

足球規則

遠東運動會
中華基督教青年會

合訂

796

—冊—

8473

郭

讀 宜 人 人

體 育 書 籍

▲欲強體魄者注意!!!▼

柔 輦 體 操

中英合璧
圖解明晰
每册一角半

體 育 圖 說 五 種

每册一角二分

衛 生 新 義

每册二角

免 癆 神 方

每册五分

衛 生 講 演 集

每册一角

▲課餘遊戲者注意!!!▼

青 年 會 書 報 發 行 所 發 售

上 海 崑 山 花 園 四 號

足球規則

第一例

(一) 球員之人數

每方面應各有球員十一人。始能比賽。

(二) 球場之布置法

球場爲長方形。長以一百碼至一百三十碼爲度。寬以五十碼至一百碼爲度。(每碼合英尺三尺。合華尺二尺八寸有餘。每英尺合華尺九寸五分有餘。) 球場之四周。應有清晰之界線。在場之長一方面者。謂之邊線。寬一方面者。謂之底線。邊線底線相接成直角。四角各植一竿。竿高過五尺。上懸小旗。名曰角旗。場中畫一線。與底線平行。名曰中線。中線平分球場。爲二場之中心點。應有清晰之記號。卽以此記號爲中心。以二十碼爲半徑。繪一圓圈。

(三) 球門之設立法

球門直立於底線上。與左右角旗距離相等。寬八碼。高八英尺。以二柱爲之上置一橫木。其寬厚均不得過五英寸(每英寸合華寸一吋)。

(四) 球門之區域

距球門二柱六碼之處。各繪一直線。線各長六碼。與底線作直角。再以二十碼長之直線接之。與底線平行。在此數線以內之面積。謂之球門區域。

(五) 犯罰十二碼之區域

距球門二柱十八碼之處。各繪一直線。線長十八碼。與底線作直角。再以四十四碼長之直線接之。與底線平行。在此數線內之面積。謂之犯罰十二碼之區域。

(六) 罰十二碼之地點

距底線十二碼之處。在球門之前。直對球門之中央。繪一清晰之記號。此

處卽謂之罰十二碼之地點。

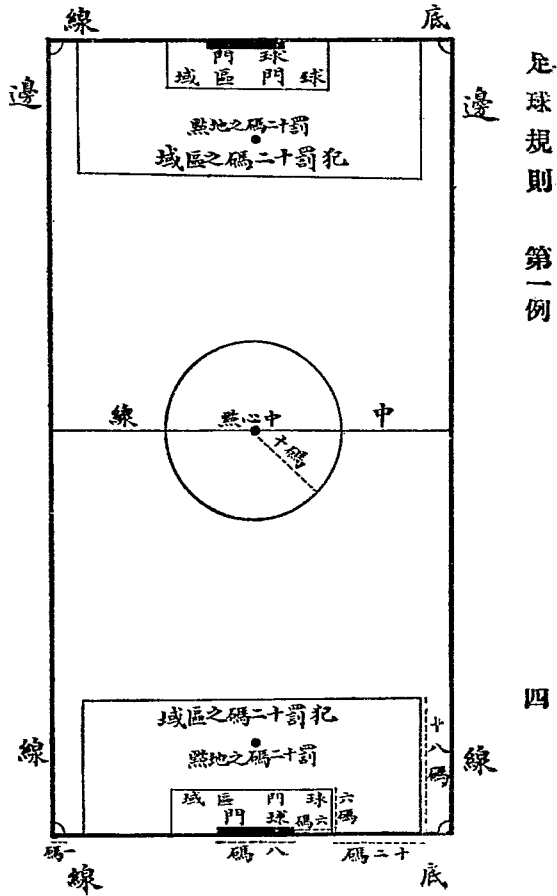
(七) 球之重量及大小

球之圓周以二十七英尺至二十八英寸爲度。球之外層應以熟皮爲之。不得代以他種材料。致有妨礙。

(八) 萬國比賽足球會所用之球場及球

萬國比賽足球會之球場。長以一百十碼至一百二十碼爲度。寬以七十碼至八十碼爲度。球之重量在十三英兩（英兩合華兩·76）至十五英兩之間。（萬國比賽足球會之定議。凡球場之界線。不得掘成溝形或凹形。）

