



Baseball / Softball Scorekeeper Cheat Sheet

Abbreviations

- F.....Fly ball or any ball in the air that is caught for an out.
- UUnassisted.
- EError. (Indicate position.)
- KStrikeout swinging.
- (Backward) K....Strikeout looking.
- SBStolen Base.
- WPWild Pitch.
- PBPass Ball (only on a catcher receiving a pitch).
- FCFielder's Choice (indicated on the batter).
- RBI.....Run batted in.
- HPHit by pitch (when batter is hit by a pitched ball).
- BBBase on balls (Walk).
- SAC.....Sacrifice. (Given to a batter that either bunted a ball to advance any runner on base or a batter that hit a fly ball that allowed a run to score).

Defensive Position Numbers and Abbreviations

- 1.....Pitcher
- 2.....Catcher
- 3.....1st Base
- 4.....2nd Base
- 5.....3rd Base
- 6.....Shortstop (SS)
- 7.....Left Field
- 8.....Center Field
- 9.....Right Field
- 10.....Short Centerfield or Right-Centerfield (Softball only)

Book Keeping Tips

- Any ball caught in the air for an out should be recorded as "F (position # that caught the ball)
- Any ground ball for an out should be recorded as just the position numbers of every defensive player that touched the ball to help on that out. (Example: With a runner on first base, the batter hits the ball to the shortstop. The shortstop tosses the ball to the 2nd baseman for the force out at second and the 2nd baseman throws the ball to first base to get the batter-runner out at 1st base. In the scorebook, this should be recorded as follows: for the runner on 1st base going to second, that runner is out by a 6-4 (shortstop to 2nd baseman). The batter-runner is out at 1st base by a 6-4-3 (shortstop to 2nd baseman to 1st baseman).
- At the end of each inning, draw a diagonal line to the lower right hand corner of the last batter in the inning and the upper left hand corner of the first batter in the next inning. This will help you keep track of where you should start each inning.
- Any time a run scores, color in the diagram of the infield in the scoreboard.
- Put a "dot" for each RBI that a batter receives during that at-bat in the upper left hand corner of that scoreboard. Remember, a player an RBI for each run that score because of his at-bat but that the defense did not make an error to allow the run to score.
- A hit, double, triple, or home run is given to a batter as long as the defense did not make an error to allow the batter to get to whichever base he stops at. Whatever base the batter stops at determines if it was at 1B, 2B, 3B or HR. You can have a hit and an error on the same batter. For example, the batter hits to ball to right field for a 1B. The ball rolls between the legs of the right fielder allowing the



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batter-runner to continue to second. This is scored 1B for the hit and an E9 between 1st and 2nd base because the error allowed the batter-runner to advance to 2nd base.

- If a batter or runner are on base, when you record a reason for the runner or batter-runner to advance to a base other than a “hit” that should be recorded on the outside of the baseline in the scoreboard between the bases that whatever happened moved the runner. For example, with a runner on 3rd base, the pitcher throws a wild pitch and the runner on 3rd base scores. This should be recorded as follows: color in the scoreboard to indicate the run scored. Then write a “WP” between 3rd base and home plate in the scoreboard to indicate the run scored because of a wild pitch.
- When calculating the number of “at-bats” a player had, getting walked and sacrifices do not count as an “at-bat.”

Determining the Winning Pitcher

(In a 7 Inning Game or Games That Are Longer Than 7 Innings)

- Which ever pitcher got the last out in the 5th inning (assuming his team is winning and that team does not relinquish the lead for the rest of the game) is the winning pitcher. This pitcher does not even have to throw a pitch. As long as this pitcher was legally inserted in the pitching position before the last out of the 5th inning was made, that pitcher gets the win.
- If the score is tied or the lead changes between teams during for after the 5th inning, the winning pitcher is the pitcher who got the last out when his team took and kept the lead. Here are a couple of examples.
 1. Pitcher A is taken out of the game with the score tied and pitcher B is brought in to get the last out of the inning which he does. In the next ½ inning, pitcher B’s team takes the lead and keeps the lead. Pitcher B pitches the last inning and does not give up any runs. Pitcher B is the winning pitcher.
 2. Pitcher A is losing 3-2. During the 6th inning, pitcher B is brought in to get the last out. Pitcher B does a fine job and no more runs are scored. In the top of the 7th inning, pitcher B’s team scores 2 runs to take the lead 4-3. To start the bottom of the 7th inning, pitcher C is brought in and gets three outs without giving up any runs. The winning pitcher is... Pitcher B. Pitcher B was the last pitcher before his team took the lead and kept the lead to win the game.