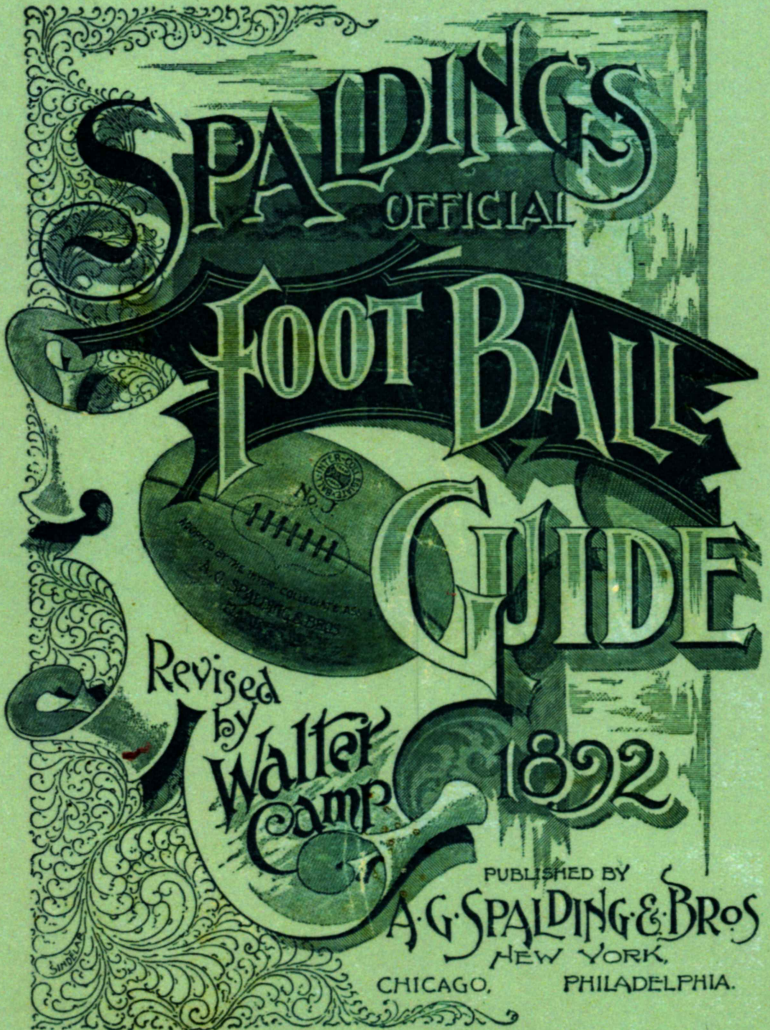
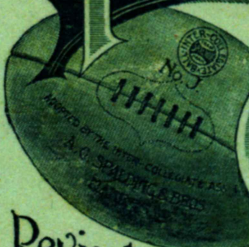


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SPALDING'S
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FOOT BALL
GUIDE



Revised
by
Walter
Camp

1892

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NEW YORK,
CHICAGO, PHILADELPHIA.



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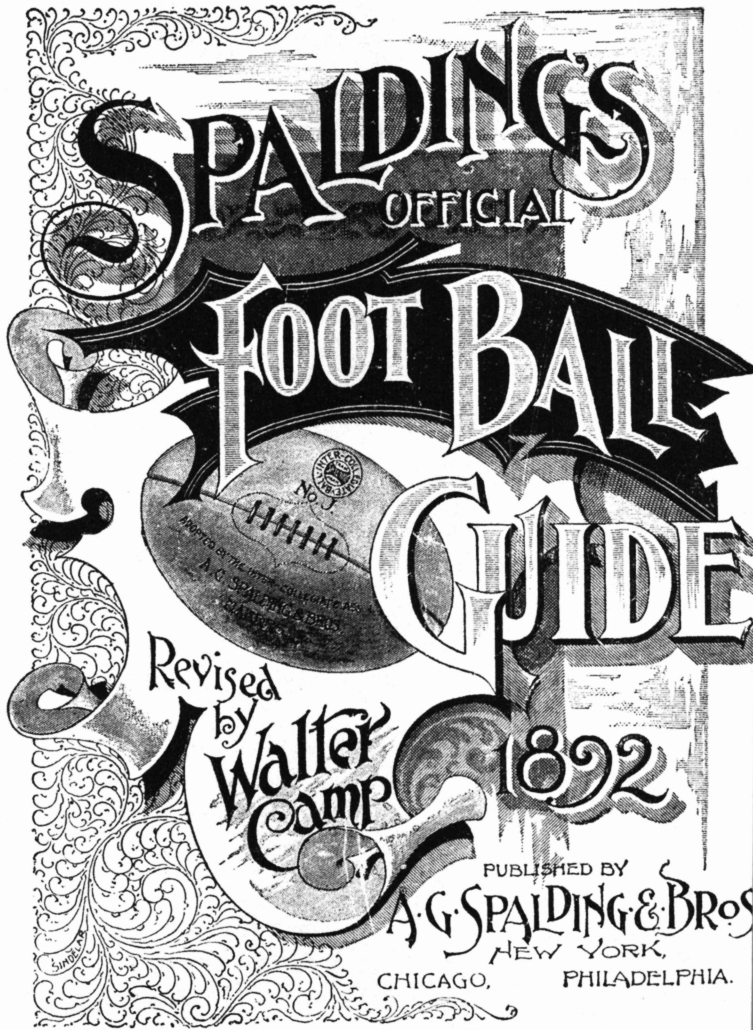


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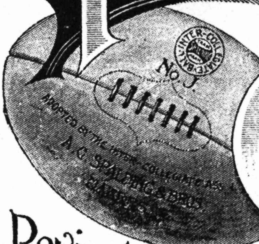
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NEW YORK,
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The Spalding No. J,
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THE FOLLOWING LETTER SPEAKS FOR ITSELF:

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association at the
convention held in New
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unanimously adopt the
Spalding No. J foot-ball
as the official ball of the
Association for the ensuing
year and all matches of
the Association must be
played with that ball
L. E. Gordon
Secretary

The Spalding No. J Foot Ball therefore is the
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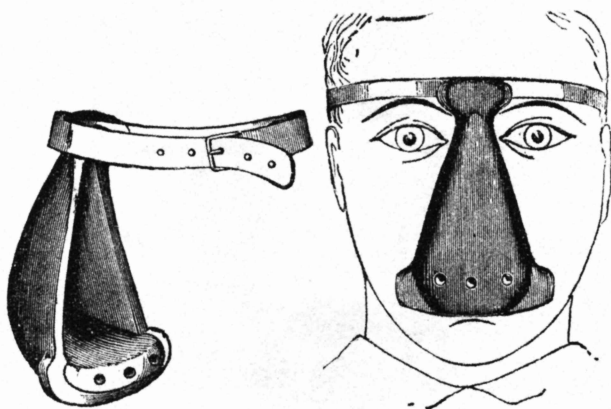
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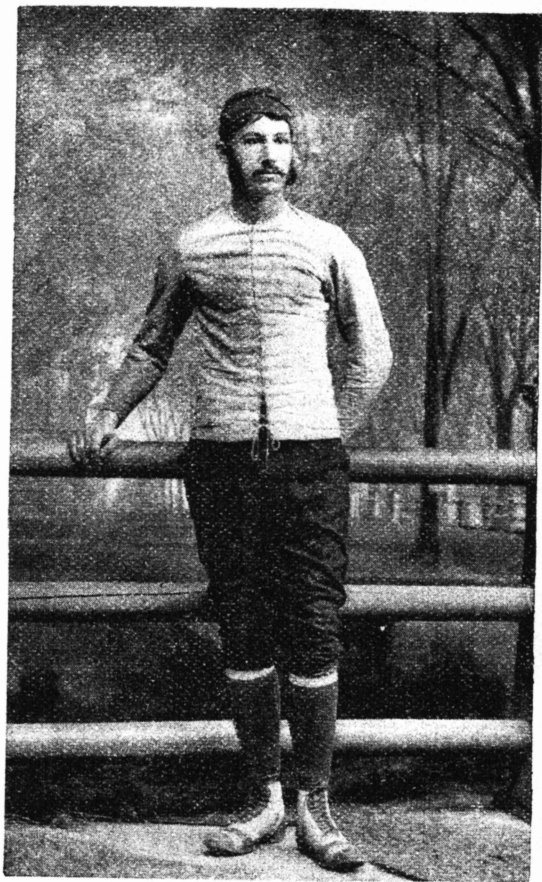
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WALTER CAMP.
YALE FOOT BALL TEAM OF 1880.

FOOT-BALL RULES

AND

REFEREE'S BOOK,

REVISED BY WALTER CAMP,

Secretary Advisory Committee.

AUTHORIZED AND ADOPTED BY THE

American Intercollegiate Association.

1892.

FOR THE SEASON OF 1892-93.

Also, Constitution of the Association

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AN INTRODUCTORY CHAPTER FOR BEGINNERS.

It may seem encroaching on space that might be otherwise better filled, to devote the introductory chapter this year to some of those points which have been stumbling-blocks to men entering upon a foot-ball career. But it has been suggested that there are so many newly formed teams and inexperienced players that a few words of explanation upon such points would be of interest and value, and old players will therefore pardon what may appear trite in the next few pages.

A beginner in foot-ball should do two things. He should read the rules and he should, if possible, watch the practice. If the latter be impossible he and his mates must, after having read the rules, start in and, with eleven men on a side, play according to their own interpretation of these rules. When differences of opinion arise as to the meaning of any rule, a letter addressed to some one of the players upon prominent teams will almost always elicit a ready and satisfactory answer.