足球場簡圖



足球規則 第一例

四

第二例

(一) 比賽之時間

比賽之時間以九十分爲度。如欲延長或減少。須由兩方面公定之。

(二) 選擇球門及先發球之訂定法

裁判員以錢一枚置指上。先命兩方面之首領。各認定錢之一面。(譬如以中國錢爲例。甲認定正面。乙認定反面。)然後彈之。使飛舞空中。錢落地後。其得認準者。在選擇球門及先發球兩事之中。即可隨意擇其一。

(三) 開始發球

當足球開始之時。置球於場之中心點上。向敵人方面進發。發球時。敵人距球不得在十碼以內。兩方面之球員亦不得各越中線。(萬國比賽足球會之定議。如發球時。有違此例者。應再發球。)

第三例

(一) 互換球場

比賽之際。時至半。兩方面應互換球場。惟換時不得過五分鐘。得裁判員之特許者。不在此例。

(二) 在中心點發球

凡分勝負後。負球之方面。應有先發球之權利。如未見勝負。互換球場後。前曾開始發球之方面。不得再有發球之權。

第四例

(一) 何謂勝一球

球之非被球員以手擲入球門。或以手挾帶而入球門者。則凡球之由兩柱之間。橫木之下。入球門者。皆謂之勝一球。

(二) 遇球門上橫木損壞之時

在比賽之中。如遇球門上橫木損壞之時。裁判員得依球之高低。以定球

之入球門與未入球門之權。

(三) 凡遇以下情形球員應繼續進攻

凡球擊於球門之柱上。或橫木上。或角旗之竿上。球員仍可繼續進攻。凡裁判員及巡邊員之在場中者。如球擊之。球員亦可繼續進攻。

(四) 凡遇以下情形球員不得繼續進攻

凡球在地上或在空中。越底線或越邊線之後。球員不得繼續進攻。(萬國比賽足球會之定議。凡球之全身越底線及邊線後。裁判員始可停止球員進攻。)

第五例 擲球

球員將球踢過邊線。球於何處越界。其敵人即於何處。得以球擲入場內。擲球者面場主。兩手捧球。由頭頂上擲入場內。擲時兩足立於邊線之上。不得移動。擲球後。非經他球員踢過。擲球者不得踢球。如以手擲入球門。

者不得謂之勝一球。

第六例 球員竊近敵人之方面

凡球員踢球或擲球之時。同方面之球員。即竊近敵方面者。或竊近敵人方面以待球之至。而後進攻者。此時敵人方面若無三人以禦之。即應停止進攻。踢角球時。守禦方面之球員。將球踢出時。其敵人雖有竊近事。亦不被罰。惟既經守禦者將球踢出後。復遇有被攻之時。其敵人再有竊近事。此時仍應停止進攻。

第七例 在球門區域內發球

凡敵人將踢過底線後。可以置球於球門區域內。向外發球。如球由球門之左越底線者。則置球於球門區域之左向外發球。由球門之右越底線者。則置球於球門區域之右向外發球。惟本方面之球員將球踢過本方面之底線後。則應由其敵人置球於距場角一碼之處。向球門進發。謂之

踢角球。凡以上發球時。球員距球。不得在十碼以內。阻止球員發球。（萬國比賽足球會之定議。凡發角球時。不得移動角旗。）

第八例

（一）守門員可用手

守門員在本方面之場內。可以用手。惟不得帶球行過兩步。（按一千九百十四至十五年之新足球條例。守門員祇可在犯罰十二碼之區域內用手。）

（二）守門員之被衝撞

守門員如非持球之時。或阻礙敵人之時。或已走出球門區域之時。敵人均不得衝撞之。

（三）守門員之更易

在比賽之時。守門員可以更易。但應首先告明裁判員。（萬國比賽足球

會之定議。如更易守門員。而不告明。裁判員。當此新守門員在犯罰十二碼之區域內用手時。則應在罰十二碼之地點被罰。

第九例

(一) 遇猛烈之競爭

球員均不準踐踏人。或跳起以撞人之身體。除守門員外。球員皆不得用手及故意拉抱推撞等舉動。球員有時不免相衝。惟不得過於猛烈。致有危險。

(二) 球員不得由後面撞人

球員如非故意阻礙敵人。敵人不得由後面撞之。(萬國比賽足球會之定議。以上兩條如非故意。則不得受罰。)

