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THE GAME OF BOWLING *on the* GREEN *or* LAWN BOWLS

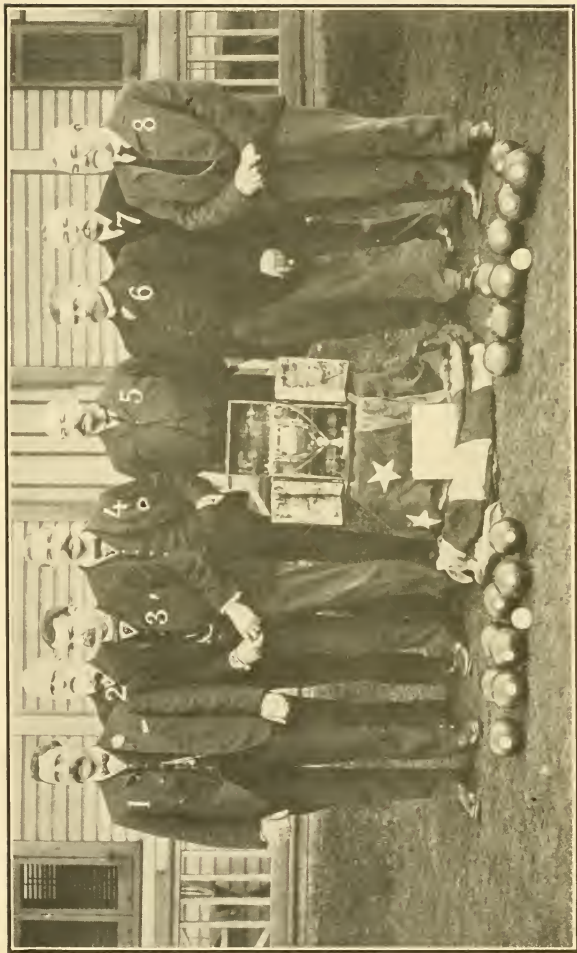
EDITED BY
JAMES W. GREIG



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1. Thos. Paterson; 2. J. S. Hamilton; 3. R. K. Appleton, Skip; 4. W. S. Carswell; 5. W. J. Elliott; 6. President J. Thaw, Skip; 7. A. W. Kinnear; 8. P. McCree.

THE NEW JERSEY BOWLING GREEN CLUB'S TWO TEAMS WHO WON THE CHAMPIONSHIP CUP
OF THE UNITED STATES AT BOSTON, MASS., AUGUST 22, 1903.

SPALDING'S ATHLETIC LIBRARY

THE GAME
OF
Bowling on the Green
OR
Lawn Bowls

BY

JAMES W. GREIG

PUBLISHED BY
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INTRODUCTORY

Bowling on the green, or lawn bowls, as it is sometimes called, is of but recent introduction in the United States. The game, however, is one of the oldest in existence if one is to believe the sculptured and painted antiquities of ancient Greece and Egypt. Lexicographers agree that the words "bowle" (old English) and "bowl" of the present day, are derived from "bulla," Latin for bubble. The following have all a bearing on the subject: In French we have "boule," bowl; "balle," ball; "billes," billiard balls and marbles; Icelandic, "bölle;" old high German, "balla" and "palla;" Spanish, "bala;" Italian, "balla," and the Greek, *σφαῖρα*, "pela," all meaning ball.

Walker defines "to bow," to bend sideways (with a bias); "boulder," a round mass of rock; "bowl," a round mass rolled along the ground, and "ball" anything made in a round form.

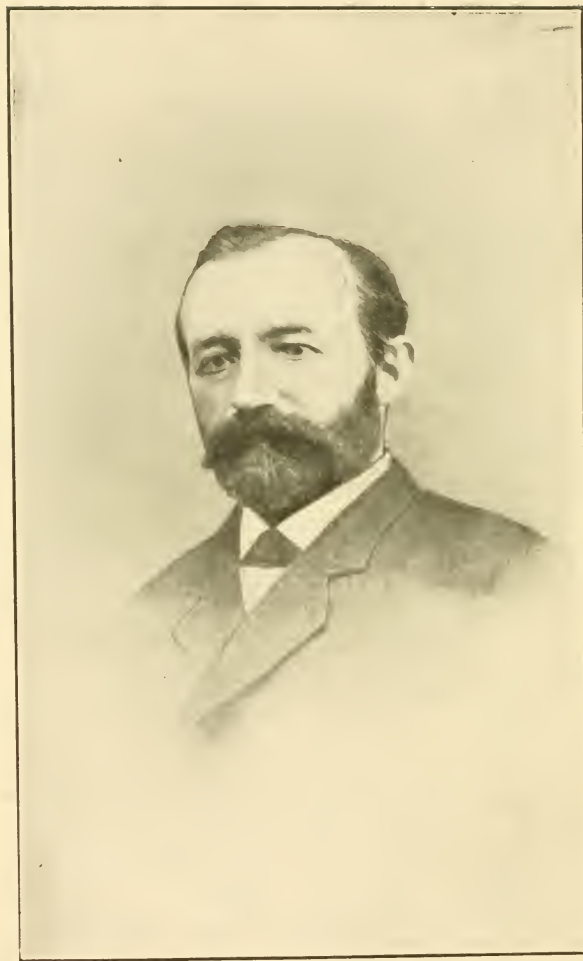
From the above derivations one can readily see how closely allied are the words ball and bowl, and how easy it is to change the game of ball to that of bowls, the one more or less in the air, the other on the ground.

From the times of the ancient Greeks and Egyptians up to the present day the game of bowls has undergone many changes, and it remains to be seen in the future what further changes may be wrought.

Space will not permit of going into details as to how the game is played in the various countries who play it as this book is intended to give the reader an idea of the game as played to-day.

Scotland is largely responsible for bringing the game to its present state of perfection, and nowhere to-day are the greens so perfect and the game played so scientifically as there.

The rules adopted for playing the game in England, Wales, Ireland, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, West Indies, Canada are all based on those of the Scottish Bowling Association.



CHRISTIAN SCHEPFLIN
Of Dunellen, N. J.
The Father of the Game in the United States.

We Americans have been constantly rivaling our British friends in all of the games which we have adopted from them and have improved upon them in one respect or another. This, however, has not been the case in bowling on the green, which is largely due to the game not having become more popular; but now that it is taking a hold and greens stretch from the Atlantic to the Pacific, together with the impetus it should receive through the tournament to be held at St. Louis under the auspices of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, it is to be hoped that the American clubs will band themselves together and form a national code of rules governing the playing of the game in this country, which will be explicit to those even who have never seen the game played.

History tells us that before the days of the Revolution New Yorkers of leisure enjoyed their afternoons in the engagement of "bowling on the green" at the lower end of Broadway, near the Battery, and to-day the place is known as Bowling Green.

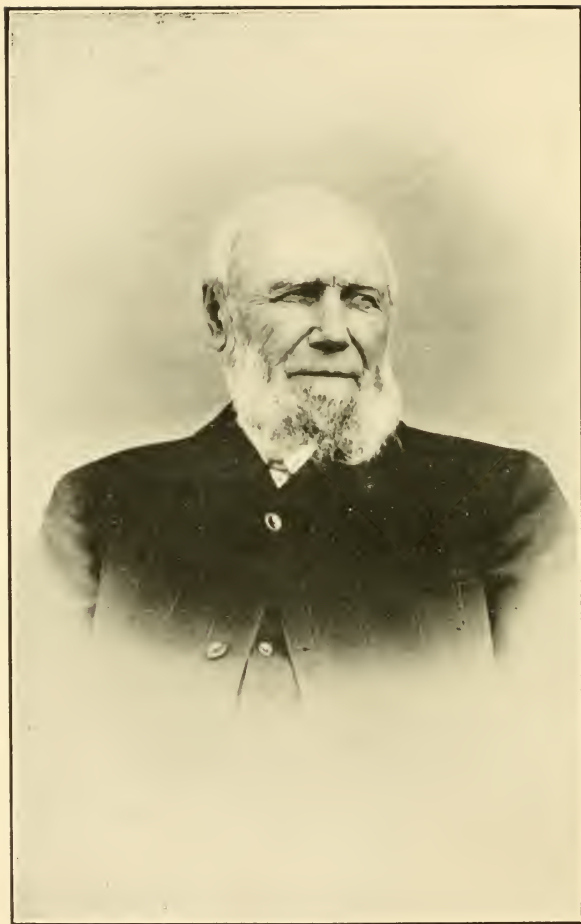
A stained glass window at the rear end of the corridor of the building known as Bowling Green Building, 11 Broadway, New York City, portrays the game as played in those olden days.

