

2015–2016 Yearbook No. 93



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Balls



Hoops



Front cover:

*Winners of the Under 21 Golf Croquet World Championship
held at United Croquet Club, Christchurch, February 2015*

*Left to right: Felix Webby (Taranaki), Bronze Medal,
Josh Freeth (Canterbury), Gold Medal,
Marwan El Sabarouti (Egypt), Silver Medal.*

Photo: courtesy of Greg Bryant

Yearbook layout: John Yarrall



2015/2016

YEARBOOK

No. 93

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Croquet New Zealand

Level 5, Davis Langdon House, 49 Boulcott Street, Wellington

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ATTENTION

All CNZ Associations, CNZ Life Members
and CNZ Executive Members

Notice is hereby given of the
New Zealand Croquet Council Inc.

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

to be held at
The Kauri Room, Brentwood Hotel
Kemp Street, Kilbirnie
WELLINGTON

Saturday 10 & Sunday 11 October 2015
commencing at 10.00am

AWARDS DINNER

Saturday 10 October in Brentwood Hotel at 7pm
Price \$50

Associations please note:
Croquet New Zealand will make the following awards at the Dinner:

Presidents Trophy (for new membership)
Huon Pine Bowl (for runner-up new membership)
Baker Trophy (for most improved AC player)
Most Improved Trophy (for most improved GC player)
Player of the Year (as judged jointly by the AC and GC Selection Panels)
Volunteer of the Year (judged by the Executive)

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GOLF CROQUET TRANS TASMAN

Monday 30th November to Saturday 5th December 2015
Nelson Hinemoa Croquet Club

Tournament Manager: Annie Henry

New Zealand Team:

Phillip Drew (captain), Chris Clarke, Duncan Dixon, Jared Keeman

Jenny Clarke, Ashley Cooke, Dallas Cooke, Erica Stephens

Tony Stephens (reserve)

Phyllis Young (reserve)

Australian Team:

Peter Landrebe (Captain), Kevin Beard, Chris McWhirter, John van der Touw

Anne Quinn (Vice Captain), Wendy Dixon, Rosemary Landrebe, Alison Sharpe

Lester Hughes (reserve)

Fleur Brockway (reserve)

For all the results and commentary please follow the event on www.croquetscores.com



JUNIOR CROQUET SQUAD

The CNZ Junior Croquet Squad will provide young players the opportunity to meet and compete against other players of a similar age. The Junior Croquet Squad is open to all CNZ affiliated players up to age 12. Coaching content will be suited to the participants' interest and ability.

The CNZ Junior Croquet Squad is open to registration by any player who fulfils the following criteria:

1. Be a fully paid up member of a Croquet Club in New Zealand and an affiliated member of CNZ.
2. Have not previously achieved a CNZ Merit Award.
3. Have a guardian in attendance at any squad event (preferably a croquet player but not essential). Guardians should also have access to any or all correspondence between CNZ and the young participant.
4. Be willing to participate in the following;
 - a) one Junior Croquet Squad coaching session
 - b) CNZ Arthur Ross and/or Gold and Silver Stars club competitions
 - c) Email communications with the squad convenor and/or their guardian or coach

A Clubhouse fee of \$5 per day which includes light refreshments is payable to the host venue.

Tournament entry fees and any other costs associated with participating in Junior Croquet Squad activities are payable by the participant.

If you wish to participate in this Squad, then please register with Croquet NZ to admin@croquet.org.nz before **18 September 2015**, including your name, your guardian's name and contact details, your AC and/or GC Handicap, the club you are a member of, a brief playing history, and consent for this information to be used by CNZ for future promotion of the squad and squad member's achievements.



CNZ BRONZE DEVELOPMENT SQUAD

Open Entry to CNZ Player Development

The Bronze Development Squad will target the objective of achieving a CNZ Bronze Merit Award, ie **Completion of a break of 10 hoops or more with or without bisques in a tournament game that is won.**

The CNZ Bronze Development Squad is open to registration by any player who fulfils the following criteria:

1. Be a fully paid up member of a Croquet Club in New Zealand and an affiliated member of CNZ.
2. Have not previously achieved a CNZ Merit Award.
3. Should have an AC handicap in the range of 16-24
4. Possess an understanding of association croquet shot sequences and basic break play concepts.
5. Be willing to participate in the following;
 - a) one Bronze Development coaching session (see below)
 - b) CNZ Arthur Ross competitions and at least 1 other CNZ AC Tier 3 tournament in the current season.
 - c) Email communications with the squad convenor and/or their coach.

A Clubhouse fee of \$5 per day which includes light refreshments is payable to the host venue.

Tournament entry fees and any other costs associated with participating in development squad activities are payable by the participant.

If you wish to participate in this Squad, then please register with Croquet NZ to admin@croquet.org.nz before **18 September 2015**, including your name, AC Handicap, present Index, the club you are a member of, and a brief playing history, and consent for this information to be used by CNZ for future promotion of the squad and squad member's achievements.



CNZ SILVER DEVELOPMENT SQUAD

Open Entry to CNZ Player Development

The Silver Development Squad will target the objective of achieving a CNZ Silver Merit Award, ie **Completion of a break of 12 hoops or more without bisques in a tournament game that is won.**

The CNZ Silver Development Squad is open to registration by any player who fulfils the following criteria:

1. Be a fully paid up member of a Croquet Club in New Zealand and an affiliated member of CNZ.
2. Have previously achieved a CNZ Bronze Merit Award or be capable of demonstrating the playing requirements of a Bronze Award.
3. Should have an AC handicap in the range of 4-16
4. Possess an understanding of association croquet shot sequences and basic break play concepts.
5. Be willing to participate in the following;
 - g) one Silver Development coaching session (see below)
 - h) CNZ Arthur Ross competitions and at least 1 other CNZ AC tournament in the current season
 - i) Email communications with the squad convenor and/or their coach.

A Clubhouse fee of \$5 per day which includes light refreshments is payable to the host venue.

Tournament entry fees and any other costs associated with participating in development squad activities are payable by the participant.

If you wish to nominate yourself for this Squad, then please register with Croquet NZ to admin@croquet.org.nz before **18 September 2015**, including your name, AC Handicap, present Index, the club you are a member of, and a brief playing history, and consent for this information to be used by CNZ for future promotion of the squad and squad member's achievements.



CNZ GOLD DEVELOPMENT SQUAD

Open Entry to CNZ Player Development

The Gold Development Squad will target the objective of achieving a CNZ Gold Merit Award, ie **Completion of a triple peel in a tournament game that is won.**

The CNZ Gold Development Squad is open to registration by any player who fulfils the following criteria:

1. Be a fully paid up member of a Croquet Club in New Zealand and an affiliated member of CNZ;
2. Have previously achieved a CNZ Silver Merit Award and be capable of demonstrating a good understanding of the 3 and 4 ball break;
3. Should have an AC handicap in the range of 0 to 4
4. Be willing to participate in the following;
 - a) Gold Development coaching session (see below)
 - b) CNZ Arthur Ross competitions and at least 2 other CNZ AC tournaments in the current season.
 - c) Regular email communications with the squad convenor and/or their coach.

A Clubhouse fee of \$5 per day which includes light refreshments is payable to the host venue.

Tournament entry fees and any other costs associated with participating in development squad activities are payable by the participant.

If you wish to nominate yourself for this Squad, then please register with Croquet NZ to admin@croquet.org.nz before **18 September 2015**, including your name, AC Handicap, present Index, the club you are a member of, and a brief playing history, and consent for this information to be used by CNZ for future promotion of the squad and squad member's achievements.

2015 Junior, Bronze, Silver & Gold Development Squad Coaching Sessions

All commence at 9.30am

Junior Squad:

17 October	Wellington	Waimarie
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Bronze Development Squad:

28 September 2015	South Canterbury	Ashburton
6 October 2015 (Following the CNZ 0-3 & 4+ Championship)	Counties Manukau	Pukekohe
24 October 2015 (Prior to the North Island Championship)	South Taranaki	Hawera

Silver Development Squad:

29 September 2015	South Canterbury	Ashburton
7 October 2015 (Following the CNZ 0-3 & 4+ Championship)	Counties Manukau	Pukekohe
25 October 2015 (Prior to the North Island Championship)	South Taranaki	Hawera

Gold Development Squad:

30 September & 1 October 2015	South Canterbury	Ashburton
8 & 9 October 2015 (Following the CNZ 0-3 & 4+ Championship)	Counties Manukau	Pukekohe
26 & 27 October 2015 (Prior to the North Island Championship)	South Taranaki	Hawera



Officers of Croquet New Zealand

President

Sue Roberts, 65 Ocean Crest, Papamoa 3118

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Email: prsr@clear.net.nz

Vice Presidents

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National Office

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Email: croquet@croquet.org.nz

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PO Box 11259, Wellington 6142, New Zealand

Ph: (04) 916 0258

Website: www.croquet.org.nz

Auditor: Rodway Staples Wellington

CNZ Life Members

1997 Mr Roger Murfitt, 44 Nottingham Avenue, Christchurch 8025

Ph: (03) 322 7231

2000 Mr John Prince MNZM, 27a Nelson Street, Waipukurau 4200

Ph: (06) 858 6571

2000 Dr Graeme Roberts, 27B Karu Crescent, Waikanae 5036

Ph: (04) 293 6864

2012 Mr Gordon Smith, PO Box 20316, Bishopdale, Christchurch 8543

Ph: (03) 359 9225

The Affiliated Associations: Officers and Clubs

Croquet Auckland

Total Membership – 458

Website: www.aucklandcroquet.org

- President:** Maida Beetson, 10 Prebble Place, Kohimarama, Auckland 1071
Ph: (09) 528 7401 Email: maidabeetson@gmail.com
- Vice President:** Anne Murphy, 8 Deerness Crescent, Algies Bay, Warkworth 0920
Ph: (09) 425 5211 Email: annemurphy8@vodafone.co.nz
- Secretary:** Mrs Alison Moss, 46 Washington Avenue, Glendowie, Auckland 1071
Ph: (09) 528 5159 Email: acasecretary@gmail.com
- Referee:** Jim Wardle, 24 Byron Avenue, Takapuna, Auckland 0622
- (Association):** Ph: (09) 489 7729 Email: wardlebj@yahoo.com
- Referee:** Jan Butcher PO Box 18337, Glen Innes, Auckland, 1743
- (Golf):** Ph: (09) 528 9095 Email: jbutcher@xtra.co.nz
- Treasurer:** Precille Harrison, 26 Newinn Cres, Howick, Manukau 2016
Ph: (09) 273 9599 Email: trecille@xtra.co.nz
- Handicapper:** Bruce Heasley, 1/2 Darwin Lane, Remuera, Auckland 1061
- (Association):** Ph: (09) 522 2322 Email: b.heasley@xtra.co.nz
- Handicapper:** Dave Butcher, PO Box 18337, Glen Innes, Auckland 1743
- (Golf):** Ph: (09) 528 9095 Email: dbutcher@xtra.co.nz

Association Life Members

Miss J. Carter, Epsom/Remuera	Mr L. Edwards, Epsom/Remuera
Mrs S. Edwards, Epsom/Remuera	Mrs P. Norton, Henderson
Mrs P Fisher, Epsom/Remuera	

Clubs

- Carlton** 333 Manukau Road, Epsom, Auckland 1023 (40), (4 lawns) Ph: (09) 630 0552
Mrs Karen Yates, Apt 3B, 416 Remuera Road, Remuera, Auckland 1050
Ph: (09) 524 6016 Email: carltoncroquetclub@gmail.com
- Epsom/Remuera** 259 Gillies Avenue, Epsom, Auckland 1003 (60), (5 lawns) Ph: (09) 630 2765
Mrs Pat Ellis, 17 Rutherford Tce, Meadowbank, Auckland 1072
Ph: (09) 528 5250 Email: secretary.ercc@outlook.com
- Henderson** Cranwell Park, 17 Alderman Drive, Henderson 0612 (31), (3 lawns)
Mrs Pauline Ereckson, 28 Vermeer Place, West Harbour, Auckland 0618
Ph: (09) 416 5377 Email: pede@xtra.co.nz
- Mt Albert** 50 Lloyd Avenue, Mt Albert, Auckland 1025 (19) (2 lawns)
Brian Williams, 9 Francesca Place, West Harbour, Auckland 0618
Ph: (09) 416 4342 Email: 1brian.bw@gmail.com
- North Shore** 1 Wairoa Road, Devonport, Auckland 0624 (31), (4 lawns) Ph: (09) 445 6896
Mrs Charlotte Millar, 49 Tainui Road, Cheltenham, North Shore 0624
Ph: (09) 445 1282 Email: croquetdevonport@xtra.co.nz
- Orewa** 43 Hatton Road, Orewa 0931 (84), (4 lawns) Ph: (09) 426 3506
Jeanne Webber, 2/3 Elgin Place, Red Beach, Auckland 0932
Ph: (09) 426 8826 Email: webber.jeanne@gmail.com
- Pakuranga** Lloyd Elsmore Park, Pakuranga Highway, Manukau 2143 (45), (4 lawns)
Ph: (09) 534 9370
Colleen Muir, 110 Clovelly Road, Bucklands Beach, Auckland 2012
Ph: (09) 537 4314 Email: colleenmuir@hotmail.com
- Pt Chevalier** 25 Dignan Street, Pt Chevalier, Auckland 1022 (22), (3 lawns)
Ph: (09) 846 8946
Sheila Le Masurier, 41 Kent Terrace, Riverhead 0820
Ph: (09) 412 8460 Email: lemaz@clear.net.nz

- St Heliers Bay** 20 The Parade, St Heliers, Auckland 1071 (65), (2 lawns) Ph: (09) 575 6480
Mrs Barbara Anderson, 49/207 Riddell Road, Glendowie, Auckland 1071
Ph: (09) 585 0394 Email: barbara.anderson31@gmail.com
- Takapuna** 8 Auburn Street, Takapuna, Auckland 0622 (70), (4 lawns) Ph: (09) 489 5241
Fran Woods, 1/38 William Souter Street, Forrest Hill, Auckland 0620
Ph: (09) 908 3043 Email: fran.woods@clear.net.nz
- Warkworth** Point Wells Road, Point Wells, RD 6, Warkworth 0986 (40), (2 lawns)
Mrs Marion Taylor, PO Box 409138, Snells Beach 0942
Ph: (09) 422 9555 Email: taylorlsnells@xtra.co.nz

Bay of Plenty Association

Total Membership – 280

- President:** Steve Clarke, 37 Victoria Ave, Whakatane 3120
Ph: (07) 307 0639 Email: sandccclarke@hotmail.co.nz
- Secretary:** Jim Gilligan, PO Box 15133, Tauranga 3144
Ph: (07) 548 2199 Email: bopcroquet@gmail.com
- Referee:** AC: Allister McGregor, 92 Rimuvale Street, Rotorua 3015
Ph: (07) 348 8220 Email: amcg@xtra.co.nz
GC: Steve Piercy, 38 McMillan Street, Katikati 3129
Ph: (07) 549 4033 Email: piercy@xtra.co.nz
- Treasurer:** Zyelette Shepherd, PO Box 452, Whakatane 3158
Ph: (07) 308 4105 Email: zjshepherd@xtra.co.nz
- Handicapper:** Bruce Baker, 40 Butler Road. R.D.2 Whakatane 3192
Ph: (07) 307 0368 Email: bakers@world-net.co.nz

Clubs

- Katikati** Hunter Reserve, Wharawhara Road, Katikati (59), (5 lawns)
Carol Piercy, 38 McMillan Street, Katikati 3129
Ph: (07) 549 4033 Email: piercy@xtra.co.nz
- Croquet Mt Maunganui** Kawaka Street, Mt Maunganui (65), (6 lawns)
PO Box 5070, Mt Maunganui 3150, Ph: (07) 574 1889
Dale Peddie, 15 Milford Ave Bethlehem Tauranga 3110
Ph: (07) 579 1145 Email: landfall@clear.net.nz
- Rotorua** Government Gardens, Arawa Street, Rotorua (30), (5 lawns plus 1 modified)
Ph: (07) 348 5885
Lynne Corbett, 9A Kokiri Street, Ngongotaha, Rotorua 3010
Ph: (07) 357 5247 Email: corbettlynn9@gmail.com
- Tauranga** The Domain, Cameron Road, Tauranga (30), (4 lawns) Ph: 021 171 6282
Lee Perry, 371 Cambridge Road, Tauranga 3110
Ph: (07) 578 1777 Email: l-perry@xtra.co.nz
- Whakatane** Short Street, Whakatane (62), (5 lawns, 1 modified) Ph: (07) 307 1926
Rose Langley, 33 White Horse Drive, Whakatane 3120
Ph: (07) 308 8971 Email: jblangley@xtra.co.nz

Canterbury Association

Total Membership – 421

Website: croquetcanterbury.com

President:	Mrs Lyn Dawson, 7 Townshend Cres, Halswell, Christchurch 8025 Ph: (03) 322 1227	Email: lyndy@compassnet.co.nz
Secretary:	Mrs Robyn Dawson, 42C Harrowdale Drive, Avonhead, Christchurch 8042 Ph: (03) 342 5568	Email: r.dawson@paradise.net.nz
Referee:	TBA	
Handicapper:	Mr Ken Kinzett, 131 Main North Road, Papanui, Christchurch 8052 Ph: (03) 352 5322	Email: keninzett@hotmail.com
Treasurer:	Mr Tony O'Donnell, 5 Banff Place, Avonhead, Christchurch 8042 Ph: (03) 358 6422	Email: evonne_tony@hotmail.com

Association Life Members

Mr John Prince, United	Mrs Maud Trainor, South Brighton
Mr Roger Murfitt, United	Mr Rodger Lane, St James Park

Clubs

Akaroa	Rue Jolie, Akaroa, Banks Peninsula (15), (2 lawns) Evelyn Oliver, 20 Monarch Drive, Duvauchelle Ph: (03) 3045 040	Email: oliverj@xtra.co.nz
Barrington Park	Garnett Avenue, Christchurch 8024 (23), (4 lawns) Club Ph: (03) 332 2786 Graeme Thomas, 2a Hindess Street, Halswell, Christchurch 8025 Ph: (03) 322 7884	Email: crokei2502@gmail.com
Cashmere	Valley Road, Cashmere, Christchurch 8022 (45), (2 lawns) Judith Beach, 19 Pahau Place, Christchurch 8025 Ph: (03) 980 3616	Email: jbeach@paradise.net.nz
Diamond Harbour	Purau Avenue, Diamond Harbour, Christchurch 8972 (13), (3 lawns) Rosie Morrison, 17 Te Ra Crescent, RD 2, Diamond Harbour 8972 Ph: (03) 329 4646	Email: rosetone@ihug.co.nz
Edgeware	Forfar Street, Christchurch 8013 (32), (3 lawns) Club Ph: 027 419 9861 Ian Hamill, 180 Petrie Street, Christchurch 8013 Ph: (03) 386 0340	Email: hamill2011@xtra.co.nz
Elmwood Park	Cnr Heaton Street & St Andrews Square, Christchurch 8052 (41), (4 lawns) Kathleen Benton, 101 Rugby Street, Christchurch 8014 Ph: (03) 355 4636	Email: gkbenton@xtra.co.nz
Fendalton Park	28 Makora Street, Fendalton, Christchurch 8041 (45), (4 lawns) Club Ph: 022 693 9956 Mrs Vilna Gough-Jones, 1/51 Staveley Street, Avonhead, Christchurch 8042 Ph: (03) 348 7876	Email: vilnagj@xtra.co.nz
Holmes Park	36 English Street, Christchurch 8042 (29), (2 lawns) Maggie Swords, 1071 Shands Road, Broadfield, RD 6, Christchurch 7676 Ph: (03) 325 7556	Email: manker@xtra.co.nz
Hornby	Main South Road, Hornby, Christchurch 8042 (15), (2 lawns) Cheryl Morall, 18 Edward Street, Prebbleton 7604 Ph: (03) 349 7226	Email: cheryl.morall@xtra.co.nz
Kaiapoi	Revell Street, Kaiapoi 8025 (12), (4 lawns) Frank Williams, 234 Ashworths Bush Road, RD 7, Rangiora 7477 Ph: 029 209 2167	Email: fdwillie@hotmail.com

St James Park	St James Avenue, Papanui, Christchurch 8053 (53), (2 lawns) Club Ph: (021) 264 1221 Rodger Lane, 185C Matsons Avenue, Papanui, Christchurch 8053 Ph: (03) 352 8174 Email: laners@clear.net.nz
St Martins	Gamblins Road, Christchurch 8022 (50), (4 lawns) Club Ph: 021 2658 5596 Kay Blair, 130a Hawford Road, Christchurch 8023 Ph: (03) 332 1200 Email: kay.noel@clear.net.nz
United	North Hagley Park, Riccarton Avenue, Christchurch 8011 (48), (7 lawns) Club Ph: (03) 366 5854. Website: unitedcroquet.com John Yarrall, 14 Ashgrove Court, Lincoln 7608 Ph: (03) 325 7855 Email: jyarrall@xtra.co.nz

Counties-Manukau Association

Total Membership – 195

President:	Brian Price, Villa 5, Summerset Village, 7 Flat Bush School Road, Auckland 2016 Ph: (09) 274 3793 Email: priceb@xtra.co.nz
Secretary:	Cynthia Bates, 28 Jutland Road, Manurewa 2102 Ph: (09) 623 6844 Email: cbates@urbanpartners.co.nz
Referee:	Association Croquet: Alex Begg, 70 O'Connor Drive, Pukekohe 2120 Ph: (09) 238 5843 Email: glencairn@maxnet.co.nz Golf Croquet: Ngaire Newdick, Villa 16, Summerset Village, 7 Flat Bush School Road, Auckland 2016 Ph: (09) 273 6311 Email: snnewdick@xtra.co.nz
Coach:	Jenny Begg, 70 O'Connor Drive, Pukekohe 2120 Ph: (09) 238 5843 Email: glencairn@maxnet.co.nz
Treasurer:	Eleanor Gauld, 25 Waimai Avenue, Weymouth, Auckland 2103 Ph: (09) 268 2245 Email: didic00lum@xtra.co.nz

Association Life Member

Glen Posselt, Manurewa

Clubs

Howick	Millhouse Reserve, 67 Millhouse Drive, Howick (68), (4 lawns) Club Phone: 021 039 0430 Jill Grimsey, 58 Royale Mews, Botany Downs 2010 Ph: (09) 535 6576 Email: grimsey@slingshot.co.nz
Manurewa	31 Russell Road, Manurewa (31), (4 lawns) Club Phone: 021 0811 5040 Pat Anderton, 174a Clevedon Road, Papakura 2110 Ph: (09) 299 9809 Email: mongoose@outlook.co.nz
Papakura	1 Chapel Street, Papakura (42), (4 lawns) Ph: 021 0246 5255 (Tournaments only) Ron Kilpin, 2/26 Pricor Street, Papakura 2110 Ph: (09) 296 8381 Email: ronhelyn@xtra.co.nz
Pukekohe	79 Harris Street, Pukekohe 2120, (54), (5 lawns) Club Phone: 027 605 0856 Jeff France, 145 Edinburgh Street, Pukekohe 2120 Ph: (09) 238 4883 Email: jefffrance@orcon.net.nz

Croquet Hawke's Bay Inc

Total Membership – 255

President:	Colleen Reynolds, 18 Totara Street, Taradale, Napier 4112 Ph: (06) 844 2841	Email: col.nick@clear.net.nz
Secretary:	Judy Kermode, 5 Herrick Street, Mārewa, Napier 4110 Ph: (06) 9290664	Email: northopstud@hotmail.co.nz
Referee:	Lester O'Brien, 14B Waterhouse Street, Taradale, Napier 4112 Ph: 021 208 2899	Email: lester@nowmail.co.nz
Handicapper:	Don Reyland, 4/43 Middle Road, Havelock North 4130 Ph: (06) 877 4416	Email: donald@reyland.co.nz
Treasurer:	Isobel O'Brien, 14B Waterhouse Street, Taradale, Napier 4112 Ph: (06) 844 8252	Email: isobel@nowmail.co.nz

Association Life Members

D.W. Curtis (Hastings)	D. Reyland (Heretaunga)
Mrs G.M. Appleman (Mārewa)	

Clubs

Barry Memorial	530 Aberdeen Road, Gisborne (5), (4 lawns) Pat Wakelin, Unit 12, 36 Disraeli Street, Gisborne 4010 Ph: (06) 868 3093	Email: pamawa@xtra.co.nz
Hastings	"Club at Large" (22) Suzanne Berry, PO Box 8931, Havelock North 4157 Ph: (06) 877 0511	Email: suzanneberry43@gmail.com
Kaiti-Gisborne	Rutene Road, Gisborne (2), (4 lawns) Clive Yates, 20 Turenne Street, Inner Kaiti, Gisborne 4010 Ph: (06) 867 9200	Email: g04cby@clear.net.nz
Mārewa	Whitmore Park, 96A Nuffield Avenue, Napier (103), (6 lawns) Helen Grant, PO Box 4307, Mārewa 4143 Ph: (06) 835 3717	Email: reliever@xtra.co.nz
Heretaunga	341 Napier Road, Havelock North (123), (7 lawns) Helen Reeves, PO Box 8239, Havelock North 4157 Ph: (06) 877 0976	Email: hreeves@orcon.net.nz

Croquet Manawatu-Wanganui Inc

Total Membership – 255

President:	Michael Hardman, 19 Winston Avenue, Palmerston North 4410 Ph: (06) 353 5980	Email: mjhardman@xtra.co.nz
Secretary:	Bob Eyles, 108 Gladstone Road, Levin 5571 Ph: (06) 368 8813	Email: loisandbob@xtra.co.nz
AC Referee:	Vince Neall, 18 Hughes Avenue, Palmerston North 4410 Ph: (06) 356 9836	Email: vandaneall@inspire.net.nz
GC Referee:	Micki Tyler, 11 Parkland Crescent, Palmerston North 4410 Ph: (06) 358 9555	Email: micki.tyler@xtra.co.nz
AC Handicapper:	Graeme McIntyre, 53 Tutaenui Road, Marton 4710 Ph: (06) 327 5575	Email: graeme.jean@xtra.co.nz
GC Handicapper:	Micki Tyler, 11 Parkland Crescent, Palmerston North, 4410 Ph: (06) 358 9555	Email: micki.tyler@xtra.co.nz
Publicity:	Rex Oliver, 373A Ruahine Street, Palmerston North 4410 Ph: (06) 359 2334	Email: cmwpublicity@icloud.com
Treasurer:	Robin Scott, 1 Rennie Avenue, Palmerston North 4410 Ph: (06) 357 8436	Email: robinscott@clear.net.nz

Association Life Members

Mrs Marie Power, Rangatira	Gordon Smith, Rose Gardens
James Carver, Wanganui	

Clubs

Feilding	Drake Street, Feilding (31), (4 lawns) Fiona Francis, 2 Ursula Drive, Feilding 4702 Ph: (06) 323 3222 Email: fionanbob@vodafone.co.nz
Levin	Speldhurst Estate, Kimberley Road, Levin (43), (4 new lawns) Rosemary Eyres, 90 Parker Avenue, Levin 5510 Ph: (06) 368 0562 Email: rosemary.eyres@clear.net.nz
Marton	Tutaenui Road, Marton (27), (3 lawns) Jean McIntyre, 53 Tutaenui Road, Marton 4710 Ph: (06) 327 5575 Email: graeme.jean@xtra.co.nz
Rangitira	McPhee Street, Dannevirke (19), (6 lawns) Terry Walker, 3 Guinane Street, Dannevirke 4930 Ph: (06) 374 8908 Email: t.jreklaw@xtra.co.nz
Rose Gardens	The Esplanade, Palmerston North (49), (6 lawns) Monica Huisman, 17 Sandstrom Grove, Feilding 4702 Ph: (06) 323 3365 Email: monica.huisman@xtra.co.nz
Takaro	Cnr Botanical Road and Featherston Street, Palmerston North (16), (3 lawns) Website: www.sportsground.co.nz/takarocroquet Irene Deline, 9A Highbury Avenue, Palmerston North 4412 Ph: (06) 357 0389, Email: irenedeline@xtra.co.nz
Wanganui	Parsons Street, Wanganui (70), (8 lawns) Wally Duncan, 13 Kitchener Street, Wanganui 4500 Ph: (06) 343 1823 Email: clairewally6@xtra.co.nz

Marlborough Association

Total Membership – 98

President	Maurice Burney, 1/2 Wadsworth Crescent, Blenheim 7201 Ph: (03) 578 1296 Email: lmburney@xtra.co.nz
Vice president	John Campbell, 15 Rosewood Place, Blenheim 7201 Ph: (03) 579 4616 Email: magjon15@xtra.co.nz
Treasurer	Margaret Heaney, 8 Corry Crescent, Blenheim 7201 Ph: (03) 579 3059 Email: rmheaney@hotmail.com
Secretary	Lyn Burney, 1 / 2 Wadsworth Crescent, Blenheim 7201 Ph: (03) 578 1296 Email: lmburney@xtra.co.nz
Referee	Anne Masters, 126A Cleghorn Street, Blenheim 7201 Ph: (03) 578 3519 Email: aa.masters@ihug.co.nz
Handicapper	Margaret Heaney, 8 Corry Crescent, Blenheim 7201 Ph: (03) 578 3519 Email: rmheaney@hotmail.com

Association Life Members

Mrs Anne Masters, Blenheim
Mr Robert Chetwin, Blenheim

Clubs

Blenheim	Parker Street, Pollard Park, Blenheim (50) Moira Paul, 12 Tereice Street, Blenheim 7201 Ph: (03) 578 9727 Email: moiraandstan@xtra.co.nz
Brooklyn	15 Brooklyn Drive, Blenheim (40) Don Stevenson, 32a Brooklyn Drive, Blenheim 7201 Ph: (027) 695 5581 Email: brooklyncroquetclub@gmail.com
Kaikoura	The Esplanade, Kaikoura (6) Margaret Hamilton, 285 Seaward Valley Road, RD 1, Kaikoura 7371 Ph: (03) 319 5264 Email: clematisgrove@xtra.co.nz

Croquet Nelson Inc

Total Membership – 149

President	Mr Mike Milstein, 31 Walters Bluff, Nelson 7010 Ph: (03) 539 0620 Email: agewell@ihug.co.nz
Secretary	Mrs Betty Winterburn, 41 Croucher Street, Richmond, Nelson 7020 Ph: (03) 544 7268 Email: bwinterburn@xtra.co.nz
Referee	Mr Manly Bowater, 103 Princes Drive, Nelson 7010 Ph: (03) 548 7971 Email: manlyandsuebo@kinect.co.nz
Handicapper	Association Croquet: Mrs Sue Bowater, 103 Princes Drive, Nelson 7010 Ph: (03) 548 7971 Email: manlyandsuebo@kinect.co.nz Golf Croquet: Mr Mike McClure, PO Box 2057, Stoke, Nelson 7041 Ph: (03) 544 1664 Email: mike@terminatorsmllets.co.nz
Coach	Mr Dennis Bulloch, Tahuna Holiday Park, 70 Beach Road, Nelson 7011 Ph: 027 222 5024 Email: djbulloch@hotmail.com
Treasurer	Mrs Bev Worrall, 14 North Road, Nelson 7010 Ph: (03) 548 2190 Email: bev.worrall@xtra.co.nz

Association Life Members

Betty Winterburn, Richmond
Manly Bowater, Nelson Hinemoa

Clubs

Nelson-Hinemoa	Cnr. Haven & Halifax Streets, Nelson (74) Judy Jacobs, 85C Green Street, Tahunanui, Nelson 7011 Ph: (03) 548 6161
Richmond	348 Queen Street, Richmond (54) Mrs Mary North, 57b Cambria Street, Nelson 7010 Ph: (03) 545 7290 Email: mapua.mary@xtra.co.nz
Riwaka	Main Road, Riwaka (9) Jennie Askew, 18 Lodder Lane, RD 3, Motueka 7198 Ph: (03) 528 7309 Email: jaskew@xtra.co.nz

Northland Association

Total Membership – 184

President	Mrs Lois Wilkinson, 1 Golf View Road, Kerikeri 0230 Ph: (09) 407 6885 Email: nanwilk@xtra.co.nz
Secretary	Mrs Kathleen Laybourn, 28/b Second Avenue, Whangarei 0110 Ph: (09) 438 0576 Email: kathanderic@paradise.net.nz
Referee	Contact secretary
Handicapper	Mr George Depree, 265 Rimu Apts., 262 Fairway Drive, Kamo 0112 Ph: (09) 435 1512
Coach	TBA
Publicity	Mr Eric Manning, 7/c Donald Street, Whangarei 0112 Ph: (09) 430 0948 Email: ericos@xtra.co.nz
Treasurer	Mrs V. Williscroft, Unit 4, 9 Princes Street, Kensington 0112 Ph: (09) 437 2826

Association Life Members

Mr George Depree, Kensington
Mrs Verna Williscroft, Whangarei
Mrs Kathleen Laybourn, Whangarei

Clubs

- Doubtless Bay** State Highway 10, Cable Bay, Mangonui 0557 (25), (4 lawns)
Mrs Beryl Smith, 303A State Highway 10, Cable Bay 0420
Ph: (09) 406 1320 Email: georgeberyl.smith@xtra.co.nz
- Kaitaia** Matthews Avenue, Kaitaia (25), (3 lawns)
Mrs L Thompson, 1B Oxford Street, Kaitaia 0410
Ph: (09) 408 4007 Email: wallyandlynda@xtra.co.nz
- Kensington** 41 Mill Road, Whangarei (38), (3 lawns)
Mrs Margaret Sutherland, 8 Deveron Street, Whangarei 0112
Ph: (09) 437 4973 Email: nanamarg@slingshot.co.nz
- Kerikeri** Cherry Park Reserve, Landing Road, Kerikeri (24), (3 lawns)
Miss G Fletcher, 5 Hone Heke Road, Kerikeri 0230
Ph: (09) 401 7121 Email: myqwerty@xtra.co.nz
- Maungakaramaea** Tangihua Road, Maungakaramaea (15), (2 lawns)
Mrs Beverley Heappey, Snooks Road, RD 8, Whangarei 0178
Ph: (09) 432 3715 Email: bevhl@slingshot.co.nz
- Waipu** South Road, Waipu (25), (2 lawns)
Elizabeth Hunt, 352 South Road, Waipu 0582
Ph: (09) 432 1619 Email: liz.hunt@xtra.co.nz
- Whangarei** 2 Third Avenue, Whangarei (28), (4 lawns)
Mr W. Mayor, 25 High Street, Whangarei 0110
Ph: (09) 438 0431 Email: wilyum84@xtra.co.nz

Otago Association

Total Membership – 171

- President** To be confirmed
- Secretary** Daphne Hannagan, 217a Helensburgh Road, Wakari, Dunedin 9010
Ph: (03) 476 3718 Email: dhannagan1@kinect.co.nz
- Referee** Mr Nairn Smith, 65 Walton Park Avenue, Fairfield, Dunedin 9018
Ph: (03) 488 3993 Email: nairnandkathy@xtra.co.nz
- Handicapper** Mr David Jackson, 19 Seaview Terrace, St Clair, Dunedin 9012
Ph: (03) 455 7769 Email: dijackson@xtra.co.nz
- Publicity** Mrs Daphne Hannagan, 217a Helensburgh Road, Waikari, Dunedin 9010
Ph: (03) 476 3718 Email: dhannagan1@kinect.co.nz
- Treasurer:** Mrs Lynley Browne, 95 Moana-Crescent, Musselburgh, Dunedin 9013
Ph: (03) 455 3819 Email: collyn@es.co.nz
- Website:** www.sportsground.co.nz/otagocroquet

Association Life Members

- Mrs J. Frood, Leith
Mrs L Browne, Forbury Park

Clubs

- Alexandra** 2 Kenmare Street, Alexandra (18), (4 modified lawns)
Mrs Ainslie McCristell, 37A Young Lane, RD 1, Alexandra 9391
Ph: (03) 449 3233 Email: mccristell@xtra.co.nz
- Forbury Park** Victoria Road, Dunedin (26), (4 lawns)
Mrs Lynley Browne, 95 Moana Crescent, Musselburgh, Dunedin 9013
Ph: (03) 455 3819 Email: collyn@es.co.nz
- Leith** 9 Quentin Avenue, Dunedin (15), (3 lawns)
Ms Joan Carter, 47 Glendevon Place, Vauxhall, Dunedin 9013
Ph: (03) 454 4705 Email: joancarter@xtra.co.nz

Punga	Cnr. Lawson & Ross Streets, Dunedin (10), (3 lawns) Anthony Ritchie, 229 Helensburgh Road, Waikari, Dunedin 9010 Ph: (03) 476 2591 Email: Anthony.ritchie@xtra.co.nz
Tainui	24 Tahuna Road, Dunedin (35) (3 lawns) PO Box 11001, Musselburgh 9049. Club Ph: (03) 455 0090 Veronica Parker, 18 Heath Street, Andersons Bay, Dunedin 9013 Ph: (03) 454 2187 Email: laurieandbonnie@clear.net.nz
Wakatipu	Jardine Park, Kelvin Heights, Queenstown (13), (4 lawns) Ruby Hutton, PO Box 520, Queenstown 9348 Ph: (027) 515 5877 Email: wakatipucroquet@gmail.com
Wanaka	Warren Street (West), Wanaka (37) (4 lawns) Mrs Anne MacDonald, 55 Sargood Drive, Wanaka 9305 Ph: (03) 443 1383 Email: anne.mac@clear.net.nz

South Canterbury Association

Total Membership – 261

President	Miss Jenny Macnab, 17 Solway Street, Holmes Hill, Oamaru 9401 Ph: (03) 434 5231 Email: jrmac@farmside.co.nz
Secretary	Mrs Jennifer Wilson, 63 Wilson Street, Geraldine 7930 Ph: (03) 693 8228 Email: jwil46@xtra.co.nz
Referee	Mr Brian Monckton, 16 D R.D., Oamaru 9492 Ph: (03) 432 4240 Email: Monckton.brian@gmail.com
Handicapper	Mrs Bev. Smith 12A Broadway Avenue, Timaru 7910 Ph: (03) 686 3210 Email: smith12a@xtra.co.nz
Coach	Mrs Suzanne Cleveland, RD 21, Geraldine 7991 Ph: (03) 692 2791 Email: sue126@ruralnet.co.nz
Publicity	Mrs Ann Weir, 83 Greta Street, Oamaru 9400 Ph: (03) 434 9160 Email: Ann.Tom@xtra.co.nz
Treasurer	Mr Brian Maxwell, 18 Avimore Street, Timaru 7910 Ph: (03) 686 3028 Email: bhmaxwell@orcon.net.nz
South Canterbury Email	scroquet@gmail.com

Association Life Members

Mrs M. Stockwell, Ashbury
Mrs L Ballantyne, Aorangi

Clubs

Allenton	14 Cavendish Street, Ashburton (16), (3 lawns) Mrs Jill Walkham, No.1 RD, Ashburton 7770 Ph: (03) 302 4832
Aorangi	Anzac Park, Rose Street, Timaru (51) Ph: 027 689 8774 (4 lawns) Mr Kevin McGlincy, 19 Jellicoe Street, Timaru 7910 Ph: (03) 686 6173 Email: gkmcg@xtra.co.nz
Ashbury	Park View Terrace, Ashbury Park, Timaru (31), (4 lawns) Mrs Marie Pike, 325B Wai-iti Road, Timaru 7910 Ph: (03) 686 3230 Email: nan-pop@xtra.co.nz
Awamoa	Awamoa Road, Oamaru (40), (5 lawns)
Gardens	Terrie Steiner PO Box 523, Oamaru 9444 Ph: (03) 434 6490 Email: terriemsteiner@xtra.co.nz
Geraldine	Huffey Street, Geraldine (13), (4 lawns) Mrs Margaret Coker, 28 Forest Road, Geraldine 7930 Ph: (03) 693 8816 Email: forestheights@xtra.co.nz

Methven	The Domain, Chertsey Road, Methven (5), (3 lawns) Mrs Anne Ridge, Greenfields, Highbank RD12, Rakaia 7782 Ph: (03) 302 1853 Email: a.ridge@farmside.co.nz
Waimate	98A Shearman Street, Waimate (26), (4 lawns) Mrs Shirley Abraham, 17 Parsonage Road, Waimate 7924 Ph: (03) 689 8511 Email: s.abraham@xtra.co.nz
Waireka	Philip Street, Ashburton (48), (5 lawns) Mrs Audrey Leath, 11 Parkdale Close, Ashburton 7700 Ph: (03) 308 5570 Email: abjleath@xtra.co.nz
West End	West End Park, Maltby Avenue, Timaru (31), (4 lawns) Mrs Mel Guerin, 38b Maltby Avenue, Timaru 7910 Ph: (03) 684 6949 Email: mel.guerin@xtra.co.nz

Southland Association

Total Membership – 78

President	Mrs Judith Hamilton, 53B Lodge Road, RD 2, Winton 9782 Ph: (03) 236 8208 Email: jbfearn@xtra.co.nz
Secretary	Ms Glennis Gray, 10 Dale Crescent, Gore 9710 Ph: (03) 208 5477 Email: gjg@xtra.co.nz
Treasurer	Suzanne Ballinger, 61 William Stephen Road, Te Anau 9679 Ph: (03) 249 8969 Email: abandsballinger@vodafone.co.nz
Referee	Mrs Joyce Millow, 21B Kauri Terrace, Invercargill 9810 Ph: (03) 217 0987 Email: joyce.millow@gmail.com
Handicapper	Kathryn Cherry, 22 Milford Street, Invercargill 9812 Ph: (03) 216 5385 Email: kathryn_cherry@xtra.co.nz

Association Life Members

Mrs Joyce Millow, Queens Park Mrs Joan Batt, Winton
Wendy Baker, Queens Park

Clubs

Gore	Ardwick Street, Gore (23), (4 lawns) Anne Mitchell, 159 Broughton Street, Gore 9710 Ph: (03) 208 6971
Queens Park	Queens Park, Gala Street, Invercargill, (3 lawns) Mrs Glenys Findlay, 40 Clifton Street, Invercargill 9810 Ph: (03) 217 8240 Email: ifindlay@xtra.co.nz
Te Anau	Isobel Jennings, 63 Bligh Street, Te Anau 9600 Ph: (03) 249 7220 Email: i.jennings@xtra.co.nz
Winton	Great North Road, Winton, (2 lawns) Mrs Faye Gibson, 310 Great North Road, Winton 9720 Ph: (03) 236 0564 Email: faye.john@xtra.co.nz

South Taranaki Association

Total Membership – 85

President	Mr Peter Filbee, 62 Manawapou Road, Hawera 4610 Ph: (06) 278 8755 Email: peter@agricomacc.co.nz
Secretary	Mrs Jean Harvie, 97A Wilson Street, Hawera 4610 Ph: (06) 278 8735 Email: gd.j.harvie@xtra.co.nz
Referee	Mrs Eileen Judd, 107 Warwick Road, RD 21, Stratford 4391 Ph: (06) 765 5436, Fax: (06) 765 0436, Email: judd-hotter@xtra.co.nz
Handicapper	Peter Filbee
Publicity	Mrs Susan Williams, 18 George Street, Hawera 4610. Ph: (06) 278 4635
Treasurer	Barbara Strange, 12 Buchanan Place, Hawera 4610. Ph: (06) 278 7733

Association Life Member

Mrs I. Caddick

Clubs

- Hawera** Albion Street, Hawera (32), (3 lawns)
 Mrs Barbara Sugden, 33 Murdoch Street, Hawera 4610
 Ph: (06) 278 4728 Email: barbara.hawera.c@gmail.com
- Park** James Campbell Memorial Park, High Street, Hawera (36), (4 lawns)
 Mrs Shirley Rumney, 40 Douglas Street, Hawera 4610
 Ph: (06) 2784729 Email: shirleyrumney@gmail.com
- Stratford** Regan Street, Stratford (17), (2 lawns)
 Mrs Eileen Judd, 107 Warwick Road, RD 21, Stratford 4391
 Ph: (06) 765 5436 Email: judd-hotter@xtra.co.nz

Croquet Taranaki
Total Membership – 161

- President** Mrs Bonnie Johnstone, 394 St Albans Street, New Plymouth 4310
 Ph: (06) 758 2002 Email: cjs.bonnie@xtra.co.nz
- Secretary** Rex Brogden, 29 Ngaio Street, New Plymouth 4310
 Ph: (06) 758 1295 Email: mavrex@hyper.net.nz
- Handicapper** Association Croquet: Mrs Bonnie Johnstone
- Treasurer** TBA

Association Life Member

Mr Gary King, New Plymouth

Clubs

- Inglewood** James Street, Inglewood (23) (2 lawns)
 Mr Rex Brogden, 29 Ngaio Street, New Plymouth 4312
 Ph: (06) 758 1295 Email: mavrex@hyper.net.nz
- New Plymouth** Watson Street, New Plymouth (86) (4 lawns)
 Mrs Marie Wellington, 52A Whiteley Street, New Plymouth 4310
 Ph: (06) 751 3144 Email: welton@xtra.co.nz
- West End** Churchill Heights, New Plymouth (52) (3 lawns)
 Mrs Evelyn Cowie, 15F Glen Almond Street, New Plymouth 4310
 Ph: (06) 758 9638 Email: evandstew@xtra.co.nz

Thames Valley Association
Total Membership – 215

- President** Mrs Phyllis Young, 202A Tower Road, RD 1, Matamata 3471
 Ph: (07) 888 4995 Email: geoffphylyoung@xnet.co.nz
- Secretary** Mrs Gwen Falconer, 5 Christensen Street, Waihi 3610
 Ph: (07) 863 8375 Email: gwen@waihifalconer.co.nz
- Referee** Geoff Young, 202A Tower Road, RD 1, Matamata 3471
 Ph: (07) 8884995 Email: geoffyoung@xnet.co.nz
- Handicapper** Geoff Young, 202A Tower Road, RD 1, Matamata 3471
 Ph: (07) 888 4995 Email: geoffyoung@xnet.co.nz
- Coach** GC: Phyllis Young, 202A Tower Road, RD 1, Matamata 3471
 Ph: (07) 888 4995 Email: geoffphylyoung@xnet.co.nz
- Treasurer** Mrs Carol Woodd, 8 Moresby Avenue, Waihi 3610
 Ph: (07) 863 7980 Email: carol.woodd@slingshot.co.nz

Association Life Members

 Mrs A Gilbert, Waihi
 Zelma Duggan, Waihi

 Claire Twentyman, Thames
 Geoff Young, Kereone

Clubs

Kereone Country	202A Tower Road, RD 1, Matamata (13), (1 lawn) Mrs Phyllis Young, 202A Tower Road, RD 1, Matamata 3471 Ph: (07) 888 4995 Email: geoffphylyoung@xnet.co.nz
Morrinsville	Linden Street, Morrinsville (71), (4 lawns) Mrs Jenny McLaren, 18 Snell Street, Morrinsville 3300 Ph: (07) 889 7102 Email: g-jmclaren@xnet.co.nz
Paeroa	The Domain, King Street (19), (6 lawns) Mrs Heather Prince, Waitekauri Road, Waikino 3682 Ph: (07) 863 6331 Email: paeroacroquetclub@xtra.co.nz
Te Aroha	Te Aroha Domain, Te Aroha (10), (5 lawns) Hilary Mole, 110A Centennial Avenue, Te Aroha 3320 Ph: (07) 884 8838 Email: greg.hilary.mole@xtra.co.nz
Thames	Beach Road, Thames (47), (5 lawns) Tim Grove, 207 Hill Street, Thames 3500 Ph: (07) 868 9188 Email: carolannetim@yahoo.co.nz
Waihi	Morgan Park, Kenny Street, Waihi (26), (4 lawns) Mrs Liz Jackson, 6 Russell Street, Waihi 3610 Ph: (07) 863 8804 Email: lizj@outlook.co.nz
Whangamata	Bond Street, Whangamata (29), (2 lawns) Chris Conroy, 21 Widdison Pl, RD 1, Whangamata 3691 Ph: (07) 865 7228 Email: cconroy@ihug.co.nz

Waikato-King Country Association

Total Membership – 158

President	Seddon Polglase Ph: (07) 855 3052 Email: seddonp@xtra.co.nz
Vice President	Pam Fisher Ph: (07) 823 4412 Email: pamandpetefisher@gmail.com
Minute Secretary:	Heather Nisbet Ph: (07) 850 1840 Email: heathernisbet@xtra.co.nz
AC Referee	Mrs Loral Piggott, 954 Hazelmere Crescent, Te Awamutu 3800 Ph: (07) 870 3097 Email: loraldavap@clear.net.nz
Handicapper	Mrs Jean Fisher, 132 Dalton Avenue, Te Awamutu 3800 Ph: (07) 871 4427 Email: jean.fisher@xtra.co.nz
Treasurer	Joy Morgan Ph: (07) 871 5825 Email: ericjoymorgan@xtra.co.nz

Association Life Members

Madeline Hadwin, Hamilton East
Dawn Taylor, Te Awamutu

Clubs

Claudeland	44 Oxford Street, Hamilton (42), (5 full lawns, 1 small) Mrs Amanda Smith, 56 Hillcrest Road, Hamilton 3216 Ph: (07) 856 4603 Email: amandas@slingshot.co.nz
Hamilton East	86 Galloway Street, Hamilton (21), (5 lawns) Ms Heather Nisbet, 48B Beerescourt Road, Hamilton 3200 Ph: (07) 850 1840 Email: heathernisbet@xtra.co.nz
Leamington	Scott Street, Cambridge (10), (3 lawns) Pam Fisher Ph: (07) 823 4412 Email: pamandpetefisher@gmail.com

Matamata 6 Peria Road, Matamata (48), (4 lawns)
 Miriam Tregaskis
 Ph: (07) 880 9573 Email: mftregaskis@xtra.co.nz

Te Awamutu Bank Street, Te Awamutu (37), (4 lawns)
 Sheila Woods
 Ph: (07) 871 4247 Email: silvanum@xtra.co.nz

Wairarapa Association

Total Membership – 63

President Mr Duncan Adair, 6A Totara Street, Masterton 5810
 Ph: (06) 377 5762 Email: cheryldu2@orcon.net.nz

Secretary Fran Jenkins, 9 Armstrong Avenue, Carterton 5713
 Ph: (06) 379 8212 Email: ka4mee@gmail.com

Handicapper Mr Duncan Adair, 6A Totara Street, Masterton 5810
 Ph: (06) 377 5762 Email: cheryldu2@orcon.net.nz

Treasurer Fran Jenkins, 9 Armstrong Avenue, Carterton 5713
 Ph: (06) 377 8212 Email: ka4mee@gmail.com

Clubs

Masterton Queen Elizabeth Park, Masterton (53) (2 lawns)
 Bev Seymour, Homebush, RD 5, Masterton 5885
 Ph: (06) 378 7806 Email: bevseymour@xtra.co.nz

Carterton High Street, Carterton (8) (1 lawn)
 David Richards, 40 Armstrong Avenue, Carterton 5713
 Ph: (06) 379 7258 Email: davern.richards@xtra.co.nz

Wellington Association

Total Membership – 523

President Kelvin Watson, 3 Mariners Way, Whitby Porirua 5024
 Ph: (04) 234 8287 Email: kjwatson@clear.net.nz

Vice-President Alison Robinson, 15 Grenfell Drive, Karori, Wellington 6012
 Ph: (04) 938 4742 Email: agrobinson@paradise.net.nz

Secretary Janet Boutel, 16 Donald Crescent, Karori, Wellington 6012
 Ph: (04) 938 6709 Email: janet@boutel.co.nz

Treasurer Susan Leuchars, 136 Maupuia Road, Maupuia, Wellington 6022
 Ph: (04) 970 8900 Email: seleuchars@paradise.net.nz

Tournament Convenor Tom Berryman, 48 Te Pene Avenue, Titahi Bay 5022
 Ph: (04) 236 8877 Email: tom.berryman@xtra.co.nz

Assn. Referee Wayne Gair, 2 Wright Street, Titahi Bay 5022
 (04) 236 7541 Email: wayne.gair@kapiticoast.govt.nz

Association Life Members

Mrs N McDonald
 Dennis Kerr
 P J Skinley

Clubs

Kelburn Kelburn Park, Salamanca Road, Kelburn, Wellington (65), (5 lawns)
 Club Ph: (04) 472 9885
 Nancy Harp, 4 Reading Street, Karori, Wellington 6012
 Ph: (04) 476 8589 Email: harpharding@msn.com

Khandallah 18-20 Woodmancote Road, Khandallah, Wellington (35), (1 lawn)
 Marj Lawson, 1/33 Box Hill, Khandallah, Wellington 6035
 Ph: (04) 972 6180 Email: Marjorie.lawson@clear.net.nz

Muritai	Oroua Street, Eastbourne (26), (1 lawn) Leonie Burke, 411 Muritai Road, Eastbourne, Lower Hutt 5013 Ph: (04) 562 7389 Email: leonieburke@xtra.co.nz
Paraparaumu	Mazengarb Reserve, Scaife Drive, Paraparaumu (72), (4 lawns) Joy Saker, 4 Karaka Grove, Raumati Beach 5032 Ph: (04) 902 1256 Email: jnsaker@paradise.net.nz
Petone-Central	26 Tennyson Street, Petone, Lower Hutt (21), (2 lawns) Janet Milne, PO Box 33273, Petone, Lower Hutt 5046 Ph: (04) 568 7696 Email: milne.family@xtra.co.nz
Plimmerton	Plimmerton Drive, Plimmerton (93), (4 lawns) John Kliem, 16 Gordon Road, Plimmerton 5026 Ph: (04) 233 2430 Email: plimmertoncroquetclub@gmail.com
Waikanae	Park Avenue, Waikanae (67), (5 lawns) Yvonne Fraser, 21 Rosebank Grove, Waikanae 5036 Ph: (04) (04) 293 7416 Email: yfraser98@gmail.com
Waimarie	Ewen Park, Connolly Street, Lower Hutt (75), (6 lawns) Marion McInnes, 4 Kenya Street, Ngaio, Wellington 6014 Ph: (04) 479 5710 Email: marion4kenya@clear.net.nz
Wainuiomata	Bryan Heath Annex, Heath Street, Wainuiomata, Lower Hutt (18), (4 lawns) Pamela Truscott, 3/25 Nelson Street, Petone, Lower Hutt 5012 Ph: (04) 569 6668 Email: pamela.truscott@gmail.com
Wellington	Alexander Road, Newtown, Wellington (51), (3 lawns) Geoff Husson, 8 Maritime Way, Whitby 5024 Ph: (04) 234 6633, Mob: 021 626 241 Email: geoff.husson@gmail.com

West Coast Association

Total Membership – 61

President	Mr Greg Bryant, 77 Snodgrass Road, RD 2, Westport 7891 Ph: (03) 789 5240 Email: gregbryant@xtra.co.nz
Secretary	Mrs Margaret Glasson, 34 Shakespeare Street, Greymouth 7805 Ph: (03) 768 4793 Email: j.glasson@xtra.co.nz
Handicapper	Mr A Rae, 46 Ramilly Street, Westport 7805 Ph: (03) 789 8075 Email: andyrae@xtra.co.nz
Coach	Mr Tom Durkin, 16a Lyndhurst Street, Westport 7825 Ph: (03) 789 8438 Email: durkin@xtra.co.nz
Treasurer	Mrs Margaret Glasson, 34 Shakespeare Street, Greymouth 7805 Ph: (03) 768 4793 Email: j.glasson@xtra.co.nz

Clubs

Makura	High Street, Greymouth (26) (3 lawns) Mrs Margaret Glasson, 34 Shakespeare Street, Greymouth, 7805 Ph: (03) 768 4793 Email: j.glasson@xtra.co.nz
Rangimarie	Brougham Street, Westport (35) (3 lawns) Mr David Orchard, Powerhouse Road, RD 1, Westport 7891 Ph: (03) 789 9754 Email: adorcharch@gmail.com

New Zealand Croquet Council Honours Board

Presidents

1920	E.J. Ross, Esq.	1957–62	Mrs A.G. Rawlinson
1921	Dr Edgar Whitaker	1963–74	Mrs G.R. Peake
1922–24	R. Caughley, Esq.	1975–79	Mrs L.M. Hight
1925	T.F. Chambers, Esq.	1980–84	The Rev. R.J. Elliott
1926	R. Caughley, Esq.	1985–88	A.D.J. Heenan, Esq., OBE
1927	J. Murray, Esq.	1988–93	R.J. Murfitt, Esq.
1928–29	A.G.F. Ross, Esq.	1993–97	Miss E.A. Thompson, QSM, JP
1930–31	Archdeacon Creed Meredith	1997–99	G.H. Young, Esq.
1932	Mrs A. Rhodes Williams	1999–03	C.E. Jones, QSM, JP
1933–36	Capt. F.L. Hartnell	2003–07	Mrs Y.M. Yeates
1937–47	R.W. McCreath, Esq.	2007–11	Ms S.M. Piper
1948–56	W.H. Kirk, Esq.	2011–	Mrs S Roberts

Past Life Members

1932	scr	Archdeacon Creed Meredith, Wanganui Croquet Club
1932	-1	Dr Edgar Whitaker, Manawatu Croquet Club, Palmerston North
1948	-½	Mr R.W. McCreath, Gore Croquet Club, Southland
1952	-4	Mr A.G.F. Ross, Hastings Croquet Club, Hawke's Bay
1955	6	Mrs W.S. Austin, Kelburn Croquet Club, Wellington
1964	-1½	Mr W.H. Kirk, St. James Croquet Club, Canterbury
1965	-1½	Mrs W.H. Kirk, St. James Croquet Club, Canterbury
1965	scr	Mrs A.G. Rawlinson, Methven Croquet Club, Sth. Canterbury
1976	1½	Mrs G.R. Peake, Punga Croquet Club, Otago
1990	-4	Mr A.D.J. Heenan, OBE, Waimarie Croquet Club, Wellington
1991	-2½	Mrs L.M. Hight, Morrinsville Croquet Club, Thames Valley
1994	3	Mrs Jean Corry, Takapuna Croquet Club, Auckland
1997	2	Mrs H.C. Wills, OBE, Hawera & Park Croquet Club, Hawera
2010	0	Mr C.E. Jones, QSM, JP. Rangimarie Croquet Club, West Coast

NZ 1990 Commemoration Medal for Services to Sport — A.D.J. Heenan, OBE

First President World Croquet Federation – 1989–1994 — A.D.J. Heenan, OBE

Current Life Members

1997	-3	Mr R. Murfitt, United Croquet Club, Christchurch
2000	-3.5	Mr John Prince MNZM, United Croquet Club, Christchurch
2000	-3	Dr Graeme Roberts, Kelburn Croquet Club, Wellington
2012	4 / 1	Mr Gordon Smith, Rose Gardens & United Croquet Clubs, Manawatu/Canterbury

International Trophies

The winners below are also shown in **bold** type in records

MACROBERTSON SHIELD presented by Sir MacPherson Robertson

1925	England	1982	Great Britain
1928	Australia	1986	New Zealand
1930	Australia	1990	Great Britain & Ireland
1935	Australia	1993*	Great Britain & Ireland
1937	England	1996	Great Britain
1950	New Zealand	2000	Great Britain
1956	England	2003	Great Britain
1963	England	2006	Great Britain
1969	Great Britain	2010	Great Britain
1974	Great Britain	2014	New Zealand
1979	New Zealand		

* United States of America admitted to MacRobertson Contest

- 1930 New Zealand v **Australia** – played at Melbourne.
New Zealand Team: A.G.F. Ross (Captain), Archdeacon Creed Meredith, H.P. Stratton, Mrs C. Watkins, Mrs E.A. Smith, Mrs W. Cole
- 1935 Triangular contest between England, **Australia** and New Zealand – played at Melbourne.
New Zealand Team: Capt. F.L. Hartnell (Captain-Manager), H.P. Stratton, Mrs W.E. Caldwell, Mrs W.N. Corbet
- 1940 Although the Triangular contest was announced to be held in New Zealand as part of this country's Centennial celebrations it was cancelled. The following team had been selected and its members were individually awarded the Centennial Gold Badge.
A.G.F. Ross (Captain), C.F. Bryan, Mrs G. McLeod, H.A. Penn, J. Tannock, Mrs C. Watkins
- 1950 England brought the shield to **New Zealand** – played at Auckland, Lower Hutt and Dunedin.
New Zealand Team: A.G.F. Ross (Captain), A.D.J. Heenan, Miss M. Claughton, C. Watkins, F.C. Bryan, Mrs W.H. Kirk
- 1956 New Zealand v **England** played in England.
New Zealand Team: A.G.F. Ross (Captain), G.D. Rowling, C. Watkins, Mrs W.H. Kirk, Mrs McKenzie-Smart, Mrs C. Watkins, Miss I Wainwright, W.H. Kirk (Manager)
- 1963 Triangular contests between **England**, Australia and New Zealand – played in New Zealand.
New Zealand Team: H.C. Ford (Captain), A.G.F. Ross, Mrs B.A. Jarden, Mrs L. Middlemiss, Mrs W.L. Martin, L. Middlemiss, A.J. Stephens, R. Browne, J.G. Prince, F. Gurnsey* and A.D.J. Heenan (Captain)*
- 1969 Triangular contest between **Great Britain**, Australia and New Zealand – played in Australia.
New Zealand Team: J.G. Prince (Captain), Mrs B.A. Jarden, G.D. Rowling, Mrs L.M. Hight, J.W. McNab, Mrs K. Woollett, K. Woollett, H.C. Ford (Manager). D.W. Curtis§ and A.G.F. Ross§
- 1974 Triangular contest between **Great Britain**, Australia and New Zealand – played in England.
New Zealand Team: C.E. Anderson (Captain), A.M. Anderson, R.V. Jackson, R.J. Murfitt, J.G. Prince, G.D. Rowling, Mrs A.G. Rawlinson (Manager)
- 1979 Triangular contest between Great Britain, Australia and **New Zealand**.
New Zealand Team: J.G. Prince (Captain), A.M. Anderson, J.K. Hogan, R.V. Jackson, R.J. Murfitt, P.J. Skinley, Mrs A.G. Rawlinson (Manager)

- 1982 Triangular contest between **Great Britain**, Australia and New Zealand – played in Australia.
New Zealand Team: J.G. Prince (Captain), R.J. Clarke, J.K. Hogan, R.J. Murfitt (Player-Manager), P.J. Skinley, Dr G.J. Roberts, R.V. Jackson*
- 1986 Triangular contest between Great Britain, Australia and **New Zealand** – played in England.
New Zealand Team: J.G. Prince (Captain), G.W. Beale, J.K. Hogan, R.V. Jackson, R.J. Murfitt, P.J. Skinley, A.D.J. Heenan OBE (Manager/Player).
- 1990 Triangular contest between **Great Britain/Ireland**, Australia & New Zealand – played in New Zealand.
New Zealand Team: J.G. Prince (Captain), G.W. Beale, J.K. Hogan, R.V. Jackson, Dr S. Jones, R.J. Murfitt, P.J. Skinley
- 1993 Quadrangular contest between **Great Britain/Ireland**, Australia, New Zealand and the United States of America – played in Australia.
New Zealand Team: G.W. Beale (Captain), R. Baker, G. Bryant, R.V. Jackson, Dr S. Jones, P.J. Skinley, J.K. Hogan*, R.J. Murfitt (Manager)
- 1996 Quadrangular contest between **Great Britain**, Australia, New Zealand and the United States of America – played in England.
New Zealand Team: J.G.Prince (Non Playing Captain and Manager), R. Baker, A. Johnson, S. Jones, P.J. Skinley, A.J. Stephens, B. Wislang
- 2000 Quadrangular contest between **Great Britain**, Australia, New Zealand and the United States of America – played in New Zealand.
New Zealand Team: Dr S.Jones (Captain), R. Baker, R.V. Jackson, T. Garrison, J.G. Prince, P.J. Skinley, B. Wislang, C.E. Jones (Manager)
- 2003 Quadrangular contest between **Great Britain**, Australia, New Zealand and the United States of America – played in USA.
New Zealand Team: T. Garrison (Captain), G. Bryant, D. Bullock, P. Parkinson, J. Prince, B. Wislang, C.E. Jones (Manager), R.V. Jackson§
- 2006 Quadrangular contest between **Great Britain**, Australia, New Zealand and the United States of America – played in Australia.
New Zealand Team: A. Westerby, G. Bryant, S. Davis, R. Lowe, P. Chapman, B. Wislang, C.E. Jones (Manager and non-playing Captain), R.V. Jackson§, P.J. Skinley*
- 2010 1st World Teams Championship played in England. Tier One played between **Great Britain**, Australia, New Zealand and the United States of America played in England
New Zealand Team: A. Westerby (Captain), P. Chapman, P.J. Skinley, Mrs J. Clarke, G. Bryant, M.G. Wright. C.E. Jones (Manager), non-travelling reserve: P. Drew
- 2014 2nd World Teams Championship played in New Zealand. Tier One played between England, Australia, **New Zealand** and the United States of America, played in New Zealand. New Zealand Team: A.J Westerby (Captain), G.D. Bryant, P.J. Chapman, C.D. Clarke, J.C. Clarke, T.A. Garrison. P.J. Skinley & M.G. Wright (Reserves). J.C. Coutts (Manager)
* Selected but did not play
§ Selected but unavailable

THE CAMDEN PARK TROPHY

TRANS-TASMAN OPEN CROQUET TESTS

- 1991 New Zealand v **Australia** (Inaugural Test) played at Perth, Australia.
New Zealand Team: P. Skinley (Captain), G. Beale, I. Dumergue, P. Gleeson, Miss K. Walker, B. Wislang, R. Murfitt (Manager)
- 1994 **New Zealand** v Australia played at Christchurch, New Zealand.
New Zealand Team: P.J. Skinley (Captain), R. Baker, S. Davis, J. Hogan, S. Jones, A. Westerby, R. Murfitt (Manager)

- 1995 **New Zealand** v Australia played at Newcastle, Australia.
New Zealand Team: A.J. Stephens (Captain), R. Baker, S. Davis, A. Johnson, S. Jones, A. Westerby, C. Jones (Manager)
- 1999 **New Zealand** v Australia played at Wanganui, New Zealand.
New Zealand Team: S. Jones (Captain), R. Baker, Mrs D. Cooke, S. Davis, T. Garrison, R.V. Jackson, Mrs M. Hadwin, Mrs S. Hoddy, Mrs P. Jones, Ms J. McIntyre, K. Fellows (Manager)
- 2001 **New Zealand** v Australia played at Brisbane, Australia. New Zealand Team: Graham Beale (Captain), Bob Jackson, Brian Wislang, Toby Garrison, Pat Jones, Sue Lea, Sue Hoddy, Madeline Hadwin, Charles Jones (Manager)
- 2004 **New Zealand** v Australia played at Kapiti Coast, New Zealand. New Zealand Team: Bob Jackson, Greg Bryant, Aaron Westerby, Robert Lowe, Sue Lea, Madeline Hadwin, Jenny Williams, Sue Hoddy, Charles Jones (Manager and non-playing captain)
- 2006 **New Zealand** v Australia played at Melbourne, Australia. New Zealand Team: Greg Bryant, Paddy Chapman, Sue Hoddy, Sue Lea, Jane McIntyre, Peter Parkinson, John Versey, Jenny Williams; Non-travelling reserves: Alison Wall, Michael Wright; Charles Jones (Manager and non-playing captain); Kevin Fellows (Coach)
- 2009 **New Zealand** v Australia played at Palmerston North, New Zealand.
New Zealand Team: Greg Bryant, Paddy Chapman, Paul Skinley, Aaron Westerby, Jenny Clarke (Captain), Pamela Fisher, Sue Lea, Nina Mayard-Husson,
Reserves: Michael Wright, Jane McIntyre. Manager: Charles Jones.
Coach: Kevin Fellows
- 2011 New Zealand vs **Australia** played at Cairnlea, Victoria, Australia.
New Zealand Team: Greg Bryant, Paddy Chapman, Paul Skinley, Toby Garrison, Jenny Clarke (Captain), Nina Mayard-Husson, Pamela Fisher, Marion McInnes. Reserves: Phillip Drew, Alison Robinson. Manager: Gordon Smith.
- 2013 New Zealand vs **Australia** played at Nelson-Hinemoa Croquet Club, Nelson, NZ
New Zealand Team: Aaron Westerby (Captain), Harps Taurangi, David Wickham, Michael Wright, Jenny Clarke, Jane McIntyre, Alison Robinson, Laura Whittaker.
Manager: Jarrod Coutts.

TRANS-TASMAN WOMEN'S CHALLENGE

Trophy presented by Dr Val Payne, President Australian Croquet Council and Mr A.D.J. Heenan, OBE, President New Zealand Croquet Council

- 1988 Contest between **Australia** and New Zealand – played in Tasmania at Sandy Bay Croquet Club, Hobart. New Zealand Team: Mrs M. Hadwin (Captain), Mrs B. Boyes, Mrs M. Jackson, Mrs S. Johnston, Mrs P. McKay, Mrs S. Wiggins, Mrs E. Baker (Manager)
- 1990 Contest between Australia and **New Zealand** – played in New Zealand at the Wanganui Croquet Club, Wanganui. New Zealand Team: Mrs M. Hadwin (Captain), Mrs B. Boyes, Mrs P. Fellows, Miss K. Walker, Mrs S. Wiggins, Mrs P. Young
- 1992 Contest between **Australia** and New Zealand – played in Australia at the S.A.C.A. Headquarters – Parkside, Adelaide. New Zealand Team: Mrs M. Hadwin (Captain), Mrs S. Wiggins (Vice-Captain), Dr J. Bradbury, Mrs P. Fellows, Ms K. Walker, Mrs P. Young, Mr R.J. Murfitt (Manager)
- 1994 Contest between New Zealand and **Australia** – played in New Zealand at the Kelburn Croquet Club, Wellington. New Zealand Team: Mrs M. Hadwin (Captain), Mrs S. Hoddy, Mrs C. Stephens, Miss K. Walker, Mrs P. Young, Miss J. McIntyre
- 1997 Contest between New Zealand and **Australia** – played in Australia at the Noosa Croquet Club, Queensland. New Zealand Team: Mrs P. Young (Captain), Mrs D. Cooke, Mrs P. Jones, Miss J. McIntyre, Mrs C. Stephens, Ms S. Stephens, Mrs A. Guy (Manager)

Representative Matches

- 1928 **England** v North Island – played at Wanganui. North Island Team: R. Caughley, Archdeacon Creed Meredith, H. Murray, H. Penn, H. Stratton, Mrs C. Watkins
England v South Island – played at Christchurch. South Island Team: T.F. Chambers, S. McCullough, A.G.F. Ross (Captain), H.J. Williams
England v New Zealand – played at Palmerston North. New Zealand Team: A.G.F. Ross (Captain), R. Caughley, H. Stratton, Archdeacon Creed Meredith
- 1956 **New Zealand** v Sth England – played in England (at Eastbourne).
 New Zealand Team: A.G.F. Ross (Captain), G.D. Rowling, Miss I. Wainwright, Mrs W.H. Kirk, Mrs G.W. Rowling
- 1963 **Australia** v South Island – played at Timaru. South Island Team: Mrs A.G. Rawlinson (Captain), P.A. Rudolph, O. Andersen, E. Trainor, Mrs E. Todd, Mrs H. Dempsey, Mrs C. McHerron, Mrs J.W. Biddle
England v South Island – played at Nelson. South Island Team: Mrs A.G. Rawlinson (Captain), P.A. Rudolph, G.D. Rowling, E. Trainor, Mrs E. Todd, Mrs C. McHerron, Mrs J.W. Biddle, Mrs H. Dempsey
Australia v North Island – played at Wanganui. North Island Team: Mrs L.M. Hight (Captain), Mrs H. Purdy, T. Regan, Mrs R.H. Browne, R. Browne, J.G. Prince, J. Tucker, M. Reitchesen
England v North Island – played at Rotorua. North Island Team: Mrs L.M. Hight (Captain), Mrs H. Purdy, J. Tucker, M. Reitchesen, T. Regan, Mrs R.H. Browne
- 1969 **New Zealand** v New South Wales – played at Sydney. New Zealand Team: J.G. Prince, K. Woollett, G.D. Rowling, Mrs K. Woollett, Mrs B.A. Jarden, Mrs L.M. Hight, J.W. McNab, H.C. Ford
 New Zealand v **Great Britain** – played at Sydney. New Zealand Team: Mrs B.A. Jarden, K. Woollett, H.C. Ford, J.W. McNab, Mrs L.M. Hight, Mrs K. Woollett
New Zealand v Great Britain – played at Brisbane. New Zealand Team: J.G. Prince, G.D. Rowling, Mrs B.A. Jarden, K. Woollett, Mrs K. Woollett, Mrs L.M. Hight, J.W. McNab
New Zealand v Queensland – played at Brisbane. New Zealand Team: J.G. Prince, Mrs B.A. Jarden, G.D. Rowling, K. Woollett, Mrs K. Woollett, Mrs L.M. Hight, H.C. Ford, J.W. McNab
- 1974 **New Zealand** v Scotland – played at Gleneagles, Perthshire. New Zealand Team: C.E. Anderson (Captain), A.M. Anderson, R.V. Jackson, R.J. Murfitt, J.G. Prince, G.D. Rowling, Mrs A.G. Rawlinson (Manager)
- 1979 New Zealand v **Great Britain** – played at Dunedin, New Zealand. New Zealand Team: D.J. Bulloch (Captain), W.R. Bulloch, Miss S. Grigg, C.E. Jones, J.W. McNab, K. Woollett
 New Zealand v **Australia** – played at Wellington, New Zealand. New Zealand Team: R.J. Clarke (Captain), C.E. Anderson, Mrs V. Boyes, Mrs R.A. Johnstone, Mrs J.N. Ward, J. Wardle
- 1982 **New Zealand** v Queensland – played at Brisbane, Australia. New Zealand Team: J.G. Prince (Captain), R.J. Clarke, J.K. Hogan, R.J. Murfitt, J. Skinley, Dr G.J. Roberts
New Zealand v England – played at Southport, England. New Zealand Team: J.G. Prince (Captain), G.W. Beale, J.K. Hogan, R.V. Jackson, R.J. Murfitt, J. Skinley
- 1986 New Zealand v **London Clubs** – played at Roehampton, England. New Zealand Team: J.G. Prince (Captain), G.W. Beale, A.D.J. Heenan, J.K. Hogan, R.J. Murfitt, P.J. Skinley

- 1990 New Zealand v **Great Britain/Ireland** – played at Hamilton, New Zealand. New Zealand Team: Mrs M. Hadwin (Captain), B. Baker, P. Harding, Dr S. Jones, Dr G.J. Roberts, A.J. Stephens
 New Zealand v **Great Britain/Ireland** – played at Napier, New Zealand. New Zealand Team: Dr G.J. Roberts (Captain), G. Bryant, I.D. Dumergue, P. Gleeson, Dr S. Jones, A. Westerby
 New Zealand v **Australia** – played at Hawera, New Zealand. New Zealand Team: Mrs M. Hadwin (Captain), A. Baker, P.S. Batchelor, B. Elkins, Dr S.K. Fellows, S. Smith
 New Zealand v **Australia** – played at Nelson, New Zealand. New Zealand Team: Mrs W.R.D. Wiggins (Captain), G. Bryant, P.D. Couch, I.D. Dumergue, P. Gleeson, B.A. Wislang
- 1993 **New Zealand** v Victoria – played at Melbourne, Australia. New Zealand Team: G.W. Beale (Captain), R. Baker, G. Bryant, R.V. Jackson, Dr S. Jones, P.J. Skinley
- 1996 **New Zealand** v Wales – played at Dyffryn, Wales. New Zealand Team: R. Baker, A. Johnson, Dr S. Jones, P.J. Skinley, A.J. Stephens. B. Wislang

Australian Tasmania v New Zealand Goodwill Trophy

(Presented by BNZ Travel Ltd)

- 1985 New Zealand

New Zealand Players who have Won Major Events Overseas

World Croquet Federation

- 1989 J.K.Hogan – Winner, World Championship Singles
 2002 Toby Garrison – Silver medal World Association Croquet Championship
 2004 Dennis Bulloch – Runner-up, World Golf Croquet Championship
 2007 Dr Jenny Williams – Bronze medal, Women's World Golf Croquet Championship
 2008 Aaron Westerby – Bronze medal, World Association Croquet Championship
 2009 Duncan Dixon – Gold Medal, World U21 Golf Croquet Championship
 2009 Dr Jenny Clarke – Bronze medal Women's World Golf Croquet Championship
 2011 Dr Jenny Clarke – Silver medal Women's World Golf Croquet Championship
 2011 Hamish McIntosh – Bronze medal World Golf Croquet Championship
 2012 Dr Jenny Clarke – Gold medal Women's World Association Croquet Championship
 2013 Paddy Chapman – Silver medal World Association Croquet Championship
 2014 Dr Jenny Clarke – Silver medal Women's Golf Croquet Championship
 2015 Joshua Freeth – Gold Medal, World U21 Golf Croquet Championship
 2015 Chris Clarke – Bronze medal World Golf Croquet Championship
 2015 Felix Webby – Bronze medal World U21 Golf Croquet Championship

Sonoma-Cutrer World Championship

- 1989 Dr S. Jones

1996 A. Westerby

Silver Medalists (Block Winners)

- | | |
|-------------------|--------------------|
| 1987 J.G. Prince | 1993 J.G. Prince |
| 1989 Dr S. Jones | 1994 A. Westerby |
| 1990 Dr S. Jones | 1995 R. Baker |
| 1992 R.V. Jackson | 1996 S. Davis |
| 1992 A. Westerby | 1997 A.J. Stephens |

Australian Championship Singles

1986 R.V. Jackson
1996 R.V. Jackson

2010 Dr J.C. Clarke

Australian Doubles Championship

2007 P. Chapman & G. Bryant

2009 P. Chapman & M. Morgan (Aust)

Australian Men's Championship

1986 R.V. Jackson

2010 P. Chapman

Australian Women's Championship

1988 Mrs M. Hadwin

Australian Gold Medal

2010 P. Chapman

The Croquet Association (England) Open Championship Singles

1954 A.G.F. Ross
1986 J.K. Hogan

1989 J.K. Hogan

The Croquet Association (England) President's Cup

1908 K.H. Izard
1912 K.H. Izard
1914 K.H. Izard
1949 A.D.J. Heenan
1954 A.G.F. Ross
1954 G.D. Rowling
1954 Mrs C.A. Watkins
1954 Mrs W.H. Kirk

1956 Miss I. Wainwright
1956 A.G.F. Ross
1970 Mrs B.A. Jarden
1974 R.J. Murfitt
1975 D.J. Bulloch
1981 R.J. Murfitt
1993 A. Westerby

The Croquet Association (England) Open Championship Doubles

1974 G.D. Rowling & J.G. Prince

1989 J.K. Hogan & R.V. Jackson

The Croquet Association (England) Mixed Championship Doubles

1949 A.D.J. Heenan &
Mrs E. Kingsford (Eng)
1956 G.D. Rowling &
Mrs G. McKenzie-Smart

2005 Jenny Williams & David Maugham
2007 Jenny Williams &
Chris Clarke (Eng)

The Croquet Association (England) Women's Championship

1950 Miss M. Claughton
1956 Mrs W.H. Kirk
1970 Mrs B.A. Jarden
1972 Mrs B.A. Jarden
1982 Mrs W.R.D. Wiggins

1983 Mrs W.R.D. Wiggins
1986 Mrs W.R.D. Wiggins
2002 Jenny Williams
2005 Jenny Williams

The Croquet Association (England) Ladies' Field Cup (Best Eight Ladies)

1956 Mrs C.A. Watkins	1972 Mrs B.A. Jarden (winner)
1956 Mrs W.H. Kirk	1982 Mrs W.R.D. Wiggins (winner)
1956 Miss I. Wainwright	1984 Mrs W.R.D. Wiggins (winner)
1956 Mrs G. McKenzie-Smart	1985 Mrs W.R.D. Wiggins (winner)
1970 Mrs B.A. Jarden (winner)	

The Croquet Association (England) Silver Medalists

1906 K.H. Izard	1981 Dr G.J. Roberts
1954 A.G.F. Ross	1981 R.J. Murfitt
1956 W.H. Kirk	1983 Mrs W.R.D. Wiggins
1956 Mrs C. Watkins	1986 J.K. Hogan
1956 G.D. Rowling	1986 R.V. Jackson
1970 Mrs B.A. Jarden	1993 A. Westerby
1974 A.M. Anderson	1996 R. Baker
1974 J.G. Prince	2002 J. Williams
1975 D J. Bulloch	

The Croquet Association (England) Veterans' Open Singles

1984 Mrs E. Managh

Championship of Ireland

1956 W.H. Kirk – co-winner	1981 R.J. Murfitt
1956 P.D. Matthews – co-winner	1993 A. Westerby
1970 Mrs B.A. Jarden	

Swiss Open

2007 Jenny Williams

United States Croquet Association Open Championship Singles

1994 A.J. Stephens

United States Croquet Association Open Championship Doubles

1994 A.J. Stephens &
Dr W. Berne (USA)

Canberra Australian Day Tournament*

1988 J.K. Hogan

1989 Mrs M. Hadwin

*Selected to play by invitation.

Scottish Open

2012 P.J. Chapman

N.Z. University Blues Award

1996 R. Baker	2009 A. Hakes
1997 S. Davis	2009 P. Drew
2000 R. Baker	

New Zealand Open Championships

The winner to receive the cup presented by J.W. Lill, and the New Zealand Gold Medal presented by A.G.F. Ross for competition during the 1930 New Zealand Test Selection and won outright by Mrs C. Watkins. The runner-up to receive the John Prince Trophy presented in 1987 by A.D.J. Heenan, OBE.

	NZ Open Winner	Runner-up
1913	K.H. Izard	T.E. Chambers
1914	K.H. Izard	P.A. Laurie
1915	K.H. Izard	A.G.F. Ross
1916–19	Not held	Not held
1920	Dr E. Whitaker	A.G.F. Ross
1921	R. Caughley	P.A. Laurie
1922	A.G.F. Ross	S. McCullough
1923	H.P. Stratton	A.G.F. Ross
1924	A.G.F. Ross	Mrs F.A. Tiffen
1925–26	A.G.F. Ross	Miss M. Hesketh
1927	A.G.F. Ross	Rev.C Creed Meredith
1928	Col. Du Pre (Eng)	A.G.F. Ross
1929	A.G.F. Ross	Mrs A. Jarvie
1930	Mrs A. Jarvie	Mrs F.A. Tiffen
1931	H.J. Williams	Sir Francis Wemyss
1932	A.G.F. Ross	Mrs F.A. Tiffen
1933	H.P. Stratton	Mrs C. Watkins
1934	Capt. F.L. Hartnell	A.G.F. Ross
1935	Col. Du Pre (Eng)	A.G.F. Ross
1936	A.J. Gibbs	Mrs W.C. Thompson
1937	A.J. Gibbs	F.C. Bryan
1938	Mrs C. Watkins	Mrs R.D. Gambrell
1939	A.G.F. Ross	J. Tannock
1940	Mrs C. Watkins	A.E. Ogier
1941	Mrs C. Watkins	Mrs G. Mcleod
1942	Not held	Not held
1943	Not held	Not held
1944	L. Col.W. Beamish	C. La Roche
1945	C. La Roche	Mrs C. Watkins
1946	A.D.J. Heenan	Lt-Col. W.S. Beamish
1947	C. La Roche	Miss M. Claughton
1948	A.D.J. Heenan	Miss M. Claughton
1949	A.G.F. Ross	Mrs C.A. Watkins
1950	A.G.F. Ross	W.H. Kirk
1951	J. Solomon (Eng)	A.G.F. Ross
1952	Mrs C. Watkins	Miss I. Wainwright
1953	A.G.F. Ross	C.A. Watkins
1954	C.A. Watkins	Mrs C. Watkins
1955	Mrs H. O'Connell	Mrs H. Fenwick
1956	G.D. Rowling	Mrs C. Wadsworth
1957	F.C. Bryan	W.B.C. Paynter
1958	A.D.J. Heenan	A.G.F. Ross
1959	A.D.J. Heenan	C. Wadsworth
1960	A.J. Stephens	J. Tucker
1961	Mrs H. Purdy	Mrs J. Jarden
1962	H.C. Ford	Mrs J. Jarden
1963	J.W.Solomon (Eng)	W. Ormerod (Eng)

	NZ Open Winner	Runner-up
1964	A.D.J. Heenan	Mrs C.T. Wadsworth
1965	G.D. Rowling	Mrs J. Jarden
1966	Mrs J. Jarden	G.D. Rowling
1967	J.G. Prince	Mrs J. Jarden
1968	J.G. Prince	D.W. Curtis
1969	J.G. Prince	C. Wadsworth
1970	K. Woollett	C. Wadsworth
1971	J.G. Prince	A.J. Stephens
1972	R.J. Clarke	G.D. Rowling
1973	C. Anderson	G.D. Rowling
1974	R.J. Murfitt	G.D. Rowling
1975	R.V. Jackson	P.J. Skinley
1976–77	J.G. Prince	R.V. Jackson
1978–79	R.V. Jackson	J.K. Hogan
1980–81	P.J. Skinley	R.V. Jackson
1982	R.V. Jackson	J.G. Prince
1983	R.V. Jackson	Mrs W.R.D. Wiggins
1984	R.V. Jackson	G.W. Beale
1985	P.J. Skinley	J.K. Hogan
1986	J.K. Hogan	R.V. Jackson
1987	J.G. Prince	R.V. Jackson
1988	J.K. Hogan	R.V. Jackson
1989	R.V. Jackson	J.G. Prince
1990	J.K. Hogan	R.I. Fulford (G.B.)
1991	R.V. Jackson	J.K. Hogan
1992	R.V. Jackson	Dr S. Jones
1993	R.I. Fulford (G.B.)	R.V. Jackson
1994	A. Westerby	R.V. Jackson
1995	R.V. Jackson	R.I. Fulford (G.B.)
1996	S. Jones	B. Wislang
1997	R.V. Jackson	P.J. Skinley
1998	R.V. Jackson	A. Westerby
1999	R.V. Jackson	S. Davis
2000	R.I. Fulford (G.B.)	C. Clarke (G.B.)
2001	T. Garrison	R.V. Jackson
2002	J. Prince	B. Wislang
2003	R.V. Jackson	D. Goacher (Eng)
2004	D.J. Bulloch	A.J. Stephens
2005	R. I Fulford (G.B.)	R. McInerney (IRE)
2006	R. I Fulford (G.B.)	P.J. Skinley
2007	C. Clarke (G.B.)	A.J. Reid
2008	R. Beijderwellen (NED)	R.I. Fulford (G.B.)
2009	S. Mulliner (G.B.)	K. Aiton (G.B.)
2010	P. Chapman	S. Mulliner (G.B.)
2011	G. Bryant	R. Fletcher (Aust)
2012	G. Bryant	T. Garrison
2013	T. Garrison	A. Westerby
2014	G. Bryant	J. Clarke
2015	I. Dumergue (Aust)	G. Bryant

Heenan Plate

(Donated by Ashley Heenan)

(Played in conjunction with the New Zealand Open Championship Singles)

1949	Mrs J. Lockett	1984	Mrs M. Hadwin
1950	C.A. Watkins	1985	B.J. Wardle
1951	W.H. Kirk	1986	R.J. Murfitt
1952	Mrs G. McLeod	1987	Dr G.J. Roberts
1953	Mrs R.J. Hogan	1988	C.J. Shilling
1954	C.T. Wadsworth	1989	Dr S.K. Fellows
1955	Mrs G.B. Metcalfe	1990	P.J. Skinley
1956–57	Mrs W.H. Kirk	1991	C.J. Shilling
1958	C.T. Wadsworth	1992	D.J. Bulloch
1959	L.J. Mitchell	1993	Dr G.J. Roberts
1960	Mrs J.J. Nicholl	1994	A.J. Stephens
1961	Mrs A.M. Stephens	1995	J.G. Prince
1962	E. Trainor	1996	D.J. Bulloch
1963	Mrs A.R. Griffith	1997	J. Guest (Eng.)
1964	Mrs R. Bugden	1998	R. Lowe
1965	Mrs E.M. Todd	1999	P. Landrebe
1966	Mrs L.M. Hight	2000	J. Riches (Aus.)
1967	G.D. Rowling	2001	B. Baker
1968	J.W. McNab	2002	H. Tahirangi
1969–70	Mrs B.A. Jarden	2003	J. Versey
1971	Mrs L.G. Middlemiss	2004	P.J. Skinley
1972	J.G. Prince	2005	J. Versey
1973	Mrs B.A. Jarden	2006	D.J. Bulloch
1974	P.J. Skinley	2007	G. Smith
1975	R.J. Murfitt	2008	Dr G.J. Roberts
1976	R.J. Clarke	2009	M Fletcher (Aus)
1977	Miss J. Clarke	2010	R.V Jackson
1978	Miss S. Grigg	2011	K. Beard (Aust)
1979	D.J. Bulloch	2012	D. Bulloch
1980	K. Woollett	2013	J. Hogan
1981	D.J. Bulloch	2014	C. Shilling
1982	D.W. Curtis	2015	Harps Tahirangi
1983	C.L. Johnston		

New Zealand Women's Championship

(Cup presented by Mrs G. Murray Aynsley)

1913	Mrs J.W. Lill	1929	Mrs H. Kibblewhite
1914–15	Miss L. Rutherford	1930	Mrs F.A. Tiffen
1916–19	Not held	1931	Mrs C. Watkins
1920–22	Mrs E.A. Johnson	1932	Mrs H. Kibblewhite
1923	Miss M. Hesketh	1933–34	Mrs W.E. Caldow
1924	Mrs C. Watkins	1935	Miss R. Skeet
1925	Miss M. Hesketh	1936	Mrs W.E. Caldow
1926	Mrs C. Watkin	1937	Mrs W.N. Corbet
1927	Mrs F.A. Tiffen	1938	Mrs E.G. Anstis
1928	Miss D.D. Steele (Eng.)	1939	Mrs G. McLeod

1940	Mrs A.S. Clark	1977	Mrs V. Boyes
1941	Mrs C. Watkins	1978	Miss J. Clarke
1942–44	Not held	1979	Miss S. Grigg
1944	Mrs C. Watkins	1980–81	Mrs R.A. Johnstone
1945	Miss J. Wainwright	1982	Mrs M. Ward
1946	Mrs G. McLeod	1983–89	Mrs M. Hadwin
1947	Mrs C. Watkins	1990	Miss D.A.S. Cornelius (Eng.)
1948–49	Miss M. Claughton	1991	Ms C.M. Dawson (Aus.)
1950	Mrs W.H. Kirk	1992	Mrs P.M. Fellows
1951	Miss M. Claughton	1993	Mrs J. Hosking
1952–53	Miss I. Wainwright	1994	Miss S. Stephens
1954	Mrs F. Duckworth	1995	Mrs P. Jones
1955	Mrs C.A. Watkins	1996	Miss J. McIntye
1956	Mrs N.E. Mitchell	1997	Mrs D. Cooke
1957	Mrs L.G. Middlemiss	1998	Mrs C. Stephens
1958–59	Mrs B.A. Jarden	1999	Miss J. McIntyre
1960	Mrs C.T. Wadsworth	2000	Mrs P. Jones
1961	Mrs B.A. Jarden	2001	Mrs P. Young
1962	Mrs L.G. Middlemiss	2002	Mrs P. Norton
1963–64	Mrs B.A. Jarden	2003	Mrs M. Stutz
1965	Mrs C.T. Wadsworth	2004	Mrs M. Hadwin
1966	Mrs B.A. Jarden	2005	Not held
1967	Mrs F. Dorman	2006	Mrs P. Fisher
1968	Mrs L.M. Hight	2007–09	Not held
1969	Mrs F. Dorman	2010	Mrs P. Fisher
1970–72	Mrs B.A. Jarden	2011	Dr J. Clarke
1973	Miss L.J. Middlemiss	2012	Dr J. Clarke
1974	Mrs K. Woollett	2013	Not played
1975	Miss S. Grigg	2014	Dr J. Clarke
1976	Miss J. Clarke	2015	Mrs A. Robinson

New Zealand Men's Championship

(Trophy presented by the Taranaki Association)

1934	A.G.F. Ross	1955–56	G.D. Rowling
1935	Col. Du Pre (Eng.)	1957	H.C. Ford
1936	H.P. Statton	1958–59	A.D.J. Heenan
1937	A.G.F. Ross	1960	A.J. Stephens
1938	C. La Roche	1961	J. Tucker
1939	H.A. Penn	1962	L.G. Middlemiss
1940–41	F.C. Bryan	1963–64	J.G. Prince
1942–43	Not held	1965	G.D. Rowling
1944	C. La Roche	1966–72	J.G. Prince
1945	F.C. Bryan	1973	J.W. McNab
1946	A.D.J. Heenan	1974	G.D. Rowling
1947	C. La Roche	1975	A.M. Anderson
1948–49	A.G.F. Ross	1976	P. Adsett
1950	C.A. Watkins	1977	R.V. Jackson
1951	A.D.J. Heenan	1978	P.J. Skinley
1952–53	A.G.F. Ross	1979	R.V. Jackson
1954	C.A. Watkins	1980	P.J. Skinley

1981	J.K. Hogan	2001	R.V. Jackson
1982	Dr G.J. Roberts	2002	P. Parkinson
1983	P.J. Skinley	2003	J. Guest
1984	Dr G.J. Roberts	2004	R.V. Jackson
1985–88	R.V. Jackson	2005	Not held
1989–91	J.K. Hogan	2006	Bob Jackson
1992	D.J. Bulloch	2007	Not held
1993	R.V. Jackson	2008	Not held
1994	A. Westerby	2009	A.J. Stephens
1995	R.V. Jackson	2010	R. Lowe
1996	P.J. Skinley	2011	P. Skinley
1997	R.V. Jackson	2012	D Wickham
1998	J. Versey	2013	G. Bryant
1999	J.G. Prince	2014	G. Bryant
2000	R.V. Jackson	2015	G. Bryant

New Zealand Championship Doubles

(Shields presented by E.G. Rawnsley and N.H. Macfarlane)

1913–14	K.H. Izard and Miss L. Rutherford	1936	A.G.F. Ross and Mrs C. Watkins
1915	H.A. Penn and A.G.F. Ross	1937	R.W. McCreath and Mrs W.N. Corbet
1916–19	Not held	1938	F.L. Hartnell and Mrs A.H. Morgan
1920	H.A. Penn and A.G.F. Ross	1939	A.J. Gibbs and Mrs A.S. Clark
1921	R. Caughley and Mrs G.E. Richardson	1940	J. Tannock and Mrs C. Watkins
1922	A.G.F. Ross and Mrs G. Murray Aynsley	1941	A.J. Gibbs and Mrs A.S. Clark
1923	J. Murray and Miss M. Hesketh	1942–43	Not held
1924	H.P. Stratton and Mrs C. Watkins	1944	C. La Roche and Mrs J. Brass
1925	H.J. Williams and Mrs E.A. Johnson	1945	C. La Roche and Mrs L. Wood
1926	Mrs C. Watkins and Mrs F.A. Pitcaithley	1946	F.C. Bryan and Mrs C. Watkins
1927	A.G.F. Ross and Mrs E.A. Johnson	1984	R.J. Clarke and Dr G.J. Roberts
1928	W. Du Pre and Miss D.D. Steel (Eng.)	1985–88	R.V. Jackson and J.K. Hogan
1929–30	Mrs R.D. Gambill and Mrs M. Pitcaithley	1989	Dr S. Jones and A.J. Stephens
1931	Mrs C. Watkins and Mrs F.A. Tiffen	1990	R.V. Jackson and J.K. Hogan
1932	A.G.F. Ross and Mrs A.M.G. Hadfield	1991	J.K. Hogan and A. Westerby
1933	H.P. Stratton and Mrs F. Palmer	1992	G. Bryant and J.G. Prince
1934	F.L. Hartnell and Mrs W.E. Caldwell	1993	G. Bryant and J.G. Prince
1935	Mrs A.S. Clark and Mrs E.V. Tingey	1994	G. Beale and R. Baker
		1995	P. Skinley and S. Jones
		1996	R. Baker and G. Beale
		1997	P. Skinley and S. Jones
		1998	S. Jones and T. Garrison
		1947	C. La Roche and Mrs L. Wood
		1948–49	H.C. Ford and Miss M. Cloughton
		1950	F.C. Bryan and Mrs L. Wood
		1951	H.O. Hicks and J.W. Solomon (Eng.)

1952	A.G.F. Ross and Mrs L.M. Boyes	1973	R.J. Clarke and R.V. Jackson
1953–55	C.A. Watkins and Mrs C.A. Watkins	1974	C.E. Anderson and A.M. Anderson
1956	Mrs B.A. Jarden and Miss M. Claughton	1975	J.G. Prince and R.J. Clarke
1957	Mrs N.E. Mitchell and Miss I. Wainwright	1976	R.J. Murfitt and D.J. Bulloch
1958	M.B. Reckett (England) and A.D.J. Heenan	1977–78	J.G. Prince and A.M. Anderson
1959	F. Gurnsey and Mrs W.L. Martin	1979–82	R.V. Jackson and J.K. Hogan
1960	A.D.J. Heenan and A.J. Stephens	1983	R.J. Murfitt and B. Wislang
1961	Mrs C. Watkins and J. Tucker	1989	G. Beale and J. Prince
1962	Mrs W.L. Martin and T. Regan	2000	S. Mulliner & D. Openshaw (G.B.)
1963	E.P.C. Cotter and J.W. Solomon (Eng.)	2001	T. Garrison and D. Bulloch
1964	A.D.J. Heenan and J.G. Prince	2002	J. Prince and T. Walker
1965–66	Mrs B.A. Jarden and J.G. Prince	2003	G. Beale and D. Wickham
1967–68	Mrs B.A. Jarden and G.D. Rowling	2004	P. Batchelor and R. Lowe
1969	Mrs B.A. Jarden and G.D. Rowling	2005	B. and L. Fleming
1970	J.G. Prince and K. Woollett	2006	R.I. Fulford and C. Clarke
1971	Mrs B.A. Jarden and G.D. Rowling	2007	C. Clarke and J. Williams
1972	A.J. Stephens and R.J. Clarke	2008	R. Beijderwellen (NED) and R.I. Fulford (G.B.)
		2009	I. Lines (G.B.) and Michael Wright
		2010	A. Westerby and T. Garrison
		2011	C. Clarke and H. McIntosh
		2012	C. Clarke and H. McIntosh
		2013	M. Avery & M. Wright
		2014	C. Clarke & J. Clarke
		2015	C. Clarke & J. Clarke

New Zealand Championship Mixed Doubles

(Trophies presented by Messrs W. and D. Bulloch)

1980	P.D. Couch and Miss S. Grigg	1993	D. Gaunt (Eng.) and Mrs J. Hosking
1981	P.J. Skinley and Mrs R.A. Johnstone	1994	A. Westerby and Mrs T. Westerby
1982	D. Bulloch and Mrs M. Hadwin	1995	A. Westerby and Mrs T. Westerby
1983	S. Wardle and Mrs H. Woollett	1996	P.J. Skinley and Mrs S. Hoddy
1984	P. Skinley and Mrs C. Ross	1997	G. Young and Mrs D. Cooke
1985	Not held	1998	J. Versey & Mrs C. Versey
1986	Not held	1999	B. Wislang & Mrs S. Hoddy
1987	R.V. Jackson and Mrs R.V. Jackson	2000	D. Reyland & Mrs P. Jones
1988	A.D.J. Heenan and Mrs C.A. Stephens	2001	Mrs P. Young and G. Young
1989	R.V. Jackson and Mrs M. Jackson	2002	Mrs M. Thompson and R. Lane
1990	J.K. Hogan and Miss D.A. Cornelius (Eng.)	2003	Mrs M. Hadwin and C. Tucker
1991	D.J. Bulloch and Miss C.M. Dawson (Aus.)	2004	Mrs M. Hadwin and R. Lowe
1992	D.J. Bulloch and Mrs P.M. Fellows	2005	Not held
		2006	Ross Hamblyn and Irene Baty
		2007	Not held
		2008	Not held
		2009	Not held
		2010	Mrs P. Fisher and M. Cawley

2011 Dr J. Clarke and G. Bryant
 2012 Dr J Clarke and G Bryant
 2013 Not played

2014 Dr J Clarke & A. Hakes
 2015 P. Skinley & N. Mayard-Husson

New Zealand Handicap Singles

English Rose Bowl (Presented by English Team 1950)

1951	J.W. Solomon (Eng.)	1954–55	C.A. Watkins
1952	Mrs H. O'Connell	1956	Mrs W.H. Kirk
1953	A.G.F. Ross	1957	Mrs N.L. Shaw

(In 1958 on presentation by Mr and Mrs W.J. Hawkins of the Hurlingham Cup, this Event was divided into two Sections.)

English Rose Bowl (Section 1)

1958	A.G.F. Ross	1967	Mrs W. Creighton
1959	A.G.F. Ross	1968	J. Flanagan
1960	A.D.J. Heenan	1969	R.J. Clarke
1961	M. Reitchesen	1970	Mrs F. Dorman
1962	J. Campbell	1971	D.W. Curtis
1963	R.H. Browne	1972	Mrs L.S. Peters
1964	Mrs J. Leith	1973	Miss R. Elliot
1965	Mrs L.M. Hight	1974	Miss J. Clarke
1966	K. Woollett	1975	C.J. Read

Hurlingham Cup (Section 2)

1958	A.D.J. Heenan	1967	Mrs F. Dorman
1959	Mrs R.G. Moffitt	1968	A.J. Bruning
1960	A.J. Stephens	1969	Mrs G. Collins
1961	Mrs W. Ellis	1970	W.B. McNaught
1962	Mrs B.A. Jarden	1971	A.J. Stephens
1963	Mrs E. Rudder (Aust) & Mrs J. Nicoll (co-win)	1972	R.J. Clarke
1964	J.G. Prince	1973	C.L. Johnston
1965	Mrs F. Barltrop	1974	Dr. G.J. Roberts
1966	Mrs C. Vallance	1975	J.W. McNab

In 1976 this event was divided into the Men's and Women's Handicap Singles

New Zealand Men's Handicap Singles (Hurlingham Cup)

1976	P. Adsett	1984	R.E. Bax
1977	V. Arundel	1985	G.E. Smith
1978	L. O'Brien	1986	C.M. Robertson
1979	P.D. Couch	1987	P. Harding
1980	C.L. Johnston	1988	P. Gleeson
1981	P.J. Skinley	1989	I.D. Dumergue
1982	C. Shilling	1990	P.D. Couch
1983	G.W. Beale	1991	J. Guest (Eng.)

1992 B. Wislang	1999 R. McKenzie
1993 R.V. Jackson	2000 I. Yeates
1994 B. Fewtrell	2001 J. Broughton
1995 R. Baker	2002 P. Parkinson
1996 P. A. Rudolph	2003 M. Wright
1997 R. Dunnet	2004 No event
1998 J. Wall	

New Zealand Women's Handicap Singles (English Rose Bowl)

1976 Mrs M.E. Thompson	1991 Mrs P.M. Fellows
1977 Mrs V. Boyes	1992 Miss J. McIntyre
1978 Miss S. Grigg	1993 Mrs E. Westerby
1979 Mrs R.E. Bax	1994 Miss S. Stephens
1980 Mrs K. Woollett	1995 Miss M. Woolloxall
1981 Mrs V. Boyes	1996 Ms J. Edmonds
1982 Mrs M. Hadwin	1997 Miss J. McIntyre
1983 Mrs W.R.D. Wiggins	1998 Miss V.R. Breen
1984 Mrs M.F. Keegan	1999 Mrs S. Hoddy
1985 Mrs S. Johnston	2000 Mrs S Edwards
1986 Mrs W.R.D. Wiggins	2001 Mrs E. Scott
1987 Mrs P. McKay	2002 Mrs P. Norton
1988 Mrs M. Hadwin	2003 Mrs M. Hadwin
1989 Mrs W.R.D. Wiggins	2004 No event
1990 Miss A. McDiarmid (Eng.)	

In 2006, the New Zealand Men's Handicap Singles (Hurlingham Cup) and the New Zealand Women's Handicap Singles (English Rose Bowl) were abandoned. They were replaced with:

The New Zealand Association Croquet Premier Handicap Singles for players with a handicap in the range -4 to 6 (English Rose Bowl); and

The New Zealand Association Croquet Limited Handicap Singles for players with a handicap in the range 7 to 24 (Hurlingham Cup).

2006 Neither event held

The New Zealand Association Croquet Premier Handicap Singles

2006 Not held	2009 J. Broughton
2007 Not held	2010 Not held
2008 R. Julian	2011 R. Roycroft

The New Zealand Association Croquet Limited Handicap Singles

2006 Not held	2009 Not held
2007 R.Oliver	2010 Not held
2008 Not held	2011 Mrs. S Wheeler

In 2006, the New Zealand Golf Croquet Premier Handicap Singles (NZCC Challenge Cup) was instituted for players with a handicap in the range 0 to 5.

2006 Mrs M. Brogden	2009 H. McIntosh
2007 Mrs A. Neall	2010 Mrs M. Brogden
2008 N. Smith	2011 Mrs S. Bowater

Also in 2006, the New Zealand Golf Croquet Limited Handicap Singles (Challenge Trophy presented by the Canterbury Croquet Association) was instituted for players with a handicap in the range 6 to 10.

2006 Joyce Carr	2009 T. Swindells
2007 Gretchen Benvie	2010 Mrs V. Bellringer
2008 Not held	2011 K. Hume

The Arthur Ross Memorial Event

(Trophy presented by A.D.J. Heenan OBE and Members of the Ross Family)

In its year of presentation, played on an international basis in conjunction with the President's Invitation Event: Senior Section, and until 1982 as a Challenge Trophy between the holder and the winner.

1979–81 P.J. Skinley	1982 Mrs M. Hadwin
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In 1983, 1984 and 1985 played as a match between winner of Women's and Men's Handicap Singles events:

1983 G.W. Beale	1985 Mr G.E. Smith
1984 Mrs M.F. Keegan	

In 1986, the format of the Arthur Ross Memorial Event was determined as a National Handicap Event, open to all players.

1986 R. Lowe	2001 T. Hinde
1987 Dr S. Jones	2002 C. Tucker
1988 B. Elkis	2003 T. Garrison
1989 A. Westerby	2004 R. Burrell
1990 K. Haswell	2005 Slim Hurring
1991 R. Lowe	2006 D. Dixon
1992 S. Davis	2007 G. Duckett
1993 P.D. Couch	2008 G. Roberts
1994 A. van Saarloos	2009 Miss Laura Whittaker
1995 J. Wall	2010 S. Gagnon
1996 R. Baker	2011 J. Smith
1997 P. Landrebe	2012 B. Beetson
1998 R. Stoneley	2013 K. Jackson
1999 M. F. Keegan	2014 E. Fordyce
2000 C. Lyes	2015 F. Webby

Etiquette for Association Croquet

Players

A player should not take advantage of unsolicited information or advice. He may not consult a spectator without the express permission of his adversary. He is entitled to receive advice from his partner in doubles play but both players must not waste time with prolonged discussions.

Referee's Decisions

Players on the court should accept with good grace all decisions on fact given by a referee/umpire. If a player is dissatisfied, there are proper avenues of appeal to follow. (Regulation 17.1 and Regulation 18.3, 18.4, 18.5, and 18.6) but he/she should note there is no appeal on fact. There is no place for intimidation of referees and umpires in croquet.

Expedition in Play

A player should play his strokes with reasonable despatch and note that unnecessary delays in timed-limit games are outside the spirit of the game and subject to penalty.

Presence on Court

A player should not remain on the court while his adversary is playing and when off the court refrain from audible comment, conversation or physical movement distracting to his adversary. He should not stand in the player's line of aim or allow his shadow to distract. A player should not move onto the court until it is clear his adversary has finished but he must advise his adversary to complete his turn if he observes the striker is about to quit the court in the erroneous belief that his turn has ended.

Interruption of Striker

A player should note that in the absence of a referee in charge of a game, both he and his adversary are joint referees of the game and as such, each is entitled to enquire of the other as to the state of the game at all times. If a player suspects that his next stroke may be questionable, he must consult his adversary. It is the striker's duty to take the initiative and should he not do so, he has no justification for taking offence at his adversary's request for a referee to observe the stroke. The out-player should not interrupt the striker except to discharge his duty as a referee of the game.

Replacing Balls and Clips

A player should ensure that all balls are, as required, correctly replaced and when placing a ball on the yard-line, do so with his back to the court. It is the duty of a player in making a point for any ball, to remove the clip immediately and to ensure that at the end of his turn, all clips moved are correctly placed. The consequences of playing when misled are embodied in Law 31.

Conduct of the Game

All players should familiarize themselves with Laws 12 and 47 to 55 relating to the conduct of the game.

Conclusion of Game

At the conclusion of a tournament game, the winner should immediately return all the balls to the baulk line and replace the four clips on the first hoop. He should then, without delay, report the result of the game and the score to the Manager of the Tournament. At least acknowledge your adversary's presence, for without him there would have been no game. It is easy to be a good winner but at times difficult to be a good loser. Croquet is a game in which there are no tied results. It is only a game after all and, win or lose, the sun will still rise the next day.

Spectators

Spectators should refrain from audible comment on the game; from offering advice to players during a game, and from calling attention to any error committed or about to be committed by any player. Spectators should refrain from moving around the lawn if this action could cause distraction to a player, particularly in his line of play.

Croquet New Zealand Code of Conduct

Foreword: In an attempt to ensure and regulate acceptable behaviour on the lawns and in club houses, Croquet New Zealand's Executive has formally adopted this Code. This Code of Conduct is binding on all players playing in Croquet New Zealand sanctioned tournaments and events. Players participating in Croquet New Zealand invitation events have received a copy of the Code and those entering national tournaments will be provided with a copy to sign and return upon receipt of their entry. Should a player's behaviour contravene this Code and a formal complaint is received by the National Office, that player can be sanctioned by the Executive of Croquet New Zealand under paragraph 19 of the Constitution.

1. PURPOSES

The purposes of this Code are:

- 1.1 to ensure and maintain an orderly and fair administration and conduct for Croquet NZ sanctioned events, and to protect the players' rights and the respective rights of Croquet NZ, sponsors, and the public;
- 1.2 to uphold the good name of Croquet NZ and the integrity of the sport of croquet worldwide.

2. APPLICABILITY

- 2.1 This Code is applicable to all Croquet NZ sanctioned events and the players participating in them.
- 2.2 All players, at all times, shall be subject to the Code, Laws, Rules and Etiquette of Croquet. Each player who is entered or nominated to participate in a Croquet NZ sanctioned event shall accept this Code, the CNZ Tournament Regulations and the Laws of Association Croquet and the Rules of Golf Croquet and then, in effect, is bound by them.
- 2.3 Any player who commits any offence defined in clauses 3 to 5 shall be deemed to have breached this Code. Breaches of the Code constitute the basis for disciplinary action against the player in accordance with the Croquet NZ Policy on Misconduct and Disciplinary Procedures as outlined in the Constitution and appendix.

3. PLAYER COMMITMENT AND ENTRY OFFENCES

- 3.1 Late withdrawal (from International Tournaments) Withdrawing from either the qualifying or main event after being selected to play at the event without evidence or proof of "bona fide" injury, illness, bereavement or other emergency situation.

4. PLAYER ON-SITE OFFENCES

The following are examples of breaches of this code:

4.1 Inappropriate conduct

During any match or at any time while within the precincts of the site of a Croquet NZ sanctioned event, a player will be deemed to have breached the code if he/she does not behave in an honourable and sportsmanlike manner.