第十例 罰任意球

當裁判員命罰任意球時。敵人除立於本方面之底綫上外。人距球不得

在十碼以內發任意球時。球員如不願使球遠去。然至少亦須使球轉一週。作爲已踢此球。罰任意球者發球後。非經他球員踢過。罰任意球者不得再踢。凡發球時（除第二例外）皆照此例。

第十一例 因罰任意球而勝一球者

因犯第九例而被罰任意球。因以入球門者。卽作勝一球。因他事而被罰任意球者。則不在此例。

第十二例 球鞋及護腿

球員所用之鞋與護腿。均不得有尖銳之釘。或金類之薄片。以及其他種高出之物。露於外面。如有短齒或橫條裝置於鞋底及鞋根上者。其厚不得過半英寸。且應包之以皮。橫條橫置於鞋底上。其寬不得少過半英寸。短齒宜平而圓。其直徑不得少過半英寸。（萬國比賽足球會之定議。凡鞋底以軟橡皮製者。不得爲違例）如球員有違此例者。不得與賽。故在此

賽之前。裁判員可以先事查驗。

第十三例 裁判員之責任及權限

裁判員之責任。即執行條例及判決各種爭端。凡經裁判員判決後。無論何事。即不能更改。裁判員應記比賽時勝負之球數及時間之長短。球員中有行動過猛烈者。裁判員得罰之。如遇球員屢犯條例。且行動過於猛烈者。裁判員得令其出場。并報告其姓名事實於其本國之總會（萬國比賽足球會之定議。在比賽後三日以內。裁判員務必將一切發生之事實。報告於總會。又裁判員有時亦可將事實報告於分會）在比賽之際。如遇應停止之時。裁判員有令中止及再行比賽之權。設或時候已晚。及旁觀者有阻礙比賽等事。裁判員可隨時停止比賽。凡遇以上之事。裁判員有報告總會辦事處之全權。如遇危險競爭。或將發現危險之時。裁判員有命罰任意球之權。然除此數項外。裁判員亦不得自增其權力。此外

在比賽中停歇之時。球員有違犯之舉動者。裁判員之權力亦足以及之。

第十四例 巡邊員之責任及權力

比賽時。應派巡邊員二人。(輔佐裁判員決定諸事)其責任爲決定何時。應停止進攻及決定應何方面之邊員擲球或踢角球或在球門區域發球等事。以助裁判員執行條例。(萬國比賽足球會之定議凡遇球員有猛烈之競爭及不正當之舉動。巡球員可以警告裁判員以促進比賽於正當之地位)如巡邊員妄加干涉及有不正當之舉動。裁判員得命之出場。另派他人而報告其情形於其本國之總會。