The game seems to have been dropped with the Revolution or shortly after, and was not again introduced until 1879 by Mr. Christian Schepflin, of Dunellen, N. J., who may be justly called the father of the game in America.

The following is Mr. Schepflin's own story of how he became interested in the game and determined to build a green on this side of the Atlantic:

"My business connections in New York brought me in touch with many of the officers on the Atlantic steamers, and in 1878 when I paid a visit to Europe, crossing on the steamship "Celtic," my friend, Captain Gladell, of that ship, on our arrival at Birkenhead invited me to accompany him to his bowling green club."

Mr. Schepflin became so enthusiastic over the game that on his home journey with Captain Gladell he said that if he was spared to the spring he would have a bowling green of his own and would be delighted if the captain would come and join in the opening of it.



JOHN YOUNG

Of the New Jersey Bowling Green Club and a Charter Member of
the Original Dunellen Bowling Green Club.

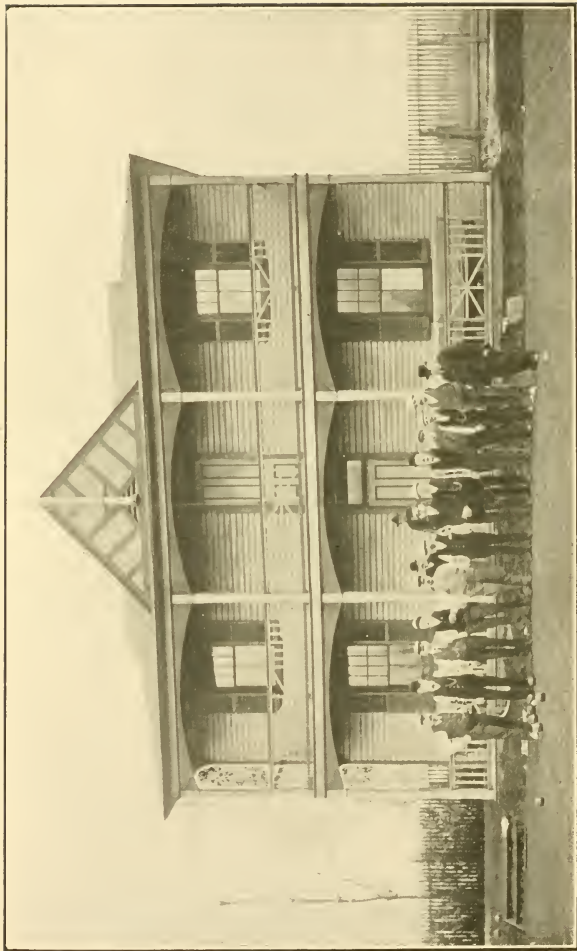
The captain hooted the idea at having one so soon, but Mr. Schepflin was determined, and on his arrival at Dunellen at once set about laying the green.

Six months afterward Mr. Schepflin invited Captain Gladell and the following gentlemen to his home in Dunellen: Messrs. J. W. Hendren, J. Stevens, A. Love, J. Young, D. B. S. Cockburn, T. Stone, J. Longwell and M. McClintock, and, much to the surprise of all, there was a bowling green in a part of the grounds which surrounded his residence. A couple of weeks afterward a meeting was held on the green (1879) and a decision reached to form a club to be named "The Dunellen Bowling Green Club." The following officers were elected, viz., President, Christian Schepflin; Vice-President, James Stevens; Secretary, James Longwell. The charter members, including the aforementioned officers, were Thomas Stone, Major J. A. E. Haynes, A. McKnight, John Young, D. B. S. Cockburn, Col. J. C. Ross, James Moore, G. D. Mackey, William Elliott, C. K. Moore and John Adams.

Shortly after the formation of the club the membership began to increase steadily until it was found necessary to put a limit to the number of members composing the club. This was done, the number being thirty-five, but as each member was entitled to bring a friend with him, it was soon found necessary to form another club, which was done and called "The Middlesex Bowling Green Club" (1885).

Many contests took place between the two clubs, the Dunellen Club always winning. The membership of each club having grown so rapidly and the majority of the newer club's members residing near Dunellen, the members of the Dunellen Club largely coming from New York and vicinity, decided to look around for a piece of ground suitable for a green which would be more centrally located. This resulted in the present grounds on Phillip Street, Communipaw, Jersey City, being leased from the Central Railroad Company of New Jersey early in the spring of 1894.

Several meetings of the club took place, and it was finally decided to change the name of the club from "The Dunellen Bowling Green Club" to that of "The New Jersey Bowling Green



NEW JERSEY BOWLING GREEN CLUB'S CLUB HOUSE AND PORTION OF GREEN, PHILLIP STREET,
COMMUNIPAW, JERSEY CITY, N. J.

Club," which it is known by to-day, the Middlesex Club continuing to play at Dunellen.

This new green is to-day the finest in the United States, and with the exception of the green built last year in Prospect Park, Brooklyn, on which the Brooklyn Bowling Green Club plays, are the only regulation greens in the States.

A few years ago the only clubs known were the New Jersey, Middlesex and Boston clubs, but to-day there are clubs in Fall River, Kearny, Buffalo, Chicago, Detroit, Louisville, San Francisco, etc., with the addition of the new green referred to above of the Brooklyn Bowling Green Club in Prospect Park.

In my opinion there is no outdoor game played which will give one the same physical benefit with less exertion than that of "bowling on the green." It is especially adapted to all classes and conditions, and is scientific. It is a recreation which embraces with it all the qualities of good fellowship, and is one of the few games nowadays that is free from the gambling element so detrimental to many of our so-called sports.

L of C.



PRESIDENT JAMES THAW

Of the New Jersey Bowling Green Club in the Act of Delivering
a Bowl,

ESSENTIALS OF THE GAME

THE GREEN.

The green or field of play should be not less than 40 yards square to give the best results, and should be as near level as possible.

A ditch 6 inches deep and a foot and a half wide should go all around the green, as also a bank or terrace two feet high. The grass should be cut as close as it is possible to get it not less than every other day, and rolled as often as it is cut.

The green is subdivided into spaces called rinks. Each rink should be not less than 19 nor more than 21 feet in width, numbered consecutively, the centre of each ring being marked on the bank at each end by a pin or other device, and the four corners of the rink by pins driven into the ditch. The side boundary of the rink shall stretch from bank to bank, and it is customary to use a white linen thread, drawn tight on the surface of the green.

THE BOWLS.

The bowls are made of *lignum vitæ*, and are not round, but made with a bias (one side a trifle more convex than the other), and must not exceed $16\frac{1}{2}$ inches in circumference nor $3\frac{1}{2}$ pounds in weight, nor a less bias or curve than 3 feet if a bowl is tested on a level green at not less than 32 yards. Each bowl is numbered on one side and the player's initials on the other, in order to distinguish them when in a game. The side of the bowl which is numbered is the biased side, that is, when delivering it the number should always be on the inside or next the player's body. In delivering a bowl when the player's hand does not cross his body, it is called the "Fore-Hand," but when it crosses the body it is called the "Back-Hand." Each player should own two pair of bowls, for when playing a single-handed or pairs' game each person playing must use four bowls, but if a three-aside or



R. K. APPLETON

Of the New Jersey Bowling Green Club About to Deliver his Bowl.
One of the best bowlers in the United States, and who took
the majority of the photos portrayed in this book.

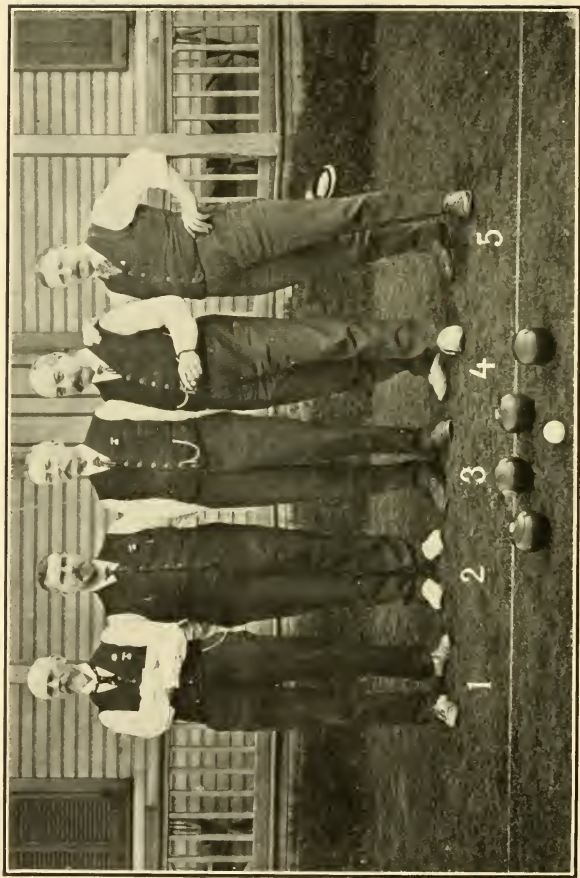
full-rink (four aside) then only two bowls (1 pair) is necessary for each player.

