

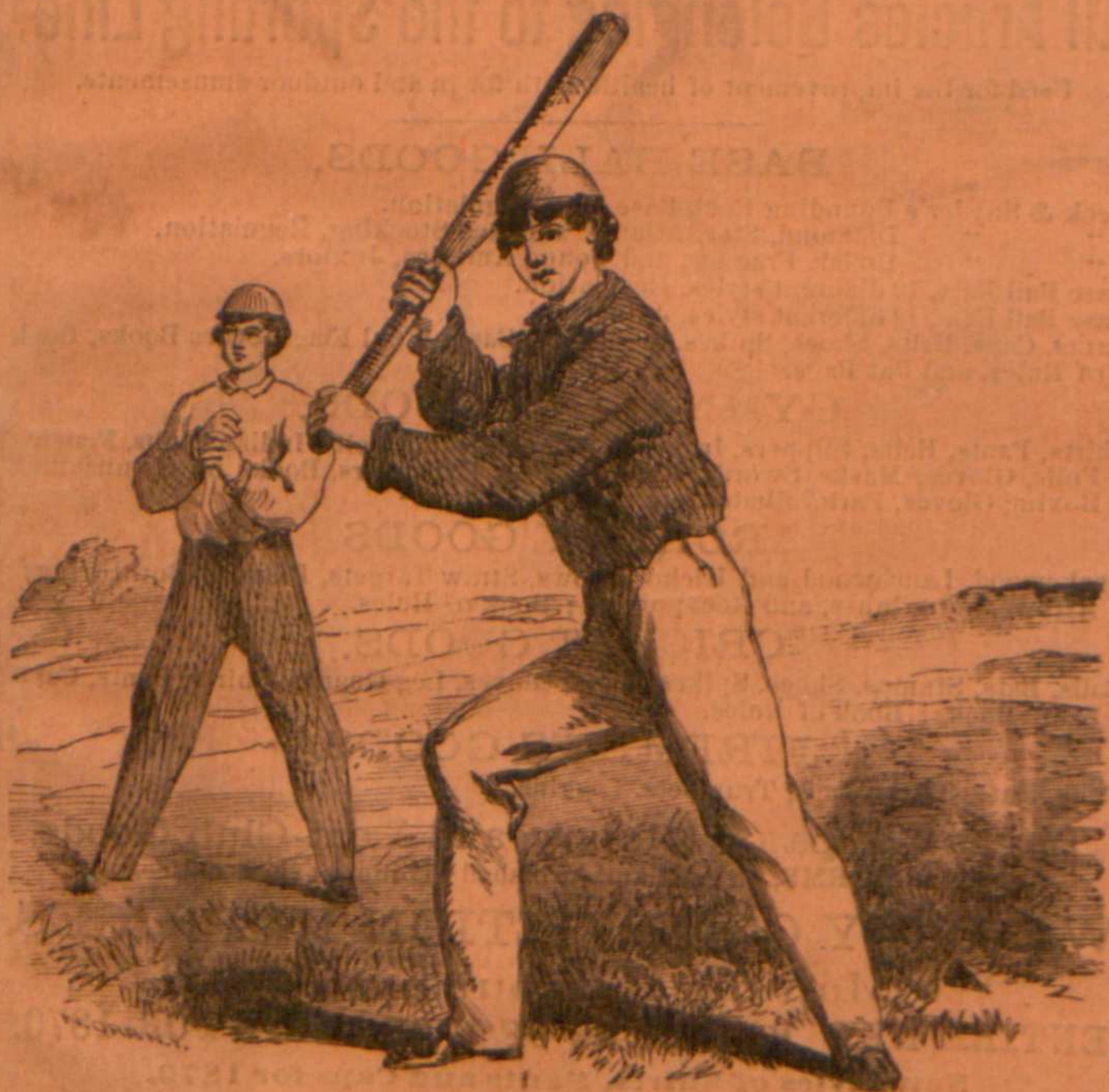
1870.

Beadle's Dime Series.

1870.

New Rules and Averages!

NINTH ANNUAL EDITION.



BASE-BALL PLAYER.

BY HENRY CHADWICK.

BEADLE AND COMPANY, 98 WILLIAM STREET, NEW YORK.

Am'n News Co., 110 & 121 Nassau St., N.Y.

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BEADLE'S DIME

BASE-BALL PLAYER:

COMPRISING THE PROCEEDINGS OF

THE THIRTEENTH ANNUAL CONVENTION,

TOGETHER WITH THE

AMENDED RULES ADOPTED,

RULES FOR THE FORMATION OF CLUBS

INSTRUCTIONS FOR PLAYERS,

AND THE

BASE-BALL AVERAGES OF 1869.

EDITED BY HENRY CHADWICK,

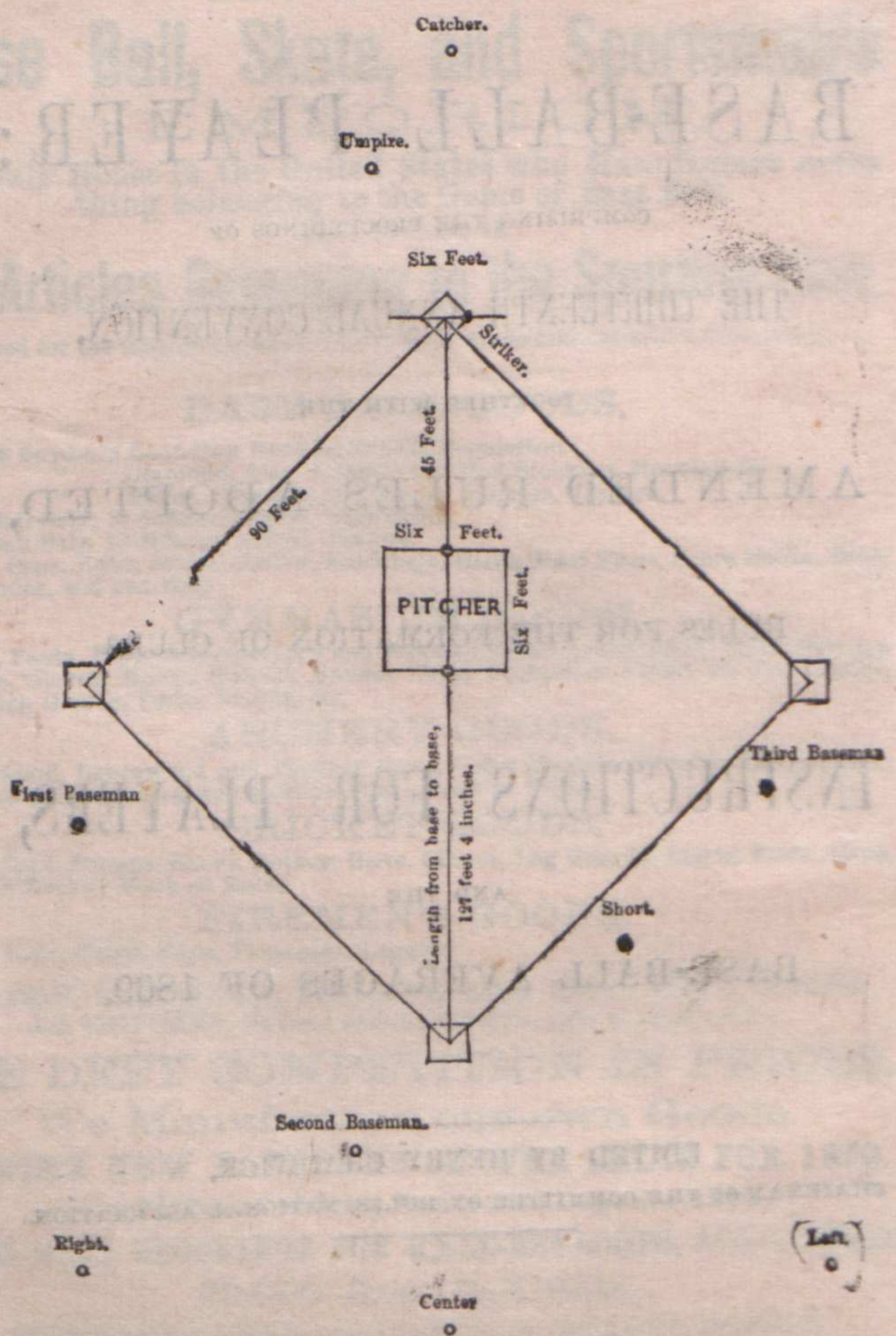
CHAIRMAN OF THE COMMITTEE ON RULES, NATIONAL ASSOCIATION.

NEW YORK:

BEADLE AND COMPANY, PUBLISHERS,

98 WILLIAM STREET.

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Entered according to Act of Congress, in the year 1870, by
BEADLE AND COMPANY,
At the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the United States for the
Southern District of New York.

BEADLE'S DIME

BASE-BALL PLAYER.

This invigorating exercise and manly pastime may now be justly termed the American Game of Ball, for though of English origin, it has been so modified and improved of late years in this country as almost to deprive it of any of its original features beyond the mere groundwork of the game. As we propose briefly to note the progress of Base-Ball from its origin, we deem it appropriate to introduce the rules for playing the English Game of Rounders, from which Base-Ball is derived. We, therefore, quote as follows, from an English work on outdoor sports:

Rounders.—This game is played with a ball and bats, or sticks something of the form of a policeman's truncheon. A hole is first made, about a foot across and half a foot deep. Four other stations are marked with pegs stuck into the ground, topped with a piece of paper, so as to be readily seen. Sides are then chosen, one of which goes in. There may be five or more players on each side. Suppose that there are five. One player, on the side that is out, stands in the middle of the five-sided space, and pitches the ball toward the middle of the hole. He is called the feeder. The batsman hits it off, if he can; in which case he drops the stick, and runs to the nearest station, thence to the third, and all round if the hit has been a far one. The other side are scouting, and trying to put him out, either by hitting the batsman as he is running, or by sending the ball into the hole, which is called "grounding." The player at the hole may decline to strike the ball, but if he hits at it, and misses twice running, he is out. When a player makes the round of the stations back to the hole, his side counts one toward the game. When all the players are out, either by being hit, or the ball being grounded, the other side get their innings. When there are only two players left, a chance is given of prolonging the innings, by one of them getting three balls from the feeder; and if he can give a hit such as to enable him to run the whole round, all his side come in again, and the counting is resumed. The feeder is generally the best player on his side, much depending on his skill and art. The scouts

should seldom aim at the runners from a distance, but throw the ball up to the feeder or to some one near, who will try to hit or to ground, as seems the most advisable. A caught ball also puts the striker out.

The above is a very simple game, and one designed only for relaxation during the interval from study in schools, and is entirely devoid of the manly features that characterize Base-Ball as played in this country. Boys and even girls can play Rounders without difficulty; but Base-Ball, to be played thoroughly, requires the possession of muscular strength, great agility, quickness of eye, readiness of hand, and many other faculties of mind and body that mark the man of nerve.

But it is needless further to comment on the meritorious features of our American game; suffice it to say, that it is a recreation that any one may be proud to excel in, as in order to do so, he must possess the characteristics of true manhood to a considerable degree.

The history of Base-Ball commences at a date anterior to the one we propose to start from; but our present purpose will be fully answered by tracing its progress from the organization of the Knickerbocker Club of New York, which started into existence in the autumn of 1845. There was a Club called the New York Club, which existed before the Knickerbocker, but we shall not be far wrong if we award to the latter club the honor of being the pioneer of the present game of Base-Ball.

Before the organization of the Knickerbocker Club, the rule of play, in reference to putting a player out with the ball, was to throw it at him; but one or two severe accidents occurred from the practice of this plan, and the rules were changed to those placing men on each base, and making it requisite for a player to be touched by a ball while in the hands of an adversary. This latter rule was the first innovation on the primitive rules of the game familiar to every schoolboy in the Eastern and Middle States. The following are the first regular rules of Base-Ball we have any record of. They are those adopted by the Knickerbocker Club in 1845, and by which—with one or two exceptions—they played up to the period of the first convention of Base-Ball players:

First Rules of Base Ball.

SECTION 1. The bases shall be from "home" to second base 42 paces; from first to third base 42 paces equidistant.

SECTION 2. The game to consist of 21 counts or aces, but at the conclusion an equal number of hands must be played.

SECTION 3. The ball must be pitched and not thrown for the bat.

SECTION 4. A ball knocked outside the range of the first or third base is foul.

SECTION 5. Three balls being struck at and missed, and the last one caught, is a hand out; if not caught, is considered fair, and the striker bound to run.

SECTION 6. A ball being struck or tipped, and caught either flying or on the first bound, is a hand out.

SECTION 7. A player, running the bases, shall be out, if the ball is in the hands of an adversary on the base, as the runner is touched by it before he makes his base—it being understood, however, that in no instance is a ball to be thrown *at him*.

SECTION 8. A player running, who shall prevent an adversary from catching or getting the ball before making his base, is a hand out.

SECTION 9. If two hands are already out, a player running home at the time a ball is struck, can not make an ace if the striker is caught out.

SECTION 10. Three hands out, all out.

SECTION 11. Players must take their strike in regular turn.

SECTION 12. No ace or base can be made on a foul strike.

SECTION 13. A runner can not be put out in making one base, when a balk is made by the pitcher.

SECTION 14. But one base allowed when the ball bounds out of the field when struck.

It will be at once perceptible to all who will contrast the above rules with those at present in force, that the game of Base-Ball, at that period, was not to be compared to the systematic and, to a certain extent, scientific game that is now such an attractive feature of our American sports and pastimes.

The example afforded by the successful operation of the Knickerbocker Club, was soon followed by the formation of others, and in the course of a few years the Gotham, Eagle, and Empire Clubs successively appeared on the ball grounds at Hoboken, as competitors for the enviable notoriety the Knickerbockers had by that time attained by means of the many

interesting contests they had inaugurated. The Gotham Club was the next organization to that of the Knickerbocker, and the senior members of many of the clubs now in existence will, doubtless, long remember the interest and excitement attendant upon the prominent contests between these rival clubs. In fact, it is to this source in connection with the many attractive features of the game itself, that we may mainly attribute its rapid progress in popularity; for it is well known that where a lively, well-contested, and exciting game is in progress, there will ever be found crowds of interested spectators. We at first designed giving the scores of several of the most prominent of these matches, but we find that such a course will require far more space than we propose occupying in a work like this, which is intended more as a compendium of Base-Ball than a complete and comprehensive work on the subject. We, therefore, continue our brief reference to the points of special interest in the history of the game, by giving the date of organization of each club that belonged to the National Association, up to the time of the first Convention of Base-Ball Players, which was held in New York, in May, 1857.

<i>Clubs.</i>	<i>Organized.</i>	<i>Location of Ground.</i>
Knickerbocker,	Sept., 1845,	Hoboken,
Gotham,	1850,	"
Eagle,	April, 1852,	"
Empire,	Oct. 12, 1854,	"
Excelsior,	Dec. 8, 1854,	South Brooklyn,
Putnam,	May, 1855,	Williamsburgh,
Newark,	May 1, 1855,	Newark,
Baltic,	June 4, 1855,	New York,
Eckford,	June 27, 1855,	Greenpoint,
Union,	July 17, 1855,	Morrisania,
Continental,	Oct., 1855,	Williamsburgh,
Atlantic,	1855,	Jamaica, L. I.,
Harlem,	March, 1856,	New York,
Enterprise,	June 28, 1856,	Bedford,
Atlantic,	Aug. 14, 1856,	"
Star,	Oct., 1856,	South Brooklyn,
Independent,	Jan., 1857,	New York,
Liberty,	March, 1857,	New Brunswick, N.J.,
Metropolitan,	March 4, 1857,	New York,
Champion,	March 14, 1857,	"
Hamilton,	March 23, 1857,	Brooklyn,
St. Nicholas,	April 28, 1857,	Hoboken.

As will be seen from the above record, the years 1855 and 1856 were prolific of new clubs, and, of course, a great number of exciting contests took place, the result of which was the creation of a thorough *furor* for the game, and the manifestation of a great degree of interest in the welfare and progress of this manly pastime, by the rapidly increasing numbers of the advocates of out-door sports.

At the close of the season of 1856, a review of the many contests that had taken place led to the knowledge of the benefit that would accrue to the game, if a proper revision of the rules were to be had, and a new code established. After several preliminary meetings had been held by the prominent clubs among themselves, it was decided to call a convention of delegates from each of the clubs, for the purpose of establishing a permanent code of rules by which all could, in future, be governed. In pursuance of this resolve, a call, signed by the officers of the Knickerbocker Club—as the senior organization of the kind—was issued, and the ultimate result was the assembling of the delegates to the first Convention of Base-Ball Players, which convention was held in New York City, in May, 1857.

At this convention a series of rules and regulations were adopted, by which the various clubs, who were represented in the convention, were governed during the season of 1857. In March, 1858, the second convention was held, and at this meeting the annual convention was declared a permanent organization, and the requisite constitution and by-laws having been formed, the "NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF BASE-BALL PLAYERS" sprang into existence, and commenced its useful career, which has thus far been one as beneficial to the interests of the game, as it has been creditable to its respective members.

The first annual meeting of this Association was held at the Cooper Institute, March 9, 1859, at which convention the rules and regulations were again revised and amended, in accordance with the improvements the experience of the previous season's play had rendered necessary. The officers of the Association, too were re-elected. It was at this convention that the abolition of the custom of furnishing refreshments on the occasion of matches was unanimously recommended. This custom, which originated in a desire to promote friendly intercourse

between the members of the several clubs, had degenerated into one seriously detrimental to the interests of the game, owing to the spirit of emulation that arose among the clubs, each aspiring to excel the other in the expense and splendor of these entertainments. It almost led to the dismemberment of three or four of the leading clubs, and the abolishing of the custom was as desirable as it was prudent. Since then it has never exceeded the bounds of moderation, and, therefore, has lost all its objectionable features.

For the benefit of those clubs desirous of belonging to the National Association—as all should that have the interest and welfare of the game at heart—we give the new Constitution of the National Association:

CONSTITUTION AND BY-LAWS
OF THE
NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF BASE-BALL PLAYERS.

CONSTITUTION.

ARTICLE I.

This Association shall be called "THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF BASE-BALL PLAYERS."

ARTICLE II.

The objects of this Association shall be to improve, foster, and perpetuate the American Game of Base Ball, and to promote the cultivation of kindly feelings among the different members of Base-Ball Clubs and State Base-Ball Associations.

ARTICLE III.

SECTION 1. This Association shall be composed of delegates from the several State Base-Ball Associations which have been duly admitted to a representation in the Convention forming this Constitution, or which may be admitted to a representation in the manner hereinafter provided. Each State Association shall be entitled to one delegate for every ten clubs or fractional part of ten clubs belonging to such Association. No individual club shall be entitled to representation in this Association unless located in a State, Territory or District where there are not sufficient clubs to form a State Association, in which case such club or clubs shall be entitled to but one delegate, as in the case of a fractional part of ten clubs. Each delegate shall be entitled to one vote. No delegate shall represent any club in a State Association unless he be a member of the club he represents.

SEC. 2. Any State Base-Ball Association desiring to be represented in this Association shall present to the Recording Secretary, at least ten days previous to the annual meeting of this Association, a written official certificate, signed by the President and Secretary of the State Association they represent, giving the names and number of the clubs composing said Association, date of their organization, names of their officers, and number of members belonging to each club; also the date of organization of the State Association, and the names of their delegates.

Territories and the District of Columbia shall be considered as States within the meaning of this Section.

SEC. 3. All applications shall be immediately submitted to the Committee on Nominations; but no such application shall be received by said Secretary unless presented thirty days previous to the annual meeting. Said Committee shall thereupon ascertain the condition, character, and standing of such State Base-Ball Association, and report the same at the annual meeting, with the said application and their opinion thereon; and a ballot shall thereupon be had at such meeting upon the admission of such State Base-Ball Association, when, if two-thirds of the members present vote in favor thereof, such State Base-Ball Association shall be declared duly entitled to representation in this Association. Any informality or irregularity in the form or substance of the application may be waived by a two-thirds vote of the members present at the annual meeting.

SEC. 4. No State Association shall be represented in this Association unless composed of ten clubs, numbering at least eighteen active members each, or by any delegate under twenty-one years of age, or not a member of a club belonging to a State Association; nor shall any State Base-Ball Association be so represented until its delegates have paid the fees hereinafter designated.

SEC. 5. Any State Association organized after the adjournment of the annual meeting of this Association may be elected probationary members thereof after conforming to the requirements of Sections second, third, and fourth, by the Nominating Committee. They shall be liable to the payment of dues and assessments, and be eligible to all the privileges of regular members of the Association until the next annual meeting, at which time they must be duly elected in the same manner as all regular members.

ARTICLE IV.

SEC. 1. The officers of this Association shall be a President, first Vice-President, second Vice-President, Recording Secretary, Corresponding Secretary, and Treasurer.

SEC. 2. All officers shall be elected by ballot on the second Wednesday of December, annually, and shall respectively hold office until the next annual meeting; or until their successors are elected.

SEC. 3. Any vacancy in either of the offices may be filled at any meeting of the Association regularly organized, or by a majority vote of the Board of Officers.

ARTICLE V.

SEC. 1. It shall be the duty of the President to preside at all meetings; to preserve order and see that the laws are carried into effect; to call extra meetings whenever he shall deem it necessary. He shall have no vote, except in the election of officers and new members, and except in equal divisions, when he shall have the casting vote. He shall call special meetings

whenever requested to do so (in writing) by the Presidents of three State Base-Ball Associations; shall also appoint all committees, unless otherwise ordered.

SEC. 2. It shall be the duty of the First Vice-President to perform all the duties of the President in his absence; and in the case of the absence of both the aforementioned officers, the Second Vice-President shall discharge all the duties appertaining to the President.

SEC. 3. It shall be the duty of the Recording Secretary to keep an accurate record of all the proceedings of the Association in a book; to notify, by certificate, State Base-Ball Associations of their election; to issue all notices of meetings, and publish the decisions of the Judiciary Committee once in two leading journals making base ball a specialty, within ten days after rendition of the decisions. He shall immediately deliver to his successor in office, all books, papers, or other property of the Association in his possession.

SEC. 4. It shall be the duty of the Corresponding Secretary to take charge of all communications, and reply thereto in accordance with such instructions as he may receive from the Association, and keep and record in a book a copy thereof; and he shall immediately deliver to his successor in office all books or other property belonging to the Association.

SEC. 5. The Treasurer shall receive and hold all the funds of the Association, and disburse the same as he may be authorized to do by a majority vote of the Association, or by order of the President and Secretary. He shall keep a correct account of all moneys received and disbursed by him in a book to be provided for that purpose, which shall at all times be open to the inspection of any of the officers of the Association, or of any Committee duly authorized therefor by the Association; he shall report at the annual meeting, or whenever required by a vote of the Association, and he shall immediately deliver to his successor in office, after his accounts have been audited by a committee appointed for that purpose by the Chair, all the books, papers, or other property of the Association in his possession.

ARTICLE VI.

SEC. 1. The annual meeting of the Association shall be held on the second Wednesday in December, each year, at such place as the Association at the annual meeting may direct.

SEC. 2. Special meetings shall be called by the President, at the written request of the Presidents of three State Base-Ball Associations, provided that at least one week's notice of such meeting shall be given by publication in at least two journals making Base Ball a specialty, and that each State Association represented in this Association shall be notified thereof.

SEC. 3. Any meeting may be adjourned from time to time by a majority vote.

SEC. 4. Eleven delegates shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business; but a smaller number present at any adjourned or regularly called meeting, may adjourn to any specified day.

ARTICLE VII.

SEC. 1. No delegate shall be admitted into the Association unless he shall have filed with the Recording Secretary a certificate of his election, signed by the President and Secretary of the State Association he may represent.

ARTICLE VIII.

