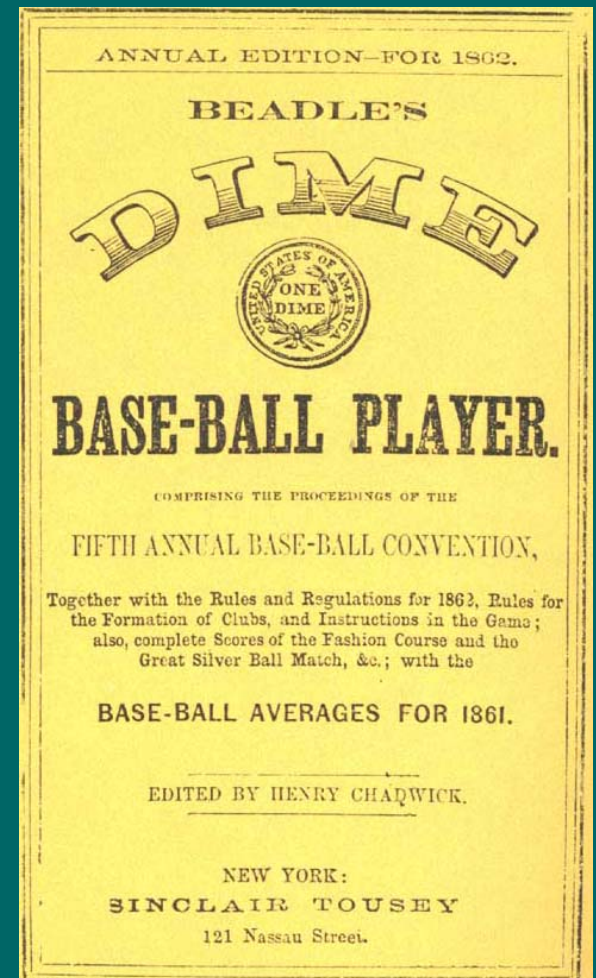
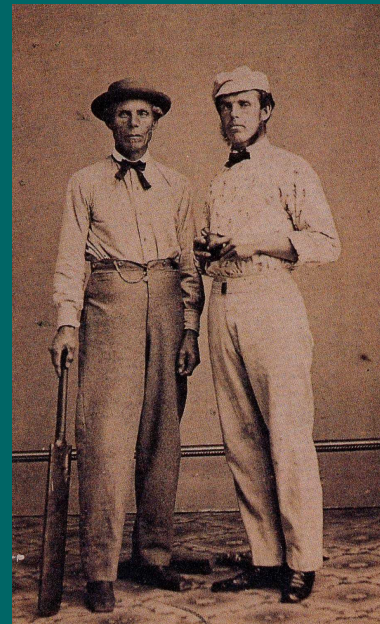


Playing for pay and the  
fate of fraternity in the  
“enclosure movement”



The New York Game - the Knickerbockers' foul lines, three out, and nine innings inadvertently made possible the commercialization of the game - allowing fans to get close, offenses to score, and games to end within three hours.



RULES & REGULATIONS  
OF THE  
Recently Invented Game  
OF  
BASE BALL



AS ADOPTED BY  
the  
Knickerbocker  
Base Ball Club

on  
September 23, 1845

*Printed in Cooperstown, New York*



FOR many years the games of Town ball, Rounders and old Cat have been the sport of young boys. Recently, they have, in one form or another, been much enjoyed by gentlemen seeking wholesome American exercise. In 1845 Alexander Cartwright and other members of the Knickerbocker Base Ball Club of New York codified the unwritten rules of these boys games into one, and so made the game of Base Ball a sport worthy of attention by adults. We have little doubt but that this gentlemanly pastime will capture the interest and imagination of sportsman and spectator alike throughout this country.

Herewith are offered the first and complete rules of the game of Base Ball as played by the Knickerbocker Base Ball Club:

***"Let him hit it, you've got fielders behind you." - Alexander J. Cartwright***

## **The Knickerbocker Rules by Alexander J. Cartwright September 23, 1845**

1ST. Members must strictly observe the time agreed upon for exercise, and be punctual in their attendance.

2ND. When assembled for exercise, the President, or in his absence, the Vice-President, shall appoint an Umpire, who shall keep the game in a book provided for that purpose, and note all violations of the By-Laws and Rules during the time of exercise.

3RD. The presiding officer shall designate two members as Captains, who shall retire and make the match to be played, observing at the same time that the player's opposite to each other should be as nearly equal as possible, the choice of sides to be then tossed for, and the first in hand to be decided in like manner.

4TH. The bases shall be from "home" to second base, forty-two paces; from first to third base, forty-two paces, equidistant.

5TH. No stump match shall be played on a regular day of exercise.

6TH. If there should not be a sufficient number of members of the Club present at the time agreed upon to commence exercise, gentlemen not members may be chosen in to make up the match, which shall not be broken up to take in members that may afterwards appear; but in all cases, members shall have the preference, when present, at the making of the match.

7TH. If members appear after the game is commenced, they may be chosen in if mutually agreed upon.

8TH. The game to consist of twenty-one counts, or aces; but at the conclusion an equal number of hands must be played.

9TH. The ball must be pitched, not thrown, for the bat.

10TH. A ball knocked out of the field, or outside the range of the first and third base, is foul.

11TH. Three balls being struck at and missed and the last one caught, is a hand-out; if not caught is considered fair, and the striker bound to run.

12TH. If a ball be struck, or tipped, and caught, either flying or on the first bound, it is a hand out.

13TH. A player running the bases shall be out, if the ball is in the hands of an adversary on the base, or the runner is touched with it before he makes his base; it being understood, however, that in no instance is a ball to be thrown at him.

14TH. A player running who shall prevent an adversary from catching or getting the ball before making his base, is a hand out.

15TH. Three hands out, all out.

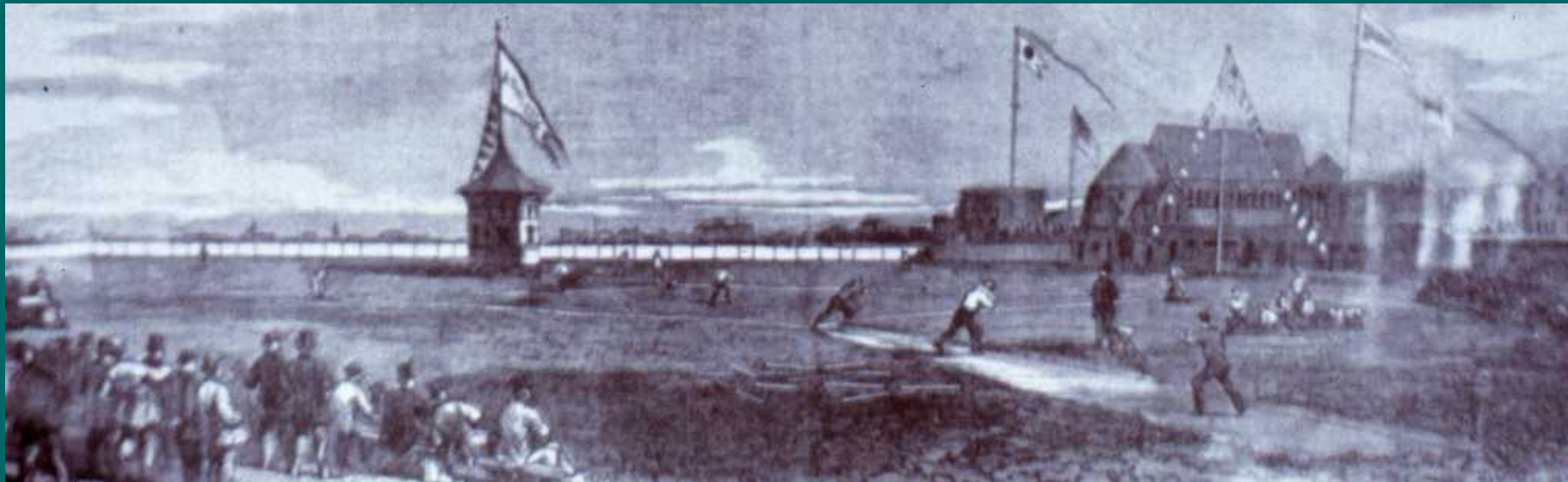
16TH. Players must take their strike in regular turn.