THE JACK.

The "Jack," or "Kitty," as it is sometimes called, is a white porcelain ball about $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter, and is the object played for.

THE MAT.

The mat is made of corrugated or perforated rubber and is generally 22 inches long by 14 inches wide. This is the starting point of play, and a player must have at least one foot on it when delivering the "Jack" or bowl.



1, R. Macdonald, Vice-President; 2, J. Thaw, President; 3, A. W. Kinnear, Skip; 4, W. J. Elliott; 5, W. H. Rainsford.
NEW JERSEY BOWLING GREEN CLUB 1903 CHAMPIONSHIP RINK.
Winners of the McAusland Medal and Cockburn Badges.

HOW TO PLAY THE GAME

As an illustration we will cite a rink game, that is, four players on each side, and according to the order in which he plays, so is his title. The skip or captain always plays last, and his word is law at all times.

The first player on each side is termed "Lead."

The second player on each side is termed "Second."

The third player on each side is termed "Third."

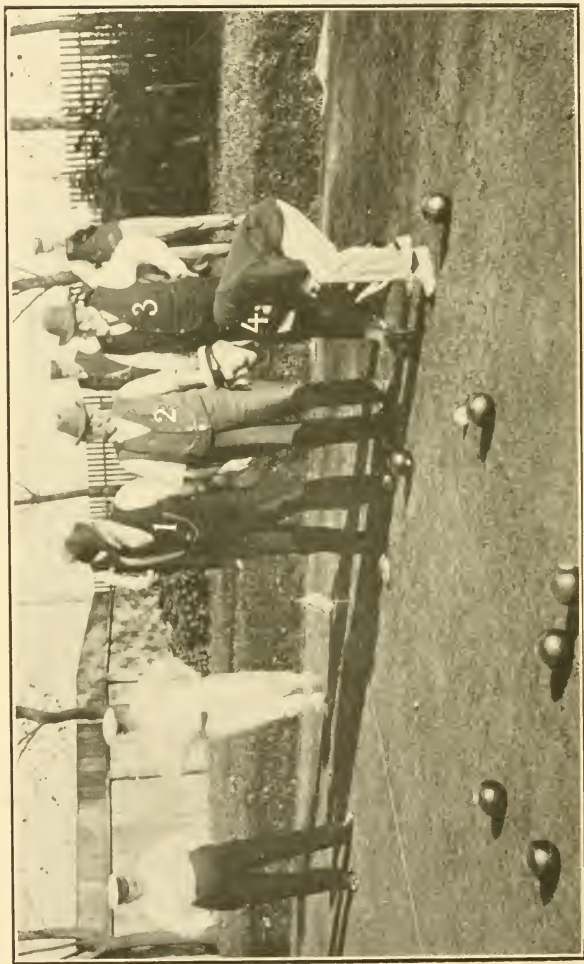
The fourth player on each side is termed "Skip."

Now for the game:

The two skips toss for choice of which side plays first, and that settled, the lead of the side which plays first takes the mat and places it in the centre of the rink one yard from the ditch, He then stands with at least one foot on the mat and throws (rolls) the jack up the rink. The jack must, however, be thrown not less than 25 yards from the mat, and if it runs to one side, it shall be moved straight across and placed in line of the pins numbering the rinks. Should the jack, however, run into the ditch at the first throw it should be moved out two yards from the ditch.

If on the first throw or any time thereafter, the jack is thrown less than 25 yards it shall be thrown back and the lead of the opposing side must throw it, but not play the first bowl. Should the jack be thrown into the ditch at any end after the first by the lead it shall be thrown back for the opposing lead to throw, but the first bowl to be played at that end is by the lead of the side who won the previous end. It will be seen that it is necessary, therefore, to have each rink so marked as to show a one-yard line and a two-yard line from the ditch at each end of the rink, as well as one 25 yards from the ditch at each end.

The lead is now standing on the mat ready to begin the first end. He throws the jack, which has gone the regulation distance, but is to one side of the rink. His skip moves it straight across



1, W. Tindall; 2, G. R. Parkes; 3, John Young, Skip; 4, E. F. Sutton.

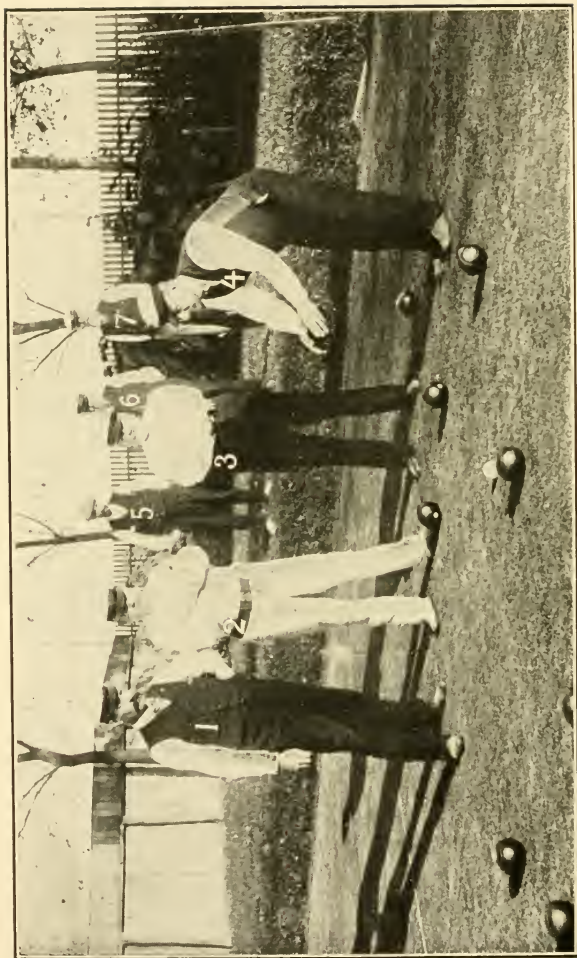
AUSTRALIAN TEAM (1901) AT PLAY IN MATCH WITH NEW JERSEY BOWLING GREEN CLUB.

so that it rests in the centre of the rink. The lead then picks up one of his bowls and rolls it up according to the directions given by his skip. (Let it be understood that the skip is the captain and his orders should be obeyed under all conditions.) The opposing skip then directs his lead, who rolls his first bowl. The first lead then delivers his other bowl, to be followed by that of the opposing lead. Each of the players follows in the same order until both the skips have rolled their bowls. This constitutes the finish of one end or head, and now the positions of the bowls are examined in relation to their nearness to the "jack," and the side who has one or more bowls nearer than its opponents' nearest bowl will count a corresponding number of points. The lead of the side winning the end has the right to direct the lead of the losing side to place the mat where the jack rested at the conclusion of play or any point backward not less than one yard from the ditch, the mat in any case being placed in the centre of the rink. In starting play when the jack, at the finish of an "end" or "head," as it is also called, lies in the ditch or less than one yard from it, the mat should be placed forward to one yard from the ditch. The mat placed, the players continue as shown above, when starting the game, and continue that way throughout. A game may constitute 21 ends or heads or less, or 21 points, as arranged by the two skips or the managing body under whose auspices the game is being conducted. The side who has the highest number of points at the conclusion of play is the winner.

When playing the game, the mat should under no circumstances be moved during an end or head, but if by mistake such should occur, it should be placed as near the original position as possible.

When delivering a bowl or the jack, at least one foot should be on the mat; otherwise the bowl will be counted dead and placed on the bank until the completion of the end or head. A jack so delivered should be treated the same as one not thrown 25 yards, or as a jack after the first end of a game, when it goes into the ditch, viz., thrown back for the opposing lead to deliver.

Where a bowl has been delivered by a player, the next person following him must not deliver his bowl until that of his opponent's has come to rest.



1, T. Paterson; 2, P. McCree; 3, W. Evans; 4, President J. Thaw, Skip; 5, J. W. Greig, Secretary; 6, J. Young, Treasurer; 7, R. Macdonald, Vice-President.

NEW JERSEY TEAM THAT DEFEATED AUSTRALIANS AS THEY APPEARED IN THE MATCH ON
NEW JERSEY BOWLING GREEN CLUB GROUNDS, 1901.