第十五例 比賽時與裁判員之命令

如球員犯條規。未經裁判員判罰時。仍可繼續進攻。

第十六例 遇事故停止後如何開始踢球

凡遇事故而停止比賽者。而球並未出界綫。其開始之時。前球至何處因

停止比賽者。裁判員即於何處命兩方面球員各一人相對立。擲球於中間。球未落地時。球員不得先踢。如球未至地。即被一人踢出界綫者。裁判員應於原處如前法擲之。

第十七例

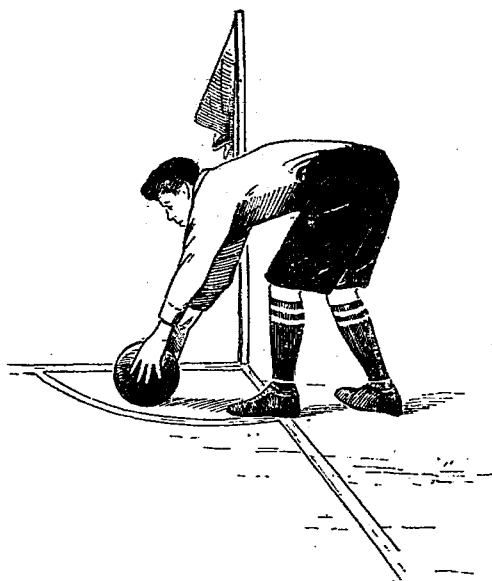
(一) 罰任意球

凡犯第五、第六、第八、第九、第十、第十一、或第十六例者。在何處犯例。即在何處判罰任意球。凡在犯罰十二碼區域之外。故意犯第七例者。或在犯罰十二碼區域內。而敵人犯第九例者。均判罰任意球。

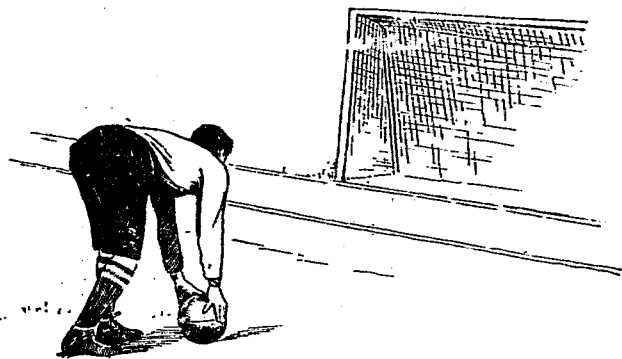
(二) 在罰十二碼之地點罰球

凡球員在本方面之犯罰十二碼區域內。違第九例時。應在罰十二碼地點上。被罰。(萬國比賽足球會之定例。凡犯此例者。不論球之位置如何。即應被罰。如裁判員判罰。正在比賽終止之時。亦不得停止判罰。當罰球。

