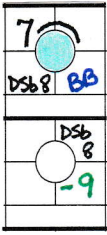
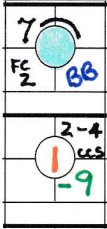


At this point, it is worth concluding the section on stolen bases with some specific examples.

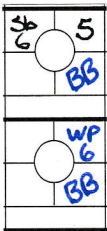


Example 60: With first and third bases occupied, the runner on first tries to steal second base. The catcher throws to second in an attempt to put him out.

The runner on third, seeing this, sets off to steal home base. If the runner who tried to steal second base also reaches base safely, both runners are credited with stolen bases.

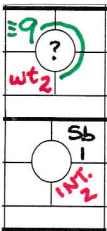


If, on the other hand, the runner who tries to steal second is put out, he is charged with “caught stealing”, and the other runner’s run is counted as a fielder’s choice.



Example 61: With runners on first and second, the runner on second base tries to steal third. The pitch turns out to be wild and in consequence the runner on first reaches second.

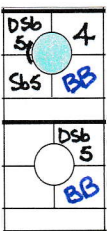
In this case a stolen base is credited to the runner who reached third base, and an advance by wild pitch is credited to the other runner, who would not have reached second base without it.



Example 62: With runners on first and third, the runner on first tries to steal second. The catcher muffs his throw to second and the runner on third takes the opportunity to score a run.

The runner on first base is credited with a stolen base, and the advance by the runner on third is put down to an extra base error by the catcher.

Example 63: The runner on third is trapped between third and home base but succeeds in reaching home base safely without any errors being committed by the defense. He is credited with a stolen base.



Example 64: With runners on first and second, there is a double steal. The catcher, rather than playing for the runner on second, plays for the runner on first, and when he throws the preceding runner scores.

The advance to home base is also a stolen base, and the connecting (linking) line indicates the continuity of action.