A bowl which goes into the ditch without touching the "jack" before coming to rest is counted "dead" and should be immediately placed on the bank. Should a bowl touch the "jack" before coming to rest, it should be marked with a piece of chalk and is always a live bowl and must not be removed from the rink, even if it goes into the ditch or is subsequently knocked into the ditch by another bowl, until the end or head has been counted, unless it goes without the bounds of the rink.

Should the jack be moved by a bowl in play, it shall remain where it comes to rest, and must be played for in that position, even supposing it is knocked into the ditch. If it goes in the ditch its position should be accurately marked, but under no circumstances should it be lifted from the ditch to the green, but the skip may indicate its position by displaying a handkerchief or other article. When the "jack" is so knocked in the ditch it cannot be moved from its position excepting by a bowl which during the end or head has touched the "jack" and is resting on the green is knocked into the ditch. A bowl which has not previously touched the jack during the end or head must not be allowed to touch the jack, but if such a thing should occur, the "jack" must be placed where it laid and the bowl so striking it removed to the bank.

If a bowl which has touched the "jack" during the end or head is knocked into the ditch it cannot be moved by another bowl unless it be a toucher. Should the "jack" be hit without the bounds of the rink, the end shall be begun anew.

A player is not allowed to change his bowls after the game has started, unless having the consent of the opposing side.

No player is allowed to change his playing position during a game after it has commenced. At the completion of an end or head any bowl which has touched the "jack," during the previous one must have the chalk mark rubbed off before it is again played, or it will be considered a dead bowl and placed on the bank for that end.

The above are the principal points which enter into the game, and when one understands that the bowls have a bias it will readily be seen that the game is a most scientific one, and by



J. W. GREIG

Of the New Jersey Bowling Green Club in the Act of Delivering
a Bowl.

those who have seen it and understand it they call it "Billiards Out-Doors," using the hand to direct the bowl instead of a cue.

The bowl being biased, by changing the hand of play, the same effect is gained as in billiards by using a different side. Carrom shots enter into the game very largely, and, as one gets more accustomed to it and studies it, the more he realizes how difficult it is to become an expert.

When three aside play, the same conditions exist as when four aside (a full rink) play, and when but two aside the only difference is each player uses two pair of bowls.

When it is a single-handed game each player has two pairs of bowls, but has to judge for himself what is the best way to play to try to get the shot. A scorer or umpire is generally acting in such a game, and he may tell who lies the shot, or the position of the balls, if so agreed by the players, but cannot give any directions for play or consult with either of the players as to the play.

In a four aside or three aside game the duty of keeping the score is that of the second player, who shall also announce same at the completion of each end or head.

If a game is being played under the conditions of so many ends or heads and at the conclusion of any end or head the score for that end or head be a tie it should be considered a played end or head.

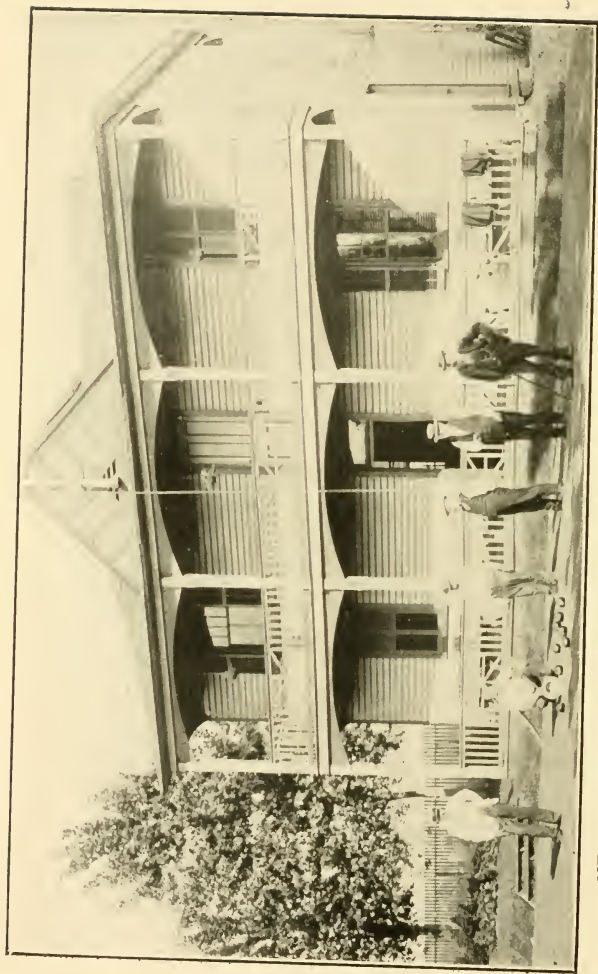
There are different terms used to express the kind of shot which may be asked of you, some of which are as follows:

A DRAW.

This is where you play so that when your bowl comes to rest it will if possible lie against the "jack."

A GUARD.

This is where your side lies a shot and you are asked to so play that you will stop your opponent from getting to it. It may be a long guard or a short guard, that is, a good distance back from it or a short distance from it.



NEW JERSEY BOWLING GREEN CLUB HOUSE WITH MEMBERS AT PRACTICE.
PETER MCCREE DIRECTING A SHOT.

A CARROM.

This is when you cannot get directly to the shot, but by striking another bowl you can easily reach it.

TRAILING THE "JACK."

Where your opponent is lying the shot, but with a full draw you are supposed to come up and carry the "jack" back a few feet or yards, as the case may be.

A DRIVE.

Where it is impossible to draw, carrom or trail, and in order to try and save your opponents from scoring you are asked to come up full speed and smash things up.

Rink or team work in a club is of the greatest importance, and, like base ball, foot ball and other games, it is not necessary for the skip to say a word to his players as to what he wishes them to play for. A certain sign or the position he stands, or something else immediately enlightens the player and at the same time keeps the opposing side in darkness as to the manner of play and its object.

Each club would do well to insist on having each player use shoes with rubber soles and no heels, so as to injure the green as little as possible.



NEW JERSEY BOWLING GREEN CLUB MEMBERS AND A FEW VISITING FRIENDS.

HOW TO BUILD A GREEN

A piece of ground comparatively level should be procured and from the centre of it a square measuring 120 feet should be marked out. This should be excavated to the depth of 3 feet 3 inches and the bottom of the excavation made perfectly level. Broken stone should then be placed on the top of that and rolled down and leveled off to a depth of one foot, then engine ashes well watered and rolled on top of the broken stone for a depth of 9 inches. The very best selected garden soil should then be secured, thoroughly watered and placed on the top of the engine ashes and rolled until a perfectly level surface is obtained. Then the finest lawn grass seed should be procured and the soil sown with it and again rolled until the perfectly level surface has been obtained again. This will give you the surface for your playing green. Now around the edge of the green should be a width of 1 foot 6 inches taken off and excavated below the surface of the green to a depth of about 7 inches all around and should have a layer of fine gravel or sand placed on the bottom of it not more than one inch thick. This will form the ditch. Then a plumb line should be taken from the outside edge of the ditch and two feet width marked all around the original surface of the ground and a bank or terrace made all around from the outside edge of the ditch to that point. This will give you a regulation playing green.

Care should be taken that in addition to this area of ground there should be at least a width of 10 feet all around three edges of the bank for walking purposes, planting trees and placing seats for spectators to watch the game, and at the fourth end sufficient room to build a club house with veranda, etc.

You will find on pages 48 and 49 a plan which may be more explicit than this account.

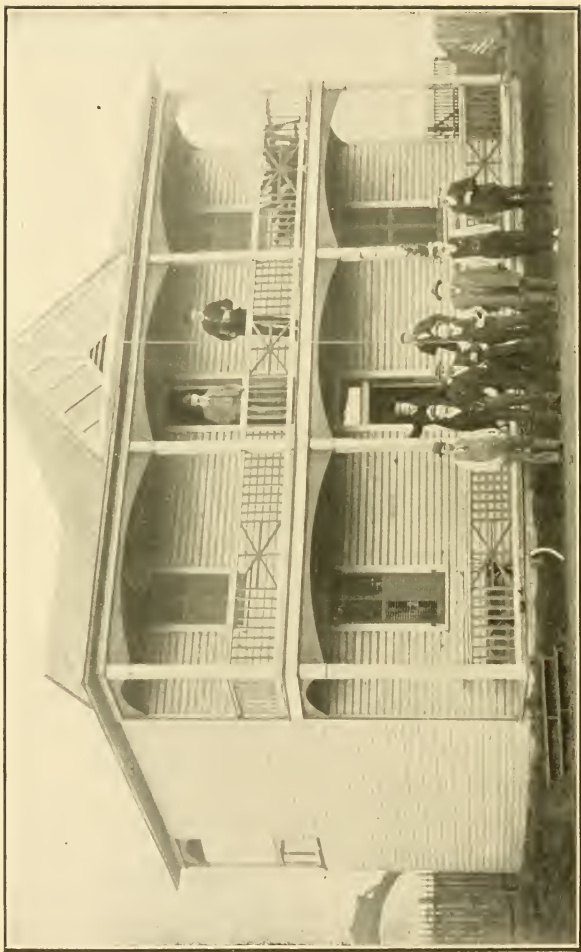
Of course, one may elaborate on this plan by laying the foundations of the green in a crown shape and arranging for drainage,



1, W. H. Lee; 2, J. Thaw, Skip; 3, J. W. Greig; 4, W. J. Elliott.
NEW JERSEY BOWLING GREEN CLUB CHAMPION RINK, 1900.
The First Winners of the McAusland Medal.

but for all intents and purposes the foregoing should be sufficient.

