

The discussion began with *Marty Payne's* 9/10 posting:

The Grounds
Eastern Shore of Maryland
Town populations 1,000-2,200
1867-1885

There are three sources for playing grounds in the newspapers of this rural area. Some early grounds were provided by prominent men of the community. In 1867 it was Dr. Earle in Easton, and Dr. Taymine in Galena. In 1870 Wm. Harrison provided a field at his Canton Farms in St. Michaels, and as late as 1880 Commodore Feiberger provided space in Easton. All were located just outside of town. In the early years honorary members and sponsors were sometimes listed, so they may have been early enthusiasts and sponsors.

Another venue were rented grounds. Again, they were usually on the edge or just outside of town. It appears that the team, or its sponsors, rented the lot and were responsible for the expenses of building and maintenance. They might be referred to by name, such as Todd's lot or Bayly's lot, or simply as the lot behind Mr. Councill's house.

As early as 1871, a team from the Trappe District was using the public facility of the Hambleton Fairgrounds. By 1885 an Easton paper lamented that the town should provide the grounds, "there is hardly a town in the country that does not do that." By the mid 1880's Easton was playing at the Idlewild Fair grounds, and Cambridge at The Driving Park. At these public facilities the town teams arranged their games around horse racing, target shooting, County Fairs, and bicycle racing. Again, these places were located at the edge of town.

All of these venues are easily findable by contemporary description of location. What is lacking is detailed physical description. But there are some tantalizing clues. As early as the fever season of 1867 admission was being charged. In 1873 Salisbury noted a grandstand shaded by "magnificent oaks," and due to expenses admission was to be collected at the "lower gate." In 1884 Eason's grounds were said to be "nicely fitted," with admission of 15c and extra 10c for the grandstands. A game at Todd's Park in Cambridge drew 1,000 people. Games in Federalsburg and Salisbury respectively drew 1,000 and 2,000. Such crowds were not frequent, but not unheard of. This limited data suggests that that even in these rural towns, one was likely to find enclosed grounds, and at an early point, grandstand seating. What is missing is reliable descriptions of the playing surface itself, other than the occasional complaints of holes, hills, size, sandy conditions and such from sore losers.

Marty

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9/14/14
Second Posting from Marty Payne

Most of the grounds on the Eastern Shore of Maryland were just outside of town, and in these small communities, in easy walking distance. Did proximity to transportation centers influence where? The previously mentioned field at Commodore Feiberger's on Point Road was close to Easton's port so accessible to teams coming from other towns by steam boat. Canton Farms in St. Michaels lay near the railroad on the east and about 200 yards from the town port to the east. Yet the locations of other grounds do not seem to emphasize proximity to transportation as a priority, even though in small towns they were bound to be fairly close.

Physical description of the grounds was rare enough, but an actual description of the playing surface is even more rare. At a game between Cambridge and Seaford, De. in 1873 the Delaware Club climbed in a wagon at the train depot while the visiting Cambridge Club, ..."drove shank's mare.' We walked for some time around vacant lots, leaping mud puddles, until we were brought to a dead halt upon a pile of sand surrounded by cockle and prickly pears." This was the playing grounds. The grounds appear to be reasonably close enough to the train station that it could be walked, but is it an accurate description of the playing surface, or is it the exaggeration of sore losers?

Marty

9/11/14 --*Bruce Allardice* responded with a brief listing of locations giving us a glimpse of Chicago and much of the South.

All:

As to playing grounds: in the larger cities there generally were open public spaces. The modern "city park" movement had just begun, and most cities did not have a formal park system. In the smaller towns, the players found any available open field. In rural county seats, the game was often staged at the county fair grounds.

To get more specific:

Chicago--the first playing grounds were the site of the Cricket Club, just west of the modern "loop." The White Stockings soon were playing at the Dexter Race Track.
New Orleans--Delachaise park. Metairie Race Track.
Charleston, SC--the grounds of the Citadel military academy.
Augusta--first games played on the grounds of the Augusta Arsenal.
Nashville--state fair grounds
Savannah--the "commons", about where Forsyth Park now is.

139 Little Rock--the US army Arsenal. The grounds of St. John's College.
140 Memphis--numerous open grounds. Fort Pickering.

