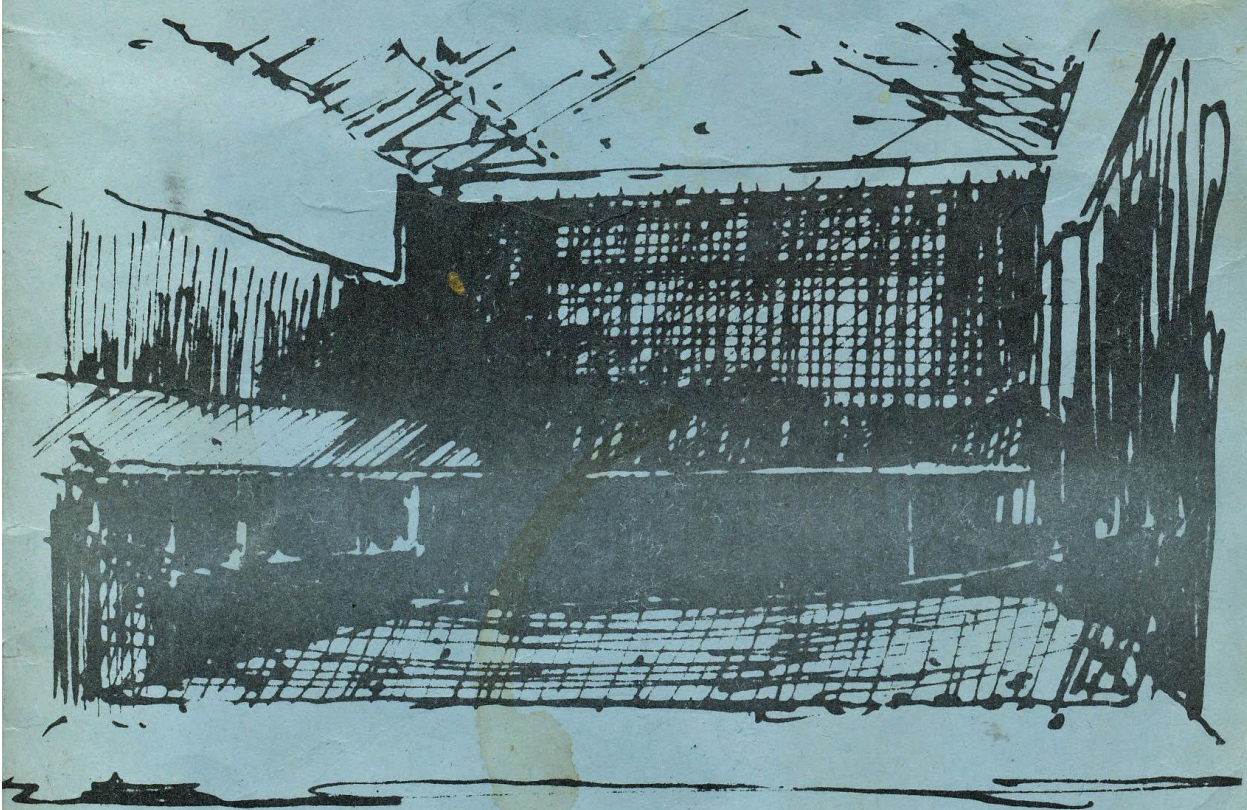


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TENNIS
AT
CANFORD



TENNIS AT CANFORD

THE HISTORY OF TENNIS

The origins of Tennis are somewhat obscure and uncertain. There were references made to a game using bat and ball in the centuries B.C., but the game as we know it today began to take shape in about the 11th - 12th centuries. It was probably first devised and developed in the cloistered courtyards of monasteries in France by monks and clerics. There are written records of Tennis being very popular in the 12th century, even amongst archbishops and bishops.

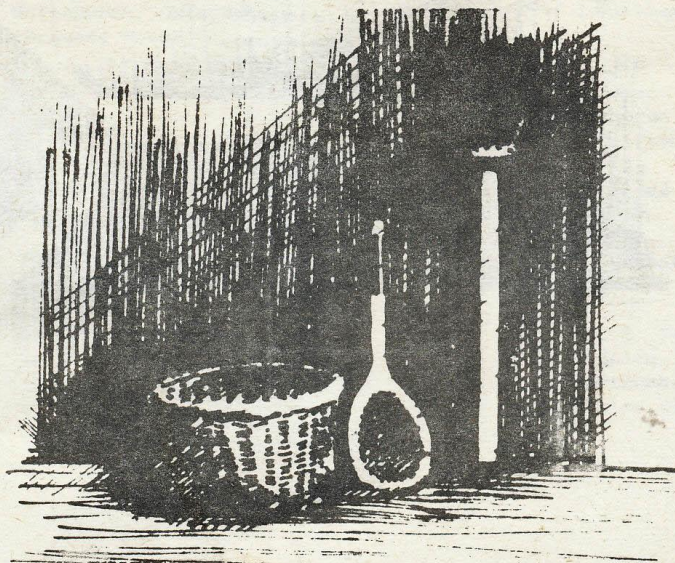
Throughout the next few centuries the church began to frown upon the playing of Tennis, and it was actually banned at various stages. But by this stage its popularity had spread to the courts and castles of the nobility.

Along with the development of the game itself came the evolution of a racket. At first merely a glove was used to protect the hand. The next step on from there was a network of strings across the front of the glove. This naturally was followed by the idea of mounting the network of strings on the end of a piece of wood which was named "battoir". From this beginning the Tennis racket of today was developed. The earliest record of the use of a racket was at the start of the 16th century.

The ball was originally made of animal hair or wool refuse covered with sheepskin, but over the years many things were used for the core of the ball. The modern ball is made of cotton webbing wound and tied tightly and covered by felt.

The game of Tennis was probably introduced into England in about the 13th century. The heyday of Tennis in France was in the 16th century. It is reported that there were 250 courts in Paris alone in 1598. But due mainly to austerities imposed during revolutionary periods that figure had dropped to 114 by 1657 and 54 by 1783. This was also a period of great development of the game in this country. Undoubtedly the most famous player in this period was Henry VIII. There were an enormous number of courts built, the most well-known being the court built in Hampton Court Palace by Henry VIII in 1530. The present court at the Palace was built in the 17th century.