SEC. 1. Each State Association shall pay, through its delegates, to this Association, the sum of one dollar as an annual due for each club belonging to such Association.

SEC. 2. The Association at any meeting may levy an assessment upon each of the State Associations, belonging to this Association, of such sums as may be deemed requisite to pay deficiencies or anticipated expenses.

SEC. 3. No delegate shall be entitled to a vote at any meeting if the Association which he represents shall be in arrears for dues or assessments; and if such Association shall be in arrears one year, it shall cease to belong to this Association.

SEC. 4. No State Association which shall admit to membership any club which shall admit or retain a person as a member thereof who has been guilty of conspiring with any person or persons to cause the loss of a match game of ball in which he is one of the contestants—either previous to or during the progress of such a game of ball—shall be entitled to continue a member of this Association or admitted to membership thereof; and no new club shall be admitted to membership therein which has among its members any one who has been convicted of any such action; and no match game of ball shall be played by any club belonging to a State Association which is a member of this Association with any club which has or may have at any time any such person or persons among its members, under penalty of forfeiture of membership to such State Association. And no State Base-Ball Association shall be admitted to membership in this Association, unless it adopts in its constitution the sentiments or words contained in this section.

ARTICLE IX.

SEC. 1. The rules and regulations hereunto annexed shall govern all match games of base ball played between clubs belonging to the State Base-Ball Associations which are members of this Association.

ARTICLE X.

SEC. 1. Within one week after the election of officers at the annual meeting, the President elect shall appoint a committee of five delegates (three to make a quorum), who shall constitute

a Committee on Rules and Regulations; a Judiciary Committee of nine members (three to make a quorum); a committee of three who shall constitute a Committee on Nominations; and a Printing Committee consisting of three, all of which committees shall hold office for one year or until their successors are appointed.

ARTICLE XI.

SEC. 1. All proposed alterations, additions, or amendments to the Constitution or By-Laws, or Rules and Regulations, shall be submitted, in writing, to the Committee on Rules, before the annual meeting, and shall be by said Committee reported at said annual meeting, with their opinion thereon; and no such alteration, addition, or amendment shall be adopted unless it shall have been so proposed and reported, nor unless two-thirds of all the members present at a meeting regularly organized, shall vote in favor of such alteration, addition, or amendment to the Constitution and By-Laws, and a majority in favor of alterations or amendments to the Rules and Regulations. All such alterations, additions, or amendments shall take effect immediately after the adjournment of the Convention at which they are adopted.

ARTICLE XII.

SEC. 1. This Association, by a two-thirds vote of the members present at any annual meeting, may admit to honorary membership any member thereof who has been an officer of this Association, in good standing, or a member of any of the Committees thereof.

BY-LAWS.

SECTION 1. The order of business at all meetings shall be as follows:

1. Roll-call.
2. Reading of minutes of previous meeting.
3. Reports of officers and Nominating Committee.
4. Propositions and ballotings for new members.
5. Dues and fees collected.
6. Reports of Committees in the order of their appointment.
7. Unfinished business.
8. Election of officers.
9. New business.

SEC. 2. No member shall be allowed to discuss any question under debate without arising and addressing the Chair.

SEC. 3. No member shall speak more than twice on any one question, nor more than five minutes at any time, unless by unanimous consent.

SEC. 4. Every member present shall be required to vote on all questions, unless he is directly or personally interested, or excused by a vote of a majority of the members present.

SEC. 5. Any member may, at any time, call for the reading of any article of the Constitution or By-Laws, or minutes of any meeting, or any other paper relating to the question then under consideration.

SEC. 6. The yeas and nays shall be taken on any question at the request of five members.

SEC. 7. Any member belonging to this Association, behaving in an ungentlemanly manner, or rendering himself obnoxious to the Association, may, by a vote of two-thirds of the members present, be expelled.

SEC. 8. All charges against any member, or club belonging to any State Association, must be submitted in writing to the Secretary of such State Association belonging to the National Association, within thirty (30) days from the occurrence of the causes upon which they may be predicated; and the club or person against whom said charges are made shall be furnished with a copy thereof at the same time, by those belonging to said State Association making them. The Secretary of said Association shall record the same, and forthwith submit the original charges to the Judiciary Committee of said State Association; said committee shall investigate all complaints or charges thus submitted to them, and render judgment thereon within fifteen days from the date of said charges, which decision shall be binding and final upon the parties concerned. The Judiciary Committee of the National Association shall entertain all charges submitted to them in writing by any member or club belonging to any one State Association, against any member or club belonging to any other State Association, each being members of the National Association; and the same rules must be observed by them in their procedure, as far as practicable, as are laid down for the Judiciary Committee of each separate State Association. Each State Association is hereby authorized and directed to appoint a Judiciary Committee, who are authorized and directed to try all charges against clubs or members belonging to their respective State Associations. The decisions of the State Judiciary Committee in all cases shall be final.

RULES AND REGULATIONS

AS AMENDED BY THE

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF BASE-BALL PLAYERS,

December 8th, 1869.

RULE FIRST.

THE BALL, BAT, AND BASES.

SECTION 1. The ball must weigh not less than five nor more than five and one-quarter ounces avoirdupois. It must measure not less than nine and one-quarter nor more than nine and one-half inches in circumference. It must be composed of india-rubber and yarn, and covered with leather.

SEC. 2. In the first and third games of a series the ball shall be furnished by the challenging club, and in the second game by the challenged club. But when "single" games are played only, the ball shall be furnished by the challenging club. In all cases it shall become the property of the winning club as a trophy of victory.

SEC. 3. The bat must be round, and must not exceed two and a half inches in diameter in the thickest part. It must be made of wood, and shall not exceed forty-two inches in length.

SEC. 4. The bases must be four in number, placed at equal distances from each other, and securely fastened upon each corner of a square whose sides are respectively thirty yards. The bases must be so constructed and placed as to be distinctly seen by the umpire, and must cover a space equal to one square foot of surface. The first, second and third bases shall be canvas bags, painted white, and filled with some soft material; the home base and pitcher's points to be each marked by a flat plate, painted white.

SEC. 5. The base from which the ball is struck shall be designated the home base, and must be directly opposite to the second base; the first base must always be that upon the right hand, and the third base that upon the left hand side of the striker, when occupying his position at the home base. And in all match games, a line connecting the home and first base and the home and third base, as also the line of the striker's and pitcher's positions, shall be marked by the use of chalk, or other suitable material, so as to be distinctly seen by the umpire. The base bag shall be considered the base, and not the post to which it is or should be fastened.

RULE SECOND.

THE PITCHING DEPARTMENT.

SEC. 1. The pitcher's position shall be designated by two lines two yards in length, drawn at right angles to the line from home to the second base, having their centers upon that line at two fixed iron plates, placed at points fifteen and seventeen yards distant from the home base. The pitcher, when commencing to deliver the ball to the bat, must stand within these lines, and must deliver the ball as near as possible over the center of the home base, and within the legitimate reach of the striker.

SEC. 2. Should the pitcher repeatedly fail to deliver to the striker fair balls, from any cause, the umpire must call one ball; and if the pitcher persists in such action, two and three balls. When three balls shall have been called, the striker shall take the first base without being put out; but no base runner shall take a base on third called balls unless he is obliged to vacate the base he occupies. No ball shall be called on the first ball pitched, and not until the ball has passed the home base. With this exception, all unfair balls must be called whenever delivered.

SEC. 3. All balls delivered by the pitcher which are not within the fair reach of the striker, such as balls pitched over the striker's head, or on the ground in front of home base, or pitched over the head of the batsman, or pitched to the side opposite to that which the batsman strikes from, or which hit the striker while he is standing in his proper position, shall be considered unfair balls, and must be called whenever delivered.

SEC. 4. The ball must be pitched, not jerked, thrown, or bowled to the bat; and whenever the pitcher makes any motion to deliver the ball to the bat, he shall so deliver it, and he must not have either foot outside the lines of his position, either when commencing to deliver the ball or at the time of its delivery; and if he fail in any of these particulars, then it shall be declared a balk. When the pitcher's arm is swung forward to deliver the ball to the bat, his arm must be straight, and must swing perpendicularly to the side of the body.

SEC. 5. No player shall be put out on any hit ball on which a balk or a ball has been called; and neither shall a strike or a foul ball be called or a base run on such a hit ball. But bases can be run on called balls not hit, and players can be put out on called balls thrown to bases; and any player given a base on called balls shall be privileged to run all bases he can make beyond the base given him.

RULE THIRD.

THE BATTING DEPARTMENT.

SEC. 1. The striker, when in the act of striking at the ball,

must stand astride of a line drawn through the center of the home base, not exceeding three feet from either side thereof, and parallel with the front line of the pitcher's position; and he must not take any backward step when striking at the ball. The penalty for an infringement of this rule shall be the calling of foul strike, and when three such strikes have been called, the striker shall be declared out. If a ball on which such a strike is called be hit and caught, either fair or foul, the striker shall be declared out. No base shall be run on any such called strike; but any player running the bases shall be allowed to return to the base he has left without being put out. As soon as the striker has struck a fair ball, he shall be considered a player running the bases.

SEC. 2. Players must strike in regular rotation, and, after the first innings is played, the turn commences with the player who stands on the list next to the one who was the third player out. Any player failing to take his turn at the bat after the umpire has called for the striker, unless by reason of illness or injury, or by consent of the captains of the contesting nines, shall be declared out.

SEC. 3. Should the striker repeatedly refuse to strike at balls pitched to him within the legitimate reach of the bat, the umpire shall call one strike; and if the striker persists in such action, two and three strikes. When three strikes are called, and the ball be caught, either before touching the ground or upon the first bound, the striker shall be declared out, provided the balls struck at are not those on which balls or balks have been called, or not those struck at for the purpose of willfully striking out. If three balls are struck and missed, and the last one is not caught, either flying or upon the first bound, the striker must attempt to make his run, and he can be put out on the bases in the same manner as if he had struck a fair ball. No strike shall be called upon the first ball delivered.

SEC. 4. The striker is out if a foul ball is caught, either before touching the ground or upon the first bound; or if a *fair* ball is struck, and the ball be held before touching the ground; or if a fair ball is struck, and the ball be held by an adversary on first base *before* the striker touches that base; or if a fair ball be caught from the hands or person of a player before having touched the ground; or if a foul ball be similarly caught before having touched the ground but once. No fair or foul ball, if caught from any other object than the person of a player even before touching the ground, shall put a player out.

RULE FOURTH

RUNNING THE BASES.

SEC. 1. Players must take their bases in the order of striking; and when a fair ball is struck, and not caught flying, the first

base must be vacated, as also the second and third bases, if they are occupied at the same time. Players may be put out on any base under these circumstances, in the same manner as when running to the first base. But the moment the ball is caught, or the player running to first base is put out, other players running bases shall cease to be forced to vacate their bases, and may return to them. No base-runner shall be forced to vacate a base unless as provided in this section; and no player running the bases shall be allowed a substitute to run such bases unless for reason of illness or injury.

SEC. 2. Any player running the bases is out if at any time he is touched by the ball, while in play in the hands of an adversary, without some part of his person being on the base.

SEC. 3. No run or base can be made upon a foul ball. Such a ball shall be considered dead, and not in play, until it shall first have been settled in the hands of the pitcher. In such cases, players running bases shall return to them, and may be put out in so returning, in the same manner as when running to first base. Neither can a run or base be made when a fair ball has been caught without having touched the ground; but such a ball shall be considered alive and in play. In such cases, also, players running bases shall return to them, and may be put out in so returning, in the same manner as when running to first base; but players, when balls are so caught, may run their bases immediately after the ball has been settled in the hands of the player catching it.

SEC. 4. When a balk is made by the pitcher, every player running the bases must take one base, without being put out.

SEC. 5. A player running the bases shall, after touching the home base, be entitled to score one run; but if a fair ball be struck when two hands are already out, no player running home at the time the ball is struck can make a run to count in the score of the game if the striker, or player running the bases, is put out before touching the first base.

SEC. 6. Players running bases must touch them, and, so far as is possible, keep upon the direct line between them, and must touch them in the following order—first, second, third, and home; and if returning, must reverse this order; and should any player run three feet out of this line, for the purpose of avoiding the ball in the hands of an adversary, he shall be declared out; or if he fail to touch each base he runs to, he shall be declared out, unless he return to such base before the ball be held on it.

SEC. 7. If the player is prevented from making a base by the intentional obstruction of an adversary, he shall be entitled to that base, and shall not be put out. Any obstruction that could readily have been avoided shall be considered as intentional.

RULE FIFTH.

THE GAME.

SEC. 1. The game shall consist of nine innings to each side, when, should the number of runs be equal, the play shall be continued until a majority of runs, upon an equal number of innings, shall be declared, which shall conclude the game; unless it be mutually agreed on by the captains of the two nines to consider the game as drawn. But in case of no such agreement, the parties refusing to play, no matter from what cause, shall forfeit the ball, and the game thus forfeited shall be recorded as a game won by nine runs to none. An innings must be concluded at the time the third hand is put out.

SEC. 2. In playing all matches, nine players from each club shall constitute a full field; and they shall be members of the club which they represent. They also must not have been members of any other club, either in or out of the National Association—college clubs excepted—for sixty days immediately prior to the match. Positions of players and choice of innings shall be determined by captains previously appointed for that purpose by the respective clubs. Every player taking part in a regular match game, no matter what number of innings are played, shall be, in the meaning of this section of the rules, considered a member of the club he plays with.

SEC. 3. Whenever a match shall have been determined upon between two clubs, play shall be called at the exact hour appointed; and should either party fail to produce their players within thirty minutes thereafter, the party so failing shall admit a defeat, and shall forfeit the ball to the club having their nine players on the ground ready to play, and the game so forfeited shall be considered as won, and so counted in the list of matches; and the winning club shall be entitled to a score of nine runs to none for any game so forfeited. Should the delinquent club fail to play on account of the recent death of one of its members, no such forfeit shall be declared.

SEC. 4. No ball shall be claimed or delivered—except as otherwise provided in these rules—unless it be won in a regular match game; and no match game shall be considered regular if any of the rules of the game be violated by either of the contesting clubs, whether by mutual consent or otherwise.

SEC. 5. No person who shall be in arrears to any other club than the one he plays with, shall be competent to take part in any match game; and no player, not in the nine taking their positions on the field in the third innings of a game, shall be substituted for a player except for reason of illness or injury.

SEC. 6. No match game shall be commenced when rain is falling; and neither shall play in any such game be continued after rain has fallen for five minutes. No match game shall be postponed unless by the mutual consent of the contesting clubs.

SEC. 7. Every match made shall be decided by the winning of two games out of three, unless a single game shall be mutually agreed upon by the contesting clubs, in which case the ball shall be furnished by the challenging club. All matches shall terminate before the close of the season; and no agreements between clubs shall be considered binding unless made in writing.

RULE SIXTH

MISCELLANEOUS.

SEC. 1. If an adversary stops the ball with his hat or cap, or if a ball be stopped in any way by any person or persons not engaged in the game, no player can be put out unless the ball shall first have been settled in the hands of the pitcher, while he stands within the lines of his position.

SEC. 2. Any player who shall intentionally prevent an adversary from catching or fielding the ball, shall be declared out; or if any player be prevented from making a base by the intentional obstruction of an adversary, he shall be entitled to that base, and shall not be declared out even if touched with the ball.

SEC. 4. If the ball, from the stroke of a bat, first touches the ground, the person of a player, or any other object, behind the line or range of home and the first base, or home and the third base, it shall be termed foul, and must be so declared by the umpire, unasked. If the ball first touches the ground, the person of a player, or any other object either upon or in front of the line or range of those bases, it shall be considered fair. If the ball be dropped from the hands of a player, it shall be considered a muffed ball.

SEC. 5. Clubs may adopt such rules respecting balls knocked beyond or outside the bounds of the field as the circumstances of the ground may demand; and these rules shall govern all matches played upon the ground, provided that they are distinctly made known to the umpire previous to the commencement of the game, but not otherwise.

RULE SEVENTH.

DUTIES OF THE UMPIRE.

SEC. 1. The umpire shall take care that the regulations respecting the ball, bats, bases, and the pitcher's and striker's positions are strictly observed, and he shall require the challenging club to furnish a ball on which the size and weight of the ball and the name of the manufacturer shall be stamped. He shall be the sole judge of fair and unfair play, and shall determine all disputes and differences which may occur during the game; and there shall be no appeal from his decision except through the Judiciary Committee of a State Association, or of

that of the National Association. He shall take special care to declare all foul balls or balks immediately upon their occurrence, in a distinct and audible manner. He shall, in every instance, before leaving the ground, declare the winning club, and shall record his decision in the books of the scorers. The umpire shall also require that the game be recorded by a scorer for each of the contesting clubs. In all matches the umpire shall be selected by the captains of the respective sides, and shall perform all the duties above enumerated. No game, however, shall be forfeited from the failure of the umpire to record his decision or properly discharge his duties.

SEC. 2. The umpire in any match shall determine when play shall be suspended; and, if the game can not be fairly concluded, it shall be decided by the last equal innings played; unless one nine shall have completed their inning, and the other nine shall have exceeded the score of their opponents in their uncompleted inning, in which case the nine having the highest score shall be declared the winners. Also in all games terminating similarly, the total score obtained shall be recorded as the score of the game. But no game shall be considered as played unless five innings on each side shall have been completed.

SEC. 3. When the umpire calls "play," the game must at once be proceeded with; and the party failing to take their appointed position in the game within five minutes thereafter shall forfeit the game. All such forfeited games shall be recorded as won by a score of nine runs to none, and the game so won shall be placed to the credit of the nine ready to continue the game. When the umpire calls "time," play shall be suspended until he calls "play" again, and during the interim no player shall be put out, or base run, or ball called.

SEC. 4. When the umpire "calls" a game, it shall end; but when he merely suspends play for any stated period, it may be resumed at the point at which it was suspended, provided such suspension does not extend beyond the day of the match.

SEC. 5. No person engaged in a match, either as umpire, scorer, or player, shall be either directly or indirectly interested in any bet upon the game. Nor shall any person be permitted to act as umpire or scorer in any match unless he shall be a member of a club belonging to the National Association, or of a State branch thereof. Neither shall the umpire or scorer be changed during a match, unless with the consent of both parties, except for reason of illness or injury, or for a violation of the above rules.

SEC. 6. No decision given by the umpire shall be reversed upon the testimony of any player; and neither shall the umpire be guided in his decisions by any such testimony; and no decision whatever shall be reversed except for a palpable infringement of the rules. The captains of each nine shall alone be allowed to appeal for a reversal of the decision of the umpire.

SEC. 7. No person shall be permitted to approach or to speak with the umpire, or in any manner to interrupt or interfere during the progress of the game, unless by special request of the umpire, and any club willfully infringing any rule of the game shall, after trial by the State Judiciary Committee, be liable, for the first offense, to the penalty of suspension from membership of the National Association, or a State branch thereof, for any period the said committee may direct, not exceeding one year; and expulsion from such membership for the second offense. All games in which any of the rules of the Association are infringed shall also be considered as forfeited games, and shall be recorded as games won by a score of nine runs to none, and against the club infringing the rules.

Selection of a Ground.

IN selecting a suitable ground, there are many points to be taken into consideration. The ground should be level, and the surface free from all irregularities, and, if possible, covered with fine turf; if the latter can not be done, and the soil is gravelly, a loamy soil should be laid down around the bases, and all the gravel removed therefrom, because, at the bases frequent falls occur, and on gravelly soil injury, in such cases, will surely result to both the clothes and body of the player, in the shape of scraped hands, arms, knees, etc.

The ground should be well rolled, as it adds greatly to the pleasure of playing to have the whole field smooth and in good order; it will be found that such a course will fully compensate for the trouble and expense attending it.

The proper size for a ground is about six hundred feet in length, by four hundred in breadth, although a smaller field will answer. The home base must be full seventy feet from the head or one end of the field. The space of ground immediately behind the home base, and occupied by the catcher, should be not only free from turf, but the ground should be packed hard and smooth, and free from gravel. To mark the position for the bases, square blocks of wood or stone should be placed in the ground, low enough to be level with the surface, at the base points, to each of which strong iron staples should be attached. If the blocks are of stone, have the staples inserted with lead; and if made of wood, let the staples be screwed in, not driven, for in the latter case they will either become loose, or ultimately driven into the wood altogether; in either case becoming entirely useless.

Measuring the Ground.

There are several methods by which the ground may be correctly measured; the following is as simple as any: Having determined on the point of the home base, measure from that point, down the field, one hundred and twenty-seven feet four

inches, and the end will indicate the position of the second base; then take a cord *one hundred and eighty feet long*, fasten one end at the home base, and the other at the second, and then grasp it in the center and extend it first to the right side, which will give the point of the first base, and then to the left, which will indicate the position of the third; this will give the exact measurement, as the string will thus form the sides of a square whose side is ninety feet. On a line from the home to the second base, and distant from the former *forty-five feet*, is the pitcher's first point, the second point being six feet further, on the same line. The foul-ball posts are placed on a line with the home and first base, and home and third, and should be at least one hundred feet from the bases. As these posts are intended solely to assist the umpire in his decisions in reference to foul balls, they should be high enough from the ground, and painted, so as to be distinctly seen from the umpire's position. Flags are the best for the purpose.

The Bases.

The bases should be made of the best heavy canvas, and of double thickness, as there will be much jumping on them with spiked shoes, and if the best material is not used, it soon wears out. The proper size of a base is about fourteen inches by seventeen; but as long as it covers one square foot of ground when secured to the base post, the requirements of the rules will be fulfilled. The straps with which the bases are held in position should be made of harness leather, about one and a half inches wide. They must pass entirely around the bases, and be securely fastened to them. New bases filled with hair and with patent fastenings have recently been introduced.

Pitcher's Points and Home Bases.

The location of the pitcher's points and the home base are indicated by means of iron quoits painted white; the latter must cover a square foot of surface. The pitcher's quoit should be square and about half the size of the home base plate. They should be cast with iron spikes running from the under side to keep them in place.

The Bat.

The rule regulating the form and dimensions of the bat is as follows: "Section 2, Rule 2d. The bat must be round, and must not exceed two and a half inches in diameter in the thickest part. It must be made of wood, and must not exceed forty-two inches in length. Bats are ordinarily from thirty to forty inches in length, and from two to three pounds in weight, the former weight being most desirable.

The description of wood most in use is ash, but maple, white and pitch pine, and also hickory bats are in common use, weight for the size governing the selection.

For a bat of medium weight, ash is preferable, as its fiber is tough and elastic. The English willow bat recently been used, and is favorably regarded by many. This latter wood is very light and close in fiber, and answers the purpose better than any other wood for a light bat.

In the choice of a bat, select a light one, as it can be wielded better, and in match games it is desirable that the player be able to strike quick enough to meet the rapid pitching that has recently come in vogue. We would not recommend a bat much under two pounds in weight, as some weight is required to overcome the resistance of the ball.

On Batting.

Players have different modes, and adopt different styles of batting. Some take the bat with the left hand on the handle, and slide the right from the large end toward the handle; others grasp it nearly one-third of the distance from the small end, so that both hands appear near the middle of the bat; others again take hold with both hands well down on the handle, and swing the bat with a natural and free stroke, while great force is given to the hit: all give good reasons for their several styles. Practice with one bat, as a player thereby becomes more sure of striking than he would were he constantly to change his bat. In striking at the ball, do not try to hit it so hard that you throw yourself off your balance, but plant your feet firmly on the ground, and swing the bat in as natural a manner as possible.

The secret of hard-hitting lies in the quick stroke and firm position of the batsman the moment the ball is struck. This will account for some small and light men being hard hitters. Let the left foot be placed on the line indicated as the striker's position, and then every ball that comes perpendicularly from the bat to the ground will be a foul ball; but should you stand back of the line, it will not.

The Ball.

