

Chapter 1 : 10 Junk Foods With Flavors Only Found in Japan | Mental Floss

The first of these, "America's Great National Pastime", was a vaudeville-style novelty song that painted a whimsical picture of life in the U.S.A. and drew humorous comparisons between the taste of Coca-Cola and cocaine.

The financial relationship is complex and reciprocal. Media enterprises, mostly broadcast and cable television stations but also Web based, pay the sports leagues millions of dollars for the rights to broadcast their games. Leagues distribute this money to their member teams—the distribution formula varies from sport to sport—which then transfer most of this money to their players in the form of salaries. The media outlets try to recoup their huge expenditures by selling advertising time during sports broadcasts to companies that believe their products will appeal to the kinds of people who like to watch sports on television. These consumer product companies also pay large sums to individual athletes to endorse their products, or in some cases to teams to display their company logos on their uniforms or, in the case of auto racing, on their cars. Consumers then purchase these products, providing the money the companies use to buy advertising and pay for celebrity endorsements. The more people who watch a sport, the more the station can charge for advertising. The more the station can charge for advertising, the more it can offer the league for broadcast rights. The more the league gets for broadcast rights, the more the teams can pay their players. Today, maybe, sports need television to survive, but it was just the opposite when it first started. When we [NBC] put on the World Series in , heavyweight fights, the Army-Navy football game, the sales of television sets just spurred. The first-ever televised sporting event was a baseball game between Columbia and Princeton universities in . It was covered by one camera that was positioned along the third base line. Sports quickly became a staple of primetime network fare, accounting for up to one-third of primetime programming, but other genres began to catch up during the s, perhaps spurred on by an increase in female viewers. The Gillette Cavalcade of Sports remained on the air for twenty years, before giving way to a new model in which sports programs were sponsored by multiple buyers of advertising spots rather than by a single corporation, as the cost of sponsorship became prohibitively expensive in the mids. The number of hours of sports programming on the networks continued to increase dramatically well into the s, when advertising dollars generated by sports began to decline, making them less profitable for the networks to carry. The amount of money involved in televising sports was growing fast by the s. This explosive growth was fueled by a combination of increasing public interest, better—and therefore more expensive—coverage of events by the networks, and an effort on the part of the networks to lock in their position of dominance in sports programming in the face of challenges from emerging cable television networks. These skyrocketing fees did not cause much of a problem during the s, as the networks were able to pass the high cost of producing sports programs along to their advertisers. However, things began to change during the early s. Meanwhile, advertisers became hesitant to pay increasing prices for commercials that would be seen by fewer people. The networks responded by airing more hours of sports. By the three major networks broadcast a total of fifteen hundred hours of sports, about twice as many hours as in . However, by the mids the market for sports programming appeared saturated, and the presence of more shows made it harder for the networks to sell ads at top prices. The first half of the s marked the rise of sports coverage on cable. According to the Museum of Broadcast Communications, the all-sports station Entertainment and Sports Programming Network ESPN , first launched in , was reaching four million households by the middle of . By thirty-seven million households were subscribing to ESPN. Between the early s and the early s broadcast television ratings for the four major professional sports generally trended downward. There is no real consensus as to why this happened. Rosner and Kenneth L. The key challenge for all the major sports leagues—beyond the obvious challenge of attracting as many viewers and listeners as possible—is to balance exposure and distribution of their product against consumer demand. The only option for those who could not attend a baseball game in person was to listen to a live broadcast on the radio. The first televised professional baseball game, between the Brooklyn Dodgers and the Cincinnati Reds, took place on August 26 of that year. The broadcast used two cameras: Such a broadcast would appear primitive by twenty-first-century standards. To cover a typical World Series game in the modern era, broadcasters use

