

# The INSIDE GAME

The Official Newsletter of SABR's Deadball Era Committee



VOL. XVI, NO. 4: "LET'S GET THIS LUMPY LICORICE-STAINED BALL ROLLING!" SEPTEMBER 2016

## THE CHAIRMAN'S COLUMN

by John McMurray

One of the most interesting aspects of each year's annual Deadball Era Committee meeting is learning about the research approach of the Larry Ritter Book Award winner. This year at SABR 46 in Miami, it was instructive to hear how Charles Leerhsen, author of *Ty Cobb: A Terrible Beauty*, went about his own process in an effort to shed new light on a subject whose life and career has been the subject of in-depth analysis for more than a century. Leerhsen, who joined the meeting via Skype, said that he was impressed by an article about the four pillars of good writing written by Pulitzer-Prize-winning author David Maraniss. Leerhsen endorsed Maraniss' assertion that, essentially, "it is impossible to do too much" when it comes to researching a subject. At the same time, Leerhsen, who is renowned for his longtime work at *Sports Illustrated*, said that "good writing is impossible without good reporting," remarking that the four years he spent researching his subject also gave him a heightened confidence when it came to writing the narrative.

Even when writing about Cobb, who has been deceased for more than fifty years, Leerhsen

*continued on page 22*

### ON THE INSIDE:

- SABR 46 Pictorial** ..... page 3  
**Charles Leerhsen Acceptance Remarks** ..... page 5  
**A Future Hall of Famer in Goal**  
    by Dennis Pajot ..... page 8  
**Characters from the Diamond**  
    reviewed by Brent Heutmaker ..... page 11

## SABR 46 RECAP

Although light on the convention docket, SABR 46 yielded two interesting and informative Deadball-related presentations and a pair of engrossing committee meetings. Batting leadoff was Dr. Millard Fisher whose remarks were devoted to refuting various popular notions about Ty Cobb. The Fisher presentation was designed to play off a recorded interview of Jimmy Lanier, Cobb's one-time personal batboy, but was sabotaged by the failure of audiovisual equipment, a recurring convention problem. Dr. Fisher soldiered on nevertheless, endorsing in the process the sympathetic view of Cobb provided in Charles Leerhsen's recent, Ritter Award-winning bio of the Georgia Peach. Regrettably, time constraints short-circuited what promised to be a lively debate between the presenter and Susan Dellinger (Edd Roush's granddaughter and biographer) about whether or not Cobb actually sharpened his spikes.

Rob Fitts devoted his presentation to an intriguing but little-known Deadball Era event: the 1905 American tour of a Japanese university baseball team. Making effective use of contemporaneous newspaper headlines and other visuals, Fitts demonstrated how, over time, the playing skill, deportment, and exemplary sportsmanship of the Waseda University nine

### Happy Felsch

    reviewed by Mark Ruckhaus ..... page 12

### Baseball in Territorial Arizona

    reviewed by Bill Lamb ..... page 14

### Accurate Runs Scored:

**1913 Detroit Tigers**  
    by Herm Krabbenhoft ..... page 15

garnered the respect, sometimes grudging, of game spectators and the West Coast press. Sadly, the goodwill between the two countries generated by the Waseda club tour would dissipate during the ensuing years as American and Japanese global interests began to conflict.

Committee chairman John McMurray presided over the annual meeting of the Deadball Era Committee, which drew a respectable-sized audience notwithstanding a disadvantageous late-Saturday afternoon time slot. John provided attendees with an overview of committee activities over the past year and provided updates on various DEC projects. Of particular interest, the Deadball Era World Series book remains on track, thanks to the efforts of Steve Steinberg, and is tentatively scheduled for release in March 2017. The focal point of the meeting was the live presentation via Skype of the acceptance speech of Ritter Award winner Charles Leerhsen. The full text of the Leerhsen remarks is provided on pages 5-7. For here suffice it to say that Charlie reiterated his deep

appreciation of the honor, and thereafter took attendees on a verbal tour of the research process that produced his exceptional bio of Ty Cobb. The meeting then concluded with an insightful presentation by newsletter book review editor and 2015 Bob Davids Award winner Dan Levitt on the genius of New York Giants manager John McGraw with respect to player acquisition.

An unexpected highlight of the convention was the meeting of the Oral History Committee. Confirmed and announced in Miami by our own John McMurray (who doubles as Oral History Committee chairman), the meeting was devoted to remembrance of Lawrence Ritter and his seminal work, *The Glory of Their Times*. Damian Begley reminisced about visits paid to the Ritter apartment in Manhattan and paid fond tribute to his late friend. Another longtime Ritter friend, Official Major League Baseball Historian John Thorn, devoted his remarks to Ritter's writings. In a lively Q & A with audience members, John espoused the view that *The Glory of Their Times* was a "perfect" book, one in need of no change whatsoever. He then used the book's format to illustrate the principles that inform sound oral history. As practiced in *Glory*, Thorn approved the re-sequencing of an interview subject's remarks if necessary to lend chronological or narrative coherence to the published version. But care must be taken not to alter the subject's words; if explanation or context is required, same should be provided via an editor's note.

Finally, newsletter editor Bill Lamb accepted his third McFarland-SABR Baseball Research Award at the convention luncheon. The winning piece, *Jury Nullification and the Not Guilty Verdicts in the Black Sox Case*, was published in the Fall 2015 *Baseball Research Journal*.

# The **INSIDE GAME**

The Official Newsletter of SABR's Deadball Era Committee

## **Committee Chair**

John McMurray: [deadball@sabr.org](mailto:deadball@sabr.org)

## **Committee Vice Chair**

Trey Strecker: [ninebaseballeditor@gmail.com](mailto:ninebaseballeditor@gmail.com)

## **Newsletter Editor**

Bill Lamb: [wflamb12@yahoo.com](mailto:wflamb12@yahoo.com)

## **Assistant Editor**

Mark Dugo: [claydad96@aol.com](mailto:claydad96@aol.com)

## **Assistant Editor**

Bob Harris: [bob@bumblebeagle.org](mailto:bob@bumblebeagle.org)

## **Book Review Editor**

Dan Levitt: [danrl@att.global.net](mailto:danrl@att.global.net)

Babe Hollis, a player with Calgary in the Western Canada League, is entitled to a place in the annals of baseball. In each game of a double header with Moose Jaw on June 9, he hit a homer with the bases full.