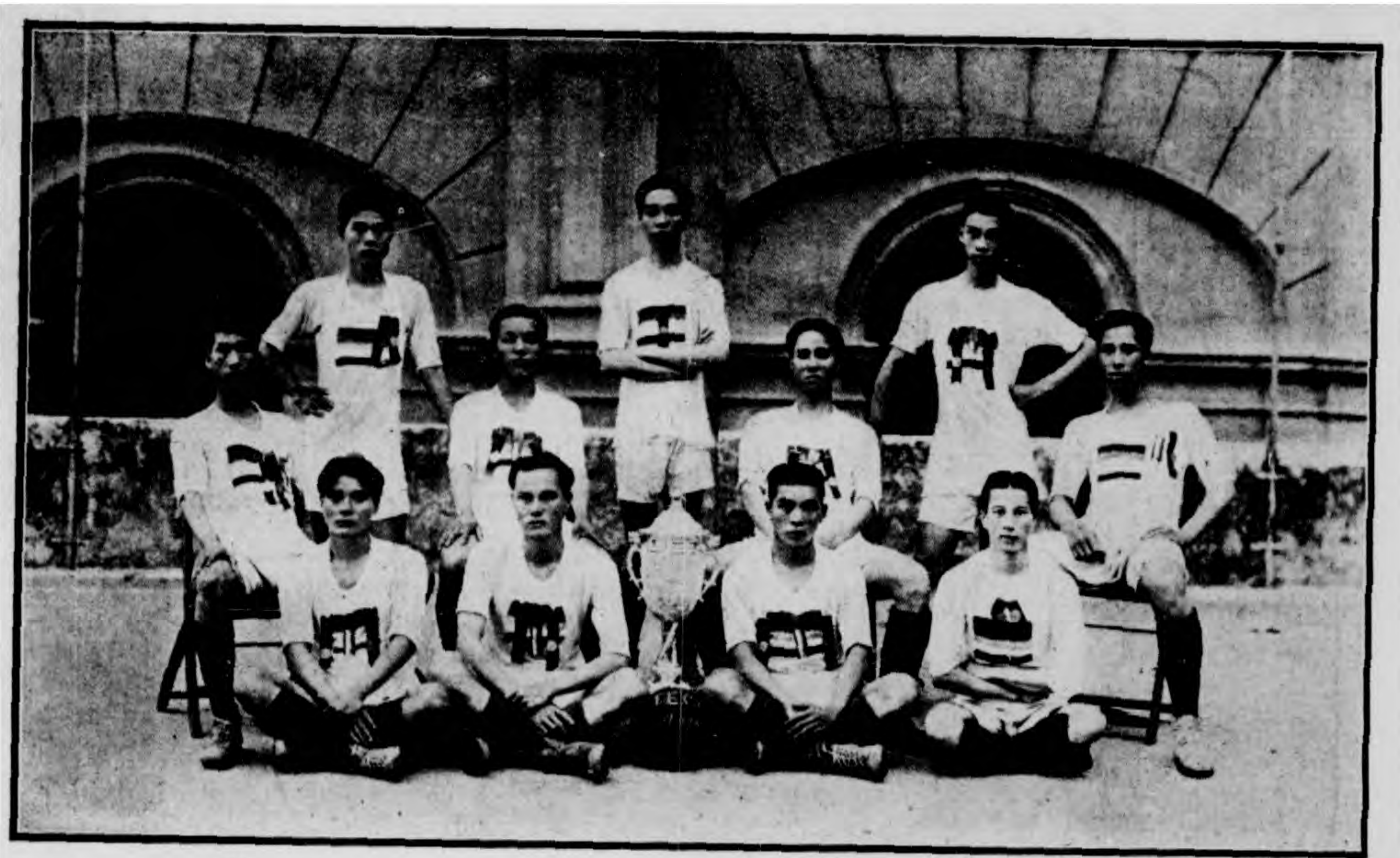
之際。球先觸守門員之身。而後入門者。卽作勝一球。罰十二碼之時。各球員之應守條例如下。除行罰十二碼之球員外。餘皆不得在犯罰十二碼區域內。被罰方面之守門員。不得走過底線。罰此球時。宜向球門直接進發。行罰十二碼之球員。踢過後。其餘球員。始可繼續踢球。如行罰十二碼之球員。踢球後。未經他球員踢過。則不得再踢。如罰十二碼時。比賽之時間已滿。亦必待罰畢後。方爲終止。罰十二碼時。如不直接向球門踢去。則行罰十二碼者之方面。卽應被罰任意球。行罰十二碼之球員。踢球後。不待他球員踢過。卽向前再踢此球時。亦應被罰任意球。如罰十二碼時。於被罰之方面。反有利益。則違犯之時。裁判員可以不實行此條例。當罰十二碼之際。球由橫木之下。兩柱之間。入球門後。守禦者之方面。無論如何抵當。皆作爲無效。



球 角 踢



球 罰 踢



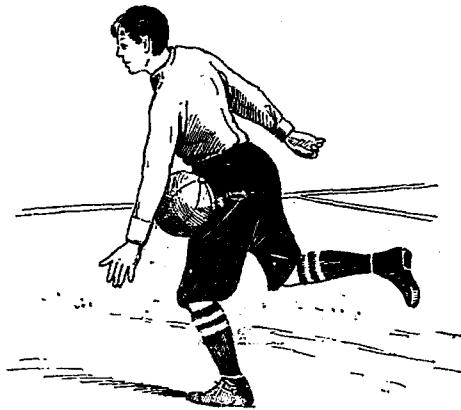
香港廣州足球隊
(一九一五年遠東運動會中之優勝者)



南 洋 高 等 實 業 學 堂 足 球 隊
(一 九 一 五 年 東 華 學 校 聯 合 比 賽 之 優 勝 者)



球 擲



種 一 之 球 觸 手

ground in the centre of the field of play.

A **FREE KICK** is a kick at the ball in any direction the player pleases, when it is lying on the ground. Free kick

A **PLACE KICK**, a free kick, or a penalty kick must not be taken until the Referee has given a signal for the same.

CARRYING by the goal-keeper is taking more than two steps while holding the ball, or bouncing it on the hand. Carrying.

KNOCKING ON is when a player strikes or propels the ball with his hands or arms. Knocking on.

