Bendigo Advertiser (Vic. 1855 - 1918), Saturday 2 June 1883, page 2

## LACROSSE.

As the game of Lacrosse is likely to become popular in this city, we hereunder publish the laws of the game for the benefit of those intending to join.

## Rule 1 — THE CROSSE

Sec. 1.—The Crosse may be any length to suit the player, woven with cat-gut, whichmust not be bagged. (Cat-gut is intended to mean raw hide, gut, or clock strings; not cord or soft leather). The netting must be flat when the ball is not in it. In its widest part the Crosse shall not exceed one foot. -A string must be brought through a hole at the side of the tip of the turn. A leading string may be used, but must not be fastened so as to form a pocketlower down the stick than to the end of thelength strings. The length strings must be woven to within two inches of their termination, so that the ball cannot catch in themeshes. .

Sec. 2.—Players may change their Crosse during the match.

Rule II.—THE BALL.

The Ball must be Indian-rubber sponge, not less than eight and not more than nine inches in circumference. In matches it must be furnished by the Club on whose ground the match is to be played.

Rule III.—THE GOALS.

The goals may be placed any distance from each other, and in any position agreeable to the Captains of both sides. The top of the flag poles must be 6 feet above the ground, including any top ornaments, and 6 feet apart. In matches they must be furnished by the Club on whose ground the match is to be played.

Rule IV.—THE GOAL-CREASE.

There shall be a line or crease, to be called a goal-crease, drawn in front of each goal, six feet from the Hag poles within which no opponent shall stand unless the ball has passed coverpoint.

Rule V.—UMPIRES.

Sec. 1.—There must be one Umpire at each goal, who must stand behind the flags when the ball is near or nearing the goal, and at the end opposite to that to which the side he is representing are throwing. Unless otherwise agreed upon by the Captains, they must not be members of either club engaged in a match nor shall they be changed during a match except for reasons of illness or injury. They must see that the regulations are complied with respecting the goals and goal-crease,

and in deciding any of these points shall take the opinions of the Captains and the Referee. 'The jurisdiction of the Umpires shall not extend beyond deciding when a goal has been made, unless the Referee shall call upon them to decide, with him, a point in dispute.

Sec. 2.—No Umpire shall, either directly or indirectly, be interested in any bet upon the result of the match. No person shall be allowed to speak to the Umpires, or in any way distract their attention when the ball is near or nearing their goal.

Sec." 3.—Should time be called by the Referee, and after the Umpire has left his post the ball should enter the goal, it will not count.

See. 4.—The Umpire's decision in all matters over which he has control shall be final.

Rule VI. -THE REFEREE. (This clause varies significantly in wording to Beers 1869 rules but primarily is the same, that is the settlement of all disputes)

The Captains shall select a Referee, whose duty it shall be, at the commencement of a match, to see that all the regulations respecting the ball, crosse, spiked soles, etc., are complied with and shall indicate a place as near the centre of the ground as can be arrived at, where the ball shall be "faced" for. He must know before the commencement of the match up to what time the game is to be played, and punctually at the time decided upon he shall call "Time." The Referee shall be on the ground during the match, and shall have power to settle all matters in dispute, and shall enforce strict observance of the Rules hereinbefore and hereinafter contained; but in case a disturbance or an infringement of any of the Rules should occur at a time when his attention is directed elsewhere, he may, if he deems the matter of sufficient importance, call in the aid of the Umpires and the Captains to settle such dispute. The Referee has no right to express an opinion, and any expressed opinion must be taken as his decision. His first decision must in all cases befinal. (The section in red appears to be incorrect as it conflicts with the following line)

Rule VII.—CAPTAINS

Captains to superintend playmaybe appointed by each side previous to the commencement of a match. "They shall be members of the Club by whom they are appointed, and no other. They may or may not be players in a match; if not, they shall not carry a crosse, nor shall they be dressed in Lacrosse uniform. They shall select Umpires, and toss up for choice of goals. They shall report any infringement of the laws during match to the Referee.

# RuleVIII.—NAME OF PLAYERS

The players of each side shall be designated as follows :—" Goal-keeper," who defends the goals; " Point," first man out from goal; " Cover-point," in front of point; " Centre," who faces; "Home," nearest opponents'goal.Others shall be termed fielders.

Rule IX.—MISCELLANEOUS.

Sec. 1.—Thirteen players shall constitute a full field; but the Secretaries of the Clubs engaged to play a match may agree between themselves to play a larger number of players.(Twelve players in the 1868 rules).