*Iowa State Bystander, August 1, 1913*

## SABR 46 PICTORIAL

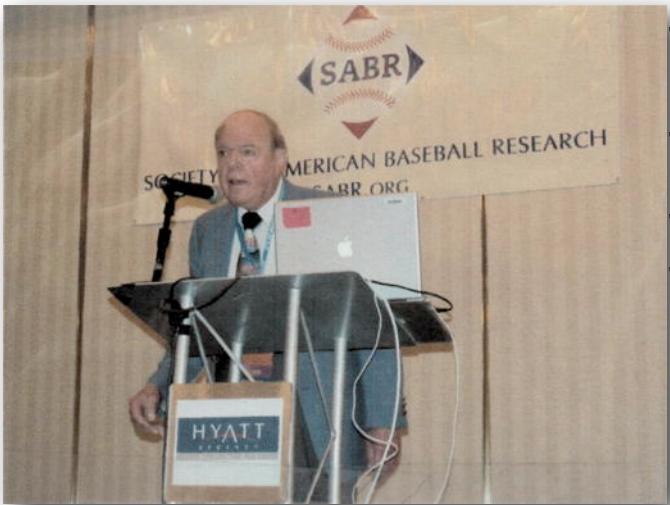


photo by Jacob Pomrenke

**Dr. Millard Fisher debunks popular notions about Ty Cobb**



photo by Jacob Pomrenke

**Rob Fitts recalls the 1905 American tour of a Japanese baseball team**

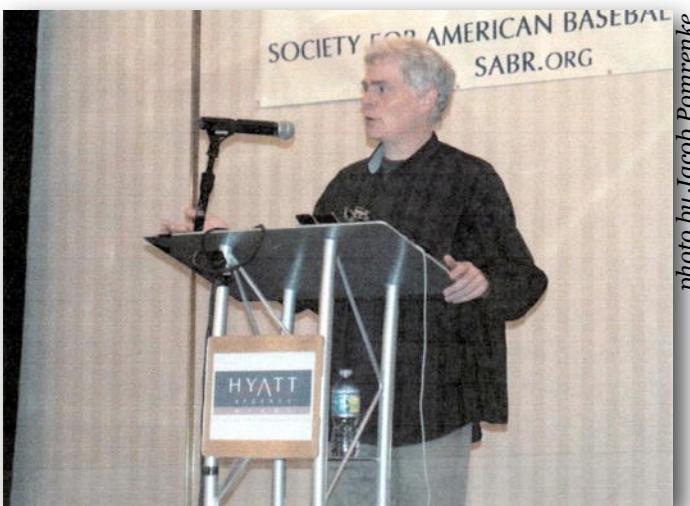


photo by Jacob Pomrenke

**Damian Begley remembers Larry Ritter**

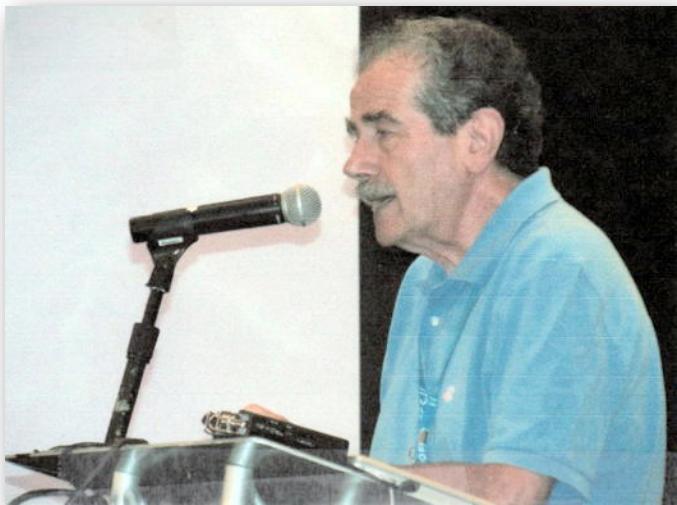


photo by Jacob Pomrenke

**John Thorn expounds on The Glory of Their Times**



photo by Jacob Pomrenke

**Bill Lamb accepts 2015 McFarland-SABR award**

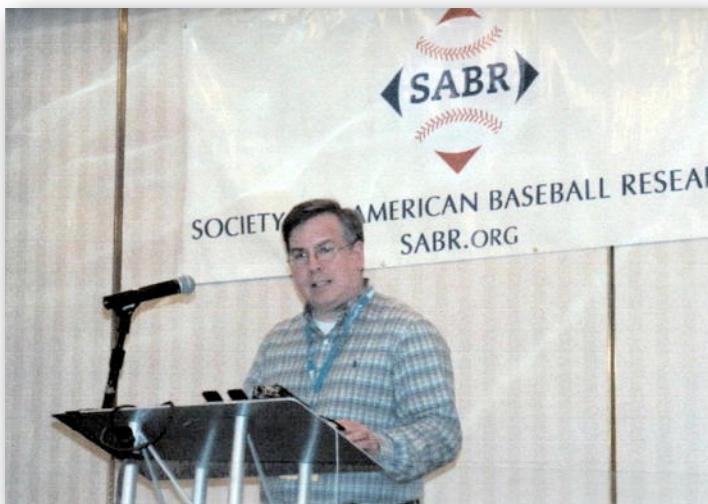


photo by Jacob Pomrenke

**Chairman John McMurray opens the Deadball Era Committee meeting**

## **CHARLES LEERHSEN'S REMARKS ON WINNING THE LARRY RITTER AWARD**

I am thrilled beyond words that my book was selected to win the Larry Ritter Award, an award named for the author of my favorite baseball book of all time. I'd like to express my deep gratitude to the Deadball Committee and SABR for the honor.

