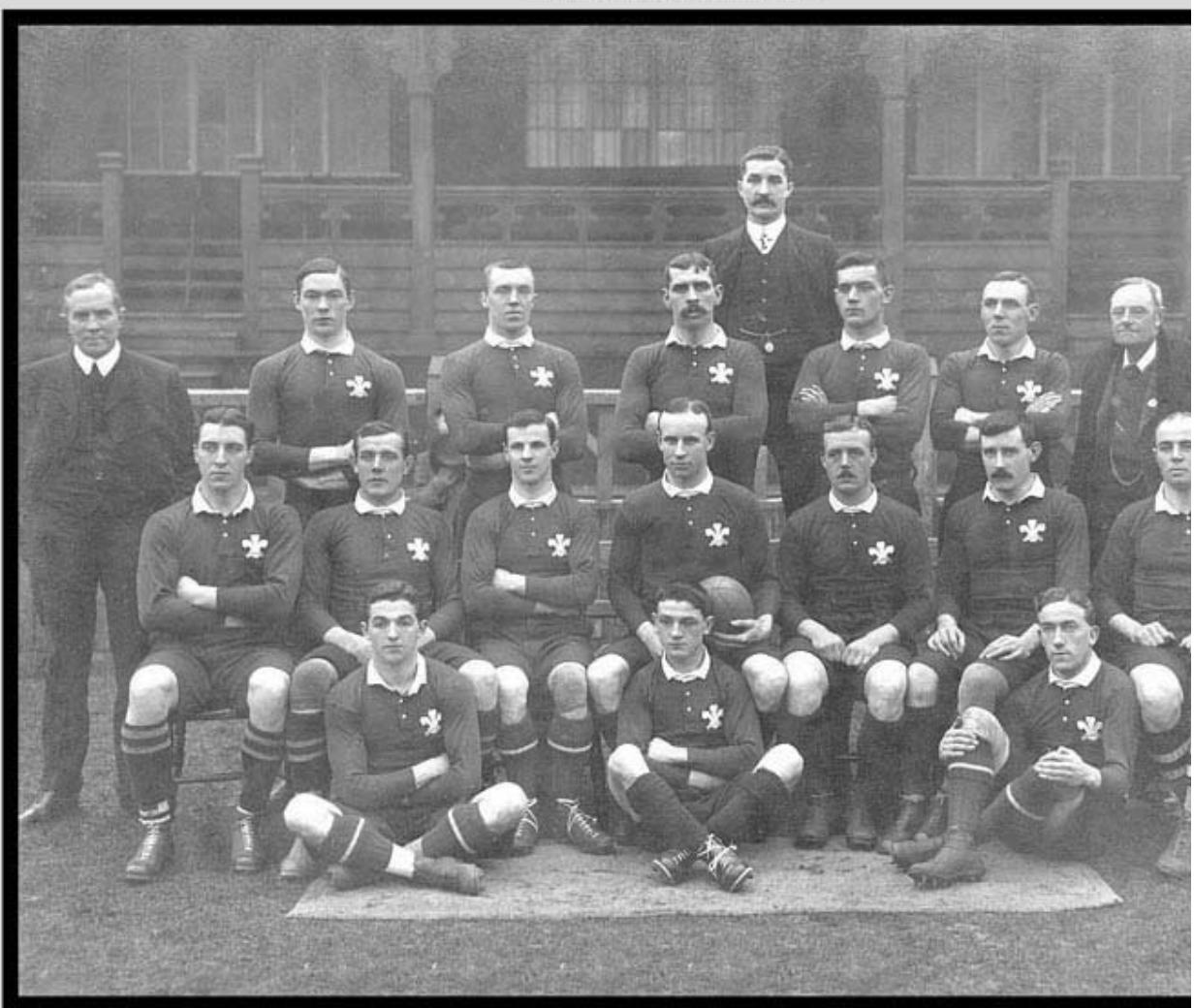
THE TOUR CONTINUES

The All Blacks continued their tour with a further 4 matches in Wales and were extremely fortunate to come away without a further loss. In the week following the international they defeated Glamorgan in a very narrow margin 6 - 3 at Rodney Parade, Newport. On Boxing Day the All Blacks defeated Caerphilly 10 points apiece, Percy Bush gifted the tourists a try, Cardiff fought back with a score but the result was that Wales saw Cardiff beaten. In this match the Blue & Blacks were the only team to score two tries against the All Blacks during the tour. The tourists last match in Wales was a hard fought 4 - 3 victory over Cardiff, Wallace's drop goal worth 4 points overcame the only try of the match, worth three points scored by the Scrum-half.

