

= Dave Gallaher =

Dave Gallaher (born David Gallagher , 30 October 1873 ? 4 October 1917) was a New Zealand rugby union footballer best remembered as the captain of the " Original All Blacks " ? the 1905 ? 06 New Zealand national team , the first representative New Zealand side to tour the British Isles . Under Gallaher 's leadership the Originals won 34 out of 35 matches over the course of tour , including legs in France and North America ; the New Zealanders scored 976 points and conceded only 59 . Before returning home he co @-@ wrote the classic rugby text The Complete Rugby Footballer with his vice @-@ captain Billy Stead . Gallaher retired as a player after the 1905 ? 06 tour and took up coaching and selecting ; he was a selector for both Auckland and New Zealand for most of the following decade .

Born in Ramelton , Ireland , Gallaher migrated to New Zealand with his family as a small child . After moving to Auckland , in 1895 he joined Ponsonby RFC and was selected for his province in 1896 . In 1901 ? 02 he served with the New Zealand Contingent in the Anglo @-@ Boer War . He first appeared on the New Zealand national team for their unbeaten tour of Australia in 1903 , and played in New Zealand 's first ever Test match , against Australia in Sydney . The Originals Gallaher captained during 1905 ? 06 helped to cement rugby as New Zealand 's national sport , but he was relentlessly pilloried by the British press for his role as wing @-@ forward . The use of a wing @-@ forward , which critics felt was a tactic to deliberately obstruct opponents , contributed to decades of strain between the rugby authorities of New Zealand and the Home Nations ; the International Rugby Football Board (IRFB) effectively outlawed the position in 1931 .

During the First World War , Gallaher enlisted in the New Zealand Division to fight in Europe . He was killed in 1917 at the Battle of Passchendaele in Belgium . He has since been inducted into the World Rugby Hall of Fame , International Rugby Hall of Fame , and the New Zealand Sports Hall of Fame . A number of memorials exist in Gallaher 's honour , including the Gallaher Shield for the winner of Auckland 's club championship , and the Dave Gallaher Trophy contested between the national teams of France and New Zealand .

= = Early life = =

Dave Gallaher was born as David Gallagher on 30 October 1873 at Ramelton , County Donegal , Ireland , the third son of James Henry Gallagher , a 69 @-@ year @-@ old shopkeeper , and his 29 @-@ year @-@ old wife , Maria Hardy Gallagher (née McCloskie) . James was a widower who had married Maria in 1866 , a year after the death of his first wife . James had two children from his first marriage , and David was the seventh from his marriage to Maria . The couple had three more children after David , but of their ten offspring , three died in infancy . The couple 's other offspring were : Joseph (born 1867) , Isabella (1868) , James (1869) , Maria (called Molly , 1870) , Jane (1871) , Thomas (1872) , William (1875) , Oswald (1876) , and James Patrick (1878) . David was baptised as a Presbyterian in the First Ramelton Meeting House on 8 January 1874 .

After the struggling in his drapery business in Ramelton , James decided to emigrate with his family to New Zealand as part of George Vesey Stewart 's Katikati Special Settlement scheme . In May 1878 the Gallaghers ? minus the sick James Patrick who at eight weeks old was too weak to make the trip ? sailed from Belfast on the Lady Jocelyn for Katikati in the Bay of Plenty . On arriving in New Zealand , the family altered their surname to " Gallaher " in an effort to reduce confusion over its spelling and pronunciation .

The Gallaher couple and their six children arrived in Auckland after a three @-@ month voyage , and from there sailed to Tauranga in the Bay of Plenty , before their final voyage to Katikati . On arrival they found the settlement scheme was not what they had envisaged or been promised : the land allocated to the family required enormous work to be broken in before being suitable for farming , there was no easy access to water , and the settlement was very hilly . It had been hoped that James would be employed as the agent for the Donegal Knitting Company in New Zealand , which was to be established by Lord George Augusta Hill . But Hill died unexpectedly and his successor did not support the initiative . As the family 's poor quality land was insufficient to make a living , the

children's mother Maria soon became the chief breadwinner after she obtained a position teaching for £ 2 a week at the new No. 2 School .

In January 1886 David spent a week in Auckland hospital undergoing surgery to treat stunted muscles in his left leg which had led to curvature of his spine . His mother became sick that same year , and in 1887 lost her teaching position . His mother's condition worsened and she died of cancer on 9 September 1887 . With a father in his seventies , the 13 @-@ year @-@ old David was compelled to leave school so he could help his brothers to support the family . He took a job with a local stock and station agent .