4.2 Dress violations

Failing to dress and present oneself for play in a suitable manner. Clean and acceptable croquet sport clothing shall be worn.

4.3 Failure to complete a match

Except with the managers permission, failing to complete a match in progress unless reasonably unable to complete the match.

4.4 Late arrival for match

4.4.1 Arriving late for a match, resulting in disqualification.

4.4.2 Withdrawing from any event in a tournament whilst still fit enough to compete on the same day in another event in that said tournament, i.e. players may not default without good reason from one event to concentrate their efforts in another during the same tournament.

4.5 Failure to use best efforts

Not using one's best efforts to win a match.

4.6 Trying to Influence Officials

Trying to influence the decision of officials by arm, hand, mallet or verbal gestures.

4.7 Seeking coaching

Seeking coaching during play except as permitted under the Laws.

Communication of any kind, audible or visible, between a player and a coach may be construed as coaching.

4.8 Audible obscenity

Using words commonly known and understood in any language to be profane or indecent and uttered clearly and loudly enough to be heard by other players, officials or spectators.

4.9 Visible obscenity

Making of gestures or signs with the hands and/or croquet equipment or clothing that commonly has an obscene or offensive meaning.

4.10 Abuse of equipment

Intentionally hitting any croquet equipment being used in the game dangerously or recklessly within or out of the court, hitting any equipment with negligent disregard for the consequences, or deliberately damaging equipment.

4.11 Verbal abuse

Making a statement directed at an official, opponent, spectator or other person that implies dishonesty or is derogatory, insulting or otherwise abusive.

4.12 Physical abuse

Physically abusing an official, opponent, spectator or other person. Even the unauthorised touching of such persons may be regarded as physical abuse.

4.13 Conduct that is not good sportsmanship

Conducting oneself in a manner that is clearly abusive or detrimental to the sport.

5. PLAYER MAJOR OFFENCES

5.1 Conduct contrary to the integrity of the game

Engaging in conduct contrary to the integrity of the game of croquet. If a player is convicted of serious violation of a criminal law of any country, the punishment for which includes possible imprisonment, that player may be deemed by virtue of such conviction to have engaged in conduct contrary to the integrity of the game of croquet. In addition, if a player has at any time behaved in a manner severely damaging to the reputation of the sport, that player may be deemed by virtue of such behaviour to have engaged in conduct contrary to the integrity of the game of croquet.

Name:.....

Signed:..... Date:

Laws of Association Croquet

6th EDITION AMENDED 2008

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PREFACE

This amended reprint of the 6th edition of the Laws of Association Croquet includes the amendments made in January 2008 to the last major revision, which took place in 2000. The primary purpose of those amendments was to incorporate the rulings that were made to correct the problems that inevitably arise in play when changes of that magnitude are made. In addition to some other drafting simplifications, there are a few changes to the way the game is played, in particular:

- it is now a fault to use a foot to guide the mallet (28(a)(1)).
- replacement of balls after a fault is now optional in all cases, even if a bisque is taken (37(h)).
- a standard for judging faults has been specified (48(d)).
- there are now specific conditions for a replay after interference by an outside agency (33).
- as an optional alternative, it is no longer necessary for a ball to end up jammed in a hoop to get a replay (53(b))
- cannons no longer require a ball to be on the yard-line (6(h))

The laws are maintained by the International Laws Committee (ILC), established by the Australian Croquet Association, Croquet New Zealand, the Croquet Association and the United States Croquet Association. It met to decide the scope of these amendments during the MacRobertson Shield in November 2006, in Australia and published drafts for consultation in December 2006, June 2007 and December, 2007, before submitting them to the governing bodies for approval. It gratefully acknowledges the constructive suggestions made.

PART 1

INTRODUCTION

A. AN OUTLINE OF THE GAME

1. An outline of the game

- (a) **SCOPE** This law gives a brief outline of the game and the Laws of Association Croquet. Its provisions are subject to the more detailed laws that follow.
- (b) **THE SIDES** The game is played between two sides, of which one plays the blue and black and the other the red and yellow balls (or green and brown versus pink and white). A game may be either singles, in which each player plays both balls of the side, or doubles, in which each player of the side plays one ball and may strike only that ball.
- (c) **THE OBJECT OF THE GAME** The object is for each side to make both its balls score 12 hoop points and a peg point, a total of 26 points, before the other side. A ball scores a hoop point (see Law 14) by passing through the correct hoop in the order 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, then 1-back, 2-back, 3-back, 4-back, penultimate and rover in the direction shown in Diagram 1. This is also known as running a hoop in order. A ball that has scored all 12 hoop points is known as a rover. It may then score a peg point (see Law 15 and, for handicap play, Law 38) by hitting the peg and is then said to be pegged out and is removed from the game.
- (d) **PLAYING THE GAME** The game is played by striking a ball with a mallet. The player whose turn it is to play is known as the striker, the ball that he strikes during the turn as the striker's ball and the other ball of his side as the partner ball. The striker must never strike the partner ball or a ball of the other side. By striking the striker's ball, the striker may cause it and other balls to move and score hoop or peg points although only if the striker's ball is a rover may it cause another rover to score a peg point.
- (e) **THE TURN**
 - (1) The sides play alternate turns. Each turn may be played with either ball of the side. The striker is initially entitled to play one stroke, after which the turn ends unless in that stroke the striker's ball scores a hoop point for itself or hits another ball.
 - (2) If the striker's ball scores a hoop point for itself, the striker becomes entitled to play one extra stroke which is known as a continuation stroke (see Law 21).
 - (3) If the striker's ball hits another ball, it is said to roquet that other ball and the striker becomes entitled to play a croquet stroke (see Law 20).
 - (4) A croquet stroke is played by placing the striker's ball in contact with the roqueted ball (see Law 19) and then striking it so that both balls move or at least shake.
 - (5) After playing a croquet stroke the striker becomes entitled to play a continuation stroke.
 - (6) At the start of each turn the striker's ball may roquet and take croquet from each of the other three balls once. However, every time the striker's ball scores a hoop point for itself, it may roquet and take croquet from each of the other three balls again. It is therefore possible for the striker to become entitled to play a

series of strokes in a turn in which the striker's ball may score one or more points for itself.

- (f) **HANDICAP GAMES** In handicap play, the weaker side receives a number of extra turns or bisesques (see Law 37).
- (g) **DOUBLE-BANKED GAMES** In double-banked play, two games are played simultaneously on the same court using differently coloured sets of balls (see Law 52).
- (h) **TOURNAMENT AND MATCH PLAY** In tournament and match play, additional laws and regulations apply (see Law 53).

ORLC – 1: AN OUTLINE OF THE GAME

- 1.1 This law is strictly introductory and its provisions are wholly subject to the detailed laws that follow it. It is therefore never correct to justify anything by reference to Law 1 alone if the matter is covered elsewhere. This law does, however, define (in 1(b)) which balls belong to the game and partner each other (balls belonging to a double banked game are outside agencies, under Law 7) and (in 1(d)) the Striker, as the player whose turn it is, and the Striker's Ball. The other player is referred to as the Adversary, though this is only implicitly defined in Law 4(e). Law 1(e) also presents a succinct summary of the structure of the game and the striker's entitlements at the start of every turn.*
- 1.2 Note that extra strokes are earned one at a time (see Law 1(e)). Making a roquet earns the striker the right only to play a croquet stroke. If he does that successfully, then he earns the right to play a continuation stroke. The statement that making a roquet earns the right to two extra strokes is strictly incorrect.*

B. THE COURT AND EQUIPMENT

2. The court

(a) THE STANDARD COURT

- (1) **COURT LAYOUT** The standard court is a rectangle measuring 28 by 35 yards (see Diagram 1). Its boundary must be clearly marked, the inner edge of the marking being the actual boundary.
- (2) **BOUNDARIES** The boundaries are known as the north, south, east and west boundaries regardless of the actual orientation of the court.
- (3) **YARD-LINE** The perimeter of an inner rectangle whose sides are parallel to and one yard from the boundary is called the yard-line, its corners the corner spots and the space between the yard-line and the boundary the yard-line area. The yard-line is not marked on the court. Certain balls which leave the court or come to rest in the yard-line area are placed on the yard-line.
- (4) **BAULK-LINES** The parts of the yard-line that extend from the corner spots at corners 1 and 3 to a line extended through the centres of hoops 5 and 6 are known as the A and B baulk-lines respectively. The ends of the baulk-lines may be marked on the boundary but any raised markers used must not intrude or lean into the court. The baulk lines are where a ball may be placed before it is played into the game under Law 8(b) (start of game) or played under Law 13 (wiring lift) (or Law 36 (optional lift in advanced play)).

- (5) **THE STANDARD SETTING** The peg is set in the centre of the court. There are six hoops which are set parallel to the north and south boundaries; the centres of the two inner hoops are 7 yards to the north and south of the peg; the centres of the four outer hoops are 7 yards from the adjacent boundaries.
- (b) **VARIATIONS TO THE STANDARD COURT**
- (1) **COURT LAYOUT** The length and width of the court are each subject to the tolerances set out in Appendix 1 provided the court remains a rectangle. Where more than one boundary marking is visible and it is not obvious which one should be used, the most recent defines the true boundary or, if that cannot be determined, the innermost defines the true boundary. Exceptional cases may be dealt with under Law 55. The actual boundary at any point is the straight line which best fits the inner edge of the boundary marking in the vicinity of that point.
 - (2) **MOVABLE BOUNDARY MARKING** The boundary may be marked with a movable cord, which should be fastened to the court at several intermediate points. If the cord is displaced, Law 35(d) applies.
 - (3) **YARD-LINE** Where a boundary marking is not straight, the yard-line is taken to be a line one yard inside and parallel to the boundary. However, where it is critical that balls that have been or are to be placed on the yard-line lie on the straight line joining the corner spots, their positions should be adjusted by the minimum amount necessary to ensure that they do so.
 - (4) **TOLERANCE ON SETTING** Each hoop and the peg may be displaced up to 6 inches from its standard position provided that the lines joining the centres of hoops 1 and 2, 3 and 4, and 5 and 6 remain parallel to the east and west boundaries, that the peg lies on the lines joining the centres of hoops 1 and 3, 2 and 4, and 5 and 6 and that the baulk-lines still terminate on a line extended through the centres of hoops 5 and 6.
 - (5) **ACCEPTANCE OF SETTING** Once players have started a game, it is deemed that they have accepted that the locations of all boundary markings, hoops and the peg are correct. Material discrepancies may be remedied under Law 55.
 - (6) **SMALLER COURTS** If the available area is too small for a standard court, a smaller court may be laid out by retaining the court proportions of five length units by four length units but using a length unit shorter than the standard 7 yards. The appropriate governing body may approve other proportions and dimensions.

ORLC – 2: THE COURT

- 2.1** *This is straightforward. Law 2(a) deals with the standard court and Law 2(b) with variations and imperfections. The final sentence of Law 2(b)(1) states that the actual boundary is an abstraction defined by the physical marking on the court. It is a compromise between the obvious, but impractical, definitions of being a straight line between the corners or of being the ragged edge of the actual marking. ‘Vicinity’ is left to the judgement of the referee, but will typically be taken as the length of the straight edge used to test whether a ball is on or off the court; the definition is intended to regularise the use of such a test and requires that small areas where the marking material has missed or spilled should be ignored. If mallets are placed either side of the ball, it is better to place them on the inner side of the boundary and*

look to see if the ball protrudes between them, rather than place them over the white line and look for a gap.

- 2.2** *Law 2(b)(2) deals with cord (string) boundaries and invokes Law 35(d) if such a boundary is disturbed. The situation envisaged in Law 2(b)(3) is where three balls have been replaced at different points on the yard-line and the striker, intending to roquet the middle one, finds that the one behind it is visible. Once adjusted, balls moved into court are not replaced, so to avoid anomalies it is better to move either the striker's ball or one that needs to be moved towards the boundary instead.*
- 2.3** *Players should check that they are happy with the locations of the hoops and the peg and the boundaries before they start a game because Law 2(b)(5) deems that they will have accepted them as correct by starting the game. Only gross errors ('material discrepancies') such as a missing peg or hoop or a location wrong by a substantial amount may then be remedied under Law 55. Contrast this with the treatment of a misaligned peg or hoop (see Law 3(a)(3) and 3(b)(3)).*

3. Equipment and accessories

(a) THE PEG

- (1) SPECIFICATION** The peg is a rigid cylinder with a height and uniform diameter above the ground of 18 inches and 1½ inches respectively. It must be vertical, firmly fixed, and painted white to a height of at least 6 inches above the ground.
- (2) EXTENSION** The extension is ½ inch in diameter and 6 inches in length. It is designed to hold clips and to be fixed detachably to the top of the peg. The extension is not part of the peg for the purposes of Law 15 and may be temporarily removed at any time by the striker (see Law 35(c) if a ball hits the extension). When not attached to the peg the extension is an outside agency.
- (3) ADJUSTMENT** Subject to Law 53(a) (regulations for tournaments), at any time during the game either player is entitled to require that a leaning peg be straightened. Such a request is treated as forestalling play for the purposes of Law 23(d). Any test required for the purpose of Law 13 must be carried out before any adjustment is carried out. Following any such adjustment, the position of the balls must be adjusted if necessary to ensure that the striker gains no advantage thereby (see also Law 15(b)(6)).

ORLC – 3: EQUIPMENT AND ACCESSORIES

3.1 The peg (Law 3(a))

- 3.1.1** *The peg extension is not part of the peg for the purposes of scoring a peg point but neither is it an outside agency when attached to the peg (see Law 3(a)(2)).*
- 3.1.2** *It is commonplace for a peg in soft ground or in a large peg hole to be knocked away from the vertical by the impact of a ball. This causes a breach of Law 3(a)(1), which requires the peg to be vertical at all times. Accordingly either player may request that a leaning peg be straightened at any time.*
- 3.1.3** *However, Law 3(a)(3) directs that the striker is not allowed to gain an advantage from having the peg straightened. Thus, if the striker lays an imperfect cross-peg and notices that straightening the peg would improve*

the cross-peg, the referee should check how much of each ball can be seen by the other before straightening the peg. He must then adjust the position of either (or both) balls to ensure that they have the same size of target as before. The referee should also be aware of the positions of the uninvolved balls and should ensure that adjusting either of the cross-pegged balls does not inadvertently create or destroy a wired position.

3.1.4 *The reference to the striker is deliberate. The adversary is able to require that the peg be straightened to his advantage provided that he does so when he is still the adversary. In practice, this will occur only when he sees the striker has laid a cross-peg when the peg is leaning. However, if he delays calling attention to the leaning peg until he has become the striker, he will still be able to have the peg straightened but the balls will be adjusted as necessary to ensure that he gains no advantage thereby. Thus he will not be able to engineer a larger target or a wired position that did not exist before the peg was straightened. If a wiring lift is claimed, the test must be carried out before the peg is straightened.*

3.1.5 *The reference to Law 53(a) and the Regulations for Tournaments allows the regulations to specify that requests to have a peg corrected should not be made in time-limited games unless the correction will be material to the course of the game. This prevents Law 3(a)(3) being abused by an unscrupulous player who wishes to use up time.*

(b) HOOPS

- (1) **SPECIFICATION** Each hoop is made of solid metal and consists of two uprights connected by a crown. A hoop must be 12 inches in height above the ground measured to the top of the crown and must be vertical and firmly fixed. The uprights and the crown must have a uniform diameter of 5/8 inch above the ground although minor deviations at the top and bottom are permitted. The inner surfaces of the uprights must be approximately parallel and not less than 3 3/4 inches or more than 4 inches apart (subject to Law 53(b) for tournament and match play). Each hoop on a court must have the same dimensions within a tolerance of 1/32 inch. The crown must be straight and at right angles to the uprights.
- (2) **COLOURS** The hoops may be left unpainted or coloured white and, in addition, the crown of the first hoop (hoop 1) is coloured blue and that of the last hoop (rover) is coloured red.
- (3) **ADJUSTMENT** Subject to Law 53(a) (regulations for tournaments), at any time during a game the striker is entitled to require that an incorrectly aligned hoop be adjusted and that the width and height of a hoop be checked and corrected if necessary. Any test required for the purposes of Laws 13, 14 or 17 must be carried out before any adjustment or checking is carried out. Following any such adjustment, the position of the balls must be adjusted if necessary to ensure that the striker gains no advantage thereby (see also Law 14(d)(5)).

3.2 The hoops (Law 3(b))

- 3.2.1** *Note the reference in Law 3(b)(1) to Law 53(b) for tournament and match play to permit the use of hoops narrower than 3 3/4 inches.*
- 3.2.2** *Note the tolerance of $\pm 1/2$ inch in the height of the hoop, which is to allow hoops to be firmed up by knocking them into the ground as a tournament*

proceeds. However, a player is entitled to expect that hoops will be set so that their carrots do not protrude significantly above the ground, as otherwise they would not comply with the requirements for the uprights in Law 3(b)(1).

- 3.2.3** *Only the striker is entitled to ask that a misaligned hoop be corrected. Misalignment usually means that it is leaning towards the north or south but may include leaning to the east or west or being twisted in the ground. However, the striker is not allowed to gain any advantage from the option that the law grants. Any wiring test or tests whether a ball has scored a hoop point or is in the jaws must be carried out before a hoop is adjusted. If the striker asks for a hoop to be correctly aligned after playing a hoop approach, the position of the striker's ball should be adjusted to ensure that he faces a hoop stroke of equal difficulty after the hoop has been corrected.*
- 3.2.4** *If a hoop is found to be too narrow it must be reset (see Laws 35(b) and 53(b) if it was so narrow that a ball could stick in it). Similarly, it must be reset if it is too wide or loose (as the Law requires it to be firmly fixed). Note that players should not adjust, nor stamp or knock in loose hoops themselves, but should at least consult their opponent and preferably (particularly if there is another game on the lawn that might be affected) a referee.*

(c) BALLS

- (1) **SPECIFICATION** There are four balls, coloured blue, black, red and yellow respectively. Alternative colours, namely green, brown, pink and white, and other sets of colours or distinguishing marks are permitted. A ball must be 3 5/8 inches in diameter and must weigh 16 ounces. The rebound and playing characteristics of each ball in a set of balls to be used in a game must comply with the requirements of Appendix 2 and must be similar to each other within the specified tolerances.
- (2) **TEMPORARY REMOVAL** The striker is entitled at any time during the game to remove a ball between strokes in order to wipe it, avoid interference or exchange it when it is faulty or damaged. Before removal, he must mark the position of the ball accurately and consult the adversary if it is in a critical position.
- (3) **KEEPING IN POSITION** The striker may touch or steady a ball or apply such pressure as is reasonably necessary to make it hold its position. Grass clippings or similar material may also be used, but should be removed after use.
- (4) **PRESERVING ROTATIONAL ALIGNMENT** If the striker wishes to remove or steady a ball immediately before attempting to peel it, he must note and preserve its rotational alignment.

3.3 The balls (Law 3(c))

- 3.3.1** *It is important that the balls in a set should have effectively identical rebound characteristics and the Tournament Referee should, if possible, check that this is so before a tournament starts, at least to the extent of ensuring that sets with different characteristics have not got mixed up.*
- 3.3.2** *Temporary removal of a ball between strokes is permitted and does not constitute interference (under Law 33) provided that the striker is informed*

if someone else is removing the ball, the position of the ball is accurately marked beforehand and the ball is carefully replaced.

- 3.3.3** *Reasonable pressure may be used to hold a ball in position, but not to the extent that a depression is formed that might affect a stroke played out of it. To ensure that balls are touching for a croquet stroke, it may be better to rub up a nap on the grass. If necessary, grass clippings or other loose material may be used to hold a ball in position on bad ground for any stroke, not just croquet strokes, but they should be cleared away afterwards.*
- 3.3.4** *Note that the striker may gain no advantage by temporary removal when preparing for a peel because he must ensure that the rotational alignment of the intended peelee is preserved. In practice, the striker should avoid temporary removal of the peelee unless really necessary. There is no need to place a mark on the peelee to indicate its rotational alignment (although its position must obviously be carefully marked before it is lifted as stated in 3.3.2 above). It should just be lifted carefully and not rotated while it is being held or wiped.*

(d) CLIPS

- (1) **SPECIFICATION** There are four clips made of plastic or metal, or any other suitable material, whose colours correspond with those of the balls used in a game. They are used to indicate the score.
- (2) **USE** At the start of each turn the hoop or peg next in order for each ball should carry a clip of the corresponding colour. When a ball scores that point the striker must remove the clip and, at the end of the turn, place it on the appropriate hoop or the peg. The clip is placed on the crown of the first 6 hoops and on an upright for the last 6. When a peg point is scored the clip is removed from the court. A clip may be temporarily removed at any time by the striker and must be removed if it is likely to influence the path of a ball in the next stroke (see Law 35(c) if a ball hits a clip). When not attached to a hoop or the peg a clip is an outside agency.

(e) MALLETS

- (1) **DESIGN** A mallet consists of a head with a shaft firmly connected to its midpoint at right angles to it so that they function as one unit during play. If the head is detachable from the shaft, neither may be exchanged during a turn except as provided under Law 3(e)(6).
- (2) **SHAFT** The shaft may be made of any suitable materials. A grip of any material may be attached to the shaft, but neither it nor the shaft shall be moulded with an impression of any part of the hands.
- (3) **HEAD** The head must be rigid and may be made of any suitable materials, provided that they give no significant playing advantage over a head made entirely of wood. It must have essentially identical playing characteristics regardless of which end is used to strike the ball. Its end faces must be parallel, essentially identical and flat, though fine grooves are permitted. The edges of the faces should be of a shape or material unlikely to damage the balls and if they are bevelled they are not part of the end face.
- (4) **ARTIFICIAL AIDS** Subject to Law 3(e)(5), no mirrors, pointers or other devices intended to assist the aiming or playing of a stroke may be attached to any part

of the mallet. However, the shaft need not be straight and the head may bear sighting lines.

- (5) **DISABLED PLAYERS** A disabled player may use a mallet with an appropriately modified shaft providing that he gains no advantage thereby compared to a player without that disability using a conventional mallet.
- (6) **CHANGING A MALLET** A mallet may not be exchanged for another during a turn unless it suffers accidental damage which significantly affects its use. A damaged mallet may only be used if the striker gains no advantage thereby and it must be exchanged for another if it ceases to comply with these laws. The playing characteristics of a mallet may never be changed during a turn.

3.4 *The mallet (Law 3(e))*

3.4.1 *The basic requirements are that a mallet must have essentially identical playing characteristics irrespective of which end of the head is used, must not offer a significant playing advantage over a traditional all-wood mallet and must not carry artificial aids (see Law 3(e)(1) to (4)). This rules out mallets with different materials or weightings in the construction of each end of the head, off-centre shafts, shafts that are not vertical below the top grip or mallets adorned with laser gun-sights, mirrors and any other products of fertile imaginations and long winter evenings. It is implicit in the definition that the head has only one pair of end-faces, thus use of the sides, or a hexagonal head, is not permitted. Heads with an I-shaped cross-section are permitted under the current law.*

3.4.2 *Croquet has followed golf in banning grips or shafts that are moulded to the shape of the player's hands (see Law 3(e)(2)). This requirement is relaxed for the benefit of bona fide disabled players provided that they gain no advantage over a player without the relevant disability using a normal shaft (see Law 3(e)(5)).*

3.4.3 *Mallets may be changed between turns but not within a turn unless the original mallet has suffered damage affecting use. The governing principle is that the striker should not gain any advantage. Law 55 may occasionally be needed. An adversary suddenly realised that his mallet was being used, accidentally and without permission, by the striker who was in the middle of a promising break. He was indignant and demanded the return of his property forthwith. Common sense, via Law 55, indicated that the mallet should immediately be returned, but that the striker should be permitted to continue with his own mallet, as it is clear that the striker would not gain an advantage by the change.*

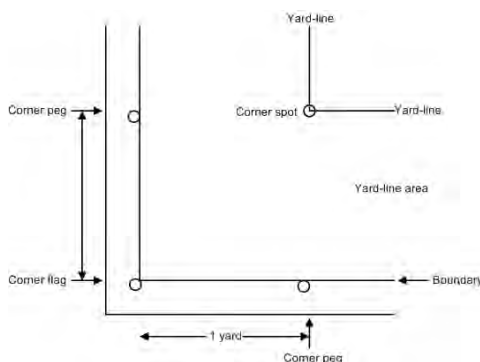
- (f) **CORNER FLAGS** Flags coloured blue, red, black and yellow are optional accessories and may be placed in corners 1, 2, 3 and 4 respectively. They should be mounted on posts about 12 inches high that should touch the corner but must not intrude or lean into the court. A corner flag may be temporarily removed at any time by the striker.
- (g) **CORNER PEGS** Eight white corner pegs, measuring about $\frac{3}{4}$ inch in diameter and about 3 inches in height above the ground, are optional accessories and may be placed on the boundary one yard from each corner, measured to the further side of the corner pegs (see Diagram 2). The corner pegs should touch the boundary but

must not intrude or lean into the court. A corner peg may be temporarily removed at any time by the striker.

- (h) **TOLERANCES** All the above dimensions are subject to tolerances as listed in Appendix 1.

DIAGRAM 2 THE CORNER SQUARE

- The corner pegs and corner flag must touch the actual boundary, namely the inner edge of the definitive border, but must not intrude into the court.
- The yard is measured from the corner flag to the further side of each corner peg.
- The yardline and corner spot are not marked on the court.



C. DEFINITIONS

4. Start and end of a game and turn

- (a) **WHEN A GAME STARTS** A game and its first turn start when the first stroke is played (see Law 5 and Law 8(b)).
- (b) **WINNER** A game is won by the side whose balls are first both pegged out (but see Law 53(g)(1) for time-limited games).
- (c) **WHEN A GAME ENDS** A game ends when, in agreement as to which side has won, the players quit the court or start another game on it.
- (d) **WHY A TURN ENDS** A turn ends if:
- (1) in a stroke other than a croquet stroke, the striker's ball does not make a roquet or score a hoop point for itself; or
 - (2) in a croquet stroke either ball is sent off the court as specified in Law 20(c); or
 - (3) in any stroke the striker's ball or a ball roqueted in that stroke is pegged out; or
 - (4) the striker plays a stroke by declaring that he will leave the ball where it lies; or
 - (5) the striker plays a half-bisque or bisque prematurely and the adversary fails to forestall play (but see Law 37(e)); or
 - (6) the striker quits the court in the mistaken belief that his turn has ended and the adversary plays a stroke; or
 - (7) in any stroke the striker commits an error for which the penalty is end of turn (see Laws 25, 26, 27(d) and 28); or
 - (8) it is so required after play is deemed not to have occurred (see Laws 30 to 32); or
 - (9) a ruling is made to that effect under Law 55.
- (e) **WHEN A TURN ENDS** A turn ends and, unless the game has been won, a new turn starts when:
- (1) one of the conditions in Law 4(d) has been met, the last stroke of the turn has ended and the balls and clips are correctly positioned; or
 - (2) the adversary plays a stroke after the striker has either:

(A) quitted the court in the belief that the requirements of Law 4(e)(1) have been met; or

(B) permitted the adversary to play a stroke.

(but see Law 37 for handicap play and Law 53(g)(4) for time-limited games).

ORLC – 4: START AND END OF A GAME AND TURN

4.1 *A game starts when the first stroke is played (see Law 5(e)). In time-limited games, the clock should start when the mallet hits the ball. Note that, in doubles, a player can declare that a stroke has been played by his absent partner.*

4.2 *A game does not end until the players have both quit the court (or started another game on it) and agreed which side has won. Note that there is no requirement that the agreement be correct. Of course, almost always, the players do agree correctly who has won but time-limited games can occasionally give rise to confusion between players who cannot add up. If the players agree incorrectly that A has won and quit the court, the game has ended with that result. In the even rarer case when each player quits the court in the belief that he has won (or lost) the game, no agreement has been reached and the game has not ended. If the time-limit has expired, no further play will be possible unless the scores were actually level (subject to the possibility of time being restored if an interference has occurred and Law 53(g)(2)(B) applies) but the game will end only when the players have worked out the true result. Reporting the result to the manager will cause the confusion to be discovered.*

4.3 *Note that one turn starts as soon as the preceding turn ends and that there are two distinct definitions of when that moment occurs.*

4.3.1 *In the normal course of events (see Law 4(e)(1)), a turn ends when the last stroke of the turn has been played and the balls and clips have then been correctly positioned (e.g. after replacing balls on the yard-line and placing clips on the correct hoops). This definition does not depend on whether the striker has quitted the court.*

4.3.2 *The second definition (see Law 4(e)(2)) deals with two other cases. The first is where the striker incorrectly thinks that his turn has ended (e.g. he has forgotten that he is entitled to another stroke). This definition of end of turn requires both that the striker quits the court in the belief that his turn has ended (not just to visit the pavilion!) and that the adversary then plays a stroke (see Law 4(e)(2)(A)). The order is important.*

Example: Consider a case where Roy takes off with R too hard but makes a glancing roquet on B in the stroke before R leaves the court. Roy assumes wrongly that his turn has ended and replaces R on the yard-line. Before Roy has had time to quit the court, the impatient Bob steps on and roquets Y with K. If Roy now quits the court but realises his mistake before he plays the first stroke of his next turn, Roy can forestall Bob and resume his own turn after replacing all the balls correctly under Law 25(a).

4.3.3 *The second case is where the striker volunteers permission for or, having been asked, allows his adversary to get on with the game while he goes to retrieve a ball that must be replaced on the yard-line. In contrast, the*

adversary has no grounds for grievance if, having assumed that the striker will not mind rather than having been given permission, he hits a long roquet and is then required by the striker to replay. However, if the players have come to a tacit understanding that permission is implicitly granted then the ex-striker cannot withdraw it retrospectively.

4.3.4 *For handicap play, note that Law 4(e) must be modified as specified in Law 37(c)(4). The striker does not need to replace the clips before taking a bisque. He should replace the balls, in particular the striker's ball if it is in the yard-line area, but if he does not the bisque is validly taken, under Law 37(e).*

4.3.5 *In time limited games, tournament regulations specify that, for the sole purpose of determining who is in play when time expires, a turn ends and the next turn simultaneously begins when the striker plays the last stroke of his turn. This is to give a more precise definition than Law 4(e) (which may depend on when a ball comes to rest) and avoids an undignified scramble to replace balls and clips.*

5. A stroke and the striking period

- (a) **A STROKE** A stroke is the striker's attempt to hit a ball in play with a mallet as part of his turn, or declaration that he will leave the ball where it lies. A stroke includes any resulting movement of balls in play.
- (b) **THE STRIKING PERIOD** The striking period is the period during which a fault under Law 28(a) can be committed.
- (c) **WHEN A STROKE MAY BE PLAYED** A stroke must not be commenced until the preceding stroke has ended if that could affect the outcome of either stroke.
- (d) **WHEN A STROKE AND THE STRIKING PERIOD START** A stroke and the striking period start when the mallet head has passed or leaves the ball on the final backswing that the striker intends to make before striking the ball. If no backswing is used, the stroke and the striking period start when the forward swing starts.
- (e) **WHEN A STROKE IS PLAYED**
 - (1) If, having started a stroke, the striker stops or diverts the mallet in a successful attempt to avoid hitting the ball or committing a fault, the stroke is annulled and the striker may start another one.
 - (2) Otherwise, the stroke is played when
 - (A) the mallet hits the ball; or
 - (B) a fault is committed; or
 - (C) the mallet misses or does not reach the ball.
- (f) **WHEN THE STRIKING PERIOD ENDS** The striking period ends when the striker quits his stance under control. If the striker does not quit his stance before playing the next stroke the striking period ends when the next stroke starts.
- (g) **WHEN A STROKE ENDS** A stroke ends when every ball moved in consequence thereof has come to rest, has left the court or has been moved, picked up or arrested under Laws 15(c) or 18(a)(2).
- (h) **OTHER CONTACT BETWEEN Mallet AND BALL** If the striker accidentally hits a ball before a stroke has started, the ball is replaced and the striker continues his turn. A mallet may be used to reposition balls between strokes.

ORLC – 5: A STROKE AND THE STRIKING PERIOD

- 5.1** *The term ‘stroke’ has a wide meaning. The core of it is the action of hitting a ball, but it also extends to the entitlement to do so, as part of a turn, and the consequences of so doing. The term ‘striking period’ refers to the period during which a fault can be committed. A stroke and striking period start at the same time, but either can end before the other.*
- 5.2** *Although it is normally obvious which ball the striker is intending to hit, a referee should ask him to nominate which he is intending to play if two balls are very close together and fault him if he hits the other. In Law 5(d, e), ‘the ball’ refers to the one the striker is intending to hit, whereas in Law 5(h), ‘a ball’ means any ball, and ‘the ball’ means the one disturbed.*
- 5.3** *There are two policy reasons why a ‘stroke’ in which the striker aims to hit a ball that does not belong to his game is regarded as a nullity, rather than a case of playing the wrong ball. The first is that, in the common case where a double-banked ball is being addressed, it is desirable that the adversary should be able to forestall, to prevent disruption to the other game, and the players in the other game cannot reasonably be prevented from drawing attention to the irregularity! The second is that it seems reasonable that colour blind players should not be penalised if they are confused by the presence of additional balls. The legal reason is that only a ball in play may influence the game (Law 6(a)); other balls are outside agencies (Law 7(a)).*
- 5.4** *If the striker wants to leave the balls where they are, he can do so by simply declaring that he will do so, which ends his turn. Technically, he should declare that he is playing a specific ball by leaving it where it lies, but the adversary is entitled to take a simple utterance (the word “deem” may well be used for historical reasons) or even a wave of the hand, as an irrevocable declaration (unless the striker can plausibly suggest that he was instead inviting his opponent to join him for tea!). If the striker does not indicate which of his two balls he has played, he becomes responsible for the position of both of them (see Law 13(b)(1)(E)). A declaration is instantaneous and has no striking period.*
- 5.5** *It is lawful to play a stroke before the previous stroke has ended unless the outcome of either stroke could be affected. This is most likely to happen when the striker has played a stop shot and plays the continuation stroke before the croqueted ball has come to rest. If the continuation stroke is played as a rush that sends the roqueted ball near to the still-moving croqueted ball, the adversary would strictly be entitled to forestall and demand that the stroke be replayed under Law 55.*
- 5.6** *Note that accidentally hitting the striker’s ball during casting over the ball does not constitute a stroke. A stroke and the striking period do not begin until the mallet has passed the SB on the final backswing (see Law 5(d)). Such an accidental contact is covered by Law 5(h), which summarises the combined effect of Laws 33(c), 33(d)(3), 27(a) and 27(i).*
- 5.7** *A stroke is played if the striker accidentally fails to make contact with the SB (plays an air shot) (see Law 5(e)(2)(C)). The term ‘miss’ includes cases where the mallet fails to reach the ball, as well as those where it goes past the side or over the top of it. However, a stroke is not played if the striker deliberately checks or diverts the mallet and succeeds in avoiding hitting any ball with it or committing a fault (see Law 5(e)(1)). It is up to the referee to decide which applies.*

- 5.7.1** *'Stops or diverts the mallet' should be interpreted as a continuous process, which must start before the striker is aware that he has missed, or will irrevocably miss, the SB, and which ends when he regains control of his mallet and stance at the end of his truncated swing.*
- 5.7.2** *After a stroke has been annulled in this way, the striker is not required to repeat the stroke he was attempting, but can change his mind about what stroke to play, including which ball to play if he has not already elected one. It is as though he had never started the annulled stroke.*
- 5.8** *There are two possible endings for the striking period (but note that the faults covered by Laws 28(a)(1), (2) and (3) (types of illegal contact between body and mallet) cannot be committed if they occur after the end of the swing used to play the stroke).*
- 5.8.1** *Should the striker play a second stroke without quitting the stance he used to play the previous stroke, perhaps when approaching and running a hoop from very close range, the striking period for the first stroke ends when the first stroke ends or when the second stroke starts, whichever is the earlier.*
- 5.8.2** *In all other cases, the traditional rule applies that the striking period ends when the striker 'quits his stance under control'. This is a matter for the referee to decide and is intended to penalise a striker who plays a stroke in such a way that a ball is likely to rebound onto his mallet or clothing and, to avoid this, jumps out of the way and lands or falls on yet another ball, whilst not penalising accidental disturbance of a ball that is irrelevant to the stroke. There are three cases where the striker is not 'under control':*
- 1 jumping to avoid a moving ball*
 - 2 playing in an off balance position and falling out of the stance;*
 - 3 disturbing a ball he was trying to avoid when leaving a stance restricted (or changed) because of the presence of another ball.*
- 5.9** *Law 5(h) now specifically allows the time honoured practice of 'trundling': using a mallet to move a ball into position for a stroke.*

6. States of a ball

- (a) **BALL IN PLAY** A ball becomes a ball in play when placed on the court prior to being played into the game under Law 8(b). Except while it is a ball in hand, it continues to be a ball in play until the end of the stroke in which it is pegged out.
- (b) **BALL AT REST**
- (1) A ball at rest is a ball in play that is occupying a stationary position on the court.
 - (2) A ball becomes a ball at rest when:
 - (A) having been caused to move as a consequence of a stroke, it is deemed to have come to rest and has not become a ball in hand; or
 - (B) having been a ball in hand, it is placed on the court.
 - (3) A ball ceases to be a ball at rest when it is caused to move as a consequence of a stroke or becomes a ball in hand.
 - (4) Subject to Law 6(b)(5), a ball is deemed to have come to rest when it appears to have stopped moving.

- (5) A ball in a critical position is deemed to have come to rest only when its position has apparently remained unchanged for at least 5 seconds. If, in addition, its position needs to be tested (see Law 48(c)(4)), it is deemed to have come to rest only when its position has been agreed or adjudicated upon.

(c) BALL IN HAND

- (1) Any ball becomes a ball in hand and an outside agency:
- (A) when it is temporarily removed under Law 3(c)(2); or
 - (B) when it leaves the court; or
 - (C) when it is moved under Law 19; or
 - (D) when it must be replaced in order to rectify an error or correct an interference.
- (2) The striker's ball becomes a ball in hand and an outside agency:
- (A) when it is moved under Law 13 (wiring lift) (or Law 36 (optional lift or contact in advanced play)); or
 - (B) when a roquet is deemed to have been made; or
 - (C) when it is moved, picked up or arrested under Law 15(c) or Law 18(a)(2); or
 - (D) at the end of a stroke in which it makes a roquet; or
 - (E) at the end of the last stroke of a turn if it comes to rest in the yard-line area.
- (3) A ball other than the striker's ball becomes a ball in hand and an outside agency at the end of a stroke if it comes to rest in the yard-line area.
- (4) A ball ceases to be a ball in hand and an outside agency and becomes a ball at rest when it is placed in a lawful position on the court or, if left on the court in a misplaced position, at the start of the next stroke. However, if there is a choice of positions, the striker may return it to hand and relocate it at any time until the earlier of the start of his next stroke or the end of his turn.

- (d) BALL IN A CRITICAL POSITION** A ball is in a critical position if a minor change to its current position could materially affect future play. Examples may include positions in or near hoops, wired positions and positions on or near the yard-line or boundary. The striker must consult the adversary before moving or wiping such a ball.

(e) LIVE AND DEAD BALLS

- (1) A ball other than the striker's ball is defined as being live or dead for the sole purpose of determining whether or not it may be roqueted and have croquet taken from it.
- (2) **LIVE BALL** Any such ball is live at the start of a turn and becomes so again each time the striker's ball scores a hoop point for itself.
- (3) **DEAD BALL** A ball becomes dead when croquet has been taken from it and remains dead until it becomes live again. The striker's ball may not take croquet from a dead ball. If the striker's ball hits a dead ball, it does not constitute a roquet.

- (f) YARD-LINE BALL** A ball at rest on a yard-line is known as a yard-line ball.

- (g) ROVER BALL** A rover ball is one which has scored all 12 of its hoop points (but see Law 44(d) for shortened games).

- (h) **GROUPS OF BALLS** A 3-ball group is formed by one ball being in contact with two other balls. A 4-ball group is formed by a fourth ball being in contact with a 3-ball group.
- (i) **BALL CLEAR OF A HOOP** A ball is clear of a hoop if no part of it lies within the jaws of the hoop.

ORLC – 6: STATES OF A BALL

6.1 Ball in Play (Law 6(a))

- 6.1.1** *The words ‘prior to being played’ are intended to mean that a ball placed on the court only becomes in play if a stroke is played with it. Thus if Roy puts both Yellow and Red on the court at the start of the 1st turn of the game and plays Red, then only Red becomes a ball in play, even if he did not remove Yellow.*

6.2 Ball at rest (Law 6(b))

- 6.2.1** *A ball becomes a ball at rest when it appears to stop moving. Physicists may tell us that all matter is in a state of constant motion but in croquet this test depends on the human eye. Because croquet is mainly played outdoors on grass, it is possible for balls to move apparently spontaneously, sometimes considerable distances, under the influence of gravity, wind or compressed grass blades. However, in most cases, the final position of a ball is not of critical importance and so the test need not be applied with excessive attention to micro-movements. In short, the striker can normally play his next stroke as soon as the SB appears to have stopped moving on fairly casual inspection.*
- 6.2.2** *However, there are occasions when more care is needed and they occur when a ball may have come to rest in a ‘critical position’, as defined in Law 6(d). This is any position to which a minor change could materially affect future play, such as determining if a turn ends or a point is scored or a ball is wired.*
- 6.2.3** *In fact, the Laws create two categories of critical position, namely ‘critical but not testable’ and ‘critical and testable’. The latter are listed in Law 48(c)(4) and, in relation to whether a ball has come to rest, are restricted to cases when a ball may or may not: 1 have scored a hoop point; or 2 be in position to score a hoop point (or, by analogy, affect whether a hoop and/or roquet may be made); or 3 be off the court. (Entitlement to a wiring lift, which is also mentioned in 48(c)(4), is not applicable as the test can only be made at the start of a turn under Law 13(e)(1)). These testable positions have to be agreed by the players or tested by a referee and the ball is deemed not to come to rest until the test has been carried out. Critical but not testable positions are subject to the less onerous requirement that the position of the relevant ball must appear to remain unchanged for at least 5 seconds. If it moves after that, it is replaced. To see how this should be applied in practice, consider the following situations:*
 - 6.2.3.1** *On a fast lawn with a significant slope, the striker’s ball comes up the slope, then rolls straight back down again to end some distance*

away. Although physics would tell us that its velocity must have instantaneously fallen to zero when it reversed direction, this is not sufficient to satisfy Law 6(b)(4) so it is not replaced in the higher position.

- 6.2.3.2** *The striker's ball just staggers through its hoop and appears to stop having clearly run it. However, the striker notices that it almost immediately starts to creep back and does so for 15 seconds, by which time it is back in the jaws. It is not replaced as it had not remained stationary in a critical position for the required 5 seconds.*
- 6.2.3.3** *The striker's ball just staggers through its hoop, apparently stopping in a position where the striker thinks it has run the hoop, but is not certain. He asks his adversary to have a look (as there is no referee in sight), but before he can get there the ball has fallen back into the hoop. It was in a critical position which needed a test which had not yet been conducted, so it is not replaced.*
- 6.2.3.4** *As in 6.2.3.3, but this time the striker is more confident and, out of courtesy, asks the adversary if he wants to look. The adversary is happy to trust the striker's judgement, so resumes reading. While sizing up his next shot, the ball then falls back into the hoop. In this case, the earlier position had been agreed, so it is deemed to have come to rest and is replaced there under Law 33(c).*
- 6.2.3.5** *The striker's ball just staggers through its hoop, apparently stopping in a position in which it has clearly run it, but leaving an awkward hampered shot. The striker starts to examine his options, but the ball rolls back into the jaws. A referee should ask him whether the ball had stopped moving and, if so, whether 5 seconds had elapsed since then. The ball should only be replaced in the position where it had run the hoop if the striker is confident of both.*
- 6.2.3.6** *The striker's ball just staggers through its hoop, apparently stopping in a position in which it has clearly run it, but leaving an awkward hampered shot. The striker summons a referee to watch the shot, but before the referee arrives the ball rolls back into the jaws. Although the ball was in a critical position, as a small change to its position would affect the difficulty of the hampered shot, it had been stationary for long enough. Furthermore, it did not need to be tested, as it had clearly run the hoop, so it is replaced in the position it was in before the referee was called.*
- 6.2.3.7** *After a poor hoop stroke, Roy replays his swing, then replaces his clip on the hoop and walks off the court. Bob comes on and looks to see whether the ball can run the hoop next time, only to find that it is now through. After checking with Roy that it had moved since he last saw it, the ball is replaced where Roy believed it had stopped, and Bob plays the first stroke of his turn, as the situation is the same as 6.2.3.6: the ball was in a position that was critical but did*

not need to be tested. Law 4(e)(1) had therefore been satisfied and Roy's turn had ended.

6.3 Ball in hand (see Law 6(c))

- 6.3.1** *Note that a ball in hand is also an outside agency, but also that the striker's ball only becomes in hand when it comes to rest after making a roquet, so it can validly move or even peel another ball before doing so. Contrast that with going off the lawn, when it immediately becomes in hand and an outside agency.*
- 6.3.2** *Law 6(c)(4) was amended in 2008 to ensure that failing to take croquet when required to do is covered, as intended, by Law 27(f), rather than being treated as a case of striking an outside agency!*

6.4 Live and dead balls (see Law 6(e))

- 6.4.1** *It is lawful to cause the SB to hit a dead ball but that does not constitute a roquet and no further stroke is earned as a result, however the SB can go on to roquet a live ball or score a point. Obviously, if the SB makes a roquet on a live ball and, in the same stroke, hits a dead ball, the contact with the dead ball does not deprive the striker of the croquet stroke he earned by roqueting the live ball.*
- 6.4.2** *If the SB comes to rest in contact with a dead ball after a croquet stroke, the striker is entitled to play the SB as it lies in the continuation stroke. This includes playing away from the dead ball or playing into it so that the stroke has the appearance of a croquet stroke. What the striker must not do is to adjust the SB around the dead ball before playing the stroke. This would constitute the error of purporting to take croquet from a dead ball (see Law 27(d)) and would end the turn. This fate does not preclude the striker from temporarily removing either under Law 3(c)(2) to wipe it, but he would be well advised to have a good reason for doing so (such as a large blob of mud on the ball) and to inform the adversary first.*
- 6.4.3** *Note that, because of the wording of 6(e) and Law 27(c)(3), if a player roquets red but then purports to take croquet from blue, blue becomes dead and he remains alive on red.*

6.5 Groups of balls (Law 6(h))

- 6.5.1** *A cannon (see Law 19(b)) depends on the existence of a group of balls anywhere on the court. Usually, at least one of them will be on the yard-line, but this is not a requirement.*
- 6.5.2** *Note also that the SB cannot be used to bridge a gap between two balls that are one ball diameter or less apart. This is because Law 19(a) requires the SB to be placed in contact with the roqueted ball and no other.*
- 6.5.3** *Nor can the moveable cannon ball be used to bridge a gap to create a 4-ball cannon where there is a 3-ball group with a fourth ball close, but not in contact with it. The cannon ball can legally be placed in contact with the 4th ball when constructing the 3-ball cannon, but a 4-ball group does not result because Law 19(b) only refers to placing the SB before determining the size of the group, and thus the fourth ball may not be moved.*

7. Outside agencies

- (a) **DEFINITION** Subject to Law 7(b), an outside agency is any agency unconnected with the game. Examples include animals, spectators, a referee other than the players, the players or equipment from another game, a ball in hand, a ball not in play, a clip not attached to a hoop or the peg, the peg extension when not attached to the peg and other stray objects.
- (b) **EXCLUSIONS** Neither weather nor, except in exceptional circumstances dealt with under Law 55, loose impediments are outside agencies.
- (c) **INTERFERENCE** An outside agency should be moved or removed if it might affect play (see also Law 33(a) (interference by an outside agency) and Law 34(b) (fixed obstacles)).

ORLC – 7: OUTSIDE AGENCIES

- 7.1 Weather is not an outside agency in croquet in order to prevent claims for replays of missed roquets due to gusts of wind or squalls of rain. Similarly, puddles are not outside agencies, but extreme events such as flash floods and dollops of snow falling onto the court (admittedly rare in a summer game but not unknown to hardy croquet players in Scotland) would be. However, it is possible for a ball at rest to be moved by gravity, wind or a combination of the two. Such a ball must be replaced (see Law 33(b)).*
- 7.2 Loose impediments are also not outside agencies in croquet to prevent claims for replays of missed roquets due to deflections caused by pebbles, twigs or acorns on the court surface. The exceptional circumstances referred to in Law 7(b) would cover a case where a handful of pebbles is thrown onto the court, perhaps hitting the striker after he has started the stroke or interfering with the path of the striker's ball during the stroke.*
- 7.3 Note that Law 7(c) imposes a duty on the striker to remove an outside agency if it might affect play. If he does not, he will be prevented from replaying the stroke under Law 33(a)(1) if a collision does occur and must defer to his opponent if there is a disagreement as to where the balls should be placed. The reasoning is that by leaving the object in place the striker is acknowledging that it was not on his intended line or that a collision dealt with under Law 33(a)(2) would not have a material effect on the game.*

PART 2

ORDINARY SINGLES PLAY

A. GENERAL LAWS OF PLAY

8. The start of a game

- (a) **THE TOSS** The winner of the toss decides whether he will take the choice of lead, which includes the right to play second, or the choice of balls. This is known as the right of choice. If he takes the choice of lead his adversary has the choice of balls and vice versa. When a match consists of more than one game, the right of choice alternates after the first game. Once made a choice may not be revoked (but see Law 26(c)).

- (b) **THE START** At the start of a game, the player entitled to play first places one of his balls on any point on either baulk-line and plays the first stroke of his turn. At the end of that turn the adversary plays one of his balls into the game from any unoccupied point on either baulk-line. This includes taking croquet from a ball in play that is either on or near a baulk-line so that a ball may be placed on a baulk-line in contact with it. In the third and fourth turns the remaining two balls are played into the game in the same way as the second ball (but see Law 36(d) for advanced play, Law 37(c)(2) for handicap play and Law 26(b) if the correct ball cannot be played).

ORLC – 8: THE START OF A GAME

- 8.1** *Choices of lead or colours may not be revoked once made.*
- 8.2** *Bisques may be played before all the balls have been played into the game (see Law 37(c)(2)) although it will only seldom be tactically wise to do so.*
- 8.3** *In the first four ordinary (i.e. non-bisque) turns, the balls must be played into the game from the baulk-lines. The only exception relates to advanced play when the player of the second or third turn scores 4-back and so concedes a contact. The contact may be taken from any ball that has been played into the game and not pegged out (see Law 36(d)).*
- 8.4** *See Law 26(b) for the situation when a player cannot play the correct ball and the game must be re-started. Note this does not occur if the balls are played into the game in the order R (wrong), B (wrong), Y (wrong), because the limit of claims for the error in the 1st turn has not been reached, whether or not K is wrongly played. If the errors are discovered before a correct ball is played, the error in the 1st turn is rectified by removing all the balls and placing B or K in baulk, then Roy plays the 2nd turn.*

9. Election of striker's ball

- (a) **RIGHT TO PLAY EITHER BALL** After all four balls have been played into the game under Law 8(b), the striker may elect at the start of any turn to play that turn with either of his balls (but see Law 37(a) for handicap play).
- (b) **HOW ELECTION IS MADE** The election is made by:
- (1) lifting a ball that is not in contact with another ball, in accordance with Law 13 (wiring lift) (or Law 36 (optional lift or contact in advanced play)); or
 - (2) playing a stroke.
- In each case the ball so elected becomes the striker's ball for that turn and the striker must not then strike the partner ball. If he does so, Law 26 applies.
- (c) **LIFTING A BALL** A player lifts a ball by deliberately moving it from its position in a manner other than that used for playing a stroke.

ORLC – 9: ELECTION OF STRIKER'S BALL

- 9.1** *There are only two ways of electing the SB, namely lifting it (under Laws 13 or 36) or playing a stroke with it. Likewise, no election of the RB takes place until a stroke is played (see Laws 16(d) and 19(c)).*
- 9.2** *Lifting a ball only serves to elect it as the SB if three conditions are met, namely: 1 that it is a ball of the striker's side; and 2 it is not in contact with another ball (this*

applies to Law 36 only; no wiring lift would be available under Law 13(a)); and³ that the striker is entitled to a lift under either Laws 13 or 36 (see Law 9(b)(1)).

9.3 *Lifting an enemy ball or lifting a ball of one's own side in the absence of a lift is an interference and Law 33 applies. If the mistake is not noticed before a stroke is played, it will result in an error being committed under either Law 26 (wrong ball) or Law 27(h) (lifting a ball when not entitled to do so).*

9.4 *A ball may be 'lifted' by moving it in any way that differs from playing a stroke. Trundling using the side of the mallet is lawful (but may not do the varnish much good!). So is trundling using the face of the mallet but it is only safe to do if the action is obviously different from that used to play a stroke.*

10. Ball off the court

A ball leaves the court as soon as any part of it would touch a straight edge raised vertically from the boundary. It then becomes a ball in hand and an outside agency. The striker must consult the adversary before testing whether or not a ball is off the court if the position is critical.

ORLC – 10: BALL OFF THE COURT

10.1 *The boundary should be imagined as an invisible vertical wall that touches the inside of the boundary marking. It does not matter if the lawn surface is not flat at the relevant point.*

10.2 *A ball goes off the court as soon as it touches the imaginary wall and it does not matter if it then rolls back inside the boundary. In rare cases, the adversary may claim that a ball approached the boundary, either perpendicularly or at a shallow angle, and then fell back or curved back into court before coming to rest. If the ball is found to be only just in court when tested, this claim may have merit. However, it should only be granted if the same effect can be demonstrated repeatedly in tests conducted by the referee.*

10.3 *It should be noted that a ball that hits a corner peg should not necessarily be placed on the corner spot. If the ball hits the corner peg a glancing blow, it should be withdrawn back along its line of travel to find the point at which it first touched the inner edge of the boundary marking. The extreme case would occur when a ball on the Corner 1 spot is struck towards Corner 2 and just touches the out-court side of the southern corner peg. This ball should be placed 13 feet south of Corner 2!*

10.4 *The striker should always take care to observe precisely where balls go off the court. If there is a possibility of a cannon, such as shooting from B-baulk at two East boundary balls, the striker should have the outcome watched, usually by asking the adversary to stand near the target balls.*

11. Ball in the yard-line area

(a) **BALLS OTHER THAN THE STRIKER'S BALL** At the end of each stroke any ball in the yard-line area, other than the striker's ball, becomes a ball in hand.

(b) **THE STRIKER'S BALL** If the striker's ball is in the yard-line area at the end of a stroke it is played from where it lies unless the striker is entitled to take croquet. Only at the end of the last stroke of a turn does the striker's ball in the yard-line area become a ball in hand.

ORLC – 11: BALL IN THE YARD-LINE AREA

If the SB comes to rest in the yard-line area, it only becomes a ball in hand at the end of the last stroke of the turn. This can lead to confusion in handicap play where some players are unsure whether the SB has to be placed on the yard-line before playing the first stroke of the bisque turn. The answer is that the bisque turn is a separate turn and the SB must be placed on the yard-line before the new turn can be started.

12. Placement of a ball off the court or in the yard-line area

- (a) **ABSENCE OF OTHER BALLS** Before the next stroke, subject to Law 12(c) and Law 19:
- (1) any ball in hand that has left the court must be placed on the yard-line at the point nearest to where it left the court; and
 - (2) any ball in hand in the yard-line area must be placed on the yard-line at the point nearest to where it came to rest.
- (b) **PRESENCE OF OTHER BALLS** If a ball cannot be placed in accordance with Law 12(a) because of the presence of:
- (1) the striker's ball inside the yard-line area; or
 - (2) one or more yard-line balls; or
 - (3) one or more balls outside the yard-line area, it must be placed on the yard-line as the striker chooses in contact with any ball that directly or indirectly interferes with its placement.
- (c) **INTERFERENCE BY THE STRIKER'S BALL** If the striker is entitled to take croquet, the striker's ball is a ball in hand and an outside agency until it is placed for the croquet stroke and must not interfere with the placement of a ball under Laws 12(a) or 12(b).
- (d) **ORDER OF PLACEMENT** If two or more balls have to be placed, the order of placement is as the striker chooses.
- (e) **HOW TO PLACE** The striker must place balls on the yard-line with his back to the court unless he has a choice of placement positions under Law 12(b) and must take special care to ensure that such placement is accurate. He must consult the adversary if he is in any doubt whether a ball may have to be placed in contact with another ball.

ORLC – 12: PLACEMENT OF A BALL OFF THE COURT OR IN THE YARD-LINE AREA

- 12.1** *Law 12(b) refers to direct and indirect interference with replacement. Direct interference occurs when a ball (X) that has gone off the court (or come to rest in the yard-line area) cannot be placed on the point on the yard-line closest to where it went off the court (or lay inside the yard-line area) because of the presence of another ball (Y) on or close to the yard-line. X must therefore be placed in contact with Y on either side as the striker chooses.*
- 12.2** *Indirect interference occurs when a third ball (Z) lies sufficiently close to Y to prevent the striker replacing X on that side of Y. He is now entitled to place X on the yard-line in contact with either Y or Z.*
- 12.3** *There are no special provisions for replacing balls in or near corners. Hence, if Roy shoots with R from the end of A-baulk at B in C4 and misses, he will normally place*

R on the W side of B to minimise the target for Bob. If Bob now likewise shoots with K at R and misses, he is entitled to place K in contact with either B or R. Bob may be expected to place K in contact with R so that he only gives a single-ball target for Y.

13. Wiring lift

(a) **LIFT** If the adversary is responsible for the position of a ball of the striker's side which is wired from all other balls and not in contact with another ball, the striker may start his turn:

- (1) by playing as the balls lie; or
- (2) by lifting the wired ball and playing it from any unoccupied point on either baulk-line or taking croquet from a ball that it could touch in such a position.

(b) **RESPONSIBILITY FOR POSITION**

(1) A player becomes or remains responsible for the position of any ball that:

- (A) he plays; or
- (B) is moved or shaken as a result of his play; or
- (C) is involved in any croquet stroke or cannon that he plays, even if it does not move; or
- (D) is replaced when an error committed by him is rectified; or
- (E) belongs to him, in the event that he played the first stroke of a turn with an adversary's ball, or by declaring that he was leaving a ball where it lay without specifying which.

(2) However, a player does not become responsible for the position of any ball replaced to correct an interference.

(c) **WHEN WIRED** A ball ('the relevant ball') is wired from another ball ('the target ball') if:

- (1) any part of a hoop, including the jaws, or the peg would impede the direct course of any part of the relevant ball towards any part of the target ball; or
- (2) any part of a hoop, excluding the jaws, or the peg would impede the swing of the mallet before its impact with the relevant ball; or
- (3) any part of the relevant ball lies within the jaws of a hoop.

(d) **IMPEDED SWING** In Law 13(c)(2), the swing is impeded if there is any part of an end face of the mallet that the striker used in the turn before the relevant ball was positioned with which he would be unable to strike the centre of the relevant ball in order to drive it freely with his normal swing towards any part of the target ball. However, the swing is not impeded merely because a hoop or the peg interferes with the striker's stance.

(e) **TESTING**

- (1) A player may ask a referee to conduct a wiring test only if he is the striker entitled to claim a lift with the relevant ball before the first stroke of the current turn. He must otherwise rely on an unaided ocular test to determine whether or not one ball is wired from another.
- (2) The striker is entitled to the benefit of any doubt in an adjudication of whether one ball is wired from another.

(f) **CHANGE OF DECISION** If the striker lifts a ball of his side under Law 13(a)(2):

- (1) it is thereby elected as the striker's ball and he may not then play with the other ball of his side. If he does so, Law 26 applies. In addition, he is obliged to take

the lift to which he is entitled and he may not then play the lifted ball from where it lay before it was lifted unless it already lay on a baulk-line.

- (2) and places it on an unoccupied point on either baulk-line, whether in contact with another ball or not, he remains entitled to play it from any unoccupied point on either baulk-line until he plays a stroke.

ORLC – 13: WIRING LIFT

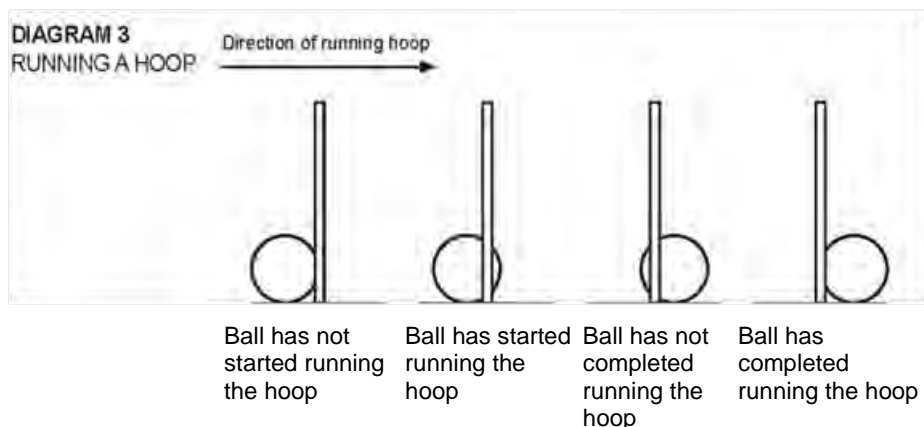
- 13.1** *A ball that is in contact with another ball at the start of a turn is not entitled to a lift as, if the striker chooses to play with it, he not only can but must take croquet. (See Laws 13(a), 16(c) and 18(b)).*
- 13.2** *Although a ball lifted must usually be played from baulk, the striker can take croquet immediately from a ball that it could touch if placed on a baulk-line, in which case he can place his ball anywhere in contact with it to take croquet.*
- 13.3** *Note that 13(b)(1)(E) ensures that the striker is always responsible for the position of at least one of his balls after playing a turn. Note the draft ruling that the words ‘without specifying which’ apply only to the case of declaring a stroke played, not to playing an adversary’s ball at the start of a turn. Thus if a player does the latter, he remains or becomes responsible for the position of both his balls. Note also that a player is always responsible for the position of a ball replaced following rectification of an error committed by him (see Law 13(b)(1)(D)).*
- 13.4** *However, he does not become (but does remain, if he was previously) responsible for the position of a ball replaced following the correction of an interference (Law 13(b)(2)). The reason is that the striker is often an innocent victim of interference and/or correction of the interference involves deeming play not to have occurred. To understand the meaning of ‘does not become’, two examples of interference under Law 33 may be useful:*
- 13.4.1** *If the striker plays a roll stroke in which the croqueted ball collides with a ball from a double-banked game, it must be placed where it would otherwise have come to rest under Law 33(a)(2). The act of playing the stroke caused the striker to become responsible for its position (Law 13(b)(1)(B)), and the subsequent interference and placement does not alter that.*
- 13.4.2** *If a high wind (or even the striker, outside the striking period) causes a ball not otherwise involved in the stroke to move, it must be replaced. Again, the interference does not change responsibility: if the opponent was responsible for the position of the ball before the interference, the opponent remains so; if the striker was, then he still is.*
- 13.5** *A ball is wired if it has to pass through a hoop to hit the target ball, no matter how close to the hoop it is. It does not matter that it might be able to miss the target ball on either side without touching a wire (see the reference to ‘including the jaws’ in Law 13(c)(1)).*
- 13.6** *However, the swing of the mallet is not impeded simply because part of the head would enter the jaws of a hoop before contacting the relevant ball in order to drive it freely towards the target ball (see the reference to ‘excluding the jaws’ in Law 13(c)(2)).*

- 13.7** *If the striker claims that a ball is wired by virtue of an impeded swing, the referee must ensure that the position is tested with the mallet the claimant was using in the turn before the turn in which the allegedly wired ball was positioned by the claimant's adversary (see Law 13(d)). This removes the temptation to carry a second, wide-faced mallet for use only in these situations.*
- 13.8** *Note that in the marginal case where the referee can detect no curvature in the line joining the relevant ball and the two test balls, the striker is entitled to a lift (see Law 13(e)(2)).*
- 13.9** *Law 13(f) provides explicit guidance as to the three consequences of lifting a ball in accordance with Law 13(a)(2), namely that:*
- 13.9.1** *such lifting constitutes a valid and irrevocable election of the SB for that turn under Law 9(b)(1);*
- 13.9.2** *the striker is obliged to play the ball from an unoccupied point on either baulk-line (or take croquet from a ball it could touch when on a baulk-line) and may not play it from where it originally lay (unless that happened to be on a baulk-line); and*
- 13.9.3** *the striker remains free to change the position from which he wishes to play the SB until he actually plays a stroke.*

14. Hoop point

(a) DEFINITIONS

- (1) A ball scores a hoop point by passing through its next hoop in the order and direction shown in Diagram 1 as a consequence of one or more strokes. This is also known as running a hoop in order.
- (2) The playing and non-playing sides of the hoop are defined relative to this direction, as shown in Diagram 3.
- (3) The planes of the playing and non-playing sides are the surfaces constructed by raising a horizontal straight line against the relevant sides of the hoop uprights from the ground to the crown of the hoop.
- (4) The jaws of a hoop are defined as the space enclosed by the inner surfaces of the uprights and the plans of the playing and non-playing sides.



- (b) **STARTING TO RUN** Subject to Law 14(d)(1) to (3), a ball starts to run a hoop when it first breaks the plane of the non-playing side when travelling from the playing side to the non-playing side. However, if the ball subsequently moves back out of the hoop during the stroke and either:
- (1) comes to rest in the jaws where it does not break the plane of the non-playing side; or
 - (2) exits the hoop entirely on the playing side then it is deemed that it has not started to run the hoop.
- (c) **COMPLETING THE RUNNING** Subject to Law 14(d)(4), a ball completes running a hoop when it clears the plane of the playing side while travelling forward through the hoop, providing that it comes to rest on the non-playing side clear of that plane.
- (d) **SPECIAL SITUATIONS**
- (1) If a ball makes a roquet under Law 16(b) before it starts to run its hoop in order, it cannot thereafter score the hoop point for itself in the same stroke.
 - (2) If a ball first enters its hoop in order from the non-playing side, it cannot score the hoop point for itself in the same stroke. Having so entered, it must come to rest in a position entirely clear of the hoop or in the jaws where it does not break the plane of the non-playing side before it can score the hoop point in a subsequent stroke.
 - (3) If a ball in hand is placed for a croquet stroke within the jaws of its hoop in order where it breaks the plane of the non-playing side, and the stroke is played from that position:
 - (A) it has not started to run the hoop; and
 - (B) it may not do so until it is clear of that plane at the start of a subsequent stroke.
 - (4) A ball may complete running its hoop in order in the stroke in which it started to run the hoop. Alternatively, it may complete running the hoop in a subsequent stroke or turn unless it either:
 - (A) becomes a ball in hand in preparation for a croquet stroke; or
 - (B) is lifted under Law 13 (wiring lift) (or Law 36 (optional lift or contact in advanced play)) in which case it must start to run the hoop again.
 - (5) A ball at rest cannot score or lose a hoop point solely as a result of a hoop being moved or straightened.
- (e) **PEELING** If a ball other than the striker's ball scores a hoop point as a consequence of a stroke, it is said to be peeled through the hoop.

ORLC – 14: HOOP POINT

14.1 Terminology

14.1.1 *Although a ball may lawfully pass through any of the hoops on the court, it is only by passing through the one that is its next in the sequence shown in Diagram 1, in the correct direction, that scores a point and allows the ball to score its next one. This is known as 'running a hoop in order', which is sometimes abbreviated to just 'running'.*

14.2 *Ball falling back*

14.2.1 *A depression or ‘Rabbit run’ can sometimes develop in the ground between the uprights of a hoop, so that a ball clears the playing side, or even the jaws, but then falls back so that it ends the stroke in a position where it is protruding from the playing side. If so, it has not run the hoop. This is the case even if it hits a ball that was some distance behind the hoop. If the ball it hit was live, a roquet will have been made but the hoop will not have been scored.*

14.3 *Ball in a hoop*

14.3.1 *Note that a ball halfway through its hoop in order does not always lose the right to complete the running in a subsequent stroke simply because it becomes a ball in hand. Laws 6(c)(1) to (3) list all the instances in which a ball can become a ball in hand but only five are relevant to the situation of a ball half-way through a hoop (Laws 6(c)(1)(A), (C) and (D) and Laws 6(c)(2)(A) and (B)).*

14.3.2 *Only Law 6(c)(1)(C) (placing the ball for a croquet stroke as specified in Law 14(d)(4)(A)) and Law 6(c)(2)(A) (lifting the ball under Law 13 or 36 as specified in Law 14(d)(4)(B)) cause it to lose its right to complete the running. Note that 14(d)(4)(A) carefully prevents the striker trying to keep position to run the hoop with the striker’s ball (or third or fourth ball in a cannon) by playing a croquet stroke from where the balls lie.*

14.3.3 *The prohibition on completing the running, after becoming in hand for one of these reasons, is lifted if the ball starts to run the hoop again (otherwise the ball could never run the hoop!).*

14.3.4 *If a ball in a hoop becomes in hand for the other reasons, namely temporary removal under Law 3(c)(2) (see Law 6(c)(1)(A)) or replacement following rectification of an error or correction of an interference (see Law 6(c)(1)(D)), then it can complete the running from the position in which it is replaced.*

14.4 *Ball entering back of hoop*

14.4.1 *If a ball enters a hoop in order from the non-playing side, it cannot score the hoop point in that stroke, even if it reaches a point on the playing side where it is visibly clear of the jaws before returning through the hoop and finally coming to rest at a point where it has apparently scored the hoop. The governing principles are that dynamic situations are too difficult to judge reliably and that all such situations should be treated alike.*

14.4.2 *If a ball enters its hoop in order from the non-playing side and comes to rest within the jaws but in a position where it does not break the plane of the non-playing side (see the first illustration in Diagram 3 in the Laws) then it can score the hoop point in a subsequent stroke. This is analogous to the situation where the striker roquets a ball into the jaws of the hoop and the SB, when placed for the croquet stroke, is within the jaws but does not break the plane of the non-playing side so that the SB can score the hoop point in the croquet stroke or a subsequent stroke.*

14.5 *Ball kicked through a hoop* Law 14(e) refers to a ball being peeled as a consequence of a stroke. This means that if the striker accidentally kicks a ball through a hoop while taking up his stance and this was noticed before the ball was subsequently affected by play, the point is not scored and the ball must be replaced under Law 33(c). If this was not noticed before the ball was affected by play, it is treated under Law 27(i) as though the position to which it had been kicked was lawful, but this change of lawful position was not a consequence of a stroke, so the ball must begin to run the hoop again.

15. Peg point

(a) **HOW A PEG POINT IS SCORED** Subject to Law 15(b), if the striker's ball is a rover ball:

- (1) it scores a peg point for itself, and is then said to be pegged out, by hitting the peg as a consequence of a stroke (but see Law 38 in handicap play); and
- (2) it may cause another rover ball to be pegged out by causing it to hit the peg as a consequence of a stroke.

(b) **SPECIAL SITUATIONS**

- (1) If the striker's ball makes a roquet under Law 16(b), it cannot thereafter score a peg point for itself in the same stroke.
- (2) If the striker's ball simultaneously hits a live ball and the peg in order, it is pegged out unless the striker claims a roquet by taking croquet.
- (3) If, at the start of a turn, the striker plays a rover that is in contact with the peg, that ball is pegged out unless it is hit in a direction away from the peg.
- (4) If the striker's ball is a rover and hits, or causes another ball to hit, another rover that is in contact with the peg, that other rover is pegged out unless it is hit in a direction away from the peg.
- (5) If the striker's ball, being a rover, and another rover ball that it causes to hit the peg do so simultaneously, they are deemed to be pegged out in the order nominated by the striker.
- (6) A ball at rest cannot be pegged out solely as a result of the peg being moved or straightened.

(c) **BALL REMAINING IN PLAY** A ball remains in play throughout the stroke in which it is pegged out and may cause other balls to move and score hoop or peg points. It may only be moved, picked up or arrested in its course if the state of the game will not be affected thereby.

(d) **REMOVAL FROM COURT** A ball ceases to be a ball in play and becomes an outside agency at the end of the stroke in which it is pegged out. The striker must remove a pegged out ball and the corresponding clip from the court before the next stroke. However, if he is about to peg out the striker's ball in the next stroke and the pegged out ball is unlikely to interfere, he may delay doing so until after the next stroke. If the pegged out ball is left in play thereafter, Law 30 applies.

ORLC – 15: PEG POINT

15.1 *If the SB is a rover, it may cause another rover to be pegged out through the agency of another ball (see Law 15(a)(2)). The same principle applies in Law 15(b)(4).*

However, if the SB is not a rover and causes a rover to hit the peg or to hit another rover ball onto the peg, that ball is not pegged out in either situation.

- 15.2** *A ball that is pegged out does not disappear at the moment of pegging out. It remains a ball in play until the end of that stroke (see Laws 6(a) and 15(c)). It is therefore able to cause other balls to move and score points as a consequence of that stroke.*
- 15.3** *It is now lawful to delay removing a pegged out ball from the court if the striker is about to peg out the striker's ball in the following stroke and the pegged out ball is unlikely to interfere. This legitimises a common practice.*

16. Roquet

- (a) **BALLS THAT MAY BE ROQUETED** A roquet may be made by the striker's ball on any live ball unless the striker is already required to take croquet. However, a roquet may be made by the striker's ball on a live ball during a croquet stroke (but see Law 17(b)(3)).
- (b) **WHEN A ROQUET IS ACTUALLY MADE** A roquet is actually made when the striker's ball hits a live ball, which includes any contact between the balls as a consequence of a stroke. However:
- (1) if two or more live balls are hit in one stroke, a roquet is made only on the ball first hit;
 - (2) if two or more live balls are hit simultaneously, a roquet is made only on the ball that the striker nominates by taking croquet from it;
 - (3) if the striker's ball simultaneously hits a live ball and the peg in order, Law 15(b)(2) applies.
- (c) **WHEN A ROQUET IS DEEMED TO HAVE BEEN MADE** Unless the striker is already required to take croquet, a roquet is deemed to have been made if the striker is required, or is entitled and so elects, to play a stroke in which his ball starts in contact with a live ball.
- (d) **GROUP OF BALLS.** If a roquet may be deemed to have been made on a ball that forms part of a group of balls, a roquet may be deemed to have been made on any live ball in the group and is deemed to have been made only on the ball that the striker nominates by taking croquet from it (see Law 19(c) for election of balls).

ORLC – 16: ROQUET

- 16.1** *All hoop and roquet situations are now dealt with in Law 17. Hence Law 16(b) is now concerned solely with actual roquet situations which do not involve the SB passing through its hoop in order.*
- 16.2** *Law 16(b) is phrased deliberately widely to encompass all forms of contact between the SB and a live ball. Thus a roquet is made if:*
- 16.2.1** *the SB croquets a ball into a live ball which then rebounds off a hoop and hits the SB; or*
 - 16.2.2** *the SB croquets a ball onto the peg so that a ball resting against the peg is propelled into the path of the SB.*
- 16.3** *Law 16(c) There are five situations in which a roquet may be deemed to be made:*
- 16.3.1** *the most obvious is when the striker starts a turn by electing a ball that is already in contact with another ball (and does not choose to lift it if he is*

entitled to do so under Law 36). Note that he has no choice but to take croquet if he does so elect, and that Laws 18(b) and 19(a, d) give him power to arrange the balls in anticipation of doing so, but that 19(c) does not commit him until the stroke is played.

- 16.3.2** *almost as obvious is when the striker starts a turn by lifting a ball and lawfully placing it in contact with another ball. In the start of game and Law 13 and Law 36 lift situations, the other ball must either be on a baulk-line or so close to it that a ball placed on the baulk-line can touch it. In practice, it is usually tactically better to create a rush rather than taking croquet immediately. In the Law 36 contact situation, the other ball can be anywhere on the lawn.*
- 16.3.3** *the next most common situation is when the SB runs a hoop off the boundary so that it must therefore be placed on the yard-line under Law 12. If the hoop has been run at an angle, it is possible for the SB to have left the court directly behind a yard-line (or near yard-line) ball and must therefore be placed in contact with it.*
- 16.3.4** *the fourth situation is a fairly rare bird and occurs when the striker plays an Irish peel (a croquet stroke in which both the SB and the CB pass through a hoop) or a half-jump through a hoop and the SB comes to rest in contact with the CB or the ball that was half-jumped.*
- 16.3.5** *the fifth and last situation is a much rarer bird and occurs when the striker plays a croquet stroke which, either accidentally or by design, causes the croqueted ball to hit a third ball (X) so that X leaves the court or enters the yard-line area and must be placed on the yard-line under Law 12. If the SB has come to rest, almost certainly unintentionally, on or near the yard-line, it is possible that X will have to be placed in contact with it.*

16.4 *Law 16(d), together with Law 19 (b), are the laws that make a group of balls important.*

- 16.4.1** *Once a group has been formed and a roquet may be deemed to be made on one ball in the group, it may instead be deemed to be made on any other live ball in the group. This can provide the striker with valuable tactical flexibility, particularly in setting up a peeling break. The striker must proceed by playing a cannon (see Law 19(b)).*

Example: *B is on the corner spot of Corner 1 and K is in contact with it on the West boundary. Roy has a lift and places R in contact with B to create a 3-ball group. He may now treat K as the RB if he wishes.*

- 16.4.2** *Note that this right does not apply in the case of an actual roquet, when the striker rushes a live ball behind another live ball on the yard-line. Although a 3-ball group will be formed when the RB is placed on the yard-line in contact with the other ball and the SB is placed in contact with the RB, the striker cannot change the identity of the RB. However, he must proceed by playing a cannon (see Law 19(b)) and will gain the usual tactical advantages that accrue therefrom.*

17. Hoop and roquet situations

- (a) **HOOP AND ROQUET** If, during a stroke, the striker's ball both completes running a hoop in order (see Law 14(c)) and hits a ball that, at the start of the stroke, was clear of the hoop on the non-playing side, the following applies:
- (1) the hoop point is scored by the striker's ball and the other balls become live before the impact; and so
 - (2) a roquet is also made, subject to Laws 16(b)(1) to (3). This applies no matter whether the ball was live before the stroke, and regardless of the actual order of events.
- (b) **OTHER CASES** If, during a stroke and before or after completing the running of a hoop in order, the striker's ball hits a ball ('the relevant ball') that, at the start of the stroke, was:
- (1) live and not clear of the hoop on the non-playing side, a roquet is made on the relevant ball under Law 16(b) and the hoop point is deemed not to be scored for the striker's ball; or
 - (2) dead and not clear of the hoop on the non-playing side, the hoop point is scored but, subject to Law 17(c), a roquet is deemed not to be made on the relevant ball; or
 - (3) in contact with the striker's ball, the hoop point is scored but, subject to Law 17(c), a roquet is deemed not to be made on the relevant ball.
- (c) **BALLS COMING TO REST IN CONTACT** In Laws 17(b)(2) and 17(b)(3), if the striker's ball comes to rest in contact with the relevant ball, a roquet is deemed to have been made on the relevant ball under Law 16(c)(2)(C).

ORLC – 17: HOOP AND ROQUET SITUATIONS

17.1 This law provides a comprehensive treatment of all cases where the SB hits a ball in the same stroke as it completes the running of a hoop in order. Completing the running is defined in Law 14(c), which requires that the ball not only leaves the playing side of the hoop but does not re-enter it and remain there when it comes to rest. Thus Law 17 does not cover a case in which the SB passes through its hoop, hits a ball, and then rolls back into a position where it has not run it (see 14.2.1 for this case). Providing that the SB does complete the running, there are five situations (assuming that there is only one OB):

17.2 OB well behind the hoop

17.2.1 If the SB completes the running of a hoop and then hits a ball, it is a simple case of hoop followed by actual roquet (see Law 17(a)). It obviously does not matter whether the RB was 6 inches beyond the hoop or 25 yards beyond.

17.3 OB just behind the hoop

17.3.1 If the SB starts to run the hoop, then hits a ball which was clear of the non-playing side before the start of the stroke, and then completes the running, strict logic would demand that a roquet was made, but no hoop was scored, if the OB was live before the stroke started.

17.3.2 However, the physical situation described above conceals a difficult marginal case, namely where the OB is only just less than a ball diameter

beyond the plane of the playing side and the hoop stroke is played with jump. How can a referee be certain that the back of the SB did not clear the plane of the playing side (and thus complete the running) before the front of the SB made its first contact with the OB?

- 17.3.3** *In order to avoid presenting referees with such a difficult dynamic question, the policy of the law is to simplify matters in favour of the striker. Hence, provided that the OB is clear of the plane of the non-playing side before the stroke starts (which is a static question that a referee can determine before the stroke is played) and the SB finally completes the running (which is a static question that a referee can determine after the stroke has ended), the contact between SB and OB is deemed to occur after the hoop point has been scored. Hence, the analysis is deemed to be identical to 17.2 above.*

17.4 Live OB in a hoop

- 17.4.1** *If the OB is in the jaws of the hoop, i.e. not clear of the plane of the non-playing side, when the stroke starts, the striker may wish to jump it in order to score the hoop point. This can present the same dynamic question as detailed in 17.3.2, namely whether the first contact between SB and OB occurred before or after the SB completed the running.*
- 17.4.2** *If the first contact occurs before the SB completes the running and the OB was live, the analysis would be roquet and no hoop. If the first contact occurred afterwards, the analysis would be hoop followed by roquet. How is a referee able to tell what goes on between the hoop uprights?*
- 17.4.3** *The policy of the law is again to simplify matters by deeming that all such contacts with a live ball, irrespective of when they occur, are treated as roquet and no hoop (see Law 17(b)(1)).*

17.5 Dead OB in a hoop

- 17.5.1** *If the OB is dead in the situation discussed in 17.4, a similar issue arises. The policy adopted is again to simplify matters by deeming that all contacts during the stroke with a dead ball in the jaws are ignored so that the analysis is hoop and no roquet (see Law 17(b)(2)).*
- 17.5.2** *This gives the striker a tactical bonus when trying to complete a straight rover peel. If the peelee sticks in rover, the striker can half-jump it in the knowledge that any subsequent contacts between SB and peelee, which happen quite often, do not count as roquets and hence will not impede his chances of pegging out the peelee.*
- 17.5.3** *The only exception is when the SB and OB come to rest in contact with each other when a roquet is deemed to have been made (see Law 16(c) referred to by Law 17(c)).*

17.6 Irish peel

- 17.6.1** *The last situation is the Irish peel position. Here the striker plays a croquet stroke (usually but not always a roll) in which both SB and CB are sent through the hoop in the same stroke. The CB is treated in the same way as a dead OB (see 17.5 above) and no later contacts between SB and CB in the stroke count as a roquet (see Law 17(b)(3)).*

17.6.2 *The same exception applies if the SB and CB come to rest in contact (see Law 16(c) referred to by Law 17(c)).*

17.6.3 *The same analysis applies in the infrequent case of a continuation stroke played with the SB and OB in contact. This usually occurs after a failed Irish peel when the striker has had the good fortune to have the SB end up in contact with the CB and with the centres of the balls lined up so that another Irish peel can be played which will send the SB through the hoop. In such cases the striker must not make the fatal error of adjusting the SB in contact with the CB before playing the continuation stroke as this is penalized by end of turn under Law 27(d).*

17.7 Multiple OBs

17.7.1 *If the SB hits more than one OB in the stroke and 17(b)(1) applies to one and 17(a) to the other, then the former overrides the latter and the hoop is not scored. If only one of 17(a) or 17(b) apply, then the ball roqueted is determined by Laws 16(b)(1) and (2).*

18. Consequences of a roquet

(a) **WHEN A ROQUET IS ACTUALLY MADE** If the striker's ball makes a roquet under Law 16(b):

- (1) subject to Law 17(a), it cannot thereafter score a hoop point or peg point for itself in the same stroke;
- (2) it remains a ball in play throughout the stroke and may therefore cause other balls to score hoop or peg points; accordingly, it may only be moved, picked up or arrested in its course if the state of the game will not be affected thereby;
- (3) it becomes a ball in hand at the end of the stroke unless the striker's turn has ended (see Law 4(d)); and
- (4) the striker takes croquet under Laws 19 and 20 unless the turn so ends.

(b) **WHEN A ROQUET IS DEEMED TO HAVE BEEN MADE** If a roquet is deemed to have been made under Law 16(c), the striker's ball becomes a ball in hand and the striker takes croquet under Laws 19 and 20.

ORLC – 18: CONSEQUENCES OF A ROQUET

This law is declaratory and needs no comment, other than to note that 18(b) applies in anticipation of the stroke being played in the case of roquets deemed at the start of a turn under Law 16(c), where the striker is not committed to his election of the SB and RB until he actually plays the stroke.

19. Placing balls for a croquet stroke

(a) **BALL PLACEMENT** Subject to Law 19(d), in preparation for a croquet stroke, the striker must place the striker's ball on the ground in contact with the roqueted ball however he chooses but not in contact with any other ball. Subject to Law 19(b), no other ball may be moved.

(b) **CANNONS** If, after any necessary application of Law 12, the roqueted ball forms part of a group of balls, or would do so if the striker's ball was placed in accordance with Law 19(a), the croquet stroke is known as a cannon. In preparation for the stroke, all balls other than the roqueted ball become balls in hand and are

temporarily removed. The roqueted ball must be replaced in its original position if it has been moved and the other balls are then placed as follows:

- (1) **3-BALL CANNON** The striker must place the striker's ball and the third ball on the ground in contact with the roqueted ball however he chooses provided that the striker's ball is not in contact with the third ball.
- (2) **4-BALL CANNON** The striker must place the striker's ball and one of the remaining balls as in Law 19(b)(1) and must then place the fourth ball on the ground not in contact with the striker's ball but in contact with one or both of the other two balls.
- (c) **ELECTION OF BALLS** If the striker moves a ball or balls in preparation for a croquet stroke, no election of the roqueted ball or, unless Law 9(b)(1) applies, the striker's ball is thereby made until the stroke is played.
- (d) **FIRST STROKE OF A TURN** In respect of the first stroke of a turn, the references in Laws 19(a) and 19(b) to the striker's ball shall include any ball of the striker's side which was in play at the end of the preceding turn and the references to the roqueted ball shall include any ball from which croquet may lawfully be taken.
- (e) **CHANGE OF DECISION** The striker remains entitled to reposition balls under Laws 19(a) or 19(b) until he plays a stroke.

ORLC – 19: PLACING BALLS FOR A CROQUET STROKE

- 19.1** *Note the requirement in Law 19(a) and (b) that balls must be placed on the ground. This was introduced many years ago. A leading Australian player had rushed a ball into hoop 1 when the only remaining live ball was near hoop 2. Nothing daunted, he carefully balanced the SB on top of the RB and played it from there. The authorities obviously took a dim view of such ingenuity.*
- 19.2** *Law 19(b) sets out the correct procedure for playing a cannon. The position of the RB is sacred and it should not be moved. If it is moved, it must be replaced. Note that the SB and the 3rd ball ('cannon ball') must not touch. If they do, the striker commits the error of purporting to take croquet from the 3rd ball. Usually it will be live, Law 27(e) will apply and the striker will be required to replay correctly. But should it happen to be dead, the turn ends under Law 27(d). The same applies in a 4-ball cannon, although there is nothing to stop the striker placing the 4th ball in contact with both the RB and the 3rd ball if he wishes. Normally, the 4th ball is placed in contact with the 3rd ball so that it will travel towards the next hoop when the stroke is played. Note that the striker cannot create a cannon, or include a 4th ball, by placing balls to 'bridge the gap' (see 6.5.3).*
- 19.3** *If the striker creates a cannon in which the third ball is dead, the stroke should be watched by a referee. With most arrangements of the balls, the striker may hit the striker's ball a second time, or maintain contact with it, after it has hit the dead ball. That would be a fault, since the contact with the dead ball would not be a roquet (see the discussion at 28.11). With some arrangements, such a fault would be unavoidable. If the striker does not call a referee, the adversary should exercise his right to do so.*
- 19.4** *Law 19(c) restates the principle shared with Law 9(b) and Law 16(d), namely that there is no election of any ball until a stroke is played. The only exception relates to the possibility of the election of the SB by lifting a ball under Law 9(b)(1).*

- 19.5** *Law 19(d) is required to make sense of Laws 19(a) and (b) in situations where the first stroke of a turn is a croquet stroke or a cannon. This is a consequence of the principle referred to in 19.3 because, before the first stroke of the turn is played, no election of any ball has occurred.*
- 19.6** *Note the requirement in Law 3(c)(4) that, when attempting a peel, the rotational alignment of the RB must be preserved. This prevents the striker from minimising pull when using balls with noticeable unmilled spots on the surface. However, it is lawful for the striker to seek to minimise pull by aligning the SB so that its least milled spot is in contact with the RB.*
- 19.7** *Law 3(c)(3) allows for the use of reasonable pressure on the balls to get them to stay in contact for the croquet stroke, but this does not extend to creating depressions that will affect the subsequent motion of the balls. A mallet may be used to assist in placing the SB, which may be helpful for infirm players. Raising a nap on the turf to apply the necessary lateral force, or making a slight depression at a point between where the two balls are to be placed, is usually more effective than treading on the balls in their intended position. Law 3(c)(3) permits the use of grass clippings or similar material to ensure that SB and RB remain in contact while the croquet stroke is played. Similar material is that which will hold the balls in position without affecting the course of either ball.*

20. Croquet stroke

- (a) **TERMS** In a croquet stroke the roqueted ball is known as the croqueted ball and the striker's ball is said to take croquet from it. In playing the stroke the striker is said to take croquet.
- (b) **HOW PLAYED** The striker plays a stroke with the balls placed in accordance with Law 19 and in so doing must play into the croqueted ball and move or shake it (see Law 28(a) (14)).
- (c) **BALL OFF COURT** In a croquet stroke the striker's turn ends if he sends off the court:
- (1) the croqueted ball, unless it is pegged out in the stroke; or
 - (2) the striker's ball, unless it makes a roquet or scores a hoop point for itself in the stroke.

ORLC – 20: CROQUET STROKE

This law needs no comment, save to draw attention to Law 20(a) which clarifies the correct usage of the expression 'taking croquet'. It is correct to refer to the SB taking croquet from a particular ball or to refer to the striker taking croquet. It is incorrect to refer to the SB taking croquet without specifying the identity of the croqueted ball. It is acceptable to refer to the striker taking croquet with [X] from [Y].

21. Continuation stroke

- (a) **ENTITLEMENT** After the striker's ball scores a hoop point for itself or after a croquet stroke the striker becomes entitled to play a continuation stroke unless he is entitled to take croquet immediately or his turn has ended.
- (b) **REQUIREMENT TO TAKE CROQUET IMMEDIATELY** If the striker's ball:
- (1) scores a hoop point for itself and then makes a roquet in the same stroke; or

- (2) makes a roquet in a croquet stroke then, unless the striker's turn has ended, there is no continuation stroke and the next stroke must be a croquet stroke.
- (c) **NON-CUMULATIVE** Continuation strokes may not be accumulated. Accordingly, if the striker's ball scores:
 - (1) two hoop points for itself in the same stroke; or
 - (2) a hoop point for itself in a croquet stroke, then, unless the striker's turn has ended, he is entitled to play only one continuation stroke.

ORLC – 21: CONTINUATION STROKE

This law gives separate treatment to two different concepts, namely the requirement to take croquet immediately, if a roquet is made in either a hoop stroke or a croquet stroke, and the non-cumulative nature of continuation strokes.

B. ERRORS IN PLAY

22. General principles

(a) DEFINITIONS

- (1) Errors are mistakes in play which are dealt with under Laws 25 to 28 (but see Law 39(a) for restoration of bisques in handicap play).
- (2) Strokes in error include the stroke in which an error is committed and any subsequent stroke played before the earlier of the discovery of the error or the limit of claims.
- (3) An error is said to be discovered when the striker announces it or the adversary forestalls play in respect of it. References to discovery before a stroke mean before the stroke is played.

(b) DELIBERATE ERRORS A player must not deliberately commit an error.

(c) STRIKER MUST DECLARE The striker must immediately declare any error he commits or suspects he may have committed and cease play until the matter is resolved.

(d) RECTIFICATION

- (1) An error is rectified by cancelling all points scored for any ball in any stroke in error and replacing the balls in their lawful positions at the start of the first stroke in error. If a ball could have occupied more than one lawful position at that time, it may be placed in any such position as the striker chooses. However, if a ball is replaced following rectification of a fault, it must be replaced in the position it occupied before the stroke was played.
- (2) If the striker's turn continues after rectification, each ball is then live if and only if it was live at the start of the first stroke in error.

(e) LIMIT OF CLAIMS The limit of claims is the end of the period within which an error must be discovered if it is to be rectified. If the end of a turn prevents a limit of claims being reached, the limit becomes the first stroke of the next turn. The ultimate limit of claims is the end of the game. Strokes in error are counted when determining whether the limit of claims of any other error has passed.

(f) AFTER LIMIT OF CLAIMS

- (1) Subject to Laws 22(f)(2) and 40(d) (doubles play), if an error is discovered after its limit of claims it is not rectified, the balls are not replaced and all points in order scored for any ball in any stroke in error are counted.
- (2) No peg point may be scored by the striker for any ball when playing a wrong ball. Any peg point apparently so scored must be cancelled if discovered at any time before the end of the game and Law 30 applies.

- (g) ERRORS AND INTERFERENCES** If an interference under Laws 30 to 35 is discovered within the limit of claims of an earlier error, the error is dealt with first.

ORLC – 22: GENERAL PRINCIPLES (ERRORS)

- 22.1** *The distinction between errors and interferences should be understood. Errors are mistakes that involve playing a stroke incorrectly in some way; a fault is a specific type of error. Interferences are irregularities or mistakes of a different nature (see 29 for a fuller analysis of interferences).*
- 22.2** *If an error is discovered within its limit of claims, the consequence is that it is 'rectified'. This means that the game is restored to its state immediately before the first stroke in error was played. This entails replacing the balls and the clips. Whether the striker remains in play or his turn ends depends on the nature of the error. Note the exception in relation to faults, but not other errors, where the adversary can elect to have the balls left as they lay after the fault was committed (see 28.19 below).*
- 22.3** *When replacing balls to rectify an error, note the distinction in Law 22(d)(1) between faults, which require exact replacement, and other errors, which may leave the offender with a choice. Note also that the lawful position may be some distance from where the ball was actually played, e.g. if the striker sends the croqueted ball off in a cannon, but does not notice until after playing a croquet stroke which he was not entitled to, the SB must be placed where it came to rest after the cannon, rather than in contact with the ball it roqueted (because of the exceptions cited in Laws 18(a)(3, 4)). The striker can choose any position that a ball could have been at the start of the stroke, not just the turn, thus if he plays an adversary's ball when entitled to a lift he can place what should have been the striker's ball in baulk.*
- 22.4** *The limit of claims for an error is given in the law governing that error and is usually introduced by the words 'and the error is discovered before'. The exception is the miscellaneous cases of playing with a ball misplaced dealt with under Law 27(i), which cannot be rectified once the stroke has been played. A table summarising the various limits has been produced: in general, the greater the disruption to the normal course of the game caused by making an error, the longer the limit of claims and greater the penalty if the error is discovered in time.*
- 22.4.1** *For example, suppose Red roquets Black, but places Red in contact with Blue and purports to play a croquet stroke. If Blue is a dead ball (i.e. Red has already taken croquet from it in this turn since last running a hoop), then the limit of claims is when Bob plays the first stroke of his next turn (Law 27(d)). On the other hand, if Blue is live, then the error is dealt with under Law 27(e) and the limit of claims is two further strokes of Roy's turn. The stroke in which the error was made is ignored in counting those. If Red*

goes on to roquet Yellow (which would be the first further stroke) and the error is then discovered, the error should be rectified, but once Red then takes croquet from Yellow (the second further stroke), it is too late to do so. If Blue went off when Red purported to take croquet from it, Roy's turn would end before he could play two further strokes, so under Law 22(e) the limit of claims would be the first stroke of Bob's turn (or of Roy's bisque if he took one).

22.5 *Law 22(f)(1) lays down the principle that, if an error is not discovered until after its limit of claims, it is ignored and the balls and clips are not replaced. There are three important exceptions:*

22.5.1 *This only applies to hoops run in order. Hoops run out of order are not scored, so if a clip is wrongly advanced it must be corrected at any time before the end of the game. See 25.8 and 25.9 for examples of this.*

22.5.2 *The reference to Law 40(d) expresses a fundamental principle of doubles play that each player should play his own ball and that a strong player should not be able to mask his partner's weaknesses by scoring points directly for his ball. In handicap doubles play, the same principle operates to limit the number of peels to four. Accordingly, if he should play his partner's ball in error and thereby appear to score a point in order for that ball or to score a fifth peel in handicap play, these apparent points are ignored if the error is discovered at any time before the end of the game.*

22.5.3 *Law 22(f)(2) states that a peg point may not be scored for any ball when striking an enemy ball. This prevents Bob, when playing R, a rover, from pegging it out by hitting it onto the peg or from pegging out B, also a rover, in what he thinks is a croquet stroke. If this form of wrong ball is committed and is discovered at any time before the end of the game, Law 30 applies and the game is restored to its position before the unlawful peg out occurred. This will also allow rectification of the wrong ball error that led to the peg-out.*

22.6 *Law 22(g) confirms the common sense point that the earliest irregularity, error or interference, discovered together, is dealt with. As of 2008, it covers all interferences.*

23. Forestalling play

- (a) **DEFINITION** A player forestalls play when, in order to discharge his duty as a referee of the game, he issues a request to the striker that play cease in a manner capable of conveying the request to a striker with normal hearing.
- (b) **ADVERSARY MUST NOT FORESTALL** Unless an error under Laws 25, 26, 27(d) or 28 has already occurred, the adversary must not forestall play or warn the striker if he suspects or becomes aware that the striker is about to:
 - (1) run a wrong hoop; or
 - (2) play a wrong ball; or
 - (3) purport to take croquet from a dead ball.
- (c) **ADVERSARY MUST FORESTALL** Subject to Laws 23(b) and 23(d), a player must forestall play immediately if he suspects or becomes aware that:

- (1) the striker intends to play a questionable stroke without having it specially watched; or
 - (2) an error, other than a fault, or an interference is about to occur; or
 - (3) an error or an interference has occurred; or
 - (4) the striker's turn is about to end prematurely (see Law 35(a) and, for handicap play, Law 37(e)); or
 - (5) a clip is misplaced; or
 - (6) a boundary marking has been displaced.
- (d) **WHEN TO FORESTALL** The adversary should forestall play between strokes and, unless the issue concerns the stroke about to be played, must not forestall play after a stroke has started and before it has been played. If he does so, Law 34(a) applies.
- (e) **STRIKER CONTINUING TO PLAY** If the striker continues to play after being forestalled and before the issue is settled, Law 32 applies.

ORLC – 23: FORESTALLING PLAY

23.1 Definition

23.1.1 *Law 23(a) provides a definition designed to provide an objective test of whether or not the adversary has been successful in forestalling. The definition contains three significant elements:*

23.1.2 *The adversary must be acting in the discharge of his duties as a referee, usually to inform the striker that he has committed an error or interference or that he is about to play a questionable stroke without having it watched. If he merely wishes to draw the striker's attention to the physical attractions of the local scenery, human or otherwise, he is not forestalling and the striker will not offend Law 32 if he ignores him.*

23.1.3 *The request need not begin with the words 'Please stop play' and it is more usual to begin with the striker's name. The striker should get short shrift from a referee if he argues that he was entitled to ignore the calling of his name because that in itself was not a request to cease play.*

23.1.4 *The request must be made loudly enough to be heard by a striker with normal hearing. It will therefore depend on the physical circumstances but not on the abilities of the striker. More volume will be required in a gale or under the flightpath of a low-flying jet but not because the striker is hard of hearing. It may still be necessary to run onto the court and stand in front of a stone-deaf player to get him to stop play but the adversary is entitled to ask that play be taken back to where he would have been able to forestall an unhandicapped striker by normal means.*

23.2 When not to forestall (1) *Law 23(b) sets out the fatal errors that policy demands should NOT be forestalled in advance. These are purporting to take croquet from a dead ball (Law 27(d)), attempting to run a wrong hoop (which is likely to lead to a breach of Law 25) and playing a wrong ball (Law 26). The reason for the policy is to avoid bad blood because, if the adversary was under the normal duty to forestall in advance but failed to do so, the reason could either be genuine failure to notice or deliberate blindness so as not to warn the striker and thus gain the innings. Human*

nature being what it is, some strikers would assume the less honourable reason and relationships would be strained. The prohibition on forestalling when a fatal error may be imminent exists even if a minor error has occurred. It applies only to these unconditionally fatal errors, not to other errors, even if the striker's turn may end for some other reason if they are left unforestalled. The prohibition does not apply if a fatal error has already occurred, nor if the striker is about to play when not entitled to do so, e.g. after running the wrong hoop.

- 23.3 When not to forestall (2)** Law 23(d) governs the timing of the forestalling request. *The policy is that the adversary should interrupt the striker between strokes so that there is no danger of putting him off. In particular, there should be no profit to the adversary in forestalling half-way through a stroke for trivial reasons, such as a ball unconnected with the stroke being misplaced by 1 mm. In such circumstances, if the striker is so affected by the interruption that he sticks in a hoop, he is likely to get a replay under Law 34(a). However, Law 23(d) does admit of emergencies, such as realising that an important limit of claims will expire if the mallet hits the ball or that the striker is about to be hit from another game. Then you can bellow 'X, stop!' fortissimo without reservations.*
- 23.4 When to forestall** Law 23(c) sets out when the adversary is obliged to forestall, subject of course to Law 23(b) (see 23.2 above) and, as to timing, to Law 23(d) (see 23.3 above):
- (a) *in order to have a questionable stroke watched by a referee;*
 - (b) *to warn the striker that an interference or non-fatal error is about to occur;*
 - (c) *to warn the striker that he has not played all the strokes to which he is entitled, typically when he appears to be unaware that he has made a roquet or that he is entitled to a continuation stroke; and*
 - (d) *to ensure that the clips are properly placed.*

23.5 Why forestall

The policy reason for requiring the adversary to forestall in other circumstances, notwithstanding that it may be to his disadvantage (see Law 48(b)), is that both players have a duty to ensure that the game is played according to the Laws and it is generally easier, and less likely to cause disputes, to sort out problems before, or as soon as possible after, they arise, rather than some time later.

24. Compound errors

- (a) **GENERAL** Subject to Law 24(b), if the striker commits:
- (1) more than one error in the same stroke, it is deemed that only the first of the applicable laws in Laws 25 to 28 applies; or
 - (2) one or more errors before the limit of claims of an earlier error, only the law applicable to the earlier error applies
- (b) **ERROR DISCOVERED AFTER THE LIMIT OF CLAIMS** An error which is discovered after its limit of claims shall not be considered a component of a compound error.

ORLC – 24: COMPOUND ERRORS

24.1 *Law 24(a) states what should happen if more than one error is made.*

24.1.1 *Law 24(a)(1) deals with the case of multiple errors in a single stroke and means that the lowest numbered, of the error laws (Laws 25–28) that cover the situation, is the only one that should be applied. Thus, for example, if Roy plays Blue, a wrong ball (Law 26), in a stroke in which he also commits a fault (Law 28), only the wrong ball law is applied and Bob has no choice as to whether the error is rectified.*

24.1.2 *However, if the first error law to apply is one of Laws 27(e - i) and a fault is committed in that stroke, the position is more complicated. Suppose Roy correctly took off with Red from Yellow, which was on the yard-line, at the start of his turn, intending to get a rush on Blue, which was by a distant hoop. While placing Yellow back on the yard-line, he failed to notice that Red hit Blue in the stroke, before ending in a hampered position near the hoop. He attempted to roquet Blue (again), but committed a fault. Two errors have been made in that stroke and, under Law 24(a)(1), the only law that should be applied is Law 27(f), which comes before Law 28. Therefore Red is placed anywhere in contact with Blue and Bob cannot have the balls left where they ended up, as he could have done if it had just been a fault. However, Law 27(f) goes on to say that we must look at Law 4(d), which in turn means that Law 28 applies after all to end Roy's turn.*

24.1.3 *Law 24(a)(2) deals with the case of errors being made in different strokes. For example, suppose Roy, correctly playing Red, attempts a slightly hampered stroke, trying to roquet Yellow. He doesn't think it needs to be watched, so he makes the roquet, but then plays Yellow in the croquet stroke. Bob, from the other end of the court, notices the wrong ball and forestalls. At this point, Roy began to have doubts about his previous stroke, and asks a referee who had been watching. The referee stated that it was indeed a fault, under a clause of Law 28 that Roy was only dimly aware of. Although Law 26 (wrong ball) is the lower numbered law, it is Law 28 that applies in this case as that error occurred in the previous stroke, so Bob has a choice of whether the balls are replaced to the hampered position or left where they ended after the roquet.*

24.2 *Law 24(b) modifies the effect of Law 24(a)(2), which would otherwise mean that the earlier error was dealt with even though it was discovered after its limit of claims. Thus in the example in 24.1.3, if the wrong ball had not been noticed until Roy had played a continuation stroke, it would be too late to rectify the fault and Yellow would be replaced where it was roqueted to, and Red would be placed anywhere in contact with Yellow.*

25. Playing when not entitled

(a) **GENERAL** If a player plays one or more strokes when not entitled to do so and the error is discovered before the limit of claims:

- (1) any points scored in the first such stroke and any subsequent strokes played by the offending side are cancelled;
- (2) any balls moved by those strokes are replaced, unless they have subsequently been moved by strokes which the non-offending side was entitled to play;

- (3) the side entitled to play then plays.
- (b) **LIMIT OF CLAIMS** The limit of claims is the first stroke of the next turn to be started by the non-offending side.

ORLC – 25: PLAYING WHEN NOT ENTITLED

- 25.1** *Law 25(a). This law avoids the use of the terms ‘striker’ and ‘adversary’, as these can be very confusing when someone is playing when not entitled. Playing when not entitled means playing when it is the other side’s turn to play (as opposed to playing with the wrong ball or taking croquet without previously making a roquet, which are dealt with by Laws 26 and 27).*
- 25.2** *There are two common cases. The first is that a player plays too many strokes in a turn, usually because they carry on after running a hoop out of order, but possibly because they have failed to notice that they sent a ball off in a croquet stroke. In this case, providing the error is noticed before the first stroke to be played by the other side, any points scored in the excess strokes are cancelled and the balls are replaced in their lawful positions after the last valid stroke. The opponent then starts his turn (unless the offender takes a bisque).*
- 25.3** *The second case is that a player starts playing before his opponent has finished tidying up the balls and clips at the end of his turn (and no permission has been granted under Law 4(e)(2)(B)). In this case, the balls are again replaced and points cancelled, but it will be the offender who plays once the non-offender has tidied up (unless the non-offender takes a bisque), and the limit of claims is the start of the non-offender’s next turn.*
- 25.4** *Things get more complex in the rarer cases of interleaved ‘turns’. These are usually the result of one player being called away, but can occur if a player fails to notice that their opponent has made a roquet. It is to cover these cases that Law 25(a)(2) specifies that only some balls should be replaced.*
- 25.5** *Playing after the opponent has forestalled play is not treated as an error. Instead it is a form of interference with the game by the striker and is dealt with under Law 32. Note that it is quite possible that, once the matter has been settled, the striker will be able to resume his innings and replay the stroke or strokes that he played after he was forestalled. There is no limit of claims specified for this interference, but a referee acting under Law 55 would be likely to rule by analogy with that for Law 25.*
- 25.6** *Note that running a hoop out of order is not itself an error. The stroke stands, but does not score a point or earn a continuation stroke. It is the continuation stroke and any subsequent strokes in the break that are in error.*
- 25.7** *If the error is not discovered until after the limit of claims, it is ignored and any points made in order for any ball during the strokes in error are counted (as specified in Law 22(f)). The reason for this is to avoid serious disruption to the game if the error comes to light (possibly because of some unguarded comment by a spectator) many turns later.*
- 25.8** *However, this does not extend to points claimed out of order, which are cancelled if the error is discovered at any time before the end of the game. Thus if a break, apparently from 1-Back to Peg, was made with Red, which included a straight peel of Yellow through Penultimate, but it was later found that Red had missed out 3-Back,*

the peel on Yellow stands, but the Red clip goes back to 3-Back. The opponent may be entitled to a replay under Law 31(a)(1) if he was misled by Red's clip being on Peg rather than 3-Back.

- 25.9** *Where a Striker re-runs a hoop he has already run and the error is not noticed until after the start of his opponent's next turn, any such re-run hoops are ignored, and all hoops that are in sequence under Law 1(c) with properly run hoops are validly run. Thus if, in a 22pt game starting at hoop 3, Blue ran hoops 3, 4, 1, 2, 3,4,5 and 6, and then realised the error when Red went round in the correct order, Blue's clip remains on 1-Back, as 5 was in order after he first ran 4.*

26. Playing a wrong ball

(a) GENERAL

- (1) Subject to Law 26(c), if the striker plays a wrong ball and the error is discovered before the first stroke of the next turn (but see Law 37(c)(3) for handicap play) to be started by playing a correct ball, the error is rectified and the turn ends.
 - (2) If the error is rectified and was committed in the first stroke of one of the first four turns of the game, the correct ball is placed on any unoccupied point on either baulk-line as the striker chooses. That ball becomes a ball in play and the turn ends.
 - (3) A ball wrongly played into the game becomes a ball in play only if the error is not rectified.
- (b) PLAYER UNABLE TO PLAY CORRECT BALL** The game is restarted if the player of the fourth turn of the game discovers, either before or after he plays a stroke, that both his balls have been played into the game in the first two turns of the game.
- (c) EXCHANGE OF COLOURS** If it is discovered after the first stroke of the fifth turn of the game that both players have played a wrong ball in the first stroke of every earlier turn of the game, the choice of balls under Law 8(a) is reversed and play is deemed to have proceeded from the start of the game accordingly.

ORLC – 26: PLAYING A WRONG BALL

- 26.1** *Law 26(a)(1) deals with the basic error. The limit of claims is the first stroke of the adversary's next turn in all cases where the adversary plays a correct ball. The additional wording 'before the first stroke of the next turn to be started by playing a correct ball' is designed to cover cases when both players get confused and play an enemy ball for a number of turns. Then, discovery of such a sequence within the limit of claims of the last such error results in the game being taken back to its last lawful position.*
- 26.2** *Law 26(b) covers a sequence of play (wrong-correct-correct) to which Law 26(a)(1) does not apply yet which leaves the player of the fourth turn unable to play a lawful stroke because both balls of his side have already been played into the game. The only remedy is to restart the game and restore any bisques that may have been played (see Law 39(a)(2)). See 8.4 for a related example where 26(b) does not apply.*
- 26.3** *Law 26(c) provides a pragmatic solution when the players accidentally exchange colours from the start of the game and do not realise their error until after the first stroke of the fifth turn – perhaps not until one is about to win. It makes more sense to endorse the swap and let the players carry on.*

26.4 *Note the point made at 5.3 above, that striking a ball that is not in play does not count as a stroke, and thus is not an error under Law 26. The laws currently do not deal with this explicitly (other than as interference under Law 33(c)), but this is one of the items scheduled for consideration in the next revision. The ruling used for the 2008 World Championship was: 'If the striker's ball goes off the lawn and the striker retrieves a ball from another game and plays that, this is not playing a wrong ball under the terms of Law 26. It does not matter what colour the retrieved ball may be. If the striker does not retrieve the correct ball, he or she is playing an outside agency. Strokes following this mistake are null and void once the mistake is discovered. Play must therefore revert to the point when the outside agency was first played, and the striker must resume the turn from there with the correct ball.'*

27. Playing when a ball is misplaced

(a) GENERAL

- (1) Between strokes, any misplaced balls must be placed in a lawful position, at the striker's choice if more than one is available. Subject to Law 23(b), if the adversary observes that the striker is about to play a stroke when any ball is misplaced, he must forestall play.
- (2) If a stroke is played with a ball misplaced, the first of the relevant Laws 27(d) to 27(i) applies.
- (3) A misplaced ball remains so until it is placed in a lawful position or moved by a stroke.