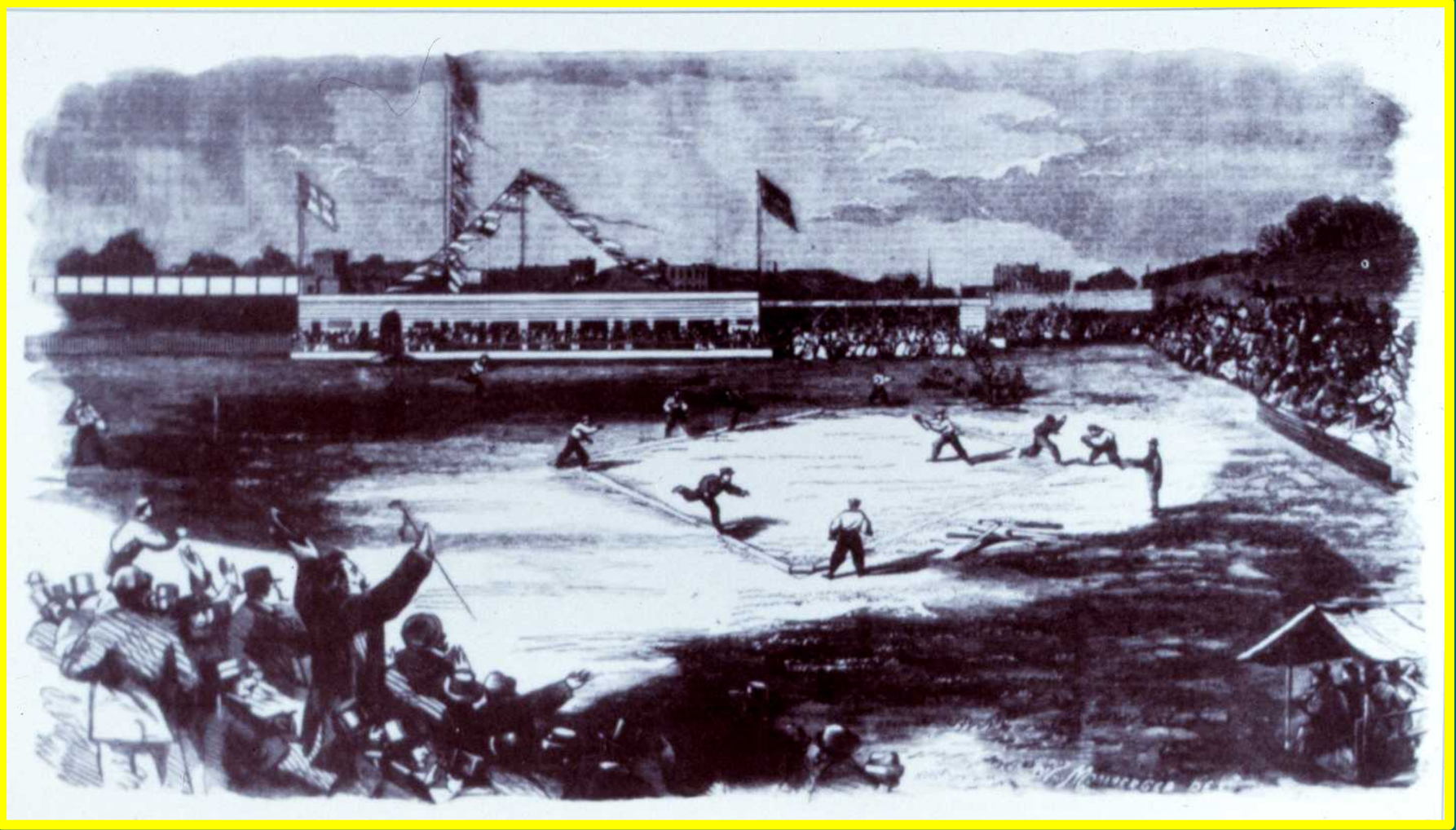
17TH. All disputes and differences relative to the game, to be decided by the Umpire, from which there is no appeal. 18TH. No ace or base can be made on a foul strike. 19TH. A runner cannot be put out in making one base, when a balk is made on the pitcher.