Another period of expansion was in the late 19th century. As well as private courts there were a lot of club courts built in this period. Since then, unfortunately, a lot of these courts have fallen into disrepair due to higher taxes and the closing of many big estates.



The courts presently in use are:- Troon (Ayrshire), Falkland Palace (Fife), Jesmond Dene (Newcastle), Manchester, Cambridge, Oxford, Moreton Morrell (Warwickshire), Canford School (Dorset), Hatfield House (Herts.), M.C.C. (Lords Cricket Ground, Queens Club (London) 2 Courts, Hampton Court Palace, Petworth House Sussex), Hayling Island (Hants.), Holyport (Berks.), Hardwick House (Oxon.).

During the late 19th century Tennis also spread to Australia and America. There are 2 clubs in Australia: Hobart (Tasmania) and Melbourne (Victoria) - 2 courts which were rebuilt in 1975.

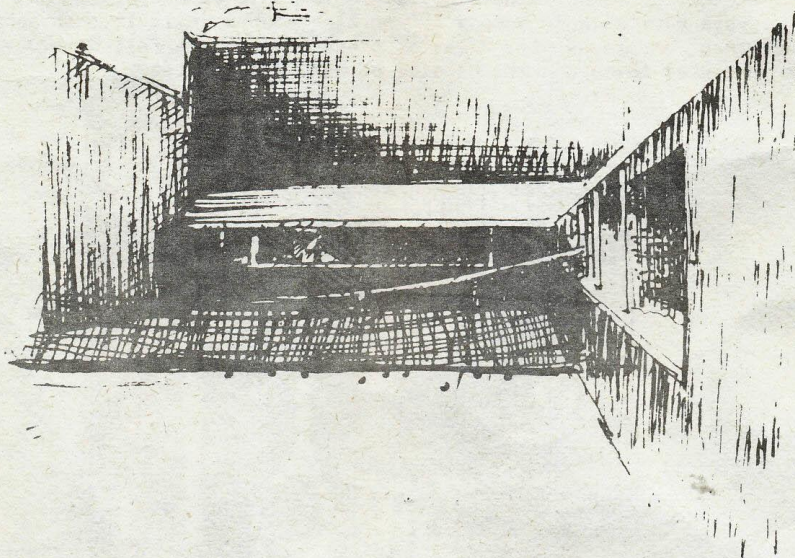
In America there are at present 8 active courts: Boston (Mass.), Newport (Rhode Island), New York, 2 courts, Aiken (South Carolina), Tuxedo (N. York State), Philadelphia (Penn.), Greentree (Long Island N.Y.), Lakewood, New Jersey.

TENNIS TODAY

Over the past few years there has been a definite upturn in the popularity of Tennis in this country. Because of the prohibitive cost of building Tennis courts, the revival has centred around existing courts, or the refurbishment of ones temporarily out of use. Of the 17 clubs in this country, 11 have professionals. The governing body of Tennis in this country is the Tennis and Rackets Association (Secretary: Mr. M. Scott, C/o Queens Club, West Kensington, London W.14).

Chris Ronaldson, professional at the Royal Tennis Court, Hampton Court Palace, won the World Championship Title when he defeated the defending champion Howard Angus, in April 1981, at Queens Club, London. Angus had previously held the title since 1976. Prior to that it had been held by Americans since the 1950's. The most famous and well-known world champion was a Frenchman, Pierre Etchebaster, who held the title from 1926 to 1955, and retired undefeated at the age of 60.

The revival of Tennis that we are in at present is undoubtedly partly due to the support and sponsorship of Unigate Ltd.



TENNIS COURTS IN UNITED KINGDOM (IN USE TODAY)

Court	Address & Telephone number	Professional or Sec.
Queens Club	Palliser Rd. London W14 01 385 3421 - 2 Courts	D. Johnson, K. King G. Parsons
Manchester T & R Club	33 Blackfriars Rd. Salford, Manchester. 061 834 0616	D. Barrett
Royal Tennis Court	Hampton Court Palace, East Molesey, Surrey. 01 977 3015	C. Ronaldson L. Deuchar
M.C.C.	Lords Cricket Ground, St. Johns Wood London NW8 01 289 1288	D. Cull, R. Ossawy M. Ryan
Sea Court	Victoria Avenue, Hayling Island, Hants. Hayling Is. 4098	P. Dawes, C. Fine
Oxford Univ. Club	Merton College, Merton St. Oxford. Oxford 44212	S. Ronaldson J. Fletcher
Cambridge Univ. Club	Grange Road, Cambridge 02 235 7106	B. Church, N. Gawthrop
Holyport Tennis Club	Holyport House, Maidenhead Berkshire Maidenhead 20039	M.H. Heilbut (Sec)
Leamington Tennis Club	50 Bedford St. Leamington Spa. Warwickshire Warwick 24977	K. Sheldon
Petworth House Tennis Club	Angel Street, Petworth, Sussex Petworth 2123	R. Bevan (Sec) 01 638 6242
Moreton Morrell Tennis Club	Moreton Morrell Warwickshire 0926 85291	J. Howell
Canford School	Wimborne, Dorset 0202 883520	R. Bartlett
Hardwick House	Whitchurch, Oxfordshire (Private House)	Lady Rose
Hatfield House Tennis Court	Hatfield Palace, Hatfield Herts.	S. Sayer, (Sec) c/o Richards & Butler, 5 Clifton St. London EC2
Sun Court Tennis Club	Sun Court, Crosbie Rd. Troon Ayrshire. Troon 1066	W. Gregg
Falkland Palace Court	The Tennis Court, Falkland Palace, Fife. Falkland 397	A. Garrett (Sec) Falkland 581
Jesmond Dene Tennis Court	Newcastle-Upon-Tyne	A.C.S. Tufton, High Staples, Steel, Hexham. Northumberland. Slaley 458

TENNIS AT CANFORD

The first mention of a Tennis court at Canford was in 1541 where it was described in a "Citation of the House and Manor of Canford." Very little is known of this court. It appears to have been situated somewhere in the central complex of buildings of the Manor House. The main structure of the building was probably made of wood, while the floor was of Purbeck Stone. It was already at this stage in bad decay.