I've been asked to say a few words about my research process. I don't know if anyone here has seen the article by David Maraniss, the author of the Roberto Clemente biography, among other great books, on the four pillars of good writing. I urge every writer and would-be writer to track down the piece on the Internet. When I came upon it recently I was surprised and delighted to see that David and I, working independently, had found our way to pretty much the same place, the same philosophy, as far as doing research. Although he didn't say this in so many words, the bottom line is that it is impossible to do too much. The most important thing I learned at *Newsweek* back in the day is that good writing is impossible without good reporting. By doing a great deal of research — I spent more than four years on the project—you gain not only the information you need but (and this is key) the confidence to tell the story in an entertaining way.

I believe that a writer needs to travel. If you're writing about a Deadball Era player, a time machine would be the ideal vehicle but the next best thing is to go where your subject has been. For me on the Cobb book this meant several trips to Georgia and Detroit. You need to stand where your subject once stood and let the sun hit you at the angle that it once stuck her or him. Why? I really can't say. There is something spiritual about the process that is difficult, for me at least, to describe. But there are practical benefits, too. While you're there in those old stomping grounds you can seek out relatives, friends and their descendants. You can visit local libraries or archives that you perhaps can't find online. For example, the Ernie Harwell collection at the Detroit Public Library. That contains carbon

copies of letters written by people in the Tigers front office during the Ty Cobb era. This was a time before agents, when the players directly communicated with (and negotiated with) the owners and managers. Gossip is preserved there, insults were exchanged there — you can see emotions running high among men long since vanished. These letters were invaluable to me in getting a sense of the inter-personal dynamics at work on the club in the early years of the 20th century. But they are not well indexed. So I had to page through thousands of letters, typed on onion-skin paper, wearing those ill-fitting white library gloves that keep the oil in your skin from damaging the documents. You have to kind of pluck at each letter three or four times before you can grab it and flip to the next. It took a couple of weeks for me to get through the Cobb era of the Tigers, and only perhaps one out of 100 letters was close to interesting, but that's what research is more often than not: eye-tiring, mind-numbing drudge work that on any given day may lead you nowhere but back to the hotel bar.

Another thing I do, besides travel, is try to make friends. The friends I'm talking about here are people who may know more about your subject than you do, or at least some aspect of your subject, but who are not writers who might be saving their material for their own book. When I started out, I didn't know Detroit very well at all, but through a woman I'd worked with at *Newsweek*, whom I'd told about my project, I met a former Detroit cop named Dan Wroblewski, who graciously gave me several tours of the city that included stops at the various places Ty Cobb once lived. Following up on a byline I'd seen in a SABR publication, I met William R. "Ron" Cobb, a Georgian but no relation to Ty, who had an extensive collection of Ty's letters. Not all were original but that was fine with me since I was interested only in content. Cobb wrote a lot of letters and many of them expressed intimate feelings. He wrote about his dying son, he apologized to young fans for sending two pictures of himself when they had only asked for one, he thanked Dodgers owner Walter O'Malley for honoring "this fine

man,” the gravely injured Roy Campanella. I learned very much about my subject by seeing his non-public face. I also befriended a man whose letterhead described him as National Ty Cobb Historian — Wesley Fricks. Wesley grew up where Cobb did, in Royston, Georgia, and has been accumulating clippings, court documents, scraps of oral history and pictures for almost his whole life. Through Wesley I got quite a few never-before-published facts and anecdotes, and a more detailed version of the trial of Cobb’s mother, Amanda, (for shooting and killing his father, William) than any previous writer had been privy to. He also vetted the completed manuscript of my book and made corrections. I owe Wesley a lot.

Another thing I believe in, especially in regard to baseball books, is taking advantage of contemporary journalism. I mean, as opposed to relying on other baseball books. Many baseball books lack sourcing, basically being rewrites of other baseball books, so it’s much better to look at the original newspaper coverage. Major leaguers spend most of the year in the public eye,

and back in Cobb’s day every major league city had several daily papers, sometimes as many as a half dozen. Between those and the many out of town papers, and weeklies like *Sporting Life* and *The Sporting News*, a writer can accumulate vast amounts of information not just about games but also about how players got along with each other and with their owners, fans, baseball writers and managers. I looked at thousands and thousands of clips, many available on line. Paying attention to the columns, features and notes, I learned the plotlines of the seasons but also, for example, how Cobb took under his wing a black orphan bat boy that the Tigers picked up somewhere as a “good luck charm,” and allowed the kid to sleep in his room in segregated hotels, and got him jobs in the off-season. Cobb may not have questioned a culture that allowed such things to happen — but neither did he think bringing the kid along was all a big joke, he was clearly the kid’s best friend on the team. That told me something. Even the *lack* of newspaper coverage can sometimes be instructive. Cobb was mysteriously absent from the Tigers during the



photo by John McMurray

***Charles Leerhsen speaks to the DEC meeting via Skype***

heart of the 1906 season. The fact that none of Detroit dailies said virtually anything about the missing young phenom reinforced the idea that Cobb — in the wake of a brutal rookie hazing, the killing of his father and his mother's trial for manslaughter — had experienced what was then known as a nervous breakdown.

The final point I'll make today is that I believe that as you do all these things I've talked about you should put aside the conventional wisdom. I don't mean you should work against it, or even question it. Just try to put it aside and not consider it. The conventional wisdom about a player, or even a particular incident in a player's life, can be very difficult to shrug off. You may ultimately decide that it is the conventional wisdom for a reason — because it is accurate, or 85 percent accurate. If you start from a position of neutrality and over the course of your research find your way back to the conventional wisdom, I think that's fine. But if you don't cultivate a useful ignorance of the conventional wisdom, and look beyond the canon of widely accepted truths, you'll merely be riding the same railroad line that so many have ridden before you, and how uninteresting is that? Don't be a commuter; be an explorer. Get off the well-worn track, thrash around in the wilderness, then come back and tell us what you found. In the case of Cobb, I went into the project with the conventional belief about him being a great player but a monster, a mean, racist bastard. The accepted myths about Cobb are easy to encounter and very vivid. But they are also very brittle, being basically the story of a one-dimensional cartoon character, who every time you check in on him is always in the same mood, like Daffy Duck or Wily E. Coyote. As I've said, I worked on *Ty Cobb: A Terrible Beauty* for more than four years, but what I found to my astonishment was that when I started doing real let-the-chips-fall-where-they-may research, the myths about Cobb began to



Robert Edgren 1917

crack and crumble almost immediately, probably within the first 15 or 20 minutes. It turned out I was writing about a real man, and a victim of literary fraud. It turned out I had a real story to tell, if I could just summon the persistence, the patience and the energy to find it.

