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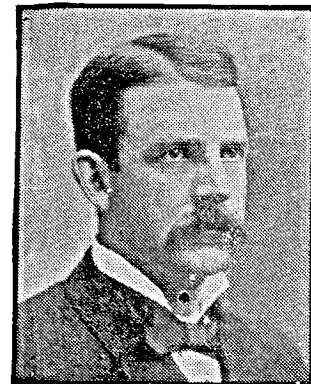
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# Spalding's Athletic Library



A. G. SPALDING

Anticipating the present tendency of the American people toward a healthful method of living and enjoyment, Spalding's Athletic Library was established in 1892 for the purpose of encouraging athletics in every form, not only by publishing the official rules and records pertaining to the various pastimes, but also by instructing, until to-day Spalding's Athletic Library is unique in its own particular field and has been conceded the greatest educational series on athletic and physical training subjects that has ever been compiled.

The publication of a distinct series of books devoted to athletic sports and pastimes and designed to occupy the premier place in America in its class was an early idea of Mr. A. G. Spalding, who was one of the first in America to publish a handbook devoted to athletic sports, Spalding's Official Base Ball Guide being the initial

number, which was followed at intervals with other handbooks on the sports prominent in the '70s.

Spalding's Athletic Library has had the advice and counsel of Mr. A. G. Spalding in all of its undertakings, and particularly in all books devoted to the national game. This applies especially to Spalding's Official Base Ball Guide and Spalding's Official Base Ball Record, both of which receive the personal attention of Mr. A. G. Spalding, owing to his early connection with the game as the leading pitcher of the champion Boston and Chicago teams of 1872-76. His interest does not stop, however, with matters pertaining to base ball; there is not a sport that Mr. Spalding does not make it his business to become familiar with, and that the Library will always maintain its premier place, with Mr. Spalding's able counsel at hand, goes without saying.

The entire series since the issue of the first number has been under the direct personal supervision of Mr. James E. Sullivan, President of the American Sports Publishing Company, and the total series of consecutive numbers reach an aggregate of considerably over three hundred, included in which are many "annuals," that really constitute the history of their particular sport in America year by year, back copies of which are even now eagerly sought for, constituting as they do the really first authentic records of events and official rules that have ever been consecutively compiled.

When Spalding's Athletic Library was founded, seventeen years ago, track and field athletics were practically unknown outside the larger colleges and a few athletic clubs in the leading cities, which gave occasional meets, when an entry list of 250 competitors was a subject of comment; golf was known only by a comparatively few persons; lawn tennis had some vogue and base ball was practically the only established field

## EDITORS OF SPALDING'S ATHLETIC LIBRARY

sport, and that in a professional way; basket ball had just been invented; athletics for the schoolboy—and schoolgirl—were almost unknown, and an advocate of class contests in athletics in the schools could not get a hearing. To-day we find the greatest body of athletes in the world is the Public Schools Athletic League of Greater New York, which has had an entry list at its annual games of over two thousand, and in whose "elementary series" in base ball last year 106 schools competed for the trophy emblematic of the championship.

While Spalding's Athletic Library cannot claim that the rapid growth of athletics in this country is due to it solely, the fact cannot be denied that the books have had a great deal to do with its encouragement, by printing the official rules and instructions for playing the various games at a nominal price, within the reach of everyone, with the sole object that its series might be complete and the one place where a person could look with absolute certainty for the particular book in which he might be interested.

In selecting the editors and writers for the various books, the leading authority in his particular line has been obtained, with the result that no collection of books on athletic subjects can compare with Spalding's Athletic Library for the prominence of the various authors and their ability to present their subjects in a thorough and practical manner.

A short sketch of a few of those who have edited some of the leading numbers of Spalding's Athletic Library is given herewith:



### JAMES E. SULLIVAN

President American Sports Publishing Company; entered the publishing house of Frank Leslie in 1878, and has been connected continuously with the publishing business since then and also as athletic editor of various New York papers; was a competing athlete; one of the organizers of the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States; has been actively on its board of governors since its organization until the present time, and President for two successive terms; has attended every championship

meeting in America since 1879 and has officiated in some capacity in connection with American amateur championships track and field games for nearly twenty-five years; assistant American director Olympic Games, Paris, 1900; director Pan-American Exposition athletic department, 1901; chief department physical culture Louisiana Purchase Exposition, St. Louis, 1904; secretary American Committee Olympic Games, at Athens, 1906; honorary director of Athletics at Jamestown Exposition, 1907; secretary American Committee Olympic Games, at London, 1908; member of the Pastime A. C., New York; honorary member Missouri A. C., St. Louis; honorary member Olympic A. C., San Francisco; ex-president Pastime A. C., New Jersey A. C., Knickerbocker A. C.; president Metropolitan Association of the A. A. U. for fifteen years; president Outdoor Recreation League; with Dr. Luther H. Gulick organized the Public Schools Athletic League of New York, and is now chairman of its games committee and member executive committee; was a pioneer in playground work and one of the organizers of the Outdoor Recreation League of New York; appointed by President Roosevelt as special commissioner to the Olympic Games at Athens, 1906, and decorated by King George I. of the Hellenes (Greece) for his services in connection with the Olympic Games; appointed special commissioner by President Roosevelt to the Olympic Games at London, 1908; appointed by Mayor McClellan, 1908, as member of the Board of Education of Greater New York.

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### WALTER CAMP



For quarter of a century Mr. Walter Camp of Yale has occupied a leading position in college athletics. It is immaterial what organization is suggested for college athletics, or for the betterment of conditions, insofar as college athletics is concerned. Mr. Camp has always played an important part in its conferences, and the great interest in and high plane of college sport to-day, are undoubtedly due more to Mr. Camp than to any other individual. Mr. Camp has probably written more on college athletics than any other writer and the leading papers and magazines of America are always anxious to secure his expert opinion on foot ball, track and field athletics, base ball and rowing. Mr. Camp has grown up with Yale athletics and is a part of Yale's remarkable athletic system. While he has been designated as the "Father of Foot Ball," it is a well known fact that during his college career Mr. Camp was regarded as one of the best players that ever represented Yale on the base ball field, so when we hear of Walter Camp as a foot ball expert we must also remember his remarkable knowledge of the game of base ball, of which he is a great admirer. Mr. Camp has edited Spalding's Official Foot Ball Guide since it was first published, and also the Spalding Athletic Library book on How to Play Foot Ball. There is certainly no man in American college life better qualified to write for Spalding's Athletic Library than Mr. Camp.



### DR. LUTHER HALSEY GULICK

The leading exponent of physical training in America; one who has worked hard to impress the value of physical training in the schools; when physical training was combined with education at the St. Louis Exposition in 1904 Dr. Gulick played an important part in that congress; he received several awards for his good work and had many honors conferred upon him; he is the author of a great many books on the subject; it was Dr. Gulick, who, acting on the suggestion of James E. Sullivan, organized the Public Schools Athletic League of Greater New York, and was its first Secretary; Dr. Gulick was also for several years Director of Physical Training in the public schools of Greater New York, resigning the position to assume the Presidency of the Playground Association of America. Dr. Gulick is an authority on all subjects pertaining to physical training and the study of the child.



### JOHN B. FOSTER

Successor to the late Henry Chadwick ("Father of Base Ball") as editor of Spalding's Official Base Ball Guide; sporting editor of the New York Evening Telegram; has been in the newspaper business for many years and is recognized throughout America as a leading writer on the national game; a staunch supporter of organized base ball, his pen has always been used for the betterment of the game.

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**TIM MURNANE**

Base Ball editor of the Boston Globe and President of the New England League of Base Ball Clubs; one of the best known base ball men of the country; known from coast to coast; is a keen follower of the game and prominent in all its councils; nearly half a century ago was one of America's foremost players; knows the game thoroughly and writes from the point of view both of player and an official.



**HARRY PHILIP BURCHELL**

Sporting editor of the New York Times; graduate of the University of Pennsylvania; editor of Spalding's Official Lawn Tennis Annual; is an authority on the game; follows the movements of the players minutely and understands not only tennis but all other subjects that can be classed as athletics; no one is better qualified to edit this book than Mr. Burchell.



**GEORGE T. HEPBRON**

Former Young Men's Christian Association director; for many years an official of the Athletic League of Young Men's Christian Associations of North America; was connected with Dr. Luther H. Gulick in Young Men's Christian Association work for over twelve years; became identified with basket ball when it was in its infancy and has followed it since, being recognized as the leading exponent of the official rules; succeeded Dr. Gulick as editor of the Official Basket Ball Guide and also editor of the Spalding Athletic Library book on How to Play Basket Ball.



**JAMES S. MITCHEL**

Former champion weight thrower; holder of numerous records, and is the winner of more championships than any other individual in the history of sport; Mr. Mitchel is a close student of athletics and well qualified to write upon any topic connected with athletic sport; has been for years on the staff of the New York Sun.

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**MICHAEL C. MURPHY**

The world's most famous athletic trainer; the champion athletes that he has developed for track and field sports, foot ball and base ball fields, would run into thousands; he became famous when at Yale University and has been particularly successful in developing what might be termed championship teams; his rare good judgment has placed him in an enviable position in the athletic world; now with the University of Pennsylvania; during his career has trained only at two colleges and one athletic club, Yale and the University of Pennsylvania and Detroit Athletic Club; his most recent triumph was that of training the famous American team of athletes that swept the field at the Olympic Games of 1908 at London.



**DR. C. WARD CRAMPTON**

Succeeded Dr. Gulick as director of physical training in the schools of Greater New York; as secretary of the Public Schools Athletic League is at the head of the most remarkable organization of its kind in the world; is a practical athlete and gymnast himself, and has been for years connected with the physical training system in the schools of Greater New York, having had charge of the High School of Commerce.



**DR. GEORGE J. FISHER**

Has been connected with Y. M. C. A. work for many years as physical director at Cincinnati and Brooklyn, where he made such a high reputation as organizer that he was chosen to succeed Dr. Luther H. Gulick as Secretary of the Athletic League of Y. M. C. A.'s of North America, when the latter resigned to take charge of the physical training in the Public Schools of Greater New York.



**DR. GEORGE ORTON**

On athletics, college athletics, particularly track and field, foot ball, soccer foot ball, and training of the youth, it would be hard to find one better qualified than Dr. Orton; has had the necessary athletic experience and the ability to impart that experience intelligently to the youth of the land; for years was the American, British and Canadian champion runner.

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**FREDERICK R. TOOMBS**

A well known authority on skating, rowing, boxing, racquets, and other athletic sports; was sporting editor of American Press Association, New York; dramatic editor; is a lawyer and has served several terms as a member of Assembly of the Legislature of the State of New York; has written several novels and historical works.



**R. L. WELCH**

A resident of Chicago; the popularity of indoor base ball is chiefly due to his efforts; a player himself of no mean ability; a first-class organizer; he has followed the game of indoor base ball from its inception.



**DR. HENRY S. ANDERSON**

Has been connected with Yale University for years and is a recognized authority on gymnastics; is admitted to be one of the leading authorities in America on gymnastic subjects; is the author of many books on physical training.



**CHARLES M. DANIELS**

Just the man to write an authoritative book on swimming; the fastest swimmer the world has ever known; member New York Athletic Club swimming team and an Olympic champion at Athens in 1906 and London, 1908. In his book on Swimming, Champion Daniels describes just the methods one must use to become an expert swimmer.



**GUSTAVE BOJUS**

Mr. Bojus is most thoroughly qualified to write intelligently on all subjects pertaining to gymnastics and athletics; in his day one of America's most famous amateur athletes; has competed successfully in gymnastics and many other sports for the New York Turn Verein; for twenty years he has been prominent in teaching gymnastics and athletics; was responsible for the famous gymnastic championship teams of Columbia University; now with the Jersey City high schools.

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**CHARLES JACOBUS**

Admitted to be the "Father of Roque;" one of America's most expert players, winning the Olympic Championship at St. Louis in 1904; an ardent supporter of the game and follows it minutely, and much of the success of roque is due to his untiring efforts; certainly there is no one better qualified to write on this subject than Mr. Jacobus.



**DR. E. B. WORMAN**

Well known as a physical training expert; was probably one of the first to enter the field and is the author of many books on the subject; lectures extensively each year all over the country.



**W. J. CROMIE**

Now with the University of Pennsylvania; was formerly a Y. M. C. A. physical director; a keen student of all gymnastic matters; the author of many books on subjects pertaining to physical training.



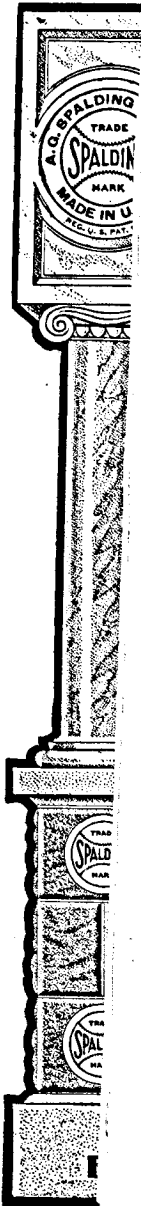
**G. M. MARTIN**

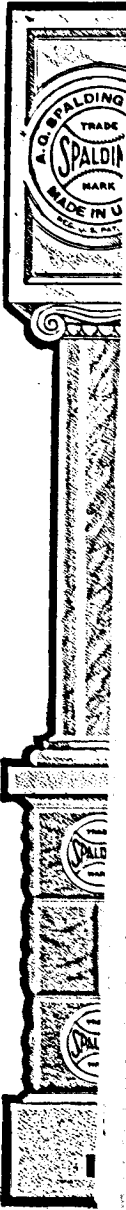
By profession a physical director of the Young Men's Christian Association; a close student of all things gymnastic, and games for the classes in the gymnasium or clubs.



**PROF. SENAC**

A leader in the fencing world; has maintained a fencing school in New York for years and developed a great many champions; understands the science of fencing thoroughly and the benefits to be derived therefrom.





# SPALDING ATHLETIC LIBRARY

Giving the Titles of all Spalding Athletic Library Books now in print, grouped for ready reference

## SPALDING OFFICIAL ANNUALS

- No. 1 Spalding's Official Base Ball Guide
- No. 1A Spalding's Official Base Ball Record
- No. 2 Spalding's Official Foot Ball Guide
- No. 2A Spalding's Official Soccer Foot Ball Guide
- No. 3 Spalding's Official Cricket Guide
- No. 4 Spalding's Official Lawn Tennis Annual
- No. 5 Spalding's Official Golf Guide
- No. 6 Spalding's Official Ice Hockey Guide
- No. 7 Spalding's Official Basket Ball Guide
- No. 7A Spalding's Official Women's Basket Ball Guide
- No. 8 Spalding's Official Lacrosse Guide
- No. 9 Spalding's Official Indoor Base Ball Guide
- No. 10 Spalding's Official Roller Polo Guide
- No. 12 Spalding's Official Athletic Almanac
- No. 12A Spalding's Official Athletic Rules

### Group I. Base Ball

- No. 1 Spalding's Official Base Ball Guide
- No. 1A Official Base Ball Record.
- No. 202 How to Play Base Ball.
- No. 223 How to Bat.
- No. 232 How to Run Bases.
- No. 230 How to Pitch.
- No. 229 How to Catch.
- No. 225 How to Play First Base.
- No. 226 How to Play Second Base.
- No. 227 How to Play Third Base.
- No. 228 How to Play Shortstop.
- No. 224 How to Play the Outfield.
- No. 231 How to Organize a Base Ball League. (Club.)
- No. 231 How to Organize a Base Ball Club.
- No. 231 How to Manage a Base Ball Club.
- No. 231 How to Train a Base Ball Team
- No. 231 How to Captain a Base Ball Team
- No. 231 How to Umpire a Game. (Team Technical Base Ball Terms.)
- No. 231 Ready Reckoner of Base Ball Percentages.

### BASE BALL AUXILIARIES

- No. 336 Minor League Base Ball Guide
- No. 333 Official Book National League of Prof. Base Ball Clubs.
- No. 340 Official Handbook National Playground Ball Assn.

### Group II. Foot Ball

- No. 2 Spalding's Official Foot Ball Guide
- No. 334 Code of the Foot Ball Rules.
- No. 324 How to Play Foot Ball.
- No. 2A Spalding's Official Soccer Foot Ball Guide.
- No. 246 How to Play Soccer.
- No. 335 English Rugby.

### FOOT BALL AUXILIARY

- No. 332 Spalding's Official Canadian Foot Ball Guide.

### Group III. Cricket

- No. 3 Spalding's Official Cricket Guide.
- No. 277 Cricket and How to Play It.