The older Gallaher children had to work to prevent the local authorities from putting their younger siblings up for adoption . In 1889 , with the exception of William who remained in Katikati , the family joined Joseph in Auckland , where he had found work . David ? who was by now 17 years old ? was able to obtain work at the Northern Roller Mills Company , and was soon a member of the firm's junior cricket team . In the late 1890s Gallaher took employment at the Auckland Farmers ' Freezing Company as a labourer ; by the time of his deployment for the First World War two decades later he had risen to the position of foreman . His work required the constant handling of heavy animal carcasses , which helped him build upper body strength and kept him fit .

= = Early rugby career = =

Gallaher first gained attention for his talents as a rugby player while living in Katikati . After moving to Auckland , he played junior rugby for the Parnell club from 1890 . He joined the Ponsonby District Rugby Football Club in 1895 , after the family moved to Freemans Bay following Joseph's marriage to Nell Burchell . Gallaher , who played at hooker , was selected for an Auckland " B " side that year , and made his debut for the Auckland provincial side against the touring Queensland team on 8 August 1896 . The Aucklanders won 15 ? 6 . Gallaher was retained for Auckland's remaining fixtures that season : defeats to Wellington , Taranaki and Otago .

In 1897 , Gallaher's Ponsonby club won eight of their nine matches en route to the Auckland club championship . He was selected to play for Auckland against the New Zealand representative side that had just completed a tour of Australia . The Aucklanders won 11 ? 10 after scoring a late try ; it was only New Zealand's second loss of their eleven @-@ match tour . Later that year Gallaher was selected for Auckland's three @-@ match tour where they defeated Taranaki , Wellington and Wanganui . Wellington's defeat was their first loss at home since the formation of the Wellington Rugby Football Union in 1879 . The following season was less eventful for Gallaher ? he played much of the season for Ponsonby , but injury prevented his selection for Auckland .

After missing the 1898 season for Auckland , Gallaher continued to be selected for the province throughout 1899 and 1900 . The side was undefeated over this time ; he played for them twice in 1899 , and in all four matches in 1900 . He represented Auckland province a total of 26 times over his career .

= = Anglo @-@ Boer War = =

In January 1901 Gallaher joined the Sixth New Zealand Contingent of Mounted Rifles for service in the Anglo @-@ Boer War . When enlisting he gave his date of birth as 31 October 1876 , three years later than the actual date . It is unknown why he did this but the later date continued to be used in official records for the rest of his life . Gallaher was given a send @-@ off dinner by his Ponsonby club before the contingent departed from Auckland on 31 January . After disembarking in South Africa at East London on 14 March 1901 , Gallaher's contingent immediately embarked for Pretoria , and it was there that , as part of forces under the command of General Herbert Plumer , they set about their task of " rid [ding] the Northern Transvaal of Boer guerrillas and sympathizers .
"

A member of the contingent's 16th (Auckland) Company , he served in the advanced guard , who scouted ahead of the main force . In October 1901 Gallaher contracted malaria , and was hospitalised in Charlestown , Natal . In a letter he composed to his sister while recovering he wrote :

.. we have been all over S [outh] Africa pretty well I believe , on the trek the whole time and it looks as if we will be trekking till the end of the Chapter . We have a fair share of the fighting all the time and I am still alive and kicking although I have had a couple of pretty close calls , one day I thought I would have to say good bye to old New Zealand but I had my usual luck and so came out all right

Between late December 1901 and early January 1902 Gallaher and his contingent were involved in a number of skirmishes . He described one incident where he had several Boer fighters in his sights , but did not have " the heart " to fire at them while they rescued one of their comrades . Describing a later encounter to his sister , Gallaher wrote : " We had a total of 22 killed and 36 injured and a few taken prisoners [;] it was a pretty mournful sight to see the Red Cross bearers cruising around the field fetching all the dead and wounded who were laying all over the place " . By March 1902 Gallaher had reached the rank of squadron sergeant @-@ major , and his contingent was on its way to Durban . There the unit boarded ship for New Zealand , but Gallaher stayed behind , transferring to the Tenth New Zealand Contingent . His new unit did not see active service in South Africa , and he returned with them to New Zealand in August 1902 . For his service Gallaher received the Queen 's South Africa Medal (Cape Colony , Orange Free State , and Transvaal Clasps) , and King 's South Africa Medal (South Africa 1901 and South Africa 1902 Clasps) .

= = Resumption of his rugby career = =

During his time in South Africa Gallaher did play some rugby , including captaining the New Zealand military team that played ten games and won the rugby championship among the British forces . But he was not fit enough to play immediately upon his return to New Zealand , and so did not resume playing rugby for Ponsonby until the 1903 season . When he did return for his club , for the first match of the year , he was described as " the outstanding forward " in a comprehensive defeat of Parnell .