141
142 Hope this helps,

143
144 Bruce Allardice

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146 9/11/14
147 #1

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149 *Jeff Kittel's* report on St. Louis and Missouri is offered below and later deals with
150 cross river Kansas City, and then follows up by directly addressing the questions
151 offered earlier.

152
153 St. Louis certainly fits what Bruce mentioned. The earliest grounds, through the
154 war years, were public spaces and city parks. The park system in StL developed
155 over the course of the 1840s and parks were first established in the late 40s/early
156 50s.

157
158 The earliest grounds that I find in the source material is Gamble Lawn, which was
159 located near Carr and Twentieth St., where Desoto Park is today. In 1858, it was
160 being used as a cricket grounds and there was also horse-racing on the grounds.
161 The earliest reference I have to baseball being played there comes from 1860. It
162 was probably the most used baseball ground in StL through the Civil War.
163 There were several early grounds in that same general area. Carr Square was
164 used by the Morning Star Club in the late 1850s and early 1860s and was only a
165 couple blocks east of the Gamble Addition, where Gamble Lawn was located. The
166 Laclede Grounds, which appears in the source material for the first time in 1860,
167 was about five blocks west of Gamble Lawn.

168
169 This was a residential area that had just been built up in 1850s and was really on
170 the outskirts of town. Most of the population of StL was living east of 18th street
171 and while the population was growing and pushing westward, we find most of the
172 early baseball grounds north, south, and west of the city center in areas that were
173 either undeveloped or was just beginning to be developed.

174
175 Lafayette Park was established in 1851, southwest of the city center and may have
176 been used as a baseball grounds as early as 1859. The St. Louis Fairgrounds was
177 at the extreme north end of the city and was established in 1856 for use by the St.
178 Louis Agricultural and Mechanical Association, who held an annual fair at the site.
179 The first known match game in StL history was held at the Fairgrounds in 1860.
180 Both Lafayette Park and the Fairgrounds were popular locations for ball games
181 until about August of 1861, when both locations were occupied by Union troops.
182 The ball clubs would get Lafayette Park back in 1863 but the Fairgrounds were
183 occupied throughout the war.

184 One thing I've noticed is that both Carr Place and Lafayette Park were used by

185 clubs whose members lived in the general area. Most of the members of the
186 Morning Star Club, who played at Carr Place, lived within three blocks of the
187 grounds. Three members of the Cyclone Club, who played at Lafayette Park, lived
188 across the street from the park and the father of one of the club members was on
189 the Board of Improvements of Lafayette Park.

190

191 Also, I'd note that StL had a great deal of open ground surrounding the city. This
192 was land that was in the process of being developed but it had been mostly used
193 for farming and grazing animals. The entire point of the development of the park
194 system was to preserve some of this once common land for public use before it
195 disappeared. All of the baseball grounds in StL, in the era that we're talking about,
196 were built in these areas. There was nothing in the city center and really nothing
197 east of 18th street.

198 Jeff

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200

9/12/14 (*Jeff Kittel, cont.*)

201

202 Some more information on early baseball grounds in Missouri:

203 The earliest reference to ball grounds in Kansas City that I have in my notes comes
204 from July 1866. It states that the Antelope Club, which appears to be the earliest
205 known club in KC, was to play a game "on their grounds in the Addition, east of
206 McGee street." These grounds were located in what was known as McGee's
207 Addition, which was developed in the second half of the 1850s and was the first
208 addition to the original layout of the city. To the best of my knowledge the McGee
209 Addition was south of 12th street to about 20th street and between Main and
210 Holmes St. For those familiar with KC, the Sprint Center is located in the Addition.
211 The area was described in one history of the city as "the most level and unbroken
212 ground in or about the city..."

213

214 I'm not sure if this tells us anything but it's interesting that the earliest grounds in
215 both St. Louis and KC were on what would have been the outskirts of town and in
216 areas that were newly developed or in the process of being developed. StL had a
217 population of about 160,000 people in 1860 and most of them were living between
218 the Mississippi River and 18th street. The city was rather densely populated and
219 there wasn't much open space in that area to play baseball. They found that area
220 outside of the city or in the less populated parts of town. KC was a much smaller
221 town in 1860 - with only about 4500 people. I'm not nearly as familiar with the
222 history of KC as I am with StL but I believe, again, that most of the population was
223 living down by the river until the McGee Addition expanded the city southward.