### Group IV. Lawn Tennis

- No. 4 Spalding's Official Lawn Tennis Annual.
- No. 157 How to Play Lawn Tennis.
- No. 279 Strokes and Science of Lawn Tennis.

### Group V. Golf

- No. 5 Spalding's Official Golf Guide
- No. 276 How to Play Golf.

### Group VI. Hockey

- No. 6 Spalding's Official Ice Hockey Guide.
- No. 304 How to Play Ice Hockey.
- No. 154 Field Hockey. (Lawn Hockey.)
- No. 188 Parlor Hockey. (Garden Hockey.)
- No. 180 Ring Hockey.

### HOCKEY AUXILIARY

- No. 256 Official Handbook Ontario Hockey Association.

### Group VII. Basket Ball

- No. 7 Spalding's Official Basket Ball Guide.
- No. 7A Spalding's Official Women's Basket Ball Guide.
- No. 193 How to Play Basket Ball.

### BASKET BALL AUXILIARY

- No. 323 Official Collegiate Basket Ball Handbook.

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### Group VIII. Lacrosse

- No. 8 Spalding's Official Lacrosse Guide.
- No. 201 How to Play Lacrosse.

### Group IX. Indoor Base Ball

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- No. 339 Intercollegiate Official Handbook.
- No. 302 Y. M. C. A. Official Handbook.
- No. 313 Public Schools Athletic League Official Handbook.
- No. 314 Public Schools Athletic League Official Handbook—Girls' Branch.
- No. 308 Official Handbook New York Interscholastic Athletic Association.

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- No. 282 Roller Skating Guide.

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- No. 233 Jiu Jitsu.
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- No. 29 Pulley Weight Exercises.
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- No. 289 Tumbling for Amateurs.
- No. 326 Professional Wrestling.

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- No. 104 Grading of Gymnastic Exercises. (Dumb Bell Drills.)
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- No. 158 Indoor and Outdoor Gymnastic Games.
- No. 124 How to Become a Gymnast.
- No. 287 Fancy Dumb Bell and Marching Drills. (Apparatus.)
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- No. 328 Exercises on the Parallel Bars.
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- No. 288 Indigestion Treated by Gymnastics.
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- No. 330 Physical Training for the School and Class Room.

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The leading Base Ball annual of the country, and the official authority of the game. Contains the official playing rules, with an explanatory index of the rules compiled by Mr. A. G. Spalding; pictures of all the teams in the National, American and minor leagues; reviews of the season; college Base Ball, and a great deal of interesting information. Price 10 cents.

#### No. 1A—Spalding's Official Base Ball Record.

Something new in Base Ball. Contains records of all kinds from the beginning of the National League and official averages of all professional organizations for past season. Illustrated with pictures of leading teams and players. Price 10 cents.

#### No. 202—How to Play Base Ball.

Edited by Tim Murnane. New and revised edition. Illustrated with pictures showing how all the various curves and drops are thrown and portraits of leading players. Price 10 cents.

#### No. 223—How to Bat.

There is no better way of becoming a proficient batter than by reading this book and practising the directions. Numerous illustrations. Price 10 cents.

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This book gives clear and concise directions for excelling as a base runner; tells when to run and when not to do so; how and when to slide; team work on the bases; in fact, every point of the game is thoroughly explained. Illustrated. Price 10 cents.

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A new, up-to-date book. Its contents are the practical teaching of men who have reached the top as pitchers, and who know how to impart a knowledge of their art. All the big leagues' pitchers are shown. Price 10 cents.

#### No. 229—How to Catch.

Every boy who has hopes of being a clever catcher should read how well-known players cover their position. Pictures of all the noted catchers in the big leagues. Price 10 cents.

#### No. 225—How to Play First Base.

Illustrated with pictures of all the prominent first basemen. Price 10 cents.

#### No. 226—How to Play Second Base.

The ideas of the best second basemen have been incorporated in this book for the especial benefit of boys who want to know the fine points of play at this point of the diamond. Price 10 cents.

#### No. 227—How to Play Third Base.

Third base is, in some respects, the most important of the infield. All the points explained. Price 10 cents.

#### No. 228—How to Play Shortstop.

Shortstop is one of the hardest positions on the infield to fill, and quick thought and quick action are necessary for a player who expects to make good as a shortstop. Illus. Price 10 cents.

#### No. 224—How to Play the Outfield.

An invaluable guide for the outfielder. Price 10 cents.

#### No. 231—How to Coach; How to Captain a Team; How to Manage a Team; How to Umpire; How to Organize a League; Technical Terms of Base Ball.

A useful guide. Price 10 cents.

#### No. 219—Ready Reckoner of Base Ball Percentages.

To supply a demand for a book which would show the percentage of clubs without recourse to the arduous work of figuring, the publishers had these tables compiled by an expert. Price 10 cents.

### BASE BALL AUXILIARIES.

#### No. 336—Minor League Base Ball Guide.

The minors' own guide. Edited by President T. H. Murnane, of the New England League. Price 10 cents.

## SPALDING ATHLETIC LIBRARY

#### No. 338—Official Handbook of the National League of Professional Base Ball Clubs.

Contains the Constitution, By-Laws, Official Rules, Averages, and schedule of the National League for the current year, together with list of club officers and reports of the annual meetings of the League. Price 10 cents.

#### No. 340—Official Handbook National Playground Ball Association.

This game is specially adapted for playgrounds, parks, etc., is spreading rapidly. The book contains a description of the game, rules and list of officers. Price 10 cents.

#### No. 2A—Spalding's Official Association Soccer Foot Ball Guide.

A complete and up-to-date guide to the "Soccer" game in the United States, containing instructions for playing the game, official rules, and interesting news from all parts of the country. Illustrated. Price 10 cents.



#### No. 286—How to Play Soccer.

How each position should be played, written by the best player in England in his respective position, and illustrated with full-page photographs of players in action. Price 10 cents.

### FOOT BALL AUXILIARIES.

#### No. 332—Spalding's Official Canadian Foot Ball Guide.

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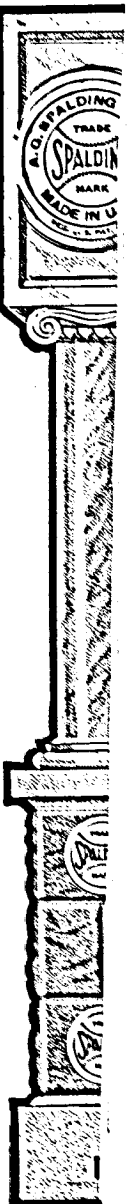
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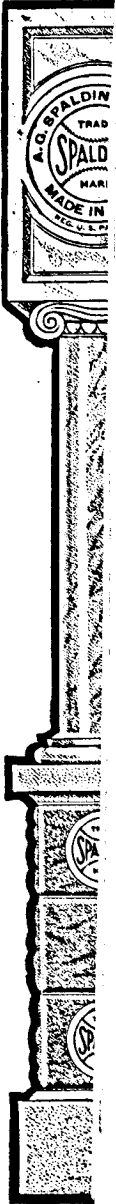
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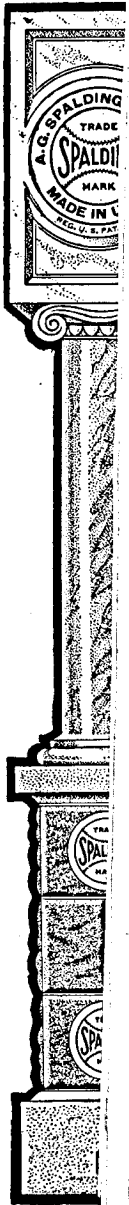
## Introduction

By THOMAS S. RICE,

Sporting Editor Washington (D. C.) Times.

Every Esperantist should know base ball. Nothing helps the development of language so much as base ball, which is known as the American National game. Conversely, every base ball enthusiast should know Esperanto, for all real followers of the game want all the language they can get to express their feelings. Sometimes their feelings are inexpressible in any language and they merely yell, which produces much relief. Base ball has given rise to more slang and hyperbole than any other American institution. Around it has grown up a language peculiar to itself, so much so that were a writer's fancy allowed to run too freely his description of a game would be unintelligible not only to non-Americans but even to those of his own country not thoroughly versed in the sport. For many of the terms employed in base ball it has been impossible to find fitting substitutes in foreign tongues, and when the account of a game is translated into another language it has generally been found necessary to use the American words as they stand, leaving it to the reader's imagination, or knowledge, to gain an idea of what is meant. The French writers, probably more than any other, have adopted the sensible expedient of simply lifting bodily American and English slang and idioms in describing the sports of those countries.

The origin of base ball is much disputed and has been the subject of patient investigation. The generally accepted theory is that it is a development of an English game called "rounders," which it only remotely resembles. Its spread in this country began shortly after the close of the Civil War in 1865, and its initial popularity was probably due to its use as a diversion for the soldiers in the Union Army, by whom it was carried into every State. For forty years it has been a highly organized professional game, in which millions of dollars are invested. Several of the modern base ball parks have cost a million dollars each, and the tendency is to enlarge and spread out all the time, for the sport is growing rapidly, and has by no means reached



its zenith, either as a business enterprise or in its playing perfection. American troops and travelers have introduced the game into South America, Cuba, the Philippines and wherever there is a gathering of a dozen or more of their countrymen. It is making progress among Englishmen, who, while nationally prejudiced in favor of cricket, soon learn to admit the quick action of base ball and the really wonderful expertness of clever players in making difficult catches. The Japanese have adopted the game and have developed good teams, which have proved more than a match for some of the best American college teams, and have even at times beaten those composed of the best American professionals.

The distinctive merit of base ball is its openness. That is, every play can be seen and the spectator knows what every man is trying to do. For this reason it has completely overshadowed American foot ball as a great popular amusement, for in American foot ball even the initiated are frequently at a loss to know what is taking place.

There are nine men on each side in a base ball game, but when used as a pastime and there are not enough men to make up two complete teams, it is customary to play with less. One team is "at bat" while the other is in the field. The "batter" stands at what is called the "plate," which is really the fourth base. The "pitcher" serves the ball to him, and the "catcher" stands behind him to receive it. The pitcher must throw the ball over the plate. If he does and the batter fails to hit it, or hits it and knocks into foul territory it is a "strike." After two strikes fouls do not count as strikes. Should the ball come over the plate and the batter fail to hit at it, the "umpire" calls it a "strike" anyhow and the batter calls the "umpire" names. The "umpire" is the unhappy mortal who stands either behind the catcher or pitcher and fulfills the duties of similar officials in other games. It is a difficult and onerous position, and frequently requires him to be an expert in climbing fences to escape the wrath of the populace which may have disagreed with his decisions. Umpires know little of the joy of living, but are merely glad to be alive after some of their decisions. They are well paid but earn more than they get.

To resume: Should the batter fail to hit the ball on the third strike or to knock it into "fair" territory before that, he is out and another man takes his place. Should the pitcher fail four times to get the ball over the plate before pitching three strikes, the batter goes to first base. This is a "base on balls," more generally called a "pass," which means free transportation to first, and also means that the pitcher is exceedingly angry with himself, but more so with the umpire, for it is not in the nature of a pitcher to think that he did not get the ball over the plate. Should he argue the matter too strongly the umpire can put him out of the game, as is his privilege with any other player who disputes his decisions.

Should the batter knock the ball in the air ("a fly") and it be caught, he is out. If there is another runner on a base and he does not return to the base before the fly ball is caught and thrown there, he is also out and this is known as a "double play." Should the batter knock the ball on the ground ("a grounder") and it be thrown to first base before the runner can reach it, he is "out." The man making the out, either at first base or elsewhere, is credited with making an "out," and the man who throws the ball is credited with an "assist." If there is a man or men on bases, and a hit ball is gotten to the next base ahead to which a man already on base must move in order to make room for the newcomer, before the runner can reach there, the belated runner is "out" by what is called a "force" play. Should a fielder drop a fly ball or fail to throw properly in making an assist, or make any other mistake in the mechanical handling of the ball, he is charged with an "error."

A "safe hit"—the great object of all batters—is a ball knocked into fair territory beyond the reach of a fielder or so hard that it cannot be handled. The runner may take as many bases as he can get without being touched by the ball in the hands of a fielder. If he can get no further than first base it is called a "single," if he gets two bases it is called a "double," three bases, a "triple," and four bases a "home run."

A runner on bases may take the next base ahead of him at any time provided the catcher or pitcher does not get the ball to a fielder in time to touch him before he reaches there in safety.



This taking of the next base without the ball being hit is known as "stealing" a base, and when two runners successfully accomplish the same feat at the same time, it is called a "double steal." Only one runner is allowed on the same base at the same time. When a runner forgets and stupidly takes the next base when it is already occupied he is called a "bonehead," which signifies that his head is composed exclusively of bone without brains. There are many boneheads in the sport who could never learn Esperanto and never learn much about base ball.

While the batter usually swings at the ball with all his might, it is permissible to merely tap it into fair territory and take his chances on getting to first base before the ball can be thrown there. This tapping the ball is called "bunting," when made in an effort to reach first base. Frequently the batter, when there are one or more runners on bases, will "bunt" the ball, knowing that he is going to be thrown out at first base, but while he is being "put out" there, the other runner or runners will advance a base. When he thus bunts for the sole purpose of helping the men already on bases it is called a "sacrifice," which means exactly what the word implies. He sacrifices his own chances of making a hit for the benefit of his fellows.

If the batter is hit while at the plate by a ball thrown by the pitcher, he is allowed to take first base.

When three "hands are out" the "side at bat" exchanges places with the side in the field, and so on. When both "sides" have had a time at bat, that is called an inning, and nine innings constitute a game. If the score is tied at the end of nine innings, play is continued until at the completion of any other inning one side has more runs than the other and thus wins.

No description of base ball would be complete without a reference to two of its most common words. The first is "fan," an abbreviation of fanatic, used as a noun, meaning a person deeply interested in the sport. It is also used as a verb, "to fan," meaning to discuss the sport, its history, etc. The second characteristic word is "root," a verb, meaning to applaud and cheer for one of the contending teams. It has likewise a noun formation, a "rooter," being a "fan" who urges on one of the teams to victory by means of cheering and applause.

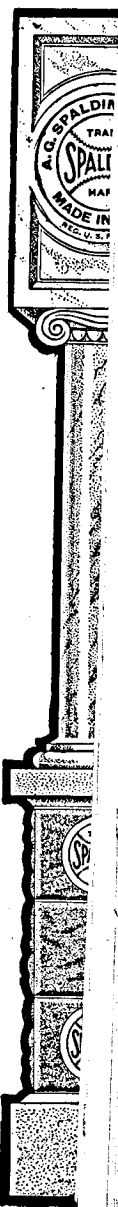
## Antaŭparolo

DE S-RO THOMAS S. RICE,

Redaktoro Pri Sportoj, Washington (D. C.) Times.

Ĉiu Esperantisto devus koni "basbalon." Nenio helpas tiom la kreskadon de lingvo, kiom tiu sporto, kiun oni nomas la "Amerika Nacia Ludo." Male, ĉiu basbala entuziasmo devus koni Esperanton, ĉar ĉiuj veraj sekvantoj de la sporto bezonas ĉiom da lingvo, kiom ili povas havi, por esprimi siajn sentojn. Iam iliaj sentoj estas tute neesprimeblaj per iu ajn lingvo, kaj ili nur kriegas, kio multe sendolorigas ilin. Tiu sporto estas kaŭzinta pli multe da slango kaj hiperbolo ol iu alia amerika afero. Ĉirkaŭ ĝi estas kreskinta lingvo tiel speciale ĝia propra lingvo, ke se verkisto skribus tre libere pri la ludo, lia priskribajo estus nekomprenebla ne nur al neamerikanoj sed eĉ al tiuj en Usono, kiuj ne tute komprenas la sporton. Multaj el la esprimoj estas netradukeblaj en fremdan lingvon, kaj kiam priskribajo de la sporto estas tradukita en alian lingvon, ordinare oni uzis la amerikajn vortojn sen ŝanĝo, kaj la leganto devis imagi kion la tradukinto intencis. La francaj verkistoj uzas, pli multe ol aliaj, la metodon kiu estas alprenado entuta de la amerika kaj angla slango kaj idiotismoj, kiam ili priskribas la sportojn de ĉi tiuj landoj.