20TH. But one base allowed when a ball bounds out of the field when struck

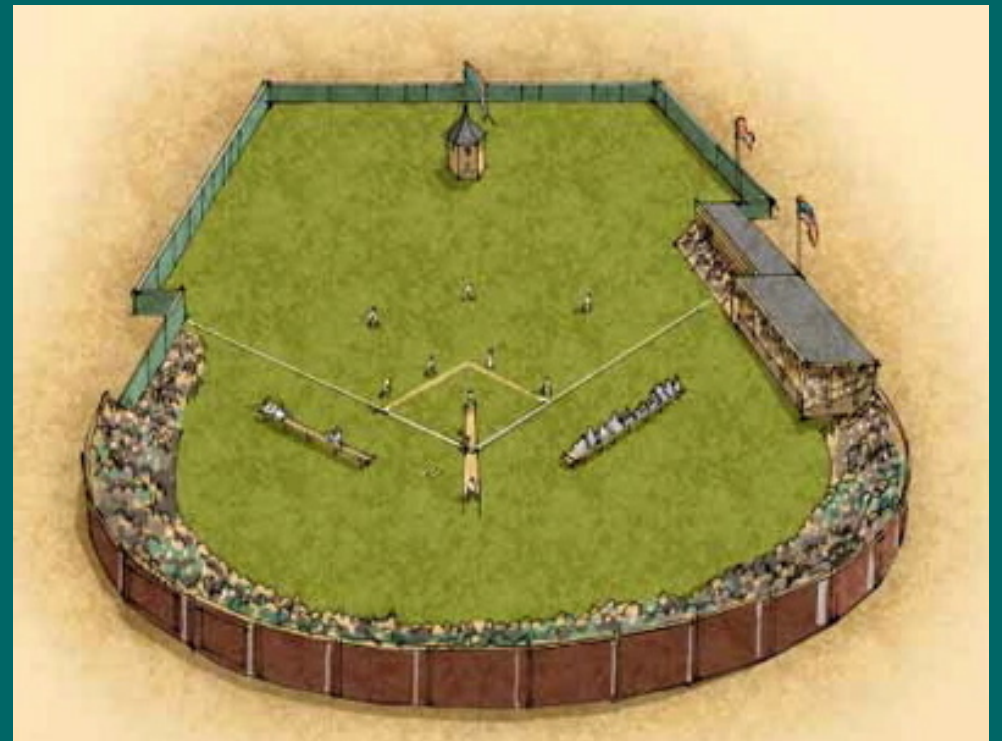
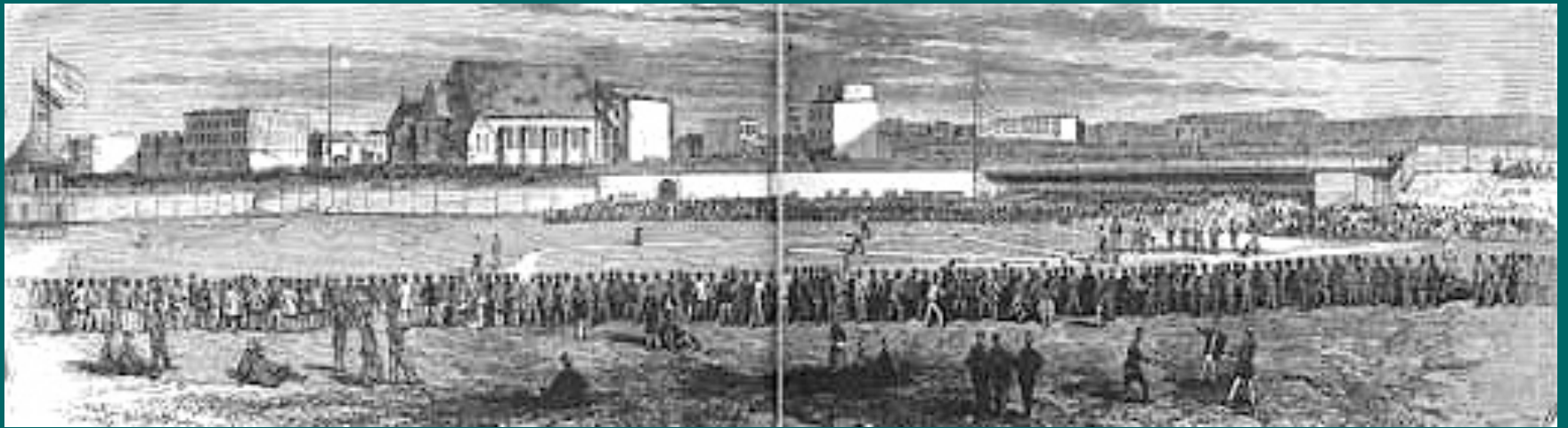
Brooklyn entrepreneur William Cammeyer transformed his skating rink into the first enclosed baseball park in 1862 (in the same year that A. T. Stewart opened the first modern department store).

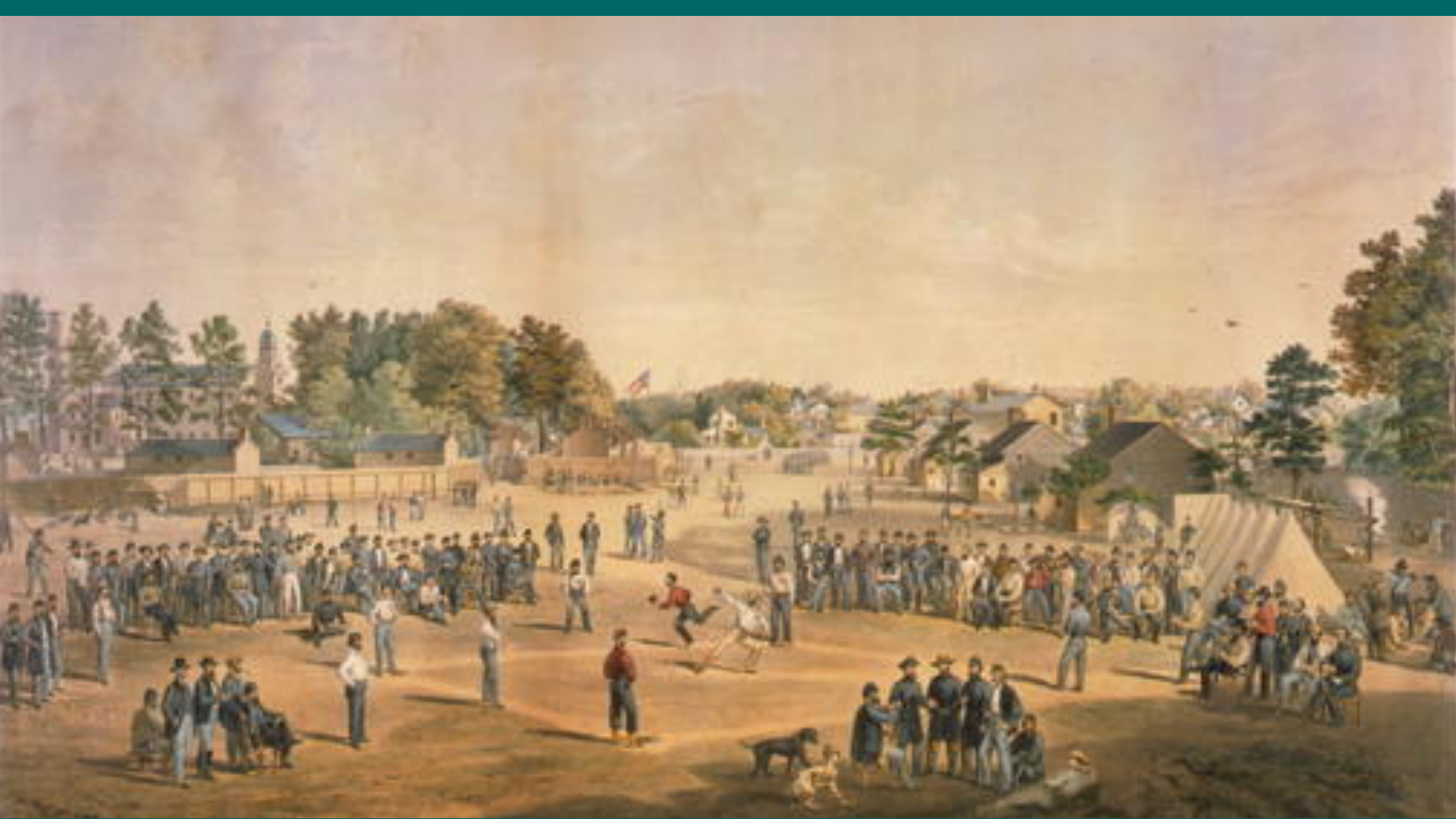
Capitalizing on wartime patriotism, Cammeyer called his park Union Grounds and profited from crowds like the 6,000 that attended this game between the Philadelphia Athletics and the Brooklyn Resolutes.





Gracing the cover of the New York Clipper in 1868, Cammeyer's field became a model for commercializing the game across the country.