224

225

226 Excluding StL, I've identified about fifty cities in Missouri that had ball clubs by
227 1870 and there are very few references in my notes that mention baseball
228 grounds. I think it's around ten specific references to "grounds" from about sixty
229 sources. This includes:

230

231 -a reference to the grounds of the Hesperian Club of St. Joseph, which were

232 located "near the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad depot."
233 -a reference that states that the grounds of the Carthage (Mo.) Base Ball Club
234 were located "south of town."
235 -and a reference that locates the grounds of the Capitol Base Ball Club of Jefferson
236 City "about a mile from town..."

237
238 A couple of other things I want to mention:

239 -In 1858, it appears that both the Louisville BBC and the Eclipse BBC of Louisville,
240 KY, were playing games at the Cedar Hill Base Ball Grounds, which were located
241 on Kentucky Street, between Third and Fourth Streets. I don't think we have
242 anyone focusing on Kentucky, so I thought I'd just throw it out there.

243 -The first enclosed ballpark in StL was the Union Grounds, which opened in May of
244 1867, was located across Grand Avenue from St. Alphonsus Liguori Catholic
245 Church, and was built by the Union BBC. The following year the Empire BBC built
246 the Grand Avenue Grounds, on Grand Avenue (naturally). While most sources
247 state that StL didn't have professional baseball until 1875, the existence of
248 enclosed grounds, starting in 1867, would suggest otherwise.

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251 *9/16/14 (Jeff Kittel, cont.)*

252

253 Is there early mention for other means of providing playing sites, such as privately
254 furnished, or rented grounds?

255

256 Leonard Matthews, the last president of the Cyclone Club of StL, in two different
257 sources, mentions that the club used their own funds to get Lafayette Park "in
258 order" and to "put the grounds in shape." He specifically mentions that the club
259 spent \$600 dollars on their grounds in the antebellum period (the club was active
260 from 1859 to 1861). That seems like a lot of money for the time and Matthews was
261 quoted 30 odd years after the fact but there is some evidence to support his claims
262 in the primary source material.

263

264 In March of 1861, the Missouri Republican has several reports of the petitions of
265 the Cyclones and the Commercial BBC, put to the St. Louis Common Council,
266 asking for permission to use a specific part of Lafayette Park as a ball grounds and
267 for "the right of leveling and smoothing" that area. Their request was granted and
268 they were allowed to use the park as long as they made "the improvements
269 necessary for the game at their own expense." In April, the Republican reported
270 that the two clubs had "at considerable expense, fitted up their play ground in
271 Lafayette Park..."

272

273 So, in 1861 at least, the Cyclones and Commercials used their own funds to build a
274 better baseball grounds in Lafayette Park, rather than just use any piece of
275 available open land in St. Louis, of which there were many.

276

277 -When and where do we find enclosed grounds? Grandstands? Gates?
278 I mentioned earlier that the first enclosed grounds in StL was the Union Grounds,

279 built on Grand Avenue in 1867. The Grand Avenue Grounds was built a year later.

280

281 -What is the quality of the grounds, and when and when do we find an expectation
282 for the condition of the actual playing surface? Level? Size? Infield? Fences? Or
283 any other physical standard?

284 On July of 1867, the Nationals of Washington came to St. Louis and played the
285 Union and Empire Clubs. Both games were played at the enclosed Union
286 Grounds. There is an article in The Ball Players Chronicle, dated August 1, 1867,
287 that mentions the state of the field at the Union Grounds. It says that "The fact was,
288 the grounds were entirely unsuited for a contest of the kind, not only from being too
289 limited in extent, but also from the rough surface, good fielding being next to
290 impossible." Somewhere there's a quote from George Wright, that I can't find at the
291 moment, complaining about the heat in St. Louis and the terrible condition of the
292 Union Grounds.

293

294 By the early 1880s, August Solari was using an eight ton roller to level out the field
295 at the Grand Avenue Grounds and covering the infield with a tarp when it rained.

296

297 -Are some grounds located in relation to transportation depots?

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299 By the time the Civil War broke out, StL had four streetcar lines, although
300 technically they were horsecars, and I have two references that mention them. The
301 first comes from an 1860 match between the Cyclones and the Commercials at
302 Gamble Lawn: "Players will take the market street cars at a quarter after three
303 o'clock and go to Twenty fourth or Twenty sixth street, thence south five blocks."
304 The second reference is from April 1861 and mentions the Empire Club's first
305 anniversary game, again played at Gamble Lawn: "As the Market street cars run to
306 within two squares of the lawn, visitors will experience no difficulty in getting to the
307 grounds."

