

Identities and Rugby

III: Laws

1860年代にラグビーは著しい発達を遂げ、めざましく普及しました。そして、1871年に英国にはじめてラグビー協会(RFU)が創立されました。プレーヤーが増えチームが増えると共に、プレーの研究だけでなく、ルールについても議論され整備されました。“The History of the Laws Rugby Football”という本を開いてみますと、“1866 Laws of the Rugby Football as played at Rugby School”という言葉が各条に出てきます。1866年にルールが大整理されたのです。日本でも1970年代に、「100年前のラグビー」と題して研究が行われました。英国での1860年代の研究課題は、単にルールを整理するだけでなく、ラグビーそのものの探求から始められました。ラグビー精神についても研究が進み、ラグビー精神はLawに書かれているという理念が導かれました。

ルールは戦い方を示すだけでなく、勝ち方から楽しみ方を教えていると言われるようになりました。象徴的なものとしてLaw Iがあげられます。Law Iは単に戦いの場を示すものではなく、その形・寸法の中に競技の楽しみ方が込められています。ラグビー競技そのものとルールの歴史に育まれた思想を学び、ラグビーを楽しみ、このすばらしい財産を将来へ引き継いでいくことが今日の私たちの努めです。Law XIII Mode of play の1314年のフットボール創世紀の記述の中の、writerの競技の激しさを述べた文の後にルールを書き出していますが、ラグビーのプレーはmay(可能または許可を表わす)とshall(意志未来すべきである)と、可能と肯定で記されています。また、ラグビーは軍隊では主に士官が行ったということは、「ラガーマン」であることは「何か」somethingがあったことを知ることができます。今日そのような含蓄の深さを無視されてしまっているということは、反省の必要があることです。Law Iに続くLaw IIは22ヶ条から成り立っています。今日のように完全に整理されていない時代に、先ずはつきりとしているものを一括Law IIとして文字にしたのでしょうか。ラグビーのルールは三つの意志が脈々と流れています。

- ・ equal condition (平等で公平)
- ・ open play (発想を生かして挑戦)
- ・ safety (事故防止、自他尊重)

そして、実際的にはreasonable(常識的)でmoderate(中庸)であることが心得とされてきました。ルールは机上で作られたものではなく心がけが大切に、ルールを守るということはルールの歴史に学びその精神を理解し、先人たちの志を感じとってプレーに生かすようにラグビーを楽しむことです。更に、ルール以前の問題として、“It was not a bad game ; the greatest beauty was that there were no rules.”という基本理念を忘れてはなりません。

それでは、Law Iに入りましょう。Law IIは22ヶ条ありますが、現代風に分かりやすいようにA~Dの4つのグループに分けます。

- ・ A グループ 競技場に関するもの
- ・ B グループ kickに関するもの
- ・ C グループ ゲーム進行に関するもの
- ・ D グループ ゴール・得点に関するもの

「The History of the Laws Rugby Football」(本書では四角に囲まれた部分)を参考に考察していきます。

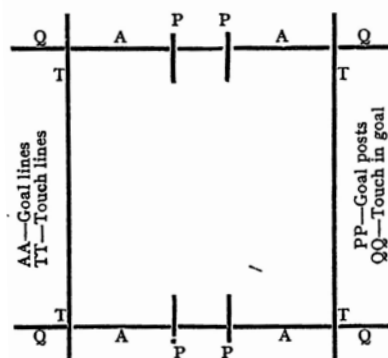
LAW I. PLAN OF FIELD

In 1866 the original plan in the “Laws of Football as played at Rugby School” was right at the commencement of the booklet, in the shape of a square, with a note “**does not represent the shape, but only the arrangement.**”

There was no mention of any dimensions, except for goal posts, which should “**exceed 11 ft, in height and placed 18 ft. 6 ins. apart, with a cross bar 10 ft. from the ground.**”

“**Touch lines and goal lines cut in ; space between the goal lines called ‘ field of action.’**”
 “**The goal line is ‘ ingoal. ’**”

There was no limit to ingoals and no mention of dead ball line.



In 1874 the plan was still at the beginning of the Rugby Union Laws, but in the shape of an oblong, with a notation “**The goal lines and touch lines should be cut out of the turf.**” There was no mention of dimensions (except same dimensions for goal posts) nor of dead ball line, or size of “ingoal.”

In the Laws there was a notation “**The goal line is in goal and the touch lines in touch.**”

In 1876 the plan was the same but brought into the Laws in “Touch-in-goal,” but still no mention of dimensions or dead ball line. The space between the goal lines was called

“**The Field of Play.**”

All this time the dimensions depended on the space available and varied considerably. In the first England and Scotland match at Raeburn Place in 1871 it was 120 yards by 55 yards, while the following year at the Oval it was 120 yards by 70 yards.

In 1877 the plan was put back to the commencement of the book again.

In 1879 the plan was still at the commencement with a note “**The Field of Play must not exceed 110 yards in length nor 75 yards in breadth, and should be as near these dimensions as possible.**”

There was still no mention of Dead Ball line.

In 1891 an extra clause was added “**The maximum extent of the Dead Ball line is 25 yards.**”

In 1892 a Law I was introduced called “**Introduction**” as well as the Plan of the Field, the former containing “**The Field of Play shall not exceed 110 yards in length nor 75 yards in breadth, and shall be as near these dimensions as practicable. The lines defining the boundary of the Field of Play shall be suitably marked and shall be called the Goal Lines at the ends and the touch lines at the sides. On each goal line and equidistant from the touch lines shall be two upright posts, called goal posts, exceeding 11 ft, in height and placed 18ft. 6ins. apart, and joined by crossbar 10 ft. from the ground.**”

A Law was also introduced for “**Dead Ball Line,**” not more than 25 yards behind the goal line, and parallel thereto, shall be lines which shall be called the Dead Ball Lines, and if the ball or player holding the ball touch or cross these lines, the ball shall be dead and out of play.”

“**Ingoal**” was also described. “**Those portions of the ground immediately at the ends of the Field of Play and between the Touch lines produced to the Dead Ball Lines are called ‘ Ingoal. ’ The goal lines are ingoal.**”

‘**Touch**’ was also described. “**Those portions of the ground immediately at the sides of the field of play and between the goal lines if produced, are called ‘ Touch. ’ The Touch Lines are in Touch.**”

In 1893 in the Law *re* dead ball line, after 25 yard line the following was added “**and equidistant from such.**”

In 1896 another notation was added to the plan “ flags marking centre and 25 yard line should be well back from the touch line.”

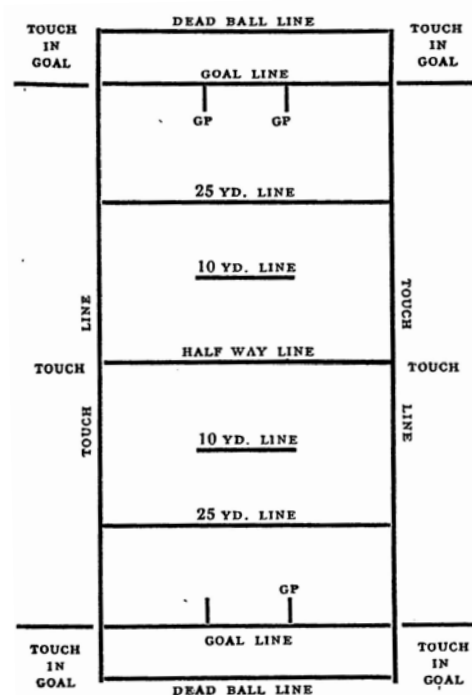
Also after “ touch lines and goal lines being cut out of the turf” “ or otherwise well defined.”

In the definition for “ touch ingoal ” was added “ The corner posts and flags are in Touch-in-goal.”

In 1899 the International Board issued a circular “ It is the duty of the visiting team to see that the ground complies with the Law as to size, and is properly marked ; that the Dead Ball Line is distinctive. If they fail to see to these points before the game begins no appeal can afterwards be entertained in relation thereto.”

In 1902 the clause re dead ball line was altered to “ maximum extent of the Dead Ball Line is 25 yards and should be as near this as possible.”

In 1905 “ Half-way Line,” 25 yard and 10 yard lines were inserted and terms inserted instead of letters.



The Dead Ball Line notation was changed to “ The maximum extent of the Dead Ball Line is 25 yards.”

The field of play should not exceed 110 yards in length nor 75 yards in breadth and should be as near these dimensions as practicable. The maximum extent of the Dead Ball Line is 25 yards.

It is recommended that the posts and flags marking the centre and 25 yard lines should be kept well from the touch lines.

The touch lines and goal lines should be cut out of the Turf or other-wise well defined.”