There is nothing on record of any other Tennis activity at Canford until the present court was built.

In 1897, the then owner of the Manor House, Sir Ivor Guest (later Lord Wimborne) constructed a Tennis Court and a Rackets Court in the complex of buildings in the Park, approximately 400 yards from the Mansion.

The opening ceremony of the court was held on 30th December 1879 and was extensively covered in a report in "The Times". The court having been opened by Lady Cornelia Guest and Lady Muriel Boyle, play began between George Lambert, World Champion, and Mr. C. Boyle.

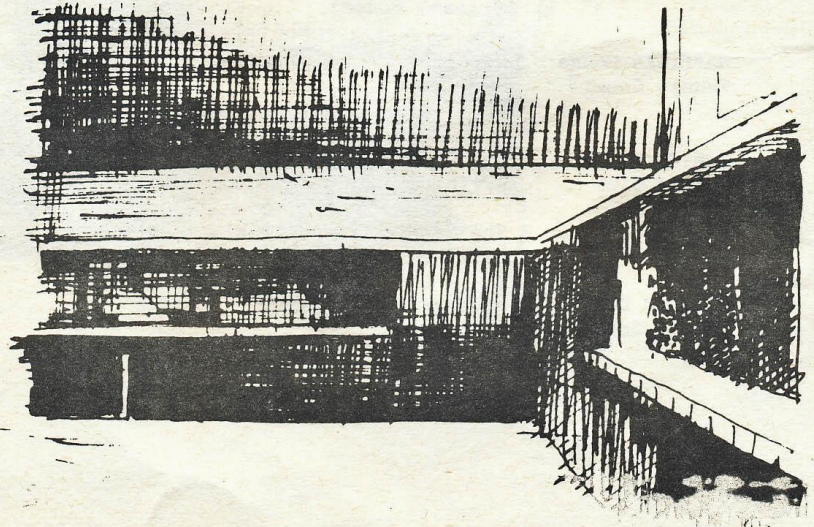
The court was paved originally with slabs of Yorkshire flag, but this was pulled up and changed to the present Bickley floor in 1913.

Ted Johnson, who had previously been professional at Hampton Court and Lords was appointed to the position at Canford. He continued until his death in 1926. Several of his sons took up Tennis as a profession after having learnt the game at Canford. Ted Johnson Jnr. unsuccessfully challenged "Punch" Fairs for the World Championship in 1908. Albert Johnson, a son of Ted Jnr., was World Champion from 1957 to 1959.

In April 1923 Canford School came into existence. It is indeed fortunate that the original governing body of the school decided to maintain the court and encourage the game amongst the school and its connected community. Soon there were a handful of boys playing, and the first match was played against Queens Club on 21st November 1925. Over the next few years regular matches were arranged against M.C.C., Cambridge University, Seacourt and Princes Club (Brighton).

In 1930 W. S. Strain became Master-in-charge of Tennis. He was to remain such for 22 years and was the driving force behind Tennis at Canford over that period.

During the pre-war years, after the death of Ted Johnson there were two professionals at Canford. In 1931-33 D. Lofts was in attendance and after that until 1939, G. Holman. In this period, W.D. Whiston became the first Canfordian to win a "Blue" at Cambridge, soon followed by J.H. Page and G.F.K. Rogers.



In 1935, major restoration work was done on the roof. This work was able to be undertaken through the generosity of Lord Aberdare, E.H. Leaf and others.

During the war years the part of the school near the Tennis court was occupied by American servicemen. Although some limited play did take place in that period, there was no outside competition.

In the immediate post war years here were two professionals in attendance for short periods, H. Killingback in 1946 and J. H. Giles in 1947. In this period after the war Strain set about rejuvenating Tennis at Canford. Competitive Tennis once again returned. Old Canfordian "Blues" in the 1947 - 55 period were J. H. Page (again), R. D. Page, I. P. Campbell, P.G.L. Curle, D.I. O'Rorke and R.C. Hampel.

When in 1952 Strain decided to leave Canford he handed over a flourishing concern to the new Master-in-charge, J. T. Hankinson. Malcolm Taylor, who had been cricket professional at Canford since 1933, was trained at Lords to become Tennis Professional.

In 1956, thanks to the generosity of the Old Canfordian Society, electric lights were installed in the court.

In 1962 the Rackets Court, which had been in disrepair for many years, were converted to Squash Courts. Also in that year "Darcy" Steed succeeded Hankinson as Master-in-charge.

In the 1960's many good players were produced by Canford, the best being David Harvey who entered the Amateur Championship in 1966 while still at school. 1969 saw the retirement of Malcolm Taylor. His replacement was Derek Shackleton, who received some basic instruction at Lords.

The golden Jubilee of the foundation of the School was held in 1973. This was marked by the complete re-decoration and re-equipment of the dedans by the Old Canfordian Society. 1973 also saw the appointment of John Boys as Master-in-charge.

Regular matches were continued, about 10 each season, which included visits to Seacourt and Lords.

In May 1978 the first truly inter-school match was played when a visiting team from Haileybury lost 5 - 0.

On 6th May 1979 the centenary of the building of the court was celebrated with exhibition matches between H. R. Angus and A. C. Lovell, D. W. Cull and P. L. Dawes.

On July 1st 1980, Tennis at Canford entered a new era. It was on that day that Canford Tennis Club was formed.

The Headmaster of Canford School, Martin Marriott, had been a keen Tennis player at Hatfield House before his arrival at Canford. He felt that the Tennis court was capable of being more fully utilised to the benefit of the local community. Largely up till then, only boys and masters had played regularly.

In April of that year, Rob Bartlett arrived as professional at Canford. An Australian, he had trained with Chris Ronaldson at Hampton Court. He was given the opportunity to help organise a club of outside people interested in playing Tennis.