The rule states that the ball must be composed of India rubber and yarn, covered with leather, the proper weight being five and one-quarter ounces avoirdupois, and its circumference nine and one-half inches. The balls are easily made, but it would be advisable to obtain them from some well-known maker, as there will then be no chance of their being wrong in size or weight. The covering is usually sheepskin, and on a turf ground this covering will last some time.

The Game.

Base-Ball is played by nine players on a side: one side taking the bat, and the other the field. The latter occupy the following positions in the field: Catcher, Pitcher, First, Second and Third Basemen, Short Stop, and Right, Left and Center Fieldman. The side that wins the toss, have the choice of taking the bat or the field at their option. The batsman stands at the home base, on a line drawn through its center—parallel to one extending from first to third base—and extending three feet on each side of it. When he hits the ball, he starts for the first base, and is succeeded by player after player until three are put out, at which time the side occupying the field take their places at the bat, and, in like manner, play their innings.

When the batsman succeeds in reaching the home base, untouched by the ball in the hands of an adversary, and after successively touching the first, second, and third bases, he is entitled to score one run; and when he hits the ball far enough to admit of his making the four bases before it is returned, he makes what is termed a home run. Nine innings are played on each side, and the party making the greatest number of runs win the match. In case of a tie, at the close of the ninth

innings, the game, by mutual consent, can be prolonged after innings, until one or other of the contesting sides obtains the most runs. And if any thing occur to interrupt or put a stop to the game before five innings on each side have been played, the game must be drawn. The rules and regulations of the game define all further particulars in reference to it.

THE POSITIONS ON THE FIELD.

The Catcher.

This player is expected to catch or stop all balls pitched or thrown to the home base. He must be fully prepared to catch all foul balls, especially tips, and be able to throw the ball accurately and swiftly to the bases, and also keep a bright look-out over the whole field. When a player has made his first base, the Catcher should take a position nearer the striker, in order to take the ball from the pitcher before it bounds, and the moment the ball is delivered by the pitcher, and the player runs from the first to the second base, the Catcher should take the ball before bounding, and send it to the second base as swiftly as possible, in time to cut off the player before he can touch the base; in the latter case it would be as well, in the majority of cases, to send the ball a little to the right of the base. The same advice holds good in reference to a player running from the second base to the third. As the position occupied by the Catcher affords him the best view of the field, the person filling it is generally chosen captain, although the pitcher is sometimes selected for that honor. We would suggest, however, that some other player than the pitcher be selected as captain, from the fact that the physical labor attached to that position tends to increase the player's excitement, especially if the contest is a close one, and it is requisite that the captain should be as cool and collected as possible. The Catcher, whenever he sees several fielders running to catch a ball, should designate by name, the one he deems most sure of taking it, in which case the others should refrain from the attempt to catch the ball on the fly, and strive only to catch it in case of its being otherwise missed.

The Pitcher.

This player's position is behind a line two yards in length, drawn at right angles to a line from home to second base, and having its center upon that line at a point distant forty-five feet from the former base. His movements, immediately preceding, and at the time of delivering the ball, are to be confined to a space of ground bounded by the above line, and one six feet in the rear of it; and while in the act of delivering the ball both of his feet must be within the lines of his position. He must pitch the ball, not jerk or throw it; and he must deliver the ball as near as possible over the home base, *and fairly for the striker*, and sufficiently high to prevent its bounding before it passes the base. If he fails in this respect, it is the umpire's duty to call balls upon him, as prescribed in Section 2, Rule 2d. When in the act of delivering the ball, the pitcher must avoid having either foot in advance or in the rear of the lines of his position or otherwise a balk will be declared; this penalty is also inflicted when he moves with the apparent purpose of delivering the ball, and fails so to do. When a player attempts to run in to the home base while he is pitching, he should follow the ball to the home base as soon as it leaves his hand, and be ready at the base to take it from the catcher. The Pitcher will frequently have to occupy a base on occasions when the proper guardian has left it to field the ball. And in cases where a foul ball has been struck, and the player running a base endeavors to return to the base he has left, the Pitcher should run to the base the player is trying to return to, and receive the ball from the fielder, in order to comply with Section 3, Rule 4th. The Pitcher who can combine what is called "headwork" in pitching with an accurate delivery is the most effective player in that position. We would remind him that in cases where a player has reached his first base after striking, it is the Pitcher's duty to pitch the ball to the bat, and not to the catcher; and should the batsman refuse to strike at good balls repeatedly pitched to him, it will be the umpire's duty to call one strike, etc., according to Section 3, Rule 3d.

Short Stop.

This position on the field is a very important one, for on the activity and judgment of the Short Stop depends the greater part of the in-fielding. His duties are to stop all balls that come within his reach, and pass them to whatever base the striker may be running to—generally, however, the first base. In each case his aim must be sure, and the ball sent in swiftly, and rather low than high. He must back up the pitcher, and, when occasion requires, cover the third base when the catcher throws to it also back up the second and third bases when the ball is thrown in from the field. He should be a fearless fielder, and one ready and able to stop a swift ground-ball; and if he can throw swiftly and accurately, it would be as well to be a little deliberate in sending the ball to the first base, as it is better to be sure and just in time, than to risk a wild throw by being in too great a hurry. His position is generally in the center of the triangle formed by the second and third bases and the pitcher's position, but he should change it according to his knowledge of the striker's style of batting. He must also be on the alert to take foul balls on the bound that are missed on the fly by either the third baseman or pitcher, or indeed any other player he can get near enough to be effective in this respect. In doing this, however, he should be careful not to interfere with the fielder who is about catching the ball. In order to prevent him doing so, the catcher should call to that fielder who he thinks will best take the ball on the fly. An effective Short Stop and a good first base player, especially if they are familiar with each other's play, will materially contribute to the successful result of a well-contested game.

First Base.

The First Baseman should play a little below his base, and inside the line of the foul-ball post, as he will then get within reach of balls that would otherwise pass him. The moment the ball is struck, and he finds that it does not come near him, he should promptly return to his base, and stand in readiness, with one foot on the base, to receive the ball from any player that may have fielded it. The striker can be put out at this base without being touched by the ball, provided the fielder,

with the ball in hand, touches the base with any part of his person before the striker reaches it. The player will find it good practice to stand with one foot on the base, and see how far he can reach and take the ball from the fielder; this practice will prepare him for balls that are thrown short of the base. In the same manner he should learn to jump up and take high balls. This position requires the player filling it to be the very best of catchers, as he will be required to hold very swiftly-thrown balls. The moment he has held the ball, he should promptly return it to the pitcher, or to either of the other bases a player is running to, as in some instances two and sometimes three players are put out by promptitude in this respect. For instance, we will suppose a player to be on each of the first, second, and third bases, and the striker hits the ball to the short fielder, the latter sends it to the catcher, who, in turn, sends it to the third base, and the third baseman to second, and if this be done rapidly in each case, all three players will be put out, as it is only requisite, under such circumstances, for the ball to be held on the base before the player reaches it—not the player to be touched with it—for each player to be put out. Should the ball, however, be sent to first base, and the striker be put out, in such case it will be requisite that each other player be touched with the ball, as in the first case they are *forced* from their bases, but in the latter they are not. We give this as an illustration of a very pretty point of the game. For the rule in reference to it, see Section, 1, Rule 4th.

Second Base.

This position is considered by many to be the key of the field, and therefore requires an excellent player to occupy it. He should be an accurate and swift thrower, a sure catcher, and a thorough fielder. He should play a little back of his base, and to the right or left of it, according to the habitual play of the striker, but generally to the right, as most balls pass in that direction. He should back up the pitcher well, allowing no balls to pass both that player and himself too. When the striker reaches the first base, the Second Baseman should immediately return to his base and stand prepared to receive the ball from the catcher, and put out his opponent by touching

him with the ball, which it is requisite to do on this base as well as on the third and home bases, except in the cases of balls caught on the fly, or foul balls, in both of which instances a player can be put out in returning to the base he has left in the same manner as when running to the first base—see rule 4th. When the catcher fails to throw the ball with accuracy to the Second Baseman, the latter should by all means manage to stop the ball, if he can not catch it, in time to put out his opponent. He should also promptly return the ball to the pitcher.

Third Base.

The Third Base is quite as important a position as the others, and it requires its occupant to be a good player, as some very pretty play is frequently shown on this base. Its importance, however, depends in a great measure upon the ability displayed by the catcher, who, if he is not particularly active, will generally sacrifice this base by giving his principal attention to the second. A player who catches with his left hand will not make a good Third Baseman. The same advice in regard to the proper method of practice for the first base, is equally applicable to the second and third, but it is not quite as necessary to the two latter as to the former. Should a player be caught between the bases, in running from one to the other, it is the surest plan to run in and put the player out at once, instead of passing the ball backward and forward, as a wild throw, or a ball missed, will almost invariably give the player the base. All three of the basemen should avoid, by all fair means, obstructing the striker from reaching the base, as the penalty for any willful obstruction is the giving of the base to the striker. We scarcely need to remind each of the basemen that whenever they ask for judgment from the umpire, on any point of play, that they should forbear from commenting on the same, be it good or bad, but receive it in entire silence. Such is the course a gentleman will always pursue.

Left Field.

This position requires the fielder who occupies it to be a good runner, a fine thrower, and an excellent and sure catcher; as probably three out of every six balls hit are sent toward the left field

Center Field.

The same qualities are requisite also in this position as necessary in the left field, but not to the extent required by the latter fielder. The center fielder should always be in readiness to back up the second base, and should only go to long field in cases where a hard-hitter is at the bat.

Right Field.

This position also requires a good player to occupy it. In fact the three positions in the out field depend upon the location of the ground, as much as any thing, as to which of the three positions requires the best out fielder.

On Fielding

In all cases the out-fielders should be able to throw the ball from long field to the home base, and after they have either caught or stopped the ball, they should promptly return it either to the base requiring it, or to the pitcher, but they should never hold the ball a moment longer than is necessary to throw it. Another point of their fielding should be to start the moment the ball is hit, and try their utmost to take it on the fly, and not wait until it is about touching the ground. Bear in mind that it is easier to run forward to take a ball, than, by being too eager, to try and take it by running backward, remember, however, that a ball hit high to long field invariably appears to be coming further than it really does, as, after it has reached its height, it falls at a far more acute angle than it arose at; it therefore requires considerable judgment to measure the precise distance it will fall.

The Batsman.

This player must take his position astride a line drawn through the center of the home base, not exceeding in length three feet from either side thereof, and parallel with the line of the pitcher's position. He can await the coming of a suitable ball for him to strike, but he should not be too fastidious in this respect, or otherwise he will be liable to incur the penalty attached to a violation of Section 1, Rule 3d. Some batsmen are in the habit of waiting until the player, who has previously reached

the first base, can make his second, but a good Batsman strikes at the first good ball pitched to him, and this is decidedly the fairest and best method to be adopted, as it is the most likely to lead to a successful result, and keeps the game lively and interesting. The Batsman, when he has hit the ball, should *drop* his bat (not throw it behind him) and run for the first base, not waiting to hear whether the ball has been declared foul or not, as if it be a foul ball, he can easily return to the base, but should it be fair, he will be well on his way to the base. The umpire will call all foul balls immediately they are struck, but will keep silent when the ball is a fair one. Although the rules expressly state what the Batsman is to do, it will be as well to refer here to the rules applicable to the striker, as they can not be too familiar to him. The Batsman is out if he strikes at the ball three times without hitting it, and if the third time the ball be struck at it is caught by the catcher either on the fly or first bound; or, if the ball be fielded to the first base before the striker reaches it; or, if he runs from any base, except the home base, on a foul ball, and the ball be held on the base before he can return to it; or, if a fair ball be caught on the fly; or, if at any time while running the bases, he be touched by the ball while in play in the hands of an adversary, without some part of his person being on the base. He is also out if he try to make either the second, third, or home bases after the ball has been struck, and caught on the fly, and he fails to return to the base he has left before the ball be held on it. If, however, he should succeed in this latter case in reaching the base before the ball, he can immediately re-endeavor to make the base he was running to without being obliged to await the ball's being held by the pitcher. In the case where he is running for a base on a foul ball, he should see that the ball has been settled in the hands of the pitcher—who need not be in his position to receive it—before it reaches the base, or otherwise he can not be put out without being touched by the ball. In running the bases, he should use his own judgment as to the proper time to make a base, unless the captain calls to him to run, in which case he should obey the call; but it will be as well not to mind the suggestion of any other person on the field, as the captain is the only proper person to direct a player in his movements.

Umpires and their Duties.

The umpire should be a player familiar with every point of the game. The position of an Umpire is an honorable one, but its duties are any thing but agreeable, as it is next to an impossibility to give entire satisfaction to all parties concerned in a match. It is almost unnecessary to remark that the first duty of an Umpire is, to enforce the rules of the game with the strictest impartiality; and in order to do so, it would be as well for him, the moment he assumes his position on the ground, to close his eyes to the fact of there being any player, among the contestants, that is not an entire stranger to him; by this means he will free his mind from any friendly bias. He must first see that the ball used has the size, weight, and maker's name stamped on it, in accordance with Section 1, Rule 7th. Whenever a point is to be decided upon, rest the decision upon the *first impression*, for however incorrect it, at any time, may be, it is invariably the most impartial one. The Umpire should avoid conversation with any party during a match game, and also turn a deaf ear to all outside comments on his decisions. He should give all his decisions in a loud tone of voice, especially in cases of foul balls, keeping silent when a fair ball is struck. He should also declare how and by whom the striker has been put out. When a striker persists in refusing to hit at good balls, in order to allow the player who has reached his first base to make his second, the umpire should not hesitate to enforce Section 3, Rule 3d, by calling out "one strike," and then two and three strikes, if such conduct is continued. A few instances of prompt enforcement of this rule, in such cases, would soon put a stop to this objectionable habit. In cases, too, when the pitcher delivers balls, either to intimidate the batsman, by hitting him with the ball, or in such a manner that the batsman can not hit them, the Umpire should promptly enforce the rule laid down for such cases, and call balls on the pitcher. The Umpire should keep a strict watch on the movements of the pitcher in delivering the ball, being careful to notice, firstly, that he has neither foot in advance of the line of his position, when the ball is delivered; secondly, that his arm, in the act of delivering, does not touch his side, and thereby cause the ball to be jerked instead of being pitched; and thirdly, that he delivers the ball with a *straight arm*, and also that he does not move his arm with any *apparent purpose* of delivering the ball, unless he does

actually deliver it; in either case, his failure to abide by the rules renders him liable to the penalty of a balk. The Umpire should require the batsman to stand astride a line, running through the center of the home base, parallel to a line from the first to the third base, and extending three feet on each side. Should the striker fail to do so, the Umpire must call "foul strike" when the batsman strikes at the ball, and three such strikes puts him out. Whenever a foul ball is caught after rebounding from the side of a building, a fence or a tree, provided it has not touched the ground, it should be considered no catch, and no player can be put out on such a catch. The Umpire should see that the spectators are not allowed to stand near, and especially within the line of the foul-ball post, or in any way interfere with or crowd upon the scorers. His position is to the right of, and between the striker and catcher, in a line with the home and third base; in the case of a left-handed striker, he should stand on the left of the striker. Whenever a disposition is evinced on the part of either side of the contestants in a match to prolong the game until darkness puts a stop to it, in order to secure an advantage obtained, but which by fair play would in all probability be lost, the Umpire should decide the game by the last innings that had been fairly played. There have been one or two instances where this contemptible conduct has been resorted to, and as it is a course that is discreditable to all concerned in it, it can not be too much condemned. The Umpire should constantly bear in mind that upon his manly, fearless, and impartial conduct in a match mainly depends the pleasure that all, more or less, will derive from it.

The Scorer.

The same person should invariably be appointed to keep the score of all match games, and he should be one whose familiarity with the game will admit of his recording every point of it that occurs in a match. He should be one also whose gentlemanly conduct will render him acceptable to all who are liable to make inquiries of him relative to the score of the game. The position occupied by the Scorer should be kept entirely clear

of all persons, except those who are regularly engaged to report matches for the press; for the latter are entitled to every attention under such circumstances, in return for their efforts to promote the interests of the game by giving publicity to the many contests that take place. To avoid annoyance to the Scorer, the reporters should furnish the scorer with blank sheets.

Rules for the Formation of a Club.

Before forming a club, it would be well to ascertain how many there are, of those desirous of becoming members of such an organization, who will be sufficiently interested in the club to place it on a permanent footing; and especially is it requisite that a majority of the members should be those able to devote a portion of their time to the necessary practice of the game, and at the same time be fully alive to the welfare of the club they join. Being satisfied in these respects, the next proceeding is to adopt an appropriate name, and one indicative of the locality of the club. In this matter care should be taken to avoid, if possible, the selection of a name already adopted. In framing the Constitution and By-Laws of the Club, avoid having any rule that can not or will not be enforced, as it will otherwise lead to a laxity of discipline that will injuriously affect those rules that are absolutely necessary for the existence of the club. The fines, if any, should be light, being thereby easier of collection, and fully as effective as if of great amount.

The officers of the club should be men of influence with the members thereof, and such as can always be present on the occasions appointed either for meetings or for field exercise. It is not necessary that they should be good players, beyond the requisite ability to properly represent the club on all occasions.

In admitting new members, be sure that they are persons of good habits and character. A person of a quarrelsome disposition should never be allowed to enter or remain in any ball club, for he will not only destroy the harmony that should exist in such an association, but will also deter good men from joining, who would make, perhaps, fine players, as well as firm supporters of the club.

CONSTITUTION.

Article I.

SECTION 1. This club shall be known as the _____ Base Ball Club of _____ and shall consist of not more than _____ regular members.

Article II.

SECTION 1. Those desirous of becoming members, can be proposed at any meeting, but must be balloted for at the ensuing meeting.

SEC. 2. Proposals for membership must be seconded by some member of the club other than the one proposing.

SEC. 3. At a ballot for membership _____ negative votes shall exclude the candidate.

SEC. 4. All persons who are elected members, must subscribe to the Constitution and By-Laws, pay their initiation fee and regular dues, and furnish their address to the Secretary of the club, within _____ days after notice of election, or forfeit all claim of membership.

SEC. 5. Honorary members must be elected by a unanimous vote of the members present at a regular meeting. They are not required to pay either initiation fee or dues, but are to be subject to the laws of the club.

SEC. 6. Any member desirous of withdrawing from the club, must tender his resignation in writing at a regular meeting; no resignation shall be accepted from any member who is in arrears for dues to the club.

Article III.

SECTION 1 The officers of this club shall consist of a President, Vice-President, Secretary, Treasurer, and three Directors, whose term of office shall be one year.

SEC. 2. The election of officers shall be by ballot, and shall take place at the first regular meeting in _____. They shall be balloted for separately, and must receive a majority of all the votes polled, to entitle them to an election, and shall enter upon their respective duties immediately thereafter.

SEC. 3. It shall be the duty of the President to preside at all meetings; to enforce a proper observance of the Constitution and By-Laws of the Club; to appoint all committees, not otherwise provided for, and have the casting vote in case of a tie upon any question.

SEC. 4. The duties of the Vice-President shall be to perform those of the President, in the absence of that officer.

SEC. 5. The duties of the Secretary shall be to keep all the books of the club, except those of the Treasurer, attend to all correspondence, call all meetings of the club, keep a roll of the members, which he shall call at the opening of every meeting; and such other duties as may be found in the following articles.

SEC. 6. The duties of the Treasurer shall be to receive and disburse all the funds of the club; keep a book of individual accounts; pay all bills made or approved by the President, and render vouchers for the same; and at each regular meeting, when called upon to do so, report to the presiding officer the financial condition of the club.

SEC. 7. It shall be the duty of the directors to take charge of the necessary implements of the club; determine the time to commence and close the season for field exercise; and attend to all miscellaneous duties not otherwise provided for.

SEC. 8. In case of any office becoming vacant, the vacancy shall be immediately filled by a new election.

Article IV.

SECTION 1. The stated meetings of the club shall be held monthly, at 8 o'clock, P. M.

SEC. 2. ——— members shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business at regular meetings.

SEC. 3. The President shall call extra meetings for business, at the written request of a regular quorum of members, or when he may deem it expedient.

SEC. 4. The days for field exercise shall be such as may be appointed from time to time at the regular meetings of the club.

SEC. 5. All committees shall report at the next meeting after their appointment, except when the nature of their business requires a longer time.

Article V.

SECTION 1. Every alteration, amendment, or addition to the Constitution or By-Laws, shall be delivered to the President in writing, who shall publish the same to the club, and at the next regular meeting it shall be considered and adopted, if two-thirds of the members present concur

BY-LAWS.**Article I.**

At the regular meetings of the club, the following order of business shall be observed: 1st, calling the roll; 2d, reading the minutes of the previous meeting; 3d, collection of dues and fines; 4th, proposing members, and election thereof; 5th, reports of committees; and 6th, miscellaneous business. A motion for adjournment shall always be in order.

Article II.

All persons elected members of this club shall pay an initiation fee of — dollars, and each member shall pay a — due of — dollars.

Article III.

No expenses for refreshments on match days shall be paid out of the funds of this club. All such expenses to be defrayed by individual subscriptions only. And all assessments levied on the members of this club, shall be paid or not, at the option of each member assessed.

Article IV.

SECTION 1. Any member who shall use profane language, either at a meeting of the club, or during field exercise, shall be fined — cents.

SEC. 2. Any member disputing the decision of the Umpire during field exercise, shall be fined — cents.

SEC. 3. Any member refusing obedience to the Captain during field exercise, and while he has lawful authority, shall pay a fine of — cents.

SEC. 4. Any member who shall absent himself from a business meeting without a sufficient excuse, shall be fined — cents.

SEC. 5. Any member, either at a meeting for business, or field exercise, not coming to order when called upon to do so by the President or Captain shall be fined — cents.

SEC. 6. Any member refusing to pay the fines and dues imposed by these By-Laws, or who shall absent himself from field exercise for the space of three months, may be suspended or expelled by a vote of — of the members present at a regular meeting.

SEC. 7. Any member under suspension is subject to dues, but can not either vote or participate in field exercise.

Article V.

Members when assembled for field exercise will be directed by two Captains, who shall be designated by the presiding officer of the club present. The Captains are to have absolute control of the game, and shall designate each position the player is to occupy in the field, which position can not be changed without the consent of the respective Captains. The presiding officer will also designate some member to act as Umpire, whose duty, on such occasions, shall be to keep the game in a book, reserved for that purpose, and also note all violations of the By-Laws. He shall decide all disputes relative to the game, and shall collect the fines incurred during the game, and pay the same to the Treasurer. If there be not a sufficient number of the members of the club present when a match be made up, others, not members, may be chosen to make up a game, which game shall not be broken up to admit members arriving on the ground later than the time appointed for commencing play. In all other cases members shall have the preference.

Article VI.

Any alteration, addition, or amendment of these By-Laws shall be made in the same manner as provided in Article —, Section —, of the Constitution.

Our readers will perceive that the Constitution and By-Laws just given contain no fines for non-appearance on practice-days, experience having shown that such are almost useless, partly from the difficulty attending the collection of such small amounts, but principally from the valid excuses rendered by the absentee.

Clubs are now known either as "Amateur" or "Professional" clubs, according as they employ professional players in their club. Any club having more than two professionals in their organization, is liable to be rated as a professional club. Amateur clubs are allowed one professional player to take charge of a ground. Professional clubs are those who have a majority of their nine composed of paid players.

NATIONAL CONVENTION OF 1869.

As usual each year, we give a detailed report of the proceedings of the Annual Convention of the National Association of Base Ball Players, from which it will be seen that though the meeting was less representative of the fraternity at large than any we have had for some years past, it was one which was marked by legislation which in one sense was more important as affecting the general welfare of the game than any previous transactions since the Association became one composed of delegates from State organizations. But, unfortunately, it was important not so much from what was done to advance the interests of the game, as from what must necessarily have the reverse effect. In the first place, the controlling power in the Convention expunged the rule which divided the players into two classes, according as their services in the field were voluntary or paid for; by this, not only are all clubs placed on the same level as regards playing strength, but all that has been previously done to place professional ball-playing upon a reputable footing has been nullified.