絵図を見てください。1874年に示された図のように1866年頃には shape of square 四角形のフィールドで試合が行われました。

寸法については NOTE として次のように記されています。

“ does not represent the shape, but only the arrangement.”

その都度、その場の状況に応じて話し合いで決められていたのです。

ゴールポストについて特に明記されていたわけではないが、18 フィート 16 インチ離して、高さ 11 フィート以上の柱 2 本を地面から 10 フィートの高さのバーあるべき (shall) と実際に決められていました。ゴールキックが目的のフットボールの軌跡です。創世紀を振り返りますと、広い草原、時には街中でボールを蹴り合ったりしていたのをより楽しくするために狭く区切って行うようになり、学校では校庭という制限もありました。

“ The goal lines and touch lines should be cut out of the turf.”

草を切り込んで、線引きをはっきりさせるようになりました。

現在のような平坦な芝生 (lawn) を頭に描いてはいけません。

プレーヤーたちが話し合っ the space available and varied considerable に楽しみ方を工夫されました。

1871 年 縦 120 ヤード 横 55 ヤード

1872 年 縦 120 ヤード 横 75 ヤード

イングランド対スコットランドの試合の記録が残っています。正方形から長方形になり、縦横の比率も工夫されています。

1879年には、次のようになっています。

In 1879 the plan was still at the commencement with a note “ **The Field of Play must not exceed 110 yards in length nor 75 yards in breadth, and should be as near these dimensions as possible.** ”

110 ヤード 75 ヤード以内と規定し、できるだけそれに近づけるようになっていきます。1896年に flag が導入され、1905 年になると 10 ヤードと 25 ヤードの線が導入されます。

1926 年にタッチラインが、そして 5 ヤードの点線が導入されます。それらの経過をみると永い年月経て出来上がっていったことや、当時の様子が想像できると同時に当時の人々の思いも感じとられルールを大切にしなければならないという気持ちが湧いてきます。ラグビーを楽しむために、フィールドを有効に且変化に富んだ戦いの場にする努力が求められているのです。フィールドの広さ、縦横の比率、一つ一つの線の意義目的等、すべてを生かしてラグビーの上手な楽しみ方を探求して下さい。

A-2

LAW II. “ **BEYOND** ” OR “ **BEHIND** ” OR “ **IN FRONT.** ”

1926 was the first time a definition referring to this was given. “ **If any position indicated implies with both feet, except when unsuitable to the context** ” ; before this the practice had been for it to refer to one foot.

Law I フィールドの表示の次に Law II のトップに掲げられているルールです。フィールドの形が決まり整理されるにつれて、当然のこととして、細かいことのようにですが、線を越えた越えないが問題になります。戦いが激しくなればなる程それが大きい問題として取り上げられ、足跡すなわち証拠の残らない問題が議論されることが多くなった結果でしょう。線を越えた越えないの境の条件は片足ではなく両足ということになりました。片足は越えてもいいという中味ではありません。十分条件ですから、余裕のある足の位置を心がけることによってプレー継続の幅ができ、面白くなることを忘れてはなりません。

A-3

LAW II. **FIELD OF PLAY.**

In **1866** it was called “ **Field of Action** ” : there was no definition, but the space in the plan was marked with this title.

In **1874** the Rugby Union still had no definition but the space was called “ **Field of Play.** ”

Such was the case until **1904** when this space in the plan was divided up with half way line, 25 yard lines and ten yard lines, and the title “ **Field of Play** ” was eliminated.

It was not until **1926** that a definition was introduced “ **Is the space as shown on the plan, bounded by but not including the goal lines and the touch lines.** ”

A-1 PLAN と一連のものです。広い原野が限定されて正方形になり長方形になって戦いの場が明確にされてきましたが、1866 年 field of Action と呼んでいたのを 1874 年 field of PLAY と呼ぶようになるのは、重要性と必要性のためフィールドの内と外の区別をより意識させることでした。そして、一方で競技場の大きさや寸法、更に表示も含めて戦法に影響を及ぼすようになっていく過程もラグビーを楽しむ工夫として学ぶべきものがあります。

B-1

LAW II. KICK.

Although there were definitions of different sorts of kicks and a Case Law in **1904** : “ Can a player kick the ball with his knee or leg ” which was ruled “ Yes ” : there was nothing to say what a kick was until **1926** when a definition was introduced as follows : “ **Is made by propelling the ball with the foot, knee or lower part of the leg.** ”

1931. This was changed to : “ **Is made by propelling the ball with the foot or leg from the knee to the toe inclusive.** ”

KICK はボール競技の原点で昔から行われていたプレーですが、Law として文字になったのは相当後のことで最初の Case Law として見られるのが 1904 年です。Although there were definitions of different sorts of kicks . . . ボールを蹴ると一口にいっても色々あって、地上にあるまたは転がっているボールを蹴る場合を始め、ルールより先にプレーがあって自由に相手ゴールにボールを蹴り込むことを競い合ったのです。敢えて定義づけると foot とは leg from the knee で蹴ることです。

B-2

LAW II. DROP KICK.

1866. In the Laws of Football as played at Rugby School, the definition was : “ **Is made by letting the ball drop from your hands on to the ground and kicking it the very instant it rises.** ” It came first in the list of kicks, and was the one generally made : the punt, which is the most general at the present day, being rather looked down on.

1874. The R.U. had the same definition and also placed it first.

1892. This was changed by leaving out the word “ Ground ” reading “ **Is made by letting the ball fall from the hands and kicking it the very instant it rises.** ”

1925. The Law was “ **Is made by letting the ball fall from the hands and kicking it as it rises.** ”

1926. The word “ Ground ” was again introduced and the Law changed to : “ **Is made by a player in possession of the ball letting it fall from the hand or hands to the ground and kicking it at the first rebound as it rises.** ”

1866. In the Laws of Football as played at Rugby School, the definition was : “ **Is made by letting the ball drop from your hands on to the ground and kicking it the very instant it rises.** ”

地面から跳ね返る正にその瞬間に蹴るもので、1926 年に instant が first rebound になっています。キックに関して注目すべき記録があります。

DROP KICK came first in this list of kicks and was the one generally made the punt, which is its most general at the present day.

キックといえばドロップキックのことでしたが、パントキックがどんどん広まってきました。ボールの材質や形状が現在の様でない時代のことです。

B-3

LAW II. PLACE KICK.

1866. In Laws of Rugby Football as played at Rugby School, the definition was : “ **Kicking the ball after it has been placed on the ground in a small nick made with the heel for that purpose.** ”

1874. The R.U. had practically the same : “ **Is made by kicking the ball after it has been placed in a nick made in the ground for the purpose of keeping it at rest.** ”

1892. This was changed to : “ **Is made by kicking the ball after it has been placed on the ground.** ”

1905. It was changed to : “ **Is made by kicking the ball after it has been placed on the ground for that purpose.** ”

1866 on the ground in a small nick

地面に小さな傷(掘り穴)をつけてボールを立てて蹴るのもので、kicks the ball after it has been placed on the ground for the purpose of keeping it a rest

置く目的はじっと止めるためプレーの確立が目的です。トライによるゴールキックをするために置くキックであって問題は次のパントキックです。

B-4

Law II PUNT KICK

1866. In Laws of Rugby Football as played at Rugby School the definition was : “ **consists in letting the ball drop from your hands and kicking it before it touches the ground.** ” There was very little punting done, and generally when done was booed by the crowd.

1874. The R.U. had the same wording.

1926. It was changed to : “ **Is made by a player in possession of the ball letting it fall from the hand or hands and kicking it before it touches the ground.** ”

手にもっているボールを放して蹴る普通のキックです。

1866 “ **consists in letting the ball drop from your hands and kicking it before it touches the ground.** ”

ラグビーは kicking game から handling game へ進化し、著しい普及を遂げる過程で、一旦手にしたボールを蹴ることについては次のように書かれています。

There were very little punting done, and generally when done was booed by the crowd.

パントキックはあまり行われず、行われたらブーイングが起こったのです。折角手にしたボールを蹴ることは望ましいことではなかったのです。ラグビー本来のこの思想は現在でも底流としてあって、running and handling, therefore, are infinitely more preferable to kicking と言われていす。キックについては足によるパスという考えもみられます。

B-5

LAW II. FREE KICK.

In early years “ free kick ” was not mentioned and there was a kick allowed after a fair catch, but it was at first called a kick and later as a free kick, but there was no definition for a free kick. In **1886** penalties being introduced, a “ free kick ” or “ free kick by way of penalty ” was mentioned ; as this referred to what was really a penalty, changes are included under “ Penalty kick. ”

It was not until **1926** that a definition was introduced. “ **A Free Kick is a kick allowed for a fair catch : it may be taken by a place kick, drop kick or punt.** ”

early years 創世紀のキックについては殆ど Law に書かれていませんが、キックが主なプレーであったことは間違いないのです。1886 年にはじめて free kick by way of penalty として Law に出てきます。そして 1926 年に

“ **A Free Kick is a kick allowed for a fair catch : it may be taken by a place kick, drop kick or punt.** ”

フェアキャッチに対し与えられたキックはプレース、ドロップ、パントどれでも自由であったということです。

B-6

LAW II. PENALTY KICK.