Despite having missed two seasons of provincial rugby , Gallaher was included in the 22 @-@ man New Zealand representative squad to tour Australia during 1903 . He was the first Ponsonby player ever to play for the New Zealand team , commonly known as the " All Blacks " . The 1903 team to Australia was , according to Winston McCarthy 's 1968 history of the All Blacks , " still regarded by old @-@ timers as the greatest team to ever leave New Zealand . " The tour did not start well ? a preliminary match in New Zealand , against Wellington , was lost 14 ? 5 , though Gallaher did score his first try for his country .

Gallaher played eight matches ? the first four as hooker and the remainder as wing @-@ forward ? out of eleven during the six @-@ week tour . The party was captained by the veteran Otago player Jimmy Duncan , who was widely recognised as a master tactician . The first match in Australia , against New South Wales , was won 12 ? 0 by the New Zealanders , despite their having a man sent off . After playing a Combined Western Districts side , New Zealand played a second match against New South Wales . New Zealand won again , but only 3 ? 0 on a flooded pitch at Sydney Cricket Ground . The side continued touring the state before making their way north to Queensland , where they twice played the state side . The New Zealanders then returned to New South Wales , where the first @-@ ever Australia ? New Zealand rugby union Test match took place in Sydney .

Since the selection of the first New Zealand team in 1884 , inter @-@ colonial games had been played against New South Wales (ten New Zealand wins from thirteen matches) , and Queensland (seven New Zealand wins from seven) , but none had been contested against a combined Australian side . The match ? won 22 ? 3 by the New Zealanders , who scored three tries to nil ? marked Gallaher 's first international cap . The last match of the tour was against New South Wales Country ; New Zealand won 32 ? 0 . On their ten @-@ match tour of Australia , New Zealand had scored 276 points and conceded only 13 .

Back in New Zealand , Gallaher was selected for the North Island in his first ever Inter @-@ Island match ; the South won 12 ? 5 . He then continued playing for Auckland , who were conducting a tour of both islands . Gallaher appeared in six of their seven matches , against Taranaki , Wellington , Southland , Otago , Canterbury , and South Canterbury . Auckland lost the first two matches , but won the others .

In 1904 the first Ranfurly Shield match was played . The shield , a provincial challenge trophy won by defeating the holder , was to become the most prestigious trophy in domestic New Zealand rugby . Due to their unmatched provincial record at the time Auckland were awarded the shield . The first shield challenge was played against Wellington , who were not expected to pose much of a threat . Auckland had not lost at home in six years , but , with Gallaher in the side , were upset 6 ? 3 by the Wellingtonians . Gallaher was then selected for the New Zealand team that faced the touring British Isles in what was New Zealand 's first Test match on home soil . The British team were conducting a tour of Australia and New Zealand , and had finished their Australian leg unbeaten .

Jimmy Duncan , who was coaching New Zealand after retiring as a player , said before the historic match : " I have given them directions . It 's man for man all the time , and I have bet Gallaher a new hat that he can 't catch [Percy] Bush . Bush has never been collared in Australia but he 'll get it today . " The match was tied 3 ? 3 at half @-@ time , but New Zealand were the stronger side in the second half and eventually won 9 ? 3 . Gallaher was praised by press for his all @-@ round display at wing @-@ forward , but in particular for his successful harassment of the British Isles ' half @-@ back Tommy Vile .

The New Zealand defeat was the first tour loss for the British side , who then drew with a combined Taranaki @-@ Wanganui @-@ Manawatu side before travelling to Auckland . Gallaher played for Auckland against the tourists and scored one of the tries in their 13 ? 0 victory . He was part of a forward pack that dominated their opponents , and again he troubled Vile ; his tackling of Vile and Bush killed many British attacks . The rugby historian Terry McLean would write in 1987 that " his display could be ranked with the finest exhibitions of wing @-@ forward play " . Gallaher represented Auckland once in 1904 , a 3 ? 0 loss to Taranaki .

= = 1905 tour = =

= = = Background and preparations = = =

At the end of the 1904 season the New Zealand Rugby Football Union (NZRFU) suspended Gallaher from playing after a disagreement over a claim for expenses he had submitted to the Auckland Rugby Football Union for travel to play in the match against the British Isles . Eventually the matter was resolved when , under protest , Gallaher repaid the disputed amount . This settlement , coupled with his performance in 26 ? 0 North Island win over the South Island in the pre @-@ tour trial , allowed Gallaher to be considered for selection for New Zealand 's 1905 ? 06 tour of Europe and North America . The NZRFU had been trying to secure an invitation to send a team to Britain for some time , and were finally able to secure satisfactory financial guarantees to proceed in 1905 . This was the first representative New Zealand team to undertake such a tour , though a privately organised team , the New Zealand Natives , had preceded them in 1888 ? 89 .