So it was that Canford Tennis Club was formed at a meeting held in the dedans on July 1st, with an attendance of about 30 people. A committee of 5 were elected, they being Stewart Jones (Chairman), Piers Butler (Secretary

and Treasurer), Sir Richard Glyn, John Boys (School representative) and Rob Bartlett.

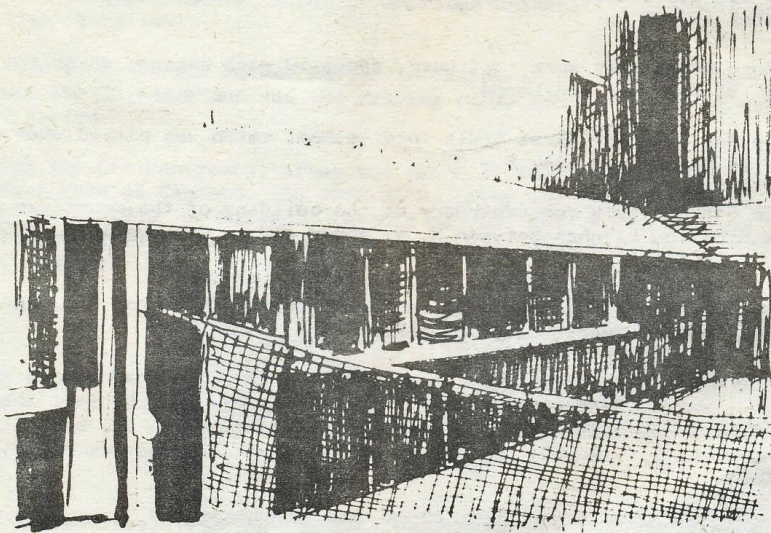
On July 8th - 9th, in an effort to raise money to install new lights an attempt was made on the World non-stop Tennis playing record. The participants were Rob Bartlett and Jeremy Trice (School No. 1) and they achieved their objective of beating 24 hours at 5 a.m. on July 9th. They played on until 26 hours had been reached. Sponsorship from this realised £1,287. With further generous donations and help from the School, Old Canfordian Society, and T. & RA. the amount required of £3,048 was reached.

Thus it was that early in November the new lights were installed and the event was celebrated by an exhibition match between Rob Bartlett and Chris Ronaldson.

The first year was a good consolidating period for the club. After a years existence membership had risen to over 80. Also a number of inter-club matches were played, with mixed success.

The high points of the first year occurred in May. Firstly the British Amateur Doubles Championships were held at Canford, on 2nd - 3rd May, the first major tournament to be held there. The title was won by M. F. Dean and A. C. Lovell.

Only a fortnight later a qualifying round for the World Open Invitation Singles Tournament was held. The players competing were the professionals, David Johnson (Queens Club), Lachlan Deuchar (Hobart Club, Australia), Jonathon Howell (Moreton Morrell) and the ultimate winner of the title, Chris Ronaldson (Hampton Court).



HOW TENNIS IS PLAYED

The rules and method of play and scoring are not unlike lawn tennis - which is derived from the real game- with some modifications.

The service is always delivered from the side of the net which has the largest opening, known as the dedans, in its end wall - never from the other or "hazard" side. The only time the players change sides is to play off a "chase" (explained later). If no chase were made, the players would remain at their respective ends of the court throughout every game and set of the match and the same player would continue to serve.

The racket is lopsided, asymmetrical, with an inclination of the head to facilitate imparting twist of the ball and to dig it out of the corners. The balls are made of wound strips of cloth, solid, about the size of a lawn tennis ball but a little heavier.

The ball is put in play with a serve which must strike within line markings on the portion of the penthouse roof running the length of the side wall on the left, before falling into a rectangle marked on the floor at the hazard end. A second serve is allowed if the first is a fault.

The receiver (always on the hazard side) returns the ball after it has bounced into the service area, or if he prefers, before it has reached the floor. As in lawn tennis, every ball must be taken before it bounces or on the first bounce. The receiver returns it directly across the net, or along the penthouse roof, or strikes it against the wall on his left, to ricochet and fall on the other side of the net.

The receiver may direct his return to the dedans opening in the wall behind the server (for a point), or to the floor, or to one of the openings on the service side (to lay down a chase). The server, in reply, may try to score by putting the ball into the grille opening in the wall behind the receiver, or in the "winning gallery" opening, or he may aim to hit the floor or the tambour, which is an abutment on the side wall, in the hope of winning the point.

The point is lost when the ball goes into the net or strikes above the playlines high on the walls.

The Chase

To attempt a further explanation of the game and its scoring to someone who has not seen a court is a trying experience. This is largely because of the chase.

Any time a player fails to get the ball before the second bounce in the area of the floor where the chase lines are marked or when the ball enters galleries other than the winning gallery, a chase results - rather than the player losing the point as he would in lawn tennis.

On the service side, the horizontal chase lines extend all the way from the net to the end wall; thus a chase can result from a second bounce striking the floor anywhere on the service side.

On the hazard side, the chase lines extend back a little more than half way from the net. When the ball strikes the floor a second time in the rear 21 feet of the hazard side, no chase results: a point is scored by the server, as in lawn tennis. Anywhere else in the court, the spot where the ball touches the floor on its second bounce is noted, and the chase called accordingly. If it bounces for the second time on the line three yards from the end wall on the service side, the call is "Chase 3". If the second bounce is between 3 and 2, the call is "better than 3" or "worse than 2".

The nearer to the end of the court the chase is made the better the shot. The best of all is "chase better than half a yard", or less than half a yard from the wall.

When two chases are made the players change sides to play them off. If either is within a point of winning the game (40 love, 40-15, advantage) they change sides after one chase. They never change for any other reason.

Playing off the Chase

To explain the playing off of a chase, it will help to refer to the original server as Player A, and the original receiver as Player B. To play off the chase, the two change sides. The original receiver, B, now becomes the server and the original server, A, is now returning service from the hazard side.