Although it was laid down in “ Laws of Football as played at Rugby School ” and in all the early laws of the R.U. as unlawful to do this or that, no penalties were laid down except for picking the ball up when stopped, knocking on, throwing in from touch, kicking into touch from kick off or kick out, or concerning a maul in goal : in most cases a scrummage was all that resulted, although there was a Law permitting hacking below the knee and was apparently made use of for punishing offside ; but there was nothing laid down how, otherwise, touching the ball with the hand in a scrummage, offside, not putting the ball down after a tackle, etc., were to be treated. This evidently produced awkward situations, and penalties, especially for offside, were continually proposed, but the R.U. appear to have been averse to introduce jurisdiction, but preferred to trust to the sportsmanship of the players.

It was not until **1882** that a Penalty Kick was introduced, known as a “ **Fore Kick by way of Penalty** ” to distinguish it from a Free Kick for a fair catch ; it had to be “ **a drop kick or a punt, and no goal could be scored from it.** ”

It was not until **1886** that any goal could be scored from such a free kick, the wording being “ **a** ”

free kick awarded by way of penalty shall be taken by either a drop, punt or place kick by any member of the side to which it has been awarded. In all other respects the kick shall be taken in the manner prescribed for in a fair catch, it being understood that the place where the kicker is entitled to take his kick shall be regarded as the mark of a player who has made a fair catch.”

A “free kick by way of a penalty” taken from behind the goal line must cross the goal line.

Although this was introduced by the R.U., the I.B., to which England had not then joined, did not adopt it until the disagreement with England was made up, when the arbitrators laid down that in 1890 the code for all International matches should be that existing in the R.U., except the penalty if the ball is knocked-on when thrown in from touch. Ever since then there has been a Law relating to “Free Kick by way of Penalty,” but there was no definition. The history of it is therefore contained in the Law for Penalty Kick.

1926. At a general revision of the Laws “Free Kick by way of Penalty” was discontinued and a definition for “Penalty Kick” introduced as well as the Law for Penalty Kick, the definition being “A Penalty kick is a kick awarded to a non-offending side by reason of an infringement of the Laws by their opponents. It may be taken by a place kick, drop kick, or punt.”

appear to have been averse to introduce jurisdiction, but preferred to trust to the sportsmanship of the players

罰として科せられるキックがLawになるまで反則についてはスポーツマンシップに基づいてプレーすることによって解決できると考えられてきた時を経て、罰としてキックが必要になり導入されるようになり、1882年に kick by way of penalty という言葉になりました。フェアキャッチとフリーキックとを区別され、ドロップまたはパントで蹴られ、当初は得点できませんでした。

B-7

LAW II. FAIR CATCH.

In 1862 Blackheath had a set of Laws in which “a fair catch is a catch direct from the foot or a knock-on from the hand of one of the opposite side ; when the catcher may either run with the ball or make his mark by inserting his heel in the ground on the spot where he catches it, in which case he is entitled to a free kick.”

Also “a catch out of touch is not a fair catch, but may be run off.”

In 1866 in the Laws of Football as played at Rugby School it was defined :-

“Is a catch from a kick or a knock-on from the hand, but not from the arm, of the opposite side, or a throw on, when the catcher makes a mark with his heel, provided no one else on his side touch the ball.” The catcher could “either drop the ball himself, or place it for another to kick, at any distance behind his mark.”

In 1874 the Rugby Union's Law was “Is a catch made direct from a kick or a throw forward, or a knock-on by one of the opposite side, or from a “punt out” or a “punt on,” provided the catcher makes a mark with his heel at the spot where he has made the catch, and no other of his own side touch the ball.

A player who has made and claimed a fair catch shall there-upon either take a drop kick or a punt, or place the ball for a place kick.”

In 1883 “Punt out” and “Punt on” having been done away with, these were eliminated from the definition.

In 1885 it was ruled that a fair catch can only be made direct from a kick, knock on, or throw forward, and not from a Rebound ; but there was no explanation as to what a Rebound was.

In 1888 the Law was “Is a catch made direct from a kick or a throw forward or a knock-on by one of the opposite side, provided the catcher makes a mark with his heel on the spot where he has made the catch and no other of his own side touches the ball.”

“A player who has, on a claim, been awarded a fair catch must thereupon himself either take a drop kick or punt, or place the ball for a place kick ; such kick in any case to be made in the direction of the opponent's goal line. If the player retires behind his own goal line for the purpose of taking such kick, the ball must be kicked across such goal line in the direction of the

opponent's goal line."

It was also ruled that a fair catch could be made from a "kick off" or a "kick out," but could not be made from a "Rebound."

In 1892 the Law read **"Is a catch made direct from a kick or knock on or throw forward by one of the opposite side, who must immediately claim the same by making a mark with his heel at the spot where he made the catch."**

This wording, giving quite a wrong meaning, was changed in the next year to **"Is a catch made direct from a kick or knock-on or throw forward by one of the opposite side, the catcher must immediately claim the same by making a mark with his heel at the spot where he made the catch."**

In 1894 the Rugby Union laid down **"a player may make a mark and claim a fair catch in his own ingoal, and the opposing side may line up to such mark."**

In 1898 Case Law "If a player makes a fair catch, but instantly changes his mind, and runs on with the ball, should he be compelled to return to take a kick, or is the kick forfeited. "It was decided" If the whistle is blown for a fair catch, the kick must be taken."

In 1899 it was laid down **"Fair catch can only be claimed with a mark *after* the catch, but it must be made as soon after as possible ; can be made in a player's own ingoal."**

In 1904 Case Law (a) "can a player kick the ball with his knee or leg." Yes.

(b) "If so, and an opponent makes a fair catch, is it a free kick, or is it a rebound." It is a free kick.

In 1905 anew clause was added **"If a player makes a fair catch a free kick shall be awarded even though the whistle has been blown for a knock-on or a throw forward. Any player on the same side may take the kick or place the ball."**

In 1911 a note was inserted in the Law **"If a player kicks the ball with his knee or any part below it, and an opponent makes a fair catch, a free kick should be awarded."**

Also **"a fair catch can only be claimed by the catcher making his mark after he has caught the ball ; it, however, must be made as soon after the ball is caught as possible, and in practice referees might allow a claim when the mark was simultaneously made with the catching. A fair catch can be made in a player's own ingoal."**

In 1921 so that one player should not do all the kicking, the Law was altered to **"the kick shall be taken by the player making the fair catch."**

1924. N.Z. suggested that a "fair catch" only be allowed in defence. Scotland pointed out that a mark was generally a result of a bad bit of play or a smart bit of play by the other side.

In 1926 the definition was **"Is a catch made direct from a kick, knock-on, or throw forward by one of the opposing side. The catcher must immediately claim the same by making a mark with his heel at the spot where he made the catch. A fair catch can be made in a player's ingoal."**

All other details were the same, but were included in a new definition of a "kick" and a "free kick."

N.S.W. proposed that a fair catch could be claimed by calling out "mark" and also could be made by a player catching the ball while jumping and calling out "mark." Neither of these were approved.

In 1927 Case Law "A fair catch is made and whistle blown--in spite of which opponent charges the catcher.--Referee may award a penalty kick instead of a free kick."

In 1931 the definition was altered to **"Is a catch made direct from a kick, knock on, or throw forward by one of the opposing team. The catcher must claim the same by making a mark with his heel simultaneously with making the catch. A fair catch can be made in a player's own ingoal."**

Note.--A fair catch cannot be made otherwise than direct from the hand, arm, or leg from the knee to the toe inclusive. ”

A note was also included under “ Free Kick ” : “ **If a player who has made a fair catch, is injured in so doing, and is unable to take the kick within 3 minutes, the kick is void and a scrummage shall be formed at the mark.** ”

In **1935** Rugby Union raised a Case Law “ If a player was injured and could not take his kick-should the mark be in goal, should it be a drop out at 25 yards or a scrummage 5 yards in the field of play opposite the mark. ” It was decided that although not provided for in the Laws, a scrummage 5yards from the goal line opposite the mark would be the most equitable, and the LB. Laws Committee were instructed to embody same in the Laws.

This was inserted in a Note under “ Free Kick. ”

In **1936** the I.B. recommended to the four Home Unions “ a fair catch is obtained when a player catches the ball direct from a kick, knock-on or throw forward by one of the opposing team, if at the same time he makes a mark on the ground with his heel. A fair catch can be made in a player's own ingoal.

