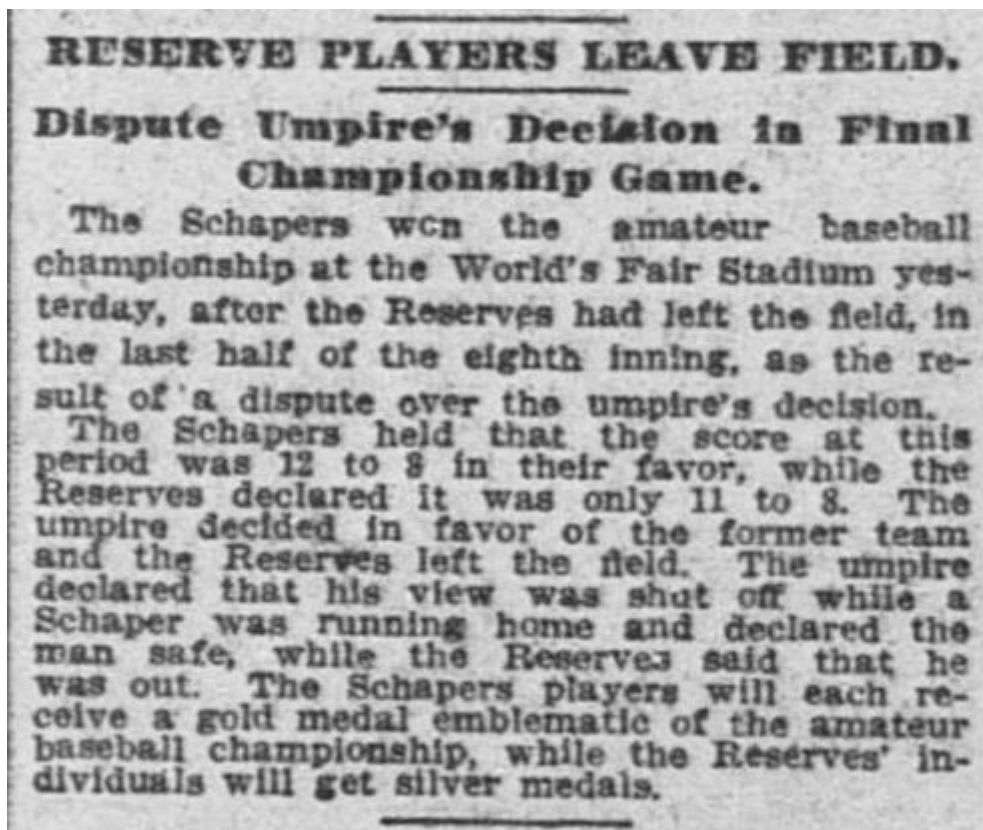


◎オリンピック初期の野球 No. 01

— 1904(明治37)年 セントルイスの試合放棄 —

[チーム名 : Ben Miller Reserves]

リザーブの選手たちは球場を去った
審判の判定で紛争 選手権試合 決勝



[意訳] シャーパーズチームは、昨日、審判の判定をめぐる紛争でリザーブスチームが8回後半に球場を去った後、ワールドフェア球場でアマチュア野球選手権を獲得しました。

シャーパーズチームは この間の得点を12-8としリザーブスチームは 11-8と主張しました。審判はシャーパーズ側を支持したため、リザーブスチームは球場を去りました。審判は、リザーブス側がアウトと抗議したシャーパーズチームの選手の本塁への走塁をセーフと判定しました。シャーパーズチームの選手は、アマチュア野球選手権を象徴する金メダルを受け取り、リザーブスチームの選手は、銀メダルを獲得します。