HANDLING AND TRIPPING.—Handling is intentionally playing the ball with the hand or arm, and Tripping is intentionally throwing, or attempting to throw, an opponent by the use of the legs, or by stooping in front of or behind him. Handling.
Tripping.

HOLDING includes the obstruction of a player by the hand or any part of the arm extended from the body. Holding

TOUCH is that part of the ground or either side of the field of play. Touch.



mitted. *In the event of ball touching the goal-keeper before passing between the posts, when a penalty kick is being taken at the expiry of time, a goal is scored), which shall be taken from the penalty kick mark* under the following conditions:—All players, with the exception of the player taking the penalty kick and the opponents' goal-keeper, shall be outside the penalty area. The opponents' goal-keeper shall not advance beyond his goal-line. The ball must be kicked forward. The ball shall be in play when the kick is taken, and a goal may be scored from a penalty kick; but the ball shall not be again played by the kicker until it has been played by another player. If necessary, time of play shall be extended to admit of the penalty kick being taken. A free kick shall also be awarded to the opposite side if the ball is not kicked forward, or is played a second time by the player who takes the penalty kick until it has been played by another player. The Referee may refrain from putting the provisions of this law into effect in cases where he is satisfied that by enforcing them he would be giving an advantage to the offending side. If when a penalty kick is taken the ball passes between the goal-posts under the bar, the goal shall not be nullified by reason of any infringement by the defending side.

DEFINITION OF TERMS.

Place kick.

A PLACE KICK is a kick at the ball while it is on the

substitute, and report the circumstances to the National Association having jurisdiction over him, who shall deal with the matter.

15.—In the event of a supposed infringement of the Laws, the ball shall be in play until a decision has been given. Ball in play until decision is given

16.—In the event of any temporary suspension of play from any cause, the ball not having gone into touch or behind the goal-line, the Referee shall throw the ball down where it was when play was suspended, and the ball shall be in play when it has touched the ground. If the ball goes into touch or behind the goal-line before it is played by a player, the Referee shall again throw it down. The players on either side shall not play the ball until it has touched the ground. Re-starting the game after temporary suspension.

17.—In the event of any infringement of Laws 5, 6, 8, 10, or 16, a free kick shall be awarded to the opposite side, from the place where the infringement occurred. In the event of any intentional infringement of Law 9 outside the penalty area, or by the attacking side within the penalty area, a free kick shall be awarded to the opposite side from the place where the infringement occurred. In the event of any intentional infringement of Law 9 by the defending side within the penalty area, the Referee shall award the opponents a penalty kick (Decision of the International Board: Free kick Penalty kick. *A penalty kick can be awarded irrespective of the position of the ball at the time the offence is com-*

for time wasted, to suspend the game when he thinks fit, and to terminate the game whenever, by reason of darkness, interference by spectators, or other cause, he may deem necessary; but in all cases in which a game is so terminated he shall report the same to the Association under whose jurisdiction the game was played, who shall have full power to deal with the matter. The Referee shall have power to award a free kick in any case in which he thinks the conduct of a player dangerous, or likely to prove dangerous, but not sufficiently so as to justify him in putting in force the greater powers vested in him. The power of the Referee extends to offences committed when the play has been temporarily suspended, and when the ball is out of play.

Duties and powers of the Linesmen.

14.—Two linesmen shall be appointed, whose duty (subject to the decision of the Referee) shall be to decide when the ball is out of play, and which side is entitled to the corner kick, goal kick, or throw-in; and to assist the Referee in carrying out the game in accordance with the Laws. (Decision of the International Board: Linesmen, where neutral, should call the attention of the Referee to rough play or ungentlemanly conduct, and generally assist him to carry out the game in a proper manner.) In the event of any undue interference or improper conduct by a Linesman, the Referee shall have power to order him off the field of play and appoint a

Bars shall be transverse and flat, not less than half an inch in width, and shall extend from side to side of the boot. Stud shall be round in plan, not less than half an inch in diameter, and in no case conical or pointed. (Decision of the International Board: Wearing soft india-rubber on the soles of boots is not a violation of this Law.) Any player discovered infringing this Law shall be prohibited from taking further part in the match. The Referee shall, if required, examine the players' boots before the commencement of a match.