Also to delete the Note.

In **1937** this was concurred in, “ the catcher ” being substituted for “he,” the Law reading :-- “ **A fair catch is obtained when a player catches the ball direct from a kick, knock on, or throw forward, by one of the opposing team, if at the same time the catcher makes a mark on the ground with his heel. A fair catch can be made in a player's own ingoal.** ”

1947. At Dominion Conference N.Z. proposed that Fair Catch should be done away with.

This was rejected by the R.U. and not forwarded to the Conference with the Home Unions.

1948. I.B. brought in that a Fair Catch must be claimed as well as the making of a mark, the new Law reading : “ **A Fair Catch is obtained when a player catches the ball direct from a kick, knock-on, or throw forward by one of the opposing team if at the same time the catcher makes a mark on the ground with his heel and exclaims ‘ MARK ’.** ”

ボールを手に持つことができるのは、

1. ボールを拾う
2. パスを受ける
3. fair catch

の3つの場合です。

1862年に a fair catch is a direct 即ち、足で蹴られたボールを直ちに受けた場合で、手で投げたボールやノックオンされたボールは入りません。フェアキャッチしたら

1. ボールを持って走る
2. グラウンドにマークを示しフリーキックの権利を得るために fair catch と呼ぶ。

これは catcher の保護も含まれているのです。これと表裏一体のものとして、一旦 fair catch を宣告した後に気が変わってもキックしなければならないのです。

In the very early years of the game it was started by the throwing of the ball up between the two sides.

1866. In the Laws of Rugby Football as played at Rugby School the wording was : “ **Must be a place kick and cannot count as a goal : the opposite side must stand at least 10 yards from the ball.** ”

1874. The R.U. had : “ **Is a place kick from the centre of the field of play and cannot count as a goal : the opposite side must stand at least 10 yards in front of the ball until it has been kicked : the ball shall be kicked off (1) at the commencement of the game ; (2) after a goal has been obtained.** ” There was no mention of half time, but in those days the sides changed over after each goal.

1876. Kicking off at half time was mentioned : “ **Is a place kick from the centre of the field of play, and cannot count as a goal : the opposite side must stand at least 10 yards in front of the ball until it has been kicked. If the ball pitch in touch it shall be brought back and kicked off again. The ball shall be kicked off (1) at the commencement of the game ; (2) after a goal has been obtained ; (3) after change of goals at half time.** ”

1879. The part about pitching into touch was altered to “ **If the ball pitch in touch the opposite side may claim to have it kicked off again.** ”

1885. An extra clause was added : “ **The kicker's side must be behind the ball when it is kicked off, and in case of infringement the Referee shall, on a claim by the opposite side, order a scrummage to be formed at the centre of the ground.** ”

“ **A ‘ Fair Catch ’ can be made from a kick off.** ”

1892. The wording was “ **Kick off is a place kick from the centre of the field of play : the opposite side may not stand within 10 yards of the ball, nor charge until the ball has been kicked, otherwise another kick off shall be allowed. If the ball pitch in touch, the opposite side may have it kicked off again : at the kick off the ball must reach the limit of 10 yards, if otherwise, the opposite side may have the ball rekicked or scrummaged at the centre.** ”

1895. Case Law. “ In the case of the ball pitching into touch from the kick off, should the Referee order a second kick off or await an appeal ? ” The R.U. ruled that he must permit the side to exercise their option.

1899. The I.B. issued a circular to Players and Referees in which it was ruled “ a ball from a kick off, having reached 10 yards and then is blown back, shall be considered as in play. ” This was not introduced into Law II until **1911.**

1910. The part relating to the ball going into touch was altered to “ **Kick off is a place kick from the centre of the field of play : the opposite side may not stand within 10 yards of the ball, nor charge until the ball is kicked, otherwise another kick off shall be allowed. If the ball pitch in touch the opposite side may accept the kick, have the ball kicked off again, or scrummaged in the centre of the ground. At kick off the ball must reach the limit of 10 yards : if otherwise the opposite side may have the ball rekicked or scrummaged at the centre.** ”

1911. A Note was added to the definition : “ **A ball from a kick off having reached 10 yards and then blown back, shall be considered as in play. The limit of 10 yards means that distance parallel with the touch lines. Referees should not allow players to approach within 10 yards of the half-way line at a kick off.** ”

1925. With the introduction of the Advantage Rule it was decided it did not refer to kick off, so a Note was added to the definition : “ **The Advantage Rule does not apply.** ”

1926. In a general revision of the Laws a very short concise definition was given for “ Kick Off ” and all detail was included in the Law for Kick Off, the definition being : “ **Kick off is a place kick from the centre of the half way line, taken at the beginning of the game or on the resumption of play after the half-time interval, or after a goal or unconverted try.** ” The part *æ* “unconverted try ” had arisen since **1921.** When it was considered that dropping out from the 25 yard line after an unconverted try gave the attacking side too much territorial advantage after having failed at the kick, so the game had, since **1921,** been restarted at the centre of the ground with a place kick. Reference to

this had been included in the Law for Kick Off, but was now transferred to the definition in Law II.

1934. In an International match at Twickenham, the Referee did not award a goal after a try, but the Scoreboard recorded the two extra points ; the ball was kicked off at the centre as usual : the Referee did not notice the Scoreboard and for the remainder of the game there was uncertainty as to the correct score. This incident brought forward a proposal that there should be an additional signal for a goal in addition to the Referee's whistle. Suggestions such as the Referee raising an arm or both arms above the head were considered, and eventually a proposal from Ireland, that after a non-conversion the game shall be restarted from the centre of the half-way line with a drop kick under all requirements for a "drop kick" was approved by the I.B., and the definition was altered to "**Kick off is a place kick from the centre of the half-way line, taken (a) at the beginning of a match ; (b) on the resumption of play after the half-time interval ; (c) after a goal has been kicked ; or a drop kick from the centre of the half-way line after an unconverted try.**"

1947. N.Z. proposed " that all kicks from the centre should be " place kicks. " This was rejected by the R.U. at the Dominion Conference.

very early years game was started by the throwing of the ball up between the two sides

今日のバスケットボールのスタートと同じでした。色々とお話し合われ今日のようになった過程は興味深いものです。1866年には must be a place kick となっています。相手は must stand at least 10 yards from the ball となっています。

C-2

LAW II. "DEAD."

In the "Laws of Football as played at Rugby School" there is no mention whatever of "dead" and no definition.

In **1874** the Rugby Union had "**the ball is 'Dead' when it rests absolutely motionless on the ground**" when it had to be played with the foot.

It was also laid down "**It is not lawful to take up the ball when 'dead' (except in order to bring it out after it has been touched down in touch or in-goal) for any purpose whatever. Whenever the ball shall have been so unlawfully taken up, it shall at once be brought back to where it was so taken up, and there put down.**"--indicating a scrum.

There was also "**The ball is 'dead' whenever a goal has been obtained, but if a try at goal is not successful, the kick shall be considered as only an ordinary kick in the course of the game.**"

It was also ruled "**The ball is 'dead' when it goes into touch-in-goal.**" This possibly supplies an answer to a question I have often been asked: "Why does a referee blow his whistle when the ball goes into touch-in-goal and not when it goes into touch" --purely a relic that has been handed down of olden days when the whistle was blown and the game stopped as soon as the ball went into touch-in-goal, but in the case of 'touch' play used to proceed until some player touched the ball down in 'touch.'

In **1882** it was ruled that the ball was also "Dead" "**after an unsuccessful kick at goal, after a try.**"

In **1886** the ball was "dead" "**if it touched an umpire or referee**" but there was no mention of anything about the player with the ball touching the referee.

In **1891** "Regulations for the guidance of Referees" were brought out in which it was stated "**The ball is 'dead' whenever it touches an umpire or referee, and a scrum shall be formed forth-with at the spot where the touching occurs, but it is not dead, simply because a player holding the ball touches an Umpire or Referee.**"

It was also ruled "**If a player was hurt the Referee did not blow his whistle until the ball was dead.**"

In **1892**, "Duties of Referees" was included in the Laws, and under it when he was to blow his whistle "**If the ball or a player running with the ball touch him,**" but there was no mention about being "dead," and the definition and the word "dead" were eliminated from the Laws: the regulation *re* a player hurt, was also removed although the word "Dead" was again introduced in the interval,

such as “ If the ball or player holding the ball touch or cross the dead ball line, the ball shall be ‘dead’ and out of play. ”

“If a player be hurt the referee should not whistle till the ball is dead.” “If a player running with the ball out from his own ingoal touch the Referee, the ball is dead ”-- there was no definition of “ Dead ” until in 1926 when a definition of “ Dead ” was brought in which read :--

“ Dead ” means that the ball is for the time being out of play, an event that occurs :--

- (a) when the Referee's whistle is blown, or as under :--
- (b) after a tackle, after a touch down, after a try has been scored, after an unsuccessful attempt to convert a try, or after a goal has been kicked.
- (c) when the ball or player carrying it touches or crosses a touch line, touch-in-goal line, or dead ball line.
- (d) when the ball or a player carrying it touches the Referee. ”

In 1931 owing to the alteration in the definition of “ Touch, ” which allowed a player with the ball to swing a leg or arm over the touch line without being in touch, the definition of “dead” was altered to “ Dead means that the ball is for the time being out of play, an event that occurs when the Referee's whistle is blown, or as under :--

After a tackle, after a touch down, after a try has been scored, after an unsuccessful attempt to convert a try or after a goal has been kicked.