WORLD CHAMPIONS

Both Gallaher & Dixon in the post-tour books complain that this was one match too many and that the All Blacks had become stale. In fairness, they were carrying some injuries, but results leading up to the final match suggest this was a team firing on all cylinders. The Welsh team played hard, focussed on the line and the victory was theirs. The telling factor, we believe was the gaining of the loose head, thereby breaking the previously dominant All Black scrum, then with the ball in hand, the magical Welsh backs won the game for Wales. A century later, the legend lives on and Wales are still the first ever unofficial 'World Champions'.





Victorious Welsh team - signed print - for further details on how to purchase this print [Click here](#)

THE WELSH TEAM

GWYN NICHOLLS - (Back, Wales) – Brought out of retirement to captain Wales against the All Blacks in 1905. Nicholls controlled and inspired the team to the greatest of victories. Winning his first cap in 1899 he became the first Welshman to play during the tour of Australia. During this match he scored the first ever international try against the All Blacks. In 1905 he became the first ever captain to defeat the All Blacks while in 1907 he scored a brilliant 17 – 0 victory over the Springboks. He played a total of 24 times for Wales, refereed a match in 1909 and became a Welsh selector in 1925. He died in 1939 and as a tribute a Memorial plaque was opened at Cardiff Arms Park in 1949. W-148

PERCY BUSH - (Half Back, Wales) – The NZ match was the first cap for Bush. In the build up to the match Bush was responsible for drawing the defence to the blind side while Owen feigned a drop kick and then switched to the open side for the Welsh try. George Dixon the All Black's manager said that the drop kick in New Zealand (during the 1904 British tour) was remarkable chiefly for quick kick

represent Wales in a further 7 matches winning his last cap in 1910. See what Bush said at first cap. [CLICK HERE](#). W-205

JF 'JACK' WILLIAMS (Forward, Wales) – Jack Williams was everywhere ! No piece of turf untrdden as the London Welshman harrassed the All Blacks and played his part in Wales. Five days later he lined up in the 9 – 0 defeat for Glamorgan against the same tourists. He had 10 caps for Wales , his last against South Africa in 1906. Williams captained London Welsh in 1908 and toured Australia and New Zealand in 1908 with the Anglo-Welsh (British Lions) touring team. He was 21 years old in 1911 while in the Colonial Service in Nigeria after contracting blackwater fever.

RHYS GABE (Three-Quarter Back, Wales) - Rhys Gabe had a hand in the two most important matches of the 1905 tour. In the Wales v New Zealand 1905 game. It was he that drew the New Zealand defence, his pass to Morgan away for the only score of the match. He was the man who brought down Bob Dear to deny the Canterbury man an equalling score. Gabe played 24 times for Wales between 1902 and 1910 also toured Australia & New Zealand with the 1904 British team. His partnership at centre with Morgan is regarded as one of the finest of all time. W-177

ARTHUR HARDING - (Forward, Wales) - Harding's first match for Wales was the Triple Crown match against England in 1902. He went on to win a further 19 caps including the 1905 victory over the All Blacks. Harding's responsibility along with Dai 'Tarf' Jones to steal the loose head from the All Blacks. He fought tooth and nail to gain the upper hand in the scrum. He played his last international for Wales in 1910 and also captained the British tour of Australia and New Zealand in the same year. In 1910 he moved to New Zealand and lived there until his death in 1947. W-181

JEHODIA HODGES - (Forward, Wales) - Winning his first cap against England in 1899, Jehoda went on to win a total of 23 caps for Wales. His finest match was against England in 1903 when he switched to the wing after an injury to another player. From there he scored three tries in a single match. He was one of the outstanding forwards in the New Zealand game of 1905, the correspondent of the Daily Observer said of him "but I raise my hat to the Welsh forwards, and to Hodges and Harding".

DAI 'TARW' JONES - (Forward, Wales) 'Tarf' is the Welsh word for a bull and Dai Jones was a giant of a man. Standing 6 foot 1 and over 15 stone he was a giant of a man at the turn of the century. He was robust, powerful and a superb scrummager. This made him one of the most feared forwards in the game. He played his last match against the All Blacks in 1905 and was instrumental in countering the All Black 'loose head'. He played 13 caps for Wales playing his last match against the Springboks in 1906. Later he turned out for the Merthyr and Treherbert Northern Union sides. Dai 'Tarf' was badly injured on the field during the first world war and died in Aberdare in 1933. W-182