出典 : 「The St. Louis Republic」

1904(明治37)年06月14日付 04面

オリンピックの野球は、1904(明治37)年に始まりました。第3回セントルイス大会のときです。

当初は、中等野球(6月6日～10日)と大学野球(6月20日～25日)が計画されていたようです。

しかし、実際は「アマチュア野球選手権」(6月6日～13日)として実施されました。

参加したのは、地元新聞社チームなどセントルイス近郊の社会人クラブでした。

残念なことに、この大会の野球に関しては、詳しい公式記録がありません。

そのため、予定が変更された事情や参加チーム数、試合日程・それぞれのゲーム内容などは、今のところ不明です。

現代では信じられないことですが、オリンピック大会での「試合放棄」という混乱した結末をむかえた決勝戦。

そこには、オリンピックが巨大なスポーツイベントへと発展する以前の「素朴な」時代がありました。

— 1900(明治33)年 パリ 警備員チームの金メダル —

次の話題は、1900(明治33)年にさかのぼります。
オリンピックが、フランスのパリで開催された年です。

この時に野球が、オリンピックの競技としてではなく、同時開催中の万国博覧会のイベントとして行われていたことは、あまり知られていません。

探してみると、その試合について書かれた「パリからの手紙」を紹介した本が、アメリカ・スミソニアン図書館のオンラインから検索できました。

『**Spalding's Official Base Ball Guide, 1901**』 100-102
《<https://library.si.edu/digital-library/book/spaldingsbaseb190119chic>》

記事によると、当時のパリではアメリカ人の万博関係者や留学生が、5つの野球チームをつくっていました。

また、リーグ戦に優勝したガードチームは、万博警備にあたるアメリカ人大学生60名からの選抜チームです。ピックドナインは、他の4チームから選ばれました。

試合は、9月20日にパリ郊外のベロドローム競技場で、500人の観客を集めて行われました。

結果は、ガードチームが19-9で勝利して、パリ万博の委員会から金メダルを受賞しています。

これが、オリンピックで野球が行われるきっかけともなった試合でした。

	Won.	Lost.	Per Cent.
Derby.....	8	0	1.000
Forest.....	6	2	.750
Ilkston.....	3	5	.375
Chesterfield.....	2	6	.250
Loughboro.....	1	7	.125
Totals.....	20	20	

The handsome silver cup presented by President Ley was won by the Derby club.

We regret not having any other data at command so as to enable us to give a more complete chapter on the game in England for 1900. We shall gladly publish any records sent to the editor of the GUIDE addressed to 16 Park Place, New York, in care of the American Sports Publishing Company.



FRANCE

We take pleasure in acknowledging the receipt of a very interesting letter on "Base Ball in France," sent us at the close of the field sport season in that country last October, 1900, by Mr. Alvie King, the able and efficient manager of the "Guards' Nine of Paris," which will be pleasurable information to the thousands of votaries of the game who are readers of the Guide. Mr. King says:

Paris, France, October 9, 1900.

Henry Chadwick,

Dear Sir: Have just finished reading your last edition of the Spalding Official League Guide of 1900, and being quite a lover of the game and an enthusiastic player whenever the opportunity affords, I thought that perhaps a few lines about the popular American pastime in this distant land might interest you. At present Paris can boast of five base ball nines; namely, the Electricians' nine, composed of young American electricians employed by the Government to care for the lighting of the various United States sections at the Exposition; the Publishers' nine, made up from the ranks of the pressmen, compositors, reporters and office staff of the various American publications and newspapers now being printed in Paris; the nine of the Beaux Art School, all being American art students; the Latin Quarter team, the acknowledged champions of 1898-'99, which numbers among its players American students of all branches who reside in the Latin Quarter, and last but not least, the American Guard nine, the champions of 1900 and the winners of the handsome gold medals offered by the official athletic committee of the Exposition. Some five years ago a permit was granted by the mayor of Paris to the art students, allowing them the privilege of playing ball in a large field in the Bois Bologne, directly back of the beautiful Polo Grounds, and since that time there is hardly a Saturday afternoon, during the summer months, but what the great American national game can be seen, and many a hotly contested nine-inning game has

helped to drive away a case of homesickness and blues of many a young student fresh from the home fireside. So well has the privilege been availed of that now the field is known alike to both French and Americans as the "Athletic Field of the Bois Bologne." Interest in the game was greatly augmented by the advent of the sixty young college students selected by the Government from the various States for guard duty at the Exposition and known as the United States Guards. The greater per cent. of these had played on the college teams and before they had been here a week a nine had been formed and a series of games arranged for the summer months. The Guards' nine were uniformly successful, being beaten in only three games during the entire summer. In a series of five games with the Latin Quarter team they won three games. They defeated the Beaux Arts' and the Electricians' nines in every game played and lost one game to the Publishers' nine, defeating them twice. While Sousa's Band were playing at the Exposition, while on their recent European trip, a game was arranged with them and was witnessed by nearly all the American Exposition officials, exhibitors and several hundred residents and visiting Americans, and after a very close and exciting contest the Sousa Band nine were vanquished by a score of 13 to 12. The Guards closed the season in a blaze of glory by winning the championship and gold medals on September 20, 1900, the deciding game being played on the diamond laid out on the grass lawn in the centre of the new Velodrome bicycle race track at the Vincennes annex of the Exposition, the game being witnessed by fully five hundred Americans. The contesting nines were the Guards vs. a picked nine, the latter made up from the four other clubs. The line-up of the Guards was as follows: Stauffer, pitcher, formerly of the Denver City nine; Moorehouse, catcher, of the Dover School team of 1898; Lillard, first baseman of the Hyde Park High School nine of 1898; King, second baseman, formerly of the Olympic Athletic club team of San Francisco; Nicol, third baseman; Kaiser, shortstop; Aldrich, left field; Welsh, centre field, of the Elmira College nine; Beyers, right field, a former Harvard College player.