When, not being in the possession of a player, the ball touches a corner post, or touches or crosses a touch line, touch-in-goal line or dead ball line.

When a player in possession of the ball touches a corner post, or touches a touch line, touch-in-goal line, dead ball line, or the ground beyond them.

When the ball or a player carrying it touches the Referee. ”

In 1932, as this definition did not provide for the ball itself in a player’s possession touching these different lines or the ground beyond them the last paragraph but one was changed so as to include this, the Law reading :--

“ Dead means that the ball is for the time being out of play, an event that occurs when the Referee's whistle is blown, or as under :--

After a tackle, after a touch down, after a try has been scored, after an unsuccessful attempt to convert a try or after a goal has been kicked.

When not being in the possession of a player, the ball touches a corner post, or touches or crosses a touch line, touch-in-goal line or dead ball line.

When the ball in a player’s possession or a player carrying it touches a corner post, or touches a touch line, touch-in-goal line, dead ball line or the ground beyond them.

When the ball or a player carrying it touches the Referee. ”

1947. At Dominion Conference it was proposed that a “ tackle ” should not make the ball “ dead. ”

1948. The International Board considered this and approved, and having brought in a Law for a whistle to be blown for “ touch, ” a touch down or when the ball touches or crosses the dead ball line the definition was altered to :—

“ Dead means that the ball is for the time being out of play, an event that occurs when the Referee's whistle is blown, or when a try has been scored, or after an unsuccessful attempt to convert a try. ”

Law II の第二番目に掲げられているのは Dead です。ラグビーのプレーの原型は playing the ball (ボールを蹴る、拾う、投げる) と tackle (捕えて止める) の 2 つです。これら両方が重なる

と curious(微妙な詮索する価値がある) な状態になることがあります。difficult(困難なむずかしい) 状態と言わないところに注意しましょう。curious な状態が生じて、時には Dead (ボール展開不可能) になります。ラグビースクールでの競技の Law に書かれていないのは、Dead になって競技を中断しなければならない状態が生じかける段階で、プレーヤーがそうならないよう行動して競技を継続したのでしょう。

In 1874 the Rugby Union had “ **the ball is ‘ Dead ’ when it rests absolutely motionless on the ground** ” when it had to be played with the foot.

ボールを足でプレーしなければならない状態にある時に、実際に動かなく止まってしまった場合を Dead としたのです。Dead になればボールを拾いあげることは反則でスクラムになります。ゴールへのキックの後も Dead です。

C-3

LAW II. DROP OUT.

This was known as “ Kick out ” until 1892 when “ Drop out ” first came in.

1866. In the Laws of Rugby Football as played at Rugby School the definition was : “ **a kick that must not be taken more than 25 yards out of goal.**” There was no mention as to what sort of kick it should be.

1874. The R.U. had : “ **Was a drop kick by one of the players of the side which has had to touch the ball down in their own ingoal, or into whose touch ingoal the ball has gone, and the mode of bringing the ball again into play, and cannot count as a goal.** ” “ **Kick out must be a drop kick and from not more than twenty-five yards outside the kicker's goal line ; if the ball when kicked out pitches in touch it must be taken back and kicked out again. The kicker's side must be behind the ball when kicked out.** ”

1879. It was laid down : “ **The opposite side may not obstruct such kicker within 25 yards of his own goal line ; the opposite side may claim to have it kicked out again if the ball pitch in touch, or let it remain.** ”

It was not until **1885** that anything was laid down as to the procedure if one of the kicker's side was in front of the ball when it was kicked, it being thus worded : “ **on an appeal by the opposite side the referee shall order the ball to be scrummaged in the middle of the 25 yard line.** ”

1889. The Law read : “ **Kick out is a drop kick by one of the players of the side which has had to touch the ball down in their own ingoal or into whose touch-in-goal the ball has gone, and is the mode of bringing the ball again into play and cannot count as a goal : kick out must be a drop kick and from not more than 25 yards outside the kicker's goal line ; if the ball when kicked out pitch in touch, the opposite side may claim to have it kicked out again : the kicker's side must be behind the ball when kicked out, and in case of infringement the Referee shall, on an appeal from the opposite side, order the ball to be scrummaged at a spot 25 yards from the kicker's goal line and equidistant from both the touch lines and the opposite side may not obstruct such kicker within 25 yards of his own goal line.** ”

1892. The term “ Kick out ” was replaced by “ Drop out, ” the particulars were divided into a Definition and a Law. The definition was : “ **Drop out** ” a drop kick from within 25 yards of the kicker's goal line, within which distance the opposite side may not charge, otherwise another Drop out shall be allowed. If the ball pitch in touch the opposite side may have it dropped out again. At Drop out the ball must reach the 25 yard line ; if otherwise the opposite side may have the ball rekick or scrummaged in the middle of the 25 yard line. It was the duty of the Referee to see that reasonable time is given for players to get into their places before the kick is taken.

1910. The Definition was : “ **Drop out is a drop kick from within 25 yards of the kicker's goal line, within which distance the opposite side may not charge, otherwise another Drop out shall be allowed If the ball pitch in touch, the opposite side may accept the kick, having the ball dropped out again, or scrummaged in the centre of the 25 yard line. At Drop out the ball must reach the 25 yard line, if otherwise the opposite side may have the ball rekick or scrummaged in the middle of the 25 yard line.** ”

1911. Two notes were added : “ **A ball from a Drop out having reached the 25 yard line and then blown back, shall be considered as in play** ” and “ **If a player goes beyond the 25 yard line at Drop out, or if he punts, the Referee must blow his whistle and order the player to take a new** ”

kick which must be a drop within the 25 yard limit.”

1925. With the introduction of Advantage Rule, it was decided it should not apply to Drop out, so a Note was added : **“The Advantage Rule does not apply.”**

1926. In a general revision of the Laws, only the Definition was included, all other detail being transferred to the Law, the Definition being **“A Drop out is a drop kick taken by the defending side after a touch down or after the ball has been in touch ingoal or has touched or crossed the dead ball line.”**

1866 **“a kick that must not be taken more than 25 yards out of goal.”** キックの種類については記述がありません。

1874 kick out must be a drop kick となりました。1892 年に Drop out と呼ばれたようになるまでは、kick out と言われたのです。防御側がタッチダウンした時、タッチインゴールからボールが出てしまった時には、ゴールラインから 25 ヤード前の地点から再開することに整理されました。

C-4

LAW II. MARK.

Though mentioned in the Laws from the commencement of the game it was not until **1926** that there was any definition given, which read : **“Is the spot at which a free kick or penalty kick is awarded.”**

競技の初期のころから行われ Law にも記されていますが、はじめて定義されたのは 1926 年です。

“Is the spot at which a free kick or penalty kick is awarded.”

C-5

LAW II. NO SIDE.

1926 was the first time there was a definition, which read : **“Is the end of the game.”**

1931. The wording was changed to **“Is the end of the game.”**

1926 **“Is the end of the game.”**と一行に書かれています。Law II METHOD OF SCORING に次のように書かれています。スクラムで 20 分も費やしたようです。

1874. This entailing rather a lengthy period of play, the R.U. brought out : **“A match shall be decided by a majority of goals only.”**

1875. This was changed to **“A match shall be decided by a majority of goals, but if the number of goals is equal or no goal be kicked, by a majority of tries. If no goal be kicked or try obtained the match shall be drawn.”**

そして、一定時間により多くの点を取った方が勝ちとするようになっていくのです。一定時間が経過した時、no side となるのです。

試合は each side に分かれて戦い、side 無し、即ち no side になるという言い方は、当時のプレーヤーの気持ちを表した言葉で、ラグビーの歴史的産物、歴史が育んだ思想が凝縮したものです。

C-6

LAW II. OFFSIDE.