The experience of the past two seasons has conclusively shown how badly many of our professional clubs have been managed, and now, to cap the climax, what must they do but carry out the same blundering management in the Convention. Not content with lowering the national game to the level of the hippodroming of the turf, they aim to get control of the National Association, and especially of its Committee of Rules, the chairman of which they know to be opposed to all "ring" tactics and management, and in favor of amateur club rules in the Association, their object of course being to use both in the special interests of the professionals, if not of the worst phase of professional ball-playing.

At a fair estimate there are not far from a thousand regularly organized base-ball clubs located in our country, from Maine to California, and from the St. Lawrence to the Gulf of Mexico. Of these, not fifty can be ranked in any way as professional clubs; indeed, a recent account of the number limits the list to sixteen. And yet it is the ambition of this very small minority to rule the whole thousand; at least, such is the conclusion forced upon us by the action of the professional representatives in the late Convention. It is true that the apathy shown by the amateur portion of the fraternity, of late years—the result, by the way, of their too great confidence in their power to rule—has afforded the other class a favorable opportunity to take t. . .

in their own hands; but this fact does not relieve the professional leaders from the charge of blundering management in thus arraying themselves in direct opposition to the wishes of the majority. If we mistake not, there will be such a rally of the amateur clubs in the fall of 1870, to rescue the National Association from the hands of the Philistines, that the short-sighted managers of the opposition will be made to regret the day that they ever attempted to use the National Association to serve their special interests and to further their personal ends, at the expense of the great majority of the ball-playing fraternity.

The thirteenth annual Convention of the National Association was held at the rooms of the Lowell Club, of Boston, on the 8th of December, 1869. On that day the delegates from the several State Associations which constitute the National Association, assembled at the rooms, corner of West and Mason streets, and shortly afterward the Convention was called to order by one of the delegates from Pennsylvania, Mr. J. I. Rogers, who, as second Vice-President, assumed the duties of the presiding officer of the Convention in the absence of the President and the first Vice-President. In calling the meeting to order, he briefly addressed them on the subject of the flattering prospects of the national game, and alluded to the extension in popularity it had attained through the tour of the Cincinnati Club, the game now prevailing as a national pastime from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and from the St. Lawrence to the Gulf of Mexico. The roll was then called, and of the list recorded on the books, no representatives responded to the call either from Maine, Vermont, Connecticut, Maryland, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Louisiana or California, all of which States have or had State Associations. Those which sent delegates were as follows:

NEW YORK—Nine delegates, representing eighty-five clubs, as follows:—J. Wildey, W. A. Conant, J. C. Bertholf, W. Glenn, T. Cantwell and C. Bailey; Messrs. G. R. Minot, J. B. Wells and H. B. King acting in place of the absentees from the Eckford, Eagle, and Atlantic Clubs.

NEW JERSEY—Three delegates, representing twenty-one clubs as follows:—J. H. Westervelt and C. O. Hudnut; Bellan, of the Tri-Mountain, acting in the place of Frank Wood.

PENNSYLVANIA—Three delegates, representing twenty-three clubs, as follows:—T. I. Rogers, E. H. Hayhurst and W. Motfat.

OHIO—Two delegates, representing eleven clubs, as follows:—A. T. Gershon and H. Chadwick, the latter acting in place of the absent delegate, he being an honorary member of the Buckeye Club, of Cincinnati.

ALABAMA—No delegates, eleven clubs represented by Messrs. C. E. Coon, of Washington, and C. R. Byram, of Boston.

MASSACHUSETTS—Two delegates, representing seventeen clubs, as follows:—Arch. McClure Bush, M. M. Rogers.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA—One delegate, representing five clubs:—Mr. Drinkard, acting in place of Mr. Gorman.

KENTUCKY—No delegate or representative, one club only sending credentials.

The reports of officers being next in order, Mr. Rogers presented his report as treasurer, the figures showing the receipts to have been \$619, expenses, \$424; balance in hand, \$195. His accounts were then audited and found to be correct.

The report of the secretary was brief, a suggestion of his to the effect that certificates of membership were wanted being duly provided for.

The reports of committees were next in order, that of the Nominating Committee being the first. On behalf of that committee, Mr. Drinkard read the application of the Kentucky Club, of Louisville, for membership. It set forth that they had made due efforts to organize a State Association, but could not procure the indorsement of a sufficient number of clubs, and they therefore applied for admission under the rule giving representation to a fractional part of the required number of ten clubs. As Mr. Drinkard reported in favor of the admission of the club, quite a discussion ensued in regard to the constitutionality of such admission, the chairman of the Committee of Rules opposing the admission on the ground that it was simply returning to individual club representation, inasmuch as it was almost certain that there were more than ten base-ball clubs in Kentucky, including senior and junior clubs. On putting the question to vote, the club was admitted by a nearly unanimous vote. The precedent thus established will, of course, throw open the doors to the application of the Maryland clubs to probationary membership, the Olympic Club, of Baltimore, having similarly failed in their attempt to get up a State Association, or to reorganize the former Association of Maryland. Single clubs from Southern States, similarly situated to the Kentucky Club, can now, according to this decision, become probationary members.

In the absence of the chairman of the Judiciary Committee of the National Association, Mr. Hayhurst, of that committee, reported "No action taken."

The Printing Committee reported that they had printed the Convention Book free of expense. All these reports were adopted.

The Convention then went into the business of electing officers, and as the nominees had been decided upon in caucus meeting, the voting did not occupy much time. For President, Mr. Bush, of the Harvard Club, and Mr. Rogers, of the Bachelor, of Philada., were nominated; but as the latter declined, the election of Mr. Bush was made unanimous. For first Vice-President there were two nominees, viz.: Messrs. Westervelt, of New Jersey, and Gershon, of Ohio, the former being elected by a vote

of seventeen to six. For second Vice-President, Mr. Chadwick nominated Mr. L. P. Fuller, of Missouri, who was unanimously elected. The same delegate also nominated the Recording Secretary, Mr. Coon, who was unanimously re-elected. For Treasurer, there were two nominations, viz.: Mr. M. M. Rogers and W. A. Conant. As the former declined re-election, the latter was unanimously elected. On motion, the thanks of the Convention were tendered to the retiring officers.

The important business of the Convention was now entered upon, viz.: the report of the Committee on Rules. On being called upon, Mr. Chadwick, the chairman of the committee, proceeded to read the report, and in his preliminary remarks he complimented the New England members of the fraternity, and also made special reference to the necessity of introducing a law in the Constitution recognizing the distinction of classes, in accordance with the section governing the status of professional clubs contained in the rules. He also expressed his views at length in reference to changing the rule governing the composition of the ball to the extent of lessening its elasticity, which he regarded as simply offering a premium for poor batting at the expense of good fielding. His remarks were attentively listened to throughout.

On motion, it was decided to take up the Constitution and By-laws first, and act upon them section by section, as read. Though the existing Constitution is somewhat crude, and not suited to the condition of things, no amendments of any importance were made. It was decided to change the day of the annual meeting from the first Wednesday in December to the last Wednesday in November, and instead of thirty days' notice being required on application for membership, but ten days were named. The dues, too, were lowered, from one dollar to fifty cents for each club. State Associations would do well to lower their fees in proportion. Certainly one dollar for dues, and two dollars for initiation fee, is all that is required in State Associations. The article referring to honorary membership was changed so as to exclude this class from any appointments on committees. No such members were elected, however, none now desiring the empty honor.

After the Constitution and By-laws had been acted upon, the Convention took a recess for dinner.

On reassembling the roll was again called, there being barely a quorum of members present.

The amendments made to the rules of the game were in substance as follows:

In rule first the section governing the ball was changed so as to include two sections, the one embracing the size, weight and composition of the ball—which remains as before—and the other referring to the manner in which it is to be furnished in matches. Another section of the same rule was amended so as

to oblige clubs to mark out the lines of the pitcher's and striker's positions, as is now done in regard to foul-ball lines.

In rule second the pitcher is now required to deliver the ball within the legitimate reach of the striker, instead of, as before, "fairly for the striker." The change requires the batsman to be punished for refusing to strike at balls within his legitimate reach. There is also a new section, which describes unfair balls, and all unfair balls must now be called by the umpire, no warning being required to be given. The rule referring to balls now inflicts the penalty whenever the pitcher *makes any motion* to deliver the ball, no matter what his intention may be. This puts a stop to such feints of delivery as those of Pinkham, of the Eckfords. The arm, in delivering the ball, must be held straight when it is swung forward, and must swing perpendicularly with the body. This does not, in our opinion, prohibit a disguised underhand throw—in fact, no rule could readily be worded so as to prevent this style of throwing, for the motion is so quick that it is next to an impossibility for the umpire to see—at least, such has been the experience of umpires, and our opinion coincides with it. The section of this rule which applies to the running of bases on called balls, has been amended so as to be plainly interpreted by all, and therefore no such mistake as that made by Pratt, in the Athletic and Haymaker match, can again occur.

In rule third, with the exception of a re-wording of some of the sections, the only important change made was that obliging the umpire to call strikes on the batsman whenever he refuses to strike at balls within his legitimate reach. The umpire is not now, too, obliged to warn the striker. In fact, the striker has been placed on the same footing as the umpire in this respect, as he should have been from the first.

In rule fourth no changes of importance have been made, but the section referring to players running home when two hands are out has been recorded so as to make its meaning clear. As the rule now is, as amended, there must be two hands "already out" when a player is running home; if not, he can score his run, provided he gets home before the third hand is put out. For instance, suppose a player starts to run home when but ~~one~~ hand is out, and the batsman has just struck a fair ball; and suppose the ball just struck is fielded by short stop to second base, and the player running to that base is put out, and likewise the striker at first base by the double play; in such case the player running home can score his run even if he does not touch the base until after the second hand is put out, because he was running home from third before the second hand was "already out."

An important amendment was made to rule five, the change in the section referring to balls forfeited, for a refusal to play. As it was last season, all that the penalty required was that the

ball in such case should be forfeited. Now, in case of any club refusing to continue a game—no matter from what cause—they not only forfeit the ball, but they lose the game by a score of 9 to 0.

Another important change made is that which prohibits any ball being claimed or delivered in any game except it be won in a "regular" match game, and no game is considered regular in which any rule of the game has been violated, whether by mutual consent or otherwise. Of course, no such game, too, is to be counted in the club averages.

No changes of moment were made in the sixth rule, as the amendments submitted by the committee, which definitely established the status of professional clubs, were voted down. It is worthy of note in this connection, that the Cincinnati delegate considered the Cincinnati Club an amateur organization, with a professional line. If the Cincinnati Club is not a professional club, then no such class of clubs exist.

In rule seven a clause was introduced which prohibits any appeal from the decision of the umpire except through the State Judiciary Committee or that of the National Association.

It was also decided that any club scoring any number of runs in an uncompleted innings, provided the opposite party had finished their part of the innings, should be entitled to score the runs so obtained. The section of this rule, too, which refers to the umpire calling play, was re-worded, so as to make all games forfeited games, and marked by scores of 9 to 0, in which parties refuse to play after the umpire calls "play." Another section of the same rule, too, was so worded as to prohibit the umpire from deciding upon any point of play in dispute on the testimony of any player. This was a much-needed amendment. It was also decided to word the last section of this rule so as to make all games in which any rule of the game is violated, forfeited games by a score of 9 to 0.

After the rules and regulations had been disposed of, the payment of dues was proceeded with. On motion, the annual dues were remitted to the amount of fifty cents, so as to include the present representatives in the reduction made for those of 1870. One of the New York nine then moved that the penalty of expulsion attached to Duffy, formerly of the Mutual Club, be rescinded, which was adopted. After this act of forgiveness, the following resolution was presented, which was somewhat different in its tenor and effect. It was as follows:

Resolved, that the Cincinnati Club be allowed twenty runs to be added to their score in their game with the Haymakers in August last, these runs to be added to their score of seventeen runs, making the totals, Haymakers, 17; Cincinnati, 37; and in the opinion of the Convention, the Cincinnati Club are, in honor, bound to pay to the Haymakers their proportion of the gate-money, as agreed.

This met with opposition from the chairman of the Committee of Rules, who explained to the Convention that inasmuch as no charges in connection with the case in question had been presented before the proper legal tribunal of the Association, no action could be taken in regard to it, no matter how true the charges might be, the Convention recognizing nothing in the way of charges against a club unless emanating from the Judiciary Committee. On his motion, the resolution was laid upon the table by a decisive vote.

On motion, a vote of thanks was tendered the Lowell and Harvard Clubs, for their courtesies to the delegates, and their hospitable reception as a body.

On motion, Mr. Chadwick's Association Score-book—published by Peck & Snyder—was then indorsed by the Convention as the Association Score-book for 1870.

After the usual appropriation to the Secretary, and the adoption of a resolution not to print a Convention Book this year, Mr. C. Ruthven Byram, editor of the *National Chronicle*, of Boston, having offered to print 2,000 copies of the proceedings of the Convention gratuitously, a vote was taken on the selection of the place of meeting of the next Convention, and New York was selected by a vote of 12 to 6.

On motion, the Convention then adjourned to meet in New York on the last Wednesday in November, 1870.

After the Convention was over, the Lowell Club took charge of the delegates, and after supper escorted them to Selwyn's theater, from which place they were taken to the Parker House, and entertained at a grand supper, at which the Mayor of Boston presided.

ON SCORING IN BASE-BALL.

The system of scoring now in vogue throughout the country was first introduced by the author of this book in 1867, and since then it has been very generally adopted.

The scorer of a base-ball match has either to perform a very simple task, or he has a duty to attend to which requires his close attention to every movement of the players in the field. To record the simple outs and runs of a match requires only the use of the figures 1, 2, and 3 for the purpose of recording the outs made by each player; and only a dot (.) for each run scored; these are added up at the close of the match, and the total of each placed opposite the name of the batsman making them, the score of the runs made each innings being placed at the foot of the column of each inning. This record only gives the simple scores of outs and runs in the game.

To score a game, however, in such a manner as to provide correct and reliable data for a true estimate of the skill of each player at the bat and in the field in a game, involves considerable more work. We shall now proceed to describe in full our latest and improved system of scoring in base-ball matches, by means of which a full and correct analysis of each player's skill can be readily arrived at, at the close of each season.

The only true estimate of a batsman's skill, is that based on the number of times he makes his bases on hits, not by errors of the fielders, but by what is known as "clean" hitting. For instance, if a batsman hits a ball to the short stop, which the latter stops easily but throws wildly to the first base, the batsman may thereby get home on the error and score his run, while he would not be really entitled to his first base by his hit. On the other hand he may, by a sharply-hit ground-ball, be enabled to reach his first base in safety by means of his good batting, and yet, by the inferior batting of his successor, he may be easily put out at second base from being forced off. It will be seen therefore that while in the one case he scores a run on a poor hit, in the other he is charged with an out on a good one. This shows how unreliable the score of outs and runs is as a criterion of good batting.

Before proceeding further we give a diagram of the score of a game, prepared for publication in a newspaper, which gives the full details of a regular match. We give a copy of the actual score of the match played between the Atlantic and Mutual Clubs on Oct. 12, 1868.

The columns of figures opposite each batsman's name of each club give a full record of the principal points of play of each of the two nines both in batting and fielding. In batting we have the record of the outs and runs each made; also the number of times the first base was made by "clean" hits, and the total bases so made; also the number of times each player was left on his base after making it by a good hit; also the number of times he made his first base by errors of fielding. In the record of the fielding of each player, we have the figures showing the number of opponents each player put out on the bases; by fly-catches fair and foul; by foul bound-catches, and also the number of times he assisted others in putting players out, with the total of those put out, and the total errors committed.

	BATTING.						FIELDING.					
	Outs.	Runs.	1st base by hits.	Total bases by hits.	Left after hits.	1st base by errors.	Put out on bases.	By fly-catches.	By foul b'd-catches.	Times assisted.	Total put out.	Total errors.
ATLANTIC.												
Pearce, s. s.....	3	3	4	4	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	3
Smith, 3d b.....	2	4	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	3
Start, 1st b.....	0	5	5	6	1	0	15	2	0	2	17	4
Chapman, l. f.....	3	2	4	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Crane, c. f.....	4	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mills, c.....	3	3	3	8	0	0	0	3	2	2	5	7
Ferguson, 2d b....	1	4	1	1	0	4	2	0	0	8	3	3
Zettlein, P.....	6	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	1	2	1
McDonald, r. f.....	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Totals	27	23	20	28	1	6	17	7	2	15	27	24

MUTUAL.	BATTING.						FIELDING.					
	Outs.	Runs.	1st base by hits.	T'l bases by hits.	Left after hits.	1st base by errors.	Put out on bases.	By fly-catches.	By fl b'd-catches.	Times assisted.	Total put out.	Total errors.
C. Hunt, c. f.	3	4	3	3	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	1
Devyr, s. s.	0	7	4	6	0	3	1	0	0	1	1	0
Wolters, P.	3	4	3	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	5
McMahon, l. f.	2	4	5	7	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	0
Swandell, 3d b.	4	1	3	5	2	1	0	0	6	4	0	0
Mills, 1st b.	3	1	2	2	1	2	12	1	0	0	13	0
Dockney, c.	5	0	3	4	0	0	0	2	3	0	8	12
Jewett, r. f.	4	1	2	3	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Flanly, 2d b.	3	3	3	3	0	1	2	1	0	4	3	2
Totals	27	25	28	36	4	12	15	6	3	9	27	20
INNINGS	1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9											
Atlantic	1 | 1 | 3 | 4 | 1 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 4—23											
Mutual	4 | 3 | 0 | 2 | 6 | 2 | 5 | 3 | 0—25											

UMPIRE.—Mr. Goldie, of the Union Club.

SCORERS.—Messrs. Delany and McCarty.

TIME OF GAME.—Two hours and fifty minutes.

OUT ON FOULS.—Atlantic, 4 times: Mutual, 5 times.

CATCHES ON STRIKES.—Dockney, 3.

RUN OUT.—McMahon by Ferguson.

HOME RUNS.—Mills, of Atlantic, 1.

FIRST BASE ON CALLED BALLS.—Ferguson, 3 times.

STRUCK OUT.—McDonald, 1: Mills, 1: Chapman, 1.

Double play by Devyr, Flanly, and Mills.

The above score presents the record of the game at the close of the contest. We now proceed to show how the data from which the above analysis is made up, is recorded, during the progress of a game.

The following is nearly a fac-simile of a score-sheet from Peck and Snyder's Score-book (Mr. Chadwick's copyright) on which the data is recorded which yields the analysis given in the preceding pages.

The Score of the _____ Base-Ball Club, of _____.

DIME BASE-BALL PLAYER.

BASE RUN- NING, ER'RS.		BASES ON ON		OUTS AND		TIME PLAY CALLED,		WHEN PLAYED.....1869.		TIME GAME ENDED,		FIELDING SCORE.									
H	L	B	M	T	I	O	R	SCORE OF INNINGS.		FIELDERS.		B	F	L	D	K	R	T	A		
								1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9					
								1													
								2													
								3													
								4													
								5													
								6													
								7													
								8													
								9													
								Totals,													
								Grand Total,													

Winning Club, _____ Scorer, _____ hours _____ minutes.
 Umpire, _____ Time of Game, _____ hours _____ minutes.

In the score sheet, of which this is a copy, the full headings of each column appear; but in this we give only the initials of the words. Thus, to the left, the initials represent the words, Runs, Outs, First-base, Total Bases, Muffs, Called Balls, Left, and Home-runs. On the right the initials represent the words, Bases, Fly, L for foul fly-catches, D for foul bound-catches, K for struck out, R for runs out, T for totals, and A for times assisted:

In recording a game on this form of score-sheet we proceed as follows:

Under the head of "Batsmen" we place the name of the batting nine, and opposite, under the head of "Fielders," we place the names of the opposing nine. These names we re-write on the other page of the book, reversing their order by placing the names which have been recorded as the batting nine on one page, as the fielding nine on the other, and the fielding nine as the batsmen—the names of the two contesting nines thus appearing on the book twice, once as batsmen, and once as fielders. Over the heading "Batsmen" we record the time of commencing the game, and this is done only on the page on which the names of the nine who first go to the bat are recorded, the figures of the hour of the closing the game being placed over the heading "Fielders" on the other page. Over the figures of the innings we record where and when the game was played.

Each fielder is numbered from 1 to 9, and in recording, in the square of each innings, by whom players are put out, these figures are used to indicate the names of the fielders who put him out. The following abbreviations of words used to record the movements of each player during a game are now used by all scorers throughout the country, the system having been endorsed by the National Association.

A	—put out on first base.	L F	—put out by foul fly-catches.
B	— " " second base.	L D	— " " bound catches.
C	— " " third base.	R O	— " between the bases.
H	— " " home base.	H R	home runs.
F	— " by fly-catches.	K	put out by three strikes.

The above, at first sight, would appear to be a complicated alphabet to remember, but when the key is applied it will be at

once seen that a boy could easily impress it on his memory in a few minutes. The explanation is simply this—we use the first three letters of the alphabet to indicate the three bases; the first letter of the words “Home” and “Fly,” and the last letter of the words “Bound,” “Foul” and “Struck.”

The following is the score-sheet of the Atlantic batting and Mutual fielding of the match of Oct. 12, 1868, the full score of which we gave in the preceding pages.

		INNINGS.									FIELDERS.	
BATSMEN.		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9		
1. Pearce,	9-6 A 1			*	*		5 6 A 1	*		5-9 B 1	1. C. Hunt, c. f.	
2. Smith,	2 6 A 2			*	*		6 A 2	*		*	2. Devyr, s. s.	
3. Start,	*			*	*		*	3d		*	3. Wolters, p.	
4. Chapman,	K 3			9-2 B 2	3d		*	7 LD 3		*	4. McMahon, l. f.	
5. Crane,			6 A 1	2d	7 LD 3		*		7 F 1	1 F 2	5. Swandell, 3 b.	
6. Mills,			9-6 A 2	5-6 A 3			h r *		*	*	6. Mills, 1 b.	
7. Ferguson,			*				LD 3		*	3d	7. Dockney, c.	
8. Zettlein,			7 LD 3		5 6 A 1	7 L F 2		LF 1	2 9 B 2	6 F 3	8. Jewett, r. f.	
9. McDonald,				K 1	6 A 2	9 F 3		6 A 2	9-6 A 3		9. Flanly, 2 b.	
		1	1	3	4	1	4	2	2	4		
			2	5	9	10	14	16	18	22		

The above score not only gives the outs and runs made by each batsman in the game, but it also shows how he was put out and by whom. We will explain the first three innings by way of illustrating the system. Pearce was the first striker, and he was fielded out by Flanly, who passed the ball to Mills in time to put him out at first base. This is described as follows: The figure 1 on the lower line shows Pearce to be the first man out, and the figures above them stand in place of the names of the fielders putting him out, viz., 9 for Flanly—he being the ninth man on the list—and 6 for Mills, the letter A being in place of the word “first base.” Smith was the second man out, as indicated by the figure 2; and he was put out at first base by the fielding of Devyr and Mills, the figure 2 being in place of Devyr’s name—he being second on the list of fielders—and the 6 for Mills’ name. The third striker was Start, and he made a run, indicated by the dot (•) in the lower corner. Chapman was the fourth striker, and he struck out, the figure 3 showing him to be third hand out, and the letter K standing for “struck out.” The total score of the inning is recorded at the foot of the column.

In the second innings Mills put out Crane at first base; Mills was fielded out by Flanly to Mills at first base; Ferguson scored a run, and Zettlein was third out on a foul bound by Dockney, the 7 being in place of Dockney’s name and the letters L D standing in place of the words “foul bound.” The total score of the inning is recorded as before, and below is the grand total of the game as far as played.