La devenon de basbalo oni multe diskutas, kaj estas multe esplorinta pri ĝi. La ordinara teorio estas ke ĝi devenas de angla ludo nomita "rounders," kiun ĝi iomete similas. La kreskado de la sporto en Usono komenciĝis iom da tempo antaŭ la fino de la Milito de la Statoj, en la jaro 1865a, kaj ĝia unua populakcepto estis kompreneble pro ĝia taŭgeco kiel amuzajo por la soldatoj, de kiuj ĝi estis disvastigita tra ĉiu ŝtato de Usono. Dum la pasintaj kvardek jaroj, la sporto fariĝis tre bone organizita profesia ludo, en kiun oni metas milionojn da dolaroj. Kelkaj el la nuntempaj basbalparkoj kostis po miliono da dolaroj por ĉiu, kaj ĉiutage oni pli multe elspezas por la ludo, ĉar la sporto ankoraŭ rapide kreskas... Ĝi tute ne jam atingis sian plenan kreskon, aŭ kiel komerca afero aŭ rilate al la perfekteco de la ludado. Amerikaj soldatoj kaj turistoj



alkondukis la sporton en Sudamerikon, Kubon, la Filipinajn Insulojn, kaj kie ajn estas kunigado de dekduo aŭ pli multe da liaj samlandanoj. La sporto progresas inter la angloj, kiuj, kvankam nature ili preferas "cricket," baldaŭ lernas admiri la rapidan movadon de basbalo kaj la vere mirindan lertecon de spertaj ludantoj farantaj malfacilajn kaptajojn. La Japanoj alprenis la ludon kaj estas starigintaj tre bonajn ludantarojn, kiuj estis pli ol egalaj al kelkaj ludantaroj de amerikaj universitatoj, kaj eĉ iam venkis ludantarojn el la plej bonaj amerikaj profesiaj ludantoj.

La speciala merito de basbalo estas ĝia "malfermeco." Tio estas, oni povas vidi ĉiun ludadon, kaj la vidanto komprenas tion, kion ĉiu ludanto penas fari. Tial la sporto estas pli granda popola amuzajo ol estas la amerika piedpilka ludo, ĉar dum la ludado de ĉi tiu eĉ la kompetentulo mem ofte ne povas sciigi pri tio, kio okazas.

Ĉiu partio, aŭ ludantaro, konsistas el naŭ ludantoj; kaj estas du partioj. Kiam la ludado estas amatora, kaj ne estas sufiĉe da personoj por du naŭviraj ludantaroj, pli malmultaj kutime ludadas. Unu partio estas "at bat," (batadas, estas ĉe la batilo), kiam la alia estas en la kampo. La "batisto" staras ĉe tio, kion oni nomas plato, kiu estas vere la kvara stacio. La jetisto jetas al li la pilkon, kaj la kaptisto staras malantaŭ la batisto por ricevi la pilkon. La jetisto devas jeti la pilkon super la plato. Se li tiel jetas, kaj la batisto ne frapas la pilkon, aŭ se li frapas ĝin sur "foul" (neleĝan) teron, ĝi estas "strike" (frapumo). Post du frapumoj, neleĝaj frapoj ne estas kalkulataj kiel frapumoj. Se la pilko venas super la plato, kaj la batisto ne frapas ĝin, la decidanto nomas tion frapumo,—kaj la batisto nomas la decidanton diversaj "aĉaĵoj." La decidanto estas la malfeliĉa homo, kiu staras malantaŭ la kaptisto aŭ jetisto kaj plenumas la devojn de tiaj oficistoj en aliaj sportoj. La ofico estas malfacila kaj subpremiga,—kaj ofte postulas ke li estu sperta pri grimrado super bariloj por eviti la koleregon de la homoj, kiuj malkontentas kun liaj decidoj! Decidantoj komprenas malmulte pri la vivĝojoj, sed estas nur ĝojaj ĉar ili ankoraŭ vivas post kelke da siaj decidoj. Oni bone pagas ilin sed ili meritas pli multe ol ili ricevas.

Resume, se la batanto frapas la pilkon je la tria frapumo, aŭ

ne frapas ĝin sur "fair" (leĝan) teron antaŭ la tria frapumo, li eliĝas kaj alia ludanto fariĝas la batanto. Se la jetisto kvarfoje ne jetas la pilkon super la plato, antaŭ ol li jetas tri frapumojn, la batanto iras al unua stacio. Ĉi tio estas "base on balls" (stacio gajnita pro malfrapumoj), ordinare nomita "pass" (paspermeso), kies signifo estas ke li rajtas al la irado al unua stacio. Ĝi ankaŭ ofte signifas ke la jetisto koleriĝas kontraŭ si mem, sed pli multe kontraŭ la decidanto, ĉar ne estas laŭnature ke jetisto opiniu pri si mem ke li ne jetas la pilkon ĝuste super la plato. Se la jetisto tro forte diskutas la aferon, la decidanto povas "meti lin el la ludo," ĉar tio estas lia rajto pri iu ludanto kiu disputas liajn decidojn.

Se la batanto frapas la pilkon en la aero (flugumo), kaj ĝi estas kaptita, li eliĝas. Se estas alia ludanto ĉe stacio, kaj li ne reiras al tiu stacio antaŭ ol la fluguma pilko estas kaptita kaj jetita al la staciisto de tiu stacio, li eliĝas, kaj ĉi tio estas nomita "double play" (duobla ludo). Se la batanto frapas la pilkon laŭ la tero (surtera frapo) kaj oni jetas ĝin al unua stacio antaŭ ol la batanto (nun la kuranto) povas alveni tien, li eliĝas. Al la ludanto, kiu eliĝas lin, aŭ ĉe unua stacio aŭ aliloke, estas kalkulita unu "eligo," kaj al la ludanto, kiu jetas la pilkon al li, estas kalkulita unu "assist" (helpaĵo). Se estas ĉe stacioj ludanto aŭ ludantoj, kaj frapita pilko estas jetita al la sekvanta stacio antaŭ ol kuranto povas alveni tien, la malfrua kuranto eliĝas per tio, kion oni nomas "force" (perforta) ludo. Se kampisto laŝas fali pilkon, aŭ ne prave jetas ĝin kiam li faras helpaĵon, oni kalkulas kontraŭ li "error" (eraron).

La granda celo de ĉiuj batantoj estas "safe hit" (sendanĝera frapo). Ĉi tio estas pilko frapita sur leĝan teron ekster la atingado de kampisto, aŭ tiel forte frapita ke li ne povas ĝin teni. La kuranto povas preterkuri tiom da stacioj, kiom li povas, escepte se kampisto tuŝas lin per la pilko. Se li povas alveni nur al unua stacio, la frapo estas nomita "unuobla," se li atingas duan stacion, ĝi estas "duobla," trian stacion, ĝi estas "triobla," kaj se li tutkuras la staciojn, tio estas "hejmkuvo."

Kuranto povas iam antaŭeniri al la proksima stacio, se la kaptisto aŭ jetisto ne sendas la pilkon al kampisto por tuŝi lin antaŭ ol li alvenas tien. Kiam ludanto tiel "prenas" (aliras) la proksiman stacion, kiam oni ne estas frapinta la pilkon, oni





diras ke la kuranto "ŝtelas la stacion," kaj kiam du kurantoj samtempe faras ĉi tion, ĝi estas "duobla ŝtelado." Ne estas permesate ke du kurantoj samtempe ĉeestu unu stacion. Kiam kuranto forgesas kaj malsprite "prenas" la proksiman stacion, kiam alia jam okupas ĝin, oni nomas lin "bonehead" (kapo farita el osto), kiu signifas ke lia kapo estas tute el osto sen cerbo. En la sporto estas multaj "ostkapuloj" kiuj neniam povus lerni la esperantan lingvon kaj neniam estas lerninta multe pri basbalo.

Kvankam la batanto kutime svingas kiel eble plej forte kontraŭ la pilkon, estas permesate nur frapeti la pilkon en leĝan teron, kaj riski la atingadon al unua stacio antaŭ ol oni povas tien ĵeti la pilkon. Ĉi tiu malforte frapado estas nomata "bunting" (frapetado), kiam oni tiel frapas por atingi unuan stacion. Ofte, kiam estas ĉe stacioj unu aŭ pli multe da kurantoj, la batanto frapetas la pilkon, kvankam li komprenas ke oni povas ĵeti la pilkon al unua stacio kaj eligi lin, sed dum oni eligas lin ĉe unua stacio, la aliaj kurantoj antaŭeniras unu stacion. Kiam li tiel frapetas nur por helpi la kurantojn jam ĉe stacioj, oni nomas tion "sacrifice" (oferajo). Li oferas sian frapfaradan eblecon pro siaj kunludantoj.

Se batanto estas frapita de pilko ĵetita de la ĵetisto, kiam li staras ĉe hejmplato, estas permesate ke li "prenu" unuan stacion. Kiam tri ludantoj eligas, la batada partio ŝanĝas lokojn kun la partio en la kampo, kaj tiel plu dum la konkurso. Kiam la ludantaroj ambaŭ havas batadon, tio estas "inning" (ambaŭbatado). Naŭ ambaŭbātadoj estas la konkurso. Se la poentaro estas egalnombra por ĉiu ludantaro, je la fino de la naŭa ambaŭbatado, oni daŭrigas la ludadon ĝis kiam, je la fino de iu ambaŭbatado, unu partio havas pli multe da kuroj ol la alia, kaj tiu venkas.

Neniu priskribajo de basbalo estas plena sen rimarko pri du el ĝiaj pli ofte uzataj vortoj. La unua estas "fan," malplilongigo de "fanatic" (fanatikulo), uzata kiel substantivo, kiu signifas personon multege interesatan pri la sporto. Ankaŭ oni uzas ĝin kiel verbo "to fan," kiu signifas "diskuti pri la sporto, ĝia historio," k. t. p. La dua vorto estas "root," verbo, kiu signifas aplaŭdegi unu el la partioj. Oni ankaŭ uzas la vorton "rooter" (aplaŭdegiston).

## La Reguloj

Arangis kaj tradukis

ERIK

### LA LUDEJO.

1. Oni ludas la stacian pilkludon *basbalon* sur ebena kampo. Sur ĉi tiu kampo estas skizita kvadrato nomita *enkampo*. La enkampo estas limigata de kvar vojetoj, kiuj etendiĝas rektangle de kvar *stacioj*. La longeco de ĉiu vojeto estas 90 futoj (27.432 metroj). Ĉe la *hejmstacio* kuŝas plato el blanka kaŭĉuko, nivelo internigite en la teron. Ĉe ĉiu alia stacio, nome, ĉe la *unua stacio* (dekstre de la hejmstacio), ĉe la *dua stacio* (kontraŭ la hejmstacio), kaj ĉe la *tria stacio* (maldekstre de la hejmstacio), kuŝas velŝtofa saketo, plena je segaĵo, fiksita je la tero de lignaj najloj.

2. La spaco inter la linioj senfine etendigantaj de la hejmstacio, tra la unua stacio kaj tra la tria stacio, estas *leĝa tero*. Ĉiom de ĉi tiu spaco ekster la enkampo estas nomata *eksterkampo*. Alivorte, la enkampo kaj la eksterkampo estas ambaŭ *leĝa tero*. Ĉiom da spaco kiu estas nek enkampo nek eksterkampo estas *neleĝa tero*.

3. Je distanco 60.5 futojn (18.44 metrojn) de la hejmstacio, kaj rektlinie de la hejmstacio ĝis la centro de la dua stacio, troviĝas la *ĵetista posteno*. Ĝin montras blanka kaŭĉuka plato, havanta paralelograman formon, longa 24 colojn (61 metrojn), kaj larĝa 6 colojn (15 centimetrojn). Ĝi estas nivelo internigita en la teron, kun la pli longaj flankoj rektangle je la linio de la hejmstacio ĝis la dua stacio.

### LA PILKO, BATILO, GANTOJ KAJ UNIFORMOJ.

4. La *pilko* devas pezi inter 5 uncoj kaj 5¼ uncoj (inter 14 kaj 15 dekagramoj). Ĝia perimetro devas mezurigi inter 9 kaj 9¼ coloj (proksimume 23 centimetrojn). En oficialaj konkursoj oni uzas la "Spalding National League" pilkon.



5. La *batilo* ĉiam devas esti rondforma bastono, havanta ĉe la plej dika parto diametron ne pli longan ol  $2\frac{3}{4}$  colojn (7 centimetrojn). Ĝi devas esti ne pli longa ol 42 colojn (1.07 metrojn). La "Spalding Trade Mark" batilo estas ĝuste laŭregula.

6. Estas permesate ke la kaptisto kaj la unua staciisto portu *ganton* je iu ajn grandeco, formo aŭ pezeco. Ĉiu alia ludanto devas porti *ganton* kiu ne pezas pli multe ol 10 uncojn (29 deka-gramojn), kaj kiu ne mezuriĝas pli multe ol 14 colojn (36 centimetrojn) ĉirkaŭ la polmo. La "Spalding Trade Mark" gantoj estas laŭregulaj je pezeco kaj grandeco.

7. Ĉiu ludantaro devas havi specialan uniformon, por porti en konkursaj ludoj. Ĉi tio ne nur ebligas ke la ludantoj komforte ludu, sed ankaŭ ebligas ke la vidantaro distingu unu ludantaron de la alia.

#### LA LUDANTOJ.

8. En ĉiu konkurso estas du ludantaroj, kaj ĉiu ludantaro enhavas naŭ ludantojn. Ĉi tiuj estas jene nomitaj: *la jetisto, la kaptisto, la unua staciisto, la dua staciisto, la tria staciisto, la kromkampisto, la dekstra kampisto, la centra kampisto, kaj la maldekstra kampisto*. Neniu el ĉi tiuj devas okupi precize difinitan lokon sur la kampo, escepte de la jetisto, kiu devas tuŝi per sia piedo la jetistan platon, dum li estas jetanta la pilkon al la batanto; kaj escepte de la kaptisto, kiu devas stari en la kaptista spaco, malantaŭ la batanto, ne pli malproksime ol 10 futojn (3.04 metrojn) de la hejmplato.

#### ANSTATAŬAJ LUDANTOJ.

9. Sufiĉe da anstataŭuloj en uniformoj devus esti pretaj por ludi, se iu ludanto estus malkapabligita aŭ kripligita. Estas la devo de la estro de ĉiu ludantaro tuj anonci al la decidanto ĉiujn ŝanĝojn de la ludantoj. La decidanto devas tuj anonci ilin al la kontraŭa ludantaro kaj al la vidantaro.

10. Kiam iu ajn ludanto anstataŭas alian el la naŭo, li devas bati laŭ la vico de la anstataŭito. Estas permesate anstataŭi iun ajn ludanton, sed la anstataŭito ne povas plu ludi en la konkurso. Kiam anstataŭulo eniras la jetistan postenon, li devas daŭri kiel jetisto ĝis kiam la tiama batanto aŭ estas eligita aŭ atingas la unuan stacion.

#### LA KONKURSO.

11. La *hejmludantaro* (tiu ludantaro sur kies kampo okazas la konkurso) havas rajton al la unua *partibatado*. La ludantoj de la kontraŭa ludantaro iras al siaj postenoj, kaj la unua batanto de la hejmludantaro ekstaras en unu el la postenoj ĉe la hejlstacio. Ĉi tiuj postenoj estas du parelelogramoj longaj 6 futojn (proksimume 2 metrojn), kaj larĝaj 4 futojn (proksimume  $1\frac{1}{3}$  metrojn), ambaŭflanke de la hejmplato, kaj malantaŭ la angulo de la hejmplato 6 colojn (proksimume 15 centimetrojn).

12. La decidanto staras malantaŭ la jetisto, aŭ malantaŭ la kaptisto, kiel plaĉas al li. Li juĝas pri ĉiu frapumo kaj malfrapumo, anoncas ĉiun eligon, decidas ĉu oni batis la pilkon laŭregule aŭ neregule; decidas ĉu la jetisto laŭregule jetis; fakte, la decidanto tute kontrolas la konkurson. Estas permesate al neniu krom la estroj esprimi dubon pri la decidoj de la decidanto, kaj nur kiam ekzistas malsamaj opinioj pri la signifo de la reguloj.

13. Estas permesate ke la ludantaro kiu batadas havu sur la kampo du *konsilantojn*, unu apud la unua stacio, la alian apud la tria stacio; sed ĉi tiuj neniam devas alproksimiĝi pli proksimen ol 15 futojn (4.57 metrojn) al iu ajn stacio. Ili direktas kaj donas konsilon nur kiam estas ludantoj ĉe la stacioj.

14. En la ordinara konkurso, ĉiu partio *batadas* naŭfoje, aŭ, kiel oni diras, havas naŭ partibatadojn. Se la partio kiu unue batadas havas je la fino de sia naŭa batado malpli multe da *kuroj* en sia poentaro ol la alia partio havas, la alia partio gajnas la konkurson. La partio kiu due batadas ankaŭ gajnos, se ĝi gajnas pli multe da kuroj antaŭ ol ĝia tria batanto, dum la naŭa batado, estas eligita. Post kiam ambaŭ partioj jam havis naŭ batadojn, tiu partio kiu havas la pli grandan poentaron gajnos la konkurson. Se, je la fino de naŭ batadoj, la partioj havas egalajn poentarojn, la konkurso daŭros ĝis kiam, je la fino de parnombraj batadoj, unu partio havas pli multe da kuroj ol la alia partio havas.

