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team Coronel Suarez, unbeaten for years in the Argentine championship, was among the best that ever played. In England there have been no players with a handicap above 7 goals since 1945, but the Australian, Sinclair Hill, who played for England in 1966, has reached 10 goals.

In 1886 the Westchester Club proposed a contest for an international trophy between England and the U.S.A. known as the Westchester Cup. Until 1939 this was perhaps the best-known polo cup in the world, but it has now been superseded by the Cup of the Americas.

Initially the British, having more experience, won the Westchester Cup, but the Americans soon developed their own ideas, built up strong strings of ponies and, in 1909 and 1911, Whitney's well-organized 'Big Four' team — 'Monty' Waterbury, Laurence Waterbury, Whitney, and Milburn — defeated England fairly decisively. In 1913 the U.S.A. won again, narrowly, but in 1914 an English team of four soldiers, Captains Lockett, Barrett, Cheape, and Tomkinson, defeated the Americans in the States. The Cup was contested again in 1921, 1924, 1927, 1930, 1936, and 1939 but, although coming within one goal on two occasions, England never won it again.

The Cup of the Americas between U.S.A. and Argentina has been played six times: 1928, 1932, 1936, 1950, 1966, and 1969. The U.S.A. won in 1928 and 1932, but Argentina won since then. In 1936 their team consisted of Duggan, Cavanagh, Gazotti, and Andrada and won 21-9 and 8-4. But the U.S. team was by no means the strongest they could field, whereas for the Westchester Cup they never left anything to chance. By 1971 Argentina could produce a 40-goal team, Heguy, G. Dornignac, F. Dornignac, and Harriott, and were virtually unbeatable.

Today the game is played in Argentina, the U.S.A., South Africa, Australia, Britain, New Zealand, Mexico, Chile, India, Pakistan, Rhodesia, Brazil, Spain, Peru, Kenya, Colombia, Venezuela, Uruguay, Italy, France, Jamaica, Nigeria, the Philippines, Ghana, Germany, Iran, Morocco, Malaya, Singapore, Borneo, Hong Kong, Hawaii, Canada, Ireland, Malta, Cyprus, United Arab Republic, and the Trucial States.

Famous clubs have been Calcutta (where the Indian championship is played), Delhi, Lahore in India and Pakistan; Hurlingham (which gives its name to the Hurlingham Polo Association, the ruling body for English polo), Rugby, Roehampton, and Cowdray Park (venue of the Cowdray Park Gold Cup — the English championship) in England; and

Meadowbrook, Old Westbury, Myopia Hunt, Rumson, Midwick, Oklahoma, Santa Barbara, Aiken, Oak Brook, and Boca Raton in U.S.A.

In Argentina, Hurlingham, the Jockey Club, Tortugas, Mar del Plata, Coronel Suarez, and North Santa Fe are all well known, but polo is played all over the country. Johannesburg, Durban, and Cape Town in South Africa; Warwick Farm, Quirindi, Perth, Adelaide in Australia, and Christchurch, Fielding, Hamilton, and Palmerston North are well known in New Zealand.

In Europe, Deauville, Bagatelle (Paris), and Cannes, and in Spain Madrid, Barcelona, Jerez, and Soto Grande are the best-known clubs. Germany has revived polo largely due to the British Army of the Rhine, and Hamburg and Düsseldorf have good clubs, apart from the army stations. In Italy, Rome is the principal club; in the Philippines, Manila; Mexico, Mexico City; Ireland, Phoenix Park, Dublin; Malta, the Marsa Sports Ground; Uruguay, Rio Negro. Brazil has São Paulo and Gavea (Rio de Janeiro); Kenya, Nairobi and several other centres.

*British Sports and Sportsmen (Polo)*, edited by 'The Sportsman' (1923); Newell Bent, *American Polo* (1929); Grove Cullum, *The Selection and Training of a Polo Pony* (1934); W. C. Forbes, *As to Polo* (1939); Charles Harvey, *Encyclopedia of Sport* (1959); Rudyard Kipling, *The Maltese Car*; 'Marco' (Earl Mountbatten), *Polo* (1931).

**POLO CROSSE**, a team game played on horseback, created by combining some elements of POLO with some of LACROSSE. It was first played at the National School of Equitation in England in 1939, with a weapon formed by splicing a tennis racket on to the handle of a polo mallet and replacing the tight gut with a loose one. Subsequently special equipment was made, the operative end of which resembled a lacrosse net.