All particulars for Offside were contained in the Law until **1926** when a definition was introduced which read : **“Offside denotes that a player is in such a position that he is out of the game, and that it is illegal for him to play the ball or interfere with an opponent.”**

ボールより前方に立ってしまう状況は色々起こり、問題になれば話し合いで処理され Law になったのは 1926 年です。

“Offside denotes that a player is in such a position that he is out of the game, and that it is illegal for him to play the ball or interfere with an opponent.”

denote は「意味する」ということで整理されたわけです。

C-7

LAW II. ONSIDE.

All particulars for “ Onside ” were contained in the Law until **1926** when a definition was introduced which read : “ **Onside denotes that a player is in the game and not offside.** ”

“ **Onside denotes that a player is in the game and not offside.** ”

同じく 1926 年に対称的に on side が定義されました。team という言葉が使われるようになる前は side と呼ぶのが一般的でした。

C-8

LAW II. GROUNDING THE BALL.

There was nothing in the Laws referring to this until **1931** when, owing to Irish Referees maintaining that picking up the ball from the ground in ingoal was putting one’s hand on the ball on the ground, and therefore touching down, a definition was introduced for “ Grounding ” as follows : “ **Is the act of a player touching the ball down on the ground with his hand or hands.** ” **Note.-- Picking up the ball is not grounding it.** ”

1946. Case Law : “ Did any touching of the ball with the hand while it was on the ground in ingoal, constitute a try or a touch down ? ”

The R.U. ruled “ No. ” “ Some distinct action of pressing the ball into the ground is necessary. ”

The R.U. considered the definition of “ Grounding ” was ambiguous, and recommended that a comma should be inserted after the word “ down ” and after the word “ ground. ”

At a game at Twickenham, a full back in ingoal, considering he had touched down, kicked the ball out to the 25-yard line, where it was caught by one of his own team ; the Referee not considering he had touched down, gave a penalty kick for offside, from which a goal was scored. The R.U. considered that if the Referee considered the full back had not touched down, he was correct to give a penalty, but that a scrummage was more appropriate, as it was unintentional. They recommended that a whistle should be blown for a touch down, they also recommended that Law 10(g) should include “ on or over the dead ball line. ”

1948. This was recommended from the Dominion Conference and at their meeting in March the I.B. considered that the commas proposed did not meet the case, and the definition was altered to “ **Grounding the ball, is the act of a player placing his hand or hands on the ball, while it is on the ground, so that he is able to exert on it a downward pressure.** ”

The R.U. pointed out that it was not necessary to be “ able to, ” but that an actual downward pressure should be exerted ; also the wording appeared to cover only when the ball was loose on the ground, and not when it was being carried, and recommended the wording should be “ Grounding the ball is the act of a player placing his hand or hands on the ball while it is in contact with the ground, so that he exerts on it a downward pressure ” ; but it was decided that this alteration must wait for a future meeting of the Board.

グラウンドに「ボールをつける」ということの方法と程度が、しばしば問題になったであろうことが想像できます。そこで、touching the ball down on the ground with his hand or hands 身体の一部ではなく、片手または両手で地面につけることが要件となり、Note で picking up 拾い上げは駄目とされました。ゴールキックが目的であった競技が相手陣にボールをつけることが目的となったことが重大ポイントでした。

C-9

LAW II. TOUCHDOWN.

1866. In the “ Laws of Football as played at Rugby School ” it was defined as “ **When a player putting his hand on the ball on the ground stops it dead.** ”

1874. The R.U. had “ **A touch down is when a player, putting his hand upon the ball in touch or ingoal, stops it so that it remains dead or fairly so.** ”

This went on until **1888** when “ in touch ” was done away with, the definition reading “ **Is when a player putting his hand upon the ball on the ground in ingoal, stops it so that it remains dead or fairly so.** ”

1892. It was altered to “ **Is when a player touches down as for a try in his own ingoal** ” ; the

try being “ is gained by the player who first puts his hand on the ball on the ground in his opponents' ingoal. ”

As the two, “ touch down ” and “ try, ” are so entirely opposite, the wording of such a simple matter as a “ touch down ” appears very poor, yet this continued until **1926**, when at a general revision of the Laws, it was altered to “ **A touch down is obtained by the act of a defending player who puts his hand on the ball on the ground in his own ingoal.** ”

Even here “ defending ” seems to be unnecessary, for “ in his own ingoal ” a player could not be anything else but on the defence, yet “ defending player ” is retained up to the present day.

1931. Owing to some Irish referees contending that any defending player who picked the ball up in his own ingoal for the purpose of kicking it out, was putting his hand on the ball on the ground, and was therefore “ touching down, ” a definition for “ Grounding ” was introduced and the definition was altered to “ **A touch down is obtained by the act of a defending player grounding the ball in his own ingoal** ” and even a more explanatory Note was added : “ **Picking up the ball from the ground is not grounding it** ” to the definition of “ Grounding. ”

ボールを地面につけるということに一条設けられました。

1866 “ **When a player putting his hand on the ball on the ground stops it dead.** ”

そして、

1874 **stops it so that it remains dead or fairly so.**

地面に止まっていることに注目されました。今は上から下への圧力が問題になっています。

C-10

LAW II. SCRUMMAGE.

Although there were particulars re Scrummage in the early days, they all came in the Law ; it was not until **1892** that a definition was introduced which read : “ **A scrummage, which can only take place in the field of play, is when the ball is put down between players who have a closed round on their respective sides.** ”

1905. This was changed to “ **A scrummage, which can only take place in the field of play, is formed by one or more players from each side closing round the ball when it is on the ground, or by their closing up in readiness to allow the ball to be put on the ground between them.** ”

1911. The following notes were added to the definition : “ **The Referee may order the ball to be put into the scrummage from either side he may choose.** ” “ **A player shall be considered as wilfully preventing a ball being fairly put into a scrummage if before the ball is fairly in (a) he moves either of his feet beyond the front line of his forwards ; (b) follows the ball into the scrummage with either foot.** ”

1922. Two more notes were added : “ **The attention of Referees is specially drawn to the necessity of rigidly and immediately enforcing the penalty incurred.** ”

“ **It shall be illegal for more than three players from either side to form up or become part of the front row of a scrummage.** ”

1925. The definition read : “ **A scrummage, which can only take place in the field of play, is formed by one or more players from each side closing round the ball when it is on the ground, or by their closing up in readiness to allow the ball to be put on the ground between them.** ” Note.-- **In all cases when the Referee orders a scrummage, the Referee shall award to the team which is not responsible for the stoppage in the game, the right of putting the ball into the scrummage on either side. In case of doubt, the referee shall award such right to the side which is territorially on the defensive. A player shall be considered as wilfully preventing a ball being fairly put into a scrummage, if, before the ball is fairly in the scrummage, he moves either of his feet beyond the front line of his forwards. The attention of referees is specially drawn to the necessity of rigidly and immediately imposing the penalty incurred. It is illegal for more than three players on each side to form the front row of their forwards before the ball is put into the scrummage. The ball is not fairly in the scrummage until it has passed a player on each side.** ”

1926. All this detail re scrummage was transferred to the Law re Scrummage, and a simple form of definition was retained making “ **a scrummage, which can only take place in the field of play, is formed by one or more players from each side closing round the ball when it is on the ground, or by their closing up in readiness to allow the ball to be put on the ground between them.** ”

1931. The word “ side ” was changed to “ team. ”

1934. The latter part was changed slightly, the definition reading : “ **A scrummage, which can only take place in the field of play, is formed by one or more players of each team closing round the ball when it is on the ground, or by players of each team closing up in readiness to allow the ball to be put on the ground between them in accordance with the Law?** ”

1947. Harlequins proposed there should be a definition of “ Hooker ” to read : “ When a scrummage is ordered or taken, the “ Hooker ” is the second front row player of his own team on the side on which the ball is to be put in. ”

This was rejected by the R.U. who pointed out there was no definition for forward, or other positions on the field.

現在のスクラムではなく scrummage 組み打ち合いがいろいろな形で行われたことから始まります。Law として紹介されたのは 1892 年が始めです。

“ **A scrummage, which can only take place in the field of play, is when the ball is put down between players who have a closed round on their respective sides.** ”

ボールのとり合いはフィールドの中でだけ行うこと、ボールの周りに集まっている双方のプレーヤーの間にボールを入れることが土台となっています。より整理して双方の第一列は 3 人と限定したのは 1922 年です。スクラムはボールを掻いてとり合うもので、押し合うという要素はありませんでした。

C-11

LAW II. TACKLE.

1866. In Laws of Football as played at Rugby School, this was known as “ **Maul outside goal line, and takes place when a player holding the ball is held by one or more players of the opposite side, and if he cannot get free or give the ball to some other of his own side (not in front of him) who can run with it, he calls “ have it down.** ” There was no mention of what “ held ” meant.