In the third inning McDonald led off by striking out, after which Pearce, Smith and Start scored runs. Then Chapman was put out at second base—shown by the letter B—by Flanly fielding the ball to Devyr at second base. Crane was left on the second base—shown by the figure and letter thus (2d) in the corner—and Mills was third hand out by the fielding of Swandell to Mills at first base. The total score of the innings was 3, and the grand total of the Atlantic at the close of the inning was 5, shown by the figures at the foot of the column of the inning.

Now all this figuring and abbreviating can be recorded with ease as fast as the movements of the players are made, but

though the record shows not only how and by whom each batsman was put out, and also his outs and runs, it does not show how he made his bases, whether by good hits or poor fielding, and as it is very important to get at such data in order to arrive at a correct estimate of a batsman's skill in the game, we now proceed to illustrate our new system of recording bases on hits, a system, by the way, we have used in our reporting for ten years past, but it was only in 1867 that we first gave it publicity to any extent.

How to Score Bases on Hits.

The most reliable data on which to base an estimate of a batsman's skill, is that of the record of the number of times he secures his first base by "clean hits," that is, not by errors on the part of the fielder, such as wild throws, dropped fly-balls or palpable muffs, but by skillful batting only. In addition there is, of course, the data of the total number of bases so made; but inasmuch as scorers are apt to be mistaken in their estimate of the total bases scored on hits, this record is not as reliable as that of the number of times the first base is so made, for there is but a slight chance of mistakes being made in a record of how a batsman makes his first base. We have shown by what method the record of how and by whom a player is put out can be kept, and we now present the system of scoring bases on hits.

A clean hit, giving the first base, is recorded by a mark as follows, †. A similar hit, giving the second base, by a mark thus, ‡; and one giving the third base by a mark thus, †; the letters h. r. marking a clean home run, viz., a run scored from a ball hit to the outer field, out of the reach of the fielders. In recording bases scored by errors in fielding, we use the following signs: For a wild throw we make this mark, —•. For a dropped fly-ball a round mark, thus, ○, and for a muffed ball a mark, (+). Now by the above figures a full record can be made of bases made by clean hits and also by errors.

We now come to the instructions in regard to what constitutes bases on "clean hits." A base is made on a clean hit when the ball is sent from the bat out of reach of a fielder, and in such a manner as to admit of the batsman's making his first second or third base before the ball can be fielded to either base

as the case may be. For instance, the batsman makes his first base by a clean hit when the ball is sent sharply along the ground out of reach of either of the in-fielders, or if he sends it "safely" over their heads, and yet not far enough to the out-field to enable them to catch him out. He also is entitled to his base on his hit if he sends a hot ball to the short stop or third baseman, and the ball be partially stopped but not in time to throw it to the base; and, of course, he is entitled to a base on his hit if the ball be sent either over the heads of the out-fielders or along the ground out of their reach. In fact, any "hot" ball which goes by the in-fielders to the out-fielders, from being out of reach, gives the batsman his base on a clean hit.

The cases when batsmen are not entitled to bases on hits are as follows: 1st, when a ball from the bat is dropped by the fielder; 2d, when, if well stopped, it be wildly thrown to the base; 3d, if it be muffed by the fielder; 4th, if it be muffed by the baseman when thrown in to him; and 5th, when the player on any of the bases is put out by being forced to vacate his base, for in this latter case any ball hit to a fielder so as to enable him to put out a base-runner who is forced to vacate his base, would have put out the striker if it had been thrown to the first base instead of to the second or third. It will be found an easy matter to record how the first base is made, as it is not difficult to estimate errors in the in-field, but when we record the total number of bases made by clean hits, far more care and judgment is requisite. For instance, if the batsman offers the out-fielders a good chance for a fly-catch, and from lack of skill in judging the ball they either fail to catch it, let it go by them, or if stopped fail to throw it in to the right base, no base should be given on the hit in the first case, and no extra bases from the failure to stop the ball or to throw it in properly. It is only by sharp, bounding balls to the out-fielder that the second base can be made on a clean hit, and third base can only be made on a clean hit when the ball is sent either bounding or on the fly out of the reach of the out-fielders. Hence it will be seen that chances for making more than the first base on clean hits decrease in proportion to the number of bases the batsman tries to run, the first base being made three times to the second's once, and six times as often as the third is.

LEADING CLUB RECORDS OF 1869.

The most noteworthy career of a base-ball club recorded in the annals of the game was that of the Cincinnati Club for the season of 1869. This club was organized in July, 1866, and as a matter of general interest to our readers, we give below a brief sketch of the club and its doings from its organization up to the present season.

In 1866 the first important game the club engaged in was with the Buckeye Club, on the old Union Cricket grounds, at the foot of Richmond street. The nine of the Cincinnati was composed of the following players: H. Hoge, catcher and captain; Geo. B. Ellard, left field; J. Wm. Johnson, second base; J. C. Howe, first base; H. Wright, pitcher; S. L. Kemper, right field; A. B. Champion, center field; C. E. Callahan, short; C. A. Calvert, third base. Among others who played during the season on the nine were Quincy Corwine, C. W. Spooner, and Frank Chapman. The first game was a defeat, the Buckeyes scoring 20 to 18. Gould, the present splendid first base of the "Red Stocking" nine, was the captain and catcher of the Bucks this season. We add a calendar of the remaining games of the season. October 6th, Cincinnati *vs.* Covington, 27 to 21; October 13th, Cincinnati *vs.* Buckeye, 53 to 21; October 27th, Cincinnati *vs.* Buckeye, 31 to 41, the latter club thus winning the series. But in a tournament in November, in which the Buckeyes, Live Oaks, and Eagles of Brooklyn, Ky., participated, the Cincinnati carried off the first prize.

Early in 1867 the club secured its present Union grounds, the old grounds having been found too small. Its career was a splendid success during this year, the only defeat sustained being that from the Nationals, of Washington, on their western tour, the latter scoring 53 to 10. The club made a trip to Louisville, and defeated all the local clubs: the Louisvilles and Eagles, of Louisville; the Westerns and Actives, of Indianapolis; and the Hickory Club of McConnellsville, Ohio. The nine at the opening consisted of H. Wright, J. C. Howe, J. W. Johnson, G. B. Ellard, J. W. Neff, D. Schwartz, A. B. Champion, W. Rogerson and W. Crooks. Afterward, B. Storer, J. R. McLean, M. Grant, H. Arden and S. L. Kemper were put on.

In 1868 the Cincinnati and Buckeyes began the professional system. The Buckeyes engaged Leonard, Sweasy and Dockney to commence with. The Cincinnati, to keep their leading position, then procured Hatfield and Waterman. The Bucks then added to their list Fisher, Doyle, Febiger and Hurley. The

Cincinnati then obtained Brainard and Alison. Gould left the Buckeyes and joined the Cincinnati, and was put on first base, where he has ever since remained. On the opening day of the Cincinnati they were beaten by a field composed mainly of the Buckeye nine. The first contest between the rivals excited great interest, and, contrary to general expectation, the Red Stockings won by a score of 28 to 10. Besides those named, Howe, King, Johnson and Grant were on the Cincinnati first nine. In the second game between the two clubs the Cincinnati were minus Hatfield, and M. Grant was in his place, while the Bucks imported Berturong, Shields and Studley from Washington for this game. The Red Stockings again exceeded expectations, beating their rivals 20 to 12. The Cincinnati nine were beaten on their own grounds this year by the Atlantics, 20 to 13; Atlantics, 40 to 19; and Champion Unions, 12 to 8. They retaliated, however, on the latter, next day, 13 to 12. On the eastern tour of the Red Stockings in September, they lost games to the Olympics, of Washington; the Athletics and Keystones of Philadelphia; and Atlantics, of New York. They beat the Mutuals, Philadelphia Olympics, and Washington Nationals. They won all other games during the season, saving the above.

In 1869, still bent upon obtaining a leading position as the most successful nine in the country, the Cincinnati, now known as the "Red Stockings," went to work in a business-like manner, and got together the first *regularly trained* professional nine which had ever been placed in the field. The old professional players were all re-engaged, though Hatfield failed to live up to his contract. Radcliffe, of the Athletics, was also secured, but owing to a protest from his old club, the Cincinnati released him. Gould, who had previously played as an amateur, was taken as a professional. The rest of the nine secured were George Wright, late of the Unions; Leonard and Sweasy, of the Buckeyes; and C. A. McVey, of the Indianapolis Actives. The latter was in a measure an experiment, but turned out a splendid player. Hurley, of the Buckeyes, was engaged as substitute, but only remained about half the season, and then joined the Olympics, of Washington. The nine played the rest of the season without any regular substitute, but as it turned out, did not require any.

They took the field early this season, and trained for the campaign of 1869 as only the "Red Stockings" had ever done before. In June they began their grand tour, at the close of which they returned home with a record of triumphs achieved over the crack clubs of the "home of the game" such as no other club had ever before achieved. Not content with this, they accepted an invitation to visit the Pacific shores, and at San Francisco aroused an interest in our national game similar to that occasioned by the first grand tour of the Excelsior Club in 1860. By careful computation it is found that the club, in

its various tours, traversed by rail and steamboat, 10,879 miles. Again, by estimating the run around the bases at four hundred feet, which is about the length of the circuit, the nine ran, in base running alone, one hundred and ninety-one and one-half miles. They have played before a total of 179,500 persons by a close computation. The largest audience was in their game with the Athletics, of Philadelphia, on the grounds of the latter, it being fair to estimate that inside and around the grounds there were over fifteen thousand people.

Below we give the complete record of the games played by the "Red Stocking" nine during 1869.

Game.	Date.	Opposing Club.	Played at	SCORE.	
				Cin.	Opp.
1	May 4,	Great Western, Cincinnati...	Cincinnati..	45..	9
2	do 10,	Kekionga, Ft. Wayne, Ind....	do ..	86..	8
3	do 15,	Antioch, Yellow Springs, O...	do ..	41..	7
4	do 22,	Kekionga, Ft. Wayne, Ind....	Ft. Wayne..	41..	7
5	June 1,	Independent, Ohio	Mansfield..	48..	14
6	do 2,	Forest City, Cleveland, O....	Cleveland..	25..	6
7	do 3,	Niagara, Buffalo, N. Y.....	Buffalo..	42..	6
8	do 4,	Alert, Rochester, do	Rochester..	18..	9
9	do 7,	Union, Lansingburg, N. Y.,	Lansingburg..	38..	31
10	do 8,	National, Albany, N. Y.....	Albany..	49..	8
11	do 9,	Mutual, Springfield, Mass....	Springfield..	80..	5
12	do 10,	Lowell, Boston, Mass.....	Boston..	29..	9
13	do 11,	Tri-Mountain, Boston, Mass....	do ..	40..	12
14	do 12,	Harvard, Boston, Mass.....	do ..	30..	11
15	do 15,	Mutual, New York.....	New York..	4..	2
16	do 16,	Atlantic, Brooklyn	Brooklyn..	32..	10
17	do 17,	Eckford, New York.....	New York..	24..	5
18	do 18,	Irvington, Irvington, N. J....	Irvington..	20..	4
19	do 19,	Olympic, Philadelphia	Philadelphia..	22..	11
20	do 21,	Athletic, do	do ..	27..	18
21	do 22,	Keystone, do	do ..	45..	30
22	do 24,	Maryland, Baltimore, Md....	Baltimore..	47..	7
23	do 25,	National, Washington.....	Washington..	24..	8
24	do 28,	Olympic, do	do ..	16..	5
25	July 3,	do do	Cincinnati..	25..	14
26	do 5,	do do	do ..	32..	10
27	do 10,	Forest City, Rockford, Ill....	Rockford..	34..	13
28	do 13,	Olympic, Washington.....	Cincinnati..	19..	7
29	do 22,	Buckeye, Cincinnati.....	do ..	71..	15
30	do 24,	Forest City, Rockford	do ..	15..	14
31	do 30,	Cream City, Milwaukee	Milwaukee..	85..	7
32	do 31,	Forest City, Rockford.....	Chicago..	53..	32
33	Aug. 2,	do do	Rockford..	28..	7
34	do 4,	Central City, Syracuse, N. Y.	Cincinnati..	37..	9
35	do 5,	do do do do ..	do ..	36..	23

Game.	Date.	Opposing Club.	Played at	SCORE.	
				Cin.	Opp.
36	Aug. 6,	Forest City, Cleveland, O....	Cincinnati..	43..	27
37	do 11,	Riverside, Portsmouth, O....	Portsmouth..	40..	0
38	do 16,	Eckford, New York	Cincinnati..	45..	18
39	do 23,	Southern, New Orleans, La....	do ..	35..	3
40	do 26,	Union, Lansingburg, N. Y....	do ..	17..	17
41	do 31,	Buckeye, Cincinnati, O....	do ..	103	8
42	Sept 2,	Alert, Rochester, N. Y....	do ..	32..	19
43	do 9,	Olympic, Pittsburg, Pa....	do ..	54..	2
44	do 15,	Union, St. Louis, Mo.	St. Louis..	70..	9
45	do 16,	Empire, do do	do ..	31..	14
46	do 25,	Eagle, San Francisco, Cal..	San Francisco..	35..	4
47	do 27,	do do do .	do ..	58..	4
48	do 29,	Pacific, do do .	do ..	66..	4
49	do 30,	do do do .	do ..	54..	5
50	Oct 1,	Atlantic, do do .	do ..	76..	5
51	do 11,	Omaha, Omaha, Neb.	Omaha..	65..	1
52	do 12,	Otoes, Nebraska City....	Nebraska City..	56..	3
53	do 13,	Occidental, Quincy, Ill....	Quincy..	51..	7
54	do 15,	Marion, Indianapolis, Ind..	Indianapolis..	63..	4
55	do 18,	Athletic, Philadelphia, Pa....	Cincinnati..	17..	12
56	Nov 3,	Kentucky, Louisville, Ky....	Louisville..	59..	8
57	do 6,	Mutual, New York....	Cincinnati..	17..	8
Totals.....				2,395	574

In addition to the above, the club has played six picked-nine games, scoring 282 63
 An average of 47-0 for Cincinnati; 10-6 for picked nine.

Total runs	2,677	637
Number of games played	57	57
Do do won.....	57	0
Total number of runs.....	2,395	574
Average runs per game	42-1	10-4
Grand total of innings played	474	474
Average runs per innings	5-25	1-100
Total number of blank innings	68	253
Highest number blank innings received in single game	6	9
Number of games without blank innings.....	23	0
Games double figures scored in single inning	35	2
Number times 1 b made on clean hits	2,020	
Total bases on clean hits. J.....	3,323	
Average of times 1 b made on clean hits	37-11	
Average of total bases.....	58-17	
Highest score in a single game.....	103	32
Lowest do do do do	4	0

Highest scored in a single inning	40	10
Total number fly-balls caught	433	473
Do do foul do do	276	294
Number times put out on bases.....	646	581
Do do assisting	562	
Number of double plays	47	18
Do times put out on strikes.....	8	38
Do do run out	33	

The batting averages will be found under the proper head.

THE LEADING AMATEUR CLUB.

The record of the Star Club, of Brooklyn, comes next in order as the most successful organization of that class during 1869.

The following score was prepared by Mr. John Sterling, and he can claim to be the only scorer of our leading clubs in his vicinity who has taken the trouble of arranging them:

Date.	Opposing Club.	Where Played.	—STAR.—			—OPP.—		
			R.	IB.	T.B.	R.	IB.	T.B.
June 12,	Eagle of Flatbush....	Capitoline..	56	48	75	16	12	16
Do 19,	Mutual of New York.	do ..	26	27	43	12	13	14
Do 26,	Alpha of Brooklyn ...	do ..	17	17	23	15	17	17
July 3,	Atlantic do ...	do ..	10	15	21	14	14	20
Do 5,	Lowell of Boston.....	Boston..	27	24	28	15	19	24
Do 19,	Olympic of Wash'ton.	Capitoline..	59	44	62	11	13	14
Do 24,	Alpha of Brooklyn ...	do ..	31	33	46	20	16	24
Do 28,	Powhatan do ...	do ..	26	24	34	11	9	12
Do 31,	Harmonic do ...	do ..	43	37	61	25	19	24
Aug. 7,	Eagle of Flatbush.	Prospect Park..	37	26	46	21	13	19
Do 14,	Mutual of New York....	Union..	18	21	28	22	22	31
Do 28,	Atlantic of Brooklyn.	Capitoline..	22	23	41	27	31	44
Sept. 4,	Athletic do .	do ..	57	51	106	10	14	22
Do 15,	Champion of Jersey City..	J. City..	16	21	27	13	14	20
Do 18,	Powhatan of Br'klyn.	Capitoline..	42	43	73	19	15	23
Do 25,	Atlantic do .	do ..	13	16	22	17	16	24
Do 30,	Oriental of New York....	Union..	18	18	31	9	10	14
Oct. 2,	Mutual do	do ..	6	15	18	16	18	19
Do 9,	Champion of J'y City..	Capitoline..	9	11	18	24	24	36
Do 16,	Harmonic of Br'klyn..	do ..	27	23	31	11	11	11
Do 26,	Champion of J'y City..	do ..	27	27	34	8	8	9
Nov. 18,	Osceola of Brooklyn..	do ..	41	32	35	2	8	8

Total time occupied in playing, 52 hours 7 minutes; average to a game, 2 hours 22 minutes; average to an innings, 16 minutes 11 seconds.

RECAPITULATION.

Games played, 22; won by the Stars, 16; opponents, 6; innings played, 191; number of outs, 573; number of runs, 617 to 338; average to a game, 28-1 to 15-8; to an innings, 3-44 to

1-147; number of first base on hits, 600 to 336; average to a game, 27-6 to 15-6; to an innings, 3-27 to 1-145; total number of bases on hits, 903 to 445; number of runs in a game, 57 to 27; smallest number of runs in a game, 6 to 2; largest number of blank innings in a game, 5 to 8; number of games without blank innings, 3 to 0; number of times put out on fair flies, 191 to 175; on foul flies, 52 to 78; on foul bounds, 91 to 68; on three strikes, 22 to 33; on first base, 154 to 137; on second base, 40 to 49; on third base, 8 to 6; on home base, 7 to 1; run out, 8 to 6; number of times double figures scored in single innings, 11 to 1; best individual score of runs, 9 to 5; of first base on hits, 8 to 5; of total bases on hits, 17 to 8; longest game, 3 hours and 5 minutes; shortest game, 1 hour and 30 minutes.

THE LEADING COLLEGE CLUB.

The most successful nine of the College Clubs of the country during 1869 was the noted Harvard Club of Boston. The following is the list of games played, together with dates and score; games marked with a star (*) were won:

Date.	Opposing Club.	Innings.	Harvard	Opp.
Apr. 27,	* Lowell, of Boston.....	9	41	22
May 22,	* Fairmount, of Marlboro'	8	34	16
Do 25,	Mutual, of New York.....	9	11	43
June 5,	* Dartmouth, of Hanover, N. H....	9	38	0
Do 12,	Cincinnati, of Cincinnati.....	9	11	30
Do 24,	* Lowell, of Boston	9	35	19
Do 26,	* Williams, of Williamstown	9	45	8
July 3,	* Lowell, of Boston	9	21	4
Do 5,	* Yale, of New Haven.....	9	41	24
Do 7,	Eckford, of Brooklyn	9	5	17
Do 9,	* Athletic, of Philadelphia	9	35	21
Do 10,	Keystone, do	7	18	24
Do 13,	* National, of Albany.....	9	58	17
Do 14,	Union, of Lansingburg	9	10	22
Sept. 19,	* Fairmount, of Marlboro'.....	9	40	14
Do 25,	* Lowell, of Boston.....	9	39	16
Oct. 2,	Clipper, of Lowell	5	17	17
Do 9,	* Lowell, of Boston.....	9	32	14
Do 19,	* Mutual, of Springfield.....	9	26	1
Do 26,	* Lowell, of Boston.....	9	36	24

RECAPITULATION.

	Harvards	Opp.
Games played	20	20
Games won	14	5
Tie games.....	1	1
Number of innings played	173	173
Total runs	593	353

Average to a game.....	29-65	17-65
Do to an innings.....	3-43	2-04
Most blank innings in a game.....	5	9
Most runs in a game.....	58	43
Least runs in a game.....	5	6
Most runs in an inning.....	20	14
Total times first base on hits.....	522	331
Average to a game.....	26-1	16-51
Most in a game.....	51	21
Total bases on hits.....	739	422
Average to a game.....	36-95	21-1
Most in a game.....	71	53
Total left on bases.....	96	88
Total blank scores.....	15	30
Total men put out on fly.....	214	224
Do do do do do bases.....	248	223

THE LEADING JUNIOR CLUB.

The leading Junior Club for 1869 was the Fly-Away Club of New York. This club was organized August 3d, 1866, since which time they have played every season, each season being more successful than the one preceding.

During the past season of 1869, they played thirty-five games, winning twenty-nine, losing five, and playing one tie game with the Keystones, Jr. In the early part of July, 1869, they won the title of "Junior Champions" of New York city, from the Marion Base-Ball Club, which title they held through the remainder of the season.

The Fly-Away Club numbers at the present time one hundred and three active members, and the club is established on as good a standing as any junior club in New York. The President of the club is W. H. Kelly, Jr., who was also elected President of the National Association of Junior Ball-Players, at their last meeting.

LIST OF GAMES PLAYED.

Date.	Opposing Club.	FLY-AWAY.			OPPONENTS.		
		R.	I B.	T. B.	R.	I B.	T. B.
May 6,	Union, Jr., New York.....	93	80	121	2	6	9
do 10,	Pitt, do.....	65	62	83	7	7	11
Do 14,	Union, Jr., do.....	66	60	91	4	6	8
Do 20,	Athletic, Jr., do.....	24	26	29	32	27	43
Do 21,	do do do.....	35	33	51	14	15	19
Do 25,	Pitt, do.....	97	93	128	9	7	11
June 4,	Clarendon, do.....	55	51	73	30	32	43
Do 10,	Sparta, Jr., do.....	71	70	109	1	3	5
Do 17,	Una, do.....	35	37	87	11	11	16
Do 28,	Waterwitch, do.....	27	30	48	11	13	19

Date.	Opposing Club.	FLY-AWAY.			OPPONENTS.		
		R.	1 B.	T. B.	R.	1 B.	T. B.
Do 30,	Blue Stockings, do	.85	84	127	5	9	12
July *1,	Magnolia, do	.39	42	69	15	19	26
Do 5,	Emerald, Governor's Isl'd	.39	41	76	30	28	54
Do 9,	Blue Stockings, New York	.89	87	119	1	5	6
Do 13,	Marion, do	.21	23	35	14	19	26
Do 15,	Star, Jr., do	.39	40	88	6	3	5
Do 22,	Marion, do	.20	25	38	17	16	21
Do 27,	* Independent, W'msburg	.19	24	33	14	18	24
Do 30,	Clarendon, New York	.40	37	55	24	28	48
Aug. 4,	Aurora, do	.89	81	147	1	2	3
Do 7,	Fly-Away, Jr., do	.56	59	101	14	11	15
Do 12,	Independent, W'msburg	.13	16	19	24	27	36
Do 16,	† Athletic, Jr., New York	.9	9	9	0	0	0
Do 17,	United, do	.15	19	22	17	16	24
Do 20,	Keystone, do	.25	28	47	25	26	41
Do 23,	United, do	.53	51	96	12	14	20
Do 26,	Aurora, do	.43	44	83	4	5	8
Sept. 3,	Friendship, do	.51	55	97	10	15	23
Do 9,	Oriental, Jr., do	.47	50	93	2	3	5
Do 24,	Gramercy, Sr., do	.10	12	16	15	19	27
Do 27,	Baltic, Jr., do	.49	51	102	3	4	7
Do 30,	Equitable, do	.31	34	51	21	20	35
Oct. 12,	Independent, W'msburg	.6	8	11	34	29	53
Do 15,	Baltic, Jr., New York	.65	67	112	67	6	9
Do 19,	Friendship, do	.58	55	96	11	14	26

Total, thirty-five games... 1579 1584 2453 448 478 730

Average to a game 45-11 45-26 70-09 12-80 13-66 20-86

Game marked * was a social game.