The object of the game is to propel a rubber ball into the opponents' goal, by galloping with it or passing it to another member of the team who may be in a better position to score, and by trying to avoid interception by an opponent. The pitch is much smaller than that of polo, being 160 yds. long and 60 yds. wide (146 x 55 m.). The goal posts are only 8 ft. (2.4 m.) apart instead of 8 yds. (7.3 m.). There is a penalty line 30 yds. (27 m.) from, and parallel to, each goal line, across which the ball may be thrown but not carried.

Eight chukkers of eight minutes each are played, with two minutes between each. There are six players to a team, only three of whom may be on the field at one time. The game is regarded as good training for polo, and used to

these countries producing hip standard. continent, and Pakistan and ne years been cut off from ld by the quarantine regula- ly African horse sickness. no horse may leave those y circumstances, so that the supply mounts for visiting

es o. olo were developed gham Club in London and in the same form. Addi- ents have been made from ruling bodies of the major nsultation with each other. was a height limit for 13-3 hands, this was gradu- lly abolished in 1919. This o widen the source of sup- o reduce the price, of horses. In ction of the thoroughbred if anything, raised rather

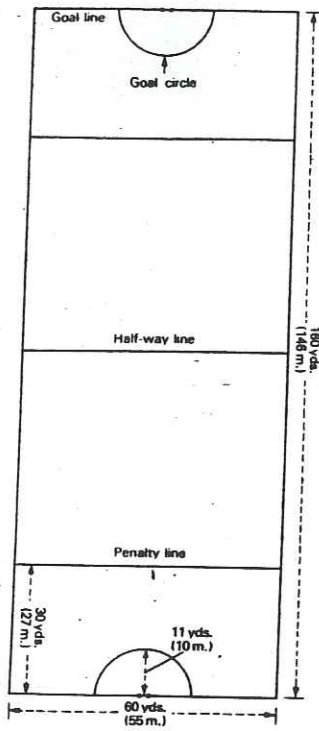
lments were made compul- injuries to players were . The requirement that ected by boots or bandages

ally an offside rule, as in . The United States Polo d the rule in 1909 and this ore open and fast a game es soon followed suit. The y an aggressive forward ig f d to conform slav- ment. of the opposing

H. P. Whitney in the in India developed tactics a degree which has not ved upon since. Polo the 1930s, the era of and tactically the game since then.

RIOTT was unquestion- standing player, and his



**POLO CROSSE PITCH**

Goal posts are 8 ft. (2.4 m.) apart and of any height (usually 10 ft. — 3.05 m.), with no crossbar.

be played frequently by pony clubs. There were at least ten polo crosse clubs in Britain soon after the Second World War, most of them in the West Country, but there is little evidence of the game in Britain now. It spread to Australia and New Zealand, where it is still enthusiastically played, and later to the U.S.A., Canada, and South Africa.

**POMMERN** (1912), English race-horse by Polymelus out of a mare tracing to Polly Agnes, grandam of ORMONDE and great-grandam of SCEPTRE, was bred and owned by Joel, trained by Peck, and ridden by DONOGHUE. He won a wartime triple crown (see HORSE RACING) and substitute CORONATION CUP.

**PONSFORD, WILLIAM HAROLD** (1900- ), cricketer for Australia and Victoria. The only batsman to pass 400 twice (his 429 and 437 for Victoria were successively world records), he was a patient performer, especially strong at playing spin bowling. He scored a century in the first of his 29 Tests,

and 266 — his highest — in the last. He and WOODFULL were for many seasons a formidable opening pair for Victoria and Australia.

**POOLE PARK BOWLS CLUB**, in Dorset, began its playing life on 15 June 1909; a second green was opened in 1930. It is beautifully situated above a sea inlet which has been artificially sealed off as a lake. The club was famous in lawn BOWLS for producing, until 1971, more winners of English Bowling Association championships than any other club in Great Britain: ten in all, including four singles, four pairs, one triples, and one fours. Seven of these were won by BAKER, a record until BRYANT won the 1969 pairs and fours to raise his tally to eight.

**POPLUHAR, JAN** (1931- ), Association footballer for Slovan Bratislava, and Czechoslovakia for whom he played in the 1962 World Cup final when Brazil won 3-1 in Santiago, Chile. A strong, skilful centre half, he was deservedly chosen to play for the Rest of the World XI against England at WEMBLEY in the F.A.'s special centenary match in 1963.