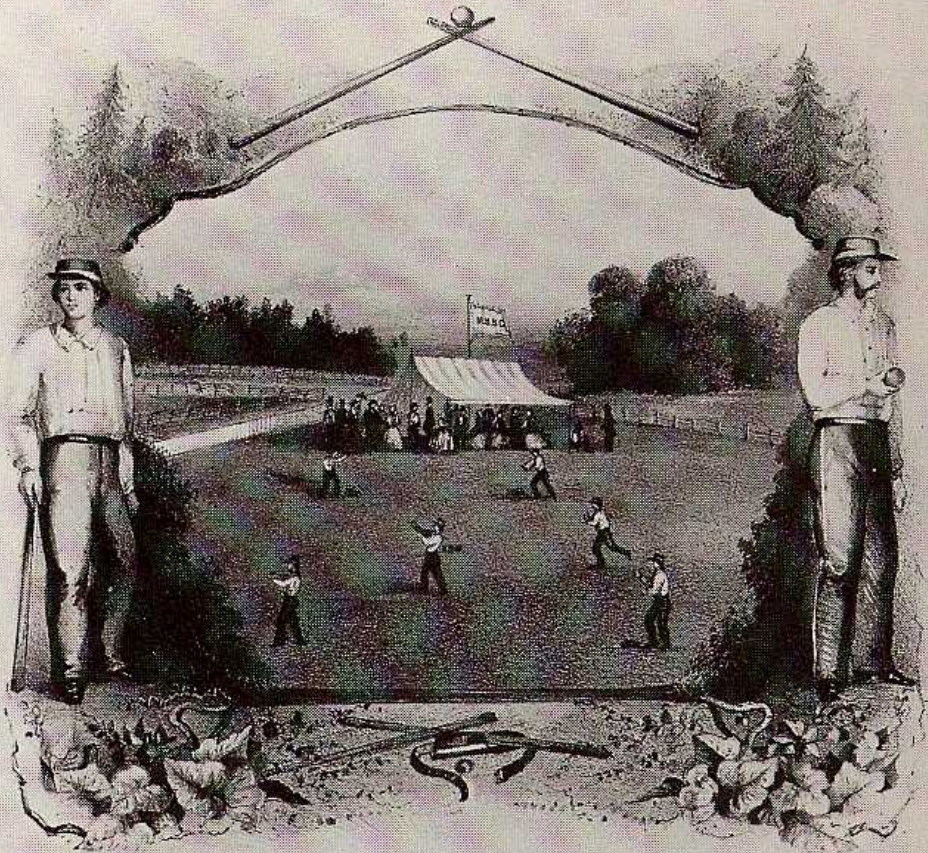
Union prisoners of war, playing baseball at Salisbury, North Carolina





HOME RUN  
QUICK STEP.

*Lee & Walker*  
1877

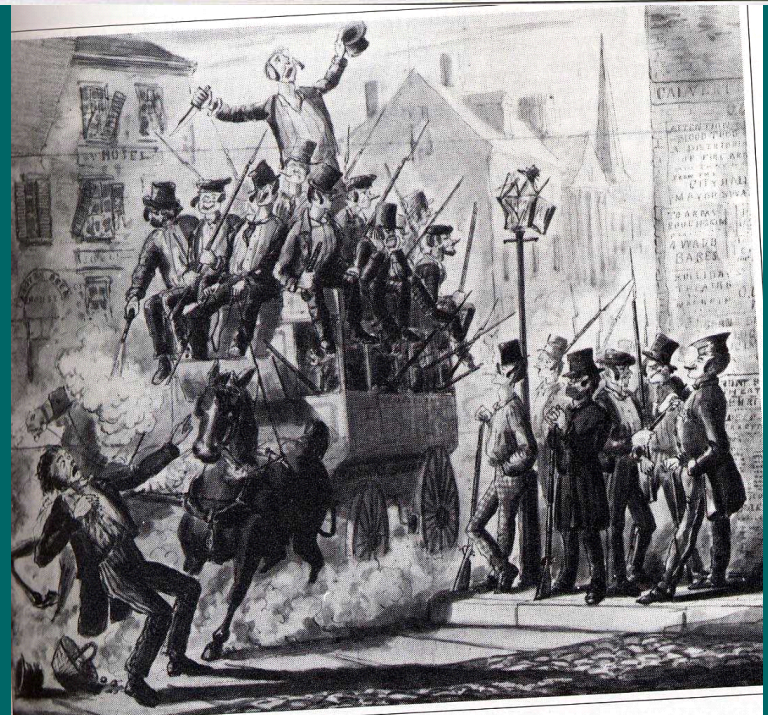
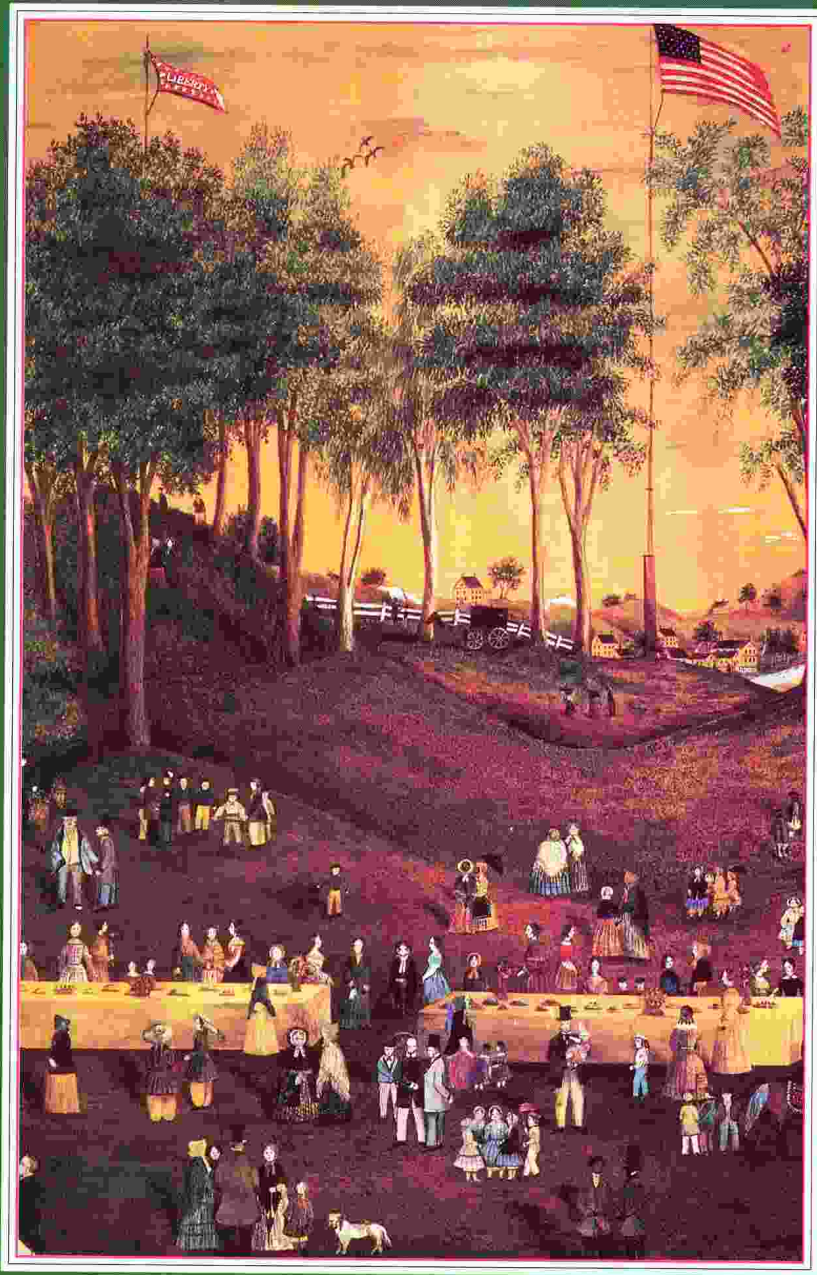


RESPECTFULLY DEDICATED  
to the  
MEMBERS OF THE  
MERCANTILE BASE BALL CLUB

OF  
PHILADELPHIA  
by  
JOHN ZEBBIEY, JR.