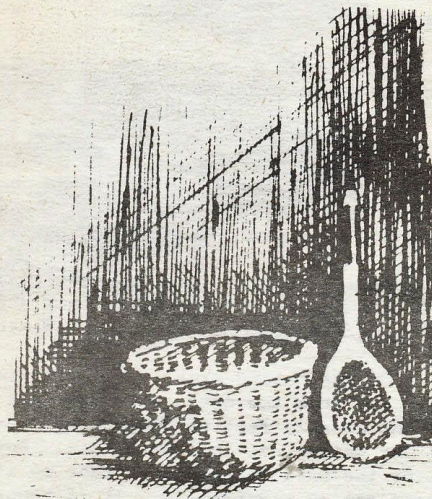
Player A, in returning service, must hit the ball so that on its second bounce it lands between the line where the chase was called and the service side end wall. For example, if they are playing off chase 3, every ball Player A hits in the ensuing rally must fall on second bounce within three yards of the end wall or he loses the point. The effect of the chase established by B has been to limit the field of play of A by requiring him to be highly accurate in placement of shots.

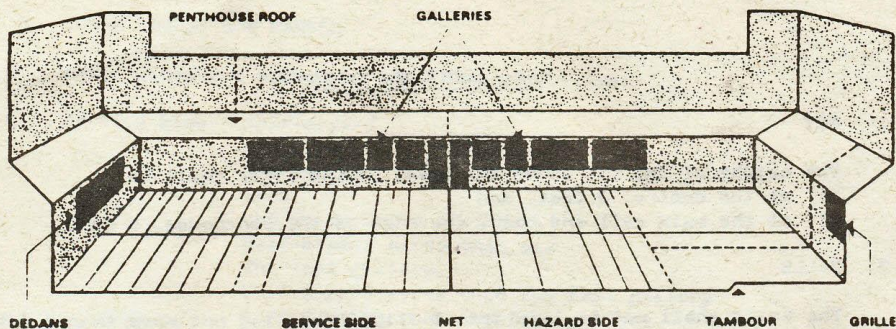
The new server, B, keeps returning A's shots until he judges the ball will fall more than 3 yards out from the end wall, and lets it go to win the point.

If B mis-judges, and the ball falls less than 3 yards from his end wall, A wins the point. If it falls on chase 3, the marker calls "chase off" and neither wins the point.

Chases are made not only on the floor but also in the first and second galleries and the door on both sides, and the last gallery on the service side.

The chases on the receiver's side of the net are known as hazard chases. Sometimes the receiver will deliberately leave a ball that is going to set up a hazard chase since he will then be entitled to change ends and serve either when another chase is set, or when the score reaches game point. Hazard chases are not nearly as difficult to beat as some service side chases.





The *penthouse* is a wooden, slanting "roof", which slopes down at 45 degrees from the wall. It extends along the endwall behind the server, all along the sidewall to his left, and along the endwall behind the receiver.

The wall to the server's right, known as the *main wall*, has no penthouse.

The *dedans* is the large rectangular opening in the wall at the server's end of the court. The choice seats are located here behind a heavy net protecting spectators.

The *grille* is a small opening, 3 feet, 1 inch square, in the wall at the opposite end of the court.

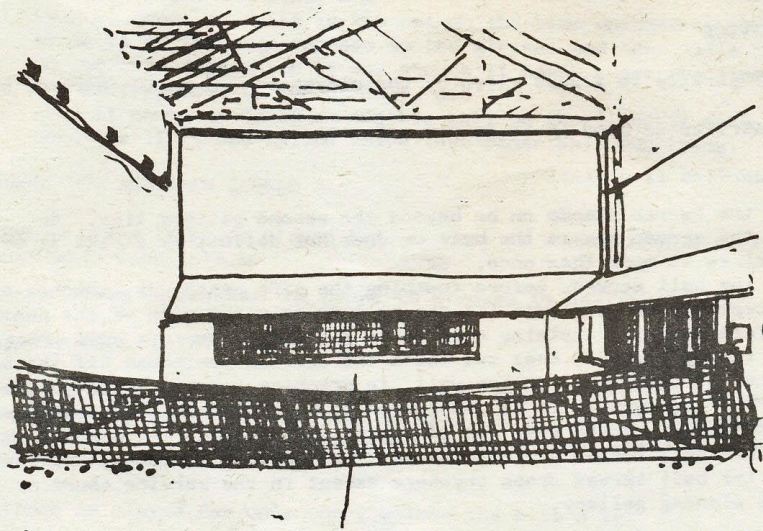
The *tambour* is a projection off the main wall — the side on the right as viewed by the server, the wall without a penthouse. The projection is in the receiver's or hazard end of the court, starting about 6 feet from the end of the court, slanting 18 inches into the court at a 45 degree angle, and continuing in a straight line to the hazard endwall.

A ball striking this buttress

from the server's end ricochets at varying angles, often catching the player at the hazard end flat-footed.

There is a series of openings in the side penthouse wall, extending 24 feet from the net on each side. These openings, separated by iron posts, are known from the net, as *first gallery*, *door*, *second gallery*, and *last gallery*.

The last gallery on the side on which the grille and tambour are found — the hazard side — is called the *winning gallery*.



THE LAWS OF TENNIS

1. NET

The height of the net above the level of the floor shall be

- a) at the centre, 3 feet, and
- b) at the main wall and below the edge of the penthouse, 5 feet.

2. BALLS

The balls shall not be less than $2 \frac{7}{10}$ inches and not more than $2 \frac{0}{10}$ inches in diameter.

They shall not be less than $2\frac{1}{2}$ ounces and not more than $2\frac{3}{4}$ ounces in weight.

3. RACKETS

There are no restrictions as to the shape or size of rackets.

4. SIDES

- a) The choice of sides at the beginning of a match is decided by spin of a racket.
- b) Subsequently the players change sides only when two chases have been scored or when one player is at forty or advantage and one chase has been scored.
- c) If the players change sides before they should have done so, or do not change sides when they should, any strokes so played on the wrong side shall be scored and play shall continue as if no mistake had been made, except that any chase scored in excess of the proper number shall be annulled if the mistake is discovered before the chase has been played for.