## REGULOJ PRI LA ĴETADO.

15. Antaŭ ol ĵeti la pilkon, la ĵetisto devas stari antaŭ sia plato, tuŝante la teron per ambaŭ piedoj, kaj rigardante la batanton. Kiam li ĵetas la pilkon, li devas rigardi la batanton, kaj unu el liaj piedoj devas tuŝi la ĵetistan platon. Ne estas permesate ke li faru pli multe ol unu paŝon dum li estas ĵetanta.

16. Kiam ajn la pilko, ĵetite sed ne tuŝinte la teron, iras super iu ajn parto de la hejmstacji, ne pli alte ol la ŝultro de la batanto, kaj ne pli malalte ol ties genuoj, oni nomas tian ĵeton *frapumo*, ĉu la batanto penas ĝin frapi, aŭ ne.

17. Se la ĵetado de la ĵetisto ne okazas tiel, kiel supre priskribite, kaj la batanto ne penas frapi la pilkon, oni nomas la ĵeton *malfrapumo*. Se neniuj kurantoj estas ĉe la stacioj, ĉiu ĵeto farita de la ĵetisto, dum lia piedo ne tuŝas la platon, estas ankaŭ nomata *malfrapumo*. Se la pilko tuŝas la teron antaŭ ol preterpasi la hejmsstacion, kaj la batanto ne penas ĝin frapi, oni ankaŭ nomas tion *malfrapumo*. Se la batanto penas frapi ĝin, ĝi kompreneble fariĝas *frapumo*.

18. Je la komenco de ĉiu partibatado, estas permesate ke la ĵetisto kvinfoje ĵetu la pilkon al la kaptisto aŭ al staciisto, por sinekzerco, antaŭ ol la batanto ekokupas sian postenon je la hejmstacji.

19. Post kiam la batanto ekokupis sian postenon, ne estas permesate ke la ĵetisto plu ĵeti la pilkon al staciistoj, escepte por eligi kuranton. Se li ne obeas ĉi tiun regulon, kaj laŭ la opinio de la decidanto malrapidigas la konkurson, estas permesate ke la decidanto nomi ĉi tiun ĵeton *malfrapumo*. Se la ĵetisto pasigas pli multe ol du dek sekundojn por ĵeti la pilkon, estas permesate ke la decidanto nomi tion *malfrapumo*.

20. La ĵetisto ne devas preteksti ke li estas ĵetonta la pilkon al la batanto, ne efektive ĝin ĵetonte. Se li pretekstas ĵeti la pilkon al la unua stacio, dum kuranto ĉeestas tiun stacion, li devas efektive ĝin ĵeti tien. Malobeo al ĉi tiu regulo estas *fuŝĵeto*, kiu donas al ĉiu kuranto ĉe la stacioj la rajton antaŭeniri unu stacion, sen risko je eligo.

21. Oni ankaŭ anoncas *fuŝĵeton* (1), se la ĵetisto ĵetas la pilkon al iu stacio por eligi kuranton, ne paŝante rekte en la direkto de tiu stacio dum li ĵetas; (2), se piedo de la ĵetisto

estas malantaŭ la ĵetista plato kiam li ĵetas la pilkon; (3), se li ne rigardas en la direkton de la batanto dum li ĵetas al li la pilkon; (4), se neniuj piedoj tuŝas la ĵetistan platon dum li ĵetas la pilkon; (5), se laŭ la opinio de la decidanto la ĵetisto intence prokrastas la ludon; (6), se starante ĉe sia posteno li per iu ajn parto de la korpo faras movon, kiu similas al liaj kutimaj ĵetad-movoj, tamen ne tuj ĵetas la pilkon; (7), se li ĵetas la pilkon al la kaptisto kiam ĉi tiu estas ekster la kaptista posteno.

22. Se la ĵetita pilko, kiun la batanto ne penis frapi, tuŝas la batanton antaŭ ol la kaptisto ĝin tuŝas, la decidanto devas anonci *fuŝpilkon*, kaj ne estas tiam permesate ke la kurantoj antaŭeniru. Tia fuŝpilko okazas nur se la batanto estas ĉe sia posteno tiam, kiam la pilko lin tuŝas, kaj ĉiel penas eviti la pilkon, se li timas ke ĝi lin tuŝos.

23. (1) Se batanto faras *neleĝan frapon*, (2) se oni ne kaptas neleĝan frapon, (3) se la decidanto anoncas fuŝpilkon, (4) se la frapita pilko tuŝas kuranton aŭ la decidanton, (5) se la ĵetisto faras fuŝĵeton, (6) se oni ĝenas kampiston aŭ batanton, tiam la pilko ne estas *enluda* (laŭregule uzebla), ĝis post ĝi ree estas en la manoj de la ĵetisto jam staranta ĉe la posteno, kaj ĝis post la decidanto ordonis ke oni daŭrigu la konkurson. Ne estas permesate ke kuranto antaŭeniru dum la pilko ne estas enluda.

24. Kiam ajn persono, kiu ne estas ludanto, tuŝas frapitan aŭ ĵetitan pilkon, *malhelpo* okazas. Ĉi tion la decidanto devas tuj anonci, kaj la kurantoj havas la privilegion antaŭeniri de stacio ĝis stacio, ĝis kiam la pilko estas ĵetita al la ĵetisto staranta ĉe la posteno. Post tio, la kurantoj antaŭeniras je sia propra risko, kaj estas permesate ke la ĵetisto per ĵeto eligi kuranton kiam ajn li povas.

25. Se unu el la vidantaro tenas malhelpitan pilkon, aŭ ĵetas aŭ piedfrapàs ĝin for de la kampisto kiu estas penanta repreni ĝin, la decidanto devas anonci "*tempo*," kaj restigi ĉiujn kurantojn ĉe tiuj stacioj, kiujn ili ĉeestis kiam li anoncis *tempo*, ĝis post kiam li ree permesas la ludadon, kaj la pilko ree estas en la manoj de la ĵetisto, ĉe lia posteno.

## REGULOJ PRI LA BATADO.

26. Antaŭ la komenco de la ludado, la estro de ĉiu ludantaro devas doni la laŭvican liston de batantoj de sia ludantaro al la decidanto, kiu ĝin montros al la alia estro. Oni devas alteni al ĉi tiuj listoj dum la tuta konkurso.

27. Ĉiu ludanto el ĉiu naŭo devas bati laŭ sia regula vico, se anstataŭanto ne estas rajtigita. Kiam unu ludanto anstataŭas alian, tiam la anstataŭanto devas bati laŭ la vico de la anstataŭito.

28. Post la unua partibatado, la unua batanto de ĉiu sekvanta partibatado estos la ludanto kiu laŭ la listo sekvas tiun, kiu plenumis sian tutan batadan tempon dum la antaŭa partibatado. Ekzemple, se batanto havas nur unu frapumon, dum la unua partibatado, kaj dum li retenas la batilon la tria el lia ludantaro estas eligita, li fariĝas la unua batanto dum la sekvonta partibatado. Tiuokaze oni ne enkalkulas la frapumojn aŭ malfrapumojn de la antaŭa batado.

29. Ludantoj de la batanta partio devas resti sur sia benko, escepte kiam oni alvokas ilin por bati, por esti konsilanto, aŭ por anstataŭi iujn kurantojn.

30. Krom la batanto mem, neniuj ludanto de la batanta ludantaro rajtas stari en la loko malantaŭ la kaptisto, aŭ ĝin transiri dum la jetisto kaj kaptisto okupas sin je la pilko.

31. Leĝe batita pilko kiu haltas sur leĝa tero (la enkampo) inter la hejlstacio kaj unua stacio, aŭ inter la hejlstacio kaj tria stacio, aŭ kiu resaltas de leĝa tero al la eksterkampo, aŭ kiu tuŝas ludanton aŭ la decidanton starantan sur leĝa tero, estas nominta *leĝa frapo*. Leĝe batita pilko, kiu unue falas preter unua aŭ tria stacio, sur leĝan teron (la eksterkampon), ankaŭ fariĝas *leĝa frapo*.

32. Se leĝe batita pilko falas sur neleĝan teron, oni nomas tion *neleĝa frapo*, escepte ke *surtera frapo* fariĝas *leĝa frapo*, se la pilko ruliĝas de neleĝa ĝis leĝa tero inter unua stacio kaj hejlstacio, aŭ inter tria stacio kaj la hejlstacio, kaj tie restas.

33. Surtera frapo kiu unue falas sur leĝan teron, kaj poste ruliĝas trans la linion en neleĝan teron, fariĝas *neleĝa frapo*. Leĝe batita pilko kiu falas preter unua stacio aŭ tria stacio sur neleĝan teron, aŭ kiu tuŝas ludanton aŭ la decidanton starantan sur neleĝa tero, estas *neleĝa frapo*.

34. Kiam la jetita pilko nur tuŝis la batilon kaj daŭras flugante rekte en la manojn de la kaptisto kaj estas tenita de li, oni nomas tion *fuŝfrapo*.

35. Kiam la batanto laŭregule frapetas la pilkon malrapide sur la enkampon, oni nomas tion *frapeto*.

36. La decidanto juĝas la leĝecon aŭ neleĝecon de frapita pilko, kiu iras eksteren de la kampo, laŭ ĝia flugo ĉe la loko kie ĝi preterpasas la limojn de la kampo. Se la batanto leĝe batas la pilkon super muron aŭ barilon kaj preter ĝi, estas permesate ke li ĉirkaŭkuri la staciojn, farante *tutkuron*, aŭ *hejmkuron*, sed nur kondiĉe ke la muro aŭ barilo estas almenaŭ 235 futojn (proksimume 72 metrojn) malproksima de la hejlstacio.

37. Se la batanto penas bati jetitan pilkon, kaj ĝin maltrafas, oni anoncas *frapumon*.

38. Se la batanto ne penas bati jetitan pilkon, kiu pasas super la hejmplato je la prava alteco, oni anoncas *frapumon*.

39. Se la kaptisto kaptas fuŝfrapitan pilkon, oni anoncas *frapumon*.

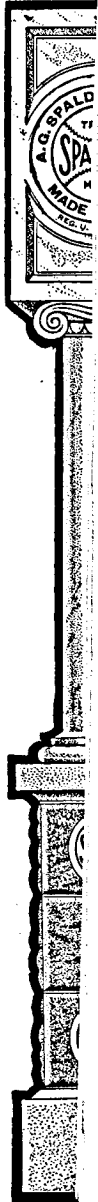
40. Neleĝa frapo, ĉu ĝi estas *flugumo* (frapita pilko kiu flugas iom supren en la aeron), ĉu ĝi estas *surtera frapo*, irante al iu ajn parto da neleĝa tero, fariĝas *frapumo*, kondiĉe ke oni ne jam kalkulis du frapumojn kontraŭ la batanto. Post du frapumoj, estas permesate ke la batanto bati la pilkon sur neleĝan teron, ne okazigante frapumon, kondiĉe ke li ne faru frapeton kaj ke neleĝa flugumo ne estu kaptita.

41. Ĉiu frapeto, pro kiu la pilko ruliĝas sur neleĝan teron, fariĝas *frapumo*. Se la batanto penas frapi la pilkon sed ĝin maltrafas, kaj la pilko lin tuŝas, tio fariĝas *frapumo*.

42. Se la batanto iel frapas la pilkon dum unu el liaj piedoj estas ekster lia posteno, tio estas neleĝa frapo, kaj la batanto *eligas*.

43. La batanto *eligas* se li ne jam ekstaris ĉe sia posteno unu minuton post kiam la decidanto lin alvokis tien.

44. La batanto *eligas* se neleĝa flugumo, kiu ne estas fuŝfrapo, estas kaptita de kampisto, kondiĉe ke ĉi tiu ne uzas sian ĉapon, aŭ iun ajn neleĝan ilon, por kapti la pilkon; kaj kondiĉe ke la pilko ne tuŝis ion alian ol la kampiston antaŭ ol esti kaptata.



45. La batanto *eliĝas* kiam ajn li penas malhelpi la kaptiston ĵeti aŭ kapti la pilkon, ĉu li elpaŝas el sia posteno por tion fari, aŭ ne.

46. Se kuranto estas ĉe unua stacio, la batanto *eliĝas* kiam oni anoncas tri frapumojn, ĉu la kaptisto tenas la pilkon, aŭ ne, escepte kiam du batantoj el la sama ludantaro jam estas eligitaj en la daŭro de la tiama partibatado.

47. Se post du frapumoj la batanto penas frapi la pilkon, sed ĝin maltrafas, kaj la pilko tuŝas lin je iu ajn parto de la korpo, li *eliĝas*. Tiukaze ne estas permesate ke kurantoj antaŭeniru.

48. Se la batanto frapas la pilkon antaŭ ol du ludantoj jam eliĝis, okazigante flugumon kiu falas en la enkampon, dum kurantoj estas ĉe unua kaj dua stacioj, aŭ ĉe unua, dua kaj tria stacioj, la batanto *eliĝas*, kondiĉe ke la decidanto nomas la flugumon *enkampa frapo*. Kiam oni tiel frapas la pilkon, la decidanto devas tuj decidi ĉu okazis enkampa aŭ eksterkampa flugumo. Se la flugumo estas enkampa, la decidanto kutime tuj anoncas ke la batanto eliĝis, por ke la kurantoj ne ekiru kaj devigu unu la alian forlasi siajn staciojn, tiamaniere riskante eliĝon.

49. Se je la tria frapumo la batanto faras frapeton, kaj la pilko ruliĝas sur neleĝan teron, la batanto *eliĝas*. Se la batanto iras de unu el siaj du postenoj al la alia, post kiam la ĵetisto estas preti por ĵeti la pilkon, la batanto *eliĝas*.

#### REGULOJ POR LA KURANTOJ.

50. Post kiam la batanto faras leĝan frapon, kaj neniel estas eligita, li fariĝas *kuranto*, kaj devas tuŝi laŭvice unuan, duan kaj trian staciojn, kaj tiam la hejmscion, por gajni *kuron* (unu poenton).

51. La batanto devas kuri al la unua stacio tuj post kiam li leĝe frapis la pilkon, aŭ kiam la decidanto anoncas kvar malfrapumojn, aŭ kiam li anoncas tri frapumojn.

52. Se ĵetita pilko tuŝas la batanton je lia korpo aŭ vestaĵo, kaj la decidanto estas certa ke la batanto ne intence staris en la vojo de la pilko sed penis eviti ĝin, la batanto rajtas kuri al la unua stacio, ne riskante eliĝon.

53. Se la kaptisto penas malhelpi la batanton, por ke li ne frapu la pilkon, estas permesate ke la batanto kuru al unua stacio, ne riskante eliĝon.

54. Se leĝe frapita pilko tuŝas la korpon aŭ vestaĵojn de la decidanto aŭ de kuranto staranta sur leĝa tero, la batanto rajtas iri al unua stacio.

55. Kiam ajn la decidanto sendas la batanton al unua stacio (1) pro kvar anoncitaj malfrapumoj, (2) pro tuŝado de ĵetita pilko, (3) ĉar la kaptisto malhelpis la batanton, estas permesate ke kuranto ĉeestanta unuan stacion antaŭeniru ĝis dua stacio. Se kurantoj ĉeestas unuan kaj duan staciojn, aŭ unuan, duan kaj trian staciojn, ĉiu rajtas kaj devas antaŭeniru ĝis la proksima stacio. Ne estas permesate ke oni eligu kurantojn dum tia antaŭenirado.

56. Kiam la decidanto anoncas fuŝĵeton, ĉiu kuranto rajtas antaŭeniri unu stacion.

57. Ĉiu kuranto rajtas antaŭeniri unu stacion, kiam la pilko ĵetita de la ĵetisto preterpasas la kaptiston, kaj tuŝas muron, barilon, aŭ ian konstruaĵon ne pli multe ol 90 futojn (28 metrojn) malproksime de la hejmscacio.

58. Se iu el la kontraŭa ludantaro, ne havante en sia mano la pilkon por tuŝi per ĝi kuranton, staras en la vojo de kuranto, aŭ lin iel malhelpas, la kuranto rajtas iri ĝis la proksima stacio, sen risko je eliĝo.

59. Ĉiuj kurantoj rajtas antaŭeniri tri staciojn, kiam ajn unu el la kontraŭa ludantaro haltigas aŭ kaptas la pilkon, uzante sian ĉapon, ganton, aŭ alian parton de sia uniformo, dum ĝi ne estas je la prava loko sur lia korpo.