(b) MINOR MISPLACEMENT For the purposes of these Laws:

- (1) a ball is deemed to be in contact with another ball when a stroke is played even if it is physically not in contact at that time if, in preparation for the stroke, the striker attempted finally to place, adjust or leave the balls in contact; and
- (2) a ball is deemed not to be in contact with another ball when a stroke is played even if it is physically in contact at that time if, in preparation for the stroke, the striker attempted finally to place, adjust or leave the balls out of contact.

(c) PURPORTING TO TAKE CROQUET

- (1) Subject to Law 27(c)(2), the striker purports to take croquet if:
 - (A) he plays a stroke after finally placing or adjusting one or more balls so that the striker's ball is in contact with a ball from which it may not lawfully take croquet; or
 - (B) being required to take croquet, he plays a stroke after leaving the striker's ball in contact with a ball from which it may not lawfully take croquet.
- (2) Temporarily removing and replacing a ball under Law 3(c)(2) or replacing a ball after interference under Laws 33 or 34 does not of itself constitute placing or adjusting it.
- (3) Purporting to take croquet from a live ball has the same consequences as taking croquet from that ball, except that Law 27(e) applies.

(d) PURPORTING TO TAKE CROQUET FROM DEAD BALL If the striker purports to take croquet from a dead ball and the error is discovered before the first stroke of the adversary's next turn, the error is rectified and the turn ends.

(e) PURPORTING TO TAKE CROQUET FROM LIVE BALL If the striker purports to take croquet from a live ball and the error is discovered before two further strokes of

that turn, the error is rectified. The striker remains entitled to play unless his turn ended under Law 4(d) during a stroke in error.

- (f) **FAILING TO TAKE CROQUET WHEN REQUIRED TO DO SO** If the striker, being required to take croquet, plays a stroke in which he neither takes croquet nor purports to do so and the error is discovered before two further strokes of that turn, the error is rectified. The striker remains entitled to play unless his turn ended under Law 4(d) during a stroke in error.
- (g) **FAILING TO PLAY A BALL FROM BAULK** If the striker, being required to play a ball from a baulk-line in accordance with Laws 8(b) (start of game) or 13 (wiring lift) (or Law 36 (optional lift in advanced play)), plays a stroke from a position materially other than a point on a baulk-line and the error is discovered before the third stroke of the striker's turn, the error is rectified. The striker restarts his turn with the same ball unless it ended under Law 4(d) during a stroke in error.
- (h) **LIFTING A BALL WHEN NOT ENTITLED TO DO SO** If the striker, having lifted either of his balls at the start of a turn when not entitled to do so, plays a stroke with it misplaced and the error is discovered before the third stroke of the striker's turn, the error is rectified. The striker restarts his turn with either ball of his side unless it ended under Law 4(d) during a stroke in error.
- (i) **OTHER CASES** In all other cases, the stroke is lawful unless other errors or interferences have occurred.

ORLC – 27: PLAYING WHEN A BALL IS MISPLACED

27.1 General

- 27.1.1** *Unlike errors under the previous law, playing a wrong ball, or the faults in the next law, these errors are not (with the exception of 27(d)) in themselves fatal.*
- 27.1.2** *No error can be committed under this law unless the striker actually plays a stroke with a ball misplaced. A ball can become misplaced either as the result of uncorrected interference, or by a player failing to place it in a lawful position when required to do so, or moving it when not entitled to do so. Law 27(a) requires the adversary to forestall (unless the striker is about to commit a fatal error, see Law 23(b)) if he observes that the striker is about to commit such an error, as it is easier to sort things out before rather than afterwards, then goes on to state how the remaining sub-laws should be applied if the error is not prevented. However, this law (even if taken in combination with Law 22(b), which prohibits deliberately making an error) is not intended to prevent the striker playing in the knowledge that a ball of his game, that is irrelevant to his intended stroke, has been removed to allow a double-banked game to proceed (see the draft ruling to this effect).*
- 27.1.3** *Note that Law 27 only applies to misplacement that occurred before the start of a stroke. If interference occurs during a stroke, Law 33 applies to that stroke (but Law 27 will apply to subsequent strokes if the interference is not noticed and the affected balls have not been moved in the course of play).*

27.1.4 *Note also that Law 31(a)(2) may entitle the striker to replay a stroke which would otherwise be an error under Law 27, if the striker was misled by the position of a ball that had suffered interference, or been moved to avoid it.*

27.1.5 *However, in the case where the incoming striker finds two, typically yard-line, balls in a different position (touching or just apart) than his adversary thought he had left them in, and takes croquet or a rush accordingly, the interaction between Laws 27 and 31 leads to uncertainty. It might be impossible to tell whether the adversary misplaced them, interfered with them after placing them correctly, or they subsequently moved apart. Problems will be avoided if the player whose turn has ended tells the incoming striker whether or not the balls should be in contact or, failing which, the incoming striker queries the position, but, if not, Law 55 should be invoked to ensure that neither player is seriously disadvantaged by the breakdown in communication.*

27.2 Law 27 (b)

27.2.1 *Law 27(b) tackles situations where balls accidentally fall into contact or fall apart just before a stroke. Now the striker's intent is taken into account to determine the appropriate treatment of the stroke in such circumstances. Thus, if the SB and the CB move apart as the croquet stroke is being played, the nature of the stroke does not change and the laws applicable to croquet strokes still apply, including the requirement that the striker must move or shake the CB. If the balls part sufficiently in a croquet stroke so that the mallet visibly hits the SB more than once, a fault is still committed, but not if the stroke is merely noisy. This may seem harsh if the failure to shake was genuinely the result of the balls falling apart, but if it were not a fault then a striker who committed it could always claim that the balls had fallen apart, and the referee would have no way of knowing. The latest research suggests that a parting of 2 mm or less will NOT lead to a double tap.*

27.3 Law 27(c)

27.3.1 *Law 27 (c) defines the term, 'purporting to take croquet'. Purporting to do something means giving the appearance of doing something without actually doing it. Taking croquet involves the SB and the RB as required by Law 20. Taking croquet from the wrong ball is a contradiction in terms because, if the RB is not involved, one is not taking croquet. Hence the need for the term as one may 'purport' to take croquet from anything. However, 27(c)(3) dictates that a purported croquet stroke is to be treated like a real one (so, for example, the turn ends if either ball goes off the lawn, and the purportedly croqueted ball becomes dead).*

27.4 Law 27(d)

27.4.1 *Law 27(d) deals with the first of three mutually exclusive errors (the others are dealt with in Law 27(e) and (f)) and covers the fatal error of purporting to take croquet from a dead ball. The striker can gain a significant advantage if he takes croquet twice from the same ball between hoops, such as being able to rescue a much delayed peeling break. What is worse, the error may well not be noticed until long after the normal two stroke limit of*

claims. Justice can only be done if the limit of claims is extended to the first stroke of the adversary's next turn. This in turn requires that the error be made fatal as otherwise the unscrupulous would be tempted to 'remember' such an error many strokes ago when confronted with the imminent demise of a break.

- 27.4.2** Since the error is made only if the stroke is played with the balls misplaced, the striker can recover if he incorrectly moves the SB before playing a continuation stroke when it is in contact with another ball. He should notify the adversary of the problem, replace the SB accurately where it was at the end of the previous stroke and get his adversary's agreement that the replacement is satisfactory. Similarly, in the rare case where a ball in the yard-line area is placed in contact with the SB before a continuation stroke is played, no error is committed (provided that the SB is left in the position where it came to rest), as no ball is misplaced.

27.5 Law 27(e)

- 27.5.1** Law 27(e) covers both 'taking croquet from the wrong ball' and 'taking croquet when not entitled to' and is limited to live ball situations. It applies whenever the striker has made a roquet and then purported to take croquet from a live ball other than the RB. Note that Law 25 applies if the striker is not entitled to play a stroke at all.

- 27.5.2** If the error is discovered before the LOC, it is rectified so the balls and clips will be replaced in their lawful positions before the first stroke in error. In addition, the stroke or strokes in error must be analysed to see if a turn-ending event occurred. If it did, the striker's turn ends, leaving the balls in that position, otherwise he is entitled to continue his turn by playing a lawful stroke. Thus if the ball struck in the purported croquet stroke, or the following continuation stroke, was a wrong ball, or the striker had previously run a wrong hoop and was not entitled to play at all, he is not shielded from the consequences of those errors by committing this more minor one.

27.5.2.1 To spell this out, suppose Roy, correctly playing Red at the start of his turn, roqueted Blue (in what we will call stroke 1), but then took croquet (strictly, purported to take croquet) with Red from Black instead of Blue (in stroke 2). Stroke 1 was lawful and stroke 2 is the first stroke in error. If the error is discovered before any further stroke has been played, Roy's turn will end if, in stroke 2:1 either Red or Black was sent off the court as specified in Law 20 (Law 4(d)(2)); or 2 Red, being already a rover, hit the peg (Law 4(d)(3)) (subject to Law 38 in handicap games); or 3 Red, being already a rover, hit another rover which then hit the peg (Law 4(d)(3)); or 4 a fault was committed including failing to shake Black (Law 4(d)(7))

27.5.2.2 If the error is not discovered immediately, but Roy plays a further stroke (stroke 3, the second stroke in error) and the error is then discovered before any more strokes are played, Roy's turn will end: 1 if any of the reasons listed in 27.5.2.1 applied to stroke 2; or

2 if Red made a roquet in stroke 2 and took croquet in stroke 3, if any of the reasons listed in 27.5.2.1 applied to stroke 3; or 3 if Red did not make a roquet in stroke 2, it failed to make a roquet or score a hoop point in order for Red in stroke 3 (Law 4(d)(1)); or 4 if Red, being already a rover, hit the peg in stroke 3 (Law 4(d)(3)) (subject to Law 38 in handicap games); or 5 if Red, being already a rover, hit another rover in stroke 3 which then hit the peg (Law 4(d)(3)); or 6 a wrong ball was played, a fault was committed, or the striker purported to take croquet from a dead ball in stroke 3.

27.5.3 Usually, this error is noticed immediately or not at all. However, if the error is noticed after the LOC, it is necessary to consider how liveness and deadness have been affected. The answer is that the definitions in Law 6(e) apply and so the live ball involved in the purported croquet stroke becomes dead and the ball actually roqueted remains live and can be roqueted again before the next hoop point is scored for the SB.

27.5.4 For example, suppose Bob plays B, roquets K, purports to take croquet from Y (ES1) and then, under the misapprehension that he roqueted R in that stroke, purports to take croquet from R (ES2), at which point his errors are discovered.

27.5.4.1 He will be entitled to resume his turn by taking croquet from K after his initial error is rectified. The second error is within the limit of claims of the first one, and hence ignored except for determining whether he is entitled to continue his turn.

27.5.4.2 When applying this, ES1 is treated as though B roqueted Y, not K, and thus as a valid croquet stroke, entitling Bob to play the continuation stroke ES2. In this stroke, a further error was committed, but this is treated as though he had roqueted R in ES1, and thus, on this analysis, he would be entitled to a continuation stroke and so nothing fatal has happened to end his turn.

27.5.5 Laws 27(d) and 27(e) deal with purporting to take croquet from a dead or live ball, but do not cover the case of purporting to do so from a ball not in play, or one belonging to another game, which can happen if the striker retrieves the wrong ball after rushing one off the lawn, or gets confused by the presence of a double-banked ball. This is scheduled for consideration in the next revision, but in the meantime it would seem reasonable to deal with it by substituting the ball roqueted for the outside agency. It seems generally accepted that the striker gets no relief if he attempts to roquet an outside agency: the collision is just treated as interference under Law 33(a).

27.6 Law 27(f)

27.6.1 Law 27 (f) deals with the case when Roy, correctly playing Red, roquets Blue (in stroke 1), but fails to appreciate the fact. Instead of taking croquet as required, he plays another stroke (stroke 2) e.g. he attempts to roquet the same ball again or another ball or attempts to run a hoop). However, note that his turn will end if he misses the attempted roquet or fails the hoop in the stroke in error.

27.6.2 *If the error is discovered before any further strokes are played, Roy's turn will end if, in stroke 2:*

- 1 neither a roquet was made nor a hoop point was scored in order for Red (Law 4(d)(1)); or*
- 2 Red, being already a rover, hit the peg (Law 4(d)(3)) (subject to Law 38 in handicap games); or*
- 3 Red, being already a rover, hit another rover which then hit the peg (Law 4(d)(3)); or*
- 4 he committed a fault or a wrong ball was played (Law 4(d)(7)).*

27.6.3 *If Roy plays a further stroke (stroke 3) and the error is discovered immediately after that, the striker's turn will end if any of the reasons listed in 27.6.1 applied to stroke 2 or if any of the reasons specified in 27.5.2.2(b - f) applied to stroke 3.*

27.7 Laws 27(g) and (h)

27.7.1 *Laws 27(g) and (h) provide a more meaningful limit of claims for two related forms of playing with a ball misplaced, namely failing to play a ball from baulk and lifting a ball when not entitled to do so. The adversary has two strokes, like every other significant non-fatal error, in which to react. The same principles about end of turn apply as described in 27.5.2 and 27.6. Note 'materially' in Law 27(g) is to prevent (unverifiable) claims from the adversary after a successful lift shot or from the striker after an unsuccessful one, that the lift shot must be replayed because it was taken from a position 1mm off the baulk line.*

27.8 Law 27(i)

27.8.1 *Law 27(i) is the sweep-up sub-law which covers all other cases. The game continues as if the misplaced ball lawfully occupied the position it was in.*

28. Faults

(a) DEFINITIONS Subject to Law 28(d), a fault is committed if, during the striking period, the striker:

- (1) touches the head of the mallet with his hand, or slides the mallet along his foot or leg to guide it;
- (2) rests the shaft of the mallet or a hand or arm on the ground or an outside agency;
- (3) rests the shaft of the mallet or a hand or arm directly connected with the stroke against any part of his legs or feet;
- (4) moves the striker's ball other than by striking it with the mallet audibly and distinctly;
- (5) causes or attempts to cause the mallet to strike the striker's ball by kicking, hitting, dropping or throwing the mallet;
- (6) strikes the striker's ball with any part of the mallet other than an end face of the head, either:
 - (A) deliberately; or
 - (B) accidentally in a stroke which requires special care because of the proximity of a hoop or the peg or another ball;

- (7)
- (A) In a croquet stroke, or continuation stroke when the striker's ball is touching another ball, allows the mallet to contact the striker's ball visibly more than once; or
 - (B) in any other stroke, allows the mallet to contact the striker's ball more than once; or
 - (C) in any stroke, allows the mallet to remain in contact with the striker's ball for an observable period;
- (8) allows the mallet to be in contact with the striker's ball after the striker's ball has hit another ball;
- (9) strikes the striker's ball so as to cause it to touch a hoop upright or, unless the striker's ball is pegged out in the stroke, the peg when in contact with the mallet;
- (10) strikes the striker's ball when it lies in contact with a hoop upright or, unless the striker's ball is pegged out in the stroke, the peg otherwise than in a direction away therefrom;
- (11) moves or shakes a ball at rest by hitting a hoop or the peg with the mallet or with any part of his body or clothes;
- (12) touches any ball, other than the striker's ball, with the mallet;
- (13) touches any ball with any part of his body or clothes;
- (14) in a croquet stroke, plays away from or fails to move or shake the croqueted ball;
- (15) damages the court with the mallet, to the extent that a subsequent stroke played over the damaged area could be significantly affected, in a stroke in which either:
- (A) his swing is restricted by a hoop, or the peg, or a ball not in contact with the striker's ball; or
 - (B) he is attempting to make the striker's ball jump; or
 - (C) the striker's ball is part of a group.

(b) REMEDIES

- (1) If the striker commits a fault and the error is discovered before two further strokes of the striker's turn, any points scored in either the first or second stroke in error are cancelled and the turn ends.
 - (2) The striker must ask the adversary whether he wishes the fault to be rectified. If the adversary elects rectification, the balls are replaced in accordance with Law 22(d). Otherwise the balls remain or are replaced in the positions they occupied after the first stroke in error (but see Law 37(h) for handicap play).
- (c) **SPECIFIED TERM** Clothes include everything being worn or carried by the striker at the start of the stroke, other than his mallet, and are treated as part of the striker's body.

(d) EXEMPTIONS

- (1) Contact between the mallet and the striker's ball is not a fault under Laws 28(a)(7) or 28(a)(8) if it occurs after the striker's ball:
 - (A) makes a roquet; or
 - (B) scores the peg point; or
 - (C) hits a ball pegged out in the stroke.

However, exemption (A) does not apply if the striker's ball has hit another object after making the roquet.

- (2) A fault is not committed under Laws 28(a)(1–3) if the touching, resting or sliding occurs after the striker has completed the swing in which he played the stroke.

ORLC – 28: FAULTS

28.1 *An internet survey conducted in 1999 revealed, unsurprisingly, that faults represented the most frequent category of error committed by players and which gave referees the most exercise. Accordingly, in view of the practical importance of faults, each of the 15 faults will be discussed separately.*

28.2 *Law 28(a) – the definitions of the faults As a precursor, it is worth noting that, as an aid to memorising them, the faults are organised into four distinct groups.*

28.2.1 *(1) to (5) deal with unlawful methods of using the mallet.*

28.2.2 *(6) to (10) deal with unlawful contacts between mallet and the striker's ball.*

28.2.3 *(11) to (13) deal with unlawful movements of balls, whether by mallet or the striker's body or clothes.*

28.2.4 *(14) and (15) are the specialised faults-croquet strokes and substantial damage.*

28.3 *It should always be borne in mind that no fault can be committed outside the striking period (see Law 5(h) and 5.5 above). The period within which a fault can be committed has been shortened in respect of Laws 28(a)(1) to (3) so that it ends at the end of the swing of the mallet and does not depend on the striker quitting his stance under control. The standard of proof required to declare that a fault has been committed was defined in 2008, in Law 48(d).*

28.4 Law 28(a)(1)

'touches the head of the mallet with his hand, or slides the mallet along his foot or leg to guide it'

The second clause bans the practice of using the foot to prevent the mallet hitting an obstacle (such as a hoop upright) instead of the ball in a hampered stroke. 'Foot' includes shoe because of 28(c). Accidental contact between mallet and the leg or foot is not a fault, only deliberately using them to guide the mallet.

28.5 Law 28(a)(2)

'rests the shaft of the mallet or a hand or arm on the ground or an outside agency'.

The words 'or an outside agency' are to counter any bright ideas of placing the law book (or anything else) under the shaft etc to circumvent the law. Note, however, that a hoop is not an outside agency and thus it is legal to rest the shaft of the mallet on or against a hoop. Note also that a hand brushing along the grass in a horizontal sweep shot is not a fault because it is not 'resting on the ground'.

28.6 Law 28(a)(3)

'rests the shaft of the mallet or a hand or arm directly connected with the stroke against any part of his legs or feet'

Note that the fault is to rest the shaft, hand or arm, on the leg or feet, not merely to touch them during the swing.

28.7 Law 28(a)(4)

‘moves the striker’s ball other than by striking it with the mallet audibly and distinctly’

This covers any ball movement brought about by anything other than a traditional stroke. Hitting a ball from the vertical and then sliding the mallet round the surface so that it can be pushed round an upright or another ball offends this sub-law – despite what some ingenious players may think!

28.8 Law 28(a)(5)

‘causes or attempts to cause the mallet to strike the striker’s ball by kicking, hitting, dropping or throwing the mallet’

‘Dropping’ and ‘throwing’ prohibit letting go of the mallet completely. Strokes that involve holding on to the top of the shaft while dropping the head are not faults under this sub-law.

28.9 Law 28(a)(6)

‘strikes the striker’s ball with any part of the mallet other than an end face of the head, either:

- (A) deliberately; or*
- (B) accidentally in a stroke which requires special care because of the proximity of a hoop or the peg or another ball’*

This sub-law deals with ‘hampered’ strokes although that term no longer appears in the Laws. Hampering by a hoop occurs frequently after a hoop is run by too little and the risk is that the SB will be hit with the bevelled edge in the continuation stroke.

Hampering by a ball is less common and the reference to the proximity of another ball never means the CB in an ordinary croquet stroke. The culprit is usually a ball that is uninvolved with the stroke about to be played but which is sufficiently close to the path of the mallet or the striker’s stance to pose a real risk of a fault under Law 28(a)(8), (12) or (13).

Cannons are another source of hampered strokes although there is no hard and fast rule because it depends on how the cannon is arranged. A good example of a cannon which does require special care is the three-balls-in-a-line cannon played with split so that the SB travels to the fourth ball. The cannon ball will prevent the CB from moving and there is a risk of the side of the mallet glancing the CB. A mishit in which the SB is not struck cleanly with the playing face in this situation should definitely be faulted.

This fault only applies to the first impact between the mallet and the ball struck: see Law 28(a) (7) and the exemptions in 28(d) for subsequent contacts.

28.10 Law 28(a)(7)

- ‘(A) in a croquet stroke, or continuation stroke when the striker’s ball is touching another ball, allows the mallet to contact the striker’s ball visibly more than once; or*

- (B) in any other stroke, allows the mallet to contact the striker's ball more than once; or
- (C) in any stroke, allows the mallet to remain in contact with the striker's ball for an observable period;'

This sub-law covers both multiple and unduly prolonged contact between the mallet and the striker's ball. These are amalgamated partly in recognition of the difficulty in distinguishing between them. High speed photography has shown that many croquet strokes, which have previously been considered perfectly acceptable, do in fact have multiple contacts, and contact times considerably longer than single ball strokes.

To ensure that the game remains playable, a laxer standard, namely that the multiple contact must be visible, is applied to croquet strokes. The principal target of this fault in croquet strokes is 'shepherding', namely guiding the SB with the mallet in a hoop approach after the balls have parted contact, or very extreme pass rolls. 'Dirty sounding' croquet strokes may be inelegant, but the striker gains no advantage from poor technique.

'Visibly' means capable of being seen by someone with normal eyesight standing in a good position to observe the stroke. It is not necessary that such an observer was in place for the stroke to be a fault, only that the multiple contact would have been seen if there was. It is not enough, for this sub-law, for the hypothetical observer to deduce that there must have been multiple contacts by analysing the physical behaviour of the mallet and balls.

Single ball strokes, e.g. hammer strokes, can still be faulted on the basis of prolonged sound.

Note that subsequent contact with any part of the mallet, not just the face, is a fault.

Note the exemptions provided by Law 28(d) for roquets and pegging-out. A very short rush, i.e. less than 2 inches (5 cm), can lead on occasion to the SB being 'carried' forward by the mallet after the contact between SB and RB. A similar effect can be achieved during pegging out, whether in the croquet stroke or a single ball stroke. In all cases, the policy of the Laws is not to penalise these accidents which are often unavoidable consequences of an essentially excellent previous stroke.

However, a scatter shot, where the SB lies very close to but not in contact with a dead ball, does not benefit from this exemption, and these are faults under this or the following sub-law.

28.11 Law 28(a)(8)

'allows the mallet to be in contact with the striker's ball after the striker's ball has hit another ball'

The reason for this sub-clause is that if the two balls are very close apart, say less than 2mm, but not actually touching, the mallet may still be in contact with the striker's ball when the SB hits the nearby one. The striker could therefore claim not to have breached Law 28(a)(7)(B), nor 28(a)(7)(C) if the contact was not observably long, and a referee would find it impossible to decide. This plugs the gap and makes it clear that close scatter shots (the same exemption for roquets applies as for Law 28(a)(7)) are faults if the striker's ball continues forward a significant distance after a direct impact. Angled scatter shots are more difficult to judge, but will be

faults if the angle between the directions travelled by the two balls is significantly less than it would have been if the balls had been further apart.

Note that this sub-clause does not apply to croquet strokes (as the SB starts in contact with the RB rather than hitting it), unless there is a third ball nearby (as in a cannon involving a dead ball).

28.12 Law 28(a)(9)

‘strikes the striker’s ball so as to cause it to touch a hoop upright or, unless the striker’s ball is pegged out in the stroke, the peg when in contact with the mallet’

This is the classic crush stroke but it is more difficult to commit than many referees seem to believe. Professor Stan Hall demonstrated that a croquet ball remains in contact with a mallet end-face for a very short time, and somewhat paradoxically, does so for longer in gentle shots. In any event, the longest distance that mallet and ball will travel in contact with each other is about 1 cm (less than 0.5 inches). Note that this does NOT mean that any ball within 1 cm from an upright is therefore a candidate for a crush. The distance that matters is that between the impact points on (a) the ball’s circumference and (b) the upright’s circumference. In practice, unless the striker is so incompetent as to drive the SB almost straight at the upright (in which case he will double tap anyway), this means that the nearest point of the ball must be within 1–2 mm of the upright before there is any real chance of a crush.

28.13 Law 28(a)(10)

‘strikes the striker’s ball when it lies in contact with a hoop upright or, unless the striker’s ball is pegged out in the stroke, the peg otherwise than in a direction away there from’

This is the easiest way to commit a crush but should only occur if the striker is ignorant of basic physics or tries to play close to the forbidden line and the referee believes he transgressed it.

28.14 Law 28(a)(11)

‘moves or shakes a ball at rest by hitting a hoop or the peg with the mallet or with any part of his body or clothes’

The main instances are:

- 1 *hitting a hoop or the peg in the backswing when a ball is in contact with it;*
- 2 *hitting a hoop or the peg on the forward swing, when aiming instead to hit a ball resting on it.*

28.15 Law 28(a)(12)

‘touches any ball, other than the striker’s ball, with the mallet’

Remember that faults can only occur during the striking period. Touching a ball while taking practice swings is not penalised.

28.16 Law 28(a)(13)

‘touches any ball with any part of his body or clothes’

Note the definition of ‘clothes’ in Law 28(c). This includes a clip, so woe betide the striker whose clip falls off his pocket and hits a ball during the striking period.

28.17 Law 28(a)(14)

‘in a croquet stroke, plays away from or fails to move or shake the croqueted ball’

Note that a fault is committed if the striker plays away from the CB even though it moves or shakes, as it may well do if it was ‘leaning’ against the SB.

28.18 Law 28(a)(15)

‘damages the court with the mallet, to the extent that a subsequent stroke played over the damaged area could be significantly affected, in a stroke in which either:

- (A) his swing is restricted by a hoop, or the peg, or a ball not in contact with the striker’s ball; or*
- (B) he is attempting to make the striker’s ball jump; or*
- (C) the striker’s ball is part of a group.’*

This sub-law is intended to deter the striker from damaging the court in situations where he could reasonably lessen the risk of doing so by playing his stroke in a different way. It does not cover damage caused in an otherwise unexceptional stroke, either as a result of a mishit or faulty technique. An example of the latter is allowing the trailing edge of the mallet to fall back into the lawn, which should be dealt with by coaching or warning after the game, or in persistent cases by sanction by the host club. Similarly, damage caused by temper or high spirits are outside its scope (as it is unlikely to be caused during the striking period).

The damage must be caused by the mallet, not just the ball.

The law does not specify an objective test as to whether a subsequent stroke played over the damaged area could be significantly affected, but it is clear that it is the potential effect on subsequent strokes, rather than cosmetic appearance, that must be considered. The effect on gentle, as well as hard strokes, must be taken into account. The potential effect must be significant: the initial guidance offered is that this condition is satisfied if a ball passing over the (unrepaired) damage, at a speed such that it will stop about a mallet’s (shaft) length away, would come to rest more than a balls width from where it would have done if the damage was not there. This deviation could be in distance as well as direction. This test may have to be relaxed on an uneven court.

The test in 28(a)(15)(A) is slightly different than that in 28(a)(6)(B), though both specify what are commonly known as ‘hampered strokes’. Under this definition, a stroke in which the striker has a normal swing but an awkward stance because a ball is near his foot, is not hampered, but it is under 28(a)(6)(B). It is likely that this distinction will be removed in a future revision.

28.19 Law 28(b)

28.19.1 *Law 28 (b) sets out the remedy for a fault. No point can be scored as the result of a fault discovered before the limit of claims. In addition, the adversary has the right to choose whether the balls should be left in the positions they arrived at as a result of the fault or be replaced in the*

positions they occupied before the fault. This removes any point to leaving a foot close to a hoop when trying to jump an angled hoop from a position that is wired from an enemy ball on the far side of the hoop and eases the conscience of a striker who declares a marginal fault when replacement of the balls would be to his advantage. Note the reference to Law 37(h) which specifies the order of events if the striker has the option of taking a half-bisque or bisque (see 37.6 below).

28.19.2 *If the positions to which the balls may be replaced is critical, it is reasonable for their positions after the first stroke in error to be marked and for them to be provisionally replaced, so that the adversary (who may have been denied a good view prior to the stroke being played by Laws 48(e) and 51(b)) may see their exact positions before making his decision. However, once he has announced his decision he cannot then change his mind.*

28.20 Law 28(d)(1)

28.20.1 *Law 28(d)(1) gives exemptions from Law 28(a) to enable close roquets and peg-outs to be played lawfully.*

28.20.2 *Note that if subsequent contact between mallet and ball is exempted under Law 28(d)(1), the exemption applies to contact with any part of the mallet, not just the end-face. Thus it is not a fault if the SB jumps in making a roquet and is then hit by the shaft of the mallet, but it would be if it bounced off a hoop between making the roquet and being hit again by the mallet. However, there is no exemption for any contact between the mallet and a non-striker's, e.g. croqueted, ball, even if it is pegged out in the stroke.*

28.20.3 *In the case of roquets, the exemption given by Law 28(d)(1) is restricted by its last sentence. It is a fault if, after making a roquet, the striker's ball hits something else and then touches the mallet again. The objects referred to are hoops, the peg, or another ball. The following examples may help to clarify this:*

- (a) *mallet hits SB; mallet hits SB; SB hits RB. This is a fault, as the double tap occurred before the roquet was made.*
- (b) *mallet hits SB; SB hits RB; SB hits mallet. This is not a fault, as exemption 28(d)(1)(A) applies.*
- (c) *mallet hits SB; SB hits RB; SB hits object; SB hits mallet. This is a fault, as the last sentence of 28(d)(1) means that the exemption 28(d)(1)(A) does not apply.*
- (d) *mallet hits SB; SB hits RB; SB hits mallet; SB hits object. This not a fault, as exemption 28(d)(1)(A) applies. (Note that use of the tense "has hit", rather than "hits" or "goes on to hit", means that the last sentence of 28(d)(1) does not apply in this case, as there was no contact between the mallet and the SB after the SB hit the object.)*
- (e) *mallet hits SB; SB hits object; SB hits RB; SB hits mallet. This is not a fault, as exemption 28(d)(1)(A) applies. (The last sentence of 28(d)(1) does not apply, as the SB hit the object before, rather than after, making the roquet.)*

28.20.4 *For the practical effect of this, consider the case of the striker trying to run a hoop from close to, or even in the jaws, with another ball just behind the*

hoop. If the SB is straight in front of (or in) the hoop, and the other ball is more than a ball's width clear of the non-playing side, then the striker can double tap after his ball has hit the other one with impunity, provided that he ends up having run the hoop, as Law 17(a) states that a roquet will have been made (and thus exemption 28(d)(1)(A) applies. If, however, the other ball is closer to the hoop (but still clear of the jaws), there is a risk that the striker's ball will hit an upright after hitting that ball and thus a subsequent impact by the mallet will not be exempted. This is very likely to be the case if the hoop is at all angled.

28.20.5 *Another case where the last sentence of Law 28(d)(1) bites is in rushes after gentle cannons, in which the striker aims to promote the previously croqueted ball into court to use later in a break. Note, however, that it does not stop the striker from shovelling several balls along the yard-line if he is roqueting the nearest one, as, despite the numerous contacts between mallet and SB, the SB will only hit the roqueted ball, not a third one.*

C. INTERFERENCE WITH PLAY

29. General principles

- (a) **DEFINITION** Interferences with play are irregularities other than errors and are dealt with under Laws 30 to 35 (but see Law 39(b) for restoration of bisques in handicap play and Law 53(g)(2) for restoration of time in time-limited games).
- (b) **DELIBERATE INTERFERENCE** A player must not deliberately commit an interference.
- (c) **PLAYER MUST DECLARE** A player must immediately forestall play and declare any interference he believes may have been committed by either player.

ORLC – 29: GENERAL PRINCIPLES

29.1 *It is important to grasp that errors and interferences are mutually exclusive and are therefore governed by different principles.*

29.2 *An error is a mistake made by the striker in the playing of a stroke (see 22 above for the analysis).*

29.3 *An interference can take one of three forms. It can be:*

- 29.3.1** *a mistake made by either player that involves something other than playing a stroke incorrectly; or*
- 29.3.2** *a disturbance of the game by an active factor unconnected with either player, otherwise known as an outside agency; or*
- 29.3.3** *a disturbance of the game by a passive factor unconnected with either player.*

Note that Law 29(a) uses the term 'irregularity' as a collective noun for the mistakes and disturbances detailed above.

29.4 *The mistakes referred to in 29.3.1 form two further categories:*

- 29.4.1** *Interferences dealt with under Laws 30 to 32, which can affect several strokes. Their limit of claims is the end of the game and they are corrected by deeming all strokes played after the interference not to have occurred.*

29.4.2 *Interferences dealt with under Laws 33 to 35, which generally affect just a single stroke. The limit of claims is either before the stroke is played (e.g. moving balls to avoid special damage), before the next stroke (when a ball in motion has been affected) or until subsequent play has affected the relevant ball (when a ball at rest has been affected).*

30. Balls wrongly removed or not removed from game

(a) **GENERAL** If it is discovered before the end of the game that play has been affected because either:

- (1) a ball has been removed from the game under the misapprehension that it has been pegged out; or
- (2) a ball has not been removed from the game in accordance with Law 15 when it has been pegged out

all play from and including the first affected stroke is deemed not to have occurred, any points scored for any ball therein are cancelled, the balls are replaced in their lawful positions at the end of the stroke preceding the first affected stroke and, subject to Law 30(b), the player entitled to play at that time continues his turn without penalty. If it cannot be determined when play was first affected it is deemed to be when the ball was first misplaced.

(b) **EARLIER ERRORS** If it is also discovered that the limit of claims of one or more errors had not passed when play was first affected, the relevant laws shall be applied as if the error or errors had been discovered at that time.

ORLC – 30: BALLS WRONGLY REMOVED OR NOT REMOVED FROM THE GAME

30.1 *Note the important requirement in the first line of Law 30(a) that the game must have been affected before an interference can have occurred. This proviso will almost always apply only in the case when a ball has not been removed from the game after having been pegged out. It is designed to avoid time-wasting in cases where a pegged-out ball has not been thrown completely clear of the court or has rolled back into court. Providing that no-one has attempted to involve such a ball in subsequent play, there is no need to waste time by taking the game back to the point when the ball should have been properly removed from the court under Law 15(d).*

30.2 *It is just possible that the proviso can apply when a ball has been wrongly removed. However, this would require discovery of the wrong removal soon after the event and any intervening strokes to have been clearly unaffected by the presence or absence of the affected ball.*

Example: Consider a handicap game in which B, R and K are for the peg and Y is for rover. Bob is laid up near Corner 1 with a difficult cut rush with B on K to the peg. Roy shoots with R at B and K from Corner 3 and hits the peg instead, bouncing off to near hoop 4. Roy forgets that he cannot peg out R until Y is a rover and knocks R off the court. Bob now rushes K accurately to the peg and pegs out K in the croquet stroke. Just as he is about to hit B onto the peg, Roy remembers that R should have remained on court. In these circumstances, a referee would be entitled to rule that R should be replaced but that Bob need not replay his turn and can continue with the peg out. Had R finished near the peg, perhaps in between the peg and where K came to rest, a different decision would be appropriate.

30.3 *Law 30(b) enshrines a consequence of deeming all play following a major interference not to have occurred. The game is restored to its position immediately before the interference was committed and any limit of claims outstanding at that point in time becomes relevant again and any error then outstanding can be rectified. The same principle is applied in Laws 31(c) and 32(b).*

31. Misplaced clips and misleading information

(a) **GENERAL** A player is entitled to a replay if it is discovered before the end of the game that he was misled into adopting a line of play that he would not otherwise have adopted as a result of:

- (1) the misplacement of a clip for which he was not originally responsible; or
- (2) the misplacement of a ball that has suffered interference, other than by him, or been moved to avoid interference; or
- (3) false information concerning the state of the game supplied by the adversary.

(b) **REMEDY**

- (1) If a player successfully claims a replay, the first stroke that he would not have played but for his misapprehension and all subsequent play are deemed not to have occurred, any points scored for any ball therein are cancelled, the balls are replaced in their lawful positions before that first stroke and, subject to Law 31(c), the player misled then plays, adopting a different line of play.
- (2) If that first stroke was also the first stroke of a turn, the player may play either ball of his side that could lawfully have been played in the first stroke of the turn.

(c) **EARLIER ERRORS** If it is also discovered that the limit of claims of one or more errors had not passed before that first stroke was played, the relevant laws shall be applied as if the error or errors had been discovered at that time.

(d) **LINE OF PLAY** A line of play is any tactical decision including, but not limited to, aiming to move a ball to a specific position on the court, electing to play with a particular ball, making a particular leave, deciding how many points to score, quitting the court in the belief that the turn has ended and exercising the option under Law 28(b) (see also Law 37(g) for handicap play).

(e) **DUTY OF PLAYERS** Both players have a duty to ensure that the clips are correctly placed and, subject to Laws 23(b) and 23(d), must call attention immediately to any misplaced clip.

ORLC – 31: MISPLACED CLIPS AND MISLEADING INFORMATION

31.1 *This one of the laws (Law 50(a) is the other) that will demand Solomon-like powers of judgement from a referee. If a player claims that he has been misled into a line of play that he would not otherwise have adopted, the referee must listen to the claim and come to his own opinion as to its credibility. In general, the further back in time the misleading event is claimed to have been, the more convincing the evidence must be. While no hard and fast rule should be laid down, one would expect few claims to be allowed if they are based on having been misled more than two turns ago. The referee should also note the line of play adopted after a replay has been granted. It should be substantively different from the original and not just a minor variation designed to get a second bite at the cherry.*

31.2 *The most potent historic claim one can imagine is from the player who has just learned from his adversary that, early in the game while the player was absent, the*

adversary accidentally peeled one of the player's balls but forgot to move the clip to the next hoop.

31.3 *Law 31(c) performs the same function as Laws 30(b) and 32(b).*

31.4 *Note that the list of examples of lines of play in Law 31(d) is not exhaustive. The reference to Law 37(g) adds the decision whether or not to take a half-bisque or bisque.*

31.5 *Note that relief can be obtained if a clip is misplaced by an outside agency (in practice, double bankers or a careless referee), but not if wrong information is provided by anyone other than the adversary. Note also that the adversary cannot force the striker to replay, even if he was misled, if he decides it is not in his interest to do so. However, if he does choose a replay, he can only replay from when he would first have adopted a different line of play (had he known the correct position of the clip), not from some later time.*

31.6 *A player is also entitled to a replay if he is misled by the position of a ball that has been interfered with, or moved by double-bankers to avoid interference. In this case, he is still entitled to play a stroke with the same intention in the replay if he was, e.g. taking off to get a rush on that ball or shooting at a ball that had been moved off the lawn.*

32. Playing when forestalled

- (a) **GENERAL** If a player continues to play after the adversary has forestalled play and before the issue has been settled, all play following the forestalling is deemed not to have occurred, any points scored for any ball therein are cancelled, the balls are replaced in their lawful positions before the adversary forestalled play and the issue must then be settled. Subject to Law 32(b), the player entitled to play then plays.
- (b) **EARLIER ERRORS** If it is also discovered that the limit of claims of one or more errors had not passed when the adversary forestalled play, the relevant laws shall be applied as if the error or errors had been discovered at that time.

ORLC – 32: PLAYING WHEN FORESTALLED

32.1 *This law recognises the difference between the Law 25 error of playing a stroke which should not have been played because it was not that player's turn and that of playing a stroke at a time when play had been temporarily suspended (i.e. forestalled). It may well be that once the matter the adversary wished to raise has been settled, the striker will be able to resume his turn and replay the stroke or strokes he played after he was forestalled.*

32.2 *Law 32(b) performs the same function as Laws 30(b) and 31(c).*

32.3 *No limit of claims is defined for this interference, as in most circumstances the adversary will be immediately aware that the striker has carried on playing. However, in a case where the adversary is distracted or the striker has not offered the adversary the option of having the balls replaced after a fault and quickly taken a bisque, then the first stroke of the adversary's next turn would be an appropriate limit to impose when applying Law 55(b)(2), by analogy with Law 25(a).*

33. Interference with a ball

- (a) **OUTSIDE AGENCY OR PLAYER** If an outside agency or a player (except the striker during the striking period) touches a ball during a stroke:

- (1) the striker must replay the stroke if:
 - (A) no further stroke has been played; and
 - (B) the interference might have prevented a point being scored, a roquet being made, or a ball coming to rest in a critical position; and
 - (C) the interference was caused by an outside agency that moved or came to rest after the striker finally took up his stance, or by the adversary.
- (2) otherwise, there is no replay and all balls must be placed as near as possible to where they would have been at the end of the stroke had the interference not occurred. (See Law 48(f) if the players' opinions differ).
- (b) **NATURAL FORCES** If a ball is affected by natural forces, e.g. wind or gravity, during a stroke, it must be replaced if it was not moved by the stroke. Otherwise there is no remedy.
- (c) **BETWEEN STROKES** If a ball moves or is unlawfully moved between strokes it must be replaced.
- (d) **INTERACTION WITH OTHER LAWS**
 - (1) After relevant interference, a ball may not score a point, make a roquet nor be roqueted.
 - (2) In a croquet stroke, the turn ends under Law 20(c) if either ball would have gone off the court had the interference not occurred; it does not end merely because a ball went off as a result of interference.
 - (3) If a ball is not correctly placed or replaced before the next stroke, it becomes misplaced and Law 27(a) applies.

ORLC – 33: INTERFERENCE WITH A BALL

33.1 Introduction

- 33.1.1** *A stroke during which ball(s) suffer interference is replayed only in very limited circumstances. In particular, a stroke is only replayed if a point or roquet might have been made, or a ball would have come to rest in a critical position, had the interference not occurred, and even then only if the interference could not have been anticipated. If the criteria for a replay are not met, the balls are to be placed as close as can be judged as to where they would have come to rest (even if there is considerable uncertainty about that). No point or roquet can be claimed after interference (even if the players agree that it was inevitable).*
- 33.1.2** *The law is structured into four sub-laws, which are discussed in turn below. The first, Law 33(a), deals with the most common case, that of interference by an outside agency or player, during a stroke. The second deals with interference by forces of nature during a stroke and the third with the simpler case of interference between strokes. The final part, to which the others are subject, deals with the interaction between Law 33 and other laws.*
- 33.1.3** *A striker seeing a collision between one of the balls in his game (say Blue) and one from a double-banked game (say Green), should mark as accurately as possible the point where the collision occurred and the direction that Blue was travelling. He should also mark where both Blue*

and Green actually came to rest. This is not only to help in applying Law 33 to his own game, but also to assist the players in the double-banked one apply it to their game.

33.2 Interference by an outside agency or a player

- 33.2.1** Law 33(a) covers interference by an outside agency or players during a stroke, but recognises the prior claim of Law 28 if the striker interferes with a ball during the striking period, thereby converting the interference into an error. Remember, however, that the striking period does not start until the mallet has passed the ball on the final backswing (Law 5(d)), so touching a ball while casting is covered by Law 33(c). There are three faults where the striker improperly moves or touches a ball, dealt with by Laws 28(a)(11) to (13). If the fault is not noticed until after the limit of claims for the fault, Law 33 does not apply and so the ball disturbed is not replaced.
- 33.2.2** Outside agencies are defined in Law 7, but by far the most common case is a ball belonging to a double banked game. Note that, under Law 7(c), the striker has a duty to remove an outside agency that he thinks might affect his stroke and it is for this reason that a distinction is made (in Law 33(a)(1)(C)) between stationary and moving outside agencies.
- 33.2.3** If all the conditions in Law 33(a)(1)(A - C) are met, the stroke must be replayed: the striker doesn't have an option.
- 33.2.4** The first condition for a replay is that no further stroke has been played (which is a sort of limit of claims). However, the striker, realising that interference has occurred but not wanting to replay, must not deliberately play another stroke to prevent one, but must instead forestall under Law 23(c)(3).
- 33.2.5** The second condition is that something significant might have happened had the interference not occurred. In the case of potential points or roquets, 'might' should be interpreted to mean more than just a theoretical or outside chance. The condition is met if the striker thought Blue was heading toward Red, even if it was still quite some distance away. On the other hand it is not sufficient to say, when it appeared that Blue was going to miss Red, that a worm cast or a gust of wind might have deflected it on. Note that the point or roquet does not have to be one intended by the striker.
- 33.2.6** The other potential significant event is a ball coming to rest in a critical position (which is defined in Law 6(d)). The likelihood of this may be harder to judge, but it was included to cover the case when the striker was playing for a wired position or a rush. Again, purely theoretical chances should be ignored.
- 33.2.7** The final condition for a replay is that the interference was by an outside agency that moved after or was moving when the striker finally took up his stance (or by the adversary). If not, the striker should have seen and removed it if he thought it might affect play. This means that the most common time there will be a replay is when moving balls from different games collide.

- 33.2.8** *Having said there were three conditions for a replay, there are implicitly two more. The first is stated in Law 33(d)(2). There is no replay if the turn would have ended under Law 20(c) (ball off the court in a croquet stroke) had the interference not occurred. The other is invoked by Law 22(g), which means that if the stroke interfered with was played in error, (e.g. when not entitled, with the wrong ball, or within the limit of claims of a previous error), the error law takes precedence.*
- 33.2.9** *Although the law does not specify it, the term ‘replay’ implies that any ball moved by the stroke interfered with should be replaced to a position that was lawful before that stroke, any points scored, roquets made, or responsibility for position taken in it are cancelled, and the striker plays another stroke. If he had lawfully taken a lift, he is still committed to playing the ball from baulk. He is not required to attempt to reproduce the stroke interfered with. Indeed, if he had taken croquet from the wrong live ball, the replay should be from the correct one.*
- 33.2.10** *If any of the conditions for a replay are not met, then only points or roquets made before, but not (neither actually nor potentially, because of Law 33(d)(1)) after, any interference with the ball(s) involved in them stand. Thus if Blue runs hoop 3 hard and then hits a stationary Green, which might have prevented it from hitting Red and did deflect Blue onto Black, the hoop is scored but no roquet is made.*
- 33.2.11** *The game then continues after placing any balls that were or might have been affected as near as possible to the positions they would have ended in had the interference not occurred (thus all the balls, including Red, in the example above need to be moved). Of course, it is impossible to predict those positions exactly, but experience will determine where the balls might plausibly have ended and an unexceptional position (i.e. one that is not particularly favourable to one side or the other) within that range should be chosen.*
- 33.2.12** *Given that the striker is on the lawn, he should take the initiative in attempting to agree with his opponent where the balls should be placed. In most cases, the opponent will be happy to accept the striker’s judgement, but if not Law 48(f) should be used to govern the dispute. The players can consult witnesses (usually players from the double-banked game), to assist them with this, but only if they agree to do so. If Green had not moved since the striker finally took up his stance for the stroke, then the striker should accept the opinion of his opponent (assuming that his opponent was in a position to give one and unless it appears entirely unreasonable), otherwise the opinion of the player with the best view of what happened (usually, but not always, the striker) should be given greater weight. In the last resort, if they cannot agree, they should ask a referee to adjudicate.*
- 33.2.13** *A referee is likely to be called if the ball might have gone out, or may have hit a hoop or a dead ball. The referee should choose a neutral (to the interests of both sides) position within the area within which Blue could plausibly have come to rest, given the evidence available. Usually this will be the mid-point of that area, unless that position happens to be particularly favourable (or disadvantageous) to one side compared with other plausible*

ones. If the collision was with a stationary ball, he should favour the adversary if one side or other has to get an advantage.

33.2.14 *If Blue's agreed or adjudicated position is found to be critical (as defined by Law 6(d)), then the conditions for a replay should be checked (see 33.2 above). Otherwise, Blue is placed in the agreed or adjudicated position (and then moved to the yard-line if required by Law 12). If Blue was the striker's or croqueted ball in a croquet stroke, then the turn ends if that position is off the court, whether or not Blue actually went off. Conversely, if that position is on the court, the turn continues even if Blue was deflected over the boundary.*

33.2.15 *Things get more complicated in the relatively unlikely event that Blue might have gone on to hit a hoop, the peg or a primary coloured ball (say Red). If there is no question of a point or roquet, then the same procedure as that described above for straightforward cases should be followed. However, judging the nearest point to where Blue would have ended is likely to be more arbitrary, as there will be much greater uncertainty about it.*

33.2.16 *If the conditions for a replay are not met, then purely speculative collisions after interference should be ignored. If, however, it is likely that Blue would have hit a hoop at speed, but the interference was far enough away to make it uncertain where it would have bounced off to, then it should be placed on the yard-line in a neutral position, possibly midway between the intended line and the maximum likely deflection. On the other hand, if Blue just trickled up to Green, which was stuck in a hoop, then it might well be reasonable to place Blue close to the hoop and wired from much of the court, or even, in an extreme case, in the jaws. In each case it is a matter of assessing the range of positions where the Blue could plausibly have ended, had it not hit Green, and choosing one that gives neither side a gratuitous advantage.*

33.3 Interference by natural forces

33.3.1 *Law 33(b) deals with interference during a stroke, but by natural forces rather than the players or an outside agency. It represents a compromise between the policy of not allowing weather to count as an outside agency (see 7 above) and allowing relief from the effects of high wind (as is common in Wellington, New Zealand) or a burst water main (as in Australia in 2000). Both are capable of moving balls at rest between strokes and such movement is treated as interference, unless it was subsequently moved as a result of the stroke. For example, the striker cannot claim a roquet, or even a replay, if his ball was blown off course or 'hilled off', but he does make a roquet if his ball is blown or hills on to the target, and if the target is blown into the path of his ball. If a ball that had partly run its hoop is blown through it, it is replaced and does not score the hoop (because it was not a consequence of a stroke under Law 14(a)(1)), unless it goes on to hit or be hit by a ball moved by the stroke.*

33.4 Interference between strokes

33.4.1 *Law 33(c) deals with interference, by any cause, between strokes. The most frequent case is touching a ball while casting, for which there is no penalty*

and the ball should be replaced before the stroke is played. However, if the striker, possibly unaware that he has touched the ball on his backswing, carries on and plays the stroke, Law 33(d)(3) states that Law 27(a) applies, which in turn means that the stroke is valid under Law 27(i) (in the absence of any other error or interference).

33.5 Interaction with other Laws

33.5.1 *As its title states, Law 33(d) deals with the interaction between the provisions in Laws 33(a-c) and other laws.*

33.5.2 *The intention of the word ‘relevant’ in Law 33(d)(1) is that this clause only applies to interference during a stroke (i.e. not to cases dealt with by Law 33(b) or Law 33(c)), and if the interference was material to whether or not the ball might have scored a point or been involved in a roquet (see the draft ruling to this effect). Consider the following examples:*

33.5.2.1 *the striker’s ball runs its hoop, but then hits a stationary outside agency, so there is no replay. The hoop point stands, as the interference was after, rather than before, the hoop was run.*

33.5.2.2 *a croquet stroke in which a long-distance peel is made but the striker’s ball suffers interference for which there is no replay. The peel counts, whether or not the interference with the striker’s ball occurred before or after the peeler ran the hoop, as the interference was with the striker’s ball, not the peeler.*

33.5.2.3 *the striker’s ball roquets a ball from his game that had been moved, unbeknown to either player, by a double-banker before the start of the stroke. Law 33(d)(1) does not apply, because the interference occurred between, rather than during, a stroke (there is a ruling to this effect). Instead Law 33(d)(3) refers us to Law 27, as discussed in 33.5.4.*

33.5.3 *Law 33(d)(2) also only applies to interference during a stroke by an outside agency or player, not to that by natural forces, so there is no relief for the striker if either ball is blown off the lawn during a croquet stroke. It takes precedence over any requirement to replay the stroke under Law 33(a)(1). Again, there is a ruling to this effect.*

33.5.4 *Law 33(d)(3) deals with cases where the requirement to place or replace balls under Law 33 has not been met before the start of the next stroke, most likely because the players are unaware of the interference. Thus in example 33.5.2.3, the ball interfered with by the double banker should have been replaced before the stroke was played, under Law 33(c). Law 33(d)(3) states that it should be treated as being misplaced, and Law 27(a) should be applied. This in turn invokes Law 27(i), so the roquet counts, unless the striker claims a replay under Law 31(a)(2).*

33.5.5 *This interaction between Law 27 and Law 33 effectively provides a limit of claims for dealing with interference. Normally, interference is noticed immediately and dealt with before the next stroke. However, it can happen unobserved, in which case any balls that should have been placed or replaced had the interference been noticed become misplaced at the start of*

the next stroke, and so an error under Law 27 will be committed in it. The striker may also be entitled to a replay under Law 31(a)(2) if he was misled by the position of a misplaced ball. Furthermore, Law 27(a)(3) means that if the interference is discovered at any time before the end of the game, any balls that have not since been moved by a stroke (or lifted) must still be placed or replaced as required by Law 33.

34. Interference with the playing of a stroke

- (a) **INTERFERENCE BY THE ADVERSARY OR AN OUTSIDE AGENCY** If the outcome of a stroke is materially affected because:

- (1) the adversary forestalled play in breach of Law 23(d); or
- (2) the striker, the court or the equipment, other than balls, was touched by the adversary or an outside agency

and the interference is discovered before the next stroke, the same stroke is replayed after replacing the balls in their lawful positions before the stroke was played. Exceptional cases may be dealt with under Law 55.

- (b) **FIXED OBSTACLES AND CHANGES OF LEVEL** Subject to Laws 34(e) and 48(c)(1) (consulting the adversary), if any fixed obstacle or change of level outside the court is likely to interfere with the playing of the next stroke, the striker may move the striker's ball no more than is necessary to allow a normal stance and a free swing of the mallet.
- (c) **SPECIAL DAMAGE** Subject to Laws 34(e) and 48(c)(1), if special damage to the court is likely to interfere with the playing of the next stroke, the striker may move any ball so affected no more than is necessary to avoid the damage and never to his advantage. As an alternative to moving a ball, the players may agree to repair the damage before play continues. Examples of special damage include a hole on a corner spot, an unrepaired or imperfectly repaired divot, hoop hole or peg hole, or a protruding tree root or sprinkler head. The normal hazards of an indifferent court, including a wear hole in a hoop, are not special damage.
- (d) **LOOSE IMPEDIMENTS** Loose impediments are small items such as worm casts, twigs, leaves, nuts, refuse and similar material which may be removed by the striker at any time and must be removed if they are likely to benefit the striker in the stroke about to be played. Subject to Law 7(b), loose impediments are not outside agencies.
- (e) **MOVING OTHER BALLS** When a ball is moved under Laws 34(b) or 34(c), the striker must also move any other ball that could foreseeably be affected by the next stroke so as to maintain their relative positions. However, a ball in a critical position should only be moved to avoid inequity. Any ball so moved, which has not been affected by subsequent play, must be replaced as near as possible to its original position as soon as it is no longer relevant to the striker's line of play or, if earlier, when his turn ends.

ORLC – 34. INTERFERENCE WITH THE PLAYING OF A STROKE

- 34.1** *Law 34(a) deals with interference with a stroke other than to a ball (which is covered by Law 33). It includes the striker being put off by the adversary forestalling at the wrong time, the adversary or someone else brushing past the striker as he swings, a projectile hitting the striker and all other accidents that might have a material effect on the outcome of the stroke.*

- 34.2** *Laws 34(b), (c) and (d) deal with passive disturbances to the game (see 29.3.3 above) and allow the striker suitable relief before he plays the next stroke. There is no other remedy available. Special damage may be remedied by repair when appropriate, or grass clippings can be used to temporarily hold a ball in position under Law 3(c)(3).*
- 34.3** *Law 34(e) ensures that the striker gains no unfair advantage from such relief. Note that a ball moved to maintain a positional relationship with the SB should be replaced as soon as it will no longer be affected by the striker's line of play, a deliberately wide term that reflects the difficulty of predicting how many strokes will be played in the vicinity of a ball so moved. Sometimes, such a ball will be affected by subsequent play before it has been replaced and, consistently with the principle set out in Law 27(a)(3), it ceases to be a candidate for replacement.*

35. Miscellaneous interference

- (a) **TURN WRONGLY ENDING** If the striker quits the court wrongly believing his turn has ended and the mistake is discovered before the first stroke of the adversary's turn, the striker's turn is deemed not to have ended and he resumes play. If the adversary becomes aware of the mistake he must inform the striker immediately.
- (b) **BALL JAMMED IN A HOOP** If a ball jams in a hoop the equipment must be adjusted or replaced. If a ball remains jammed in a hoop at the end of a stroke then, provided that the turn has not otherwise ended and that no further stroke has been played, the striker may elect to replay the stroke.
- (c) **BALL STRIKING A CLIP OR THE PEG EXTENSION** If a ball strikes a clip attached to a hoop or the peg, or the peg extension when attached to the peg, it is not interference with play and there is no remedy. However, an unattached clip or peg extension or a clip from another game is an outside agency and Law 33(a) applies.
- (d) **DISPLACED BOUNDARY MARKING**
- (1) If a player becomes aware that a boundary marking is displaced he must forestall play in accordance with Law 23(c).
 - (2) If the marking was displaced before a stroke began and the straightening of it would affect a test as to whether a ball has left the court in that stroke or would affect the playing of the next stroke, such test or stroke must be completed before the marking is straightened.
 - (3) If the marking was displaced after the stroke began, or straightening it would not affect play, it must be straightened before such test or the next stroke is played.
 - (4) When a marking is straightened, any affected yard-line balls must be adjusted accordingly. Any other balls in the immediate vicinity must also be moved so as to maintain the relative positions of the balls.

ORLC – 35: MISCELLANEOUS INTERFERENCE

- 35.1** *Law 35 lists four unconnected examples of interference with the smooth running of a game.*
- 35.2** *Law 35(b) deals with balls jamming in hoops. There are two distinct parts to this sub-law.*
- 35.2.1** *The first sentence is mandatory and requires that the hoop and ball be checked and the offender adjusted (if the hoop) or replaced (if the ball). It does not matter whether the jamming is instantaneous or the ball remains*

firmly wedged in the hoop. The point is that the equipment must be correct at all times and the jamming is evidence that something needs correction.

35.2.2 *The second sentence offers the striker the option of a replay if a ball remains jammed in a hoop at the end of the stroke and his turn would not otherwise have ended. Hence, if the ball lingers in the hoop and then falls free, it is hard luck but there is no replay. It may seem odd to offer the striker the option of a replay as one would think that he would be bound to take it. The reason is to avoid penalising the striker in a case where the jammed ball is a long-distance peelee rather than the SB. It will do his peeling chances less harm to leave the peelee in a properly-adjusted hoop than to expect him to repeat a 20 yard peel!*

35.2.3 *Note that an alternative version of Law 35(b) is provided in Law 53(b), which allows a replay if the ball comes back out of the hoop or just staggers through. It can be used at the discretion of tournament organisers. The ILC will review the issue in the light of experience with the alternative.*

35.3 *The procedure governing a displaced boundary cord is common sense. It should be straightened as soon as the displacement is noticed unless to do so would affect the game. In those circumstances, it should be straightened as soon as the test or affected stroke has been completed.*

PART 3 OTHER FORMS OF PLAY

A. ADVANCED SINGLES PLAY

When a game is played under the conditions of advanced singles play, the laws applicable to ordinary level singles play apply subject to Law 36.

36. Optional lift or contact

(a) **LIFT** If the striker's ball of the preceding turn scored I-back or 4-back for itself in that turn (see Law 45 for shortened games), the striker may start his turn:

- (1) by playing as the balls lie; or
- (2) subject to Law 36(c), by lifting either ball of his side that can lawfully be played, even if it is in contact with one or more balls, and playing it from any unoccupied point on either baulk-line or taking croquet from a ball that it could touch in such a position.

(b) **LIFT OR CONTACT** If the striker's ball of the preceding turn scored I-back and 4-back for itself in that turn (see Law 45 for shortened games) and its partner ball had not scored I-back before that turn, the striker may start his turn:

- (1) as in Laws 36(a)(1) or 36(a)(2); or
- (2) subject to Law 36(c), by lifting either ball of his side that can lawfully be played, even if it is in contact with one or more balls, placing it in contact with any ball and taking croquet forthwith.

(c) **WHEN NOT APPLICABLE** The striker is not entitled to a lift or contact under this law if he has pegged out any ball during the game.

(d) **FIRST FOUR TURNS OF GAME** Law 36(b)(2) overrides the provision of Law 8(b) that requires balls played in the first four turns of the game to be played from a baulk-line.

- (e) **CHANGE OF DECISION** If the striker lifts a ball of his side under Laws 36(a)(2) or 36(b)(2):
- (1) that is not in contact with another ball it is thereby elected as the striker's ball and the striker may not then play with his other ball. If he does so, Law 26 applies. In addition, he is obliged to take the lift or contact to which he is entitled and he may not then play the lifted ball from where it lay before it was lifted unless it already lay on a baulk-line.
 - (2) that is already in contact with his other ball, he remains entitled to take a lift or to take croquet with either ball until he plays a stroke.
 - (3) that is already in contact with another ball, he remains entitled to take croquet from that ball until he plays a stroke.
 - (4) and places it on an unoccupied point on either baulk-line or lawfully in contact with another ball, he remains entitled to play it from any unoccupied point on either baulk-line until he plays a stroke.

ORLC – 36: OPTIONAL LIFT OR CONTACT

- 36.1** *Note the exemption provided by Law 36(d) if the striker is taking contact under Law 36(b)(2) in the first four turns of the game – in practice only the third and fourth turns are relevant. He is not bound by the requirements of Law 8(b) that such turns must be started from a baulk-line.*
- 36.2** *Law 36(e) provides explicit guidance as to the striker's choices in certain situations when he also has a lift or contact under Law 36. It serves a similar purpose to Law 13(f) in this respect (see 13.8 above) but offers the striker a wider range of choice in certain situations. These extra choices arise because a ball in contact with another ball can be lifted under Law 36 but not under Law 13, and Law 9(b)(1) excludes the case of lifting a ball in contact with another one from being one in which the striker's ball is elected.*
- 36.3** *Hence, if the striker lifts a ball of his side that is in contact with its partner ball, he does not elect it as the SB thereby and may replace it and elect the other ball of his side if he so wishes (see Law 36(e)(2)). If he lifts a ball in contact with an enemy ball, he is free to replace it and take croquet from that ball (see Law 36(e)(3)), but may not replace it and lift his other ball instead.*
- 36.4** *Having lifted a ball, the striker remains free to change the position on either baulk-line from which he wishes to play the SB until he actually plays a stroke (see Law 36(e)(4)). This is identical to the provision in Law 13(f)(2) (see 13.8.3 above).*

B. HANDICAP SINGLES PLAY

When a game is played under the conditions of handicap singles play, the laws applicable to ordinary level singles play apply subject to Laws 37 to 39.

37. Bisques

- (a) **DEFINITION** A bisque is an extra turn given in handicap play and, subject to Law 37(f), can only be played by the striker with the striker's ball of the immediately preceding turn. If another ball is played, Law 26 (playing a wrong ball) applies. A half-bisque is a restricted bisque in which no point can be scored for any ball.

(b) NUMBER OF BISQUES TO BE GIVEN

- (1) The number of bisques given by the lower-handicapped player to the higher is the difference between their handicaps (but see Law 43(a) for doubles play).
- (2) A bisque may not be split into two half-bisques.

(c) WHEN A HALF-BISQUE OR BISQUE MAY BE PLAYED

- (1) Subject to Law 53(g)(3) (time-limited games), the player receiving a half-bisque or one or more bisques may play it or them at the end of any of his turns except a turn in which the striker's ball is pegged out. If he receives more than one, he may play them separately or some or all in succession.
- (2) Law 37(c)(1) overrides Law 8(b) and permits half-bisques or bisques to be played after any of the first three turns of the game.
- (3) The references in Law 26 to turns do not include half-bisques or bisques.
- (4) A turn after which a bisque or half bisque is played ends when one of the conditions in Law 4(d) has been met, the last stroke of the turn has ended and the balls are correctly positioned.

(d) INDICATION OF INTENTION

- (1) At the conclusion of a turn the striker must give a clear and prompt indication of his intention before playing a half-bisque or bisque to which he is entitled. If he fails to do so but continues to play no half-bisque or bisque is played and Law 25 applies. However, if the error is rectified, the striker may then play a half-bisque or bisque.
- (2) If the striker is entitled to play either a half-bisque or a bisque and indicates an intention of playing one or the other, he may change his mind at any time before playing a stroke provided that he indicates his revised intention accordingly. If he indicates an intention of playing one or the other without specifying which, he is deemed to have indicated an intention of playing a bisque.
- (3) If the striker has played all the strokes to which he is entitled and indicates that he is not going to play a half-bisque or bisque, either by words or by quitting the court without informing the adversary that he has not yet decided, he may not change his mind.
- (4) The adversary must not start his turn until the striker has so indicated. If he does so and the error is discovered before the striker has quit the court, the error is rectified and the striker then chooses whether or not to play a half-bisque or bisque.

- (e) PLAYING A HALF-BISQUE OR BISQUE TOO SOON** The adversary must forestall play if he observes that the striker is about to play a half-bisque or bisque before his turn has ended (see Law 37(c)(4)). If the adversary fails to forestall and the striker plays a half-bisque or bisque prematurely, it is deemed that his turn ended before doing so.

- (f) PLAYING A WRONG BALL** If the striker plays a wrong ball in the first stroke of a non-bisque turn and the error is rectified, he may then play a half-bisque or bisque with either ball of his side that could lawfully have been played in the first stroke of the turn.

- (g) MISPLACED CLIPS AND MISLEADING INFORMATION** In Law 31(d), the expression 'line of play' includes a decision whether or not to play a half-bisque or bisque.

- (h) **RECTIFICATION OF FAULTS** After committing a fault, the striker may delay a decision about playing a half-bisque or bisque until the adversary has decided about rectification.

ORLC – 37. BISQUES

- 37.1** *A bisque is a whole new turn, thus all the balls become live and the SB must be placed on the yard-line (lined-in) if necessary before starting it. The role of the half-bisque confuses some people. No point may be scored (though a ball may start to run its hoop) in a half-bisque turn which appears to limit its utility. However, this underrates its significance if used correctly.*
- 37.1.1** *If it is received on its own, it guarantees the innings at least once by allowing the striker to shoot at a boundary ball with impunity. The confidence given to the half-bisque receiver by this guarantee can often improve his shooting with the result that the half-bisque may be ‘used’ several times, much to the chagrin of the half-bisque giver.*
- 37.1.2** *If, as is more usual, it is received together with one or more bisques, it may be used as the first stage of setting out a break which is then commenced by using a bisque.*
- 37.2** *Law 37(c) repays attention. The only restrictions on a bisque-receiver’s right to play a bisque or half-bisque that he possesses are:*
- 37.2.1** *in a time-limited game (see Law 53(g)(3)); and*
- 37.2.2** *when the SB has been pegged out in the turn just played. Otherwise he can play it or them or some of them after any ordinary turn or bisque turn at any stage of the game. A modified definition of end of turn is required for this: see Law 37(c)(4). There is nothing to stop the striker in the first turn of the game from using every bisque he possesses one after the other. Not very wise, of course, but that is a different matter.*
- 37.3** *Law 37(d) governs the indication of intention to play a bisque or half-bisque. Note that if the bisque-receiver quits the court without comment, he has indicated that he does not intend to play a bisque or half-bisque and he may not change his mind (see Law 37(d)(3)). Note that leaving the court to retrieve a ball does not constitute quitting it. All that he needs to do to preserve his choice, perhaps while he comes off to don his waterproofs, is to inform his adversary before he quits the court that he has not yet decided. Law 37(d)(4) deals with the case of an opponent who does not wait for the striker to indicate his intention.*
- 37.4** *Law 37(e) covers the case where the striker indicates his intention of playing a bisque and then does so before he has finished his previous turn. The adversary should forestall, but if he fails to do so the bisque is validly played, even if a ball has been left misplaced in the yard-line area (though Law 27 will apply to the stroke(s) played). The previous turn is treated as having ended, so the limit of claims for minor errors, e.g. purporting to take croquet from a live ball in that turn, will have passed. However, if the striker made a roquet, without realising it, in what he thought was the final stroke of his turn, indicated his intention and then started a bisque with a rush, he has committed a Law 27(f) error in the bisque turn, as the lawful position of*

the striker's ball was in contact with the ball roqueted in the last stroke of the previous turn.

37.5 *The wording of Law 37(f): Law 37(a) requires that a bisque be played with the SB of the immediately preceding turn. However, this may cause a difficulty when a striker plays a wrong ball in the first stroke of a turn. In such a case, Law 37(f) permits the striker to play with either of his balls if he wishes to take a bisque after the error has been rectified. However, Law 37(f) also requires that the bisque must be played with a ball that 'could lawfully have been played in the first stroke of the turn'. There are three situations where the striker does not have a choice of balls, namely:*

37.5.1 *after the third or fourth turns of the game;*

37.5.2 *when the striker has already elected a ball as the striker's ball by lifting it under Law 13 (see Law 9(b)(1)); and*

37.5.3 *when one ball of his side has already been pegged out.*

Otherwise, if the striker plays an enemy ball in the first stroke of a turn, he may play either of his balls if he decides to play a bisque. Law 43(b) contains the same principle (see 43.2 below).

Examples:

- 1** *Bob plays B in turn 1, Roy plays R in turn 2 and Bob then plays B (or R or Y) in turn 3. The error is discovered and rectified. Bob is obliged to place K on an unoccupied spot on either baulk-line (see Law 26(a)(2)). If Bob now wishes to play a bisque, he must play with K because K was the only ball that could lawfully have been played in stroke 1.*
- 2** *Bob lifts B at the start of a turn when entitled to a lift under Law 13. He replaces it and plays K instead. The error is discovered and rectified, by replacing K and placing B anywhere in baulk. If Bob now wishes to play a bisque, he must play with B which has already been elected as the SB and therefore was the only ball that could lawfully have been played in stroke 1.*
- 3** *Bob lifts B at the start of a turn under the misapprehension that he has a lift under Law 13. He replaces it and plays R instead. The error is discovered and rectified. If Bob now wishes to play a bisque, he may play with either B or K because B was not elected as the SB.*
- 4** *Bob plays R in the first stroke of a turn at a stage in the game when Y and B have already been pegged out. The error is discovered and rectified. If Bob now wishes to play a bisque, he must play with K because it is the only ball of his side still in play and therefore the only ball that could lawfully have been played in stroke 1.*

37.6 *Law 37(h) specifies that the adversary must decide whether the balls are to be replaced before the striker is required to decide whether or not to take a bisque.*

38. Pegging out in handicap games

The striker may not peg out the striker's ball in a stroke unless, before or during that stroke, the partner ball became a rover or an adversary's ball has been pegged out. If he does so and removes the striker's ball from the court, Law 30 applies.

ORLC – 38: PEGGING OUT IN HANDICAP GAMES

- 38.1** *This law is often overlooked, particularly if time has been, or is about to be, called or if the striker's ball hits the peg accidentally. It only applies to handicap, not level, games. It is designed to prevent a player who makes an early break when giving a lot of bisques from devaluing them by pegging out his ball, leaving the bisque receiver only three balls with which to make a break. There are a couple of timing issues to note:*
- 38.2** *If Bob takes croquet with B (for peg) from R (for peg) and plays a stroke that causes both R and B to hit the peg, both R and B are pegged out irrespective of the order in which they hit the peg because it is sufficient for R to be pegged out during the stroke in which B was pegged out. If those were the only balls left in the game, the winner would be the player whose ball hit the peg first, but with a net score of zero.*
- 38.3** *Furthermore, if Bob takes croquet with B (for peg) from K (for rover) and plays a stroke that causes first B to hit the peg and then K to be peeled through rover, B is pegged out because K became a rover during that stroke. There is no requirement that K becomes a rover before B is pegged out.*

39. Restoration of bisques

(a) AFTER AN ERROR

- (1) If an error is rectified, any half-bisque or bisque played by the striker after the first stroke in error is restored.
 - (2) If a game is restarted under Law 26(b), any half-bisque or bisque played by either player is restored.
 - (3) If any point is cancelled because it is discovered before the end of the game that it was scored out of order, any half-bisque or bisque played by the striker is restored if it was played with the relevant ball as the striker's ball after the first hoop was run out of order with that ball.
- (b) AFTER INTERFERENCE** If play is deemed not to have occurred under Laws 30 to 32, any half-bisque or bisque played during such play is restored.

ORLC – 39: RESTORATION OF BISQUES

39.1 Law 39(a)(1)

Note that a bisque or half-bisque played is not restored in respect of the first stroke in error. Assume that Bob fails a hoop with B, takes a bisque and then plays K in error and then fails another hoop with K and takes three more bisques before the wrong ball error is discovered. Only three bisques are restored.

39.2 Law 39(a)(3)

Assume that Bob scores hoops 1 to 3 for B with the help of one bisque, then misses out hoop 4 before 'scoring' hoop 5 with the help of a further bisque, then 6 to 2-back using two more bisques. He then gives up the innings to Roy. In his next turn, Bob plays with K and takes three bisques. Later, he uses four more bisques to take B from 2-back to the peg. If Bob's omission of hoop 4 is discovered at any time before the end of the game, the B clip must be returned to hoop 4 and only the six bisques used for B after hoop 5 was run out of order are restored. In short, Bob loses eight hoops

(plus one he never scored) but regains the bisques he used in scoring all but the first of them.

39.3 Law 39(b)

If play is deemed not to have occurred, it is logical that any half-bisque or bisques taken during such play should be restored.

C. DOUBLES PLAY

40. General

- (a) **AN OUTLINE OF THE GAME** The game is played between two sides, each of two players. Each player may strike only one ball during the game as determined by the first stroke played by his side.
- (b) **ASSISTANCE TO PARTNER** Subject to Law 49(c), a player may advise and instruct his partner and assist in the playing of a stroke by indicating the direction in which the mallet is to be swung and by placing balls. However, when the stroke is actually played, he must stand well clear of the striker and of any spot which might assist the striker in gauging the strength or direction of the stroke. A player may declare that his partner is playing a stroke, leaving his partner's ball where it lies.
- (c) **MODIFICATION OF TERMS**
 - (1) Subject to Law 40(c)(2), in these Laws 'partner's ball' is substituted for 'partner ball' and, where appropriate, the words 'player' and 'adversary' also include 'side' and the word 'striker' includes 'striker's partner'.
 - (2) In Law 28, the word 'striker' includes 'striker's partner' only in respect of Law 28(a) (12), as amended by the deletion of the words 'other than the striker's ball', and Law 28(a)(13). However, no fault is committed if the striker's partner moves, picks up or arrests a ball that is not relevant to the stroke or in accordance with Laws 3(c)(2), 15(c) or 18(a)(2).
- (d) **PLAYING A WRONG BALL** No point may be scored by the striker for the partner's ball by directly striking it with his mallet. Any point apparently so scored must be cancelled if discovered at any time before the end of the game and, if a peg point has been apparently so scored, Law 30 applies.
- (e) **MISPLACED CLIPS AND MISLEADING INFORMATION** If a side is entitled to a replay under Law 31 from the start of a non-bisque turn, either player may play in the replay.

ORLC – 40: GENERAL

- 40.1** *Under the pre-2008 laws, there was considerable debate as to whether a doubles game could start if a player was absent. The ILC decided that it should, and added the last sentence to Law 40(b) accordingly. There is no law about when an absent player can join the game, but custom dictates that they should give some period of notice when they arrive before doing so.*
- 40.2** *Law 40(c)(2) repays study. It is a fault if any ball touches the striker's partner or his mallet during the striking period unless this happens because the partner 'moves, picks up or arrests a ball that is not relevant to the stroke' under Laws 3(c)(2) (e.g. lifting a ball to prevent it being hit by a double banking ball), 15(c) (e.g. stopping a ball that has been pegged out) or 18(a)(2) (e.g. stopping the SB after it has made a*

roquet). The intention is to avoid penalising the striker's side for acts committed by his partner that have no bearing on the game.

41. ORDINARY DOUBLES PLAY

When a game is played under the conditions of ordinary doubles play, the laws of ordinary singles play apply subject to Law 40.

ORLC – 41: ORDINARY DOUBLES PLAY

No comment required.

42. Advanced doubles play

When a game is played under the conditions of advanced doubles play, the laws of ordinary doubles play apply subject to Law 36.

ORLC – 42: ADVANCED DOUBLES PLAY

No comment required.

43. Handicap doubles play

When a game is played under the conditions of handicap doubles play, the laws of ordinary doubles play apply subject to Laws 37 to 39 and the following additional laws.

- (a) **NUMBER OF BISQUES TO BE GIVEN** Law 37(b)(1) does not apply. The number of bisques given by the lower-handicapped side to the higher is half the difference between their aggregate handicaps. A fraction of a bisque above a half is counted as one bisque, a fraction below a half as a half-bisque.
- (b) **PLAYING A WRONG BALL** Law 37(f) does not apply. If the striker plays a wrong ball in the first stroke of a non-bisque turn and the error is rectified, either player who could lawfully have played the first stroke of the turn may then play a half-bisque or bisque.
- (c) **PEELS** Neither player of a side may peel his partner's ball through more than four hoops in the course of a game (but see Law 46(b) for shortened games).

ORLC – 43: HANDICAP DOUBLES PLAY

43.1 *It is not permitted to split a bisque into two half-bisques in handicap doubles play.*

Law 43(a) deliberately excludes Law 37(b)(1) but not Law 37(b)(2).

43.2 *Law 37(a) requires that a bisque be played with the SB of the immediately preceding turn. However, this may cause a difficulty when a striker plays a wrong ball in the first stroke of a turn. In such a case, Law 43(b) permits either player of the side to take a bisque after the error has been rectified. However, Law 43(b) also requires that the bisque must be played by a player who 'could lawfully have played the first stroke of the turn'. There are three situations where only one member of a side complies with that requirement, namely:*

43.2.1 *after the third or fourth turns of the game;*

43.2.2 *when a ball of the side had already been elected as the striker's ball by being lifted under Law 13 (see Law 9(b)(1)); and*

43.2.3 *when one of the balls of the side has already been pegged out*

Law 37(f) contains the same principle (see 37.5 above).

Examples:

- 1 *Boo plays B in turn 1, Ron plays R in turn 2 and Ken then plays B (or R or Y) in turn 3. The error is discovered and rectified. K must be placed on an unoccupied spot on either baulk-line (see Law 26(a)(2)). If Boo and Ken now wish to play a bisque, Ken must play it because Ken was the only player who could lawfully have played stroke 1.*
- 2 *Boo lifts K at the start of a turn when her side is entitled to a lift with K under Law 13. Boo then plays K from baulk. The error is discovered and rectified. If Boo and Ken now wish to play a bisque, Ken must play it because K has already been elected as the SB and therefore Ken was the only player who could lawfully have played stroke 1.*
- 3 *Boo lifts K at the start of a turn under the misapprehension that her side is entitled to a lift. She replaces it and plays R instead. The error is discovered and rectified. If Boo and Ken now wish to play a bisque, either player may play because K was not elected as the SB.*
- 4 *Boo plays R in the first stroke of a turn at a stage in the game when Y and B have already been pegged out. The error is discovered and rectified. If Boo and Ken now wish to play a bisque, Ken must play because K is the only ball of his side still in play and therefore only he could lawfully have played stroke 1.*

43.3 *If a player peels his partner through more than four hoops, the extra hoops are not scored, though the play is otherwise lawful. The mistake can be discovered and the points cancelled at any time before the end of the game. If the clip was advanced, it must be correctly placed and the adversaries may be entitled to a replay if they have been misled. If the peeler's partner was misled, into running the wrong hoop by a wrongly placed clip, he has no redress and would be playing when not entitled if he attempted to continue his turn.*

D. SHORTENED GAMES

44. Shortened games

The standard game of 26 points may be modified as follows:

- (a) **22-POINT GAME** The game is started with all the clips on hoop 3.
- (b) **18-POINT GAME** The following variations are permitted.
 - (1) The game is started with all the clips on hoop 5.
 - (2) The game is started with all the clips on hoop 1 and the peg point is the next point in order after 2-back.
 - (3) The standard setting is modified by removing the centre hoops; the game is started with all the clips on hoop 1, 1-back is the next point in order after hoop 4 and the peg point is the next point in order after 4-back.
 - (4) The game is started with all the clips on hoop 1 but as soon as one of the balls of a side scores hoop 1 for itself or by being peeled through hoop 1, 3-back becomes the next hoop for its partner ball and the appropriate clip is placed on 3-back immediately. If both the striker's ball and the partner ball complete the running of hoop 1 in the same stroke, it is deemed that hoop 1 was only scored by the striker's ball. This variation is for singles play only.

- (c) **14-POINT GAME** The game is started with all the clips on hoop 1 and the peg point is the next point in order after hoop 6.
- (d) **ROVER HOOP** In the variations defined in Laws 44(b)(3), 44(b)(4) and 44(c), the rover hoop is the last hoop point in order.

ORLC – 44: SHORTENED GAMES

Law 44(b)(4) describes the hoop 1 and 3-back variation. Note that in the case of an Irish peel or half-jump of both balls of a side through hoop 1, the law is generous to the striker. Hoop 1 is scored by the SB irrespective of the order in which the balls travel through the hoop.

45. Advanced play in shortened games

- (a) **18-POINT GAME** Law 36 (optional lift in advanced play) applies with the omission of Law 36(b). However, in the variations set out below, the following hoops are substituted for hoops 1-back and 4-back in Law 36(a): Law 44(b)(2): hoops 4 and 6. Law 44(b)(3): hoops 4 and 2-back.
- (b) **14-POINT GAME (LIFT VERSION)** Law 36 (optional lift in advanced play) applies with the omission of Law 36(b) and the substitution of hoop 4 for hoops 1-back and 4-back in Law 36(a).
- (c) **14-POINT GAME (LIFT OR CONTACT VERSION)** Law 36 (optional lift or contact in advanced play) applies with the substitution of hoops 3 and 4 for hoops 1-back and 4-back.

ORLC – 45: ADVANCED PLAY IN SHORTENED GAMES

Law 45(c) describes the modern form of shortened advanced game known colloquially as ‘14 point croquet’. Hoops 3 and 4 are the lift hoops and present the striker with three tactical choices.

- 45.1** *scoring hoops 1 and 2 only, not conceding a lift and laying up with a ball in hoop 3 and the enemy balls cross-wired at hoops 1 or 4. The plan is to finish with a straight quadruple peel.*
- 45.2** *scoring hoops 1, 2 and 3, conceding a lift and laying up with a diagonal spread leave (own balls about 8–12 yards N of C4 with a rush towards the peg, one enemy ball SW of hoop 2, the other just SE of the peg, wired from its partner and hampered on the others). The plan is to finish with a delayed triple peel.*
- 45.3** *scoring four, five or six hoops, conceding contact and hoping to win by hitting the lift or some other shot or, if pegged out, hoping to win off the contact leave.*

46. Handicap play in shortened games

- (a) **BISQUES** The number of bisques to be given in a shortened game is the number that would be given under Law 37(b) in singles play or under Law 43(a) in doubles play (before rounding) scaled down in accordance with Schedule 1.
- (b) **PEELS** In handicap doubles play, Law 43(c) is modified as follows.
 - (1) 22 or 18-point games: three hoops;
 - (2) 14-point games: two hoops.

ORLC – 46: HANDICAP PLAY IN SHORTENED GAMES

No comment required.

PART 4 CONDUCT OF THE GAME

A. GENERAL LAWS OF CONDUCT

47. The state of the game

- (a) **DEFINITION** The state of the game includes, but is not limited to, which ball the striker has elected as the striker's ball, the correct positions of the balls or clips; whether an error or interference has been committed; which player is responsible for the position of a ball; whether a ball has been roqueted or hit or has moved; whether a ball has scored a hoop point or is clear of a given side of a hoop; whether there is an entitlement to a lift or contact and the amount of time or number of bisques remaining.
- (b) **ASKING THE ADVERSARY** A player is entitled to ask the adversary about the state of the game at any time and the adversary is obliged to reply to the best of his ability. If the adversary gives information that is discovered to have been incorrect, Law 31 may apply.

ORLC – 47: THE STATE OF THE GAME

- 47.1 This requires little comment. The adversary is required to answer to the best of his ability any factual question about the state of the game. The list provided by Law 47(a) is deliberately detailed but it is not exhaustive. There may be other examples of questions about the state of the game.*
- 47.2 If the adversary gives honest but erroneous information, the striker may be entitled to a replay under Law 31. If the adversary gives deliberately misleading information, this is cheating and subject to penalty under Law 55 up to and including disqualification.*
- 47.3 The state of the game does not include information or advice about how to play a stroke. Neither does it include information or advice on the Laws or Regulations for Tournaments although the adversary is under a duty to provide information on the Laws and Regulations in his capacity as a joint referee of the game while he is so acting (see Law 48).*

48. Referees of the game

(a) THE PLAYERS AS JOINT REFEREES

- (1) The players act as referees of the game in the absence of a referee in charge and thereby incur duties as well as rights (see Law 48(b)). In doubles play, all four players act as referees of the game.
- (2) A player is not obliged to watch the game when he is not the striker but he ceases to be a referee of the game while he is not so watching.
- (b) **CERTAIN SPECIFIED DUTIES OF A REFEREE OF THE GAME** As a referee of the game the striker must immediately announce any error or interference he believes or suspects he may have committed. Likewise, the adversary must immediately forestall play in accordance with Law 23 in relation to any error or interference that he suspects or of which he becomes aware, notwithstanding that it

may be to his disadvantage to do so. Further similar but not exhaustive examples are:

- (1) subject to Law 23(b), a player must immediately draw attention to a misplaced clip;
- (2) if the adversary observes that the striker is about to leave the court wrongly believing that his turn has ended, he must inform him that he must complete his turn by playing another stroke (see Law 35(a));
- (3) in handicap play, if the striker announces his intention of playing a half-bisque or bisque before he has played all the strokes that he is already entitled to play, the adversary must similarly inform him (see Law 37(e));
- (4) a player must on request give the adversary any information concerning the state of the game (see Law 47(b)).

(c) **CONSULTING THE ADVERSARY** The striker must consult the adversary before:

- (1) moving a ball in accordance with Law 34; or
- (2) playing a questionable stroke without calling a referee; or
- (3) temporarily removing a ball in accordance with Law 3(c)(2) if it is in a critical position; or
- (4) testing, otherwise than by an unaided ocular test, whether a ball has scored a hoop point, is in position to score a hoop point, is off the court or is entitled to a wiring lift.

(d) **QUESTIONABLE STROKES**

- (1) A questionable stroke is a term applied to the striker's next stroke if either he or the adversary suspects that its fairness or effect may be doubtful. Examples include but are not limited to a stroke in which a fault might be committed, an attempted roquet of a ball in a hoop, a distant attempted peg-out and any stroke that might cause a ball to leave the court when the striker is unable to ensure its accurate placement on the yard-line in a critical or potentially critical position.
- (2) Unless the striker has already called a referee, he must consult the adversary before playing a questionable stroke and, unless the adversary agrees otherwise, must arrange to have it specially watched, preferably by a referee or other independent person if available, or, failing these, by the adversary.
- (3) It is the striker's duty to take the initiative in this respect but if he fails to do so the adversary should forestall play (see Law 23(c)(1) and, if the striker fails to cease play, Law 32). However, if the adversary fails to forestall play before what he should have recognised as a questionable stroke, he may not appeal other than on a question of law, but should remind the striker to take the initiative in having any further questionable strokes specially watched.
- (4) A fault under Law 28 is to be declared if a person watching the stroke under Law 48(d)(2), or the striker, believes it more likely than not that the law was infringed.

(e) **THE STRIKER AS THE ACTIVE REFEREE** The adversary must not follow the striker round the court and should allow most decisions to be made by the striker without reference to himself. If, however, a close decision has to be made and the adversary is in at least as good a position to give that decision the striker must consult the adversary before continuing to play.

(f) **WHEN THE PLAYERS' OPINIONS DIFFER** If a ball has to be placed or replaced because of the carelessness of a player, or play in breach of Law 7(c), the offender

should normally defer to the opinion of the other. When the question is whether a ball has been hit or has moved, the positive opinion is generally to be preferred to the negative opinion. In other cases, the opinion of the player better placed to give one is generally to be preferred. If there are any reliable witnesses present the players should agree to consult them to resolve any differences but no player may consult a witness without the express permission of the other. Either player may request that a referee adjudicate.

ORLC – 48: REFEREES OF THE GAME

- 48.1** *Note that a player is a referee of the game only while he is watching the game (see Law 48(a)(2)). While he is a referee of the game, he has all the powers, duties and rights of a referee on call or on appeal. This includes an obligation to explain the law to the striker if asked. However, if the adversary is absent from the game when the striker commits an error based on a misapprehension of the law, the striker has no redress as he could always have called another referee.*
- 48.2** *Law 48(b) imposes an unqualified duty on the striker, who is always a joint referee of the game, to announce any error or interference that 'he believes or suspects that he may have committed'. Note the word 'suspects'. The striker must cease play, at least temporarily, if he is at all unsure about the legitimacy of a stroke or whether he has played correctly. He should then consult with the adversary and obtain his agreement before resuming.*
- 48.3** *Perhaps the most frequent exercise of the striker's obligation lies in calling a referee to watch before he plays a questionable stroke. This is defined extensively in Law 48(d).*
- 48.4** *Law 48(b) imposes a similar duty on the adversary when acting as joint referee of the game. Note that the exercise of this duty is expressly subject to Law 23 (forestalling) and that, as a joint referee of the game, the adversary may be obliged to forestall play against his own interests.*
- 48.5** *Law 48(d) requires the striker to call a referee or consult the adversary if he is about to play a questionable stroke, and the adversary to forestall play if the striker does not. Note that the term questionable stroke includes not only one that may be a fault, but also one whose effect may be doubtful. It is only dynamic effects that are relevant (e.g. will the SB hit an OB that could also move because it is near a hoop upright): you do not need to summon a referee every time you are uncertain whether you are going to run a hoop, because that can be determined statically afterwards! The amount of doubt necessary to make a stroke questionable is a matter of judgement, as every attempted roquet might result in just snicking the ball, and in the case of peg outs it is to some extent a matter of local custom. In some instances, it may be more appropriate to have a rush of a rover ball to the peg watched, rather than a subsequent short peg out. One case where this law should be invoked more often is when the striker is aiming at balls close together on the yard-line, or is aiming to rush a ball near to another on the yard-line, as a cannon may or may not result.*
- 48.6** *If the adversary fails to forestall play before what he should have recognised as a questionable stroke (Law 48(d)(3)), then he is debarred from claiming a fault afterwards, unless the facts are not disputed. Thus, if he sees the striker aiming to hit a hampered shot by holding his mallet by the end of its head, he need not summon a*

referee (and thus alert the striker to his error) as he is in no doubt that it will be a fault, but if there is any dispute about the facts then his claim will fail.

- 48.7** *Law 48(d)(4) states that a fault should be declared if the observer (or the striker) believes that it is more likely than not that the law was infringed. Thus a striker can no longer get away with playing a stroke in such a manner that the referee is unable to determine for certain what went on; he can and should be faulted if the referee thought it likely that it was unlawful.*
- 48.8** *Law 48(e) prohibits the adversary from following the striker round the court. If the adversary is concerned about the quality of some of the striker's strokes, typically croquet strokes, he should ask for a referee in charge to be appointed so that the referee can carry out the close quarters scrutiny.*
- 48.9** *Law 48(f) is based on common sense principles of fairness. It states that independent witnesses should not be consulted without the express permission of the other player. However, if one player refuses to allow a witness to be consulted, the correct procedure is for the other player to call a referee who, as referee on appeal, is empowered to consult any witnesses he wishes, even if one of the players objects. Law 48(f) contains the well-known phrase 'the positive opinion is generally to be preferred to the negative opinion'. It should be noted that this only extends to the question of whether or not a ball has been hit or has moved. In other cases, (with the exception of a collision with a static outside agency), the opinion of the player better placed to give one is to be preferred.*

49. Expedition in play

- (a) **GENERAL** The striker must position the balls and play his strokes with reasonable despatch. The adversary should anticipate as far as possible with which ball he will play next so that he may waste no time in approaching it at the start of his turn.
- (b) **HANDICAP PLAY** In handicap play, the striker must indicate promptly at the end of his turn whether or not he intends to play a half-bisque or bisque.
- (c) **DOUBLES PLAY** In doubles play, time must not be wasted in prolonged discussion or instruction.
- (d) **WIRING TEST** See Law 13(e)(1) for restrictions on testing if a ball is wired.

ORLC – 49: EXPEDITION IN PLAY

- 49.1** *Expedition in play is one of the thornier issues that can surround time-limited games. Croquet is not an aerobic activity and there is no requirement that players should sprint between strokes (although some do!). A walk that is not obviously dawdling is quite sufficient.*
- 49.2** *However, once a player has arrived at the location of his next stroke, he is expected to play 'with reasonable despatch'. It is here that complaints usually arise when a player takes a seemingly interminable time to get ready to swing the mallet in earnest. Repeated false starts and restalkings can raise the blood pressure of even the most patient of adversaries.*
- 49.3** *A nine-hoop break with a leave consists of 70 strokes and can generally be completed in 12 to 25 minutes, giving an average time per stroke of between 10 and 20 seconds. In practice, a referee is unlikely to take action until the average duration rises to 30 seconds per stroke (45 minutes for an all-round break) and should also be*

influenced by the tactical difficulties and lawn conditions that the striker faces. It may be argued that players differ greatly in their natural rhythms and that croquet is a game intended to be played with care. Nonetheless, if a time-limit is in operation, the adversary is entitled to consideration. It is also worthy of note that some extraordinary accelerations in the pace of play have been seen in apparently slow players when a slender lead has become a deficit.

- 49.4** *Nonetheless, if the referee agrees that the striker is taking an unjustifiably long time, he is fully entitled to use Law 55 to end the turn at any time. Naturally, the striker should be warned first and have explained to him the basis on which the referee will act. A less radical solution may be found in summarily and publicly awarding extra time.*

50. Advice and aids

- (a) **ADVICE** A player is not entitled to receive advice from anyone, except his partner in doubles play and, subject to Law 51(a), should not take advantage of unsolicited information or advice. However, if someone other than the adversary or a duly authorised referee informs:
- (1) a player that he has committed an error, and does so after the player has quitted the court believing that the requirements of Law 4(e)(1) have been met, the player must not declare the error.
 - (2) the striker that he has committed an error, the striker must immediately declare the error if he believes the information or advice to be correct and the limit of claims has not passed.
 - (3) the adversary that the striker has committed an error, the adversary must, subject to Law 23(b), immediately forestall play if he believes the information or advice to be correct and the limit of claims has not passed.
 - (4) a player that an interference under Laws 30 or 31 has been committed, the player must immediately declare the interference if he believes the information or advice to be correct.

In Laws 50(a)(2), 50(a)(3) and 50(a)(4), once the error has been dealt with, Law 55 must be applied when necessary to restore the balance of the game as nearly as possible to its state before the unsolicited information or advice was given.

- (b) **TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE** The striker may not make use of technical assistance from any written or electronic source, or artificial aids such as coins to assist him in placing a ball for a stroke.
- (c) **MARKERS** No mark or marker may be made or placed inside or outside the court to assist the striker in gauging the strength or direction of a stroke or in placing a ball for a stroke, other than as follows:
- (1) the striker's mallet or that of his partner in doubles play may be used as a marker before the stroke starts;
 - (2) the striker's partner in doubles play may act as a marker subject to Law 40(b); and
 - (3) ball markers used to mark the position of a ball that must be temporarily removed or may have to be replaced.
- (d) **TRIAL BALL** During a game a ball must not be used as a trial ball for any purpose other than as part of the lawful positioning of a ball for a stroke or to permit the discharge of the duties of a referee.

ORLC – 50: ADVICE AND AIDS

50.1 *This law deals with the issues raised when a third party interferes with a game by announcing that an error has been committed which has hitherto been unnoticed by both players. The settled policy is that croquet is a private contest between the players and that a game should not be influenced by the eyes, ears or intelligence of other people.*

50.2 *The only exceptions are the partner in doubles play and a ‘duly authorised referee’, meaning one who is officiating in some proper role and not an onlooker who just happens to be a referee. There is a further exception if the adversary wrongly volunteers advice. Although the player is not entitled to ask for such advice, it would be unfair to prohibit him from doing something that he might well have decided to do anyway. The reason for prohibiting one player from giving advice to the other is simple. Such behaviour, even if well-intentioned, can be resented as patronising and overbearing. It can also be a form of gamesmanship which is simply psychological cheating.*

50.3 Law 50(a)(1)

50.3.1 *This deals with the case where a bystander goes up to a player (A) who believes his turn has just ended, and who has quitted the court, and tells him, but not his adversary (B), that he, A, committed an error in that turn. If B has already played his first stroke, the limit of claims of the error will definitely have passed and there is no problem and nothing for A to do anyway, save to rebuke the bystander politely for interfering.*

50.3.2 *However, if the first stroke of the new turn has not yet been played, it is possible that B will remember the error unaided before the limit of claims has passed. The policy underlying Law 50(a)(1) is to retain this possibility by requiring A to say and do nothing, recognising that A can no longer influence the position of the balls and clips. If B realises that A committed an error before playing his first stroke, all well and good. If he does not and plays the first stroke of his turn, the balance of the game will have been undisturbed. Again, the bystander should be politely rebuked.*

50.4 Law 50(a)(2)

This deals with the case when the striker is still on court when a bystander interferes by informing him that he has committed an error. It recognises that the information from the bystander places the striker in an impossible position if it is correct and if the limit of claims has not passed. The only logical way of continuing the game is to cease play, rectify the error and then ask a referee to restore the balance of the game (see 50.7 below).

50.5 Law 50(a)(3)

50.5.1 *This deals with the case when the striker is still on court when a bystander interferes by informing the adversary that the striker has committed an error. It recognises that the information from the bystander places the adversary in an impossible position if it is correct and if the limit of claims has not passed. How can he deal with subsequent strokes in error or if the striker commits a different error in consequence of the first error. The only*

logical way of continuing the game is to forestall play, rectify the error and then ask a referee to restore the balance of the game (see 50.7 below).

- 50.5.2** *The difference between Law 50(a)(2) and (3) is the role of Law 23(b). If a bystander tells the adversary that the striker has committed a non-fatal error or is about to commit a fatal error when the adversary is already aware of the fact but has not forestalled because of Law 23(b), the bystander should be politely rebuked and adversary may continue as if the bystander had not spoken.*

50.6 Law 50(a)(4)

This deals with the case when a bystander announces to either player that an interference has occurred, typically that a ball is misplaced. Again the only logical way of proceeding is to cease play or forestall, correct the interference and ask a referee to restore the balance of the game (see 50.7 below).

50.7 Law 50(a), final sentence

If the error is non-fatal (i.e. covered by Law 27(e) to (i)), no action is required other than rectification because the striker will retain the innings. However, if the error is fatal, rectification must be followed by the end of the striker's turn unless the referee decides that this would not be an appropriate outcome. This is only likely to be the case in the case of a fault committed by the striker that neither side had noticed before the spectator intervened nor, in the opinion of the referee, would have been likely to have noticed.

The other fatal errors have a longer limit of claims and it will be difficult to be sure that the error would not have been noticed. In these cases, the underlying principle is that a referee must give a compromise decision under Law 55 that does not give the adversary the full benefit that would have accrued had he noticed the error or interference. This could mean requiring the adversary to start his turn by taking a lift shot at an arbitrarily placed ball.

51. Miscellaneous laws of conduct

- (a) **INTERRUPTING THE STRIKER** The adversary must not interrupt, distract, interfere with or offer advice to the striker except to forestall play in accordance with Law 23. If he does so, Law 55 may apply and the striker may take advantage of any such advice.
- (b) **PRESENCE ON COURT** The adversary must not ordinarily remain on the court when the striker is playing or move onto it until the striker's turn has ended and, in handicap play, until the striker has indicated that he does not intend to play a half-bisque or bisque.

ORLC – 51: MISCELLANEOUS LAWS OF CONDUCT

Law 51(a) has been expanded to prohibit the offering of advice by the adversary to the striker. This is necessary for the reasons stated in 50.2 above.

B. SPECIAL LAWS

52. Double-banked games

- (a) **GENERAL** More than one game may be played concurrently on one court using differently coloured sets of balls. The players, balls, clips and mallets of one game are outside agencies with respect to the other game.
- (b) **PRECEDENCE** Subject to Law 52(c)(2), precedence should normally be given to players in the following order:
 - (1) to a player who is making a break;
 - (2) to a player who is most likely to get clear of the relevant area first;
 - (3) to a player who will not require balls from another game to be marked and moved.
- (c) **MARKING BALLS** If a ball from another game might interfere with a player's next stroke:
 - (1) if it is not in a critical position, the permission of the players of the other game should be obtained so that it may be temporarily removed after its position has been marked;
 - (2) if it is in a critical position, the player should normally interrupt his turn until it has been removed in the normal course of play in the other game.
- (d) **ADDITIONAL LAWS OF CONDUCT**
 - (1) The players of each game should be aware of the course of play in the other game, especially when stepping onto the court. In particular, they should avoid crossing another player's line of aim. Interference by balls or players of the other game is dealt with under Laws 33 and 34.
 - (2) All players should carry suitable ball markers.
 - (3) In doubles play, the striker's partner should be ready to mark balls in either game on the court.
 - (4) One game should not normally be started within five minutes of the start of the other game.

ORLC – 52: DOUBLE-BANKED GAMES

This law sets out standard procedures to be followed for the smooth running of double-banked games on the same court. Note the requirement to get the permission of the players of the other game before marking a ball of that game. For a ball in a non-critical position, normal practice is to ask the striker and rely on him to tell his adversary if the ball has not been replaced by the end of his turn, but if the position may be critical to them both players should be consulted. A player intending to consult only the striker in the other game should, however, be careful. The position of a ball may not appear to be critical, but in fact it may be for wiring purposes and the striker in the other game may be unaware of the fact.

53. Tournament and match play

In tournaments and matches the following additional laws apply.

- (a) **REGULATIONS FOR TOURNAMENTS** The laws other than Law 55 are subject to any provisions in the current Regulations for Tournaments published by the governing body under whose jurisdiction the tournament or match is taking place.

(b) HOOP DIMENSIONS

- (1) The hoops shall be set according to the conditions advertised for the event. Hoops with larger uprights and crowns may also be specified.
- (2) If so advertised in the conditions for an event, the following clause replaces Law 35(b).
- (3) If a player suspects that the outcome of a stroke he has just played was affected by a ball being in contact with both uprights of a hoop simultaneously, he is entitled to have the equipment checked and, if necessary, adjusted or replaced. If it is found that the ball does touch both uprights of that hoop on some axis, he may elect to replay the stroke, unless his turn has ended for another reason.

(c) QUESTIONABLE STROKES A referee must always be called if available before a questionable stroke is played and to decide all disputes. If both the striker and the adversary fail to call a referee before what the adversary should have recognised as a questionable stroke, there is no appeal except on a question of law (see Law 48(d)(3)).**(d) TESTING** The players should call a referee to perform any test normally carried out by the players. During such a test both players are entitled to be on the court to watch, provided they do not interfere, and have the right of appeal to the Tournament Referee if they believe the test is being conducted incorrectly.**(e) REPEATED FAULTS** If the adversary believes that the striker is repeatedly committing faults in strokes that would not ordinarily require the presence of a referee, he should inform the striker and call a referee to watch a stroke or series of strokes or to take charge of the game temporarily. The striker has no justification for taking offence as players may genuinely differ as to what constitutes a fault.**(f) IMPASSE** An impasse exists when neither player is willing to make significant progress. Impasses shall be resolved according to the conditions advertised for the event and, failing which, at the discretion of the Tournament Referee.**(g) TIME-LIMITED GAMES**

- (1) **WINNER** Law 4(b) applies but, if neither side has pegged out both its balls in the time allotted for the game, the game is won by the side which has scored the greater number of points when the game ends in accordance with the relevant provisions in the Regulations for Tournaments.

(2) RESTORATION OF TIME

- (A) **ERRORS** Time is not restored following discovery of an error whether before or after the limit of claims.

- (B) **INTERFERENCE** Time is restored if an interference under Laws 30 to 32 is discovered before the end of the game.

- (3) **HANDICAP PLAY** Law 37(c)(1) applies subject to any restriction in the Regulations for Tournaments governing time-limits.

- (4) **END OF TURN** Law 4(e) applies subject to any restriction in the Regulations for Tournaments governing time-limits.

(h) DOUBLE-BANKED GAMES Double-banked games are additionally subject to any relevant provisions in the Regulations for Tournaments.

ORLC – 53: TOURNAMENT AND MATCH PLAY

53.1 *Law 53 imports the Regulations for Tournaments for tournaments and matches and empowers the advertised tournaments conditions to govern hoop dimensions (Law 53(b)) and impasses (Law 53(f)) (see 53.4 below).*

53.2 *Law 53(b)(3) is an optional (at the discretion of tournament organisers) alternative for Law 35(b), which provides that the striker may replay a stroke that he believes may have been affected by a mis-set hoop or mis-shapen ball (even if the ball staggered through the hoop), if, after measurement, it is found that the ball could jam on some axis. Some players believe this to be fairer than the standard provision and the ILC will be interested in feedback if it is used. It can be any ball that has been affected, not just the striker's ball. 'Another reason' in the final phrase means a reason unconnected with the relative width of the ball and hoop, so the striker does not get a replay if he sent his ball off in a croquet stroke in which the peelee just staggered through the hoop, but would if his ball stayed on, but the peelee bounced back out of the jaws onto his mallet.*

A further ruling on Law 53(b)(3) was approved 21st July 2015. See page 153.

53.3 *The main differences between organised and friendly games relate to the almost mandatory role of referees regarding questionable strokes, testing and repeated faults. Law 53(d) now explicitly gives both players the right to observe the referee conduct a test, providing that they do not get in the way, and to appeal if they believe that the referee is incorrectly applying the law by using an invalid procedure, but not if their observations differ from his.*

53.4 *The ILC issued a recommended regulation for resolving impasses under Law 53(f) in 2007, which reads:*

'IMPASSE

- (1) Either side may appeal to a referee that an impasse exists when it is their turn to play or a referee in charge may declare that an impasse exists.*
- (2) If on appeal, the referee decides that there is no impasse, play will continue normally. The referee will monitor the game until the tactical situation changes significantly, or until the referee decides that an impasse now exists.*
- (3) Once the referee has declared an impasse, play will continue normally for ten further turns (20 if there are only two balls in the game and both are for the peg). If the impasse still exists at the end of this period, the following remedies will be applied:*
 - (A) All balls still in play are removed from the lawn and then played back into the game from baulk. Except in (C) below, the clips are not moved. A coin toss will determine which side may choose to play first or second, unless there are only three balls remaining in the game, in which case the side with two balls will play first.*
 - (B) If there are three or four balls still in the game, the game shall proceed normally.*
 - (C) If only two balls remain in the game and both are for the peg, a tie-break contesting the last four hoops and the peg shall be played (the winning score will be recorded as +1 or 26-25). Both players are*

entitled to lifts under Law 36 of the Laws of Association Croquet, irrespective of who pegged out the other balls.

- (D) *If only two balls remain in the game and they are not both for the peg, play shall proceed normally except that no roquet will be allowed until the first stroke of:*

- *the eleventh turn after the restart; or*
- *the first turn after one in which a hoop point has been scored other than by peeling.*

If, during the prohibition on roquets, the striker's ball hits the opponent's ball, the stroke will be treated as though the opponent's ball were dead.'

Note that the entitlement to lifts in 3(C) was only intended to apply in games which started under the Laws of Advanced Play!

- 53.4.1** *The ILC believe that an impasse should be declared in a timed game with plenty of time remaining, if neither side is willing to make progress, rather than allowing the side ahead on points to play for time. The reason for this is that time limits are a managerial necessity, rather than a fundamental part of the game.*

- 53.5** *Note that if two players want to use time-limits for a social game, they are entitled to treat it as a match and apply Law 53(g) accordingly.*

54. Local laws

Clubs or persons controlling courts may request the appropriate governing body to approve a local law in order to meet a special need. If a local law is so approved, play must be in accordance therewith provided that it is properly advertised at the club or courts concerned.

ORLC – 54: LOCAL LAWS

No comment required.

55. Overriding law

- (a) **INTERPRETATION** In any case where the interpretation of a law appears to be uncertain, players and referees should refer to the Official Rulings on the Laws of Croquet. If no definitive answer is thereby obtained, they should have regard to the spirit and traditions of the game and apply the interpretation most consistent with the intent of the laws in analogous cases.
- (b) **EMERGENCY PROVISION** The following situations must be dealt with in accordance with Law 55(c):
- (1) a deliberate breach of these laws or the encouragement of another player to do so; or
 - (2) an infringement of these laws for which no penalty is otherwise prescribed; or
 - (3) a situation where Law 55 is stated to be potentially relevant (see Laws 2(b)(1), 2(b)(5), 7(b), 34(a), 50(a) and 51(a)) and is invoked; or
 - (4) any situation which does not appear to be adequately covered by these laws.
- (c) **EXTENT OF REMEDY** In applying the emergency provision, a referee must act as best meets the justice of the case. The actions he may take include, but are not limited to, directing that:

- (1) the position of one or more balls or hoops or the peg be changed; or
- (2) one or more points be scored or lost; or
- (3) a stroke must be played from a particular position; or
- (4) a particular player shall have the innings; or
- (5) an error discovered within the limit of claims be left unrectified; or
- (6) an interference be left uncorrected; or
- (7) time be restored in a time-limited game; or
- (8) one or more bisques be restored in a handicap game; or
- (9) a player be disqualified.