There is more about my process in the book itself. If you've read it I hope you enjoyed it. If you have any questions you can reach me through my website, which is my hard-to-spell name plus dot-com. I'd be happy to hear from you. Thank you for listening, and thank you again for the Larry Ritter Award.

Charles Leerhsen

*"The Thinkers of the Country  
Are the Tobacco Chewers"—  
said one of the greatest thinkers  
this country ever produced.*

Will It Be Ball or Strike?

SHALL he slam it between short stop and center field, or try for the fence? Here's need for a true eye, quick judgment, with every muscle and nerve at attention!

Crack! He's keyed up to just the right pitch by a mildly stimulating chew of the famous

PICNIC TWIST 5¢  
CHEWING TOBACCO

When he's back on the bench, he won't feel the "let down" that comes of chewing strong, black tobacco. There's complete tobacco satisfaction in long-lasting PICNIC—the TWIST of perfect chewing leaves of a richly mellow taste.

Look for it in 5¢ twists or in the drum of 11 twists.

Be sure it is the original PICNIC TWIST drum.

Liggett & Myers Tobacco Co.

Harrisburg Telegraph, October 4, 1915

## A FUTURE BASEBALL HALL OF FAMER IN GOAL FOR MILWAUKEE

by Dennis Pajot

In September 1901 a number of soccer men got together in Chicago and formed the National Association Football League. Teams were slated to be placed in Milwaukee, Chicago, St. Louis, and Detroit. State Assemblyman (and former University of Wisconsin football star) J.C. "Ikey" Karel of Milwaukee was elected president of the league.<sup>1</sup> It was decided to play only a fall schedule to "test the strength of the idea before the public," before expanding to more cities and adding games.<sup>2</sup>

In Milwaukee it was decided Frederick J. Sugden — who had played on the Manchester, England, team the year that team won the championship of England — would manage the team. Home games would take place at Milwaukee Park on 16<sup>th</sup> and Lloyd, the home of the Milwaukee Brewer American League baseball team.<sup>3</sup> The Milwaukee kickers played the first game of association football against the Racine (Wisconsin) Horlick Food Company's team in that city's Athletic Park on Saturday, October 5. The exhibition game consisted of two 30-minute halves, with a five-minute intermission. The game ended in a 1 to 1 tie.<sup>4</sup>

The National Association Football League was having difficulty getting off the ground, with Detroit having dropped out by the beginning of October.<sup>5</sup> It was decided to carry on with three teams, local sporting good store owner Harry D. Quin saying he would be willing to back the Milwaukee team. However, when it was found the railroad rates from Chicago and Milwaukee to St. Louis were too high, it was decided to drop the entire enterprise. The Milwaukee and Chicago teams remained intact to introduce the sport to the public and hopefully pave the way for the league another year.<sup>6</sup>

The next game the Milwaukee association kickers played was at Chicago's South Side Park against

Charles Comiskey's Chicago Reds on Sunday, October 20. The Milwaukee team showed a lack of experience, losing 6 to 1.<sup>7</sup> After this loss in Chicago the Milwaukee management decided to strengthen the team, adding some new players, including a few professionals from England.<sup>8</sup> A rematch was scheduled for the next Sunday at Milwaukee Park. According to the *Milwaukee Journal* "the interest in this contest is more than a mere interest in an inter-city contest as the style of play is entirely different from that attempted by the college players. Association football is a rapid, open game, played with a round ball and is essentially a kicking game. In those places where it is known it enjoys a greater popularity than the style played by the colleges."<sup>9</sup>

So to the legions of Americans who do not get the fascination of soccer (myself being one) why is all this of any interest? Because the new goalkeeper of the Milwaukee club was future baseball Hall of Famer Addie Joss. Pitching with the Toledo Swamp Angels, the 6 foot 3 inch righty had won 25 games in the Western Association during the 1901 season. On October 1 it was announced Joss had signed for the remainder of the season with the Racine baseball club.<sup>10</sup> Joss would pitch a total of three games for Racine, winning all three.<sup>11</sup> The most memorable was the last game, October 20, against the Kenosha club. The pitcher for the Kenosha nine was lefty Rube Waddell. Before a crowd estimated between 5,000 and 8,000 (but the *Racine Daily Journal* stated "this number is probably a trifle large") Waddell allowed five hits and struck out 19, the Racine men "falling like wheat before the sickle." But Joss was up to the task, also giving up five hits and striking out seven, while allowing only two runs in the second inning. His teammates plated runners in the fourth, fifth, sixth, and eighth innings to win, 4-2. It was said that "in the last stage of the game money flowed around like water and Kenosha sports went home out \$500." The Kenosha team was not satisfied with the result and wanted to play another game in either Kenosha or Milwaukee. The Racine management did not accept the challenge, saying its players had departed for their homes after the game.

Joss reportedly left the next day for his home in Juneau, Wisconsin.<sup>12</sup>

Back on October 5 Joss had been signed by the Milwaukee association football club.<sup>13</sup> Addie had played as the Racine goaltender in that day's 1 to 1 tie with the Milwaukee team. The *Milwaukee Sentinel* reported he did "excellent work by stopping a number of difficult drives." The same newspaper would soon write that goaltender was "a position he [Joss] is thoroughly at home in. His punting abilities are expected to keep the opposing ball from being in dangerous territory. It is said of him that he can kick the ball three-quarters of the length of the field."<sup>14</sup> To show his versatility, "Reuben Joss" pitched his first game with the Racine baseball team the day after he served as goaltender against Milwaukee, beating the Wisconsin state champion team from Appleton, 13-4.<sup>15</sup>