308

309 Jon David Cash, writing in Before They Were Cardinals, also mentions the StL
310 streetcar system: "Solari and the Empires had selected the site [of the Grand
311 Avenue Grounds] because it was located near the Fair Grounds, where several
312 streetcar lines converged." I know Jon and have a great deal of respect for his
313 work so I have no doubt that he has some source upon which to base this
314 assertion. Based upon his research, we can say that both the Fairgrounds and the
315 Grand Avenue Grounds were located near the streetcar lines.

316

317 By the mid 1870s, there were two main baseball grounds in StL, the Grand Avenue
318 Grounds and the Compton Avenue Grounds. The latter was actually closer to the
319 city center than the former but didn't draw as well because it wasn't located on a
320 streetcar line. Because of the streetcars, it was easier to get to the Grand Avenue
321 Grounds than to the Compton Avenue Grounds. The Grand Avenue Grounds
322 eventually became Sportsman's Park and professional baseball (of some kind)
323 was played at the site from 1868 until 1966. Interestingly, the last streetcar line in
324 StL ceased operation the same year the Cardinals moved downtown. There are

325 many reasons the Cards moved downtown but one of them was the decline of the
326 streetcar system, which made it much more difficult for people to get to old
327 ballpark.

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329 - Jeff

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333 9/14/14

334 This came from *Rick Harris* in Rhode Island

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336 Time is of the essence for sure. I am attaching my most up-to-date Rhode Island
337 teams and ball fields databases which I am not sure if I sent you older versions
338 before.

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340 I. I'd be glad to look over whatever information your group comes up with for early
341 ball field locations. I'm not sure my information will contribute much.

342 Not sure if I stated this to you previously, but here's my two cents on early ball field
343 locations in order of commonality. (This is between 1850 - 1920.)

344

345 1. Town Commons.

346 2. Public parks.

347 3. Floodplains.

348 4. Rail Road Grounds

349 5. Places of Amusements. (Amusement Parks, Trotter Parks, Horse Race Tracks,
350 Beaches, Cycledromes, Polo Grounds.)

351 6. Public Groves

352 7. Cow Pastures, Vacant Lots

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354 II. Regarding early teams and ball fields

355 I've searched several Providence, Woonsocket, Pascoag and Newport
356 newspapers back to 1850 as well as the Brown newspaper to the beginning of it's
357 existence. As you know prior to box scores appearing commonly in newspapers,
358 baseball mentions would be a 1 to 2 line pieces mixed in with town news. This
359 makes it very difficult to search for baseball games and ball fields. Although almost
360 always appearing on the front page, the type is very small and coverage is very
361 inconsistent. It is easy to miss ballgame coverage. I still have a few papers go
362 through, however, what I have accomplished can be found in the two databases I
363 am attaching.

364 I will be glad to provide updates as I have them.

365 It does appear, as I stated earlier, Rhode Island simply did not provide news
366 coverage for baseball games prior to the 1860s.

367

368 III. I'm switching our email conversations to this G-mail account. It is much easier
369 to search for passed emails. I will still maintain my AOL account for it goes back
370 over 20 years and many of the research contacts are not transferable.

371 IV. I had a new book that came out on Newport baseball in June. "**Newport**

372 **Baseball History: America's Pastime in the City by the Sea".** (History Press) I
373 hope you get a chance to take look at it.
374 Good luck on the project. I will help whenever possible. I hope to see you in
375 November at the next gathering.
376 Rick

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9/14/14

381 These were from *Chris Ryland* in Tennessee

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Here's what I have on Tennessee, especially Nashville, in the late 1860s. There are very few specifics with regard to the size and character of the grounds.