**PORSCHÉ**, a racing car. Dr. Ferdinand Porsche first worked for Daimler-Benz but in 1930 he became an independent designer responsible for the AUTO-UNION Grand Prix cars. His son, Terry Porsche, formed the Porsche Company in 1948, and has produced Grand Prix cars, sports cars, Grand Touring cars, and prototypes. Porsche first made Formula Two cars and then with the experience gained entered Formula One, but their car was disappointing and Formula Two cars were used instead. These proved reliable and fast enough to gain Porsche third place in the manufacturers' world championship for that year.

In 1962 Gurney drove the Formula One Porsche, now considered ready for Grand Prix racing, to first place in the French Grand Prix and third in the German Grand Prix. Porsche, however, withdrew from racing at the end of 1962. They later produced the series of 8-cylinder prototypes which were successful in the Targa Florio and other races.

**PORTER, HUGH** (1940- ), British track cyclist. Although, both as an amateur and professional, Porter competed in road races (including the 1968 TOUR DE FRANCE), his best performances were in the individual pursuit. As an amateur he won a pursuit bronze medal in the 1963 world championships and a gold medal in the 1966 COMMONWEALTH GAMES. After turning professional he became world pursuit champion in 1968, 1970, 1972, and

1973, was placed second in 1966 and third in 1971.

**PORTER, JOHN** (1838-1922), celebrated English race-horse trainer of the nineteenth century. The horses won over 1,000 races, including 10 ST. LEGERS, and £720,000. He prepared ORMONDE, Common Fox to win their triple crowns (see RACING).

**PORTLAND, 6th Duke of** (1851- ), the leading race-horse owner in England for years in succession: 1888, 1889, 1890, 1891, 1892, 1893, 1894, 1895, 1896, 1897, 1898, 1899, 1900, 1901, 1902, 1903, 1904, 1905, 1906, 1907, 1908, 1909, 1910, 1911, 1912, 1913, 1914, 1915, 1916, 1917, 1918, 1919, 1920, 1921, 1922, 1923, 1924, 1925, 1926, 1927, 1928, 1929, 1930, 1931, 1932, 1933, 1934, 1935, 1936, 1937, 1938, 1939, 1940, 1941, 1942, 1943, 1944, 1945, 1946, 1947, 1948, 1949, 1950, 1951, 1952, 1953, 1954, 1955, 1956, 1957, 1958, 1959, 1960, 1961, 1962, 1963, 1964, 1965, 1966, 1967, 1968, 1969, 1970, 1971, 1972, 1973, 1974, 1975, 1976, 1977, 1978, 1979, 1980, 1981, 1982, 1983, 1984, 1985, 1986, 1987, 1988, 1989, 1990, 1991, 1992, 1993, 1994, 1995, 1996, 1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025. Winnings of £73,858, and 189 stallions ST. SIMON and Cart the DERBY, TWO THOUSAND CROWN STAKES with AYRSHIRE, ST. LEGER with DONOVAN, and the Leger with Memoir.

**PORTMAN, ARTHUR FITZBERKELEY** (1861-1940), was an authority on all matters connected with horse racing in England, and for many years the proprietor and editor of *Horse and Jockey* under the pen-name of 'Audax'.

**PORTMARNOCK**, Irish GOLF course. Portmarnock's claim to supremacy as a golf course is perhaps justified, especially in the early years. Portrush, Newcastle, La Jolla, and Ballyunion press it as a rival, but Portmarnock is its own. Portmarnock is a true light and subtle in its use of the dunes and sand dune, with small greens. The turf, both of fairway and green, is unsurpassed anywhere for texture and wind blows strongly, as it fre. Portmarnock presents a formidable challenge to the finest player.

**PORTMOAK**, Scottish GOLF course. 56° 15' N, long. 03° 20' W, Fifeshire. Home of the Scottish Open and main British site for wave grass field on the edge of the Pentlands adjacent to Bishop Hill.

**PORTSMOUTH F.C.**, Association football club, founded in 1898 as the Portsmouth Football Club, and entering the First Division Southern League for the season 1900-1. Portsmouth had a good record in the Southern League — twice winning the league — the second time in the season 1901-2. Portsmouth was the long-delayed extension of the Southern League brought all exce