I may say that this plan herewith submitted was drawn by Mr. R. K. Appleton, one of the oldest members of the New Jersey Bowling Green Club, and was largely used in the building of the green in Prospect Park, Brooklyn.



NEW JERSEY BOWLING GREEN CLUB HOUSE.

LAWS OF THE GAME

ADOPTED BY THE SCOTTISH BOWLING ASSOCIATION.

I.—RINKS OR DIVISIONS OF THE GREEN.

1. The green shall be divided into spaces called rinks, not less than 19 nor more than 21 feet in width, numbered consecutively, the centre of each rink being marked on the bank at each end by a pin or other device, and the four corners of the rink by pins driven into the ditch. The side boundary of the rink shall stretch from bank to bank.

[To prevent disputes, it is recommended that the pins at the opposite ends of the rink should be connected by a linen thread, drawn tight on the surface of the green; and that, where practicable, the boundary pins of an outside rink be placed at least two feet from the side ditch. It is also recommended that the bank be not less than 18 inches in height, with an angle from the green of not more than 120 degrees.]

2. When a match is to be played, the numbers of the rinks should be put into a bag or other receptacle, and drawn at the green by the skips or their representatives.

3. Ordinary games may be played, without having recourse to drawing, on a rink mutually agreed upon.

II.—BOWLS—SIZE AND BIAS.

1. No bowl shall exceed 16½ inches in circumference, nor 3½ pounds in weight, nor have a less bias than the Standard Bowl adopted by the Association.

2. Any bowl to which objection is taken shall be tested by comparison with a standard bowl of the Association, bearing the Association's stamp. Any objection must be taken at the start, or not later than the sixth end of a game.

In the case of a club match or competition, the test shall at once be applied, at the distance of 32 yards, by two referees appointed by the parties, and if the referees disagree, they shall appoint an oversman. In the event of a bowl being declared of a



A GROUP OF NEW JERSEY BOWLING GREEN CLUB BOWLERS.

less bias than the standard, the further use of it in that club match or competition shall not be allowed, and the party at fault shall, from the stage at which the game then stood, play with any bowl, conform to standard, selected for him by the referees or oversman, or forfeit the game. In the event of the game being so forfeited, the objecting rink or player shall, in addition to being declared winner, be entitled to add to its or his score one shot for such number of shots or ends as may still remain to be played.

In the case of a tournament, the bowl or bowls objected to by an opponent shall, at the conclusion of the game, be taken possession of by the secretary of the tournament, who shall have the same forthwith tested by two of the *umpires of the tournament*, who are not members of the same club as either of the parties, and who, if they cannot agree, shall call in another of the umpires, who must also be a neutral person, to determine whether the objection is *frivolous*; but if there be reasonable ground for doubt, the bowl or bowls shall at once be sent to one of the officers of the Association, to be tested by him. The officer shall test and return without delay all bowls thus sent to him, and shall also send to the secretary of the tournament a written report of the result of the test. The decision of the umpires, oversman, or officer, as the case may be, shall be final. The objector shall lodge with the secretary of the tournament the sum of two shillings and sixpence, to cover the expense of testing, and to discourage frivolous objections, which sum shall be returned to him if his objection be sustained, and in that case the secretary of the tournament shall recover said fee from the owner of the bowl or bowls before they are returned to him, and the competitor who used them shall be disqualified, and his opponent held as having won the tie.

[Note.—To facilitate the testing of bowls under the rule, the Association trusts that each constituent club of the Association will provide itself with a Standard Bowl, made and stamped by one of its officers. Competitors in a public tournament are recommended to have their bowls tested and stamped beforehand.]



JAMES WEIR GREIG
Secretary New Jersey Bowling Green Club,
Seasons 1900-1901-1902-1903.

3. Markers.—In single-handed tournaments one marker only shall act in each game. The marker may answer queries as to position of bowls and their distance from the jack, but shall not give directions to, nor consult with, either player as to the play. Markers shall be appointed by the directors of the tournament, local secretaries, or umpires, whom failing, by the competitors themselves.

III.—SIZE OF THE JACK.

The jack shall be about $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter.

IV.—CONDITIONS OF A GAME.

1. A game may consist of any number of shots or heads, or may be played for any length of time, as previously agreed upon.

2. When a match consists of more than one rink on each side, the total scores of the respective parties shall decide the contest.

3. When a game consists of a stated number of heads, and there is only one rink on each side, should it be found when the given number of heads has been played that the scores are equal, one extra head shall be played so as to decide the contest, and should the extra head result again in a tie, one more shall be played.

V.—RINK OR TEAM OF PLAYERS.

1. A rink or team shall consist of four players, each playing two bowls, and called respectively, according to the order in which they play, leader or lead, second player, third player, and skip or driver. Unless otherwise mutually agreed upon, it shall be determined by tossing or by playing a trial head, which party is to play first, the winner of the toss or the head to have the choice. In all subsequent heads the party which won the previous head play shall play first. The leaders play their two bowls alternately, and so on, each pair of players in succession to the end. The order of playing shall not be changed after the first head has been played. No one shall play until his opponent's bowl has ceased to run; a bowl so played may be stopped, and sent back to be played over again.

2. A bowl played by mistake shall be replaced by the player's own bowl.

3. When a player has played before his turn, the opponents may stop the bowl in its course, or allow it to remain when it comes to rest, or cause it to be played over again in its proper order. If it has moved either jack or bowls, the opponents shall have the power to cause the end to be begun anew.

4. No player shall change his bowls during the game, except with the consent of the opposing party.

5. If less than three players appear on either side, the game, so far as that rink is concerned, shall not proceed, and the rink with which this occurs shall be held as having *failed to appear*, and shall forfeit the game. Should such forfeiture take place where more rinks than one from each club are concerned, and where the aggregate or average scores are to decide the contest, the scores of the remaining rinks only shall be counted, but such average shall, as a penalty in the case of the defaulting club, be arrived at by dividing the aggregate score by the number of rinks which should have played, and not, as in the case of the other club, by the number actually engaged in the game. In the absence of a single player, from one or both sides, in an ordinary club match or friendly game, the number of bowls shall be made up by the party or parties playing odd bowls, these odd bowls being played by the first and second players. In a match for a trophy or other prize, where more rinks than one from each club are engaged, odd bowls may, in the absence of one of the players of any rink, be played in the manner above provided, but one-fourth of the total shots gained by such rink shall be deducted from its score at the end of the game. In a match for a trophy or other prize where a club is represented by only one rink such rink must play with four men, but should only three men appear on one of the sides, the whole details of the case shall, unless an amicable arrangement be made for another date within the authorized limit of time, be reported by the umpire to the local secretary, who shall, in turn, report them to the secretary of the Association. The secretary of the Association shall then call a meeting of committee to dispose of each such case on its merits.

VI.—SKIPS OR DRIVERS.

1. The skips shall have sole charge of their respective rinks, and their instructions must be obeyed by the other players.
2. The skip shall have the control of the play, but he may delegate this duty at any time to a substitute, who is usually the third player.
3. As soon as a bowl is greened, the director must retire behind the jack.
4. The players not engaged must stand *jack-high*, or behind the mat-line.
5. The last player should remove the mat to the bank.
6. The two skips shall be judges of all disputed points, and, when they agree, their decision shall be final; if they cannot agree, the point shall be decided by the umpire previously appointed, whom failing, by a neutral person mutually chosen.

VII.—THE CLOTH OR MAT.

1. Each player, when playing, shall stand with at least one foot on the mat.
2. The mat shall, at the first head, be placed by the leader of the party which is to play first, and in every subsequent head by the leader of the party which lost the previous head; but it shall be in the option of the winner of any head to have the mat laid at the place where the jack lay, or between it and any point backward not less than one yard from the ditch, the mat in any case being placed in the centre of the rink. In starting play, or when the jack at the finish of a head lies in the ditch, or less than one yard from it, the mat shall be placed forward to about that distance. The mat shall not be moved till the head is finished, but if moved by accident or inadvertently, it shall be replaced as near its original position as possible. It is recommended that the size of the mat be 22 by 14 inches or thereby.