5. SERVICE

The service is always given by the player who is on the service side.

A service is good if it is not a fault.

A service is a fault

- a) If the server stands on or beyond the second gallery line, or
- b) if the server misses the ball or does not definitely strike it or strikes it more than once, or
- c) if the ball served, before touching the side penthouse, touches anything except the service wall (if the ball touches the edge of the penthouse before touching anything else it is a fault), or
- d) if the ball served does not touch the service penthouse (if the ball, after striking the service wall, in dropping touches the edge of the service penthouse, it is considered to have touched the penthouse), or
- e) if the ball served goes out of court, or
- f) if the ball served strikes the main wall before dropping, or
- g) if the ball served drops anywhere except in the service court or in the winning gallery.

A service that has become a fault may not be returned but one that would otherwise become a fault may be volleyed.

6. CHASE LINES, HOW MARKED

Chase lines are marked on the floor as follows:-

Service Side: Half-a-yard
 One yard,
 One and two,
 Two,
 and so on up to six, then
 Half-a-yard worse than six
 The last gallery,
 Half-a-yard worse than the last gallery
 A yard worse than the last gallery
 The second gallery
 The door,
 The first gallery.

Hazard Side: The same as on the service side, except that all chases between two and the second gallery are omitted and the last or winning gallery line is called the service line.

7. CHASES, HOW MADE

- a) When the ball enters a gallery (except the winning gallery) or falls on the floor (unless it falls in the service court) it makes a chase at the gallery it enters or at the line on which it falls.
- b) When it falls between two lines it makes a chase better or worse than the yard line or the gallery line nearest to the spot where it fell, except that:
 1. it makes chase better than half a yard when it so falls, and
 2. when it falls better or worse than the line "a yard worse than the last gallery" the chase is called "nearly a yard" or "more than a yard" or "more than a yard worse than the last gallery", and
 3. when it falls nearer to the net than to the first gallery line it makes chase the line, and
 4. when it drops or falls in the net on the side opposed to the striker or drops on the side opposed to the striker and then falls on the side from which it was struck it makes chase the line on the side opposed to the striker, and
 5. when it drops or falls on another ball on the floor it makes a chase as if it had fallen where that other ball was lying.

8. CHASE, HOW AND WHEN SCORED

- a) When no chase is being played for, a chase is scored when made in accordance with Rule 6.
- b) When a chase is scored, the score in strokes is unaltered.

9. CHASES, WHEN PLAYED FOR

When two chases have been scored, or when one player is at forty or advantage and one chase has been scored, the players change sides and the chase or chases in the order in which they were made are immediately played for.

A chase is played for only once, unless there is a let.

10. CHASES, HOW WON OR LOST

When a chase is being played for,

- a) The player attacking the chase loses it if:

1. He serves two consecutive faults, or
2. He does not make a good return, or
3. He makes a chase worse than the one being played for;

b) It is a chase off when the player attacking the chase makes a chase equal to the one being played for; (when it is chase off the chase is annulled and the score is unaltered).

c) The player attacking the chase wins it if:

1. His opponent serves two consecutive faults, or
2. His opponent does not make a good return (unless the player attacking the chase makes a chase worse than or equal to the one being played for, in which case paragraph a) or b) of this rule applies, or
3. He makes a chase better than the one being played for.

11. ERRORS REGARDING CHASES

a) Either player may appeal regarding the marking of a chase.

b) If the chase to be played for is wrongly called by the marker, the server may appeal before delivering the service, and the striker out before attempting to take it.

If there is no such appeal, the chase played for shall be that called by the marker immediately before the service is delivered, notwithstanding that this may be different from that marked when the chase was scored.

c) If there has been any misunderstanding as to what chase the marker called, the rest as played shall stand or a let may be allowed, whichever the marker (or referee if appealed to) considers equitable in view of all the circumstances.

d) If, through any mistake, at the end of the game there is a chase that has been scored and not played for, that chase is annulled.

e) If the players change sides when too few or too many chases have been made.

12. STROKES, HOW WON

A player wins a stroke:

- a) if he wins a chase, or
- b) if his opponent loses a chase, or
- c) if a return or a good service played by him enters a winning opening or falls on the service line or between the service line and the grille wall, or
- d) if when no chase is being played for and provided that no chase is made his opponent does not make a good return, or
- e) if his opponent serves two consecutive faults.

13. STROKES AND GAMES, HOW SCORED

In each game, when either player wins his first stroke his score is called fifteen; when he wins his second stroke, thirty; when he wins his third stroke, forty; and when he wins his fourth stroke, he wins the game, except as below.

When both players have won three strokes, the score is called deuce, and it is called advantage to the player who then wins the next stroke.

If the player who is at advantage wins the next stroke, he wins the game; if he loses it, the score is again called deuce, and so on until the player who is at advantage wins a stroke and the game.

14. SETS, HOW WON

The player who first wins 6 games in a set wins it, except that advantage sets are played:

- a) if uneven odds are given and/or received, or
- b) if the players agree.

In advantage sets, if the score is 5 games all, the set continues until either player has won two games more than his opponent.

15. LET

In the case of a let:

- a) The rest to which it refers counts for nothing, and
- b) If a chase was being played for, it is then played for again, and
- c) If there was a previous fault, it is not annulled.

16. REFEREE

a) Either player may appeal to the referee (whose decision is final) about any point subject to the following:

- 1. the server shall not, after delivering a service, appeal about any point prior to that service, and
- 2. the striker-out shall not, after attempting to take a service, appeal about any point prior to that service.

b) When the marker calls "not up" or in any way indicates that a rest has terminated, the ball is dead.

If the referee's decision is that the rest should not then have terminated, a let shall be allowed.

c) In all cases of doubt the referee may:

- 1. Ask the opinion of one or more spectators who were in a better position to see, or
- 2. Allow a let, or
- 3. Accept the marker's decision.

d) The referee may appoint someone, in a better position to judge the hazard side, to assist him in appeals as to where the ball dropped or fell on the hazard side.

e) The referee shall not, without an appeal, correct any decisions of the marker but he should:

- 1. See that the players change sides at the right time and
- 2. Correct errors in the calling of the score or of chases when such calls are not in accordance with the decision given when the stroke or chase was scored.