The first thing to be done in starting the practice, is to provide regarding the accessories of the game, which in foot-ball are of the simplest kind. The field should be marked out with ordinary lime-lines, enclosing a space 330 feet long and 160 feet wide. While not absolutely necessary, it is customary to mark the field also with

transverse lines every five yards, for the benefit of the referee in determining how far the ball is advanced at every down. In the middle of the lines forming the ends of the field, the goal-posts are erected, and should be 18 feet 6 inches apart, with a cross-bar 10 feet from the ground. The posts should project several feet above the cross-bar. The ball used is an oval leather cover containing a rubber inner, which is inflated by means of a small air pump or the lungs. The regulation ball is the Intercollegiate Match Number J., adopted by the Intercollegiate Association, and made by A. G. Spalding & Bros. The costumes of the players form another very important feature, and should be of a proper and serviceable nature. With the exception of one or two players, who will be later mentioned, every man should wear a canvas jacket. This can be home-made, or purchased at a small expense from any athletic outfitter. It should fit closely but not too tightly, and lace up in front so that it may be drawn quite snugly. Some have elastic pieces set in at the sides, back or arms, but these additions are by no means necessary. The trousers should be of some stout material, fustian for example, and well padded. This padding can be done by any seamstress; quilting in soft material over the knees and thighs or, the regular athletic outfitters furnish trousers provided with the padding. Long woolen stockings are worn, and occasionally, but not usually, shin guards by men playing in the forward line. The most important feature of the entire uniform is the shoe. This may be the ordinary canvas and leather base-ball shoe with leather cross-pieces nailed across the sole to prevent slipping. This is the most inexpensive form, but the best shoes are made entirely of leather, kangaroo skin preferably fitting the foot firmly, yet comfortably, lacing well up on the ankle and the soles, provided with a small leather spike which can be renewed when worn down.

Inside this shoe and either attached to the bottom of it, or not, as preferred, a thin leather anklet laces tightly over the foot, and is an almost sure preventive of sprained ankles. The cap may be of almost any variety, and except in the cases of half-backs and back, does not play any very important part. These men should, however, have caps with visors to protect their eyes from the sun when catching a long kick.

Underneath the canvas jackets any woolen underwear can be put on, most players wearing knit jerseys. As mentioned above, there are two or three players who can, to advantage, go without the regulation canvas jacket and wear a jersey in its place. These are, first, the quarter-back, and sometimes the centre-rush or snap-back, and finally, the full-back, if he be a kicking full-back only, that is, one who does not attempt to do any running.

The team of eleven men is usually divided into seven rushers or forwards, who stand in a line facing their seven opponents; a quarter-back, who stands just behind this line; two half-backs, a few yards behind the quarter-back; and finally, a full-back or goal-tend, who stands a dozen yards or so behind the half-backs. This gives the general formation but is, of course, dependent upon the plays to be executed.

Before commencing practice, a man should be chosen to act as both referee and umpire, for in practice games it is hardly necessary to have two officials. The two sides then toss up, and the one winning the toss has choice of goal or kick-off. If there be a wind, he will naturally and wisely take the goal from which that wind is blowing and allow his opponents to have the ball. If there be no advantage in the goals he will choose the kick-off, and his opponents in that case take whichever goal they like. The two teams then line up; the holders of the ball placing it upon the exact centre of the field, and the opponents being obliged to stand

back in their own territory at least ten yards, until the ball has been touched with the foot. There are now several methods of starting the play. Primarily, however, the ball must be hit by the foot of the man making the kick-off. He may kick the ball as far as he can down the field, or he may merely touch it with his foot and then pick it up and pass it, run with it, or even punt it himself. The method most commonly practiced now is for him to touch it with his foot and then pass it to some runner of his own side behind him, while the other forwards mass in the form of a wedge in front of this runner, and the entire body of men, with the runner well protected in the midst, then plunges ahead as far as possible into the ranks of the opponents. This play is called the V or wedge, and is affected by almost every team, although the methods may differ slightly. As soon as the ball is touched by the foot, the opposing side may charge, and the rushers, therefore, spring at this wedge-shaped mass of players, and get at the runner as speedily as possible, bringing him to a standstill. As soon as the ball is fairly held, that is, both player and ball brought to a standstill, the runner must cry "down" and some one upon his side, usually the man called the snap-back or centre-rusher, must place the ball on the ground at that spot for a "scrimmage," as it is termed. The ball is then put in play again (while the men of each team keep on their own side of the ball, under penalty of a foul, for off-side play) by the snap-back's kicking the ball or snapping it back, either with his foot, or more commonly with his hand, to a player of his own side just behind him, who is called the quarter-back. The ball is in play, and both sides may press forward as soon as the ball is put in motion by the snap-back. Naturally, however, as the quarter-back usually passes it still farther behind him to a half-back, or back, to kick or run with, it is the opposing side which are most anxious to push forward, while the side

having the ball endeavor by all lawful means to retard that advance until their runner or kicker has had time to execute his play. It is this antagonism of desire on the part of both sides that has given rise to the special legislation regarding the use of the hands, body and arms of the contestants--and beginners must carefully note the distinction. As soon as the snap-back has sent the ball behind him, he has really placed all the men in his own line off-side, that is, between the ball and the opponent's goal, and they, therefore, can theoretically only occupy the positions in which they stand, while the opponents have the legal right to run past them as quickly as possible. For this reason, and bearing in mind that the men "on-side" have the best claim to right of way, it has been enacted that the side having possession of the ball may not use their hands or arms, but only their bodies when thus off-side, to obstruct or interrupt their adversaries, while the side running through in the endeavor to stop the runner, or secure possession of the ball, may use their hands and arms to make passage for themselves.

The game thus progresses in a series of downs followed by runs or kicks, as the case may be, the only limitation being that of a rule designed to prevent one side continually keeping possession of the ball without material advance or retreat, which would be manifestly unfair to the opponents. This rule provides that in three "downs" or attempts to advance the ball, a side not having made five yards toward the opponent's goal or retreated twenty yards toward their own goal, must surrender possession. As a matter of fact, it is seldom that a team actually surrenders the ball in this way, because after two attempts, if the prospects of completing the five-yard gain appear small, it is so manifestly politic to kick the ball as far as possible down the field, that such a method is more likely to be adopted than to make a last attempt by a run and give

the enemy possession almost on the spot. In such an exigency no feint at a kick is allowed by the rules, but it must be such a kick as to give the opponents fair and equal chance to gain possession of the ball. There is one other element entering into this progress of the game, and that is the fair catch. This can be made from a kick by the opponents, provided the catcher takes the ball on the fly and, no other of his own side touching it, he plants his heel in the ground at the spot where the catch is made. This entitles him to a free-kick; that is, his opponents cannot come beyond his mark, made by heeling the catch, while he and his side may retire such distance toward his own goal as he sees fit, and then make a punt or a drop, or place the ball for a place-kick. He ordinarily, however, in these days of wedge play, acts exactly as we have described for the first kick-off—that is, merely touches the ball with his foot in order to conform with the rule that he must put it in play by a kick, and then passes it to another of his own side for a run. His own men must be behind the ball when he kicks it, under penalty of off-side.

Whenever the ball goes across the side boundary line of the field, it is said to go “into touch,” and it must be at once brought back to the point where it crossed the line, and then put in play by some member of the side which carried it out, or first secured possession of it after it went out. The methods of putting it in play are as follows: to throw it directly in at right angles to the touch line, bound it or touch it in, and then pass it back, or finally, and most commonly, walk into the field and make an ordinary scrimmage of it the same as after a down. In this latter case, the player who intends walking in with it must, before stepping into the field, declare how many paces he will walk in, in order that the opponents may know where the ball will be put in play. We will suppose that the ball by a succession of

these plays, runs, kicks, downs, fair catches, etc., has progressed toward one or the other of the goals, until it is within kicking distance of the goal-posts. The question now will arise in the mind of the captain of the attacking side, as to whether his best plan of operations will be to try a drop-kick at the goal, or to continue the running attempts, in the hope of carrying the ball across the goal-line, for this latter play will count his side a touch-down, and entitle them to a try-at-goal. The touch-down itself will count 4 points, even if he afterward fail to convert it into a goal, by sending the ball over the bar and between the posts, while, if he succeed in converting it, the touch-down and goal together count 6 points. A drop-kick, if successful, on the other hand, counts but 5 points, and is, of course, even if attempted, by no means sure of resulting successfully. If it fail, the ball is almost certain to cross the goal-line somewhere, and this gives the opponents the right to bring it out to the twenty-five yard line for kick-out, and then have a free-kick, which results in still further gain for them, and usually puts their goal out of danger for the time being. He must therefore carefully consider both issues at this point, and it is the handling of those problems that show his quality as a captain. If he elects to continue his running attempts, and eventually carries the ball across the line, he secures a touch-down at the spot where the ball is carried over, and any player of his side may then bring it out, making a mark with his heel on the line as he walks out, and when he reaches a suitable distance, place the ball for one of his side to kick, the opponents meantime standing behind their goal-line. In placing the ball it is held in the hands of the placer, close to, but not touching the ground, and then carefully aimed until the direction is proper. Then, at a signal from the kicker that it is right it is placed upon the ground, still steadied by the hand or finger of the placer, and