60. Se ĵetita pilko tuŝas la korpon aŭ vestaĵojn de la decidanto staranta sur neleĝa tero, la pilko ne fariĝas fuŝpilko, kaj kurantoj rajtas antaŭeniri tiom da stacioj, kiom ili povas.

61. Kiam neleĝa frapo ne estas leĝe kaptita, aŭ kiam surtera pilko iras sur neleĝan teron, aŭ kiam la batanto neleĝe batas la pilkon, tiam ĉiu ekirinta kuranto devas reiri al la stacio, de kiu li ĵus ekiris, kaj rajtas tien reiri sen risko je eliĝo.

62. Kiam fuŝpilko okazas, ĉiu ekirinta kuranto devas reiri al la stacio, de kiu li ĵus ekiris, kaj rajtas tien reiri sen risko je eliĝo. Sed se la kvara pilko ĵetita al la batanto okazigas fuŝ-

pilkon, kaj kuranto ĉeestas unuan stacion, aŭ kurantoj ĉeestas unuan kaj duan, aŭ unuan, duan kaj trian staciojn, ĉi ekirinta kuranto rajtas antaŭeniri ĝis la proksima stacio.

63. Se okaze la decidanto malhelpas la jetadon de la kaptisto, aŭ se jetita pilko tuŝas la decidanton starantan sur leĝa tero, ĉiu ekirinta kuranto devas reiri ĝis la stacio, de kiu li jus ekiris, kaj rajtas reiri sen risko je eliĝo.

64. Se la batanto, peninte frapi jetitan pilkon, ĝin maltrafis, kaj la pilko tuŝas la batanton, ĉiu ekirinta kuranto devas reiri ĝis la stacio, de kiu li jus ekiris, kaj rajtas tien reiri sen risko je eliĝo.

65. Se la decidanto estas tuŝita de leĝe frapita pilko, antaŭ ol kampisto tuŝas la pilkon, aŭ se la decidanto anoncas ke la batanto aŭ iu kuranto eliĝis pro malhelpado, ĉiu ekirinta kuranto devas reiri ĝis la stacio, de kiu li jus ekiris, kaj rajtas reiri tien sen risko je eliĝo.

66. Je ĉiu el la supre cititaj okazoj, ne estas necese ke la kuranto tuŝu intervenan stacion, por reiri ĝis la stacio de kiu li ekiris.

67. Post kiam oni anoncas trian frapumon, kaj la kaptisto maltrafis la pilkon, la tiama batanto eliĝas se li penas malhelpi la kaptiston kapti kaj jeti la pilkon.

68. Se leĝe batita *fluguma pilko* estas leĝe kaptita sur leĝa aŭ neleĝa tero, la batanto eliĝas.

69. Se la kaptisto kaptas kaj tenas la pilkon, je la tria frapumo, la batanto eliĝas. Se la kaptisto, lasinte fali la pilkon, ĝin reprenas, kaj per ĝi tuŝas la batanton, aŭ ĝin jetas al unua stacio, kaj la unua staciisto, ekkaptinte la pilkon, tuŝas unuan stacion, aŭ tuŝas la batanton, — nun fariĝintan kuranto, — antaŭ ol ĉi tiu alvenas al unua stacio, la batanto (kuranto) eliĝas.

70. Se la batanto faras leĝan frapon, kaj, dum la lasta duono de sia kurado inter hejmsstacio kaj unua stacio, kuras pli malproksime ol 3 futojn (iom malpli ol metron) for de la rekta linio ĝis la stacio, li eliĝas; escepte ke tia ĉirkaŭirado estas permesata, se ĝi estas necese pro la ĉirkaŭirado de kampisto kiu estas penanta kapti la jusfrapitan pilkon. (Pro la granda rapi-deco de la kurado al unua stacio, oni ne tre laŭlitere altenas al ĉi tiu regulo.)

71. Kiam ajn kuranto estas iranta de unua stacio al dua, de dua al tria, aŭ de tria al la hejmsstacio, aŭ estas reiranta laŭ la mala vico al la stacio de kiu li jus ekiris, li devas kuri ne pli ol 3 futojn (iom malpli ol metron) for de rekta linio inter la stacioj. Se, por eviti la tuŝadon de kampisto havanta la pilkon, li nerekte kuras, li eliĝas. Tamen, se kampisto penanta kapti la batitan pilkon staras sur tiu linio, estas permesate ke kuranto kuri malantaŭ li, por eviti malhelpadon, sen risko je eliĝo.

72. Se kuranto kolizias kontraŭ kampisto, kiu estas penanta kapti batitan pilkon, li eliĝas; escepte kiam li kolizias kontraŭ tiu, — el du kurantoj samtempe penantaj kapti la pilkon, — kiu laŭ la opinio de la decidanto malpli kredeble povus kapti la pilkon.

73. Kuranto eliĝas, se unu el la kontraŭa ludantaro, havante la pilkon en la mano, lin tuŝas per ĝi, kiam la kuranto ne estas ĉe la stacio kiun li laŭregule devus ĉeesti, kaj ne estas ĝin tuŝanta. Sed la kontraŭa ludanto devas ankoraŭ teni la pilkon post la tuŝado. Se, por eviti eliĝon, la kuranto intence elpuŝas la pilkon el ties manoj, li eliĝas.

74. Se kuranto ne reiras ĝis la stacio, de kiu li ekiris, post kiam leĝe aŭ neleĝe frapita pilko (escepte de fuŝfrapo) estas kaptita, kaj antaŭ ol la pilko estas jetita al tiu stacio kaj laŭregule tenata, li eliĝas.

75. Se, antaŭ ol reiri ĝis la jusforlasita stacio, kuranto estas tuŝita de kampisto havanta la pilkon en la mano, la kuranto eliĝas; escepte se la pilko estas jetita ĝis la jetisto kaj li ĝin jetas al la kaptisto. En ĉi tiu okazo, la kuranto ne eliĝas.

76. Se la saketo ĉe la stacio estas perforte forpuŝita, ne plu restante en sia loko, kiam kuranto iras kontraŭ ĝi, ne estas permesate eligi la kuranton.

77. Kiam kuranto ĉeestas unuan stacion, aŭ kurantoj ĉeestas unuan kaj duan, aŭ unuan, duan kaj trian staciojn, kaj la batanto leĝe frapas la pilkon sur leĝan teron, ĉiuj kurantoj devas antaŭenkuri almenaŭ unu stacion; escepte kiam okazas enkampa flugumo, aŭ *longa flugumo* al la eksterkampoj.

78. Se la pilko estas jetita al iu stacio, kaj prave tenata, oni povas per ĝi eligi kuranton kiu estas penanta alveni al tiu stacio. Oni povas ankaŭ eligi per pilktuŝo kurantojn inter la stacioj.

79. Post kiam neleĝa flugumo estas kaptita, aŭ post kiam longa flugumo al la eksterkampoj estas kaptita, estas permesate ke la kurantoj penu atingi ĉiu la proksiman stacion.

80. Se pilko leĝe frapita sur leĝan teron tuŝas kuranton, li eliĝas. Tiukaze, ne estas permesate ke oni antaŭeniru al la proksima stacio, escepte se la batanto, fariginte kuranto, necesigas tion. Ne estas permesate enkalkuli kuron, aŭ eligi kuranton, — krom tiu tuŝita de la jusfrapita pilko, — ĝis kiam la decidanto anoncas ke la pilko estas ree *enluda*.

81. Se kuranto ne laŭvice tuŝas ĉiun stacion, kiam leĝa ludo okazas, li eliĝas, kondiĉe ke la pilko estas prave tenata de kampisto ĉe tiu stacio, kiun li alie tuŝus, se dume la jetisto ne estas jetinta la pilkon al la batanto.

82. Se kiam la decidanto anoncas "*ekludu*," kuranto ne reiras ĝis la stacio kiun li ĉeestis kiam oni anoncis *tempo*, li eliĝas, kondiĉe ke la jetisto ne estas dume jetinta la pilkon al la batanto.

83. Se kuranto ĉeestas trian stacion, kaj neniu ludanto, aŭ nur unu, estas eligita en la daŭro de la tiama batado, kaj la batanto malhelpas ludon kiu estas okazanta ĉe la hejmsstacio, la kuranto eliĝas.

84. Se kuranto preterpasas alian kuranton, li eliĝas. Tuj kiam li preterpasas la alian kuranton, la decidanto devas lin nomi eliginta.

85. Kiam la batanto kuras al unua stacio, estas permesate ke li iom preterkuru la saketon, kondiĉe ke li tuj reiru kaj ree ĝin tuŝu. Se li penas antaŭenkuri al dua stacio, oni rajtas lin eligi se estas eble.

86. Se, kiam kuranto ĉeestas trian stacion, la *konsilanto* ĉe tria stacio penas trompi kampiston, pretekstante kuron al hejmsstacio, dum la kampisto havas la pilkon, kaj pro tio la kampisto jetas la pilkon al hejmsstacio, la kuranto ĉe tria stacio eliĝas.

87. Se kuranto tuŝas la hejmplaton antaŭ ol alia kuranto, kies nomo antaŭstaras la lian sur la batada viclisto, ĝin tuŝas, li eliĝas.

#### REGULOJ PRI LA KONSILADO.

88. Ne estas permesate ke pli multe ol du *konsilantoj* el la batanta ludantaro staru sur ia kampo. Estas permesate ke unu

staru apud unua stacio, la alia apud tria stacio. La konsilantoj devas doni nur laŭregulan konsilon kaj laŭregule direkti.

#### LA POENTARO.

89. Oni aldonas al la poentaro unu poenton, ĉiufoje kiam ludanto ĉirkaŭiras la staciojn, laŭ la regula vico (de hejmsstacio ĝis unua stacio, de unua ĝis dua stacio, de dua stacio ĝis hejmsstacio), antaŭ ol tri ludantoj el lia partio (ludantaro) eliĝas. Se kuranto alvenas al la hejmsstacio dum ludo, pro kiu la tria ludanto el lia partio eliĝas, oni ne enkalkulas tiun kuron.

90. Ludanto kiu laŭregule frapis la pilkon sur leĝan teron, rajtas preterkuri tiom da stacioj, kiom li povas. Se kampisto ne povas jeti la pilkon ĝis la hejmsstacio, antaŭ ol la kuranto finas senhaltan kuradon tien (laŭ ĉiu stacio ĝis hejmsstacio), oni nomas tian kuron *tutkuro*, aŭ *hejmkuro*.

#### LA DEVOJ DE LA DECIDANTO.

91. Estas permesate ke oni havu laŭvole unu decidanton, aŭ du decidantojn. Kiam estas nur unu decidanto, li kontrolas la tutan ludadon. Kiam estas du decidantoj, tiu, kiu staras malantaŭ la hejmsstacio estas nomata la *ĉefdecidanto*, kaj la alia estas nomata la *kampdecidanto*.

92. La *ĉefdecidanto* kontrolas la konkurson, decidas pri frapumoj kaj malfrapumoj, kaj juĝas ĉu frapoj estas leĝaj aŭ neleĝaj.

93. La *kampdecidanto* decidas pri eliĝoj kaj eligoj, ĉe kaj inter la stacioj, escepte ke la *ĉefdecidanto* rajtas dum specialaj ludoj decidi pri eliĝoj inter tria stacio kaj la hejmsstacio.

94. Nek ludantestro nek iu ajn ludanto havas la rajton esprimi dubon pri la praveco aŭ justeco de la intencoj aŭ decidoj de la decidanto. Se la estro kredas ke la decidanto ne prave interpretis la regularon, estas permesate ke li demandu pri sole ĉi tiu interpretado.

The National League  
of Professional Base Ball Clubs  
ST. JAMES BUILDING, 1125 BROADWAY  
New York, N. Y.

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

June 1st, 1908.

I hereby certify that  
Spalding's Official National  
League Ball has been the  
adopted and only official ball  
of the National League since  
1876. This ball must be used  
in all Championship Games.

*Harry P. Quinn*

Pres't National League.

# The Spalding "Official National League Ball

Has a Record Unparalleled in Base Ball  
History

Adopted by the  
**National League**  
as its *Official Ball*  
and used by it exclusively for 32 years

Adopted by the  
**Eastern League**  
as its *Official Ball*  
and used by it exclusively for 22 years

Adopted by the  
**New England League**  
as its *Official Ball*  
and used by it exclusively for 22 years

Adopted by the  
**New York State League**  
as its *Official Ball*  
and used by it exclusively for 13 years

Adopted by the  
**California State League**  
as its *Official Ball*  
and used by it exclusively for 10 years

Adopted by the  
**Indiana-Illinois-Iowa League**  
as its *Official Ball*  
and used by it exclusively for 9 years

Adopted by the  
**Pacific Coast League**  
as its *Official Ball*  
and used by it exclusively for 7 years

Adopted by the  
**Central League**  
as its *Official Ball*  
and used by it exclusively for 7 years

Adopted by the  
**Western Association**  
as its *Official Ball*  
and used by it exclusively for 7 years

Adopted by the  
**Northwestern League**  
as its *Official Ball*  
and used by it exclusively for 6 years

Adopted by the  
**South Atlantic League**  
as its *Official Ball*  
and used by it exclusively for 6 years

Adopted by the  
**Virginia League**  
as its *Official Ball*  
and used by it exclusively for 6 years

Adopted by the  
**Ohio-Pennsylvania League**  
as its *Official Ball*  
and used by it exclusively for 6 years

Adopted by the  
**Central Association**  
as its *Official Ball*  
and used by it exclusively for 5 years

Adopted by the  
**Wisconsin-Illinois Association**  
as its *Official Ball*  
and used by it exclusively for 4 years

Adopted by the  
**South Michigan Association**  
as its *Official Ball*  
and used by it exclusively for 3 years

Adopted by the  
**Pennsylvania-West Virginia As**  
as its *Official Ball*  
and used by it exclusively for 2 years

Adopted by the  
**Ohio State League**  
as its *Official Ball*  
and used by it exclusively for 2 years

In addition to the above list, the Spalding "Official National League" Ball has been adopted for  
or more years by over one hundred other Professional and Amateur Leagues. The Spalding League  
Ball is in universal use by all the leading college and school teams throughout the United States.

When to the above is added every foreign league on the face of the earth where Base Ball  
played, including Canada, Mexico, England, Cuba, Porto Rico, Hawaii, Japan, Australia, India,  
South American Republics and South Africa, some idea may be conveyed of the universal recognition  
accorded to the Spalding "Official National League" Ball.

# The Spalding "OFFICIAL National League" Ball

Is in a class by itself. It has no rival, even in approximate excellence. It has attained a degree of perfection in manufacture where the genius of man seems unable to conceive of any design for its improvement. The Spalding Ball has reached this high stage of development from very modest beginnings. Time was when American boys had to be satisfied with a base ball composed of a slice from a rubber shoe, some yarn from their dad's woolen sock and a cover made of leather bought from the village cobbler and deftly wrapped and sewed on by their patient mother, after her day's work was done. But that time is no more; for, whatever may be true of the doughnuts and pies that "mother used to make,"—and we all remember how good they were—the home-made creations of our maternal ancestry in the base ball line had to give way when the house of A. G. Spalding & Bros. entered that field, and long ago the **Spalding "Official National League" Ball** distanced all competition in the race for popular supremacy.

The game of base ball has become our National Game because its integrity has been preserved through many years. For identically the same reason, the **Spalding "Official National League" Ball** has won its place in the high esteem of all devotees of the sport. Like the game in which it is used, its integrity is above suspicion.

It is well for the youth of America to learn the lesson that while the cheapest things are very seldom the best things, the best are always the cheapest in the end. The price of the genuine **Spalding "Official National League" Ball** is **\$1.25** each—no more and no less. The market abounds with so-called "League Balls," all listed at \$1.25 each, for the sole purpose of deceiving the purchaser and enabling the "just as good" dealer to work the discount scheme on the boy who is not posted.