The NZRFU named Gallaher captain for the tour , with Billy Stead as vice @-@ captain . A week into the voyage to Britain aboard the SS Rumutaka , rumours circulated that some of the southern players were unhappy with the appointment of Gallaher , and with what they perceived as an Auckland bias in the squad . The dissidents contended that the captain and vice @-@ captain should have been elected by the players , as they had been on the 1897 and 1903 tours to Australia . Gallaher recognised the damage factionalism might do to the team and offered to resign , as did the vice @-@ captain Stead . Although the teams ' manager refused to accept the resignations , the players still took a vote ? 17 out of 29 endorsed the NZRFU 's selections .

During the voyage to England the team conducted training drills on the ship 's deck ; for this the forwards were coached by Gallaher and fellow player Bill Cunningham , while Stead was in charge of the backs . Consequently , the services of the NZRFU @-@ appointed coach Jimmy Duncan were not used ; his appointment had caused opposition from many in the squad who believed his expertise was not required , and that an extra player should have been taken on tour instead . After a six @-@ week voyage , the team arrived in Plymouth , England on 8 September 1905 .

== = Early tour matches == =

The New Zealanders ' first match was against the Devon county side at Exeter . A close contest was expected , but New Zealand ran out 55 ? 4 winners , scoring twelve tries and conceding only a drop @-@ goal . Reaction to the match was mixed ? the team were accompanied by a cheering crowd and marching band following the win , but Gallaher 's play at wing @-@ forward provoked some criticism in the press .

The use of a wing @-@ forward was a distinctive feature of New Zealand play . Instead of having eight men in the scrum as was normal elsewhere , seven men were used ? the missing man , the wing @-@ forward , instead fed the ball into the scrum then held onto one of their hookers while the ball progressed through the scrum to their half @-@ back . With the wing @-@ forward bound to the side of the scrum , the opposing half @-@ back would then have to manoeuvre past him to tackle the player with the ball . This increased the amount of time the half @-@ back would have in possession of the ball before his opposite could tackle him .

The use of this new tactic by New Zealand meant that Gallaher , the team 's wing @-@ forward , was repeatedly accused by the English of obstruction , though the referee Percy Coles , an official of the English Rugby Football Union (RFU) , rarely penalised him in the Devon match . The Originals ' fullback Billy Wallace posited that New Zealand 's superior scrum made Gallaher 's style of play more prominent . Unlike British and Irish teams of the time , New Zealand employed specialist positions for their forwards . Despite often facing an extra man in the scrum , the New Zealanders " drove like a cleaver through British forward packs " . Gallaher later said : " I think my play is fair ? I sincerely trust so ? and surely the fact that both Mr Percy Coles and Mr D. H. Bowen ? two of the referees of our matches , and fairly representative of English and Welsh ideas , have taken no exception so it ought to have some weight . " The British press , looking to find fault in New Zealand 's play , continued to criticise Gallaher throughout the tour . Gallaher believed the key to his side 's success was a difference in playing styles , while Winston McCarthy believed the unique backline formation to be a major factor .

Following the opening match the " All Blacks " ? as the New Zealand team came to be known ? defeated Cornwall and then Bristol , both 41 ? 0 . They then defeated Northampton 32 ? 0 . The tour continued in much the same way , with the All Blacks defeating Leicester , Middlesex , Durham , Hartlepool Clubs and Northumberland ; in nearly all cases the defeats were inflicted without conceding any points (the one exception being Durham , who scored a try against New Zealand) . The New Zealanders then comfortably defeated Gloucester and Somerset before facing Devonport Albion , the incumbent English club champions , who had not lost at home in 18 months . New Zealand beat them 21 ? 3 in front of a crowd of 20 @,@ 000 . Gallaher scored the All Blacks ' final try , an effort described by the Plymouth Herald as , " ... a gem . It was a tearing rush for about fifty yards with clockwork @-@ like passing all the way . "

New Zealand won their next seven matches , including victories over Blackheath , Oxford University and Cambridge University . Billy Wallace contended that the New Zealanders ' form peaked with the win over Blackheath ; he recalled that " after this game injuries began to take their toll and prevented us ever putting in so fine a team again on the tour . " By the time the All Blacks played their first Test match , against Scotland , the team had played and won nineteen matches , and scored 612 points while conceding only 15 .