VIII.—THROWING THE JACK.

1. The leader of the party which is to play first shall throw the jack.

2. If the jack run into the ditch at the first throw in a game, it shall be placed two yards from it. If it be thrown into the ditch at any subsequent head, the opposing party shall throw it anew, but shall not play first. When thrown less than two yards from the ditch, the jack should be moved out to that distance.

3. The jack shall be thrown not less than 25 yards from the mat, and if it run to one side it shall be moved straight across and placed in the line of the pins numbering the rinks. If it be thrown less than 25 yards, it shall be treated according to the rule applicable to a jack thrown into the ditch after the first head. (See Clause 2 of this Rule.)

4. If none of the foregoing rules have been transgressed, the jack shall be played to wherever it has been thrown; or, if moved, it must be by mutual consent of parties.

5. After having been played to, it shall not be touched or interfered with in any manner otherwise than by the effects of the play, until the result of the head has been determined.

IX.—MOVEMENT OF THE JACK AND OF BOWLS.

1. If the jack be driven into the ditch, within the limits of the rink, its place shall be accurately marked, but it shall not be removed from its place (either on to the green or elsewhere), except by a toucher (see Rule XII., Sec. 5). Should it be driven beyond the limits of the rink, that is to say, over the bank, or past the side boundary of the rink by a bowl in play, *it shall be counted dead*; but if moved by a bowl *out of play*, it shall be restored to its place.

[Note.—A bowl played or driven to the ditch which is not a toucher, shall, when it falls into the ditch, be out of play.]

2. The foregoing rule as to being counted dead when driven beyond the limits of the rink shall likewise apply to bowls, whether they be *touchers* or not, but neither jack nor bowl shall be counted dead unless it be *wholly* outside the boundary when it comes to rest, even though it may have been so in its course.

3. A bowl when "dead" must be at once removed to the bank. Whenever the jack is "dead" the head must of necessity be played

over again, and it shall in no case be counted a played head, not even though all the bowls have been played.

4. The jack (though driven to the side of the rink, if not beyond its limits), may be played to on either hand, but any bowl played to it, which, when it has come to rest, lies wholly outside the rink, shall be counted dead.

5. In the event of the jack being broken, the head shall be begun anew.

X.—JACK OR BOWL REBOUNding.

1. Should the jack run against the bank or a bowl in the ditch, and rebound on to the green, or after being played into the ditch it be so operated upon by a toucher as to find its way again on to the green, it shall be played to in the same manner as if it had never been moved. But a bowl similarly rebounding shall, *unless it be a toucher*, be counted dead, and any bowl or jack moved thereby shall be put back to its former position.

XI.—JACK OR BOWL BURNED.

The term "burned" is applied to a jack or bowl which has been interfered with or displaced, otherwise than by a bowl in play.

JACK BURNED.

1. *While in motion on the green.*

When a jack while in motion on the green is burned—

(a) By one of the players, the opposing party shall have the option of letting it lie where it stops, and playing the head out, or of beginning the head anew.

(b) By a neutral person, or by a bowl belonging to a neutral person, the parties shall come to an agreement as to its position, otherwise the head shall be begun anew.

2. *While in motion in the ditch.*

Bowls in the ditch which are not touchers should be immediately removed to the bank (see Rule XIII.), but in the event of an omission to remove them the jack

or touchers coming in contact with them shall be allowed to lie where they rest. In such a case, these bowls should then be removed to the bank.

3. *While at rest.*

When a jack while at rest on the green is burned—

- (a) By one of the players, the opposite party may replace it in its original position, or allow it to remain as moved.
- (b) By a neutral person, or by a bowl belonging to a neutral person, the parties shall come to an agreement as to its position, otherwise the head shall be begun anew.

4. *While at rest in the ditch.* (See Rule IX., Sec. I.)

BOWL BURNED.

I. *While in motion.*

A. When a bowl, during its original course, and before it has passed the jack, is burned—

- (a) By the party to whom it belongs, it shall be counted dead.
- (b) By an opponent, the player's party may claim to have it played over again, or to let it lie where it rests, or to have the head begun anew.
- (c) By a neutral person, it shall be played over again.

B. When a bowl which, in its original course, has passed the jack and, being still in motion, is burned—

- (a) By the player's own party, it shall be counted dead, whether it has touched the jack or not.
- (b) By an opponent or a neutral person, the player's party may choose to let it lie where it comes to rest, or to have the head begun anew.

C. When a bowl which had come to rest is afterward set in motion by a bowl in play, and while still moving, is burned—

- (a) By the party to whom it belongs, it shall be counted dead.
- (b) By an opponent, the party to whom it belongs may choose to let it lie where it comes to rest, or place it

where they think it would probably have rested had it not been interfered with.

- (c) By a neutral person, it may be allowed to lie, or be placed to the mutual satisfaction of parties; where agreement cannot be attained, the head shall be played over again.

2. *While at rest.*

When a bowl while at rest is burned—

- (a) By either party, it may be replaced by the opposite party, or in the latter's option be allowed to remain where it lies.
- (b) By a neutral person, or by a bowl not in play, it should be replaced as near its original position as possible.

XII.—TOUCHERS.

1. A bowl which touches the jack during its original course on the green, although previously it may have also touched one or more bowls, is called a *toucher*, and counts in the game wherever it rests if on the rink, but should a bowl, after it has ceased running, fall over and touch the jack, *after another bowl has been delivered*, it is not to be accounted a toucher. No bowl can in any circumstances become a toucher when the jack is in the ditch.

2. If a toucher run into the ditch when played, or be driven into the ditch during the course of the subsequent play, the place where it rests shall be marked, but its position shall not be altered except by the action of another toucher or the jack.

3. A toucher must be distinguished by a chalk or other distinct mark. Unless it be marked before the second succeeding bowl is delivered, it is not to be accounted a toucher. If the mark be not removed from the bowl before it is played in the succeeding head, it may be regarded as a *burned* bowl, and be removed to the bank.

4. If a bowl be moved *outwards* from the jack while being marked, it must remain as it is; but if, moved *towards* the jack it must be restored to its original position.

5. Touchers may act on the jack or touchers in the ditch.

XIII.—DITCHERS.

1. A bowl which does not touch the jack in its original course on the green, and runs against the bank or into the ditch, or is driven into the ditch by the effects of the play, is called a *ditcher*, and must be immediately removed to the bank.

2. Should a ditcher under any circumstances return to the green, it must be placed on the bank.

XIV.—POSSESSION OF THE RINK.

1. As soon as each bowl stops running, the possession of the rink is transferred to the other party, time being allowed for marking a toucher.

2. The party in possession of the rink for the time being must not be disturbed or annoyed by their opponents.

XV.—RESULT OF HEAD.

1. When the last bowl in a head stops running, half a minute shall elapse, if either party so require, before the shots are counted.

2. Neither jack nor bowls shall be moved until both parties are agreed as to the shots.

3. If a bowl requiring to be measured is resting on another bowl, which prevents its measurement, the best means available shall be taken to secure it in its position, whereupon the other shall be removed. The same course shall be followed when more than two bowls are involved.

4. No measuring shall be allowed until the head has been played out.

5. When at the conclusion of a head a tie for the first shot occurs, it shall, in a game of ends, be counted a played head.

6. The duty of keeping the score, and of announcing the state of the game at the end of each head, should be assigned to the second player.

XVI.—OBJECTS ON THE GREEN.

1. Under no circumstances is any object to be laid on the

green, or on a bowl, or on the jack, but it may be displayed in the hand for the guidance of the player.

XVII.—ONLOOKERS.

1. Persons not engaged in the game must confine themselves to the banks, and preserve an attitude of strict neutrality.

RULES FOR THE GAME OF POINTS

1. The game shall consist of 32 shots, viz., 8 each at *drawing*, *guarding*, *trailing*, and *driving*. It shall be played in two rounds of the green, 4 shots at each point, and bowls shall be played on the fore and back hand alternately.

2. Ties shall be decided by playing two shots, one on the fore, and one on the back hand, at each point.

3. Each player shall use four bowls, and no change of bowls shall be permitted.

4. Before commencing, each player shall be allowed two trial shots at *drawing*, one on the fore, and one on the back hand.

5. A marker shall be appointed to take charge of each rink, and it shall be the duty of the marker to declare the value of each shot, when the bowl comes to rest, to enter the same in a book or form ruled for the purpose, and, when each player's shots are finished, to declare the result.