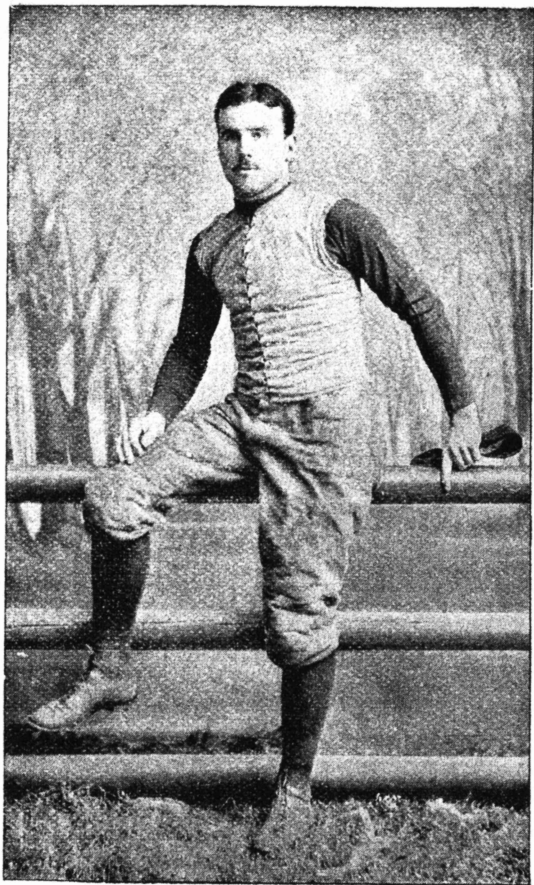
instantly kicked by the place-kicker. The reason for this keeping it off the ground until the last instant, is that the opponents can charge forward as soon as the ball touches the ground, and hence would surely stop the kick if much time intervened. If the ball goes over the goal, it scores as above indicated, and the opponents then take it to the middle of the field for kick-off again, the same as at the commencement of the match. The same result happens by this year's rules if the goal be missed, although formerly the opponents could then only bring it out to the twenty-five yard line.

There is one other issue to be considered at this point, and that is, if the ball be in possession of the defenders of the goal, or if it fall into their hands when thus close to their own goal. Of course, they will naturally endeavor by running or kicking, to, if possible, free themselves from the unpleasant situation that menaces them. Sometimes, however, this becomes impossible, and there is a provision in the rules which gives them an opportunity of relief, at a sacrifice it is true, but scoring less against them than if their opponents should re-gain possession of the ball and make a touch-down or a goal. A player may at any time kick, pass, or carry the ball across his own goal-line, and there touch it down for safety. This, while it scores two points for his opponents, gives his side the privilege of bringing the ball out to the twenty-five yard line and then taking a kick-out, performed like kick-off or any other free-kick, except that it must be a drop-kick or a place-kick.

This succession of plays continues for three-quarters of an hour in a regular match. Then intervenes a ten-minute intermission, after which the side which did not have the kick-off at the commencement of the match, has possession of the ball for the kick-off at the second three-quarters of an hour. The result of the match is determined by the number of points scored

during the two three-quarters, a goal from a touch-down yielding 6 points, one from the field, that is, without the aid of a touch-down, 5 points; a touch-down from which no goal is kicked giving 4, and a safety counting 2 points for the opponents. In practice it is usual to have the two periods of play considerably shorter than forty-five minutes, generally not over twenty or thirty.

Walter Camp



T. L. McCLUNG.
CAPTAIN YALE TEAM OF '01.

FOOT-BALL RULES

OF THE

American Intercollegiate Association

RULE 1.—(a) A drop-kick is made by letting the ball fall from the hands and kicking it at the very instant it rises.

(b) A place-kick is made by kicking the ball after it has been placed on the ground.

(c) A punt is made by letting the ball fall from the hands and kicking it before it touches the ground.

(d) Kick-off is a place-kick from the centre of the field of play, and cannot score a goal.

(e) Kick-out is a drop-kick, or place-kick, by a player of the side which has touched the ball down in their own goal, or into whose touch-in-goal the ball has gone, and cannot score a goal. (See Rules 32 and 34).

(f) A free-kick is one where the opponents are restrained by rule.

RULE 2.—(a) In touch means out of bounds.

(b) A fair is putting the ball in play from touch.

RULE 3.—A foul is any violation of a rule.

RULE 4.—(a) A touch-down is made when the ball is carried, kicked or passed across the goal line and there held, either in goal or touch-in-goal.

NOTE.—The Ball adopted and used exclusively by the American Intercollegiate Association is the "Spalding J." Ball, made by A. G. SPALDING & BROS., and to be genuine must bear their Trade Mark.

Touch in Goal.	<p>In Touch.</p> <p>330 feet,</p> <p>Touch or Bounds.</p>	Touch in Goal.
<p>In Goal.</p> <p>Goal Line. (18½ feet)</p> <p>Goal Line.</p>	<p>25-yard-line Limit of Kick-out.</p> <p>25-yard-line Limit of Kick-out.</p> <p>160 feet.</p>	<p>In Goal.</p> <p>Goal Line. (18½ feet)</p> <p>Goal Line.</p>
Touch in Goal.	<p>Touch or Bounds.</p> <p>330 feet.</p> <p>Touch or Bounds</p>	Touch in Goal.

(b) A safety is made when a player guarding his goal receives the ball from a player of his own side, either by a pass, kick, or a snap-back, and then touches it down behind his goal line, or when he himself carries the ball across his own goal line and touches it down, or when he puts the ball into his own touch-in-goal, or when the ball, being kicked by one of his own side, bounds back from an opponent across the goal line and he then touches it down.

(c) A touch-back is made when a player touches the ball to the ground behind his own goal, the impetus which sent the ball across the line having been received from an opponent.

RULE 5.—A punt-out is a punt made by a player of the side which has made a touch-down in their opponents' goal to another of his own side for a fair catch.

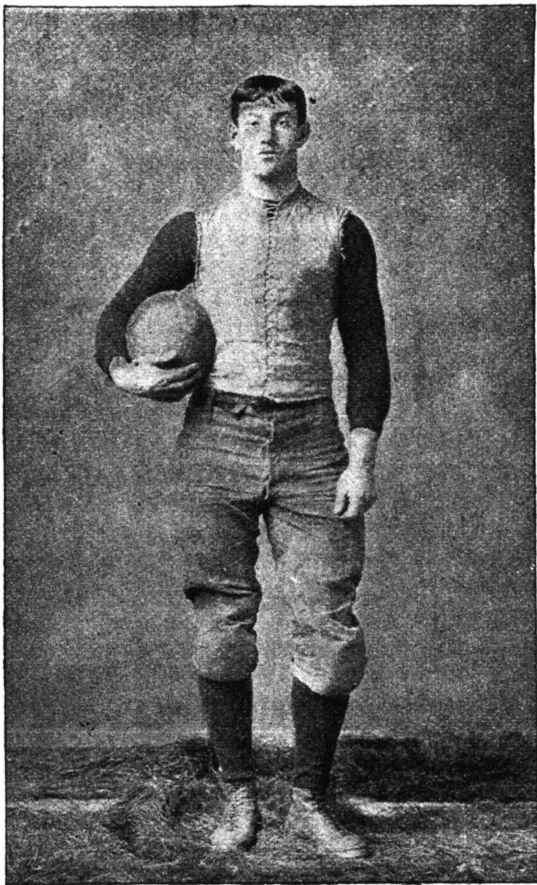
RULE 6.—A goal may be obtained by kicking the ball in any way except a punt from the field of play (without touching the ground, or dress, or person of any player after the kick) over the cross-bar or post of opponents' goal.

RULE 7.—A scrimmage takes place when the holder of the ball puts it down on the ground, and puts it in play by kicking it or snapping it back.

RULE 8.—A fair catch is a catch made direct from a kick by one of the opponents, or from a punt-out by one of the same side, provided the catcher made a mark with his heel at the spot where he has made the catch, and no other of his side touch the ball. If the catcher, after making his mark, be deliberately thrown to the ground by an opponent, he shall be given five yards, unless this carries the ball across the goal line.

RULE 9.—Charging is rushing forward to seize the ball or tackle a player.

RULE 10.—Interference is using the hands or arms in



B. TRAFFORD.
CAPTAIN HARVARD TEAM OF 1892.

any way to obstruct or hold a player who has not the ball. This does not apply to the man running with the ball.

RULE 11.—The ball is dead :

I. When the holder has cried down, or when the referee has cried down, or when the umpire has called foul.

II. When a goal has been obtained.

III. When it has gone into touch, or touch-in-goal, except for punt-out.

IV. When a touch-down or safety has been made.

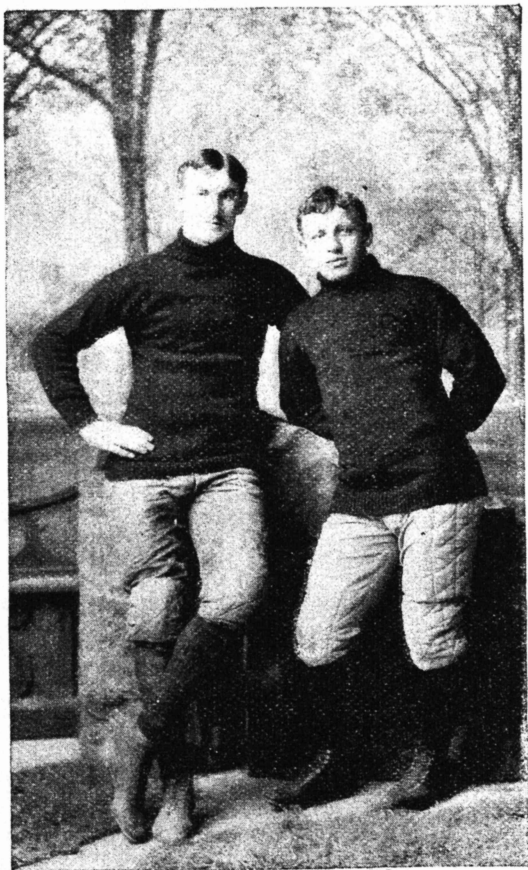
V. When a fair catch has been heeled. No play can be made while the ball is dead, except to put in play by rule.

