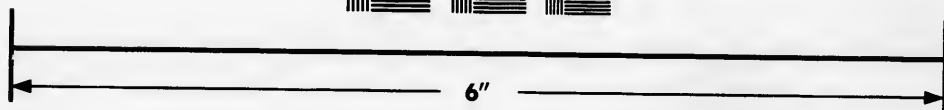
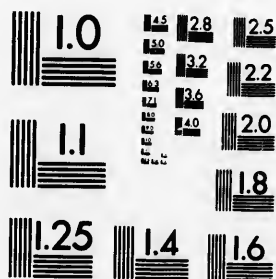


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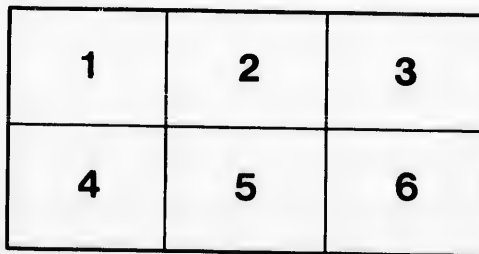
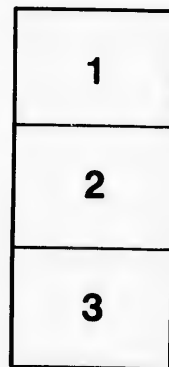
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# LAWS OF CRICKET

FOR

SINGLE AND DOUBLE WICKET,

AS ADOPTED BY THE

MARYLEBONE CLUB,

LONDON, ENGLAND.



TORONTO :

HENRY ROWSELL, KING-STREET.

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# LAWS OF CRICKET.

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## DOUBLE WICKET.

There are two games of cricket, one of which is called *Single Wicket*, and the other *Double Wicket*. Both of these require the same materials, viz., a bat, or bats, stumps and bails, and a ball, all of which are defined in size by the rules of cricket, which are now generally, and almost universally, those revised by the Marylebone Club, as follows:—

1. The ball must weigh not less than five ounces and a-half, nor more than five ounces and three-quarters. It must measure not less than nine inches, nor more than nine and a-quarter inches in circumference. At the beginning of each innings either party may call for a new ball.

2. The bat must not exceed four and a-quarter inches in the widest part; it must not be more than thirty-eight inches in length.

3. The stumps must be three in number; twenty-seven inches out of the ground; the bails eight inches in length; the stumps of equal, and of sufficient thickness to prevent the ball from passing through.

4. The bowling-crease must be in a line with the stumps ; six feet eight inches in length ; the stumps in the centre ; with a return crease at each end towards the bowler, at right angles.
5. The popping-crease must be four feet from the wicket, and parallel to it, unlimited in length, but not shorter than the bowling-crease.
6. The wickets must be pitched opposite to each other by the umpires, at the distance of twenty-two yards.
7. It shall not be lawful for either party during a match without the consent of the other, to alter the ground by rolling, watering, covering, mowing, or beating, except at the commencement of each innings, when the ground may be swept and rolled at the request of either party, such request to be made to one of the umpires within one minute after the conclusion of the former innings. This rule is not meant to prevent the striker from beating the ground with his bat near to the spot where he stands during the innings, nor to prevent the bowler from filling up holes with sawdust, &c., when the ground is wet.
8. After rain the wickets may be changed with the consent of both parties.
9. The bowler shall deliver the ball with one foot on the ground behind the bowling-crease, and within the return-crease, and shall bowl four balls before he change wickets, which he shall be permitted to do only once in the same innings.



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ALTERATION OF LAW No. 10 BY THE MARYLEBONE CLUB, MAY, 1858.