ORLC – 55: OVERRIDING LAW

55.1 *Law 55 (a) expressly refers to this document in cases of interpretative difficulty. It is to be hoped that these will be few in number but no-one can guarantee what the imagination of croquet players and the random accidents of the game may produce. Hence the reference to ORLC as a source of guidance and, where unavoidably necessary, an authoritative statement of the correct interpretation of a particular law.*

55.2 *Law 55(c) sets out a wide range of measures available to a referee in order that he may do justice. That is the overriding requirement. It should not be forgotten. Neither should it be forgotten that disqualification is the last resort. The aim of the lawmakers is to promote the playing of croquet and disqualification is a public humiliation which may well cause the recipient to leave the game for good. This is not to be desired but, nonetheless, the loss of a cheat is no loss at all.*

Appendices

Appendix 1 Tolerances and metric equivalents

Law	Subject	Imperial Units	Tolerance	Metric Equivalents	Tolerance
2	The court	35 yards	± 6 inches	32.0 metres	± 150 mm
		28 Yards	± 6 inches	25.6 metres	± 150 mm
		13 Yards	± 3 inches	11.9 metres	± 75 mm
		7 Yards	n/a	6.4 metres	n/a
		1 Yard	n/a	0.9 metres	n/a
3(a)	The peg	18 inches	± 1 inch	450 mm	± 25 mm
		6 inches	n/a	150 mm	n/a
		1.5 inches	± ¼ inch	38 mm	± 6mm
3(b)	Hoops	12 inches	± ½ inch	300 mm	± 12.5 mm
		4 inches	± 1/32 inch	100 mm	± 0.8 mm
		3¾ inches	± 1/32 inch	95 mm	± 0.8 mm
		5/8 inch	± 1/32 inch	16 mm	± 0.8 mm
3(c)	Balls	3 ⁵ / ₈ inches	± 1/32 inch	92 mm	± 0.8 mm
		16 ounces	± ¼ ounce	454 grams	± 7 grams
3(f)	Corner flags	12 inches	n/a	300 mm	n/a
3(g)	Corner pegs	3 inches	n/a	75 mm	n/a
		¾ inch	n/a	19mm	n/a

Appendix 2

Ball performance specifications

1. When dropped from a height of 60 inches onto a steel plate 1 inch thick set rigidly in firmly-based concrete, a ball must rebound to a height of not less than 30 inches and not more than 45 inches.
2. The rebound heights of a set of balls to be used in a game must not differ by more than 3 inches.

Appendix 3

Full bisque handicap play

When a game is played under the conditions of Full Bisque Handicap Play, the laws of Handicap Play apply subject to the following modifications.

1. THE BASE HANDICAP

The base handicap is scratch unless agreed or directed to be greater than scratch.

2. SINGLES PLAY

If both players have handicaps that are greater than the base handicap, the first sentence of Law 37(b)(1) does not apply and each player receives a number of bisques equal to the difference between his handicap and the base handicap.

3. DOUBLES PLAY

- (a) **NUMBER OF BISQUES** If both sides have aggregate handicaps that are greater than twice the base handicap, the first sentence of Law 43(a) does not apply and each side receives a number of bisques equal to half the difference between its aggregate handicap and twice the base handicap.
- (b) **RESTRICTION ON PLAY** A player whose handicap is lower than the base handicap may play a half-bisque but may not play a bisque and the second sentence of Law 43(b) is modified accordingly.

Appendix 4 (New Zealand Version)

Alternate Stroke Doubles Play

Any form of Doubles Play permitted by the laws may be played as Alternate Stroke Doubles.

When a game is played under the conditions of Alternate Stroke Doubles Play, the relevant laws of Doubles, Advanced Doubles, Handicap Doubles, or Advanced Handicap Doubles Play apply subject to the following modifications.

1. NON-APPLICATION OF VARIOUS LAWS

Law 40(a) does not apply. In the case of Handicap Play, Laws 37(f) and 43(b) also do not apply.

2. ALTERNATE STROKE PLAY

Subject to Paragraph 3 below, the players of each side play alternate strokes throughout the game and from turn to turn, whether such turns are ordinary turns, or in the case of Handicap Play, bisques or half-bisques.

Thus the partner of the player who played the last stroke of a turn plays the first stroke of his side's next turn.

3. ERRORS

a. PLAYING OUT OF SEQUENCE

1. If an adversary observes that a player is about to play out of sequence, he must forestall play immediately. If a player plays out of sequence and the error is discovered before the offending side has played two further strokes, the error is rectified and the correct player then plays.
2. In the case of Handicap Play any half-bisque or bisque played after the first stroke in error is restored (see Law 39(a)(1)).
3. If the error is discovered after the limit of claims, play is deemed to have proceeded as if the player had not played out of sequence and play continues according to the sequence thereby established.

- b. **OTHER ERRORS** If any other error is rectified, the partner of the player who played the first stroke in error plays the next stroke to be played by the side.

4. INTERFERENCES

- a. If play is deemed not to have occurred following discovery of an interference under Laws 30 to 32, the player who played the first affected stroke plays the next stroke to be played by his side.
- b. If a stroke is to be replayed following discovery of an interference under Laws 33 to 35, the partner of the player who played the stroke originally plays the replayed stroke.

Appendix 5

Advanced handicap play

When a game is played under the conditions of Advanced Handicap Play, the laws of both Advanced Play (Laws 36 and 42) and Handicap Play (Law 37 to 39 and 43) apply subject to the following modifications:

1. BISQUES IN RELATION TO LIFT OR CONTACT

Any half-bisque or bisque is counted as part of the 'preceding turn' for the purpose of determining the entitlement to a lift or contact under Law 36. There is no restriction on taking a half-bisque or bisque after a turn in which a lift or contact has been taken.

2. PEGGING OUT IN ADVANCED HANDICAP GAMES

The restriction on pegging out the striker's ball in Law 38 does not apply.

Appendix 6

One-ball play

When a game is played under the conditions of One-Ball play, the laws of Ordinary Level Singles Play, together with those of Advanced and/or Handicap Singles Play if specified, apply subject to the following modifications.

1. AN OUTLINE OF THE GAME

Each side consists of a single player who plays one ball, of any distinct colour, throughout. The object of the game is for each side to make its ball score 12 hoop points and a peg point, a total of 13 points, before the other side.

2. THE START OF A GAME

The part of Law 8(b) that refers to the third and fourth turns does not apply.

3. ADVANCED PLAY

The references to the partner ball in Law 36(b), Law 36(c), and the reference to the third and fourth turns in Law 36(d), do not apply.

4. HANDICAP PLAY

Unless otherwise advertised in the conditions for the event, the number of bisques to be given is one third of the difference between the handicaps of the players, rounded to the nearest half or full bisque, except that handicaps below 2 are adjusted as follows before taking the difference:

$1\frac{1}{2} \rightarrow 1$	$0 \rightarrow -2$	$-1\frac{1}{2} \rightarrow -5$	$-3 \rightarrow -8$
$1 \rightarrow 0$	$-\frac{1}{2} \rightarrow -3$	$-2 \rightarrow -6$	
$\frac{1}{2} \rightarrow -1$	$-1 \rightarrow -4$	$-2\frac{1}{2} \rightarrow -7$	

Appendix 7

Short croquet

Short Croquet is a shortened version of the game, primarily intended for play on smaller lawns.

The laws of Handicap Singles Play apply, subject to the following modifications.

1. THE COURT

The standard court is a rectangle measuring 24 by 16 yards. The four outer hoops are 4 yards from the adjacent boundaries and the two inner hoops are 6 yards north and south of the peg.

2. THE COURSE

The game is 14 points; 6 hoops and the peg (see Law 44(c)).

3. THE HANDICAPPING SYSTEM

The Short Croquet Handicap Table, as published by the appropriate governing body from time to time, shall be consulted with reference to each player's Association Croquet handicap to determine whether he is obliged to make one or more mandatory peels or entitled to receive one or more bisques. If both players are entitled to receive bisques, the principles of Full Bisque Handicap Croquet apply and each player receives the appropriate number of bisques indicated in the table.

4. MANDATORY PEELS

- (a) EITHER BALL MAY BE PEELED** Either ball of a side may be peeled by its partner ball to count as a mandatory peel.
- (b) PLAYING WHEN NOT ENTITLED** When the striker is in a position where the number of mandatory peels outstanding is equal to the number of hoop points remaining to be scored by his two balls, the striker's ball does not score a hoop point for itself by running a hoop in order. If after running a hoop under these circumstances, the striker continues to play as if the striker's ball had scored a hoop point for itself, Law 25 (playing when not entitled) applies.

5. PEELING AN ADVERSARY'S BALL

An adversary's ball may be peeled without penalty, except that if the adversary has a number of mandatory peels outstanding equal to the number of hoop points remaining to be scored by his two balls, his number of mandatory peels outstanding is reduced by one for each peel made on either of his balls.

6. PEGGING OUT

- (a) NO PEG OUT BEFORE PARTNER BALL BECOMES A ROVER** Law 38 applies.

- (b) **NO PEG OUT BEFORE COMPLETION OF MANDATORY PEELS** The striker may not peg out the striker's ball in a stroke unless, before or during that stroke, his last mandatory peel was completed. If he does so and removes the striker's ball from the court, Law 30 applies.
- (c) **CANCELLATION OF MANDATORY PEELS** If the striker pegs out an adversary's ball when the adversary still has mandatory peels outstanding, all such peels are cancelled.

7. WIRING LIFT

Law 13 applies but the first part of Law 13(a) is amended to read 'If the adversary is responsible for the position of a ball (see Law 13(b)) of the striker's side which is wired (see Law 13(c)) from its partner ball or, if that has been pegged out, from all other balls and not in contact with another ball, the striker may start his turn:'.

SCHEDULE 1

SCHEDULE OF BISQUES

Full Game	22-point Game	18-point Game	14-point Game	Full Game	22-point Game	18-point Game	14-point Game	Full Game	2-point Game	18-point Game	14-point Game
¼	0	0	0	10¼	8½	7	5½	20	17	14	11
½	½	½	½	10½	9	7½	5½	20½	17	14	11
¾	½	½	½	10¾	9	7 ½	6	20¾	17½	14	11
1	1	½	½	11	9½	7½	6	20¾	17½	14½	11
1¼	1	1	½	11¼	9½	8	6	21	18	14½	11½
1½	1½	1	1	11½	9½	8	6	21½	18	14½	11½
1¾	1½	1	1	11¾	10	8	6½	21½	18	15	11½
2	1½	1½	1	12	10	8½	6½	21¾	18½	15	11½
2¼	2	1½	1	12¼	10½	8½	6½	22	18½	15	12
2½	2	1½	1½	12½	10½	8½	6½	22¼	19	15½	12
2¾	2½	2	1½	12¾	11	9	7	22½	19	15½	12
3	2½	2	1½	13	11	9	7	22¾	19½	16	12½
3¼	3	2½	2	13¼	11	9	7	23	19½	16	12½
3½	3	2½	2	13½	11½	9½	7½	23¼	19½	16	12½
3¾	3	2½	2	13¾	11½	9½	7½	23½	20	16½	12½
4	3½	3	2	14	12	9½	7½	23¾	20	16½	13
4¼	3½	3	2½	14¼	12	10	7½	24	20½	16½	13
4½	4	3	2½	14½	12½	10	8	24¼	20½	17	13
4¾	4	3½	2½	14¾	12½	10	8	24½	20½	17	13
5	4	3½	2½	15	12½	10½	8	24¾	21	17	13½
5¼	4½	3½	3	15¼	13	10½	8	25	21	17½	13½
5½	4½	4	3	15½	13	10½	8½	25¼	21½	17½	13½
5¾	5	4	3	15¾	13½	11	8½	25½	21½	17½	13½
6	5	4	3	16	13½	11	8½	25¾	22	18	14
6¼	5½	4½	3½	16¼	14	11½	9	26	22	18	14
6½	5½	4½	3½	16½	14	11½	9	26¼	22	18	14
6¾	5½	4½	3½	16¾	14	11½	9	26½	22½	18½	14½
7	6	5	4	17	14½	12	9	26¾	22½	18½	14½
7¼	6	5	4	17¼	14½	12	9½	27	23	18½	14½
7½	6½	5	4	17½	15	12	9½	27¼	23	19	14½
7¾	6½	5½	4	17¾	15	12½	9½	27½	23½	19	15
8	7	5½	4½	18	15	12½	9½	27¾	23½	19	15
8¼	7	5½	4½	18¼	15½	12½	10	28	23½	19½	15
8½	7	6	4½	18½	15½	13	10				
8¾	7½	6	4½	18¾	16	13	10				
9	7½	6	5	19	16	13	10				
9¼	8	6½	5	19¼	16½	13½	10½				
9½	8	6½	5	19½	16½	13½	10½				
9¾	8½	7	5½	19¾	16½	13½	10½				
10	8½	7	5½	20	17	14	11				

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Official Rulings on the Laws of Association Croquet

SECTION A INTRODUCTION

1. Principal function of ORLC and responsibility for the Laws of Association Croquet

1.1 The principal function of the Official Rulings on the Laws of Croquet ('ORLC') is to act as the official repository of rulings made by the International Laws Committee ('ILC') with the approval and on behalf of the governing bodies of croquet in Australia, England, New Zealand and the United States of America ('the Four Governing Bodies' or '4GB').

1.2 The ILC consists of four individuals each of whom is nominated by one of the 4GB. At the time of writing, the 4GB have joint responsibility for the administration of the laws of Association Croquet. While it is contemplated that at some point in the future that responsibility might pass to the World Croquet Federation, that step has not yet occurred and would require the unanimous agreement of the 4GB before it could occur.

1.3 The individuals nominated to the ILC are currently:

- Max Hooper (Australian Croquet Association)
- Graeme Roberts (Croquet New Zealand)
- Martyn Selman (United States Croquet Association)
- Ian Vincent (Croquet Association)

They are indebted to Stephen Mulliner, who edited the 2000 Edition of the laws and wrote the initial draft of this document, and to Yvonne Yeates and Ashton Hulme for proofreading this revised edition

2. Background

2.1 Official Rulings first appeared in 1990 as a result of a decision of an International Laws Meeting held in 1990 in Christchurch, New Zealand. It was agreed that some recent changes made to the Laws had proved to cause as many problems of interpretation as they aimed to solve. It was recognised that questions of laws interpretation would sometimes give rise to differences of opinion. It was therefore desirable that the official interpretation in such cases should be made known.

2.2 Following prompting from members of the Australian Laws Committee in the mid-1990s, it was agreed to produce a new edition of the Laws. The main goals of the 6th Edition were:

- 2.2.1 to improve the organisation and transparency of the Laws;
- 2.2.2 to deal with situations not covered by the 5th Edition;
- 2.2.3 to simplify the treatment of errors and interference with play; and
- 2.2.4 to provide a comprehensive Index.

2.3 The 6th Edition was published in August 2000 and came into force from 1 September 2000. Although a key goal has been to make the Laws more transparent so that one reading of the relevant law(s) should be sufficient to answer any given

query, it is inevitable that from time to time players and referees will encounter situations for which the Laws do not appear to provide a clear-cut answer. It is hoped that most such cases, when communicated through national laws committees to the ILC, will be shown to be capable of easy resolution and will merit inclusion in ORLC only as examples of how a particular law operates in the relevant circumstances.

- 2.4 However, it is possible that more serious differences of interpretation will arise which will demand an authoritative ruling on which interpretation is to be followed in future. Such decisions will have the status of Official Rulings and will appear in ORLC. It is for this reason that ORLC is made a mandatory source of reference by Law 55(a).
- 2.5 Official rulings are given in section C1 below. Draft rulings, which are candidates to become official rulings unless objections are raised to them, are given in section C2. These are intended as guidance as to how the Laws should currently be interpreted and so carry at least as much weight as the commentary. On the other hand, the possible amendments given in section C3, and issues for future discussion in section C4 are speculation as to what may happen in future and should not be used for current interpretation.
- 2.6 In January, 2008, the ILC proposed a set of amendments to the 6th Edition, to consolidate the rulings that had been made since the 6th Edition came into force, clarify the wording where it was felt to be unclear and introduce some minor changes, mainly simplifications, in the way the game is played. These were adopted by the 4GB and have now taken effect in all of their domains.

3. Additional function

- 3.1 A further useful function of ORLC is to act as a commentary on the Laws. Croquet players and referees have been familiar with Prichard's Commentary on the Laws of Croquet (revised in 1988 by Bill Lamb) and with Graeme Roberts' Referees Handbook. Both would have required extensive updating to accommodate the 6th Edition and it makes good sense to use ORLC instead which might otherwise be a rather slim volume in its early months and years.
- 3.2 As suggested above, in the great majority of cases the solution to an issue should be apparent from one reading of the Laws, aided by reference to the comprehensive Index. Nonetheless, there are areas, such as the error laws (Laws 22 to 28), which benefit from fuller explanation.

4. Structure of the Laws

Although the provision of an index should make it easier to find the law on a particular matter, the contents pages still repay study as they reveal the structure of the laws. They are divided into four numbered parts, which are in turn sub-divided into lettered sections.

Part 1 provides an outline of the game, followed by the laws relating to the court and equipment and a set of definitions of terms used throughout the laws.

Part 2 is the core of the laws, giving the laws of ordinary single play. Section 2A describes the game as it should be played; Section 2B deals with errors and Section 2C deals with other forms of interference with play.

Part 3 deals with other forms of play: Advanced, Handicap, Doubles and Shortened games.

Part 4 specifies the conduct of the players and ends with the overriding law, which governs interpretation.

5. Revision timetable

It is intended to revise this document as required in the light of comments received and to deal with any further issues arising from play under the amended Laws. Comments should be sent to one of the representatives named above, or can be e-mailed to the discussion list croquet-laws@nottingham-lists.org.uk.

6. Changes Log

This section gives a log of significant changes since the June 2002 Edition of this document. The ILC is grateful to those who took the trouble to submit comments.

April 2009

Paragraph A2.5 expanded to state applicability of rulings and other sections of part C.

Draft ruling on Law 15(c) promoted and new draft rulings on Laws 13(b)(1)(E), 27(a), 33(d)(1) and 33(d)(2) added.

List of outstanding issues updated.

Historical references to timing of changes removed throughout part D.

Reference to monitoring of usage of moulded grips deleted from D3.4.2.

Material in D5.1 to D5.4 reordered.

Dubious explanation removed from D6.1.1.

Distinction between weather and its effects removed and example of puddles added to D7.1.

Commentary on Law 13(b) updated to refer to draft ruling and include examples of interference under Law 33.

Introductory paragraph about terminology added to D14.1.

New paragraph D14.2 about ball falling back into a hoop added, with material formerly in D17.1.

Reference to Law 19(b) added to D16.4.

Mention of difficult conditions removed from D19.7.

Commentary on limit of claims expanded in D22.4 and table added as Appendix 1.

Note about previous errors added to D23.2.

Commentary on Law 24 re-written.

Misleading analogy to compound errors removed from D26.1.

Commentary on Law 27(a) extended to cover the case of playing in the knowledge that a ball has been moved for double bankers.

Conditions for end of turn re-written with specific example in D27.5 and D27.6.

Commentary on the meaning of “visibly” added to D28.10.

Commentary on distinction between categories of interference revised in D29.4.

Commentary on Law 33(d) extended to refer to draft rulings and other issues.

Commentary on Law 37(e) extended to cover the case of an unnoticed roquet.

March 2008

Revised to take account of the 2008 Amendments to 6th Edition.

Additions to and restructuring of possible changes (section C4).

Minor clarifications to 4.33 and 13.3.

SECTION B

SUMMARY OF PRINCIPAL CHANGES TO THE SIXTH EDITION

The amendments proposed in January, 2008, make no major change to the way Croquet has been played since 1961. The minor changes that they make can be summarised as follows:

1. In court cannons (Law 6(h)). The restriction that one of the balls in a cannon must be a yard-line ball has been dropped.
2. Foot sliding (Law 28(a)(1)). It is now a fault to deliberately use the foot or leg to guide the mallet.
3. Causing Damage (28(a)(15)). Liability to being faulted for causing substantial damage to the court with the mallet is now restricted to certain types of stroke, rather than the manner in which the stroke was played.
4. Interference by Outside Agencies (Laws 31 and 33). Strokes that suffer interference will only be replayed in strictly defined circumstances, and not if the interference could have been anticipated. There is now a right to a replay if misled by the position of a ball that has suffered interference.
5. Optional replacement of balls after a fault in handicap games (Law 37(h)). The exception for handicap games that was introduced when replacement of balls after a fault was made optional has been removed.
6. Balls larger than hoops (Laws 35(b), 53(b)). An alternative to Law 35(b), to allow a replay if a ball is found to touch both uprights of a hoop on some axis, has been provided in Law 53(b) for tournament organisers who wish to adopt it.
7. Restoration of Bisques (Law 39(a)(3)). An anomaly in the restoration of bisques after errors has been corrected.
8. Standard of proof for faults (Law 48(d)). The degree of certainty needed before a fault can be given is now defined.
9. Impasses (Law 53(f)). Although no change to the Laws has been made, advice has been given about changes to regulations to resolve impasses.
10. Doubles (Law 40(b)). It has been clarified that a doubles match can start in the absence of one of the players.
11. Playing when not Entitled (Law 25). The limit of claims for starting a turn prematurely has been increased and better provision made for interleaved turns. [The changes made by the 6th Edition can be found at the Introduction to the 6th Edition of the Laws.]

SECTION C

Rulings, amendments, future discussion

1. Official rulings

Corrections to cross-references The following cross references should be corrected:

In Law 17(c), replace '16(c)(2)(C)' by '16(c)'.

In Law 44(d) insert '44(b)(2),' after 'Laws', and delete ', 44(b)(4)'.

Law 15(c): This is not an exhaustive list of things that may happen after a ball has hit the peg in a stroke in which it is pegged out. If live, it may also be roqueted (in which case the striker's turn will end under Law 4(d)(3)).

2. Draft rulings

Law 13(b)(1)(E): The words 'without specifying which' apply only to the second case, that of declaring a stroke played. After rectifying the error of starting a turn by playing one of his adversary's balls, the striker has no choice and is responsible for the position of the ball he played (under Law 13(b)(1)(D)) and both his balls.

Law 27(a)(1): This clause does not apply to a ball that has been moved to expedite a double-banked game if the striker plays or is about to play a stroke which he believes will not affect the ball in either its lawful or actual position.

Law 33(d)(1): This clause does not apply to strokes started after the interference.

Law 33(d)(2): This clause applies only to interference under Law 33(a), not to interference by natural forces. There is no replay under Law 33(a)(1) if the turn ends under this clause.

3. Proposed amendments

The following changes are noted for when the laws are next amended:

- a) change Law 28(a)(6) to bring the definition of a hampered stroke in line with that in 28(a)(15).
- b) To clarify the intended meaning (as indicated in the commentary):
In Law 38, first sentence, replace 'became' by 'becomes' and 'has been' by 'is'.

4. Issues for future discussion

The following issues have been noted for future consideration by the ILC (but no decisions have been taken on their desirability nor on priority for dealing with them): the specific issues are listed in order of the law concerned.

1. Overall structure and style
 1. Shortening and simplification.
 2. Gender neutral language.
 3. Reduction in number of cross-references.
 4. Definition to be given before use of a term.
 5. Translatability.
 6. Consistency and simplicity of language.
 7. Improvements to the index.
 8. Incorporation of commentary in published text.
 9. Include summary of limit of claims.
2. Specific Issues
 1. Metrication and tolerances.
 2. Specification of hoop width as gap between ball and hoop.
 3. Adjustment of equipment.
 4. Ball specifications.
 5. Mallet specifications, including treatment of non-bevelled edges.
 6. Start and end of turn and game.

7. Extension of striking period to include casting.
8. Redrafting of Law 6(b)(1), to remove the tautology “stationary position”.
9. Elimination of the term “Ball in hand”.
10. Outside Agencies.
11. Replacement of ball with back to court.
12. Wiring when swing impeded by a ball.
13. Re-drafting of Law 14.
14. Whether a ball should become dead (although otherwise remaining in play) when pegged-out.
15. Elimination of the term “Deemed Roquet”.
16. Limits of Claims.
17. Penalties for errors.
18. Multiple Errors and Interaction between Errors and Interferences.
19. Playing in the knowledge that a ball has been moved for double bankers.
20. Elimination of the term “Purport”.
21. Playing with balls not in play, including those from other sets.
22. Include playing a bisque with the SB in the yard-line area under 27(g).
23. Rationalisation of faults.
24. Limit of claims for errors when bisque taken quickly.
25. Doubles with a missing player.
26. Rush or jump peels of hoop 1 in 1 and 3-Back games.
27. Unauthorised advice, particularly when about to commit an error.
28. Harmonisation with rules of Golf Croquet and the USCA game where differences are not fundamental to the structure of either game.
29. Refereeing regulations.
30. Refereeing of close double taps.
31. Review of 2008 amendments (e.g. Impasse regulation, alternative to 35(b), Law 33).

SECTION D

The commentary that comprises this section of the ORLC is interleaved with the Laws above, except for the ruling on Law 53(b)(3) below.

Official Ruling on Law 53(b)(3) (page 135)

21st July 2015.

Ruling

OR 53(b)(3): Law 55(b)(4) should be applied to interpret Law 53(b)(3), which reads:

“If a player suspects that the outcome of a stroke he has just played was affected by a ball being in contact with both uprights of a hoop simultaneously, he is entitled to have the equipment checked and, if necessary, adjusted or replaced. If it is found that the ball does touch both uprights of that hoop on some axis, he may elect to replay the stroke, unless his turn has ended for another reason.”

as though it read:

"If a player suspects that the outcome of a stroke he has just played was materially affected by a ball being in contact with both uprights of hoop simultaneously, he is entitled to have the equipment checked and, if necessary, adjusted or replaced. The time taken to do this is restored.

"If it is found that the ball does touch both uprights of that hoop on some axis and he had attempted to get the ball through the hoop, he may elect to replay the stroke, attempting to do so again, unless his turn has ended for another reason. If he does not attempt to do so, or elects not to replay the stroke, the outcome of the original stroke stands, with any ball jammed in a hoop above ground being placed on the ground in the centre of the hoop."

Background

Law 53(b)(3) was introduced in the 2008 revision as an optional alternative to Law 35(b). It has been widely adopted, to the extent that the ILC are minded to make it mandatory when the laws are next revised, but some concerns have been raised about its application in particular instances. This ruling attempts to address those.

The first concern was that replays were being allowed in cases where the interference by the hoop was incidental to the intended outcome of the stroke. For example, if, after running hoop 2, a player sent a pioneer to hoop 4 which happened to stick in it, with the striker's ball ending up cross-wired from the ball at hoop 3, it seems unjust to allow the striker a replay.

The second was that players were allowed to adopt a different line of play in the replay from that which they took in the original stroke, e.g. playing away rather than re-attempting the hoop. Opinions differ as to whether the additional complication of requiring them to play a stroke with the same intended outcome is justified, but those who think it is do so very strongly. The objection that requiring the striker to physically replay the same stroke would be impossible to police (as the referee is unlikely to have seen the original) has been overcome by saying just that the striker must attempt to get the ball through the hoop again. Another objection, that the tactical situation may have changed because time had, or was about to, expire by the time the replay was taken, has been addressed by ruling that the time taken to check and reset a hoop should be restored.

It has not been possible to address the third concern, that the striker can benefit by electing not to replay the stroke, e.g. if a peelee lodged in a hoop, rather than just running through to an awkward position. The reason for this is that, to make a requirement for a mandatory replay effective, the adversary would have to be given the right to have the hoop checked before the striker played another stroke, and it is felt that this could unreasonably interrupt the striker's break. Note the contrast with Law 33(a)(1), where a replay is mandatory if the conditions are met, the difference being that in that case the interference will have been obvious to both players and, if the stroke is not replayed, the balls are placed where they would have ended up, rather than left where they did. This is much less easy to judge in the case of interference by a hoop.

A final concern, that in a few games an excessive number of requests for hoops to be checked have been made, has also not been specifically addressed, although the requirement that the outcome of the stroke must have been *materially* affected might reduce the incidence of this slightly. It is felt that the solution to this is one of management rather than law: the players must have confidence that the hoops are set such that the balls can get through them unimpeded. If the problem does become more

widespread, a system like that used for reviews of line calls in tennis, or umpiring decisions in cricket, that a player is only allowed a specified number of unsuccessful claims for a replay in a game, after which they have to take the hoops as they find them, could be instigated, but that does not seem necessary at the moment.

It has not been thought necessary to spell out in the ruling that a replay implies that all balls are replaced to the position they were in before the stroke was played and that any points scored in the original stroke are cancelled, as when an error is rectified. In the next revision it is intended to define the term replay in an additional clause in Law 29, with any restrictions on what may be done in it specified in the individual laws in which the term is used. We have, however, specified that if there is no replay (or the replay does not meet the new condition), the outcome of the original stroke stands, which means that any points scored in it are valid and the balls are (re-)placed where they came to rest, with the obvious exception of any ball jammed above the ground!

Guidance on Implementation

If the striker commits a fault in a stroke, it must be a matter of judgement by the referee whether the fault was a result of a ball (possibly a peelee) being held up by a mis-set hoop, in which case a replay should be allowed, or would have happened anyway, in which case not. For example, if the striker's ball was close to or even in the jaws and straight in front, and the stroke was not being watched because the players had no reason to expect a problem, a replay should be allowed if the striker's mallet catches up with and re-touches his ball in the hoop. On the other hand, a referee called to watch a difficult angled jump in which the ball bounces back from the hoop back onto the mallet would not allow a replay (if only because the hoop at the height at which the ball would have passed though in a successful jump is likely to be a lot wider than at ground level, and hence the failure of the ball to go through was not caused by it touching both wires simultaneously, even if it could in some orientation at ground level). In marginal cases, the benefit of the doubt should be given to the claimant.

As the requirement that the player should re-attempt the hoop in a replay is new, a referee awarding a replay should tell the player about this restriction, rather than penalise them if they adopt a different line of play because they were unaware of it.

As before, the first thing a referee should do when called to test a hoop where a replay may be claimed is to mark where any balls moved in the last stroke were before it was played, relying on the evidence of the striker and anyone else who can usefully provide it. Then mark where the balls ended up, test and if necessary reset the hoop, but now, if a replay is awarded, leave the markers in place until after it has been taken, in case the line of play is challenged.

The WCF Golf Croquet Rules – 2013 Edition

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1. Outline of the Game

- (a) The game is played by striking a ball with a mallet. It is played as either doubles with four players or singles with two players. In doubles one side of two players plays with blue and black balls (or green and brown) and the other side with red and yellow (or pink and white), each player playing only one colour. In singles each player plays both balls of the side.

Commentary on Rule 1(a): *The game may also be played socially with two players on one side each playing one ball throughout and one player on the other side playing both balls. Doubles rules apply to both sides.*

- (b) The object of the game is for each side to cause either ball of its side to run hoops in a specified order. A point is scored for the side whose ball first runs the hoop in order in accordance with Rule 7.
- (c) A match is a contest for the best of 1, 3 or 5 games of 7, 13 or 19 points. Each game ends as soon as one side (the winner) has scored a majority of the points to be played. Alternative endings which may be used include playing to a 2-point advantage or using a time limit. If the players leave the court or start another game having agreed which side has won, then the game has ended with the agreed result. A match ends as soon as one side has won the majority of games to be played in the match.

Commentary on Rule 1(c): (i) *Two game matches may also be played, which end in a 2-0 or 1-1 score.*

(ii) *When playing to a 2-point advantage, depending on the game played, if the first player to 4, 7 or 10 points is not 2 points ahead play continues, normally for a maximum of six more hoops or until one player has a 2-point advantage, whichever comes first.*

(iii) *If time limits are being used, play may stop on the call of time, or after one more turn for each ball, or after the next hoop is scored, or some other variation, but which method is to be used is to be clearly stated before play commences. The outcome of a stroke played before time is called is valid play. Whichever method of stopping play is used, the management may allow play to continue for one hoop if the scores are tied when play is stopped.*

- (d) The hoops are contested as shown in Diagram 1. In a 7-point game the first 6 hoops are played and the 7th point is scored by contesting hoop 1 again. In a 13-point game the first 12 hoops are played and the 13th point is scored by contesting hoop 3 again. In a 19-point game the first 12 hoops are played, then hoops 3, 4, 1, 2, 11 and 12 are played again as hoops 13 to 18 respectively. The 19th point is scored by contesting hoop 3 again.
- (e) The balls are played in the sequence blue, red, black and yellow. If the alternative colours are being used the sequence is green, pink, brown and white. After whichever ball was last played, the next ball in the appropriate sequence is known as the striker's ball, and the owner of that ball is the striker.

Commentary on Rule 1(e): *This rule sets the sequence in which the balls are to be played. See Rule 11 for what happens when the sequence is broken and how a new sequence is established.*

- (f) Either side may score only the hoop that is the current hoop in order. When that hoop has been scored by any ball, either side may score only the next hoop in

order. No points are scored for hoops that are run out of order except when the players have left the court agreeing the game has ended. Should it be discovered before the end of the game that one or more hoops have been competed for by both sides and run out of order then play stops, the last correctly scored hoop is identified and play continues after a toss. The winner of the toss plays first with either ball, while the loser decides which penalty spot D or E on diagram 3 all *four* balls are to be played from.

- (g) When a hoop is scored and all balls have stopped moving the balls are played from the position they then occupy, except for any ball that has been directed to be played from a penalty spot.
- (h) Two games may be played simultaneously on the same court, normally using alternative coloured balls or striped balls. If this is done all players are to be aware of the other game and are to try to avoid any conflicts. The position of balls from the other game may be marked with permission from the participants of that game. Interference between balls in different games is dealt with by Rule 9.

Commentary on Rule 1(h): If other colours are to be used, the order of play should be stated before play commences. Where two games on the same court are approaching the same area of the court precedence may be given to the game that started first or to the game arriving in the area first, although due consideration should be given to the game least likely to delay play. Ideally, time limits would not normally be used where two games are played simultaneously on the same court.

2. The court

(a) The standard court

- (1) The standard court is a rectangle measuring 28 by 35 yards (25.6 by 32 metres). See Diagram 1. Its boundary must be clearly marked, the inner edge of the marking being the actual boundary.
- (2) The corners are known as I, II, III, and IV and the boundaries are known as the north, south, east and west boundaries regardless of the actual orientation of the court.
- (3) The peg is set in the centre of the court. There are six hoops which are set parallel to the north and south boundaries; the centres of the two inner hoops are 7 yards (6.4 metres) to the north and south of the peg; the centres of the four outer hoops are 7 yards (6.4 metres) from the adjacent boundaries.

(b) Variations to the standard court

- (1) The length and width of the court are each subject to a tolerance of ± 6 inches (152 mm). Where more than one boundary marking is visible and it is not obvious which one should be used, the most recent defines the true boundary or, if that cannot be determined, the innermost defines the true boundary. The actual boundary at any point is the straight line which best fits the inner edge of the boundary marking in the vicinity of that point.
- (2) Each hoop and the peg may be displaced up to 18 inches (457 mm) from its standard position provided that the lines joining the centres of hoops 1 and 2, 3 and 4, and 5 and 6 remain visually parallel to the east and west boundaries, and that the peg lies on the lines joining the centres of hoops 1 and 3, 2 and 4, and 5 and 6.

- (3) If it is discovered that a game is being played with a hoop or the peg missing or seriously misplaced, the item should be correctly placed, and play should continue from that point with all previous legal play condoned.
- (4) If the available area is too small for a standard court, a smaller court may be laid out by retaining the court proportions of five length units by four length units but using a length unit shorter than the standard 7 yards (6.4 metres). The appropriate governing body may approve other proportions and dimensions.

3. Equipment

(a) The Peg

- (1) The peg is a rigid cylinder with a height above the ground of 18 inches (457 mm) and a uniform diameter of $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches (38 mm). The tolerance for the height is ± 1 inch (25 mm). The tolerance for the diameter is $\pm \frac{1}{4}$ inch (6 mm). The peg must be vertical, firmly fixed, and white to a height of at least 6 inches (152 mm) above the ground. It may have blue, red, black and yellow, and/or green, pink and brown, bands descending in that order from the top.
- (2) Any time a peg is observed to not be upright it shall be made to be upright under the supervision of a referee or both sides, except when a ball is in contact with the peg, or would be brought in contact by the act of straightening in which cases the peg is not to be straightened until the ball has been played away.

(b) Hoops

- (1) Each hoop is made of solid metal and consists of two uprights connected by a crown. The crown must be straight and at right angles to the uprights. A hoop must be 12 inches (305 mm) in height above the ground measured to the top of the crown and must be vertical and firmly fixed. The tolerance for the height is $+\frac{1}{2}$ inch / -1 inch (+13 mm / -25 mm). The uprights and the crown must have a uniform diameter above the ground of between $\frac{5}{8}$ inch (16 mm) and $\frac{3}{4}$ inch (19 mm), with a tolerance of $\frac{1}{16}$ inch (1.5 mm), although minor deviations at the top and bottom are permitted. Alternatively, the crown of the hoop may be of square cross-section with sides of between $\frac{5}{8}$ inch (16 mm) and $\frac{3}{4}$ inch (19 mm), with a tolerance of $\frac{1}{16}$ inch (1.5 mm) and with rounded edges. The inner surfaces of the uprights must be approximately parallel and not less than $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches (95 mm) or more than 4 inches (102 mm) apart. However in tournament and match play, the organising body responsible for the competition may specify the distance between the uprights. Alternatively, it may specify the gap between a ball and the inner surface of one upright when the ball is half way through the hoop and is touching the other upright. Each hoop on a court must have the same width within a tolerance of $\frac{1}{32}$ inch (0.8 mm).
- (2) The hoops may be left unpainted or coloured white and, in addition, the crown of the first hoop may be coloured blue and that of the 5th hoop and/or the final hoop may be coloured red.
- (3) Any hoop that is observed to be loose or misaligned shall be made correct under the supervision of a referee or both sides, except when a ball is in contact with the hoop, or would be brought in contact by the act of straightening; in which cases the hoop is not to be straightened until the ball has been played away.

(c) The balls

- (1) There are four balls, coloured blue, black, red and yellow respectively. Alternative colours, namely green, brown, pink and white, and other sets of colours or distinguishing marks are permitted. A ball must be 3 5/8 inches (92 mm) in diameter with a tolerance of $\pm 1/32$ inch (0.8 mm) and must weigh 16 ounces (453 g) with a tolerance of $\pm 1/4$ ounce (7 g). However in tournament and match play, the organising body responsible for the competition may specify additional requirements.
- (2) The owner of a ball may, with permission from a referee or an opponent, lift the ball between strokes in order to wipe it, avoid interference or exchange it when it is faulty or damaged. Before removal, the position of the ball must be marked accurately.

Commentary on Rule 3(c)(2): See also Rules 9(g) and 11(a).

(d) Mallets

- (1) A mallet consists of a head with a shaft firmly connected to its mid-point and at right angles to it for at least the bottom 12 inches (305 mm), so that they function as one unit during play.
- (2) A grip of any material may be attached to the shaft, but neither it nor the shaft shall be moulded with an impression of any part of the player's hands.
- (3) The head must be rigid. It must have essentially identical playing characteristics regardless of which end is used to strike the ball. The parts of the ends which are flat are known as the end faces, which must be parallel and identical, though fine grooves and minor deviations are permitted. Both the end faces and their edges must be of a shape and material unlikely to damage the balls.
- (4) No mirrors, pointers or other devices intended to assist the aiming or playing of a stroke may be attached to any part of the mallet. However, the shaft need not be straight and the head may bear sighting lines.
- (5) A disabled player may use a mallet with an appropriately modified shaft or artificial aids providing that no advantage is gained thereby compared to a player without that disability using a conventional mallet.
- (6) A mallet may not be exchanged for another during a game, unless it suffers accidental damage which significantly affects its use or it becomes unavailable. A damaged mallet may only be used if the striker gains no advantage thereby. The playing characteristics of a mallet may never be changed during a game, except to restore its initial state following a change to it. If the head is detachable from the shaft, neither may be exchanged except as provided in this rule.

4. Accessories

The following accessories may be supplied for guidance, convenience and decoration. Any accessory impeding a player may be removed temporarily.

- (a) Corner flags coloured blue, red, black and yellow may be placed in corners I, II, III and IV respectively. They are to be mounted on posts about 12 inches (305 mm) high, either up to 12 inches (305 mm) outside the court, or touching the boundary but not intruding into the court.
- (b) A check fence high enough to arrest the progress of balls may be placed around the boundary and about 1 1/2 yards (1.4 metres) outside it.

- (c) White pegs, sufficiently prominent to be seen across the court, may be placed on or up to 12 inches (305 mm) outside the boundary to mark the ends of the halfway lines.

Commentary on Rule 4(c): *A painted or other mark should be made on the ground where the pegs are placed to enable them to be accurately replaced after temporary removal.*

- (d) Two sets of clips may be provided to record the scoring of hoops. One set is to be blue or black and the other red or yellow (or other colours if alternative balls are used). The appropriate colour clip may be attached to a hoop by the side scoring that hoop.
- (e) Where alternative colours are used regularly, a post displaying their colour sequence may be located just off the court.

5. The Start

- (a) The side which wins the toss plays first with the blue ball or the equivalent alternative colour.
- (b) All balls are initially played from a position on the court within a yard (914 mm) of corner IV.

Commentary on Rule 5(b): *Local rules may allow for a variation in the starting area to reduce wear on corner IV. However such a variation should not be normal in tournament play. One such variation is to start on the East boundary within 3 yards of corner IV.*

- (c) When a match consists of more than one game, the players retain the same balls and the loser starts the next game with either ball of the side.
- (d) Where a competition calls for more than one round of matches the winning of the toss may alternate between rounds.
- (e) A game starts when a player strikes or attempts to strike a ball with the intention of starting the game.

Commentary on Rule 5(e) *If the first player to play has an air-swing, the game has started for timing purposes and if a non-striking fault occurs in the air-swing to allow it to apply.*

- (f) Balls are outside agencies until they are played into the game in accordance with this rule. If it is noticed that a wrong ball has been played before all four balls have been played into the game, Rule 11 does not apply and the game reverts to its state after the last turn played correctly in sequence.
- (g) If the striker commits a non-striking fault before the ball is played in one of the first four turns of the game the ball remains an outside agency until it is played from the starting area in a later turn.
- (h) If the striker commits a striking fault in one of the first four turns of the game, the ball has been played into the game irrespective of whether the opponent chooses to leave it where it stopped or to have it replaced in the position it occupied before the fault was committed.

6. The Turn

- (a) Each turn consists of a single stroke and its consequences, ending when all balls moved in the turn have stopped moving or have left the court. A stroke is played when the striker strikes the striker's ball with a mallet. The accidental touching of a ball with the mallet by the striker while preparing to play a stroke counts as a stroke (or a fault). If a player while attempting to play a stroke makes contact with another ball before hitting the striker's ball, the first contact is a non-striking fault, not the playing of a wrong ball.

Commentary on Rule 6(a): *(i) A turn starts when the striker strikes the striker's ball and ends when the balls have come to rest or left the court. The next turn starts when the next striker strikes that striker's ball. Between the two turns there is a brief period while the new striker takes up position or while the players make decisions about balls off the court, off-side or that had been involved in a fault. This period is not part of either turn.*

(ii) While the striker is preparing to play a stroke, touching the striker's ball with the face of the mallet is a stroke, touching the striker's ball with another part of the mallet is a striking fault, while touching another ball is a non-striking fault.

- (b) A player may not deem a stroke to have been played.
- (c) An attempt to strike a ball which fails to touch it (an "air-swing") is not a stroke or a fault and, unless a non-striking fault is committed, the player is still the striker.
- (d) As a result of a stroke the striker's ball may run a hoop in order and score a point, or points if two hoops are run in order, or may cause other balls to move and score a point or points.
- (e) When two sides play simultaneously or nearly simultaneously, so that two balls are in motion at the same time, the striker is deemed to have played first irrespective of the actual order in which the two strokes were played and the other side commits a non-striking fault. If the commission of the fault affects the outcome of the striker's play, the striker may choose to have all balls affected by the fault replaced in the positions they occupied before the strokes were played and to replay the turn. If the striker's ball runs a hoop in order or causes another ball so to do after being affected by the fault, the striker may choose to waive the fault and score the point and, in that case, the other side does not lose its next turn.
- (f) When both players of a side play simultaneously or nearly simultaneously so that two balls are in motion at the same time the striker's play stands and the partner has committed a non-striking fault. No replay is permitted.
- (g) A ball leaves the court and becomes an outside agency if more than half of it crosses the boundary. It remains an outside agency until it is next played. Unless it is directed to be moved as an offside ball it is played from the point where it crossed the boundary. A player may request that a ball off the court be placed on the boundary, or that the position be marked, before any turn. The referee or in the absence of a referee the ball's owner is to determine the spot where the ball is placed.

Commentary on Rule 6(g): *The exact position of a ball placed on the boundary will be important if a player is seeking to block its line of play or wishes to know if it will become off-side if the hoop is made. In such cases the player is entitled to ask for the placement before playing. A ball that has been placed on the boundary and is*

moved before it is played, is returned and played from the place where it left the court, except when it becomes offside and is directed to be moved.

- (h) If a ball cannot be placed on the boundary because of the presence of another ball on the court, it is to be placed after the other ball has been played. However, if the ball to be placed will be played before the other ball, it is placed on the boundary in contact with the other ball as near as possible to where it would otherwise be placed.

Commentary on Rule 6(h): The unusual situation described here covers the case of a ball rushing another ball off the court and either remaining just on the court itself or leaving the court at the same spot. If the rushing ball is still on the court and interferes with the placement, the ball off the court is placed in contact with it and played from that contact position. If both balls leave the court in the same spot, the second one to play is placed after the first ball has been played.

- (i) If a ball placed on the boundary obstructs the playing of another ball, it is temporarily removed.

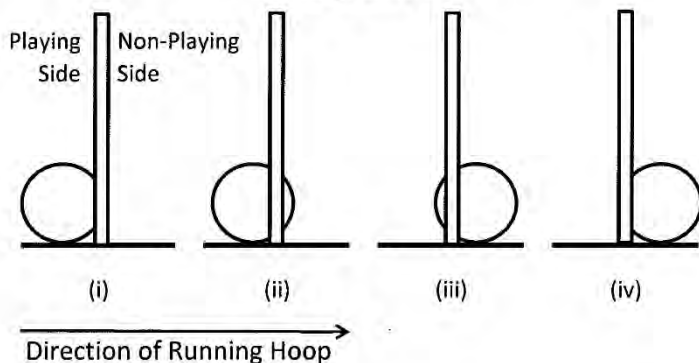
Commentary on Rule 6(i): *A ball that has left the court is an outside agency until it is played. As an outside agency it is to be moved if it may interfere with the playing of a stroke.*

- (j) If a ball moves after its position has been agreed, it is to be returned to the agreed position. The position of the ball is agreed if the next player has played or if the position of the ball has been ruled on by a referee or the players.

7. Scoring a Point

- (a) A ball scores a point by passing through the correct hoop in the order and direction shown in Diagram 1. This is known as running a hoop. If a ball first enters its hoop in order in the direction opposite to that shown in Diagram 1, it cannot score the point for itself in the same turn. If it has so entered, it cannot score the point in a subsequent turn unless it stops in a position in which it has not started to run the hoop.
- (b) Running a hoop is illustrated in Diagram 2. The ball starts to run a hoop as soon as the front of the ball breaks the plane of the non-playing side of the hoop. It completes the running if it stops clear of the plane of the playing side.
- (c) A ball may run a hoop in one or more turns.

Commentary on Rule 7(c): *If a ball enters a hoop in order from the playing side but stops in the hoop, and in a later turn a fault is committed that allows the ball to be replaced in the hoop, then the ball can complete the running of the hoop from that position.*

Diagram 2

- (i) Ball has not started to run the hoop
- (ii) Ball has started to run the hoop
- (iii) Ball has not completed running the hoop
- (iv) Ball has completed running the hoop

- (d) If a stroke causes more than one ball to run the hoop, the ball nearest the hoop before the stroke scores the point.
- (e) Both sides are responsible for keeping the score, the striker (or referee) announcing it after each point is scored.

Commentary on Rule 7(e): The usual format for naming the score is to first call the score of the side which has just scored and then the other side's score.

- (f) If a ball jams in a hoop in contact with both uprights, the hoop is to be adjusted, or, if the ball is too large, it is to be replaced. The player who played the turn in which the ball became jammed then chooses to replace any balls moved and replay the turn or to have the balls left as they finished with the ball in the hoop.

8. Advice

- (a) In doubles play, players may advise their partners and assist in the playing of a stroke by indicating the direction in which the mallet should be swung. However, when the stroke is actually played, the partner is to stand well clear of the striker or any position which might assist the striker in gauging the strength or direction of the stroke.
- (b) If asked, a player is to tell an opponent the score, which hoop is next in order, which ball was played last, or how any ball over the halfway line reached its position.
- (c) If a player acts on incorrect information given by the opponent and it is discovered before the player plays the same ball again, the player shall have the choice of a replay or allowing the play to stand, including any points scored in order.
- (d) A player may not give tactical advice to the opposing side. If such advice is given then Rule 14(a)(2) applies. Players on the opposing side may choose to act on the advice or to ignore it.

- (e) While advice, other than encouragement, should not be given from off the court, a player is entitled to act on such advice.

Commentary on Rule 8(e): *Management, rather than players and referees should seek to prevent off-court advice. Local Rules, with management permission may allow advice from off the court.*

9. Interference

- (a) Loose impediments on the court may be removed. Examples include worm casts, twigs, leaves, nuts, refuse and similar material.
- (b) The striker is entitled to relief from damage on the court, which is not a normal feature of that particular court nor is a consequence of ball damage, if in the opinion of both players or of a referee it affects play. The damage is to be repaired if possible. If this is impractical the balls may be moved so as to give the striker no advantage. A ball so moved but not affected by the stroke is to be replaced after the turn has ended.

Commentary on Rule 9(b): *Holes that result from patchy grass cover should be thought of as normal features, whereas holes formed by weed repair or mallet damage are not normal features. Holes or runs in the lawn caused by repeated ball movement, particularly in hoops should be treated as normal features of an indifferent court. A sprinkler head hole is an outside agency.*

- (c) Where a fixed obstacle outside the court interferes with a striker's swing or where the ground levels outside the boundary prevent the striker from adopting a level stance, the striker, with the consent of the opponent or referee, may move the ball to a point on the line connecting the point where the ball lies and the striker's intended target. The ball may be moved only the minimum distance to avoid the obstruction or uneven ground. If other balls lie within a yard (914 mm) of the original position of the striker's ball and are likely to interfere with the passage of the striker's ball, they are to be moved an equal distance into the court, parallel to the line of play, before the stroke is played, so that their relative positions remain the same. If such balls are not disturbed by the stroke, they are to be replaced after the turn has ended.

Commentary on Rule 9(c): *Where a boundary is close to a fence line or similar obstruction it is acceptable to move the boundary and corner hoops towards the centre line by 18 inches or more if that will make room for players to swing unimpeded.*

- (d) An outside agency is any agency unconnected with the game. Examples include animals, spectators, a referee other than the players, the players or equipment from another game, accessories, a ball off the court or a ball directed to be played from a penalty spot and other stray objects. Neither loose impediments nor weather are outside agencies.
- (e) If an outside agency or weather moves a stationary ball, it is to be replaced before the next stroke.
- (f) If an outside agency interferes with a moving ball during a turn while the outcome of the stroke is still in doubt, any balls moved by the stroke are to be replaced and the stroke is to be replayed. If the outcome of the stroke is not in doubt, the ball that suffered interference is to be placed where it would otherwise have stopped.

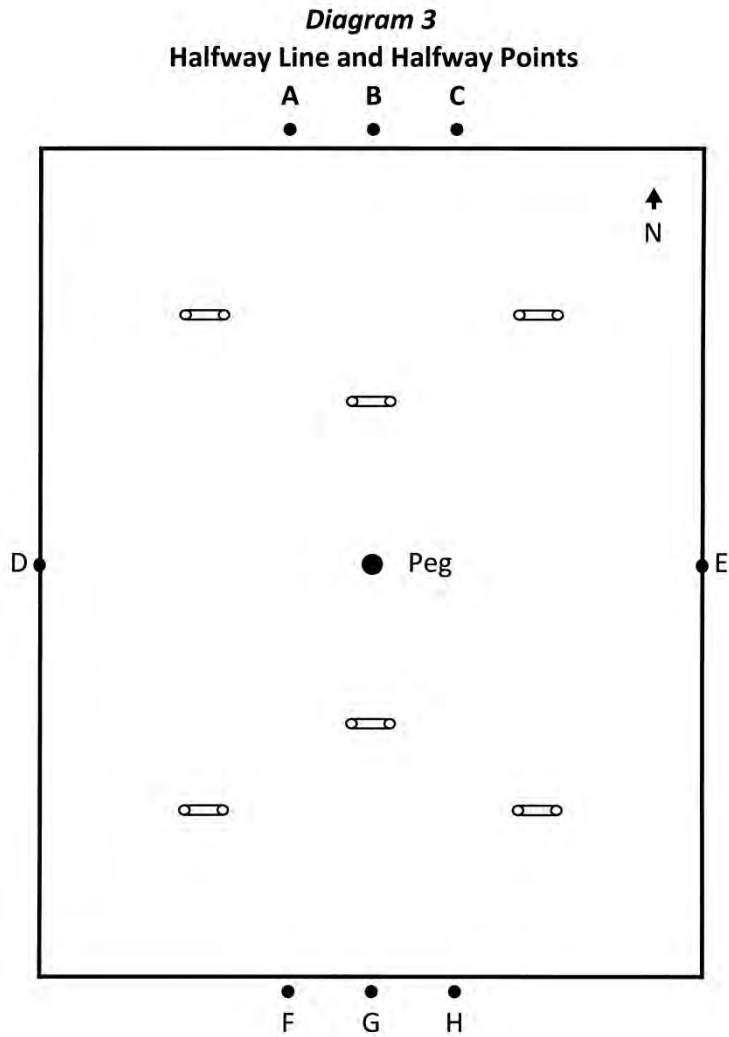
Commentary on Rule 9(f): *The outcome of a stroke that suffers interference is in doubt if there was a reasonable chance that the ball would have finished in a critical position (hoop running or blocking position), would have cleared a ball from a critical position or would have run a hoop. If there is little chance of one of these happening then the outcome is not in doubt, even though the exact finishing position would be unknown.*

- (g) If an outside agency, other than a scoring clip attached to a hoop, is in place before a stroke is played, and the outside agency is hit by a moving ball, then Rule 9(f) does not apply. The opponent has the choice of leaving the moving ball where it stopped or of placing it where the opponent felt it would have stopped if there had been no interference. In particular no replay is permitted.
- (h) When attempting to run a hoop if the ball makes contact with a scoring clip that is attached to the hoop the ball remains where it comes to rest, there is no replay and no hoop point is scored.
- (i) After suffering interference a moving ball may not cause a stationary ball to move. Any ball so moved is to be replaced.
- (j) A player may lift a ball, with or without permission, in order to prevent it being struck by an outside agency.
- (k) No point may be scored for any ball through interference.

10. Offside Balls

- (a) Between a hoop just scored and the next hoop in order there is a line called the halfway line. The halfway lines for each hoop are shown in Diagram 3. AF is the line halfway between the centre lines of hoops 1 and 2, and hoops 5 and 6. CH is the line halfway between the centre lines of hoops 5 and 6, and hoops 3 and 4. BG is the line through the centres of hoops 5 and 6. DE is the line through the peg that is perpendicular to the East and West boundaries. They apply as follows:

When the next hoop in order is	The Halfway Line is
7 & 17	AF
3, 9 & 15	BG
5 & 11	CH
7 th hoop in a 7-point game	DE
All Others	DE



- (b) At the end of a turn in which a hoop point was scored, any ball, all of which is resting beyond the halfway line for the next hoop in order is an offside ball unless it reached its position as a result of
- (1) the stroke just played; or
 - (2) a stroke, wrong ball play or fault played or committed by an opponent, however this exemption does not apply to a ball whose owner misses a turn in that position because of a non-striking fault; or
 - (3) contact with an opponent's ball, however this exemption does not result from a ball played away from an opponent's ball with which it was in contact, unless it moves that ball in the stroke; or
 - (4) being directed to a penalty spot.

Commentary on Rule 10(b): *Unless it can be clearly seen that all of a ball is over a halfway line, the ball should be ruled as not over the halfway line.*

- (c)(1) Before their next stroke is played, the opponent of the owner of an offside ball is entitled to direct that the offside ball is next to be played from either penalty spot D or E in Diagram 3 as chosen by the opponent. A ball that is directed to be played from a penalty spot is an outside agency until it is played. If the offside ball is not so directed it remains a ball in play.

Commentary on Rule 10(c)(1): *An offside ball only becomes an outside agency if it is directed to be played from a penalty spot. Once it has been directed to be moved it may be left where it is, sent towards the penalty spot or placed on the spot. However as an outside agency it is to be moved, at any player's request, to avoid interference with play. A ball so directed remains an outside agency until it is played from the directed penalty spot.*

- (2) If the owner of an offside ball plays before the opponent has given a direction under Rule 10(c)(1) and before the opponent has played, the opponent may require the stroke to be replayed after Rule 10(c)(1) is applied. Before the stroke is replayed any balls moved by the first stroke are replaced. A player required to replay a ball under this Rule is no longer entitled to rule on an opponent's offside ball at the same hoop. Reference to play by the owner of an offside ball in this rule includes play by the partner in a doubles game and play of either of the owner's balls in a singles game.

11. Playing a Wrong Ball

- (a) If any player believes that a wrong ball may have been played, play should be stopped while the correct next play is discovered using this rule.
- (b) If in the last turn the striker, identified by Rule 1(e), has played any ball other than the striker's ball, then a wrong ball has been played and
- (1) if the ball belongs to the striker, no points are scored for any ball, the ball and any other ball moved are replaced, and unless Rule 13 would have applied, the correct ball is played; or
 - (2) if the ball does not belong to the striker, no points are scored for any ball and the opponent(s) may choose to have the balls replaced or left where they stopped and to restart the sequence with either ball of their side.
- (c) If in the last turn the striker's partner has played, then a wrong ball has been played, and
- (1) if the ball belongs to the striker's partner, no points are scored for any ball, the ball and any other ball moved are replaced and, unless Rule 13 would have applied, the correct ball is played, or
 - (2) if the ball does not belong to the striker's partner, no points are scored for any ball and the opponents may choose to have the balls replaced or left where they stopped and to restart the sequence with either ball of their side.
- (d) If in the last turn any other player has played, then a wrong ball has been played. No points are scored for any ball and the opponent of the player of the wrong ball may choose to have the balls replaced or left where they stopped and to restart the sequence with either ball of their side.

- (e) If, when play is stopped, it is discovered that the last player had played a ball which belongs to them but that the previous stroke was played by the opponent with a ball that did not belong to their side, then the last stroke condones the previous error and all points scored in these strokes are valid, subject to Rule 13. Play then continues by the opponent playing the ball that follows in sequence from the ball played last.
- (f) If one or more wrong balls have been played but play is not stopped immediately then all points scored are counted for the owner of the relevant balls and play continues until the game ends or a wrong ball play is identified. Only the wrong ball play discovered immediately before play is stopped is dealt with, using Rule 11 (b), (c), or (d) as appropriate.
- (g) If a sequence of wrong ball plays is followed by a ball played in sequence, all of the play is condoned, and play is to continue in sequence.
- (h) A player or referee should forestall a player if the player is about to play a stroke to which Rule 11(b)(1) or Rule 11(c)(1) would apply, but in no other circumstances.

12. Non-striking Faults

- (a) A non-striking fault is committed if a moving ball touches any part of a player, or the player's mallet, clothing or personal property, or a player touches, moves or shakes a stationary ball, with any part of the body, clothes or mallet either directly or by hitting a hoop or the peg, except when:
 - (1) the striker touches the striker's ball with the mallet when playing a stroke; or
 - (2) a player touches a ball in accordance with these Rules or marks or cleans it with the permission of the opponent or referee; or
 - (3) a player plays a wrong ball; or
 - (4) the ball is an outside agency.

Commentary on Rule 12(a)(1): *If while attempting to play a stroke the striker touches another ball with the mallet, body or clothes, before hitting the striker's ball, the non-striking fault coming first cancels the stroke. In effect the striker has not had a turn. See also Rule 12(c)(4). Any balls moved in this play, whether directly from the touch on another ball or from the resulting hit on the striker's ball, are subject to the opponent's choice under Rule 12(c)(1). As the striker's attempt to play the turn is cancelled the same player is still the striker. The turn the striker loses under Rule 12(c)(4) is the turn the striker has attempted to play. The owner of the next ball in sequence becomes the striker. There is no further penalty. This is addressed again in the commentary on Rule 13(a)(11)&(12).*

- (b) A non-striking fault is also committed if a player causes damage to the court that, before it is repaired, is capable of affecting a subsequent stroke played over the damaged area, except when the striker is playing a stroke.

Commentary on Rule 12(b): *This includes damage in an air swing, or any careless use of mallet, feet or other equipment. Damage that breaks or dents the surface, so that a ball rolled gently over the damage may change direction, would be a fault. Damage that scuffs the surface but would not cause a ball to change direction is not a fault, nor is damage outside the boundary of the court. A referee or a player should immediately repair such damage, although the assessment is made before the damage is repaired.*

- (c) Action after a non-striking fault

- (1) If a non-striking fault affects one or more stationary balls, the opponent chooses whether to leave them where they stop or to have them all replaced where they were before the fault was committed.
- (2) If a non-striking fault affects a moving ball, the opponent chooses whether to leave the ball and any other balls moved because of the fault where they stop, or to have the moving ball placed where it would have stopped and the other balls moved replaced where they were before the fault was committed.
However, if the outcome of the stroke was in doubt when a non-striking fault committed by the striker's opponent occurred, the stroke is to be played again.

Commentary on Rule 12(c)(2): (i) *The option to replace any balls moved after a non-striking fault applies only to balls moved because of the fault.*

(ii) *The outcome of a stroke affected by a non-striking fault is in doubt if there was a reasonable chance that the ball would have finished in a critical position (hoop running or blocking position), would have cleared a ball from a critical position or would have run a hoop. If there is little chance of one of these happening then the outcome is not in doubt, even though the exact finishing position would be unknown.*

- (3) No points may be scored by any ball by a non-striking fault.
- (4) The side that commits the non-striking fault loses its next turn. Should a non-striking fault be committed by the striker's side, before the striker's turn is played, then the turn lost is the current turn.
- (5) If a non-striking fault is committed but play is not stopped before the opponent has played a stroke there is no remedy, and play continues as if the fault had not been committed.

Commentary on Rule 12(c)(5): *This rule says there is no remedy if play is not stopped after a non-striking fault and before the opponent plays. But Rule 12(c)(3) does not permit a hoop to be scored by such an action. It is unlikely that a non-striking fault that was not noticed immediately would cause a ball to run the hoop in order. However, if this did happen and was noticed when the ball's owner came to play it, Rule 12(c)(5) says there is no remedy so the offender does not miss a turn, and Rule 6(j) says the ball is to be moved back to its agreed position (not through the hoop).*

13. Striking Faults

- (a) A striking fault can only be committed from the time the striker's ball is struck by the mallet until the striker leaves the stance under control. It is a fault if, in striking, the striker:
 - (1) touches the head of the mallet with a hand;
 - (2) rests the shaft of the mallet or a hand or arm on the ground or an outside agency;
 - (3) rests the shaft of the mallet or a hand or arm directly connected with the stroke against any part of the legs or feet;
 - (4) causes the mallet to strike the striker's ball by kicking, hitting, dropping or throwing the mallet;
 - (5) strikes the striker's ball with any part of the mallet other than an end face, either
 - (i) deliberately; or
 - (ii) accidentally in a stroke which requires special care because of the proximity of a hoop or the peg or another ball;

- (6) "double taps" the striker's ball by striking it more than once in the same stroke or allows the striker's ball to retouch the mallet;
- (7) causes the striker's ball to touch a hoop or the peg while still in contact with the mallet;
- (8) causes the striker's ball while still in contact with the mallet, to touch another ball, unless the balls were in contact before the stroke;
- (9) strikes the striker's ball when it lies in contact with a hoop upright or the peg otherwise than in a direction away there from;
- (10) moves or shakes a ball at rest by hitting a hoop or peg with the mallet or any part of the body or clothes;
- (11) maintains contact with the striker's ball by pushing or pulling the ball with the mallet;
- (12) touches a ball other than the striker's ball with the mallet;
- (13) touches a ball with any part of the body or clothes;
- (14) plays before the previous turn ends;
- (15) plays any stroke in which the mallet causes damage to the court that, before it is repaired, is capable of affecting a subsequent turn played over the damaged area.

Commentary on Rule 13(a): The striking period ends when the striker 'leaves the stance under control'. This is a matter for the referee to decide and is intended to penalise a striker who plays a stroke in such a way that a ball is likely to rebound onto the mallet or clothing and, to avoid this, jumps out of the way and lands or falls on yet another ball. There are three cases where the striker is not under control:

- 1 *jumping to avoid a moving ball*
- 2 *playing in an off balance position and falling out of the stance;*
- 3 *disturbing a ball he was trying to avoid when leaving a stance restricted (or changed) because of the presence of another ball.*

Providing the striker's body leaves the stance under control the striking period can be considered to end when the striker begins to withdraw the mallet after the stroke. If the mallet touches another ball or causes one to move by touching a hoop while being withdrawn in control such a touch is a non-striking fault, and the stroke stands. However, if the mallet touches a ball or causes one to move by hitting a hoop, while the striker is leaving the stance without control, a striking fault is committed (Rule 13(a)(10) or (12)) and the hoop would not count.

Commentary on Rule 13(a)(4): Although a striking fault can occur only after the striker's ball is struck, and the actions covered by this rule occur before then, it is when the ball is struck as a result of one of these actions that it becomes such a fault.

Commentary on Rule 13(a)(6): A "double tap" is likely to occur if a gentle shot is played with excessive follow through, or if a hard shot is played along the line of two balls close together. In the latter case if the two balls are less than 5cm apart a hard shot is likely to cause a "double tap", even if played as a stun shot. Played with follow through a "double tap" may occur even if the balls are 15 cm or more apart. The excessive distance travelled by the striker's ball will indicate this. Playing at an angle to the line of centres will reduce the likelihood of a "double tap".

Commentary on Rules 13(a)(12) & (13): Note that if the striker's mallet or body touches another ball before hitting the striker's ball a non-striking fault is committed. If the mallet or body touches another ball after hitting the striker's ball but before leaving the stance a striking fault is committed. Under these rules both have the same consequences, so the distinction in this case is no longer important, except for Rules 16(f) and (g). If the contact occurs after the striker has left their stance then the stroke is valid, any points made are scored, but a non-striking fault has subsequently occurred.

Commentary on Rule 13(a)(15): See the comment on Rule 12(b), but note that for this damage to be a striking fault it must be caused by the mallet. Damage caused by a ball is not a striking fault.

(b) Action after a striking fault

- (1) If the fault is noticed before the opponent has played a stroke the opponent chooses whether the balls remain where they stop after the fault or are replaced in the positions they occupied before the fault was committed. In either case no point is scored for any ball.
- (2) Otherwise there is no remedy, and play continues as if the fault had not been committed.
- (3) If a player commits a non-striking fault on a ball that is still moving after a striking fault has been committed by the other side, any balls moved are to be replaced where they were before the striking fault was committed and the side that committed the non-striking fault loses its next turn.

Commentary on Rule 13(b)(3): When a player commits a striking fault and then, while one of the balls is still moving, it hits an opponent a non-striking fault has also occurred. As both sides are entitled to direct where the balls are to be played from, this rule resolves the conflict. However, should a player commit a striking fault and then the same player or the partner commit a non-striking fault on a ball still moving, Rules 12(c) and 13(b)(1) cover both faults without contradiction.

14. Etiquette

- (a) Players are responsible for maintaining good standards of behaviour towards other players, equipment, courts and spectators. Examples of unacceptable behaviour for which players may be penalised include, but are not limited to, cases where a player:
 - (1) leaves the vicinity of the court during a match without permission from the opponent, referee or the manager.
 - (2) offers tactical advice to an opponent during a match.
 - (3) physically abuses their mallet or other equipment
 - (4) disturbs other players during the match by talking, making noises, standing or moving in front of the striker, except as permitted or required by the rules.
 - (5) argues aggressively or continuously with or is aggressive towards another player.
 - (6) fails to accept a decision of a referee on a matter of fact or shows lack of respect for a referee.
 - (7) knowingly or repeatedly plays the partner ball.

- (8) wastes time. Players are to play with reasonable dispatch. The striker is to play within 1 minute of the last turn ending, except where the game is held up while a ball is retrieved or a referee called.

Commentary on Rule 14(a)(8): *(i) A player may request that a referee, spectator, (or in the absence of these) a player, be appointed to time turns for all players. This "time-keeper" may be later dismissed during the game by mutual consent of the players.*

- (ii) This rule does not give players permission to wait for 1 minute before playing. Rather it is intended to prevent excessive deliberation before playing.*

- (9) plays after the opponent has clearly asked that play is stopped to enable an action to be investigated or a ball to be placed.
- (10) places a mark or marker to assist the striker in gauging the strength or direction of a stroke.
- (11) except with the permission of an opponent or referee, attempts to perform a physical test to determine whether a point has been scored or may be scored.
- (12) provides wrong information to an opponent when asked in accordance with Rule 8(b).
- (13) attempts to repair lawn damage that may indicate a fault, before it is ruled on by a referee or opponent.
- (14) smokes or drinks alcohol during a game.
- (15) acts in such a manner that may bring the game into disrepute.
- (b) When a referee is in charge of a match and a player behaves in any unacceptable way the referee is to warn the player not to do so again. If, during the same match, the offending side repeats the behaviour or another unacceptable behaviour, the referee is to stop the match and the next player on the offending side loses their turn. After a further occurrence of unacceptable behaviour in the same match, by the same side, the referee is to stop the match and award it to the opposing side. In this case the score in the match in progress is recorded as the winning total (4, 7 or 10) to the winner and the score already recorded by the loser when the game is stopped. Any subsequent games in the match are won to zero.
- (c) In the absence of a referee the players are responsible for monitoring behaviour during a match. If a player behaves in any unacceptable way the opponent is to draw attention to the behaviour, and issue a warning not to do so again. If the players are unable to agree that the player has behaved unacceptably the game should be stopped until a referee has ruled on the situation. The referee may rule that the next player on the offending side loses their next turn, and may rule that any repetition of that or another unacceptable behaviour will result in loss of the match.

Commentary on Rule 14(c): *This rule places a lot of responsibility on the shoulders of the players involved. Where possible any disagreement should be resolved amicably, otherwise a referee should be called.*

15. Refereeing

- (a) The players in all matches are responsible for the fair and correct application of these Rules. A referee may be placed in charge of a match, or may be called on to assist, or may in specific instances intervene to ensure the match proceeds according to these Rules. The presence or absence of a referee does not change the obligation on a player to follow fair and correct play. Players are to warn the

other side before playing strokes that may produce a fault or that are forceful. In the absence of a referee, if there is a difference of opinion on a matter of fact, the opinion of the player with the best view is to be preferred, but if two views are equal, the striker's opinion prevails.

- (b) Regulations governing the appointment, powers and duties of referees are contained in the WCF Refereeing Regulations. Where a referee is not available the players are joint referees for the match.

16. Handicaps

- (a) Handicap games may be played to allow players of different abilities to compete so that they will have more equal chances of success. Rules 1 to 15 above apply except as indicated in this Rule. Each player is allotted a handicap according to ability, ranging from zero for the strongest players up to 12 for the weakest players.

Commentary on Rule 16(a): *National Croquet Associations where handicap matches are played may choose to vary the range of handicaps used in their matches.*

- (b) In singles the weaker player is allowed a number of extra turns equal to the difference between the players' handicaps for 13-point games and as shown in the table for 7- and 19-point games.

Extra Turns Allowed in Handicap Singles Games

Handicap difference	19-Point Game	13-Point Game	7-Point Game
0	0	0	0
1	2	1	1
2	3	2	1
3	5	3	2
4	6	4	2
5	8	5	3
6	9	6	3
7	10	7	4
8	12	8	4
9	13	9	5
10	15	10	5
11	17	11	6
12	19	12	7

- (c) In doubles, extra turns are given to a player, not a side. The lower (smaller) handicap on each side is subtracted from the higher handicap on the other side, and the difference is halved. The table below shows the number of extra turns available to the higher handicapped player in each comparison. When two players

on the same side have the same handicap, they decide in advance which will be considered the lower handicapped player for the application of this rule.

Extra Turns Allowed in Handicap Doubles Games

Half handicap difference	19-point game	13-point game	7-point game
0	0	0	0
0.5	1	1	0
1	2	1	1
1.5	2	2	1
2	3	2	1
2.5	4	3	1
3	5	3	2
3.5	5	4	2
4	6	4	2
4.5	7	5	2
5	8	5	3
5.5	8	6	3
6	9	6	3

- (d) No point may be scored for the striker's side in an extra turn.
- (e) An extra turn may only be played by a striker at the end of that striker's turn and is to be played with the same ball. A striker may play an extra turn at any stage in the game, and, if receiving more than one, may play extra turns in succession.
- (f) At the end of a turn a striker intending to take an extra turn is to give a clear indication of the intention and stop the opponent from playing. When a striker decides to play an extra turn after committing a striking fault, Rule 13(b)(1) does not apply and the balls are replaced in the positions they occupied before the fault was committed. A striker who is entitled to play an extra turn and indicates an intention to do so may revoke that decision at any time before playing the stroke, unless the balls have been replaced after a striking fault. The striker's intention not to play an extra turn shall be indicated clearly. A striker who has indicated that an extra turn will not be played is not permitted to change that decision.
- (g) An extra turn may not be taken in place of a turn missed because of a non-striking fault or the playing of a wrong ball. If such an extra turn is played and play is stopped before the opponent plays then any balls moved are replaced, the opponent then plays and the right to the extra turn is restored to the owner. However, if such an extra turn is played, and the opponent then plays before play is stopped, the extra turn stands as valid play.
- (h) The administration of the handicap system is the responsibility of each National Croquet Association.

Appendix to the WCF Golf Croquet Rules 2013

Regulations for an Automatic Handicapping System

This Appendix describes a system used to administer a Handicapping system for use with the WCF GC Rules. National Croquet Associations who play competitive handicap matches may choose to adopt the system as described here, to modify it to better suit their needs or to produce their own Regulations for handling handicaps. In the latter case, National Croquet Associations may select what is appropriate from these regulations.

As in many handicapping systems a Golf Croquet handicap serves two functions. The self-evident one is to provide more opportunity for players to compete successfully against stronger players in special handicap competitions. The second purpose is to enable players to be placed in divisions or grades where they may compete against players of similar abilities.

1. Using handicaps in play

In matches where handicap play is being used, Rule 16 of the WCF Rules applies.

2. An Automatic Handicap System for Golf Croquet

Handicaps are initially set for each player using paragraphs 3 or 4 below. Thereafter they are changed automatically based on player's success in both singles and doubles games as described in paragraph 5 below. Non-automatic changes in handicaps may also be made as described in paragraph 6 below.

3. Setting initial handicaps for players new to any form of croquet

Players who are new to croquet may have their initial handicap set by the following procedure. Start from the fourth corner and count the number of strokes taken to run hoops one to six inclusive. Complete this exercise three times to the best of their ability. The total number of strokes over the three rounds is the grading score. This score is used to assess their handicap and index from Table A below.

Table A

Grading score	Initial Index	Initial handicap
less than 70	100	10
70 to 80	50	11
more than 80	0	12

This will not be an accurate handicap as it measures only some of the skills and tactics needed. Players should initially play with this handicap and the automatic system will eventually obtain a correct value. Note that players should not be started automatically on 12, and it would be unusual to start a new player on less than 10.

4. Setting initial Golf Croquet handicaps for players with an Association Croquet handicap

Players who start Golf Croquet with Association Croquet experience may have their handicaps and initial index set by Table B. The first column should be modified, if necessary, to fit a National Croquet Association's handicap range in Association Croquet. Similar tables should be devised where other forms of croquet are commonly played.

Table B

Association Croquet Handicap	Initial Index	Initial Golf Croquet Handicap
AC world ranking grade over 2600	1000	0
-4 to -2.5	800	1
-2 to -0.5	650	2
0 to 1.5	500	3
2 to 3.	400	4
4 to 5	350	5
6 to 7	300	6
8 to 9	250	7
10	200	8
12	150	9
14 to 16	100	10
18 to 20	50	11
22 to 24	0	12

5. When handicaps change

Golf Croquet Handicaps change when the player's index points reach a trigger point for a handicap which is not their current handicap. They change immediately before the next game played, even if the next game is part of the same best-of-3 or best-of-5 match. The trigger points are shown in Table C. Table C also shows the range of index points for which the handicap on that line does not change.

Table C

Handicaps	Trigger Points for this handicap	Range for which there is no change for this handicap
0	1000	1000 to 801
1	800	999 to 651
2	650	799 to 501
3	500	649 to 401
4	400	499 to 351
5	350	399 to 301
6	300	349 to 251
7	250	299 to 201
8	200	249 to 151
9	150	199 to 101
10	100	149 to 100
11	50	99 to 50
12	0	49 to 0

The maximum index is 1,000. The minimum index is 0.

6. When indexes change

A player's index normally changes after every competition game played, whether doubles or singles.

However players whose handicap is 10, 11 or 12 do not lose index points, although their successful opponents do gain index points, and players whose index is 1,000 cannot gain index points, although their unsuccessful opponents do lose index points. Except as noted here the amounts of index change are given by paragraphs 5.1 to 5.4.

6.1 Index changes in Handicap Singles games

In handicap singles games the winner's index increases by 10 and the loser's index decreases by 10.

6.2 Index changes in Handicap Doubles games

In handicap doubles games the indexes of both winner's increase by 5 points and the indexes of both losers decrease by 5 points.

6.3 Index changes in Level Singles games

In level games the winner's index increases and the loser's index decreases by the amount shown in Table D.

Table D

		Loser's Handicap												
		0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Winner's Handicap	0	10	6	4	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	1	14	10	7	4	3	3	2	2	1	1	1	1	1
	2	16	13	10	7	5	4	4	3	3	2	2	1	1
	3	18	16	13	10	8	7	6	5	4	4	3	3	2
	4	19	17	15	12	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	4	3
	5	19	17	16	13	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	4
	6	19	18	16	14	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4
	7	19	18	17	15	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5
	8	19	19	17	16	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6
	9	19	19	18	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7
	10	19	19	18	17	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8
	11	19	19	19	17	16	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9
	12	19	19	19	18	17	16	16	15	14	13	12	11	10

Note: Players on a handicap of 10, 11 or 12, do not lose index points

6.4 Index changes in level doubles games.

In level doubles games the combined handicaps are found for each side. The difference is found, then table E shows the points gained by both winners and the points lost by both losers.

Table E

Difference in the combined handicaps	Larger combined handicaps won	Smaller combined handicaps won
0 to 3	5	5
4 to 7	6	4
8 to 11	7	3
12 to 15	8	2
16 to 24	9	1

Note: Players on a handicap of 10, 11 or 12, do not lose index points.

6.5 Record keeping

Each National Croquet Association should organise a system for keeping track of Index changes and handicap changes. This may be through the use of index cards, tables or other means.

7. Administration of the Golf Croquet Handicap System and Non-automatic handicap changes

Each National Croquet Association where Golf Croquet is played should appoint a National Golf Croquet Handicapper, and each club where Golf Croquet is played should appoint either a Club Golf Croquet Handicapper or Handicapping Committee.

The functions of the Club GC Handicapper would include:

1. Set initial handicaps for new-to-croquet club members or experienced Croquet players starting to play Golf Croquet.
2. Monitor the use of the index cards to ensure they are understood and used correctly.
3. Watch for players whose improvement is outpacing progress on the card and recommend to the National Handicapper that a decrease in handicap be applied. Except where a handicap is grossly wrong such changes should be by either 1 or 2, with the index set to the trigger point for the new handicap.
4. Listen to requests for handicap extensions and make recommendations to the National GC Handicapper. Such extensions should normally be granted only for a player returning to croquet after ill health. Gradual deterioration in play or a return in good health should be dealt with by the automatic system.
5. Maintain a record of Golf Croquet handicaps for club members.

The functions of the National Golf Croquet Handicapper would be to:

1. Assist and advise the Club GC Handicappers
2. Approve applications by Club GC Handicappers for non-automatic reductions or extensions. Non-approval would be rare and would only follow full discussion.

Official Rulings to apply to the 2013 WCF Golf Croquet Rules

Effective from 1 January 2015

OR 1.1 When applying Rule 1(f) in a handicap game, any extra turns used during play for, and which includes, the running of hoops out of order, shall be restored. Time, in a time limited game, will not be restored in such circumstances.

OR 7.1 When applying Rule 7(f), if a ball jams in a hoop above another ball already in the hoop, replaying the turn is the only option available once the equipment has been checked and reset or replaced.

OR 8.1 Players are not permitted to refer to printed, handwritten or other prepared material during a match, except for the purpose of clarifying the rules that apply to a circumstance that has arisen.

OR 8.2 The words 'off the court' in Rule 8(e) should be interpreted as "outside the game".

OR 9.1 Rule 9(h) should be interpreted as if it read: "If any ball makes contact with a scoring clip attached to a hoop, Rules 9(i) and 9(k) do not apply and all balls are left where they come to rest. No hoop point may be scored for the striker's side in such a stroke."

OR 10.1 If a player with an offside ball plays before a direction under Rule 10(c)(1) is given, that player is not entitled to subsequently rule on an opponent's offside ball (see 1st and 3rd sentences of Rule 10(c)(2)).

OR 12.1 Rule 12(c)(4) is to be interpreted as if the following sentence were appended to the end of the Rule: "When a side loses its next turn, it is deemed to have been played with the ball of the side which would have followed the ball played immediately before the turn to be lost. If the side would have been entitled to play either ball of the side under Rule 11, it must nominate which ball is deemed to have been played."

OR14.1 Deliberately committing a striking or non-striking fault is an example of unacceptable behaviour under Rule 14(a).

OR 14.2 The underlying principle of Rule 14(a)(7) extends to the deliberate or repeated playing of an opponent's ball, or to playing two or more turns in succession, or pretending to play a stroke so as to induce the opponent(s) to play two or more turns in succession.

OR 14.3 Rule 14(a)(8) is to be interpreted as though the words "or other justifiable delay applies" is added to the last sentence.

OR 15.1 If a situation does not appear to be adequately covered in the rules, or their interpretation appears to be uncertain, the issue shall be decided by the referee or, in the absence of a referee, by the players in a manner which best meets the justice of the case.

OR 15.2 Where a stroke that may produce a fault is to be played, the striker should first request a referee or the opponent to watch the stroke. If the striker does not make the request, the opponent may forestall play and ask for the stroke to be watched.

Croquet New Zealand Tournament Regulations

Part A: General

1. Introduction

- 1.1 The New Zealand Croquet Council (hereafter CNZ), the Australian Croquet Association (Inc) and The Croquet Association of England have agreed that each independently may set the Regulations for Association Croquet tournaments held within their respective jurisdictions. These regulations have been modified to cover Golf Croquet as well as Association Croquet.
- 1.2 These Regulations are made by the CNZ and are to be read in conjunction with the Constitution of the CNZ, the Laws of Association Croquet, the Association Croquet Handicap Regulations and the Rules of Golf Croquet as appropriate (referred to below as “the Constitution” or “the Laws” respectively) and the relevant Laws or Rules of any other variations of the game approved by the CNZ.
- 1.3 The Regulations in this document shall apply to all tournaments except where exemptions are specified.
- 1.4 The Laws of Association Croquet shall apply in all Association Croquet events and the World Croquet Federation (WCF) Rules of Golf Croquet pertaining to the play shall apply in all Golf Croquet events. Other types of event shall be played in accordance with their established laws or rules.

2. Definitions

- 2.1 There are two classes of tournaments: Official Tournaments and Other Tournaments. Official tournaments are further classified in tiers, as defined in Appendix 4 of the Tournament Regulations.
- 2.2 Official Tournaments are all tournaments held under the direct or indirect control of the CNZ, i.e. those sponsored by the CNZ and referred to in these Regulations as “Council Tournaments”, and those tournaments sponsored by an Association or Club which comply with Regulations 4.1 to 4.3.
- 2.3 Other Tournaments are those tournaments organised by Associations and Clubs which do not comply with Regulations 4.1 to 4.3. Such tournaments and events may be used by the CNZ for selection and ranking purposes, but those at club level will be taken into account for ranking only if a specific request in each case has been made to the CNZ Tournaments Committee Chairperson and has been approved.
- 2.4 The definition of tournament encompasses all CNZ events, association events such as interclub, challenges etc. and club competitions, which are played over one or more consecutive days or intermittently over some extended period. It does not include social events of whatever form, which may be played however the organisers wish.

3. Variations in the Laws, Rules and Regulations

- 3.1 The organisers of a tournament may apply to the relevant committee of CNZ (the Laws Committee or the Tournaments Committee) for permission to vary the Laws or these Regulations.

- 3.2 Such an application shall be made not later than one (1) week before the tournament is due to begin, although a later application may be considered in an emergency; such an application shall be made either in writing or verbally to the chairperson of the relevant committee. In either case, the chairperson of that committee must advise the Executive Director in writing of the application and its outcome.
- 3.3 If permission for a variation is obtained for a particular tournament or event, it shall continue for the same tournament or event in successive years unless the committee granting it specifies otherwise.
- 3.4 Any variations of the Laws or these Regulations that apply to a tournament shall be advertised in the tournament advertisement or any tournament notices that may be prepared, and must be specifically advised to the players at the beginning of the tournament.

4. Advertising Tournaments

Official Tournaments

- 4.1 For Council Tournaments, the Executive, and for other Official Tournaments the organiser of the tournament, shall, prior to dates specified each year by the Executive Director, apply for approval to stage those tournaments by submitting to the Executive Director tournament advertisements for inclusion in the Year Book containing the following details for each tournament:
 - 4.1.1 the starting date, place and the planned duration of the tournament;
 - 4.1.2 the number and nature of the events (including any provision that individual matches may be played as multiple games), who may compete, and the amount of the entrance fee;
 - 4.1.3 the number, location and size of the lawns;
 - 4.1.4 the maximum number of entrants in any event (if necessary);
 - 4.1.5 the type of balls to be used;
 - 4.1.6 details of prizes or trophies;
 - 4.1.7 the closing date for entries and the address to which they must be sent. For Council tournaments entries must be received, with the relevant New Zealand dollar payment, by the Executive Director by the closing date set, though if the maximum number of entrants has not been exceeded, late entries may be accepted;
 - 4.1.8 the venues to be used for the tournament;
 - 4.1.9 the time of the opening ceremony or the commencement of play on the first day of play;
 - 4.1.10 any variations in the Laws, Rules or Regulations for which permission has been obtained in accordance with Regulation 3;
 - 4.1.11 any other conditions for the event including the hoop size to be used. If no hoop setting specification appears in the advertisement then hoops will be set to the largest ball plus $\frac{1}{16}$ th of an inch with an upward or downward tolerance of $\frac{1}{32}$ nd of an inch.

- 4.2 By a further date specified by the Executive Director each year the following additional details shall be provided to the Executive Director: the names of the Tournament Manager, the Tournament Referee and the Tournament Handicapper, and any assistant Managers.
- 4.3 The Executive Director shall before publication consult the Manager concerning any substantive alteration made to the tournament advertisement. Any failure to consult shall not, of itself, lead to the loss of official status for the tournament.
- 4.4 Associations staging any Council fixture must ensure it does not clash with any other Council fixture where any player might be eligible to play in both events. Association play-offs for the Arthur Ross and Silver Badge competitions are Council fixtures.

Other Tournaments

- 4.5 Any advertisement produced for such a tournament shall specify those conditions defined in 4.1.1 to 4.1.11 above that are relevant to the tournament. Where no advertisement is produced, the competitors shall be informed of the tournament conditions before play commences.
- 4.6 Advertisements for such tournaments (e.g. weekend tournaments) may be combined at the discretion of those organising them.

Part B:

Tournament Management – Powers and Duties

5. Tournament Management Powers and Duties

- 5.1 Tournament Management Committee
 - 5.1.1 For the NZ Open and the National Golf Croquet Tournaments the Executive of CNZ (“the Executive”) will appoint the Tournament Manager and the Tournament Referee. The Host Association will appoint the Tournament Handicapper who shall together with the Tournament Manager and the Tournament Referee constitute the Tournament Management Committee (TMC). For all other Council tournaments, the host associations should appoint the TMC and submit the membership of the TMC to the Executive for approval. For other tournaments the organisers should appoint the TMC.
 - 5.1.2 Each Association or Club wishing to hold an Official Tournament must appoint a Manager, a Tournament Referee and a Tournament Handicapper who shall together constitute the Tournament Management Committee and who shall be responsible, insofar as the duties of each are herein defined, for the administration, interpretation and enforcement of the Laws and these Regulations.
- 5.2 Tournament Manager
 - 5.2.1 It is the duty of the Manager to manage the tournament in all respects and to ensure that it is as enjoyable as possible for players, officials, spectators and all others involved.
 - 5.2.2 From the time of appointment the Manager may act, in consultation with those organising the tournament, to meet the obligations specified in these regulations assuming primary responsibility for organising and running the tournament on receipt of the entries.

- 5.2.3 For Official Tournaments the Manager shall determine for each event the number of entries that the capacity of the lawns and the duration of the tournament will allow, where this is not laid down in the tournament advertisement.
- 5.2.3.1 Entries received before the closing date should be held and considered together on or as soon as possible after that date.
- 5.2.3.2 If the number of entries then exceeds the number of places available, the current trophy holders shall be given priority, then in Council Tournaments players shall be ranked and then accepted in order from lowest to highest of their NZ handicaps at that date, up to the number of places available. For entrants without a NZ handicap, Regulation 11 of the NZ Handicapping Regulations will apply. However for the NZ Open the players shall be ranked after the Title Holder, firstly by their World Ranking and then for players without a listed World Ranking by their NZ handicap, as above. The Manager has the right to allocate one or two wild card entries for players without a current World ranking.
- 5.2.3.3 For events for which there is a previous qualifying event, the Tournament Management Committee may reserve a previously advertised number of places to be allocated on the results of the qualifying tournament.
- 5.2.3.4 Surplus entrants should be notified as soon as possible and placed on a reserve list in the order in which they would have been accepted, if additional places had been available.
- 5.2.3.5 If not oversubscribed at the closing date, all the entries submitted shall be accepted subject to the provision specified in 5.2.10 below.
- 5.2.3.6 After the closing date, entries may only be accepted with the agreement of the Manager, and a surcharge of 50% of the entry fee may be imposed. All money received in late entries must be sent to the Executive director by the manager.
- 5.2.3.7 Entry fees must be refunded in full to unsuccessful applicants.
- 5.2.4 All Managers should ensure that they are fully familiar with these Regulations and the tournament handicap conditions for the particular tournament and events they are managing.
- 5.2.5 The Manager shall ensure that standard or modified lawns are available, laid out and equipped in accordance with the Laws (Rules), and shall also provide balls identical in type and manufacture to those listed in the tournament advertisement.
- 5.2.6 Before the tournament the Manager shall prepare charts for the recording of scores of games in accordance with the method of play being used.
- 5.2.7 At the beginning of the tournament the Manager shall inform the players which method of play is being used in each event and ensure that this is recorded on the charts.

- 5.2.8 Before play commences in the tournament, the Manager shall check that players' handicaps are accurately recorded on tournament records.
- 5.2.9 Finishing dates shall be strictly adhered to. Unless extreme weather or other unforeseen emergency intervenes, each event of a tournament shall finish on, and not before, the advertised date.
- 5.2.10 The Manager or nominee has the power to refuse any entry and, after due consultation, the right of deciding any question which may arise regarding such refusal, but must give on request the reason(s) to the person refused.
- 5.2.11 For Council tournaments, the Executive Director shall forward all necessary charts and instructions and all the entry forms to the Manager as soon as possible after the closing date.
- 5.2.12 The Manager shall supervise the draw or nominate another to do so, subject to any requirements specified for the particular event(s).
- 5.2.13 In Official Tournaments, the Manager shall decide the order of play, and for Council tournaments shall take into account any instructions received from the Executive Director.
- 5.2.14 In events restricted to specified handicap ranges the Manager shall draw the players in their appropriate event as entered on their application forms, except where a handicap change that occurred between preparing the entry and the closing date is notified.
- 5.2.15 Players who become ineligible for the event in which they were drawn through a handicap change before the closing date, shall be removed from that part of the competition and shall instead be drawn in their correct event.
- 5.2.16 The Manager shall enter on the charts the names (as listed in the Yearbook), current handicaps and associations of all players.

6. During the Tournament

- 6.1 The Manager shall allot lawns to the players, declare any lawns unfit for play, and shall have the discretion to prohibit any play other than tournament play on an area adjacent to a lawn where a match is being played. If play in any event is unavoidably delayed, e.g. by flooding of the lawns, the Tournament Management Committee (or the Manager if delegated that authority by the Tournament Management Committee) may change the nature of that event and any subsequent events in the tournament as necessary including reducing the duration of games.
- 6.2 When considered necessary, the Manager may direct that any game shall be played elsewhere than advertised, and at any time. However, play should be limited to hours where there is a reasonable amount of daylight, unless arrangements have been made for artificial lighting.
- 6.3 Each game shall with the following exceptions be played without pause and on the same lawn unless circumstances make it necessary to do otherwise. However, play may be interrupted and clocks may be stopped:
 - 6.3.1 in any case of emergency with the permission of a tournament official;

- 6.3.2 in any situation which is not part of the game but which is likely to prevent play for more than approximately a minute e.g. the adjudication of a claim for a wiring lift in a double-banked game on the same lawn.
- 6.3.3 in the event of a lunch or tea-break with the authority of the Manager, or of the game being pegged down for later completion.
- 6.4 No game, once started, may be moved to another lawn for other than climatic reasons. Games within a match may be moved.
- 6.5 The Manager may replace a player who withdraws during the playing of an event by a player who had not entered the event. The Manager may choose to allow the replacement player to be a competitor or a non-competitor at the Manager's discretion, except that in the case of events that are a part of the New Zealand Championships, the CNZ National Golf Croquet Tournament or the Arthur Ross Memorial Event where a replacement player may not be a competitor.
- 6.6 Official Tournaments shall be played on full-sized lawns, if these are available.
- 6.7 Only balls which have been approved by the CNZ shall be used in all Official Tournaments.
- 6.8 Double banking may be used if required.
- 6.9 Peeling finishes involving triple peels and peels in turns resulting in an opposition ball being pegged out are to be recorded.

7. Tournament Programme

- 7.1 The Manager shall decide for each day the starting and finishing times giving due regard to the need to take full advantage of the prevailing daylight. If failing daylight is likely to affect a game the players should be informed of it before starting play and advised of alternative arrangements. Managers may extend play into evenings whenever desirable to assist in completing the tournament within the time set. In such circumstances players should be given reasonable time, e.g. for a meal if necessary, before restarting play.
- 7.2 The Manager shall announce at the start of each tournament the amount of time players will have before the first game each day to hit up on their allocated lawns. Such hit ups are to be completed before the scheduled starting time. The Manager at his/her discretion may allow hit ups before the start of any other game.
- 7.3 No game shall fail to start, or fail to be completed because of wet weather, except with the Manager's permission.
- 7.4 The Manager may alter the tournament programme if necessary by:
 - 7.4.1 imposing time limits in accordance with Regulations 8.1 and 8.2;
 - 7.4.2 shortening games in accordance with Part 3D of the Laws;
 - 7.4.3 deciding that the final of an event in which games have been shortened or limited, shall be played as a full game, this right to override Regulation 8.1;
 - 7.4.4 introducing a two-life variation as prescribed in Regulations 27.2.2, 27.2.3 and 27.2.4;
 - 7.4.5 allowing extra time for double banking as provided in Law 53(h);

- 7.4.6 sanctioning other changes, as requested by the Tournament Management Committee provided these do not contravene the Laws, Rules or these Regulations.
- 7.5 The Manager may adjourn an unfinished game, provided no ball is in a critical position as defined by Law 6(d). If this involves pegging down at a point at which any of the provisions of Law 36 will come into operation in the subsequent turn, it shall be the Manager's duty, on resumption of play to remind the striker of such provision.
- 7.6 In the case of a pegged-down game, the Manager shall take all reasonable care to ensure that the balls and clips are replaced correctly before the game is resumed. Should the players elect to replace the balls and clips themselves, they become responsible for each such replacement and for any error that may later be brought to light regarding it.
- 8. Time Limits in Association Croquet**
- 8.1 The Manager may impose a time limit of not less than two and a half (2½) hours or two (2) hours for weekend games, or shortened games under Part 3D of the Laws:
- 8.1.1 on all games in an event provided that such a time limit is advertised in advance or announced at the tournament before the start of the event, in which case subject to Regulation 7.3 it may not be removed; or
- 8.1.2 on each game in any round in an event.
- 8.1.3 For multi-game matches, time used during Regulation 8 (ie: after time is called in the game) is not subtracted from the minimum time limits advised for any of the remaining games.
- 8.2 If no time limit has been imposed under Regulation 8.1 above, the Manager may impose a time limit of one (1) hour on any game that has been in progress for at least two (2) hours (or one and a half (1½)) hours in a weekend tournament) if of the opinion that the length of the game is impeding the progress of the tournament.
- 8.3 Subject to Law 53(g)(3) when a time limit has been imposed on a game
- 8.3.1 The players should arrange for an independent person or failing that one of themselves to be responsible for announcing audibly that the time limit has been reached.
- 8.3.2 Play then continues for an extension period in which the striker completes his turn and the adversary plays one subsequent turn. For the sole purpose of determining whether the striker's turn ends before or after time is called, it is deemed that his turn ends and the adversary's turn begins as soon as the striker, in the last stroke of his turn:
- strikes the striker's ball;
 - plays an air-shot;
 - commits a fault;
 - plays the stroke by declaring that he will leave his ball where it lies, which in this case he may only do after any balls moved by the previous strokes

have come to rest and any balls in hand have been placed in lawful positions.

- 8.3.3 The side that has scored the greater number of points at the end of the extension period is the winner. If each side has scored the same number of points, play continues and the side for which the next point is scored is the winner.
- 8.3.4 No half-bisque or bisque may be played during the extension period or immediately thereafter by the player in play when the extension period ends. If play continues after the end of the extension period under Regulation 8.3.3 above any remaining half-bisque or bisques may be played. For the purpose of this regulation, a half bisque or bisque is played when the first stroke of that turn is played. Accordingly, if a player indicates that he intends to play a half-bisque, but does not play its first stroke before time is called, the half-bisque or bisque is deemed not to have been played and his opponent's turn is deemed to have begun before time was called.

9. In Relation to Players

- 9.1 A dispensation of 24 hours is granted to a competitor when travelling from one Council Tournament to another Council Tournament. Association Finals of the Arthur Ross Memorial Event and the CNZ Silver Badge competition are Council Tournaments. For the purpose of this regulation the timing of dispensation commences when the competitor ceases playing.
- 9.2 Any objection made to a competitor's qualification must be in writing, signed by another player in the event and handed to the Manager before the competitor's first game in the event has commenced. The Tournament Management Committee shall decide on each such objection.
- 9.3 If any player has a grievance that cannot be settled by the Tournament Manager, the matter is to be settled by the Tournament Management Committee.
- 9.4 Players must report to the Manager each day on arrival at the grounds, and must get the Manager's permission to leave the grounds if they wish to depart before the end of play for the day.
- 9.5 The Manager shall decide about any unsanctioned absence and may scratch or disqualify the player(s) in accordance with Regulation 16.3 and report such action to the Executive Director.
- 9.6 Clothing worn on the lawns shall be of a reasonable standard. The Tournament Management Committee may decide whether or not such a standard is breached and ask that a player make any adjustment they deem necessary. Footwear must be flat-soled shoes without corrugations but markings or patterns to prevent slipping are permitted.
- 9.7 Trophies must be returned to the Manager in good order not later than the first day of the tournament. Postage and engraving are the responsibility of the trophy holder.

10. After the Tournament

- 10.1 As soon as possible after all Council Tournaments the Manager shall:
- 10.1.1 send a tournament report to the Executive Director using the form provided.

This report must include any changes made to the tournament programme in accordance with Regulation 7.4;

10.1.2 send all charts and report all changes to players' handicaps to the Executive Director;

10.1.3 send a report to the Executive Director on any scratching or disqualification under Regulation 16.3, or any withdrawal under Regulation 14.

10.2 In the case of all other tournaments the Manager must send all charts and report all handicap changes to the Executive Director and report all handicap changes to the Association Handicapper.

11. Miscellaneous

11.1 Balls, hoops and other court equipment used for Council Tournaments will normally be supplied by the host association or club.

11.2 Clubs are responsible for the cost of lawn cutting. The reimbursement (see Appendix 2 of these Regulations) to Associations from the CNZ will enable Clubs to pay for any additional cutting required by the Manager.

11.3 The value of the prizes in Council Tournaments will depend on the funds available. No prize will be awarded unless four (4) or more entries are received. No second prize will be awarded in an event unless there are at least six (6) entries.

11.4 If there is a tie at the end of an event the prize money will be divided equally between those players.

11.5 Where an Association Croquet event, or tournament is advertised to take place over two (2) days, the Manager should ensure there are at least five (5) games for each player, over three (3) days at least eight (8) games, over four (4) days at least 11 games, and over five (5) or more days at least 14 games should be provided to ensure an adequate number of games for the entry fee and cost of travel and accommodation. Exceptions to this may include: veterans' events and the semi-final and final days of a knockout event (a consolation event shall be provided for players eliminated from a knockout event in earlier rounds).

11.6 The Manager of a Golf Croquet event or tournament should ensure that all players have at least five (5) games for each advertised day of the event to ensure an adequate number of games for the entry fee and cost of travel and accommodation.

11.7 All entries for CNZ tournaments must be received by the Executive Director by the closing date, on the official entry form, with the relevant New Zealand dollar entry fee.

Part C: Players' Responsibilities

12. Players' Eligibility to Compete

12.1 A player's eligibility to compete in Official Tournaments is laid down in the CNZ Constitution.

- 12.2 Players' eligibility for handicap restricted events is determined by their handicaps at the closing date of entries for that event (ie: at the end of the player's play on that day).
- 12.3 Players may enter and play in a handicap-restricted event in a tournament where their handicap is higher than those specified for that event. They may not play in an event where their handicap is lower than that specified for the event.
- 12.4 Any croquet player resident in New Zealand who is a member of an affiliated club, and on whose behalf a levy has been paid to CNZ for that year may enter any tournament provided he or she complies with all Handicap Regulations.
- 12.5 All croquet players who are affiliated members in any country belonging to the WCF have automatic rights in any other WCF member country. (Regulation 13)
- 12.6 Any person who accepts money for managing a Council Tournament will not be eligible to compete in any event in that tournament without prior approval of the Executive. If such persons do play without such approval they are automatically disqualified from competing in Council Tournaments until the Executive removes the disqualification.
- 12.7 The reference to money in 12.6 above includes payments in kind, but does not include reimbursements of expenses actually incurred while managing a tournament.
- 12.8 Nothing in this Regulation shall prohibit any person, with the prior approval of the Executive, from receiving reimbursement of expenses incurred, prize money or appearance money, or receiving an allowance for proceeding overseas at the official invitation of any organisation recognised by CNZ, or from receiving remuneration from coaching.

13. Reciprocity of Membership

See Appendix 7.

14. Withdrawing From an Event

- 14.1 Players defaulting the first game in an event which allows the loser to enter a Plate competition shall retire from the whole event.
- 14.2 In a two-life event a player may not retire from one life without being scratched from the whole event.
- 14.3 If a player withdraws or is scratched before starting a game in any round of a knockout event, the opponent for that game receives a walk-over into the next round.
- 14.4 Players withdrawing from an event before the closing date for entries are entitled to a full refund of entry fees paid.
- 14.5 Players withdrawing from an event after the closing date for entries are entitled to a 50% refund of entry fees paid.
- 14.6 If a player is compelled, through urgent necessity, to withdraw from an event before playing any matches the Tournament Committee may at its discretion refund the entry fee and allow the late entry of another competitor.
- 14.7 Subject to 27.7.8 below, should a competitor in a section-play event default, withdraw or be scratched or disqualified before completing all of his or her games in the section, the procedure laid out in 27.7.10 below shall be applied. Should the winner of a section withdraw before the next stage of the event, the runner-up in the section shall take the winner's place in the next stage.

- 14.8 A player who withdraws from X or Y in an XY or XYZ event may not enter Y or Z.
- 14.9 If a player decides to withdraw from an event after the event has commenced, that withdrawal is final and cannot be reversed once the Manager has been informed of the player's decision.
- 14.10A player who offers either before or during a game to concede that game may be considered to have scratched or withdrawn from that event.

15. Responsibility for Correct Handicap

- 15.1 Notwithstanding anything in these Regulations which may be deemed to be to the contrary, all players have the sole and final responsibility to play at the correct handicap in any event. If they neglect this responsibility and play at a higher handicap than that to which they are entitled they shall be disqualified from the event.
- 15.2 Players who have not neglected their responsibilities as specified in 15.1 (see also Regulation 4.1.7) and who have been incorrectly entered into an event by the Manager or by the Tournament Committee, so that they are disqualified, are entitled to have their entry fee reimbursed.
- 15.3 It is the duty of all players to record their correct handicap on the entry form. Players should immediately advise the Manager if they have any change to their handicap before a tournament starts. (See also Regulations 5.2.8 and 12.2)
- 15.4 Before the start of an event players should satisfy themselves, by reference to the Tournament Manager or Handicapper if necessary, about the correctness of their handicaps as indicated on the charts and other documents of the tournament.

16. Liability to be Scratched or Disqualified

- 16.1 A player shall be liable to be disqualified under Regulations 12.3, 12.6 and 15.1 above.
- 16.2 A player shall also be liable to be disqualified at the discretion of the Tournament Referee or a Referee in Charge of a Game.
- 16.3 At the discretion of the Manager, a player shall be liable to be disqualified for any of the following:
 - 16.3.1 being absent or otherwise unable to play when called upon, or failing to comply with any direction of the Manager, Referees or the Tournament Committee;
 - 16.3.1.1 Nevertheless, a player whose unavailability is expected to be temporary may appeal to the Tournament Committee against being required to play. The Tournament Committee may agree that the player should not be scratched if available to play again soon enough to ensure that all games in the event can still be reasonably completed within the scheduled period;
 - 16.3.2 changing a set or part of a set of balls during a match or at any other time during the event without first having obtained the Manager's permission;
 - 16.3.3 practicing on the lawn before or during the hours of play other than in accordance with Regulation 7.2;
 - 16.3.4 failing to comply with a request from the Manager either to remedy a breach of clothing standards, or to wear flat-soled shoes;
 - 16.3.5 misconduct.

- 16.4 In all cases of disqualification, players shall forfeit any entrance fees which they have paid, and shall return any prizes that may have been awarded to them.

Part D: Referees and Umpires

Duties of Referees and Umpires for Association and Golf Croquet

NOTE The initials AC and GC shall be taken to read Association Croquet or Golf Croquet as appropriate in the following Regulations. For GC these regulations shall be read in conjunction with Rule 15 on Refereeing in the Rules of GC. It is not considered that these regulations in any way contradict the requirements of Rule 15.

17 Definitions

17.1 Authorised Referee: A person appointed or permitted under these regulations to assist players by making decisions on laws and facts. An authorised referee can be performing one of several roles:

17.1.1 A **referee on request**, who generally may act only at the invitation of a player. Referees on request are said to be **inactive** when first authorised, and become **active** when they respond to a request by a player to exercise a power or a duty or, exceptionally, intervene in a game. They become **inactive** again when on quitting the court believing that those duties have been discharged.

17.1.2 A **supervising referee**, who may act on his/her own initiative and thus is always active for games he/she is supervising. A supervising referee who looks after only one game is also called a **referee in charge**.

17.2 Qualified Referee: A person on an official list of referees, but not necessarily authorised for the tournament.

17.3 Tournament Referee: The official with responsibility for nominating and allocating authorised referees, and hearing appeals. The tournament referee is also an authorised referee.

18 Powers and Duties of an Active Referee

The following powers and duties apply to both supervising referees and referees on request while active, subject to the restrictions in Section 20 on using certain information.

18.1 General Powers and Duties

18.1.1 An active referee has power to decide all questions of fact and law. However, if a referee is asked to rule on a matter for which he/she is insufficiently qualified, he/she should seek advice from or refer it to an authorised referee who is able to deal with the matter.

18.1.2 An active referee must try to ensure that the match is played in accordance with the Laws/rules of the game and conditions for the event.

18.2 State of the Game

- 18.2.1 An active referee has the power to ask the players for information on the state of the game, and must do so when he/she requires it to make a decision, but should otherwise avoid questions which might suggest a line of play. The players are obliged to answer to the best of their knowledge.
- 18.2.2 If an active referee has reason to think that there is any disagreement about the state of the game, he/she must investigate and settle the matter before play continues. This applies especially to a referee who is put in charge of a game that is already in progress.
- 18.2.3 A referee must ask about any apparent discrepancy between the position of a clip and the course of play that they notice while they are active. [AC: This is subject to Law 23(b).]

18.3 Ruling on a Past Incident that is in Dispute

The following regulations apply if an authorised referee is asked to rule on an incident that has already occurred:

- 18.3.1 The referee must tell the players anything he/she has seen that may affect his/her decision. He/she must hear what both sides have to say, and may question them. The referee has the discretion to hear other witnesses. The referee will then give a decision to the best of his/her ability.
- 18.3.2 The referee may declare a fault only on the basis of his/her own observations, the evidence of the striker, or, at his/her discretion, the evidence of well placed witnesses who have sufficient understanding of the laws/rules. He/she may not do so solely on the evidence of the adversary.
- 18.3.3 As a last resort the referee may give a compromise decision. This may involve arbitrary adjustment of the positions of the clips and balls, the number of [AC: bisques] [GC: extra turns] outstanding or the amount of time remaining and the order of play or even restarting the game.

18.4 Forestalling

An active referee who observes or suspects that an error or interference is about to occur must forestall subject to the conditions that apply to the adversary [AC: under Law 23. The referee must not forestall while Law 23(b) applies]. [GC: The referee must not forestall if he/she sees a player about to run a hoop out of order or play a wrong ball other than their partner ball in singles. or their own ball in doubles when it is their partner's turn to play]

18.5 Before Watching a Stroke

If about to watch a questionable stroke, an active referee has the power to:

- 18.5.1 ask the player what stroke the player intends to play. The player must provide the referee with this information.
- 18.5.2 choose the position from where to watch the stroke.
- 18.5.3 ask another authorised referee to watch the stroke from a different position and tell the referee what he observes.

- 18.5.4 tell the striker when the striker may play the stroke. If the striker plays before the referee is ready, the referee may order the stroke to be re-played.

18.6 Referee Giving Information to Players

A referee may give information to a player subject to the following regulations:

- 18.6.1 If asked about the state of the game at any time, an active referee should to the best of his/her ability inform a player [AC: subject to 18.7 below].
- 18.6.2 An active referee must state the law on any matter if asked by a player, and may volunteer it at the referee's discretion.
- 18.6.3 A referee may explain the reasons for a ruling at the referee's discretion, and must do his/her best to explain the reasons if a player asks.
- 18.6.4 A referee may not otherwise give information or advice to a player. [AC: a referee must not state whether a ball has been moved or shaken when a wiring lift may ensue unless asked by a player or unless a fault has occurred.]

18.7 [AC: Testing for a Wired Ball]

Referees are reminded of the following laws:

- 18.7.1 A decision whether one ball is wired from another may not be given unless the striker is claiming a wiring lift. The referee must confirm that the claimant has not played a stroke in this turn and that the adversary is responsible for the position of the relevant ball. (Law 13(e)(1))
- 18.7.2 When judging whether one ball is wired from another, the benefit of any doubt is given to the claimant. (Law 13(e)(2))]

18.8 Adjusting Court Settings

An active referee may arrange for the settings of the court to be adjusted or for special damage to be repaired, where the laws/rules permit it. In doing so, the referee must:

- 18.8.1 consider the effect on any other game on the court.
- 18.8.2 [AC: act consistently with Law 2(b)(5) (which forbids some types of adjustments), and Laws 3(a)(3) and 3(b)(3) (which place restrictions on adjusting a hoop or the peg).]