RULE 12.—The grounds must be 330 feet in length and 160 feet in width, with a goal placed in the middle of each goal line, composed of two upright posts, exceeding 20 feet in height, and placed 18 feet 6 inches apart, with cross-bar 10 feet from the ground.

RULE 13.—The game shall be played by teams of eleven men each ; and in case of a disqualified or injured player a substitute shall take his place. Nor shall the disqualified or injured player return to further participation in the game.

RULE 14.—There shall be an umpire and a referee. No man shall act as an umpire who is an alumnus of either of the competing colleges. The umpires shall be nominated and elected by the Advisory Committee. The referee shall be chosen by the two captains of the opposing teams in each game, except in case of disagreement, when the choice shall be referred to the Advisory Committee, whose decision shall be final. All the referees and umpires shall be permanently elected and assigned, on or before the third Saturday in October in each year.

RULE 15.—(a) The umpire is the judge for the players,



WARREN.

KING.

RALPH WARREN, CAPTAIN PRINCETON TEAM OF '91.

O. KING, CAPTAIN PRINCETON TEAM OF '92.

and his decision is final regarding fouls and unfair tactics.

(b) The referee is judge for the ball, and his decision is final in all points not covered by the umpire.

(c) Both umpire and referee shall use whistles to indicate cessation of play on fouls and downs. The referee shall use a stop watch in timing the game.

(d) The umpire shall permit no coaching, either by substitutes, coaches or any one inside the ropes. If such coaching occur he shall warn the offender, and upon the second offense must have him sent behind the ropes for the remainder of the game.

RULE 16.—(a) The time of a game is an hour and a half, each side playing forty-five minutes from each goal. There shall be ten minutes' intermission between the two halves. The game shall be decided by the score of even halves. Either side refusing to play after ordered to by the referee, shall forfeit the game. This shall also apply to refusing to commence the game when ordered to by the referee. The referee shall notify the captains of the time remaining not more than ten nor less than five minutes from the end of each half.

(b) Time shall not be called for the end of a three-quarter until the ball is dead ; and in the case of a try-at-goal from a touch-down the try shall be allowed. Time shall be taken out while the ball is being brought out either for a try, kick-out or kick-off.

RULE 17.—No one wearing projecting nails or iron plates on his shoes, or any metal substance upon his person, shall be allowed to play in a match. No sticky or greasy substance shall be used on the person of players.

RULE 18.—The ball goes into touch when it crosses the side line, or when the holder puts part of either foot across or on that line. The touch line is in touch and the goal line in goal.

RULE 19.—The captains shall toss up before the commencement of the match, and the winner of the toss shall have his choice of goal or of kick-off. The same side shall not kick-off in two successive halves.

RULE 20.—The ball shall be kicked off at the beginning of each half ; and whenever a goal has been obtained, the side which has lost it shall kick off. (See Rules 32 and 34).



VANCE C. McCORMICK.
CAPTAIN YALE TEAM OF '92.

RULE 21.—A player who has made and claimed a fair catch shall take a drop-kick, or a punt, or place the ball for a place-kick. The opponents may come up to the catcher's mark, and the ball must be kicked from some spot behind that mark on a parallel to touch line.

RULE 22.—The side which has a free-kick must be behind the ball when it is kicked. At kick-off the opposite side must stand at least ten yards in front of the ball until it is kicked.

RULE 23.—Charging is lawful for opponents if a punter advances beyond his line, or in case of a place-kick, immediately the ball is put in play by touching the ground. In case of a punt-out, not till ball is kicked.

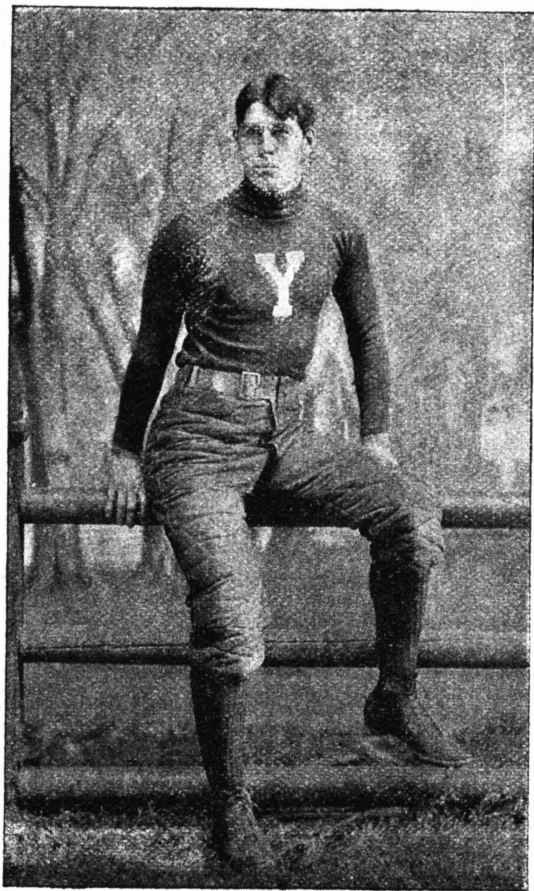
RULE 24.—(a) A player is put off side, if, during a scrimmage, he gets in front of the ball, or if the ball has been last touched by his own side behind him. It is impossible for a player to be off side in his own goal. No player when off side shall touch the ball, or interrupt, or obstruct opponent with his hands or arms until again on side.

(b) A player being off side is put on side when the ball has touched an opponent, or when one of his own side has run in front of him, either with the ball, or having touched it when behind him.

(c) If a player when off-side touches the ball inside the opponents' five yard line, the ball shall go as a touch-back to the opponents.

RULE 25.—No player shall lay his hands upon, or interfere by use of hands or arms, with an opponent, unless he has the ball. The side which has the ball can only interfere with the body. The side which has not the ball can use the hands and arms, as heretofore.

RULE 26.—(a) A foul shall be granted for intentional delay of game, off side play, or holding an opponent, unless he has the ball. No delay arising from any cause whatsoever shall continue more than five minutes.



W. HEFFELFINGER.
YALE GUARD, TEAM OF '01.

(b) The penalty for fouls and violation of rules, except otherwise provided, shall be a down for the other side; or, if the side making the foul has not the ball, five yards to the opponents.

RULE 27.—(a) A player shall be disqualified for unnecessary roughness, hacking or striking with closed fist.

(b) For the offences of throttling, tripping up or intentional tackling below the knees, the opponents shall receive twenty-five yards, or a free-kick, at their option. In case, however, the twenty-five yards would carry the ball across the goal line they can have half the distance from the spot of the offence to the goal line, and shall not be allowed a free-kick.

RULE 28.—A player may throw or pass the ball in any direction except towards opponents' goal. If the ball be batted in any direction or thrown forward it shall go down on the spot to opponents.

RULE 29.—If a player when off side interferes with an opponent trying for a fair catch, by touching him or the ball, or waving his hat or hands, the opponent may have a free-kick, or down, where the interference occurred.

RULE 30.—(a) If a player having the ball be tackled and the ball fairly held, the man so tackling shall cry "held," the one so tackled must cry "down," and some player of his side put it down for a scrimmage. The snapper back and the man opposite him cannot pick out the ball with the hand until it touch a third man; nor can the opponents touch the ball until it is in motion. The snapper back is entitled to but half the ball. If the snapper back be off side in the act of snapping back, the ball must be snapped again, and if this occurs three times on same down, the ball goes to opponents. The man who first receives the ball when snapped back from a down, or thrown back from a fair, shall not carry the ball forward under any circumstances whatever. If, in three consecutive fairs and downs, unless the ball



RIGGS.

HOMANS.

JESSE RIGGS, GUARD PRINCETON TEAM OF '91,

S. HOMANS, JR., FULL BACK PRINCETON TEAM OF '91.

cross the goal line, a team shall not have advanced the ball five or taken it back twenty yards, it shall go to the opponents on spot of fourth. "Consecutive" means without leaving the hands of the side holding it, and by a kick giving opponents fair and equal chance of gaining possession of it. When the referee, or umpire, has given a side five yards, the following down shall be counted the first down.

(b) The man who puts the ball in play in a scrimmage cannot pick it up until it has touched some third man. "Third man" means any other player than the one putting the ball in play and the man opposite him.