386 Immediately after the war, when baseball was first seriously played in Nashville,
387 there were very few public spaces available. The primary spot for spectator sports
388 was an area known as "Sulphur Spring(s) Bottom," which was immediately north of
389 downtown and not suitable for development. The first organized match I have for
390 this spot took place in August of 1866 between the Flynn and Pontiac Clubs, but
391 the spot was also used for informal play as well. Boxing matches, duels, and
392 ballgames were held at the Sulphur Spring, and the grounds were also used for
393 military drilling, preaching, and public baths. This area proved so popular for
394 baseball that the iconic Sulphur Dell stadium was eventually built on this spot.
395 Another spot just west of these springs was Judge's Spring, where the Rock City
396 kept grounds in 1867,

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Another public area in Nashville was the State Fairgrounds, which is now the site of Centennial Park, which as early as February 1871 hosted a match between the Morgans of Nashville and the Mutuels of Memphis. In Memphis in 1869, the Bluff City Club used the race track (roughly where the Liberty Bowl is now) for a match with the Southern Base Ball Club of New Orleans.

404 But in the absence of public grounds, there were several other options. In
405 Nashville, the first was to cross the Cumberland River to the neighborhood known
406 as Edgefield, which at the time was not within the Nashville city limits. Edgefield
407 seems to have been a popular spot for baseball games relative to its population.
408 For example the Rock City Club, formed by residents of Nashville, made their
409 home grounds in Edgefield in the summer of 1866. One explanation for this
410 popularity would be a relatively large amount of lowlying, flat, undeveloped land
411 close to the population center. Another speculation on my part has to do with the
412 Sunday laws. In Nashville, it was against the law to play games on Sundays for
413 recreation. But being an unincorporated area of Davidson County until 1869, these
414 ordinances would not have applied to Edgefield (Edgefield was annexed by
415 Nashville in 1879). Clubs didn't play matches on Sundays, but perhaps a home
416 grounds in Edgefield would have provided an extra opportunity for Sunday
417 meetings and practice.

418

419 Another common location seems to have been military installations. Fort Gillem,
420 now the site of Fisk University, has the honor of being the location of the first match
421 game in Nashville history, in April of 1866 between the Cumberland and Rock City
422 clubs. Fort Gillem was also the site of a heavily attended match that summer
423 between the Cumberlands and the Louisville Club. Fort Houston, which was
424 located on what is now Music Row, was adjacent to a large open ground which
425 was also used for public executions. In January of 1866 hangings had been carried
426 out here in front of a crowd of "thousands upon thousands," according to the local
427 paper.

428
429 But by August of 1866, the Cumberland Club decided that Fort Gillem was too far
430 to walk, and with the opening of the South Nashville Street Railroad, they changed
431 their home grounds to a smaller area adjacent to the terminus of that line in
432 downtown Nashville. The grounds in Clarksville, TN in 1868 were also next to the
433 depot. The Stonewall Club of Edgefield played next to the "railroad station house"
434 in 1867. The Rock City Club played their matches "in the flats to the right of the
435 suspension bridge." The Stacey juvenile club played theirs "below the trestle work"
436 near Sulphur Spring Bottom. It's reasonable that rail lines and stations made for
437 easy access (and useful reference), but these areas also seemed to have a lot of
438 open space around them.

439
440 Christopher Ryland

441
442 9/16/14
443 *Chris Ryland, Tennessee*
444

445 In my reply of the other night, I forgot to mention one of the more interesting early
446 grounds in Nashville.

447
448 Throughout 1866 and 1867, base ball clubs were responsible for securing their
449 own grounds, and there were no dedicated public ball fields in Nashville. But in
450 October of 1867, there is a story in the Nashville Banner announcing that "Messrs.
451 McGavock, Harding, Scovel and McFarland have kindly tendered to all the base
452 ball clubs in Nashville, the use of the grounds opposite Mr. Cheatham's residence
453 on the line of the North Nashville street Railroad. There is hardly a more suitable
454 place the purpose around the city. The grounds are being cleared up by several of
455 the ball clubs, assisted by the above named gentlemen. Seats for spectators will
456 be arranged, and a match game played, Saturday afternoon."

457 McGavock and Harding were two of the wealthiest and most powerful families in
458 Nashville, so it's intriguing that these men should take such an interest in making
459 sure that local ballplayers had adequate grounds. It's not clear from this story who
460 specifically owned the land, or whether it was purchased for the purpose of the ball
461 field. But it's an early indication of base ball as a community-oriented activity in
462 Nashville, where the elite recognized the value of public base ball grounds.