17. MARKER

a) In the absence of an appeal, the marker's decision is final

b) In cases of doubt the marker may appeal to the referee, or, if there is no referee, to one or more spectators.

c) A fault-caller may be appointed to assist the marker. If either the marker or the fault-caller calls fault, the service (subject to appeal) is a fault.

If the call of fault is reversed on appeal, that fault is annulled.

18. THREE OR FOUR-HANDED GAMES (also called Doubles)

a) Before commencing each set the players on the service side select the partner who is to serve. He is then the server and striker-out for his side throughout the set, his partner serving and striking-out in the other games.

Similarly the players on the hazard side then decide who is to be striker-out in the other games.

b) A return of service is not good if made by striker-out's partner unless the ball served has dropped in the service court between the half-court line and the fault line (including those two lines).

c) Apart from the above, the laws for Singles apply to Doubles and a player and his partner are in all cases subject to the same laws as a player in Singles.

DEFINITIONS

In the laws of Tennis the following words have the following meanings:

Back Walls	The walls between the floor and the penthouse adjoining the main wall.
Bandeau	The strip of wall immediately below a penthouse, usually made of the same material as the penthouse.
Batteries	The portions of wall between the openings and the floor.
Better	One chase is better than another if it is made on the same side of the court and further from the net. In marking chases, better means that the ball makes a chase a) further from the net than the line mentioned, and b) nearer to that one than to any other yard or gallery line.
Bisque	One stroke in a set conceded to an opponent
Boast	A return that is struck against the main wall (presumably derived from Bosse). Originally the word appears to have been used only when it was intended that the ball should enter the dedans, but it is now used more widely and occasionally even for return struck against walls other than the main wall.
Boasted Force	A boast drops in a winning opening. The term is usually employed only for a force to the dedans.
Chase	A chase is made whenever the ball falls in the hazard court, or anywhere on the service side, or enters a gallery, except the winning gallery.
attacking a ...	When a chase is being played for, the opponent of the player who made the chase is said to be attacking the chase.
calling a	The marker calls a chase when he states the chase that is to be played for.
defending a ...	When a chase is being played for, the player who made the chase is said to be defending the chase.
.... lines	The lines marked on the floor to enable the marker to mark chases are called chase lines or chases.

Chase continued	
....off	It is a chase off when the player attacking the chase makes a chase equal to the one being played for.
... the line	See line, Chase the
Coup De Breche	A straight force that drops in the dedans near to one of its outer edges.
Coup De Cabasse	A return that drops in the dedans after first striking the wall between the last gallery and the dedans wall (called after a French Professional of that name who played this difficult stroke).
Coup De Chandelle	A lofted return that drops or (more usually) falls in the Dedans.
Coup D'Orleans	A return that is struck against the service wall and drops in the dedans direct, (called after Philippe Egalite, Duc d'Orleans, who invented or practised this stroke).
Coup De Temps	The stroke usually attempted off the back wall when the ball is too near to the wall and floor for an ordinary return to be made. The stroke is commenced before the ball reaches the wall so that immediately it leaves it the stroke can be completed with the minimum amount of further movement and acceleration of the racket.
Court	The enclosure in which the game is played. The court is divided into two sides, the service side and the hazard side.
Dead	A ball is said to be dead when it ceases to be in play.
Dedans	The opening at the back of the service side.
Double	If the ball falls before it is struck it is a double
Drop	A ball is said to drop when, after passing the net, it first touches the floor, or enters an opening without having previously touched the floor.
Drop Service	A high service, delivered from near the main wall, that should drop near to the grille wall.
Du Tout	The score of a player who requires one stroke to win the set.
Fall	A ball is said to fall when, after having dropped, it touches the floor again, or enters an opening.
Fault Line	The line on the floor nearest the grille and extending from the service line to the grille wall.
First Stroke	The return of the service.
Fly Net	Not used in modern courts. In some old courts there was a fly net high up in each of the four corners. A ball striking the fly net was not out of court.
Force	A stroke that drops into an opening, usually a winning opening. The term is not used for a slow lofted return.
Forty	Originally this score was forty-five, but was subsequently called forty for the sake of brevity.

Gallery An opening below the penthouse opposite to the main wall

The galleries are named as follows, starting from the nets:-
 a) on the service side, the line, the first gallery, the door, the second gallery, the last gallery;
 b) on the hazard side, the line, the first gallery, the door, the second gallery, the winning gallery.

Gallery Net The net attached to a gallery post to separate a gallery from the one next to it.

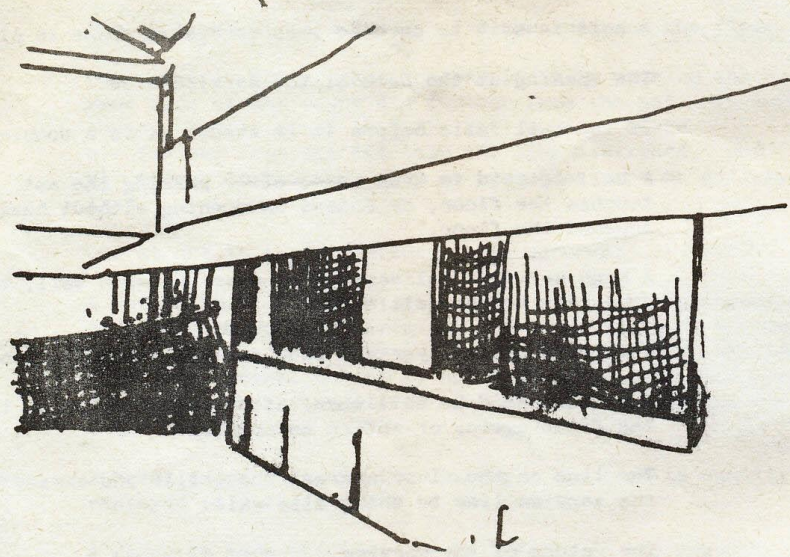
Gallery Post The post between two galleries is considered to be part of the gallery nearer the net.