RULE 31.—If the ball goes into touch, whether it bounds back or not, a player on the side which touches it down must bring it to the spot where the line was crossed, and there either

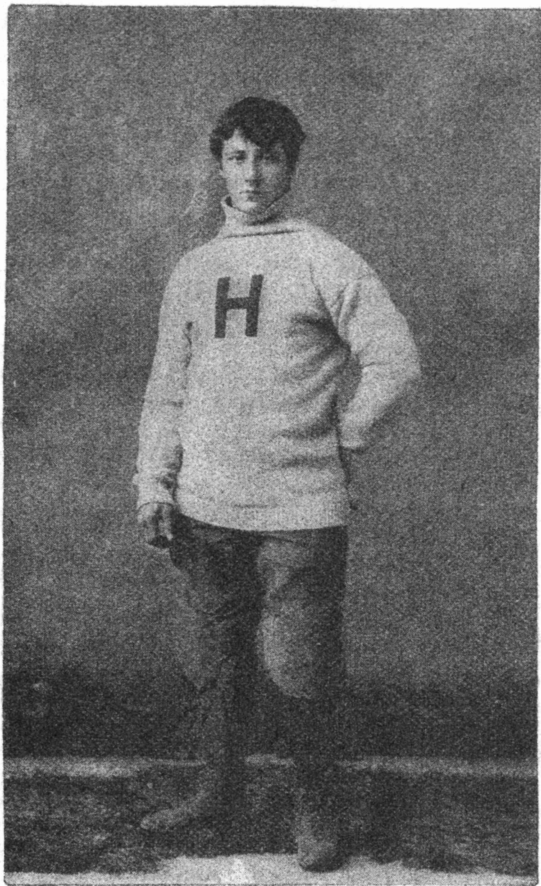
I. Bound the ball in the field of play, or touch it in with both hands, at right angles to the touch line, and then run with it, kick it, or throw it back ; or

II. Throw it out at right angles to the touch line ; or

III. Walk out with it at right angles to touch line any distance not less than five nor more than fifteen yards, and there put it down, first declaring how far he intends walking. The man who puts the ball in must face field or opponents' goal, and he alone can have his foot outside touch line. Anyone, except him, who puts his hands or feet between the ball and his opponents' goal is off side. If it be not thrown out at right angles, either side may claim it thrown over again, and if it fail to be put in play fairly in three trials it shall go to the opponents.

RULE 32.—A side which has made a touch-down in their opponents' goal *must* try at goal, either by a place-kick or a punt-out. If the goal be missed the ball shall go as a kick-off at the center of the field to the defenders of the goal.

RULE 33.—(a) If the try be by a place-kick, a player of the side which has touched the ball down shall bring it up to the goal line, and making a mark opposite the spot where it



MARSHALL NEWELL.
RIGHT TACKLE HARVARD TEAM OF '11.

was touched down, bring it out at right angles to the goal line such distance as he thinks proper, and there place it for another of his side to kick. The opponents must remain behind their goal line until the ball has been placed on the ground.

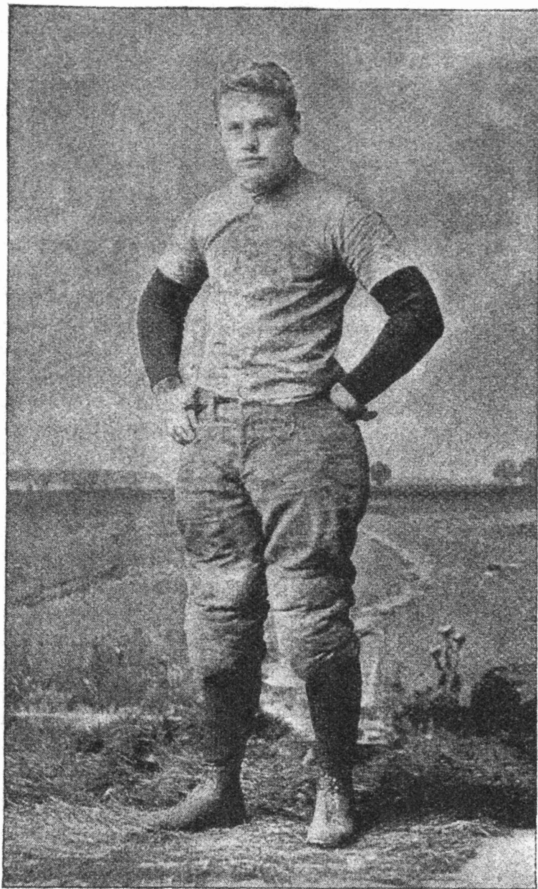
(b) The placer in a try-at-goal may be off-side or in touch without vitiating the kick.

RULE 34.—If the try be by a punt-out, the punter shall bring the ball up to the goal line, and making a mark opposite the spot where it was touched down, punt-out from any spot behind line of goal and not nearer the goal post than such mark, to another of his side, who must all stand outside of goal line not less than fifteen feet. If the touch-down was made in touch-in-goal, the punt-out shall be made from the intersection of the goal and touch lines. The opponents may line up anywhere on the goal line, except space of five feet on each side of punter's mark, but cannot interfere with punter, nor can he touch the ball after kicking it until it touch some other player. If a fair catch be made from a punt-out, the mark shall serve to determine positions as the mark of any fair catch. If a fair catch be not made on the first attempt the ball shall be punted over again, and if a fair catch be not made on the second attempt, the ball shall go as a kick-off at the center of the field to the defenders of the goal.

RULE 35.—A side which has made a touch-back or a safety must kick out, except as otherwise provided (see Rule 32), from not more than twenty-five yards outside the kicker's goal. If the ball go into touch before striking a player it must be kicked out again ; and if this occurs three times in succession it shall be given to opponents as in touch on twenty-five yard line on side where it went out. At kick-out opponents must be on twenty-five yard line or nearer their own goal.

RULE 36.—The following shall be the value of each point in the scoring :

Goal obtained by touch-down,	6
Goal from field kick,	5
Touch-down failing goal,	4
Safety by opponents,	2



E. J. LAKE.
RIGHT HALF BACK HARVARD TEAM OF 1891.

CONSTITUTION.

ARTICLE I.

The name of this Association shall be the American Intercollegiate Foot-Ball Association.

ARTICLE II.

SECTION 1. This Association shall consist of Yale, Princeton, Wesleyan, and the University of Pennsylvania.

SEC. 2. No college shall be admitted to membership except by an unanimous vote.

SEC. 3. The annual assessment shall be \$25 from each college, and out of the total sum \$75 shall be expended for a Championship Pennant.

SEC. 4. Any college failing to pay the annual assessment on or before December 1st of each year shall forfeit its membership in the Association.

ARTICLE III.

SECTION 1. The officers shall consist of a President, a Secretary and a Treasurer. The Presidency shall be held by the college last holding the championship. The Secretary and Treasurer shall be elected by ballot. The Secretary shall call meetings subject to the order of the President, and shall preserve the minutes of the meetings in a book.

SEC. 2. There shall be a graduate Advisory Committee of four; one member being elected by the Alumni, or

appointed by the Faculty of each of the colleges in the Association.

SEC. 3. This Advisory Committee shall meet and propose the rules, or changes in the same, on the first Saturday in March in each year, and shall submit the said proposed rules or changes to the Secretary of the Intercollegiate Association on or before the first Saturday in April, to be forthwith transmitted by him to the respective college Associations before the spring meeting of the Intercollegiate Association, to occur on the first Saturday in May. At that meeting the said proposed rules or changes shall be acted upon, and be returned by the Intercollegiate Association, with its approval or disapproval, to the Advisory Committee at its summer meeting, to occur on the day of the Intercollegiate Track Athletic meeting in May. Those rules or changes approved shall forthwith take effect; those disapproved shall go over for consideration until the following spring, unless they shall receive three votes in the Advisory Committee, in which case they shall immediately take effect.

SEC. 4. Each of the four members of the Advisory Committee shall have a full vote. Any one may vote and act by representative with a written proxy. Three members of the committee shall constitute a quorum.

SEC. 5. At the written request of any two members of the Advisory Committee or delegates of the Intercollegiate Association, the secretary of the committee shall convene a meeting both of the Advisory Committee and Intercollegiate Association, but the same shall be only on a five days' written notice to the various members and delegates, which notice must contain a statement of the object of the said meetings. The meetings of the present year shall be governed by this section.

SEC. 6. There shall be an umpire and a referee. The referee shall judge for the ball, and the umpire for the player. No man shall act as an umpire who is an alum-

nus of either of the competing colleges. The umpires shall be nominated and elected by the Advisory Committee. The referee shall be chosen by the two captains of the opposing teams in each game, except in case of disagreement, when the choice shall be referred to the Advisory Committee, whose decision shall be final. All referees and umpires shall be permanently elected and assigned on or before the third Saturday in October of each year.

SEC. 7. The Advisory Committee shall act as a Committee of Appeals, and shall hold its regular annual session on the third Saturday in October of each year, at which time it shall hear and finally determine any appeal, which must be in writing, from a decision or determination which substantially affects the interpretation or construction of any provision of the Constitution, or of the Rules of the Association, during the year preceding; but this section shall not be construed as affecting any question of fact, the determination of which rests in the discretion of the referee.

ARTICLE IV.

SECTION 1. The series shall consist of one game with each college, and shall be played upon grounds mutually agreed upon.

SEC. 2. The two leading colleges of the preceding year shall play in or near New York.

SEC. 3. The Championship shall be decided by the greatest number of games won. In case of a tie in games won, the team losing the fewest games shall have the championship.

SEC. 4. In case there is a tie for second place in the championship series, the record of the previous year shall determine which of the two colleges so tying shall play with the champions in New York, according to the provisions of Section 2 of this article.

CONSTITUTION.**ARTICLE V.**

In all the championship games the net receipts shall be equally divided between the contesting colleges.

ARTICLE VI.

Any team failing to meet its engagements shall, unless the failure be caused by unavoidable accident in traveling, or by postponement with the consent in writing of the other team, forfeit its membership. Any college failing to put a team in the field each year shall forfeit its membership. A certificate signed by three members of the Faculty shall be considered sufficient excuse for failure to play.