Exactly where and how Addie Joss obtained his soccer goaltending skills is unknown. A short statement in the *Sporting Life* of October 12, 1901 stated: "Both Joss and Turner of the Toledo team are football players. The pitcher goes to Beloit to attend college and if it were not for the fact that he is a professional ball player, he would try to make the team there."<sup>16</sup> Beloit College was a major football power at the time, and I assumed the reference to football was American football. However, I have been informed there is no record of Joss attending Beloit College. Scott Longert's book *Addie Joss: King of the Pitchers* makes no reference to Beloit College. On page 16 Longert wrote that Joss played right tackle at Juneau High School, but his bio does not mention any football after that, and no soccer at all.<sup>17</sup>

The Milwaukee Grays and Chicago Reds met at Milwaukee Park on Sunday, October 27. The *Milwaukee Daily News* reported "it was a case of experienced players in good physical condition against novices not right for the fast work."<sup>18</sup> The men from the Windy City — down a man, the team's center missed the train — won the contest, 4-2, in front of a disappointingly small crowd of 300 fans.<sup>19</sup> How did goalkeeper Joss



**Addie Joss**

do? The *Milwaukee Sentinel* reported Joss did good work. He was called upon to make a number of stops in the first half, including two stops in the last minute. The Chicago team scored in the latter part of the first half, on a kick from the fifteen yard line after a short scrimmage near the goal. The teams went into the half time break tied, 1-1. The visitors showed their superiority on the pitch in the second half,

keeping the ball in Milwaukee territory most of the time. Joss "blocked the goal effectively several times and sent the leather back to the center of the field, but the Chicago forwards returned it with lightning rapidity." The Reds scored three goals in the second half.<sup>20</sup>

This appears to be the last association football game played by the Milwaukee Grays. And as far as I can tell, this ended Addie Joss's soccer career. Probably for the better, as he won 160 baseball games in nine seasons with Cleveland of the American League.

*Dennis Pajot is the committee's resident expert on early Milwaukee baseball and a frequent contributor to the newsletter.*

1. *Indianapolis Journal*, September 4, 1901; *Milwaukee Sentinel*, December 5, 1938.
2. *Milwaukee Journal*, September 3, 1901.
3. *Milwaukee Journal*, September 3 and October 3, 1901; *Milwaukee Sentinel*, October 27, 1901.
4. *Milwaukee Sentinel*, October 6, 1901; *Racine Daily Journal* October 1 and 7, 1901.
5. *Milwaukee Journal*, October 3, 1901.
6. *Daily Milwaukee News*, October 7, 1901; *Racine Daily Journal*, October 7, 1901.
7. *Milwaukee Journal*, October 21, 1901; *Milwaukee Sentinel*, October 21, 1901. The team was referred to as the Grays in the *Milwaukee Sentinel* (October 27, 1901), *Evening Wisconsin* (October 29, 1901), and *Milwaukee Daily News* (October 28, 1901), but called the Brewers in the *Milwaukee Journal*, October 21, 1901.
8. *Milwaukee Sentinel*, October 27, 1901.
9. *Milwaukee Journal*, October 26, 1901.
10. *Racine Daily Journal*, October 1, 1901.
11. *Racine Daily Journal*, October 7, 14, 21, and 24, 1901.
12. *Racine Daily Journal*, October 21 and 22, 1901.
13. *Milwaukee Sentinel*, October 6, 1901.
14. *Milwaukee Sentinel*, October 6 and 27, 1901.
15. *Racine Daily Journal*, October 7, 1901.
16. *Sporting Life*, October 12, 1901.
17. Longert, Scott, *Addie Joss: King of the Pitchers* (Cleveland: SABR, 1998).
18. *Milwaukee Daily News*, October 28, 1901.
19. *Milwaukee Sentinel* and *Milwaukee Journal*, October 28, 1901; *Evening Wisconsin*, October 29, 1901.
20. *Milwaukee Sentinel*, October 28, 1901.

## SUBMISSIONS NEEDED

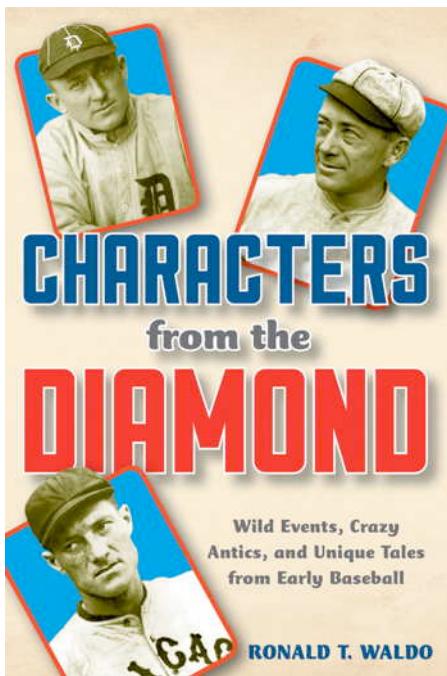
With this issue, we achieve our objective of publishing *The Inside Game* four times annually. But four is simply a minimum goal and staff is ready to publish as many newsletter issues each year as we have material for. We are particularly anxious to get committee news and reviews of recently published Deadball-related books to the membership in timely fashion. To that end, we hope to put out a fifth newsletter around Thanksgiving. But the cupboard is getting bare, and original research articles are needed for both the Thanksgiving issue and February 2017. So, if you are working on something, or thinking about it, and are looking for a publishing outlet, please keep the newsletter in mind. We especially want to encourage first-time authors to give it a shot. Staff is able and willing to lend as much support as wanted/needed in the research and writing process. Or we are happy to leave you entirely alone. Whichever is preferred. Inquiries should be directed to the editor at wflamb12@yahoo.com. Thanks.

Bill Lamb, Editor.

## COULDN'T CALL FIRE OUT, UMPIRE LOST CLOTHES

Umpire James E. Johnstone, of this city, who holds the indicator in the National League, lost all his baseball paraphernalia, uniform, mask, chest protector and shin guards, besides his temper, in the fire which destroyed the Polo Grounds in New York Thursday night. Johnstone procured an entire new outfit and was on duty again yesterday, when the Giants played Brooklyn, at the American League Park. These umpires have a hard life. One day they are roasted personally by the fans and another time their clothes are roasted in a fire.