Philadelphia, LEE & WALKER 72 1/2 Chestnut St.





# From the NAABP (1858) to the NAAPBP (1870): from amateurs to professionals, from social clubs and fraternal associations to joint-stock companies and paid employees.

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Those in search of information relating to the most very popular GAMES AND GAMES OF THE SEASON will find in the following work:

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The condensed official expression of the NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF BASEBALL PLAYERS, 1867, this new volume includes:

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2d. A complete and full account of the National Association of Base-Ball Players.

3d. The Amended Rules Adopted by the same.

4th. Proceedings of the Annual Meeting of the National Association, held at Clinton City, N. Y., December 10th, 1866.

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Manufacturers of all kinds of articles for the use of the Club and the Individual.

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The New Summer Game.

**The Queen of the Lawn.**

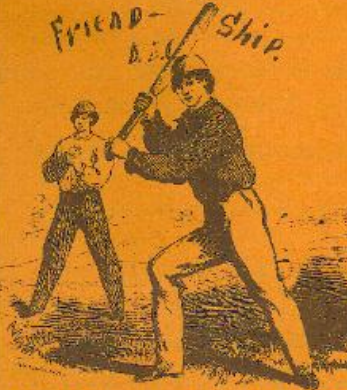


Richardson & Co., Publishers, 500 Broadway, N. Y.

1867.

**BEADLE'S DIME**

FRIENDSHIP



**BASE-BALL PLAYER.**

NEW YORK.

BEADLE AND COMPANY, 118 WILLIAM ST.

The American News Co., 121 Nassau St., N. Y.

Silk-stocking teams like the Excelsiors had long prided themselves on a gentlemanly membership and amateur status - and had long been unable to compete with the best teams. While artisans players feared playing for pay might erode equality within the fraternity, they had no principled objection to playing for pay. For artisans ball-playing had always been modeled on work, a means of securing the respect increasingly denied craftsmen - and now perhaps a means of economic security as well.



## Manliness and Boyishness in early baseball; baseball at the cultural boundaries; sociability or competition?

A. the fly rule (adopted mid-sixties): “What is more annoying to an admirer of good fielding than to see a splendid hit to the center field, such as would merit a home run, entirely nullified by the puny effort of waiting until the force of the ball is spent on the ground, and then taking it on the bound.” (Porter’s Spirit of the Times, 1859);

B. “Ambitious Rivalries and Selfish Victories”; tension in playing for fun or playing for keeps; championship play and boyish loss of control in competition, yet this is what newspapers headline even as they lament the behavior of the players, “boyish in the extreme, to say the least.”

In 1858 unsportsmanlike behavior among batters encouraged the NABBP to authorize umpires to call a batter out on strikes. Pitchers were similarly disciplined in 1863 with the three-ball walk rule.

Page from the 1848 Knickerbocker's constitution, specifying penalties for unsportsmanlike conduct.

## Article V.

## OF PENALTIES.

*Sec. 1.* Members when assembled for field exercise, who shall use profane or improper language, shall be fined 6 1-4 cents for each offence.

*Sec. 2.* Any Member disputing the decision of an Umpire, during the time of exercise, shall be fined 12 1-2 cents.

*Sec. 3.* Any Member who shall audibly express his opinion on a doubtful play, before the decision of the Umpire is given, (unless called upon by him so to do,) for each offence, shall pay a fine of 12 1-2 cents.

*Sec. 4.* Any Member refusing obedience to his Captain, in the exercise of lawful authority, shall pay a fine of 50 cents.

*Sec. 5.* All penalties incurred by violation of any of the four preceding sections, must be paid to the Umpire before leaving the field; and any Member refusing to pay such fines, shall be suspended from field exercise until such fines are paid.

**Eroding fraternity:** Gambling, fixes, drunkenness, chicanery, and passion endangered the fraternal game - as did “revolving” and patronage jobs. Note the

gamblers and drunks in the of this picture of an 1866 game between the Philadelphia Athletics and the Brooklyn Atlantics.





The Brooklyn Atlantics, a team of Irish Catholic workers, had already earned a reputation for rowdiness - at least their fans had. The genteel Protestant Excelsiors left the field in an 1860 game due to fan insults. The Atlantic fans, Spalding complained later, were “utterly uncontrollable...thugs, gamblers, thieves, plug-uglies and rioters.” R, 18



The “enclosure movement” undermined the fraternal nature of the sport, as improving the quality and fame of the “first nine” became more important than friendship and socializing, but civic pride remained crucial to the game’s popularity.

**CASS F. MAURER, Manufacturer of Club House Cigars, 187 Clark.**

**AROMATIC BITTER WINE OF IRON,**

Prepared from

**PERUVIAN BARK, CITRATE OF IRON AND SHERRY WINE,**

An unequalled tonic in cases of Debility, or Weakness, Loss of Appetite, Indigestion, and all diseases arising from a deranged condition of the Stomach.

**JAMES BOLAND, Druggist,**

58 Clark Street, Opp. Sherman House.

Drink GUNTHER'S NEW ORLEANS MEAD, under McVicker's Theatre.

Aug. 8.

**MUTUALS.**

Players.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	O	R
1—Higham.....R F												
2—Allison.....C												
3—Start.....1 B												
4—Mathews.....P												
5—Hatfield.....L F												
6—Nelson.....2 B												
7—Burdock.....3 B												
8—Ransom.....C F												
9—Carey.....S S												
TOTAL.....												

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**FINEST BEER GARDEN IN AMERICA.**

**Gilbert Hubbard & Co.,**

226 to 230 South Water Street,

Ship Chandlers and Sail Makers,

**Tents, Awnings, Covers,**

ON HAND AND MADE TO ORDER.

**TEETH FOR ALL!**

**W. B. McCHESNEY**

Has removed his DENTAL ROOMS from corner Madison and Clinton Streets, to

Clark Street, Corner of Randolph.

For ONE WEEK longer we will insert full sets best Artificial Gum Teeth for only \$8. Best Plain, \$6. We make this statement good to the letter. For just the same quality elsewhere you are paying \$25 and \$30. We ask you to compare our work with any other of this city. Money refunded in every instance where perfect satisfaction is not given. Teeth extracted without pain free of charge. Gold Plate and Filling at reduced rates.