WILL JOSEPH - (Forward, Wales) - A outstanding member of the Welsh pack, Will Joseph played 16 caps for Wales between 1902-06. The Swansea man played against the 1905 All Blacks on three occasions, against Wales, Glamorgan and Swansea. In the latter match the All Blacks triumphed 4 - 3 winning the match by a try, which was worth four points to a try, then only worth 3 points. He was a cousin to half back Dicky Owen and played quoits for Wales. W-184

WILLIE LLEWELLYN - (Three-Quarter Back, Wales) - A prolific try scorer, Willie Llewellyn scored 11 tries for Wales against England on his debut in 1899, just 6 days after his 21st birthday. He scored 10 tries for Wales and captained the side on five occasions including the 1905 Triple Crown match against England. He also played for Scotland where he scored both tries in the 6 - 3 victory. The New Zealand international in 1905 scored 10 tries for Wales. During his career, Llewellyn also travelled to Australia and New Zealand with the British team. He played in all four tests, scoring 4 tries. He died in 1973 aged 95, the last survivor of the 1905 Welsh team that defeated the 'Original' All Blacks. W-165

TEDDY MORGAN - (Three-Quarter Back, Wales) - Although he played 16 times for Wales, British team in tests against Australia & New Zealand, when the name Teddy Morgan is mentioned springs to mind, the try he scored against New Zealand in 1905. This was only one of two scored for Wales as the London Welsh man dodged, weaved, swerved and dazzled the opposition over the years 1902 and 1908. In his last match for Wales he captained the team and scored two tries in the 1908 Grand Slam triumph over France during Wales' first Grand Slam season. W-185

DICKY OWEN - (Half Back, Wales) - Dickie Owen won 35 caps for Wales 1901 - 1912, a record for over 40 years. Known as the 'pocket Hercules' Owen was a rough, tough, fearless player whose tactical genius became legendary. He was responsible for inventing the move which brought him international fame, the 'Owen Roll' try against the All Blacks in 1905. In a pre-conceived move Owen went blind and feinted to the right instead, the Swansea man reverse passed to the extra back Cliff Pritchard on the open side. Pritchard who then sent Morgan over for the winning try. Playing his last international against Scotland at the age of 35, Owen was carried from the fields shoulder high, a fitting end to a glorious career. W-191

CHARLIE PRITCHARD - (Forward, Wales) - Charlie Pritchard was one of Wales' great forward players in the golden era. He won fourteen caps, 1904 - 1910 as a forward, more often than not in the back row. He played with fire and exuberance and was a very difficult player to stop. George Travers said of his performance against the 1905 All Blacks 'he sent 'em down like ninepins'. He died in the battle of the Somme during World War I. W-202

CLIFF PRITCHARD - (Extra Back, Wales) - Earning 5 caps for Wales 1904 - 06 Cliff Pritchard was the undertaker in Pontypool. During the move that resulted in the Welsh try in the 1905 game against the All Blacks, Pritchard scooped up Dicke Owen's pass of his feet then fed Rhys Gabe. The Daily Telegraph Buttery said of Pritchard, "Mynott was oppressed by the shadow of Cliff Pritchard, the 'spoilt' wing. It was to dislocate the five-eighths part of the machine, and thus put it out of gear". On his return by train later that evening, the station was packed with well wishers and he was carried shoulder high through the streets to his home. W-197

GEORGE TRAVERS - (Forward, Wales) - Travers was a dedicated player who, after a 12 hour trimmer in Newport Docks would do a hard training session before venturing home. The fact that he was the fittest man on the field meant that he was first to the breakdown and inevitably would end up in the resulting scrummage. He is regarded as the first specialist hooker in rugby and as such in the 1905 tour he won clean ball on both the Wales and New Zealand scrums. This denied the All Blacks the clean ball they had enjoyed in every match up until that point on the tour. He won 25 caps between 1903 - 1910. William 'Bunner' Travers also played for Wales. W-190

BERT WINFIELD - (Back, Wales) - Bert Winfield is regarded as being a major contributing factor to the victory over New Zealand in 1905. The All Blacks manager George Dixon said of him....."of all the backs there is no doubt that Winfield at full back, was the star of the side. His kicking was the best I have seen in any of the years." Several of the press core joined Dixon in their praise for the Cardiff man. Winfield won 25 caps for Wales, 1903-08, scoring 50 points. He was the brother-in-law to Gwyn Nicholls and partner in a famous laundry business. W-192

ALSO IN THE ABOVE PHOTO

Sir JDT LLEWELLYN - (President, Welsh Football Union 1885-1906) - A former president of the Welsh Football Union, Sir John Llewellyn was first elected to the Welsh Football Union committee in 1885 as vice-president. He became the third president of the Welsh Football Union when he succeeded Mr. Jersey in 1885. A former captain of the South Wales Cricket Club he was a member of the Gwent Cricket Club and the South Wales Cricket Club. W-193

Club team that faced the United South of England XI at the Gnoll, Neath in 1868 when WG bagged a *pair*. The son of eminent scientist JD Dillwyn Llewellyn F.R.S. and Emma Maud T. Sir JDT was knighted in 1890 and served as the conservative M.P. for Swansea 1895 - 1900.