18.9 Entering the Court

A referee should go onto the court only when necessary and should be mindful of any double banked game.

19 Powers of an Inactive Referee

An inactive referee may intervene in a game on his/her own initiative only in the following cases:

- 19.1 to ensure that play is lawfully continued after an error or interference is claimed or admitted, but only if the players appear unable to deal with the issue themselves and no referee is active. If one is, and the inactive referee has relevant evidence, he/she may offer him/herself as a witness.

- 19.2 on hearing a player give erroneous information on the Laws/Rules to the adversary.
- 19.3 [AC: if a peg out is claimed in breach of Law 38.]
- 19.4 [GC: if the referee is personally watching the game and is able to stop play immediately after the stroke in which a hoop is incorrectly run.]

20 Restrictions on Using Information Obtained Earlier

20.1 The following restrictions apply only to an active referee on request and to a supervising referee who is allocated to a game after it has started. They override the powers and duties specified in Regulation 18.

- 20.1.1 A referee may not use, or draw attention to, knowledge about the state of the game that he/she acquired whilst inactive.
- 20.1.2 The same applies to knowledge acquired while the referee was active on a previous occasion, but only if at least one stroke has been played since acquiring the information.
- 20.2 These restrictions do not apply to knowledge relating to an issue:
- 20.2.1 to which a player has drawn attention; or
- 20.2.2 for which the referee has intervened under Regulation 19; or
- 20.2.3 which would be apparent to a referee who had not previously seen the game.

21 The tournament referee and his duties

21.1 Tournament Referee

The organising body responsible for the tournament must arrange for the tournament referee to be appointed.

21.2 Appointment of Deputy Tournament Referees

The tournament referee must appoint a deputy if he/she becomes unavailable at any time. If play occurs at more than one venue at the same time, the tournament referee must appoint a deputy for each venue where he/she is not present or ensure that appeals can be made by telephone. Such a deputy has the powers and duties of the tournament referee while the latter is absent.

21.3 Appointment of referees

The tournament referee has the power to appoint authorised referees from an official list of referees. If there are not enough qualified referees available, he/she has the power to appoint other suitable persons. These powers are subject to any conditions made by the organising body responsible for the tournament.

21.4 Allocation of Referees

- 21.4.1 The organising body responsible for the tournament has power to decide whether authorised referees will be supervising or on request.
- 21.4.2 Subject to any such direction, the tournament referee may allocate him/herself or other authorised referees to supervise or be available to act on request for one or more games or courts.

- 21.4.3 Irrespective of any such direction, the tournament referee has the power to allocate him/herself or another authorised referee as a referee in charge of a game.
- 21.4.4 The tournament referee must ensure that the players are told of any referees allocated to their game or court and whether they are supervising or on request.
- 21.4.5 If no referee has been allocated to a game, any authorised referee may act on request for it.

21.5 Checking Courts and Equipment

The Tournament Referee must ensure that the courts and equipment are checked for conformity with the laws, regulations and advertised conditions. Hoop settings must be checked at the start of each day and may be checked between games.

22 Appeals

22.1 Grounds for Appeals

Appeals may be made by a player against a decision of a referee only on:

- 22.1.1 questions of law/rule, regulations or tournament conditions; or
- 22.1.2 [AC: rulings under Law 55; or]
- 22.1.3 compromise decisions under Regulation 18.3.3

22.2 Power to Hear an Appeal

The tournament referee or a deputy tournament referee has the sole power to hear and decide appeals, except that if such an official is a party to the appeal, either as a player or referee, someone independent must be appointed to do so.

22.3 Appeals are Final

The decision on an appeal is final for the game.

22.4 Limit of Claims

A player cannot appeal if he/she has played a stroke after the ruling was given, or

[GC an opponent has played a stroke]

[AC if the opponent has played two strokes. However, in singles game, if the adversary is absent and performing official duties, the adversary may appeal before the first stroke of his/her next turn.]

22.5 Reporting of Appeals

If a situation that is subject to appeal does not seem to be covered by the laws or commentary, the tournament referee must report the facts and the decision to the appropriate national association for reference to the International Laws Committee and the WCF GC Rules Committee.

23 Players Performing Functions of Referees

23.1 *Players who are Qualified Referees*

Players who entered the tournament and who are qualified referees may act as referees on request, unless the tournament referee or the organising body responsible for the tournament directs otherwise.

23.2 *Other Players*

Unless the tournament referee directs otherwise, all players in the event who have played in more than three previous tournaments may decide the following matters, but only if requested by the striker or his/her opponent:

23.2.1 watch a stroke to decide:

- (A) where a ball crosses the boundary.
- (B) [AC: whether a ball hits the peg or another ball.]
- (C) [AC: whether a ball is moved or shaken, but only if specifically asked.]

23.2.2 decide whether a ball:

- (A) is on or off the court.
- (B) breaks a plane of a hoop.

24 Other Regulations

24.1 The presence of a referee does not relieve a player in a game of the duty to draw attention to an irregularity that the player thinks the referee may have overlooked.

24.2 [AC: The organising body of a tournament may modify these regulations in accordance with Law 54.]

24.3 Only an authorised referee may intervene in a game. However, any qualified referee may report a problem to the tournament referee or his/her deputy.

25 Referee Qualifications

25.1 In New Zealand there are three classes of referee for Association Croquet known as Umpire, Referee and Senior Referee. To qualify as a referee, candidates will be required to pass a test prepared by CNZ for the purpose. Referees will be required to requalify every 5 years.

25.2 Umpires may be called to deal with shot watching, testing wired balls and judging still ball positions as defined in AC Laws 10 to 14, 17 and 19.

25.3 Referees may be called on to deal with any aspect of the laws.

25.4 Senior Referees are referees with the experience and ability to handle complex situations.

25.5 In New Zealand there is one class of Golf Croquet Referee. To qualify as a referee, candidates will be required to pass a test prepared by CNZ for the purpose. Referees will be required to requalify every 5 years.

Part E:

Seeding and Methods of Playing Events

26. Seeding

26.1 Seeding is permitted in all Official Tournaments.

26.2 All players will be seeded in order determined by their most recent ranking in the World Croquet Federation ranking system. For seeding purposes, any player who is not in the ranking system will be assigned a ranking by the CNZ Handicapping Committee, equal to that the WCF system would initially assign them based on their handicap.

26.3 When an event is played in sections, the “striping” method of assigning players to sections will be used to achieve comparable playing strengths in each of the sections. To illustrate the “striping” method, when there are 8 sections, the first 8 seeds are assigned in order to sections 1 to 8; the next 8 seeds are assigned in order to sections 8 to 1, and so on. In addition to avoid, so far as is possible, imbalances between sections in the numbers of players from the same club, having close relatives in the same section. The numbers of competitors in each section should be as even as possible.

27. Methods of Playing Events

One of the following systems of play shall be adopted for each scheduled event in all Official Tournaments unless permission for a different system or variation has previously been obtained in accordance with Regulation 3.1.

27.1 *Single Life Knockout (The Bagnall-Wild System)*

The draw is compiled by means of the following rules:

27.1.1 In a seeded draw, the seeds will be placed in the following order: 1, 16, 9, 8, 5, 12, 13, 4, 3, 14, 11, 6, 7, 10, 15, 2. Fewer seeds may be used as required, but the order of those used will be maintained. Seeds 1 and 2 must be in separate halves of the draw. 1 to 4 in separate quarters, 1 to 8 in separate eighths, and 1 to 16 in separate sixteenths. The byes are then allocated as per Regulation 27.1.4. Consecutive seeds can be deemed to be equal and drawn by lot into their respective positions.

27.1.2 Determine the total number of entries received and subtract this number from the next higher power of 2 (i.e. 4, 8, 16, 32, 64, 128, 256). This gives the number of byes.

27.1.3 If seeding is to be used, place the seeds in the draw in accordance with 27.1.1 above

27.1.4 Distribute the byes in the first round of the draw sheet as follows:

A. If the number of byes is odd, one more bye is placed in the bottom than the top; or

B. If the number of byes is a multiple of 4 (i.e. 4, 8, 12, 16, etc) half are placed at the top and half at the bottom; or

C. In all other cases (2, 6, 10, 14, etc), either (at the choice of the manager, but consistently for an entire draw):

i. half are placed at the top and half at the bottom; or

ii two more byes are placed in the bottom half than the top

D Within each half the byes are to be distributed between the two quarters according to the same principle; similarly within each quarter between the two eighths, etc. When a bye appears to need to be placed in a position already occupied (by a seed), the bye is instead placed as if drawn against that seed.

E Byes can be omitted from a published draw sheet, with those players who are subsequently drawn against them promoted to the second round. This is a presentational change which does not affect the actual draw.

27.1.5 The names of unseeded players are then drawn at random and entered into vacant positions on the draw sheet in the order in which they are drawn, starting at the top.

27.1.6 If a bona fide entry is omitted, the name of the player is inserted on the draw sheet in the position an additional name would occupy if the number of entries were one greater, and any consequential adjustment is made. If there is more than one omission or more than one possible position the matter is decided by lot.

27.1.7 If an entry is included in error, it is struck out and the draw remains valid. If the event has not yet started and it is practical to do so, the manager may instead decide to re-do the draw.

Examples of the placement of byes.

Example 1. Entries 67

Next higher power of 2 is 128; thus there are $128 - 67 = 61$ byes. The number of competitors in the first round is $67 - 61 = 6$. Thirty byes go at the top, there are 3 first round matches, and 31 byes go at the bottom.

Example 2. Entries 22 Next higher power of 2 is 32; thus there are $32 - 22 = 10$ byes. The number of competitors in the first round is $22 - 10 = 12$. Five byes go at the top and 5 at the bottom, or 4 at the top and 6 at the bottom.

27.2 The Two-Life System

27.2.1 For the first life, called the Draw, the competitors are drawn on the Bagnall-Wild method and their names written down on a competition card of the correct size. These names are then numbered from 1 upwards, starting from the top of the card. (For example, with 21 entries, the Bagnall-Wild method produces 5 byes at the top, 5 first-round matches and 6 byes at the bottom. The competitors at the top receiving byes would be given numbers 1 to 5, the competitors in the first-round matches numbers 6 to 15, and the competitors at the bottom receiving byes numbers 16 to 21.)

Bagnall-Wild System**TABLE OF BYES**

Byes shall be allotted in accordance with the following table:

Number of Competitors				Number of byes	Number of byes at top	Matches	Number of byes at bottom
5	3	short of	8	3	1	1	2
6	2	"	8	2	1	2	1
7	1	"	8	1	—	3	1
8	—	"	8	—	—	4	—
9	7	short of	16	7	3	1	4
10	6	"	16	6	3	2	3
11	5	"	16	5	2	3	3
12	4	"	16	4	2	4	2
13	3	"	16	3	1	5	2
14	2	"	16	2	1	6	1
15	1	"	16	1	—	7	1
16	—	"	16	—	—	8	—
17	15	short of	32	15	7	1	8
18	14	"	32	14	7	2	7
19	13	"	32	13	6	3	7
20	12	"	32	12	6	4	6
21	11	"	32	11	5	5	6
22	10	"	32	10	5	6	5
23	9	"	32	9	4	7	5
24	8	"	32	8	4	8	4
25	7	"	32	7	3	9	4
26	6	"	32	6	3	10	3
27	5	"	32	5	2	11	3
28	4	"	32	4	2	12	2
29	3	"	32	3	1	13	2
30	2	"	32	2	1	14	1
31	1	"	32	1	—	15	1
32	—	"	32	—	—	16	—
33	31	short of	64	31	15	1	16
34	30	"	64	30	15	2	15
35	29	"	64	29	14	3	15
36	28	"	64	28	14	4	14
37	27	"	64	27	13	5	14
38	26	"	64	26	13	6	13
39	25	"	64	25	12	7	13
40	24	"	64	24	12	8	12
41	23	"	64	23	11	9	12
42	22	"	64	22	11	10	11
43	21	"	64	21	10	11	11
44	20	"	64	20	10	12	10
45	19	"	64	19	9	13	10
46	18	"	64	18	9	14	9
47	17	"	64	17	8	15	9
48	16	"	64	16	8	16	8
49	15	"	64	15	7	17	8
50	14	"	64	14	7	18	7
51	13	"	64	13	6	19	7
52	12	"	64	12	6	20	6
53	11	"	64	11	5	21	6
54	10	"	64	10	5	22	5
55	9	"	64	9	4	23	5
56	8	"	64	8	4	24	4
57	7	"	64	7	3	25	4
58	6	"	64	6	3	26	3
59	5	"	64	5	2	27	3

- 27.2.2 One of the following series of numbers, according to the number of entries, is then written down in full in the sequence given below on a second competition card, called the Process, which must be the same size as the Draw card, starting from the top of the card –

1 to 4 entries

1:3:2:4.

5 to 8 entries

1:5:3:7:2:6:4:8.

9 to 16 entries

1:9:5:13:3:11:7:15:2:10:6:14:4:12:8:16.

17 to 32 entries

1:17:9:25:5:21:13:29:3:19:11:27:7:23:15:31:

2:18:10:26:6:22:14:30:4:20:12:28:8:24:16:32.

33 to 64 entries

1:33:17:49:9:41:25:57:5:37:21:53:13:45:29:61:3:35:19:51:11:43:27:59:7:3

9:23:55:15:47:31:63: 2:34:18:50:10:42:26:58:6:38:22:54:14:46:30:62:

4:36:20:52:12:44:28:60:8:40:24:56:16:48:32:64.

- 27.2.3 The names of the competitors on the Draw card are written down against their corresponding numbers on the Process card, a blank being left against numbers which have no corresponding names (e.g. with 21 entries, a blank would be left against numbers 22 to 32). Competitors bracketed with a blank thus receive byes into the second round, and it should be noted that, unlike the Bagnall-Wild method, this system may produce byes and matches interspersed throughout the card. The system also ensures that competitors who met in the first and second rounds of the Draw cannot meet in the Process before the final and semi-final rounds respectively.
- 27.2.4 The matches on the two cards are played in the ordinary way, the winner of the Draw playing an extra match against the winner of the Process to determine the winner of the first prize. If the same competitor wins both the Draw and the Process, that person wins the first prize without further play, and the two unsuccessful finalists play an extra match to determine the winner of the second prize. Further duplications which may arise are dealt with in a similar manner.

27.3 Two-Life Variations

These variations reduce the concluding stages of a two-life event to a single life.

- 27.3.1 **Variation A.** This is introduced when both lives have reached the semi-final stage and there are fewer than eight players involved. The draw is compiled on a draw sheet containing positions numbered from 1 to 8.

7 players: the player in both lives is placed in position 1 and receives a bye; position 2 is blank and the other players are drawn by lot to fill positions 3 to 8.

6 players: the two players in both lives are drawn by lot into positions 1 and 8 and receive byes; positions 2 and 7 are blank and the other players are drawn by lot to fill positions 3 to 6.

5 players: the three players in both lives are drawn by lot to fill positions 1, 3 and 8 and receive byes; positions 2, 4 and 7 are blank and the other two players are placed in positions 5 and 6.

4 players: all players are drawn by lot.

27.3.2 Variation B. This is introduced when both lives have reached the final stage and there are fewer than four players involved.

3 players: the player in both lives plays the winner of a game between the other two players.

2 players: they play each other once.

27.4 The Automatic Two-Life System

27.4.1 All competitors initially have two lives. The names of the competitors are drawn at random one by one and written down, in the order drawn, on the left hand side of the competition card starting from the top of the card. A few spaces are left below the last name drawn and then a horizontal line is drawn across the card. (The card must be large enough to list half of the players again below the line.)

27.4.2 At all stages of the competition, those competitors who still have two lives are listed above the line, while those who have one life are listed below the line. Those who have lost both lives are eliminated from the competition. The competition continues until all competitors except one have lost both of their lives. That competitor, who may have either two lives or one life remaining, is the winner. The last competitor to be eliminated is the runner-up.

27.4.3 In each round of the competition, players are paired successively starting from the bottom of the competition card, except that, if the number of competitors in the round is odd, a bye must be allocated according to 27.4.4 below before the pairings are determined.

27.4.4 If there is an odd number of players in a round, a bye is allocated to the highest placed player in the round who has not already received a bye. If all of the players remaining in the competition have received a bye, any further byes are allocated to the players in rotation in the same order as before.

27.4.5 To make up the second round, the first round winners are listed above the line in the same order as they occurred in the first round. A player who received a bye is placed in the second round at the bottom of the list of players with two lives. The first round losers are listed below the line in the same order as they occurred in the first round.

27.4.6 To make up each subsequent round, the winning two-lifers are listed in the same order as they occurred in the preceding round. The winning one-lifers are placed below the line in the same order as they occurred in the preceding round. Below them are placed the losing two-lifers, who also appear in the same order as in the preceding round. The losing one-lifers are eliminated from the competition. Any player who received a bye in the previous round is placed at the bottom of the list in the appropriate life. Pairings are then determined as in 27.4.3 above.

- 27.4.7 If the competition reduces to two players, one having two lives and the other only one, the game is played as a final. In the event of the one-lifer winning, a further final is played.

27.5 Full Knockout Play

Competitors are drawn using a normal knockout draw. It is best to use a seeded draw to allocate places in the first round. Everyone plays in each round (except as byes occur). Winners play winners and losers play losers in each subsequent round, finishing with the players ranked first (having won all games) to last (having won none). This is a particularly effective method to use for post section play where section play has helped to establish seedings and where time is limited. Information about a Full Knockout draw and a seeded Knockout draw can be found in the CNZ "Managing a Croquet Tournament" manual.

27.6 The XY and XYZ Systems

- 27.6.1 The X Draw. The competitors are drawn on the Bagnall-Wild method.
- 27.6.2 The Y Draw. All competitors who lose their first match in X enter the Y automatically. Their names are written down on the Y competition card in the same order as they were drawn in X. Care must be taken to fix the correct number of byes and matches; if there is an uneven number of byes in X the number of competitors in Y may vary.
- 27.6.3 The Z Draw (if played). All competitors who lose their second match in X or their first match in Y enter the Z automatically. The Z is redrawn, once the number of qualifiers is known, according to the Bagnall-Wild method.
- 27.6.4 A competitor drawing a bye is not deemed to have won a match. In events where X, Y and Z are all played, a competitor who walks-over is deemed to have won a match. But if only X and Y are played, a competitor who walks-over is not deemed to have played a match.

27.7 Section Play

- 27.7.1 The competitors are drawn into the required number of sections.
- 27.7.2 During section play, each competitor in a particular section is given the opportunity to play every other competitor in that section.
- 27.7.3 Unless specifically stated otherwise, each match consists of a single game.
- 27.7.4 The section winner is the player who scores the largest number of wins. Should two or more competitors tie for first place, the winner of the section is found by either the Play-off (English) method or by the Net-point (American) method. The method to be used for tie breaking should be advised in an advertisement produced for the tournament and announced at the start of the tournament.
- 27.7.4.1 In the Play-off method, the winner among the tied players is found by a play-off arranged on the Bagnall-Wild method.
- 27.7.4.2 In the Net-point method the winner is the player in the tie who has scored the largest net points total. The net points total for each player is the number of points scored less the number of points conceded. If there is a tie on wins and net points totals

- between two players, the winner is the winner of the game between them; or
- between more than two players, the winner is the winner of the most games in the games between the players in the tie. If there is still a tie, the winner is found by means of a play-off using the Bagnall-Wild method.

27.7.5 Subject to the provisions of 27.7.6 and 27.7.7, section winners shall play in a final draw arranged on the Bagnall-Wild method to determine the event winner and runner-up. Play-off matches may be played as multiple games if the event schedule permits.

27.7.6 Section play may be used as the qualifying stage of an event, to be followed by further stages played according to sub-sections 27.1, 27.2, 27.5 and 27.6 of this Regulation. For such competitions, the Tournament Committee will determine the number of competitors who will qualify for the next stage from each section once the number of entries is known. The competitors shall be advised accordingly at the beginning of the competition.

27.7.7 When an event is played as three sections, the following method may be used to determine the event winner and runner-up: two of the three section winners are drawn by lot and they play the first play-off match against each other. The winner of that match proceeds directly to the event final, while the loser plays the second play-off match against the third section winner. The event final comprises a match between the winners of the first and second play-off matches.

27.7.8 Should any two competitors agree not to play their match they must request the Manager to excuse them. The Manager shall consult the Handicapper who may require the game to be played for handicapping purposes. Otherwise the Manager may agree to the request, provided the result of that match cannot alter the finding of the section winner or runner-up in any way. In such a case, the records of wins and losses of these competitors are not deleted from the chart.

27.7.9 Multi-game matches:

- The section winner is the player with the greatest number of match wins. Should two or more competitors tie for first place and a playoff is not used, then
- The winner is the player with the highest number of net games,
- In the event of the two players tied in both match and net games, the winner is the player who won the match between the tied players.
- In the event of a three-player tie in both matches and net games, if one of the players has defeated the other two, then they are the winner. Alternatively, if a player in the three-way tie has lost to both the other two, the winner is the winner of the match between those two.

- If three or more players are still tied, then the player with the highest net points score is the winner.
- If players are still tied then the title is shared.

27.7.10 General treatment of incomplete sections:

The validity of the format depends on all the games being completed and on players making the same effort to win in each of their games: a wilful failure to do so would be misconduct to which Regulation 16 applies. Nevertheless, there will be circumstances which prevent all the games scheduled being completed. (A) and (B) below describe how to deal with this, for single- and multiple-life sections respectively. A single-life section is one in which each player is scheduled to meet each of the others once only; a multiple-life section is one in which each player is scheduled to meet each of the others two or more times.

(A) Incomplete single-life sections:

- (1) Any player whose final placing under 27.7.4 above, had the section been completed, could be predicted to be the same whatever the outcome of the uncompleted games shall be given that placing.
- (2) Any player for whom results are available for fewer than half of the largest number of games completed by any player in the section, or who has failed to win a game in the section, shall be treated as having withdrawn from the section and the results of any games he/she has played in it shall be ignored for the purpose of deciding the remaining placings.
- (3) Having applied (2) above, if results are available for all the games between the remaining players, then 27.7.4 above is applied to determine the remaining placings not established under (1), as though the section had contained only those players.
- (4) Otherwise, the remaining placings for the section are determined by a method of pairwise comparison, under which matchpoints are awarded to each player as follows, and are used to construct a matchpoint table, analogous to the Section Play results table.
 - (a) For each pair of players in the section the following comparison is performed:
 - i. subject to (b) below, in comparing the available results of two players, only the results of the game played between them, and of their games against other players whom they both have played, shall be considered;
 - ii. if the results considered give both players equal numbers of wins, they are each awarded one matchpoint; otherwise, the player with the greater

number of wins is awarded two matchpoints and the other player none.

- (b) If (other than for reasons beyond his control) a player has failed to start one or more games, he shall be deemed to have played and lost them by the maximum margin, and all his matchpoints (but not those of his opponents) shall be recalculated on that basis.
- (c) The players are placed in descending order of matchpoints awarded.
- (d) Where two or more players are tied on an equal number of matchpoints, and the tie must be resolved for the purpose of awarding prize(s), a play-off between players in different sections, or qualification for another event, then Regulation 27.7.10(C) applies.
- (e) Appendix 10 provides a worked example of the application of matchpoints, for further clarification.

(B) Incomplete multiple-life sections:

The games played in a section are divided into series, such that the first game to be started between any two players belongs to the first series, the second game between the same two players to the second series and so on.

- (1) Any series for which results are available for fewer than half of the games scheduled in it shall be treated as having been abandoned and the results in it shall be ignored for the purpose of deciding the final placings.
- (2) Having applied (1) above, any player whose final placing under 27.7.4 above, had all the other series been completed, could be predicted to be the same whatever the outcome of the uncompleted games shall be given that placing.
- (3) Having applied (1) and (2) above, any player for whom results are available for fewer than half of the largest number of games completed by any player in a series, or who has failed to win a game in a series, shall be treated as having withdrawn from that series and the results of any games played in it shall be ignored for the purpose of deciding the remaining placings.
- (4) Having applied (1), (2) and (3) above, if all the non-abandoned series are complete with respect to the players deemed to have competed in them, then players are placed in descending order of the number of games they have won to determine the remaining placings not established under (3) as though the section had contained only those players and series.

(5) Otherwise, the procedure defined in 27.7.10(A)(4) above is applied, except that the following clause applies instead of 27.7.10(A)(4)(a).

- (a) For each pair of players in each of the series the following comparison is performed:
 - i. subject to ii. below, in comparing the available results of two players, only the results of the game played between them, and of their games against other players whom they both have played in that series, shall be considered;
 - ii. if the results considered give both players equal numbers of wins, they are each awarded one matchpoint; otherwise, the player with the greater number of wins is awarded two matchpoints and the other player none.

(C) Resolving ties on matchpoints:

Where two or more players are tied on an equal number of matchpoints, and the tie must be resolved for the purpose of awarding prize(s), a play-off between players in different sections, or qualification for another event, then:

- (1) If Regulation 27.7.4.1 is in effect, then the players in the tie are placed relative to each other in descending order of the number of games they have won in the games played between them. If necessary, this procedure may be repeated.
- (2) If Regulation 27.7.4.2 is in effect, then the players in the tie are placed in decreasing order of the net points they have scored in the games that were used to determine matchpoints. If there is still a tie, then the players in the tie are placed relative to each other in descending order of the number of games they have won in the games played between them. If necessary, this procedure may be repeated.

27.8 Super Section Play

27.8.1 When entries are such that a single round robin of Section Play would produce too many matches, yet two or more sections followed by knockout finals would produce too few rounds, then Super Section play may be used.

27.8.2 For Super Section play the field is divided evenly into two or more sections, in each of which full round robins of play are used to establish placings for the section, using the Net Point (American) method. Then the top two, three, four or more players from each section are entered into the Super Section for the Event Final. Players carry forward into the Super Section their number of wins and net points from the games against the other players from their section who also go into the same Super Section. Results of their other section matches are not carried forward. Players then play in the Super Section the players who have come forward from the other initial sections. Final placings are based on total wins of the

results carried forward and the matches played in the Super Section, with ties broken by net points, and then by matches between the players tied.

27.8.3 There will normally be one Super Section played to decide the event winner and to establish the top placings. One or more further Super Sections will provide play for all other players, producing consolation winners and placings for the rest of the field. Notes:

- (1) The number going forward to each Super Section will be decided when the draw is made, being determined on the basis of the number of rounds available.
- (2) Where time permits a full round robin may be played in one or more of the Super Sections. For example, with a field of 26 and time for 18 rounds; two sections of 13 use 13 rounds; then two Super Sections of 10 (5 from each section) would require 5 rounds to decide the event and first consolation winners and place getters; leaving one Super Section of 6 (the bottom 3 in each section) who could play a full round robin, again using 5 rounds. Lawn availability may also have to be considered.

27.9 Swiss Events

27.9.1 Number of Rounds. The number of rounds should normally be at least two greater than the number of rounds required in a single-life knock-out event for the same entry.

27.9.2 Determination of Pairings. The following rules are applied in the order in which they appear:

27.9.2.1 Positions in the draw for the first round are determined by lot.

27.9.2.2 No player may play the same opponent more than once except in the final round as a tie-break.

27.9.2.3 After each round all players are grouped in order of their cumulative number of wins. The players within each group are then ordered as in the previous round.

27.9.2.4 Pairings for the next round are generated by pairing players as follows:

- the top two players
- the bottom two players
- the top two unpaired players
- the bottom two unpaired players and so on until all players are paired.

27.9.2.5 A player who cannot be paired as above is paired instead with the unpaired player whose record is closest to his or her own.

27.9.2.6 If any player cannot be paired with an unpaired player, the last pair successfully made should be reallocated and the pairing tried again. If necessary, this process is repeated by reallocating

the second last pair successfully made and so on as may be required, and pairing continued.

27.9.3 Byes

27.9.3.1 If the number of players is odd, or becomes odd by a player withdrawing, then, for pairing purposes, an imaginary player named Bye is introduced whose score is permanently zero. If a real player is paired with Bye in any round, that player is deemed to win by the maximum margin. Bye is withdrawn if the number of real players later becomes even.

27.9.3.2 No player may be paired with Bye more than once.

27.9.4 Determination of the Winner

27.9.4.1 The winner is the player who has won the most games.

27.9.4.2 If there is a tie between two players who have played each other, the winner is the winner of the game between them.

27.9.4.3 If there is a tie between more than two players all of whom have played each other, the winner is the player who has won the most games in the games between the players in the tie.

27.9.4.4 If there is a tie between more than two players, not all of whom have played each other, the winner is the player who has defeated all the other players in the tie.

27.9.4.5 If there is still a tie, the winner is the player with the best net hoop score in the games between the tied players

27.9.4.6 If there is still a tie, the title may be shared or a Bagnall-Wild play-off may be used.

27.10 **Progressive Swiss Events**

27.10.1. Concepts. A Progressive Swiss Event is a Swiss played as a consolation event for a single-life knock out competition, which players enter as they are eliminated from the main event.

27.10.2. Determination of Pairings. After each round, the players eliminated from the corresponding round of the main event are included, credited with their record in the main event. They are inserted in draw order, above any players in the consolation event with the same number of wins. Pairings are then determined as in a Swiss.

27.11 **Flexible Swiss Events**

27.11.1. A Flexible Swiss is similar to a Swiss in that players are paired against those with similar records, with the exception that players need not play the same number of games. A player may, with the Manager's agreement, choose to declare that they are unavailable for the time being. The Manager may specify a minimum number of games that a player must play in order to qualify, win or be placed. The Manager may also require that a player must start a game at or after a specified time on the last day of the event. These requirements may be

modified at the manager's discretion should weather conditions bring in to doubt the completion of the event.

- 27.11.2. Determination of Pairings. When the Manager decides that new games are to be started, the available players who have been waiting longest, up to the number required to fill the available courts, are ranked according to the percentage of games they have won in the event (including any main event for which this is a consolation) so far. They are then paired as in Regulations 27.9.2.4 and 27.9.2.5.

- The initial pairings should be seeded by world ranking;
- The first loser should be paired with any player waiting for their first game.

- 27.11.3. Determination of the Winner. The winner, or qualifiers, shall be those with the greatest percentage of games won, subject to any minimum number of games declared by the Manager. In event of a tie various additional criteria can be applied to determine the ranking of the players in the tie. In the absence of any advertised variation the following should be used:

- (a) Average Strength of Opponents. To calculate the tied players' average strength of opponents, apply the following steps:
- Total how many games all player A's opponents have played
 - Total how many games all player A's opponents have won
 - Divide the second number by the first number. The answer is player A's average strength of opponent.

In the event of a tie after calculating the average strength of opponent, the winner can be determined by:

- (b) Who beat Who. The player with the most wins in the games played between the tied players is declared the winner.
- (c) Highest net points

If this does not resolve the tie, subject to any conditions advertised for the event, the Manager may employ an alternative method to resolve the tie (i.e. some form of playoff) or declare the title shared.

27.12 The Egyptian System

Object of the system: The competition consists of as many rounds as the Manager can arrange in the time available. Competitors are entitled to play in as many rounds as they wish, regardless of their results in earlier rounds. The winner is the player whose rating improves the most during the event, provided s/he has played at least a required minimum number of games.

- 27.12.1 For an Egyptian event played according to the laws of level advanced singles, each competitor is assigned an initial rating based on current handicap as set out below:

Handicap	Rating	Handicap	Rating	Handicap	Rating
-4	200	1	150	9	100
-3.5	195	1.5	145	10	95
-3	190	2	140	12	90
-2.5	185	2.5	135	14	85
-2	180	3	130	16	80
-1.5	175	4	125	18	75
-1	170	5	120	20	70
-0.5	165	6	115	22	65
0	160	7	110	24	60
0	5	155	8	105	

- 27.12.2 For the first round, all competitors who have notified the Manager that they wish to play are drawn by lot and paired as they are drawn. Thereafter, as each game is finished, players wishing to play in the next round must add their names to a list of players currently available to play which will be maintained by the Manager.
- 27.12.3 As soon as any game finishes, the Manager will adjust both players' ratings by an amount determined from the table below. The winner's rating is increased by the amount shown, while the loser's rating is decreased by the same amount.

Change in Rating

Difference in ratings	Higher rated player wins	Lower rated player wins
0 – 5	+5	+5
6 – 16	+4	+6
17 – 27	+3	+7
28 – 38	+2	+8
39 and over	+1	+9

- 27.12.4 The competition card should list all of the matches played in each round and their results. It should also list each competitor's cumulative change in rating at the end of each round.
- 27.12.5 When the Manager decides that the next round may be played, all players on the Available to Play list will be paired as the Manager decides ensuring that as many players as possible are drawn against opponents whom they have not previously played. Nevertheless, two competitors may play each other more than once during the competition.
- 27.12.6 The Manager will decide before the competition begins, and record on the competition card, the minimum number of games a competitor must play to be eligible to win the competition. The Manager may subsequently reduce this number if playing time is lost for any reason.
- 27.12.7 The winner of the event is the competitor who, having played at least the required minimum number of games, has the most improved rating.

- 27.12.8 The Tournament Committee may decide that there should be more than one winner, and in that event the Manager will group the players into the necessary number of sections of as nearly equal size as possible. The player with the most improved rating within a section will win that section. Note, however, that this division into sections is only for the purpose of determining winners: each competitor may always play other competitors from any of the sections, not only from his or her own.
- 27.12.9 An Egyptian event may be played on handicap rather than level, and in that case, all competitors are assigned an initial rating of 100 regardless of their handicap. Regulations 27.12.2 to 27.12.8 above apply for Egyptian events played on handicap.

Appendix 1

(a) The New Zealand Open Championship

Seeding

- The number 1 seed shall be the title holder if the title is being defended.
- Seeding for the preliminary sections of the singles will be carried out as described in Regulation 26.
- Seeding for the knockout stage will be according to world ranking at the completion of block play.

Method of Playing the Event

The NZ Open Championship will begin with section play followed by a knockout event. The number of sections should normally be either 8 or 4, depending on entries each with 5–6 players. The Manager shall however, have the power to choose a different number of sections, not exceeding 8, if that would better suit the number of entries. Should the manager consider it necessary to have more than 8 sections the CNZ Tournaments Committee must approve the proposed format.

Upon completion of section play thirty-two players will qualify for the Open Singles Knockout. The Manager has the discretion to alter this to sixteen players if there is a low entry into the event.

Ties in blocks will be determined by the tournament regulations in the relevant part of clause 27.

The remaining players will play in the Heenan Plate.

- (a) **The Open Singles.** Each match will be played as the best of three games, except that the manager may choose to play best of five games from the quarter final onwards.
- (b) **The Heenan Plate.** All players who do not qualify for the Open Singles Knockout and the first and second round losers in the Open Singles Knockout are eligible to enter the Heenan Plate. First and second round losers from the Knockout will carry their results through to the Heenan Plate.

To initially be played using a Flexible Swiss format, progressing to an eight (8) player knockout with the final to be best of three games, if time allows.

If time limits are used, they will be 4–7–10 hours for best of 3. Any time not used by an earlier game becomes available for the later game(s).

If, in exceptional circumstances, an alternative format is needed, the CNZ Tournament Committee must approve that format.

Appendix 1

(b) The Golf Croquet Nationals

Seeding

Singles

- Seeding for the preliminary section play will be carried out as described in Regulation 26
- Seeding for the open knockout stage will be according to the WCF Block Seniority Method.

Doubles

- Seeding for the preliminary sections will be carried out as described in Regulation 26 based on average grade of the doubles pairing.
- Seeding the knockout stage will be based on block finishing positions. Winners of the block shall be randomly drawn in the knockout draw. 2nd place finishes shall be randomly drawn against block winners avoiding block clashes.

Method of Playing the Event

Singles

The event will begin with section play followed by a knockout event. The number of sections should normally be either 4 or 8 depending on entries. The manager shall, after consultation with the CNZ tournament committee liaison, have the power to choose a different number of sections, if that would better suit the number of entries.

The section play shall be played as best of three, 13-point matches.

Upon completion of section play, sixteen players will qualify for the Open Singles Knockout. At the Manager's discretion this maybe increase to thirty two players Ties in blocks will be determined by the tournament regulations in the relevant part of clause 27.

The remaining players will play in the plate event.

- (a) **Open Knockout.** Each match shall be played as best of three, 13-point matches. At the manager's discretion, the manager may choose to play best of five 13-point matches, from the semi-final onwards.
- (b) **Plate.** All players who do not qualify for the open knockout are eligible to play in the plate. The plate shall be played as section play, with eligible players randomly drawn into 2 or 4 sections. Upon completion of the plate section, 8 players shall qualify for the plate knock out based on block finishing positions. Plate. Play shall be single 13-point games,

Doubles

The event will begin with section play followed by a knockout event. The number of sections should normally be either 2 or 4 depending on entries. The manager shall, after consultation with the CNZ tournament committee liaison, have the power to choose a different number of sections, if that would better suit the number of entries..

The section play shall be played as single 13-point games.

Upon completion of section play, the top two pairs in each section shall progress through to the knockout. The remaining doubles pairings shall be eligible for the plate.

- (a) **Open Doubles Knockout** Each match shall be played as best of three, 13-point match.
- (b) **Doubles Plate.** The Plate shall be played as section play with eligible players randomly drawn into two blocks. A final between the winners of the blocks will be played. Ties within sections will be broken by matches, then net games, then who beat who, then net points

Time Limits

There will be no time limits for any match. However, the manager may enforce time limits if time pressure becomes an issue for completion of the event or tournament.

In the event time limits are required the following will apply;

Single 13-point game - 50 minutes

Best of three match, 13-point games - 1 hour, 45 minutes, 45 minutes.

Best of five match, 13-point games - 1 hour, 1 hour, 45 minutes, 45 minutes, 45 minutes.

At the completion of time, players shall finish the hoop they are currently competing for, if no winner at the completion of the hoop, play shall continue to the next hoop in order.

In a match situation, any remaining time not used by an earlier game will become available for the later games.

If, in exceptional circumstances, an alternative format is needed, the CNZ Tournament Committee liaison must approve that format.

Appendix 2

Reimbursements to Associations for Council Tournaments

Each Association staging a Council Fixture will receive reimbursement from Croquet New Zealand at rates set from time to time by the Executive and published in the Year Book. Note: (not part of the Regulations)

All Silver Badge events (excluding the Premier event) are hosted by the Association and for this reason no reimbursements for equipment or Managers fees will be paid. Silver Badges are available for each grade upon request.

Rates set:

Association Croquet Games	\$4.00 per game
Golf Croquet Games	\$1.50 per game

Manager/s Allowances and Tournament Expenses:

NZ Open, GC Nationals, North Island AC, South Island AC	\$50.00 per day
All Other Events	\$30.00 per day
Assistant Manager/s*	\$20.00 per day
Balls:	\$3.00 per set per day
Hoops:	\$1.50 per set per day

All payments include GST

* For this payment the Assistant Manager must be approved in advance by the Executive Director

** Additional lawn cutting required by the Tournament Manager of an event must be approved by the Executive Director.

Appendix 3

(a) The Arthur Ross Memorial Event

AC National Competition Open to All Players

Special Conditions

1. The Competition must be a separate event and publicised as "The Arthur Ross Memorial Event"
2. Play shall be under handicap conditions
3. Associations shall set starting dates for club competitions and date for association play-off. As long as all games are handicap play, the format of the competitions is up to clubs and associations as long as they are according to CNZ tournament regulations;
4. Club winner should be found through competitive play, but if there is only one entry, that player may enter the association play-off. If there is only one club winner in an association that player may enter the national final.
5. The association play-off should not clash with other CNZ fixtures.
6. The association winner will play in the national final held in March of each year;
7. The association winner's name will be sent to the Executive Director along with the club and association charts at least 14 days prior to the date of the national final
8. In the event of a club winner not being available for the association play-off, or an association winner not being available for the national final, the highest finishing available player may play in his or her place.
9. Only financial members affiliated to CNZ through a club or affiliated school are eligible for entry into the Arthur Ross Memorial event. If certified in more than one association, a player can play in only one association.
10. A player who is a member of more than one club (whether in one or more associations) may only enter this event in one club
11. A time limit of three (3) hours and Regulation 8 will apply for all games, including the Final.
12. Associations and Clubs are requested to draw the attention of their players to the Conditions as set out in the Year Book advertisement.
13. An Affiliated School that needs assistance to arrange its competition should contact the Association in its area for advice.

Appendix 3

(b) The CNZ Gold and Silver Stars Competition

GC National Competition Open to All Players

Special Conditions

1. The Competition must be a separate event and publicised as “The CNZ Gold and Silver Stars Competition.
2. Play shall be under handicap conditions.
3. Full size lawns shall be used wherever possible for club and association competition. The National finals will be played on full sized lawns.
4. Associations shall set starting dates for club competitions and date for association play-off. All games in this competition will be Golf Croquet singles 13-point handicap games, the format of the competitions is up to clubs and associations as long as they are according to CNZ tournament regulations;
5. Club winner should be found through competitive play, but if there is only one entry, that player may enter the association play-off. If there is only one club winner in an association that player may enter the national final.
6. The association play-off should not clash with other CNZ fixtures.
7. The association winner will play in the national final held in March of each year.
8. The association winner's name will be sent to the Executive Director along with the club and association charts at least 14 days prior to the date of the national final.
9. In the event of a club winner not being available for the association play-off, or an association winner not being available for the national final, the highest finishing available player may play in his or her place.
10. Only financial members affiliated to CNZ through a club or affiliated school are eligible for entry into the Gold & Silver Stars event. If certified in more than one association, a player can play in only one association.
11. A player who is a member of more than one club (whether in one or more associations) may only enter this event in one club.
12. A minimum time limit of 1 hour (60 minutes) will apply for all games, including the Final. In the event of scores being tied when time is called, the next hoop in order will be contested to determine the winner.
13. Associations and Clubs are requested to draw the attention of their players to the Conditions as set out in the Year Book advertisement.

Adjunct to Appendix 3b

Handicap adjustments for the Gold and Silver Stars Competition (2015–16 Season)

The CNZ Tournament Committee is conducting a handicap trial for GC players which **will be applied to the 2015–16 Gold and Silver Stars Competition ONLY**. This trial is based on the CA initiative and will run for one season.

1. All players are to determine their **Effective Handicap** from the table below for the allocation of extra turns in all Gold and Silver Stars games throughout the 2015–16 season.
2. In all handicap singles games, 10 index points are gained by the winner and lost by the loser. All games must be recorded on the player's handicap card.
3. For the duration of the trial, the existing 12 trigger points for handicap changes remains unchanged. **(The Effective Handicap Chart is only referred to for the allocation of extra turns in a game. i.e. no player will have an official handicap of less than zero (0) during the trial)**
4. Clubs and Associations are encouraged to forward copies of all competition charts from this competition to the CNZ office to assist a review of the trial period.
5. All players are invited to comment on the trial at the completion of the event.

Actual Handicap (Or named player)		'Effective Handicap' for calculation of extra turns 2015/16 Gold & Silver Stars
C Clarke	D Dixon	-6
J Clarke	P Drew	
D Bulloch	J Keeman	-5
P Chapman	H McIntosh	
J Christie	T Stephens	
M Crashley	R.V. Jackson	-4
	0	-3
	1	-1
	2	1
	3	3
	4	4
	5	5
	6	6
	7	7
	8	8
	9	9
	10	10
	11	11
	12	12

Appendix 4

Playing conditions for CNZ Official Tournaments

1. Purpose

To provide a standard measurement of lawn speed and conditions that will assist hosts and CNZ to deliver the desired tournament playing conditions. Performing these tests well in advance of an event will allow hosts time to adopt the necessary corrective measures if lawn speeds are identified as 'tracking' below the desired level.

CNZ official tournaments are tiered according to the criteria in 2 below. Host Associations are encouraged to consider these minimum requirements prior to bidding for, or accepting the allocation of any CNZ Official Tournament.

The 'tier' of each CNZ event is advised in the CNZ Tournament Calendar.

2. Tiered Events

AC	GC
Tier One New Zealand Open Selectors' A vs B CA Silver Tray Invitation North Island/South Island Champs	Tier One GC Nationals North Island/South Island Grade Champs YY/DD/GS Invitations
Tier Two Premier Silver Badge Women's Invitation Men's and Women's Championships Edwina Thompson Invitation Roger Murfitt Invitation	Tier Two Gold & Silver Stars NZ Veterans' Championships Other Official Events NZ Secondary Schools Gold and Silver Stars
Tier Three Gold & Silver Mallets 0–3/4+ Silver & Bronze Medals Arthur Ross Final Copper Tray Invitation Gold Cup Invitation NZ Veterans' Championships Other Official Events	

AC tier 1

Requirement for host clubs to reliably provide lawn speed of 11+ seconds, rigid hoops set in new holes at the commencement of the tournament and provide sufficient lawns to host the event(s).

Hoops to be set to the largest ball plus $\frac{1}{32}$ inch with an upwards tolerance of zero and a downwards tolerance of $\frac{1}{64}$ of an inch unless otherwise advertised.

AC tier 2

Requirement for clubs to reliably provide lawn speed of 10+ seconds, rigid hoops set in new holes at the commencement of the tournament and provide sufficient lawns to host the event(s).

AC tier 3

Requirement for clubs to reliably provide lawn speed of 9+ seconds, rigid hoops set in new holes at the commencement of the tournament and provide sufficient lawns to host the event(s).

GC tier 1

Requirement for clubs to reliably provide lawn speed of 10+ seconds, rigid hoops set in new holes at the commencement of the tournament and provide sufficient lawns to host the event(s).

Hoops to be set to the largest ball plus $\frac{1}{32}$ inch with an upwards tolerance of zero and a downwards tolerance of $\frac{1}{64}$ of an inch unless otherwise advertised.

GC tier 2

Requirement for clubs to reliably provide lawn speed of 9+ seconds, rigid hoops set in new holes at the commencement of the tournament and provide sufficient lawns to host the event(s).

3. Process

Lawn speed is determined by the number of seconds it takes for a croquet ball to travel the length of a croquet lawn north to south or visa-versa. A striker hits a croquet ball from the North or South Boundary line of the lawn being tested to the opposite boundary line. The strike must be sufficiently accurate to cause the ball to come to rest within $\frac{1}{2}$ yard of the far boundary line so to accurately determine the lawn speed had the ball come to rest on the boundary line. The Time keeper, standing at the opposite end of the lawn to the striker, starts time when the ball is struck and stops time when the ball comes to rest on the opposite boundary line. Several attempts may be required to achieve a reliable result.

4. Requirements

A minimum 50% of lawns at any venue to be used for the event will be tested. The minimum lawn speed required for the event shall be determined by an average figure of all lawns tested. The average figure will be referred to as 'Lawn Speed'. CNZ should be advised of the lawn speed at the conclusion of each test.

Test 1:

One Calendar month plus or minus one week before the first day of the event

Test 2:

Not more than 2 weeks or less than 1 week prior to the first day of the event. Lawn speed should be no less than 1 second less than the minimum required speed on a minimum of 2 days within the test period.

Test 3:

Not more than 1 week or less than 2 days prior to the first day of the event: Lawn speed should be equal to or greater than the minimum required speed on at least 1 day within the test period.

It is desirable to increase rather than decrease lawn speed throughout an event.

Appendix 5 Silver Badge Competition

Associations may apply to the Executive Director of Croquet New Zealand for Silver Badges to be presented to the winners of competitions governed by the following conditions:

1. For Association Croquet play will be in the following Handicap Ranges:

Silver Badge Handicap 0 to 3
Silver Badge Handicap 4 to 9
Silver Badge Handicap 10 to 16
Silver Badge Handicap 18 to 24

For Golf Croquet play will be in the handicap ranges:

Premier Silver Badge Handicap 0 to 2
Senior Silver Badge Handicap 3 to 5
Intermediate Silver Badge Handicap 6 to 8
Primary Silver Badge Handicap 9 to 12

2. Play All games will be under played as Advanced Singles for Association Croquet or Level Singles for Golf Croquet (i.e. not handicap play) conditions in each Handicap Range.
3. Each Association will decide on an official starting date, and advise all the Clubs in the Association. The starting dates may be different for Association and Golf Croquet. Players will be eligible to play in the Handicap Range corresponding to their handicap at 8am on the official starting date, even if their handicap changes after that date/time. The competition must be completed within six weeks after the official starting date.
4. Each Club will hold a competition for each of the above Handicap Ranges in which it has members eligible to compete. If in any Club there is in any Handicap Range only one entry, then that player will be eligible to represent the Club in that Handicap Range.
5. (a) Immediately on completion of the Club competitions, the names of the winners and competition charts shall be forwarded to the Secretary of the Association to which the Club is affiliated. The Association will arrange a play-off among the Club winners in each Handicap Range. The winner of each play-off will receive a Silver Badge. The names of the Association winners are to be forwarded to the National Office.
 - (b) If in any Association there is in any Handicap Range only one Club winner available to play on the date of the play-off, then that player shall receive a Silver Badge, provided that there has been a Club competition in that Handicap Range and that player has won it.
 - (c) If a Club winner is unable to play in the play-off owing to indisposition or urgent necessity, the Club runner-up shall be permitted to act as a substitute.
6. Each Association will decide the method of play for the Club competitions and for the Association play-off; the two methods need not be the same.
7. A player who is a member of more than one Club (whether in one or more Associations) may only enter this competition in one Club.
8. Associations should send all charts (club and association) for these events to the CNZ Office at the conclusion of the competition.

Appendix 6

Premier Silver Badge Competitions Handicaps - 4 to +2.5

Conditions

1. **The Premier Silver Badge Competitions are now Croquet New Zealand events**
(Entries to the Executive Director or enter online. Associations will be paid reimbursements as per Appendix Two)
2. A competition will be held in each of the following three regions:
Northern: Auckland, Bay of Plenty, Counties-Manukau, Northland, Thames Valley and Waikato-King Country Associations.
Central: Hawke's Bay, Manawatu-Wanganui, South Taranaki, Taranaki, Wairarapa, and Wellington Associations.
Southern: All South Island Associations. The Executive of each host Association will appoint officials to run the competition as required.
3. All players in the handicap range will be eligible to compete in their own right at the competition in their region and outside their region. Players do not have to qualify as a representative of their Club.
4. Each Region, in consultation with Croquet NZ, will appoint one of their Associations to act as host Association.
5. Each host Association will select a suitable venue. They will also arrange a date for their competition, preferably a weekend, in consultation with other Associations who are likely to have players competing. The host Association must advise the CNZ Tournaments Committee of the venue and date by 30 April each year.
6. The format of each competition will be chosen after the number of entries is known. The format will, as far as possible, provide a full tournament's play for each competitor. Entries may not be limited except with the prior approval of CNZ. The Tournament Committee will liaise with the host association re format.
7. Double-banking may be used as required and more than one Club may be used. Time limits may be imposed, if necessary, in accordance with Regulation 8.
8. Entries will close, with the Executive Director, 10 days before the start date of the tournament.
9. The event will be seeded by world ranking
10. The winner of each competition will receive a Silver Badge.

Appendix 7

Reciprocity of Membership

From the World Croquet Federation (WCF) Rules

304. RECIPROCITY OF MEMBERSHIP

- 304.1 When visiting a Member for a period not exceeding 60 days, a player who is an associate of and in good standing with another Member should be granted reciprocal rights to play in tournaments approved or advertised by the visited Member. This right is subject to any conditions that would apply to players who are associates of the visited Member (for example as to entry fees, entry timing, ranking or gender) and, for National Closed Championships, subject to any conditions requiring membership of the visited Member. For this purpose, a player is an associate of a Member if they have individual membership of that Member or of a subsidiary body which confers a right to play in tournaments approved or advertised by that Member. This right applies to only one visit in each visited Member's membership year.
- 304.2 Visiting players who are currently affiliated and in good standing with their Member association should obtain a letter or similar form of introduction from their Member association to present to the visited Member. The letter, or similar, should be sent or presented initially to the Head Office of the visited Member and a copy carried to present to each club or event visited.
- 304.3 Members should provide details to fellow Members if any visiting player fails to observe the highest standards of behaviour and conduct. Such a player could be denied a letter of introduction on a future occasion.

Appendix 8

CNZ Criteria to Achieve Ranking Status of Events

Events that meet the criteria listed below, and which are part of an Official Tournament, or part of a tournament approved under CNZ Tournament Regulation 2.3 may be treated as Ranking Events.

Criteria for Association Croquet Ranking Events:

1. The make of balls to be used, the intended time limit and the setting for hoops will be advertised.
2. Advanced singles play only.
3. Standard sized lawns with a tolerance down to a minimum length of 32 yards; the lawns must be in proportion, in accordance with Law 2 (b) (6).
4. For an event to qualify as a Ranking Event it must fall into one or more of the following categories:
 - a) Open events at CNZ, Association and Club tournaments i.e. open to all players and not restricted to Association or Club Members only.
 - b) An event restricted to a class of player e.g. events for players on a minus handicap only (Premier Silver Badges) or players on handicaps between 0 and 3 (e.g. Invitations); but not events restricted to players on handicaps greater than 3.
 - c) Events within a tournament where players must have a handicap of 3 or less.

Criteria for Golf Croquet Ranking Events:

1. Games in the event must be singles games played without handicaps under the WCF Golf Croquet Rules.
2. The event must be an open event at a CNZ, Association or Club tournament that is, it must be open to all eligible players and not restricted to Association or Club Members only.
3. Games must be played on lawns with a length of at least 30 yards, and if time limits are used the limits should be no less than 45 minutes per game.
4. The event must be open to players of any handicap, or if the handicap range is restricted, the range must be 0 to a number specified in the advertisement (e.g. 0 to 4 or 0 to 5).

At the end of a Ranking event the Manager must complete the ranking sheets and forward them to the Executive Director and either Chris Williams (AC) or Stephen Mulliner (GC).

Chris Williams: chrisatbutedock@gmail.com

Stephen Mulliner: snmulliner@gmail.com

A ranking sheet is a list of all games played in the event, in the order in which they were played, showing who won the game and showing any triple (or greater) peels. Only Events can be given the status of "Ranking", not Tournaments. Thus a tournament may contain more than one Ranking Event, as well as some which are not.

Appendix 9

Selection Procedure for the Annual Invitation Events – Association and Golf Croquet

The objective of the annual graded Invitations is to provide up and coming and elite players with challenging competition.

The process for selecting players for Invitation Events in the 2015/16 season

The CA Silver Tray The Edwina Thompson Silver Tray The Roger Murfitt Trophy

The AC selectors will select twenty four players and a reserve list from players who meet the following criteria:

- Have played in a Croquet New Zealand national event in the current or previous season; or
- Ranked in the top 30 players on the New Zealand ranking at the time of selection (min 5 games over the current and previous season).

The top eight players will play in the CA Silver Tray, the next eight in the Edwina Thompson Silver Tray and the third eight in the Roger Murfitt Trophy.

If players in the initial selection of twenty four names are unavailable, they will be replaced by those on the reserve list. Once the reserve list is exhausted no additional players will be added.

The RA Clarke Copper Tray (0–3) The Gold Cup (4–9)

The Association handicappers are requested to send in nominations from their region for players in the specified handicap range who they believe are worthy of an invitation. These nominations are requested by Tuesday 22nd December 2015.

These nominations will be posted on the Croquet New Zealand website. If anyone believes they are worthy of an invitation but are not on the list, then that player may make a self nomination (and will be required to send in their AHS cards).

The selectors will consider all nominations and select up to ten players for each event.

The Women's Invitation

The AC selectors will select ten players and a reserve list from players who meet the following criteria:

- Have played in a Croquet New Zealand national event in the current or previous season; or
- Hold a dynamic grade equal or greater than 1600 on the world ranking list at the time of selection (min 5 games over the current and previous season).

If players in the initial selection of ten names are unavailable, they will be replaced by those on the reserve list. Once the reserve list is exhausted no additional players will be added.

The Yvonne Yeates GC Invitation (0–3) The Duncan Dixon GC Invitation (0–3)

The GC selectors will select twenty players and a reserve list from players who meet the following criteria:

- Have played in a Croquet New Zealand national event in the current or previous season; or
- Be within the handicap range.

The top ten players will play in the Yvonne Yeates Invitation, and the next ten will play in the Duncan Dixon Invitation.

If players in the initial selection of twenty names are unavailable, they will be replaced by those on the reserve list. Once the reserve list is exhausted no additional players will be added.

The Gordon Smith GC Invitation (4+)

The Association handicappers are requested to send in nominations from their region for players in the specified handicap range who they believe are worthy of an invitation. These nominations are requested by Tuesday 22nd December 2015.

These nominations will be posted on the Croquet New Zealand website. If anyone believes they are worthy of an invitation but are not on the list, then that player may make a self nomination (and will be required to send in their AHS cards).

The selectors will consider all nominations and select up to ten players for the event.

The selectors may choose players from outside the nominated handicap ranges if they feel it is required for High Performance or other goals

Appendix 10

Example of the use of Matchpoints to resolve incomplete sections

This appendix is intended to clarify Regulation 27.7.10(A)4 by providing a worked example. The principle is that each player is given a matchpoint score, calculated by comparing his results with those of each of the other players in turn: he receives two points for each other player with a lower number of wins and one point for each other player with the same number of wins, in each case taking into account only those games in which either they have played each other or they both have played an opponent. A supply of Section Play charts will be needed to record the matchpoint scores.

Example section with results as played. A + sign indicates that the game was won by the player in the same horizontal row. A – sign indicates that the match was lost by the player in the same horizontal row.

Assume Regulation 27.7.4.1 is in effect for this event.

	A	B	C	D	E	F
A		+	+	-	-	-
B	-		-	+		+
C	-	+		-	-	+
D	+	-	+			
E	+		+			-
F	+	-	-		+	

Assume that B v E, D v E and D v F were uncompleted because of flooding, i.e. none of the players is to be held responsible.

The matchpoint table is:

	A	B	C	D	E	F	Total	Pos'n
A		1	1	1	0	1	4	4
B	1		1	0	0	1	3	6
C	1	1		0	0	1	3	5
D	1	2	2		1	2	8	1=
E	2	2	2	1		1	8	1=
F	1	1	1	0	1		4	3

A's matchpoints are calculated as follows:

- A v B: A's game against E is ignored as B hadn't played E. (It may be helpful to cover E's column with a strip of card or something similar.) In their remaining games they both had two wins, so tie on one matchpoint each.
- A v C: All games count as they have both played each other and the entire field. 2 wins each, so one matchpoint each.

- A v D: Only their games against each other, B, and C count, as D had not played E or F. Both had 2 wins so one matchpoint each.
- A v E: Only their games against each other, C, and F count, as E had not played B or D.
A had one win, E two, so E gets both matchpoints.
- A v F: A v D ignored; 2 wins each, so one matchpoint each.

This completes the determination of A's matchpoints.

The matchpoints for the other players are now determined in the same way, but each time there is one less opponent to consider, until by the time we get to F all his matchpoints have already been determined. At this stage the matchpoint chart will be as shown above.

Overall D and E tie for first place (their matchpoints are equal and they didn't play each other, so there is nothing to separate them without some further play). F takes 3rd place ahead of A as F beat A; similarly, C is 5th.

If instead E had cold feet and scratched before starting his remaining games (against B and D) and only the game between D and F was unable to be played due to flooding, Regulation 27.7.10(A)1b would be applied and the matchpoints would then be:

	A	B	C	D	E	F	Total	Pos'n
A		1	1	1	0	1	4	3
B	1		1	0	0	1	3	6
C	1	1		0	0	1	3	5
D	1	2	2		1	2	8	1
E	1	0	1	0		1	3	4
F	1	1	1	0	1		4	2

Note firstly that only E's matchpoints change; no-one else's are affected by E's decision to scratch. E's matchpoints are now recalculated as follows:

- E v A: E is deemed to have lost to B, so A's win against B counts. 2 wins each, so one matchpoint for E.
- E v B: B's win against D stands, and he is treated as having beaten E. B therefore has 3 wins against E's 2, so E gets no points.
- etc.

On matchpoints, B, C and E all tie for 4th place on 3 points each. If this had to be resolved, C and E each won 1 game of those played between the three of them, so B is 6th. Applying Regulation 27.7.10(A)4d again, E beat C so is 4th, leaving C 5th.

Appendix 11

Super-Advanced Variations to Laws (Association Croquet)

a. INTRODUCTION

1. The first will introduce an optional extension of Advanced Play, called the Three Lift Variation, with the intention of making the games between top class players more interactive.
2. The second is an attempt to reduce the dominance of the super-shot opening at the top level with a view to restoring the variety that existed before it became prevalent.
3. TV1 or TV2 may be used individually, or both, referred to as TV3, may be applied together.

b. TV1 - THREE LIFT VARIATION - When a game is played under this variation, Law 36 is modified by inserting:

Law 36(f) LIFT, CONTACT OR FREE PLACEMENT:

1. A lift as specified in Law 36(a) is also available if the striker's ball of the preceding turn scored hoop 4 for itself in that turn.
2. A lift or contact as specified in Law 36(b) is also available if the striker's ball of the preceding turn scored both hoops 4 and 1-back for itself in that turn and its partner ball had not scored hoop 4 before that turn.
3. If the striker's ball of the preceding turn scored hoops 4 and 4-back in that turn and its partner ball had not scored hoop 4 before that turn, the striker may start his turn:
 - A. as in Laws 36(a)(1), 36(a)(2) or 36(b)(2); or
 - B. subject to (4) below, by lifting either ball of his side that can lawfully be played, even if it is in contact with one or more balls, and playing it from any unoccupied position on the court (including a position within the yard-line area). This is known as a free placement.
4. Neither player is entitled to a free placement if any ball has been pegged out in the game.
5. Law 36(e) and other Laws applicable to Law 36 (e.g. Laws 6(c)(2)(A), 8(b), 9(b)(1), 14(d)(4)(B), 27(g)), also apply to this variation, with the addition of a free placement as one of the striker's options when available.

c. TV2 - RESTRICTED OPENING

1. Under this variation, if, in the first stroke of the game, the striker's ball does not leave the court, hit or pass through a hoop, or hit the peg, then the adversary may elect either:
 - A. to leave the ball where it lies; or
 - B. to have the ball placed on any point on either baulk-line as the striker chooses.

After this is done, the turn ends.

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Association Croquet

Croquet NZ Handicapping Regulations

These handicapping regulations apply to all Association Croquet Tournaments and competitions conducted in accordance with the CNZ Tournament Regulations.

1. Definitions:

- 1.1 **AHS card** means the Automatic Handicapping System Card issued by CNZ.
- 1.2 An **Association, Club** or **Tournament Handicapper** is an official handicapper who has been elected or appointed to that position by the agreed procedures of the relevant association or club, or by CNZ.
- 1.3 Association Croquet **players** in these Regulations are members of croquet clubs in New Zealand who play Association Croquet. They are herein referred to as players.
- 1.4 A **tournament** is an Official Tournament or an Other Tournament as described in Tournament Regulation 2. Most tournaments are advertised in the Yearbook. A tournament may consist of a single event, but most tournaments consist of several discrete events, eg, Men's Singles, Women's Singles, Open Doubles, etc. Tournaments are governed by the Tournament Regulations.
- 1.5 An **event** is a single competitive event, open to a defined range of players, and expected to have a single winner, eg, Championship Singles for Handicaps 9–16, Women's Handicap, etc. Social events (Tournament Regulation 2.4) are excluded. An event may be part of a tournament, or may be independent of tournaments (eg, a club competition).
- 1.6 **Competitive singles games** are those which are part of an event. They are governed by the Tournament Regulations and the Laws of Association Croquet, and include but are not limited to
 - 1.6.1 Tournament games
 - 1.6.2 Interclub and inter-Association games; and
 - 1.6.3 Club competitions
- 1.7 A **long-running competition** is a competition where individual games are played over a number of weeks or months (i.e. a competition not held on one day or over two or more consecutive days).
- 1.8 A player's **handicap** is a number used to determine the number of bisques to be given or received in handicap play (Laws 37 and 46). It may also determine whether the player is eligible for a particular event.
- 1.9 A player's **index** is a number recorded on the AHS card, which (usually) changes after each competitive singles game. When the index changes sufficiently, it will trigger a change in handicap (see the instructions on the AHS card).

2. Handicaps:

- 2.1 These regulations govern the administration of players' handicaps under the Laws of Association Croquet in New Zealand.
- 2.2 Handicaps for players shall be on a scale with a range from -4 to 24 with steps as set out on the AHS card.

- 2.3 Every player shall have an official handicap determined as below (paragraphs 3 and 4).
- 2.4 All players will be given an initial handicap by their Club Handicapper when they start playing. Thereafter their handicap will change as described in paragraphs 3 and 4 below.
- 2.5 In handicap games players use the handicap shown on their card at the start of that game to decide bisque entitlement.
- 2.6 For level (non-handicap) singles games players use the handicap shown on their card at the start of the game to determine the index changes after the game.
- 2.7 Any player wishing to enter singles or doubles competitions or play competitive singles or doubles matches shall be entitled to do so only if they comply with these regulations.

3. Automatic Changes of Handicaps

- 3.1 The Automatic Handicapping System (AHS) is the primary method by which handicaps change.
- 3.2 Whenever players play a competitive singles game, they update their AHS card according to the instructions on the card. In most cases this will result in a change in their index. When the index changes sufficiently, that will trigger a change in the player's handicap (see the instructions on the card).
- 3.3 Indexes do not change as a result of doubles play, except as in paragraph 4.
- 3.4 While indexes change after most games, handicaps only change when:
 - 3.4.1 immediately after a game, the index has reached or passed the trigger point for a new handicap, or
 - 3.4.2 before the next game played after a non-automatic handicap change is made.

Guideline:

- These handicapping regulations are about handicapping. The other conditions of competitive events (e.g. court size and shape, time limits, etc.) are governed by the Tournament Regulations. The AHS applies to all singles games that are part of a competitive event.

4. Non-Automatic Changes of Handicaps

- 4.1 In some situations the AHS is unable to respond, or unable to respond quickly enough, to changes in a player's ability. These situations include:
 - 4.1.1 The player plays no or very few competitive singles games
 - 4.1.2 The player's play improves or deteriorates so rapidly that the AHS cannot keep up
- 4.2 In these situations, Tournament Handicappers and Club Handicappers are empowered to change players' handicaps. They may make changes within the following limits: Handicaps 24–20: any amount of change Handicaps 18–12: no less than 2 steps reduction, any increase Handicaps 10–scratch: no less than 3 steps reduction, any increase Minus handicaps: no reductions, any increase (The steps of handicap are shown on the AHS card. Each step corresponds to 2 bisques, 1 bisque, or 0.5 bisque at various places in the handicap scale).

- 4.3 In making these changes, handicappers must be guided by considering what handicap the player needs to be on to compete effectively with other players who are playing sufficient competitive singles games for the AHS to be effective.

Guideline:

- 10 competitive singles games in a season will generally be sufficient to allow handicaps to change automatically.
- 4.4 Otherwise players' handicaps should be left to change automatically.

5. Players shall:

- 5.1 Complete an entry on their AHS card for each competitive singles game played.
- 5.2 Maintain an accurate record on their AHS card of all the competitive singles games they play and report their current handicap and index to Tournament or competition Managers at the start of an event.
- 5.3 If their handicap changes as a result of any game played in a competition, have the event Handicapper sign their card confirming the change before playing any other singles game.
- 5.4 Immediately advise their Club Handicapper whenever their handicap changes.
- 5.5 Show their official cards to Tournament Managers and all handicappers on request.

Notes: Should players wish to keep a card of non-competitive games, they may do so, but this must be kept separate from the official card.

Beginning players should be encouraged by handicappers and clubs to keep unofficial cards of singles games for interest and experience, and to assist their Club Handicapper to assess their play.

6. Association Handicappers shall:

- 6.1 Assist Club Handicappers in understanding the handicapping system and these Regulations.
- 6.2 Co-operate with Club Handicappers when they are making non-automatic handicap changes, to ensure that a uniform standard applies throughout the association. This is particularly important when the player is playing in competitive events which may not qualify for AHS, eg, inter-club doubles events.
- 6.3 Where operating as a Tournament Handicapper, fulfil all the appropriate duties as in paragraph 9.

7. Club Handicappers shall:

- 7.1 Make any required non-automatic handicap changes for players within the Club and notify the Association Handicapper of the handicaps of these players when the changes are made. Any such changes must be in accordance with paragraph 4.2, and shall be effective immediately.
- 7.2 Check and sign the AHS cards of players whose handicaps change automatically as a result of games played.
- 7.3 Observe the play of club members during club or interclub competitions.
- 7.4 Optionally, provide a letter to accompany a club member who is about to enter a tournament/competition and is improving rapidly, addressed to the Tournament Manager suggesting that the player's handicap should be kept under review.

- 7.5 Keep a record of the current handicaps of all players within their club and provide assistance to those players requiring help in maintaining an accurate official AHS card.
- 7.6 Assign handicaps to new players in accordance with paragraph 9 below;
- 7.7 Update the Croquet New Zealand player database with the details of any player whose handicap has changed as a result of actions under 7.1, 7.2, or 7.6. A handicapper who does not have database access to make these changes must ensure they are made by an authorised person.

Guidelines:

- In making non-automatic handicap changes, Club Handicappers are expected to use the handicaps of other players with similar skills as benchmarks.
- Club Handicappers will not need to seek approval from elsewhere for any decisions they make about non-automatic handicap changes. However, advice may be sought from Association Handicappers if the Club Handicapper wishes, and must be sought if the player is going to play competitive games that may not qualify for AHS, eg, inter-club doubles.
- Clubs may require that non-automatic handicap changes for club members be determined by committee and in this case the Club Handicapper shall comply with the committee's decisions.

8. Tournament Managers shall:

- 8.1 Co-operate with the Tournament Handicapper to check that players' handicaps are accurately recorded on tournament records at the time they commence play in the tournament.
- 8.2 Update the Croquet New Zealand player database with details of any player whose handicap has changed automatically at the tournament, and any non-automatic changes to the handicap of any player determined by the Tournament Handicapper. A manager who does not have database access to make these changes must ensure that they are made by an authorised person.
- 8.3 Delegate the duties of a Tournament Handicapper, to Assistant Tournament Managers at the venues for which they are responsible.

9. Tournament Handicappers shall:

- 9.1 At the start of the tournament, assist the Tournament Manager in the checking and accurate recording of players' handicaps.
- 9.2 Be responsible for all handicapping issues during a tournament.
- 9.3 Sign off AHS cards of all players when their handicaps change.

Guideline:

- When signing off a card for a handicap change, a Tournament or Club Handicapper should check the calculations leading to the changes in handicap, and ensure that recent games have been properly entered on the card.
- 9.4 In tournaments or events have discretion to make non-automatic handicap changes at the beginning of or during any event for any player in accordance with paragraph 4.2. Any such changes shall be effective immediately.

- 9.5 Record and initial on a player's card, all non-automatic handicap changes as they are made.
- 9.6 Ensure that an Assistant Manager or other person is designated to perform the duties of a Tournament Handicapper at subsidiary tournament venues.

Guidelines:

- Players may have their handicap changed before a game at any time (and from time to time) during the tournament by the Tournament Handicapper, in accordance with paragraph 4.2.
- Players judged to have handicaps too high by less than the amounts specified in paragraph 4.2 will be adjusted by the normal operation of the AHS.

10. New Players:

- 10.1 Club Handicappers shall assess each new player when they have joined the club as an affiliated player and are admitted to general club play, and assign them a handicap from 16 to 24, based on the level at which they are best likely to compete.
- 10.2 Their starting AHS index will be the one corresponding to their starting handicap. The Club Handicapper must sign the card after assigning the initial handicap.

Guidelines:

- To assist Club Handicappers in their assessment, they should encourage the use of AHS cards by new players for friendly games before they begin competition.
- Full bisque play and coaching: Associations and clubs should encourage the use of full bisque handicap play (see Appendix 3 of the Laws in the current Yearbook) particularly for players of handicap 10–24, in order to enable them to learn, and enjoy, the use of bisesques in competitive games.

11. Foreign Players:

- 11.1 Foreign players will be assigned an initial handicap based on the handicaps of NZ Players of similar World Ranking.
- 11.2 This will be calculated and assigned by the Tournament Handicapper of the first tournament they enter.
- 11.3 Following that assignment, they shall be treated as any NZ player to whom the AHS applies.

12. Shortened Games:

The provisions of these Regulations shall apply to shortened games played under any of the official variations in Laws 44–46.

FURTHER GUIDELINES

The official AHS card

- Instructions for use of this card are printed on the card.
- New AHS cards will be issued free of charge to all Clubs on request to the National Office.

Aim of the system

- ♦ The aim of the Automatic Handicapping System is to ensure that two players in a handicap game (or two players on the same handicap in a level game) have an equal chance of winning when they play each other.
- ♦ The Automatic Handicapping System does this by adding points when games are won, and subtracting points when games are lost. These are called “index points”.

Index Points

- ♦ Each player is required to maintain an AHS card, which records the result of every competitive singles game played and the index points added or subtracted.
- ♦ Index points increase after each win and decrease after each loss. The winner adds the number of points to his index that are shown on the AHS card for the handicaps of the two players involved. The loser subtracts the number of points shown in the same place on the AHS card. The number of points depends on whether the game is played handicap or level.
- For handicap games the number of points is always 10 (except for players of handicap 12 or higher – see the AHS card).
- For level games the number of points varies depending on the handicaps of the two players.

Handicap Changes

- Winning games and thus accumulating index points can result in a player reaching or passing the “trigger point” for a handicap different from the player’s current handicap, at which time their handicap will reduce.
- Losing games and thus losing index points can result in a player reaching or passing the “trigger point” for a handicap different from the player’s current handicap, at which time their handicap will increase.

Golf Croquet

CNZ Handicapping Regulations

As in many handicapping systems a Golf Croquet handicap serves two functions. The self-evident one is to provide more opportunity for players to compete successfully against stronger players in special handicap competitions. The second purpose is to enable players to be placed in divisions or grades where they may compete against players of similar abilities.

1. Using handicaps in play.

In matches where handicap play is being used, Rule 16 of the WCF Rules applies.

2. The Automatic Handicap System for Golf Croquet

Handicaps are initially set for each player using paragraphs 3 or 4 below. Thereafter they are changed automatically based on their success in both singles and doubles games as described in paragraph 5 below. Non-automatic changes in handicaps may also be made as described in paragraph 6 below.

3. Setting initial handicaps for players new to any form of croquet

Players who are new to croquet are to have their initial handicap set by the following procedure. Start from the fourth corner and count the number of strokes taken to run hoops one to six inclusive. Complete this exercise three times to the best of their ability. The total number of strokes over the three rounds is the grading score. This score is used to assess their handicap and index from Table A below.

Table A

Grading score	Initial index	Initial handicap
Less than 70	100	10
70 to 80	50	11
More than 80	0	12

This will not be an accurate handicap as it measures only some of the skills and tactics needed. Players should play with this handicap and the automatic system will eventually obtain a correct value. Note that players should not be started automatically on 12, and it would be unusual to start a new player on less than 10.

4. Setting initial Golf Croquet handicaps for players with an Association Croquet handicap

Players who start Golf Croquet with Association Croquet experience should have their handicaps and initial index set by Table B.

Table B

Association Croquet Handicap	Initial Index	Initial Golf Croquet Handicap
AC world ranking grade over 2600	1000	0
-4 to -2.5	800	1
-2 to -0.5	650	2
0 to 1.5	500	3
2 to 3	400	4
4 to 5	350	5
6 to 7	300	6
8 to 9	250	7
10	200	8
12	150	9
14 to 16	100	10
18 to 20	50	11
22 to 24	0	12

5. When Handicaps Change

Golf Croquet Handicaps change when the player's index points reach a trigger point for a handicap which is not their current handicap. They change immediately before the next game played, even if the next game is part of the same best-of-3 or best-of-5 match. The trigger points are shown in Table C. Table C also shows the range of index points for which the handicap on that line does not change.

Table C

Handicaps	Trigger Points for this handicap	Range for which there is no change for this handicap
0	1000	1000 to 801
1	800	999 to 651
2	650	799 to 501
3	500	649 to 401
4	400	499 to 351
5	350	399 to 301
6	300	349 to 251
7	250	299 to 201
8	200	249 to 151
9	150	199 to 101
10	100	149 to 100
11	50	99 to 50
12	0	49 to 0

The maximum index is 1000. The Minimum index is 0.

6. When Indexes change

A player's index normally changes after every competition game played, whether doubles or singles.

However players whose handicap is 10, 11 or 12 do not lose index points, although their successful opponents do gain index points, and players whose index is 1000 do not gain index points, although their unsuccessful opponents do lose index points. Except as noted here the amounts of index change are given by paragraphs 6.1 to 6.4.

6.1 Index changes in Handicap Singles games

In handicap singles games the winner's index increases by 10 and the loser's index decreases by 10.

6.2 Index changes in Handicap Doubles games

In handicap doubles games the indexes of both winner's increase by 5 points and the indexes of both losers decrease by 5 points.

6.3 Index changes in level singles games

In level games the winner's index increases and the loser's index decreases by the amount shown in Table D.

Table D

		Loser's Handicap												
		0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10*	11*	12*
Winner's Handicap	0	10	6	4	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	1	14	10	7	4	3	3	2	2	1	1	1	1	1
	2	16	13	10	7	5	4	4	3	3	2	2	1	1
	3	18	16	13	10	8	7	6	5	4	4	3	3	2
	4	19	17	15	12	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	4	3
	5	19	17	16	13	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	4
	6	19	18	16	14	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4
	7	19	18	17	15	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5
	8	19	19	17	16	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6
	9	19	19	18	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7
	10	19	19	18	17	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8
	11	19	19	19	17	16	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9
	12	19	19	19	18	17	16	16	15	14	13	12	11	10

*players on handicaps 10, 11, 12 do not lose Index Points.

6.4 Index changes in level doubles games

In level doubles games the combined handicaps are found for each side. The difference is found, then table E shows the points gained by both winners and the points lost by both losers.

Table E

Difference in combined handicaps	Larger combined handicaps won	Smaller combined handicaps won
0 to 3	5	5
4 to 7	6	4
8 to 11	7	3
12 to 15	8	2
16 to 24	9	1

7. Administration of the Golf Croquet Handicap System and Non-automatic handicap changes

Each Association where Golf Croquet is played should appoint an Association Golf Croquet Handicapper, and each club where Golf Croquet is played should appoint either a Club Golf Croquet Handicapper or Handicapping Committee.

The functions of the Club GC Handicapper would be to:

- 1 Set initial handicaps for New-to-Croquet members or Association Croquet players starting to play Golf Croquet.
- 1 Monitor the use of the index cards to ensure they are understood and used correctly.
- 2 Watch for players whose improvement is outpacing progress on the card and recommend to the Association Handicapper that a decrease in handicap be applied. Except where a handicap is grossly wrong such changes should be by either 1 or 2, with the index set to the trigger point for the new handicap.
3. Listen to requests for handicap extensions and make recommendations to the Association GC Handicapper. Such extensions should normally be granted only for a player returning to croquet after ill health. Gradual deterioration in play or a return in good health should be dealt with by the automatic system.
4. Maintain a record of Golf Croquet handicaps for club members.

The functions of the Association Golf Croquet Handicapper would be to:

- 1 Assist and advise the Club GC Handicappers
- 2 Approve applications by Club Handicappers for non-automatic reductions or extensions. Non-approval would be rare and would only follow full discussion.

8. Updating the Croquet New Zealand Player Database

- 8.1 It is the responsibility of Club Handicappers, Association Handicappers and Tournament Managers to ensure that all handicap changes are recorded in the database as soon as practical after they occur.

Members by NZ Associations and Clubs

For the 2015/2016 season

Key to abbreviations

U	AC umpire	GCR	GC referee
R	AC referee	SR	AC senior referee

AUCKLAND

Name	Club	AC	GC						
ADAMS, Michael	Pt Chevalier	18	12						
ADAMS, Patricia	Carlton		10						
ALLEN, Juliet	Warkworth		12						
ALLEN, Leone	St. Heliers		10						
ALLISON, Dawn	Takapuna	24							
ALLPORT, Ron	Epsom/Rem	-1.5	1						
ANDERSON, Barbara	St. Heliers	16	9						
ANDERSON, Jacqui	Takapuna	9		U					
ANDERSON, Maureen	St. Heliers		10						
ANDREWS, Elizabeth	St. Heliers		11						
ANSTEY, Liz	Takapuna	18							
ASHCROFT, Hilary	Orewa		12						
ASHCROFT, Tracy	St. Heliers		10						
AYLWARD, Marie	Pakuranga		12						
BAKER, Tess	Henderson	14	8						
BALE, Iris	Orewa		10						
BARDELL, Heather	Mt Albert	18	10						
BARNES, Rob	Orewa		11						
BARNES, Sue	Orewa		11						
BARROW, Kathy	Carlton		11						
BARTON, Kelvin	Pakuranga								
BATTY, Sharon	Mt Albert		8						
BAWDEN, (Rob)ert	Carlton		6						
BAWDEN, Dorothy	St. Heliers		11						
BEAN, Rhys	Epsom/Rem	16							
BEAVER, Deana	Epsom/Rem								
BECKETT, Anne	Warkworth	16	8						
BEETSON, Maida	Epsom/Rem	8		U					
BEETSON, Robert	Epsom/Rem	1.5	4						
BELL, Alan	Takapuna		9						
BENDALL, Neil	Takapuna		10						
BERRIDGE, Denise	Epsom/Rem	9							
BICKNELL, Lesley	Carlton		11						
BIELESKI, Val	Takapuna		11						
BIERRE, Annette	St. Heliers		10						
BILLINGHAM, Beverley	Orewa		10						
BINNS, Chris	Carlton	10	9						
BIRD, Jean	Takapuna		12						
BIRD, Les	Takapuna	2.5							
BLACK, Helen	St. Heliers		9						
BLAKE, Betty	Orewa	22	9						
BLIGH, Peter	Henderson		7						
BORTHWICK, Bruce	Warkworth	5	4	U					
BORTHWICK, Jean	Warkworth	12	7						
BOUZAI, Mal	Takapuna		14						
BOWYER, Cecil	Warkworth	22	12						
BOYENS, Jane	Orewa		12						
BOYENS, John	Orewa		12						
BRABANT, Adrienne	St. Heliers		9						
BRADY, Trish	Carlton		11						
BRIDGES, Elizabeth	Epsom/Rem	14	7						
BRIDGES, Elizabeth	Warkworth	14	8						
BRIGHTWELL, Margaret									
	Orewa		10						
BROADHURST, Maureen									
	Orewa		9						
BROADHURST, Sally	Epsom/Rem								
BRODZIAK, Sue	Warkworth		9						
BROTHERTON-RATCLIFFE, Christopher									
	North Shore		14						
BROTHERTON-RATCLIFFE, Elizabeth									
	North Shore		22						
BROUN, Margaret	Carlton		14	7					
BROWN, Carole	St. Heliers		10						
BUCHANAN, Peter	Carlton		8	9					
BUDGEN, Pauline	Mt Albert		12						
BUNCE, Sue	Epsom/Rem								
BURGESS, Joni	Pakuranga		9						
BURGHAM, Val	Pakuranga		10						
BURTENSHAW, Don	North Shore		12						
BURTENSHAW, Shirley									
	North Shore		16	10					
BUTCHER, David	Pt Chevalier	7	5	U, GCR					
BUTCHER, Jan	Pt Chevalier	8	3	U, GCR					
CALDER, Don	Epsom/Rem		10						
CALVERT, Chris	Pt Chevalier		11						
CALVERT, Joanna	Takapuna		12						
CAMERON, Brian	Warkworth	6	3	U					
CAMERON, Hillary	Warkworth		12	7					
CARDEN, Sandra	St. Heliers		10						
CARTER, Murray	Carlton		10						
CASE, Bob	Warkworth		11						
CASHMORE, Esther	St. Heliers		10						
CASTLE, Ruth	North Shore	8	7						
CAWLEY, Malcolm	Epsom/Rem	-2	2	U					
CHAPMAN, Mickie	Henderson	18	8						
CHEESEMAN, Colleen	Takapuna		5						
CHEN, Matthew	Pakuranga		6						
CHRISTENSEN, Rosemary									
	Takapuna		12						
CHRISTIANSEN, Dawn	Carlton		16	9					
CLARIDGE, Clemency	North Shore		12						
CLARK, Collette	Orewa		9						
CLARK, Jules	St. Heliers		4						
CLARK, Paula	St. Heliers		5						
CLEARY, Karen	Epsom/Rem	9		U					
COCHRANE, Nance	North Shore		9						
COHEN, Faye	Epsom/Rem	12							
COLE, Sally	Carlton		6						

COLLINS, Yvonne	St. Heliers	16		FARQUHARSON, Helen	Orewa	18	9	
COMMARIEU, Vincent	Epsom/Rem	-3		FIELD, Deborah	St. Heliers	9		
COOK, Warren	Epsom/Rem			FIELD, Rae	St. Heliers	16	10	
COOPER, Joanna	Pakuranga	10		FIELD, Steven	St. Heliers	7		
CORBETT, Joan	Takapuna	10		FINDLAY, Verity	Pakuranga	10		
CORBETT, Pamela	Takapuna	10		FISHER, Bruce	Epsom/Rem	8	6	
CORY, Dawn	Warkworth	10	6	FOGELBERG, Myree	St. Heliers	8		
COURT-PATIENCE, Joan	Takapuna	9		FRASER, Joan	St. Heliers	11		
COX, Jackie	Orewa	11		FRASER, Norma	St. Heliers	10		
CRAIG, Barbara	Carlton	18	9	FRASER, Warren	Epsom/Rem			
CRANG, Sue	St. Heliers	9		FREEMAN, Leith	Orewa	10		
CRAWFORD, Kit	Pt Chevalier	12		FREWIN, Owen	Pt Chevalier	9	8	
CROKER, Robert	Epsom/Rem	24		FURSDON, Jan	Warkworth	22	10	
CROMPTON, Margaret	Orewa	11		FURSDON, Neville	Warkworth	12	4	GCR
CROUCH, Mark	Epsom/Rem	-1.5		GARDNER, Frank	Pakuranga	7		
CROWHEN, Pam	Orewa	10		GARDNER, Judith	Henderson	10		
CULPAN, Bernie	St. Heliers	10		GIBSON, Elaine	Takapuna	10		
CUMBERLAND, Garth	North Shore	8		GILPIN, Pixie	St. Heliers	20	11	
CURRIE, Jean	Orewa	10		GOODALL, Caroline	Carlton	9		
CURTAIN, Maureen	St. Heliers	9		GRANT, Kathleen	Epsom/Rem	-1	3	R,GCR
CUTTING, Jillian	St. Heliers	12		GRANT, Malcolm	Epsom/Rem	10		
DALE, Rosemary	Pakuranga	9		GRANT, Pam	Orewa	9	7	
DALEY, Shelley	St. Heliers	9		GRAY, Eila	Orewa	16	10	
DALEY, Terry	St. Heliers	10		GRAY, Janet	Orewa	14	9	
DALLIMORE, Lesley	Orewa	22	7	GREENWOOD, Murray	Epsom/Rem			
DAUBE, Diana	St. Heliers	16		GRIFFIN, Anne	Mt Albert	16	7	GCR
DAVIDSON, Anne	Pakuranga	9		GRIFFITHS, Margaret	Epsom/Rem			
DAVIE-MARTIN, Rose	Epsom/Rem	18		GUNN, Alma	Orewa	12		
DAVY, Anne	Pakuranga	10		HALLIDAY, Gwen	Pakuranga	10		
DEANE, Miriam	Pt Chevalier	12		HALLIDAY, Ian	Takapuna	9		
DENNERLEY, Jim	Orewa	7		HARFORD, Dot	Takapuna	9		
DENNERLEY, Sherrill	Orewa	7		HARPER, Elizabeth	Orewa	16	8	
DENNETT, Kathy	Orewa	8		HARRISON, Keitha	Pakuranga	10		
DICKENSON, Alf	North Shore	8		HARRISON, Precille	Pakuranga	5		
DODGSON, Jan	St. Heliers	11		HARVEY, Martin	Mt Albert	4		
DOHERTY, Regan	Epsom/Rem	3	4	HARVEY, Robert	Epsom/Rem			
DONNELL, Mardi	Takapuna	6	U	HAWKINS, Gaika	St. Heliers	10		
DOOLEY, Joan	St. Heliers	10		HAYTER, Christine	Mt Albert	11		
DOOLEY, Peter	St. Heliers	10		HEASLEY, Bruce	Epsom/Rem	4	5	U
DOWLING, Dawn	Pakuranga	10		HENCK, Vina	Henderson	9		
DOYLE, Stuart	Takapuna	6		HEPPNER, Helen	Epsom/Rem	9		
DRAFFIN, Jean	St. Heliers	10		HERROD, Eileen	Carlton	10		
DREW, Janet	Henderson	10		HEYWOOD, Helen	Orewa	10		
DREW, Phillip	Epsom/Rem	-3.5	0	HICK, Cath	Orewa	5		
DRUMM, Betty	St. Heliers	9		HIGGINS, Maryjane	St. Heliers	10		
DUFFIELD, Maureen	St. Heliers	9		HIGHLEY, Roy	Orewa	11		
DUIGAN, Patricia	Epsom/Rem			HILL, Marge	Pakuranga	9		
DUNGAN, Sue	Pakuranga			HIPKINS, Joan	North Shore	16		
DUPPER, Gunther	Epsom/Rem	10	10	HOCQUARD, Judy	Takapuna	12		
DYALL, Bill	Epsom/Rem	2.5		HOGAN, Terry	Takapuna	12		
DYSON, Edna	Warkworth	12		HOGARTH, Bet	Orewa	11		
EEDE, Pam	Warkworth	12		HOPKINS, Helen	Pakuranga	4		
ELIOT, Joy	Carlton	10		HOPKINS, Tom	Pakuranga	7		GCR
ELLERY, Heather	Carlton	10		HORDER, Judy	Henderson	16	8	
ELLERY, Ian	Carlton	10		HUDSON, Enid	Henderson	10	7	
ELLIS, Margaret	St. Heliers	11		HUDSON, John	St. Heliers	4		
ELLIS, Patricia	Epsom/Rem	10	6	HUDSON, June	St. Heliers	8		
ELLIS, Trish	Orewa	9	U	HUNT, Maree	St. Heliers	9		
EMIRALI, Joy	Orewa	9		IBELL, Alison	Takapuna	9		
ENRIGHT, Tom	Epsom/Rem			INGRAM, Elizabeth	Orewa	10		
ERECKSON, Dave	Henderson	8	7	INOMATA, Mary	Mt Albert	11		
ERECKSON, Pauline	Henderson	20	10	JACKSON, Kit	Pt Chevalier	-2	1	GCR
EVANS, Jean	Warkworth	10		JACOB, Jeanne Anne	Takapuna	9		
FALEALLI, Virginia	Mt Albert	10		JACOBSON, Naomi	Takapuna	12		

JAMES, Charmaine	Henderson	18	7		McLACHLAN, Ulrike	North Shore	10	
JANSEN, Rhyl	Orewa	22	8		McLAUGHLAN, Margaret			
JARMAN, Moira	Henderson	16	8			North Shore	8	
JARMAN, Trevor	Henderson	18	8		MCPHERSON, Jeannette			
JARRETT, Lorna	St. Heliers	9	10			Takapuna	11	
JEFFS, Lois	Epsom/Rem				MEACHEN, Judith	St. Heliers	11	
JONES, Diana	Pakuranga		10		MERREDEW, John	Orewa	2	4
JONES_MERREDEW, Pixie					METCALFE, David	Warkworth	8	
	Orewa	2	2		METCALFE, Heather	Warkworth	9	
JURGELEIT, Beryl	Orewa		10		MILBURN, Adrienne	Mt Albert	11	
JURY, Janet	Orewa	14			MILLAR, Charlotte	North Shore	16	10
KELLY, Eleanor	Henderson		9		MILLEN, Alice	Carlton	14	10
KEMP, Juliette	Pt Chevalier		9		MILLER, Helen	Mt Albert	20	9
KENDRICK, Betty	Warkworth	14	8		MILNE, Liz	Takapuna	10	
KENNELLY, Patricia	Orewa		12		MORRISON, Bill	Warkworth		9
KEOGH, Judy	Takapuna	2.5	2		MORRISON, Brian	Warkworth		9
KIBLER, Ursula	Warkworth		11		MORRISON, David	Takapuna	7	10
KING, Ailsa	Carlton		11		MORRISON, Joan	Orewa	18	9
KINGDOM, John	Orewa		9		MORRISON, Lois	Orewa		11
KINGI, Justine	Takapuna		10		MORRISON, Spencer	Orewa	18	
KNIGHT, Pam	Takapuna	18	8		MORRISON, Tricia	Warkworth		12
KNIGHT, Paula	Orewa		10		MORRISON, Vanessa	Warkworth	22	9
Krigelson, Patricia	St. Heliers		10		MORROW, Nelson	Warkworth	-2.5	0
LACEY, Pat	Pakuranga		9		MORTENSEN, Jean	St. Heliers		8
LAM, K.K	Carlton		9		MORTENSEN, Peter	St. Heliers	24	9
LAMBERTON, Helen	Takapuna	7	6		MORTIMER, Anne	Takapuna		9
LANE, Margaret	North Shore	14			MOSS, Alison	Epsom/Rem	14	
LANG, Bernice	Orewa		11		MUIR, Colleen	Pakuranga		8
LAWRENCE, Thelma	Takapuna	12			MULLAALI, Bledi	Mt Albert		2
LAYBURN, Mairie	Takapuna	24			MULLAALI, Sabri	Mt Albert	0	
LE COMTE, Gloria	Orewa		3	GCR	MURPHY, Anne	Warkworth	8	7
LE COMTE, Trevor	Orewa		5		NEWTON, Jan	North Shore		9
LE MASURIER, Peter	Pt Chevalier	5	5	U	NICHOLAS, Nick	Epsom/Rem	4	5
LE MASURIER, Sheila	Pt Chevalier	16	10		NORTHGRAVE, David	North Shore	14	10
LEAMING, Lynne	Pt Chevalier		12		O'CONNOR, Charmian	Carlton		10
LEE, Marion	Takapuna	7	0		ORR, Graeme	Takapuna		9
LEITCH, Brien	Pakuranga	5			OSBORN, Pamela	Carlton		11
LEONARD, Vin	Henderson		10		OSBORNE, Kim	Pt Chevalier	6	6
LESTER, Lyn	St. Heliers	10			OWEN, Llew	North Shore	7	7
LESTER, Tony	St. Heliers		9		PARKER, Chris	Takapuna		9
LETCHER, Robert	Orewa		6		PARKER, Norma	Orewa		11
LETCHER, Rose-Marie	Orewa	22	8		PARRIS, Dianna	Mt Albert		7
LOOS, Noeky	Epsom/Rem	12	8		PARRIS, Ken	Mt Albert		9
LORD, Barbara	Pakuranga		8		PARRY, Julie	Orewa	22	6
LOWE, Robert	Takapuna	-4	0		PASH, Ivon	Takapuna	5	
LUI, Raymond	Pakuranga		9		PASH, Merle	Takapuna		6
MACARTNEY, Verdon	Orewa		8		PEAGRAM, Noeline	Pakuranga		9
MACINDOE, Scott	Carlton		12		PEARMAN, Marie	Epsom/Rem	12	6
MACLEAN, Heather	Orewa	14	7		PEDERSON, Gay	Mt Albert		10
MADDREN, Angela	Pakuranga		10		PERKINS, Alan	Carlton		11
MAICH, Sylvia	Takapuna	14	9		PETERSEN, Margaret	Epsom/Rem		
MALCOLM, Eris	Takapuna		7		PETRY, Pamela	Orewa		10
MANUEL, Elva	Mt Albert		9		PHARE-BINNS, Hermane			
MARTIN, Allan	Warkworth	20	10			St. Heliers		10
MARTIN, Lorraine	Warkworth		10		PHILLIPS, Beryl	Takapuna		10
MARTINS, Scott	Epsom/Rem	2	5		PHILLIPS, Hugh	Pakuranga		6
MASSEY, Elaine	Epsom/Rem				PHILLIPS, Patricia	Takapuna	12	
MASSEY, Kenneth	Epsom/Rem				PLANK, Carolyn	Carlton		10
MAY, Ros	Takapuna	14	9		PLANK, Christopher	Carlton		6
McGINTY, Marlene	Takapuna		10		POWELL, Liz	Takapuna	20	
McGOVERN, Lee	Carlton		9		POYNTER, Lottie	Orewa	16	
McINNES, Wendy	Orewa		9		PUCKETT, Olga	Pt Chevalier	7	6
McINTOSH, Hamish	Epsom/Rem	-3.5	0		PUCKETT, Ray	Pt Chevalier	2.5	3
McINTOSH, Norma	St. Heliers		10		PUCKEY, Noma	Takapuna		9
MCKESSAR, Susan	Pt Chevalier		7		PUGH, Brian	Orewa		8

PUGH, Carol	Orewa	3	3		STEVENS, Roselda	St. Heliers	8	
QUIRK, Sara	Mt Albert	7			STILL, Bill	Carlton	0	11
RAILEY, Gwen	Pt Chevalier	12			STOREY, Dianne	Pakuranga	9	
RANKIN, Margaret	Orewa	9			STRASSER, Ann	Orewa		9
RANSOM, Peggy	Orewa	10	8	U	STUART, James	Pakuranga		
REID, Ray	North Shore	7			STUART, Linda	Pakuranga	12	
REINEN, Helen	Orewa		12		STUCKEY, Linda	Orewa	16	
RHODES, Kath	Orewa	8			SULLIVAN, Judith	North Shore	10	
RICHARDS, Beryl	North Shore		8		SULLIVAN, Tony	St. Heliers	5	
RICHARDS, Heather	Takapuna	10			SUMICH, Helen	Mt Albert	9	
RICHARDS, Julian	North Shore	8			SUNDERLAND, Jeffery	Pakuranga	8	
RICHARDSON, Ronnie	Takapuna	5			SUNDERLAND, Joeleen			
RICHARDSON, Tanya	Pakuranga	10				Pakuranga	4	
RICHIE, Jan	St. Heliers	10			SUTTON, Jenny	North Shore		
RIDGWAY, Garth	Pakuranga	7			SUTTON, Des	Pakuranga	7	
ROBERTS, Cathy	Orewa	10			SUTTON, John	North Shore		
ROBERTS, Norma	Orewa	12			SWEENEY, Colleen	Carlton	14	10
ROBERTSON, Alan	Carlton	12			TAYLOR, Diane	Warkworth	11	
ROBERTSON, Bruce	Pt Chevalier	12			TAYLOR, Eileen	Pakuranga	10	
ROBERTSON, Claire	Orewa	18	9		TAYLOR, Marion	Warkworth	12	5
ROBINSON, Denise	Pt Chevalier	14	9		TAYLOR, Michael	Carlton	16	11
ROBINSON, Frank	Epsom/Rem	-2	2	U	TAYLOR, Robert	Orewa		10
ROBINSON, Thelma	North Shore	7			TEMPLEMAN, Rod	North Shore	8	
ROGERS, Deirdre	Carlton	9	7		THACKRAY, Dianne	Takapuna	7	
ROLTON, Sid	Orewa	16			THACKRAY, Jon	Takapuna	6	
ROSS, Noelene	Henderson	16	11		THOMAS, Margaret	Orewa	12	
ROTHERHAM, Pat	Orewa	8	8	U	THOMSON, Barry	Orewa	11	
ROUNTREE, Lloyd	Takapuna	5			THOMSON, Graham	Pt Chevalier	5	4
RUSSELL, June	St. Heliers	9			THOMSON, Pamela	Orewa	11	
RYAN, Carole	St. Heliers	11			THORPE, Betty	Takapuna	10	
RYAN, Thomas	St. Heliers	11			THORSTENSON, Helen			
SALMONS, Hilary	Pt Chevalier	10	7			Takapuna	9	
SALT, Leone	Orewa	9			THORSTENSON, Lew	Takapuna	8	
SARAN, Olga	Mt Albert	11			TILL, Margaret	Epsom/Rem	10	
SCANLON, Lesley	Henderson	24	10		TINEY, Eileen	Henderson	16	7
SCHOLEFIELD, Guy	Warkworth	10			TINSON, Anne	Epsom/Rem	18	
SCHOLEFIELD, Shirley	Warkworth	8			TOMPKINS, David	Epsom/Rem	2.5	U
SEGEDIN, Jan	Orewa	12			TREVETT, Betty	North Shore	9	
SHARP, David	Pakuranga		8		TURNERY, Patricia	Warkworth	10	
SHARP, Muriel	Warkworth	10			TYRO, Jan	St. Heliers	9	
Shaw, Graham	Henderson	12			UJJAINKAR, Aniket	Pt Chevalier	9	
SHAW, Sue	St. Heliers	9			van MAANEN, Tony	Carlton	12	
SHEPHERD, Janet	Orewa	10			VAUGHAN, Graham	Takapuna	14	
SHEPHERD, Mary	Warkworth	11			VODANOVICH, Margaret			
SHERIDAN, Elizabeth	Takapuna	14				Carlton	10	9
SIBSON, Robyn	Takapuna	10			WAKLEY, Les	Epsom/Rem	8	3
SIM, Dorothy	St. Heliers	8			WALBRAN, Nancy	Epsom/Rem		
SIMONS, Lillian	Orewa	10			WALLACE, Keith	Orewa	1.5	
SIMPSON, Margaret	Warkworth	9	7		WARDLE, Jim	Takapuna	-1.5	2
SINCLAIR, Jack	Epsom/Rem	14	7		WARDLE, Steve	Epsom/Rem	1	3
SINCLAIR, Patricia	Epsom/Rem	18	9		WARN, Gill	Pakuranga	8	
SKINNER, Karen	Epsom/Rem				WARN, Kurt	Pakuranga	3	
SMITH, Paul	Epsom/Rem	12			WARNER, Paul	Pt Chevalier	11	
SMITH, Allen	Carlton	16			WARNER, Sandra	Pt Chevalier	11	
SMITH, Chris	Orewa	14	9		WARRINGTON, Harris	Epsom/Rem	3	7
SMITH, Craig	Orewa	22	10		WATERS, Betty	Carlton	11	
SMOUT, Joanne	Takapuna	10			WATSON, Jan	Orewa	10	
SPEED, Tom	Epsom/Rem				WATT, Gwen	Takapuna	7	
STAINES, Gaynor	St. Heliers	10			WAYMOUTH, Anne	Orewa	6	
STANLEY, Don	Henderson	18	8		WEBBER, Jeanne	Orewa	9	
STEPHEN, Robyn	Henderson	10			Wentford, Leslie	St. Heliers	10	
STEPHEN-SMITH, Marilyn					WENTWORTH, Alison	St. Heliers	9	
	Pakuranga	9			WESTERBY, Aaron	Epsom/Rem	-4	1
STEVENS, Brian	Carlton	9			WESTON, Noelene	Mt Albert	18	8
STEVENS, Jacqueline	St. Heliers	10			WHALE, John	St. Heliers	9	R

WHEATCROFT, Shirley

	Pakuranga	8	
WHITE, Roger	Takapuna	10	5
WHITE, Sheena	Epsom/Rem	12	8
WILLIAMS, Brian	Mt Albert	2	
WILLIAMS, Lesley	Pt Chevalier	24	11
WILLIAMS, Pat	Takapuna	12	12
WILLIAMS, Sandy	Epsom/Rem		
Williamson, Richard	Henderson	2	4
WILLIS, Amanda	Mt Albert	8	3
Willyams, Bob	Pakuranga	12	
WILSON, Margaret	St. Heliers	14	9
WINDLEBURN, Pat	Orewa	11	
WINDSOR, Evelyn	Carlton	11	

WINN, Alan	Pakuranga	8	
WOOD, Geoffrey	Henderson	9	
WOOD, John	Pakuranga	5	
WOOD, Thora	Carlton	12	
WOODS, Fran	Takapuna	8	
WOOLFORD, Ngaire	Epsom/Rem	9	5
WOOLLOXALL, Margaret			
	Epsom/Rem	7	
WORMALD, Nancy	Carlton	14	10
WRIGHT, George	Pakuranga	2	
YATES, Jack	Carlton	8	
YATES, Karen	Carlton	11	
YOUNG, Vicky	St. Heliers	9	

BAY OF PLENTY

Name Club AC GC

ABBOT, Val	Katikati	7	
Adams, Mark	Katikati	8	
ANDERSON, Sybil	Mt Maunganui	10	
ANDREW, Bev	Tauranga	10	
ANDREWS, Dave	Tauranga	6	
ASHTON, Patrick	Mt Maunganui	7	U
ASHTON, Robyn	Mt Maunganui	12	
ATTWOOD, Kevin	Katikati	4	
AYRES, Robin	Mt Maunganui	6	
BAIN, David	Tauranga	6	
BAKER, Bruce	Whakatane	-1	
BALL, Bill	Tauranga	8	
BALL, Lois	Tauranga	8	
BANNISTER, Marion	Katikati	10	
Barton, Pat	Tauranga	10	
BATY, Irene	Whakatane	1	U
BECK, Barry	Katikati	7	
BECKMAN, Bob	Mt Maunganui	10	
BECKMAN, Hazel	Mt Maunganui	10	
BENNITT, Ray	Mt Maunganui	16	
BENTON, Margaret	Rotorua	10	
BENVIE, Grahame	Tauranga	3	
BENVIE, Gretchen	Tauranga	12	GCR
BERRY, Judy	Mt Maunganui	5	
BERRY, Mervyn	Mt Maunganui	6	
BERTRAM, Bruce	Mt Maunganui	9	
BERTRAM, Doreen	Mt Maunganui	7	
BLACK, Robyn	Mt Maunganui	0.5	2
BLAIR, Areta	Whakatane	12	
BLAIR, John	Whakatane	12	
BLIGHT, Carol	Mt Maunganui	10	
BOND, MARTIN	Whakatane	8	GCR
BOND, VANDA	Whakatane	9	
BONNIFACE, Winnifred			
	Mt Maunganui	12	
BOWDITCH, Molly	Rotorua	9	
BOWICK, Helen	Katikati	7	
BOWICK, Rex	Katikati	8	
BRADLEY, Thelma	Tauranga	10	
BRENNAN, Jill	Whakatane	10	
BROUGHTON, John	Mt Maunganui	0	GCR
BROUGHTON, Rick	Whakatane	5	
BRUCE, Gail	Whakatane	3	5
BRYANT, Greta	Rotorua	10	

BUDD, Sue	Mt Maunganui	12	
BULLEN, Chris	Whakatane	9	
BURT, Denise	Rotorua	12	
BURTON, Margaret	Mt Maunganui	10	
BUSH, Dawn	Tauranga	8	
BUTTON, Peter	Tauranga	2	
CARR, Joyce	Mt Maunganui	5	
CAVE, Faye	Mt Maunganui	9	
CHANDLER, Una	Rotorua	9	
CLARK, Margaret	Whakatane	8	
CLARKE, Cindy	Whakatane	7	2 GCR
CLARKE, Steve	Whakatane	-3	1 U, GCR
COAD, Adrienne	Tauranga	8	
COMPTON, Tui	Whakatane	8	
COPPAGE, Jeanette	Mt Maunganui	10	U
CORBETT, Lynne	Rotorua	10	5
CORBIN-PETERS, Elva			
	Tauranga	9	
CORRIGAN, MARY	Whakatane	12	
COULTER, Angus	Whakatane	12	
COULTER, George	Whakatane	1	
CRAWFORD, Marj	Mt Maunganui	10	
CRISFORD, Janet	Rotorua	10	U
Dane, Joy	Tauranga	10	
DAVIES, Alison	Rotorua	12	
DAY, Tilly	Rotorua	8	
DICKEY, Doreen	Katikati	9	
DIXON, Andrew	Mt Maunganui	3	3 GCR
DODWELL, Alan	Katikati	4	
DULON BARRE, Ineke	Mt Maunganui	12	
DYSON, Dorothy	Rotorua	9	GCR
EBDEN, Keith	Mt Maunganui	-2.5	4
EDWARDS, Robert	Katikati	3	
EMERY, Lou	Whakatane	12	
ERCEG, Anne	Whakatane	11	
ERCEG, Len	Whakatane	12	
ERSKINE, Dorothy	Katikati	5	
FORSTER, Murray	Rotorua	12	
FOSTER, Jesse	Mt Maunganui	16	
FRASER-MCKENZIE, Ian			
	Mt Maunganui	10	6
FREEMANTLE, Pip	Whakatane	12	4
GARRET, Pam	Tauranga	10	
GAUDIN, Vivienne	Mt Maunganui	10	
GEE, Lorna	Katikati	10	