**McCORMICK & CLARK,**

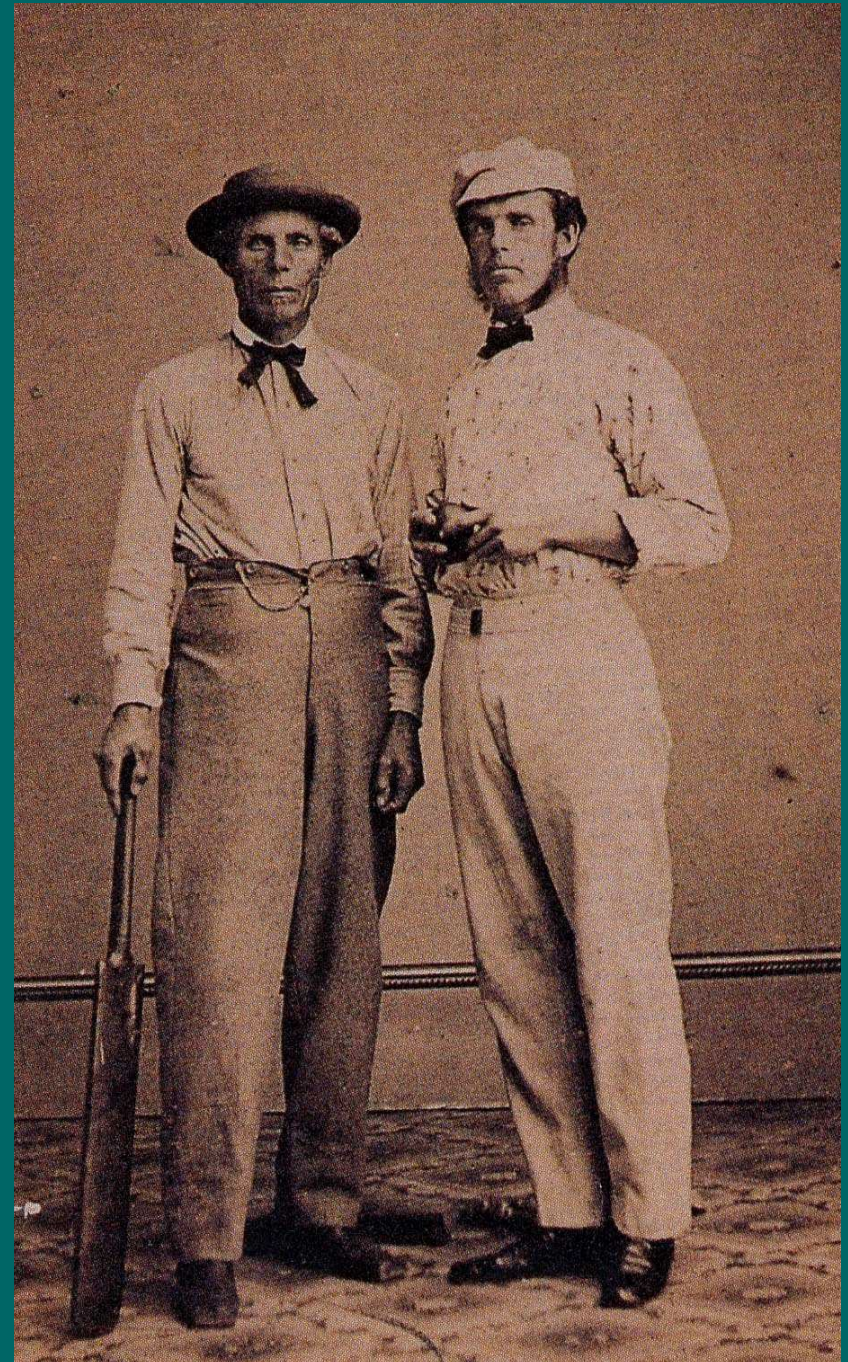
Dealers in FINE BOOTS AND SHOES,  
130 South Clark.

D. A. CASHMAN, Steam Printer, 50 & 52 Madison Street.

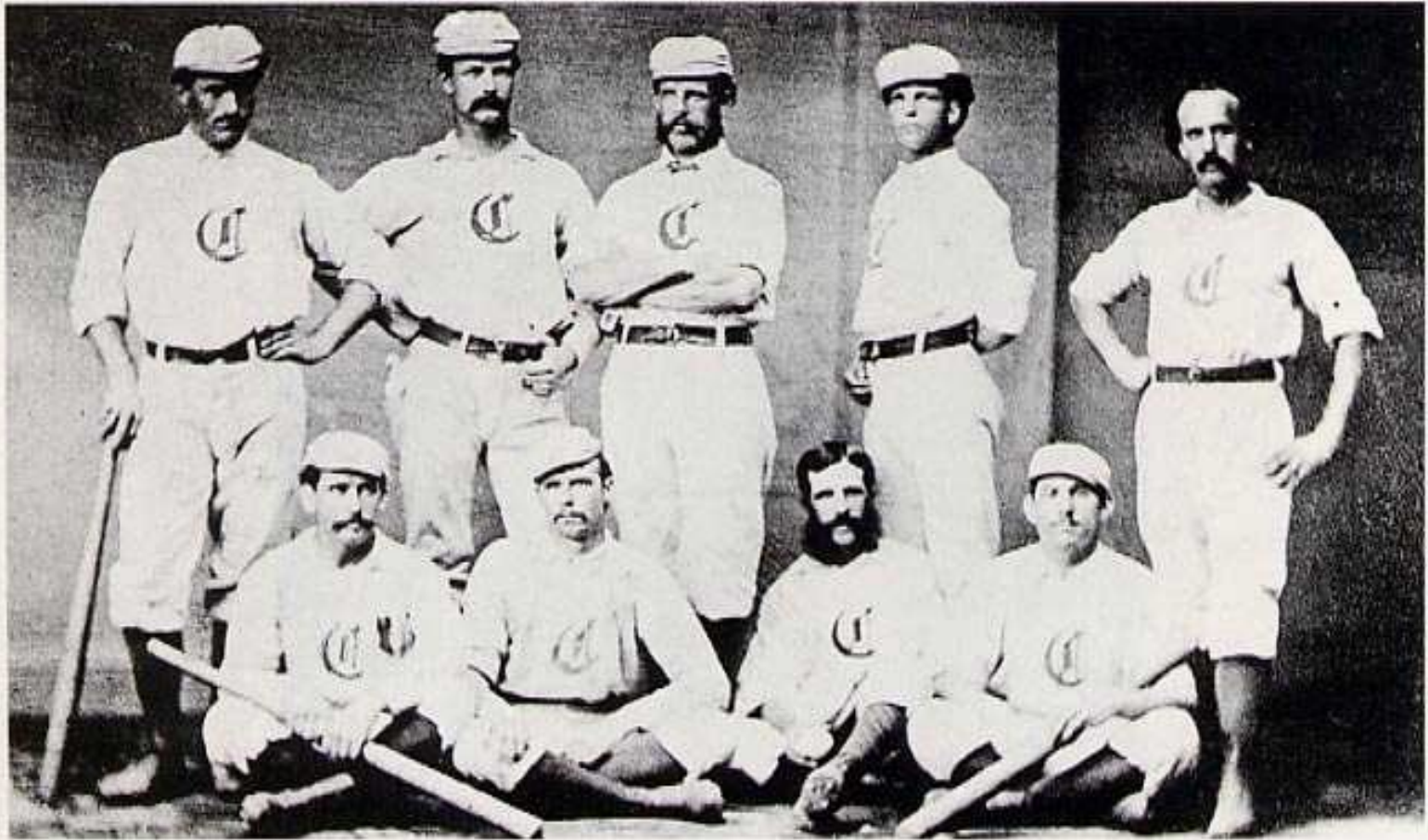
More serious and telling was the scandal that rocked the New York Mutuals - descended from a volunteer fire company, the Mutuals had been transformed by Boss Tweed into a top team through the use of patronage jobs. In 1874 the Mutuals were accused of throwing a game.

