



# Cammeray Croquet Club



**July 2024**

<http://www.cammeray-croquet.org.au>

## Pennants

In the **Bronze Pennants**, there were only three teams – two from Cammeray and one from Killara. The Cammeray Red Team won all their matches and came first; the Cammeray Blue Team came second. Congratulations to the Red Team!



**Cammeray Red Team – Rob and Margaret Barrie, Michelle Nixon, and Malcolm Sheldon**



**Lucy Rees**

In the **Open Pennants** there were five teams, and it was a close call between Mosman and Cammeray. In the end Mosman and Cammeray were equal on matches, equal on games, but Mosman had scored four more net hoops. So we only came second.



**Michael Srtickland, Joanne Brown  
Graham Maynard, Neil Hardie**



**Peter Brown**



**Margaret O'Brien**

## Cammeray Bronze Championship

The Cammeray Bronze Championship has started with five players – Malcolm Sheldon, Susan Nicholas, Rob Barrie, Margaret Barrie and Bronwyn McGrane. It will finish in August. The format is unusual for bronze games - 2.5 hour, 26 point, non-handicapped, non-advanced play starting at hoop 1.



**Margaret Barrie**



**Susan Nicholas**



**Rob Barrie**

## CNSW Bronze brooch

The Bronze Brooch was held at Cammeray, with eight players, four from Cammeray, three from Canberra and one from Mosman. Rob Barrie and Bronwyn McGrane reached the semi-final, but sadly the final was between two Canberra players, Ian Neill and Janelle Wilson. Ian Neill won the final 21-14. Bronwyn won the 3rd-4th match, and Sandra Colquhoun won the Plate.



**Rob**



**Bronwyn**



**Ian Neill**



**Sandra**

## Club Clothing

2 x size 12 Ladies collard short sleeve club T-shirts were ordered in error. If any member is interested in buying one of these, contact Gail on [gailp03@optusnet.com.au](mailto:gailp03@optusnet.com.au)

## History of Golf Croquet – part 2 by Ray Hall

From: [www.croquetworld.com/Game/history\\_golf.asp](http://www.croquetworld.com/Game/history_golf.asp)

### Egypt and modern developments

The games of Association and Golf Croquet had been exported to foreign fields..... The active agents were often officials of public enterprises, and records show developments in India, Egypt, Australia, and New Zealand amongst others, initially of Association Croquet so far as is known.

Egypt is of unique interest, since GC is known to have been played in "rest-houses" of the irrigation authority, public works and public health administrations, as well as those of banks and cotton ginning mills. It also existed in the courtyards of prominent British officials where games were played amongst family members and friends.

The Gazette of 14 April 1921 describes an AC tournament held in March 1921 at the Al-Guezira (13) Sporting Club in Cairo and states that it was the first tournament since 1914, and that the Club now had six lawns.

In the Thirties GC was introduced into schools and clubs. The game at that time was played as now except that, in case of a 6/6 draw, the peg would be contested rather than hoop 13. Matters developed more quickly after 1952 when most foreign nationals left the country, so that Egyptian nationals increasingly took to the sport. Croquet equipment was manufactured locally, and AC appears to have been dropped.

The Egyptians developed the game (known just as "Croquet") more competitively than elsewhere. There were expert athletic players, competing vigorously, and bookmakers accepted betting on games between the best players.

This was largely unreported in the UK, other than a mention in 1989 by Geoff Roy, a croquet playing BA pilot who, on a rest day, had been to the Gezirah Club and saw GC being played. However, in 1995 Chris Hudson, then Secretary-General of the World Croquet Federation, was invited by the Egyptian Croquet Association to visit Cairo to teach them Association Croquet. He saw how well they played Golf Croquet and concluded that something should be done about a World Championship.

Thus, in 1996 Chris Hudson organised a WCF Golf Croquet World Championship in Milan, using the existing CA laws. This first World Championship was a great success; the Egyptians dominated, with Khaled Younis winning from Hisham Abousbaa. A players' meeting agreed that the next championships should be in 1997 in Egypt using Egyptian rules. This, too, was dominated by the Egyptians and a Golf Croquet Working Party was commissioned to translate the Egyptian rules into English.



**Tony Hall awards trophies in the last light of day to the top three players in the 2002 world championship in Florida, while three-time winner Khaled Younis holds aloft the Egyptian flag.**

The next championship was held in England (Leamington Spa) in October 1998 and the second edition of the WCF Rules of Golf Croquet, allowing jump shots, was published in time for the fourth World Championships, held in Cairo in 2000. A new edition of the WCF Rules of Golf Croquet was published in 2005 for the first Women's World Championship (Cairo) and formed the basis of a complete change for the CA. The CA third edition (2008 with gold cover) was a result of further discussion through the WCF and was used in the 2009 WCF World Championship held in the UK. Now the 4th edition (2014, green) of the WCF rules has adopted the WCF "rules" terminology.



**The Golf Croquet World Championship first came to America in February of 2002, when all the best players were Egyptians, who captured all three top trophies. Here's Khaled Younis (left) and Mohammed Kamal.**

The WCF has also organised a Women's World Championship (from 2005), Under 21 World Championship (2009), and over-50 World Championship (2010). Additionally, a European championship has been competed since 1999.

WCF world championships have been held on a roughly semi-annual basis in each of the major Golf Croquet playing countries at least once, including South Africa. A Golf Croquet World Teams event in three divisions has also begun. The WCF Ten-Year Calendar shows that all these events are intended to be regularly scheduled throughout the world.

In the year 2011, a non-Egyptian first captured the world championship. Mark MacInerney of Ireland made that breakthrough, and he was followed in 2013 by Reg Bamford, croquet's first "double champion" in both Association Croquet and Golf Croquet. In 2015, however, Ahmed Mahdi regained the title for Egypt.



**Because of the hard-hitting style of top Golf Croquet players, boundary barriers are needed. These wooden barriers were the first of any kind used in America, at the National Croquet Center in West Palm Beach. Since then, much lighter round black irrigation pipes are preferred as boundary stops.**

In the same period, non-Egyptian women broke through to world championship status, first the Australian Alix Verge, then the Englishwoman Rachel Rowe, and most recently the South African Judith Hanekom in 2014.

While both Egyptian men and women continue to crowd the top of the world rankings, Amir Ramsis, president of the both the Egyptian Federation and the World Croquet Federation, has observed that the achievement of so many non-Egyptian champions around the world is a significant milestone for the game of Golf Croquet.

As of April 2015, it's clear that Golf Croquet has become a major and expanding part of the overall sport in every member country of the World Croquet Federation.