It was quite the custom for the opponents to call “ maul him ” or “ pull him over ” or “ get the ball from him ” or “ hack him over ” until he put the ball down.

This “ maul outside goal ” was a tremendous waste of time, sometimes as much as 20 minutes, simply for the benefit of putting the ball down for a scrummage. So in 1874 the R.U. did not adopt the “ maul outside goal ” but introduced the “ tackle ” the definition being : “ **When the holder of the ball is held by one or more players of the opposite side.** ” Still there was nothing to denote what “ held ” meant ; it was generally inferred that it had more to do with the ball than the player, “ tackled with the ball ” and “ the ball held ” and “ the ball fairly held ” coming into the Law : it was generally understood that “ the ball fairly held ” indicated that hands had to be on the ball-- and both hands.

1905 was the first date that “ held ” was defined : “ **Held is when the player carrying the ball cannot pass it.** ”

1906. The I.B. issued a circular to players and referees laying down “ A player must be considered as tackled, if he on being grasped by an opponent, fall, and the ball, whilst in his possession, touch the ground. ”

1910. The definition for “ held ” was cut out and the wording combined with the “ tackle ” reading : “ **A ‘ tackle ’ is when the holder of the ball is held by one or more players of the opposite side so that he cannot pass it.** ”

1911. The definition was added to, to read : “ **A tackle is when the holder of the ball is held by one or more players of the opposite side, so that he cannot pass or play it.** ”

Note.-- **When a player is tackled with the ball it can only be brought into play with the foot, but if a player carrying the ball be thrown or knocked over (but not tackled), and the ball touches the ground, he may nevertheless get up with it and continue his run, or pass it.** ”

1912. It was again altered : “ **A tackle is when the holder of the ball is held by one or more players of the opposite side so ; that he cannot at any moment while he is so held pass or play it.**”(The Note was the same.)

1921. The R.U. retained the same definition, but the I.B. introduced an extra Note : “ **Referees frequently order a scrummage when a player is not actually tackled. It is not necessary to form a scrummage when a player has been tackled ; any player who is inside can then play the ball with the foot including a tackled player who must immediately get off the ball.** ”

The R.U. did not agree with the I.B.’s ruling *re* the tackled player playing the ball, and did not include this extra Note in the : definition.

1926. With the general revision of the Laws a Law was introduced for “ Tackle ” and the definition changed to : “ **a tackle occurs when the holder of the ball in the field of play is held by one or more players of the opposing side, so that whilst he is so held there is a moment when he cannot pass or play the ball.** ”

The R.U. had always opposed the inclusion of “ play the ball ” and continued to oppose it, contending there was too much ambiguity as to when a player could not play the ball ; the game was a carrying game, and as long as a player was carrying it he was playing the game and the ball : the result was that players went on struggling and were at the mercy of the ideas of the referee as to when he was tackled, and referees varied in opinions.

1937. The definition was changed to “ **a tackle occurs when the holder of the ball in the field of play is held by one or more players of the opposing team so that whilst he is so held the ball comes in contact with the ground or there is a moment when he cannot pass or play the ball.** ”

1866 **a player holding the ball is held by one or more players of the opposite side**

ボールを持っているプレーヤーが相手の1人またはそれ以上の相手プレーヤーに捕えられ、そして、he cannot get free or give the ball to some other 自由になれない味方にボールを渡すこともできないというプレーです。当時の様子については次のように書かれています。

It was quite the custom for the opponents to call “ maul him ” or “ pull him over ” or “ get the ball from him ” or “ hack him over ” until he put the ball down.

相当激しく組み合ったことでしょうし、時間の浪費も大きかったようで、時には20分も費やしたようです。タックルという基本的プレーが、ゲーム展開に結びつくように工夫されていくのです。

C-12

LAW II. KNOCK ON, THROW FORWARD, REBOUND.

Although knocking on and throwing forward were referred to throughout the early years, no details appear in the Law, and there was no definition until 1892 when it was laid down : “ **Knocking on and throwing forward are propelling the ball by the hand or arm in the direction of the opponents’ goal : a throw out of touch cannot be allowed as a throw forward.** ”

1893. “ Opponent’s goal ” was changed to “ opponents’ ingoal. ”

1899. “ Rebound ” was first mentioned, the International Board issuing a circular to Players and Referees in which it was laid down : “ A ‘ Rebound ’ is not a knock on, and therefore no fair catch can be made from it or penalty given. This is important, as some referees appear to regard a ‘ Rebound ’ as a knock on ” ; but there was nothing laid down as to what a “ Rebound ” was.

It was not until **1911** that the reference to “ Rebound ” in the I.B.’s circular of 1899 was included in the definition, when a note was added : “ **A ‘ Rebound ’ is not a knock on and therefore no fair catch can be made there from or penalty given. This is important as some Referees appear to regard a ‘ Rebound ’ as a knock on. If the ball is passed back but after alighting on the ground is blown forward, the pass is good, provided the ball did not alight in front of the passer.** ”

This continued until **1926** when the definition was changed from “ Knocking on and Throwing Forward ” to “ **Knock on or Throw Forward** ” and the definition made very much shorter, the remainder being transferred to the Law, where “ Rebound ” came in, but still there was no explanation as to what a “ Rebound ” was. The definition was : “ **Knock on or Throw forward** ” is the propulsion of the ball by hand or arm of a player, in the direction of his opponents’ dead ball line. ”

Although there were many controversies *re* a player charging down a kick and the ball rebounding off his hands--Was it propulsion ? it was not until **1931** when the I.B. set up a sub-committee to make a general revision of the Laws that a more clear definition was brought in differentiating between “ Knock

on,” “Throw forward” and “Rebound,” the definition reading : “ **A Knock on occurs when the ball, after striking the hand or arm of a player, travels in the direction of his opponents' dead ball line. A Throw forward occurs when the ball is propelled by the hand or arm of a player in the direction of his opponents' dead ball line. Rebound occurs when the ball after striking any part of a player except his hand, arm, or leg from the knee to the toe inclusive, travels in the direction of his opponents' dead ball line.** ”

N.Z. had put forward a proposal that “ if a player knocks the ball forward and recovers it before it reaches the ground, it is not a Knock on ” ; also that “ accidental ” be inserted. These were rejected.

1947. N.Z. proposed at Dominion Conference to add “ but should a player recover the ball immediately and before it reaches the ground, it shall not be deemed a knock on. ”

Ireland also proposed that the definition remain as at present but that the Law 14 should be altered so as to include N.Z.'s proposal (see Law 14).

1948. At I.B. the R.U. strongly opposed this on the ground that Referees could not be allowed to have any right to decide how much the ball has travelled before they gave a knock on ; one Referee would allow 3 inches, another 6 inches and we would have the same chaos of uncertainty that existed in earlier years, which caused the present definitions to be made. The proposals were rejected.

ノックオンやスローフォワードについては

were referred to throughout the early years, no details appear in the Law

Law に細かく記述されていませんでしたが、1892 年に **Knocking on and throwing forward are propelling the ball by the hand or arm in the direction of the opponents' goal** と定義されました。手または腕で相手ゴールの方向へ進めることです。

LAW II. GOAL.

In 1862 Blackheath had a set of Laws in which was included “ **A goal must be a kick through or over and between the poles, and if touched by the hands of one of the opposite side before or whilst going through is no goal.** ”

In 1866 in Laws of Football as played at Rugby School, it was laid down “ **the object of the game being to kick the ball over the adversary's goal, which can be done by any kind of kick except a punt ; a goal maybe dropped in the course of the game by any player over his adversary's goal ; a goal may be placed either after a touch down in goal, or after a fair catch.** ”

“ **No goal may be kicked from touch.** ”

“ **It shall be a goal if the ball go over the bar, whether it touch it or no, without having touched the dress or person of any player ; but no player may stand on the goal bar to intercept it going over.** ”

In 1873 a goal was claimed, the ball bounding over the crossbar ; to meet this the Rugby Union in 1874 laid down “ **a goal can only be obtained by kicking the ball from the field of play direct (i.e. without touching the ground or the dress or person of any player of either side) over the crossbar of their opponent's goal, whether it touch such crossbar or the posts or not. But if the ball pass directly over either of the goal posts it is called a poster and is not a goal.** ”

A goal may be obtained by any kind of kick except a “ punt,” “ kick off ” or “ kick out. ”

1885 It was ruled “ **A goal is scored if the ball cross the bar and is then blown back.** ”

1887. In a match between Leeds Parish Church and Wake field Trinity the ball, thrown in from touch, hit a Wake field forward on the chest and bounded into the air and before it touched the ground a Leeds three-quarter kicked it over the cross bar. Wake field appealed that the ball did not go over the bar, but this was overruled by the Referee ; they then appealed that the kick was a punt, but this was overruled by the Referee, as a “ punt ” is made by letting the ball fall from the hands and kicking it before it touches the ground : they then appealed that the throw out was not straight, which was really so, but the Referee ruled that this appeal should have been made first and before the kick took place.