ARTICLE VII.

There shall be two meetings of this Association, one to be held on the first Saturday in May, the other on the first Saturday in October.

ARTICLE VIII.

The printing of the Rules and Constitution shall be done by the Secretary of the Advisory Committee, and fifty copies shall be forwarded by the Secretary to each college of the Association free of charge.

ARTICLE IX.

No man shall play more than five years in this Association.

ARTICLE X.

No professional athlete shall take part in any contest of this Association, nor shall any player of any university or college be paid or receive, directly or indirectly, any money or financial concession or emolument as present or past compensation for, or as prior consideration or inducement to playing, whether the same be

received from, or paid by, or at the instance of the Football Association, athletic committee or faculty of such university, or college, or any individual whatsoever. And any player who is specifically challenged under this section by any member of the Association in writing, shall, within five days after the filing of such challenge with the secretary, file with the secretary of the committee an affidavit, duly verified under oath, showing that he in no way violates the provisions of this section, and upon his failure to make and file such affidavit he shall be barred from participating in any contest of the members of this Association. And in case the sufficiency of such affidavit be questioned by the challenging party, and the Committee of Appeals be notified thereof, the player challenged shall submit to oral examination on two days' notice by said challenging party before said committee, who shall then and thereafter decide regarding the eligibility of said challenged player to take part in contests of members of the Association. The date of such examination shall not be set on the day of nor within forty-eight hours of a championship game. No challenge or protest shall in any way affect a game which has been played previous to the filing of such challenge or protest. Furthermore, no one shall be eligible to take part as a player in any championship games of this Association who is not a *bona fide* student of the college on whose team he plays, matriculated for the then current college year, and regularly pursuing a course which requires his attendance upon at least five lectures or recitations a week; and in case a player's qualifications are questioned he shall furnish to the Advisory Committee a certificate, signed by three members of the Faculty, stating that he is a *bona fide* student, matriculated for the then current college year, and regularly pursuing a course which requires his attendance upon at least five lectures or recitations a week; and the player shall further furnish to the Advisory Committee

an affidavit stating that he is a *bona fide* student of the college in whose team he plays, matriculated for the then current college year, and regularly pursuing a course which requires his attendance upon at least five recitations and lectures a week, and that it is his intention to continue in said course until the expiration of the then current college year.

ARTICLE XI.

A majority vote shall be necessary to pass any vote and a two-thirds vote to amend this Constitution.

SPALDING'S AMERICAN RUBBER FOOT BALL.

RED RUBBER.

We offer this year, for the first time, a superb quality of this style of Foot Ball. It is made of red rubber, and we think will be found twice as durable as the old style black ball. It costs a trifle more, but is well worth the difference. Our Trade Mark is on every ball. Does not this speak volumes for its quality?



SPALDING'S AMERICAN RUBBER FOOT BALL.
Made of Heavy Red Rubber, Strong and Durable.

No. 1.	20 inches	circumference,	.	.	.	\$0 75
" 2.	22	"	"	.	.	0 85
" 3.	24	"	"	.	.	1 00
" 4.	26	"	"	.	.	1 15
" 5.	28	"	"	.	.	1 25
" 6.	30	"	"	.	.	1 50

THE AMERICAN RUBBER FOOT BALL.

BLACK RUBBER.

We also carry the old style black rubber American Foot Ball. Notice new prices.



AMERICAN FOOT BALL.

Black Rubber.

No. 1.	20 inches circumference,	.	.	.	\$0 60
" 2.	22 "	"	"	"	0 75
" 3.	24 "	"	"	"	0 90
" 4.	26 "	"	"	"	1 00
" 5.	28 "	"	"	"	1 25
" 6.	30 "	"	"	"	1 50
Extra Keys for Foot Balls,	.	.	.	.	0 05
Extra Valves for Foot Balls,	.	.	.	.	0 10

Foot Balls will be sent by mail, post-paid, on receipt of price.

SPALDING'S AMERICAN RUGBY FOOT BALL.

Made of Heavy Red Rubber, Strong and Durable.

The Rugby shape; something new. Made only in one size, the Regulation No. 5.



Introduced for first time last year. It fills the demand for a cheap Rugby-shaped ball.

Price, \$2 00

RUBBER FOOT BALL BLADDERS.

Good Quality. Made of the Best India Rubber.



FOOT BALL BLADDERS.

No. 30.	For Rugby Ball No. 3, each,	. . .	\$0 80
" 40.	" " " " 4, "	. . .	0 90
" 50.	" " " " 5, "	. . .	1 00
" 60.	" " " " 6, "	. . .	1 10
" 70.	" " " " 7, "	. . .	1 20
" 30A.	Association Bladder, each,	. . .	0 80
" 40A.	" " " " "	. . .	0 90
" 50A.	" " " " "	. . .	1 00
" 60A.	" " " " "	. . .	1 10
" 70A.	" " " " "	. . .	1 20
" J	Same as in our Intercollegiate Ball,		1 50

FOOT BALL INFLATORS.

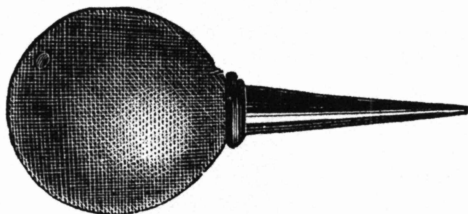
We are manufacturing this year for the first time, a Brass Inflator. These have always sold for \$2.00; we give it to you for \$1.00. Quality, if anything, improved over the old imported style.



Price, each (sent by mail, post-paid), . . . \$1 00

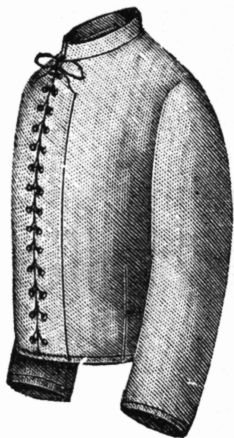
NEW PATENT FOOT BALL INFLATOR.

New style of Rubber Inflators, larger bulb, and therefore of more value.

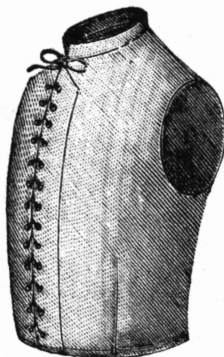


Price, each (sent by mail, postpaid), . . . \$0 50

FOOT BALL JACKETS.



With Sleeves.

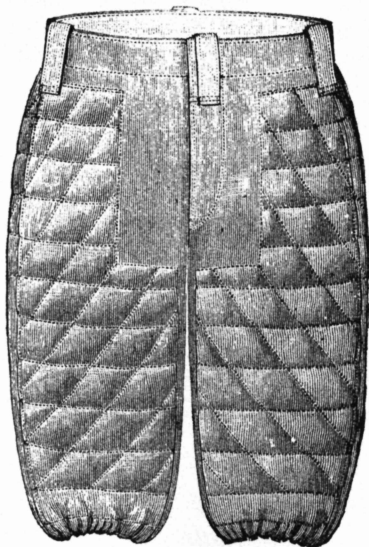


Sleeveless.

We make our Jackets in two grades :

- No. 1 Jacket is made from the heaviest white canvas, sewed with the best and strongest linen, with eyelet holes well worked ; with or without sleeves, \$1 75
- No. 2 Jacket, made of good quality white canvas, lighter weight than our No. 1 ; workmanship fully as good as our No. 1. We recommend this grade to young players and boys, 1 00
- No. 00 Jacket, made of best quality Moleskin, 5 00
- No. 0 Jacket, made of good quality Moleskin, 3 50

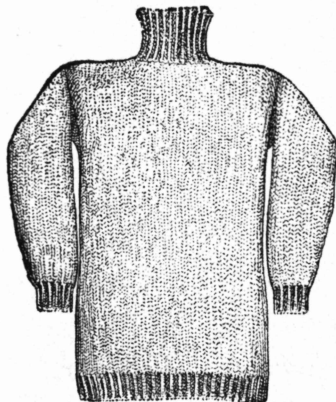
FOOT BALL PANTS.



- | | |
|---|--------|
| No. 1 Foot Ball Pants, made of the heaviest grade of white canvas, padded in the very best manner possible, and as desired, . . . | \$2 50 |
| No. 2 Same, without padding, . . . | 1 75 |
| No. 3 Foot Ball Pants, made of good weight white canvas, and well padded, . . . | 1 75 |
| No. 4 Without padding, . . . | 1 00 |
| No. 00 Foot Ball Pants, made of the finest and heaviest grade of drab Moleskin, padded in the very best manner possible, . . . | 6 00 |
| No. 0 Foot Ball Pants, made of fair grade and weight of drab Moleskin, well padded . . . | 4 00 |

SWEATERS.

We make a specialty of Sweaters, and they are the recognized Sweater among foot ball players. Made from the finest Australian selected lamb's wool and guaranteed absolutely all-wool. The only Sweaters made without seams and shaped to the body and arms.



Colors: White, Navy and Black.

No. O.	Sweaters, Extra Heavy.	Size, 32 to 44,	6 00
" L.	" Medium Heavy.	" 32 to 44,	5 00
" LB.	" Boys' "	" 26 to 30,	4 00
" M.	" Light Weight.	" 32 to 44,	3 50
" MB.	" Boys' "	" 26 to 30,	2 75

Special colors made to order, extra charge of \$1.00 each.

Extra Large Sizes, above 44 chest, extra charge of \$1.00 each.