== = Scotland , Ireland and England internationals == =

The Scottish Football Union (SFU) , the governing body for rugby union in Scotland , did not give the New Zealanders an official welcome , and sent only one official to greet them on their arrival in Edinburgh . In addition , the SFU refused a financial guarantee for the match , promising the gate receipts to the New Zealanders instead ; this meant that the NZRFU had to take on all monetary responsibilities for the match . One reason for the cold reception from the SFU may have been because of negative reports from David Bedell @-@ Sivright , who was Scotland 's captain and had also captained the British Isles team on their 1904 tour of New Zealand . Bedell @-@ Sivright had

reported unfavourably on his experiences in New Zealand the previous year , especially regarding the wing @-@ forward play of Gallaher .

When time for the Scotland Test did arrive , it was discovered that as the ground had not been covered for protection from the elements , and had frozen over . The SFU wanted to abandon the match , but Gallaher and the tour manager George Dixon contended that the weather would improve enough for the pitch to thaw , and the match was eventually allowed to proceed . The Test was closely contested , with Scotland leading 7 ? 6 at half @-@ time , but the All Blacks scored two late tries to win 12 ? 7 ; despite the close score @-@ line , the New Zealanders were clearly the better of the two sides .

Four days later the tourists played a West of Scotland selection , where they received a much warmer reception than for the Scotland match , then travelled via Belfast to Dublin where they faced Ireland . Gallaher did not play in either match due to a leg injury suffered during the Scotland Test . New Zealand won the Ireland match 15 ? 0 , then defeated a team representing Munster province .

By the time of New Zealand 's next game , against England in London , Gallaher had recovered from his injury enough to play . Between 40 @,@ 000 and 80 @,@ 000 saw the match . The All Blacks scored five tries (four by Duncan McGregor , playing at wing) to win 15 ? 0 . According to the England player Dai Gent , the victory would have been even greater had the match conditions been dry . " One cannot help thinking that England might have picked a stronger side , " said Gallaher . " From our experience , we did not think that this side was fully representative of the best men to be found in the country . " Observers noted that Gallaher still seemed to be suffering from his leg injury during the match . New Zealand played three more matches in England ? wins over Cheltenham , Cheshire , and Yorkshire ? before travelling on to Wales .

= = = Wales = = =

Wales were the dominant rugby country of the four Home Nations , and in the middle of a " golden age " at the time . Gallaher and his team faced them three days after the Yorkshire match . The All Blacks had thus far played 27 matches on tour , scoring 801 points while conceding only 22 , and all in only 88 days . They were struggling to field fifteen fit players ; a number of their best players , including Stead , were unavailable due to injury .

The match was preceded by an All Black haka , to which the crowd responded with the Welsh national song " Land of my Fathers " . Wales had developed tactics to negate the seven @-@ man New Zealand scrum , and removed a man from their scrum to play as a " rover " , equivalent to Gallaher 's wing @-@ forward position . Gallaher was consistently penalised by the Scottish referee , John Dallas , who held that the New Zealander was feeding the ball into the scrum incorrectly . This eventually compelled Gallaher to instruct his team not to contest the scrums , and therefore give Wales possession following each scrum . Bob Deans , playing at wing for New Zealand that day , later said that Dallas had gone " out to penalise Gallaher ? there is no doubt about that " . Teddy Morgan scored an unconverted try for Wales shortly before half @-@ time to give the home side a 3 ? 0 lead .

The New Zealand backs had been poor in the first half , and the side 's general form was well below that of earlier in the tour . However New Zealand were generally perceived to be the better side in the second half , with the performance of the Welsh fullback Bert Winfield keeping his team in the game . The most controversial moment of the tour happened late in the second half . Wallace recovered a Welsh kick and cut across the field , and with only Winfield to beat , passed to the New Zealand wing Deans . What happened next has provoked intense debate : Deans was tackled by the Welsh and either fell short of the try @-@ line , or placed the ball over it before being dragged back . Dallas , who had dressed in heavy clothing and was struggling to keep up with the pace of the game , was 30 yards (27 m) behind play . When he arrived he ruled that Deans was short of the try @-@ line , and so did not award New Zealand a try . Play continued , but the All Blacks could not score , and Wales won 3 ? 0 . This was New Zealand 's first loss of the tour .

Following the match Gallaher was asked if he was unhappy with any aspect of the game ; he replied that " the better team won and I am content . " When asked about Dallas 's refereeing , he

said : " I have always made it a point never to express a view regarding the referee in any match in which I have played " . Gallaher was gracious in defeat , but Dixon was highly critical of both Dallas and the Welsh newspapers , who he accused of " violently and unjustly " attacking New Zealand 's captain . Gallaher would later admit that he had been annoyed by this criticism , which he found unfair ; he also pointed out that though the Welsh condemned the wing @-@ forward position , they had themselves adopted some elements of it . Later during the tour , when discussing the issue of his feeding the ball into the scrum , he said :