1892. The Law was :- “ **Is obtained by kicking the ball from the field of play, except from a punt, from a kick off or from a drop out, direct (i.e. without touching the ground or any player of either side) over the crossbar of the opponents' goal, whether it touch such crossbar or the posts or not.** ”

1905. The field goal was abolished and the Law altered to :- “ **Is obtained by kicking the ball from the field of play by any place kick except a kick off, or by any drop kick except a drop out ; without touching the ground or any player of either side, over the opponents' crossbar ; whether it touch such crossbar or either goal post or not.** ”

1906. In an International Board Circular to Referees and Players it was laid down “A goal is scored if the ball has crossed the bar although it may be blown back afterwards,” but this was not included in the Laws until 1911 in the form of a Note : “ **A goal is scored if the ball has crossed the bar, although it may be blown back afterwards.** ” Another note was also added : “ **A kicker and placer must be distinct persons, and the kicker may not under any circumstances touch the ball when on the ground, even though the charge has been disallowed.** ”

1925. This last note was altered to : “ **A kicker and a placer must, except in the case of a penalty kick, be distinct persons and the kicker may not, except in the case of a penalty kick, touch the ball when on the ground, even though the charge has been disallowed.** ”

1926. This last note was deleted from “ Goal ” and included in “ Kick at Goal. ” The first note was included in the Law reading : “ **A goal is obtained by kicking the ball over the opponents' crossbar, from the field of play, by any player of either side ; a goal is scored if the ball has crossed the bar, even though it may have been blown back afterwards, and whether it has touched the crossbar or either goal post or not.** ”

1937. The R.U. proposed there should be legislation to enable a goal to be scored if when illegally interfered with by an offside player the ball goes over the crossbar. This was approved and the Law was changed to “ **A goal is scored if the ball has crossed the bar even though it may have** ”

been blown back afterwards and whether it has touched the crossbar or either goal post or not.

A goal is scored if the ball has crossed the bar after it has been illegally touched by a player of the opposing team.

A goal may be awarded if the ball is illegally touched by any player of the opposing team if the Referee is of the opinion that a goal would otherwise undoubtedly have been obtained.”

次の LAW II. TRY と関連が深いです。ボールを蹴るだけのフットボールではボールを蹴り込むことでゴールが成りました。ボールを持って走るラグビーでは相手陣地にボールを着けるというプレーが加わりました。ゴールしたほうが勝ちで、

1862 **A goal must be a kick through or over and between the poles,**
キックして相手ゴールの2本のポールの間を通るか越えた場合で、ゴールは次の場合に認められました。

- ・競技中にボールを地面に落して蹴る（ドロップキック）
- ・相手インゴールにタッチダウンするか、又はフェアキャッチがあり、それによりキックの権利を得てボールを置いて蹴る（パントは駄目）

LAW VII. METHOD OF SCORINGの条に次のようにあります。

1866. “The match is won by either side obtaining 2 goals.”

トライは得点にならず、勝敗に関係なし。

そして、

1886. A match shall be decided by points : a goal shall equal 3 points and a try 1 point

D-2

LAW II. TRY.

In **1866** in “Laws of Football as played at Rugby School,” it was known as “**Running in**” and read “**Running in is allowed to any player ‘on his side’ provided he does not take the ball off the ground or through touch. “When the ball goes into either goal and is touched down by one of the opposite side as nearly as possible between the goal posts.” “If the player runs with the ball until he gets behind his opponents’ goal line and then touches down, it is called a ‘Run in’; it is lawful to ‘run in’ anywhere across the goal line.”**

1874. The R.U. had “**A side having touched the ball down in their opponents’ goal, shall ‘try at goal’ by a place kick or a ‘punt out’.**”

1877. An extra definition was added : “**A try is gained when a player touches the ball down in his opponents’ goal.**”

1885. “Punt out” was done away with and the definition altered to “**If a player runs with the ball until he gets behind his opponents’ goal line and there touches it down it is called a ‘Run in’.**”

“**A try is gained when a player touches the ball down in his opponents’ goal.**”

“**A side having touched the ball down in their opponents’ , goal should try at goal with a place kick.**”

It was also laid down : “**A player can score a try by touching the ball down in goal, though the ball has stopped moving.**”

1892. A much simpler definition was adopted to read : “**A try is gained by the player who first puts his hand on the ball on the ground in his opponents’ ingoal.**”

1894. Case Law : “A player touches the ball down behind his opponents’ goal line and picks it up again.” At what spot is the try awarded ? The R.U. ruled at the first spot.

Case Law : “Is it a try in the case of a player passing the ball back behind his own goal line and the ball is touched down by one of his opponents.” It was ruled “Yes.”

1900. The R.U. retained this definition but the LB. laid down : “**A try is gained by the first player who first puts his hand on the ball on the ground in his opponents’ ingoal.**”

1906. The LB. adopted the R.U.’s definition.

1911. Many points ~~re~~ “ a try ” that had previously been laid down in Circular Letters from the LB. were brought into the definition in the form of “ Notes ” as follows :--

“ It is a try if a player passes or kicks the ball back behind his own goal line and the ball is touched down by one of his opponents. ”

“ When an attacking side in a scrummage pushes the defending side over the goal line and touches the ball down, a try should be allowed ; but if the ball be touched down by the defending side, a touch down should be allowed. ”

“ If a player touches the ball down behind his opponents’ goal line and picks it up again, he should be allowed a try at the spot where it was first touched down. ”

“ In the case of a ball when over the goal line and touching a spectator before a player of either side has had time to touch down, the referee should (a) award a touch down if he considers the ball would have gone dead before any attacking player could have reached it, or that a defending player would have touched it first ; (b) award a try if he thinks but for the interference a try would have been scored ; (c) If in doubt give the point against the side responsible for the ground arrangements, and in doing so he shall regard all officials and spectators as offending players on the home side ; (d) A player who crosses an opponents’ goal line with the ball in his possession and before grounding it, touches the referee, shall be allowed a try on the spot ; (e) If the ball not in possession of a player strikes the referee or touch judge when in ingoal, a try should be awarded to the attacking side if in the referee’s opinion a try would undoubtedly have been obtained but for the ball touching the referee or touch judge. The referee shall award a touch down if he considers the ball would have gone dead or touched down by a defending player before any attacking player could have touched it. ”

1926. In a general revision of the Laws, all the Notes were withdrawn from the definition and placed in the Laws--the definition reading : “ A try is obtained by the act of an attacking player who first puts his hand on the ball on the ground in his opponents’ ingoal. ”

1931. Owing to some Irish referees contending that an attacking player, picking up the ball in his opponents' ingoal for the purpose of getting nearer to the goal posts, was putting his hand on the ball on the ground, and therefore a try, a definition for “ Grounding ” was introduced, and the definition changed to : “ A try is obtained by the act of an attacking player first ‘grounding’ the ball in an opponent's ingoal. ”

まず、ランインからです。

In 1866 in “ Laws of Football as played at Rugby School, ” it was known as “ **Running in** ” and read “ **Running in is allowed to any player ‘on his side’ provided he does not take the ball off the ground or through touch. “ When the ball goes into either goal and is touched down by one of the opposite side as nearly as possible between the goal posts. ”**

現在のトライの前身です。そして、1885年に if player runs with the ball となるのですが、1874年に

1874. The R.U. had “ **A side having touched the ball down in their opponents' goal, shall ‘ try at goal ’ by a place kick or a ‘ punt out ’.** ”

とあります。パントは駄目になります。“try at goal” とはゴールキックを試みなさいという意味で「トライ」の元の言葉だと言われています。勝敗の決め方の歴史は戦い方の歴史です。得点の歴史はその時代のラグビー観を表わしています。

LAW VII. METHOD OF SCORINGには、1886. **A match shall be decided by points : a goal shall equal 3 points and a try 1 point** と記述されています。

現在とは逆ですね。コンバージョンゴールはトライした側がゴールキックによりゴールすることができるので創世紀の名残といえるでしょう。conversion は転換と言う意味です。

後記

It was not a bad game; the greatest beauty of it was that there were no rules.
と述べられた精神は人間がスポーツを楽しむ原点です。Law I と Law II はプレーヤーたちが話し合う中で Case Law となり徐々に文字にされていったのです。Law は精神が文字となり、より楽しむために equal condition 同じ条件で公平に open play を追求し、常に safety に留意することを指針としてラグビーの良さ identity を育て守って今日に至っているのです。

2011. 10. 16

西川 義行