463
464 Also, as an aside, a few months ago we had a discussion about the role of civic

465 pride in the growth of base ball. I've found a newspaper reference in May of 1867
466 calling for the establishment of an elite ball club in Nashville to replace the
467 Cumberlandds, who had disbanded after winning the 1866 state championship. The
468 silver bat had been returned to the sponsor, and the newspaper reports a
469 "movement" to field an all-star team of local players to compete in 1867.

470

471 - Christopher Ryland

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9/14/14

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Larry McCray brought pre Civil War Massachusetts into the mix.

477

478 Folks –

479

480 For Massachusetts, Protoball has about 140 game and club entries from the 1850s
481 on (including a good handful describing the Mass Game), and about 50 earlier
482 predecessor games, played from 1621 to 1850.

483

484 I review them, but I don't have robust results to report. Some scattered points:

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486 [] The Trimountain Club of Boston moved to play by New York rules, engaging a
487 Portland ME club as opponent; it came by steamboat to play. At this 1858 game, "A
488 space was enclosed so as to allow the game to proceed without hindrance, and
489 the match was witnessed by a large number of people." No admission fee is
490 mentioned.

491

492 [] One game is noted as having been played on a cricket ground, and another on a
493 town common. A small number of others were played at "agricultural grounds" or
494 the "agricultural society's grounds," and one in a "fair ground." Not being
495 farm-raised, I don't understand what 1850s ag grounds were used for, or where
496 they usually were located, or what features made them well-suited to base ball.

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499 [] The 1621 Pilgrim stoolball game was played "in ye street, openly." Probably not a
500 macadam street.

501

502 [] At the Mass Game "championships" in 1857, 1858, and 1859, crowds of 3000
503 and 5000 were estimated (Worcester's population in 1860 was about 25,000).
504 Could a majority of them see anything? In 1857, the format was best-of-five games
505 to 25 tallies. The later matches were switched to 100-tallies to win, and involved
506 multi-day play to finish.

507

508 [] Process: I use a search string of <state:MA and ground%> to return MA-only
509 data on both "ground" and "grounds." Less productive than "grounds" were the
510 terms "spectator," "field," and "crowd." I got no useful yield from "gate,"

511 “grandstand,” “watch,” “attend,” “course,” or “location.”

512

513 Trivium: There is a town of 1500 souls in Georgia called “Ball Ground.” It’s said to
514 have been named for Indian games once played there, perhaps lacrosse-like
515 games.

516

517 - Larry M

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9/18/14

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521 And we ended with *Richard Hershberger’s* interesting, calculated description of a
522 large crowd watching early baseball and the draw of spectator sports.

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525 Larry asked if 3K-5K could actually see a game. What follows is strictly
526 back-of-the-envelope stuff, but a modern professional ball field is very roughly a
527 square about 300 feet on a side, for a perimeter of 1200 feet. A single line of
528 spectators standing shoulder to shoulder would be what, about one person every
529 two feet? So that is 600 people. So 3000 people would be five rows. If the front row
530 is polite it will be seated, so that is only three back rows craning their necks to see.
531 But then some will be in or atop carriages or in trees or on nearby roofs. So call that
532 one row's worth. This gives us one row seated, one row standing behind them, one
533 row standing offset by one foot and watching over the shoulders of the row in front
534 of them, one row craning their necks and complaining about the people in front,
535 and one row's worth watching from elevated positions. Three thousand more or
536 less seeing the game seems plausible.

537

538 Of course the field I described is for the NY game. I'm not sure how large the
539 outfield of the Mass game typically was. Also, the NY game has some positions
540 obviously better than others, i.e. near home vs. the outfield. For the Mass game
541 this is less true, so the crowd would be happier about spreading out evenly.
542 Accounts of those massively attended championship games in the late 1860s
543 make clear that most of them couldn't actually see much, and that was with some
544 rudimentary elevated seating.

545

546 So why did the people go out to the ball park? Why do people attend football
547 games today? If you want to see the game, you watch it on TV. If you want to see
548 it with a crowd, you go to a bar. If you are at the game and want to see what is
549 happening on the field, you watch the jumbotron: like watching in a bar, with more
550 expensive. I'm sure those championship games in the 1860s were the same
551 phenomenon.

552

553 By the 1870s the best grounds had some moderately serious seating
554 accommodations, so the capacity for actual spectators was higher. Ironically,
555 attendance declined at about the same time. C'est le jeu.

556

557 - Richard Hershberger