GIBSON, Christine	Mt Maunganui	10	8			MANNING, Kath	Tauranga	7	
GILLIGAN, James	Katikati	1.5	3	U		Marshall, Jan	Tauranga	9	
GLASGOW, Evelyn	Rotorua	9				Martelleti, Karen	Tauranga	10	
GLOVER, Graham	Katikati	5				MARTIN, Peter	Whakatane	5	
GODDARD, Nyla	Rotorua	2.5		U		MARX, Julie	Tauranga	10	
GOWER, Jenny	Mt Maunganui	4		GCR		MATHEWS, Brian	Whakatane	10	
GRANT, Sibyl	Mt Maunganui	7				MATTHEWS, Judith	Mt Maunganui	10	8
Gray, Judith (Judy)	Mt Maunganui	12				MATTHEWS, Ronald	Mt Maunganui	3	4
GROOM, Cecile	Whakatane	3				MAXWELL, Marie	Whakatane	12	8
GROVES, John	Katikati	18				MAYER, Beverly	Tauranga	10	
HALL, Pat	Whakatane	24	10			MCCALLUM, Gwen	Mt Maunganui	9	
HALL, Tony	Whakatane	12				MCCARTHY, Marion	Mt Maunganui	9	
HAMBLYN, Ross	Whakatane	-1.5	3			McDONNELL, Joy	Tauranga	10	
HARVEY, Pauline	Whakatane	12				McDOWELL, Andrea	Tauranga	7	
HAWKSWORTH, Brian	Tauranga	10				MCGREGOR, Allister	Mt Maunganui-1.5	1	GCR,SR
HAWKSWORTH, Leonie	Tauranga	8				MCKENZIE, Anne	Tauranga	6	
						MCKENZIE, John	Tauranga	0	GCR
HAY, Hilary	Mt Maunganui	12	8			McKINVEN, Teen	Whakatane	10	
HICKEY, Susanne	Mt Maunganui	10				McLAREN, Karen	Rotorua	12	
HICKS, Lorna	Rotorua	16	9			MCLENNAN, Norma	Rotorua	12	
HORAN, Fay	Tauranga	9				MCMMASTER, John	Mt Maunganui	10	
Horan, Leslie	Tauranga	10				McMILLAN, Tricia	Tauranga	9	
HORAN, Ray	Tauranga	9				MEAD, Bev	Whakatane	9	
HOSEASON, Edith	Katikati	9				MEEKING, Robyn	Katikati	8	
HUNTER, Alistair	Rotorua	4		GCR		MENEFFY, Rosemary	Rotorua	7	4
HUNWICK, Evelyn	Whakatane	9				MERRICK, Joyanne	Tauranga	5	
HURA, Sally	Rotorua	7		GCR		MERTON, Margaret	Mt Maunganui	10	
HUXLEY, Rilla	Mt Maunganui	9				MOIR, Margaret	Whakatane	10	
HYLAND, Maria	Whakatane	10				MOLESWORTH, Peg	Whakatane	12	
HYLAND, Marshall	Whakatane	12				MONTGOMERY, Dorothy	Whakatane	8	
ILES, Margaret	Mt Maunganui	7				MOON, Stuart	Katikati	9	
JAMES, Dennis	Whakatane	18	4			MOTE, Bill	Whakatane	8	3
JAMES, Mabel	Whakatane	20	6	GCR		MOUAT, Frances	Mt Maunganui	4	GCR
Jerram, Joyce	Katikati	12				MOUATT, Gloria	Tauranga	7	
JOBLING, Jean	Katikati	10	5			MULHERON, Peter	Mt Maunganui	10	
JOHNSON, Diane	Whakatane	12				MURDOCH, Gaye	Katikati	14	
JONES, Barry	Mt Maunganui	7				MYLER, Colleen	Whakatane	11	
JONES, Barry	Whakatane	1	3			MYLER-HUNT, Peg	Whakatane	12	
JONES, Boyd	Katikati	9				NASH, Meg	Tauranga		
JONES, Colleen	Mt Maunganui	9				NASH, Stan	Tauranga	2	
JUDE, Noeline	Katikati	8	9			NELSON, Bev	Rotorua	7	
JUDE, Tom	Katikati	9	6			NEWLANDS, Diane	Tauranga	10	
KATTNER, Linda	Mt Maunganui	12				NOBLE, Alison	Katikati	9	
KELLY, Val	Tauranga	10				O' REGAN, Frank	Whakatane	8	
Kendrick, Betty	Katikati	14				PAPANUI, Barbara	Rotorua	10	
KERR, Kay	Mt Maunganui	10				PEASE, Bill	Mt Maunganui	0.5	
KING, Graham	Tauranga	7				PECK, Jim	Katikati	1	GCR
KING, Jill	Tauranga	10				PEDDIE, Dale	Mt Maunganui	9	
KNEGT, Rita	Mt Maunganui	7				PELOSI, Christine	Katikati	12	
LANGDON, Jocelyn	Katikati	18				PERRY, Lee	Tauranga	6	
LANGLEY, John	Whakatane	9				PICKLES, Sandra	Tauranga	10	
LANGLEY, Rose	Whakatane	6		GCR		PIERCY, Carol	Katikati	3	GCR
LAW, John	Whakatane	6	5	U,GCR		PIERCY, Stephen	Katikati	-1	0 U,GCR
LAWRENCE, Barbara	Whakatane	6				PLEASANTS, Derek	Katikati	2	GCR
LEE, Marilyn	Mt Maunganui	16				POLLOCK, Dulcie	Tauranga	6	
LEE, Peter	Mt Maunganui	6		R		PRICE, Noreen	Katikati	8	
LePOIDEVIN, Bev	Tauranga	10				PRIER, Annette	Katikati	12	
LITTLE, Arthur	Mt Maunganui	9				PURCELL, Mae	Mt Maunganui	3	
MABEY, Margaret	Tauranga	6				REDDAWAY, Lois	Mt Maunganui	9	
MADDEN, Isabel	Tauranga	9				REGNAUD, Judith	Tauranga	8	
MAGILL, Jane	Mt Maunganui	1.5				REID, Mike	Tauranga	20	4 GCR
Major, Ron	Tauranga	8	5			REYNOLDS, Jo	Mt Maunganui	12	
MAJUREY, Dale	Whakatane	6	2	U,GCR		RIDEALGH, Betty	Whakatane	8	
MAJUREY, Jeannette	Whakatane	8				RIDEALGH, Peter	Whakatane	9	
MANNING, Brian	Tauranga	10							

RIKAHANA, Anthony	Rotorua	12		STOCKWELL, Brian	Katikati	9	
RIPLEY, Jack	Katikati	8		STOKES, Cynthia	Tauranga	10	
RIPLEY, Val	Katikati	11		STREET, Rita	Rotorua	8	
ROBERTS, Colin	Tauranga	3	GCR	STUART, Cliff	Whakatane	14	4
ROBERTS, Dave	Katikati	1	GCR	TAARE, Allison	Mt Maunganui	12	
ROBERTS, Graeme	Whakatane	2	4	TAIT, Angela	Mt Maunganui	12	
ROBERTS, Lynne	Katikati	7	GCR	TANFIELD, SUSAN	Whakatane	9	
ROBERTS, Marie	Whakatane	16	6	TATAY, JEAN	Whakatane	10	
ROBERTS, Rita	Tauranga	4	GCR	TAYLOR, Jacqueline	Mt Maunganui	3	U
ROBERTS, Sue	Mt Maunganui	7	3	TAYLOR, PETER	Whakatane	4	
ROBERTSON, Sue	Whakatane	8		TILLEY, Moya	Mt Maunganui	10	
ROBINSON, Bruce	Katikati	10		TREGOWETH, Barbara	Katikati	10	7
ROBINSON, Nan	Katikati	9		TREGOWETH, Don	Katikati	3	GCR
ROGERS, Glenys	Whakatane	9		TRELOAR, Des	Katikati	3	GCR
RUSK, Marie	Mt Maunganui	8		VAN SAARLOOS, Aart	Taupo	-1.5	4
RUTLEDGE, Dave	Whakatane	8		VERNALL, Robyn	Tauranga	10	10
SCHLIERIKE, Barbara	Tauranga	9		VOSS, Peter	Whakatane	5	
SCHOLTENS, Lorna	Whakatane	4		VOSS, Phyl	Whakatane	8	
SCHOLTENS, Rink	Whakatane	4		WARD, Jacqui	Mt Maunganui	12	
SEATH, Heather	Katikati	10		WARD, Jan	Mt Maunganui	6	
SHEPARD, Don	Mt Maunganui	12	7	WATTS, Kitty	Whakatane	10	
SHEPARD, Leona	Mt Maunganui	10		WEBBY, Helen	Tauranga	10	
SHEPHERD, Mike	Whakatane	3	2	WEDGE, Kay	Mt Maunganui	6	
SHEPHERD, Zyelette	Whakatane	3	3	WHITWELL, Astrid	Mt Maunganui	6	
SHERRIFF, Christine	Katikati	8	GCR	WICKHAM, Christine	Whakatane	10	
SHIELDS, Margaret	Tauranga	10		WILDBORE, Cath	Katikati	10	
SIMMS, Anna	Mt Maunganui	8		WILKINS, Mike	Katikati	8	
SKILLING, Bev	Rotorua	10		WILSON, Anne	Whakatane	6	
SMEATON, Pauline	Tauranga	10		WILSON, Graham	Whakatane	4	
SMITH, Marilyn	Mt Maunganui	24		WILSON, Paul	Katikati	14	6
SORENSEN, Sharon	Katikati	6		WOODMASS, Shirley	Mt Maunganui	6	GCR
SOWRY, Glennis	Tauranga	9		WYATT, Pat	Rotorua	20	
SPENCER, Winifred	Mt Maunganui	12		YOUNG, Jeanette	Mt Maunganui	9	
STEELE, Jim	Tauranga	5					

CANTERBURY

Name	Club	AC	GC			
ADAMS, Sandy	Fendalton Park	9		BARNARD, Donald	Fendalton Park	8
ADMORE, Marcia	Cashmere	9		BARNES, Diane	Edgeware	9
ALEXANDER, Vonnice	Cashmere	6		BARWICK, Pat	St Martins	14
ALLISON, Jeanette	United	10		BATES, Ellie	Elmwood	9
ALLISON, Marie	Holmes Park	12		BAYLEY, Ian	St James Park	10
ALTY, Joan	Fendalton Park	9		BEACH, Judith	Cashmere	9
AMOR, Margaret	United	11		BECKETT, Alan	Barrington Park	
ANDERSON, Marie	St James Park			BECKETT, Alan	Hornby	9
ANNAKIN, Gary	Elmwood	6		Beckett, Rosemary	Barrington Park	
ARCHER, Grant	Cashmere	10		BECKETT, Rosemary	Hornby	9
ARCHIBALD, Audrey	Edgeware	14		BELL, Daniel	Hornby	10
ARNETT, Eileen	St Martins	7		BENTON, Kathleen	Elmwood	12
ARNOLD, Peter	Akaroa	14		BEST, Cath	St Martins	12
ASCOTT, Cath	Cashmere	10		BISHOP, Marion	Fendalton Park	10
ATKINS, Beryl	Cashmere	7	3	BISSELL, Eleanor	St Martins	10
ATKINS, Ray	Cashmere	9	4	BLACK, Ian	United	6
ATKINSON, Joyce	Barrington Park	16		BLACKBURN, Kay	St James Park	7
ATKINSON, June	Fendalton Park	9		BLAIR, Kay	St Martins	9
ATKINSON, Peter	St James Park	20		BONFIELD, Miles	Cashmere	9
AYDON, Anne	Cashmere	9		BONFIELD, Susan	Cashmere	8
BAIRD, Jocelyn	Fendalton Park	9		BOOTE, Joyce	Cashmere	9
BAKER, Beverley	St James Park	8		BORNER, John	St Martins	2
BARNABY, Chris	Cashmere			BRADFORD, Joan	Barrington Park	16
BARNABY, Darryl	Cashmere			BRADY, Chris	Elmwood	9
				BRENNAN, Marina	St Martins	9

BROWN, Jocelyn	St Martins	12		EATHORNE, Robert	Cashmere	
BROWN, Mary	Fendalton Park	11		EGERTON, Dawn	St James Park	6
BROWN, Rae	Elmwood	24	10	EGGLESTON, Jean	Edgeware	9
BROWN, Terri	Elmwood	12		ELMS, Audrey	Elmwood	12
BURNETT, Audrey	St James Park	2		ELVINES, Margaret	Fendalton Park	11
BURROWS, Sharyn	Fendalton Park	9		EVANS, Janet	Cashmere	20
BUTCHER, Aldy	Cashmere	10		EVANS, Owen	Cashmere	4
BUTTON, Graham	St James Park	7		EVANS, Rex	Edgeware	11
CABLE, Kathleen	Cashmere	12		FAGAN, Adrienne	St Martins	7
CADDICK, Kent	St James Park	4		FAIRBAIRN, Pam	St Martins	10
CALVERT, Margery	United	11		FALLICK, Megan	Hornby	9
CAMPBELL, Ian	Barrington Park	4		FENTON, Elaine	Hornby	11
CAWTHORN, Lola	St James Park	9		FERNHOUT, Tineke	Cashmere	11
CHAPMAN, Alan	Fendalton Park	9		FERNHOUT, Tineke	St Martins	12
CHAPMAN, Patricia	Fendalton Park	9		FISHER, Diane	Hornby	10
CHAPMAN, Ross	St James Park	10		FLEMING, Don	St Martins	9
CHAPPLE, Catherine	Holmes Park	9		FLOYD, Dale	United	
CHISNALL, Jack	Kaiapoi	12		FLOYD, Francis	Cashmere	
CHISNALL, Jan	Kaiapoi	12		FOWLER, Frances	Edgeware	16
CLARKE, Chris	United	-4	0	FOWLER, Koreene	St James Park	12
CLARKE, Jenny	United	-4	0	FREETH, Josh	United	6
CLARKE, Jo	Holmes Park	10		FREETH, Kevin	United	10
CLARKE, Leonie	Edgeware	18		FRENCH, Val	Cashmere	6
CLEGG, Patsy	St James Park	22	11	FRENCH, Val	Hornby	6
CLEINE, Judy	St Martins	9	7	FREWN, Ngaire	Cashmere	12
CLEMENTS, Marjory	Fendalton Park	10		GÄSPÄR, Anna	United	10
COLEMAN, Noelene	Diamond Harbour			GANNAWAY, Laura	United	2
COLLINS, Brian	Barrington Park	3		GARDINER, Christine	Elmwood	9
COMAN, Bernie	Barrington Park	11		GARDNER, Dormer	Holmes Park	9
COOK, Allan	Holmes Park	18		GARDNER, Karen	Holmes Park	22
COOK, Maurice	United	14	8	GIBSON, Jill	Cashmere	9
COOKE, Sheryl	Fendalton Park			GILL, Betty	Holmes Park	9
COUCH, Peter	St James Park	0	2	GOODE, Elizabeth	St James Park	11
COULTER, Jo	Elmwood	10		GOODWIN, Beryl	Edgeware	7
COWAN, Marie	Holmes Park	8		GOODWIN, Beryl	Edgeware	14
COX, Colin	St Martins	20	9	GOUGH-JONES, Vilna	Fendalton Park	6
COX, Lyn	St Martins			GOWANS, Merete	Cashmere	12
COX, Peter	St Martins			GRAY, Janice	Fendalton Park	11
CRAIGIE, Leslie	Fendalton Park	4		GRIMSHAW, Alison	United	9
CRAMPTON, Barbara	United			GRUBB, Alison	St James Park	12
CROSBIE, Gina	Holmes Park	20	10	GUNN, Janice	Fendalton Park	11
CROSS, Lin	Holmes Park	10		HAMILL, Ian	Edgeware	7
CROWTHER, Brenda	Hornby	10		HAMLEY, Mary	St James Park	12
CULLEN, Rodger	Elmwood	3		HANSEN, Dawn	Cashmere	10
CULLEN, Roger	Cashmere			HARDMAN, Margaret	Edgeware	18
CUNNINGHAM, Ed	United			HARRIS, Ross	Edgeware	11
CURWOOD, Chris	United	4		HARRIS, Val	Edgeware	20
CUSACK, Kevin	United	8	7	HART, Beryl	St James Park	10
DALLAS, Pat	United	5		HART, Jonathan	St James Park	4
DANIEL, Gloria	Edgeware	11		HASTIE, Marion	St Martins	12
DAVIS, Alison	St Martins	10		HAY, Errol	United	9
DAWSON, Jean	Fendalton Park	8		HAYWARD, Lorraine	Edgeware	12
DAWSON, Lyn	Elmwood	9	5	HEASLEY, Helen	Kaiapoi	22
DAWSON, Robyn	United	7	GCR	HEASLEY, Ross	Kaiapoi	7
DERMOTT, Jeff	St James Park	10		HEFFERNAN, Trina	Fendalton Park	6
DEVLIN, Tom	Fendalton Park	2		HELM, Margaret	St Martins	9
DIXON, Duncan	United	-3	0	HIGGINS, Alex	St James Park	4
DIXON, Elaine	Kaiapoi			HITCHCOCK, Margaret	Kaiapoi	16
DIXON, Mary	Edgeware	11		HOLCROFT, Alison	Kaiapoi	12
DOLLAN, Jan	Edgeware	18		HOLLAND, Muriel	Edgeware	14
DONALDSON, Helen	St James Park	12		HOLLOBOON, Jenny	St James Park	4
DOWN, William	United	6		HORNIBLOW, Barbara	Hornby	11
DUCKETT, Geoff	United	-2	3	HOWES, Diana	St James Park	9
DUDSON, Mary	Edgeware	12		HUDSON, Glenys	Fendalton Park	4
EATHORNE, Bob	Elmwood	12		HUGGINS, Marie	Edgeware	10

HUNT, Janet	St Martins	9	8		MCLEAN, Marion	Holmes Park	10	
HUNTER, Lis	St James Park	10			McLeod, Anita	Akaroa		
HURST, Pamela	United	24	6		McLEOD, Aubrey	United	10	
HUTCHINS, Betty	Elmwood	10			McLEOD, Barbara	Hornby	9	
JACKSON, Sue	Edgeware	9			McLEOD, Rachel	United		
JAKOBSSON, Elaine	Holmes Park	16	8		McMILLAN, Alison	Cashmere	4	5
JAMES, Ken	Holmes Park	14			McMILLAN, Dave	Akaroa	11	
JEFFCOTT, Sally	United	9	8		McMILLAN, Judy	Akaroa	11	
JOHNSON, Norma	Kaipoi	9	5		McMILLAN, Prue	Fendalton Park	10	
JOHNSTONE, Mark	St Martins	12			McMILLAN, Rhona	Barrington Park	12	
JOINES, Max	St Martins	9			MEHRTENS, Jean	St James Park	18	
JONES, Norma	Elmwood	11			MEHRTENS, Kathy	Hornby	11	
KAIN, Lesley	Elmwood	24	10		METCALF, Lena	United	24	10
KAY, Linda	St Martins	5			MIDGLEY, Daphne	St Martins	14	10
KEEMAN, Jared	United	-2.5	0	GCR	MILLER, Ann	Barrington Park		
KEEMAN, Marion	Barrington Park	10			MILLER, Peter	Kaipoi	16	
KEEN, Sally	Cashmere	12			MILNES, Polly	Akaroa		
KELLER, Jill	St Martins	10			MOLYNEUX, Estelle	Edgeware	11	
KENNEDY, Claire	Elmwood	10			MOODY, Helen	Akaroa	16	
KERR, Jill	Diamond Harbour	18			MORGAN, Beverley	Kaipoi	16	10
KERR, Ngaire	Fendalton Park	9			MORRALL, Cheryl	Hornby	9	
KIDD, Carol	St James Park	7	10		MORRIS, Lorraine	St James Park	11	
KIMBERLEY, Richard	United	-2	3		MORRISON, Mary	United	24	7
KINZETT, Ken	St James Park	10	7	U	MORRISON, Pat	St Martins	7	
LAING, Josie	St Martins	9	6		MORRISON, Rose	Diamond Harbour		
LAKE, Betty	Barrington Park	16			MORRISON, Tony	Kaipoi	11	
LAMB, Adrienne	Kaipoi	7			MOYLE, Averil	St James Park	24	12
LAMB, Mark	Kaipoi	14			MURDOCH, Margaret	Barrington Park	14	
LANCASTER, Jillian	Holmes Park	12			MURPHY, Geraldine	United	5	5
LANE, Margaret	St James Park	5		U	NARBAY, Maria	Akaroa		
LANE, Rodger	St James Park	0.5			NARBAY, Phillip	Akaroa		
LANG, Lloyd	Barrington Park	7			NASH, Janette	Elmwood	18	9
LEVASTAM, Pat	St Martins	12			NAYLOR, Geoffrey	Holmes Park	4	6
Lewis, Jessie	Kaipoi	12			NESBITT, Suzanne	Holmes Park	9	
LILLEY, Janet	St Martins	6			NEWBURGH, Bruce	Elmwood	6	
LILLEY, Merv	St Martins	3			NEWBURN, Emily	St James Park	6	
LINE, Sonia	Diamond Harbour				NEWELL, Leith	St James Park	7	U
LITTLE, Kelvin	Hornby	10			NICOL, Kay	Akaroa	20	
LIVINGSTON, Shirley	St James Park	8			NIEDERER, Noelen	St James Park	12	10
LOBB, Russell	Edgeware	9	12		NOONAN, Jan	Diamond Harbour		
LOCHHEAD, Heather	St James Park	12			NORRIE, Gladys	St Martins	10	6
LONG, Shona	St James Park	9			NORTH, Andrew	United		
LOUGHNAN, Jill	Elmwood	7			NORTON, Peggy	Elmwood	3	3
LOW, Jill	United	9			NUTHALL, Jill	United	9	
LOWERY, June	Fendalton Park	8			OAKES, Peter	St Martins	10	
MAITLAND, Adrienne	Fendalton Park	7			O'BRIEN, Julie	Cashmere	9	
MANNING, Jan	Cashmere	9			O'DONNELL, Anthony	United	5	0
MARSH, Margaret	St James Park	8	5		O'DONNELL, Jenny	Elmwood	16	
MARSHALL, Winston	St James Park	10			OGIER, Eric	Hornby	9	
MARTIN, Diane	St Martins	10			OHLSON, Zoe	Cashmere	14	
MARTIN, Graeme	Hornby	10			OKEY, Eleanor	Cashmere	7	
MARTIN, Ken	St Martins	12			OLIFF, Derek	Fendalton Park	24	3
MARTIN, Marie	Barrington Park	24			OLIFF, Lynne	Fendalton Park	9	
McCLELLAND, Bett	Holmes Park	20	8		OLIVER, Evelyn	Akaroa	11	
MCCLURG, Lorraine	Fendalton Park	3			PALMER, Keith	St James Park	14	
McCORMACK, Dianne	Fendalton Park	7			PARKINS, Daph	Edgeware	4	
MCDONAGH, Sheila	Cashmere	9			PARRIS, David	Elmwood	10	
MCDONALD, Anne	Holmes Park	7			PARRIS, Joan	Elmwood	10	
MCDONALD, Judith	Hornby	11			PATTRICK, Bev	Cashmere	12	
MCDONALD, Kathleen	Barrington Park	10		U	PATTRICK, Brian	Cashmere	10	
MCGAHEY, Irene	United	9			PAVELKA, Adrienne	St Martins	5	
McGREGOR SMITH, Joy	St Martins	8			PAWSEY, Robin	United	10	
McINTYRE, Miles	St James Park	10			PEARSON, Dawn	Diamond Harbour		
McLAY, Bruce	United	8	4		PERWICK, Brian	Fendalton Park	24	4
					PERWICK, Pauline	Fendalton Park	6	

PHILLIPS, Anna	Barrington Park	11		TAIT, Jennifer	Elmwood	12
PIDGEON, Gerry	Akaroa	10		TALBOT, Janet	Diamond Harbour	24
PIDGEON, Pat	Akaroa	10		TAMBLYN, Helen	Fendalton Park	8
PLUMRIDGE, Rose	Cashmere	11		TAMBLYN, Murray	Fendalton Park	5
POLSON, Gillian	Fendalton Park			TAN, Siu	St James Park	
PORTEOUS, Bryan	St Martins	10		TAYLOR, Barbara	Kaiapoi	12
PORTER, Isabel	Edgeware	12	5	TAYLOR, Lee	Hornby	9
PORTER, Philippa	United	12	6	TENNENT, Maurice	United	12
PURVES, Mary	Cashmere	10		THELNING, Eileen	Akaroa	10
PURVIS, Marilyn	Hornby	11		THOMAS, Beverley	Fendalton Park	12
RATCLIFFE, Margaret	St James Park	10		THOMAS, Graeme	Barrington Park	10
REESE, Janet	Holmes Park	8	4	THOMPSON, Martha	Holmes Park	20
REID, Maxine	Cashmere			THOMSON, Carol	Barrington Park	
RHODES, Lorna	St James Park	14		THOMSON, Hugh	Barrington Park	10
RHODES, Lyndsey	Akaroa	20		THOMSON, Rosalind	United	24
RING, Helen	Fendalton Park	9		THOMSON, Tony	United	24
RINGROSE, Brian	St Martins	8		THREADDGILL, Alan	St James Park	8
RINGROSE, Lyn	St Martins	8		TOMPKINS, Peter	St James Park	10
RISK, Diana	Cashmere	20	9	TONG, Gretchen	St James Park	18
ROBERTS, Frances	Kaiapoi	24	10	TREADGOLD, Rex	Akaroa	14
ROBERTSON, Kath	Akaroa	9	7	TREBILCOCK, Joan	Fendalton Park	9
ROBINSON, Junelle	Fendalton Park	11		TURNBULL, Ethne	St James Park	
ROGERS, Marguaritte	St James Park	2.5	6	TURNER, Ann	Holmes Park	10
ROSS, Margaret	Fendalton Park	9		TURNER, Lyn	St James Park	24
ROSS, Pru	Cashmere	10		TURNER, Neville	St James Park	16
RUSKE, Lesley	Fendalton Park	10		TYLER, Marie	St James Park	12
SANDERS, Margaret	Fendalton Park	9		TYNDALL, Beverley	Edgeware	14
SANDERS, Robert	Fendalton Park	8		TYRELL, Lorna	Elmwood	20
SCOTT, Ann	St James Park	9		URWIN, Linda	St Martins	11
SCOTT, Janet	Cashmere	9		Van der AA, Theo	Kaiapoi	16
SHEEHAN, Anne	Holmes Park	12		Van der HEUL, Johanna		
SHEWAN, Jean	St Martins	18	10		Diamond Harbour	
SHRIMPTON, Dorothy	Diamond Harbour			VAN OOSTEN, Leo	Holmes Park	5
SHRIMPTON, Robin	Diamond Harbour			VARTHA, Jenny	St James Park	24
SILLIFANT, Alice	Elmwood	16		VAUGHAN, Russell	St James Park	7
SILLIFANT, Glen	Elmwood	9		WAINSCOTT, Gavin	United	6
SLACK, Janet	Fendalton Park	9		WAKEMAN, Peter	United	
SMEATON, Richard	Fendalton Park	16	7	WALKER, Ruth	Akaroa	14
SMITH, Elaine	St Martins	9		WALKER, Sheila	Holmes Park	14
SMITH, Gordon	United	4	1	WALKER, Trevor	Holmes Park	9
SMITH, Janice	Barrington Park	24		WALLACE, Betty	St Martins	12
SMITH, Judith	St Martins	10		WARD, Shona	Edgeware	16
SMITH, Malcolm	St Martins	9		WARREN, Mary	Fendalton Park	10
SMITH, Marlene	United	9	3	WATERLAND, Jennifer	Holmes Park	12
SOUNDY, Marion	St James Park			WEBB, Norman	St Martins	9
STEEL, Elizabeth	Edgeware	16		WETHERALL, Rose	Fendalton Park	9
STEEL, Russell	Edgeware	8		WHITE, Margaret	Edgeware	20
STENHOUSE, Noeleen	Fendalton Park	10		WHITE, Trevor	Edgeware	11
STEVENS, Helen	Cashmere	10		WHITELING, Fred	Barrington Park	12
STEWART, Bill	Kaiapoi	5	5	WILLCOX, Sally	St Martins	11
STEWART, Valerie	Fendalton Park	10		WILLIAMS, Frank	Kaiapoi	6
STOCKLEY, Nola	Barrington Park	10		WILLIAMS, Jill	St Martins	10
STOKES, Jan	United	4	4	WILLIAMS, Joan	Elmwood	11
STOTT, Sue	Edgeware	22		WILLIAMS, Neil	Hornby	5
STOVE, Margaret	Diamond Harbour	20		WILLIAMSON, Christine		
STRANGE, Jill	Cashmere	9			St Martins	11
STRONG, Heather	Cashmere	11		WILLIS, Ruth	Diamond Harbour	
STRUTHERS, Robyn	St Martins	10		WILLS, Mary	Hornby	16
SUTHERLAND, Kath	St Martins	12	10	WILSON, Annette	Hornby	22
SWORDS, Maggie	Holmes Park	8		WILSON, Diane	Fendalton Park	9
SYMONDS, Don	Cashmere	8		WILSON, Peter	Fendalton Park	6
SYMONDS, Heather	Cashmere	10		WISELY, Val	Elmwood	10
TAEMMLER, Karin	Hornby	11		WISEMAN, Noeline	Edgeware	14
TAIT, Carol	Akaroa	11		WOOD, Chris	Hornby	9
TAIT, David	Akaroa	10		WOODWARD, Leone	St James Park	8

WORLEY, Galina	United	9
WORLEY, William	United	5 4
WRIGHT, Anne	Fendalton Park	10
WRIGHT, Heather	Cashmere	8
YANG, Hsuan	Cashmere	8

YARDLEY, Graeme	Edgeware	14
YARDLEY, Rita	Barrington Park	10
YARRALL, John	United	3 3
YOUNG, Don	Barrington Park	8
ZOHRAB, Julie	St James Park	10 8

COUNTIES-MANUKAU

Name	Club	AC	GC
ADAMS, Barbara	Manurewa	8	
ADAMS, Ernie	Howick	8 3	
ADAMS, Zena	Manurewa	10	
ALLEN, June	Howick	9	
ANDERTON, Pat	Manurewa	1	GCR
ANDERTON, Paul	Papakura	2	
ASHTON, Pauline	Papakura	10	
AYERS, Jim	Pukekohe	12 7	
BACH, Beth	Manurewa	9	
BADDOCK, Vanessa	Howick	10	
BAILEY, John	Pukekohe	9	
BAILEY, Tuaine	Pukekohe	10	
BALCOMBE, Pat	Howick	10	
BARDSLEY, Jack	Howick	10	
BARKER, Heather	Papakura	22 6	
BATES, Cynthia	Manurewa	8	
BECK, Norman	Pukekohe	7	
BEGG, Alex	Pukekohe	1 3	R,GCR
BEGG, Jenny	Pukekohe	0.5 2	U,GCR
BELL, Lyn	Manurewa	9	
BELL, Snow	Manurewa	8	
BENGE, Maureen	Papakura	9	
BISHOP, Maureen	Papakura	8	
Black, Alex	Howick	10	
BOURNE, Ruth	Papakura	10	
BOURNE, Tony	Papakura	7	
BROWN, Maisie	Manurewa	8	
BROWN, Rona	Papakura	9 5	
BUDDLE, Gloria	Papakura	8	
BURGESS, Sylvia	Papakura	3	GCR
BURT, Paul	Pukekohe	7	
BUSH, Noel	Howick	7	
BUSH, Raewyn	Howick	8	
CAREY, Janet	Pukekohe	12 5	GCR
CHAPMAN, Mary	Pukekohe	10	
CHEK, Ken	Howick	2.5	
CHRISTOFFERSON, Chris	Pukekohe		
CHRISTOFFERSON, Jocelyn	Pukekohe		
CLARK, Jackie	Howick	9	
CLIFTON, Ron	Howick	9	
COCKLE, Rosemary	Howick	10	
COLLINS, Gary	Pukekohe	22 9	
Coubray, Patricia	Howick	8	
COUCH, June	Pukekohe	10	
COX, Daphne	Manurewa	9	
CRAMPTON, Val	Papakura	9	
CROFSKEY, Chris	Papakura	10	
CURIN, Ken	Howick	9	
CURRIE, Spencer	Papakura	3 4	
DAWSON, Creina	Manurewa	3 3	
DELL, Bill	Howick	7	

DELL, Simon	Pukekohe	1 5	
DICKINSON, Richard	Howick	6	
DICKSON, James	Howick	4	
DOWDELL, Betty	Howick	7	
FAWCETT, Ann	Manurewa	7	
FENWICK, Molly	Manurewa	6 6	
FLEETWOOD, Beverley	Howick	8	
FOOKES, Alister	Pukekohe	11	
FRANCE, Jeffrey	Pukekohe	7 4	GCR
FRANCE, Karen	Pukekohe	11	
GALBRAITH, Josephine	Howick	10	
GAULD, Eleanor	Manurewa	9	
GAVIN, Ceri	Howick	7	GCR
GRACE, Heather	Papakura	10	
GRACE, Kevin	Papakura	5	
GRAY, Hilda	Howick	8	
GRIMSEY, Don	Howick	10	
GRIMSEY, Jill	Howick	10	
HART, Joan	Howick	8	
HERON, Ione	Pukekohe		
HIGGOTT, Alton	Papakura	0 5	
HILL, Jill	Pukekohe	9	
HO, David	Howick	9	
HOLMES, Judy	Pukekohe	14	
HORNE, Noeline	Pukekohe	9	
HOWLETT, Roy	Papakura	5	
HSU, Simon	Howick	9	
IMPEY, Libby	Papakura	10	
IMPEY, Tom	Papakura	8	
JACKSON, Bob	Howick	-4 0	
JACKSON, Charlie	Howick		
JACKSON, Mary	Howick	12 8	
JAKICH, Peter	Howick	3	
JEFFERIES, Don	Howick	0 3	
JEFFERIES, Don	Pukekohe	0 3	
JEFFERIES, Patricia	Howick	7	
JENKINS, Joan	Papakura	10	
JIANG, Jeremy	Howick		
JONES, Joan	Howick	10	
JUSTICE, Bob	Papakura	3 5	
KILLGOUR, Yvonne	Pukekohe	10	
KILPIN, Helyn	Papakura	11	
KILPIN, Ron	Papakura	3	
KIMBER, Lynn	Pukekohe	10	
KING, David	Manurewa	12	
KIRBY, Frances	Pukekohe	8	
KIRBY, John	Pukekohe	7	
KNAPMAN, Owen	Pukekohe	2 4	
KNOWLES, Beth	Pukekohe	10	
L' ESTRANGE, Pamela	Howick	9	
LAUGHTON, Don	Papakura	6	
LAWRENCE, Lottie	Papakura	10	

LAWRENCE, Marcia	Manurewa	5		RUBICK, Gail	Pukekohe	24	5	
LEACH, Betty	Manurewa	10		RUBICK, Theo	Pukekohe		7	
LEAVER, Ronda	Pukekohe	11		RUSH, Jan	Howick			
LEE, Brandon	Howick	10		SAI-LOUIE, Phil	Manurewa		9	
LENNOX, Heather	Papakura	8		SAM, John	Papakura		10	
LESTER, Frank	Pukekohe	24	10	SANFORD, Caroll	Howick	20	4	
LESTER, Pat	Pukekohe	24	6	SCOTT, Bob	Papakura		9	
LIANG, Yang-I	Howick			SEARLE, Anne	Howick	4		
LIST, Rae	Howick	8		SHARP, Bob	Howick		3	
LLEWELLYN, Margaret	Papakura	9		SHARP, Shirley	Howick		9	
LO, Victor	Howick	9		SHARPLIN, Bill	Papakura		8	
LOGAN, JOAN	Pukekohe	7		SHARPLIN, Elaine	Papakura		5	
LOWE, Maureen	Howick	7		SHAW, Chris	Howick		9	
LUDLAM, Gary	Manurewa	8	2	SHERIFF, Paddy	Manurewa		7	
LUDLAM, Judy	Manurewa	4		SKIDMORE, Joan	Howick		10	
MAW, Jill	Manurewa	10		SMITH, Bernard	Howick	2.5	8	
McDONALD, Irma	Pukekohe	10		SMITH, Bruce	Pukekohe		7	GCR
McGEHAN, Marge	Howick	10		SMITH, June	Pukekohe		9	
McINTOSH, Elizabeth	Manurewa	10		STENNING, Joan	Pukekohe		7	
McKIBBIN, Alan	Manurewa	7		STEVENSON, Maree	Pukekohe		11	
McNABB, Lorette	Howick	14	9	STEWART, Beryl	Pukekohe		7	
MEYRICK, Carole	Howick	10		STRETTON, Trevor	Howick		1	
MILLER, David	Papakura		10	STUTSBURY, Sandra	Pukekohe		10	
MITCHELL, Des	Pukekohe			SUTHERLAND, Sandra	Howick		9	
MITCHELL, Margaret	Pukekohe	7		SWANBERG, Kelvin	Papakura		7	
MORROW, Val	Pukekohe	11		SWEENEY, Christopher	Pukekohe		12	
MUKKALA, Mary	Howick	11		SWEETINGHAM, Cynthia	Manurewa		10	
NEILSON, Brendon	Pukekohe	10		SYKES, Steve	Papakura		2	GCR
NEILSON, Jo	Pukekohe	11		TAN, Danny	Howick		1	
NEWCOMBE, Warren	Papakura	3		TAYLOR, Kerry	Howick			
NEWDICK, Ngaire	Howick	7		TEMPLE, Stan	Pukekohe		10	
NEWDICK, Stan	Howick	9		THOMPSON, Lorraine	Howick		11	
NORTON, Graeme	Papakura	4		TROUP, Noeleen	Papakura		14	7
NOTTON, Lois	Howick	12		TURNER, Marilyn	Pukekohe		14	9
OLIVER, Myrtle	Howick	6		TURNER, Rick	Pukekohe		7	3 U,GCR
O'SULLIVAN, Annette	Pukekohe			WALDEK, Derrick	Pukekohe		10	
PATTERSON, JOAN	Pukekohe	11		WALKER, Sally	Papakura		9	
PAYNE, Bob	Manurewa	8		WAUGH, June	Pukekohe		8	
PINNER, David	Manurewa	2.5	6	WELLS, Bob	Papakura		6	
PINNER, Dorothy	Manurewa	7	7	WELLS, Iois	Pukekohe	14	10	
POSSELT, Glen	Manurewa	3		WHITE, Frank	Manurewa		7	
POSSELT, Noeline	Manurewa	3		WILSON, Alice	Manurewa		10	
PRICE, Brian	Howick	6		WILSON, Graham	Manurewa		9	
RAISBECK, Donald	Pukekohe	9		WILSON, Margaret	Papakura		9	
RAYNOR, Gillian	Pukekohe	11		WOOD, Joan	Papakura		10	
REYNOLDS, Gordon	Howick	20	10	WOODHOUSE, Rosemary	Howick		9	
ROBERTS, Joshua	Howick	6		YIN, Raymond	Howick	8	2	GCR
ROBINSON, Frances	Pukekohe	11		YOUNG, York	Howick		8	
RONALDSON, Elizabeth	Pukekohe							
RONALDSON, John	Pukekohe							

HAWKES BAY

Name	Club	AC	GC				
AITCHISON, Brett	Heretaunga		10	BALL, Niven	Marewa		8
ANGUS, Jill	Marewa		12	BARRY, Joyce	Hastings	4	5
APPLEMAN, Gabrielle	Marewa	8		BATHGATE, Sandra	Marewa		3
ARMITAGE, Haina	Heretaunga		8	BAZZARD, Kay	Heretaunga		12
ATTWOOD, Nancy	Heretaunga		10	BELL, Judith	Heretaunga		11
AVERILL, Hanson	Heretaunga		6	BERRY, Suzanne	Hastings	6	6
BALL, Murray	Marewa		6	BLOW, Helen	Marewa		10
				BLOW, Michael	Marewa		9

BOWDEN, Ann	Hastings	10	6	HALDANE, Gill	Heretaunga	10	
BRISTOW, Jenny	Marewa	10		HANNA, Fay	Heretaunga	8	
BROWN, Ian	Heretaunga	5		HARKER, Buster	Heretaunga	6	
BUCHANAN, Rosalind	Marewa			HARRIS, Colin	Heretaunga	8	
BURRELL, Ray	Heretaunga	6	1	HARRISON, Allison	Heretaunga	7	
CAIRD, Margie	Heretaunga	4		HARTLEY, JENNIFER	Heretaunga	10	
CALLAGHAN, Diana	Marewa	4		HARVEY, Dawn	Marewa	12	
CAMPBELL, Christine	Marewa	10		HASTINGS, Kerrin	Marewa	11	
CAMPBELL, Ian	Marewa	9		HEMBROW, Don	Heretaunga	3	
CAMPBELL, John	Marewa	10		HENDERSON, Collier	Heretaunga	8	
CAMPBELL, Joyce	Marewa	10		HEWETT, Marion	Marewa	10	
CAMPBELL, Malcolm	Hastings	9	8	HILL, Peter	Heretaunga	9	
CAMPBELL, Merle	Hastings	22	10	HOGAN, Joe	Kaiti	-3	
CARVER, Chris	Marewa	6	4	HUNTER, Jessie	Hastings		
CASHMORE, Susan	Heretaunga	8		HURST, Colin	Heretaunga	8	
CHAMBERS, Mason	Heretaunga	9		HURST, Sheila	Heretaunga	10	
CHARTERIS, Diane	Marewa	12	9	JACK, James	Marewa	7	
CHARTERIS, Noel	Marewa	0	3	JACK, Marion	Marewa	11	
CHRISTIE, Jim	Heretaunga	3		JACKSON, Dale	Hastings	22	7
CHRISTIE, Lydia	Heretaunga	8		JACKSON, Don	Hastings	9	8
CHRYSTAL, Jocelyn	Marewa	7		JACKSON, Lylal	Marewa	10	
COCHRANE, Jill	Marewa	6		JAMIESON, Bill	Heretaunga	7	
COLE, Barry	Marewa	9		JAMIESON, Heather	Heretaunga	3	
COLLINSON, Shelagh	Hastings	22	12	JOHNSTON, Erroll	Marewa	8	
COOK, Joan	Heretaunga	4		JOHNSTON, Karen	Marewa	18	6
COOPER, Margaret	Heretaunga	8		JOHNSTON, Robyn	Heretaunga	9	
COWAN, Lesley	Marewa	10		JONES, Steve	Hastings	-3.5	R
COWLEY, Carol	Heretaunga	9		KENNY, Janeen	Marewa	9	
COX, Jenny	Heretaunga	10		KERMODE, Judy	Marewa	10	3
CRASHLEY, Mike	Barry	-3	0	KING, Cliff	Heretaunga	11	
CRAVEN, Ann	Heretaunga	5		KIRKLAND, Jackie	Marewa	12	
CROZIER, Bob	Marewa	8		KNIGHT, Chris	Heretaunga	4	
CURTIS, David	Hastings	0.5	5	LITTLE, Dianne	Marewa	8	
CURTIS, Judy	Marewa	12		LITTLE, John	Marewa	2	
CURTIS, Neil	Heretaunga	8		LOGAN, Hamilton	Heretaunga	9	
DANIEL, Barbara	Heretaunga	10		LOGAN, Timmy	Heretaunga	12	
DIXON, Jean	Heretaunga	7		LYONS, Judy	Heretaunga	12	
DIXON, Malcolm	Heretaunga	12		LYTHGOE, Tony	Heretaunga	20	4
DULEY, Graham	Marewa	10		MACKIE, Beryce	Marewa	10	
DULEY, Tina	Marewa	9		MATHEWS, Judy	Heretaunga	12	
DUNLOP, Annette	Marewa	9		McALLISTER, Margaret	Hastings	24	12
EDWARDS, Graham	Marewa	4	2	McCOLL, Catherine	Marewa	10	
EDWARDS, Joy	Marewa	12		McCUTCHEON, Joy	Heretaunga	12	
ELSMORE, Bill	Heretaunga	4		MCEWEN, David	Barry	18	12
ESTCOURT, Margaret	Marewa	12		MCWILLIAM, Alan	Heretaunga	8	
EVANS, Dariel	Heretaunga	10		MCWILLIAM, Annette	Heretaunga	8	
EVANS, David	Heretaunga	9		MILLER, Douglas	Heretaunga	8	
FINNY, Cherry	Marewa	8		MILLER, Faye	Heretaunga	9	
FULFORD, Glenys	Heretaunga	7		MILLS, Nancy	Hastings	12	9
GARRITY, Kyra	Marewa	11		MORLEY, Kath	Marewa	8	
GIBSON, Geoff	Hastings	4	7	MORRIS, John	Heretaunga	7	
GILBERD, Jack	Hastings	22	12	MORTON, Naomi	Marewa	10	
GLOVER, Sylvia	Hastings	16	10	MURPHY, Kevin	Heretaunga	3	
GLOVER, Trevor	Marewa	10		MURRAY-WAKE, Linda			
GOULD, John	Heretaunga	5			Marewa	10	
GOWAN, Graeme	Marewa	7	7	NETHERCLIFT, Kip	Marewa	16	6
GRANT, Helen	Marewa	6		NIBLETT, Margaret	Heretaunga	8	
GRANT, Lynette	Marewa	4		NIBLETT, Robin	Heretaunga	3	
GRANT, Margaret	Marewa	0.5	3	NISBET, Sue	Marewa	10	
GRAY, Eric	Marewa	4		NOBLE, Joan	Barry	10	
GRAY, Faye	Heretaunga	10		NORRIS, Clodagh	Marewa	12	
GRAY, Margaret	Marewa	4		O'BRIEN, Isobel	Marewa	7	8
GREIG, Jenny	Heretaunga	6		O'BRIEN, Lester	Marewa	3	4 GCR,SR
GREIG, Pat	Heretaunga	6		O'BRIEN, Ngaire	Marewa	12	
GYDE, Peggy	Heretaunga	8		O'BRIEN, Paddy	Marewa	12	

O'DWYER, Edward	Marewa	10		STEPHENS, Colleen	Heretaunga	-0.5	3
ORR, Carolyn	Heretaunga	7		STEPHENS, Erica	Heretaunga		1
PARKER, John	Marewa	8		STEPHENS, Peter	Marewa		1
PARKHILL, Connor	Heretaunga	9		STEPHENS, Tony	Heretaunga	-3.5	0
PARKS, Joyce	Heretaunga	7		STEVENS, Sue	Marewa		12
PARSONS, Anne	Heretaunga	16	7	STEWART, Don	Heretaunga		9
PEARSON, Bryan	Marewa	10		STUART, Paul	Barry	1.5	
PEARSON, Erica	Marewa	9		SULLIVAN, Rachel	Heretaunga		10
PERSON, Wendy	Heretaunga	9		SUTHERLAND, Virginia			
PETERS, Di	Heretaunga	11			Heretaunga		4
PINFOLD, Rae	Marewa	12		TAMBLIN, Elaine	Kaiti		
PORTER, Shona	Marewa	12		TAYLER, Shona	Marewa		10
POWELL, Anne	Heretaunga	7		TAYLOR, Shirley	Marewa		
POWIS, Jayne	Marewa	6	GCR	TEUNON, Patricia	Heretaunga		9
PRINCE MNZM, John	Hastings	-3		THOMPSON, Christina	Marewa		12
RANDAL, Stephen	Heretaunga	12		THOMPSON, Gaile	Marewa		12
RAWCLIFFE, Des	Heretaunga	9		THOMSON, Betty	Barry		11
REES, Eileen	Marewa	8		THOMSON, Ross	Barry		10
REES, Owen	Marewa	8		THURSTON, Vic	Marewa		12
REEVES, Helen	Heretaunga	22	4	TICHBORNE, Merlene	Hastings	16	10
REEVES, Jez	Heretaunga	8		TWYFORD, Fred	Marewa		9
REEVES, Liam	Heretaunga	3		VAN BOHEMEN, Jack	Heretaunga		6
REYLAND, Annette	Heretaunga	8		Vautier, Geoffrey	Heretaunga		6
REYLAND, Don	Heretaunga	-0.5	1	VAVASOUR, Rollo	Heretaunga		1
REYNOLDS, Colleen	Marewa	12	GCR	VERRY, Marion	Marewa		10
ROBERTSON, Gaynor	Marewa	22	8	VERSEY, John	Marewa	-3	
ROGERS, Richard	Heretaunga	9		VOSSSEN, Aileen	Marewa		12
ROSELLI, Leon	Heretaunga	9	4	VOSSSEN, Bob	Marewa		12
ROSS, Ken	Marewa	11		WAKE, Betty	Heretaunga		9
ROSS, Pauline	Marewa	11		WAKELIN, Pat	Barry	20	
ROWARTH, Sandra	Heretaunga	9		WALDIN, Maryanne	Heretaunga		12
ROWLAND, Kaye	Marewa	10		WARD, David	Heretaunga		5
RUSSELL, Geoff	Heretaunga	9		WARD, Maureen	Marewa		9
RUSSELL, Sheila	Kaiti			WATSON, Val	Heretaunga		10
RYAN, Sue	Heretaunga	12		WELLWOOD, Sharon	Heretaunga		11
SAATHOF, Jacob	Heretaunga	9		WHARTON, Frank	Marewa	3	8
SAINSBURY, Denise	Heretaunga	12		WHEATLEY, Liz	Marewa		10
SANTY, Margaret	Marewa	12		WHEATLEY, Margaret	Marewa		10
SCOTT, Elizabeth	Marewa	0		WHITE, John	Marewa		9
SCOTT, John	Marewa	3		WHITFIELD, Donald	Heretaunga		7
SHAW, Victor	Marewa	9		WILKINSON, Warren	Marewa	9	7
SHORTRIDGE, Eric	Heretaunga	3		WILSON, Maxine	Marewa		7
SKERMAN, Gay	Heretaunga	10		WYLEY, Ken	Hastings	16	10
SMITH, Jeanetta	Marewa	7		YATES, Clive	Kaiti		
SMITH, Wyn	Marewa	8		YEO, Stave	Marewa		7
SPOONER, Joan	Marewa	10		YOUNG, Shirley	Heretaunga		11
STEEL, Mavis	Marewa	12					

MANAWATU-WANGANUI

Name	Club	AC	GC			
ADAMS, Alan	Feilding		7		BAKER, Grace	Rangatira 12
ADAMS, Pamela	Levin		12		BANNISTER, Ian	Levin 11
AMMUNDSEN, Helen	Wanganui	20			BANNISTER, Zola	Levin
ANDERSON, Betty	Levin	8	7		BARBER, Nicci	Levin 11
ANDERSON, Ted	Levin	-0.5	3	U, GCR	BARKNESS, Kathleen	Takaro 10
ARMSTRONG, Alison	Wanganui	9	7	U	BARNES, Lyn	Rangatira 12
AUSTING, Stella	Levin		11		BARNETT, Richard	Rangatira 12
BACK, Irene	Wanganui	20	11		BARNETT, Robin	Rangatira 12
BAILEY, Margaret	Feilding	12	8		BARRETT, Hadyr	Levin 18 9
					BARRY, Rob	Feilding 7

BATES, Alan	Marton	10		HARDMAN, Michael	Rose Gardens	5	3	R,GCR
BATTY, John	Feilding	9	5	HARRISON, David	Marton	20	9	
BELL, Mike	Feilding	22	5	HARRISON, Ruth	Marton		12	
BELL, Sharon	Feilding		9	HARTLEY, Judi	Wanganui		10	
BIRDLING-DUNCAN, Claire	Wanganui	10		HAWKE, Warren	Rose Gardens	16	5	
BONNOR, Richard	Wanganui	1.5	1	HAWKINS, Cherie	Wanganui		9	
BREND, Janet	Feilding		9	HAYCOCK, Sandra	Feilding	4	5	
BRIDER, Toni	Wanganui	6		HEAD, Betty	Wanganui		9	
BRODIE, Ariana	Rose Gardens			HEAD, Bev	Wanganui		10	
BROWN, Claire	Wanganui	16	8	HEWETT, Margaret	Feilding	18	8	GCR
BROWNE, Ralph	Rangatira	-2		HUGHES, Lachlan	Wanganui	18	1	
BRUERE, Betsy	Rose Gardens	12	9	HUGHES, Linda	Marton		11	
BURNE, Colin	Marton	12		HUGHES, Rachel	Wanganui	7		
CALLEAR, Frank	Rose Gardens	9		HUISMAN, Monica	Rose Gardens	10	8	U
CALLEAR, Shona	Rose Gardens	10		HUNT, Judith	Levin	10	7	U,GCR
CAMPBELL, Allison	Wanganui	10		HUNTER, Daniel	Levin		7	
CAMPBELL, Bethia	Rangatira	12	9	HUNTER, Norma	Levin		9	
CAMPBELL, Jim	Wanganui	10		INGLIS, Brenna	Levin		11	
CAMPBELL, Kath	Wanganui	10		JOHNSON, Selwyn	Marton	22	9	
CARRINGTON, Penny	Feilding		9	JONES, Melva	Rose Gardens	10	6	
CARVER, James	Wanganui	1	1	JORGENSEN, Laurence				
CHANT, Trevor	Wanganui	7			Levin		10	
CHAPMAN-TAYLOR, Rob				KEENAN, Colleen	Takaro		9	
	Rangatira	10		KEENAN, Robin	Takaro		9	
CHARLTON, Max	Rose Gardens	18	3	KERINS, Maureen	Levin		11	
CHICK, Norma	Rose Gardens	16	9	KIRBY, Robert	Marton	12	8	
CLISBY, Jim	Wanganui	3		KNIGHT, Esther	Rangatira	24	12	
COATES, Neil	Rose Gardens			KROOT, Marianne	Rangatira	12		
COLEMAN, Janice	Feilding	8	6	KUHNE, Kurt	Feilding		9	
COX, Malcolm	Wanganui	9		LATHAM, Ossie	Feilding		9	
COX, Terry	Levin			LAW, Roger	Wanganui	5		GCR
COXON, Terry	Wanganui	9		LEACH, Fay	Levin		10	
CURRIN, Audrey	Wanganui	10		LEAHY, Declan	Levin		8	
DAVIS, Paddy	Wanganui	4		LITTLEJOHN, Christine	Rangatira		12	
DAVISON, David	Marton	10		LOW, Zita	Wanganui	10		
DE VRE, Max	Levin	10		LUTTRELL, Joy	Feilding		9	
DELINE, Irene	Takaro	9		MABEY, Bob	Feilding		7	
DENBY, Dallas	Feilding		8	MacEWAN, Jeannette	Rose Gardens	10	7	
DONALD, Jean	Wanganui	10		MacLEOD, Margaret	Feilding		16	
DOWLING, Ken	Feilding	22	8	MANAGH, Ken	Feilding		14	3
DRYDEN, Jack	Levin		11	MARTYN, Marjorie	Marton		10	
DUNCAN, Wally	Wanganui	7		MARTYN, Tom	Marton	2	3	
EADES, Judy	Wanganui		11	MAYO, Joan	Takaro	12	0	
EASTHER, Peter	Feilding	3		MCBETH, Anne	Levin		9	
ERSKINE, Nita	Rangatira		12	MCBETH, Terry	Levin	9	6	
EYLES, Bob	Levin	12	7	McCALLUM, Joyce	Wanganui		8	
EYRES, Rosemary	Levin	22		McDERMID, Nancy	Wanganui			
FIDDES, Joyce	Wanganui	14	10	McDOWALL, Ken	Wanganui		9	
FIDDES, Walter	Wanganui		7	McDOWALL, Prue	Wanganui		10	
FITCHET, Krina	Wanganui	10	9	McINTYRE, Graeme	Marton	2	2	U,GCR
FLOOD, Daryl	Takaro	10	2	McINTYRE, Jean	Marton	1	3	R,GCR
FLOOD, Nicholas	Takaro		10	McLAY, Liz	Marton		1	
FOSTER, Graeme	Wanganui	9		McLAY, Robert	Marton		5	
FOWLER, Jamie	Rose Gardens		8	McMORRAN, Herb	Rose Gardens	5	5	
FRANCIS, Fiona	Feilding	22	7	McNAE, Mary	Marton		12	8
FRANCIS, Judith	Wanganui		7	McNAE, Murray	Marton	0.5	2	GCR
GARDNER, John	Rose Gardens	12		McNAUGHTON, Kath	Feilding		9	
GASKIN, Jacqui	Rose Gardens			MILLWARD, Jane	Wanganui		10	
GATCHELL, Jeffery	Rangatira	10		MILLWARD, Shirley	Wanganui		11	
GIBSON, Lynn	Rangatira	12		MITCHELL, Pam	Feilding		9	
GREEN, Gwen	Wanganui	10		MOLLOY, Lois	Levin		16	9
GREEN, Pam	Rose Gardens	7	7	MORRIS, Daphne	Feilding		10	
GREGG, Lyn	Rose Gardens	3	4	MORRIS, Jo	Wanganui	24	10	
GUTCHLAG, Glenda	Feilding	16	7	MURRAY, Andr��	Rose Gardens	0.5	0	GCR
				NACHBAR, Fay	Wanganui		20	

NEALE, Avon	Levin	9			SLAUGHTER, Colin	Wanganui	4	
NEALE, Linda	Levin				SMELLIE, Jan	Levin	20	10
NEALL, Annabel	Rose Gardens	6	4	GCR	SMITH, Joshua	Rose Gardens-1.5	0	
NEALL, Vince	Rose Gardens	7	3	GCR,SR	SMITH, Nancy	Wanganui	7	
NEILD, Jeremy	Rose Gardens	7			SMITH, Paul	Wanganui	9	
NETHERCOTT, Pauline					SNELLING, Margaret	Rose Gardens	20	7
	Rose Gardens	10	8		SOWRY, Joe	Rangatira	1	8
NEWLAND, Bernice	Wanganui	11			SPARKS, Joy	Levin	11	
NEWTON, Colleen	Wanganui	8			SPOONER, Shirley	Marton	20	10
NORRIS, Linda	Wanganui	8			SPRINGER, Nancy	Wanganui	6	
NORTHCOTT, Gordon	Levin	11			STANTIAL, Neil	Rose Gardens	7	
NORTHCOTT, Robin	Levin	11			STERRITT, Vonnie	Rose Gardens		
O'BRIEN, Roslyn	Rose Gardens				STEWART, Rose	Rangatira	14	9
OGDEN, Brian	Marton	20	9		STIRLING, Pat	Levin		
OGDEN, Eila	Marton	20	9		SUTTER, Margaret	Wanganui	9	
OLDALE, Robert	Wanganui	2	1		SYMES, Dawn	Wanganui	5	
OLDFIELD, Kay	Rose Gardens	9	7		SYMES, Eddie	Wanganui	5	
OLIVER, Rex	Rose Gardens	12	9	GCR	TAIT, Margaret	Levin	16	
OLIVER, Veronica	Rose Gardens	10			TAYLOR, Carole	Takaro	8	
ORME, Anne	Feilding	10			TAYLOR, Diane	Feilding	11	
OWEN, Ann	Wanganui	9			TAYLOR, Norman	Takaro	18	3
OWEN, Ken	Wanganui	6	5		TERRY, Joe	Levin	11	
PACE, Bob	Wanganui	10			THOMAS, Jean Corbin	Rose Gardens	22	6
PACE, Olive	Wanganui	10			THOMPSON, Gordon	Marton	10	
PARKIN, Jean	Levin	7	7		THOMPSON, Lynda	Marton	9	
PAYNE, Pam	Wanganui	9			THOMPSON, Sylvia	Rangatira		
PEAT, Sally	Wanganui	10			THOMSON, Haig	Rose Gardens	9	4 U,GCR
PERKINS, Bruce	Wanganui	7			THOMSON, Pam	Rose Gardens	8	GCR
PETERSEN, Eric	Levin	10			TROUP, Margaret	Levin	16	
PICKETT, Lorraine	Rose Gardens	3			TYLER, Micki	Rose Gardens	20	3 GCR
POWER, Ian	Rangatira	10			VALLANCE, Marilyn	Marton	11	
PRATT, Beth	Wanganui	9			WALKER, Terry	Rangatira	0	
QUIRK, Pamela	Wanganui	9	7		WALL, John	Rose Gardens	0	1 GCR,SR
RANKIN, Barry	Marton	20	10		WATSON, Kay	Wanganui	10	
RAYNEL, Graham	Rangatira	18	9		WELLS, Kay	Wanganui	10	
REAY, Christine	Rose Gardens	7			WIKSTROM, Jan	Levin	20	12
REES, Shirley	Rose Gardens	7	7		WILKINSON, Jack	Levin	10	
REID, Dawn	Wanganui	9	6		WILLIAMS, Carol	Wanganui	7	
REID, Jean	Levin	6			WILLIAMS, Lynn	Wanganui	14	
RICHARDS, Pauline	Wanganui	7			WILLS, Lesley	Wanganui	10	
RICHARDS, Wally	Levin	10			WILSON, Allison	Takaro	12	
RIEGER, Paul	Rose Gardens	10			WILSON, Jean	Marton	14	8
ROBINSON, Nigel	Rose Gardens	10			WILSON, Lindsay	Feilding	9	
RODDEN, Joyce	Levin	10			WILSON, Shirley	Wanganui	9	
ROSE, Noelene	Feilding	10			WILSON, Stan	Marton	8	5
SANSON, Allan	Takaro	10	7	U	WINMILL, Annette	Marton	16	9
SCOTT, Ian	Levin	10			WINMILL, David	Marton	2.5	3
SCOTT, Robin	Rose Gardens	6			WINTER, Brian	Wanganui	16	
SCRIMGEOUR, Patricia					WOOLLETT, Maurice	Rose Gardens	16	8
	Rose Gardens	9			WORTHINGTON, Rosemary			
SCRIVENS, Pat	Rose Gardens	10	4			Takaro	10	
SIMONS, James	Rose Gardens	22	7		WRAY, Jenny	Wanganui	7	
SKELSEY, Terry	Rose Gardens	14	7					

MARLBOROUGH

Name	Club	AC	GC				
ABRAHAMS, Barrie	Blenheim	8			AMYES, Basil	Brooklyn	5 GCR
ALDRIDGE, Jill	Blenheim	8			BEGBIE, Brenda	Kaikoura	16
AMYES, Annette	Brooklyn	10			BEST, John	Brooklyn	7
					BEST, Mary	Brooklyn	9

BINNS, Audrey	Blenheim	9		LOOMS, Terry	Blenheim		
BISHOP, Catherine	Brooklyn	5		MANNING, Pauline	Brooklyn	12	
Bourne, Tom	Blenheim			MASTERS, Anne	Blenheim	10	8 SR
BRICE, Alison	Blenheim	18	7	McGILL, Alison	Blenheim		
BURNEY, Lyn	Blenheim	10	8	McKENZIE, Margaret	Blenheim	16	10
BURNEY, Maurice	Blenheim	10	7	McKENZIE, Rod	Blenheim	2.5	4
CAMPBELL, John	Brooklyn	7		NEAL, Vern	Blenheim	7	
CAMPBELL, Margaret	Brooklyn	7		NORDEN, Judy	Brooklyn	11	
Campbell, Rona	Blenheim	11		O'CONNOR, Erica	Kaikoura	8	U
CASS, Wendy	Brooklyn	9		O'FEE, Janet	Brooklyn	8	
CAWTE, Christine	Blenheim	7		PAUL, Moira	Blenheim	9	
CHAMBERS, Marilyn	Kaikoura	12		PITTAWAY, Noreen	Blenheim	9	
CHETWIN, Bob	Blenheim	5	4	PORTEOUS, Bill	Brooklyn	11	
CLELAND, Jan	Brooklyn	7		PROUDLOCK, Lilian	Blenheim		
COLLINS, David	Blenheim	7	4	REID, Dawn	Blenheim	9	
COLLINSON, Toshiko	Blenheim	9	4	RHIND, Barbara	Brooklyn	9	
COLLINSON, Victor	Blenheim	9	6	RICHARDS, Norma	Blenheim	9	
CROSS, Pam	Blenheim	9		ROBINSON, Ewan	Blenheim	5	
DEAN, Doug	Blenheim	8	6	ROSENBROOK, Judy	Blenheim	10	
DEAN, Shirley	Blenheim	9		ROSENBROOK, Vic	Blenheim	11	
DEPREE, Alan	Brooklyn	11		RUDEFORTH, Pat	Brooklyn	11	
DEPREE, Helen	Brooklyn	12		SAWYER, Jeff	Brooklyn	3	
DIJKSTRA, Jack	Brooklyn	0	12	SAWYER, Pam	Brooklyn	8	
DIXON, Gillian	Blenheim	6	5	SCANDRETT, Annette	Brooklyn	12	
FENEMOR, Dot	Blenheim	10		SHANKS, Isa	Blenheim	10	
FINLAY, Jan	Kaikoura	12	U	SIMPSON, Dale	Brooklyn	8	
GARLICK, John	Blenheim	10		SOUTH, Carol	Blenheim	22	7
GARLICK, Nancy	Blenheim	11		SPALL, Jenny	Brooklyn	10	
GIBBS, Bill	Brooklyn	6		STEVENSON, Donald	Brooklyn	9	
GILLUM, Jenny	Brooklyn	9		STEVENSON, Glenys	Brooklyn	9	
HAMILTON, Margaret	Kaikoura	16		TEBBUTT, Jim	Brooklyn	10	
HEANEY, Margaret	Brooklyn	10	3 GCR	TOMLIN, Doreen	Kaikoura	22	
HENDERSON, Eric	Brooklyn	12		WESTENRA, Richard	Blenheim		
HUTTON, Judith	Blenheim	10		WILKINSON, Farquhar	Brooklyn	7	
JARMAN, Margaret	Blenheim	10	7	WILLIAMS, Betty	Brooklyn	10	
JENKINS, Peter	Blenheim	14		WILLIAMS, Jill	Blenheim	5	
JOHNSON, Barbara	Brooklyn	9		WILLIS, Tom	Blenheim	18	
JOHNSON, Val	Blenheim	11		WIN, Bette	Brooklyn	9	
LIHOU, Nathan	Brooklyn	8					

NELSON

Name	Club	AC	GC				
ABERHART, Jan	Nelson/Hinemoa	10		BROWN, Hannah	Richmond	6	
ANDERSON, Rosaleen	Richmond	10		BULLOCH, Dennis	Nelson/Hinemoa-3.50		
ASKEW, Jennie	Riwaka	20	10	BURROWES, David	Nelson/Hinemoa	11	
BAGLEY, Ian	Nelson/Hinemoa	7		BURROWES, Julie	Nelson/Hinemoa		
BARKER, Lance	Richmond	2.5	2 GCR	BUSCH, Margaret	Nelson/Hinemoa		
BARR, Bev	Nelson/Hinemoa	9		CARPENTER, Tom	Nelson/Hinemoa	16	5
BARRETT, Shirley	Richmond			CHRISTIANSON, Carl	Nelson/Hinemoa	10	
BEATTIE, Ian	Nelson/Hinemoa	8		CLOSE, Dave	Richmond	10	
BERESFORD, Kath	Richmond	10		CLOSE, Jenny	Richmond	10	
BLAIR, Rod	Nelson/Hinemoa	6		CODYRE, Judy	Nelson/Hinemoa	7	
BLOMAART, Jennifer	Nelson/Hinemoa	10		CODYRE, Wally	Nelson/Hinemoa	4	
BONNINGTON, Sybil	Nelson/Hinemoa	10		COLLINS, Diana	Richmond	9	
BORCOVSKY, Nita	Richmond	6		COOPER, Lawrie	Richmond	14	1
BOWATER, Manly	Nelson/Hinemoa	3	3	CORP, Pat	Nelson/Hinemoa	9	
BOWATER, Sue	Nelson/Hinemoa	2	1	COTTON, Jo	Nelson/Hinemoa		
BRADSHAW, James	Richmond	10		COTTON, Kay	Richmond	7	
BREINGAN, Jo	Richmond			COTTON, Pam	Richmond	16	8
BROWN, Carole	Richmond			COURTIER, Heather	Nelson/Hinemoa	7	
BROWN, Colin	Richmond	9		COUTTS, Carol	Richmond	10	
				CRAIG, Jim	Nelson/Hinemoa		

CRAMPTON, Mac	Nelson/Hinemoa		McCAA, Marlene	Richmond	3	
CREIGHTON, Thelma	Nelson/Hinemoa	10	McCLURE, Mike	Richmond	0	0
CURRIE, Joe	Richmond	10	McKEE, Fred	Richmond	2	
CURTIS, MARIE	Richmond	7	McKEE, Pam	Richmond	12	6
DAVIS, Gwenny	Nelson/Hinemoa	10	MCNEILL, Gretel	Nelson/Hinemoa	10	
DEWINTER, Rob	Nelson/Hinemoa	8	MILLER, Norma	Nelson/Hinemoa	10	
DICKIE, Eric	Nelson/Hinemoa	9	MILNE, Marjorie	Nelson/Hinemoa	8	8
EDMONDS, Alan	Nelson/Hinemoa	9	MILSTEIN, Mike	Nelson/Hinemoa	12	3
EGAN, Anne	Richmond		MITCHELL, Duncan	Richmond	10	
ELLIOTT, Carrie	Richmond	11	MITCHELL, Jock	Nelson/Hinemoa	9	
EYLES, Doreen	Richmond	18	MITCHELL, Pat	Richmond	9	
Farland, Jymmi	Nelson/Hinemoa		MOON, Margaret	Nelson/Hinemoa	12	
FAULKNER, Keith	Riwaka	14	MORRIS, Elizabeth	Nelson/Hinemoa	10	
FERRIER, Nick	Nelson/Hinemoa	10	MORRISSEY, Geoff	Nelson/Hinemoa	9	
FRENCH, Betty	Riwaka	18	NEWPORT, Joy	Riwaka	16	
GABRIELSEN, Shirley	Richmond	9	NORTH, Mary	Richmond	8	
GASQUOINE, Jan	Nelson/Hinemoa	8	NOTTAGE, Doug	Nelson/Hinemoa	0	1
GEORGE, Robin	Richmond	11	PAGE, Chris	Nelson/Hinemoa	9	
GILLESPIE, Ian	Nelson/Hinemoa	9	PALERMO, Margaret	Richmond	10	
GOODALL, Sally	Riwaka	16	PATERSON, Ian	Riwaka	20	7
GORDON, Robyn	Nelson/Hinemoa	9	Penny, Audrey	Nelson/Hinemoa		
GRAHAM, Frank	Richmond	5	PERSICO, Yolanda	Nelson/Hinemoa	10	
GREGORY, June	Richmond	7	PETERSON, Marie	Richmond	9	
GULLIVER, Lynette	Richmond	4	PRENTICE, Marion	Nelson/Hinemoa	0.5	1
HAKIN, Maureen	Nelson/Hinemoa	18	PUKLAWSKI, Colleen	Richmond		
HAMILTON, John	Nelson/Hinemoa	4	RAWLINS, Margaret	Richmond	10	
HANNAY, Eleanor	Richmond	9	RAYNER, Roger	Richmond	6	
Harford, Barbara	Nelson/Hinemoa	0	REMNANT, Lanna	Nelson/Hinemoa	8	7
HARGEST, David	Richmond		ROUTLEDGE, Anne	Richmond	10	
HARTE, Barbara	Richmond		RUSH, William	Nelson/Hinemoa	-2	2
HARWOOD, Alan	Nelson/Hinemoa		RUSS, Alister	Richmond	7	
HENRY, Annie	Nelson/Hinemoa	9	SEAGAR, Neil	Nelson/Hinemoa	1.5	3
HENRY, Athol	Richmond	6	SEYMOUR, Pam	Nelson/Hinemoa	7	4
HOBBS, Jace	Nelson/Hinemoa	-0.5	SILCOCK, Mary	Richmond	10	
HONEY, Nola	Richmond	10	SMALE, Sarah	Nelson/Hinemoa	16	6
HORN, Carl	Nelson/Hinemoa	-2	SPENCE, Vicki	Nelson/Hinemoa		
HORNE, Anne	Richmond	7	STAINES, Rosemary	Nelson/Hinemoa	7	
HUME, Ken	Nelson/Hinemoa	10	STRINGER, Betsy	Riwaka	14	
HUNTER, Judith	Nelson/Hinemoa	9	TALBOT, Janet	Richmond	24	
INNES-WALKER, Joanna			TAYLOR, Eileen	Richmond	9	
	Nelson/Hinemoa	10	THOMAS, Graeme	Nelson/Hinemoa	9	
JACOBS, Judy	Nelson/Hinemoa	20	TILLEY, Dorothy	Richmond	10	
JAMIESON, Alan	Nelson/Hinemoa		TIPPET, Adele	Nelson/Hinemoa	10	
JAMIESON, Jo	Nelson/Hinemoa		WARD, Diane	Nelson/Hinemoa		
JOLIFFE, Peter	Richmond	14	WATERMAN, Grant	Richmond		
JONES, Isobelle	Richmond	7	WATERMAN, Margaret	Richmond		
KEENAN, Tom	Nelson/Hinemoa	8	WATSON, Audrey	Nelson/Hinemoa		
KIDSON, Brian	Nelson/Hinemoa		WHEELER, Bob	Richmond	2	
KING, Helen	Nelson/Hinemoa	16	WHEELER, Sheryl	Richmond	9	2
KNAPP, Ellen	Richmond	10	WILD, Bryce	Richmond	1	
KYFIUK, Shirley	Richmond	12	WILD, June	Richmond	3	
LAING, Robert	Richmond	6	WILKE, Anne	Nelson/Hinemoa	9	
LESSER, Jonathan	Richmond		WILKE, Brian	Nelson/Hinemoa	7	
LOGAN, Bev	Nelson/Hinemoa		WINTERBURN, Betty	Richmond	-1	3
LYNCH, Noel	Richmond		WINWOOD, Alan	Nelson/Hinemoa	18	5
MacBETH, Jean	Nelson/Hinemoa		WISLANG, Brian	Richmond	-3	1
MACDOUGALL, Ian	Nelson/Hinemoa	4	Wooff, Nini	Riwaka	9	
MANDER, Joan	Richmond	8	Wooff, Wayne	Riwaka	9	
MARSHALL, Alison	Nelson/Hinemoa	10	WORRALL, Beverley	Nelson/Hinemoa	8	6
McBRIDE, Kathleen	Richmond	11	YANK, Adele	Nelson/Hinemoa	10	
McBRIDE, Mike	Richmond	10	YANK, Stuart	Nelson/Hinemoa	9	
McBRIDE, Molly	Nelson/Hinemoa					

NORTHLAND

Name	Club	AC	GC						
ADLAM, Margaret	Kensington	8							
ALLERBY, Elaine	Kerikeri	5							
ARMIGER, Jodi	Kensington	12							
ATKINS, Brian	Kaitaia	9							
BAKER, Alanah	Kaitaia	10							
BANBURY, Roz	Waipu	10							
BARNES, Claire	Kerikeri	10							
BARRIBALL, Ross	Doubtless Bay	10							
BECK, Marrión	Kensington	10							
BERGHAN, Loma	Kaitaia	14							
Beryl, BURTON	Kensington	10							
BINNS, Norman	Whangarei	7							
BIRD, Brian	Kaitaia	6							
BOND, Gillian	Doubtless Bay	3	4	U					
BOWATER, Lynn	Kensington	8							
BRAKE, Bev	Doubtless Bay	10	7						
BRIDGE, Kaye	Doubtless Bay	8							
BROTT, Pat	Kaitaia	10							
BURTON, Merv	Kensington	6							
CAMPBELL, Mary	Kerikeri	9							
CARTER, Jeanette	Waipu	9							
CARTER, Joe	Doubtless Bay	3							
CHENG, Tsung-Te	Whangarei	1							
CHRISTENSEN, Evelyn	Maungakara.	0	3						
CHRISTENSEN, Rod	Waipu	9							
CHRISTMAS, Carol	Kensington	10							
CHRISTMAS, John	Kensington	8							
CLARK, Liz	Kerikeri	9							
COLE, Bryan	Doubtless Bay	9							
COLE, Mait	Whangarei	18	5						
COLE, Sue	Doubtless Bay	9							
CORKILL, Norine	Kensington	12							
COUPER, Peter	Waipu	10							
COX, Shirley	Kensington	7							
CRAIG, Judith	Kerikeri	10							
CRAWFORD, Tess	Whangarei	10							
CUNNEEN, Jo	Whangarei	20							
DAVIS, Betty	Waipu	10							
DAVIS, Pat	Kaitaia	6							
DAWSON, Betty	Doubtless Bay	14							
DAWSON, Joy	Doubtless Bay	7							
DEPREE, George	Kensington	0.5	3	U,GCR					
DONALDSON, Dorothy	Kaitaia	12							
DRUMMOND, Gillian	Doubtless Bay	22	10						
DRUMMOND, Tom	Doubtless Bay	10							
DUIRS, Dorothy	Doubtless Bay	8							
DUNCAN, Gail	Kensington	7							
EASTERBROOK, Pip	Kerikeri	11							
EDGE, Shirley	Whangarei	10							
EDLIN, Judy	Whangarei	2.5	6						
EVERED, Mike	Whangarei	10							
EVERISS, Bev	Kaitaia	10							
FAITHFUL, Lynn	Doubtless Bay	10							
FAULKNER, Ian	Kerikeri	3	4						
FINLAYSON, Rae	Waipu	7							
FLETCHER, Gaye	Kerikeri	5		GCR					
FORD, Pauline	Kaitaia	7							
GARDNER, Connie	Doubtless Bay	8							
GREY, Geoff	Waipu	10							
GREY, Judy	Waipu	10							
HANNAM, Jean	Maungakara.	9	4						
HANNAM, Keith	Maungakara.	12	6						
HARALDSSON, Jan	Waipu	10							
HARRIS, Raewyn	Waipu	8							
HART, Merle	Kerikeri	10							
HARTLEY, Trish	Kensington	12							
HARTNALL, Peter	Doubtless Bay	7		GCR					
HEAPPEY, Beverley	Maungakara.	9							
HEATH, Des	Waipu	4							
HILL, Lynn	Doubtless Bay	20							
HOETJES, Barbara	Maungakara.	11							
HOLLIER, Audrey	Whangarei	10							
HUDDART, Don	Doubtless Bay	5							
HUGHES, Philippa	Whangarei	10							
HUNT, Elizabeth	Waipu	10							
IRVING, May	Kaitaia	16							
JACOBS, Joan	Kensington	9							
JEFFS, Rilla	Kerikeri	3		GCR					
JONES, Cissie	Kaitaia	10							
JUDD, Bruce	Kensington	12							
KEAY, Beatrice	Doubtless Bay	12	8						
KELLY, Patricia	Kensington	10							
KENT, Jean	Waipu	6							
KERNOT, Margaret	Kaitaia	9							
KILSBY, Irene	Kerikeri	9		GCR					
KING, Janet	Whangarei	7		GCR					
KING, Neville	Whangarei	16	3						
KNIGHT, Betty	Kensington	8							
KOREMAN, Pauline	Kerikeri	9							
LANGMAN, Dennis	Kensington	7							
LANGMAN, Janis	Kensington	10							
LAWSON, Kamreen	Kerikeri	7							
LAYBOURN, Kathleen	Whangarei	1	3	GCR,SR					
LEWIN, Annie	Kerikeri	10							
LILLY, Les	Kensington	20	12						
LINDSAY, Margaret	Kerikeri	14	9						
LOWEN, Lorraine	Whangarei	9	4						
LYNCH, Mary	Waipu	8							
MACKAY, Adrienne	Kerikeri	11							
MACRAE, Anne	Kerikeri	5							
MAISEY, Lennie	Kaitaia	10							
MANNING, Eric	Whangarei	8	5	GCR,SR					
MARSH, John	Whangarei	9							
MASTERS, Noeline	Kaitaia	7							
MAYOR, William	Whangarei	12	6	GCR					
MCBETH, Elizabeth	Whangarei	9							
McCREEDY, Colleen	Whangarei	9							
McCREEDY, Trevor	Whangarei	6							
McGILL, Mary	Kensington	12							
McGOWAN, Patricia	Whangarei	9	7	U,GCR					
McINTOSH, Ray	Kensington	11							
MCLEOD, Sue	Kerikeri	4							
MIDGLEY, Christine	Maungakara.	11							
MIDGLEY, Mike	Maungakara.	16	10						
MILLER, Mary	Maungakara.	12							
MILLER, Neville	Kerikeri	8							
MONTEITH, Bub	Kensington	11							
MOORE, Denise	Kensington	12							
MORLEY, Christopher	Maungakara.	9							
MORLEY, Dianna	Maungakara.	10							
MUNDY, Essie	Kensington	10							
NASS, Mark	Whangarei	10							

NELSON, Gail	Whangarei	10		STITT, Brian	Doubtless Bay	5	
NIELSEN, Peter	Kensington	12		SUTHERLAND, Charlotte	Kaitaia	10	
NIELSEN, Val	Kensington	12		SUTHERLAND, Margaret	Kensington	10	
NOAKES, John	Waipu	10		SWITZER, Joyce	Kaitaia	10	
NOAKES, Sue	Waipu	10		TAFĀ, Jean	Waipu	8	GCR
OAKLEY, Lana	Kensington	10		TAYLOR, Jennifer	Kensington	8	
OSBORNE, Flo	Kensington	7		THOMAS, Brenda	Kensington	8	
PALMER, Colleen	Maungakara	18 10		THOMPSON, Lynda	Kaitaia	7	
PAMPLIN, Dennis	Kensington	10 8		THOMPSON, Wally	Kaitaia	16	
PHILPOTT, Margaret	Kensington	12		TOWNS, Lesley	Whangarei	3	SR
PLUMECKE, Manfred	Kerikeri	11		TROTT, Brian	Maungakara	9	
RAU, Raewyn	Waipu	10		TROTT, Julie	Maungakara	11	
REED, Shirley	Kaitaia	10		VINCENT, Barney	Waipu	6	
RICEMAN, Anne	Whangarei	10		WALKER, Gordon	Waipu	9	
RIDDLE, Marjorie	Kaitaia	8		WARD, Pam	Kaitaia	9	
ROGERS, Godfrey	Waipu	6	GCR	WILKIN, Gwladys	Kensington	14	
ROWE, Gwen	Waipu	10		WILKINSON, Helen	Kensington	9 8	
SAVILL, Yvonne	Kaitaia	14		WILKINSON, Lois	Kerikeri	6	
SCHOLLUM, Wendy	Maungakara	10		WILKINSON, Tom	Kensington	3	
SHAW, Murray	Doubtless Bay	12		WILLIAMS, Jill	Kerikeri	10	
SHERWOOD, Richard	Kerikeri	6		WILLIAMS, Marilyn	Kerikeri	9	
SINGLETON, Elizabeth	Waipu	10		WILLISCROFT, Rogan	Whangarei	9	
SINGLETON, Kit	Waipu	10		WILLISCROFT, Verna	Whangarei	3	U
SLATTER, Margaret	Whangarei	16		WOOD, Ann	Doubtless Bay	9	
SMITH, Beryl	Doubtless Bay	10		WOOD, Clyde	Kaitaia	8	
SMITH, George	Doubtless Bay	4	GCR	WOOLHOUSE, Beth	Maungakara	12 10	
SMITH, Reg	Waipu	10		YELAVICH, Anna	Kaitaia	9	
SMITHERAM, John	Kerikeri	9		YELAVICH, Drago	Kaitaia	10 2	
SMITHERAM, Kathy	Kerikeri	12 9		ZANDERS, Jo	Kensington	6	GCR
SOLE, Janet	Doubtless Bay	9					
SPENCER, Liz	Kerikeri	11					
STEENSMA, Iris	Kerikeri	16					

OTAGO

Name	Club	AC	GC	
AHERN, Rosemary	Wanaka			
ANDERSON, Dick	Tainui			
ANDERSON, Donalda	Wakatipu	12		
ANNAN, Joan	Alexandra	16 5		
Aspinal, Sue	Wanaka	11		
BARBER, Peter	Wakatipu	11		
BARBER, Valerie	Wakatipu			
BARDSLEY, Pam	Tainui	16 6		
BARNES, Dianne	Wanaka			
BAZELY, Chris	Alexandra	9		
BAZLEY, Arielle	Alexandra	8		
BEZETT, Carole	Forbury Park	11		
BISS, Martin	Alexandra	9 7		
BOOTH, Reina	Tainui	6 5		
BRAGAN, Ishbel	Wanaka	20		
BRAGAN, Ken	Wanaka	14 7		
BROOK, Patricia	Tainui	9		
BROSNAN, Ainsley	Forbury Park			
BROWN, Carol	Leith	11		
BROWN, Michael	Leith	9		
BROWN, Moyra	Forbury Park	20 10		
BROWNE, Lynley	Forbury Park	4 4		U
BYARS, Raewyn	Wakatipu	18 9		
CAMPBELL, Val	Tainui	8		
CARTER, Joan	Leith	10 8		
CASEY, Alex	Wakatipu	4 4		
CASEY, Frances	Forbury Park	22 8		
CATHRO, Stephen	Forbury Park	10 8		
CHAPMAN, Irene	Punga	20		
CHILTON, Sue	Forbury Park	10 6		
CLARK, Sue	Tainui	8		
CLARKE, June	Alexandra	2.5 3		
CLAY, Betty	Wakatipu	20 8		
CLOUGHLEY, Keith	Forbury Park	2 5		
COCKERAM, Dorothy	Alexandra	18 7		
COOPER, Adrien	Wakatipu	7 5		
COUGHLAN, Eileen	Tainui	18		
COULL, Roland	Wakatipu	12 8		
CRAM, Eileen	Leith	7 6		
CUNNINGHAM, Kathryn	Forbury Park	12		
CURRAN, Shirley	Forbury Park	16 8		
CVJETAN, Lynette	Tainui	7 4		
DAVIES, Brian	Alexandra	2		
DAVIES, Winton	Wanaka			
DAWSON-CLOUGH, Doreen	Alexandra	18		
Dickey, Noeline	Wanaka			
DICKINSON, Joan	Leith	5 4		

DOW, Betty	Tainui	12	7		McGEE, Gaye	Tainui	16	7	
DUFFY, Molly	Leith	12	9		McKenzie, Maryanne	Wanaka			
DUNCAN, Molly	Tainui	16	3		McKENZIE, Ngaire	Forbury Park	5	4	GCR
DUNNING, Margaret	Tainui	20	6		McMURRAN, Ron	Forbury Park	5	3	
FARLAM, Wendy	Forbury Park	11			MILLAR, Lorraine	Forbury Park	10	7	
FENTON, Pam	Tainui				Miller, Diane	Wanaka			
FERENS, Shirley	Tainui	14	7		MILLER, Joe	Wanaka	10	7	
FINLAY, Judith	Leith	12	9		MILLS, June	Tainui	10	5	
FROOD, Jacqui	Leith	8	7		NELSON, Jean	Wanaka			
FROOD, June	Forbury Park	10			NELSON, Michael	Wanaka			
FRUDE, Paul	Wakatipu	9	4	U	OBERER, Heather	Wanaka			
GILBERT, Brian	Wanaka	1	3	R	O'BRIEN, Liz	Wakatipu		9	
GOLDFINCH, Ken	Leith	3			O'KANE-MARSHALL, Audrey	Alexandra	10	5	
GOLDFINCH, Murray	Leith	-1	3	U	O'LOUGHLIN, Jan	Tainui		12	
GRANT, Michael	Punga	2			O'NEILL, Heather	Tainui		8	
GRAVES, Alan	Alexandra	5	6	R	PARK, Lorraine	Tainui		11	
GREEN, Alan	Tainui				PARKER, Veronica	Tainui		24	8
GREENWOOD, Sue	Wanaka				PAULIN, David	Tainui		12	
HAGGITT, Helen	Tainui				PELVIN, Eleanor	Alexandra	7	6	
HANNAGAN, Daphne	Leith	4	4		PENTECOST, Anne	Tainui		12	
HANSEN, Robin J	Wanaka	24	9		PENTECOST, Ian	Tainui		12	
HARDING, Carol	Alexandra	2.5	2	R	PEYTON, Fred	Alexandra		5	
HARDING, Peter	Alexandra	1	1		PEYTON, Marion	Alexandra		7	
HARRIS, Pamela	Forbury Park	20	8	GCR	POTIKI, Rona	Tainui		10	
HARVEY, Lorraine	Tainui	14	8		RITCHIE, Anthony	Punga	-3	3	
HEATON, Sue	Forbury Park	10	7		ROBSON, Ruth	Wanaka		18	10
HOLMES, Fran	Wanaka				SABONADIERE, Paul	Tainui		12	
HOOK, Lesley	Wanaka				SHARP, Ann	Forbury Park	1.5	1	U,GCR
HOWSON, Lynn	Forbury Park	9			SHILLING, Chris	Punga	-4	3	
HUGHES, Mary	Tainui	7			SIMS, Nola	Wanaka			
HUNT, Hardy	Wanaka	12	9		SINCLAIR, Michael	Punga		6	
HUTTON, Ruby	Wakatipu	9			SMITH, Nairn	Leith	-1	1	GCR,SR
IDOUR, Raewyn	Tainui	9	5		STEWART, Joan	Tainui		16	6
INGRAM, Linda	Wanaka				STONE, David	Wanaka			
JACKSON, David	Forbury Park	0.5	1	U,GCR	STONE, Sheelagh	Wanaka			
JAMIESON, Karen	Wakatipu	12	5		SYKES, Brian	Wanaka			
JOHNSON, Jill	Forbury Park	11			THOMAS, Judy	Tainui		12	6
JOLLY, Lorraine	Alexandra	9	8		THORBURN, Nick	Wanaka			
JUDGE, Karen	Tainui	9	7		THORBURN, Robyn	Forbury Park		9	
JULIAN, Russell	Punga	10	3		TOMLINSON, Rae	Tainui		6	
KENNEDY, Ngaire	Tainui	7			TURNBULL, Averill	Tainui		12	
KERR, Jean	Wanaka				UNGEMUTH, Shirley	Leith		10	7
KINRAID, Murray	Forbury Park	11			VAUGHAN, Dawn	Wanaka			
KROPP, Noeline	Tainui	11			VAUGHAN, Richard	Wanaka			
LARKINS, Win	Tainui	10	6		WAKELIN, Harry	Forbury Park	10	7	
LAW, Dorothy	Forbury Park	16	10		WALKER, Jan	Forbury Park		9	
LEISHMAN, Carol	Forbury Park	5	4		WALSH, Dorothy	Tainui		22	9
LIEFTING, Jeanette	Forbury Park	12	6		WARD, Barbara	Tainui		6	
LIEFTING, Leo	Forbury Park	10	6		WEIR, Lyn	Wakatipu		9	
MacDONALD, Anne	Wanaka	16	5		WEST, Kathleen	Forbury Park	12	6	
MADIGAN, Beth	Forbury Park	18	10		WESTAWAY, Brigitte	Wanaka		2	
MAKER-CASEY, Frances	Leith	9	8		WESTAWAY, Peter	Wanaka	0.5		
MARR, Brigid	Tainui		8		WILLIAMS, Trevor	Wanaka		18	9
MCCLOY, Pam	Tainui	16	4		WILSON, David	Wanaka		12	9
McCRISTELL, Ainslie	Alexandra	7			WONG, Bee Lan	Tainui		6	
McCRISTELL, Graeme	Alexandra	8			WOODROW, Kathy	Tainui		24	6

SOUTHLAND

Name	Club	AC	GC				
ANDERSON, Georgina	Queens Park				MARSHALL, Dorothy	Gore	8
ANTONIAK, Joan	Te Anau	10			MARTIN, Margaret	Winton	9
ANTONIAK, Keri	Te Anau	16	11		McCONACHIE, Phyllis	Winton	7
ASHLEY, Ray	Gore	-1			McDOWALL, Ray	Gore	1 4
BAKER, Wendy	Queens Park	12		U	McINTOSH, Shirley	Gore	8
BALLINGER, Suzanne	Te Anau	14	11		MCKENZIE, Gladys	Gore	20 12
BATT, Joan	Winton	5			McRAE, Avril	Gore	24 12
BRUCE, Ruth	Queens Park	10	5		MILLER, Barbara	Winton	9
BUCHANAN, Judy	Winton	16	4		MILLOW, Joyce	Queens Park	8
BUCKINGHAM, Wilma	Gore		12		Mitchell, Anne	Gore	9
BURDON, Caryll	Winton	9	8		PARSISSON, Mike	Te Anau	24 11
CARRUTHERS, Gerald	Te Anau	10			PARSISSON, Olivia	Te Anau	12
CAUGHEY, Phyllis	Gore	24	12		PETRIE, Sheila	Te Anau	11
CHEERY, Kathryn	Queens Park	9	4		PRATT, Bev	Winton	9
COETSEE, Corine	Winton		12		PULLAR, Jenny	Winton	8
COVENEY, Carole	Winton	18	5		ROBERTS, Rowena	Te Anau	24 12
COX, Logan	Winton		10		ROBERTS, Tom	Te Anau	12
CROWE, Noni	Winton	9	8	U	ROSS, Noelene	Gore	12
DENNY, Margaret	Te Anau		12		SAVILLE, Joy	Queens Park	12
DICKIE, Margaret	Gore	24			SHIELDS, Heather	Gore	24 10
DUCKETT, June	Winton	10			SIMMONDS, Kevin	Queens Park	4
FAVEL, Betty	Winton				SKINNER, Valerie	Winton	3
FINDLAY, Glenys	Queens Park	12			SMITH, Geoff	Queens Park	
FOWLE, Dorothy	Te Anau		12		SMITH, Jenny	Winton	8
FOWLE, Douglas	Te Anau	24	12		SMITH, Lynley	Queens Park	
GIBSON, Faye	Winton	4	9		SYME, Elizabeth	Queens Park	9
GIBSON, Fran	Queens Park		9		SYME, Graeme	Queens Park	8
GORDON, Elaine	Gore	4			TELFER, Annette	Gore	6
GRAY, Glennis	Gore	18	11		TELFER, Grace	Gore	12
GROVES, Eleanor	Gore	18			THOMS, Margaret	Queens Park	11
GWYNNE, Miriam	Queens Park	4			THOMSON, Helen	Gore	11
HAMILTON, Judith	Winton	12		R	THOMSON, Peter	Winton	3
HENLEY, Gwen	Queens Park		10		TOMLINSON, Joan	Queens Park	10 7
HOURSTON, Pat	Queens Park	12	8		WATKINS, Elaine	Queens Park	
HOWELL, Deanne	Queens Park				WILKINS, Joy	Gore	12
JENNINGS, Isabel	Te Anau		11		WILLETT, Helen	Te Anau	12
KERR, Ross	Te Anau		12		WILSON, Lyn	Gore	8
KREMER, Zwaan	Queens Park	10			WILSON, Victor	Winton	18 7
LARSEN, Ray	Queens Park	2.5	5		WRIGHT, Jacqui	Te Anau	24 12
MacPHERSON, Ada	Winton		12		WYNN-WILLIAMS, Damian		
Makkinga, Mary	Gore		10			Gore	12

STH CANTERBURY

Name	Club	AC	GC				
ABRAHAM, Shirley	Waimate		9		ARTHUR, Berwyn	Waimate	14 7
ADAMS, Jenny	Waireka				BAIRD-GOSLING, Oscar		
ALDRIDGE, Anne	Waireka		11			Aorangi	24 2
ALEXANDER, Lois	Allenton	6			BALLANTYNE, Liz	Aorangi	3 4
ALLAN, Dexter	Aorangi		12		BARNES, Barbara	Waireka	12
ALLAN, Dolina	Awamoa Gdns	16			BARTLETT, Alison	West End S	9
ALLAN, Nancy	Awamoa Gdns	11			BATEMAN, Jennifer	Allenton	24
ALLNUTT, Bill	Waireka		7		BECK, Betty	Waireka	7
ANDERSON, Annette	Awamoa Gdns	12	6		BELL, Elna	Awamoa Gdns	16 10
ANDERSON, Bill	Geraldine		7		BELPADROME, Francoise		
ANDREWS, Barbara	West End S	7				Waireka	10
					BENSEMAN, Gail	Waireka	9

BLACK, Glenys	Aorangi	11		FISHER, Vera	Waireka	8	
BLAIN, Annette	Waireka	5		FOLEY, Alice	Awamoa Gdns	11	
BLAIR, Bev	Waireka	5	GCR	FORDYCE, Carolyn	Waireka	16	11
BOWDEN, Mary	Aorangi	10		FORDYCE, Edmond	Methven	14	
BRACEFIELD, Inez	Aorangi	9		FORDYCE, Edmund	Waireka	0	3
BRADY, Moneuan	Awamoa Gdns	10		FORDYCE, Stephen	Waireka	6	
BRADY, Tony	Awamoa Gdns	4		FOWLER, Pat	West End S		
BRAITHWAITE, Gay	Waireka			FOX, Lexia	Waimate	8	4
BREEN, Dianne	Aorangi	9		FRASER, Joyce	West End S	6	
BRUCE, Mary	Waireka	9		FRIEND, Avril	Awamoa Gdns	24	9
BRUCE, Ngaire	Geraldine	10		GARDINER, Helen	Waimate	14	7
BRYANT, Kathy	Waireka	10		GARLAND, Emmy	Waimate	18	10
BURNETT, Judith	Awamoa Gdns	24	9	GILCHRIST, Bryce	Awamoa Gdns	11	
BYRNE, Elaine	Aorangi	12		GILLESPIE, Gay	West End S	8	
CABOUT, Jean	Allenton	12		GOOD, Janice	Aorangi	8	3
CAMPBELL, Janet	West End S	1	5	GOULD, Fiona	Awamoa Gdns	12	U,GCR
CAMPBELL, Jennifer	Waimate			GRAHAM, Carole	Ashbury	5	
CHALMERS, Ray	Awamoa Gdns	7		GREIG, Vilma	West End S	3	
HISHOLM, Christine	Awamoa Gdns	11		GUBB, Jean	West End S	14	7
CLARK, Pat	Aorangi	9		GUERIN, Marilyn	West End S	7	8
CLARKE, Jordan	Awamoa Gdns	11		GUY, Irene	Aorangi	10	U
CLELAND, Marion	Allenton	4		HAMMOND, Jan	Allenton	24	12
CLEVELAND, Brent	Geraldine	2		HARDING, Barry	Awamoa Gdns	11	
CLEVELAND, Suzanne	Geraldine	3	GCR	HARPER, Magdalene	Ashbury	14	
COE, Jacquie	Awamoa Gdns	10		HARRIS, Shirley	Ashbury	12	
COKER, Margaret	Geraldine	9		HARVEY, Bob	Aorangi	1	
COLE, Sue	Awamoa Gdns	11		HASTIE, Verna	Waireka	11	
COLLINS, Heather	Awamoa Gdns	11		HAWTHORNE, Betty	Allenton	18	
COLLINS, Marjorie	Methven	16		HAY, Bruce	Awamoa Gdns	10	
CONNAL, Morag	Aorangi			HERBERT, Carolyn	Awamoa Gdns	12	
COOKE, Helen	Ashbury	14	8	HILL, Bev	Geraldine	7	
COOPER, John	Geraldine	9		HODGETT, Mathew	Aorangi	10	
CREIGHTON, Ian	West End S	11		HOLT, Mavis	West End S	18	8
CRIBB, Jill	Allenton	14		HOPLEY, Cheryl	Awamoa Gdns	16	4
CROSSAN, Olive	Aorangi	10		HOPLEY, James	Awamoa Gdns	22	9
CRUICKSHANK, Eleanor				HORNSEY, Sue	West End S	9	
	Allenton	12		HOWARD, Val	West End S	8	
CULLIMORE, Anne	Ashbury	14	9	HOWDEN, Audrey	Waireka	11	
CURRIE, Cynthia	West End S	12	7	HOWELL, George	Aorangi	9	
CURRIE, Jacqui	Allenton	22		HUNT, Jennifer	Allenton	5	
DAVIDSON, Jan	Awamoa Gdns	12	6	HUTCHINS, Sue	Geraldine	3	
DAY, Enid	Ashbury	9		INGLES, Barbara	Waireka	11	
DAY, Jill	West End S	6		ISBISTER, Judith	Awamoa Gdns		
DEAKER, Shona	Allenton	12		ISBISTER, Lynne	Awamoa Gdns	10	
DELLOW, Diana	Waireka	10		JENSEN, Gloria	Waimate	11	
DICKSON, Val	Methven	14		JESSEP, Jane	Methven	18	U
DOLLAN, Trish	Waimate	3	6	JOHNSON, Hazel	West End S	10	6
DON, Kay	Waimate	10		JOHNSTON, Ethel	Awamoa Gdns	1.5	2
D'ORNAY, Shirley	Allenton	24		JONES, Joyce	Aorangi	9	
DRAFFIN, David	Aorangi	14		JONES, Lyn	Waireka	9	
DUNN, Grahame	Aorangi	8		KARST, Jeanette	Waireka	11	
EARLY, Jeanette	Waireka	10		KAYE, Heather	Waireka	9	
EDMONDS, Junelle	Awamoa Gdns	8		KELLIHER, Evelyn	West End S	10	
ELLERY, Jack	Geraldine	4		KELYNACK, Beverley	Waimate	10	
ELLIOT, Helen	Awamoa Gdns	12		KELYNACK, Phyllis	West End S	9	
ESLER, Jill	West End S	9		KENNEDY, Errol	Waimate	16	7
FARQUHARSON, Marj	West End S	10		KERMODE, Ngaire	Waireka		
FENTIMAN, Joan	Ashbury	9		KEYS, Rosemary	Aorangi	9	
FENTIMAN, Thomas	Ashbury	12		KING, Annette	Waireka	7	
FIELD, Barbara	Allenton	1.5		KING, Tony	Waimate	4	3
FIELD, Shelagh	Waireka	10		KINGAN, Mary	Awamoa Gdns	9	
FISH, Edward	Waimate	11		KINGAN, Shirley	Awamoa Gdns	11	
FISH, Hazel	Waimate	11		KINGSBURY, Pam	Waimate	7	
FISH, Jonathan	Waimate	10		KIRCHER, Eva	Waireka	9	GCR
FISH, Peter	Waimate	9		KIRK, Heather	Awamoa Gdns	11	

KNOWLER, Heather	Ashbury	12		PONSONBY, Teresa	Waimate	7	
LAIRD, Bernice	Waireka	18		PORTER, Isabel	Waireka	11	
LAKE, Joan	Awamoa Gdns	11		POULSON, Mary	Awamoa Gdns	10	
LAMB, Sue	Waireka	3		POWELL, Doreen	Waimate	8	
LEATH, Audrey	Waireka	24	6	PRESTON, Sue	Awamoa Gdns	11	
LEATHWICK, Margaret	Waimate	8	4	PRYOR, Lyn	Awamoa Gdns	8	
LISTER, Yvonne	Allenton	12		QUINN, Trish	Ashbury	7	
LITTLER, Gary	Aorangi	1	4	RAMSAY, Barbara	Waimate	10	
LOBB, Donna	Waireka	10		REID, Maurice	Waireka	11	
LOBB, John	Waireka	9		REITH, Phyllis	Waireka	5	
LOVETT, Jeanette	Waireka	6		RENNIE, Joan	Aorangi	12	
MacIVER, Beverley	Aorangi	10		RICHARDSON, Nola	West End S	10	
MACNAB, Jenny	Awamoa Gdns	2	2	RIDGE, Anne	Methven		
MALCOLM, Maureen	Awamoa Gdns	11		ROBB, Joan	Awamoa Gdns	7	
MALINS, Mildred	Ashbury	10		ROBERTSON, Elizabeth			
MARSHALL, Marion	Waireka	10	7		Aorangi	16	10
MAXWELL, Brian	Aorangi	9	5	ROLLINSON, Jackie	Waireka	10	
McCAMBRIDGE, Ethel	Aorangi	9		ROSS, Ann	Allenton	12	
MCCORKINDALE, Logan				ROUSE, Adrienne	Waireka	12	
	Waireka	3	3	ROUSE, Vincent	Waireka	11	
MCCULLOCK, Heather	Awamoa Gdns	11		RULE, Jasmine	Awamoa Gdns	10	2
McGLINCHY, Gay	Aorangi	12		RYAN, Elaine	Waimate	9	
McGLINCHY, Kevin	Aorangi	6	3	SCOTT, Pauline	Waireka	12	
McHUGH, Judy	Awamoa Gdns	12		SEATON, Jeanette	Allenton	18	
MCINTOSH, Barbara	Waireka	10		SHANKS, Atholea	Awamoa Gdns	12	
McKECHNIE, Pauline	Aorangi	6		SHAW, Elizabeth	Waimate		
MCKENZIE, Jennifer	Awamoa Gdns	12		SHEARS, Patricia	Ashbury	14	9
MCMASTER, Anne	Waimate	18	7	SHORTUS, Lesley	Waimate	4	
McPHERSON, Celia	Geraldine	9		SIMPSON, Graeme	Aorangi	12	2
McPHERSON, Frances	Awamoa Gdns	12		SIMPSON, Joan	Aorangi	3	
McRAE, Jan	Waimate	14	9	SIMPSON, Thelma	Awamoa Gdns	18	11
McRAE, Judy	Waimate	8		SKERRET, Janet	Aorangi	18	4
MILL, Jeff	Aorangi	5		SMALLRIDGE, Mary	Ashbury	20	
MILLER, Christina	Geraldine	10		SMITH, Betty	West End S	10	7
MILLIKEN, Evelyn	Ashbury	11		SMITH, Bev	West End S	8	7
MILLS, Robert	Awamoa Gdns	10		SMITH, Caitlin	Waireka	9	
MILNE, Lillian	West End S	10		SMITH, Marjorie	Allenton	8	
MITCHELL, Elspeth	Awamoa Gdns	8	5	SOMERVILLE, Susan	Ashbury	12	
MONCKTON, Brian	Awamoa Gdns-0.5	1	GCR,SR	SPITTAL, Christopher	Waireka	10	
MORGAN, Marian	West End S			STEINER, Terri	Awamoa Gdns	18	8
MORRISON, Gillian	Waireka	11		SUNITSCH, Helene	Awamoa Gdns	24	9
MOULD, May	West End S	10	8	TALLENTS, Josie	Waireka	11	
MUNROE, Dale	Waimate	7		TAYLOR, Hozayah	Awamoa Gdns	12	
MURDOCH, Heather	Waireka	9		TAYLOR, Iris	Waireka	11	
MURRAY, Eleanor	Awamoa Gdns	10		TAYLOR, Shona	West End S	9	2
MURSELL, Rhonda	Waimate	12		TAYLOR, Zeta	Awamoa Gdns	7	GCR
MURTA, Janice	Waireka	9		TEGELAARS, Kay	Ashbury	4	
MYERS, Olive	Ashbury	18		THOMPSON, Joy	Waireka	10	
NELSON, Paula	West End S	9		THOMPSON, Lindsey	Aorangi	9	
NEWMAN, Roney	Ashbury	9		TURPIE, Richard	Waireka	9	
NORRISH, Andrena	Geraldine	10		TUTTY, Janet	Ashbury		
NORRISH, Daryl	Geraldine	10		TWADDLE, Len	Awamoa Gdns	10	
O'CONNOR, Shirley	Aorangi	10		UNDERDOWN, Jill	Aorangi	12	
PAISLEY, Judy	Awamoa Gdns	11		UNDERWOOD, Ray	Aorangi	9	
PARKES, Rita	Aorangi	11		UNDERWOOD, Ross	Aorangi	12	
PARRY, Dorothy	Aorangi	10		UNDERWOOD, Vera	Aorangi	10	
PARRY, Jamie	Aorangi	6		VERHEART, Cathy	Ashbury	12	
PAUL, Lyn	West End S	7		VOYCE, Linda	Waireka	9	
PEATE, Hillary	Waimate	9		WALKHAM, Jill	Allenton	10	
PHILLIPS, Raylene	Waireka	9	10	WATSON, Margaret	Waireka		
PIERRE, Dulcie	Waireka	24	7	WEIR, Ann	Awamoa Gdns	12	
PIKE, Gavin	Ashbury	9		WEIR, Tom	Awamoa Gdns	4	3
PIKE, Marie	Ashbury	11		WEITH, Bev	Aorangi	24	9
PLUCK, Bev	Awamoa Gdns	12		WESTON, Rex	Aorangi	8	5
PLUCK, Graham	Awamoa Gdns	12		WESTON, Val	Aorangi	9	4

WHISTON, Linda	Awamoa Gdns	12		WILSON, Colleen	Awamoa Gdns	9	
WHITELOCK, Louise	Awamoa Gdns	12		WILSON, Jennifer	Geraldine	7	GCR
WICKENDEN, Bob	Awamoa Gdns	10	7	WOLFREYS, Wilma	Waireka	12	
WILCE, Jill	Waireka	4		WOODS, Colleen	West End S	9	
WILEY-BROOKS, Lorna				YATES, Fay	Awamoa Gdns	11	
	Aorangi	9		YATES, Linda	West End S	7	
WILKINSON, Elspeth	Waireka	11		YOUNG, Gavin	Aorangi	11	
WILLIAMS, Barbara	Awamoa Gdns	7	GCR	YOUNG, Isabel	Aorangi	10	

STH TARANAKI

Name	Club	AC	GC	MANCKTELOW, Glenyss			
ALLAN, Gerald	Park		3		Hawera	10	
BAKER, Ava	Hawera	10		MASON, Audrey	Stratford	18	
BETTS, Barbara	Park		7	McCALL, Ava	Park	8	
BETTS, John	Park		6	MCCALLUM, Jalna	Hawera	9	
BIRD, Gillian	Hawera		7	McDONALD, Malcolm	Park	7	1
BIRD, Kaye	Hawera		9	MCDONALD, Nola	Park	5	
BISHOP, Ian	Park		5	MCKAY, Norma	Hawera	9	
BURKE, Anita	Park	22	8	McNAIR, David	Hawera	10	
CADDICK, Isabel	Park	12	5	McNAIR, Pat	Hawera	11	
CLELAND, Neville	Stratford		10	O'NEILL, Bubby	Stratford	10	
CLELAND, Ruth	Stratford		10	PIGOTT, Keith	Park	10	
DAVIDSON, Pearl	Stratford		12	POLLOCK, Alison	Hawera	11	
DAVIES, Joyce	Park		9	POWELL, Barbara	Hawera	11	
DRUMMOND, Judy	Stratford		11	PURDON, Jennie	Park	9	
ELLIOTT, Miro	Stratford		9	Rawlinson, Ngaire	Stratford	11	
ENGELN, Gary	Park	12	2	ROBINS, Elwyn	Hawera	9	
ENGELN, Heather	Park		10	ROGERS, Barbara	Hawera	18	
FILBEE, Cherol	Hawera		11	RUMNEY, Bill	Park	6	
FILBEE, Peter	Hawera	-3	2	RUMNEY, Shirley	Park	9	
FINER, Marilyn	Hawera		9	RYAN, Kay	Stratford	10	
FOWLIE, Norma	Park		12	SHORE, Joan	Park	12	
HARVIE, Gary	Hawera	9	7	SIMPSON, Barney	Stratford	14	
HARVIE, Jean	Hawera	8	7	SIMPSON, Jenny	Stratford	12	
HAYBITTLE, Maxine	Park		9	SMITH, Lois	Park	7	
HOTTER, Len	Stratford		0	SOLE, Tom	Hawera	9	
HUGHES, Alan	Hawera		9	STANNARD, Maureen	Park	7	
HUGHES, Dorothy	Park		10	STEVENSON, Norma	Park	9	5
HUGHES, Jean	Hawera		5	STRANGE, Barbara	Park	12	5
HUGHES, Pam	Hawera		10	STURGEON, Heather	Hawera	10	
JENNINGS, Janice	Park		10	STUTZ, Maya	Hawera	1	4 R
JONES, Judith	Hawera		7	SUGDEN, Barbara	Hawera	8	5 U,GCR
JUDD, Eileen	Stratford	5	4	SUNDY, Rex	Park	10	
KEECH, Raewyn	Park		7	TECOFSKY, Rose	Hawera	14	4
KELLY, Margaret	Park			TERRY, Jocelyn	Park	9	7
KING, Maureen	Park		9	TINNEY, Kris	Park	12	
LARKIN, Ngaire	Stratford		10	WALSH, Rose	Park	24	7
LINDSAY, Marjorie	Park		9	WATT, Eileen	Hawera	10	
LINN, Pam	Hawera		10	Webby, Gloria	Stratford	10	
LOGIE, Gae	Stratford		10	WILLIAMS, Bryan	Hawera	9	6
LUDLAM, Shirley	Stratford	12		WILLIAMS, Susan	Hawera	6	4 GCR
MALCOLM, Dorothy	Park		11				