13.—A Referee shall be appointed, whose duties shall be to enforce the Laws and decide all disputed points; and his decision on points of fact connected with the play shall be final. He shall also keep a record of the game, and act as timekeeper. In the event of any ungentlemanly behaviour on the part of any of the players, the offender or offenders shall be cautioned, and if the offence is repeated, or in case of violent conduct without any previous caution, the Referee shall have power to order the offending player or players off the field of play, and shall transmit the name or names of such player or players to his or their National Association, who shall deal with the matter, (Decision of the International Board: All reports by Referees to be made within three days after the occurrence.) (Referees may in certain circumstances send their reports to the affiliated Association concerned.) The Referee shall have power to allow

Duties and powers of a Referee.

he is intentionally obstructing an opponent. (Decision of the International Board: Cases of handling the ball and tripping, kicking, or holding an opponent, and charging an opponent from behind, may so happen as to be considered unintentional, and when this is so no penalty must be awarded.)

Goal scored
from free kick.

10.—When a free kick has been awarded, the kicker's opponents shall not approach within 10 yards of the ball unless they are standing on their own goal-line. The ball must at least be rolled over before it shall be considered played—*i.e.*, it must make a complete circuit or travel the distance of its circumference. The kicker shall not play the ball a second time until it has been played by another player. The kick-off (except as provided by Law 2), corner kick, and goal kick shall be free kicks within the meaning of this Law.

11.—A goal may be scored from a free kick which is awarded because of any infringement of Law 9, but not from any other free kick.

Bars, studs,
&c.

12.—A player shall not wear any nails, except such as have their heads driven in flush with the leather, or metal plates or projections, or gutta percha, on his boots or on his shin guards. If bars or studs on the soles or heels of the boots are used, they shall not project more than half an inch, and shall have all their fastenings driven in flush with the leather.

point where the ball left the field of play; but, if played behind by any one of the side whose goal-line it is, a player of the opposite side shall kick it from within 1 yard of the nearest corner flag-staff. In either case an opponent shall not be allowed within 10 yards of the ball until it is kicked off. (Decision of the International Board: The corner flag must not be removed when a corner kick is taken.)

Corner kick

8.—The goal-keeper may within his own half of the field of play use his hands, but shall not carry the ball. The goal-keeper shall not be charged except when he is holding the ball, or obstructing an opponent, or when he has passed outside the goal area. The goal-keeper may be changed during the game, but notice of such change must first be given to the Referee. (Decision of the International Board: If a goal-keeper has been changed without the Referee being notified, and the new goal-keeper handles the ball within the penalty area, a penalty kick must be awarded.)

Goal-keeper handling.

Charging goal-keeper.

Goal-keeper may be changed.

9.—Neither tripping, kicking, nor jumping at a player shall be allowed. A player (the goal-keeper excepted) shall not intentionally handle the ball under any pretence whatever. A player shall not use his hands to hold or push an opponent. Charging is permissible, but it must not be violent or dangerous. A player shall not be charged from behind unless

Dangerous play.

Charging behind.

The throw-in. 5.—When the ball is in touch, a player of the opposite side to that which played it out shall throw it in from the point on the touch-line where it left the field of play. The player throwing the ball must stand on the touch-line facing the field of play, and shall throw the ball in over his head with both hands in any direction, and it shall be in play when thrown in. A goal shall not be scored from a throw-in, and the thrower shall not again play until the ball has been played by another player. This Law is complied with if the player has any part of both feet on the line when he throws the ball in.

Off-side. 6.—When a player plays the ball, or throws it in from touch, any player of the same side who at such moment of playing or throwing in is nearer to his opponents' goal-line is out of play, and may not touch the ball himself, nor in any way whatever interfere with an opponent, or with the play, until the ball has been again played, unless there are at such moment of playing or throwing-in at least three of his opponents nearer their own goal-line. A player is not out of play in the case of a corner-kick, or when the ball is kicked off from goal, or when it has been last played by an opponent.