The part of the gallery net that is attached to and surrounds a gallery post is part of that post.

Giraffe Service A high underhand service delivered from near the side penthouse. (After dropping on the service penthouse the ball should drop on the floor near to the faultline and to the grille wall).

Good Return See Return

Grille The opening in the grille wall.



Grille Penthouse	The penthouse above the grille wall.
Grille Wall	The back wall on the hazard side.
Half-Court Line	The line that bisects the floor, between the main wall and the side wall.
Hazard Chase or Hazard Side Chase	A chase made on the hazard side of the court.
Hazard Court	The floor on the hazard side from the net up to, but not including, the service line.
Hazard Side	The side of the court on the left of the net when facing the main wall.
In Play	A ball served is in play until: a) the service becomes a fault, or b) either player fails to make a good return
Joues	The inner vertical walls of the dedans, grille, winning gallery and last gallery. A ball in touching a joue is not thereby deemed to have entered an opening.
Ledge	The horizontal surface of a wall that forms an opening.
Line, Chase the	is chase at the line of the net. On the floor it is the area between the net and worse than the first gallery. The line gallery is that between the net post and the post next to it.
Lune	A winning opening that was found in some old courts. There was no standard size, shape or position for lunes, but they were usually placed above the dedans and grille penthouse.
Main Wall	The wall that has no penthouse.
Net Post	The post supporting the net under the penthouse.
Nick	The junction of the wall and the floor, or a return when the ball, as it drops or falls, touches the wall and the floor simultaneously.
Opening	Any gallery or winning opening.
Opening, Entering an	A ball enters an opening when a good return or service: a) touches the post (see gallery Post), net, or tray of that opening, or b) touches anything lying in that opening (if an article is lying in an opening any part of it, even outside, is considered to be in that opening), or c) comes to rest in or on the ledge of that opening, or d) in the case of the grille touches the woodwork at the back of the framing of the grille.
Out of court	A ball is out of court if it touches any part of a) the walls above the area prepared for play, or b) the roof or roof beams or girders or passes over any of these beams or girders, or c) the lighting equipment.

Passing the Net	The ball passes the net when it crosses it between the net-post and the main wall, or when it crosses the line bisecting the side penthouse.
Penthouse	is the sloping roof of the dedans, galleries and grille, extending along three sides of the court.
Pique Service	The server should stand near to the main wall and to the 2nd gallery line. He serves overhead on to the service line. After striking the service wall the ball should drop near to the grille wall and the pass line.
Play Line	The line painted on the walls to mark the upper limits of the area prepared for play.
Railroad Service	An overhead service delivered by the server standing near the wall between the last gallery and the dedans wall. (The ball may touch the penthouse once or more times. On leaving the penthouse, the ball, unless volleyed, should strike the grille wall with twist on it that brings it back towards the side wall. A less common form of railroad service has the opposite twist on the ball so that it tends to go in the direction of the tambour after dropping).
Rest	A stroke or series of strokes, commencing when the ball is served and terminating when the ball is dead.
Return, or Return of the Ball in Play	The return of the ball is good if: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) it is struck before it falls, and b) it is struck so that it passes the net without having previously touched the floor or anything lying on the floor, or the net post, or without having entered an opening, and c) it has not touched the player or anything he wears or carries except his racket in the act of striking the ball, and d) it does not go out of court and e) it is struck definitely and only once, and f) it is not on the side of the net opposed to the player when he strikes it, and g) in courts where there is a wing net between the net post and the net, it does not touch the wing net before crossing the net. <p>Except that such a return is not good if:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> h) the player touches the net before striking the ball (if he accidentally touches the net after striking the ball there is no penalty), or i) the ball, after passing the net, comes back and drops on the side from which it was played (even if it touches the net before so dropping the return is not good).
Rough	The side of the racket on which the knots are.
Service	The method of starting a rest.
Service Court	The part of the floor on the hazard side that lies between the side wall, the grille wall, the fault line and the service line (including those two lines).

Service Line or Winning Gallery Line	The line which is nearest and parallel to the grille wall.
Service Side	The side of the court on the right of the net when facing the main wall.
Service Wall	The wall above the side penthouse.
Set	A match is won by the player who first wins an agreed number of sets. Each set is a separate unit and no game won in one set has any effect on another set. The method of scoring by sets appears to have been adopted in the 16th Century. Prior to that games only were scored. At first 2 games won a set. At later periods 3, 4, 6 and 8 game sets were usual.
Side Penthouse	The penthouse above the galleries, up to its junction with the other penthouses.
Side Wall	The wall below the side penthouse.
Side Wall Service	Delivered from near the side penthouse. The ball usually touches the service wall before the service penthouse but need not do so. The twist on it should be such that it clings to the grille after dropping.
Smooth	The side of the racket on which is the gut with no knots.
Striker	The player who last struck the ball.
Striker-Out	The player who is to take the service.
Tambour	The projection on the main wall near the grille. The whole of the projection should be called the Tambour though the term is more commonly applied only to that part of it that is at an angle to the main wall.
Tray	The inner part of the bottom of an opening behind the ledge, usually made of wood.
Twist Service	An underhand service delivered from near the side penthouse. The ball does not usually touch the service wall. The twist on it should be such that, after striking the grille wall, it comes back towards the side wall.
Uneven Odds	When points given and/or received are not the same in each game, and/or when one or more bisques or half-bisques are given.
Wing Net	A net put up in some courts for the protection of the marker in front of the net post and attached to the underside of the service penthouse.
Winning Gallery	The last gallery on the hazard side.
Winning Openings	The dedans, the grille, and the winning gallery.
Worse	One chase is worse than another if it is made on the same side of the court and nearer to the net. In marking chases, worse means that the ball makes a chase a) nearer to the net than the line mentioned and, b) nearer to that line than to any other yard or gallery line.