This is the reason why bright boys always insist upon the Spalding Ball and decline to accept any substitute. To many parents, a ball is a ball; but to the American lad who knows, only a Spalding Ball is the genuine and Official Ball of the game, and substitution of "something equally as good" does not go with him, for he has learned that to become a good ball player and get the greatest pleasure out of the game, he must use the same ball that all the leading professional players

use—and this is the **Spalding "Official National League" Ball.**

*A. G. Spalding & Bros*

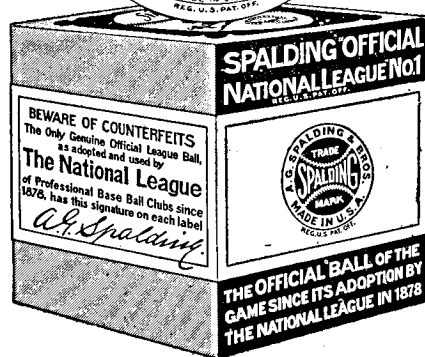


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THE SPALDING



TRADE-MARK

GUARANTEES  
QUALITY

# Spalding "Official National League" Ball

Official Ball  
of the Game  
for over  
Thirty Years



ADOPTED by the National League in 1878, and the only ball used in Championship games since that time. Each ball wrapped in tinfoil, packed in a separate box, and sealed in accordance with the latest League regulations. Warranted to last a full game when used under ordinary conditions.

No. 1. Each, \$1.25

Per Dozen, \$15.00

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# Gold Medal Autograph Bats

FOR THE PAST THIRTY YEARS, or since our Base Ball Bat Factory was established, we have turned out special model bats to suit the leading players of the prominent professional leagues, and our records will show hundreds of different bats made in accordance with the ideas of the individual player, many of whom have been league record-makers. The models that have been adopted have been duplicated by us from time to time as they have required additional bats, and in hundreds of cases we have been requested to furnish to other players duplicate bats that have been made for and used by well-known players. In order to satisfy the ever-increasing demand from our customers for bats of the same models as used by the leading players, we have obtained permission from many of the leading batters of the country to include in our line of high grade bats these Gold Medal "Autograph" Bats, bearing their signature. Space will not permit a description of all the various models, but the following models have been selected as examples of what we are producing in this special "Players' Autograph" Bat Department.

No. 100. PLAIN OIL FINISH. Each, \$1.00

*Frank L. Chance*

**Autograph Model**  
This is a very large Bat with a fairly thick handle. Bats supplied will not weigh less than 45 nor over 48 ounces. Length about 35 inches.



*Fred L. Glavin*

**Autograph Model**  
This is a large Bat, the same length as the Chance Model, with less weight but more evenly distributed, and not quite as thick handle. Bats will not weigh less than 41 nor over 44 ounces. Length about 35 inches.



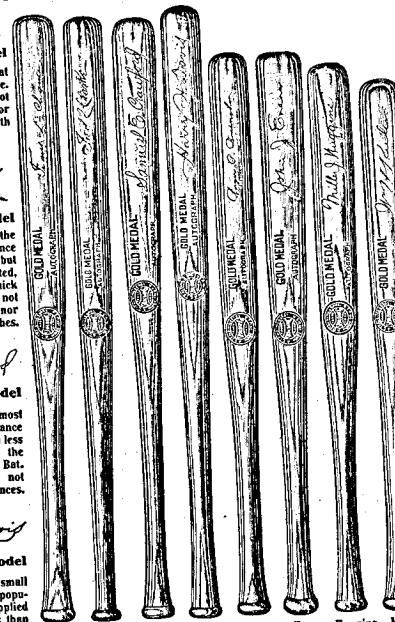
*Samuel C. Crawford*

**Autograph Model**  
Also a large Bat, almost the length of the Chance Model, but with much less wood, especially in the handle part of the Bat. Bats supplied will not weigh less than 41 nor over 44 ounces.



*Henry G. Davis*

**Autograph Model**  
A well balanced small handle Bat of very popular model. Bats supplied will not weigh less than 35 nor over 41 ounces.



Chance Model   Clarke Model   Crawford Model   Davis Model   Evers Model   Huggins Model   Keeler Model

*Roger T. Bruns*

**Autograph Model**

This Bat is somewhat shorter than the Chance Model, medium thick handle and rounded end. Bats supplied will not weigh less than 41 nor over 43 ounces. Length about 32 1/2 inches.



*John J. Egan*

**Autograph Model**

A symmetrically shaped Bat, good bulk, medium thick handle. Bats supplied will not weigh less than 41 nor more than 43 ounces.



*Miller J. Huggins*

**Autograph Model**

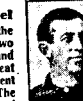
A short Bat with a small handle, but with good bulk in the balance of the Bat. Bats supplied will not weigh less than 39 nor over 41 ounces.



*Wm. F. Keeler*

**Autograph Model**

This Model and the Chance Bat touch the two extremes in models and weights used by the great majority of prominent professional players. The Keeler Model is short and has fairly thin handle. Bats supplied will not weigh less than 36 nor over 39 ounces. Length about 31 inches.



We can also supply on special orders Donlin, Stone and Oakes Models.

**CORRESPONDENCE**—If you wish any particular model bat, and will describe the bat you require, the length, weight and full description of same, and address any of our branch stores, the matter will be taken up, with the hope of furnishing our customers with the exact model and style and weight of bat they require. This will come under our special "Players' Autograph" Bat Department. This entire department is looked after by the manager of our Professional League Base Ball Department, who is familiar with most of the types of models used by the leading players, and to whom will be referred any unusual model. At least two weeks' time is required to make bats after customer's own model.

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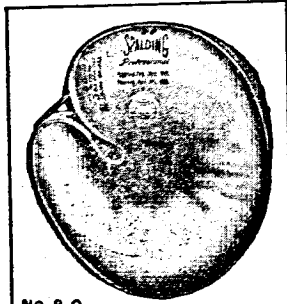


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## Spalding "Professional" Catchers' Mitt

Pat. Sept. 23, 1906

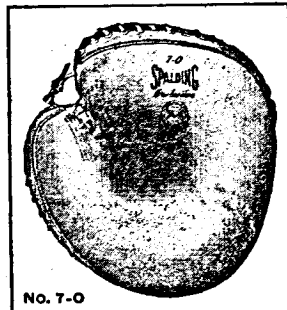


No. 8-O

No. 8-O. Face of white buck, specially selected and best quality procurable. Sides and back of finest quality calfskin; hand formed patent padding of best hair felt; reinforced and laced at thumb; leather laced back; strap-and-buckle fastening. Each, \$7.00

## Spalding "Perfection" Catchers' Mitt

Pat. Jan. 2, 1906, Sept. 29, 1906



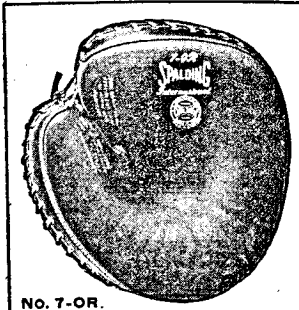
No. 7-O

No. 7-O. Made of best quality brown calfskin throughout; patent combination molded face; patent hand formed padding of best hair felt, making a perfect pocket without any breaking in; leather laced back and thumb; strap-and-buckle fastening. Each, \$6.00

ALL STYLES MADE IN RIGHTS AND LEFTS

## Spalding "International" Catchers' Mitt

Pat. Jan. 2, 1906, Sept. 23, 1906

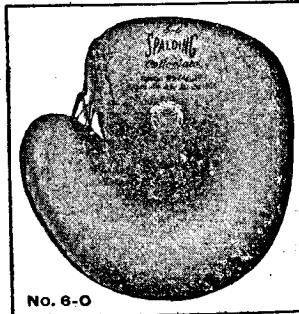


No. 7-OR

No. 7-OR. Made of superior quality black calfskin; patent combination molded face; leather laced back and thumb. Patent hand formed padding of best hair felt, making a perfect pocket without any breaking in; strap-and-buckle fastening. Each, \$6.00

## Spalding "Collegiate" Catchers' Mitt

Molded Face. Pat. Jan. 2, 1906, Sept. 29, 1906



No. 6-O

No. 6-O. Made of special olive colored leather, excellent quality, perfectly tanned to enable us to produce the necessary "pocket," with an absolutely smooth surface on face; hand formed felt padding; leather laced back and thumb; strap-and-buckle fastening. Each, \$5.00

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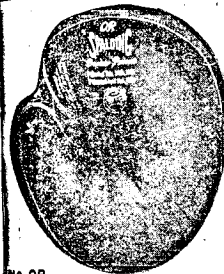
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## Spalding "Decker Patent" Catchers' Mitt

Black leather; heavy sole leather finger protector on back; strap-and-buckle fastening; reinforced and laced at thumb; patent laced back.

No. OR. Each, \$2.50



No. OR

## Spalding "Inter-City" Catchers' Mitt

Face of brown velvet tanned leather; strap-and-buckle fastening; reinforced and laced at thumb; patent laced back.

No. OA. Each, \$2.50



No. OA

## Spalding "Semi-Pro" Catchers' Mitt

Black leather; strap-and-buckle fastening; reinforced and laced at thumb; patent laced back.

No. IR. Each, \$2.00

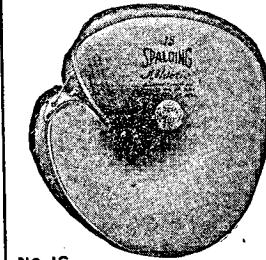


No. IR

## Spalding "Athletic" Catchers' Mitt

Face of smoked horsehide; correctly padded, reinforced and laced at thumb; patent laced back; strap-and-buckle fastening.

No. IS. Each, \$2.00



No. IS

## Spalding "Back-Stop" Catchers' Mitt

Good quality special tanned buff colored leather face; correctly padded; strap-and-buckle fastening; reinforced and laced at thumb; patent laced back.

No. IC. Each, \$1.50

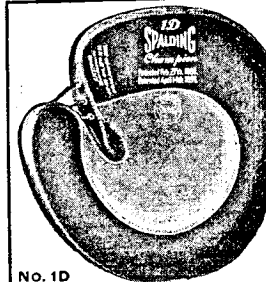


No. IC

## Spalding "Champion" Catchers' Mitt

Black face with special buff leather reinforcement on palm; strap-and-buckle fastening; reinforced and laced at thumb.

No. ID. Each, \$1.25



No. ID

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# Spalding "League Special"

Spalding "League Special"  
No. AX Basemen's Mitt



NO. AX

Special professional model. Made of absolutely finest quality white tanned buckskin, face, back and lining; leather lacing all around; strap-and-buckle fastening.

No. AX. Each, \$4.00

Spalding "League Special"  
No. BXR Basemen's Mitt



NO. BXR

Made of specially selected finest quality black calfskin, face, back and lining; leather lacing all around; strap-and-buckle fastening.

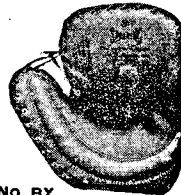
No. BXR. Each, \$4.00

## Basemen's Mitts

It is in the Spalding Basemen's Mitts that the full advantages of the special "molded face" feature can be seen and appreciated. These mitts, which from the very moment they are put into play should adapt themselves to the conformation of the hand, cannot be simply slapped together without regard to shape. The leather in the face must first of all be most carefully selected, and only the very best portions picked out for the peculiar stretching and molding process which goes so far towards making Spalding Basemen's Mitts the perfect articles they are. Then the padding must be shaped properly by hand to form the necessary "pocket," and after that the other special features, only found in our goods, must be added, in order to make them worthy to bear the Spalding Trade-Mark.

ALL STYLES MADE IN  
RIGHTS AND LEFTS

Spalding "League Special"  
No. BX Basemen's Mitt



NO. BX

Made of fine selected and specially padded brown calfskin, face, back and lining; strap-and-buckle fastening; leather lacing all around; double row of stitching on heel.

No. BX. Each, \$4.00

Spalding "League Special"  
No. BXS Basemen's Mitt



NO. BXS

Special professional model. Made of finest selected brown calfskin, face, back and lining; leather lacing all around; strap-and-buckle fastening.

No. BXS. Each, \$4.00

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# Spalding Basemen's Mitts

Spalding "Professional"  
Basemen's Mitt



NO. CO

Made of very durable olive calfskin, face, back and lining. Correctly padded and leather laced all around and at thumb. Strap-and-buckle fastening.

No. CO. Each, \$3.00

Spalding "Amateur"  
Basemen's Mitt



NO. CXS

Brown buck leather face, special tanned leather back and lining. Correctly padded; laced all around and at thumb. Strap-and-buckle fastening.

No. CXS. Each, \$2.00

Spalding "Semi-Pro"  
Basemen's Mitt

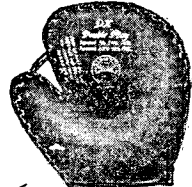


NO. CX

Face of specially tanned slate-color leather, back of firm tanned brown leather, laced all around and at thumb; extra well padded at wrist and thumb. Strap-and-buckle fastening.

No. CX. Each, \$2.50

Spalding "Double Play"  
Basemen's Mitt



NO. DX

Men's size. Made of oak tanned specially selected leather, laced all around and at thumb. Strap-and-buckle fastening. Very easy fitting and nicely padded mitt.

No. DX. Each, \$1.50

Spalding "Amateur"  
Basemen's Mitt (Black)



NO. CXR

Made with black calfskin face, black leather back and lining. Properly padded; laced all around and at thumb. Strap-and-buckle fastening.

No. CXR. Each, \$2.00

Spalding "League Jr."  
Basemen's Mitt



NO. EX

Made of good quality black smooth leather, laced all around and at thumb. Suitably padded and will give very good service. Strap-and-buckle fastening.

No. EX. Each, \$1.00

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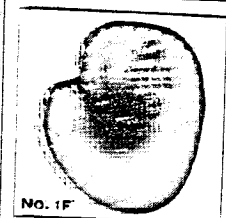
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No. 1F

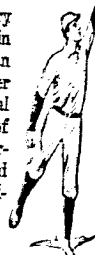


Shows back of No. 1F Mitt

## Spalding Fielders' Mitts

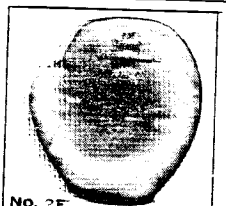
### Spalding "League Extra" Pitchers' and Basemen's Mitt

Made especially for Pitchers, and a very satisfactory style also for Basemen; in fact, this is the nearest approach to an all around base ball mitt that has ever been put out. Made with face of special quality white buck, and the balance of mitt with special brown calfskin. Correctly padded and without hump. Laced all around and at thumb. Strap-and-buckle fastening.



No. 1F. Each, \$3.50

### Spalding "League Special" Fielders' Mitts



No. 2F

The easiest, most pliable and best made fielders' mitt ever made. Moulded brown calfskin face; extra full thumb; laced; leather lined. Strap-and-buckle fastening.

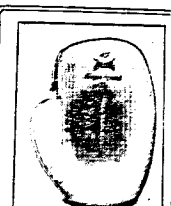
No. 2F. Each, \$3.00



No. 3F

This mitt is made of specially tanned black calfskin; padded with best felt; reinforced and laced at thumb; leather lined. Strap-and-buckle fastening.

No. 3F. Each, \$3.00



No. 4F

Made of the very best and softest white tanned buckskin; the thumb and at wrist is extra well padded; best thumb; leather lined. Strap-and-buckle fastening.

No. 4F. Each, \$3.00

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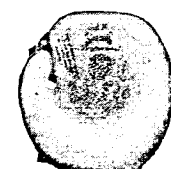
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## Spalding Fielders' Mitts

### Spalding "Professional" Fielders' Mitt

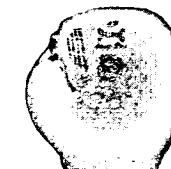


No. 5F

Style much improved; made of specially tanned drab leather, well padded with fine felt; leather lined and carefully sewed and finished; laced thumb. Strap-and-buckle fastening.

No. 5F. Each, \$2.00

### Spalding "Semi-Pro" Fielders' Mitt

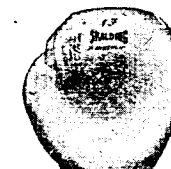


No. 6F

Face made of white tanned buckskin, brown leather back; leather lined; laced thumb. Constructed throughout in a most substantial manner. Strap-and-buckle fastening.

No. 6F. Each, \$1.50

### Spalding "Amateur" Fielders' Mitt

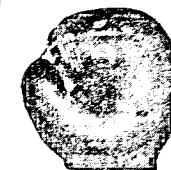


No. 7F

Face of a good quality pearl colored leather, with olive leather back, well padded and leather lined; reinforced and laced at thumb. Strap-and-buckle fastening.

No. 7F. Each, \$1.00

### Spalding "Amateur" Fielders' Mitt (Black)

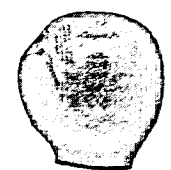


No. 8F

Good quality black tanned smooth leather, well padded; leather lined; reinforced and laced at thumb. Strap-and-buckle fastening.

No. 8F. Each, \$1.00

### Spalding "League Jr." Fielders' Mitt

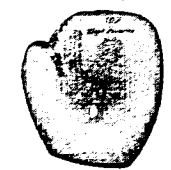


No. 9F

Very popular boys' mitt. Made of oak tanned smooth leather, well padded; reinforced and laced at thumb.