TOM WILLIAMS - (Welsh Football Union Committee) - Tom Williams of Lwynypia represented his club in the second match and first victory against Ireland in 1882. He was at the time playing for Pontypridd and had also played for his home town and Cardiff during his career. An able administrator he represented the W.F.U. on the IRFB 1901-08 and refereed England v Ireland in 1904. He is credited with the suggestion that the national anthem should be sung after the New Zealand haka in the 1905 encounter with the hope that the English would join in. All went to plan and the All Blacks were overawed with the passion generated by the singing. He was the uncle of Willie Llewellyn. (wapy026)

ACK LLEWELLYN - (Welsh Football Union Committee & Touch Judge) - Ack Llewellyn was a member of the W.F.U. committee and an administrator of the early 20th century. A member of the W.F.U. committee he also represented the W.F.U. on the International Rugby Football Board 1909 - 1922. In December 1905 he acted as touch judge for the Wales v New Zealand encounter, it is said that he had the best view of the Deans incident. He was heavily involved with the formation of Taff Vale Park, a major athletics and sporting venue. (wacm-al)



[CLICK HERE TO BUY INDIVIDUAL PLAYER POSTCARDS](#)



Match report from The Graphic newspaper 18th December

THE 1905 ALL BLACKS TOUR RECORD

		For	Against
Sep 16	Devon County	55	4
Sep 21	Cornwall County	41	0
Sep 23	Bristol	41	0
Sep 28	Northampton	32	0
Sep 30	Leicester	28	0

Oct 4	Middlesex	34	0
Oct 7	Durham	16	3
Oct 11	The Hartlepools	63	0
Oct 14	Northumberland	31	0
Oct 19	Gloucester	44	0
Oct 21	Somerset County	23	0
Oct 25	Devonport Albion	21	3
Oct 28	Midland Counties	21	5
Nov 1	Surrey	11	0
Nov 4	Blackheath	32	0
Nov 7	Oxford	47	0
Nov 9	Cambridge	14	0
Nov 11	Richmond	17	0
Nov 15	Bedford	41	0
Nov 18	Scotland	12	7
Nov 22	West Scotland	22	0
Nov 25	Ireland	15	0
Nov 28	Munster	33	0
Dec 2	England	15	0
Dec 6	Cheltenham	18	0
Dec 9	Cheshire	34	0
Dec 13	Yorkshire	40	0
Dec 16	Wales	0	3
Dec 21	Glamorgan County	9	0
Dec 23	Newport	6	3
Dec 26	Cardiff	10	8
Dec 30	Swansea	4	3
Jan 1 - 1906	France	38	8
Feb 9	British Columbia	43	6
Feb 13	British Columbia	65	6

29th November 1924 - WALES 0, NEW ZEALAND 19 (St Helen's, Swansea)

21st December 1935 - WALES 13, NEW ZEALAND 12 (Cardiff Arms Park)



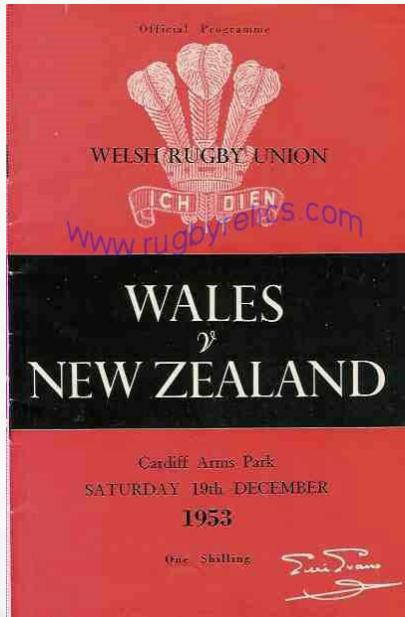
A great victory for Wales at the Arms Park, captained by Claude Davey, the Welsh team in Cliff Jones combination defeated Jack Manchester's third All Blacks. Only 10 minutes to go, trailing by 12 pts to 10. Hooker Don Tarr suffered a neck injury which meant that Wales had the game with 14 men. With six minutes to go, Wooller breaks through the gap, chips the ball into the in goal area, but the ball then cruelly bounces back over Wooller's head. Crashing into the posts I could hear was the roar of the crowd as Geoffrey Jones following up took the ball and score a remarkable 13-12 victory.