No referee could accuse me throughout the tour of putting the ball in unfairly or of putting ? bias ? on it . I would be quite content to accept the verdict on such referees as Mr. Gil Evans or Mr. Percy Coles on the point . There were times when the scrum work was done so neatly that as soon as the ball had left my hands the forwards shoved over the top of it , and it was heeled out , and Roberts was off with it before you could say ? knife ? . It was all over so quickly that almost everyone ? the referee sometimes included ? thought there was something unfair about it , some ? trickery ? and that the ball had not only been put in but passed out unfairly . People here have been accustomed when the ball was put into the scrum to see it wobbling about and frequently never coming out in a proper way . How can a man possibly put ? bias ? on a ball if he rolls it into the scrum ? The only way to put my screw on a ball would be , I would say , to throw it straight down , shoulder high , on to its end , so that it may possibly bounce in the desired direction . I have never done that ? in fact , it can ? t be done in the scrum and if I had ever attempted it I should have expected to be penalised immediately .

Four more matches were contested in Wales , with Gallaher appearing in three . He played in the match against Glamorgan , won by New Zealand 9 ? 0 , but had his finger bitten , which was serious enough for him to miss the fixture against Newport . He returned to face Cardiff , the Welsh champions , on Boxing Day . Gallaher was again booed by the Welsh crowd , and once more the All Blacks were troubled in the scrum , this time after losing a player to injury . The New Zealanders won , but narrowly ; Gallaher asserted after the match that Cardiff were the strongest club side they had met during the tour . New Zealand then faced Swansea in their last match in the British Isles . Gallaher again struggled to field a fit side , and at 3 ? 0 down late in the match they were heading for their second defeat on tour . Wallace kicked a drop @-@ goal ? then worth four points ? late in the game to give the All Blacks a narrow 4 ? 3 victory .

= = = France , North America , and return = = =

The side departed Wales and travelled to Paris , where they faced France on 1 January 1906 , in the home side 's first ever Test match . The All Blacks led 18 ? 3 at half time . After the French scored their second try , giving them 8 points ? the most any team had scored against the All Blacks ? the New Zealanders responded with six unanswered tries to win 38 ? 8 . They then returned to London , where they learned that New Zealand 's Prime Minister , Richard Seddon , had arranged for them to return home via North America . Not all of the players were keen on the idea , and four did not make the trip , but the new plans did give the team over two weeks to spend in England before their departure .

Before the New Zealand squad left Britain for North America , the English publisher Henry Leach asked Stead and Gallaher to author a book on rugby tactics and play . They finished the task in under a fortnight and were each paid £ 50 . Entitled *The Complete Rugby Footballer* , the book was 322 pages long and included chapters on tactics and play , as well as a summary of rugby 's history in New Zealand including the 1905 tour . It was mainly authored by Stead , a bootmaker , with Gallaher contributing most of the diagrams . Gallaher almost certainly made some contributions to the text , including sections on Auckland club rugby , and on forward play . The book showed the All Blacks ' tactics and planning to be superior to others of the time , and according to Matt Elliott is " marvellously astute " ; it received universal acclaim on its publication . According to a 2011 assessment by ESPN 's Graham Jenkins , it " remains one of the most influential books produced in the realms of rugby literature " .

The New Zealanders travelled to New York , where they played an exhibition game , then on to San

Francisco . There they played two official matches against British Columbia , and won both easily . The tour programme thus ended ; New Zealand had played 35 games and lost only once . Gallaher had played in 26 of those matches , including four Tests . Over their 32 matches in the British Isles New Zealand scored 830 points and conceded 39 ; overall they scored 976 points and conceded only 59 . On their arrival back in New Zealand on 6 March 1906 , the All Blacks were welcomed by a crowd of 10 @, @ 000 before being hosted at a civic reception in Auckland . Invited to speak at the reception , Gallaher said : " We did not go behind our back to talk about the Welshman , but candidly said that on that day the better team had won . I have one recommendation to make to the New Zealand [Rugby] Union , if it was to undertake such a tour again , and that is to play the Welsh matches first . "

= = = Aftermath and impact = = =

The 1905 ? 06 Originals are remembered as perhaps the greatest of All Black sides , and set the standard for all their successors . They introduced a number of innovations to Britain and Ireland , including specialised forward positions and unfamiliar variations in attacking plays . But while their success helped establish rugby as New Zealand 's national sport and fed a growing sporting nationalism , the controversial wing @-@ forward position contributed to strained ties with the Home Nations ' rugby authorities . British and Irish administrators were also wary of New Zealand 's commitment to the amateur ethos , and questioned their sportsmanship . According to the historian Geoffrey Vincent , many in the traditional rugby establishment believed that : " Excessive striving for victory introduced an unhealthy spirit of competition , transforming a character @-@ building ' mock fight ' into ' serious fighting ' . Training and specialization degraded sport to the level of work . "