TARANAKI

Name	Club	AC	GC			
ANDERSON, Barbara	New Plymouth	7			HILL, Marilyn	West End T 10
ARMSTRONG, Olive	West End T	5	GCR		HINZ, Lorraine	New Plymouth 9
AYLES, Bob	Inglewood	4	4		HODGES, Margaret	New Plymouth 10
BATCHELOR, Nola	New Plymouth	3			HODGES, Richard	New Plymouth 10
BATCHELOR, Peter	New Plymouth	-3	1		HOLDEN, Shirley	New Plymouth 8
BEAUREPAIRE, Don	Inglewood	3			HORN, Janet	West End T 7
BENTON, Joan	West End T	8			HORSUP, Bruce	New Plymouth 6
BENTON, Marie	West End T	9			HOSKIN, Helen	West End T 10
BINT, Noreen	New Plymouth	8			IRELAND, Marie	New Plymouth 9
BOLGER, Anna	West End T	10			IVESON, Vivian	West End T 9
BROADMORE, Jean	Inglewood	9			JOHNSTON, Barbara	New Plymouth 6
BROGDEN, Mavis	Inglewood	2	0	GCR	JOHNSTONE, Bonnie	New Plymouth 6 5
BROGDEN, Rex	Inglewood	3	GCR		KEEPER, Tony	New Plymouth 9
BUCHAN, Nola	New Plymouth	4			KEIG, Meridee	New Plymouth 10
BULMAN, Christine	New Plymouth	8			KING, Gary	New Plymouth 4
BULMAN, Kerry	New Plymouth	6			KING, Shirley	Inglewood 9
BURGESS, Connie	New Plymouth	10			KING, Val	New Plymouth 8
BURGESS, Susan	New Plymouth	8			KURTA, Judi	West End T 9
BURGESS, Wink	New Plymouth	5			LEACH, Audrey	Inglewood 6
CAMERON, Eleanor	West End T	8			LEACH, Colin	Inglewood 8
CANNELL, Chris	New Plymouth	10			LEWIS, Moya	New Plymouth 9 2
CAPSTICK, Glenys	West End T	6			LINES, Dene	West End T 7
CHARD, Loraine	West End T	10			LIVINGSTON, Muriel	New Plymouth 10
CLARKE, Joan	Inglewood	11			MARR, Liz	New Plymouth 10
CLEMENT, Wendy	West End T	7			MARSH, Barry	New Plymouth 6
COLLINGWOOD, Margaret	New Plymouth	5			MARTIN, Beth	West End T 10
COOMBE, Grace	New Plymouth	8			MARTIN, Betty	West End T 9
COOPER, George	New Plymouth	7			MARX, Patricia	West End T 7
COOPER, Verly	New Plymouth	9			MATTHEWS, Margaret	Inglewood
COULTON, Con	Inglewood	3			MAY, Noeline	West End T 10
COWIE, Evelyn	West End T	8			McCAFFERY, Mary	New Plymouth 14
CRAIG, Norma	New Plymouth	10			McDONALD, Faye	West End T 10
CRAMER, Noeline	New Plymouth	8			McLEOD, Betty	New Plymouth 10
CRUMMEY, Joyce	Inglewood	6			McLEOD, Bruce	New Plymouth 2
CRUMMEY, Leo	West End T	3			MITCHELL, Marie	New Plymouth 14
DAY, Robin	West End T	9			MITCHELL, Sandy	New Plymouth 5
Dobbin, Margaret	West End T	9			MOHI, Grace	New Plymouth 8
DOBSON, Audrey	West End T	9			MORROW, Bob	New Plymouth 10
DOWIE, Beryl	New Plymouth	8			MOVERLEY, Dawn	New Plymouth 10
DUNLOP, Joyce	New Plymouth				MUIR, John	West End T -1 2
DUNNET, Esme	New Plymouth	3	4	GCR	MUIR, Margaret	West End T 3 6
DURDLLE, Janet	West End T	9			NASH, Wendy	West End T 8
ELDER, Helen	West End T	14	10		NEWALL, Barbara	New Plymouth 7
ELSTONE, Elaine	New Plymouth	7			NICHOLAS, Carolyn	West End T 9
FENWICK, Betty	New Plymouth	10			NICKEL, Lyn	New Plymouth 9
FERGUSON, Helen	West End T	10			O'BYRNE, Alison	Inglewood 10
FROST, Len	New Plymouth	10			O'KEEFE, Pam	West End T 10
FROST, Mae	New Plymouth	10			OLSSON, Elaine	Inglewood 4
GAFFNEY, Desma	New Plymouth	7			OLSSON, Ted	Inglewood 6
GALE, Valerie	New Plymouth	10			O'MEAGHER, Margaret	West End T 7
GERNHOFER, Esther	West End T	8			PARK, Lisa	New Plymouth 20
GIBSON, Rosalie	West End T	10			PAYNTER, David	New Plymouth 10
GILES, Ian	New Plymouth	8			PAYNTER, Marion	Inglewood 9 10
GOWER, Kay	New Plymouth	8			PAYNTER, Sharyn	New Plymouth 10
GRAY, Phyllis	West End T	10			PETRICEVICH, Joan	Inglewood 10
GREEN, Denise	New Plymouth	10			PHELAN, Yvonne	West End T 10
GREENSILL, Annette	New Plymouth	9			PIGOTT, Bob	New Plymouth 8
GUNDESEN, Eileen	West End T	8			PINTOR, Kathleen	Inglewood 8
HARRIS, Barbara	West End T	10			QUINCE, Diane	West End T 10
HEAPY, Bill	New Plymouth	0			READER, Bushy	New Plymouth 4
					REESBY, Jo	West End T 9

RICHARDS, Doreen	New Plymouth	10		SMITH, Don	New Plymouth	10	
RICHARDS, Murray	New Plymouth	5		SNOWDON, Wendy	New Plymouth	8	
ROBINSON, Patricia	West End T	10		STACHURSKY, Pauline			
ROPER, Margy	West End T	9			Inglewood	10	
RUSSELL, Anne	West End T	9		STEVENS, Hazel	West End T	9	
SALISBURY, Eric	Inglewood	3	GCR	STEWART, Margaret	New Plymouth	10	
SALISBURY, Gwen	Inglewood	4	GCR	STOKES, Nancie	West End T	9	
SAMSON, Robin	West End T	12	6	TE RUKI, Margaret	New Plymouth	9	
SAXTON, Edna	New Plymouth	10		THOMAS, Bob	New Plymouth	6	
SCHULTZ, Marlene	Inglewood	7	GCR	TITCHENER, Val	West End T	8	
SCOTT, Lois	New Plymouth	10		TOBECK, Terry	New Plymouth	7	
SCOTT, Bev	New Plymouth	9		VICKERS, Annette	New Plymouth	8	
SCOTT, Yvonne	West End T	10		WEBBY, Felix	West End T	1	1
SMALLMAN, Lois	New Plymouth	10		WELLINGTON, Marie	New Plymouth	6	
SMALLMAN, Trevor	New Plymouth	10		WELSH, Helen	West End T	9	
SMART, Brenda	Inglewood	9		WILMSHURST, Audrey	New Plymouth	8	
SMEATON, Dawn	New Plymouth	7					

THAMES VALLEY

Name	Club	AC	GC				
ALLEN, Jo	Waihi	7	GCR	COOKE, Ashley	Kereone	4	1
ALLEN, Val	Thames	10		COOKE, Dallas	Kereone	-0.5	1
ANCELL, Molly	Whangamata	10		COOKE, Keith	Kereone	1	4
ANDERSON, Colleen	Paeroa	2.5		CORNER, Carole	Waihi	12	
ANDERSON, Fred	Paeroa	3		CORNEY, Jo	Waihi	12	
ANDERSON, Pat	Thames	16	9	CORRY, Ann	Waihi	10	
APTED, Clem	Te Aroha	7		COTTLE, Sally	Morrinsville	12	
ARNOLD, Robert	Morrinsville	6		CUNNINGHAM, June	Morrinsville	9	
ASHWORTH, May	Morrinsville	9		DAYMOND, Peter	Morrinsville	9	
BABE, Judy	Thames	10		DUGGAN, Harold	Waihi	-2	5
BARNETT, Bev	Morrinsville	10		DUGGAN, Zelma	Waihi	2.5	7
BARTZ, Beryl	Morrinsville	7		DUNCAN, Noeleen	Morrinsville	9	
BEAUMONT, Bruce	Thames	6		EDMONDS, John	Thames	6	6
BEECH, Marie	Morrinsville	9		EDWARDS, Desley	Thames	9	
BLACK, Norma	Whangamata	0	10	EDWARDS, Eileen	Thames	14	
BLACK, Rob	Whangamata	10		ELBY, Elva	Thames	14	10
BLYTH, Judy	Morrinsville	6		ERCEG, Ienice	Thames	8	
BLYTH, Kelvin	Morrinsville	3		FAIRHALL, Mary	Waihi	10	
BOSCH, Cyril	Morrinsville	8		FALCONER, Gwen	Waihi	5	5
BOSCH, Sheila	Morrinsville	10		FALCONER, Ian	Waihi	6	5
BRAITHWAITE, Richard				FERGUSON, Kay	Paeroa	7	
	Morrinsville	3		FLINN, John	Whangamata	10	
BREWIS, Mary	Morrinsville	10		FLINN, Patricia	Whangamata	12	
BRIDSON, Helen	Whangamata	12		FORSHAW, Charles	Morrinsville	6	
BROWN, Bee	Waihi	11		FRASER, Milly	Thames	10	
BROWNE, Chris	Thames	2.5	1	FRELAN, Lois	Morrinsville	9	
BRUCE, Ian	Morrinsville	4		FRENCH, Margaret	Paeroa	8	
BUCHANAN, Felicity	Whangamata	9		GAINFORD, Linda	Morrinsville	7	
BUCHANAN, Roger	Whangamata	10		GOODWIN, Maureen	Waihi	9	
BULLOCK, Tony	Thames	7		GRANT, Ann	Whangamata	14	
BURRELL, David	Whangamata	8		GROSE, Ramona	Morrinsville	9	
BURRELL, Gayel	Whangamata	8		HALL, Michael	Morrinsville	9	
BURT, Maree	Whangamata	4	6	HALL, Sue	Morrinsville	9	
BUSCH, John	Thames	10		HANSEN, Jess	Thames	8	
BYGRAVE, Ernie	Te Aroha	10		HARRIS, Anne	Whangamata	16	
CAMERON, Flora	Te Aroha	6		HASZARD, Elaine	Waihi	14	9
CARNEY, Faye	Morrinsville	9		HASZARD, Gordon	Waihi	10	8
CHRISTIE, John	Morrinsville	-3	0	HIGHT, Maurice	Te Aroha	3	4
COATS, Jo	Thames	12	R, GCR	HIRD, John	Waihi	22	7
CONNING, Lou	Te Aroha	6		HODGETTS, Matthew	Waihi	11	
CONNING, Mary	Te Aroha	9		HOEBERGEN, Lyn	Whangamata	11	
CONROY, Christine	Whangamata	10		HOLDCROFT, Margaret			
					Morrinsville	8	

HOLDCROFT, Tom	Morrinsville	10		PRICE, Betty	Paeroa	8	
HOSKING, Bev	Morrinsville	6	3	PRINCE, Heather	Paeroa	9	8
HOSKING, June	Paeroa	3	4	PROCTER, Jocelyn	Whangamata		
HOWSE, Maxine	Thames	7		RADONICH, Val	Te Aroha	10	
HOWSE, Rita	Thames	10		REDFEARN, Janice	Waihi	12	
HUBERT, Valmae	Thames	8		REID, Gail	Whangamata	9	10
HUDSON, Shona	Morrinsville	8		REVILL, Joyce	Morrinsville	9	
HUTCHINSON, Linda	Thames	10		RICKERBY, David	Paeroa	11	
JACKSON, Liz	Waihi	12	3	RITCHIE, Pat	Thames	10	
JAMES, Norma	Morrinsville	5		ROBINSON, Betty	Te Aroha	18	8
JENKIN, Barry	Morrinsville	3		ROGAN, Gerry	Thames	9	
JENKIN, Joan	Morrinsville	6		SAVAGE, Kay	Whangamata	9	
JOHNSTON, Joanna	Thames	6		SCARBOROUGH, Maureen			
KARL, Dennis	Thames	9			Thames	8	
KARL, Sue	Thames	10		SCHNEEBELI, Jo	Whangamata	5	
KENNEDY, Betty	Thames	12	8	SEALES, Jan	Whangamata	4	4
KENTISH, Dawn	Thames	8		SEMMENS, Verna	Morrinsville	10	
KERR, Stuart	Morrinsville	9		SENIOR, Jeanne	Thames	9	
LAURENCE, Miles	Morrinsville	7		SHARP, Betty	Morrinsville	8	
LESLEY, Bryan	Kereone	10	4	SKERRIT, Jill	Paeroa	10	10
LEVEIN, Margaret	Paeroa	9		SLAVICH, Dawnry	Paeroa	2	4
LINDSAY, Bev	Thames	7		SMITH, Carol	Whangamata	7	
LONGDILL, Isabel	Morrinsville	7	8	SMITH, Margaret	Thames	9	
LOW, David	Waihi	1		SMITH, Reg	Whangamata	9	
LOW, Margaret	Waihi	3		SPENCE, Carol	Paeroa	10	
LYNCH, Gae	Morrinsville	9		SPENCER, Maureen	Paeroa	10	
MacCULLOCH, Nola	Morrinsville	8		SPENCER, Robert	Paeroa	10	
MARSHALL, Ali	Paeroa	10		STEWART, Wendy	Te Aroha	7	
MASON, Kay	Paeroa	9		STRANG, Joyce	Morrinsville	7	
MASON, Keith	Paeroa	10		SUTTON, Ross	Thames	10	2
McALPINE, Kathy	Waihi	14	6	SYMONSMA, Anne	Morrinsville	6	
MCCARTHY, Faye	Waihi	8		THOMAS, Denise	Thames	9	
MCFARLANE, Lou	Waihi	8		THOMAS, Ken	Morrinsville	9	
MCGOWAN, Bill	Whangamata	8		THOMAS, Matthew	Morrinsville	9	
MCGOWAN, Judy	Whangamata	9		THORNE-GEORGE, Josie			
McINTYRE, Evelyn	Morrinsville	10			Paeroa	10	9
MCINTYRE, Jim	Waihi	6		THRUPP, Doris	Waihi	12	
McLaren, Hemi	Morrinsville	4	1	TREANOR, Judith	Paeroa	10	
McLAREN, Jenny	Morrinsville	4		TROWER, Enid	Morrinsville	9	
McLEAN, Barbara	Thames	12		TUOHY, Bernie	Morrinsville	5	
McLEAN, Heather	Thames	9		TWENTYMAN, Claire	Thames	5	5
McLEOD, Diann	Morrinsville	9		Van Der GOES, Cathy	Kereone	8	
McLEOD, Ian	Morrinsville	3		WALLACE, Cliff	Thames	3	
McMILLAN, Gaye	Paeroa	10		WATSON, Jan	Waihi	12	
MERCER, Val	Whangamata	9		WATSON, Yvonne	Whangamata	9	
MILES, Del	Morrinsville	9		WATT, Mavis	Whangamata	14	
MOLE, Hilary	Te Aroha	9		WEARNE, Ron	Morrinsville	6	
MORGAN, Warwick	Thames	8		WERE, Shirely	Waihi	9	
MORRIS, Don	Thames	6	5	WEST, Joy	Paeroa	9	
MORRIS, Lois	Thames	5	6	WHITE, David	Morrinsville	9	
MORRISON, Heather	Paeroa	10	6	WHITE, Kay	Morrinsville	10	
MORRISON, John	Paeroa	1.5	4	WIGELSWORTH, Dulcie			
MULLIGAN, Faye	Waihi	10			Morrinsville	10	
NEIL, Peter	Thames	22	10	WILKIE, Alan	Morrinsville	3	
ODYNSKY, Allan	Whangamata	10		WILKIE, Cath	Morrinsville	3	
ODYNSKY, Teresa	Whangamata	12		WILSON, Cherril	Whangamata	9	
OLDHAM, Fay	Morrinsville	10		WINCHESTER, Marjorie			
O'NEALE, John	Paeroa	7			Morrinsville	9	
O'SULLIVAN, Don	Whangamata	5		WOODD, Brian	Waihi	16	10
O'SULLIVAN, Joy	Whangamata	7		WOODD, Carol	Waihi	3	5
PARLANE, Diana	Whangamata	11		WOODS, Kay	Paeroa	9	
PENNO, Margaret	Whangamata	10		WORTH, Pat	Whangamata	9	
PETERSON, Bob	Whangamata	6		YOUNG, Geoff	Kereone	-1.5	1
PITTAAMS, Barbara	Whangamata	10		YOUNG, Phyllis	Kereone	1	1
POTHECARY, Sheila	Morrinsville	10					

WAIKATO-KING COUNTRY

Name	Club	AC	GC			
ALLEN, Barbara	Claudlands	5		HALDER, Johanna	Te Awamutu	9
ALLEN, Joanne	Claudlands	9		HAMILTON, Yvonne	Te Awamutu	7
ARMSTRONG, Val	Te Awamutu	14	7	HANNA, Vanessa	Hamilton East	6
BALL, Pamela	Hamilton East	8		HANSEN-SMITH, Sue	Claudlands	10
Batt, Patricia	Leamington	12		HARKER, Bev	Te Awamutu	9
BATTY, Judith	Matamata	9		HARNETT, Alexia	Te Awamutu	10
BAYLISS, Terry	Te Awamutu	7		HARRIS, Judith	Matamata	9
BAYLY, Kath	Te Awamutu	8		HARRISON, George	Claudlands	7
BEATTIE, Frances	Matamata	10		HARRISON, Joan	Claudlands	9
BEATTIE, Joe	Matamata	6		HARROW, Peter	Claudlands	5
BEECH, Verna	Claudlands	20	8	HOGAN, Josie	Te Awamutu	20
Begley, Glenys	Leamington	10		HOLLARD, Noeline	Te Awamutu	10
BERRY, Marie	Te Awamutu	18	8	HORTON, Roy	Matamata	12
BETHUNE, Win	Matamata	9		HUANG, Elena	Hamilton East	9
BEVERIDGE, Lynette	Claudlands	12		IVISON, Elizabeth	Matamata	9
BIRNIE, Aynsley	Claudlands	7		IVISON, Ken	Matamata	4
Bobbett, Maureen	Leamington	12		JAMESON, Edwina	Claudlands	9
BRADLEY, Ann	Claudlands	10		JARRETT, Betty	Claudlands	7
BRAWN, Cecile	Te Awamutu	20		JEFFCOAT, Jocelyn	Matamata	9
BRAWN, Keith	Te Awamutu	9		JESSOP, Bruce	Matamata	7
BRINDSON, Garth	Claudlands	12		JOE, Newton	Claudlands	2
BRINDSON, Liz	Claudlands	12		JOHNSON, Rose	Matamata	9
BROOKER, Jean	Claudlands	16	6	JOLLY, Barbara	Te Awamutu	10
BROOKER, Tim	Claudlands	8		JONES, Colin	Matamata	0
BROOKS, Judy	Hamilton East	10		JONES, Mary	Claudlands	8
BROWN, Shirley	Matamata	10		JONES, Pat	Matamata	0
BROWN, Wally	Matamata	9		KANE, Hannah	Leamington	12
BRUCE, Allan	Matamata	8		KAY, Pat	Te Awamutu	10
BRUCE, Lynette	Matamata	9		KENNEDY, Mary	Claudlands	9
Bublitz, Rosemary	Leamington	9		KERR, Olwen	Claudlands	10
BUIST, Carol	Claudlands	10		KIDNER, Nancy	Matamata	9
BURCH, Heather	Hamilton East	11		KITCHENER, Jean	Matamata	9
BURCH, Rod	Hamilton East	9		KITCHENER, Ray	Matamata	4
CAMPBELL, Shirley	Hamilton East	9		LATHAM, Shirley	Matamata	6
CARTWRIGHT, Allen	Te Awamutu	4	5	LEONARD, Minette	Claudlands	22
CATLEY, Sandra	Claudlands	9		LIDDINGTON, Zilda	Te Awamutu	12
CHRISTOPHER, Helen	Claudlands	12		LOFT, Kay	Leamington	10
CLARK, Sue	Claudlands	9		LUSTY, Giles	Hamilton East	22
CLARKE, Judy	Claudlands	9		MARTIN, Joan	Claudlands	10
CLOW, Margaret	Claudlands	10	8	MARTIN, Muriel	Matamata	9
DAWKINS, Jocelyn	Te Awamutu	12		MATHEWSON, Jocelyn	Claudlands	9
DEAN, Clive	Matamata	10		McLEAN BLUCK, Max	Claudlands	12
DILLON, Margaret	Hamilton East	11		McLIESH, Jean	Hamilton East	9
DYER, Jeanette	Claudlands	10		MCPHERSON, Judy	Claudlands	9
EGGLESTONE, Shirley	Te Awamutu	12		MEACHEAM, Maureen	Matamata	9
ELLEY, Lyn	Claudlands	7		MILLS, Barbara	Matamata	9
ELLIOT, Allan	Matamata	7		MITCHELL, Elaine	Matamata	8
ELLIOT, Hilary	Matamata	9		MITCHELL, Merv	Claudlands	8
Elsmore, Brian	Leamington	12		MITCHELL, Vicky	Claudlands	10
ENSOR, Peter	Claudlands	16		MORGAN, Joy	Te Awamutu	12
FISHER, Jean	Te Awamutu	8	8	MORRIS, Grace	Hamilton East	10
Fisher, Pamela	Leamington	-1	2	MUDFORD, Robin	Claudlands	6
FRANCE, Guff	Te Awamutu	9	4	NEWTON, Angela	Hamilton East	9
FRASER, Gay	Te Awamutu	9		NISBET, Heather	Hamilton East	16
FREGGARD, Mary	Matamata	9		OLSON, Jill	Claudlands	11
FRIEND, Leith	Hamilton East	10		OLSON, Lynne	Matamata	10
FULLER, Pat	Claudlands	16	7	OLSON, Peter	Matamata	6
GIBBONS, Noeline	Matamata	9		ORBELL, Gary	Claudlands	10
GIBBONS, Terry	Matamata	8		Ostler, Ruby	Leamington	10
GRUBB, Dorothy	Matamata	8		PATTERSON, Jean	Te Awamutu	4
HADWIN, Madeline	Hamilton East	2		PEARCE, Ross	Claudlands	16
				Petersen, Neil	Leamington	6

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PIGGOTT, Loral	Te Awamutu	10	7	R	TAYLOR, David	Matamata	9
POLGLASE, Lyall	Matamata	4			TAYLOR, Dawn	Te Awamutu	7
POLGLASE, Pat	Matamata	9			TEMPERO, Jill	Claudelands	10
POLGLASE, Seddon	Claudelands	4			THOMAS, Malcolm	Claudelands	3 4
POSTLEWRIGHT, Judith	Matamata	12			THOMPSON, Grenville	Claudelands	8
POWELL, Mike	Leamington	2.5	4		THORNTON, Alan	Te Awamutu	5
RAMAGE, Val	Hamilton East	10			TIMMS, Faye	Matamata	10
RAWLINGS, Nancy	Matamata	6		U	TOKA, Lyn	Leamington	0 9
REYNOLDS, Barbara	Te Awamutu	12			TREGASKIS, Frank	Matamata	9
REYNOLDS, Richard	Te Awamutu	9			TREGASKIS, Miriam	Matamata	10
REYNOLDS, Ron	Claudelands	5			TRUMAN, Sue	Claudelands	10
RICHARDSON, Brian	Te Awamutu	10	7		TUCK, Wendy	Claudelands	10
RICHARDSON, Heather	Te Awamutu	3	5		VAN MIL, Adrian	Matamata	4 6
ROBB, Shona	Te Awamutu	10			VAN MIL, Betty	Matamata	6
ROBERTSON, Jacquie	Claudelands	9			VINCENT, Margaret	Matamata	9
ROGERS, David	Te Awamutu	12			WARE, Gwenda	Claudelands	10
RUSSELL, Anthea	Hamilton East	9			WEATHERLEY, Danny	Matamata	9
RUSSELL, Graeme	Hamilton East	22	4		WEATHERLEY, Raewyn	Matamata	10
SCHLAADT, Jo	Matamata	8			WIFFIN, Margaret	Matamata	9
SCOTT, Dorothy	Te Awamutu	16	10		WISEMAN, Margaret	Leamington	0 11
SCOTT, Douglas	Te Awamutu	7	6	U	WITHERS, Marie	Claudelands	11
SEXTON, Bev	Claudelands	10			WITHERS, Neville	Claudelands	10
SILCOCK, Alison	Claudelands	12			WOODS, Philip	Te Awamutu	9
SMITH, Amanda	Claudelands	9			WOODS, Sheila	Te Awamutu	10
SMITH, Derek	Hamilton East	10			WOODS, Shirley	Claudelands	10
SMITH, Mailene	Claudelands	8			WRIGHT, Kath	Te Awamutu	9
SMITH, Stafford	Claudelands	10			YALLOP, George	Te Awamutu	7
SONNTAG, Marcella	Claudelands	12			YALLOP, Shirley	Te Awamutu	9 7
TARRY, June	Matamata	10			YENDELL, Barry	Matamata	9
TAYLOR, Collette	Matamata	10			YENDELL, Joy	Matamata	9

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WAIRARAPA

Name	Club	AC	GC				
ADAIR, Duncan	Masterton	6			LYTTLE, Esme	Masterton	20
BECK, Elaine	Masterton				LYTTLE, Gillian	Masterton	12
BETTS, Judy	Masterton	9			MARSDEN, Elizabeth	Masterton	24
BIRCH, Lynn	Masterton				McALEVEY, David	Masterton	24
BRICE, Roma	Masterton				McKAY, Jocelyn	Masterton	
CALMAN, Brenda	Carterton				McKAY, Tom	Masterton	
CALMAN, Malcolm	Carterton	18			McKENZIE, Rae	Masterton	
CAMPBELL, Gordon	Masterton				MORAN, Tricia	Carterton	18 7
DICK, Dale	Masterton	14			MORGAN, Raymond	Masterton	9
DOYLE, June	Masterton				MURRELL, Harry	Masterton	-0.5
Dryland, Dawn	Masterton				OGG, Michelle	Masterton	12
FARMAN, Roy	Masterton	10			PEARLESS, Sean	Masterton	10
FRY, Leslie	Masterton				POCKNALL, Sheila	Masterton	16
GEORGE, Veronica	Carterton	18			PRESOW, Heather	Masterton	
HALL, Lyn	Masterton	20			PRICE, Carissa	Masterton	2
HART, Brian	Masterton	10			PRICE, Terry	Masterton	0.5
HEMPLEMAN, Andrea	Masterton				PYE, Stewart	Masterton	8
HOLLYWOOD, Mary	Masterton				REDVERS, Carl	Masterton	10
JENKINS, Frances	Masterton	12			ROWLAND, Annette	Masterton	12
JOHNSTON, Cheryl	Masterton	16			RUSSELL, Maureen	Masterton	
KING, Nola	Masterton				SCADDEN, Shirley	Masterton	10
LAIDLAW, Elaine	Masterton	9			SEDCOLE, Max	Carterton	4
LAMB, Pauline	Masterton				SEYMOUR, Beverley	Masterton	18
Lings, Michael	Masterton	3			SMITH, Helen	Carterton	18
LOGAN, David	Masterton	10			SMITH, Roy	Carterton	12
LORD, Vivenne	Masterton				SMITH, Stella	Carterton	14 6
					WALLACE, Graeme	Masterton	14

WATTS, Pat	Masterton	
WICKHAM, David	Masterton	-3.5
WILLIAMSON, Neil	Masterton	7
WILLIAMSON, Peter	Masterton	4

WILLIAMSON, Sheila	Masterton	10
WILTON, Norma	Masterton	
WYETH, Ian	Masterton	10

WELLINGTON

Name	Club	AC	GC
ABERNETHY, James	Waimarie		
ADAMS, Anne	Paraparaumu	10	
ADAMS, Delia	Paraparaumu		9
AHERN, Erin	Wainuiomata	12	9
AINSWORTH, Ruth	Petone-Central	8	
ALDRIDGE, Belinda	Waikanae	18	
ALEXANDER, Marion	Petone-Central	18	8
ALEXANDER, Nancy	Waikanae	9	
ALLAN, Joy	Paraparaumu	14	6
ALLAN, Ruth	Petone-Central	8	7
AMEY, Sunny	Paraparaumu	8	
AMOS, Isa	Petone-Central	10	9
ANDERSON, Kevin	Petone-Central	18	
ANDREW, James	Waikanae	9	
ANDREWS, Jeanette	Waikanae		11
ARCHER, Alma	Waikanae	8	
ARMSTRONG, Graham	Plimmerton		10
ARMSTRONG, Phyllis	Plimmerton		10
BACHE, John	Plimmerton	5	6
BAILEY, Frank	Kelburn	16	10
BAILEY, Jo	Waimarie		10
BALLANTINE, Trevor	Waimarie	0.5	5
BAMFORD, Graeme	Plimmerton	18	6
BARLOW, Bryan	Paraparaumu	10	4
BARNES, Annette	Wellington	16	6
BEACHAMP, Sutui	Waikanae	14	8
BEARDOW, Norma	Waikanae	10	
BEARDSELL, Mike	Waimarie	7	5
BEAUMONT, Kathleen	Waikanae		11
BELL, Chris	Kelburn	3	4
BELL, Pat	Plimmerton		11
BERNON, Mearle	Plimmerton		10
BERRYMAN ASSEMAHI, Yasmeen	Plimmerton	20	7
BERRYMAN, Beverley	Plimmerton	12	6
BERRYMAN, Tom	Plimmerton	-0.5	2
BETTERIDGE, Wendy	Plimmerton	2.5	4
BICKERTON, Frances	Kelburn		10
BICKERTON, John	Kelburn		9
BIGGS, Gloria	Kelburn		10
BINNING, Judith	Waikanae		11
BISHOP, Maida	Waimarie	16	8
BISLEY, Annette	Waimarie		10
BISLEY, Ross	Waimarie		20
BLACK, Robert	Waimarie		12
BLACKER, Chris	Waikanae		11
BLACKMORE, Elizabeth	Plimmerton	9	
BLADEN, Brenda	Petone-Central	12	
BLEWMAN, Pat	Waikanae		11
BOLLAND, John	Plimmerton		10
BORRA, Phillipa	Waimarie		6
BORRA, Tony	Waimarie		5
BOUTEL, Brian	Kelburn	2.5	5

BOUTEL, Janet	Kelburn	7	4	U, GCR
BRADBURY, Jane	Paraparaumu	2		
BRAITHWAITE, Bill	Paraparaumu	24	8	GCR
BRAITHWAITE, Frances	Paraparaumu		10	
BRAMLEY, Eileen	Muritai		10	
BRAY, Fay	Paraparaumu		11	
BRAY, Jo	Plimmerton	24	3	
BRICE, Jenny	Waikanae	8		U
BROOKER, George	Kelburn			
BROOKS, Elaine	Waikanae		14	
BROUGH, Dorothy	Waikanae		9	
BROUGH, Ian	Waikanae		8	
BROUGH, Jim	Kelburn			
BROUGH, Margot	Kelburn		10	
BROWN, June	Kelburn		8	
BROWN, Thelma	Wainuiomata		10	
BRYANT, Greg	Wellington	-4	1	
BULLEN, Brian	Paraparaumu	-2.5	1	
BULLEN, Carol	Paraparaumu		22	9
BULLEN, Derek	Paraparaumu		16	7
BULLEN, Nathan	Paraparaumu		12	
BURKE, Leonie	Muritai		10	
BURRELL, Sue	Paraparaumu	12	5	
BURT, Peter	Kelburn		10	
BUTCHER, Marina	Wellington		9	
CAHILL, Kay	Plimmerton		10	
CAIN, Murray	Plimmerton	20	6	
CALDER, Tim	Khandallah		11	
CAMBOURN, Beth	Plimmerton	16	9	
CAMBOURN, Chris	Plimmerton	-0.5	1	U
CAMERON, George	Waikanae		4	
CAMERON, Patricia	Waikanae	14	4	
CAREY, Bruce	Kelburn	2.5		U
CARRAD, Chris	Plimmerton	24	10	
CARSON, Elva	Plimmerton		7	6
CARTER, Colin	Waikanae		10	
CASTLE, Eric	Plimmerton		12	
CASTLE, Ngaire	Wainuiomata		22	
CAVANAGH, Derek	Waikanae		9	6
CHEESMAN, Sue	Waimarie		9	
CHERRINGTON, Ann	Paraparaumu	10	6	
CHESTERFIELD, Robin	Plimmerton	10	8	
CHRISTIE, Bruce	Plimmerton	24	9	
CHRISTIE, Sue	Petone-Central	24	10	
CHURCHILL, Sara	Khandallah		9	
CLARK, Andrew	Waikanae		9	
CLARK, Olive	Waikanae		9	
CLENDON, Kelsey	Muritai		11	
CLENDON, Louise	Muritai			
COCKBURN, Pip	Petone-Central		12	
COE, Pamela	Waikanae		10	
COLE, GEOFF	Plimmerton		10	
COLERIDGE, Kathleen	Kelburn	12		U

COLLEN, BRONWEN	Wellington	11		GEMMELL, Tracey	Waimarie	11	
CONROY, Eddie	Plimmerton	10		GEORGE, Pamela	Kelburn	2 5	R
COOPER, Brian	Muritai			GERAGHTY, Grace	Paraparaumu	16	
COOPER, Wendy	Muritai			GILLARD, Brian	Waikanae	9	
COOZE, Laurel	Plimmerton	12		GIRVEN, Jean	Waikanae	9	
CORMACK, Evelyn	Waimarie	10		GLAZZARD, Mark	Paraparaumu	11	
CORMACK, Jamie	Waimarie	2.5 3		GLEESON, Peter	Waikanae	-1	
CORRIGAN, James	Khandallah	5		GODFREY, Michael	Kelburn		
COTTLE, Frances	Waimarie	14		GORDON, Kevin	Khandallah	12	
CRAIG, Sylvia	Wainuiomata	14		GORDON, Ngawara	Waikanae	10	
CRISP, Andrew	Khandallah	9		GORDON, Pauline	Khandallah	12	
CROSS, Mary	Plimmerton	10		GORE, Susan	Plimmerton	10	
CULLEN, Jennifer M	Plimmerton	8		GRAHAM, Joanne	Kelburn	20 10	
DAHL, Bruce	Muritai			GRAY, Eileen	Plimmerton	18	
DAUBE, Heather	Waikanae	12		GRAY, John	Plimmerton	10 8	
Davey, Fred	Plimmerton	24 8		GREINER, Vera	Paraparaumu	18 8	
DAVIDSON, Charles	Plimmerton	10		GRENSIDE, Graeme	Paraparaumu	10	
DAWSON, John	Wellington	2.5 5	SR	GRIFFITH-JONES, Jackie			
DEWSNAP, Ron	Plimmerton	9			Plimmerton	10	
DEWSNAP, Sue	Plimmerton	10		GRIFFITHS, John	Waimarie	12	
DODD, Joan	Kelburn			GRIFFITHS, Joy	Waimarie	12	
DONALDSON, Karen	Muritai			GRINDELL, Suzi	Plimmerton	9	
DORRESTEIJN, Dawn	Waimarie	9 4		GUINEY, Patricia	Kelburn	9	
DOYLE, Judith	Kelburn			GUTTERY, Walter	Waimarie	9	
DUNCAN, Lyn	Muritai	8		HAKES, Aiken	Wellington	-3.5 0	
DUNLOP, Boyd	Khandallah	18		HALSTEAD, Ray	Paraparaumu	11	
DUNLOP, Judith A.	Khandallah	14		HANNIS, Lynette	Paraparaumu		
DUNNING, Kathy	Khandallah	12		HANRAHAN, Michael	Waikanae	24 11	
EASTHER, Robbie	Wellington	1		HARDING, Jason	Plimmerton		
EGLEY, Dave	Kelburn	11		HARLAND, Wendy	Kelburn	16 7	
EGLEY, Mary	Kelburn	11		HARP, Nancy	Kelburn		
ENG, Karen	Khandallah	8		HARPER, Delma	Khandallah	12	
ENGLAND, Val	Plimmerton	10		HARPER, William	Plimmerton	16 3	
ENGLEBRETSSEN, Margaret				HARRINGTON, Janice	Wainuiomata	18	
	Wainuiomata	5		HARRIS, John	Muritai		
ERECKSON, Ron	Wainuiomata	22 9		HAWTHORN, Jan	Wainuiomata	9	
ERHARDT, Valerie	Waimarie	9 6		HAY, Douglas	Kelburn	10	
EUSTACE, Arthur	Waikanae	11		HAY, Helene	Kelburn	11	
FALLOON, Philippa	Kelburn			HELLINGS, Cavan	Wellington	9	
FANCY, Harry	Paraparaumu	16 7		HERBERT, Hazel	Waimarie	22 9	
FARRELL, Brenda	Plimmerton	9		HICKS, John	Plimmerton	10	
FEIST, Gillian	Waikanae	11		HILL, Peter	Plimmerton	18 9	
FEIST, Russell	Waikanae	14 8		HIRSCHBERG, Hamish	Kelburn		
FELLOWS, Kevin	Waimarie	-2.5 2	SR	HOBBS, Roy	Waimarie	4	
FELTHAM, Sheila	Waikanae	11		HODSON, Barbara	Waimarie	9	
FISHER, Graeme	Plimmerton	0 4	U	HOEKSMAN, Gwen	Waikanae	9 6	
FLEMING, Alison	Kelburn	8		HOEKSMAN, Jan	Waikanae	4 5	U
FOOTE, Shirley	Waimarie	10		HOLLAND, Jayne	Waikanae	11	
FOSTER, Beverly	Waimarie	11		HOLLINGTON, Win	Waimarie	16 11	
FOSTER, Tom	Waimarie	9		HUGHES, Jenny	Waikanae	9	
FOYE, Eveleen	Waikanae	4	U	HULSTON, Dorothy	Petone-Central	12	
FRANKS, Dorothy	Paraparaumu	10 6		HUNT, Dave	Plimmerton	24 5	GCR
FRANKS, Leicester	Paraparaumu	6		HUNTER, Hilary	Waikanae	11	
FRASER, Nola	Paraparaumu	7		HURLEY, REG	Paraparaumu	7 4	U
FRASER, Yvonne	Waikanae	12	U	HURNARD, Roger	Khandallah	4	
FROGLEY, Brent	Waikanae	10	U	HURNARD, Sandi	Khandallah	10	
FRYER, Kerry	Waikanae	12		HUSSON, Geoff	Wellington	8 9	U
FULLER, Pam	Kelburn	9		HUSSON, Keir	Wellington	7 8	
GADD, Roger	Plimmerton	10		HUTCHINS, Clare	Kelburn		
GAELIC, Sandra	Khandallah	11		HUTCHINS, Mike	Kelburn		
GAIR, Wayne	Plimmerton	3 2	U	HUTTON, Heather	Khandallah	12	
GAPES, Joanne	Wellington	11		INGLIS, Gail	Waikanae	9	
GARRISON, Seth	Waimarie	18 11		INGRAM, Kathy	Kelburn	16	
GAY, Shirley	Plimmerton	10		IRELAND, Vivienne	Waimarie	20 10	
GEMMELL, Kelsi	Waimarie	10		JACOBSON, Fay	Plimmerton	10	

JACOBSON, Royce	Plimmerton	10		MAIN, Ross	Plimmerton	9	
JAGUSCH, LYNNE	Wellington	10		MALONE, Moira	Petone-Central	14	7
JAMES, Beverly	Paraparaumu	10		MANDER, Olwyn	Waikanae		10
JAMES, Bob	Paraparaumu	20	6 U,GCR	MANHART, JUDE	Wellington		9
JAMES, Elizabeth	Plimmerton			MANUGE, Bruce	Petone-Central	7	10
JAMIESON, Penny	Waimarie	12	7	MANUGE, Vicki	Petone-Central	18	9
JARDEN, Joan	Wellington	11		MARK, Ngaira	Paraparaumu	10	
JEPSEN, Rose	Waimarie	10	6	MARRYAT, John	Waikanae		8
JOHNSON, Andrew	Waikanae	-3.5	0	MARSH, Fred	Paraparaumu	22	4
JOHNSTON, Judith	Petone-Central	12	5	MARTIN, Barbara	Paraparaumu	18	
JOINES, Ann	Waikanae		9	MARTIN, Eileen	Waimarie	12	7
JONASSEN, Nola	Wainuiomata	7		MATHESON, Don	Wellington		3
JONES, Joyce	Wainuiomata	7		MATHESON, Jean	Waimarie	10	
JONES, Leslie	Waimarie	7		MATTHEWS, Ken	Plimmerton	9	
JONES, Margaret	Petone-Central	16	6	MAYARD-HUSSON, Nina			
JORDAN, Denise	Paraparaumu		4		Wellington	-2	3
KANE, Len	Waimarie	7	4	MC GLINCHY, BRIAN	Wellington		12
KARAVASIL, Josie	Plimmerton	20	9	McCALLUM, Val	Paraparaumu		4
KELLY, Frances	Khandallah	12		McCARDLE, Gabrielle	Waikanae		9
KELLY, Moira	Waikanae	14	7 U	McCUTCHEON, Errol	Petone-Central	12	6
KENNY, Grant	Plimmerton	3		McDERMID, Shirley	Paraparaumu		11
KEOWN, Jexi	Waimarie	12		McDONALD, Dianne	Plimmerton	14	5 GCR
KERR, Alan	Wellington	8		McDONALD, Mac	Paraparaumu		10
KERR, Anne	Waikanae	-1	U	McDONALD, Nancy	Kelburn		3
KERR, Dennis	Waikanae	-1	SR	McDONALD, Nancy	Wainuiomata		
KERR, James	Paraparaumu	10		McDOUGALL, Nan	Waimarie	7	
KERR, Judy	Wellington	11		McINNES, John	Waimarie	1	5 U
KEY, Gary	Paraparaumu			McINNES, Marion	Waimarie	-0.5	3 U
KIDDEY, Christine	Wellington	11		McKECHNIE, Lesley	Waikanae		11
KINGI, Trish	Plimmerton	9		McKENZIE, Anne	Plimmerton	16	6
KLIEM, Carol	Plimmerton	24	8	McKENZIE, Bob	Plimmerton	14	4
KLIEM, John	Plimmerton	24	7	MCKENZIE, Lou	Kelburn		
KNIGHT, Trevor	Plimmerton	7		MCKINNON, Jenny	Kelburn		
KOLKMAN, John	Paraparaumu	4	U	McLEOD, Joy	Waikanae		10
KOMAR, Jennifer	Waikanae		8	McLEOD, Malcolm	Waikanae	-1.5	U
LAMBERT, Bill	Paraparaumu	14		McQUADE, Jane	Plimmerton	18	9
LAMBERT, Helen	Paraparaumu	12	5	MELDRUM, Pru	Khandallah		12
LATIMER, Jenny	Paraparaumu	24	9	MEYER, Val	Muritai	24	10
LAWSON, Marj	Khandallah	12		MILLAR, Morva	Muritai		10
LAWSON, Sandy	Kelburn	9	4	MILLAR, Patrick	Muritai		
Le PETIT, Lyn	Plimmerton	24	9	MILLER, Rae	Muritai		
Le PETIT, Tony	Plimmerton	24	7	MILNE, Janet	Petone-Central	14	6 U
LE PROU, Dorothy	Waikanae		11	MONKS, Margaret	Waikanae		9
LEA, Len	Waimarie	-1.5	U	MOORE, Alan	Kelburn		
LEA, Susan	Waimarie	-2.5	U	MOORE, Beryl	Waimarie	12	7
LEADBEATER, Thelma	Waikanae		8	MORTIMER, Betty	Waimarie	24	10
LEDGER, Rob	Paraparaumu		8	MURFIT, Helen	Waimarie	24	9
LEUCHARS, Susan	Wellington	9	4	MURPHY, Julie	Petone-Central	12	7 R,GCR
LEVY, Ivan	Plimmerton	16	6	MURRAY, Baubre	Kelburn		4 U
LIGHT, Frank	Waikanae		10	NAPIER, Bob	Waikanae	10	6
LISSETTE, Margaret	Waimarie	24	10	NEAVE, John	Waikanae		5
LLOYD DAVIES, Alison				NEILSON, Camron	Waimarie		10
	Plimmerton	8		NETHERCLIFT, Gwen	Waikanae	7	
	Khandallah	18	9	NETHERCLIFT, Nicolas			
LLOYD, Glenys	Paraparaumu	9	5		Waikanae		8
LOGAN, Averil	Paraparaumu	16		NICHOLSON, Betty	Wainuiomata	18	
LOUSLEY, Maria	Paraparaumu	14	7	NICHOLSON, Ivan	Plimmerton	18	10
LOUWMAN, Deb	Paraparaumu	10		NICOLSON, Jock	Wellington		8
LUCAS, Pauline	Petone-Central	24	12	NIXON, Heather	Waimarie	6	4
LULICH, Michael				NOBLE-CAMPBELL, Bernard			
LYNDHURST, Geraldine	Paraparaumu	10	5		Paraparaumu	8	5
	Khandallah	4	5	NORMAN, Jane	Kelburn	16	
LYTHE, Catherine				NORRIS, Margaret	Waimarie	10	
MACFARLANE, Christina	Waimarie		10	NORRISH, Merwyn	Kelburn	20	8
	Waikanae		9	OLIFENT, Di	Waikanae	10	9

OLSSON, Jane	Waikanae	9		SCOTT, Colleen	Kelburn	11	
O'NEILL, Barbara	Waikanae	10		SHAND, Nedra	Waikanae	11	
ORCHARD, Garth	Paraparaumu	9	3	SHARP, June	Plimmerton	9	
PANNETT, Margaret	Kelburn			SHAW, Gerry	Paraparaumu	9	5
PARKER, Vivienne	Plimmerton			SIMPSON, Barry	Kelburn	14	6
PARKIN, Joy	Paraparaumu	11		SINCLAIR, Nicky	Khandallah	12	
PARKIN, Lloyd	Paraparaumu	11		SISSONS, Chris	Khandallah	10	
PATCHETT, Bruce	Waimarie	2		SKINLEY, Paul	Wellington	-4	1
PATERSON, Ros	Khandallah	9		SMITH, Dick	Wellington	-2.5	3
PATTERSON, Jan	Waikanae	8		SMITH, Sheila	Waimarie	7	6
PENRICE, Ian	Waikanae	11		SMITH, Stephanie	Kelburn	9	
PETRIE, Philippa	Kelburn			SNELL, Jenny	Waimarie	10	
PHARAZYN, Wendy	Muritai	10		SPENCER, Shona	Kelburn	10	
PHILLIPS, Linda	Wainuiomata	22		STACE, Michael	Paraparaumu	7	
PIPER, Pip	Plimmerton	14		STARKEY, Louise	Khandallah	16	4
PIPER, Sue	Waimarie	5	4	STEERE, Richard	Paraparaumu	11	
POTTER, Simon	Muritai	10		STEERE, Shirley	Paraparaumu	10	
POTTER, Toni	Kelburn	9		STEVENS, John	Kelburn	24	10
POWELL, Gaylia	Khandallah	22	8	STEVENS, Mary	Kelburn	24	8
POWER, Phyllis	Waikanae	9		STINSON, Diane	Waimarie	22	8
PRIOR, ELIZABETH	Wellington	11		STOBERT, Irene	Plimmerton	20	9
PRIOR, MIKE	Wellington	11		STOCKMAN, Chrissy	Paraparaumu	11	
PRITCHARD, Esme	Waimarie	12	6	STRAATSBURG, John	Wellington	4	
PROCTER, Gordon	Muritai			STUDLEY, Betty	Paraparaumu	10	
QUINN, Joan	Paraparaumu	10	7	SUTHERLAND, Pam	Plimmerton	16	8
RAIT, Carolyn	Plimmerton	8	7	SUTICH, LORRAINE	Wellington	9	
RAIT, Evan	Plimmerton	6		SUTICH, TONY	Wellington	7	
RASTORFER, Josef	Petone-Central	3	6	TAHURANGI, Harps	Wellington	-3	
READ, Janice	Petone-Central	16	10	TAIT, Bruce	Paraparaumu	10	
REED, Maureen	Kelburn	9		TAIT, Joan	Paraparaumu	9	
REES, Elizabeth	Plimmerton	14	8	TAYLOR, Alan	Waimarie	6	5
REID, Julie	Khandallah	9		TEAHAN, John	Paraparaumu	10	
REID, Marion	Waimarie	12	9	TEBBS, Gill	Paraparaumu	14	6
REID, Pauline	Paraparaumu	0.5	0	TENNENT, Judy	Kelburn	10	
RHODES, Alan	Kelburn	9		TENNYSON, Bice	Waikanae	16	7
RHODES, Paula	Waikanae	11		TERESHCHENKO, Alexandra	Kelburn		
RHODES, Valerie	Kelburn	10					
RICHARDS, Grace	Petone-Central	12	10	THEOBALD, Carl	Waimarie	12	
Roberts, Barbara	Plimmerton	12		THEOBALD, Mike	Waimarie	16	8
ROBERTS, Claire	Plimmerton	7		THEOBALD, Shaun	Waimarie	9	2
ROBERTS, Graeme	Kelburn	-3.5		THESSMAN, Murray	Waimarie	9	
ROBERTS, Peggy	Waimarie	9		THOMPSON, Carol	Waikanae	9	
ROBERTSON, Isabel	Paraparaumu	18	7	THOMPSON, Lisa	Kelburn	7	
ROBERTSON, John	Paraparaumu	3	1	THOMPSON, Mavis	Kelburn	11	
ROBERTSON, Peter	Muritai			THORN, Alison	Khandallah	9	
ROBERTSON, Susan	Muritai			THORN, Moira	Plimmerton	8	
ROBINSON, Alison	Kelburn	-2.5	5	TILEY, John	Khandallah	8	
ROBINSON, Barbara	Khandallah	14	9	TOWNSEND-GREEN, Caroline	Kelburn	20	9
ROGERS, Donald	Waimarie	7	3		Wellington	9	
ROYLE, Lil	Paraparaumu	24	9	TRANTER, Judith	Plimmerton	10	
RUDGE, Esme	Petone-Central	10	8	TRESEDER, David	Kelburn		
RUMSEY, Nicky	Wellington	4		TROTTER, Ann	Kelburn		
RUSH, Peter	Paraparaumu	11		TROTTER, Judith	Kelburn	11	
RUSH, Rachel	Paraparaumu	12		TRUSCOTT, Pam	Wainuiomata	18	
RYAN, Diane	Khandallah	18	10	TUGWELL, Roy	Wellington	8	
SAKER, Joy	Paraparaumu	6		TURNER, Joy	Waimarie	16	8
SALTER, David	Paraparaumu	9		UPCHURCH, Jacquelyn			
SAMMONS, Annette	Wainuiomata	12			Waimarie	12	
SANDBROOK, Helen	Muritai			UPTON, Beverley	Kelburn	22	11
SANDIFORD, Neville	Paraparaumu	9		UPTON, Robert	Kelburn	2.5	6
SAUL, May	Paraparaumu	11		VAGG, Francie	Paraparaumu	14	10
SAUNDERS-FRANCIS, June				VAN AALST, John	Kelburn		
	Paraparaumu	10	5	VAN AALST, Libby	Kelburn		
SCANLAN, Ann	Waikanae	10		VAN BELLE, Doug	Wellington	-0.5	
SCHYNS, Anneke	Khandallah	9					

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VAN DER WALT, Adriaan					WIHONGI, Lorna	Paraparaumu	24	9	
	Plimmerton	20	5		WILLIAMS, Marian	Paraparaumu	10		
VAN DYK, Cor	Waimarie	10	5	GCR	WILLIAMSON, Patsy	Plimmerton	12	7	
VAN-BELLE, SAM	Wellington	24			WILLIAMSON, Ross	Plimmerton	10	6	
von STURMER, Arthur	Plimmerton	8			WILMER, Violet	Petone-Central	12		
WAISBROD, Janette	Waimarie	14			WILSON, Pat	Plimmerton	16	9	
WALKER, ALAN	Wellington		8		WILTON, Pat	Khandallah	11		
WALLENS, Bob	Muritai		10		WINDSOR, Chris	Waimarie	10	9	
WARRINGTON, Tony	Waimarie	7	6		WOGAN, Deirdre	Kelburn	18	10	
WATKINS, Jan	Plimmerton	16	9		WOOD, Kirsty	Kelburn			
Watkins, John	Plimmerton		10		WOODING, Hilary	Paraparaumu		11	
WATSON, Barbara	Plimmerton	9			WOODS, Dorothy	Paraparaumu	9		
WATSON, Kelvin	Plimmerton	10	4	U,GCR	Woods, June	Khandallah		12	
WEIGHT, Barbara	Khandallah		10		WOOLLEN, Don	Wellington	22	9	
WELLS, Joyce	Wainuiomata	18			WOOLLEN, Heather	Wellington	22	9	
WEST, Glenda	Wellington	20			WOOTTON, Myra	Waikanae	9		
WESTON, Ann	Kelburn		10		WOS, Vivienne	Waimarie	11		
WHITE, Anne	Waikanae	10	7		WREN, Audrey	Paraparaumu		11	
WHITE, Neville	Waikanae	9		U	WREN, George	Paraparaumu		11	
WHITE, Susan	Plimmerton	22	8		WRIGHT, Michael	Wellington	-3.5	1	U
WIFFEN, Pat	Kelburn				WYLDE, Susan	Kelburn			
WIGMORE, Edith	Muritai								

WEST COAST

Name	Club	AC	GC						
ATKINSON, Lois	Makura	10	3		McDERMOTT, Gordon	Makura		10	
BARKER, Judith	Makura		10		McDERMOTT, Louise	Makura		11	
BOWE, Betty	Rangimarie				McDONALD, Lesley	Rangimarie	9		
BROWN, Tony	Makura		10		MESSENGER, Irene	Makura	24	9	
BRUNING, Jacqui	Rangimarie	16	8		MORRIS, Lynn	Rangimarie			
BRYAN, Jeanette	Makura		9		O'KEEFE, Vivienne	Rangimarie		9	
BRYANT, Greg	Rangimarie				ORCHARD, David	Rangimarie	9	7	
BUCHANAN, Gwen	Rangimarie	4	8		O'SULLIVAN, Mandy	Makura		10	
CASSERLEY, Jim	Makura		10		O'SULLIVAN, Peter	Makura		10	
CHING, David	Makura	20	5		PETERSEN, Conrad	Rangimarie	0.5	3	R,U,GCR
CLARKE, Les	Rangimarie	14	8		RAE, Andy	Rangimarie	2.5		U
CLARKE, Maureen	Rangimarie		7		ROBERTSON, Christine				
DAVISON, Yvonne	Makura	10	4			Makura	14	5	
DOBSON, Eileen	Rangimarie		10		ROBERTSON, Stewart	Makura	-1.5		
DURKIN, Tom	Rangimarie	3	4		RUSS, Phillip	Makura		10	
EL HINSHERI, Cynthia	Makura	20	5		SMITH, Cliff	Makura		10	
ELLERY, Anne	Makura		10		SMITH, Glenys	Makura		11	
ELLERY, Tony	Makura		10		STANTON, Brent	Makura		10	
FOWLER, Anita	Rangimarie	6	5		STANTON, Kathie	Makura		10	
FRANKLIN, Ethel	Makura	7	4		STEEGH, Pamela	Makura	24	9	
GILCHRIST, Bill	Rangimarie				TIPPING, Beverly	Rangimarie		7	
GILCHRIST, Diana	Rangimarie	10	5		TROTT, Adriane	Rangimarie		9	
GLASSON, Margaret	Makura	18	4		WILMOT, Fred	Rangimarie			
HARRISON, Ailsa	Makura	4	4		WILSON, Meriem	Makura		10	
HOLLEY, Enid	Makura	18	5		WILSON, Peter	Makura		10	
HOLMES, Colin	Makura		10		WOOD, Jenny	Rangimarie		9	
HOLMES, Michel	Makura		10		WOOD, Margaret	Rangimarie		10	
JAMIESON, Margaret	Makura		12		WOODGATE, Norma	Makura		11	
KLEMPPEL, Joyce	Makura	24	12		WRATTEN, Allan	Rangimarie		4	
MARTIN, Lynley	Rangimarie		10		WRATTEN, Liz	Rangimarie		10	
					YOUNG, Sandy	Makura		6	

Tournament Calendar 2015/2016

AC	Association Croquet	Bold	CNZ Official Tournaments
GC	Golf Croquet	●	Weekend Tournament (including holiday weekends)
		Tier	See Appendix 4, Tournament Regulations
		▲	CNZ Invitation Events

Code	Start	Host	Tournament	Tier	Page
GC	Sat 26 Sep	●Heretaunga CC	GC Spring Tournament - Singles		335
AC	Sat 3 Oct	Counties-Manukau CA	NZ 0-3 & 4+ Championships	3	285
GC	Sat 3 Oct	●West Coast CA	Golf Croquet Tournament		376
AC	Sat 3 Oct	●Marewa CC	Princess Alexandra Open Singles		336
AC	Sat 3 Oct	●Marton CC	Open Championship Singles		339
AC	Sat 3 Oct	●Takaro CC	10+ Championship Singles		339
AC	Sun 4 Oct	●Takaro CC	Championship Doubles		339
GC	Sat 10 Oct	●Rose Gardens CC	Spring GC Tournament		341
AC	Sat 10 Oct	Morrinsville CC	Annual tournament		368
AC	Mon 12 Oct	Bay of Plenty CA	Annual Tournament		321
GC	Fri 16 Oct	Morrinsville CC	GC Annual Tournament		369
AC	Sat 17 Oct	●Bay of Plenty CA	CNZ Silver and Bronze Medals	3	286
AC	Sat 17 Oct	●Wellington CA	Woman's Open Singles		371
GC	Sat 17 Oct	●Rotorua CC	Annual Golf Croquet Tournament		325
AC	Sat 24 Oct	Croquet Auckland	Annual Champ singls (MAGAK)		318
AC	Sat 24 Oct	●Canterbury CA	Handicap Singles		328
GC	Sat 24 Oct	●Croquet Nelson	GC Handicap Tournament		347
AC	Sat 24 Oct	South Canterbury CA	Handicap Tournament		357
GC	Sat 24 Oct	●Point Chevalier CC	Labour Weekend Tournament		319
GC	Sat 24 Oct	●Marewa CC	Princess Alexandra GC		337
AC	Sat 24 Oct	●Wanganui-Martons CCs	Annual Tournament		343
AC	Wed 28 Oct	South Taranaki CA	CNZ North Island Championships	1	287
GC	Fri 30 Oct	Croquet Taranaki	Annual Tournament		364
GC	Sat 31 Oct	●Otago CA	Annual GC Tournament		353
GC	Sat 31 Oct	South Canterbury CA	Golf Croquet Grade Championships		358
AC/GC	Wed 4 Nov	Counties-Manukau CA	NZ Veterans' Champs – Northern	3	288
AC/GC	Wed 4 Nov	C. Manawatu-Wanganui	NZ Veterans' Champs – Central	3	289
AC/GC	Wed 4 Nov	Nelson CA	NZ Veterans' Champs – Southern	3	290
AC	Wed 4 Nov	Paeroa CC	Annual Tournament		369
AC	Thu 5 Nov	Canterbury CA	AC Open Championships		329
AC	Sat 7 Nov	●Waikanae CC	Open Singles		374
GC/AC	Mon 9 Nov	Marlborough CA	Veteran's Tournament		345
GC	Thu 12 Nov	C Manawatu-Wanganui	N. Island GC Grade Champs	1	291
GC	Thu 12 Nov	Canterbury CA	S. Island GC Champs	1	292

Code	Start	Host	Tournament	Tier	Page
GC	Thu 12 Nov	Wellington CA	GC Handicap Singles		373
AC/GC	Sat 14 Nov	Feilding CC	Annual Tournament		338
AC	Wed 18 Nov	Marlborough CA	CNZ South Island Championship	1	293
AC	Thu 19 Nov	Te Awamutu CC	Annual Tournament		370
AC	Sat 21 Nov	●South Taranaki CA	Lower North Island AC Teams		315
GC	Sat 21 Nov	●South Canterbury CA	GC Handicap Doubles		359
GC	Sat 21 Nov	●Orewa CC	Annual Tournament		320
AC	Sat 28 Nov	Croquet Taranaki	Annual Tournament		365
GC	Mon 30 Nov	Croquet Nelson	Golf Croquet Trans Tasman		4
AC	Mon 30 Nov	Whakatane CC	New World Hams AC Tournament		326
GC	Sat 5 Dec	●Whakatane CC	Weekend Golf Croquet Tournament		326
GC	Sun 6 Dec	●Canterbury CA	GC Handicap Doubles Tournament		330
GC	Sun 6 Dec	●Waimarie CC	Golf Croquet Open Singles		375
AC	Sat 12 Dec	●Croquet Auckland	Northern Premier Silver Badge	2	294
AC	Sat 12 Dec	●C. Manawatu-Wanganui	Central Premier Silver Badge	2	295
AC	Sat 12 Dec	●West Coast CA	Southern Premier Silver Badge	2	296
GC	Sat 19 Dec	●Canterbury CA	Under 21 Golf Croquet	1	297
AC	Sun 27 Dec	Wellington CA	Open Championship Singles		371
GC	Mon 4 Jan	Waikato-King Country CA	CNZ Golf Croquet Nationals	1	298
AC	Thu 7 Jan	Marlborough CA	Annual tournament		345
AC/GC	Thu 7 Jan	Whangarei CC	Annual tournament		351
AC	Sat 9 Jan	Orewa CC	Annual Tournament		320
AC	Sat 9 Jan	P. North City Clubs	Triton Hearing Tournament		340
AC	Sat 16 Jan	Wellington CA	NZ Open Championships	1	299
AC/GC	Sat 16 Jan	Croquet Southland Inc	Annual Tournament		362
GC	Sat 23 Jan	●Croquet Hawkes Bay	Lower North Island GC Teams		315
AC	Sat 23 Jan	South Canterbury CA	Annual Tournament		361
AC	Sat 23 Jan	●Waikanae CC	4+ Championship		374
GC	Sat 30 Jan	Counties Manukau CA	Upper North Island GC Teams		316
AC	Sat 30 Jan	●Thames Valley CA	Upper North Island AC Teams		317
AC/GC	Sat 30 Jan	Otago CA	NZ Masters		354
GC	Sat 30 Jan	●South Canterbury CA	GC Doubles Tournament		360
AC	Thu 4 Feb	South Taranaki CA	Annual Tournament		363
GC	Sat 6 Feb	Bay of Plenty CA	▲ Yvonne Yeates GC Invitation	1	301
GC	Sat 6 Feb	Bay of Plenty CA	▲ Duncan Dixon GC Invitation	1	302
GC	Sat 6 Feb	Bay of Plenty CA	▲ Gordon Smith GC Invitation	1	303
GC	Sat 6 Feb	●Croquet Nelson	GC Grade Championship		348
AC	Sat 6 Feb	Wellington CA	Annual Doubles		372
AC	Sat 6 Feb	●Point Chevalier CC	Waitangi Weekend Tournament		319
AC	Mon 8 Feb	Wellington CA	Annual Singles		372
AC	Wed 10 Feb	C. Manawatu-Wanganui	Men's and Women's Champs	2	304
GC	Fri 12 Feb	Croquet Mt Maunganui	CMM Annual GC Tournament		323
GC	Sat 13 Feb	●Canterbury CA	GC Grade Championships		330
GC	Sat 13 Feb	●South Canterbury CA	GC Handicap Singles		358
GC	Sat 13 Feb	●Wanganui CC	Annual GC Tournament		344

Code	Start	Host	Tournament	Tier	Page
AC	Mon 15 Feb	Rotorua CC	Annual AC Tournament		325
AC	Thu 18 Feb	Wakatipu CC	Annual Tournament		356
AC	Fri 19 Feb	Wairarapa CA	▲ NZ Women's Invitation	2	305
AC	Sat 20 Feb	●West Coast CA	Annual Tournament		376
AC	Mon 22 Feb	Thames Valley CA	Annual Tournament		366
GC	Fri 26 Feb	Bay of Plenty CA	11th Annual GC Tournament		322
GC	Sat 27 Feb	●Croquet Hawkes Bay	Women's GC Tournament	2	306
GC	Sat 27 Feb	●Counties-Manukau CA	Annual GC Tournament		331
AC	Sat 27 Feb	●Otago CA	Annual Men's & Women's		352
AC	Mon 29 Feb	Whakatane CC	Autumn Association Tournament		327
AC/GC	Wed 2 Mar	Pukekohe CC	Annual Tournament		332
AC	Fri 4 Mar	Wellington CA	Arthur Ross Memorial	3	307
AC	Sat 5 Mar	Croquet Nelson	Annual Tournament		349
GC	Sat 5 Mar	●South Taranaki CA	Golf Tournament		363
GC	Sat 5 Mar	●Rose Gardens CC	Sports Turf Renovators GC Tourn.		341
GC	Sat 5 Mar	●Whakatane CC	Autumn Weekend GC Tournament		327
AC	Mon 7 Mar	Canterbury CA	Agnes Dick AC Handicap Doubles		328
AC	Mon 7 Mar	Northland CA	Lanna Morgan Memorial		350
AC	Mon 7 Mar	Wellington CA	Veteran's Handicap Singles		373
AC	Wed 9 Mar	Croquet Mt Maunganui	CMM 57th Annual Tournament-AC		324
GC	Sat 12 Mar	●Croquet Auckland	GC Gold & Silver Stars	2	308
GC	Sat 12 Mar	●Canterbury CA	GC Handicap Singles Tournament		330
AC	Sat 12 Mar	Croquet Hawkes Bay	Annual Tournament - AC		334
AC	Sat 12 Mar	Croquet Nelson	Annual Men's & Women's		349
GC	Sat 12 Mar	●Takaro CC	GC Handicap Doubles		342
AC	Sat 12 Mar	●Wanganui CC	Championship Singles Tournament		344
AC	Wed 16 Mar	Croquet Nelson	▲ The CA Silver Tray Invitation	1	309
AC	Wed 16 Mar	Croquet Nelson	▲ Miss Edwina Thompson Invitation	2	310
AC	Wed 16 Mar	Croquet Nelson	▲ Roger Murfitt Invitation	2	311
GC	Thu 17 Mar	Croquet Hawkes Bay	Annual GC Tournament		333
AC	Fri 18 Mar	Croquet Auckland	▲ Mrs RA Clarke Copper Tray	3	312
AC	Fri 18 Mar	Croquet Taranaki	▲ The CA Gold Cup Invitation	3	313
GC	Sat 19 Mar	●Marlborough CA	Golf Croquet Handicap Event		346
AC	Sat 19 Mar	●Waimarie CC	AC Open Singles		375
GC	Mon 21 Mar	Thames Valley CA	Annual Tournament		367
AC	Fri 25 Mar	Alexandra CC	Easter Tournament		355
GC	Sat 2 Apr	●Nelson CA	National Secondary School Finals		314
AC	Sat 4 Jun	●Point Chevalier CC	Queen's Birthday Weekend Tourn.		319

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Croquet New Zealand Tournaments

Croquet New Zealand presents

The New Zealand 0–3 & 4 plus Championships

to be held by Counties-Manukau Association
at Pukekohe Croquet Club

from Saturday 3rd to Monday 5th October 2015 at 8:30am

- Manager:** Jenny Begg, 70 O'Connor Drive, Pukekohe 2120
Ph: (09) 238 5843 Email: glencairn@maxnet.co.nz
- Asst. Manager:** Pat Lester, 5 Silkwood Cres, Karaka, Papakura 2113
Ph: (09) 299 7254 Email: frankpat@orcon.net.nz
- Referee:** Alex Begg, 70 O'Connor Drive, Pukekohe 2120
Ph: (09) 238 5843 Email: glencairn@maxnet.co.nz
- Handicapper:** TBA
- Headquarters:** Pukekohe Croquet Club, 79 Harris Street, Pukekohe
- Publicity:** J Begg
- Catering:** Morning and afternoon teas will be available. Lunches may be ordered.
- Entries:** Entries close **Thursday 17th September 2015**
- Register online at www.croquet.org.nz, or
- send copy of Official Entry Form with all entry fees to CNZ, Executive Director, PO Box 11259, Wellington 6142
- Entry Fees:** Singles: \$35 per player. Doubles: \$25 per player.

Events

1. New Zealand Scr to 3 bisques Championship Singles: Challenge Trophy presented by Mrs D. Currin. **2014–15- Graeme Fisher**
2. New Zealand 4 Bisques & Over Championship: The Whitaker Cup presented by A.G.F. Ross. **2014–15- Daphne Hannagan**

Conditions

1. Advanced Singles Play (Championship).
2. **Event 1** - open to players of handicap Scratch to 3 bisques. **Event 2** - open to players of handicaps 4 bisques and over.
3. In all events a two and a half hour time limit, with Regulation 8, will apply. In order to complete the tournament in the time available, entries may have to be limited.
4. Method of play will be decided after entries have been received. This decision will be based on providing a full tournament's play for competitors. Players will be notified at the start of the tournament which method of play is being used.
5. Nominal hoop dimensions will be set at the largest ball plus $\frac{1}{16}$ of an inch with an upward and downward tolerance of $\frac{1}{32}$ inch.

Dawson International and Barlow GT Balls

****Please note the information on the
Bronze / Silver / Gold development squads at the front of the Yearbook****

Croquet New Zealand presents

The New Zealand Silver & Bronze Medals

**to be held by the Bay of Plenty Croquet Association at Katikati
on Saturday 17th and Sunday 18th October 2015 at 8:30am**

Manager: Barbara Tregoweth
Ph: (07) 549 5006 Email: Tregoweth.b@gmail.com

Referee: Allister McGregor

Headquarters: Katikati Croquet Club

Catering: A clubhouse fee of \$5 per day (which includes tea/coffee/light refreshments) will be paid by all players to the host club (headquarters).

Entries: Entries close **Thursday 1st October 2015**
- Register online at www.croquet.org.nz, or
- send copy of Official Entry Form with all entry fees to CNZ,
Executive Director, PO Box 11259, Wellington 6142
Entries may be limited

Entry Fees: Each competitor \$35

Conditions

1. Advanced Singles Play (Championship).
2. Nominal hoop dimensions will be set at the largest ball plus $\frac{1}{32}$ of an inch with an upward and downward tolerance of $\frac{1}{64}$ inch.
3. This Tournament will be played as Section Play. The size of sections or blocks will be decided after entries have been received. This decision will be based on providing a full Tournament's play for competitors.
4. Time limits may apply.
5. Winner will be awarded The Silver Medal. **2014–15- not played**
Runner-up: The Bronze Medal. **2014–15- not played**

Dawson International Balls

Croquet New Zealand presents

The 92nd North Island Championships

to be held by South Taranaki at Park CC and Hawera CC

Wednesday 28th October to Sunday 1st November 2015 at 8:30am

- Manager &** Eileen Judd, 107 Warwick Road, RD 21, Stratford 4391
- Handicapper:** Email: judd-hotter@xtra.co.nz
- Referee:** Eileen Judd
- Handicapper:** TBA
- Headquarters:** Park Croquet Club, James Memorial Park, High Street, Hawera
Ph: (027) 304 2306
- Other Venue** Hawera Croquet Club, Albion Street, Hawera, Ph: 027 278 5172
- Catering:** A clubhouse fee of \$5 per day (which includes tea/coffee/light refreshments) will be paid by all players to the host club.
- Entries:** Entries close **Thursday 15th October 2015**
- Register online at www.croquet.org.nz, or send copy of Official Entry Form with all entry fees to CNZ, Executive Director, PO Box 11259, Wellington 6142
- Entry Fees:** Open Singles \$40. Event 1(a) but not event 1 \$30. Doubles each player \$25
Late entries may be accepted on application to the manager.

Events:

- North Island Open Championship:** Open to all. Play will commence with a seeded knockout draw. Each match will be played as a best of three games with cumulative time limits of 4/7/9 hours, except the manager may choose to vary the time limits and/or play best of 5 matches from the semi final onwards. Challenge Trophy presented by Residents of Palmerston North.
2014-15 – Greg Bryant
1(a) North Island Open Plate: Open to all. Flexible Swiss – single games. All players who are knocked out of the Open singles draw (excluding finalists) are eligible to enter event 1(a). Results from the Open draw are carried over. The manager may determine a time limit and a minimum number of games to be played. **-2014-15- Dennis Bullock**
- North Island Championship Doubles:** Method of play to be determined once all entries are received. Challenge Trophies – Cups presented by Mr J. A. Nash, MP and the Hawkes Bay Association **2014-15 – Steve Clarke and Bruce Barker**
- North Island Singles:** Open to players whose handicaps are 4 bisques and over. Players in the Open Championship will not be eligible. Method of play to be determined once entries are received. Challenge Cup, Hawken Cup. **2014-14 Robert McLay**
Runner-up: June Aitken Memorial Trophy. **2014-15- Hemi McLaren**

Conditions

- Entries may be limited to the top 32 entrants and time limits may be imposed.
- If possible, events 1, 1(a) and 2 will be held at Park CC, event 3 will be held at Hawera CC.
- The allocation of byes in the Open draw will be done to minimise the likelihood of someone who has had a bye playing someone who has already played a match (i.e. Byes will be grouped where possible) Any players with a bye in the first round of the Open Singles draw will be notified as soon as possible.
- Event 2 will be played on Wednesday 28th and Thursday 29th October 2015.
- Events 1, 1(a) and 3 will commence at 8:30am, Friday 30th October 2015. Early matches in Event 1(a) may be played by those entered in Event 1. (i.e in the case of a player having a first round bye in event 1)
- Nominal hoop dimensions will be set to the widest axis of any ball to be used on the lawn plus $\frac{1}{32}$ nd of an inch with an upwards tolerance of zero and a downward tolerance of $\frac{1}{64}$ th of an inch.

Dawson International Balls

Croquet New Zealand presents
**The 30th New Zealand Veterans' Northern
 Championship**

**to be held by the Counties-Manukau Croquet Association
 at Pukekohe Croquet Club**

from Wednesday 4th to Sunday 8rd November 2015 at 8:30am

Managers: Alex Begg, 70 O'Connor Drive, Pukekohe 2120.

Ph: (09) 238 5843 Email: glenclain@maxnet.co.nz

Accommodation: Some billets available at Pukekohe.

Headquarters: AC & GC events - Pukekohe Croquet Club, 79 Harris Street, Pukekohe

Publicity: TBA

Catering: Morning and afternoon tea will be available. Lunches may be ordered.

Entries: Entries close **Thursday 22nd October 2015**

- Register online at www.croquet.org.nz, or send copy of Official Entry Form with all entry fees to CNZ, Executive Director, PO Box 11259, Wellington 6142

Entry Fees: \$35 per player singles, \$25 doubles

Events

- 1. New Zealand Veteran's Association Croquet Championship Singles:** Open to all. Challenge Cup presented by Misses Weir and Goodwin. **2014–15-Nelson Morrow**
- 2. New Zealand Veterans' Association Croquet Handicap Singles:** Trophy presented by Mr & Mrs J.N. Ward. **2014–15- Jeff France**

Events 1 & 2 will be held on Wednesday and Thursday. A time limit of two and a half hours, with Regulation 8 will apply. Players may enter for only one of Events 1 & 2.

- 3. New Zealand Veterans' Association Croquet Handicap Doubles:** Challenge Trays presented by Mr W.B. McNaught. **2014–15- Phyllis Young and Ross Sutton**
- 4. New Zealand Veterans' Golf Croquet Handicap Doubles:** Silver Cups presented by Mrs B.P. Aldridge. **2014–15- Sally Cole and Susan McKessar**

Events 3 & 4 will be held on Friday. Players may enter for only one of Events 3 & 4.

- 5. New Zealand Veterans' Golf Croquet Championship Singles:** Open to all. Challenge Cup presented by Misses Weir and Goodwin. **2014–15- Geoff Young**
- 6. New Zealand Veterans' Golf Croquet Handicap Singles:** Open to players with a handicap of 6 or more. Silver Cup presented by the Canterbury Croquet Association. **2014–15- Not played**

Events 5 & 6 will be held on Saturday and Sunday.

Players may enter for only one of Events 5 & 6.

Conditions

1. Players must be 60 years of age or older at the start of the tournament.
2. Players must have a valid Association Croquet handicap at the date of entry to events 1, 2 or 3
 Players must have a valid Golf Croquet handicap at the date of entry to events 4, 5 or 6.
3. In order to complete the tournament in time entries may have to be limited. Entries will be accepted in order of receipt.
4. Nominal hoop dimensions will be set at 3¾ inches.

Dawson International Balls

Croquet New Zealand presents

The 30th New Zealand Veterans' Central Region Championship

to be held by Croquet Manawatu-Wanganui at Rangatira
from Wednesday 4th to Sunday 8rd November 2015

- Manager & Handicapper:** Michael Hardman, 19 Winston Avenue, Palmerston North 4410
Ph: (06) 353 5980 Email: mjhardenman@xtra.co.nz
- Referee:** AC: Vince Neall. Ph: (06) 356 9836 Email: vandaneall@inspire.net.nz
GC: Micki Tyler. Ph: (06) 358 9555 Email: micki.tyler@xtra.co.nz
- Venue:** Rangatira Croquet Club, McPhee Street, Dannevirke
- Publicity:** Rex Oliver, 373a Ruahine Street, Palmerston North 4410
Ph: (06) 359 2334 Email: rex.veronica@xtra.co.nz
- Catering:** A clubhouse fee of \$5 per day (which includes tea/coffee/light refreshments) will be paid by all players to the host club.
- Entries:** Entries close **Thursday 22nd October 2015**
- Register online at www.croquet.org.nz, or send copy of Official Entry Form (see back of Yearbook) with all entry fees to CNZ, Executive Director, PO Box 11259, Wellington 6142
- Entry Fees:** \$35 per player singles, \$25 per player doubles

Events

1. New Zealand Veteran's Association Croquet Championship Singles: Open to all. Challenge Cup presented by Misses Weir and Goodwin. **2014-15 – Marion McInnes**
2. New Zealand Veterans' Association Croquet Handicap Singles: Trophy presented by Mr & Mrs J.N. Ward. **2014-15 – Ken Managh**
Events 1 & 2 will be held on Wednesday & Thursday, starting at 8:30am. Players may enter for only one of Events 1 & 2.
3. New Zealand Veterans' Association Croquet Handicap Doubles. Challenge Trays presented by Mr W.B. McNaught. **2014-15 – Not played**
4. New Zealand Veterans' Golf Croquet Handicap Doubles. Silver Cups presented by Mrs B.P. Aldridge. **2014-15 – Tony Stephens and Ian Power**
Events 3 and 4 will be held on Friday, starting at 8:30am. Players may enter for only one of Events 3 & 4.
5. New Zealand Veterans' Golf Croquet Championship Singles: Open to all. Challenge Cup presented by Misses Weir and Goodwin. **2014-15 – Tony Stephens**
6. New Zealand Veterans' Golf Croquet Handicap Singles: Open to players with a handicap of 6 or more. Silver Cup presented by the Canterbury Croquet Association. **2014-15 – Joan Cook**
Events 5 & 6 will be held on Saturday and Sunday, starting at 9:00am. Players may enter for only one of Events 5 & 6.

Conditions

1. Players must have a valid AC handicap at the date of entry to events 1, 2 or 3.
2. Players must have a valid GC handicap at the date of entry to events 4, 5 or 6.
3. In order to complete the tournament in time entries may have to be limited. Entries will be accepted in order of receipt.
4. Nominal hoop dimensions will be set at 3¾ inches.

Dawson International Balls

**AC
GC**

Croquet New Zealand presents
The 30th New Zealand Veterans'
Southern Region Championship
 To be held by the Nelson Association at Nelson-
 Hinemoa Croquet Club

from Wednesday 4^h to Sunday 8rd November 2015 at 8:30am

Manager: TBA

Referee: Manly Bowater

Ph: (03) 548 7971

Email: manlyandsuebo@kinect.co.nz

Handicapper Sue Bowater

(AC): Ph: (03) 548 7971

Email: manlyandsuebo@kinect.co.nz

Handicapper Mike McLure

(GC): Ph: (03) 547 5424

Email: mike@terminatormallets.co.nz

Headquarters: Nelson-Hinemoa Croquet Club

Publicity: Mary North

Ph: (03) 545 7290

Email: mapua.mary@xtra.co.nz

Catering: A clubhouse fee of \$5 per day (which includes tea/coffee/light refreshments) will be paid by all players to the host club.

Entries: Entries close **Thursday 22nd October 2015**

- Register online at www.croquet.org.nz, or

- send copy of Official Entry Form with all entry fees to CNZ,
 Executive Director, PO Box 11259, Wellington 6142

Entry Fees: \$35 singles, \$25 doubles per player each event

Events

1. New Zealand Veteran's Association Croquet Championship Singles: Open to all. Challenge Cup presented by Misses Weir and Goodwin. **2014–15 – Marion Prentice**
2. New Zealand Veterans' Association Croquet Handicap Singles: Trophy presented by Mr & Mrs J.N. Ward. **2014–15 – Margaret Heaney**
Events 1 & 2 will be held on Wednesday and Thursday. A time limit of two and a half hours, with Regulation 8, will apply. Players may enter for only one of Events 1 & 2
3. New Zealand Veterans' Association Croquet Handicap Doubles: Challenge Trays presented by Mr W.B. McNaught. **2014–15-Not played**
4. New Zealand Veterans' Golf Croquet Handicap Doubles: Silver Cups presented by Mrs B.P. Aldridge.
2014–15 – Jackie Brunning and Diana Gilchrist
Events 3 & 4 will be held on Friday. Players may enter for only one of Events 3 & 4
5. New Zealand Veterans' Golf Croquet Championship Singles: Open to all. Challenge Cup presented by Misses Weir and Goodwin. **2014–15 – Marion Prentice**
6. New Zealand Veterans' Golf Croquet Handicap Singles: Open to players with a handicap of 6 or more. Silver Cup presented by the Canterbury Croquet Association. **2014–15 – not played**

Events 5 & 6 will be held on Saturday and Sunday. Players may enter for only one of Events 5 & 6.

Conditions

1. Players must be 60 years of age or older at the start of the tournament.
2. Players must have a valid Association Croquet handicap at the date of entry to events 1, 2 or 3. Players must have a valid Golf Croquet handicap at the date of entry to events 4, 5 or 6.
3. In order to complete the tournament in time entries may have to be limited. Entries will be accepted in order of receipt.
4. Nominal hoop dimensions will be set at 3¾ inches.

Croquet New Zealand presents

The North Island Golf Croquet Championships

To be held by Croquet Manawatu-Wanganui at Wanganui
from Thursday 12th to Sunday 15th November 2015 at 8:30am

- Manager:** Michael Hardman, 19 Winston Avenue, Palmerston North 4410
Ph: (06) 353 5980 Email: mjhardman@xtra.co.nz
- Referee:** Micki Tyler. Ph: (06) 358 9555 Email: micki.tyler@xtra.co.nz
- Handicapper:** Micki Tyler. Ph: (06) 358 9555 Email: micki.tyler@xtra.co.nz
- Headquarters:** Wanganui Croquet Club, Parsons Street, Wanganui (8 lawns)
- Catering:** A clubhouse fee of \$5 per day (which includes tea/coffee/light refreshments) will be paid by all players to the host club.
Lunches may be ordered.
- Entries:** Entries close Thursday 29th **October 2015**
- Register online at www.croquet.org.nz, or
- send copy of Official Entry Form with all entry fees to CNZ,
Executive Director,
PO Box 11259, Wellington 6142
- Entry Fees:** \$35 per person per event.

Events

1. **Open Singles:** To be played Saturday and Sunday. **2014–15 – Phillip Drew**
2. **Open Doubles:** To be played Thursday and Friday. New event for 2015/16.

Conditions

1. Time limits may apply.
2. In order to complete the event, entries may be limited.
3. Method of play in all Events will be decided after entries have been received. This decision will be based on providing a full Tournament's play for competitors.
4. Players will be notified at the start of the tournament which method of play is being used.
5. Trophies donated by North Island Croquet Clubs.
6. Nominal hoop dimensions will be set at the largest ball plus $\frac{1}{16}$ of an inch with an upward and downward tolerance of $\frac{1}{32}$ inch.

Dawson International Balls

Croquet New Zealand presents

The South Island Golf Croquet Championships

To be held by Canterbury Croquet Association
at United Croquet Club
From Thursday 12th to Sunday 15th November 2015

Manager: Gordon Smith & Robyn Dawson
Ph: (03) 385 5957 Email: g.e.smith@clear.net.nz

Referee: Philippa Porter

Handicapper: Ken Kinzett

Headquarters: United Croquet Club, Hagley Park, Christchurch

Entries: Entries close **Thursday 5th November 2015**

- Register online at www.croquet.org.nz, or

- send copy of Official Entry Form with all entry fees to CNZ,
Executive Director, PO Box 11259, Wellington 6142

Entry Fees: \$35 per person per event

Catering: A clubhouse fee of \$5 per day (which includes tea/coffee/light refreshments) will be paid by all players to the host club.

Events

1. **Open Singles:** To be played Saturday and Sunday. **2014–15- Jared Keeman**
2. **Open Doubles:** To be played Thursday and Friday. New event for 2015-16.

Conditions

1. Time limits may apply.
2. In order to complete the event, entries may be limited.
3. Method of play in all Events will be decided after entries have been received. This decision will be based on providing a full Tournament's play for competitors. Players will be notified at the start of the tournament which method of play is being used.
4. Trophies donated by the Timaru Croquet Club.
5. Nominal hoop dimensions will be set at the largest ball plus $\frac{1}{16}$ of an inch with an upward and downward tolerance of $\frac{1}{32}$ inch.

Dawson International Balls

Croquet New Zealand presents
The 81st South Island Championships
 To be held by Marlborough Croquet Association,
 at Blenheim Croquet Club

Wednesday 18th to Sunday 22nd November 2015 at 8:30am

Manager: Anne Masters
 Ph: (03) 578 3519 Email: aa.masters@ihug.co.nz

Referee: Anne Masters
 Ph: (03) 578 3519 Email: aa.masters@ihug.co.nz

Headquarters: Blenheim Croquet Club

Other Venue: Brooklyn Croquet Club

Catering: A clubhouse fee of \$5 per day (which includes tea/coffee/light refreshments) will be paid by all players to the host club. Light lunches to purchase.

Entries: Entries close **Monday 2nd November 2015**

Register online at www.croquet.org.nz, or send copy of Official Entry Form with all entry fees to CNZ, Executive Director, PO Box 11259, Wellington 6142

Entry Fees: Open Singles \$40 includes free entry for event 1(a).
 Event 1(a) but not event 1 \$30. Doubles each player \$25
 Late entries may be accepted on application to the manager.

Events:

1. South Island Open Championship: Open to all. Play will commence with a seeded knockout draw. Each match will be played as a best of three games with cumulative time limits of 4/7/9 hours, except the manager may choose to vary the time limits and/or play best-of-5 matches from the semi final onwards.

Challenge Trophy presented by Mr R W McCreath. **2014–15- Greg Bryant**

- 1(a) **South Island Open Plate:** Open to all. Flexible Swiss – single games. All players who are knocked out of the Open singles draw (excluding finalists) are eligible to enter event 1(a). Results from the Open draw are carried over. The manager may determine a time limit and a minimum number of games to be played.

2014–15- Peter Westaway

2. South Island Championship Doubles: Method of play will be determined once entries are received. Challenge Trophies – two salvers presented by Mr and Mrs W H Kirk. **2014–15- Dennis Bulloch and Neil Segar**
3. South Island Singles: Open to players whose handicaps are 4 bisques and over. Players who are competitors in the Open Championship will not be eligible. Method of play to be determined once entries are received. Challenge Trophy presented by Mrs Lesley Wilson. **2014–15- Anita Fowler**

Conditions

1. In order to complete the Tournament in the time available, entries may be limited to the top 32 competitors.
2. The allocation of byes in the Open draw will be done to minimise the likelihood of someone who has had a bye playing someone who has already played a match (i.e. Byes will be grouped where possible). Any players with a bye in the first round of the Open Singles draw will be notified as soon as possible.
3. Events 1 and 1(a) will commence at 8:30am, Friday 20th November 2015. Players entered in event 1 with a first round bye can play early Plate matches.
4. Event 2 will be played on Wednesday 18th and Thursday 19th November 2015.
5. Nominal hoop dimensions will be set to the widest axis of any ball to be used on the lawn plus $\frac{1}{32}$ nd of an inch with an upwards tolerance of zero and a downward tolerance of $\frac{1}{64}$ th of an inch.

Singles 9 Bisques and under are Ranking Events

Croquet New Zealand presents

Northern Premier Silver Badge for Handicaps - 4 to +2.5

to be held by Croquet Auckland
at Epsom/Remuera Croquet Club, Auckland
on Saturday 12th and Sunday 13th December 2015 at 8:30am

Manager: Maida Beetson, 10 Prebble Place, Mission Bay, Auckland 1071
Ph: (09) 528 7401 Email: maidabeetson@gmail.com

Referee: Kathie Grant, 14A Rewi Road, RoyalOak, Auckland 1023
Ph: (09) 555 2962 Email: kathie@grant.net.nz

Handicapper: Bruce Heasley, 1/2 Darwin Lane, Remuera, Auckland 1061
Ph: (09) 522 2322 Email: b.heasley@xtra.co.nz

Headquarters: Epsom/Remuera Croquet Club, 259 Gillies Ave, Epsom,
Auckland 1023 Ph: (09) 630 2765

Catering: A clubhouse fee of \$5 per day (which includes tea/coffee/light refreshments) will be paid by all players to the host club.

Entries: Entries close **Thursday 26th November 2015**
Entries payable to Croquet New Zealand

Entry Fees: \$35 per person per event.

Conditions:

1. Refer to Appendix 6 of the CNZ Tournament Regulations.
2. Nominal hoop dimensions will be set to the widest axis of any ball to be used on the lawn plus $\frac{1}{32}$ nd of an inch with an upwards tolerance of zero and a downward tolerance of $\frac{1}{64}$ th of an inch.

Silver Badge: 2014–15 - Vincent Commarieu

Dawson International Balls

Croquet New Zealand presents

Central Premier Silver Badge for Handicaps -4 to +2.5

To be hosted by Croquet Manawatu-Wanganui
at Marton Croquet Club

On Saturday 12th and Sunday 13th December 2015

- Manager:** Jean McIntyre, 53 Tutaenui Road, Marton 4710
Ph: (06) 327 5575 Email: graeme.jean@xtra.co.nz
- Referee:** Jean McIntyre, Ph: (06) 327 5575 Email: graeme.jean@xtra.co.nz
- Handicapper:** Graeme McIntyre
Ph: (06) 327 5575 Email: graeme.jean@xtra.co.nz
- Headquarters:** Marton Croquet Club
- Entries:** Entries close Thursday 26th November 2015
- Register online at www.croquet.org.nz, or
- send copy of Official Entry Form with all entry fees to CNZ,
Executive Director, PO Box 11259, Wellington 6142
- Entry Fees:** \$35 per person per event.
- Catering** A clubhouse fee of \$5 per day (which includes tea/coffee/light refreshments) will be paid by all players to the host club.

Conditions

1. Refer to Appendix 6 of the CNZ Tournament Regulations.
2. Nominal hoop dimensions will be set to the widest axis of any ball to be used on the lawn plus $\frac{1}{32}$ nd of an inch with an upwards tolerance of zero and a downward tolerance of $\frac{1}{64}$ th of an inch.

Silver Badge: 2014–15 - Greg Bryant

Dawson International Balls

Croquet New Zealand presents

Southern Premier Silver Badge for Handicaps -4 to +2.5

**to be held by the West Coast Association at Rangimarie
on Saturday 12th and Sunday 13th December 2015**

Manager: Greg Bryant

Ph: (03) 789 5240

Email: gregbryant@xtra.co.nz

Referee: Conrad Peterson

Ph: (03) 789 8263

Email: viv.con@xtra.co.nz

Headquarters: Rangimarie Croquet Club, Brougham Street, Westport

Entries: Close Friday 4th December 2015

Draw: Games will be organised in response to the number of entrants so as to maximise the number of games played

Entry Fees: \$35 each payable to the Croquet New Zealand

Catering: A clubhouse fee of \$5 per day (which includes tea/coffee/light refreshments) will be paid by all players to the host club.

Any additional catering information will be provided to entrants prior to the commencement of the event.

Conditions

1. Refer to Appendix 6 of the CNZ Tournament Regulations.
2. Nominal hoop dimensions will be set to the widest axis of any ball to be used on the lawn plus 1/32nd of an inch with an upwards tolerance of zero and a downward tolerance of 1/64th of an inch

Silver Badge: 2014–15-*Richard Kimberley*

Croquet New Zealand presents
The 1st Croquet NZ U21 GC Championship

**to be held by the Canterbury Croquet Association
 at United Croquet Club**

From Saturday 19th to Sunday 20th December 2015 at 8:30am

Manager & Chris Clarke
Handicapper: Ph: (03) 385 5957 Email: Chrisd4clarke@hotmail.com
Referee: Chris Clarke
Handicapper: Ken Kinzett
Headquarters: United Croquet Club, Hagley Park, Christchurch
 Ph: (03) 366 5854
Catering: A clubhouse fee of \$5 per day (which includes tea/coffee/light refreshments) will be paid by all players to the host club.
 Lunch available.
Entries: Entries of \$20 close with Croquet New Zealand **Thursday 3rd December 2015**

Events:

- 1. Open Singles:** Open to all CNZ-affiliated players aged under 21 as at 19th December 2015.
- 1a. Plate:** Open to all players who do not qualify for the knockout.

Conditions

1. The method of play will be determined once entries have been received, based on trying to get a full tournaments play for all participants. There will be block play with the top qualifiers progressing to a Knockout.
2. Nominal hoop dimensions will be set to the widest axis of any ball to be used on the lawn plus $\frac{1}{32}$ nd of an inch with an upwards tolerance of zero and a downward tolerance of $\frac{1}{64}$ th of an inch.

****There will be coaching for Youth Development Squads
 on the 17th and 18th December.**

Please watch for further information on the Croquet NZ website**

Dawson International Balls

Croquet New Zealand presents

CNZ National Golf Croquet Tournament

To be held by Waikato-King Country and Thames Valley at
Claudlands, Hamilton East and Morrinsville

from Monday 4th to Sunday 10th January 2016 from 8:30am

Manager: Geoff Young, Ph: (07) 888 4995. Email: geoffyoung@xnet.co.nz

Assistant Morrinsville: Joan Jenkin Ph; (07) 889 6789

Managers: Email; joanjenkin@gmail.com

Claudlands: Jean Brooker Ph (07) 854 1304

Email; jeanandtim@hotmail.com

Hamilton East: TBA

Referee: Geoff Young

Headquarters: Morrinsville Croquet Club (4 lawns)

Other Venues: Claudlands (5 lawns), Hamilton East (4 Lawns)

Entries: Entries close **Tuesday 22nd December 2015**

- Register online at www.croquet.org.nz, or

- send copy of Official Entry Form with all entry fees to CNZ,
Executive Director, PO Box 11259, Wellington 6142

Entry Fees: Premier Singles \$60.00, Limited Singles \$35. Doubles \$30.

Catering: A clubhouse fee of \$5 per day (which includes tea/coffee/light refreshments) will be paid by all players to the host club. Lunch available.

Events

- 1. New Zealand Golf Croquet Open Singles:** Open to all. Trophy presented by Mr S & Mrs C Piercy. To be played at Claudlands & Hamilton East.
2014–15 – Duncan Dixon
- 2. New Zealand Golf Croquet Open Doubles:** Open to all. Croquet New Zealand Trophy. To be played at Claudlands & Hamilton East.
2014–15- Chris Clarke & Ian Burridge (UK)
- 3. New Zealand Golf Croquet Singles:** For players with a handicap of 4 or over. To be played at Morrinsville. Presidents Trophy presented by Mr & Mrs G.H. Young. **2014–15 – Bob McKenzie**
- 4. New Zealand Golf Croquet 'Limited' Doubles:** For players with a handicap of 4 or over. To be played at Morrinsville Croquet New Zealand Trophy.
2014–15- Roger Hurnard & Louise Starkey

Conditions

- Nominal hoop dimensions for Open events will be set at the widest axis of any ball to be used on the lawn plus $\frac{1}{32}$ nd of an inch, with an upwards tolerance of zero and a downward tolerance of $\frac{1}{64}$ th of an inch.
- Nominal hoop dimensions for Limited events will be set at the largest ball plus $\frac{1}{32}$ of an inch with an upward and downward tolerance of $\frac{1}{64}$ inch
- Entries may be limited and world rankings and lowest index handicaps will be given priority.
- Method of play will be decided after entries have been received. This decision will be based on providing a full tournament's play for competitors. Players will be notified at the start of the tournament which method of play is being used.
- Tournament will commence with doubles.
- **The seeding for the Singles Knockout will be by a trial method in 2015-16, not the method outlined in Appendix 1(b) of the Tournament Regulations**

Dawson International Balls

Croquet New Zealand Presents

The New Zealand Open Championships

Held by the Wellington Croquet Association at Waimarie
from Saturday 16th to Sunday 24th January 2016 from 8:30am

- Manager:** Tom Berryman, 48 Te Pene Avenue, Titahi Bay, Porirua 5022
Ph: (04) 236 8877 Email: tom.berryman@xtra.co.nz
- Asst Manager:** Wendy Betteridge, 21 Penryn Drive, Camborne, Porirua 5026
Ph: (04) 233 0116 Email: wendy@lastingimpact.co.nz
- Referee:** Graeme Roberts, 27B Karu Cres Waikanae
Ph: (04) 293 6864 Email: graemejroberts@xtra.co.nz
- Headquarters:** Waimarie Croquet Club, Ewen Park, Connolly Street, Lower Hutt.
Ph: (04) 566 0189
- Other Venues:** Kelburn & Wellington Municipal Croquet Clubs
- Entries:** Entries close **Tuesday 22nd December 2015**
- Register online at www.croquet.org.nz, or
- send copy of Official Entry Form with all entry fees to CNZ,
Executive Director, PO Box 11259, Wellington 6142
- Entry Fees:** Event 1: \$100 includes entry to event 1(a), Event 2: \$50
- Draw:** Tournament Manager.
- Catering:** A clubhouse fee of \$5 per day (which includes tea/coffee/light refreshments) will be paid by all players to the host club.

Events

- 1. New Zealand Open Championship:** Open to all. Play will commence with seeded Block play. Depending on entries, the intention is to have 32 players qualify for the Open Singles Knockout. Each match will be played as best of three games, except that the manager may choose to play best of five matches from the quarter finals onwards. Challenge Cup presented by J.W. Lill and the Rene Watkins Gold Medal to be held for one year. **2014–15 winner- Ian Dumergue (Australia)**
Runner-up will receive the John Prince Trophy presented by A.D.J. Heenan, OBE.
2014–15 – Greg Bryant
- 1(a) Heenan Plate:** All players entered in event 1 who do not qualify for the Open Singles Knockout and last 32 and last 16 losers in the Open Singles Knockout are eligible to enter the Heenan Plate. Trophy presented by A.D.J. Heenan, OBE.
2014–15 winner- Harps Tahurangi
- 2. New Zealand Championship Doubles:** Open to all. Play will commence with seeded blocks. Those qualifying from the blocks will proceed into post-section play. Shields presented by Messrs E.G. Rawnsley and N.H. MacFarlane.
2014–15 - Jenny Clarke & Chris Clarke

(continued)

The New Zealand Open Championship continued...

Events (continued)

- 2(a) **Doubles Plate:** Open to pairs in event 2 that have not qualified for the main doubles knockout. Single-game knockout format. Entry is optional.-
2014–15 –Geoff Duckett & Dick Smith
3. All players with a New Zealand handicap of 0 or higher will be automatically considered for the **Charles Jones Memorial Encouragement Salver**. The Salver will be awarded to the player with the best record in the handicap range as determined by the Tournament Management Committee. Trophy presented by Alison Mcmillan. **2014–15- Graeme Fisher**

Conditions

1. Advanced Play.
2. Hoops will be set to the widest axis of any ball to be used on the lawn plus $\frac{1}{32}$ " with an upwards tolerance of zero and a downward tolerance of $\frac{1}{64}$ th of an inch
3. As many entries will be accepted as possible with entries limited only if the number of players per available lawn is exceeded.
4. The Doubles will be played on Saturday, Sunday and Monday. The Singles will commence on Tuesday.
5. Information on the playing schedule and other issues will be posted on the national website at www.croquet.org.nz after entries have closed.
6. **The seeding for the Singles Knockout will be by a trial method in 2015-16, not the method outlined in Appendix 1(a) of the Tournament Regulations**
 The Manager will provide players with an outline of the method after entries close.

Dawson International Balls

Croquet New Zealand presents

The Yvonne Yeates Golf Croquet Invitation

to be held by Bay of Plenty Croquet Association at
Croquet Mount Maunganui
from Saturday 6th to Monday 8th February 2016 at 8:30am

Manager: Dallas Cooke, 46 Ocean View Rd, Mount Maunganui 3116
Ph: (07) 575 9783 Email: cookes@xnet.co.nz

Referee: Steve Piercy
Ph: (07) 549 4033 Email: piercy@xtra.co.nz

Handicapper: TBA

Headquarters: Croquet Mount Maunganui, 45 Kawaka Street,
Mount Maunganui 3150 Ph: (07) 574 1889

Publicity: Sue Roberts
Ph: (07) 575 4569 Email: prsr@clear.net.nz

Catering: A clubhouse fee of \$5 per day (which includes tea/coffee/light refreshments) will be paid by all players to the host club

Conditions

1. Selection by invitation of up to 10 players.
2. The method of play will be determined between the selectors and the manager based upon the number of players invited.
3. A badge will be presented to a first time winner and badges to first time competitors in the event.
4. Nominal hoop dimensions will be set at the largest ball plus $\frac{1}{32}$ of an inch with an upwards tolerance of zero and a downward tolerance of $\frac{1}{64}$ th of an inch
5. Double banking if necessary

The winner will hold the President's Trophy presented by Mrs Y Yeates, for one year.
2014-15- Hamish McIntosh

Dawson International Balls

Croquet New Zealand presents

The Duncan Dixon Golf Croquet Invitation

**to be held by Bay of Plenty Croquet Association
at Katikati Croquet Club**

from Saturday 6th to Monday 8th February 2016 at 8:30am

Manager: Helen Bowick

Ph: (07) 549 3114

Email: helenbowick@xtra.co.nz

Referee: Steve Piercy

Handicapper: Lynne Roberts

Headquarters: Katikati Croquet Club

Publicity: John Groves

Catering: A clubhouse fee of \$5 per day (which includes tea/coffee/light refreshments) will be paid by all players to the host club.

Conditions

1. Selection by invitation of up to 10 players.
2. The method of play will be Best of 3 matches, Single round Robin
3. A badge will be presented to a first time winner and badges to first time competitors in the event.
4. Nominal hoop dimensions will be set at the largest ball plus $\frac{1}{32}$ of an inch with an upwards tolerance of zero and a downward tolerance of $\frac{1}{64}$ th of an inch

Winner will hold the Duncan Dixon Trophy presented by Duncan Dixon, for one year.

2014–15 – Mike McClure

Dawson International Balls

Croquet New Zealand presents
The Gordon Smith Golf Croquet Invitation
 to be held by Bay of Plenty Croquet Association
 at Whakatane Croquet Club
 from Saturday 6th to Monday 8th February 2016 from 8:30am

Manager: TBA
Referee: TBA
Handicapper: TBA
Headquarters: Whakatane Croquet Club
Publicity: TBA
Catering: A clubhouse fee of \$5 per day (which includes tea/coffee/light refreshments) will be paid by all players to the host club.

Conditions

1. Selection by invitation of up to 10 players with handicaps of 4 plus.
2. The method of play will be determined in consultation between the selectors and the manager based on the number of players invited.
3. A badge will be presented to a first time winner and badges to first time competitors in the event.
4. Nominal hoop dimensions will be set at the largest ball plus $\frac{1}{16}$ of an inch with an upward and downward tolerance of $\frac{1}{32}$ inch.

Winner will hold the President's Trophy presented by Gordon Smith, for one year.

2014–15- Edmund Fordyce

Dawson International Balls

Croquet New Zealand presents

The New Zealand Men's and Women's Championships

To be held by Croquet Manawatu-Wanganui at Rangatira
from Wednesday 10th to Sunday 14th February 2016 at 8:30am

- Manager & Handicapper:** Michael Hardman, 19 Winston Avenue, Palmerston North 4410
Ph: (06) 353 5980 Email: mjhardman@xtra.co.nz
- Referee:** Vince Neall. Ph: (06) 356 9836 Email: vandaneall@inspire.net.nz
- Headquarters:** Rangatira Croquet Club (6 Lawns)
McPhee Street, Dannevirke
- Publicity:** Rex Oliver. Ph: (06) 359 2334 Email: rex.veronica@xtra.co.nz
- Catering:** A clubhouse fee of \$5 per day (which includes tea/coffee/light refreshments) will be paid by all players to the host club.
- Entries:** Entries close **Thursday 28th January 2016**
- Register online at www.croquet.org.nz, or
- send copy of Official Entry Form with all entry fees to CNZ,
Executive Director, PO Box 11259, Wellington 6142
- Entry Fees:** Events 1 & 2: \$35 each. Event 3: \$25 each

Events

- New Zealand Women's Championship:** Challenge Trophy presented by Mrs G. Murray-Aynsley. **2014–15– Alison Robinson**
- New Zealand Men's Championship:** The "Captain F. L. Hartnell" Memorial Challenge Trophy presented by the Taranaki Association. **2014–15 – Greg Bryant**
- New Zealand Championship Mixed Doubles:** Trophies presented by W.R. and D.J. Bulloch. **2014–15- Paul Skinley & Nina Mayard-Husson**

Conditions

- Advanced Play (Championship).
- Time limits may apply.
- In order to complete the tournament in time available, entries may have to be limited.
- Method of play in all events will be decided after entries have been received. This decision will be based on providing a full tournament's play for competitors. Players will be notified at the start of the tournament which method of play is being used.
- Nominal hoop dimensions will be set at the largest ball plus $\frac{1}{32}$ of an inch with an upwards tolerance of zero and a downward tolerance of $\frac{1}{64}$ th of an inch

Dawson International Balls

Croquet New Zealand presents

The Women's Invitation Event

to be held by the Wairarapa Association
at Masterton and Carterton
Friday 19th to Sunday 21st February 2016 at 8:00am

Manager: Terry Price
 Ph: 027 699 4901 Email: matarawafarm@gmail.com

Referee: TBA

Handicapper: Duncan Adair
 Ph: (06) 377 5762

Headquarters: Masterton Croquet Club

Catering: A clubhouse fee of \$5 per day (which includes tea/coffee/light refreshments) will be paid by all players to the host club.

Conditions:

1. Advanced Singles Play (Championship).
2. Selection by invitation of up to ten players.
3. The format will be a single round robin
4. Time limit two and a half hours.
5. Nominal hoop dimensions will be set to the largest ball plus $\frac{1}{16}$ " with an upwards and downwards tolerance of $\frac{1}{32}$ ".
6. A badge will be presented to a first-time winner and badges to first-time competitors.

The winner will hold the Mrs HC Willis Silver Salver for one year.

2014–15 – Alison Robinson

Dawson International Balls

Croquet New Zealand presents
Women's GC Tournament
 to be held by Croquet Hawkes Bay
 at Marewa and Heretaunga (formerly Te Mata)
 from Saturday 27th to Sunday 28th February 2016 from 8:30am

- Manager:** Geoff Young
 Ph: (04) 8884995 Email: geoffyoung@xnet.co.nz
- Referee:** Lester O'Brien
- Handicapper:** Don Reyland
- Headquarters:** Marewa Croquet Club
- Other venue:** Heretaunga Croquet Club
- Catering:** A clubhouse fee of \$5 per day (which includes tea/coffee/light refreshments) will be paid by all players to the host club. Lunch available
- Entries:** Entries of \$30 should reach Croquet New Zealand by
Thursday 11th February 2016

Events

1. **Open Singles.** Open to all
2. **5+ Singles.** Open to all players on handicaps of 5 and above

Conditions

1. The method of play will be determined once entries have been received. This decision will be based on providing a full Tournament's play for competitors. Players will be notified at the start of the tournament which method of play is being used.
2. Change in event entered may be required due to numbers and done with player consultation.
3. Nominal hoop dimensions will be set at the largest ball plus $\frac{1}{16}$ of an inch with an upward and downward tolerance of $\frac{1}{32}$ inch.

Prizemoney of \$1,000 (which has been donated by a generous croquet player to encourage women GC players) will be available and distributed between both events.

Dawson Balls

Croquet New Zealand presents

The Arthur Ross Memorial Event Handicap Singles Final

**to be held by the Wellington Association, at Waikanae
from Friday 4th to Sunday 6th March 2016 Opening from 8:30am**

- Manager:** Pamela George, 27B Karu Crescent, Waikanae 5036
Ph: (04) 293 6864 or 027 217 5544 Email: pmgeo@xtra.co.nz
- Referee:** Dennis Kerr, 2 Awanui Drive, Waikanae 5036
Ph: (04) 904 0035 Email: dajakerr3033@gmail.com
- Handicapper:** TBA
- Headquarters:** Waikanae Croquet Club
- Catering:** A clubhouse fee of \$5 per day (which includes tea/coffee/light refreshments) will be paid by all players to the host club. Lunch available
- Entries:** Entries should reach Croquet New Zealand by
Thursday 18th February 2016

Conditions

1. The winner will receive the Arthur Ross Memorial Event Trophy, donated by the Ross Family and A.D.J. Heenan OBE, which will remain the property of the NZCC.
2014-15 – Felix Webby
2. The method of play will be determined once entries have been received, based on trying to get a full tournaments play for all participants.
3. For entry and other special conditions – refer to Appendix 3 of the CNZ Tournament Regulations.
4. Double Banking as required.
5. Players and their Associations will be responsible for all their own travel, accommodation arrangements and incidental costs.
6. Nominal hoop dimensions will be set at the largest ball plus $\frac{1}{16}$ of an inch with an upward and downward tolerance of $\frac{1}{32}$ inch.

The New Zealand Croquet Council sincerely appreciates the co-operation given by the Wellington Association in providing facilities for staging the Finals.

Dawson Balls

Croquet New Zealand presents
**The Golf Croquet Gold & Silver Stars
 Tournament**

**to be held by Croquet Auckland
 at Orewa Croquet Club
 on Saturday 12th and Sunday 13th March 2016 at 8:30am**

- Manager:** David Butcher, PO Box 18337, Glen Innes, Auckland 1743
 Ph: (09) 528 9095 Email: dbutcher@xtra.co.nz
- Referee:** Jan Butcher, PO Box 18337, Glen Innes, Auckland 1743
 Ph: (09) 528 9095 Email: dbutcher@xtra.co.nz
- Handicapper:** David Butcher, PO Box 18337, Glen Innes, Auckland 1743
 Ph: (09) 528 9095 Email: dbutcher@xtra.co.nz
- Headquarters:** Orewa Croquet Club
- Publicity:** TBA
- Catering:** A clubhouse fee of \$5 per day (which includes tea/coffee/light refreshments) will be paid by all players to the host club.
- Entries:** Details of the Association Finalist to be sent to the Executive Director by Thursday 25th February 2016
- Entry Fees:** No entry fee for the final. Clubs and Association may charge an entry fee for club and association lead-up events.

Conditions

1. All matches will be handicap singles games.
2. Time limits may apply.
3. This is the national final played under the auspices of Appendix 3(b) of the tournament regulations
4. Method of play will be decided after entries have been received. This decision will be based on providing a full Tournament's play for competitors. Players will be notified at the start of the tournament which method of play is being used.
5. Nominal hoop dimensions will be set at the largest ball plus $\frac{1}{16}$ of an inch with an upward and downward tolerance of $\frac{1}{32}$ inch.
6. The Gold Star is awarded to the winner of the event **2014–15- Chris Clarke**
7. Silver Star to the runner-up **2014–15- Oscar Baird-Gosli**

Dawson International Balls

Croquet New Zealand presents

The Croquet Association Silver Tray Open Invitation

to be held by Croquet Nelson at Nelson-Hinemoa
from Wednesday 16th to Sunday 20th March 2016 at 8:30am

Manager:	Bev Worrall	
	Ph: (03) 548 2190	Email: bevworral@xtra.co.nz
Referee:	Manly Bowater	
Handicapper:	Sue Bowater	
	Ph: (03) 548 7971	Email: manlyandsuebo@kinect.co.nz
Publicity:	Mary North	
	Ph: (03) 545 7290	Email: Mapua.mary@xtra.co.nz
Headquarters:	Nelson-Hinemoa Croquet Club	Ph: (03) 548 3977
Catering:	A clubhouse fee of \$5 per day (which includes tea/coffee/light refreshments) will be paid by all players to the host club.	

Conditions

1. Advanced Singles Play (Championship).
2. Selection by invitation of the best 8 available players.
3. The competition format will be determined in consultation between the selectors and the Manager.
4. Nominal hoop dimensions will be set at the widest axis of any ball to be used on the lawn plus $\frac{1}{32}$ nd of an inch with an upwards tolerance of zero and a downward tolerance of $\frac{1}{64}$ th of an inch.
5. A badge will be presented to a first-time winner and badges to first-time competitors.