*Addenda.*—Since this edition of the rules (1857) was printed, the Marylebone Club, at its annual meeting, May 6, 1858, has amended Law 10 in a material point. As the law stood, it provided, simply, that “the hand must not be above the shoulder in the delivery of the ball.” But the wide meaning given to the words “in the *delivery*” having by degrees caused many bowlers, for the mere sake of pace, to get the hand so high as to really throw the ball; and great complaints against such “high” bowling having been made, to the effect that it was both dangerous to the Batsman, and destructive of good cricket; the Hon. R. Grimston gave notice, through the newspapers, that he would, at the annual meeting (1858) of the Marylebone Club, move to amend Law No. 10, by enacting that, “if the bowler *in preparing to deliver or in the actual delivery* of the Ball, shall raise his hand or arm above the shoulder, the Umpire shall call “No Ball.” The meeting was attended by nearly all the influential noblemen and gentlemen of the Club: the question of Mr. Grimston’s amendment was freely discussed; and the principle of it fully recognised—but a modification of the terms of the amendment was however agreed to, namely, that the words “*immediately preceding the delivery,*” should be substituted for, “*in preparing to deliver,*” as originally proposed. The amendment so modified was then passed *unanimously*; and Law No. 10 now therefore reads as follows, viz.: the Ball must be bowled; if thrown or jerked; or if the Bowler, in the *actual delivery* of the Ball, or in the *action immediately preceding the delivery*, shall raise his *hand or arm* above the shoulder, the Umpire shall call “No Ball—” and in this shape it is now part and parcel of the Laws of Cricket, and will have to be observed accordingly.

“STUMPS.”

Toronto, May 29th, 1858.

10. The ball must be bowled, not thrown or jerked, and the hand must not be above the shoulder in delivery; and whenever the bowler shall so closely infringe on this rule in either of the above particulars as to make it difficult for the umpire at the bowler's wicket to judge whether the ball has been delivered within the true intent and meaning of this rule or not, the umpire shall call "no ball."

11. He may require the striker at the wicket from which he is bowling, to stand on that side of it which he may direct.

12. If the bowler shall toss the ball over the striker's head, or bowl it so wide that in the opinion of the umpire it shall not be fairly within the reach of the batsman, he shall adjudge one run to the party receiving the innings, either with or without an appeal, which shall be put down to the score of wide balls; such ball shall not be reckoned as one of the four balls; but if the batsman shall by any means bring himself within reach of the ball, the run shall not be adjudged.

13. If the bowler deliver a "no ball," or a "wide ball," the striker shall be allowed as many runs as he can get, and he shall not be put out except by running out. In the event of no run being obtained by any other means, then one run shall be added to the score of "no balls" or "wide balls," as the case may be. All runs obtained for "wide balls" to be scored to "wide balls." The names of the bowlers who bowl "wide balls" or "no balls," in

future to be placed on the score, to show the parties by whom either score is made. If the ball shall first touch any part of the striker's dress or person (except his hands), the umpire shall call "leg bye."

14. At the beginning of each innings the umpire shall call "play;" from that time to the end of each innings no trial ball shall be allowed to any bowler.

15. The striker is out if either of the bails be bowled off, or if a stump be bowled out of the ground.

16. Or, if the ball, from the stroke of the bat, or hand, but not the wrist, be held before it touch the ground, although it be hugged to the body of the catcher;

17. Or, if in striking, or at any other time while the ball shall be in play, both his feet shall be over the popping-crease, and his wicket put down, except his bat be grounded within it;

18. Or, if in striking at the ball he hit down his wicket;

19. Or, if under pretence of running, or otherwise, either of the strikers prevent a ball from being caught, the striker of the ball is out;

20. Or, if the ball be struck, and he wilfully strike it again;

21. Or, if in running, the wicket be struck down with a throw, or by the hand or arm (with ball in hand), before his bat (in hand) or some part of his person be grounded over the popping-crease. But if both the bails be off, a stump must be struck out of the ground;

22. Or, if any part of the striker's dress knock down the wicket ;

23. Or, if the striker touch or take up the ball while in play, unless at the request of the opposite party ;

24. Or, if with any part of his person he stop the ball, which in the opinion of the umpire at the bowler's wicket shall have been pitched in a straight line from it to the striker's wicket, and would have hit it.

25. If the players have crossed each other, he that runs for the wicket which is put down is out.

26. A ball being caught no runs shall be reckoned.

27. A striker being run out, that run which he and his partner were attempting shall not be reckoned.

28. If a lost ball be called, the striker shall be allowed six runs ; but if more than six shall have been run before "lost ball" shall have been called, then the striker shall have all which have been run.

29. After the ball shall have been finally settled in the wicket keeper's or bowler's hand, it shall be considered dead ; but when the bowler is about to deliver the ball, if the striker at his wicket go outside the popping-crease before such actual delivery, the said bowler may put him out, unless (with reference to the 21st law) his bat in hand, or some part of his person, be within the popping-crease.

30. The striker shall not retire from his wicket and return to it to complete his innings after another has been in, without the consent of the opposite party.