The success of the Originals provoked plans for a professional team of players to tour England and play Northern Union clubs in what is now known as rugby league . Unlike rugby league , which was professional , rugby union was strictly amateur at the time , and in 1907 a professional team from New Zealand known as the " All Golds " (originally a play on " All Blacks ") toured England and Wales before introducing rugby league to both New Zealand and Australia . According to historian Greg Ryan , the All Golds tour " confirmed many British suspicions about the rugby culture that had shaped the 1905 team . "

These factors may have contributed to the gap between All Black tours of the British Isles ? they next toured in 1924 . The NZRFU was denied representation on the International Rugby Football Board (IRFB) ? composed exclusively of English , Irish , Scottish and Welsh members ? until 1948 . After complaining about the wing @-@ forward for years , the Home Nations @-@ administered IRFB made a series of law changes that effectively outlawed the position in 1931 .

= = = Auckland and All Black selector = = =

Gallaher retired from playing after the All Blacks ' tour , but remained involved in the sport as a coach and selector . He coached at age group level for Ponsonby and in 1906 succeeded Fred Murray as sole selector of the Auckland provincial team . He was Auckland selector until 1916 ; over this time Auckland played 65 games , won 48 , lost 11 and drew 6 . Gallaher did make a brief comeback as a player ? travelling as the selector of an injury depleted Auckland team , he turned out against Marlborough at Blenheim in 1909 ; Marlborough won 8 ? 3 . He also played against the Maniapoto sub @-@ union just over a week later . Auckland held the Ranfurly Shield from 1905 to 1913 , successfully defending it 23 times . The team struggled to retain the shield during 1912 and 1913 and eventually lost it to Taranaki in a 14 ? 11 defeat . During Gallaher 's tenure as selector Auckland inflicted a 11 ? 0 defeat of the touring 1908 Anglo @-@ Welsh side , defeated the New Zealand M?ori in 1910 , and beat Australia 15 ? 11 in 1913 .

Gallaher was also a national selector from 1907 to 1914 , and with George Nicholson co @-@ coached the All Blacks against the 1908 Anglo @-@ Welsh team . A number of Gallaher 's team @-@ mates from the 1905 ? 06 tour were included in the New Zealand squad for the series ; of three Tests , the All Blacks won two and drew the other . During Gallaher 's incumbency as a

national selector , New Zealand played 50 matches , won 44 , lost four and drew two . This included 16 Tests , of which only one was lost and two drawn .

= = First World War = =

Although exempt from conscription due to his age , Gallaher enlisted in May 1916 . While awaiting for his call @-@ up to begin training he learnt that his younger brother Company Sergeant @-@ Major Douglas Wallace Gallaher had been killed while serving with the 11th Australian Battalion at Laventie near Fromelles on 3 June 1916 . Douglas had been living in Perth , Australia prior to the war and had previously been wounded at Gallipoli . Biographer Matt Elliott describes it as a " myth " that Gallaher enlisted to avenge his younger brother ; rather he claims that it was most likely due to " loyalty and duty " .

After enlisting and completing his basic training at Trentham he was posted to 22nd Reinforcements , 2nd Battalion , Auckland Regiment within the New Zealand Division . Gallaher left New Zealand aboard the Aparima in February 1917 and reached Britain on 2 May . Gallaher was a member of the ship 's Sports Committee and spent time organising and practising for a planned rugby match at the Cape of Good Hope ? it is unknown if the match ever took place . After arriving in England he was promoted to the rank of temporary sergeant and dispatched to Sling Camp for further training . His rank was confirmed as sergeant on 6 June 1917 .

Gallaher 's unit fought in the Battle of Messines , near La Basse Ville , and in August and September 1917 they trained for the upcoming Passchendaele offensive . In the attack on Gravenstafel Spur on 4 October 1917 Gallaher was wounded by a piece of shrapnel that penetrated through his helmet , and he died later that day at the 3rd Australian Casualty Clearing Station , Gravenstafel Spur . He was 43 years old .

Dave Gallaher is buried in grave No. 32513 at Nine Elms British Cemetery , which is west of Poperinge on the Helleketelweg , a road leading from the R33 Poperinge ring road in Belgium . His regulation gravestone , bearing the silver fern of New Zealand , incorrectly gives his age as 41 . New Zealand sides touring Europe have since regularly visited his grave site . For his war service Gallaher was posthumously awarded the British War Medal and the Victory Medal . His brother Henry , who was a miner , served with the Australian 51st Battalion and was killed on 24 April 1917 . Henry 's twin brother , Charles , also served in the war and survived being badly wounded at Gallipoli .