The winner will hold The Croquet Association Silver Tray for one year.

2014–15 – Chris Shilling

Dawson International Balls

Croquet New Zealand presents

The Miss Edwina Thompson Silver Tray Open Invitation

to be held by Croquet Nelson, at Nelson-Hinemoa
from Wednesday 16th to Sunday 20th March 2016 at 8:30am

Manager: Bev Worrall

Ph: (03) 548 2190

Email: bev.worrall@xtra.co.nz

Referee: Manly Bowater

Handicapper: Sue Bowater

Ph: (03) 548 7971

Email: manlyandsuebo@kinect.co.nz

Publicity: Mary North

Ph: (03) 545 7290

Email: mapua.mary@xtra.co.nz

Headquarters: Nelson-Hinemoa Croquet Club Ph: (03) 548 3977

Catering: A clubhouse fee of \$5 per day (which includes tea/coffee/light refreshments) will be paid by all players to the host club.

Conditions

1. Advanced Singles Play (Championship).
2. Selection by invitation of 8 players.
3. Best-of-three matches, Single Round Robin.
4. Hoops will be set to the widest axis of any ball to be used on the lawn plus $\frac{1}{32}$ nd of an inch with an upwards tolerance of zero and a downward tolerance of $\frac{1}{64}$ th of an inch.
5. A badge will be presented to a first-time winner and badges to first-time competitors.

The winner will hold the Miss Edwina Thompson Silver Tray for one year.

2014–15 – Keith Ebdon

Dawson International Balls

Croquet New Zealand presents

The Roger Murfitt Trophy Open Invitation

to be held by Croquet Nelson at Richmond
from Wednesday 16th to Sunday 20th March 2016

Manager: Betty Winterburn
Ph: (03) 544 7268 Email: gwinterburn@xtra.co.nz

Referee: Manly Bowater

Handicapper: Sue Bowater
Ph: (03) 548 7971 Email: manlyandsuebo@kinect.co.nz

Publicity: Mary North
Ph: (03) 545 7290 Email: mapua.mary@xtra.co.nz

Headquarters: Richmond Croquet Club
Ph: (03) 544 2052

Catering: A clubhouse fee of \$5 per day (which includes tea/coffee/light refreshments) will be paid by all players to the host club.

Conditions

1. Advanced Singles Play (Championship).
2. Selection by invitation of 8 players.
3. Double Round Robin of Single Games.
4. Games may be double banked.
5. Hoops for Event. Nominal hoop dimensions will be set at the largest ball plus $\frac{1}{32}$ of an inch with an upwards tolerance of zero and a downward tolerance of $\frac{1}{64}$ th of an inch.
6. A badge will be presented to a first-time winner and badges to first-time competitors.

The winner will hold the Roger Murfitt Trophy for one year.

2014–15 – Kit Jackson

Dawson International Balls

Croquet New Zealand presents

The Mrs R. A. Clarke Copper Tray Invitation
to be held by the Croquet Auckland at Takapuna Croquet Club
From Friday 18th to Sunday 20th March 2016 at 8:30am

Manager: Merle Pash, 36 Chelsea View Drive, Chatswood, Auckland 0626
Ph: (09) 4182178

Referee: Jan Butcher, PO Box 18337, Glen Innes, Auckland 1743
Ph: (09) 528 9095 Email: dbutcher@xtra.co.nz

Handicapper: Bruce Heasley, 1/2 Darwin Lane, Remuera, Auckland 1061
Ph: (09) 522 2322 Email: b.heasley@xtra.co.nz

Headquarters: Takapuna Croquet Club

Catering: A clubhouse fee of \$5 per day (which includes tea/coffee/light refreshments) will be paid by all players to the host club.

Conditions:

1. Advanced Singles Play (Championship).
2. Selection by invitation of up to ten players at the selectors' discretion.
3. The format will be determined in consultation between the selectors and the Manager
4. Time limit two and a half hours, Regulation 8 will apply.
5. Games may be double banked.
6. A badge will be presented to a first-time winner and badges to first-time competitors.
7. Nominal hoop dimensions will be set at the largest ball plus $\frac{1}{32}$ of an inch with an upward and downward tolerance of $\frac{1}{64}$ inch.

The winner will hold the Copper Tray, presented by Mrs R.A. Clarke, Gisborne for one year. **2014–15 – Edmund Fordyce**

Dawson International Balls

Croquet New Zealand presents

The Croquet Association Gold Cup Invitation

To be held by Croquet Taranaki at New Plymouth Croquet Club
from Friday 18th to Sunday 20nd March 2016 at 8:30am

Manager: TBA
Referee: TBA
Handicapper: TBA
Headquarters: New Plymouth Croquet Club
Catering: A clubhouse fee of \$5 per day (which includes tea/coffee/light refreshments) will be paid by all players to the host club.

Conditions

1. Advanced Singles Play (Championship).
2. Selection by invitation of up to 10 players at the selector's discretion.
3. Single round robin of single games
4. Time limit two and a half hours, Regulation 8 will apply.
5. Games may be double banked.
6. A badge will be presented to a first-time winner and badges to first-time competitors.
7. Nominal hoop dimensions will be set at the largest ball plus $\frac{1}{16}$ of an inch with an upward and downward tolerance of $\frac{1}{32}$ inch.

The winner will hold the Gold Cup presented by The Croquet Association, for one year.
2014–15 – Felix Webby

Dawson International Balls

Croquet New Zealand presents

The National Secondary School Tournament

To be held by Nelson Association at Nelson-Hinemoa
from Saturday 2nd to Sunday 3rd April 2016 at 8:30am

Manager: Annie Henry
Ph: (03) 539 0620 Email: annie58@ihug.co.nz

Referee: Manly Bowater
Ph: (03) 548 7971 Email: manlyandsuebo@kinect.co.nz

Publicity: Mary North
Ph: (03) 545 7290 Email: mapua.mary@xtre.co.nz

Headquarters: Nelson-Hinemoa Croquet Club

Entry Fees: \$10.00 per team to be paid to the host Croquet Association for regional playoff events to determine national finalists and \$30.00 per qualifying team competing at the national final paid to Croquet NZ, OR \$40.00 per team competing at the national final if regional playoffs are not required. Payment is required prior to the start of the national finals event and is payable with entries to CNZ, Executive Director, PO Box 11259, Wellington 6142
Ph: (04) 916 0258 Email: croquet@croquet.org.nz

Conditions:

1. This Championship is a Smoke, Drug and Alcohol free event.
2. This is a Golf Croquet Doubles event.
3. All entrants, at all stages of this event, agree to the CNZ Player Code of Conduct published in the CNZ Yearbook.
4. Regional Croquet Associations may run qualifying tournaments to determine their regional school team, or teams, that will come forward to this National Championship event.
5. If a regional qualifying event is held, that Croquet Association may initially enter up to four teams in the National Championship event. If a regional qualifying event is not held, that Croquet Association may initially enter up to two teams in the National Championship event. Regions are defined by *The Affiliated Associations: Officers and Clubs* directory in the CNZ Yearbook.
6. Secondary schools may enter one or more doubles teams from their school, each team consisting of one doubles pair. Schools must enter with their host Croquet Association Secretary by Monday 21st March 2016, **or before any prior closing date set by the regional Croquet Association** for the purpose of regional playoffs. Regional playoffs, if required, will be scheduled and run by the regional Croquet Association between the beginning of school term 4, 2015 and Sunday 20th March 2016. Associations must confirm their entry/regional finalist(s) to Croquet New Zealand by 4pm Monday 21st March 2016.
7. Regional Croquet Associations may apply to enter additional teams. Applications must be forwarded to the Executive Director of Croquet NZ along with regional playoff results (if any). The Executive Director will have the discretion to accept additional teams if space is available.
8. All students must be enrolled at the Secondary School they represent and wear their school's sports uniform.
9. Home-school students may be paired with any other home-school or school student within their association.
10. Thirteen (13) point games with a time limit of 60 minutes.
11. The method of play will be based on providing a full tournament's play for competitors. Players will be notified at the start of the tournament which method will be used.
12. The winning Pair will receive a prize and hold the trophy for one year.
Winners 2014–15- Waiopheu College (Levin)
13. Hoop dimensions will be 3¹¹/₁₆ inches.
14. Morning & afternoon teas available for a small charge, payable to the host club.

Regional Teams' Tournaments

Lower North Island Teams Events

Association Croquet

Hosted by South Taranaki Croquet Association at Park Croquet Club
Saturday 21st and Sunday 22nd November 2015
starting at 8:30am.

Manager: Mrs Eileen Judd, 107 Warwick Road, RD 21, Stratford 4391
 Ph: (06) 765 5436 Email: judd-hotter@xtra.co.nz

Entries: Associations to notify the Manager by **Monday 9th November 2015** whether or not they are entering a team. Names of players and entry fee to be sent to the Manager by **Monday 16th November 2015**.

Entry fees: \$60 per team, payable to South Taranaki Croquet Association

1. Teams of four players (one from each division).
2. Division 1: handicaps 0–3; division 2: handicaps 4–8; division 3: handicaps 9–12; division 4: handicaps 14–24.
3. Eligibility for divisions will be determined by handicap at 8:00am on 1 November 2015. If necessary a player may be selected to play in a division for a handicap lower than their own.
4. Format will depend on number of teams entered.
5. For further details contact your association secretary or the event coordinator, Lester O'Brien, Email: lester@nowmail.co.nz.

Dawson International Balls

Golf Croquet

Hosted by Croquet Hawkes Bay at Marewa Croquet Club
Saturday 23rd and Sunday 24th January 2016
starting at 8:30am

Manager: TBA. Contact Judy Kermode, 5 Herrick St Napier 4110
 Ph: (06) 929 0664 Email: northopestud@hotmail.co.nz

Entries: Associations to notify the Manager by **Monday 11th January 2016** whether or not they are entering a team. Names of players and entry fee to be sent to the Manager by **Monday 18th January 2016**.

Entry fees: \$60 per team, payable to Croquet Hawkes Bay

1. Teams of four players (one from each division).
2. Division 1: handicaps 0–2; division 2: handicaps 3–5; division 3: handicaps 6–8; division 4: handicaps 9–12.
3. Eligibility for divisions will be determined by handicap at 8:00am on 1 January 2016. If necessary a player may be selected to play in a division for a handicap lower than their own.
4. Format will depend on number of teams entered.
5. For further details contact your association secretary or the event coordinator, Michael Hardman, Email: mjhardman@xtra.co.nz.

Dawson International Balls

Upper North Island Golf Croquet Teams Championship

To be hosted by the Counties Manukau Croquet Association

At Pukekohe Croquet Club, 79 Harris Street, Pukekohe

on Saturday 30th January to Monday 1st February 2016

Pukekohe club will be open from 8:00am

Team managers' meeting at 8:15am

Play commencing at 9:00am

Trophy: *Ron Roberts Shield*

Manager: Cynthia Bates, 28 Jutland Road, Manurewa, Auckland 2102
Ph: (09) 623 6844 Work and (09) 268 2821 Home
Email: cbates@urbanpartners.co.nz

Asst Manager: Jenny Begg, 70 O'Connor Drive, Pukekohe 2120
Ph: (09) 238 5843 Email: glenclairn@maxnet.co.nz

Referee: Ngaire Newdick

Handicapper: TBA

Accommodation: TBA

Venue: Pukekohe Croquet Club, 79 Harris Street, Pukekohe 2120

Entries: Close with the Event Manager on 15th January 2016.
Cheques payable to Counties-Manukau Croquet Association.
Cheques must accompany entry.

Entry Fees: \$20 per person

Catering: Morning and afternoon teas provided. Lunches may be ordered.
Evening meal available on Saturday.

Events:

Level Singles: Play in three divisions: 0–3, 4–7, 8–12

Level Doubles: Play in three divisions: 0–3, 4–7, 8–12.

Conditions

1. Two representatives from each division from each Upper North Island association.
2. Handicaps: Team selections based on players' handicaps at entry closing date.
Tournament AHS calculations as usual.
3. No time limits for 13-point games (first to 7).
4. Winning team to receive Ron Roberts Shield and certificates.

Dawson International Balls

Upper North Island Association Croquet Teams' Championship

to be held by Thames Valley Croquet Association
on Saturday 30th and Sunday 31st January 2016
at 8:30am

For the A & D Taylor Shield

- Manager:** Phyllis Young, 202a Tower Road, RD 1, Matamata 3471
Ph: (09) 888 4995 Email: geoffphylyoung@xnet.co.nz
- Asst Manager:** Liz Jackson, 8 Russell Street, Waihi 3610 Ph: (07) 863 8804
- Referee:** TBA
- Venue:** Morrinsville Croquet Club, Linden Street, Morrinsville
- Entries:** Close with the Manager, at her home address as above, by Friday 11th January 2016.
Cheques payable to Northland Croquet Association and must accompany entry
- Entry Fees:** \$40.00 per team
- Catering:** Morning and afternoon teas provided, \$5.00 per person per day.
Lunches may be ordered.
Evening meal available on Saturday for a charge to be announced

Events

Championship Singles.

Play in 4 Divisions 0–3, 4–9, 10–16, 18–24.

Conditions

1. One substitute per team allowed
2. American events
3. One representative from each division from each Upper North Island Association
4. A player may play in a grade above their own
5. Handicaps: To be played on the handicap held at the closing date for the event
6. 2½ hour time limits for every game- Regulation 8
7. Winning team to Receive A & D Taylor Trophy and Certificates

Dawson International Balls

Association and Club Tournaments

Croquet Auckland

111th Open Association Championship Singles

Sponsored by MAGAK (\$1,500 prize money)

Saturday 24th to Monday 26th October 2015

Manager: Vincent Commarieu

24 Elizabeth St Mt Eden, Auckland 1024

Ph: (021) 550 170 Email: vcommarieu@gmail.com

Asst Manager: Margaret Vodanovich, Carlton Croquet Club

Headquarters: Epsom-Remuera Croquet Club (5 lawns), 259 Gillies Ave, Epsom, Auckland

Entries: Must reach the manager by **Wednesday 14th October 2015**. Email preferred.

Entry fee: \$35 per person. Internet banking details will be provided once entry received.

Prizes

Winner, runner-up, best non-winning player and runner-up with a handicap of 0 or higher, most improved handicap gain who has not won a prize.

Conditions:

1. Time limits and Regulation 8 will apply.
2. Play starts at 8.30am each day.
3. All players report at Headquarters at 8:00am at the latest on Saturday
4. Method of Play: Super Section or multiple Section draws depending on number of entries, will be announced by the Manager at the start of the tournament
5. Players may practice on the lawns for up to 5 minutes before each day's play.
6. Double banking where necessary.
7. Players will be expected to play at least 3 games a day.
8. Nominal hoop dimensions will be set at the largest ball plus $\frac{1}{32}$ nd of an inch with an upwards tolerance of zero and a downward tolerance of $\frac{1}{64}$ th inch.
9. Catering: morning and afternoon teas included with entry fees. Lunch can be ordered.

Ranking Event

Dawson International Balls

Expert Coaching Friday 23rd October 2015

All players on handicaps of -2.5 to 10 are welcome. This is run separately but in conjunction with the MAGAK tournament. Participants are not required to play in the tournament.

Fee: \$20 per player. Internet banking details will be provided once registered.

To register, contact the Manager Vincent Commarieu, as above, by Friday 16th October 2015.

Point Chevalier Croquet Club

25 Dignan Street, Point Chevalier, Auckland

Ph: (09) 846 8946

Labour Weekend Tournament

Saturday-Sunday 24-25 October 2015 at 9.30am

Sponsored by Bloom Hearing

www.bloomhearing.co.nz

GC HANDICAP SINGLES and DOUBLES

Conditions:

1. Saturday 24th: singles Sunday 25th: doubles Monday 26th: reserve day
2. 5 games per day, no time limits, double banking.

Entries to: Jan or David Butcher Ph: 09 528 9095 Email: dbutcher@xtra.co.nz

Entry Fee: Singles \$15 ~ Doubles \$10 per person (includes refreshments)

Cash Prizes: \$300 shared between the two events

Waitangi Weekend Tournament

Saturday-Sunday 6-7 February 2016 at 9.30am

Sponsored by Morrison Funeral Directors

www.morrison.co.nz

AC HANDICAP DOUBLES

Conditions:

1. Combined handicaps must be between 10 and 24, partners can be arranged.
2. 2 games per day, 3 hour time limit, regulation 8, double banking.

Entries to: Sheila Le Masurier Ph: 09 412 8460 Email: lemaz@clear.net.nz

Entry Fee: \$20 per person (includes morning and afternoon teas/coffees)

Cash Prizes: 1st \$200, 2nd \$100, 3rd \$50 (prizes shared between the partners)

Queens Birthday Weekend Tournament

Saturday-Sunday 4-5 June 2016 at 9.30am

Sponsored by RP Mallets

www.rpmallets.co.nz

AC HANDICAP DOUBLES

Conditions:

1. Combined handicaps must be less than 24, partners can be arranged.
2. Players can use half their own Bisesques:
eg. Partner A is handicap 6 and Partner B is handicap 12, then A gets 3 bisesques and B gets 6 bisesques.
3. 2 games per day, 3 hour time limit, regulation 8, double banking.
4. Trophy to be returned to the club after one year.

Entries to: Sheila Le Masurier Ph: (09) 412 8460 Email: lemaz@clear.net.nz

Entry Fee: \$20 per person (includes morning and afternoon teas/coffees)

Cash Prizes: 1st \$200, 2nd \$100, 3rd \$50 (prizes shared between the partners)

**AC
GC**

Orewa Croquet Club
43 Hatton Road, Orewa Phone: (09) 426 3506

6th Annual GC Tournament

Sponsored by Evelyn Page Retirement Village

Saturday 21st and Sunday 22nd November 2015

Events:

1. **Golf Croquet Handicap Doubles** - Saturday 21st November 2015
2. **Golf Croquet Handicap Singles** – Sunday 22nd November 2015

Conditions:

1. Entry Fees: \$15.00 per person. Closing Date: Monday 16th November 2015.
2. Entries may be limited. Two divisions in singles, if enough entries.
3. 13-point games with a maximum of 6 games per day.
4. Prizes for Winner and Runner-up for all events.
5. Players must produce current GC index card on arrival.

Catering:

Tea, coffee & cold drinks available. Lunch may be ordered.

25th Annual Tournament

Sponsored by Maygrove Village

commencing Saturday 9th January 2016

Events

1. **Association Croquet Handicap Doubles**
Saturday 9th and Sunday 10th January 2016
Combined handicaps of between 10 and 24
2. **Association Croquet Championship Singles**
Monday 11th and Tuesday 12th January.
Divisions: Open and 4 plus.

Conditions

1. Entry Fees: \$20.00 per person/event. Closing Date: Monday 4th January 2016.
2. Time limit of 2½ hours. Regulation 8. Double banking.
3. Players must be prepared to play 3 games a day.
Entries will be limited if necessary. No event if less than 4 entries.
4. Prizes for Winner and Runner-up for all events.
5. AHS cards must be current and checked recently.

Catering:

Tea, coffee and cold drinks available. Lunch may be ordered.

Entries to: Gloria Le Comte, 18A Motuora Rd, Manly, Auckland 0930.
Email: gtlecomte@hotmail.com Phone: (09) 424 8446

Bay of Plenty Croquet Association
57th Annual Tournament
Association Croquet Event
 at Croquet Mount Manganui
 45 Kawaka Street, Mount Maunganui

Commencing at 8:30am on Monday 12th October 2015
Finishing Friday 16th October 2015

- Manager:** Peter Lee, 2 Maxine Place, Matua, Tauranga 3110
 Ph: (07) 576 5100 Email: Peter.Lee@xtra.co.nz
- Referee:** Allister McGregor, 92 Rimuvale St, Rotorua 3015
 Ph: (07) 348 8220 Email: amcg@xtra.co.nz
- Handicapper:** To be arranged
- Entries:** Entries on Official Form should be sent to the **Manager** by Thursday 8th October 2015
- Entry Fees:** Singles \$18.00 per player; Doubles \$12.00 per player
- Catering:** Refreshments will be available and will be included in a Clubhouse fee of \$2.00 per player per day.
 Lunches may be ordered.

Events

1. Handicap Doubles.
2. Championship Singles: Open Ranking.
3. Championship Singles: 0–3
4. Championship Singles: 4–9
5. Championship Singles: 10–16
6. Championship Singles: 18–24

Conditions

1. Doubles will commence on Monday 12th October 2015 with Singles event to begin on Wednesday or Thursday depending on entries received.
2. Method of play in all events will be decided after the entries have been received. If insufficient entries in any grade, players will be given options re their entry.
3. All games will be two and a half hours. Regulation 8.
4. Players will be notified at the start of the tournament which method of play is being used.
5. Double banking if necessary.
6. Entries may be limited. No event if less than four entries.
7. Hoops will be set to a nominal 3¹¹/₁₆" with a ¹/₁₆" upper tolerance.
8. Entrants requiring a reply on any matter should enclose a stamped, addressed envelope or email the Manager.
9. Please make all cheques payable to BOPCA.

Dawson International Balls will be used

Event 2 – Ranking Tournament

Bay of Plenty Croquet Association
11th Annual Golf Croquet Tournament
at Croquet Mount Manganui

45 Kawaka Street, Mount Manganui

**Commencing at 8:30am on Friday 26th
until Sunday 28th February 2016**

Manager: Shirley Woodmass, Ph: (07) 575 6255 Email: prsr@clear.net.nz

Referee: TBA

Entries: Entries on Official Form should be sent to CMM, PO Box 5070, Mt Maunganui 3150 by **Thursday 18th February 2016**

Entry Fees: Singles \$18.00 per player; Doubles \$12.00 per player

Catering: Clubhouse fee of \$2.00 per day for tea and coffee. BBQ lunches available for purchase

Events

1. Handicap Doubles
2. Level Singles Open Ranking
3. Level Singles 4–7
4. Level Singles 8–12

Conditions

1. Event 1 will held on Friday 26th February 2016
2. Events 2, 3 and 4 will held on Saturday 27th and Sunday 28th February 2016
3. Players may enter in only one of events 2, 3 and 4.
4. Method of play in all events will be decided after entries have been received.
5. Players will be notified at the start of the tournament which method of play is being used.
6. Double banking if necessary.
7. Entries may be limited. No event if less than four entries.
8. Entrants requiring a reply on any matter should enclose a stamped, addressed envelope.
9. Please make all cheques payable to BOPCA.
10. Divisions to be decided after entries close.

Dawson International Balls will be used

Croquet Mount Maunganui

CMM Annual Golf Croquet Tournament

Friday 12th to Sunday 14th February 2016

Headquarters: Mt Green Sports Centre, 45 Kawaka St, Mt Maunganui,
Ph: (07) 574 1998
Manager: Shirley Woodmass
Asst Sue Roberts
Manager:
Entries to: Shirley Woodmass Ph: (07) 575 6255 Email: prsr@clear.net.nz
Cost: Doubles: \$12.00 per person
Singles: \$18.00 per person
Catering: Refreshments available. Lunch for purchase

Events

1. Open Levels Singles
2. Levels Singles 4+
3. Handicap Doubles

Conditions

1. 13-point games
2. 45 minutes minimum time limit
(the time limit may be extended dependant on player numbers)
3. Format to be decided on entries. Entries may be limited
4. All players must have a GC Index card
5. Doubles event played on 12th February
6. Singles events played 13th and 14th February

Dawson International Balls

Ranking event

CMM TOURNAMENTS

GC Level Doubles	Labour Weekend	Sunday	25 th October 2015
GC Level Singles	Reid and Harrison tournament	Saturday & Sunday	7 th & 8 th November 2015
AC Winter Doubles	Drawn Partner am Handicap pm Championship	Saturday	14 th May 2016
AC Winter Doubles	As above	Saturday	11 th June 2016
AC Winter Doubles	As above	Saturday	9 th July 2016
AC Winter Doubles	As above	Saturday	13 th August 2016

Croquet Mount Maunganui

CMM 57th Annual Tournament-Association Croquet

Wednesday 9th to Sunday 13th March 2016 at 8:30am

Manager: John Broughton, 9A Lawson Place, Hairimi, Tauranga 3112.
Email: jfbrsb@gmail.com

Referee: Allister McGregor

Handicapper: Ron Matthews

Headquarters: Mt Green Sports Centre (6 lawns), 45 Kawaka St, Mt Maunganui
Ph: (07) 574 1998

Entries: On Official Entry Form

Entries to: Croquet Mount Maunganui, PO Box 5070, Mt Maunganui
Email: croquet@clubmount.co.nz

Cost: \$15.00 per player per event

Catering: Refreshments available.
Lunches for purchase at Club Mount Maunganui

Events

1. **Handicap Doubles:** No restriction on handicap. Wednesday to Friday
2. **Open Championship Singles**
3. **Championship Singles:** 3+. Divisions according to entries. Saturday & Sunday.
Format to be decided on entries

Conditions

1. Event 1 to commence on Wednesday 9th March 2016.
Event 2 & 3 start Saturday 12th March 2016.
2. Method of play in all events will be decided after entries have been received.
3. All games will be two and a half hours. Regulation 8.
4. Players will be notified at the start of the tournament which method of play is being used.
5. Double banking if necessary.
6. Entries may be limited. No event if less than four entries.
7. Closing date Friday 4th March 2016.
8. Hoops will be 3¹¹/₁₆ inches

Dawson International Balls

Ranking event

Rotorua Croquet Club Inc.

Annual Golf Croquet Tournament

Sponsored by Craigs Investment Partners Ltd

Saturday 17th and Sunday 18th October 2015

Play starts at 8:30am

Manager: Dorothy Dyson, 27/24 Hall Rd, Ngongotaha, Rotorua 3010
Ph: (07) 357 5754 Email: dysondj@clear.net.nz

Referee: To be announced

Handicapper: Dorothy Dyson

Headquarters: Rotorua Croquet Club, Government Gardens, Queens Drive

Entry fees: \$15 per person per event (includes hot and cold drinks)

Entries to: Sally Hura, 38B Sequoia Crescent, Rotorua 3010

Ph: (022) 402 2600 Email: sallykathleenhura@yahoo.co.nz

Events

1. Handicap doubles
2. Level singles

Conditions:

1. Divisions will be determined by number of entries to provide players with the maximum amount of play
2. Entries close 12th October 2015. Entries requiring a reply please enclose a self addressed envelope.
3. Double banking.

Annual Association Croquet Tournament

Sponsored by Osbornes Funeral Services

Monday 15th to Friday 19th February 2016

Play starts at 8:30am

Manager: Nyla Goddard, 30 Rimu Street, Taupo 3330
Ph: (07) 378 4762 Email: n.goddard@xtra.co.nz

Referee: To be arranged

Handicapper: Janet Crisford

Headquarters: Rotorua Croquet Club, Government Gardens, Queens Drive, Rotorua

Entry fees: \$15 per person per event (includes hot and cold drinks)

Entries to: Nyla Goddard, 30 Rimu Street, Taupo 3330

Ph: (07) 378 4762 Email: n.goddard@xtra.co.nz

Events

1. Handicap doubles
2. Championship singles

Conditions

1. Divisions will be determined by number of entries to provide players with the maximum amount of play.
2. Entries close 10th February 2016. Entries requiring a reply please enclose a self addressed envelope.
3. Players should be prepared to play three games daily if required.
4. Time limit 2.5 hours, Regulation 8.
5. Double banking.

Whakatane Croquet Club
New World Hams
Association Croquet Tournament
at Whakatane

Monday 30th November to Friday 4th December 2015

8:30am Cup of tea and 9:00am start.

Manager: Dale Majurey, 25 Lord Cobham Avenue, Whakatane 3120
 Ph: (07) 308 6271 Email: majureyd.j@xtra.co.nz

Asst Manager: Mike Shepherd, PO Box 452, Whakatane 3158. Ph: (07) 308 4105

Headquarters: Whakatane Croquet Club, Francis Street, Whakatane

Entries: On official entry form with fees to the Manager by
27th November 2015

Entry fees: \$15.00 per person, per event

Events

1. Handicap Doubles
2. Championship Singles

Conditions:

1. Handicap doubles: No two minus players may play together.
2. Divisions according to entries. This decision will be based on providing a full tournament play for all competitors.
3. Method of play in all events will be decided after entries have been received.
4. All games will be two and a half hours. Regulation 8.
5. Players will be notified at the start of the tournament which method of play is being used.
6. Double banking if necessary.
7. Entries may be limited. No event if less than four entries.

Dawson Balls

Weekend Golf Croquet Tournament
at Whakatane

Sponsored By Wally Sutherland Ltd

Saturday 5th to Sunday 6th December 2015

Cup of tea at 8:00am and start play at 8:30am

Manager: Cliff Stuart, 13 Simpkins Street, Whakatane
 Ph: (07) 308 7157 Email: c.j.stuart@xtra.co.nz

Venue: Whakatane Croquet Club, Francis Street, Whakatane

Entries: To the Manager by **2nd December 2015**

Entry Fees: \$15 per person per event

Events: 1. Levels Singles
 2. Handicap Doubles – own partner

Conditions: Doubles played Saturday and Singles played Sunday

Accommodation

Alton Lodge Motel (Jason & Kylie) Room rate \$50.00 per head
 minimum 2 per unit. Ph: (07) 3071003. Email: stay@altonlodge.co.nz

Whakatane Croquet Club
Whakatane Autumn Tournament
 Francis Street, Whakatane
 Weekend Association Croquet
 Handicap Doubles and Championship Singles
 Monday 29th February to Friday 4th March 2016
 8.30a.m. Cup of Tea and 9.00 a.m. start

Manager: Dale Majurey, 25 Lord Cobham Ave, Whakatane
 Ph: (07) 308 6271 Email: majureyd.j.@xtra.co.nz
Asst Manager: Mike Shepherd Ph: (07) 308 4105
Entries: On official entry form with fees to the Manager by 25th February 2016

Events:

- 1: Handicap Doubles
- 2: Championship singles

Conditions:

1. Handicap Doubles: No two minus players may play together
2. Divisions according to entries. This decision will be based on providing a full tournament play for all competitors.
3. Method of play in all events will be decided after entries have been received.
4. All games will be two and a half hours. Regulation 8.
5. Players will be notified at the start of the tournament which method of play is being used.
6. Double Banking if necessary.
7. Entries may be limited. No event if less than four entries.

Whakatane Autumn Tournament
Weekend Golf Croquet
 at Whakatane

Saturday 5th March to Sunday 6th March 2016
Cup of tea at 8:00am and start play at 8:30am

Manager: Cliff Stuart, Ph: (07) 308 7157. Email: c.j.stuart@xtra.co.nz
Entries: To the Manager by **1st March 2016**
Entry Fees: \$15.00 per person per event
Events: 1. Handicap Doubles – own partner
 2. Levels Singles
Conditions: Doubles played on Saturday, Singles played on Sunday

Accommodation:

Alton Lodge Motel (Jason& Kylie) \$50.00 Per Head, Minimum 2 per unit
 Ph: (07) 307 1003 Email: stay@altonlodge.co.nz

Canterbury (NZ) Croquet Association Inc.

Association Croquet Handicap Singles Tournament at Christchurch

Saturday 24th to Sunday 25th October 2015 at 8:45am

- Manager:** Owen Evans, 4 John Campbell Crescent, Christchurch
Ph: (03) 338 8294 Email: ogevans@xtra.co.nz
- Headquarters:** Barrington Park Croquet, Garnett Ave, Spreydon, Christchurch
- Entries:** To the Manager by **Saturday 10th October 2015**
- Entry Fee:** \$25.00 per entrant
- Trophy:** E.J. Ross Cup

“Agnes Dick” Association Croquet Handicap Doubles

Monday 7th to Wednesday 9th March 2016 at 8:45am

- Manager:** Elizabeth Hunter, 75A St James Avenue, Papanui, Christchurch 8053
Email eahunter@orcon.net.nz
- Headquarters:** Elmwood Croquet Club, Elmwood Park, Heaton Street, Merivale
- Entries:** To the Manager by **Monday 30th February 2016**
- Trophies:** Winners receive Agnes Dick Memorial Salvors. Runners-up receive the late Mrs A Butcher's Trophies
- Eligibility:** Pairs must have a combined handicap of at least 12 and one player must have a handicap of 10 or more.
- Umpire:** Margaret Lane, 185c Matsons Avenue, Christchurch
Ph: (03) 352 174 Email: margaret-lane@clear.net.nz
- Catering:** Morning and afternoon teas available (cost included in entry fee)
- Entry Fee:** \$35.00 per player (Cheques to be made payable to Canterbury (NZ) Croquet Association Inc.)
- Handicapper:** Ken Kinzett
- Conditions:** Method of play and events will be determined after entries have been received with the aim of providing a full tournaments play for competitors. Players will be notified before the start of play of the method and events being used.
Double banking if necessary.

Conditions for both tournaments

1. Method of play and events will be determined after entries have been received with the aim of providing a full tournament's play for competitors. Players will be notified before the start of play of the method and events being used.
2. Double banking if necessary.

Dawson International Balls

Canterbury (NZ) Croquet Association Inc.

Championship Tournaments

at Christchurch

Association Croquet Tournament

Thursday 5th to Sunday 8th November 2015

- Managers:** Chris Clarke, 9 Sanctuary Gardens, Christchurch 8052
Ph: (03) 385 5957 Email: chrisd4clarke@hotmail.com
- Headquarters:** United Croquet Club, Hagley Park, Christchurch
- Entries:** To the Manager by **Saturday 24th October 2015**
- Entry fee:** \$25.00 per event (includes tea and coffee)
- Trophies:** Izard Memorial Cup (Open Doubles), AGF Ross Cup (Open Singles)
- Doubles play:** Two minus players may not play as partners in Event 1
- Hoop setting:** For open, set to the widest axis of any ball plus $\frac{1}{32}$ " with a downward tolerance of $\frac{1}{64}$ ".
For grades, set to the widest axis of any ball plus $\frac{1}{16}$ " with a downward tolerance of $\frac{1}{32}$ ".

Events

1. Open Doubles: Thursday 5th and Friday 6th November 2015 at 8:45am
2. Open Singles: Saturday 7th and Sunday 8th November 2015 at 8:45am
3. Grade Doubles: Thursday 5th and Friday 6th November 2015 at 8:45am
4. Grade Singles: Saturday 7th and Sunday 8th November 2015 at 8:45am

Conditions

1. Method of play and events will be determined after entries have been received with the aim of providing a full tournament's play for competitors. Players will be notified before the start of play of the method and events being used.
2. Double banking if necessary.

Singles 9 bisques and under are Ranking Events
Dawson International Balls

Canterbury Croquet Association
Golf Croquet Tournaments
 Held at Christchurch

GOLF CROQUET HANDICAP DOUBLES TOURNAMENT

Sunday 6th December 2015 at 8:30am

Manager: Tony O'Donnell, 5 Banff Place, Avonhead, Christchurch 8042
 Ph: (03) 358 6422 Email: evonne_tony@hotmail.com

Headquarters: Fendalton CC, Fendalton Park, 28 Makora Street, Fendalton

Entries: On official form accompanied by fees (\$15.00). Includes tea and coffee. Closes on **Thursday 26th November 2015**

GOLF CROQUET GRADE CHAMPIONSHIP TOURNAMENT

**Two half-days Saturday 13th February 2016 at 8:30am
 and Sunday 14th February 2016 at 1pm**

Manager: Kay Blair, 130a Hawford Road, Christchurch 8023
 Ph: (03) 332 1200 Email: kay.noel@clear.net.nz

Headquarters: St Martins Croquet Club, Gamblins Road, Christchurch

Other Venue: Holmes Park Croquet Club, 36 English Street, Christchurch

Entries: On official form accompanied by fees of \$15.00 (includes tea and coffee). Closes on **Saturday 30th January 2016**

GOLF CROQUET HANDICAP SINGLES TOURNAMENT

**Two half-days: Saturday 12th March 2016 at 8:30am
 and Sunday 13th March 2016 at 1:00pm**

Manager: Lyn Dawson
 Ph: (03) 322 1227 Email: lyndy@compassnet.co.nz

Headquarters: Elmwood Croquet Club, Elmwood Park, Heaton Street, Merivale

Entries: On official form accompanied by fees (\$15.00) (Includes tea and coffee). Closes on **Saturday 27th February 2016**

Referee: Kay Blair, 130a Hawford Road, Christchurch 8023
 Ph: (03) 332 1200 Email: kay.noel@clear.net.nz

Events:

1. **Premier Grade Singles:** Golf Croquet Handicaps 0–2
2. **Senior Grade Singles:** Golf Croquet Handicaps 3–5
3. **Intermediate Grade Singles:** Golf Croquet Handicaps 6–8
4. **Primary Grade Singles:** Golf Croquet Handicaps 9–12

Conditions for all tournaments:

1. Method of play and events will be determined after entries have been received with the aim of providing a full tournament's play for competitors. Players will be notified before the start of play of the method and events being used.
2. Double banking if necessary.

Dawson International Balls

Counties-Manukau Croquet Association

Annual Golf Croquet Tournament

Saturday 27th to Sunday 28th February 2016
commencing at 8:30am for 9:00am start

- Manager:** Ceri Gavin, 16 Corrofin Drive, Auckland 2013
Ph: (09) 277 6712. Email: ceri.g@xtra.co.nz
- Referee:** Ngaire Newdick, Villa 16, Summerset Village,
7 Flat Bush School Road, Auckland 2016. Ph: (09) 273 6311
- Headquarters:** Howick Croquet Club, 67 Millhouse Drive, Howick (4 lawns)
- Entry Fees:** Singles: \$15.00 per player. Doubles: \$10.00 per player
Entries payable on the day
- Entries:** Entries to Manager by **Saturday 20th February 2016**. Entries may be limited
(Cheques payable to Counties-Manukau Croquet Association)
- Catering:** Morning & afternoon teas available. Lunches may be ordered.

Event

1. **Handicap Doubles:** 13-point games.
2. **Level Singles:** graded groups depending on entries.

Conditions

1. Double banking.
2. Doubles: Saturday 27th February.
Singles: Sunday 28th February.
3. AHS cards must be handed to Tournament Manager prior to start.
4. Nominal hoop dimensions will be set at the largest ball plus $\frac{1}{16}$ inch with an upward and downward tolerance of $\frac{1}{32}$ inch.

Dawson Balls

Pukekohe Croquet Club

Annual Tournament 2015–16

From Wednesday 2nd to Sunday 6th March 2016

From 8:30am

At 79 Harris Street, Pukekohe

Manager: Alex Begg, 70 O'Connor Drive, Pukekohe 2120
Ph: (09) 238 5843 Email: glenclain@maxnet.co.nz

Assistant: Jeff France, 145 Edinburgh Street, Pukekohe 2120

Manager: Ph: (09) 238 4833 Email: jefffrance@orcon.net.nz

Referee: Alex Begg (AC & GC)

Handicapper: Rick Turner (AC & GC)

Entries: To Manager by **Wednesday 24th February 2016**

Entry Fees: \$12.00 per person per event

Catering: Morning and afternoon teas available. Lunches can be ordered

Billets: Some billets available

Events

1. Association Croquet Handicap Doubles- Wednesday 2nd March 2016
2. Association Croquet Levels Singles- Thursday 3rd & Friday 4th March 2016
3. Golf Croquet Handicap Doubles- Saturday 5th March 2016
4. Golf Croquet Levels Singles Sunday 6th March 2016

Conditions

1. All Golf Croquet and Association Croquet events – draw and method of play will be decided after entries have been received, to give players the maximum number of games in the time available.
2. Entries may be limited and event may be cancelled if fewer than 4 entries
3. Double banking if necessary for all events.
4. Hoop dimensions 3¹¹/₁₆ inches.

Croquet Hawkes Bay

82nd Annual Golf Croquet Tournament

Sponsored by Jennings United Travel, Napier

Singles and Doubles
from Thursday 17th to Sunday 20th March 2016
at Heretaunga (formerly Te Mata), commencing at 8:30am

Manager: TBA

Entries: Entries on photocopy of official entry form and accompanied by fees to be sent to J Kermode, 5 Herrick Street, Napier 4110 by **Thursday 10th March 2016**

Headquarters: Heretaunga Croquet Club, 341 Napier Road, Havelock North

Entry Fees: Singles: \$25.00 per person, morning and afternoon teas included
 Doubles: \$40.00 per pair, morning and afternoon teas included
 To be paid to Croquet Hawkes Bay by Cheque, Cash or Internet Banking. Acct: 03 1517 0018865 00

Catering: Lunches may be ordered

Events

1. **Handicap Doubles:** Thursday 17th and Friday 18th March 2016
 Format decided on entries.
2. **Open Level Singles:** to be played Saturday 19th and Sunday 20th March 2016.
 Winner to hold Jim Christie Cup for one year. **Ranking Tournament.**
3. **Handicap Singles:** Saturday 19th and Sunday 20th March 2016.
 Format decided on entries.

Conditions

1. Events may be played in divisions.
2. Players may enter only one singles event – either event 2 or event 3.
3. Method of play to be decided by Manager.
4. No event unless 4 entries received. Entries may be limited.

Current holders: Event 1. C and A Wilkie
 Event 2. Erica Stephens
 Event 3. Bonnie Johnstone

Dawson International Balls

Croquet Hawkes Bay
82nd Annual
Association Croquet Tournament
from Saturday 12th to Tuesday 15th March 2016
at Marewa, Napier, commencing at 8:30am

Manager: TBA

Entries: Entries on photocopy of official entry form and accompanied by fees to be sent to J Kermod, 5 Herrick Street, Napier 4110 by **Saturday 5th March 2016**

Headquarters: Marewa Croquet Club, Whitmore Park, 96A Nuffield Avenue, Napier

Entry Fees: \$25 per event, to be paid to Croquet Hawkes Bay by Cheque, Cash, or Internet Banking Acct: 03 1517 0018865 00, morning and afternoon teas included

Catering: Lunches may be ordered

Events

1. **Open Championship Singles CNZ Cup:** First division (Ranking Event). Starting 8:30am Saturday 12th March 2016. Method of play depends on entries.
2. **Championship Singles Lange Cup:** 4 bisques and over. Starting 8:30am Saturday 12th March 2016.
3. **Handicap Singles Bone Cup:** This event starts 8:30am Monday 14th March 2016, completed Tuesday 15th March 2016.

Conditions

1. Players may enter only one of the singles championship events.
2. Time limits depend on entries. Regulation 8 will apply.
3. Double banking if necessary.
4. No event unless 4 entries received.
5. Nominal hoop dimensions will be set at 3¹¹/₁₆ inches.

Current holders: Event 1. Steve Jones
 Event 2. Suzanne Berry
 Event 3. Judy Kermod

Dawson International Balls

Heretaunga Croquet Club
(amalgamated Te Mata and Hastings Croquet Clubs)

GC Spring Tournament

Sponsored by:



Championship Singles

Saturday 26th and Sunday 27th September 2015

Commencing at 8.30 am daily

341 NAPIER ROAD, HAVELOCK NORTH (7 lawns)

- Managers:** Tony Stephens, 173 Tuki Tuki Road, Hastings
Ph: (06) 875 0157 Email: braykopje@xtra.co.nz
Colin Hurst, Ph: (06) 87 1351 Email: cohurst@hotmail.co.uk
- Entries:** All entries, on Croquet NZ official entry form (or email as above with details as on CNZ form), accompanied by fees, close with Manager Wednesday 23rd September 2015.
- Entry Fee:** \$20.00.
Cheques payable to Heretaunga Croquet Club.
Online payments may be made to: Westpac 03 0658 0066823 00
Reference: Spring Tnmt and your surname.
Morning and afternoon teas included in entry fee. Note: BYO lunches.

Event

After entries close, sections depending on handicap and method of play, will be decided.

Conditions

1. Double banking if necessary.

Dawson International Balls

Lawns available for practice from 1pm Friday 25th September

Marewa Croquet Club, Napier

Princess Alexandra Retirement Village Open Singles Tournament

Saturday 3rd to Sunday 4th October 2015 at 8:30am

Manager: Frank Wharton, 421 Marine Parade, Napier 4110

Ph: (06) 833 6111

Email: fwharton@clear.net.nz

Entries: Entries must reach the Manager by **Tuesday 29th September 2015**

Entry Fee: \$30.00. Morning and afternoon teas included

Venue: Marewa Croquet Club, Whitmore Park, 96A Nuffield Avenue, Napier

Conditions

1. 4 entries or no event.
2. Method of play and divisions will depend on entries, but the aim is to provide two full days' play.
3. Nominal hoop settings $3^{11}/_{16}$ inches.

Current holder: John Muir

Dawson International Balls

Ranking Tournament



Marewa Croquet Club, Napier

Princess Alexandra Retirement Village Golf Croquet Tournament

Handicap Doubles: Saturday 24th October 2015 at 8:30am

**Level Singles - events 2 & 3:
Sunday 25th to Monday 26th October 2015 at 8:30am**

Manager: TBA

Entries: To PO Box 4307, Marewa 4143 **Tuesday 20th October 2015**

Entry Fee: Event 1: \$15 per person. Events 2 & 3: \$20.00 per person
Entry fees includes morning and afternoon teas

Venue: Marewa Croquet Club, Whitmore Park, 96A Nuffield Avenue, Napier

Events

1. Handicap Doubles
2. Open Level Singles
3. Level Singles – handicaps 5 to 12

Conditions

1. 4 entries or no event. Entries may be limited.
2. Method of play and divisions will depend on entries.
3. Players may enter only one of events 2 & 3.
4. Nominal hoop setting of 3¹¹/₁₆ Inches.

Event 2 is a Ranking Event

Current holders: Event 1. C Carver and W Wilkinson
Event 2. Liam Reeves
Event 3. Ian Brown

Dawson International Balls

Note: Hawkes Bay A&P Show runs from Wednesday 21st to Friday 23rd October.



Feilding Croquet Club
28th Annual Tournament
at Feilding
commencing on Saturday 14th November 2015 at 8:30am

Association Croquet from Saturday 14th November 2015 at 8:30am
 finishing no later than Thursday 19th November 2015

Golf Croquet Handicap Doubles Friday 20th November at 8:30am
 Handicap Singles Saturday 21th November at 8:30am

Manager: Margaret Hewett, 10A Cargill Avenue, Feilding 4702
 Ph: (06) 323 3062 Email: hewettmargaret@inspire.net.nz

Headquarters: Feilding Croquet Club, Drake Street, Feilding. Ph: (06) 323 5259

Entries: All entries accompanied by fees must reach the Manager by
Saturday 7th November 2015

Entry Fees: \$15.00 per player per event.
 Cheques payable to Feilding Croquet Club Inc.

Catering: Morning and afternoon tea included

Events

1. **AC Handicap Doubles:** Combined handicap of each pair to be 10 or more.
2. **AC Championship Singles:** Divisions according to entries received.
3. **AC Handicap Singles:** This event will be split into divisions subject to number of entries.
4. **GC Handicap Doubles:** Combined handicap to be 10 or more.
5. **GC Handicap Singles:** Limited to 16 players.

Conditions

1. AC Handicap Doubles (Event 1) Saturday 14th and Sunday 15th November 2015.
 AC Championship Singles (Event 2) Monday 16th and Tuesday 17th November 2015.
 AC Championship Singles (Event 3) Wednesday 18th and Thursday 19th November 2015.
2. All AC games 2.5 hours Regulation 8.
3. Method of play in all events will be decided after entries have been received.
4. Players will be notified at start of tournament which method of play is being used.
5. Double banking if necessary

Dawson International Balls

Marton Croquet Club

Open Championship Singles

Saturday 3rd and Sunday 4th October 2015

Marton Croquet Club, Tutaenui Road, Marton – 3 full size lawns

Entry Fee: \$25.00

Morning & afternoon teas provided

Some billets available

Entries: To Manager, Murray McNae, 6 McIlwaine Place, Marton 4710.

Ph: (06) 327 7320

Email: mmcnae@xtra.co.nz

Takaro Croquet Club

AC Weekend

sponsored by Suzuki

at Takaro Croquet Club

cnr Botanical Road and Featherston Street, Palmerston North

Saturday 3rd October 2015 at 9:00am for the 'Suzuki Trophy'

10 Bisques and Over Championship Singles

(limited to 12 players)

Sunday 4th October 2015 at 9:00am for the

Championship Doubles

First 12 pairs (combined handicap of 10 bisques and over)

Manager: Norman Taylor, 3 Fairway Grove, Palmerston North 4410

Ph: 022 139 1944

Email: normantaylor@vodafone.co.nz

Entries: To the Manager by **Tuesday 29th September 2015**

Entries should show name and handicap. A contact address, email address or phone number should be provided. For doubles include partners name and handicap. Partners found by request.

Entry Fee: \$15.00 per person, per event. Morning and afternoon teas supplied.

BYO lunch

Conditions: Method of play will depend on the number of entries

Palmerston North City Croquet Clubs

Triton Hearing Tournament

27th Annual Tournament at Rose Gardens and Takaro

Saturday 9th to Thursday 14th January 2016

Starting at 8:30am

Manager & Handicapper:	Michael Hardman, 19 Winston Avenue, Palmerston North Ph: (06) 353 5980 Email: mjhardman@xtra.co.nz
Asst Manager:	Melva Jones. Ph: (06) 356 8219 Email: mjj19@inspire.net.nz
Referee:	Vince Neall. Ph: (06) 356 9836 Email: vandaneall@inspire.net.nz
Headquarters:	Rose Gardens Croquet Club, Victoria Esplanade, Palmerston North.
Other Venues:	Takaro Croquet Club, cnr Featherston St & Botanical Rd
Entries:	Should reach the Manager by end of Tuesday 5th January 2016
Entry Fees:	\$15.00 per player for Events 1 and 2 \$18.00 per player for each of Events 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7 Cheques payable to Palmerston North Croquet Clubs Tournament Committee or fees may be paid directly into the tournament bank account at Westpac 03 0726 0471661 00 (Include entrant's name)
Catering:	Morning and afternoon teas will be available, \$4 per day

Events:

1. **Open Doubles:** Advanced play. Open to all. Played on Saturday & Sunday
2. **Handicap Doubles:** Combined HC 10+ at closing date. Partners found on request. Played on Saturday & Sunday
3. **Open Championship Singles:** Advanced Play. Open to all. Played on Monday & Tuesday.
4. **Scratch and over Championship Singles:** Advanced Play. Played on Monday & Tuesday. Events 3 and 4 may be combined if insufficient entries in either.
5. **Handicap Singles:** Ordinary handicap play. Minimum handicap 4. Played on Monday & Tuesday
6. **4 bisques and over Championship Singles:** Advanced Play. Played on Wednesday & Thursday
7. **10 bisques and over Championship Singles:** Advanced Play. Played on Wednesday & Thursday

Conditions:

1. All events will begin with section play. The form of post section play will depend on the number of entries.
2. Players may enter only one event on each pair of days. Entries may be limited.
3. If you want your entry to be acknowledged, please provide an email address or enclose a stamped addressed envelope.
4. Nominal hoop dimensions will be 3¹¹/₁₆ inches.

Dawson International Balls



TRITON
HEARING

Tournament Sponsored by Triton Hearing

Rose Gardens Croquet Club
The Esplanade, Palmerston North
Spring Golf Croquet Tournament
Saturday 10th and Sunday 11th October 2015
starting at 9:00am

- Manager:** Pam Green, 32 Madison Ave, Palmerston North 4414
Ph: (06) 355 3227 Email: pam.green@xtra.co.nz
- Entries:** Entries should reach the Manager by **Tuesday 6th October 2015** and should show player's name and handicap.
All entries acknowledged by email to the address included with the entry.
- Entry fees:** \$25.00 per player, which includes cost of morning and afternoon teas, payable to Rose Gardens Croquet Club or credit to the club account at Westpac 03 0726 0571486 00 (include entrant's name).

Golf Croquet Level Singles

Event 1. Open to all players

Event 2. Open to all players on a handicap 4 and above.

Event 3. Open to all players on a handicap 8 and above.

Players may enter only one event.

Events 2 and 3 may be combined if insufficient entries received in either.

The method of play will be chosen to give two full days of play

Hoop dimensions will be set at 3¹¹/₁₆ inches.

Dawson International Balls

Sports Turf Renovators GC Tournament
Saturday 5th and Sunday 6th March 2016 starting at 9:00am

- Manager:** Monica Huisman, 17 Sandstrom Grove, Feilding 4702
Ph: (06) 323 3365 Email: monica.huisman@xtra.co.nz
- Entries:** Entries should reach the manager by **Tuesday 1st March 2016** and should show player's name, partner's name and handicaps.
All entries acknowledged by email to the address included with the entry.
- Entry fees:** \$15.00 per player for each event, including cost of morning and afternoon teas. Cheques payable to Rose Gardens Croquet Club or credit to the club account at Westpac 03 0726 0571486 00 (include entrant's name).

Golf Croquet Events

Event 1. Handicap Doubles: Played on Saturday. Minimum combined handicap 8.
Partners found by request. Limited to 16 pairs.

Event 2. Level Singles: Played on Sunday. Open to all players

Event 3. Handicap Singles: Played on Sunday. Minimum handicap 5.

Players may enter only one of events 2 & 3, which will be played in divisions if justified by entry numbers.

The method of play will be chosen to give full days of play.

Hoop dimensions will be set at 3¹¹/₁₆ inches.

Dawson International Balls

Takaro Croquet Club

Golf Croquet Handicap Doubles

Saturday 12th March 2016 at 9:00am

For the “F and D Butcher Cup”

Limited to 12 pairs

Manager: Irene Deline, 9A Highbury Ave, Palmerston North

Ph: (06) 357 0389, Mobile: 027 220 2124

Email: irenedeline@xtra.co.nz

Entries: To the Manager by **Tuesday 8th March 2016**

Entries should show name, partner's name and handicaps. A contact address, email address or phone number should be provided.

Partners found by request.

Entry Fee: \$15.00 per person, per event. Morning and afternoon teas provided.
BYO lunch

Conditions: Method of play will depend on the number of entries

Wanganui-Marton Croquet Clubs
82nd Annual Tournament
at Wanganui

Labour Weekend, Saturday 24th to Monday 26th October 2015
play starts at 8:30am

Manager: Murray McNae, 6 McIlwaine Place, Marton 4710
 Ph: (06) 327 7320 Email: mmcnae@xtra.co.nz

Referee: Jean McIntyre, 53 Tutaenui Road, Marton 4710
 Ph: (06) 327 5575 Email: graeme.jean@xtra.co.nz

Handicapper: Graeme McIntyre. Contact details as above

Headquarters: Wanganui Croquet Club, Parsons St, Wanganui. (8 lawns)

Catering: Hot and cold drinks provided. Lunches may be ordered

Entry Fee: \$25.00. Entries close **Saturday 17th October 2015** with the Manager

Events

1. Open Championship Singles: Mrs W.N. Walker's Cup.
2. Scratch and over Championship Singles: Wanganui Association Cup.
3. 4 Bisesques and over Championship Singles: Mrs Wilson's Challenge Cup.
4. 10 Bisesques and over Championship Singles: Jannings Cup.
5. 18 Bisesques and over Championship Singles: Durie Cup.

Conditions

1. Players may enter only one event.
2. Tournament entries may be arranged according to indexing to allow balanced events so that full tournament play is available to all competitors.
3. All events will be run as section play events, see Regulation 27.7.4 with placings decided by the American method (net points) in the event of a tie in the number of wins.

Dawson Balls

Wanganui Croquet Club

15th Annual Golf Croquet Tournament**Levels Singles & Handicap Doubles****Saturday 13th and Sunday 14^h February 2016****Parsons Street, Wanganui – 8 Full size lawns****Sponsored by Jane Winstone Retirement Village**

Manager: Wally Duncan, 13 Kitchener Street, Wanganui
 Ph: (06) 343 1823 Email: clairewally6@xtra.co.nz

Headquarters: Wanganui Croquet Club, Parsons Street, Wanganui

Entries: Entries to Manager by **Sunday 7th February 2016**

Entry Fee: \$15.00 per person, per event

Catering: Hot and cold drinks available (no charge). Lunches may be ordered

General: Partners can be arranged for doubles
 Accommodation can be organised if required, please inform the manager of requirements

Conditions

Play will start at 9:00am.

Saturday

1. Levels Singles
 Played in sections determined when entries are received.

Sunday

2. Handicap Doubles 13-point games.
 Clock will only be used in the event of slow play

Dawson Balls**Association Croquet****Championship Singles Tournament****Saturday 12th and Sunday 13th March 2016****Parsons Street, Wanganui – 8 Full size lawns****Events:**

Scratch & over

4 & over

10 & over

Limited to 32 players

Manager: Jean McIntyre, 53 Tutaenui Road, Marton 4710
 Ph: (06) 327 5575 Email: graeme.jean@xtra.co.nz

Entry Fee: \$20.00 Hot and cold drinks available. Lunches may be ordered.

Entries: Entries to the manager by **5th March 2016**
 Entries will be accepted by email and will be confirmed.
 Play will be decided on the number of entries received.

Dawson Balls

Marlborough Croquet Association
Veterans' Tournament
 at Blenheim
 on Monday 9th and Tuesday 10th November 2015
 reporting time 8:30am

Manager: Anne Masters, 126A Cleghorn Street, Blenheim 7201
 Ph: (03) 578 3519 Email: aa.masters@ihug.co.nz
Venue: Brooklyn Croquet Club, Brooklyn Drive, Blenheim (6 lawns)
Entries: Open to all over 60.
 Close with the Manager on **Thursday 5th November 2015**
Entry Fee: \$10.00 per event
Catering: Morning and afternoon teas and light lunches available.
 \$10 per day, all inclusive.

Events

1. Association Croquet Handicap Singles (am) and Doubles (pm)
 2 x 2½ hour games per day – 1 singles & 1 doubles.
2. Golf Croquet Handicap Singles (am) and Doubles (pm)
 6 games per day – 3 singles & 3 doubles.

Conditions

1. You may enter Event 1 or 2 but not both.
2. A BBQ will be held on the Monday evening.

Annual Tournament
 at Blenheim
 on Thursday 7th to Sunday 10th January 2016 at 8:30am

Manager: Anne Masters, 126A Cleghorn Street, Blenheim 7201
 Ph: (03) 578 3519 Email: aa.masters@ihug.co.nz
Referee: Anne Masters, 126A Cleghorn Street, Blenheim. Ph: (03) 578 3519
Handicapper: Anne Masters, 126A Cleghorn Street, Blenheim. Ph: (03) 578 3519
Headquarters: Blenheim Croquet Club, Pollard Park, Parker St, Blenheim (4 Lawns)
Other Venue: Brooklyn Croquet Club, (6 Lawns)
Entries: Close with the Manager on **Monday 4th January 2016**
 Cheques payable to Marlborough Croquet Association
Entry Fees: \$10.00 per person per event
Catering: Morning and afternoon teas and light lunch available.
 \$10 per day all inclusive.

Events

1. GC Handicap doubles – Thursday and Friday
2. AC Handicap Doubles – Saturday and Sunday

Methods of play and divisions will depend on entries.

Marlborough Croquet Association

Golf Croquet Handicap Event

at Blenheim

Saturday 19th and Sunday 20th March 2016 at 8:30am

Manager: Anne Masters, 126a Cleghorn Street, Blenheim 7201
Ph: (03) 578 3519 Email: aa.masters@ihug.co.nz

Referee: Anne Masters, 126A Cleghorn Street, Blenheim 7201
Ph: (03) 578 3519 Email: aa.masters@ihug.co.nz

Headquarters: Brooklyn Croquet Club, Brooklyn Drive, Blenheim (6 lawns)

Other Venue: Blenheim Croquet Club, Pollard Park, Parker St, Blenheim (4 lawns)

Entry Fees: \$10.00 per person per event. Entries close with the Manager
Saturday 12th March 2016

Catering: Refreshments and light lunch available.
\$10 per day all inclusive.

Events

1. Saturday: Handicap Doubles.
2. Sunday: Handicap Singles.

Croquet Nelson

Golf Croquet Handicap Tournament at Nelson

Labour Weekend, Saturday 24th to Monday 26th October 2015
start time 8:45am

Manager: Mike Milstein, 31 Walters Bluff, Nelson 7010

Ph: (03) 539 0620 Email: agewell@ihug.co.nz

Handicapper: Mike McClure 9 Hereford Stoke 7011

Email: mike@terminatormallets.co.nz

Venue: Nelson Hinemoa Croquet Club, Cnr Haven Road & Halifax Street,
Nelson.

(9 lawns). Ph: (03) 548 3977

Accommodation: Billets available. Contact Annie Henry

Ph: (03) 539 0620 Email: annie58@ihug.co.nz

Entries: Entries on official form (photocopy accepted) and accompanied by
fee.

Must be received by Manager by Wednesday 21st October 2015

Entry Fee: \$20.00 per event or \$30 for both events per player. Tea & coffee
included. BYO lunch.

Events

1. **Handicap Doubles** - Saturday
2. **Handicap Singles** - Sunday

Conditions

1. Method of play according to entries.
2. Grades are Possible, Depending on Number of entries.
3. Time limit may be imposed.
4. Prizes for all events.
5. Dawson Balls.

Croquet Nelson
**Golf Croquet Grade Championship
Tournament**
at Nelson
on Saturday 6th & Sunday 7th February 2016 at 8:45am

Manager: Marion Prentice, 20 Acorn Way, Stoke 7011

Ph: (03) 539 1121 Email: an.apprentice@gmail.com

Venue: Nelson Hinemoa Croquet Club, Cnr Haven Road & Halifax Street,
Nelson. (9 lawns). Ph: (03) 548 3977

Referee: Manly Bowater

Handicapper: Mike McClure

Ph: (03) 547 5424 Email: mike@terminatormallets.co.nz

Accommodation: Billets available. Contact Annie Henry

Ph: (03) 539 0620 Email: annie58@ihug.co.nz

Entries: Entries on official form (photocopy accepted) and accompanied by
fee

Must be received by Wednesday 3rd February 2016

Entry Fee: \$20.00 per event or \$30 for both events.

Tea & coffee included. BYO lunch.

Events

1. Championship Doubles Senior (0-5)
2. Championship Doubles Junior (6-12)
3. Championship Singles Premier: Bisesques 0-2
4. Championship Singles Senior: Bisesques 3-5
5. Championship Singles Intermediate: Bisesques 6-8
6. Championship Singles Primary Bisesques 9-12

Conditions:

1. Doubles: Saturday.
2. Singles: Sunday.
3. Method of play according to entries.
4. Time limit may be imposed.
5. Trophies and Prizes for all events.
6. International Dawson Balls will be used.

Croquet Nelson
66th Annual Tournament
Sponsored by Nelson Building Society
at Nelson
Saturday 5th to Friday 11th March 2016

Men's and Women's Championship

Saturday 12th and Sunday 13th March 2016. Report by 8:15am

- Manager:** Manly Bowater, 103 Princes Drive, Nelson 7010
 Ph: (03) 548 7971 Email: manlyandsuebo@kinect.co.nz
- Asst Manager:** Bev Worrall, 14 North Road, Nelson
 Ph: (03) 548 2190 Email: bev.worrall@extra.co.nz
- Referee:** Manly Bowater, 103 Princes Drive, Nelson 7010.
 Ph: (03) 548 7971
- Handicapper:** Sue Bowater, 103 Princes Drive, Nelson 7010
- Headquarters:** Nelson Hinemoa Croquet Clubs, Halifax Street, Nelson 7010
 Ph: (03) 548 3977 (9 lawns)
- Other Venue:** Richmond (4 lawns). Ph: (03) 544 2052
- Accommodation:** Billets available. Contact Annie Henry
 Ph: (03) 539 0620 Email: annie58@ihug.co.nz
- Entries:** Entries on Official Form (photocopy accepted) and accompanied by Fee. Must be received by the Manager by
Wednesday 2nd March 2016
- Entry Fees:** \$20.00 per player for each event
- Catering:** Tea & coffee included. Light lunches to purchase

Events

1. **Championship Singles.** 3 bisques and under.
2. **Intermediate Championship Singles.** 4–9 bisques.
3. **“B” Championship Singles.** 10–14 bisques.
4. **“C” Championship Singles.** 16–24 bisques
 1, 2, 3 & 4 Saturday 5th and Sunday 6th March 2016.
5. **Handicap Singles.**
6. **Championship Doubles.**
7. **Handicap Doubles:** one player must be 6 bisques or over.
8. **Women's Championship,** Saturday & Sunday 12th & 13th March 2016.
9. **Men's Championship,** Saturday & Sunday 12th & 13th March 2016.

Conditions

1. All play will be Block or Section play (American method) according to the number of entries in each event and decided by the Manager prior to play commencing.
2. 2½ hour time limit on all events, Regulation 8, including finals.
3. Competitors must be prepared to play 3 games per day.
4. Trophies for all events.
5. Nominal hoop dimensions will be set at 3¹¹/₁₆ inches.
6. Dawson International Balls

Northland Croquet Association
43rd Lanna Morgan Memorial Tournament

Supported by SPORT NORTHLAND

at Kensington
on Monday 7th March 2016 at 8:45am

- Manager:** Mrs H Wilkinson, 255/262 Fairway Drive, Kamo 0112
 Ph (09) 435 0556
- Asst Manager:** Mr G Depree, 265 Rimu Apts. 262 Fairway Drive, Kamo 0112
 Ph: (09) 435 1512 Email: 4dotgeo@gmail.com
- Referee:** TBA
- Handicapper:** Mr G Depree
- Publicity:** TBA
- Headquarters:** Kensington Croquet Club, 41 Mill Road, Whangarei. (3 lawns).
 Ph: (09) 437 6751
- Other Venues:** Whangarei Croquet Club (4 lawns)
- Entries:** On Official Form with fees (\$12), and handicap, to the Manager at her home address, by **noon, Tuesday 1st March 2016**
- Draw:** Kensington Croquet Club **Wednesday 2nd March 2016** at 1pm
- Catering:** Tea, coffee and cold drinks available

Senior Singles: Lanna Morgan Memorial Trophy & Jean Williams Tray.

Minus to 9 bisques

The Jean Williams Tray will be awarded to the Intermediate player scoring the best average points but excluding the winner or runner-up.

Junior Singles: Mary Knight & Rene Foster Tray.

Handicaps 10 bisques and over.

The Rene Foster Tray will be awarded to the "C" player scoring the best average points but excluding the winner or runner-up.

Conditions for both Events

1. American Event. Double Banking if necessary. Large lawns.
2. 4 entries or less, 2 rounds.
3. Two and a half hours time limit for all games including finals.
4. Trophies to be held for one year.
5. A Trophy will be awarded, in each event, to the Northland player scoring the best average points.
6. Dress predominantly white.

Dawson Balls

Whangarei Croquet Club Inc.
Annual Tournament
at Whangarei
on Thursday 7th January 2016, at 8:45am

- Manager:** Mrs P McGowan, 33 Murdoch Crescent, Whangarei 0110
 Ph: (09) 438 3287 Email: mac.pat@xtra.co.nz
- Asst Manager:** Mrs K Laybourn, 28/b Second Avenue, Whangarei 0110
 Ph: (09) 438 0576 Email: kathanderic@paradise.net.nz
- Referee:** TBA
- Headquarters:** Whangarei Croquet Club, 2 Third Avenue, Whangarei
 Ph: (09) 438 2766
- Other Venues:** Kensington Croquet Club. 6 large lawns incl. Whangarei
- Entries:** On official form, close with the Manager, at **12 noon on Wednesday 30th December 2015**
- Entry Fees:** Singles: \$10.00. Doubles: \$8.00 per person
- Catering:** Tea, coffee and cold drinks available. Bring own food

Events:

Golf Croquet

1. **Level Singles:** Thursday 7th January 2016 at 8:45am.
2. **Handicap Doubles:** Friday 8th January 2016 (Own partners – one 0–6, one 7–12)

Association Croquet

1. **Championship Singles:** 3 bisques & under. Mrs J. Walker Cup.
2. **Championship Singles:** 4 to 9 bisques. J. B. Walker Cup.
3. **Championship Singles:** B.W. Walker Cups awarded to:
 - (a) Winner 10 bisques and over
 - (b) The 18 bisques and over player scoring the best average points but excluding the winner or runner-up.
4. **Championship Doubles:** 9 bisques and under, no two minus players to play together.
5. **Handicap Doubles:** 10 bisques and over.

Conditions

1. Golf Croquet: numbers may be limited.
2. Association Croquet: starts Saturday 9th January 2016 at 8:45am, weather permitting. Singles first. Three games per day.
3. Played as an American Event. Double banking if necessary.
4. Singles only, 4 entries or less, 2 rounds.
5. Veteran – 80 years and over. Small lawns.
6. Predominately white or cream clothing preferred.

Otago Croquet Association (Inc)

87th Annual Tournament

at Dunedin

from Saturday 27th February to Sunday 6th March 2016 at 8:30am

Manager: TBA

Publicity: Daphne Hannagan, 217A Helensburgh Road, Wakari, Dunedin 9010
Ph: (03) 476 3718 Email: dhannagan1@kinect.co.nz

Referee: Nairn Smith, 65 Walton Park Avenue, Fairfield, Dunedin 9018
Ph: (03) 488 3993 Email: nairnandkathy@xtra.co.nz

Handicapper: David Jackson, 19 Seaview Terrace, St Clair, Dunedin 9012
Ph: (03) 455 7769 Email: dijackson@xtra.co.nz

Headquarters: Forbury Park Croquet Club, Victoria Road, Dunedin
Email: collyn@es.co.nz

Other Venues: Tainui CC, Ph: (03) 455 0090, Leith CC and Punga CC

Entries:

On Official Form and accompanied by fees.
(Cheques payable to Otago Croquet Association) **EITHER** to Ngaire McKenzie, 51 Stirling Street, Andersons Bay, Dunedin 9013
OR by email to ngairemck@xtra.co.nz providing all the information that the official entry form requires. (Internet banking account no. 03 0903 0387330 00). Close 5:00pm **Thursday 18th February 2016**.
(If paying by internet please show name in details.)

Entry Fees: Events 1–6 \$15.00 Per Event

Catering: Tea, coffee and cold drinks available - \$2.00 per day

Events – all Association singles:

1. **Otago Championship:** 3 bisques or under. Winner – Walker & Hall Cup; Runner-up – Grimman Cup.
2. **Peake Tray Championship:** 4 to 9 bisques.
3. **Men's Championship:** 9 bisques or under. Trounson Cup.
4. **Women's Championship:** 9 bisques or under. St Clair Rose Bowl.
5. **Briggs Cup Championship:** 10 to 16 bisques.
6. **Clark Rose Bowl Championship:** 18 to 24 bisques.

Conditions:

1. The Senior Tournament will commence with the Championships (Events 1 and 2) to be completed on the first weekend, followed by the Men's and Women's Championships (Events 3 and 4) on Monday and Tuesday, and the Junior Championships (events 5 and 6) on the second weekend.
2. Double banking as necessary. Method of play depends on number of entries. Entries may be limited.
3. Time limit at discretion of Manager.
4. Players to report to the Manager on arrival and then may practise for up to 10 minutes provided practice is finished by 8:25am.
5. Players compete in the division corresponding to their handicap at the close of entries but play on current handicap.

Dawson International Balls

Hoops set to largest ball plus $\frac{1}{16}$ inch

Entry form can be found on Otago Croquet website.

www.sportsground.co.nz/otagocroquet

Otago Croquet Association (Inc)

10th Annual Golf Croquet Tournament at Dunedin

from Saturday 31st October to Sunday 1st November 2015 at 8:30am

Manager: TBA

Publicity: Daphne Hannagan, 217A Helensburgh Road, Wakari,
Dunedin 9010

Ph: (03) 476 3718. Email: dhannagan1@kinect.co.nz

Referee: Nairn Smith, 65 Walton Park Avenue, Fairfield, Dunedin 9018

Ph: (03) 488 3993 Email: nairnandkathy@xtra.co.nz

Handicapper: David Jackson, 19 Seaview Tce, St Clair, Dunedin 9012

Ph: (03) 455 7769 Email: dijackson@xtra.co.nz

Headquarters: Forbury Park Croquet Club, Victoria Road, Dunedin

Email: collyn@es.co.nz

Other Venues: Tainui CC, Ph: (03) 455 0090, Leith CC and Punga CC

Entries: On Official Form and accompanied by fees (Cheques payable to
Otago Croquet Association)

EITHER to Mrs Ngaire McKenzie, 51 Stirling Street, Andersons Bay,
Dunedin 9013

OR by email to ngairemck@xtra.co.nz providing all the information
that the official entry form requires. (Internet banking account no. 03
0903 0387330 00). Close 5:00pm Thursday 22nd October 2015. (If
paying by internet please show name in details.)

Entry Fees: Events 1–3 \$10.00 Per Event

Catering: Tea, coffee and cold drinks available - \$2.00 per day.

Golf Croquet Events – all singles:

1. Otago Championship: 0–4 handicap
2. Otago Championship: 5–8 handicap
3. Otago Championship: 9–12 handicap

Conditions:

1. All events commence on Saturday.
2. Double banking as necessary. Method of play depends on number of entries.
3. Time limit at discretion of Manager.
4. Players to report to Manager on arrival and then may practise for up to 5 minutes provided practice is finished by 8:25am.
5. Players compete in the division corresponding to their handicap at the close of entries but play on current handicap.

Dawson International balls

Hoops set to largest ball plus $\frac{1}{16}$ inch

Entry form can be found on Otago Croquet website.

www.sportsground.co.nz/otagocroquet

NZ Masters Games

Association Croquet and Golf Croquet in Dunedin

Saturday 30th January to Friday 5th February 2016

Competitors Qualifying Ages: 45+ as at Saturday 30th January 2016

Entries: Official Entry Form and further details from New Zealand Masters Games
PO Box 5845, Dunedin. Ph: (03) 474 1429, 0800 303 500

Email: Dunedin@nzmg.com Or enter online <http://www.nzmg.com>

Venues: Forbury Park Croquet Club, HQ and others as required

Trophies: Gold, Silver and Bronze Medals for all events

Fees: Masters Games Registration plus \$15.00 for Association Croquet entry
fee and \$6 for each other event Per Person

Earlybird registration by Monday 30th November 2015

GOLF CROQUET:

Doubles: Saturday 30th January 2016. Partners arranged if required

Singles- Sunday 31st January 2016

RICOCHET CROQUET:

Monday 1st February 2016

ONE BALL CROQUET:

Tuesday 2nd February 2016

Junior and senior events (2 sections)

ASSOCIATION CROQUET:

Wednesday 3rd to Friday 5th February 2016

(No Handicap Cards required)

Conditions (AC)

1. Even split into divisions of Handicap singles
2. Competitors play in sections based on bisquing as at Tuesday 31 December 2015
3. Section play-Winner found by American system
4. Time Limit 2 hours. 3 games per day- Bisquing adjusted
5. Some conditions could change depending on the number of entries

Croquet Co-ordinators:

1. Lynley Browne. Ph: (03) 455 3819 Email: collyn@es.co.nz
2. Ron McMurrant. Ph: (03) 455 8881 Email: randgmcmurran@slingshot.co.nz



Alexandra Croquet Club
86th Easter Tournament
at Alexandra
Friday 25th to Monday 28th March 2016

- Manager:** Joan Annan, 59 Kamaka Crescent, Alexandra 9320
 Ph (03) 448 8906 Email: joanannan@xtra.co.nz
- Referee:** Carol Harding, 3 Arnott Street, Alexandra 9320. Ph (03) 448 6511
- Headquarters:** Alexandra Croquet Club, 2 Kenmare Street, Alexandra.
 (4 modified lawns.)
- Entries:** On photocopy of Official Form, accompanied with fees, to the
 Manager by **Friday 18th March 2016**
- Entry Fees:** Singles \$18.00. Doubles \$10.00 per person
- Catering:** Teas and light lunches available

Events

1. **Championship Doubles**
 Open to any pair having a combined handicap of 10 or more. This event will be limited to a maximum of 12 pairs
2. **Championship Singles**
 Entries will be split into 2 or 3 divisions dependent on entry numbers and players bisquings. AHS cards required.

Conditions

1. Tournament will commence with Doubles but some Singles may be played on day one
2. The purpose of splitting entrants in event 2 is to ensure that competitors (a) get the maximum number of games, and (b) play in divisions having the smallest possible range of abilities
3. All events will be run as Section Play as determined by number of entries. American system will be used to determine tied players.
4. All games may include double banking
5. A time limit of 2½ hours for all games
6. Trophies and prizes will be awarded in all events
7. Play from 8:30am – 6:00pm daily including Sunday
8. Entries may be limited. Early entry advised.

Barlow G.T. Balls
and Dawson International Balls

Wakatipu Croquet Club Inc.
16th Annual Tournament
Championship Singles & Handicap Doubles
at Wakatipu Croquet Lawns,
Jardine Park, Kelvin Heights, Queenstown
from Thursday 18th at midday to Sunday 21st February 2016

Manager: Karen Jamieson, 4b Juniper Place, Frankton, Queenstown 9300
Ph: (03) 441 4175 Email: kjamieson56@hotmail.com

Referee: To be advised

Entries: All entries on photocopied official form close, with the Manager on
Wednesday 10th February 2016

Entry Fee: \$20.00 singles, \$15.00 doubles per player
Pay by cash, cheque or to bank account Westpac
03 0675 0330921-00 (Include name as reference.)

Catering: Registration includes morning & afternoon teas. Light lunches
available on order each day

Events

Championship Singles: 3 or 4 Divisions depending on the number of entries.

Handicap Doubles, beginning Thursday midday

Prizes for Winners in each event.

Conditions

1. Length of play depending upon entries. (Regulation 8.)
2. An American Event, size of block depending upon entries.
3. Four full size lawns, or 5 modified lawns (if necessary).
4. Double banking.

Barlow Balls

South Canterbury Croquet Association

Handicap Tournament

at Waireka Croquet Club, Ashburton

commencing on Saturday 24th October 2015 at 8:30am

Manager: Raylene Philips, 12 Connor Place, Ashburton 7700

Ph: (03) 308 3092

Email: raycol@xtra.co.nz

Referee: Brian Monckton, 16 D R.D. Oamaru 9492

Ph: (03) 432 4240

Email: monckton.brian@gmail.com

Headquarters: Waireka Croquet Club, Philip Street, Ashburton

Entries: To the Manager by **Friday 16th October 2015**

Entry Fees: Singles \$10.00 per player. Doubles \$10.00 per player. Cheques to be made payable to South Canterbury Croquet Association

Catering: \$2.00 per day: Tea, coffee and cold drinks

Events:

1. **Handicap Singles:** Open to all bisquing. The winner to hold the Taylor Rose Bowl for one year and the runner-up to hold the Allchurch Trophy for one year.
2. **Combined Handicap Doubles:** One player 12 or under, and one player 14 or over. The winners to hold the Sylvia Robertson Memorial Trays for one year and the runners-up to hold the Edwina Thompson Memorial Trays for one year.

Conditions

Event 1: a. Method of play will be decided after entries are received.

b. 2½ hour time limit on all games.

c. Double banking if necessary.

Event 2: a. An American Event.

b. Time limit will apply.

c. Double banking if necessary.

South Canterbury Croquet Association

Golf Croquet Singles Grade Championships at Timaru

starts on Saturday 31st October 2015 at 8:30am

Manager: Kevin McGlinchy, 19 Jellicoe Street, Timaru 7910(03) 686 6173
Email: gkmcg@xtra.co.nz

Referee: TBA

Headquarters: Aorangi Croquet Club, Rose Street, Timaru

Other: Ashbury Croquet Club and West End Croquet Club

Venues:

Entries: Must be on official entry form, with entry fee, to the Manager by
Friday 23rd October 2015

Entry Fee: \$10 per player. Cheques to South Canterbury Croquet Association

Catering: \$2.00 per day: tea, coffee and cold drinks

Events

1. **Premier Grade Singles** 0 – 3 Landreth Trophy
2. **Intermediate Grade Singles** 4 – 7 SCC Assn Trophy
3. **Primary Grade Singles** 8 – 12 Wilson/Landreth Junior Trophy

Conditions

1. Format for the tournament will be decided when the entries have closed.
2. Tournament may run for two days depending on entries.

**Dawson Balls
Event 1 Ranking Event**

Golf Croquet Handicap Singles Tournament at Geraldine

Saturday 13th and Sunday 14th February 2016 at 8:30am

Manager: Jenny Macnab, 17 Solway Street, Holmes Hill, Oamaru 9401
Ph: (03) 434 5231 Email: jrmac@farmside.co.nz

Referee: TBA

Handicapper: Bev Smith, 12A Broadway Avenue, Timaru 7910. Ph: (03) 689 7025
Headquarters: Geraldine Croquet Club, Huffey Street, Geraldine

Entries: Must be on official entry form, with all fees, to the Manager by
Friday 5th February 2016

Entry Fees: \$10 per player. Cheques to South Canterbury Croquet Association

Catering: \$2.00 per day: tea, coffee and cold drinks

Event

Singles. Open to all players.

Conditions

3. Method of play determined when entries close.
4. Tournament may run for two days depending on entries.

South Canterbury Croquet Association

Golf Croquet Handicap Doubles Tournament at Ashbury, Timaru

Saturday 21st and Sunday 22nd November 2015

- Manager:** Jenny Macnab, 17 Solway Street, Holmes Hill, Oamaru 9401
Ph: (03) 434 5231 Email: jrmac@farmside.co.nz
- Referee:** TBA
- Headquarters:** Ashbury Croquet Club, Park View Terrace, Timaru
- Entries:** Must be on official entry form, with entry fee, to the Manager by
Friday 13th November 2015
- Entry Fees:** \$10 per player. Cheques to South Canterbury Croquet Association
- Catering:** \$2.00 per day: tea, coffee and cold drinks

Event 1

Handicap Doubles. Open to all players. Winners to hold the Ward-Turpie Trophy for one year.

Conditions

1. Entries limited to 32 players
2. Double banking. Time limit may be imposed.
3. Method of play to be determined when all entries are received.

South Canterbury Croquet Association

Golf Croquet Doubles Tournament at Waimate

on Saturday 30th and Sunday 31th January 2016 at 8:30am

Manager: Margaret Leathwick, 61 Parsonage Road, Waimate 7924
Ph: (03) 689 7025 Email: bleathwick@xtra.co.nz

Referee: TBA

Headquarters: Waimate Croquet Club, 98A Shearman Street, Waimate. (4 lawns)

Entries: Must be on Official Entry Form with entry fee to the Manager by
Friday 22nd January 2016

Entry Fee: \$10.00 per player. Cheques to be made payable to South Canterbury
Croquet Association

Catering: \$2.00 per day: tea, coffee, cold drinks

Event

1. **Championship Doubles:** Open to all players. Winners to hold the Landreth Trays for one year.

Conditions

1. Entries limited to 32 players.
2. Double banking. Time limit may be imposed.
3. Method of play to be determined when all entries are received.

South Canterbury Croquet Association

87th Annual Tournament at Timaru

to commence Saturday 23rd January 2016 at 8:30am

Manager: Bev Smith, 12A Broadway Avenue, Timaru 7910

Ph: (03) 686 3210

Email: smith12a@xtra.co.nz

Referee: Brian Monckton, 16 D R.D, Oamaru 9492

Ph: (03) 432 4240

Email: Monckton.brian@gmail.com

Handicapper: Bev Smith, 12A Broadway Avenue, Timaru 7910. Ph: (03) 686 3210

Headquarters: West End Croquet Club, Maltby Avenue, Timaru

Other Aorangi CC, Rose St, Timaru

Venues: Ashbury CC, Parkview Terrace, Timaru

Entries: To the Manager by **Friday 15th January 2016**

Entry Fees: \$10.00 per player in each event. Cheques to be made payable to South Canterbury Croquet Association

Catering: \$2.00 per day. Tea, coffee and cold drinks

Events

1. South Canterbury 0–3 bisques Championship: 75th Jubilee Tray
2. South Canterbury 4–9 bisques Championship: Kirk Cup
3. South Canterbury 10–16 bisques Championship: Holdgate Rose Bowl
4. South Canterbury 18–24 bisques Championship: Foxton Cup
5. South Canterbury Open Championship
6. South Canterbury Doubles Open Championship: Richards Cup
7. South Canterbury Doubles 10–24 Championship: Mona Walker Cup

Conditions

1. Time limit of two and a half hours on all games.
2. Method of play will be decided after entries have been received.
3. Double banking if necessary.
4. Tournament will start with events 1, 2, 3 and 4.
5. Players may enter in only one event in 7 and 8.
6. Hoop settings will be $3^{11}/_{16}$ inches.

Dawson and Barlow Balls

Croquet Southland Inc

89th Annual Tournament**At Gore Croquet Club****Ardwick Street, Gore****Saturday 16th to Thursday 21st January 2016****starting at 8:30am****Manager:** Glennis Gray, 10 Dale Crescent, Gore 9710

Ph: (03) 208 5477 Email: gig@xtra.co.nz

Referee: Mrs Joyce Millow, 21B Kauri Tce, Invercargill 9810.

Ph: (03) 217 0987 Email: joyce.millow@gmail.com

Handicapper: Handicapper is Kathryn Cherry, 22 Milford St Invercargill

Ph: (03) 216 5385 Email: kathryn_cherry@xtra.co.nz

Headquarters: Gore Croquet Club, Ardwick St, Gore**Entry Fees:** \$15.00 each singles event. Doubles \$7.50 per player

Cheques to be made out to Croquet Southland Inc

Catering: Hot & cold drinks available. Lunches to order**Entries:** Glennis Gray, 10 Dale Crescent, Gore 9710

Ph: (03) 208 5477

Email: gig@xtra.co.nz Email entries welcome

Entries close on **Friday 8th January 2016****Prizes:** Monetary prizes for all events**Events**

1. Southland Open Championship Singles: Warburton Trophy.
2. Elizabeth Stevens Championship Singles: 4 to 9 bisques inclusive.
3. Elaine Gordon Championship Singles: 10 to 16 bisques inclusive.
4. Marion Harris Championship singles: 18 to 24 bisques inclusive
5. Golf Croquet Championship singles
6. Golf Croquet Championship Doubles
7. Handicap Doubles open.

Method of play for events 5 and 6 will depend on entries

Conditions

1. Four full-sized lawns. Barlow GT or Dawson balls.
2. Double banking if necessary.
3. Time limits: Three hours for event 1, and two and a half hours for all other events. Regulation 8 applies for all events.
4. Hit up – 5 minutes (on the clock) prior to every game – at the discretion of the manager.

South Taranaki Croquet Association
88th Annual Tournament
 at Hawrea Croquet Club
 from Thursday 4th to Sunday 7th February 2016
 commencing at 9:00am

Manager: Mrs Eileen Judd, 107 Warwick Road, RD 21, Stratford 4391
 Ph: (06) 765 5436 Email: judd-hotter@xtra.co.nz

Referee: Mrs Eileen Judd, 107 Warwick Road, RD 21, Stratford 4391
 Ph: (06) 765 5436 Email: judd-hotter@xtra.co.nz

Handicapper: Peter Filbee

Headquarters: Hawera Croquet Club, Albion Street, Hawera. (3 lawns)

Other Venue: Park Croquet Club, High Street, Hawera (4 lawns)

Entry Fee: Each event, \$10.00 per player for handicap doubles, \$20.00 open singles per player

Entries: Entries close **Friday 29th January 2016**

Catering: Morning and afternoon teas included in entry fee. Sandwiches may be ordered for lunch.

Events

1. Championship Singles. Divisions will be decided depending on number of entries
2. Handicap Doubles: No two minus players may play together.

Conditions

1. Two and a half hour time limit on all games. Regulation 8, including finals
2. All events are American Events.
3. Prizes awarded first and second placings.
4. Tournament begins with Handicap Doubles played Thursday and Friday and Singles played Saturday and Sunday.
5. Double Banking may be used.

Dawson Balls

5th Golf Croquet Tournament
Singles: Saturday 5th March 2016
Doubles: Sunday 6th March 2016
 at 9:00am

Manager: Mrs Eileen Judd, 107 Warwick Road, RD 21, Stratford 4391
 Ph: (06) 765 5436 Email: judd-hotter@xtra.co.nz

Headquarters: Hawera Croquet Club, Albion Street, Hawera

Other Venues: Park Croquet Club, Stratford Croquet Club

Entries: Singles \$10.00 per player. Doubles \$10.00 per person to the Manager by **28th February 2016**

Catering: Sandwiches may be ordered for lunch. Tea and coffee at a nominal charge.

Conditions:

1. 13-point games.
2. 45 minute time limit.
3. Championship Singles: Method of play and divisions will depend on entries.
4. Doubles: handicap.
5. All players must have GC Index cards.

Dawson Balls

Croquet Taranaki Inc.

91stⁿ Annual Tournament

*at New Plymouth, West End & Inglewood
Sponsored by Jean Sandel Retirement Village*

GOLF CROQUET Singles and Doubles

from Friday 30th October to Monday 2nd November 2015

Manager: TBA

Secretary: Mr Rex Brogden, 29 Ngaio Street, New Plymouth 4312
Ph: (06) 758 1295 Email: mavrex@hyper.net.nz

Referee: Mrs Bonnie Johnstone, 394 St. Aubyn St., New Plymouth 4310
Ph: (06) 758 2002 Email: cjs.bonnie@xtra.co.nz

Headquarters: New Plymouth Croquet Club

Other Venues: West End, Churchill Heights, Cutfield Road and Inglewood
James Street

Entries: Must reach the Secretary by **Friday 23rd October 2015**

Entry Fees: \$20.00 events 1 and 2. Includes morning/afternoon teas and club fees. \$16.00 events 3, 4, 5 and 6. Includes morning and afternoon teas and club fees

Events

- | | | |
|-------------------------|--------------------|---|
| 1. Level Singles Levels | Open Ranking | Played Sat 31 st October &
Sun 1 st November |
| 2. Level Singles | For handicaps 5-7 | Played Sat 31 st October &
Sun 1 st November |
| 3. Level Singles | For handicaps 8–12 | Played Sat 31 st October. Limited to
8 players at Inglewood. 1 day only |
| 4. Handicap Singles | See conditions | Played Monday 2nd November |
| 5. Open level Doubles | | Played Friday 30th October |
| 6. Handicap Doubles | Combined HC 8+ | Played Friday 30th October |

Conditions

1. All players participating in a Golf Croquet Tournament must have an official Golf Croquet Handicap prior to entry.
2. Play will commence at 8:30am daily.
3. Method of play to be announced by the Manager at the start of the Tournament.
4. Handicap singles sections will be determined when entries received.
5. Entries may be limited in some events.
6. Those entering event 1 may not enter events 2 or 3.
7. Double banking where necessary.
8. No event unless 4 entries received.
9. Handicap doubles may be divided into sections according to entries.
10. Hoop dimensions will be set at 3¹¹/₁₆".

Dawson Balls

Croquet Taranaki Inc.

91st Annual Tournament

Sponsored by Jean Sandel Retirement Village

at New Plymouth, West End & Inglewood

ASSOCIATION CROQUET

Singles and Doubles

from Saturday 28th November to Tuesday 1st December 2015

Manager: TBA

Referee: TBA

Headquarters: New Plymouth Croquet Club, Baring Terrace

Other Venues: West End Croquet Club and Inglewood Croquet Club

Entries: Must reach the Secretary, Rex Brogden, 29 Ngaio Street
New Plymouth 4310

Ph: (06) 758 1295

Email: mavrex@hyper.net.nz

by **Thursday 19th November 2015**

Entry Fees: \$20.00 per player, per event. Includes morning and
afternoon tea club fees

Events

1. **Championship Singles OPEN:** for the Association Challenge Rose Bowl Ranking Tournament
2. **Championship Singles:** Scratch to 18. Divisions according to entries received. Played Saturday 28th and Sunday 29th November 2015
3. **Handicap Doubles:** The combined handicaps of each pair must total 7 bisques or over. To be played Monday 30th November and Tuesday 1st December 2015.

Conditions

1. Play will commence at 8:30am daily.
2. Players entering Event 1 may not enter Event 2.
3. Championship events will commence on Saturday 28th November 2015.
4. No event unless 4 entries received.
5. All games will be 2 ½ hours. Regulation 8.

Dawson Balls

Thames Valley Croquet Association
63rd AC Annual Tournament
at Waihi

To be held from Monday 22nd February 2016 at 8:45am daily

Manager: Gwen Falconer, 5 Christensen Street, Waihi 3610
 Ph: (07) 863 8375 Email: gwen@waihifalconer.co.nz

Asst Liz Jackson, 6 Russell Street, Waihi 3610

Manager: Ph: (07) 863 8804 Email: lizj@outlook.co.nz

Referee: Geoff Young, 202A Tower Road, RD 1, Matamata 3471
 Ph: (07) 888 4995

Handicapper: Geoff Young, 202A Tower Road, RD 1, Matamata 3471
 Ph: (07) 888 4995

Headquarters: Waihi Croquet Club, cnr Kenny/Clarke Street, Waihi (4 Lawns)
Other Paeroa

Venues:

Entries: In writing, with fees attached, to the Manager by
Thursday 18th February 2016

Entry Fees: Doubles Event: \$15.00 per person
 Singles Events: \$18.00 per person

Catering: Tea and coffee available

Events

1. **Handicap Doubles:** Two Premier players cannot be partners in the Handicap Doubles. Divisions will be decided depending on entries received.
2. **Championship Singles:** Divisions and method of play will be decided after entries are received, except for Open and "A" grade players which will be championship play.

Conditions

1. American Events. If event consists of 3 sections the winner will be decided by post section play.
2. Double Banking
3. If fewer than four entries in doubles, event may be cancelled.
4. Two and a half hour time limit in all events. Regulation 8 will apply.
5. Three rounds per day.
6. Prizes for all events.
7. Tournament starts with Doubles.
8. Home phone number and Tournament number, if known, when entering

Dawson International Balls

Thames Valley Croquet Association

Golf Croquet

4th TVCA Annual Tournament

At Morrinsville

Monday 21st and Tuesday 22nd March 2016 at 8:45am

- Manager:** Joan Jenkin, 110A Studholme St, Morrinsville 3300
Ph: (07) 889 6789. Email: joanjenkin@gmail.com
- Asst** Geoff Young, 202A Tower Road, RD 1, Matamata
- Manager:** Ph: (07) 888 4995. Email: geoffyoung@xnet.co.nz
- Referee:** Geoff Young, 202A Tower Road, RD 1, Matamata
Ph: (07) 888 4995
- Handicapper:** Geoff Young, 202A Tower Road, RD 1, Matamata
Ph: (07) 888 4995
- Headquarters:** Linden Street, Morrinsville (4 Lawns)
- Other** Paeroa and Te Aroha Croquet Clubs
- Venues:**
- Entries:** In writing, with fees attached, to the Manager by Monday 14th March 2016
- Entry Fees:** Doubles Event: \$15.00 per person
Singles Events: \$15.00 per person
- Catering:** Tea and coffee available at no extra charge

Events

1. Handicap Doubles 0–12
2. Level Singles Open
3. Level Singles 4–7
4. Level Singles 8–12

Events 3 and 4 may be changed according to the number of entries received.

Conditions:

1. Event 1 will be held on the Monday 21st March 2016.
2. Events 2,3 and 4 will be played on Tuesday 22nd March 2016..
3. Entries will be limited.
4. Double banking.
5. All players must have an official Golf Croquet Handicap prior to entering.
6. Prizes for all events.
7. Please make all cheques payable to TVCA.
8. Home phone number with entry and Tournament phone number if possible.

Dawson International Balls

Morrinsville Croquet Club Inc

Annual Tournament

Sponsored by Nicholson Autos

Saturday 10th October to Thursday 15th October 2015 at 8:30am

Manager: John Christie, R.D.4, Morrinsville.

Ph: (07) 889 7251

Email: johnchristie8@gmail.com

Asst Manager: Phyllis Young, 202A Tower Road, Okauia, RD 1, Matamata

Ph: (07) 888 4995

Referee: Geoff Young, 202A Tower Road, Okauia, RD 1, Matamata

Ph: (07) 888 4995

Handicapper: John Christie, RD4, Morrinsville. Ph: (07) 889 7251

Headquarters: Morrinsville Croquet Club Inc., Linden Street, Morrinsville. (4 lawns)

Entries: Entries on Official Forms, along with fees, close with the Manager on **Sunday 4th October 2015**

Entry Fees: \$12.00 per person per event includes refreshments

Events

- | | |
|-------------------------|--|
| 1. Open Singles | 10 th –11 th October |
| 2. Handicap Doubles | 12 th October |
| 3. Championship Singles | 13 th –15 th October |

Conditions

1. American event.
2. All games to be limited to two and a half hours.
3. Competitions will be based on providing a full tournaments play for competitors.

Dawson International Balls

Morrinsville Croquet Club Inc.

10th Golf Croquet Annual Tournament

Friday 16th to Sunday 18th October 2015 at 9:00am

- Manager:** Jenny McLaren, 18 Snell St, Morrinsville 3300
 Ph: (07) 889 7102 email: g-jmclaren@xnet.co.nz
- Entries:** Entries on Official Entry Forms, with fees, close with the Manager on
Sunday 11th October 2015
- Catering:** Catering included

Events

1. Open Singles
2. Handicap Doubles

Conditions

1. All events are open to any player with a GC Index Card and will be played in divisions decided upon after entries have been received.
2. Order of play: Friday – Handicap Doubles, followed by Singles Saturday and Sunday.
3. Method of play will be decided on by the manager.
4. Entry fee: \$15.00 Handicap Doubles, \$20.00 Open Singles.
5. Entries may be limited.

Dawson International Balls

Paeroa Croquet Club 68th Annual Tournament at Paeroa

Wednesday 4th November to Thursday 5th November 2015

- Manager:** Heather Prince, Waitekauri Road, Waikino, Waihi 3682
 Ph: (07) 863 8331 Email: h.prince@xtra.co.nz
- Headquarters:** Paeroa Croquet Club, The Domain, King Street, Paeroa (4 Lawns)
- Entries to:** Heather Prince, Waitekauri Road, Waikino, Waihi 3682
 Ph: (07) 863 8331, Email: h.prince@xtra.co.nz
- Entry Fees:** \$15.00 per event with entry form to Heather Prince By Thursday
 29th October 2015

Events

1. Handicap Doubles.

Conditions

1. Time limit: two and a half hours all matches; 3 rounds per day.
2. American event. Regulation 8.
3. Double banking where necessary.
4. Tea 8:30am. Play starts 9:00am.

Barlow G.T. Balls

Te Awamutu Croquet Club (Inc)

Annual Tournament

Association Croquet

at Te Awamutu

**Sponsored by HILDA ROSS RETIREMENT VILLAGE,
HAMILTON**

from Thursday 19th November 2015 at 8:30am

Manager: Mrs Loral Piggott, 954 Hazelmere Crescent, Te Awamutu 3800

Ph: (07) 870 3097

Email: loraldavep@clear.net.nz

Asst

Mrs Jean Fisher, 132 Dalton Avenue, Te Awamutu 3800

Manager:

Ph: (07) 871 4427

Email: jean.fisher@xtra.co.nz

Entries:

To Manager in writing by **Friday 13th November 2015**

Entry Fees:

\$15.00 per person per event (tea and coffee included)

Events

1. **Championship Singles for all levels:** Divisions will be decided on entries received.
2. **Handicap Doubles for all levels:** Divisions will be decided on entries received.

Conditions

1. Championship Singles begins Thursday 19th November 2015.
2. Handicap Doubles: Saturday 21st and Sunday 22nd November 2015.
3. If less than 4 entries in any event, that event may be cancelled.
4. Time limit 2½ hours with Regulation 8.

Dawson Balls

Wellington Croquet Association (Inc)

91st Annual Tournament Open Championship Singles

Sunday 27th to Wednesday 30th December 2015

at Wellington Municipal Croquet Club (and Kelburn if required)

- Manager:** Paul Skinley, 12 Normanby Street, Newtown, Wellington 6021
Ph: (04) 389 9815 Email: paul.skinley344@gmail.com
- Entries:** On Official Form and with fees (cheque payable to Wellington Croquet Assn.) to the Manager by: **Friday 18th December 2015**
- Entry Fees:** \$25.00 per player
- Method of play:** Best of 3 games will be played throughout if possible depending on number of entries. Hoops will be set to largest ball plus $\frac{1}{32}$ "
- Conditions:** See below

Women's Open Championship Singles

Saturday 17th and Sunday 18th October 2015

at Kelburn Croquet Club

- Manager:** Brian Boutel, 16 Donald Crescent, Karori 6012
Ph: (04) 938 6709 Email: brian@boutel.co.nz
- Entries:** On Official Form and with fees (cheques payable to Wellington Croquet Assn.) to the Manager by **Friday 9th October 2015**
- Entry Fees:** \$15.00 per player
- Method of play:** Will depend on number of entries. The decision will be based on providing full tournament play for all competitors. Hoops will be set to largest ball plus $\frac{1}{32}$ ".

Conditions

1. No event if less than 6 entries. Entries may be limited.
2. Play starts at 8:30am each day.
3. Time limits and Regulation 8 will apply.
4. Players may practice on the lawns for up to 10 minutes before each day's play.
5. Double banking where necessary.
6. Full catering at Wellington. Morning and afternoon tea only at Kelburn.

Wellington Croquet Association

91st Annual Tournament

Championships Doubles

Saturday 6th and Sunday 7th February 2016
at Wellington Municipal Croquet Club

- Manager:** Paul Skinley, 12 Normanby Street, Newtown, Wellington 6021
 Ph: (04) 389 9815 Email: paul.skinley344@gmail.com
- Entries:** On official form and with fees (cheques payable to Wellington Croquet Ass) to the Manager by **Friday 29th January 2016**
- Divisions:** Handicap divisions will be made according to entries. This decision will be based on providing full tournament play for all competitors.
- Catering:** Morning and afternoon teas, lunches available.
- Conditions:** See below

Championship Singles (0 to 24)

Monday 8th and Tuesday 9th February 2016
at Waikanae Croquet Club

- Manager:** Eveleen Foye, 18 Park Avenue, Waikanae 5036
 Ph: (04) 905 5959 Email: sandefoye@paradise.net.nz
- Entries:** On official form and with fees (cheques payable to Wellington Croquet Ass) to the Manager by **Friday 29th January 2016**
- Divisions:** Handicap divisions will be made according to entries. This decision will be based on providing full tournament play for all competitors.
- Catering:** Morning and afternoon teas, lunches available.

Conditions:

1. Entry Fee \$15.00 per player for singles events and \$10.00 per player for doubles.
2. The method of play for each event will be determined by the number of entries.
3. No event if less than 6 entries.
4. Play starts at 8:30am each day.
5. 2½ hour time limits, plus Regulation 8.
6. Players may practice on the lawns for up to 10 mins before each day's play.
7. Double banking when necessary.
8. Hoops will be 3¹¹/₁₆ inches.

Dawson Balls

Wellington Croquet Association

Veterans' Association Croquet Advanced Handicap Singles Monday 7th to Thursday 10th March 2016 at Petone Central & Plimmerton Croquet Clubs

- Managers:** **Petone:** Bruce Manuge, 7 Willis Grove, Wainuiomata, Lower Hutt 5014.
Ph: (04) 564 4682 Email: bruce.manuge@xtra.co.nz
Plimmerton: Wendy Betteridge, 21 Penryn Drive, Camborne, Porirua 5026. Ph: (04) 233 0116
- Entries:** Open to all over 60 years. Entrants may choose either venue and must specify that venue on their entry forms. Entries, on official form and with fees (cheques payable to Wellington Croquet Ass), to the Manager, Bruce Manuge by **Friday 26th February 2016**
- Time Limit:** 3 hour time limit, plus Regulation 8. Maximum of 2 rounds per day per player
- Catering:** Full catering, lunch, morning and afternoon teas
- Conditions:** See below

Dawson Balls

Golf Croquet Handicap Singles Thursday 12th and Friday 13th November 2015 at Paraparaumu Croquet Club

- Manager:** Francie Vagg, 13 Callender Terrace, Paraparaumu Beach 5032
Ph: (04) 297 2698 Email: francievagg@hotmail.com
- Entries:** On official form and with fees (cheques payable to Wellington Croquet Ass) to the Manager by **Wednesday 4th November 2015**
- Game Length:** 13-point games, time limits may apply
- Catering:** Hot and cold drinks and lunches available
- Conditions:**
1. Entry Fee is \$15.00 per player for each event.
 2. The method of play for each event will be determined by the number of entries.
 3. No event if less than 6 entries.
 4. Play starts at 8:30am for all Tournaments except the Veterans' which will start at 9:30am.
 5. The method of play for each event will be determined by the number of entries.
 6. Players may practice on the lawns for up to 10 minutes before each day's play.
 7. Double banking when necessary.

Waikanae Croquet Club

Park Avenue, Waikanae. 5 courts

Association Open Singles **Saturday 7th and Sunday 8th November 2015**

Entry Fee: \$25.00 includes morning and afternoon teas. Lunches available.

First 20 applicants will be accepted

Entries close: Tuesday 27th October 2015

Manager: Pamela George, 27B Karu Crescent, Waikanae 5036
Ph: (04) 293 6864 Email: pmgeo@xtra.co.nz
Ph: (027) 217 5544

Ranking Event

4+ Championship

Saturday 23rd and Sunday 24th January 2016

Entry Fee: \$25.00 includes morning and afternoon teas. Lunches available.

First 20 applicants accepted

Entries close: Tuesday 12th January 2016

Manager: Pamela George, 27B Karu Crescent, Waikanae 5036
Ph: (04) 293 6864 Email: pmgeo@xtra.co.nz
Ph: (027) 217 5544

Waimarie Croquet Club

The Waimarie Golf Croquet Open Singles**Sunday 6th December 2015****Ewen Park, Lower Hutt**

- Entry Fee:** \$15.00 - which includes morning and afternoon teas. Lunches can be ordered
- Entries:** The first 24 entries received, and confirmed by email accepted. Double banking may be necessary.
- Entries to:** Trevor Ballantine, 15 Sherwood St, Lower Hutt
Ph: (04) 569 7756 Email: tdballant@gmail.com
Entrants must provide email addresses, phone numbers and handicap with entries.
- Entries close:** **5:00pm Thursday 26th November 2015**
- Method of Play:** The method of play will be determined after the entries have been accepted, and will aim to ensure that each competitor can have a full days play
- Manager:** Trevor Ballantine

3¹¹/₁₆" hoops
Dawson Balls

The Waimarie Association Croquet Open Singles

Saturday 19th and Sunday 20th March 2016**Ewen Park, Lower Hutt**

- Entry Fee:** \$30.00 - which includes morning and afternoon teas. Lunches can be ordered
- Entries:** The first 16 entries received, and confirmed by email will be accepted.
Entrants must provide email addresses, phone numbers and handicap with entries.
- Entries to:** Sue Lea, 25 Poto Rd, Normandale, Lower Hutt 5010
Ph: (04) 586 5500 Email: lenandsuelea@gmail.com
Entrants must provide email address, and phone numbers, and handicaps with entries, payment.
- Entries close:** **5:00pm Friday 11th March 2016**
- Method of Play:** The method of play will be determined after the entries have been accepted, and will aim to ensure that each competitor can have a full weekend's play
- Manager:** Sue Lea

3¹¹/₁₆" hoops
Dawson Balls
Ranking Event

West Coast Croquet Association
Annual Tournaments
Sponsored by Nelson Building Society

Golf Croquet Singles Championship
Saturday 3rd and Sunday 4th October 2015

**84th Association Croquet Singles
Championship**
Saturday 20th and Sunday 21st February 2016

At Rangimarie Croquet Club, Westport
Starting at 8:30am each day

Conditions:

1. Formats for all events determined once entries are received. A full tournaments play for all entrants will be provided.
2. Time limits and double banking may apply.

Manager: Greg Bryant

Ph: (03) 789 5240

Email: gregbryant@xtra.co.nz

Asst Manager: Anita Fowler

Ph: 022 644 0886 Email: neats880@gmail.com

Referee: Mr Conrad Peterson, 51 Derby St, Westport 7825

Ph: (03) 789 8263

Entries: Enter online at <http://www.sportsground.co.nz/westportcroquet> or email the manager.

Entries close 1 week prior to the tournament start date.

Entry Fees: \$10 Per Player

Catering: A clubhouse fee of \$5 per day (which includes tea/coffee/light refreshments) will be paid by all players to the host club.
Any additional catering information will be provided to entrants prior to the commencement of the event

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Metal Clips Set of 4	\$25.00
Corner Pegs Set of 8	\$40.00
Line Marking Paint	\$140.00

Publications Sold by Croquet New Zealand

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Golf Croquet Coaching-Mavis Brogden	\$25.00
An Illustrated Guide to Umpiring (Association Croquet) <i>Rodger Lane</i>	\$25.00
Take a Bisque: Lessons in ways to take bisques and to use them to good advantage <i>Nell Hass</i>	\$15.00
Yearbook 2015/2016 Full: Perfect binding	\$15.00
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Yearbook 2015/2016 Fixtures Book	\$10.00
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Score Pads (specify Association or Golf Croquet)	Free
Golf Croquet Tactics <i>Michael Hague</i>	\$50.00
Peel Appeal <i>Steve Jones</i>	\$30.00

CNZ 2015/2016 Tournament Schedule

Code	Start	Host	Tournament	Tier	Page
AC	Sat 3 Oct	Counties-Manukau CA	NZ 0-3 & 4+ Championships	3	285
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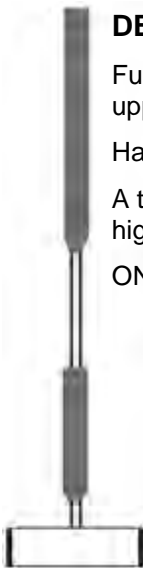
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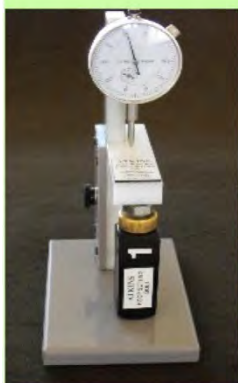
The Quadway hoops are stainless steel. The carrots are medium tensile steel and are machined from solid bar not cast to shape. The hoops are adjustable with four settings and lock firmly into the ground, making for exacting play. The hoops have been tested and approved by the WCF for all aspects of croquet.



New equipment to help setting hoops for tournaments



Setting bolt & clamp



Ball measuring jig

Right:
A ball measuring jig. The measuring arm can be preset for the required amount of ball clearance for a tournament.



Left: The setting bolt (preferably 1 per lawn) being sized ready to be transferred to the hoop clamp.



Croquet mallets
for Ac & Gc.
Details on website



Hoop hole
scraper

<https://sites.google.com/site/atkinscroquet>
email: atkins.quadway@gmail.com



To order:-

Head type.. *Horus, BlackBird, CarbonXtreme* _____ Length _____

Handle type *CarbonFlex, CarbonRigid* Length from the ground _____

Grip type *HammerGrip, SideFlat, CircularTaper, Cylinder 32* (included)

QuickLock ? _____ \$50 _____

Freight NZ \$20 RD +\$10 _____

Your delivery address _____

Your Phone _____

Your mobile _____

* Prices shown include GST

Terminal Weighting maximises the flywheel effect and the head just stays on track. So.. Play with soft hands and let the mallet do the work.

Solid brass ends with fine random tooling allow easy rotation of your "back ball" for superb rolls.

Terminator mallets are a delight to play with because the Heads, Grips, and Handles are all interchangeable to suit your personal needs.

While the **Horus** is the lowest priced head, it has the same **Terminator** thinking and you can play with it right through to International level. (Don't tell anyone but) the World Croquet President bought one.



Terminator™ mallets

Michael McClure....

Terminator Central

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