a free ſchool, and built a handſome library, which he furniſhed with uſeful books. King William and queen Mary, in 1689, presented him to the archdeaconry of London; in 1691, he was nominated to the ſee of Lincoln, and in 1694 he ſuccceded Dr Tillotſon as archbiſhop of Canterbury. He performed all the duties of a good primate for 20 years, and died in 1715.

TENNIS, a play at which a ball is driven by a racket. As many perſons would become players at tennis, provided they could eaſily underſtand the rudiments of the game, ſo as to form ſome judgment of the players, or at leaſt to know who wins and wſho loſes, we have here attempted to give ſo plain a deſcription of it, that no one can be at a loſs, if ever he ſhould bett or play@@. As to the executive part, it requires great practice to make a good player, ſo that nothing can be done without it ; all we presume to do is to give an in­sight into the game, whereby a perſon may not ſeem a total stranger to it when he happens to be in a tennis court.

The game of tennis is played in moſt capital cities in Europe, particularly in France, from whence we may ven­ture to derive its origin, It is eſteemed with many to be one of the moſt ancient games in Chriſtendom, and long be­fore king Charles. I.’s time it was played in England.

This game is as intricate as any game whatever ; a perſon who is totally ignorant of it may look on for a month together, without being able to make out how the game is decided. Therefore we ſhall begin by deſcribing the court in which it is played.

The ſize of a tennis court is generally about 96 or 97 feet by 33 or 34, there being no exact dimenſion aſcribed to its proportion, a foot more or leſs in length or width being of no conſequence. A line or net hangs exactly acroſs the middle, over which the ball muſt be ſtruck, either with a racket or board to make the ſtroke good. Upon the entrance of a tennis-court, there is a long gallery which goes to the dedans, that is, a kind of front gallery, where ſpectators uſually ſtand, into which, whenever a ball is ſtruck, it tells for a certain ſtroke. This long gallery is divided into different compartiments or galleries, each of which has its particular name, as follows ; from the line towards the de­dans are the first *gallery, door, ſecond gallery,* and the *last gal­lery,* which is called the *ſervice side.* From the dedans to the laſt gallery are the figures 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, at a yard diſtance each, by which the chaces are marked, and is one of the moſt eſſential parts of the game, as will appear in the following deſcription.

On the other side of the line are alſo the *first gallery, door, second gallery,* and *last gallery ;* which is called the *hazard- side.* Every ball ſtruck into the laſt gallery on this side reckons for a certain ſtroke the ſame as the dedans. Between the ſecond and this laſt gallery are the figures 1, 2, to mark the chaces on the hazard-side. Over this long gallery, or theſe compartiments, is a covering, called the pent- houſe, on which they play the ball from the ſervice-side, in order to begin a ſet of tennis, from which it is called a *ſervice.* When they miſs putting the ball (ſo as to rebound from the pent-houſe) over a certain line on the ſervice-side, it is deemed a fault, two of which are reckoned for a ſtroke. If the ball rolls round the pent-houſe, on the oppoſite ſide of the court, ſo as to fall beyond a certain line deſcribed for that purpoſe, it is called *passe,* reckons for nothing on either side, and the player muſt serve again.

On the right-hand ſide of the court from the dedans is what they call the *tambour,* a part of the wall which pro­jects, and is ſo contrived in order to make a variety in the ſtroke, and render it more difficult to be returned by the adverſary ; for when a ball ſtrikes the *tambour,* it varies its direction, and requires ſome extraordinary judgment to re­turn it over the line. The laſt thing on the right hand ſide is called the *grill,* wherein if the ball is ſtruck, it is alſo 15, or a certain ſtroke.

The game of tennis is played by what they call se*ts;* a ſet of tennis conſiſts of six games : but if they play what is called an advantage-ſet, two above five games muſt be won on one side or the other ſucceſſively, in order to decide; or, if it comes to six games all, two games muſt ſtill be won on one ſide to conclude the ſet ; ſo that an advantage-ſet may laſt a conſiderable time ; for which kind of ſets the court is paid more than for any other.

We muſt now deſcribe the uſe of the chaces, and by what means theſe chaces decide or interfere ſo much in the game. When the player gives his ſervice at the beginning of a ſet, his adverſary is ſuppoſed to return the ball ; and wherever it falls after the firſt rebound untouched, the chace is called accordingly ; for example, if the ball falls at the figure 1, the chace is called at a yard, that is to ſay, at a yard from the dedans : this chace remains till a ſecond ſervice is given ; and if the player on the ſervice ſide lets the ball go after his adverſary returns it, and if the ball falls on or between any of theſe figures or chaces, they muſt change sides, there be­ing two chaces ; and he who then will be on the hazard ſide, muſt play to win the firſt chace ; which if he wins by ſtriking the ball ſo as to fall, after its firſt rebound, nearer to the dedans than the figure 1, without his adverſary’s being able to return it from its firſt hop, he wins a ſtroke, and then proceeds in like manner to win the ſecond chace, wherever it ſhould happen to be. If a ball falls on the line with the firſt gallery door, ſecond gallery, or laſt gallery, the chace is likewiſe called at ſuch or ſuch a place, naming the gallery, door, &c. When it is juſt put over the line, it is called a chace at the line. If the player on the ſervice- side returns a ball with ſuch force as to ſtrike the wall on the hazard-side ſo as to rebound, after the firſt hop over the line, it is alſo called a chace at the line.

The chaces on the hazard-side proceed from the ball being returned either too hard or not quite hard enough ; ſo that the ball after its firſt rebound falls on this ſide of the blue line, or line which deſcribes the hazard-ſide chaces ; in which case it is a chace at 1, 2, &c. provided there is no chace de­pending. When they change ſides, the player, in order to win this chace, muſt put the ball over the line anywhere, ſo that his adverſary does not return it. When there is no chace on the hazard-ſide, all balls put over the line from the ſervice side, without being returned, reckon for a ſtroke.

As the game depends chiefly upon the marking, it will be neceſſary to explain it, and to recommend thoſe who play at tennis to have a good and unbiaſſed marker, for on him the whole ſet may depend : he can mark in favour of the one and againſt the other in ſuch a manner, as will render it two to one at flatting, though even players. Inſtead of which the marker ſhould be very attentive to the chaces, and not be anyway partial to either of the players.

This game is marked in a very singular manner, which makes it at firſt ſomewhat difficult to underſtand. The firſt ſtroke is called 15, the ſecond 30, the third 40, and the fourth game, unleſs the players get four ſtrokes each ; in that caſe, inſtead of calling it 40 all, it is called *deuce;* after which, as ſoon as any ſtroke is got, it is called *advantage ;* and in caſe the ſtrokes become equal again, *deuce* again, till one or the other gets two ſtrokes following, which win the game ; and as the games are won, ſo they are marked and called ; as one game love, two games to one, &c. towards the ſet, of which ſo many of theſe games it conſiſts.

Although but one ball at a time is played with, a number of balls are made uſe of at this game to avoid trouble, and are handed to the players in baſkets for that purpoſe : by

@@@[mu] Hoyle's Games improved by Beaufort.