= = Personal life = =

On 10 October 1906 Gallaher married " Nellie " Ellen Ivy May Francis at All Saints Anglican Church , Ponsonby , Auckland . Eleven years younger than Gallaher , Nellie was the daughter of Nora Francis and the sister of Arthur (' Bolla ') Francis ? a fellow rugby player . For many years prior to the marriage Gallaher had boarded at the Francis family home where he had come to know Nellie . Both had also attended the All Saints Anglican Church where Nellie sang in the choir . With his limited income , and frequent absences from work playing rugby , Gallaher found boarding his best accommodation option . On 28 September 1908 their daughter Nora Tahatu (later Nora Simpson) was born . Nellie Gallaher died in January 1969 .

Gallaher 's brother @-@ in @-@ law Bolla Francis played for Ponsonby , Auckland and New Zealand sides for a number of years , including when Gallaher was a selector . In 1911 , at age 29 , and in the twilight of his All Blacks ' career , he decided to switch to the professional sport of rugby league . Francis went on to represent New Zealand in rugby league , making him a dual @-@ code international . It is unlikely his switch to rugby league was done without Gallaher 's knowledge . Francis did eventually return to rugby union as a coach .

Gallaher was also a member of the fraternal organisation the United Ancient Order of the Druids , and attended meetings fortnightly in Newton , not far from Ponsonby . He also played several sports in addition to rugby , including cricket , yachting and athletics .

= = Memorial and legacy = =

In 1922 the Auckland Rugby Football Union introduced the Gallaher Shield in his honour ; it has since been awarded to the winner of the union 's premier men 's club competition . Ponsonby ? Gallaher 's old club ? have won the title more than any other club . At international level New Zealand and France contest the Dave Gallaher Trophy , which was first awarded when New Zealand defeated France on Armistice Day in 2000 . In 2011 New Zealand 's then oldest living All Black , Sir Fred Allen , unveiled a 2 @. @ 7 @-@ metre (8 ft 10 in) high bronze statue of Gallaher beside one of the entrances at Eden Park in Auckland . The statue was created by Malcolm Evans . Gallaher has been inducted into the International Rugby Hall of Fame , the World Rugby Hall of Fame , and the New Zealand Sports Hall of Fame .

In 2005 members of the All Blacks witnessed the unveiling of a plaque at Gallaher 's birthplace in Ramelton , which was presented in conjunction with the renaming of Letterkenny RFC 's home ground to Dave Gallaher Memorial Park . Gallaher 's name is also incorporated into the club 's crest . The ground was upgraded following its renaming , and in 2012 the Letterkenny section of the ground was opened by former All Black , and Ponsonby stalwart , Bryan Williams . An Ireland @-@ produced documentary about Gallaher 's life , The Donegal All Black , was aired in 2015 . Later that year , a jersey worn by Gallaher during the 1905 British Isles tour was sold at auction in Cardiff for £ 180 @, @ 000 ? nearly 10 times the previous record auction price for a rugby jersey .

= = Leadership and personality = =

" Gallaher played many dashing games , " the British newspaper The Sportsman reported after his death , " and led his side from one success to another until they were deemed invincible . He was a veritable artist , who never deserved all the hard things said about him , especially in South Wales . A great player , a great judge of the game " . Gallaher 's military experience gave him an appreciation for " discipline , cohesion and steadiness under pressure . " He was however quiet , even dour , and preferred to lead by example . He insisted players spend an hour " contemplating the game ahead " on match days , and also that they pay attention to detail . Original All Black Ernie Booth wrote of Gallaher : " To us All Blacks his words would often be , ? Give nothing away ; take no chance . ? As a skipper he was somewhat a disciplinarian , doubtless imbibed from his previous military experience in South Africa . Still , he treated us all like men , not kids , who were out to ? play the game ? for good old New Zealand . " Another contemporary said he was " perhaps not the greatest of wing @-@ forwards , as such ; but he was acutely skilled as a judge of men and moves "

Paul Verdon , in his history of All Black captains , Born to Lead , writes : " The overwhelming evidence suggests Gallaher 's leadership style , honed from time spent in the Boer War , was very effective . " Gallaher 's biographer Matt Elliott asserts that in the century since his playing retirement " his reputation as a player and leader have only enhanced " . According to historian Terry McLean : " In a long experience of reading and hearing about the man , one has never encountered , from the New Zealand angle , or from his fellow players , criticism of his qualities as a leader . " In the view of the English rugby journalist E. H. D. Sewell , writing soon after Gallaher 's death , the New Zealand captain was " a very quiet , taciturn sort of cove , who spoke rarely about football or his own achievements ... I never heard a soul who met him on that famous trip , say a disparaging word about him . "