perhaps a couple dozen cameras, some of them operated electronically, and at least one mounted on an airborne blimp. In addition, early broadcasts offered none of the additional features contemporary viewers take for granted, including color, instant replays, and statistics superimposed on the screen. NBC was the network that first brought televised baseball to the American public. The Hall of Fame pitcher Dizzy Dean " became the first nationwide television baseball announcer when the network premiered the Game of the Week in , thus initiating the long line of former ball players who have transformed themselves into commentators when their playing careers have ended. By the s baseball had lost a large share of its audience to other sports, particularly football. Baseball nevertheless remains a solid ratings draw, especially when teams with well-known stars located in large markets square off in the postseason. However, the overall ratings for World Series broadcasts have been declining for years. However, the World Series set a new record low for viewership, capturing only an average rating of MLB is currently operating under a round of television deals signed in and Under the terms of the deal, ESPN may televise up to eighty regular-season games per season. Opportunities abound, many of them in new media, for a sport that has long been criticized for "underutilizing its product"; that is, not showing enough games in sophisticated enough ways, and for neglecting the younger portion of its potential audience. This neglect and underutilization no longer seem to be the case. According to Adams, the Internet division of MLB, known as MLB Advanced Media, has built a thriving subscription business by streaming live video of more than twenty-three hundred regular-season games and live audio of all games, and by packaging and selling video on an on-demand basis once the game has ended. Television contracts do not apply to these sales, because broadcast rights revert to the league once the game has taken place. Before the era of televised sports, baseball was much more popular than football. Stirring television moments such as the NFL Championship, a thrilling overtime victory by the Baltimore Colts over the New York Giants, helped establish professional football as a big-time spectator sport. Under the terms of the deal, ESPN would continue to make its NFL games available on regular broadcast television in the markets of the participating teams each week. However, unlike basketball, which experienced a loss of casual viewers when games were moved to cable in , regular network television would continue to play a large role in bringing football to the viewing public. What do the networks get for all this money? They get plenty because advertisers know how firmly football is entrenched in U. Football is by far the most popular sport to watch on television in the United States. According to Nielsen Media Research, five of the ten top-rated U.

Chapter 2 : Stereoviews of the Smithsonian Institution Building | AHHP | Smithsonian

NATIONAL PASTIME - CanDance Studios [Mesa, AZ] Industry Dance Awards - Outstanding Performance /// BEST NOVELTY/CHARACTER/MUSICAL THEATER PERFORMANCE /// Congrats! This performance is now in.

But do I tell you that? Do I start out by noting how few women there are in baseball in general? A few are in the booth and wow, do people dislike when they dare to show up there. Rarely are women behind the plate. The story of the WBWC is one of triumph against adversity and discrimination, a glimpse into what is possible and a source of hope for the future. Where were the media and the fans in August, and where are the resources and the pipelines to produce more female baseball players in all the other months? The other involves women playing baseball. It was late August in Viera, Florida, an awful month and an awful place to spend a lot of time outside. The town is on the Atlantic coast, about halfway down the state, just off of I and only miles from the ocean. The weather vacillates between heavy rain bursts and lightning displays, and intense periods of bright, hot sunlight and oppressive humidity. I grew up nearby, so none of this was a surprise to me. A single concession stand was open in the stadium, but the hot dogs were good. There was almost no merchandise to buy, and you had to know to go into the shop near the outer entrance to find it. By the time the 1 p. Spectators crowded together under the shaded awnings in an attempt to escape the direct sunlight, often moving back as the sun slowly crept up the stands. Luckily, I guess, the crowds were small enough that if you wanted to sit in the shade, there was room for you. The dedicated would sit closer, just above the dugouts if they were rooting for a particular team, or behind home plate. Umbrellas were a common sight – portable shade. On the field, the players just had to sweat through weather, and they did. It was hard to know how much they minded, though, because they all seemed thrilled to be there and to be playing baseball. If only they had had crowds as large as they deserved. Oscar Lopez, the head of communications for the World Baseball and Softball Confederation, said the total official attendance for the 50 games was 17, It was a whole group just to show up and cheer and just create that type of atmosphere. The final in had 2, people in attendance. There was little other media to speak of, though. The event was televised in South Korea by the Seoul Broadcasting System, which Lopez credited with helping spread the word around the country. HBO and Around the Rings were there, as well as local and state media, and international media from Venezuela, Cuba and Japan, among others. But other than MLB. And in an industry that is full of men , as far as I could tell, very few bothered to show up. After all of that, I should be clear: It was fun to be there in the crowd. I feel as if I have to tell you that. The teams had their own chants and cheered each other on throughout each game, and the spectators who did show up were very much into it. Japan, Canada and Chinese Taipei all had sizable contingents at their games, relatively speaking – 40 to 50 fans, if not more. Japan and Chinese Taipei had ringleaders who would direct the groups in cheers; every fan base always had someone with a whistle, it seemed; and shirtless Canadian male fans showed up with painted torsos to at least one game. People who give time and attention to them often fall deeply in love. At the World Cup, the support was small, but it was mighty. They also gave pep talks to the U. The elevation of baseball into the national pastime was accomplished through the erasure of women from the history of the sport. As historian Jean Ardell, author of *Breaking into Baseball: John Montgomery Ward* in "Base-Ball: The comparisons are inexact, but as author Debra Shattuck notes, six of the eight teams in the National League in averaged less than a thousand fans per game. But the professionalization of the sport was accompanied by a mythmaking effort whereby baseball was shorn of its British roots and transformed into an America-spawned crucible of manhood. This was a neat trick. In his book *Base-Ball: While others focused on highlighting the differences in rules between American baseball and British games like baseball, cricket and Rounders, Ward argued that since girls had played British baseball, it simply could not have been the precursor of the American game. He cited three references to British girls playing baseball. The first was the letter Mary Lepel Lady Hervey had written in that mentioned the Prince of Wales playing baseball indoors with both male and female family members during chilly winter days. Boys played on teams based on their ability and competitiveness; girls participated in a system that promoted equal participation for all, no matter what skill level. Girls and women continued to play baseball,*