No. 9F. Each, 50c.

### Spalding "Boys' Favorite" Fielders' Mitt



No. 10F

Made of special tanned white leather, is well padded and substantially made; laced at thumb.

No. 10F. Each, 25c.

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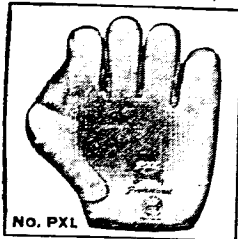
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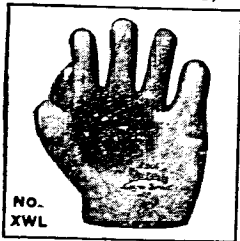
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Spalding "Professional" Infielders' Glove (FULL LEATHER LINED)



Made on lines suggested by prominent professional players. Buckskin used in its construction is the finest obtainable. Heavily padded around edges and little finger. Made extra long to protect the wrist. Leather lined throughout. No. PXL. Each, \$3.50

Spalding "League Special" Infielders' Glove (FULL LEATHER LINED)



Made throughout of specially tanned calfskin. Padded with best quality felt. Made extra long to protect wrist. Highest quality workmanship throughout. Leather lined throughout. No. XWL. Each, \$3.00

# Spalding Infielders' Gloves

All the gloves described below are made regularly with Web of leather between thumb and first finger, which can be cut out very easily if not required.



Illustrating Inverted Beams  
All Spalding Infielders' Gloves are made with our patented inverted seams between fingers, adding considerably to the durability of the gloves.  
Patented Mar. 24 1914

Spalding "Professional" Infielders' Glove (NOT LEATHER LINED)  
Same glove in every particular as No. PXL, except not leather lined.  
No. PX. Each, \$3.00

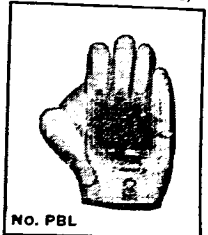
Spalding "League Extra" Infielders' Glove (NOT LEATHER LINED)  
Same glove in every particular as No. RXL, except not leather lined.  
No. RX. Each, \$3.00

Spalding "League Extra" Infielders' Glove (FULL LEATHER LINED)



Finest quality black calf. Made on professional model. Quality of material and workmanship, also general design similar to No. PXL. An absolutely highest quality infielders' glove. Leather lined throughout.  
No. RXL. Each, \$3.50

Spalding "Professional Jr." Infielders' Glove (FULL LEATHER LINED)



Our best youths' glove, professional style. Made throughout of selected velvet tanned buckskin. Quality of material, workmanship and style same as No. PXL but men's glove; an article of particular merit. Leather lined throughout.  
No. PBL. Each, \$2.50

ALL STYLES MADE IN RIGHTS AND LEFTS

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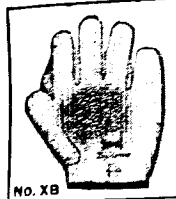
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# SPALDING INFIELDBERS' GLOVES

All the Gloves described below are made regularly with web of leather between thumb and first finger, which can be cut out very easily if not required.

All Spalding Infielders' Gloves are made with our patented inverted seams between fingers, adding considerably to the durability of the gloves. Pat. Mar. 24 1914



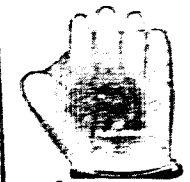
Spalding "Boys' Special" Infielders' Glove (Full Leather Lined)

Boys' professional style; good quality special tanned white leather, webbed seams; leather lined throughout.

No. XB. Each, \$1.00

Spalding "Public School" Infielders' Glove (Leather Lined)

Full size glove, white tanned leather, correctly padded; inside hump; palm leather lined.  
No. 12. Each, 75c.



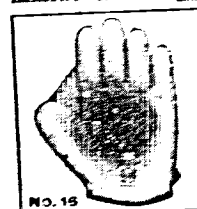
Spalding "League Jr." Infielders' Glove (Leather Lined)



No. 12R

Men's size. Black smooth tanned leather, lightly padded, but extra long; palm leather lined.  
No. 12R. Each, 75c.

Spalding "Junior" Infielders' Glove (Leather Lined)



No. 15

Full size, extra tanned leather, lightly padded, but extra long; palm leather lined.  
No. 15. Each, 50c.

Spalding "Youths" Infielders' Glove

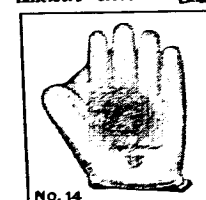


No. 17

Good size, special tanned smooth tanned leather, nicely padded and inside hump.

No. 17. Each, 50c.

Spalding "Boys' Amateur" Infielders' Glove (Leather Lined)



No. 14

Youths' professional style. Special tanned white leather, correctly padded, and inside hump; palm leather lined.  
No. 14. Each, 50c.

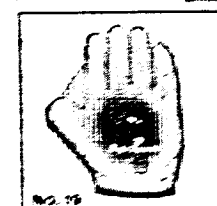
Spalding "Boys' Own" Infielders' Glove (Leather Lined)



No. 18

Made of the tanned leather, correctly padded; palm leather lined.  
No. 18. Each, 25c.

Spalding "Boys' Favorite" Infielders' Glove (Leather Lined)



No. 19

Special tanned white leather, lightly padded and inside hump; palm leather lined.  
No. 19. Each, 25c.

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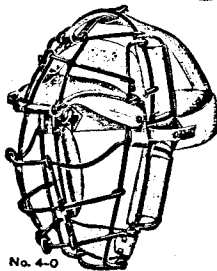


TRADE-MARK

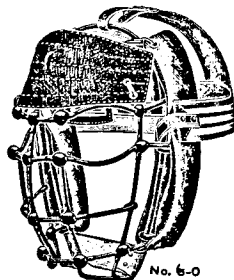
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QUALITY

# Spalding Base Ball Masks

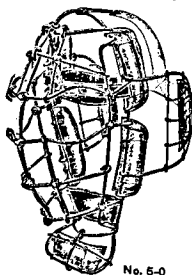
Safest and  
Best



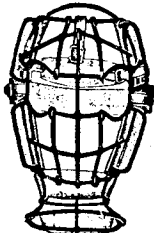
No. 4-0



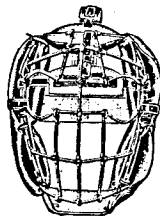
No. 6-0



No. 5-0



No. 3-0



No. 0-P



No. OX

**Spalding "Sun Protecting" Mask**  
No. 4-0. Equipped with patent molded leather sun-shade, protecting the eyes without obstructing the view. Made throughout of the finest steel wire, extra heavy black finish. Fitted with molded leather chin-strap, improved design; hair-filled pads, including forehead pad and special elastic head-band. Each, \$4.00

**Spalding "Special Soldered" Mask**  
No. 6-0. Each crossing of the wires very heavily soldered. Extra heavy wire frame, black finish; continuous padding on sides, special forehead pad and molded leather chin-piece; special elastic head-band and detachable cloth sun-shade. Each, \$4.00

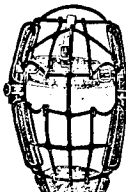
**Spalding Umpires' Mask**  
No. 5-0. For umpires. Equipped with neck protecting attachment and also a special ear protection, nicely padded, making it the safest and most convenient style to use. Each, \$5.00

**Spalding "Neck Protecting" Mask**  
No. 3-0. The neck protecting arrangement is made so as not to interfere in the slightest with free movements while at the same time it affords absolute protection to the neck. Finest, steel wire, extra heavy and black finish to prevent reflection of light. Comfortable hair-filled pads of improved design, including forehead pad and special elastic head-strap. Each, \$3.50

**Spalding "National Association" Mask**  
No. 2-0. Extra heavy best black annealed steel wire. Hair-filled padding of improved design, including forehead pad, and molded leather chin-strap, special elastic head band. Each, \$2.50

**Spalding "Semi-Pro" League Mask**  
No. 0-P. Extra heavy best black annealed steel wire. Special continuous side pads, leather covered, hair-filled, special forehead pad; molded leather chin-strap; elastic head-band. Each, \$2.50

**Spalding "Regulation League" Catchers' Masks**  
No. O-X. Men's size; heavy soft annealed steel wire, finished in black. Improved leather covered pads, including forehead pad and molded leather chin-strap. Each, \$2.00  
No. OXB. Best grade youths' size mask, heavy black finished soft annealed steel wire, and similar in quality throughout to our OX, but smaller in size. Each, \$1.75  
No. O. Men's size; heavy annealed steel wire, bright finish. Leather pads, including forehead pad and molded leather chin-strap. Each, \$1.50



No. 2-0



No. 0X



No. O

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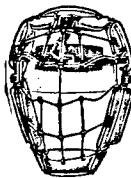
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GUARANTEES  
QUALITY

## Spalding "Amateur" Masks



No. A



No. B

No. A. Men's size, black enameled steel wire, leather covered pads, forehead pad and molded chin-strap. Each, \$1.00

**Spalding "Boys' Amateur" No. B Mask**  
No. B. Youths' size, black enameled steel wire, and similar in quality throughout to No. A, but smaller in size. Each, \$1.00

## Spalding "Regulation" No. L Mask



No. L

No. L. Bright wire. Men's size; same style as our Amateur Mask, but without head or chin-piece. Leather covered pads. Each, 75c.

## Spalding "Youths'" Masks



No. C



No. D

No. C. Bright wire, leather covered pads with wide elastic head-strap, leather strap-and-buckle. Each, 50c.

No. D. Bright wire. Slightly smaller in size than No. C. A substantial mask for boys. Each, 25c.

## Spalding Inflated Body Protectors

We were the first to introduce an inflated body protector, made under the Gray patent, and the method used then has been retained in the improved styles listed below with the addition of a special break at the bottom which makes them more pliable and convenient. Made of best rubber, covered with special fabric, inflated with air. When not in use can be rolled into a very small package after air is let out.

No. 4-0. Special Professional League Protector. Special extra strong white covering, with bound edges. Inflated. Full size. Used by practically all of the catchers in the National, American and other professional leagues. \$10.00

No. 3-0. Intercollegiate Protector. Covering of special imported material. Inflated. Full size. Each, \$9.00

No. 2-0. Minor League Protector. Covering of very durable material and made in the best possible manner. Inflated. Full size. Each, \$7.50

No. 0. City League Protector. Slightly narrower model than No. 2-0. Covering of very durable material. Inflated. Each, \$5.00

No. 1. Amateur Catchers' Protector. Same size as No. 0. Brown, special quality covering. Inflated. Each, \$4.00

No. M. Interscholastic Catchers' Protector; very well made. Inflated. Each, \$3.50

No. 2. Youths' Catchers' Protector; good size. Inflated. Each, \$3.00

**Spalding Umpires' Body Protectors**  
No. L. Inflated; large size, best quality. Each, \$10.00

No. S. Inflated; special design, best quality. Each, \$10.00

Give length and width required when ordering umpires' body protectors.

No. 33. Spalding Catchers' Leg Guards. Pair, \$6.00

Give length and width required when ordering umpires' body protectors.

No. 33. Spalding Catchers' Leg Guards. Pair, \$6.00

Give length and width required when ordering umpires' body protectors.

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Give length and width required when ordering umpires' body protectors.



ROGER BRESNAHAN WEARING SPALDING LEG GUARDS

## Spalding Leg Guards for Base Ball Catchers

As supplied to Roger Bresnahan, manager-catcher of St. Louis National League

Club, and to other prominent league catchers. Knee guard of molded sole leather; leg piece padded with reeds; light and strong; special ankle pads as protection from sharp spikes

Covered with special quality white buck dressed leather.

No. 33. Spalding Catchers' Leg Guards. Pair, \$6.00

No. 33. Spalding Catchers' Leg Guards. Pair, \$6.00

No. 33. Spalding Catchers' Leg Guards. Pair, \$6.00

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No. 33. Spalding Catchers' Leg Guards. Pair, \$6.00

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# Why Spalding Uniforms are Best

Because they are actually cut from measurements in the same manner as high class custom clothing, after making allowances necessary in an athletic outfit, and are not cut after block patterns simply to lessen manufacturing cost.

Because we make them ourselves in our own well ventilated and sanitary factories, the goods never leaving our own establishment from the time it comes in from the mill in a piece until it goes out a finished garment ready for the Base Ball Player to put on.

## THE INTERSCHOLASTIC UNIFORM No. 2

Colors: White, Blue Gray, Brown Gray, Dark Gray, Black, Green, Maroon, Navy Blue, Brown, and Cardinal

Made of same grade of material as our higher priced uniforms, but of lighter weight. This is one of our most popular suits and will give the best of satisfaction. Can usually be worn two seasons.

INTERSCHOLASTIC UNIFORM No. 2. Complete, \$9.00  
Net price to clubs ordering for Entire Team, Suit, \$7.50

Interscholastic Shirt, any style  
Interscholastic Pants, any style  
Interscholastic Cap, any style  
Interscholastic Web Belt, No. 47; or, Solid Leather Belt, No. 125; Tan, Orange or Black.  
Interscholastic Stockings, No. 25.

No. 2RC Striped Stockings in stock colors furnished at No Extra Charge if desired.  
Special Colors Extra, 25c. per pair.

We have on hand a special flannel, Royal Purpise, dried particularly for teams connected with the Order of Elias. While we do not recommend that this be made up solid color in suits, still it makes a beautiful combination as trimming on white flannel, and we are making these uniforms now in that way in Nos. 1 and 2 uniforms only.

## THE MINOR LEAGUE UNIFORM No. M

Colors: Navy Blue, Blue Gray, Dark Gray, Brown Gray, and White

We have supplied this uniform in the past to some of the more prominent of the Minor League teams on special order, and it has proven so popular and satisfactory that we have decided to add it to our regular line. Well made of very durable material.

No extra charge for lettering shirts with name of club nor for detachable sleeves. Extra charge for all lettering on caps.

MINOR LEAGUE UNIFORM No. M. Complete, \$9.00  
Net price to clubs ordering for Entire Team, Suit, \$7.50

Minor League Shirt, any style  
Minor League Pants, any style  
Minor League Cap, any style  
Minor League Web Belt, No. 23; or Solid Leather Belt, No. 300; Tan or Black.  
Minor League Stockings No. 1R.

No. 1RC Striped Stockings in stock colors furnished at No Extra Charge if desired.  
Special Colors Extra, 25c. per pair.



HUGH JENNINGS,  
Manager of Detroit American League Team, Winner of the American League Pennant.  
Outfitted Complete by A. G. SPALDING & BROS.

No extra charge for lettering shirts with name of club nor for detachable sleeves. Extra charge for all lettering on caps.



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# SPALDING Base Ball Uniforms

Spalding Uniforms for Amateur and Semi-Professional Base Ball clubs are made in the same careful manner and under exactly the same perfect conditions as the outfits we supply to the professional League Teams; in fact, the Amateur Team secures the benefit of the many special features that we develop from time to time through constant association with the principal league players, little items of construction that do not occur to the ordinary manufacturer, but which make all the difference in the world when it comes to actually wearing the uniforms for ball playing, we incorporate in our Uniforms, without extra charge. The amateur clubs buying Spalding Uniforms get the style, fit and finish of the League outfits, but at prices well within their means.



The Leading Batters of the National and American Leagues shaking hands at the World's Series, 1909.

Both the Pittsburg and Detroit teams outfitted complete by A. G. Spalding & Bros.

## THE CITY LEAGUE UNIFORM No. P

Good quality. In neat and attractive checks, plaids and stripes, also in plain White. Finished like our best quality.

CITY LEAGUE UNIFORM No. P. Complete, \$7.50  
Net price to clubs ordering for Entire Team, Suit, \$6.00

The City League Shirt, any style (See Page 36).  
The City League Pants, any style (See Page 36).  
The City League Cap, any style (See Page 41).  
The City League Web Belt No. 23; or, Solid Leather Belt No. 300; Tan or Black.  
The City League Stockings, No. 3R.

No. 3RC Striped Stockings in stock colors furnished at No Extra Charge if desired.  
Special Colors Extra, 25c. per pair.

## THE CLUB SPECIAL UNIFORM No. 3

Made of good quality flannel in a variety of very desirable patterns. Well finished and a most excellent outfit for amateur clubs.

CLUB SPECIAL UNIFORM No. 3. Complete, \$6.00  
Net price to clubs ordering for Entire Team, Suit, \$5.00

The Club Special Shirt, any style (See Page 36).  
The Club Special Pants, any style (See Page 36).  
The Club Special Cap, any style (See Page 41).  
The Club Special Web Belt No. 23; or, Solid Leather Belt No. 754; Tan, Orange or Black.  
Club Special Stockings, No. 3R.