British-born Sam Wright was a famous cricketer, but not nearly as famous as his baseball-playing son Harry was to become

Civic Pride at All Costs? “Had the Cincinnati Base Ball Club depended upon home talent it would never have been heard of outside its own locality,” charged the National Chronicle. The Englishman Harry Wright was essential to the Reds’ success.

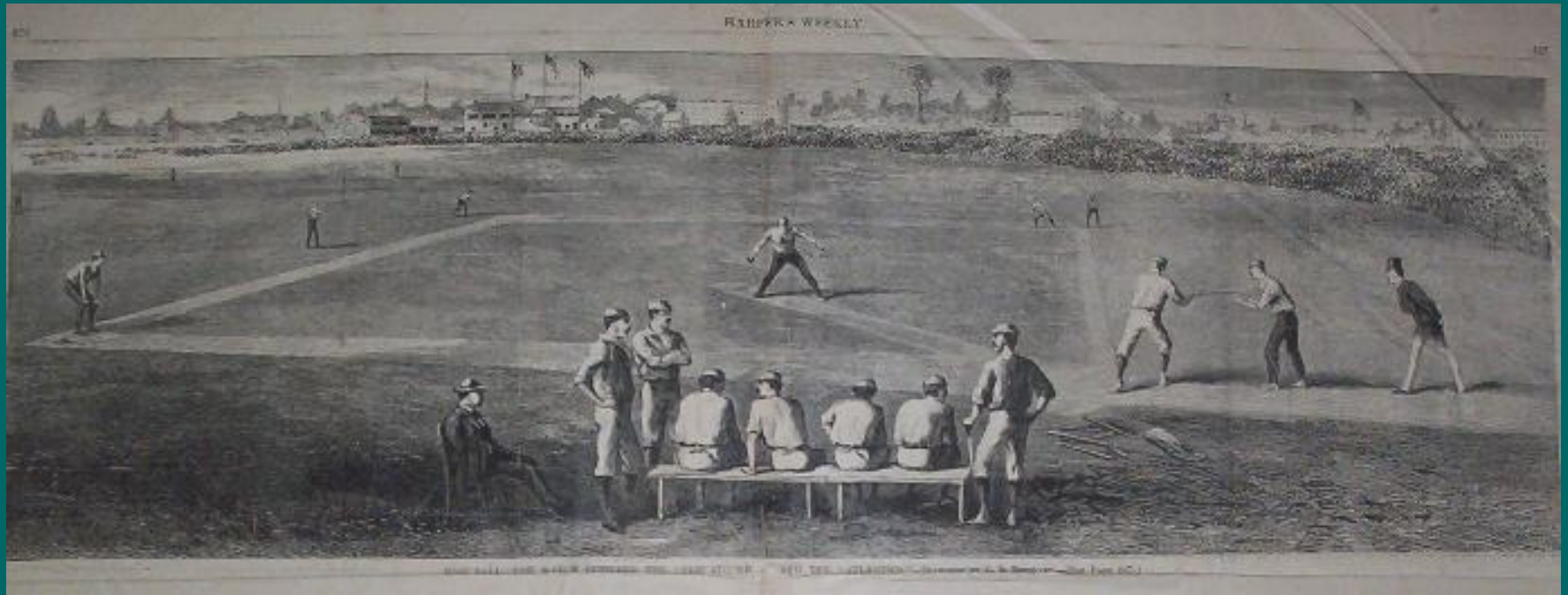


“Glory, they’ve advertised the city - advertised us, sir and helped our business.” Aaron Champion on the 1869 Cincinnati Reds



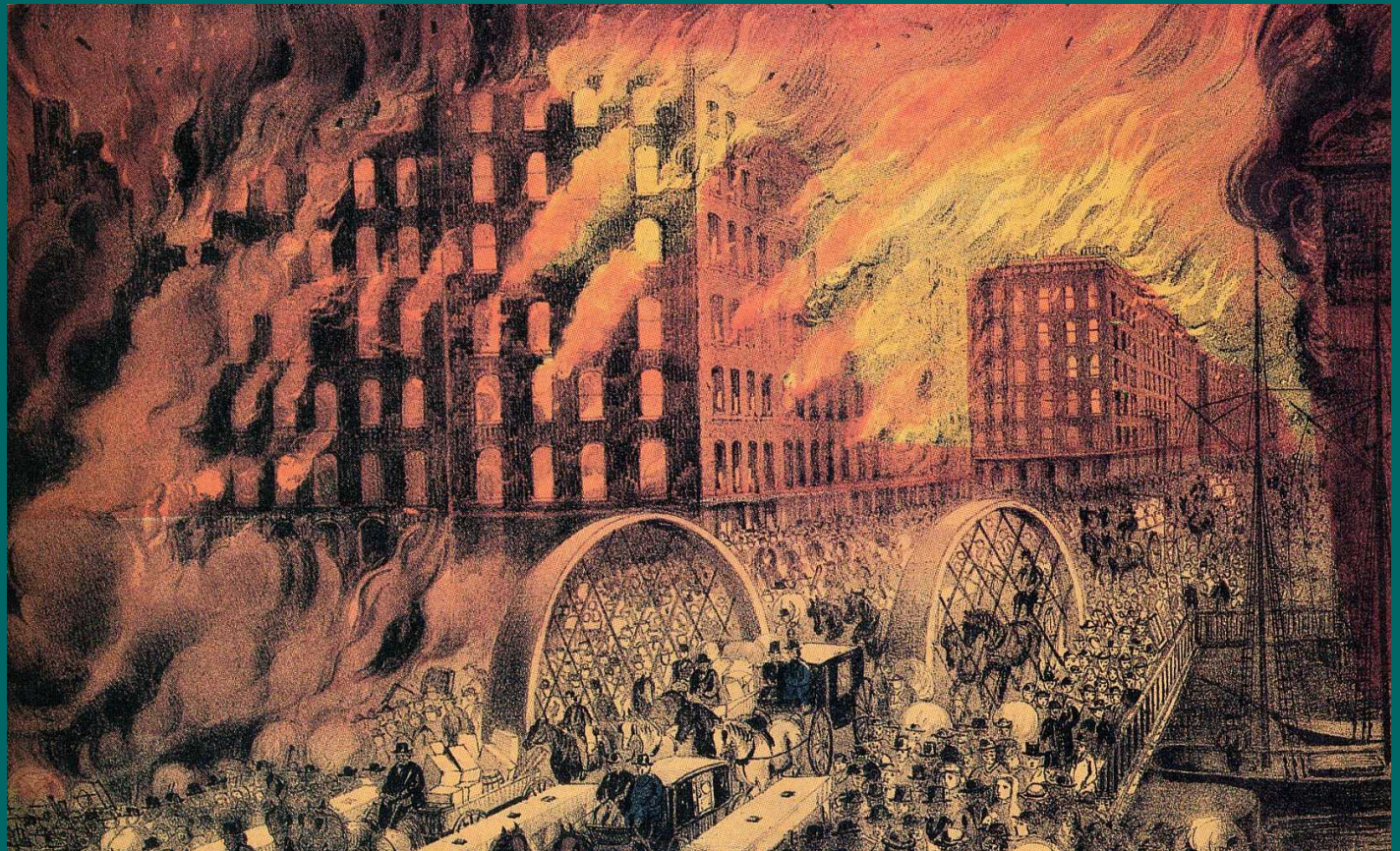
THE 1869 RED STOCKINGS: BASEBALL'S FIRST PROFESSIONAL TEAM.