though, and in , the MLB forbade teams from signing women to contracts, a ban that remained in place for four decades. And, of course, always running parallel beside this was softball, the stick-and-ball game open to girls and women. Little League had to be forced to allow girls to play in the early s, and, even then, Little League softball was established to shuffle girls into that sport and away from baseball. To this day, girls and women playing baseball is more a novelty than a norm. Blair and Burkovich were a reminder for those in attendance at the WBWC about this long history of discrimination and adversity, and also the perseverance of girls and women in a sport whose governing bodies want nothing to do with them. I made my way up to his suite at the top of the stands just before the start of the final between the unstoppable Japanese team and the up-and-comers, Chinese Taipei Taiwan. When the two teams shook hands before the game, he stopped mid-sentence. Later that summer, Anna Kimbrell joined them, and she and Whitmore became the first-ever all-female battery in professional baseball. Stacy Piagno told me the men [she played alongside] were great. There could be no other winner than Japan, which has now won 30 straight games at the event and six straight titles; the Japanese are simply too good. Watching them play four days in a row, you could tell that those women spend a lot more time playing baseball generally, and playing baseball as a team, than the countries they compete against. Many of them are professionals, unlike their competitors. Sato, Curveball no path. It was a disappointing end for the U. No one from the team showed up to do press until pressure from the few media people there got a player and the manager in the room. But there are reasons for Americans to be hopeful. Piagno said it does matter that the WBWC took place here, because every little bit helps. Every year it gets bigger. It needs to continue to grow, and it will, as long as we continue to do all of this stuff and publicize and all of that. She played beautifully in the field and at the plate in the last few games of the tournament, especially the bronze medal game, spending a fair amount of time on base when the team was on offense and showing off an incredible springiness on defense. Lansdell missed her first few weeks of her senior year in high school to be at the tournament. John Montgomery Ward and his fellow mythmakers propagandized women out of history, and the professional game has been played under gaslight ever since. But the opportunity it provided for many, especially young people like Lansdell, cannot be discounted. Out in the scorching light of Viera, women were reinserting themselves into the narrative of baseball.

Chapter 3 : The Women's Baseball World Cup Was Played Under Gaslight | HuffPost

Our national pastime always brings a smile. This collection of inch inflatable baseball bats features smiley faces in a variety of colors. All inflates sold deflated.