No. 3RC Striped Stockings in stock colors furnished at No Extra Charge if desired.  
Special Colors Extra, 25c. per pair.

## THE AMATEUR SPECIAL UNIFORM No. 4

Made of good quality cloth, and compares favorably with uniforms of other makers quoted at a much higher price. Very popular with the younger base ball players.

AMATEUR SPECIAL UNIFORM No. 4. Complete, \$5.00  
Net price to clubs ordering for Entire Team, Suit, \$4.00

Amateur Special Shirt, regular style collar only, but either button front or lace (See Page 36).  
Amateur Special Pants, padded (See Page 36).  
Amateur Special Cap, any style (See Page 41).  
Amateur Special Web Belt No. 4; or, Solid Leather Belt No. 754; Tan or Orange.  
Amateur Special Stockings No. 4R.

No. 4RC Striped Stockings furnished, if desired, at No Extra Charge, but in stock colors only.

No extra charge for lettering shirts with name of club nor for detachable sleeves. Extra charge for all lettering on caps.

No extra charge for lettering shirts with name of club nor for detachable sleeves. Extra charge for all lettering on caps.

No extra charge for lettering shirts with name of club nor for detachable sleeves. Extra charge for all lettering on caps.

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## Spalding Junior and Youths' Uniforms

We make a specialty of our Junior and Youths' Uniforms to illustrate to the young player in a practical manner just what we mean by our claims of superiority in uniform manufacture. We use plenty of material in every article—nothing is skimpy; the sewing and finishing is carefully done, and the uniforms not only look well, but they feel comfortable when put on and they give good service even under the roughest kind of usage.

### THE SPALDING JUNIOR UNIFORM No. 5

Colors: Gray, Cardinal, Navy Blue, Blue Gray, Brown-Mixed, and White

This uniform is made expressly for clubs composed of boys and youths, and will stand the hardest kind of wear.

SPALDING JUNIOR UNIFORM No. 5. Complete, \$4.00  
Net price to clubs ordering *white uniforms*. Suit, \$3.00

- Spalding Junior Shirt, style A only
- Spalding Junior Pants, padded
- Spalding Junior Web Belt, No. 4
- Spalding Junior Cap, any style
- Spalding Junior Socks, No. 4R

No. 4R Striped Socks furnished if desired, at No Extra Charge, but in stock colors only.

### THE SPALDING YOUTH'S UNIFORM No. 6

SPALDING YOUTH'S UNIFORM No. 6. Complete, \$1.00  
Very well made of good quality Gray material.

- Spalding Youths' Shirt, style A, untrimmed, button front; with one full button only
- Spalding Youths' Pants, padded only
- Spalding Youths' Cap, styles 21 and 15
- Spalding Youths' Web Belt, No. 5
- Spalding Youths' Socks, No. 4R

No. 4R Striped Socks furnished if desired, at No Extra Charge, but in stock colors only.

**SPECIAL NOTICE**—Where No. 6 Uniforms are ordered **WITHOUT** Socks, we supply the Shirts with either Solid Blue or Red Collars, and with Half Sleeves trimmed all bottom at same price as for regular equipment described above.

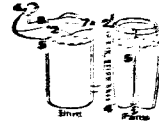


CRUICK WINTERMAN  
New York, Baltimore  
League Base.

No extra charge for lettering club's name on this set for detachable sleeves. Extra charge for all lettering on caps.

No larger sizes than 20-inch waist and 34-inch chest furnished in this uniform. Extra charge for all lettering on caps.

### How to Order Base Ball Uniforms



**To Measure for Shirt.** Measure size of collar. Length of sleeve from shoulder to wrist with arm raised and bent, see diagram. 2 to 4. Around chest 34. Tuck 2 to 3.  
**To Measure for Pants.** Around waist 34. Cut-seam from waist-band to 4 inches below size 2 to 4. Measure from crotch to 4 inches below knee 1 to 4. Around top 22.  
**To Measure for Sock Case.** Length 13 to 21, length around chest 14 to 21, under arm around chest. Measure from center of neck to to armpit 16 and to wrist 14 with the arm raised and bent, as shown in diagram.



Send us by \_\_\_\_\_ Express, C. O. D., \_\_\_\_\_  
City \_\_\_\_\_ Country \_\_\_\_\_ State \_\_\_\_\_  
Quality of Uniform \_\_\_\_\_ Color \_\_\_\_\_ Style of Shirt, Lace or Buttons \_\_\_\_\_  
Extraordinary Service \_\_\_\_\_  
Color of Socks \_\_\_\_\_  
Color of Shoe \_\_\_\_\_  
Color of Cap \_\_\_\_\_  
Color of Stocking \_\_\_\_\_

This bill from us allows of special measurement benefits. Cut and sew, piece of top of stock of proper kind and amount with the necessary as indicated by numbers given and shown in diagram.

**A.G. SPALDING & BROS.**  
STORES IN ALL LARGE CITIES

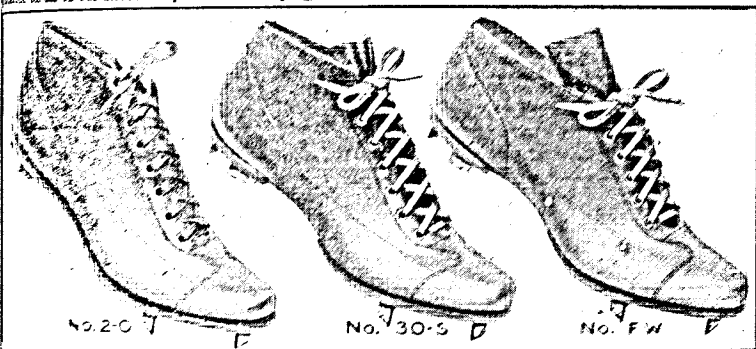
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## Spalding Base Ball Shoes

### Why Spalding Shoes are Best

Because we use the best Kangaroo leather for the top. Because we use the best White Oak leather for the soles. Because we use the finest Hand Made Stated Plates obtainable. Because they are made in our factory, under the direct supervision of experts. Many of the men who are working on our shoes have been in our employ for twenty years and over, and from their expert knowledge and experience, they know just what is required in an athlete's shoe to make it right. In addition to this, we use light weight leather, specially tanned, to give the additional strength so necessary in an athletic shoe. Furthermore, when we say a shoe is "bench made," it is really made throughout by hand by a shoemaker working at a bench in our factory. The soles of all of our shoes are put on carefully by hand.



**SPECIAL NOTICE**—With Base Ball Shoes that are being used continuously or fairly often, a quantity of neat-foot oil or some good fish oil should be applied to the uppers once every week or two near a user to keep them in a nice soft condition. This will also increase the wear of the shoes, as the perspiration from the foot has a tendency to deteriorate the quality of the leather.

### Spalding Highest Quality Base Ball Shoe

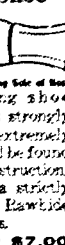
Hand made throughout and of specially selected kangaroo leather. No time or expense has been spared in making this shoe not only the very lightest in quality, but when it comes to detail. The pieces are of the finest hand-forged steel and are firmly pressed to heel and sole.



No. 20. Pair, \$7.00

### Spalding Sprinting Base Ball Shoe

Made of selected kangaroo leather and built on our famous running shoe last. This shoe is strongly made, and, while extremely light in weight, will be found substantial in construction. Hand sewed and a strictly bench made shoe. Rawhide thong laces.



No. 30-S. Pair, \$7.00

### Spalding "Featherweight" Base Ball Shoe

The lightest Base Ball Shoe ever made. Size of Shoe—5 6 7 8 9. Weight (oz.) 13 14 15 20 25 31. (Owing to the lightness and fineness of its construction, it is suitable for the exacting demands of the fastest players, but as a light weight durable shoe for general use or for the ordinary player, we recommend our No. 30-S, which will give better wearing service. Hand sewed and a strictly bench made shoe. Rawhide thong laces.

No. FW. Pair, \$7.00

**A.G. SPALDING & BROS.**  
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ACCEPT NO SUBSTITUTE THE SPALDING TRADE-MARK GUARANTEES QUALITY



No. 0

No. 35

No. 37

### Spalding Club Special

Carefully selected satin calfskin, machine sewed, very substantially constructed, and a first-class shoe in every particular. Steel plates riveted to heel and sole.

No. 0. Per pair, \$5.00

### Spalding Amateur Special

Made of good quality calfskin, machine sewed; a serviceable and durable shoe, and one we can specially recommend. Plates riveted to heel and sole.

No. 35. Per pair, \$3.50

### Spalding Junior

A leather shoe, made on regular base ball shoe last. Plates riveted to heel and sole. An excellent shoe for the money, but not **Guaranteed.**

No. 37. Per pair, \$2.50

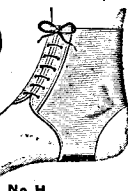
### Juvenile Base Ball Shoes

These shoes are made on special boys' size lasts which we have had made similar to those that we use in our regular men's shoes. The shoes are made in the Spalding Factory and in exactly the same careful manner as our regular line of men's shoes. Good quality material throughout and steel plates.

No. 38. Furnished in boys' sizes, 12 to 5 inclusive only. Pair, \$2.00



Patented July 14, 1906  
No. 892064



No. H

### The Spalding Improved Ankle Supporter

Improved on original Hackey patent, of which A. G. Spalding & Bros. were the sole licensees.

Worn over or under stocking and support the ankle admirably, while not interfering in any way with free movements. Relieve pain immediately and cure a sprain in a remarkably short time. In ordering, give size of shoe worn.

No. H. Made of soft tanned leather, best quality. There is no seam in the back of this supporter, and the leather is specially shaped to fit back of foot snugly over heel. Pair, \$1.00

No. SH. Good quality sheepskin, well made. .50  
No. CH. Black duck, lined and bound. .25

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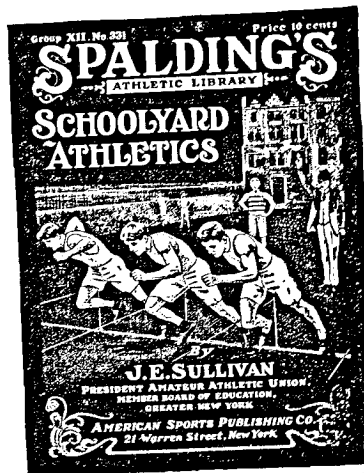
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# Schoolyard Athletics

By J. E. SULLIVAN

President Amateur Athletic Union;  
Member Board of Education Greater New York.



THE great interest in athletics that has developed in the public schools within recent years has led to the compilation of this book with a view to the systemiza-

tion of the various events that form the distinctively athletic feature of school recreation. With its aid any teacher should be able to conduct a successful meet, while the directions given for becoming expert in the various lines will appeal to the pupil. Some of the leading athletes have contributed chapters on their specialties: Ray Ewry, holder of the world's high jump record, tells how to practice for that event; Harry Hillman, holder of the hurdle and three-legged records, gives hints on hurdle racing and three-legged racing; Martin Sheridan, all-around champion of America, gives directions for putting the shot; Harry F. Porter, high jump expert, describes how to become proficient in that event. The book is illustrated with photos taken especially for it in public school yards.

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# Standard Policy

A Standard Quality must be inseparably linked to a Standard Policy. Without a definite and Standard Mercantile Policy, it is impossible for a manufacturer to long maintain a Standard Quality.

To market his goods through the jobber, a manufacturer must provide a profit for the jobber as well as the retail dealer. To meet these conditions of Dual Profits, the manufacturer is obliged to set a proportionately high list price on his goods to the consumer.

To enable the glib salesman, when booking his orders, to figure out attractive profits to both the jobber and retailer, these high list prices are absolutely essential; but their real purpose will have been served when the manufacturer has secured his order from the jobber, and the jobber has secured his order from the retailer.

However, these deceptive high list prices are not fair to the consumer, who does not, and, in reality, is not ever expected to pay these fancy list prices.

When the season opens for the sale of such goods, with their misleading but alluring high list prices, the retailer begins to realize his responsibilities, and grapples with the situation as best he can, by offering "special discounts," which vary with local trade conditions.

Under this system of merchandising, the profits to both the manufacturer and the jobber are assured; but as there is no stability maintained in the prices to the consumer, the keen competition amongst the local dealers invariably leads to a demoralized cutting of prices by which the profits of the retailer are practically eliminated.

This demoralization always reacts on the manufacturer. The jobber insists on lower, and still lower, prices. The manufacturer in his turn, meets this demand for the lowering of prices by the only way open to him, viz.: the cheapening and degrading of the quality of his product.

The foregoing conditions became so intolerable that, ten years ago, in 1899, A. G. Spalding & Bros. determined to rectify this demoralization in the Athletic Goods Trade, and inaugurated what has since become known as "The Spalding Policy."

The "Spalding Policy" eliminates the jobber entirely, so far as Spalding Goods are concerned, and the retail dealer secures his supply of Spalding Athletic Goods direct from the manufacturer under a restricted retail price arrangement by which the retail dealer is assured a fair, legitimate and certain profit on all Spalding Athletic Goods, and the consumer is assured a Standard Quality and is protected from imposition.

The "Spalding Policy" is decidedly for the interest and protection of the users of Athletic Goods, and acts in two ways:

FIRST—The user is assured of genuine Official Standard Athletic Goods, and the same fixed prices to everybody.

SECOND—As manufacturers, we can proceed with confidence in purchasing at the proper time, the very best raw materials required in the manufacture of our various goods, well ahead of their respective seasons, and this enables us to provide the necessary quantity and absolutely maintain the Spalding Standard of Quality.

All retail dealers handling Spalding Athletic Goods are required to supply consumers at our regular printed catalogue prices—neither more nor less—the same prices that similar goods are sold for in our New York, Chicago and other stores.

All Spalding dealers, as well as users of Spalding Athletic Goods, are treated exactly alike, and no special rebates or discriminations are allowed to anyone.

Positively, nobody; not even officers, managers, salesmen or other employes of A. G. Spalding & Bros., or any of their relatives or personal friends, can buy Spalding Athletic Goods at a discount from the regular catalogue prices.

This, briefly, is the "Spalding Policy," which has already been in successful operation for the past ten years, and will be indefinitely continued.

In other words, "The Spalding Policy" is a "square deal" for everybody.

A. G. SPALDING & BROS.

By *A. G. Spalding*  
PRESIDENT.

# Standard Quality

An article that is universally given the appellation "Standard" is thereby conceded to be the Criterion, to which are compared all other things of a similar nature. For instance, the Gold Dollar of the United States is the Standard unit of currency, because it must legally contain a specific proportion of pure gold, and the fact of its being Genuine is **guaranteed** by the Government Stamp thereon. As a protection to the users of this currency against counterfeiting and other tricks, considerable money is expended in maintaining a Secret Service Bureau of Experts. Under the law, citizen manufacturers must depend to a great extent upon Trade-Marks and similar devices to protect themselves against counterfeit products—without the aid of "Government Detectives" or "Public Opinion" to assist them.

Consequently the "Consumer's Protection" against misrepresentation and "inferior quality" rests entirely upon the integrity and responsibility of the "Manufacturer."

A. G. Spalding & Bros. have, by their rigorous attention to "Quality," for thirty-three years, caused their Trade-Mark to become known throughout the world as a Guarantee of Quality as dependable in their field as the U. S. Currency is in its field.

The necessity of upholding the guarantee of the Spalding Trade-Mark and maintaining the Standard Quality of their Athletic Goods, is, therefore, as obvious as is the necessity of the Government in maintaining a Standard Currency.

Thus each consumer is not only insuring himself but also protecting other consumers when he assists a Reliable Manufacturer in upholding his Trade-Mark and all that it stands for. Therefore, we urge all users of our Athletic Goods to assist us in maintaining the Spalding Standard of Excellence, by insisting that our Trade-Mark be plainly stamped on all athletic goods which they buy, because without this precaution our best efforts towards maintaining Standard Quality and preventing fraudulent substitution will be ineffectual.

Manufacturers of Standard Articles invariably suffer the reputation of being high-priced, and this sentiment is fostered and emphasized by makers of "inferior goods," with whom low prices are the main consideration.

A manufacturer of recognized Standard Goods, with a reputation to uphold and a guarantee to protect, must necessarily have higher prices than a manufacturer of cheap goods, whose idea of and basis for a claim for Standard Quality depends principally upon the eloquence of the salesman.

We know from experience that there is no quicksand more unstable than poverty in quality—and we avoid this quicksand by Standard Quality.

*A. G. Spalding & Bros*

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Trade-Marked Athletic Goods are made are located in the following cities:

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PHILADELPHIA

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