Do do † was forfeited.

RECAPITULATION.

Games played	35
Games won	29
Tie games	5

	Fly-Away.	Opp.
Greatest number of blanks to a game	5	9
Highest score	97	34
Lowest score	6	0
Shortest full game of nine innings, with the Marions.	1-35	3-23

RECORDS FOR REFERENCE.

As a matter of record for reference at any time, we give below interesting statistics of the two oldest of the now prominent clubs of the country, viz., the Atlantic and Eckford Clubs, of Brooklyn.

The Atlantic Club, since its organization, has played with no less than seventy-seven different clubs, as the following list will show:—They have won games from the Harmony, Columbia, Continental, Eckford, Putnam, Excelsior, Pastime, Star, Enterprise, Exercise, Resolute, Peconic, Athletic, Mohawk, Alpha, Powhatan, Harmonic and Union Clubs, of Brooklyn; Baltic, Gotham, Mutual, Harlem, Henry, Eckford, Empire, Eagle, Active, Oriental and Olympic Clubs, of New York; Athletic, Keystone, Olympic, West Philadelphia and Quaker City Clubs, of Philadelphia; National and Olympic Clubs, of Washington; Union and Empire Clubs, of St. Louis; Ontario and Excelsior Clubs, of Rochester; Nassau and Princeton Clubs, of Princeton; Tri-Mountain, Harvard and Lowell Clubs, of Boston; Excelsior and Atlantic Clubs, of Chicago; Buckeye and Cincinnati Clubs, of Cincinnati; Liberty, of New Brunswick; Union, of Morrisania; Newark and Eureka Clubs, of Newark; Camden, of Camden; Young Canadian, of Woodstock, Canada; Charter Oak, of Hartford; Atlantic, of Jamaica; Union ("Haymakers"), of Lansingburg; Irvington, of Irvington; Oriental, of Greenpoint; Central City, of Syracuse; Railway Union, of Cleveland; Detroit, of Detroit; Central City, of Jackson, Cream City, of Milwaukee; Forest City, of Rockford; Bloomington, of Bloomington; Active, of Indianapolis; Louisville, of Louisville; Union, of Plainfield; Yale, of New Haven; Olympic, of Paterson; Maryland, of Baltimore; Champion, of Jersey City, and Eagle, of Flatbush. They have lost games with the Gotham, Eckford, Excelsior, Mutual, Liberty, Irvington, Eureka, Athletic, Keystone; Union, of Morrisania; "Haymakers," Cincinnati, National of Albany, and Niagara of Boston; and have tied once with the Continental, Keystone, Empire, "Haymakers," and a picked nine of Boston.

Year.	Games.	Won.	Lost.	Tied.	ATLANTICS.		OPPONENTS.	
					Runs.	Average.	Runs.	Av'age
1855....	2	2	0	0	61	30-01	32	16-00
1856....	4	4	0	0	105	26-01	27	6-03
1857....	8	7	0	1	249	31-01	125	15-05
1858....	8	7	1	0	219	27-03	99	12-03
1859....	12	11	1	0	349	29-01	151	12-07
1860....	14	12	2	0	287	20-07	190	13-08
1861....	7	5	2	0	207	29-04	141	20-01
1862....	5	2	3	0	93	18-03	60	12-00
1863....	11	8	3	0	226	20-06	180	15-10

1864....	21	20	0	1	804	38-06	214	10-04
1865....	24	24	0	0	890	37-02	393	16-09
1866....	20	17	3	0	634	31-14	314	15-14
1867....	26	19	6	1	736	28-08	442	17-00
1868....	54	47	7	0	1,845	34-09	617	11-23
1869....	48	40	6	2	1,613	33-29	649	13-25
Totals ..	264	225	34	5	8,318		3,634	
Average to a game.....							31-134	13-202

The Eckfords have, since their organization, played with no less than sixty-eight clubs, consisting of the Atlantic, Putnam, Continental Star, Enterprise, Exercise, Resolute, Combination, Prize Ten, Packed Nine, Fulton, Powhatan, Excelsior, Mohawk, Peconic, Atlantic, Alaska, Alpha and Harmonic Clubs, of Brooklyn; Eagle, Empire, Gotham, Harlem, Hoboken, Metropolitan, Mutual, M. M. Vandyke, Active, Jasper College and Oriental Clubs, of New York; Union, of Morrisania; Newburg, of Newburg; Union, of Elizabeth; Newark and Eureka, of Newark; Hudson River, of Newburg; Combination Nine, Olympic, Athletic, West Philadelphia and Keystone, of Philada.; Irvington, of Irvington; Oriental, of Greenpoint; Unionville; Enterprise, of Manhasset; Excelsior, of Rochester; Yale, of New Haven; Tri-Mountain and Lowell Clubs, of Boston; Unique, of Staten Island; Cypress, of East New York; Olympic and National, of Washington; National, of Albany; Maryland, of Baltimore; Rose Hill, of Fordham; Cincinnati and Buckeye, of Cincinnati; "Haymakers," of Lansingburg; Harvard, of Cambridge; Ontario, of Oswego; Central City, of Syracuse; Independent, of Mansfield; Detroit, of Detroit; Young Canadian, of Woodstock; Resolute, of Elizabeth; Active, of Wappinger Falls.

Year.	Games.	Won.	Lost.	Tied.	ECKFORD.		OPPONENTS.	
					Runs.	Average.	Runs.	Average.
1856....	2	2	0	0	44	22-00	14	7-00
1857....	6	2	4	0	128	21-02	163	27-01
1858....	6	5	1	0	159	26-03	101	16-04
1859....	12	10	2	0	391	32-07	183	15-03
1860....	17	15	2	0	453	26-11	242	14-04
1861....	11	8	3	0	208	26-02	198	18-00
1862....	16	14	2	0	443	27-11	259	16-03
1863....	9	9	0	0	199	22-01	71	7-08
1864....	5	1	4	0	105	21-00	114	22-04
1865....	14	8	6	0	325	23-03	281	20-01
1866....	19	11	8	0	602	31-13	300	15-15
1867....	23	6	16	1	500	21-17	611	26-11
1868....	35	23	12	0	928	26-18	600	17-05
1869....	55	47	8	0	1,557	28-17	755	13-25
Totals ..	230	161	68	1	6,122		3,892	
Average to a game.....							21-142	16-212

CLUB AVERAGES OF RUNS.

The following are the averages of runs obtained by such of the prominent clubs of the several States as have had their averages published in the *National Chronicle*. We give them in the order of the highest average.

CLUBS.	Games.	Won.	Tied.	Runs.	Average.	Oppo'n'ts' Average.
Forest City, of Rockford.....	24	20	0	1182	49-03	11-23
Nameless, of Peekskill.....	18	14	0	828	46-10	27-09
Fly Away (Jun'r) New York....	35	29	5	1579	45-11	11-23
Maple Leaf, of Guelph, Canada... 6	4	0	0	268	44-04	-
Athletic, of Philadelphia.....	49	42	0	2106	42-48	19-26
Niagara, of Buffalo.....	13	6	0	548	42-02	22-04
Cincinnati, of Cincinnati.....	57	57	0	2395	42-01	10-04
Wide Awake, of Taunton, Mass... 4	3	0	0	165	41-01	25-02
Occidental, of Quincy, Ill. (Jun'r).	15	14	0	592	39-46	22-33
Old Elm, of Pittsfield, Mass.....	11	8	0	432	38-04	23-08
Empire, of St. Louis.....	22	19	0	834	37-10	22-08
Fairmount, of Marlboro', Mass... 20	17	0	0	744	37-04	22-06
Mutual, of Janesville, Wis.....	11	8	0	335	37-02	25-02
Excelsior, of Farmington, W. Va. 5	3	0	0	183	36-03	-
Forest City, of Cleveland.....	24	19	0	852	35-06	21-04
Clipper, of Glassboro', N. J.....	8	5	0	286	35-06	-
Athletic, of Chicago.....	11	7	0	384	34-09	32-01
Dirigo, of Augusta, Maine.....	10	9	0	374	34-07	20-07
Mazeppa, of Worcester, Mass....	10	7	0	345	34-05	-
Atlantic, of Brooklyn.....	48	40	2	1613	33-29	13-25
Mansfield, of Middletown, Conn..	10	8	0	328	32-08	22-08
Lone Star, of New Orleans.....	25	22	0	806	32-06	-
Gotham, of New York.....	15	9	0	485	32-05	25-11
Haymakers, of Troy.....	34	24	1	1092	32-01	16-22
City Item, of Philadelphia.....	8	5	0	257	32-01	-
Mutual, of New York.....	53	36	0	1625	31-13	13-18
Pastime, of Baltimore.....	12	6	0	381	31-02	17-03
National, of Albany.....	8	4	0	250	31-02	30-02
Lowell, of Boston.....	27	74	3	82	30-41	22-29
Eagle, of New York.....	13	8	0	391	30-01	25-02
Harvard, of Boston.....	20	14	1	593	29-13	17-13
Tri-Mountain, do.....	15	6	0	441	29-06	32-12
Acushnet, of New Bedford, Mass. 6	2	2	2	178	29-04	22-02
Keystone, of Philadelphia.....	38	19	1	1102	29-00	24-13
Eckford, of Brooklyn.....	55	47	0	1557	28-17	13-25
Harmonic, do.....	18	9	0	509	28-05	24-03

Star, of Brooklyn	22	16	0	617	23-01	15-08
Expert, of Philadelphia	8	3	1	225	28-01	36-07
Olympic, of Washington	36	22	0	987	27-15	18-21
Social, of Philadelphia	14	5	0	391	27-13	31-13
Pastime, of Brookline, Mass	11	6	0	303	27-06	-
Empire, of New York	13	8	0	437	27-05	25-01
Clipper, of Lowell, Mass	19	15	1	510	26-16	-
Dexter, of New York (Jun'r)	26	22	0	660	25-10	20-22
Maryland, of Baltimore	27	14	0	667	24-19	21-6
Athlete, of New York	11	7	0	267	24-03	21-10
Oriental, of New York	17	4	0	403	23-12	31-06
Alert, of Rochester	13	5	0	307	23-08	23-03
Union, of New York	15	5	0	349	23-04	26-09
National, of Washington	26	13	0	640	23-02	20-16
Mutual, of Springfield, Mass	10	6	0	232	23-02	-
Buckeye, of Cincinnati	14	6	0	317	22-09	36-10
Intrepid, of Brooklyn	9	4	0	203	22-05	22-08
Powhatan, of Brooklyn	18	8	1	390	21-12	25-03
Jefferson, of Washington	14	9	0	302	21-08	31-13
Union, of St. Louis	7	0	0	153	21-06	37-06
Champion, of Jersey City	21	13	0	434	20-14	18-10
Athletic, of Brooklyn	20	9	1	406	20-06	27-07
Olympic, of Philadelphia	15	5	0	305	20-05	23-00
Somerset, of Boston	23	17	0	684	19-63	18-60
Central City, of Syracuse	13	3	0	245	18-11	26-06
Alpha, of Brooklyn	15	4	0	262	16-12	26-11
Excelsior, of Brooklyn	12	5	0	196	16-04	21-09
Olympic, of New York	18	0	0	286	15-16	53-09
Union, of Washington	10	1	0	156	15-06	36-04
Active, of New York	6	0	0	94	15-04	33-03
Yale, of New Haven	5	1	0	79	15-04	21-01
Detroit, of Detroit	7	1	0	108	15-03	37-06
Eagle, of Flatbush	12	6	0	146	12-02	30-00
Irvington, of Irvington	9	0	0	103	11-04	27-08

PITCHER'S AVERAGES.—Most of the well-prepared club analyses which have thus far been made out, neglected to give the pitching averages. The scorer of the Cincinnati Club gives the following figures of the pitching. He says Brainard pitched in 338 innings this season in the Red-Stocking nine, and 405 runs were made in these innings—giving an average of 1 run to an inning, with 65 over. Harry Wright pitched in 118 innings, in which 146 runs were scored—giving an average of 1-27. George Wright pitched in 14 innings, in which 18 runs were made—giving an average of 1-4. The averages of our leading pitchers—McBride, Martin, Zettlein, Wolters, etc.—should be furnished.

AVERAGES OF BASES ON HITS.

ATHLETIC (OF PHILADELPHIA.)

PLAYERS.	Games.	Times 1st base.	Average.	No. of bases.	Average.
Reach.....	46	242	5 12	419	9 5
McBride.....	34	182	5 12	278	8 6
Radcliffe.....	30	150	5 0	262	8 22
Hayhurst.....	5	25	5 0	36	7 0
Sensenderfer.....	48	219	4 27	356	7 20
McMullin.....	49	222	4 26	352	7 9
Foran.....	31	147	4 23	231	7 13
Cuthbert.....	47	205	4 17	362	8 26
Fisler.....	39	171	4 15	299	7 26
Berry.....	45	164	3 29	234	5 9
Meyerle.....	34	128	3 26	205	6 1
Wilkins.....	11	43	3 10	87	7 10
Heubel.....	8	28	3 4	40	5 0

ATLANTIC.

Kenney.....	9	40	4.414	61	6.777
Start.....	46	203	4.413	341	7.413
Chapman.....	48	197	4.104	313	6.521
Smith.....	33	132	4.0	173	5.212
Pearce.....	47	175	3.723	236	5.21
Pike.....	48	175	3.647	325	6.771
Ferguson.....	47	167	3.464	274	5.829
Crane.....	41	146	3.414	178	4.341
McDonald.....	42	159	3.359	198	4.714
Pratt.....	6	19	3.166	22	3.665
Zettlein.....	33	102	3.91	141	4.272
Brown.....	13	40	3.77	62	4.769
Hunt, C.....	11	24	2.181	35	3.181

CINCINNATI.

Wright, Geo.	57	304	5 19	614	10 44
Waterman	57	228	3 55	377	6 35
Allison	53	210	3 51	331	6 13
Wright, H.	57	221	3 50	332	5 47
Leonard	54	211	3 49	358	6 34
Sweasy	57	219	3 48	422	7 23
Gould	57	217	3 46	363	6 21
McVey	57	217	3 46	348	6 06
Brainard.....	55	195	3 30	278	5 03

ECKFORD.

Patterson	52	178	3 22	263	5 3
Allison	53	176	3 20	241	6 29
Hodes	53	178	3 19	253	4 41
Pinkham	51	171	3 18	288	5 33
Treacy	48	153	3 9	230	4 38
Martin.....	52	164	3 8	204	3 48
Nelson	55	171	3 6	251	4 31
Wood	23	73	3 4	100	4 21
Courtney	6	18	3 0	22	3 4
Jewett	30	85	2 25	126	4 6
Eggler	33	81	2 15	125	3 16
Devyr	9	19	2 1	25	2 7
Carlton	7	12	1 5	15	2 1

FOREST CITY (OF ROCKFORD, ILL.)

Addy	23	124	5 9	205	8 21
Hastings	24	125	5 5	202	8 10
Foley	24	121	5 1	196	8 4
Barnes	23	111	4 19	174	7 6
Barker	17	78	4 10	90	5 5
Chesney.....	13	61	4 9	93	6 2
Spaulding.....	24	104	4 8	162	6 18
Stearns	8	37	4 5	77	8 13
Osborne.....	13	57	4 5	87	6 9
Sawyer	8	37	4 5	46	5 6
Cone.....	23	96	4 4	156	6 18
Trumbull.....	10	42	4 2	53	5 2

KEYSTONE.

Kleinfelder.....	12	53	4 5	74	6 2
Halbach.....	13	54	4 2	72	5 7
Weaver.....	35	113	3 8	200	5 25
Dick.....	35	106	3 1	143	4 3
Flowers.....	35	102	2 32	155	4 15
Bechtel.....	28	80	2 24	126	4 14
Ewell.....	29	80	2 22	125	4 9
Kulp.....	21	59	2 17	93	4 11
McClarnen.....	15	43	2 13	64	4 4
Albertson.....	17	66	2 12	58	3 7
Gwyn.....	15	40	2 10	54	3 9
Woods.....	15	34	2 4	43	2 13
Fulmer.....	11	23	2 1	29	2 7
McKenna.....	10	13	1 3	18	1 8

MUTUAL.

Flanley.....	36	130	3.611	174	4.3
Mills, E.....	50	177	3.54	151	5.1
Hatfield.....	48	160	3.333	230	4.38
Hunt, R.....	12	37	3.083	47	3.917
Wolters.....	43	131	3.46	199	4.628
Mills, C.....	48	139	2.896	200	4.166
Eggler.....	50	137	2.74	195	3.9
Lewis.....	11	30	2.727	42	3.318
Swandell.....	50	136	2.72	189	3.78
Hunt, C.....	16	40	2.5	57	3.562
Devyr.....	11	27	2.454	39	3.545
McMahon.....	26	63	2.423	88	3.346
Carlton.....	24	48	2.0	67	2.791
Gedney.....	10	18	1.8	27	2.2

NATIONAL (OF WASHINGTON.)

Gibney.....	14	53	3 11	81	5 11
Coughlin.....	22	69	3 3	95	4
Studley.....	24	67	2 19	183	3 1
Shelley.....	24	64	2 16	85	3 13
Forker.....	23	61	2 11	77	3 8
Birdsall.....	23	86	2 8	93	4 1
Fox.....	17	40	2 6	70	4 2
Hollingshead.....	16	34	2 2	52	3 4
Williams.....	5	12	2 2	15	3 0
Joyce.....	21	44	2 2	55	2 13
Lusk.....	7	16	2 2	52	3 4
Osborn.....	14	24	1 10	30	2 2

OLYMPIC (OF WASHINGTON.)

Malone.....	25	92	3.68	144	5.76
Force.....	26	80	3.08	121	4.66
Young.....	26	78	3.0	108	4.15
Miller.....	7	21	3.0	29	4.14
Woods.....	15	40	2.66	58	3.86
Leech.....	26	69	2.65	82	3.15
McLean.....	22	58	2.63	76	3.45
Reach, R.....	24	62	2.58	86	3.58
Hurley.....	8	19	2.37	38	4.75
Urell.....	16	38	2.37	50	3.12
Robinson.....	25	53	2.12	86	3.44
Yeatman.....	5	10	2.0	11	2.5

OLYMPIC (OF PHILADELPHIA.)

Schafer.....	11	39	3 6	52	4 8
Rorke.....	14	45	3 3	52	3 10
Horgesheimer.....	7	19	2 5	25	3 4
Severn.....	8	20	2 4	35	4 3
Clinton.....	15	33	2 3	44	2 14
Oram.....	13	28	2 2	35	2 9
Miller.....	15	32	2 2	37	2 7
Kern.....	15	32	2 2	37	2 7
Roth.....	10	21	2 1	29	2 9
Lovett.....	6	10	1 4	13	2 1

UNION (OF LANSINGBURG.)

King, M.....	34	146	4 10	234	6 18
McAtee.....	30	125	4 5	156	5 6
Fisher.....	33	103	4 1	157	4 25
Craver.....	32	115	3 19	158	4 30
King, S.....	33	112	3 13	162	4 30
Flynn.....	34	112	3 10	154	4 18
Bellan.....	30	91	3 1	142	4 22
Abrams.....	9	27	3 0	37	4 1
Powers.....	32	92	2 28	129	4 1
Bearman.....	31	88	2 26	128	4 4

CITY ITEM.

Fitzgerald, H.....	8	33	4 1	49	6 1
Fitzgerald, G.....	8	29	3 5	46	5 6
Haug.....	8	29	3 5	42	5 2
Diehl.....	6	20	3 2	29	4 5
Fitzgerald, R.....	6	19	3 1	27	4 3
Henry.....	5	15	3 0	23	4 3

EAGLE.

Stevens	12	53	4	5	59	4	11
Gaughan, A.	6	28	4	4	34	5	4
Bruin	10	40	4	0	46	4	6
Gailagher	12	45	3	10	51	4	3
Norton	8	29	3	5	36	4	4
Winnicott	9	32	3	5	39	4	3
Kane	8	29	3	5	34	4	2
Hicks	6	19	3	1	23	3	5
Gaughan, T.	11	27	2	5	34	3	1
Fleet	11	24	2	2	29	2	7

EXCELSIOR (OF BROOKLYN.)

Chauncey, D.	10	25	2	5	35	3	5
Benner	7	18	2	4	32	3	5
Chauncey, G.	9	20	2	2	30	3	3
Eddy	6	13	2	1	20	3	2
Miller	9	18	2	0	32	3	5
Dahrman	11	20	1	9	24	2	2
Locket	9	13	1	4	19	2	1
Thompson	6	9	1	3	12	2	0
Sweet	10	12	1	2	13	1	3
Moore	7	8	1	1	17	2	3

FAIRMOUNT (OF MARLBORO', MASS.)

Felton	20	88	4	8	134	6	14
Madden	20	85	4	5	126	6	6
Allen	20	77	3	17	109	5	9
Hudson	20	74	3	14	92	4	12
Russell	20	72	3	12	82	4	2
Smith	17	57	3	6	70	4	2
Brigham, A.	15	49	3	4	64	4	4
Brigham, H.	18	57	3	3	81	4	9
Brigham, W.	20	58	2	18	62	3	2

FLY AWAY (JUNIOR.)

Whitney	19	120	6.31	189	9.95
Bestick	32	197	6.3	331	10.34
Fleet	31	182	5.83	265	8.53
Gilligan	33	170	5.15	283	8.58
McDonald	30	151	5.03	249	8.3
Wadsworth	19	94	4.95	114	6.0
Dorney	33	162	4.91	242	7.33
Stafford	24	101	4.21	193	8.4
Murray	20	83	4.15	143	7.15
Winters	27	111	4.11	164	6.44

HARMONIC.

Fenniman	17	59	3 8	82	4 14
Brown.....	16	48	3 0	74	4 10
Larkin	13	39	3 0	47	3 8
Lewis	14	39	2 11	54	3 12
Crosby	16	40	2 8	76	4 12
Lennon	6	17	2 5	24	4 0
Hatch	13	30	2 4	36	2 10
Bennett.....	11	26	2 4	32	2 10
Phillips.....	5	13	2 3	17	3 2
Burns	6	15	2 3	19	3 1
Jones.....	5	11	2 1	14	2 4
Early	6	13	2 1	14	2 2

HARVARD.

SUMMER SEASON.

Eustis	20	73	3.65	108	5.4
Bush	20	69	3.45	120	6.
Rawle	12	40	3.33	58	4.9
Smith.....	14	46	3.29	68	4.86
Peabody	5	16	3.2	19	3.8
Austin.....	19	54	2.84	68	3.58
Wells.....	20	55	2.75	84	4.2
Perrin	16	40	2.5	51	3.19
Reynolds	15	37	2.47	45	3
Willard	14	30	2.14	37	2.64

FALL SEASON.

Goodwin	6	29	4.83	37	6.16
Eustis	6	24	4.	39	6.5
Rush	6	21	3.5	35	5.83
Wells.....	6	20	3.33	30	5.
Minot	6	20	3.33	24	4.
Austin	6	20	3.33	23	3.83
Perrin	6	17	2.83	25	4.16
White	6	13	2.16	20	3.33
Reynolds	6	12	2.	16	2.66

JEFFERSON (OF WASHINGTON.)

Wake	8	24	3.0	..	..
Church	8	21	2.63	..	..
McClelland	12	30	2.59	..	..
Anderson	12	28	2.33	..	..
Doyle	11	23	2.09	..	..
Morgan	7	14	2.0	..	..
Finney	12	22	1.83	..	..
McCauley	11	17	1.55	..	..

LOWELL (OF BOSTON, MASS.)