6. An umpire shall be chosen before play begins, and he shall decide finally all disputes that may arise.

7. No interference with the marker shall be allowed, and any dispute as to the value of a shot shall be referred to the umpire.

8. When play is finished, the markers shall hand in their scores to the secretary of the match, who shall enter each score in a book or sheet, ascertain the total score of each competitor, and declare the result as soon as possible, in the presence of the players.

9. In the points game, Rule IX. of the Laws of the Game shall not apply.

DIAGRAMS SHOWING HOW THE RINKS ARE TO BE LAID OFF

Distance between mat and jack should be 100 feet, and between jack and ditch, 9 feet at least.

BOWLS MARKED ●; JACKS ○

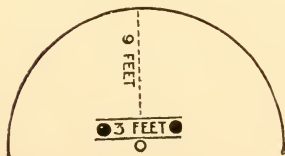
DRAWING



GUARDING



TRAILING



DRIVING



DRAWING.—Three concentric circles, of 1, 2 and 3 feet radius respectively, to be drawn with chalk or made with thread and pins round the centre-pin or mark upon which a jack is to be placed. Two bowls to be placed in front, 5 feet apart and 15 feet from the tee.

GUARDING.—Six lines of thread, placed as on diagram, the two centre ones 11 feet long, the two next 10 feet, and the outermost 9 feet, to be fastened 6 inches apart to the green by pins, a jack being placed at each end of the centre place.

TRAILING.—Two bowls to be placed 3 feet apart, with two lines drawn across their front and back, and a jack to be placed equidistant from both, immediately before the line drawn in front. A semi-circle to be drawn at back of bowls, having a radius of 9 feet from jack.

DRIVING.—Two bowls to be placed 2 feet apart behind the jack, and each 15 inches from it.

Note.—It will be convenient to have the position of each bowl or jack marked upon the turf, so as to facilitate replacement in case of one or other being moved.

A separate rink should be laid off for each section of the game.

SCORING

THE HIGHEST POSSIBLE SCORE IS 96 POINTS.

DRAWING.—If a bowl, having passed outside without touching either of the two bowls placed on the rink, rest within three feet of the centre pin or tee, it shall score 1, if within two feet it shall score 2, and if within one foot it shall score 3.

GUARDING.—If a bowl come to rest on the centre space it shall score 3 points, if on either of the two next it shall score 2 points, and if on either of the outermost it shall score 1 point.

The jack in front shall be temporarily lifted should a bowl played be thought likely to touch it, and thereby be affected in its destination. A bowl which touches the jack which is being guarded, shall not count.

TRAILING.—If a bowl trail the jack through between, and past the line square to the back of, the stationary bowls, it shall score 3, provided both jack and bowl be entirely over said line.

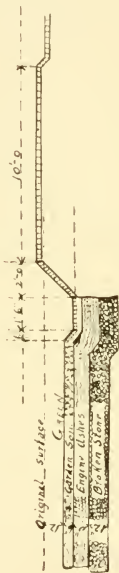
If a bowl trail the jack past, but do not itself entirely cross the said line at back of bowls; or if it trail the jack past the line in front and not over the line at back, but itself cross the back line, it shall score 2.

If a bowl pass between the jack and either of the stationary bowls over the back line without having touched the jack; or having touched it, do not carry it over the front line, but itself pass over the back line; or if it trail the jack over the front line though it do not itself cross it, it shall score 1.

No score shall be made if the jack, though touched, be not trailed clear over the front line or the bowl played do not cross the back line.

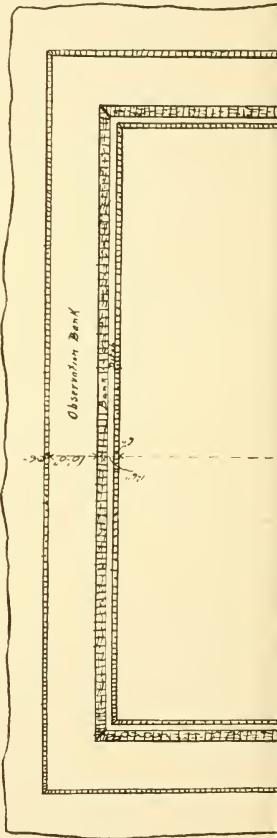
In all these provisions it must be understood that the bowl played must not touch either of the stationary bowls, and that neither the jack when trailed nor the bowl played shall travel outside the semi-circle.

DRIVING.—If a bowl drive the jack to the ditch through between the two bowls, it shall score 3.



Section of Ditch Bank end Green
Scale $\frac{1}{2}'' = 1'$

R. K. Appleton's - BOWLING GREEN PLAN
(Copied from original by J. W. Gray)



If a bowl shift the jack, without carrying it through between the two bowls to the ditch, it shall score 2.

If a bowl touch the jack without shifting it or pass between the jack and either of the two bowls it shall score 1.

In all these provisions the bowl played must not touch either of the two bowls on the green and must itself run into the ditch.

Note.—No bowl is to be held as outside any circle or line unless it be entirely clear of it. This may be ascertained by looking perpendicularly down upon it or placing a square on the green. In the case of guarding, the whole thread must be visible to the eye of the marker, standing at either end of it.

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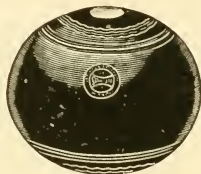
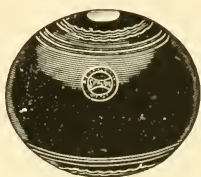
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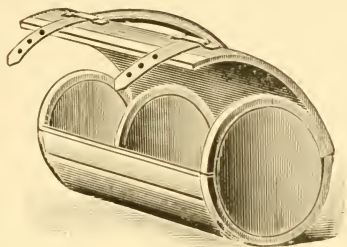
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BOWL CASES