Well, so are we! And this is only a partial and poorly alphabetized! Curious about the history or manufacturer of an antique baseball game you own? Wondering exactly how old it is? Have a question about market values? Let on-line vendors never again say "I looked for this game on the internet but found nothing. Interested in preserving or repairing an old game? Just want to shoot the breeze about more modern tabletop sims, talk about your tabletop league, or discuss the games in your own collection? Our main focus is on board games and card games, s to s, but all the games below, and more, are "on the table. Base Ball -- PlayMore Inc, s? A Card Game -- Famous Games, cs? Baseball Action -- Ansudon, s Baseball: Action Packed Dice Game -- ? Electro Baseball -- Davis Craft Corp, s? Joe Baseball Game] -- Ed. Great National Game, The: Jackie Robinson Baseball Game! League Magnetic Baseball -- Tudor, c Jr. League Baseball -- cs? Dodgers -- Sports Games International, s? Mets -- Sports Games International, s? Play Ball -- Reliable [Canada], s? Joe Baseball Game -- Ed. Table Base Ball -- [Japan], s?

Chapter 4 : These girls are playing hardball with the boys - latimes

In a world where softball is supposed to keep women quiet and happy, it indeed has been difficult for those who have insisted on making our national pastime truly national for everybody.

Single player and double-player cards were issued. Visit The PC Gallery Issued in as a premium by The Sporting News, this six-card set is collected by both baseball card and postcard collectors. While baseball card and postcard catalogers have debated the exact date of issuance between and , one thing is certain about these Brush Automobile postcards. The cards depict Tigers players perched atop Brush cars. Almost all the players are shown in suits, as opposed to baseball uniforms, with a short poem serving as identifying cation. This card shows captain Bill Coughlin, bat in hand. This card has a message and facsimile signature of Connie Mack on the reverse. The back boasts "Posed especially for and photo by Lee L. Stoppie" in fountain pen. Stoppie was a printer, mountain climber and book collector. He also made a similar card of Christy Mathewson. Joe is hard to please -- ask the umpire. These postcards all were issued by the E. Presumably from the offspring of a teammate. World Tour Gallery Uncataloged sepia postcard of the Miracle Braves who shocked the baseball world by beating the mighty Philadelphia Athletics in a four-game World Series sweep. This highly scarce postcard reproduces a famous team photograph. Highly scarce world champion Pirates accordion-style fold-out PC issued by the W. Amazing display of 17 player photos, as well as Forbes Fied on the exterior. This postcard stlye was unique to the Pirates and at type of issuance was patent-pending. Both teams were replete with Major League talent. The Crackers won the championship in and Smith was second in batting average with a. Stamps were given with purchases, redeemable for premiums. The card features Carl Horner portraits of the players, including the famous T Honus Wagner photo. Future star Rube Marquard is listed in the scorecard portion as Marquoid. Interestingly, a career minor leaguer named Cocash is listed as playing right field for the Giants, but he never made the team out of spring training. There were no locker rooms or dressing room, so the players would dress at their hotel and ride in uniform to games. His frst baseball card would be issued two years later. Rare postcard issued by M. Extremely scarce postcard of the pennant winning Roanoke Tigers of the Virginia League. Many of these players were featured on T Contentnea tobacco cards and T cards. The card was sent by a player, presumably shortstop Eugene Newton. The message on the reverse mentions that the team barely topped the league and was postmarked in September of Remarkably rare postcard with a message on the reverse from Connie Mack inviting the recipient to "Doc" Powers Day in Powers was a backup catcher for the Philadelphia Athletics who only played one game during the season, as he died in April. The team help a special day to raise money for his family. The Athletics competed in an exhibition game against players from the ankees, Tigers, Senators and Red Sox. Other contests and tests of skill and speed also took place. The Boston Red Sox are depicted on this postcard. The image is copyrighted to F. George and the card was printed by Allied Printing of Boston. President Taft is shown in this postcard of an image taken on October 3, , presenting the Western League pennant winning Denver Grizzlies with awards for their champonship. The team, which had several future major leaguers, racked up wins to 54 losees in Terrific image quality on this real photo postcard. This unfiorm style was only worn during this pennant winning year. The card advertises Anger Baking Co. Christy Mathewson goofily is wearing his cap backwards. A team image is in the bottom half. This may be a Max Stein postcard, even though there are no Stein indicia. It also is very similar to an oversized premium of the Giants with the same top images, albeit with a different team image and lettering. McGraw and Comsikey are seated at front. World Tour Gallery Circa sectional real photo postcard of Walter Johnson, his facsimile autograph and his "Birthplace and Boyhood Home," farmhouse photographed and issued by W. The hat and uniform are consistent with the seasons. Real photo postcard of the champions of the New York State League, the Binghamton Binges, featuring nine major leaguers, including player-manager Jack Calhoun. This exceedingly rare real photo card depicts the team in Oakland in March, in uniform. The image was taken by Frederick Schutz -- a well known DC photographer who was commissioned by the government to take photos throughout Europe to document WWI destruction. His images ran in newspapers at the time and now are in different museums. The back of