Goal kick 7.—When the ball is played behind the goal-line by a player of the opposite side, it shall be kicked off by any one of the players behind whose goal-line it went, within that half of the goal area nearest the

cision of the International Board: If this Law is not complied with the kick-off must be taken over again.)

3.—Ends shall only be changed at half-time. The interval at half-time shall not exceed five minutes, except by consent of the Referee. After a goal is scored the losing side shall kick off, and after the change of ends at half-time the ball shall be kicked off by the opposite side from that which originally did so; and always as provided in Law 2.

Ends to be changed at half-time.
The interval Re-starting game.

4.—Except as otherwise provided by these Laws, a goal shall be scored when the ball has passed between the goal-posts under the bar, not being thrown, knocked on, nor carried by any player of the attacking side. If from any cause during the progress of the game the bar is displaced, the Referee shall have power to award a goal if in his opinion the ball would have passed under the bar if it had not been displaced. The ball is in play if it rebounds from a goal-post, cross-bar, or a corner flag-staff into the field of play. The ball is in play if it touches the Referee or a Linesman when in the field of play. The ball is out of play when it has crossed the goal-line or touch-line, either on the ground or in the air. (Decision of the International Board: The whole of the ball must have passed over the goal-line, or touch-line, before it is out of play.)

How a goal is scored.

If bar displaced.

If ball rebounds from goal-posts, &c.

Ball crossing lines, out of play.

each other by a line parallel to the goal-lines; the space within these lines shall be the penalty area. A suitable mark shall be made opposite the centre of each goal, 12 yards from the goal-line; this shall be the penalty kick mark. The circumference of the ball shall not be less than 27 inches nor more than 28 inches. The outer casing of the ball must be of leather, and no material shall be used in the construction of the ball which would constitute a danger to the players. In

The ball.

Dimensions of field of play and Weight of ball in International matches.

International matches the dimensions of the field of play shall be—maximum length, 120 yards; minimum length, 110 yards; maximum breadth, 80 yards; minimum breadth, 70 yards; and at the commencement of the game the weight of the ball shall be from 13 to 15 ounces. (Decision of the International Board: The touch and goal-lines must not be marked by a V-shaped rut.)

Duration of game.

2.—The duration of the game shall be 90 minutes, unless otherwise mutually agreed upon. The winners

Choice of goals.

of the toss shall have the option of kick-off or choice of goals. The game shall be commenced by a place

The kick-off.

kick from the centre of the field of play in the direction of the opponents' goal-line; the opponents shall not approach within 10 yards of the ball until it is kicked off, nor shall any player on either side pass the centre of the ground in the direction of his opponents' goal until the ball is kicked off. (De-

LAWS OF THE GAME

I.—The game should be played by eleven players on each side. The field of play shall be subject to the following provisions: The dimensions of the field of play shall be—maximum length, 130 yards; minimum length, 100 yards; maximum breadth, 100 yards; minimum breadth, 50 yards. The field of play shall be marked by boundary lines. The lines at each end are the goal-lines, and the lines at the sides are the touch-lines. The touch-lines shall be drawn at right angles with the goal-lines. A flag with a staff not less than 5 feet high shall be placed at each corner. A half-way line shall be marked out across the field of play. The centre of the field of play shall be indicated by a suitable mark and a circle with a 10 yards' radius shall be made round it. The goals shall be upright posts fixed on the goal-lines, equidistant from the corner flag-staffs, 8 yards apart, with a bar across them 8 feet from the ground. The maximum width of the goal-posts and the maximum depth of the cross-bar shall be 5 inches. Lines shall be marked 6 yards from each goal-post at right angles to the goal-lines for a distance of 6 yards, and these shall be connected with each other by a line parallel to the goal-lines; the space within these lines shall be the goal area. Lines shall be marked 18 yards from each goal-post at right angles to the goal-lines for a distance of 18 yards and these shall be connected with

Number of players.

Dimensions of field of play and how marked out
See diagrams.

The goals.

The goal area.

The penalty area

FOOT BALL RULES

Adopted by
THE FAR EASTERN ATHLETIC CONTEST
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