*Newark Sunday Call*, April 16, 1911



**CHARACTERS FROM  
THE DIAMOND:  
WILD EVENTS, CRAZY  
ANTICS, AND UNIQUE  
TALES FROM EARLY  
BASEBALL**

**BY RONALD T. WALDO**

2016. Lanham, MD: Rowman & Littlefield  
[ISBN: 978-1442258686, 278 pp. \$40.00 USD, Hardcover]

Reviewed by

**Brent Heutmaker**

BHeutmaker@KrollOntrack.com

I had two thoughts when I first began reviewing *Characters from the Diamond*. First, I noticed nineteen pages of footnotes along with a bibliography. The author must have reviewed many sources. Second, I assumed the book would discuss many relatively unknown baseball personalities and was extremely pleased to see a full index. The time period covered

in the book ranges from the 1880s to the end of World War I — a period during which baseball's popularity grew quickly. Waldo emphasizes that baseball's personalities, tempers, and attitude were an important part of that growth. In the final chapter, he successfully argues that baseball really changed after World War I with the advent of the power game and the toning down of aggressive play. I would add that the Black Sox scandal along with the demise of the Federal League and the eventual anti-trust exemption are other key factors that ended the Deadball Era.

An important question any reader will consider is: "What percentage of the stories in the book is true?" Waldo concedes that there is a fine line between truth and folklore. Many of the stories are sourced from the uncredited Baseball By-Plays column that appeared in *The Sporting News*. Obviously, there is no way at this late date to verify whether the entertaining accounts printed in Baseball By-Plays were in fact true. The column was written from a story-telling perspective, though it often included direct quotes. Waldo must have read every column for many years, searching for stories that he thought were interesting enough to make the book. Waldo also takes pains to explain any known mistakes and offer a correction. True or not, Waldo has preserved the most interesting stories from

this old *Sporting News* column in a user-friendly format.

Chapters are organized around various topics such as managers, umpires, icons, cheaters, the minor leagues, drinking stories, and pennant races/the World Series. The book wanders through these topics gracefully and somehow manages to remain focused. The many back room dealings of the various leagues and detailed biographies of star players are areas left for other researchers.

As to my second assumption, the author does a nice job of handling the many players that show up in the book. When a player's name appears, Waldo details his team affiliations sparing the need to have to look up unknown players, and I rarely found myself having to use the index. Stories about players and managers cheating still resonate today. A story about Pittsburgh Pirates manager Connie Mack having frozen baseballs dropped from the Exposition Park grandstand roof reminded me of Bill Belichick and Tom Brady. In the 1890s, foul balls were often recovered and

Manager Hanna [of New Britain] is sore over the report that his Cubans are out-and-out negroes. Suave Bill has certificates of their birth in the island republic, duly attested and signed, and this is good enough for him.

*Bridgeport Herald, March 21, 1909*

reused. Upon an opposing batter fouling off a ball, the harder-to-hit frozen ball would be dropped as if it were the recovered foul ball. Also, managers of that era found themselves dealing with off-field behavioral issues just like today.

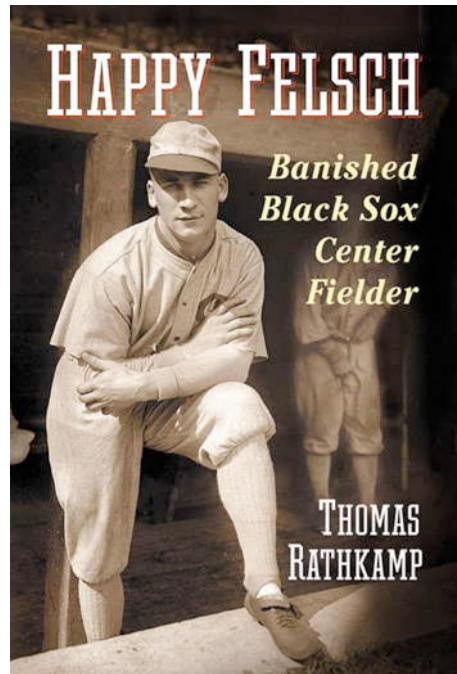
The chapter exploring World War I and its impact on baseball was a bit peculiar. I don't understand why the Baseball By-plays column and a couple of obscure newspaper articles were used as the main sources for the World War I background information. Overall, I thought the book was extremely well researched, and this was the only topic that forced me into fact checking mode. The strategic alliances called the Triple Entente (later known as the Allies) and Triple Alliance (later known as the Central Powers) are described in a confusing manner. An unknowing reader would likely assume incorrectly that Italy fought on the Central Powers side. However, Italy remained neutral in the war until joining the Allies on May 23, 1915.

I think the links between patriotism in Canada and

America with baseball could have been presented without that background information. The story of Hank Gowdy's army enlistment and his war letter along with the tragic story of Eddie Grant were compelling. I also found it a bit unfortunate that there are no stories included from any pre-war black baseball teams.

In sum, *Characters from the Diamond* holds appeal for both experts and readers not too familiar with the Deadball Era. A Deadball Era expert is going to enjoy reading many tales they have likely never heard before. Readers less familiar with the Deadball Era will entertainingly learn what baseball was like at the time through Waldo's stories. There are many long-forgotten stories from the Deadball Era, and this book does a nice job of capturing them and bringing them to life.

*Brent Heutmaker has been a member of SABR's Halsey Hall chapter for nearly two years. Brent resides in the Minneapolis-St. Paul area and works in the litigation support industry.*



### HAPPY FELSCH: BANISHED BLACK SOX CENTER FIELDER

BY THOMAS RATHKAMP

2016. Jefferson, North Carolina: McFarland & Co.  
[ISBN: 978-0786494873, 181 pp. \$29.95 USD, softcover]

Reviewed by  
**Mark Ruckhaus**  
markruck@aol.com

As the Black Sox scandal was blooming in September 1920, “[Chicago American reporter Harry Reutlinger] walked over to the Sports Desk and asked one question: ‘Who is the dumbest guy of those eight players?’ The reply, after a brief hesitation, was Felsch.” (Eliot Asinov, *Eight Men Out*)

Happy Felsch was a fine player, no question. And, as his six-year major league career straddled the dead and live ball