this postcard has a message from Schutz requesting payment for a photo, along with his red signature stamp. The newspaper also issued a card of cross-town rival Phillies manager, Red Dooin. Both are highly scarce. A red caption on the front identifies the team, along with the words "They look good to us. The unique real photo postcard at left captures a young Smoky Joe Wood in , following his miraculous championship season. It also bears a facsimile autograph stamp of Wood on the front, along with a stamp reading "New Ebbitt House, Washington DC," a fine dining establishment. At right is a photo from the Wood estate not a postcard , taken by a photographer for the Boston American newspaper, depicting Wood and his catcher, Hick Cady, both with shaved heads.

Chapter 5 : "Baseball Games: antiques to modern tabletop sims -- a list"

Gift, Novelty, and Souvenir Shop. Greeting Cards. National Pastime Cards N. National Pastime Cards CLAIM THIS BUSINESS. 66 VIA.

But the Philadelphia Pythians did it three times. In 1867, they entered the National Colored Base Ball League, the first attempt in the country by black base ballists to organize a formal league. Such trailblazing efforts and events take on extra significance during February, Black History Month. That happened in late 1867, when the Pythian Club was forced to withdraw its applications for admission into two burgeoning leagues: But instead of handling such a rejection with despairing resignation, the African-American base ball community used it as inspiration to do what white teams and players were doing on a parallel track of history. Thus, what happened in the late 1860s and 1870s helped lead to the creation of the first sustained, successful professional black baseball circuit, the Negro National League, in Washington in the late nineteenth century," author and researcher Neil Lanctot wrote in *Negro League Baseball: The rise and ruin of a black institution*. Heaphy noted that, while renting rooms at the respected Banneker Institute, Pythians players were fined for breaking team rules and served as gracious hosts to their opponents after each game. On the field, the nine took on any and all challengers. They also squared off against top regional white clubs. One of those clashes made sporting history. The Olympics entered the contest with a pedigree that traced back to the 1860s, and that made their victory over the African-American squad not too surprising. Perhaps the most pivotal figure driving the Pythian Base Ball Club, at least at the nascence, was Catto, a South Carolina native from a family of base ball enthusiasts and upper-middle-class "free people of color. He taught at the Institute for Colored Youth. Catto was a Civil War veteran. It is important to contextualize these efforts in relation to the efforts of other black clubs during the period. Catto appears to have played hardball with the white organizers, and they responded in kind. It was as much politics as it was baseball. Many of these white players were hardcore Democrats; Catto was a Republican who pushed for black male suffrage and citizenship. That influence culminated in the spring of 1868, when the Pyths spearheaded the creation of the first known, organized black hardball league in history, the NCBBL. All [the league squads] are said to have good financial backing, and the projectors of the league have hopes that all of them will play the season through," the paper reported in March 1868. Unfortunately, the ambitious plans for the new black league crumbled quickly in May 1868, roughly only a week into the season scheduled. Several teams ran into major financial troubles, spurring them to withdraw from the NCBBL and continue as independent clubs. The moves naturally killed the league, with the Pythians deciding to go it alone, the last straw coming when the New York Gorhams failed to show for a slated contest May 1868. The Inquirer subsequently reported that "it is now almost certain that the Pythians will withdraw from the Colored League and play as an independent club. But by then, the Pythian club had already staked out a firm place in the history of the sport, becoming an inspiration for a slew of other black players and teams and redefining, whether they knew it or not" and for better or for worse "the role race played in the national pastime and society as a whole. They might have paved the way, especially in Philly, but they were buoyed by other ambitious teams that helped lay the foundation, often and still in anonymity, for the greatness that was to come.