31. No substitute shall in any case be allowed to stand out, or run between wickets for another person, without the consent of the opposite party; and in case any person shall be allowed to run for another, the striker shall be out if either he or his substitute be off the ground in manner mentioned in laws 17 and 21, while the ball is in play.

32. In all cases where a substitute shall be allowed, the consent of the opposite party shall also be obtained as to the person to act as substitute, and the place in the field which he shall take.

33. If any fieldsman stop the ball with his bat, the ball shall be considered dead, and the opposite party shall add five runs to their score; if any be run they shall have five in all.

34. The ball having been hit, the striker may guard his wicket with his bat, or with any part of his body except his hands; that the 23d law may not be disobeyed.

35. The wicket-keeper shall not take the ball for the purpose of stumping until it has passed the wicket; he shall not move until the ball be out of the bowler's hand; he shall not by any noise incommode the striker; and if any part of his person be over or before the wicket, although the ball hit it, the striker shall not be out.

36. The umpires are the sole judges of fair or unfair play; and all disputes shall be determined by them, each at his own wicket; but in case of a catch which the umpire at the wicket bowled from cannot see sufficiently to decide upon, he may apply to the other umpire, whose opinion shall be conclusive.

37. The umpires in all matches shall pitch fair wickets; and the parties shall toss-up for choice of innings. The umpires shall change wickets after each party has had one innings.

38. They shall allow two minutes for each striker to come in, and ten minutes between each innings. When the umpire shall call "play," the party refusing to play shall lose the match.

39. They are not to order a striker out unless appealed to by the adversaries;

40. But if one of the bowler's feet be not on the ground behind the bowling-crease, and within the return-crease, when he shall deliver the ball, the umpire at his wicket, unasked, must call "no ball."

41. If either of the strikers run a short run, the umpire must call "one short."

42. No umpire shall be allowed to bet.

43. No umpire is to be changed during a match, unless with the consent of both parties, except in case of violation of the 42d law; then either party may dismiss the transgressor.

44. After the delivery of four balls the umpire must call "over," but not until the ball shall be finally settled in the wicket-keeper's or bowler's hand; the ball shall then be considered dead; nevertheless, if an idea be entertained that either of the strikers is out, a question may be put previously to, but not after, the delivery of the next ball.

45. The umpire must take especial care to call "no ball" instantly upon delivery; "wide ball" as soon as it shall pass the striker.

46. The players who go in second shall follow their innings, if they have obtained eighty runs less than their antagonists, except in all matches limited to only one day's play, when the number shall be limited to sixty instead of eighty.

47. When one of the strikers shall have been put out, the use of the bat shall not be allowed to any person until the next striker shall come in.

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NOTE.—The Committee of the Marylebone Club think it desirable that, previously to the commencement of a match, one of each side should be declared the manager of it; and that the new laws with respect to substitutes may be carried out in a spirit of fairness and mutual concession, it is their wish that such substitutes be allowed in all reasonable cases, and that the umpire should enquire if it is done with the consent of the manager of the opposite side.

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Complaints having been made that it is the practice of some players when at the wicket to make holes in the ground for a footing, the Committee are of opinion that the umpires should be empowered to prevent it.

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### SINGLE WICKET.

1. When there shall be less than five players on a side, bounds shall be placed, twenty-two yards each, in a line from the off and leg stump.
2. The ball must be hit before the bounds to entitle the striker to a run, which run cannot be obtained unless he touch the bowling-stump or crease in a line with it, with his bat or some part of his person, or go beyond them, returning to the popping-crease, as at double wicket, according to the 21st law.
3. When the striker shall hit the ball, one of his feet must be on the ground, and behind the popping-crease, otherwise the umpire shall call "no hit."
4. When there shall be less than five players of a side, neither byes nor overthrows shall be allowed; nor shall the striker be caught out behind the wicket, nor stumped out.
5. The fieldsman must return the ball so that it shall cross the play between the wicket and the bowling stump, or between the bowling-stump and the bounds. The striker may run till the ball be so returned.

6. After the striker shall have made one run, if he start again he must touch the bowling-stump, and turn before the ball cross the play, to entitle him to another.

7. The striker shall be entitled to three runs for lost ball, and the same number for ball stopped with bat, with reference to the 28th and 33rd laws of double wicket.

8. When there shall be more than four players on a side, there shall be no bounds: all "hits," "byes," and "overthrows" will then be allowed.

9. The bowler is subject to the same laws as at double wicket.

10. No more than one minute shall be allowed between each two balls.