### PUBLISHERS ACKNOWLEDGMENT

The books reviewed in this issue were generously supplied to us by their publishers. *Characters from the Diamond* was published by Rowman & Littlefield and can be obtained by telephone (800-462-6420) or email (customerservice@nbnbooks.com). *Happy Felsch* and *Baseball in Territorial Arizona* come from McFarland and can be ordered by calling 800-253-2187 or emailing info@mcfarlandpub.com. As always, we respectfully urge your patronage.

eras and, if his 1920 season is indicative of what he might have done had he not been blacklisted, he might have been considered as Hall of Fame worthy. But he wasn't one of those larger than life characters, such as Ruth, Cobb, or McGraw. Few are. His life and career didn't transcend much of professional baseball, as was the case with Connie Mack and which Norman Macht extensively recounted. He wasn't one of the all-time greats whose life and career are worthy of extensive documentation even if their lives and personalities are fairly mundane, as Reed Browning did in his Cy Young tome. And he wasn't among the deviant and corrupted, such as Hal Chase or Chick Gandil.

Through its biography project SABR is on a quest to document everyone who ever played and managed, however short and nondescript the story and subject might be. And in the documentation of Felsch, Jim Nitz did an extensive job, approximately 10,000 words (about 20 typewritten pages) and extensively researched and annotated. An abridged version of this Felsch bio appeared in *Deadball Stars of the American League*.

With the exception of three lengthy interviews Felsch granted, all apparently attached to bottles of Scotch, to Reutlinger in 1920, to syndicated columnist Westbrook Pegler in 1956, and

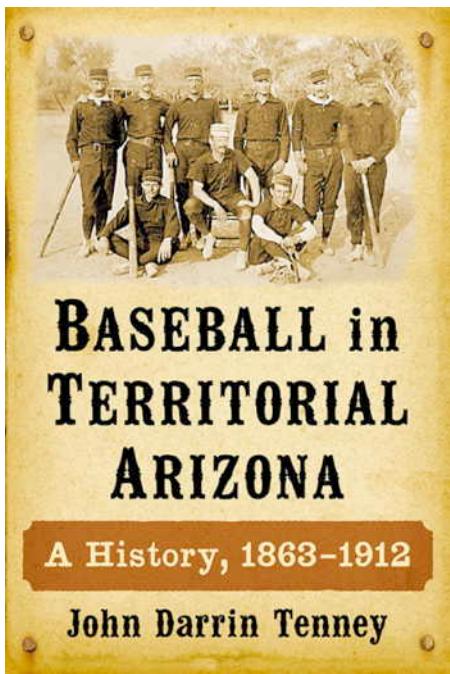
to Asinov and which appeared in his 1979 book *Bleeding Between the Lines*, some of which appears in the book, there are few of Felsch's own words to be found, certainly not much more than the boilerplate that was often seen in *The Sporting News* such as, 'I think we'll have a really good team this year.' And in recounting the outlaw ball he played in Montana in the 1920s where he and fellow Black Soxer Swede Risberg "spent generous amounts on 'broads and booze,'" (the "broads and booze" coming from Gary Lucht's 1970 article in *Montana: The Magazine of Western History*, and duly cited), Rathkamp offers nothing about Felsch's family life except to say that he was married, apparently had one child at the time and would have two more. Did his wife, Marie, know? If she did, did it lead to an occasionally stormy relationship? Was it expected behavior back then for an itinerant ballplayer spending half the year on the road in some backwater outpost and did she look the other way? I was left hanging.

Yes, the book is well researched and annotated, citing the works of Reutlinger, Asinov (but, curiously, precious little from Gene Carney, whose research into the Black Sox scandal I found to be much more extensive), Bill Lamb, the Seymours, Dennis Pajot, the Milwaukee baseball expert — that being

Felsch's home town and where he got his baseball start — along with documentation from contemporary publications, mostly the *Milwaukee Sentinel* and Chicago newspapers as well as *The Sporting News* and, of course, Nitz' bio. And, considering the inaccessibility of the *American* to most, as it would likely require a trip to the main branch of the Chicago Public Library, including the full text of the Reutlinger and Pegler articles along with the appropriate passages in *Bleeding Between the Lines* in one place would have made reading through this lengthy chronology more gratifying. Give me the man in his own words.

My bottom line is this: The careers of most of the 18,000-odd men who have played major league ball aren't worth more than 20 pages, if that many. And Felsch, a fine player but not considered to be a rocket scientist in his own time, who didn't leave any poignant quotes or noteworthy occurrences in his wake, and who is commonly considered a follower when it came to the Black Sox, is one of them. As a chronology, the book did its job well. As a portrait of the man, it's lacking. And maybe a large part of that is because there wasn't much to the man. 20 pages are probably enough.

*Mark Ruckhaus is a former editor of The Inside Game*



**BASEBALL IN  
TERRITORIAL ARIZONA:  
A HISTORY, 1863-1912**

**BY JOHN DARRIN TENNEY**

2016, McFarland & Company  
[ISBN 978-0-7864-9610-5, 190  
pages]

\$29.95 USD, paperback

Reviewed by

**Bill Lamb**

wflamb12@yahoo.com

In *Baseball in Territorial Arizona*, Mesa historian John Darrin Tenney traces the local development of the game in pre-statehood days with considerable care and attention to detail. The work is well researched, with the author candidly informing readers where events are unknown or unrecorded. The narrative is divided into six chapters beginning with the introduction of baseball to Arizona by the US soldiers who garrisoned the post-Civil War

forts erected in the territory. From there, the game spread fitfully to the surrounding areas, with town rivalries providing the impetus for most of its growth. As the author recounts, baseball was popular with Arizonans from the outset, but team formation was challenged by sparse territorial population, the distance between communities, often brutally-hot weather, and the exigencies of frontier living. As a result, teams would spring up, play for a time, and then disband, only to be reorganized or replaced by newer clubs in succeeding years. All of this is faithfully chronicled, with particular attention devoted to nines formed in Phoenix, Tucson, Tombstone, and Nogales.

For the most part, Tenney focuses on the Arizona town, club, company, and outlier (women, blacks, and other non-Anglo male) teams of the late 19<sup>th</sup> century. Only the chapter on barnstormers provides substantial coverage of Deadball Era events. But committee members will doubtless find the exhibition game tours of the White Sox (1909) and Red Sox (1911) of interest. As elsewhere in the book, the tale of the Red Sox excursion is enhanced by an engrossing photograph, one of many which highlight the text.