Chapter 6 : Farther Along (The Byrds album) - Wikipedia

National League Ball Game -- Yankee Novelty Co, National 9-Man Baseball -- Munro, s National Pastime -- Major Games Co, National Pastime -- America's House of Toys and Games, National Pastime -- Robert L Plachta, Nat'l.

These photographs provide rare glimpses of the exterior of the building as well as some of its interior spaces now long gone or significantly altered. Title inscribed in the lower right corner. Paper label on back: Entered according to Act of Congress in the year Henry, the only Smithsonian Secretary to live in the building, resided here with his wife, three daughters and son from until his death in This photograph is one in a series of four photographs taken by noted artist and friend of the family Titian Ramsey Peale. They were presented as a gift to Mrs. Henry and daughter Mary from Mrs. Peale as noted in a handwritten inscription on the back: Downing had laid out the grounds with curving and interlacing carriage and foot paths among plantings representing all the varieties of trees indigenous to the United States. The card is inscribed on the back with a brief history of the Institution and: Bell, in the District Court of the District of Columbia. Holmes View of the Smithsonian Building taken from the northwest. Francis Lieber who stated: Massive turrets and battlements, taken from a time when all fought with all and each with each, seem to me droll for a fabric destined for those who have buckled on the armor of knowledge and are eminently missionaries of peace. The card is inscribed on the front: Holmes was in business under the name "D. Holmes" between the years A paper label on the back reads: The hall was filled at the time with natural history specimens such as birds, mammals, and fish as well as fossils, minerals, and anthropological artifacts. The hall was feet long by 52 feet wide at the time, however, it has since been shortened by 60 feet in length. The card is inscribed on the back: Predominant in the view is the plaster model of Megatherium, an extinct South American sloth. The railing with decorative bronze stanchions having cast miniature mammals on top were also made by Ward. The armadillo-like figure in the background was a fossil of Glyptodon sic, Glyptodont a pre-historic South American Armadillo. Labeled on the back: Animal Curiosities in the Smithsonian Institution. Smillie View of the bedroom in the southwest corner of the east wing second floor of the Smithsonian Building. The rooms of the apartment were furnished throughout with fine Brussels carpeting, gas lighting fixtures, steam radiators for heat, and damask window valances, all reflecting the status of the Henry family in Washington society. Jarvis View of the mineralogy exhibit in the west wing of the Smithsonian Building taken from the center of the room looking toward the southeast corner. A large meteor, described as resembling an "immense signet ring," sits on a wooden platform surrounded by several other examples of meteorites and other large minerals. The shallow exhibit cases in the background surrounding the room were specially designed to hold the mineralogy collections. The minerals remained in the hall only until about when they were moved to the west range. The west wing then became the ceramic hall see image SI. Inscribed on the front: Photographed and Published by J. Continent Stereoptic Company, New York Stereo view card showing the west wing of the Smithsonian Building when it held the ceramic collections. The sculpture group America modeled by John Bell Esq. The sculptural group was an exact replica of one of the marble corner pieces of the Albert Memorial in Hyde Park, London. Wakely View of the Smithsonian Building from the southwest taken after the fire of during reconstruction. The main building is roofless and portions of the temporary roof inserted above the window ledges are visible protruding from the window openings. The octagonal tower is windowless, as are the two north towers, the south tower, and the connecting section between the south tower and the main building. The upper third of the south tower is missing it was pulled down immediately after the fire and is covered by a temporary wooden roof. A pile of bricks and a temporary work shed are seen at the base of the south tower. Although the card bears an copyright date, the view was taken shortly after March 7, when the temporary roof was constructed over the south tower. A Brief History of the Stereoview As early as , before the invention of photography, Charles Wheatstone developed a device which he called a stereoscope for viewing drawings in three dimensions. Photographs later replaced the drawings, first with daguerreotypes and ambrotypes and then with images printed on albumen paper mounted on cardboard. These photographs were called albumen prints because the process used paper that was coated with a solution containing egg whites. The process, invented in