Lovett	17	66	3.88	96	5.65
Lowell	9	34	3.78	43	4.78
Briggs	24	88	3.67	138	5.75
Bradbury	26	87	3.35	129	4.96
Jewell	7	23	3.29	29	4.14
Dillingham	15	49	3.27	62	4.13
Newton	17	55	3.24	67	3.94
Dennison	9	29	3.22	47	5.23
Alme	21	67	3.19	98	5.61
Rogers	23	67	2.91	119	5.61
Wilder	16	43	2.69	51	3.19
Conant	18	48	2.67	60	3.33
Joslin	19	45	2.37	64	3.37

NAMELESS (OF PEEKSKILL.)

Pierce	18	89	4 17	135	7 9
Dunbar	14	69	4 13	119	7 9
Horton	16	76	4 12	89	5 9
Griswold, D.	6	27	4 3	32	5 3
Collier	8	34	4 2	48	6 0
Seymour, J.	16	64	4 0	74	4 10
Rodgers	11	43	3 10	62	5 7
Hashronck	13	46	3 7	54	4 2
Griswold, G.	15	51	3 6	67	4 7
Seymour, F.	8	29	3 5	40	5 0
Craig	6	14	2 4	26	4 0

OLD ELM (OF PITTSFIELD, MASS.)

Parce	10	53	5 3	62	6 2
Brewster	10	51	5 1	72	7 2
Harrington	5	25	5 0	27	5 2
Chapin	10	38	3 8	51	5 1
Colt	7	27	3 6	38	5 3
Snow	5	19	3 4	29	5 4
Pitt	9	30	3 3	48	5 3
Root	11	36	3 3	45	4 1
Coogan	8	26	3 2	34	4 2
Sherwood	5	13	2 3	21	4 1

PUTNAM, JUN'R, (OF TROY.)

Dakin	9	46	5 1	59	6 5
Van Alstyne	9	45	5 0	51	5 6
Stoughton	8	34	4 2	45	5 5
Hartnett	7	27	3 6	38	5 3
Ham	8	28	3 4	39	4 7
Bunting	9	28	3 1	39	4 3
McDonald	6	18	3 0	27	4 3
Helley	9	27	3 0	30	3 3
Bullis	8	23	2 7	33	3 7

SOMERSET (OF BOSTON.)

Goodwin	15	96	6.66	106	7.66
Briggs	13	54	4.55	66	5.7
Bird	19	85	4.5	111	5.84
Eaton	10	44	4.4	46	4.60
Currier.....	12	51	4.25	54	4.50
Miller	11	43	3.92	54	4.92
Jones ...	22	82	3.72	90	4.9
Robinson	7	25	3.55	30	4.28
Burnett	17	56	3.3	62	3.64
Tyler	21	67	3.14	74	3.66
Cabot.....	12	37	3.12	45	3.75
Dommett	5	11	2.2	11	2.2
Burdett.....	18	45	2.1	48	2.68

STAR (OF BROOKLYN.)

Johnson	14	52	3.71	80	5.71
Hunt, R.....	8	29	3.62	46	5.75
Dollard.....	17	57	3.35	76	4.47
Worth	20	66	3.3	100	5.0
Rogers.....	22	72	3.27	147	6.68
Hall	22	71	3.21	113	5.14
Jewell	19	55	2.9	71	3.73
Clyne.....	18	52	2.89	80	4.44
Manly	14	40	2.86	46	3.29
Cummings	22	60	2.73	91	4.14
Macdiarmed, T.	6	13	2.17	20	3.33

WARREN, JUN'R, (OF BROOKLYN.)

Cocoran	17	53	3 2	75	4 7
Newcomb	25	67	2 17	108	4 8
Haward	25	66	2 16	100	4 0
Stephens.....	25	56	2 6	84	3 9
Purcell	24	54	2 6	80	3 8
Dickson	17	39	2 5	52	3 1
Rogers	25	52	2 2	78	3 3
Cooke	25	47	1 22	66	2 16
Wall	14	23	1 9	34	2 6
Hendrickson	6	10	1 4	18	3 0
Gibney	5	8	1 3	14	2 4
Howell	14	17	1 3	28	2 0

THE UNIFORM OF CLUBS.

There is more importance attached to the selection of a regular uniform for a base-ball club than the fraternity generally think there is. One of the last things a club should find occasion to do, is to change the colors or form of its uniform, and therefore it is that, when a club is first organized, particular care should be taken to adopt a tasteful and appropriate uniform. In doing this, the clubs have their choice of three styles: Firstly, a uniform of one color and material for the whole suit, viz: pants, shirt, and cap, such, for instance, as the uniform worn by the Active Club of New York, and some of the College Clubs; secondly, a uniform similar to that worn by the Cincinnati Club, viz: knee-breeches, colored stockings, and ordinary shirt and cap; thirdly, a uniform similar to that of the Cricketers, with a flannel jacket added; and, lastly, the mixed, circus-style of dress, generally worn by junior clubs and country village organizations, in which bright red is a conspicuous color. Of the above styles of uniform, undoubtedly the most comfortable, cool, tasteful and appropriate dress is the Knickerbocker style, the color of the stockings giving the hue to the entire suit—this dress being worn by the Cincinnati Club, who are now universally known as the "Red-stockings." Next to this style comes that of one color, like that of the Actives of New York, and after that, suits like those of the Mutual Club—brown pants and cap—and the Excelsior—blue pants, white shirt and cap.

In regard to material, flannel is of course the only suitable article for pants and shirt. The belts should always be of some yielding stuff, and should never be worn tightly round the body. The best kind of shoes are those known as Oxford ties. Those laced up the ankles weaken the muscles of the leg, and do not strengthen the ankles, as many erroneously suppose they do. The spikes in the shoes should never exceed a quarter of an inch in length. The most important article of the uniform in one respect is the cap, and this should not only be light, both

in weight and color, but made so as to shade the sight and protect the crown of the head with facilities for ventilation. We have seen no cap combining these qualifications so much as White's patent washable hats, his latest model of which will be quite the thing in New York this summer. It is advisable to have a flannel jacket to wear in case of sudden change of weather, or to throw over the shoulders when in a perspiration and resting after play.

NOTEWORTHY GAMES OF 1868.

We give below the scores of the series of contests at base ball played by leading players of New York, Boston, and Philadelphia, with the English cricketers, who made themselves popular among the base-ball fraternity in our Atlantic cities by taking up our national game as one of their specialties. In this respect they have shown our resident English cricketers an example of the absence of that prejudice against every game but their own, which it would be well for the interests of cricket in this country if they would follow. The English eleven played seven games of base ball while here—their first day's visit to the St. George's grounds being marked by a practice game at base ball. Of these seven games six have been regular matches, and the two last were games played by nine of the eleven against nine base-ball players. As a matter of interest, we give below the scores of their principal games, and the averages of the cricketers' play in all the games.

The first regular game was played on the St. George's grounds at the conclusion of the first cricket-match in September, eight second-class cricketers playing against the English players and Harry Wright. The score was as follows:

MUFFIN.	o.	r.	ELEVEN.	o.	r.
Vanderlip, s. s.	3	1	H. Wright, r. f.	1	0
Post, l. f.	2	2	Jupp, l. f.	2	3
Meade, c. f.	1	2	Smith, c. f.	1	0
Kendall, 1st b.	2	2	Pooley, C.	3	1
Butterfield, 2d b.	2	2	Tarrant, 1st b.	1	1
Winslow, P.	0	9	Charlwood, s. s.	0	0
Robinson, r. f.	0	1	Shaw, 2d b.	2	3
Hill, C.	3	0	Rowbotham, P.	2	3
Griffiths, 3d b.	2	1	Humphrey, 3d b.	3	2
			<hr/>		
INNINGS	1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5				
Muffin	3	0	3	0	8—14
Eleven	10	4	11	5	9—39

The next game was played in Boston after the cricket-match there in October, the English players having George Wright to assist the Boston nine, including players from the Harvard, Lowell, and Trimountain Clubs. We give the score.

AMERICAN NINE.			ENGLISH NINE						
	O.	R.		O.	R.				
Rogers, c. f.	2	4	Wright, P.	3	1				
Pratt, s. s.	3	3	Smith, C.	3	1				
Bush, C.	5	2	Rowbotham, r. f.	2	1				
Barrows, 2d b.	4	2	Tarrant, 1st b.	3	1				
Shaw, 1st b.	4	0	Jupp, l. f.	4	0				
Jewell, 3d b.	2	3	Pooley, 2d b.	3	0				
O'Brien, P.	3	2	Charlwood, c. f.	4	0				
Smith, l. f.	1	2	Shaw, 3d b.	2	0				
Conant, r. f.	2	2	Humphrey, s. s.	3	0				
INNINGS	1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9								
American Nine	3	2	0	0	1	6	3	5	0—20
English Nine	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—4

The third game was played at the conclusion of the Philadelphia cricket-matches, the Englishmen having Harrop to pitch for them, and the Athletics as their opponents, the odds of four outs being given. The score is as follows:

ALL ENGLAND.			ATHLETIC.						
	O.	R.		O.	R.				
Jupp, l. f.	4	2	Reach, 2d b.	2	4				
Pooley, c. f.	4	2	McBride, P.	4	2				
Charlwood, 2d b.	5	0	Radcliffe, C.	4	3				
Rowbotham, 1st b.	4	0	Wilkins, s. s.	4	2				
Shaw, s. s.	3	3	Fisler, 1st b.	3	4				
Tarrant, r. f.	5	0	Sensenderfer, c. f.	6	3				
Smith, C.	2	3	Foran, r. f.	0	6				
Griffiths, 3d b.	6	0	Cuthbert, l. f.	1	6				
Harrop, P.	3	1	Berry, 3d. b.	4	2				
INNINGS	1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9								
All England	0	2	0	1	2	1	2	1	2—11
Athletic	6	1	10	2	3	0	4	3	2—31

The fourth game was that played at the close of the last cricket-match in New York, and this time the cricketers played against eight cricketers, with Wright. We append the score:

WRIGHT'S SIDE.			ALL ENGLAND.		
	O.	R.		O.	R.
Post, c. f.	3	0	Smith, C.	1	2
Morrison, C.	0	2	Rowbotham, P.	2	2
G. Wright, P.	0	2	Lillywhite, 3d b.	1	3
Eastwood, 1st b.	1	1	Charlwood, c. f.	3	1
Swift, l. f.	2	0	Wilsher, 2d b.	2	2
Hodges, r. f.	2	1	Shaw, s. s.	2	2
Byron, s. s.	2	1	Norley, l. f.	1	3
Gibbes, 2d b.	2	2	Griffiths, r. f.	3	0
Kennell, 2d b.	2	1	Freeman, 1st b.	1	2

INNINGS	1	2	3	4	5
Wright's side.....	2	2	0	0	6—10
All England.....	1	2	4	2	8—17

HOME RUNS — Morrison, Gibbes, Lillywhite, Norley, and Freeman.

On Tuesday, October 20th, they played their first game of base ball, "nine of the eleven's base-ball players," their opponents being the noted nine of the Union club of Morrisania. The weather being favorable, the attendance of spectators was more numerous than on any of the cricket-days since the first match at cricket in September. The Englishmen were not able to present their full strength in the match on account of the absence of Pooley, but they nevertheless had a good nine. The Union also did not have their full nine out, neither Smith nor Martin playing. In their Boston game the cricketers, with George Wright to assist them, were disposed of for 4 runs in a full game, and in Philadelphia, with Harrop to help them, they scored 11 runs. In this game they played without assistance, and scored 21 runs, thereby showing a gradual improvement from the first.

The two nines had a thoroughly impartial umpire in Colonel Frank Jones to decide disputed points, and the game proved to be an exceedingly enjoyable contest to the players and spectators alike. We append the full score:

CRICKETERS.	O.	R.	B.	UNION.	O.	R.	B.		
Smith, C.....	1	3	3	Goldie, 1st b.	4	5	3		
Rowbotham, P.....	5	1	1	Austin, 2d b.....	3	4	5		
Wilsher, 1st b.	3	3	2	Walker, l. f.	4	3	1		
Tarrant, 2d b.....	2	3	2	Pabor, c. f.	3	4	5		
Lillywhite, l. f.....	5	1	3	Wright, P.....	3	5	3		
Shaw, s. s.....	1	5	5	Birdsall, C.....	2	4	5		
Jupp, 3d b.	5	2	2	Shelly, 3d b.	4	4	2		
Charlwood, c. f.....	3	2	2	Bellau, s. s.	3	5	6		
Freeman, r. f.	3	1	1	Reynolds, r. f.....	1	6	5		
INNINGS	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Cricketers	1	2	0	5	2	2	1	6	2—21
Union	6	7	1	5	1	1	2	5	12—40

FIRST BASE BY CLEAN HITS—Cricketers, 21; Unions, 35.

FIRST BASE BY ERRORS—Cricketers, 10; Unions, 13.

TOTAL BASES BY CLEAN HITS—Cricketers, 45; Unions, 51.

HOME RUNS—Wilsher, 3; Smith, 1; Tarrant, 1; Pabor, 1; Wright, 1.

BASE PLAY—Put out by Wilsher, 14; Tarrant, 1.

TIMES ASSISTED—Shaw, 3; Lillywhite, 2; Jupp, 2; Tarrant, 3; Rowbotham, 2. Put out by Goldie, 8; Austin, 5; Bellan, 1.

TIMES ASSISTED—Bellan, 4; Wright, 3; Austin, 3; Birdsall, 1; Shelly, 1.

LEFT AFTER CLEAN HITS—Smith, 2; Tarrant, 1; Austin, 2; Birdsall, 2; Reynolds, 2; Pabor, 1.

FLY-CATCHES—Smith, 3; Jupp, 3; Rowbotham, 2; Shaw, 1; Tarrant, 1. Total, 10. Pabor, 4; Birdsall, 2; Bellan, 2; Goldie, 2; Walker, 1. Total, 11.

FOUL BOUND-CATCHES—Smith, 2; Birdsall, 2.

DOUBLE PLAYS—Shelly and Austin.

OUTS ON FOUL BALLS—Cricketers, 5; Unions, 7.

UMPIRE—Colonel Jones, of the National Club, Washington.

SCORERS—Messrs. Chadwick and Lush.

TIME OF GAME—Two hours and twenty-five minutes.

The following are the averages of the English players in the above games:

PLAYERS.	MATCHES.	OUTS.	AVERAGE.	RUNS.	AVERAGE.
1. Smith.....	5	8	1 3	15	3 0
2 Shaw.....	5	10	2 0	13	2 3
3 Wilsher.....	2	5	2 1	5	2 1
4 Tarrant.....	4	11	2 3	9	2 1
5 Jupp.....	4	15	3 3	9	2 1
6 Lillywhite.....	2	6	3 0	4	2 0
7 Charlwood.....	5	13	2 3	9	1 4
8 Rowbotham.....	5	15	3 0	7	1 2
9 Pooley.....	3	10	3 1	5	1 2
10 Freeman.....	2	4	2 0	3	1 1
11 Humphrey.....	2	6	3 0	2	1 0
12 Griffiths.....	2	9	4 1	0	0 0

The last time the cricketers handled a ball on the field in this country, was in a base-ball match, a scrub-game taking place on the old Union grounds at Morrisania, the day before the eleven went home. On this occasion they were hospitably entertained by the Union Club.

THE BEST AVERAGES OF EACH YEAR.

We present in this number of the Dime Book of Base Ball, a complete review of the best averages of each year, from 1859 up to 1869. The fact that the early editions of the Dime Book are out of print, and that we have had several inquiries for copies of the books having the averages of 1860, '61 and '62, has led us to reprint the three best averages of each year, which will suffice to show who took the lead in the different clubs in the way of the best averages of outs and runs each year.

1859.

ATLANTIC.				HOBOKEN.			
	AV. OUTS	AV. RUNS		AV. OUTS	AV. RUNS		AV. RUNS
Pearce	1 11	3 8	Dewey	2 2	1 5		
Oliver	2 5	3 8	J. Idell	2 0	1 3		
Smith	1 1	3 4	Salisbury	2 4	1 3		
BAL TIC.				KNICKERBOCKER.			
E. Durell	2 2	3 2	H. Wright	2 0	3 2		
Fisher	2 0	2 4	De Bost.	3 0	3 0		
Kettleman	2 5	2 3	Adams	2 2	2 3		
ECKFORD.				MUTUAL.			
J. Grum	2 7	4 1	Beard	2 2	3 4		
Manolt	2 3	3 10	A. B. Taylor	2 1	3 1		
Pigeon	2 8	3 4	Powell	2 2	3 1		
EMPIRE.				PASTIME.			
Haydock	3 0	3 0	Carroll	2 3	3 0		
Miller	2 2	2 5	G. Holt	1 4	2 0		
Culyer	3 0	2 0	Boyd	2 4	2 0		
EXCELSIOR.				PUTNAM.			
Leggett	2 0	3 4	Burr	1 3	4 2		
Russell	2 0	3 3	Sandford	2 2	3 3		
Reynolds	2 4	3 3	McKinstry	2 2	2 4		
GOTHAM.				STAR.			
Curtis	2 2	2 4	Morris	1 3	4 3		
Turner	3 1	2 2	E. Patchen	2 1	3 1		
McKeever	3 1	2 0	Ticknor	2 4	3 0		

1860.

ATLANTIC.				GOTHAM.					
Smith	2	4	2	8	Young	2	9	3	0
Price	2	7	2	8	Pearsall	3	3	3	0
Pearce	2	14	2	5	GOTHAM.				
EAGLE.				Burtis	2	0	3	2	
Yates	2	3	3	1	T. Van Cott, Jr.	2	4	2	4
Commerford	2	2	2	6	Vanderwerken	2	3	2	3
Schwab	2	2	2	4	MUTUAL.				
ECKFORD.				H. B. Taylor	2	2	2	4	
J. Grum	2	13	3	9	A. B. Taylor	3	5	1	7
Pidgeon	3	0	3	5	McMahon	3	0	1	6
A. Mills	2	9	3	4	PUTNAM.				
EMPIRE.				Burr	2	4	2	4	
Ward	2	2	2	1	McKinstry	2	1	2	2
Russell	2	4	2	1	Ed. Brown	2	4	2	2
Thorne	2	5	2	1	UNION.				
EXCELSIOR.				Abrams	2	5	3	0	
Leggett	2	6	3	10	Pinckney	2	3	2	4
					Bogle	3	3	1	8

1861.

ATLANTIC.				EMPIRE.					
Pearce	2	7	3	7	Russell	1	3	3	1
F. Seinsath	2	4	3	1	Miller	2	1	2	4
Smith	2	4	2	6	Thorne	2	4	2	3
CONSTELLATION				ENTERPRISE.					
Thomas	2	2	3	7	Start	1	5	2	8
N. Smith	2	4	3	7	Murtha	2	3	2	1
Moore	2	5	3	7	Crane	2	4	2	0
EAGLE				EXERCISE.					
Yates	2	3	3	1	Simonson	2	1	2	8
R. Slote	2	0	3	0	Galvin	2	4	2	1
Howe	3	1	2	1	Hough	2	3	2	0
ECKFORD.				GOTHAM.					
Campbell	2	1	4	1	McKeever	1	4	2	4
Manolt	2	3	3	3	Van Cott	3	2	1	3
Josh Snyder	2	4	3	2	Cohen	2	4	1	1

HAMILTON.

Bergen	2	2	2	4
Davenport	3	3	2	2
Maxfield	3	1	2	1

JEFFERSON.

Goldie	1	3	3	1
Conner	3	1	3	1
Vincellette	2	0	2	1

MUTUAL.

Mott	2	1	3	2
McMahon	2	3	3	2
Brown	2	4	3	2

MYSTIC.

McCarthy	1	7	3	2
W. Kelly	2	0	3	2
C. Glover	2	1	3	1

RESOLUTE.

Cowperthwaite	2	2	3	1
Creagh	1	7	2	7
M. Rogers	2	4	2	6

STAR.

Waddell	2	3	2	4
Kelly	3	0	1	4
Skants	3	1	1	1

1862.

ATLANTIC.

M. O'Brien	2	0	2	4
Smith	2	3	2	4
Pearce	2	4	2	3

ATHLETIC.

Pratt	2	8	2	5
McBride	2	2	2	4
T. Bomiersler	2	6	2	3

CHARTER OAK.

Clyne	2	0	2	2
Piper	2	1	2	0
Shields	2	2	1	4

CONSTELLATION.

N Smith	3	0	2	1
H. Thomas	3	3	1	4
Lockwood	2	0	1	3

ECKFORD.

Wood	2	0	4	2
A. Mills	2	2	4	1
Manolt	2	13	3	12

EXCELSIOR.

Creighton	0	0	4	2
A. Brainard	2	0	3	2
Russell	3	4	2	3

FAVORITA.

A. Kalbfleisch	2	1	4	0
Allen	2	2	3	5
Leungene	2	2	3	4

GOTHAM.

Thorn	2	2	2	6
T. Van Cott	2	6	2	2
Squires	2	5	2	0

HARLEM.

Hudson	1	8	3	0
Graff	2	3	2	5
Marsh	2	8	2	0

MUTUAL.

Goldie	2	3	3	3
Zeller	2	3	3	0
Brown	2	9	2	7

MYSTIC.

W. Kelly	1	6	3	5
Manson	2	1	3	2
T. Kelly	2	5	3	0

RESOLUTE.

McCutcheon	3	1	3	1
Cowperthwaite	1	4	2	5
Allen	3	0	2	3

DIME BASE-BALL PLAYER.

STAR.				UNION.					
Morris	1	7	4	3	Hernigan	2	1	2	3
Jerome	2	4	3	2	Bassford	2	2	2	1
Chappell	2	0	3	1	Abrams	3	2	2	1

1863.

ATHLETIC.				HENRY ECKFORD.					
Kleinfelder	2	6	3	0	Hudson	2	1	2	9
Pau	2	4	2	6	Dr. Bell	2	5	2	4
McBride	2	7	2	5	Patterson	2	6	2	4

ATLANTIC.				MUTUAL.					
Smith	2	6	3	0	Brown	2	6	3	0
Pearce	2	10	2	8	Goldie	2	12	2	8
Start	2	8	2	5	McMahon	2	7	2	7

ECKFORD.				NASSAU.					
Wood	2	2	3	5	Milspaugh	2	1	2	6
Sprague	2	1	3	1	Henry	2	2	2	1
Manolt	3	5	3	0	Condit	2	3	2	1

EMPIRE.				RESOLUTE.					
Westervelt	2	3	3	0	M. Rogers	3	0	2	0
Russell	2	2	2	3	Morrison	2	5	1	5
Miller	2	5	2	1	Warnock	2	2	1	4

EXCELSIOR.				STAR.					
Flanly	2	1	2	8	Waddell	2	7	2	6
A. Brainard	2	2	2	8	Worth	2	6	2	3
H. Brainard	3	2	2	4	Flanders	3	1	2	2

GOTHAM.				UNION.					
H. Wright	2	2	2	0	Hyat	2	1	2	2
Stokem	2	7	1	6	Abrams	2	5	2	2
Welling	3	2	1	5	Haigan	2	5	2	0

1864.

ACTIVE.				ATLANTIC.					
Page	2	4	2	2	Smith	2	13	5	5
Simonson	3	2	2	2	Galvin	2	6	5	0
Hibbard	3	0	2	1	Pearce	3	3	4	14

ATHLETIC.				EAGLE.					
Kleinfelder	2	8	3	7	Blote	2	3	2	3
Hayhurst	3	2	3	6	larke	2	5	2	3
Berkenstock	3	4	3	4	Cates	3	0	2	3

ECKFORD.

Wood	2	1	4	0
Manolt	2	0	2	4
Reach	2	1	2	3

EMPIRE.

Westervelt	2	14	2	12
Ryder	2	15	2	7
Wilson	2	13	2	6

ENTERPRISE.

W. Cornwell	3	0	2	2
Leland	1	3	2	1
Flynn	3	1	2	0

EUREKA.