BUY AUTHENTIC 1935 WALES V NZ MEMORABILIA AT RUGBY RELICS



CLICK ON THE CENTRE OF THE ABOVE IMAGE TO SEE OUR WALES V NZ 1935 EXHIBITION CELEBRATING 125 YEARS OF THE WELSH RUGBY UNION

19th December 1953 - WALES 13, NEW ZEALAND 8 (Cardiff Arms Park)



The All Blacks were hoping to make it 3rd time lucky in the nation's capital. In 1905 & 1935 1924 win by the All Black Invincibles was at Swansea) at the Arms Park, was this to be the ominous when 10 minutes into the second half centre Gareth Griffiths left the field with a bad knee. The All Blacks led 8 - 5 at the time. With 15 minutes remaining against medical advice Griffiths ran up the home team's forwards who managed to win a penalty which Gwyn Rowlands converted. The battle raged and giant Welsh wing forward Clem Thomas found himself hemmed in by the All Blacks, he hoofed the ball way across field for Olympic sprinter Ken Jones to scoop up the winning decisive try. A mighty roar ensued as the 56,000 crowd celebrated another glorious victory.

BUY AUTHENTIC 1953 WALES V NZ MEMORABILIA AT RUGBY RELICS

21st December 1963 - WALES 0, NEW ZEALAND 6 (Cardiff Arms Park)

11th November 1967 - WALES 6, NEW ZEALAND 13 (Cardiff Arms Park)

31st May 1969 - NEW ZEALAND 19, WALES 0 (Lancaster Park, Christchurch)

14th June 1969 - NEW ZEALAND 33, WALES 12 (Eden Park, Auckland)

2nd December 1972 - WALES 16, NEW ZEALAND 19 (Cardiff Arms Park)

11th November 1978 - WALES 12, NEW ZEALAND 13 (Cardiff Arms Park)

1st November 1980 - WALES 3, NEW ZEALAND 23 (Cardiff Arms Park)

14th June 1987 - NEW ZEALAND 49, WALES 6 (Ballymore, Brisbane)

28th May 1988 - NEW ZEALAND 52, WALES 3 (Lancaster Park, Christchurch)

11th June 1988 - NEW ZEALAND 54, WALES 9 (Eden Park, Auckland)

4th November 1989 - **WALES 9**, NEW ZEALAND 34 (*Cardiff Arms Park*)

31st May 1995 - NEW ZEALAND 34, **WALES 9** (*Ellis Park, Johannesburg*)

29th November 1997 - **WALES 7**, NEW ZEALAND 42 (*Wembley Stadium, London*)

23rd November 2002 - **WALES 17**, NEW ZEALAND 43 (*Millennium Stadium, Cardiff*)

21st June 2003 - NEW ZEALAND 55, **WALES 3** (*Waikato Stadium, Hamilton*)

2nd November 2003 - NEW ZEALAND 53, **WALES 37** (*Telstra Stadium, Sydney*)

20th November 2004 - **WALES 25**, NEW ZEALAND 26 (*Millennium Stadium, Cardiff*)

5th November 2005 - **WALES 3 v** NEW ZEALAND 41 (*Millennium Stadium, Cardiff*)

25th November 2006 - **WALES 10** NEW ZEALAND 45 (*Millennium Stadium, Cardiff*)

22nd November 2008 - **WALES 9** NEW ZEALAND 29 (*Millennium Stadium, Cardiff*)

Thank you for visiting this page. If you are able to contribute any information for this page, please email to info@rugbyrelics.com

[World Rugby Museum Home](#)

SPONSORED LINKS

New Zealand Holidays
Guided Tours, Sightseeing, Walks...
Advice, Information & Products
[KirraTours.co.NZ](http://www.kirratours.co.nz)

New Zealand Tour Reviews

New Zealand's Travel Review website By the Traveller for the Traveller
www.rankers.co.nz

Rugby Union Tickets

Autumn & 6 nations hospitality and ticket only for all venues
www.jtevents.com

Driver Guided Wales Tours

Flexible Tailored Tours of Wales Small Personalised Tours of Wales
www.pendragon-wales.co.uk



Ads by Google



www.rugby-gifts.com



The World-
Rugby-
Museum is
hosted by the
Rugby Gifts &



www.rugbyrelics.com

The World's leading supplier of Rugby Memorabilia

Rugby Relics
websites