But it was less money than political and civic ambition that encouraged Champion and others to create a joint-stock company. The 1869 team made a profit of \$1.25



From Harper's Weekly July 2, 1870: the Cincinnati Red Stockings' first loss, 8-7 versus the Atlantics

The intense rivalry among cities particularly in the emerging urban midwest (older eastern cities already had civic monuments and institutions that gave a sense of "continuity, permanence, and achievement") and the recognition of the impact of a successful team on the city's fame and fortune shaped baseball's history in the 70's and 80's. In the wake of Cincinnati's success and Chicago's devastating fire, Joseph Medill and Potter Palmer raised money to create the White Stockings.





But civic loyalty nevertheless powered the game's popularity, an association perhaps clearer in defeat than victory. After the White Stockings lost to the St. Louis Browns in an 1875 game, "a deep gloom settled over [Chicago]. Friends refused to recognize friends, lovers became estranged, and business was suspended. All Chicago went to a funeral, and the time, since then, has dragged wearily along, as though it were no object to live longer in this world." Rader, 29

Charles Comiskey was one of dozens of players who graduated from the ball fields to the business offices of professional baseball. Baseball clubs were decidedly small businesses (closer to corner saloons than to Standard Oil) with questionable profitability. Objects of suspicion by proper Victorians, they depended upon a narrow and cash-poor clientele of ethnic and working-class patrons. Failures of team and entire leagues were frequent especially in the face of bad weather or periods of unemployment. Neither "leading citizens" nor "magnates" controlled the early teams. Rather small entrepreneurs (from billiards, saloons, theaters to salesmen, clerks, and professional politicians) started teams less for direct financial returns than for high visibility and advancing other interests and concerns. In 80-90's brewers, realtors, traction interests invested with an eye to related profits.

## Small Businesses, Small Proprietors

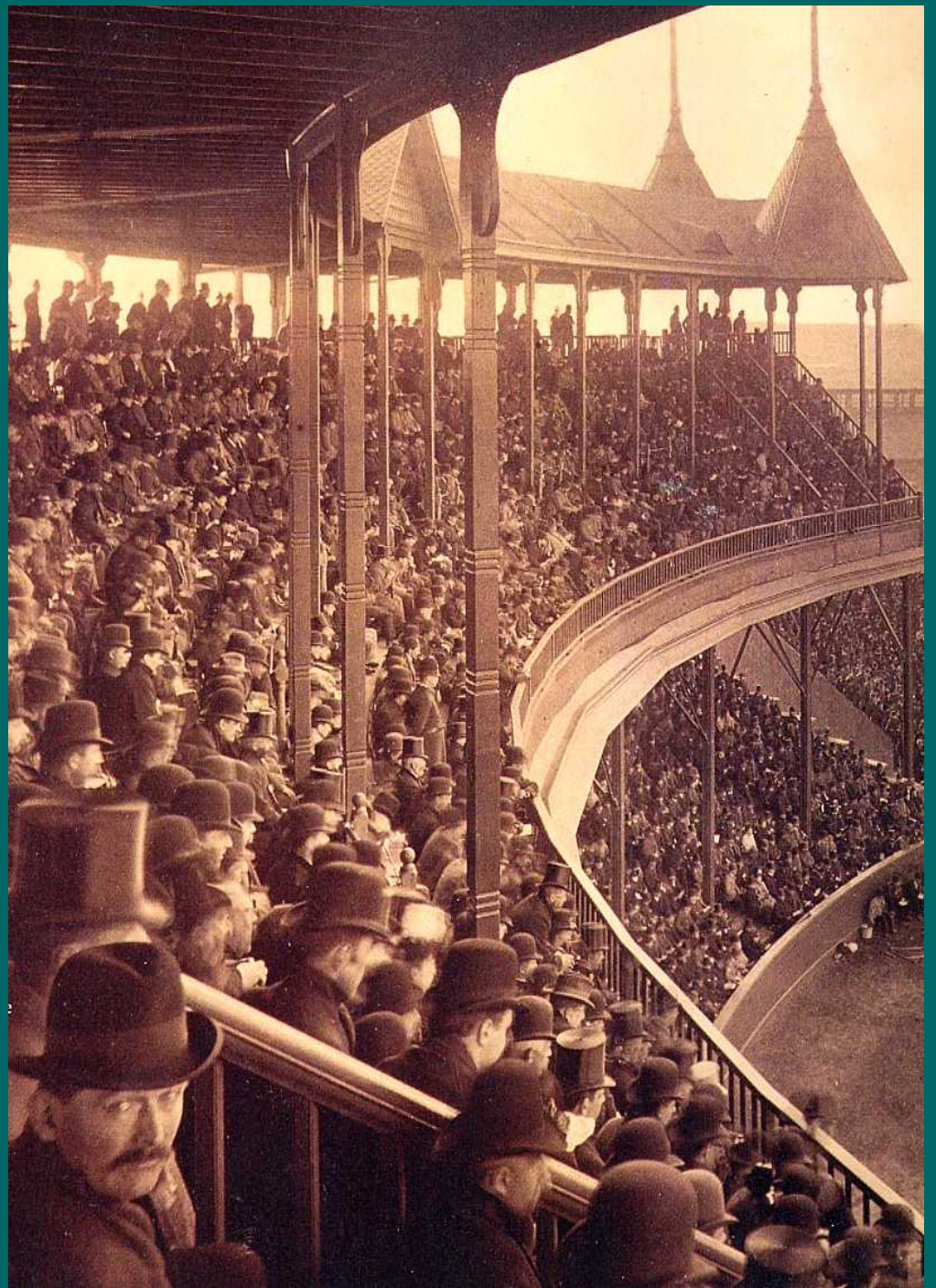


The early ball parks, dangerous wood structures liable to fire and collapse, reflected the marginal status of the game. Motley crowds attended, with starting times geared to specific clientele. The New York Giants of 1887 broke all attendance records and grossed \$70,000. Carnegie Steel grossed that much in a week.

This is one of the era's more lavish parks, the White Sox's Lake Front Stadium. Its 2:30 starting times accommodated stockbrokers from the Chicago Board of Trade



On May 15, 1894, the South End Grounds in Boston burned when a fight on the field spread to the right field bleachers







October 1865 game between the Philadelphia Athletics and the Brooklyn Atlantics, played in Philadelphia



"Our working Ump - higher"



A ball 'well batted'



A measurement 'ball'



A 'cat-and-dog' playing ball



A ball 'batted'

The 'top-down' Umpire 'A Pillar' to make a ball



MAKING A HOME RUN



Playing a 'base'



A Hit by the batter, beautifully caught



'Scoring the game'



A 'long field' man



The 'first base'



Both sides definitely 'skunked'



Extreme Judgment



An eye-ball decision



A 'foul' ball



Batting a base splendidly



Selections from the most celebrated 'clubs' showing 'excellent' results of the 'noble game'



Catching a ball on the fly

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# A COMPREHENSIVE VIEW OF BASE BALL.

Superior Quality Paper, Printed and Published by W. T. Crane, New York, Oct. 25, 1897