Sec. 2.—A match shall be decided by the greatest number of goals got during the time the Captains have agreed upon to play.(The 1868 rules state that a match shall be decided by the winning of 3 games out of 5, unless otherwise agreed).

Sec. 3.—The game shall be suspended for a rest of ten minutes by the Referee calling "Time" at five minutes to half the time agreed upon to play.

Sec. 4.—At the resumption of the game the players must change sides, and the ball shall be "faced for" in the centre of the ground as atthe commencement of a match.

Sec. 5.—No change of players shall be made after a match has commenced, except for reasons of accident or injury during a match, or upon an agreement made between the Captains, but either side may commence to play with less than their full number, and may complete their team at any time during the game.

There are minor differences to the above rule with several other provisions, including a rule that no Indian may play in a match for a white team, unless previously agreed upon.

Rule X - SPIKED SOLES

No player shall wear spiked soles.

Rule XI —UNIFORM.

No player shall be allowed to take part in a match unless he be dressed in the uniform of hisClub.

Rule XII — TOUCHING THE BALL WITHTHE HAND.

The ball must not be touched with the hand, save in cases of Rules XIII and XIV.

Rule XIII—GOAL-KEEPER.

Goal-keeper, while defending goal within the goal-crease, may pat away with his hand or block the ball in any manner.

Rule XIV.—BALL IN AN INACCESSIBLEPLACE.

Should the ball lodge in any place inaccessible to the Crosse, it may be taken out by the hand, and the party picking it up must "face" with his nearest opponent.

## Rule XV — BALL OUT OF BOUNDS.

Ball thrown out of bounds must be picked up with the hand, and "faced" for at the nearest spot within bounds.

Rule XVI.—THROWING THE CROSSE.

No player shall throw his Crosse at a player or at the ball.

Rule XVII.—ACCIDENTAL GAME.

Should the ball be accidentally put through a goal by one of the players defending it, it is game for the side attacking that goal. Should it be put through by any one not a player, itshall not count.

Rule XVIII. — BALLS CATCHING IN THENETTING.

Should the ball catch in the netting, the Crosse must immediately be struck on the ground so as to dislodge it.

RuleXIX.—ROUGH PLAY.

No player shall hold another with his Crosse, nor shall he grasp an opponent's stick with his hands, under his arms, or between his legs; 1101; shall any player hold his opponent's Crosse with his Crosse in any. way, to keep him from the ball until another player reaches it. No player shall deliberately strike or trip another, nor push with the hand ; nor must any player jump at to shoulder au opponent, nor wrestle with the legs entwined so as to throw his opponent.

Rule XX.—THREATENING TO STRIKE.

Any player raising his fist to strike another shall immediately be ruled out of the match.

Rule XXI—FOUL PLAY.

Sec. 1 — Any player considering himself purposely injured during play, must report to his Captain, who must report to the Referee, who shall warn the players complained of.

See. 2.—In the event of persistent fouling, after cautioning by the Referee, the latter may request the Captain to remove the offending player or players, and compel the side to finish the match shorthanded.

#### Rule XXII:—INTERRUPTED MATCHES.

In the event of a match being interrupted by darkness, bad weather, or any circumstance whereby the Captains and Referee think it inadvisable to continue playing, such match shallbe considered as drawn.Slight change to the 1869 rules whereby in the 1868 rules if one team has two games and the other none, the team ahead is deemed the winner.

## Rule XXIII.—FLAG-POLE KNOCKED DOWN

In the event of a flag-pole being knocked down during the game and if, in the opinion of the Umpire, the ball shall pass through what would be the goal, were the flag-pole standing, it will count for the side who are putting to that goal. This clause is not provided for in the 1868 rules.

## Rule XXIV.—DISPUTES NOT PROVIDED FOR

In the event of any dispute arising not provided for in these Rules, the Referee shall, at the time and place of the occurrence of such dispute, decide thereon. Either of the parties considering such decision not to be in accordance with the facts of the case, may, however, appeal, by handing to the Secretary of the Association, within at least seven days from the occurrence of such dispute, a written document setting forth the nature of the dispute, and all particulars thereto appertaining. The Association shall, at their first meeting after receipt of such document, or at any subsequent meeting as they may decide, proceed to adjudicate thereon. This clause is not provided for in the 1868 rules.

#### Rule XXV.—AMENDMENTS.

Any amendment or alteration proposed to be made in any part of these Laws shall be made only at a meeting of the Association specially called for the purpose; and by a three-fourths vote of the members present at such meeting.