SCORE OF THE CHAMPIONSHIP GAME.

GUARDS.							PICKED NINE.						
A.B.	R.	H.	P.O.	A.	E.		A.B.	R.	H.	P.O.	A.	E.	
Moorehouse, c..	6	3	2	9	0	0	Spencer, c.....	5	1	1	6	0	1
Welsh, cf.	6	2	1	1	0	1	Artman, p.....	4	2	1	2	3	2
Lillard, 1b.....	6	2	2	10	1	0	Bockman, 3b....	5	2	1	2	2	1
King, 2b.....	6	3	3	3	3	0	Lazar, 2b.....	5	1	1	3	4	1
Kaiser, s.s....	6	0	0	0	5	1	Mimston, r.f....	5	0	1	0	0	0
Aldrich, l.f....	6	2	2	1	1	1	Stearns, 1b....	4	2	2	9	2	1
Beyers, r.f.....	6	2	3	2	0	0	Towsend, l.f....	5	0	0	2	0	0
Nicol, 3b.....	6	2	0	1	4	2	Murphy, c.f....	5	0	1	2	1	2
Stauffer, p.....	5	3	2	0	4	0	Worthington, s.s	4	1	1	1	3	2
Totals.	53	19	15	27	18	5	Totals.....	45	9	9	27	15	10
Guards.....					3	10						0-19	
Picked Nine.....					0	0						0-9	

Runs earned—Guards, 11; Picked Nine, 5. Two-base hits—King (2); Welsh, Lillard, Aldrich. Three-base hits—King, Beyers, Bockman. Stolen bases—Lillard, Stauffer, Moorehouse, King, Aldrich, Townsend and Lazar. First base on balls—Artman, Stearns, Worthington. Left on bases—Guards, 3; Picked Nine, 9. Struck out—by Stauffer, 8; by Artman, 3. Double play—Lillard and King. Hit by pitched ball—Bockman, Stearns and Lazar. Time—2 hours and 25 minutes. Umpires—Pop Farrar and Freddy Block. Attendance—500.

The following is a schedule of the games played by the Guards' nine:

June 2—Guards, 18; Beaux Arts, 12. June 9—Guards, 20; Electricians, 5. June 16—Latin Quarter, 17; Guards, 13. June 30—Guards, 22; Publishers, 7. July 9—Guards, 13; Sousa's Band, 12. July 14—Guards, 14; Latin Quarter, 6. July 21—Guards, 16; Electricians, 10. July 28—Guards, 17; Publishers, 9. August 4—Latin Quarter, 13; Guards, 8. August 11—Guards, 22; Beau Arts, 7. August 18—Guards, 12; Latin Quarter, 5. September 1—Guards, 17; Latin Quarter, 8. September 5—Publishers, 27; Guards, 22. September 15—Guards, 13; Picked Nine, 10. September 20—Guards, 19; Picked Nine, 9.

The Guards won twelve out of fifteen games played.

この試合については、野球殿堂博物館が公開している
「Newsletter」 (Vol.18 / No.2 2008年8月10日発行)

「知ってほしいこんな資料」(63)の記事も参照してください。

《 http://www.baseball-museum.or.jp/topics/letter/pdf/vol.18_02.pdf 》

1936(昭和11)年のベルリン大会での日米野球の計画についてもふれています。

今回は、オリンピック初期(セントルイス大会・パリ大会)の野球について少し調べてみました。

みなさまのご意見・ご感想をお待ちしています。

2019(令和元)年06月21日

著者：弘田正典(野球史研究)

発行：スポーツ文献社