Thomas	2	3	2	6
Northrup	2	4	2	5
Brientnal	2	5	2	2

EXCELSIOR.

H. Brainard	2	5	3	6
Dakin	2	2	3	2
Flauly	2	4	3	1

GOTHAM.

Wright, Geo.	2	3	2	3
Gibney	2	6	2	1
Stokem	3	0	2	1

HUDSON RIVER.

Adams	2	7	4	1
Millspaugh	2	3	4	0
Halsey	2	4	4	0

KNICKERBOCKER (of Albany)

Gardner	2	4	3	6
McDonald	2	0	3	4
Delavarge	2	2	3	0

MUTUAL.

Goldie	2	8	2	17
Zeller	2	16	2	16
Brown	3	0	2	15

NEWARK.

Lewis	2	3	2	5
Osborn	2	1	2	3
Eaton	2	4	2	2

RESOLUTE.

M. Rogers	3	8	2	7
Allen	2	4	2	3
Carhart	2	5	2	2

UNION.

Birdsall	2	5	2	5
Hanigan	2	3	2	4
Hudson	2	3	2	3

1865.

ACTIVE.

Page	2	6	3	13
Ehbetts	2	3	3	3
Stockman	3	8	3	3

ATHLETIC.

McBride	2	1	4	0
Berkenstock	2	8	3	14
Reade	2	14	3	12

ATLANTIC.

Start	2	3	4	10
Smith	2	8	4	5
Crane	2	6	2	17

EAGLE.

Collins	2	0	3	3
Slote	2	2	2	3
Doremus	2	4	2	2

ECKFORD.

Farrall	2	2	3	3
A. Mills	2	1	3	2
J. Grum	1	6	3	1

ECLECTIC.

Dr. Bell	1	3	4	3
Clarke	1	4	4	3
M. Humphrey	2	3	3	2

EMPIRE.

Water...	2	0	3	4
Russell...	2	3	3	3
Kelley...	2	7	3	3

ENTERPRISE.

Ed. Smith...	2	1	4	1
W. Cornweil...	2	0	3	2
Ferguson...	2	4	3	1

EUREKA.

Callaway...	3	0	2	10
Brientnall...	2	9	3	4
Thomas...	2	7	3	3

EXCELSIOR.

Flanly...	2	1	4	2
Clyne...	3	1	3	5
H. Jewell...	3	1	3	4

GOTHAM.

H. Wright...	2	2	3	1
Dockney...	2	7	2	8
Hatfield...	2	6	2	2

HUDSON RIVER.

Adams...	2	3	4	1
Mapes...	2	8	3	7
Millspaugh...	2	6	3	6

KEYSTONE.

Cope...	2	1	3	1
Frazier...	2	3	3	1
Cuthbert...	1	11	2	9

KNICKERBOCKER.

Lamoure...	2	2	3	1
Bliss...	3	0	3	1
Coney...	2	5	2	5

KNICKERBOCKER (of N. Y.)

Hinsdale...	1	3	3	4
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De Mott...	2	1	3	3
Kissam...	1	4	3	1

MUTUAL.

Brown...	2	7	3	1
McMahon...	2	6	2	13
Goldie...	2	8	2	12

MYSTIC.

Reynolds...	2	2	3	1
C. Glover...	2	8	2	8
T. Dalton...	2	5	2	5

NATIONAL.

Prouty...	2	2	3	3
Parker...	2	3	3	1
Gorman...	3	1	3	0

NEWARK.

Terrell...	2	1	2	2
Thorne...	3	1	2	2
Bailey...	3	1	1	3

PIONEER.

Dunlap...	2	3	3	1
Wolters...	2	5	3	0
Hoagland...	2	4	2	3

RESOLUTE.

M. Rogers...	2	3	3	3
Lockwood...	2	5	2	2
J. Wilson...	3	1	2	2

STAR.

Mitchell...	1	3	5	1
Macdiarmid...	2	2	4	1
Thomson...	2	3	3	5

UNION.

Hudson...	2	8	3	6
Smith...	2	11	3	2
Hanigan...	2	13	3	1

1866.

ACTIVE.

Haines...	2	4	3	1
Hatfield...	3	2	3	0
Collins...	2	5	2	12

AMERICAN.

Bunting...	2	5	4	3
Joyce...	2	3	4	1
W. Ward...	2	3	4	0

ATLANTIC.

Start	2	5	4	5
Smith	2	3	4	2
McDonald	3	8	4	1

ATHLETIC.

McBride	2	3	6	10
Pike	2	11	6	4
Hayhurst	3	0	6	4

CAMDEN.

Bergen	2	1	2	3
Mulliner	3	1	2	3
Albertson	3	1	2	2

CHARTER OAK (of Hartford.)

E. Jewell	2	3	3	4
V. Perry	2	4	3	4
Hubbell	2	9	3	4

CONSTELLATION.

H. Thomas	1	4	3	0
N. Smith	1	3	2	4
Moore	2	2	2	4

CONTEST.

Shannon	1	3	4	1
Hough	2	0	3	3
Tompkins	2	3	3	1

EAGLE.

N. B. Schaffer	2	3	3	0
Norton	2	3	2	5
W. B. Schaffer	2	4	2	5

ECKFORD.

J. Grum	2	5	4	1
Beach	2	11	3	13
Ryan	2	2	3	10

ECLECTIC.

A. H. Wright	2	2	3	0
Bunting	2	1	2	15
Ryder	1	11	2	11

EMPIRE.

Wilson	2	3	1	4
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Duncan	2	4	3	0
Sebring	3	0	2	5

ENTERPRISE.

Patterson	2	5	2	7
F. Jewell	2	8	3	5
Hall	2	6	3	0

EUREKA.

Mills	2	10	4	8
Ford	2	13	4	8
Callaway	3	2	4	1

EXCELSIOR.

Crane	2	2	4	1
Flanly	2	4	3	11
Norton	3	0	3	10

FULTON.

Owens	2	0	6	0
Hubbs	1	3	4	5
Storer	2	1	5	2

GOTHAM.

Geo. Wright	1	4	4	1
Connell	2	1	4	1
Shreve	2	0	3	2

GREENWOOD.

J. Scrymgeour	2	0	2	0
Sloane	2	1	1	5
F. Scrymgeour	2	2	1	5

HARVARD.

Miller	1	3	3	2
Hunnewell	2	4	3	2
F. Wright	3	2	3	0

HUDSON RIVER.

Ludley	3	0	3	0
Halsey	2	1	2	4
Millsbaugh	2	0	2	3

INDEPENDENT.

Colvin	2	2	3	5
Peck	2	3	3	5
Noyes	3	1	3	3

IRVINGTON.				Willis	1	3	3	8	
Wolters	2	3	4	5	Dingler	2	1	3	1
Bailey	3	1	4	2	NATIONAL (of Washington.)				
Leonard	2	8	3	11	Berthrong	2	2	5	2
JEFFERSON (of Washington.)				Fox	2	1	5	1	
McClelland	2	9	3	8	Parker	2	9	4	11
McAuley	2	10	3	3	OLYMPIC (of Paterson.)				
Yeatman	2	3	3	2	Lamb	2	3	4	0
KEARNEY.				Tynan	2	4	3	6	
Tufts	2	1	3	2	McKiernan	2	7	3	3
Martin	2	1	2	1	OLYMPIC (of Philadelphia.)				
Baldwin	2	2	2	1	Hurn	2	1	4	2
KEYSTONE.				Anspach	2	1	3	4	
Cuthbert	1	5	3	3	Croasdale	2	3	3	4
Dick	2	7	3	1	ORIENTAL.				
Weaver	2	3	3	0	Eli Holmes	2	2	2	1
LIBERTY.				Butler	2	0	1	4	
Van Nuise	2	3	3	2	Russell	2	1	1	4
Bergen	2	2	3	0	PACIFIC.				
Solomon	2	1	2	3	Brown	1	3	5	1
MOHAWK.				Van Pelt	2	2	5	0	
O'Conner	1	5	5	0	W. Wardwell ..	1	3	4	3
Silleck	1	3	4	0	PECONIC.				
Forker	2	2	3	6	Wright	2	0	3	0
MUTUAL.				Stark	2	3	2	3	
R. Hunt	1	11	4	3	Thorp	2	3	2	2
Goldie	2	5	4	2	POWHATAN.				
Zeller	2	6	3	7	Snediker	2	0	4	0
M. M. VAN DYKE.				Shields	1	4	3	3	
Galbraith	2	1	4	4	Clark	1	3	3	2
Butler	1	2	4	3	SOCIAL.				
Briggs	2	2	4	1	Trayo	1	1	2	2
NATIONAL (of Albany.)				Chase	1	2	2	2	
Bush	2	2	6	1	Voge	2	2	2	1
Ross	2	5	5	6	STAR.				
Estberger	3	3	5	2	T. Smith	2	4	4	0
NATIONAL (of Jersey City.)				T. Macdiarmid ..	2	10	3	10	
Denmead	2	0	4	0	Worth	1	5	3	8

STAR (of New Brunswick.)

Wiley.....	2	1	3	0
Kirkpatrick....	2	2	3	0
Dayton.....	2	4	3	0

SURPRISE.

Cuthill.....	2	3	1	4
Sloane.....	2	2	1	2
Magill.....	2	4	1	2

UNA.

Theo. Van Cott.	2	0	3	0
Downs.....	1	6	2	4
Hathaway.....	2	4	2	4

UNION.

Smith.....	2	10	4	26
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Abrams.....	2	6	4	11
Hanigan.....	2	8	4	9

UNION (of Washington.)

Cassiday.....	1	2	3	4
Pearson.....	2	1	3	2
Quantrell.....	3	0	2	7

UNIONVILLE.

Williams.....	2	0	3	0
Morris.....	2	1	2	1
Bennett.....	2	4	2	0

WATERBURY.

Greenman.....	2	3	3	1
J. Blakeslee....	2	2	2	4
V. Blakeslee...	2	2	2	3

1867.

ACTIVE.

T. Kelley.....	3	0	3	3
Collins.....	2	3	3	2
W. Kelley.....	2	5	3	0

ACTIVE (of Buffalo.)

Bettinger.....	1	8	7	8
Easten.....	1	9	7	8
Tremaine.....	3	1	6	5

ACTIVE (of Indianapolis.)

Vance.....	1	4	7	0
A. Jones.....	1	8	6	9
Yohn.....	2	1	6	5

ALERT (of Newark.)

Beard.....	2	0	3	5
J. Hatch.....	2	1	3	5
Foulks.....	2	4	3	5

AMERICUS.

Joyce.....	2	6	6	0
Bunting.....	1	8	5	8
Kelly.....	2	6	4	10

ATHLETIC.

Reade.....	2	22	6	0
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McBride.....	2	19	5	40
Sensenderfer...	2	20	5	28

ATLANTIC.

Start.....	2	2	4	7
Pearce.....	3	1	3	14
Crane.....	3	1	3	13

ATLANTIC (of Chicago.)

O'Niel.....	2	4	5	4
Taylor.....	2	1	5	3
Burton.....	2	5	5	2

BRANDYWINE (of Westchester.)

Pauling.....	2	5	6	5
Potts.....	2	3	6	3
Hulme.....	2	4	6	3

BUCKEYE.

Skiff.....	2	3	5	5
Brookshaw.....	2	0	5	2
Gould.....	2	4	4	6

CANACADA (of Hornellsville.)

Simpson.....	1	4	5	6
Rose.....	1	5	5	0
Strawn.....	2	6	4	6

CAPITAL (of Washington.)				Douglass.....	2	3	5	6	
Bayard.....	2	3	4	4	Comstock.....	2	3	4	5
R. L. Clear.....	2	3	3	10	EMPIRE.				
Yoder.....	2	0	3	7	Simmons.....	2	6	4	6
CENTRAL CITY.				M. Nestler.....	2	9	4	2	
Sanford.....	2	0	5	4	Hart.....	3	0	4	1
Porter.....	3	2	4	12	EUREKA.				
Adams.....	3	0	4	6	Callaway.....	2	1	3	0
CHAMPION.				Mills.....	3	0	2	7	
Willis.....	2	0	5	1	Littlewood.....	2	4	2	6
Snowden.....	1	15	4	11	EVERETT (of Oshkosh.)				
Reynolds.....	2	1	4	7	Daly.....	2	1	8	0
CINCINNATI.				Bailey.....	2	2	6	4	
H. Wright.....	2	9	6	10	Harmon.....	2	2	6	1
Schwartz.....	2	4	6	8	EXCELSIOR.				
How.....	2	4	6	6	Clyne.....	2	5	3	9
CREIGHTON (of Norfolk.)				D. Chauncey...	2	8	3	9	
Allen.....	2	3	4	5	Tracy.....	2	9	3	9
Pearson.....	2	4	4	1	EXCELSIOR (of Chicago.)				
Gordon.....	2	4	4	0	Foley.....	1	6	6	4
COMMONWEALTH.				Stearns.....	1	7	6	2	
Harrop.....	2	4	5	1	Alston.....	2	3	5	5
Fields.....	2	4	4	7	EXCELSIOR (of Elmira.)				
Rorke.....	2	5	4	4	Furey.....	2	5	5	4
EAGLE (of Flatbush.)				Taylor.....	2	6	5	4	
Vanderveer....	2	2	4	0	Grover.....	2	2	5	2
Quevedo.....	2	1	3	4	FAIRMOUNT (of Marlboro.)				
Bergen.....	2	2	3	4	Russell.....	2	10	5	0
ECKFORD.				Brady.....	2	4	4	7	
J. Grum.....	1	4	4	0	T. Madden....	2	8	4	6
Swandell.....	2	15	3	1	GEARY.				
Nelson.....	2	5	2	16	Meyerle.....	1	18	4	10
ECLECTIC.				Palback.....	1	8	4	4	
Fisher.....	2	4	3	9	Merrell.....	2	4	4	3
Dr. Bell.....	2	17	3	6	HARVARD.				
Howard.....	2	5	3	4	Shaw.....	2	4	5	8
ECLIPTIC (of Middleton.)				Parker.....	2	3	5	6	
Lewis.....	2	4	5	2	Ames.....	2	11	5	6

INDEPENDENT.

Lewis.....	1	4	4	1
C. Edwards....	2	7	3	3
Browne.....	2	9	3	3

IRVINGTON.

Wolters.....	2	9	4	1
Lewis.....	3	4	3	8
H. Campbell...	3	3	3	5

JEFFERSON.

Paul.....	1	6	3	5
Raymond.....	2	3	3	3
Delany.....	2	2	2	9

JEFFERSON (of Washington.)

McAuley.....	2	4	4	2
Joyce.....	2	3	4	1
Page.....	2	9	4	1

KNICKERBOCKER (of Albany.)

Brumaghim....	2	4	6	5
Gardner.....	2	1	6	4
O'Brien.....	2	8	5	8

LONE STAR, (of Catskill.)

Talley.....	2	2	6	7
H. Wilcox.....	2	6	6	2
Smith.....	3	1	5	5

LONE STAR, (of Springfield, O.)

Davidson.....	2	3	5	5
Bishop.....	1	3	5	0
Frankhause....	1	4	5	0

LOWELL.

Lovett.....	2	4	5	12
Joslin.....	2	13	5	7
Rogers.....	2	2	5	2

MUTUAL.

R. Hunt.....	2	10	4	0
Hatfield.....	2	17	3	9
Pike.....	2	9	3	18

MUTUAL (of Meadville.)

Curry.....	2	2	6	2
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Carnahan.....	2	5	5	7
McCoy.....	2	2	5	5

NATIONAL (of Washington.)

Geo. Wright...	2	6	6	8
E. Smith.....	2	18	6	3
Studley.....	2	7	6	2

NEPTUNE (of Easton.)

Brensiger.....	1	4	4	4
Rinkle.....	2	1	4	3
Smith.....	2	5	4	3

OLYMPIC (of Washington.)

Force.....	1	8	1	4
Burchard.....	2	5	3	7
Williams.....	2	4	3	3

ORIENTAL (of Greenpoint.)

Butler.....	2	4	4	11
Eli Holmes....	2	15	4	3
Bliss.....	2	3	4	0

PIONEER (of Alexandria, Va.)

Gordon.....	2	6	4	4
Perry.....	2	1	4	2
Strine.....	2	6	4	2

PRINCETON.

Rankin.....	2	8	3	6
Mellier.....	2	5	3	2
Schenck.....	3	0	3	1

QUAKER CITY.

Chapman.....	1	26	5	3
Malone.....	2	11	4	16
Flowers.....	2	6	4	4

RESOLUTE.

Weeden.....	2	3	4	3
Gray.....	2	2	4	0
A. H. Rogers...	2	2	3	5

RESOLUTE (of Evansville, Ind.)

Wentz.....	2	0	6	3
Ingle.....	2	1	6	2
Morton.....	2	2	5	4

DIME BASE-BALL PLAYER.

STAR.

McCrea.....	1	3	4	0
Worth.....	2	2	3	3
Macdiarmid....	2	4	3	3

TRI-MOUNTAIN.

Harris.....	2	4	5	6
Williams.....	1	10	5	3
Edwards.....	1	16	4	15

UNA.

Van Cott.....	2	6	4	6
G. Stevens.....	2	6	4	4
Lawrence.....	3	6	4	4

UNION (of Elmira.)

Miller.....	2	0	5	2
Bachman.....	1	4	4	2
Porter.....	4	0	3	4

UNION (of Lansingburg.)

Flynn.....	2	8	4	0
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S. King.....	2	4	3	18
Craver.....	2	15	3	15

UNION (of Morrisania.)

Martin.....	2	12	4	3
Goldie.....	2	16	4	0
Smith.....	2	17	3	28

UNION (of St. Louis.)

R. Duncan.....	2	1	6	7
Cabanne.....	2	2	6	6
Freeman.....	2	4	6	5

WABAN.

E. Elis.....	2	4	5	8
Rice.....	2	7	5	5
Crafts.....	1	14	4	15

WALKILL.

Finnegan.....	2	0	5	3
Wilcox.....	2	0	5	4
Van Siver.....	2	3	4	4

BEST INDIVIDUAL AVERAGES.

The following are the three best averages of bases on hits for the season of 1869 :

	G.	I. B.	A. V.	T. B.	A. V.
G. Wright, of the Cincinnati	57	304	5 19	614	10 44
Reach, do Athletic	46	242	5 12	419	9 7
McBride, do do	34	182	5 12	278	8 6

The following are the best averages of each individual club. We give the professionals first :

G. Wright, of the Cincinnati	57	304	5 19	614	10 44
Reach, do Athletic	46	242	5 12	419	9 5
Addy, do Forest City	23	124	5 9	205	8 21
Kenney, do Atlantic	9	40	4.414	61	6.777
King, do Union	34	146	4 10	234	6 18
Kleinfelder, do Keystone	12	53	4 5	74	6 2
Malone, do Olympic (W'n)	25	92	3.68	144	5.76
Flanley, do Mutual	36	130	3.611	174	4.3
Patterson, do Eckford	52	178	3 22	263	5 3
Gibney, do National	14	53	3 11	81	5 11
Schafer, do do (Phil.)	11	39	3 6	52	4 8
Goodwin, of the Somerset	15	96	6.66	106	7.66
Whitney, do Fly Away	19	120	6.31	189	9.95
Paree, do Old Elm	10	53	5 3	62	6 2
Dakin, do Putnam	9	46	5 1	59	6 5
Goodwin, do Harvard	6	29	4.83	37	6.16
Pierce, do Nameless	18	89	4 17	135	7 9
Felton, do Fairmount	20	88	4 8	134	6 14
Stevens, do Eagle	12	53	4 5	59	4 11
H. Fitzgerald, do City Item	8	33	4 1	49	6 1
Lovett, do Lowell	17	66	3.88	96	5.65
Johnson, do Star	14	52	3.71	80	5 71
Fenniman, do Harmonic	17	59	3 8	82	4 14
Cocoran, do Warren	17	53	3 2	75	4.7
Lake, do Jefferson	8	24	3.0		
D. Hauncey, do Excelsior	10	25	2 5	35	3 5

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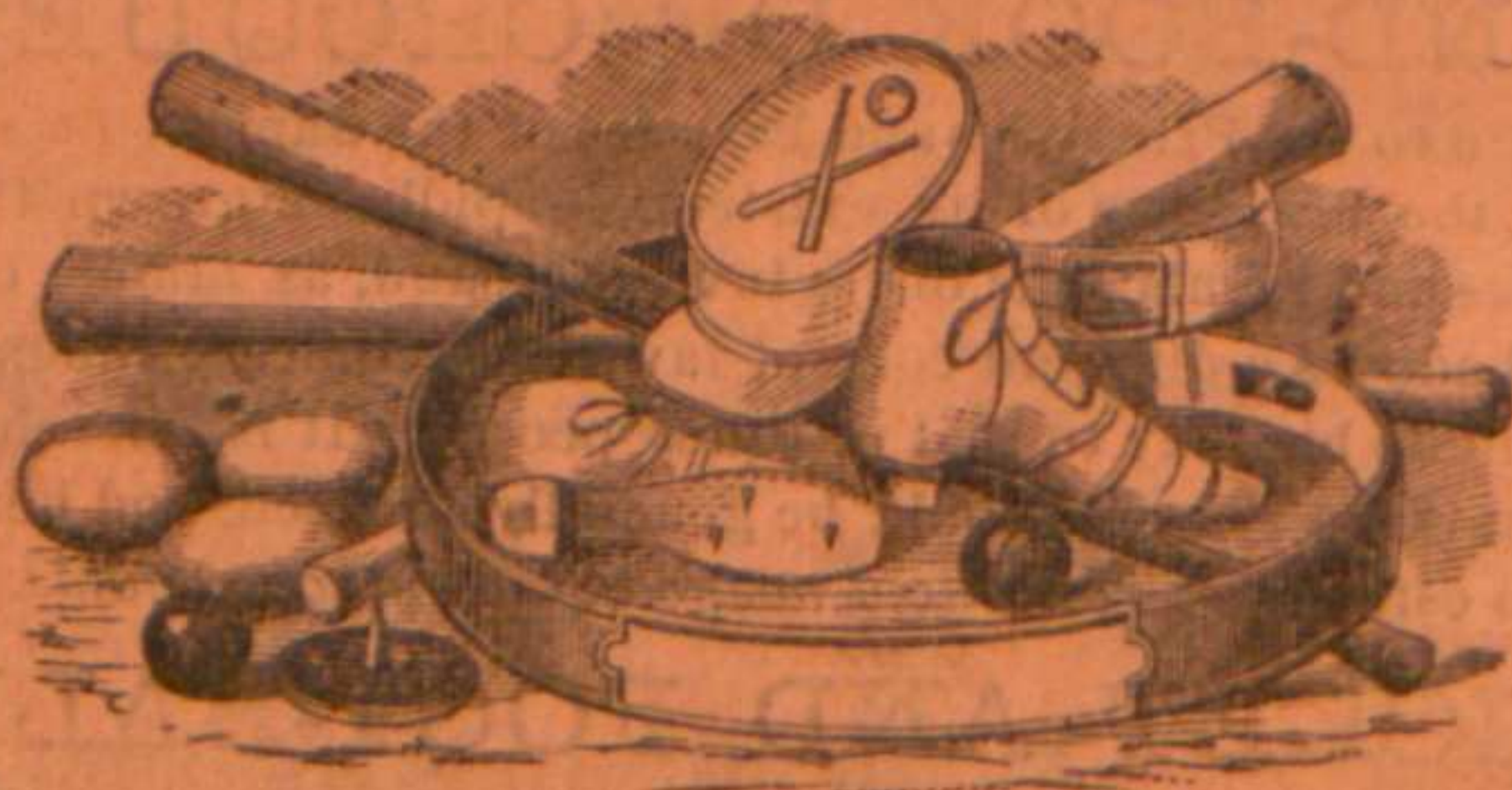
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