SWEATERS.

In addition to our Celebrated Sweaters, we offer, as a leader, a very fine heavy ribbed Sweater, which we can furnish in the colors, Navy Blue, Black and White. The very best Sweater ever offered for the price.



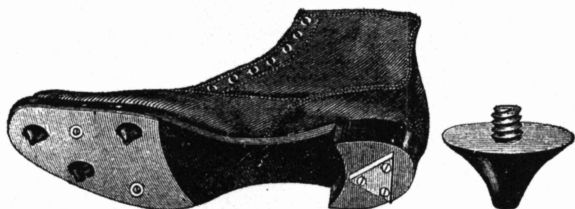
No. R Sweater, \$2 50

FOOT BALL SHOES.

THE WALTER CAMP FOOT BALL SHOE.



They are hand-made and of the finest Kangaroo, and have a new ankle supporter. A special feature is the screw plates and leather spikes which are fully covered by patent and illustrated in the accompanying cut. These shoes have been thoroughly tested and we guarantee that they are the finest Foot Ball Shoes ever placed on the market.



Price, Walter Camp Shoe, \$7 50

“ One set Spikes, 10 in a set, 1 00

OUR A²/₀ FOOT BALL SHOE.

Made of Kangaroo, without ankle supporter, but with the new spikes and plates.

Price, \$7 00

FOOT BALL SHOES—Continued.



A¹/₀ Foot Ball Shoe, made of
the finest calf, Kangaroo
finish, with diamond cleated
spikes,

Price, \$6 00

A No. 2 Foot Ball Shoe, made
of fine tan grain leather,
with diamond cleated spikes.

Price, 3 50



No. 3 Canvas Foot Ball
Shoes, made of fine
Canvas with Cleats.

Price, \$2 50

FOOT BALL JERSEYS.

Full fashioned and finest in the market.

No.	1 P	Jersey, Roll collar, plain colors,	\$4 00
	1 PX	Striped collar, cuffs and skirt,	4 50
	1 PS	Horizontal stripes, any width,	5 00
	2 P	Cut Worsted, plain colors, roll collar,	2 50

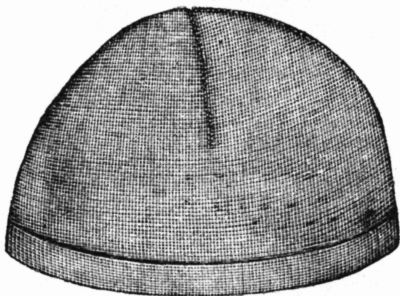


In ordering send chest measure, sleeve from center of back to wrist, with elbow bent.

Name worked in on breast of Jersey, per letter, .	\$0 50
Letters or name embroidered on Jersey, per letter	0 25
Flannel letters sewed on, per letter,	0 15

We offer a Lace Front Jersey with turned down collar, for foot ball and bicycle use, at \$3.50 each.

Spalding's New Elastic Foot Ball Caps.



This new cap is designed for protection for the ears and hair. Made of woven silk and thread and very close fitting. Players suffering with sore ears, it is an absolute protection. Used for the first time last year by leading foot ball players. For use in match and practice games it is indispensable.

Price, each \$2 50



Skull Cap.

No. 2. Plain Colors, \$1 00
 " 2. Striped, 1 25



Long.

No. 1. Knit Worsted, Long, Plain Colors, \$1 25
 " 1. Striped, 1 00

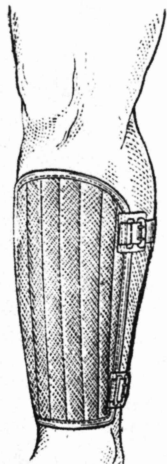
SHIN GUARDS AND BELTS.

SHIN GUARDS.

- No. 1. Shin Guards made of Grain Leather, per pair, \$1 50
 " 2. Shin Guards, made of Canvas, per pair, . 1 50

FOOT BALL BELTS.

- No. 57. Our O quality Foot Ball Belt, Fine Worsted Double Strap Covered Buckle, each, 50
 Colors: Plain, striped, or border.
- " 47. Our 1st Quality, Fine Worsted, Single Strap, Covered Buckle, each, 40
 Colors: Plain, Striped, or border.
- " 37. Our 2d Quality, Worsted, Single Strap, Nickel Buckle, each, \$0 35
 Colors: Plain, striped, or border.
- " 23. Our 3d Quality Base Ball Belt, Cotton Web, Leather Mounted, Double Strap and Buckle, each, 25
 Colors: Plain, striped, or border.
- " 13. Our 4th Quality Base Ball Belt, Cotton Web, Leather Mounted, Single Strap and Buckle, each, 15
- " 12. Boys' Cotton Web, 2 inch Belt, Single Strap, for Boys only, 10
 Size, 24 to 28 inches, only.



SHIN GUARD.

FOOT BALL STOCKINGS.

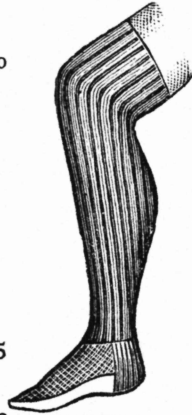
We are manufacturers of the finest line of foot ball stockings ever placed on the market. The stockings are all made the same length in every quality and strictly fast colors. We carry in stock the following colors: Red, Navy Blue, Royal Blue, Maroon, Black, White, Brown.

No. 3-0. Extra heavy Ribbed
All-Wool Stocking.
Price per pair, \$1 50

00. New Linen Sole Stocking, heavy weight, for Base Ball, Tennis, etc. A new and specially valuable addition to the player's comfort. It is a handsome ribbed stocking made in all colors, and the feet are made of the *finest linen*, which is almost as soft and pliable as silk.

Price per pair, 1 25

" **0.** New Linen Sole, same as No. 00, only in lighter rib, 1 10



LINEN SOLE.

" 1.	Heavy Plain Wool Long Stocking,	1 00
" 2.	Medium Plain Wool Stocking,	75
" 3.	Ordinary Plain Stocking,	50
" 4.	Cotton Stocking,	40

Striped to Order Only.

No. XXS.	Striped, any width stripe, per pair,	\$1 75
" 1-S.	" " " " " "	1 25
" 2-S.	" " " " " "	1 00

THE "Z and S" STOCKING SUPPORTER.

The most complete and comfortable hose supporter devised.

Shoulder Supporter (see cut),	\$0 50
Shaped Belt Supporter, best quality,	35

SUPPORTERS.

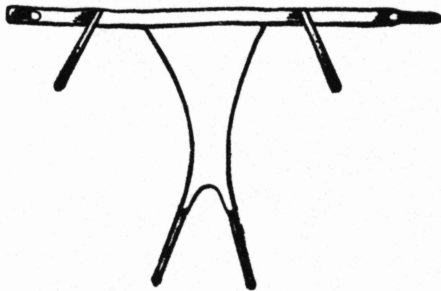
MORTON'S PERFECT SUPPORTER.

The best fitting, most comfortable and effective Supporter yet devised. Used by foot ball players, athletes, boating men, and the theatrical and sporting profession generally. Made of best quality Canton Flannel, with laced front; cool and pleasant to wear.



Price, each, \$0 50

GUTH'S SUPPORTER.

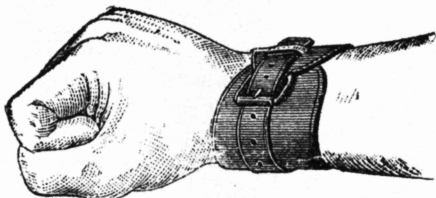


This Supporter is made in two qualities.

Chamois,	. . . . .	\$1 00
Muslin,	. . . . .	0 25

SUPPORTERS—Continued.

THE NEW WRIST SUPPORTER.



A simple but very practical little invention for field sportsmen, it being a perfect support and protection to the wrist. Especially is this valuable to foot ball, base ball, tennis, cricket and lacrosse players.

- No. 100. In Domestic Grain Leather, Tan, Orange or Black, each, \$0 25
 " 200. In Imported Grain, 0 50

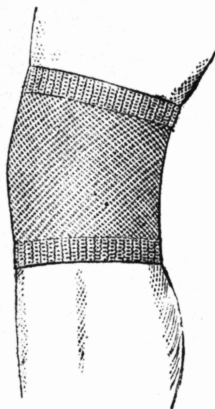
HACKEY'S PATENT ANKLE SUPPORTER.



Relieves pain at once and cures in short time.

- Each, . . . \$1 25
 Silk, . . . 2 50
 Thread, . . . 1 75

- Knee Cap Supporter, Silk, . \$2 50
 " " Thread, 1 75



Knee Cap.

SPALDING'S REGULATION MATCH FOOT BALL.

We beg to call special attention to our line of Regulation Match Foot Balls, in both the Rugby and Association shapes. The leather is specially imported for these goods, and is the strongest and lightest made. The bladders are all red rubber, made only for this particular line. They are better than any foot ball made, save only the Intercollegiate.