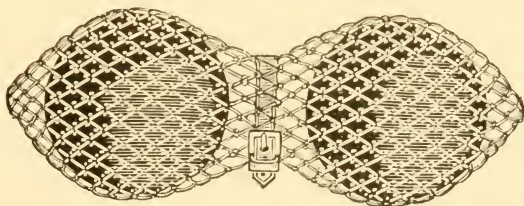


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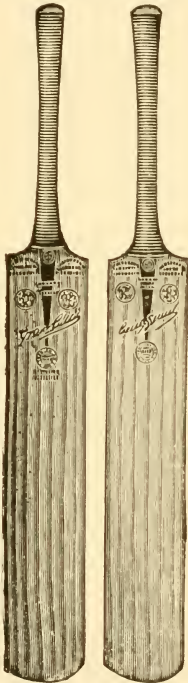
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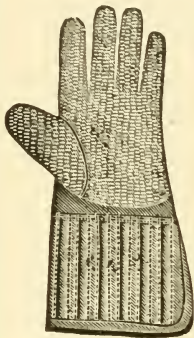
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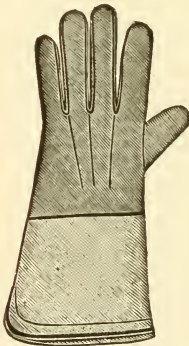
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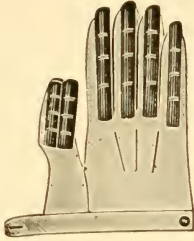
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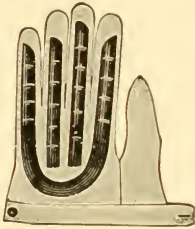
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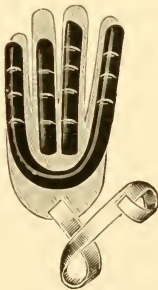
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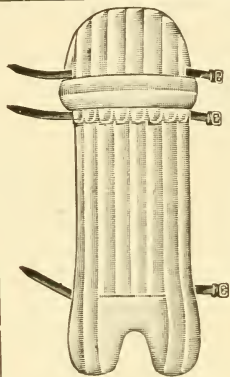
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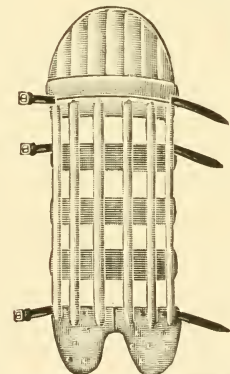
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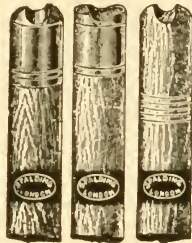
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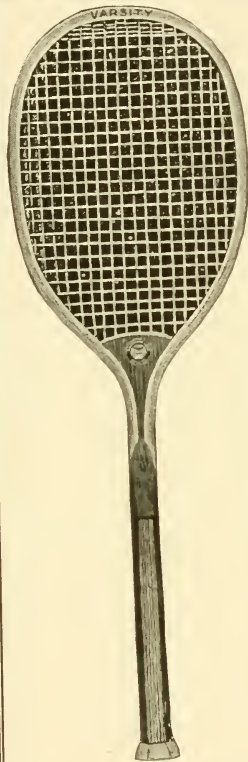
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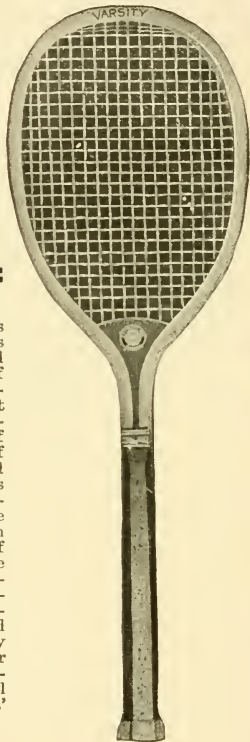
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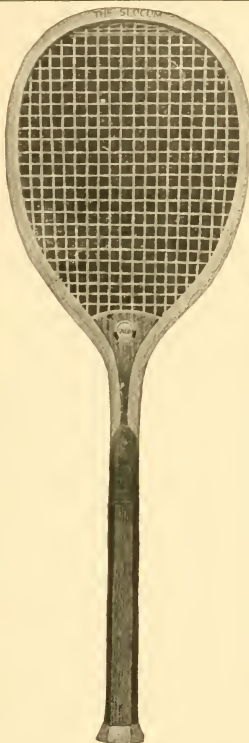
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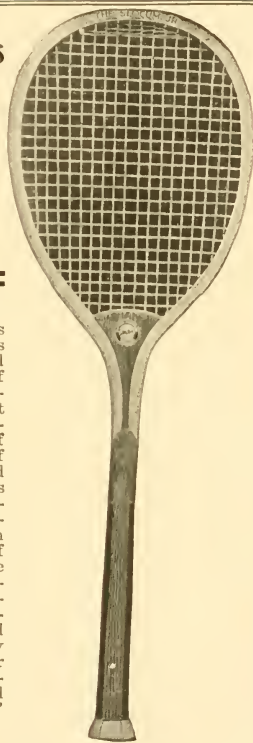
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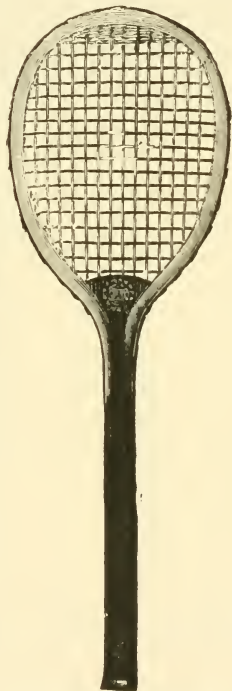
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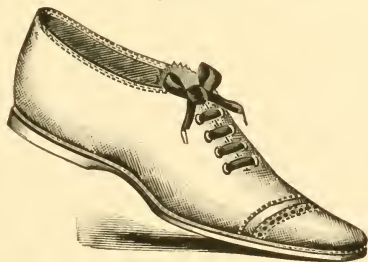
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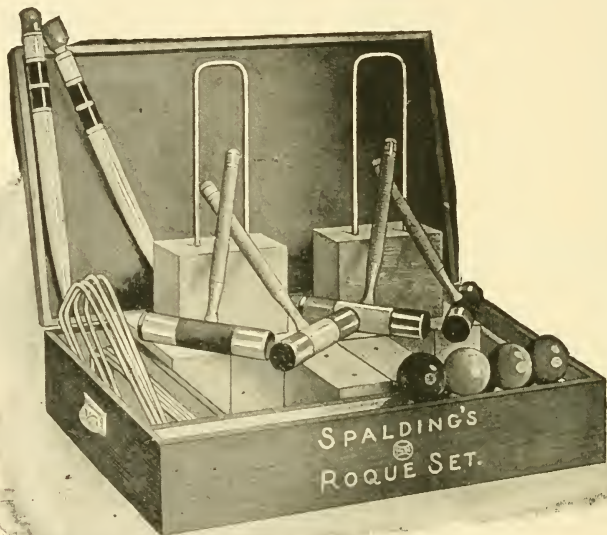
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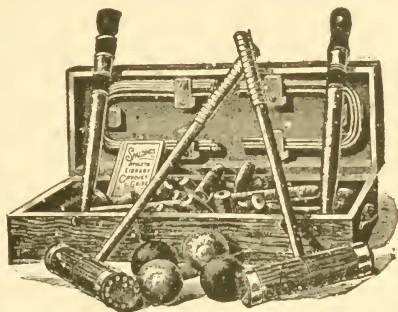
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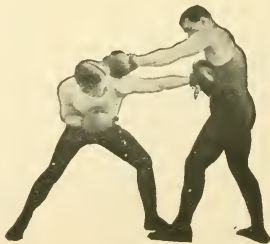
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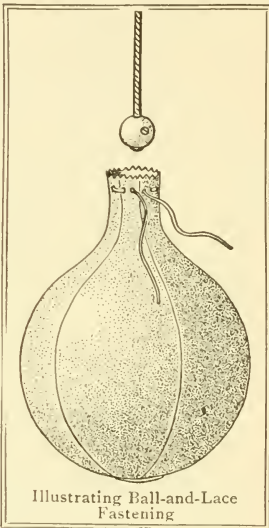
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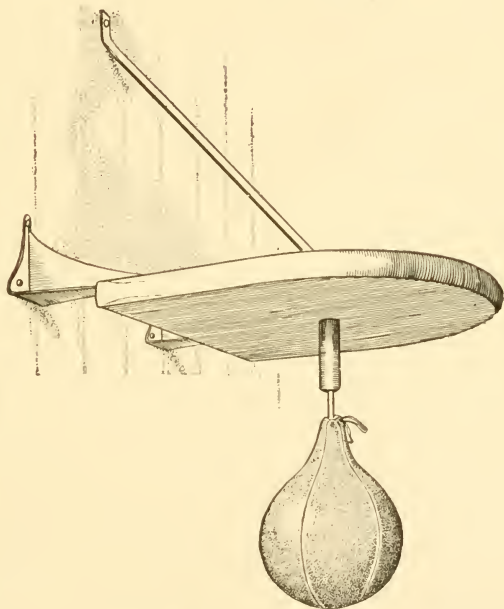
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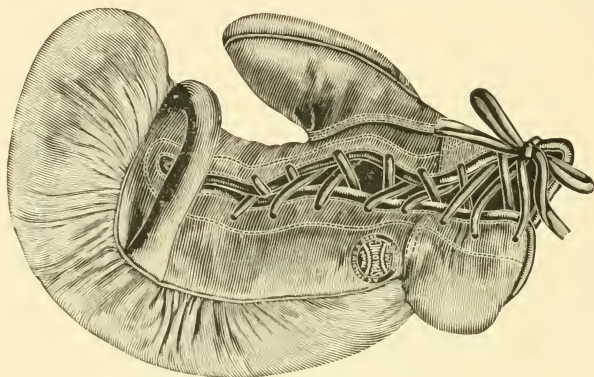
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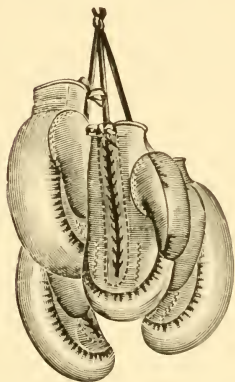
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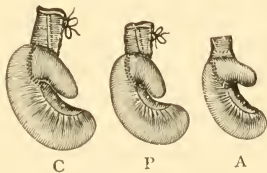
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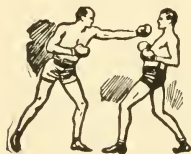
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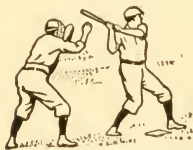
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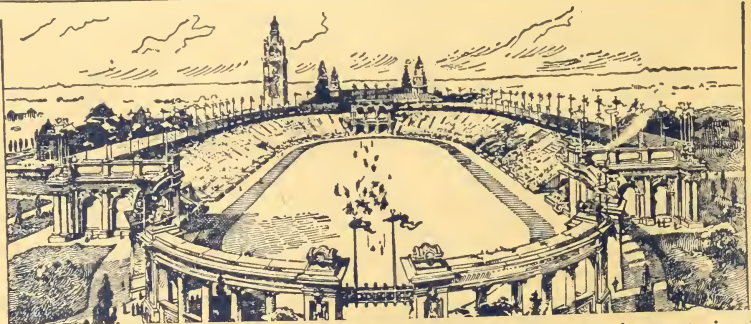
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