by Frenchman Louis D. Blanquet-Evrard, remained the standard for stereoviews until the introduction of gelatin-bromide paper in 1851. By 1860, stereoviews were extremely popular in the United States with major publishers as well as local photographers producing images for the new phenomenon. For the first decade after their introduction, however, stereoviews and the stereoscopes used to view them were relatively expensive. Prices began to fall and production increased as the process became easier to use. Stereoscope Wood, metal, fabric, and glass. This hand-held stereoscope featured a folding handle, wire and wood card holder adjustable to facilitate focusing, and a velvet edged metal hood. This type of viewer was the co-invention of noted physician, essayist, and poet Oliver Wendell Holmes and Boston photographer Joseph Bates. Thousands of viewers like this were produced cheaply by several different companies propelling the novelty to the level of a national pastime. How Does it Work? In order to produce a stereoview, a special camera is used to take a pair of photographs of the subject simultaneously. Two lenses, mounted 2. A print of the two images is then made from the negative. The images are cut apart, reversed to correct for the lateral inversion, then mounted side-by-side on cardboard. When viewed through the stereoscopic viewer, the two images overlap, merging in our minds to give the illusion of depth and three-dimensions. Chase View of the Downing urn erected on the Smithsonian grounds in from the north looking toward the Smithsonian Building in the background. The urn was commissioned by the American Pomological Society to commemorate the life of Andrew Jackson Downing, who designed the Smithsonian grounds but died tragically in 1836 before the plan was completed. The urn is now located in the Enid A. Haupt Garden in the south yard of the Smithsonian Building. The front of the card is labeled: United States Views, W. A list of fifty titles in the series is listed on the back this card is The back of the card is further inscribed: American Scenery, by W. Chase Stereo view of Smithsonian Building taken from the northwest with three horse drawn carriages at the Porte Cochere. Identified as Smithsonian Institute in a list printed on the back. American Views By W. Chase Handwritten on the back of the card is the date Dec. Remarkable for their brilliancy, great compass, and depth of perspective, rich tones, and superior finish. Metropolitan and Suburban Scenery of Washington, D. Eutaw and Lexington Sts Baltimore. Unknown maker View of the Department of Agriculture building in the foreground designed by Adolph Cluss, razed in 1851 and the Smithsonian Building in the background taken from the west looking east. Although the label on the back of the card includes the Capitol building, it is not visible. The title is a misnomer in that the view was taken at ground level. Dating of the image is based on the completion date of the roof on the center section of the Smithsonian Building after the fire of 1855 and before the installation of a skylight on the roof of the west wing of the Castle in 1857. It has no other inscriptions besides the title on a paper label affixed to the back. Taken during construction of the exhibit cases. Eventually over cases would fill the cavernous hall. Several of the mounted specimens and skeletons are seen set up on low bases behind a wooden fence. Smillie View of the small study located between the two bedrooms of the Henry apartments in the east wing second floor of the Smithsonian Building. A handwritten inscription on the back reads: Small Library at the Smithsonian. Unknown maker View of the west range exhibit hall looking east toward the museum hall. The cases in this hall held ethnological specimens from China and Japan as well as examples of North American Indian workmanship. Along the arcades, above the cases, hung portraits of American Indians who had visited Washington between 1800 and 1840. Above the entrance to the museum hall, hung a full length portrait depicting George Washington after the Battle of Trenton painted by Charles Wilson Peale. Below it, a panoramic view of Constantinople by an unknown artist. The card is stamped on the back:

Chapter 7 : Baseball Player Postcards

America's Great National Pastime (Battin, Fowley) - Another nasty novelty tune from Battin-Fowley. From Farther Along. The following would have been a much superior eleven-song compilation.

Chapter 8 : Burly's Baseball Musings | News and Jaundiced Views on the National Pastime | Page 5

The national pastime was inextricably linked to the struggle for abolition and civil rights in the late 19th century.

Chapter 9 : blog.quintoapp.com: Customer reviews: Best of the Byrds Vol 02

Sports and the media are so thoroughly intertwined in the United States that it is difficult to think of them as two distinct industries. The financial relationship is complex and reciprocal. The financial relationship is complex and reciprocal.