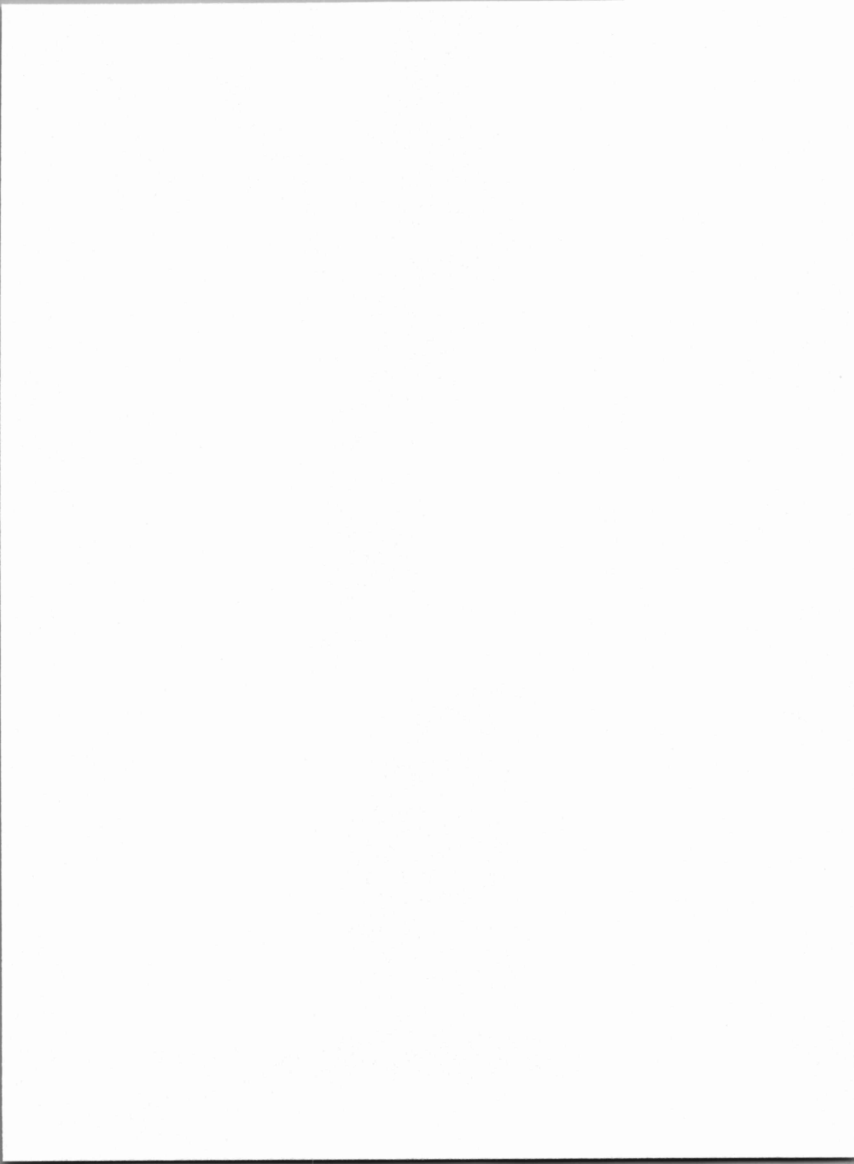
THE RUGBY FOOT BALL



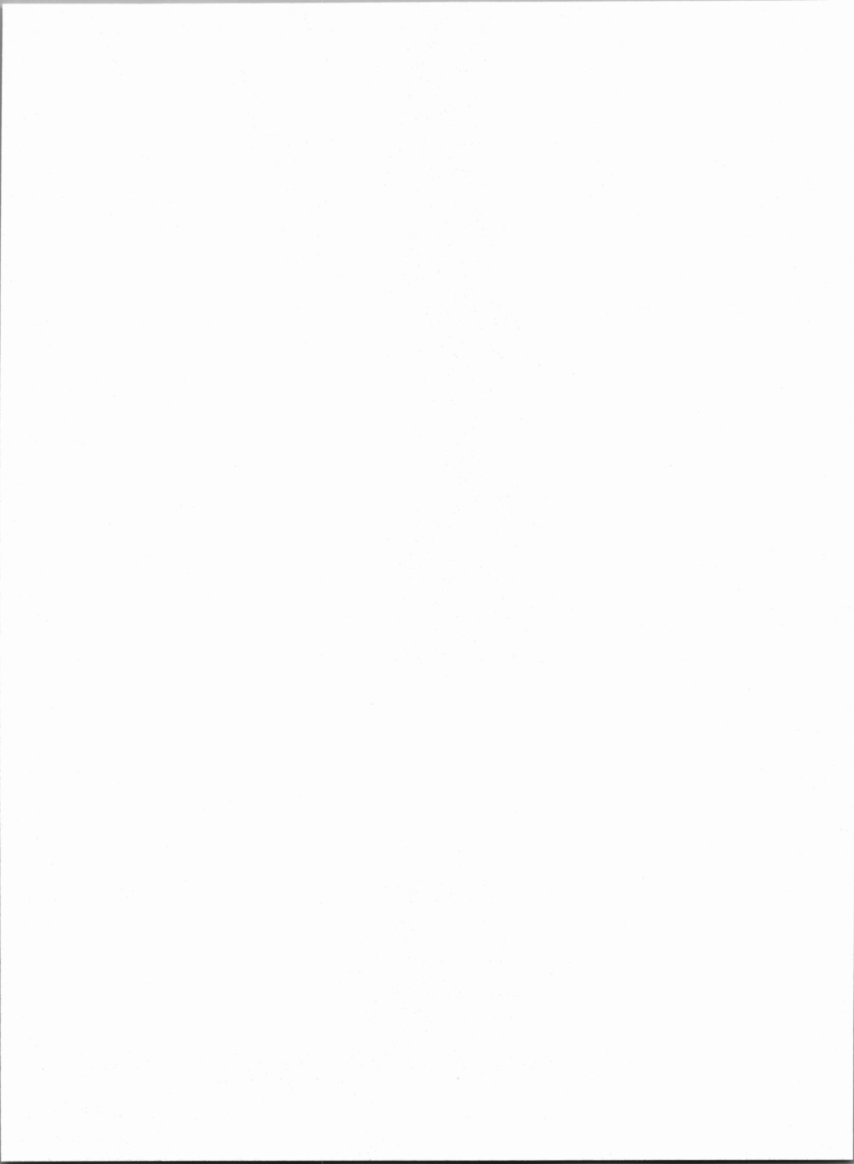
FOR THE RUGBY GAME.

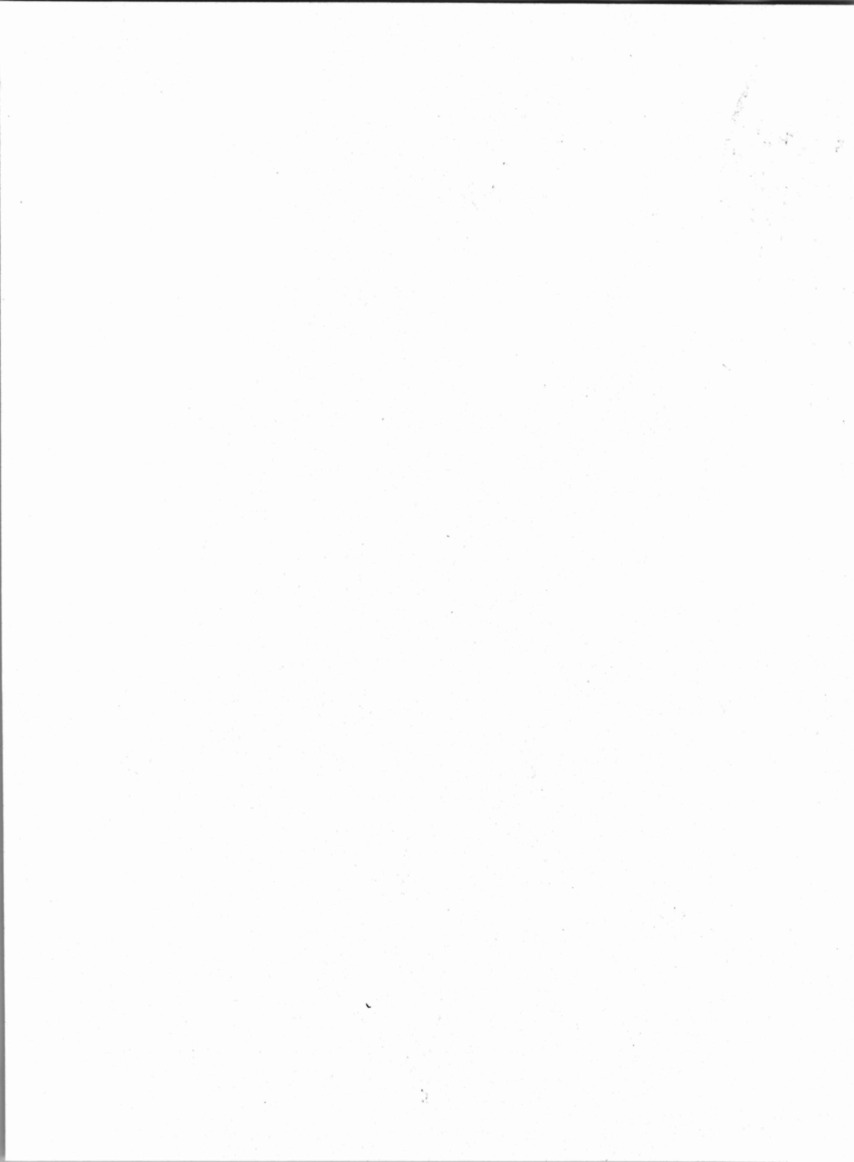
Is oval shape, the best India rubber bladder with outside leather case.

No. 3.	22 inches	circumference,	\$3 00
" 4.	24 "	"	3 50
" 5.	27 "	"	Regulation size,	4 00
" 6.	30 "	"	4 50
" 7.	33 "	"	5 00











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