This score book is designed to meet the needs of the novice, intermediate, and experienced scorekeeper. It is easy to use and simple to understand while providing ample space for the detailed

statistics and comments that you may wish to record.

symbols. Some score in the same manner or uses the same symbols. Some scorekeepers develop their own approach, which is fine if they are the only ones who will be using the information recorded. While this score book can be used for most individual styles, we suggest using the following abbreviations and numbers which are generally recognized by players, fans and scorekeepers.

Players are identified in the box score by a number, which indicates their playing position on the field. 1, Pitcher; 2, Catcher; 3, First Base; 4, Second Base; 5, Third Base; 6, Shortstop; 7, Left Field; 8, Center Field; 9, Right Field; 10, Short Center Field. (Sio-Pitch)

ABBREVIATIONS (As displayed in this book)

8 8 8 6 8	Single Double Triple Home Run Official times at bat	SB SA BB	Base on balls Hit by pitch Sacrifice Stolen base Strike out
B	Triple	SA	Sacrifice
R	Home Run	SB	Stolen base
B	Official times at bat	X	Strike out
~	Runs scored	m	Error
Ī	Hits	T P	Total innings played
BI	Runs batted in	FC	Fielder's choice
		П	Fly out

PITCHER'S PERFORMANCE

1	IP Innings pitched	L Lost	W Won
	НВ	WP	No.P
	Hit batter	Wild pitch	Number of pitches

A brief summary follows for those abbreviations that enter into figuring a batter's average and a pitcher's earned run average. For complete explanations on these and others, consult a copy of Official Baseball Rules.

AT BAT - A batter is charged with an official time at bat every time he is up except when he receives a base on balls (BB), is hit by a

pitched ball (HP), advances runners with a sacrifice bunt (SA-B), scores a runner with a sacrifice fly (SA-F) or is given first base because of catcher's interference.

HOW TO SCORE

HITS - Credit the batter with a base hit when he safely reaches first base or beyond on a fair ball hit cleanly through the infield or to the outfield which lands untouched. Credit the batter with a base hit when he reaches base safely on a ball hit so slowly, or so hard, or takes a bad bounce where it becomes impossible, in your judgment, to field with normal effort in time to make the out. Credit the batter with a base hit when a fair ball, not touched by a fielder, hits an umpire or runner.

BATTING AVERAGE - The total number of base hits divided by the batter's total official times at bat.

EARNED RUNS - Not all runs scored off a pitcher are earned runs as far as determining his earned run average (ERA). Runs that don't count when figuring ERA are those that score after reaching first base by means of a fielder's error, passed ball on third strike, interference or obstruction, score sometime after an error has been made where if the error had been an out, the inning would have ended before the runner/s could score.

EARNED RUN AVERAGE - Multiply the number of innings in a normal regulation game in your league by the total earned runs allowed by that pitcher, and divide this total by the number of innings he pitched. This determines his earned run average per game.

HOW TO SCORE -

- The left fielder (7) is the first batter. He works the count to 3 balls, 1 strike, and then hits a double (2B). He later scores when the second batter singles.
- 2. The Catcher (2), with a count of 1 ball, 2 strikes, hits a single (1B) to score the left fielder. Credit an RBI to the Catcher by writing the number 1 in his RBI box.
- 3. The first baseman (3) hits the first pitched but flies out to center field for the 1st out. The out is shown by a circled number.

- 4. The third baseman (5) strikes out swinging on three straight pitches. Put a Ks in his batters box and show the second out of the inning as a circled 2.
- 5. The center fielder (8) with a count of 1 ball hits a grounder to the third baseman who throws to first for the 3rd out of the inning. TOTALS for the inning were: 1 run, 2 hits, 0 errors and 1 runner left on base.