Apart from the irritating (to this reviewer, anyway) use of the anachronism *aces* for runs in the first two chapters, Tenney writes winningly, with events recounted in clear, fluid

prose. The book's central shortcoming, not of the author's creation, is the absence of colorful personalities. There are no King Kellys, Ty Cobbs, or even Wyatt Earps, available to infuse the story of early Arizona baseball with compelling biography. Hot-tempered, hard throwing Tucson hurler Manny Drachman, Mexican all-arounder Chris Cresencio Sigala, and a young Chick Gandil make appearances and engage reader interest. But accounts of individual exploits are brief, and their protagonists too-soon depart the pages. In their stead, Tenney uses accounts of games played by various town/club/company teams to advance the story. These game descriptions are rendered with authority and precision, but their interest to a wide number of readers is questionable.

In sum, John Darrin Tenney has authored a meticulously researched, gracefully written history of baseball in early Arizona. To Arizonans and committee members interested in the development of the game in the Southwest, the book is a must read. Others may find perusal of the incisive *Summary* provided at the close of the narrative sufficient.



Clare Briggs 1915

# **ACCURATE RUNS-SCORED RECORDS FOR PLAYERS OF THE DEADBALL ERA: THE PLAYERS ON THE 1913 DETROIT TIGERS**

by Herm Krabbenhoft

The final 1913 American League records — compiled by the Howe News Bureau, the official statistician for the American League at that time — show that the Detroit Tigers team scored a total of 624 runs. However, according to the box scores and game descriptions presented in the articles and accounts provided in various relevant newspapers, the sum of the runs scored by the Tigers in each of their 153 games is 625 runs. This 624-625 runs-scored discrepancy has persisted unresolved for more than a hundred years. In the present article I describe my research to finally resolve this 624-625 runs-scored discrepancy. Moreover, in carrying out my research I discovered — and corrected — several other runs-scored errors hidden in Howe's official AL records.

## **624-625 RUNS-SCORED RESOLUTION**

Comparison of Howe's official Day-By-Day (DBD) records with the information provided in numerous newspaper accounts for the runs scored by the 1913 Detroit Tigers allowed me to determine that the source of the 624-625 runs-scored discrepancy is the game played in Washington between the Tigers and the Senators on June 11, 1913. According to the Howe records, the Tigers scored 10 runs in the game. But according to the box scores provided in the *Washington Post* (WP), *Evening Star* (WES), *Herald* (WHLD), and *Times* (WT), and the *Detroit Free Press* (DFP), *Journal* (DJ), *News* (DN), and *Times* (DT), Detroit scored 11 runs. According to the line scores given in the box scores, Detroit scored its 11 runs as follows: seven runs in the second inning, one run in the third stanza, two runs in the seventh frame, and one run in the ninth session, i.e., 0-7-1-0-0-0-2-0-1 ⇒ 11. That the game was indeed an official nine-inning contest is proven

by the fact that Howe's official DBD records show that the Tigers fielders achieved a total of 27 putouts of players on the Senators team and that the Detroit hurler, George Dauss, tossed a complete game with nine innings pitched. Furthermore, Howe's official records for Washington's pitchers shows that they gave up a total of 11 runs — Joe Engel (7 runs in 1.2 innings), Bert Gallia (3 runs in 5.1 innings), and John Wilson (1 run in 2.0 innings).

So, now we know for certain the game that contains the discrepancy tally. Next, we have to ascertain which Tigers player scored this missing run. According to Howe's official DBD sheets for each of the men who participated in the June 11, 1913 game, the Detroit runs were scored by Donie Bush (1), Ty Cobb (1), Sam Crawford (1), Dauss (1), Del Gainer (1), Les Hennessy (1), Red McKee (0), George Moriarty (1), Bobby Veach (1), and Ossie Vitt (2). The sum of the runs scored by these players is 10 — i.e., one run less than the 11 runs surrendered by the Senators mound corps. However, according to the box scores given in each of the above-mentioned newspaper accounts, the Tigers runs were scored by Bush (1), Cobb (1), Crawford (1), Dauss (1), Gainer (2), Hennessy (1), McKee (0), Moriarty (1), Veach (1), and Vitt (2), with the sum of the runs scored by these players being 11. It is important to point out that there is complete harmony for all of the runs-scored numbers given in the various box scores — there are no differences. Thus, the player who scored the discrepancy run was Gainer, who actually scored two runs — not one run — in the contest.

How did Gainer score his two runs? The complete details for each of the runs scored by Detroit according to the descriptions presented in the various newspaper accounts are provided in Appendix 1. Here is a summary of the 11 runs scored by the Tigers in the game on June 11, 1913.

## **SUMMARY OF THE 11 RUNS SCORED BY THE TIGERS**

- 1 (Second Inning) — Veach scored on a 1-RBI single by Moriarty.

- 2 (Second Inning) — Gainer scored on a 2-RBI double by McKee.
- 3 (Second Inning) — Moriarty scored on a 2-RBI double by McKee.
- 4 (Second Inning) — Dauss scored on a 4-RBI homer by Crawford.
- 5 (Second Inning) — Bush scored on a 4-RBI homer by Crawford.
- 6 (Second Inning) — Vitt scored on a 4-RBI homer by Crawford.
- 7 (Second Inning) — Crawford scored on a 4-RBI homer by Crawford.
- 8 (Third Inning) — Gainer scored on a 1-RBI single by Moriarty.
- 9 (Seventh Inning) — Vitt scored on a 2-RBI homer by Cobb.
- 10 (Seventh Inning) — Cobb scored on a 2-RBI homer by Cobb.
- 11 (Ninth Inning) — Hennessy scored on a 1-RBI sacrifice fly by Cobb.

From the above information it can be incontrovertibly concluded that Howe's official DBD records are not accurate for the runs scored by the Tigers team and the runs scored by Gainer.

#### Conclusion:

Detroit actually scored 11 runs — not 10 runs as shown on Howe's official AL records.

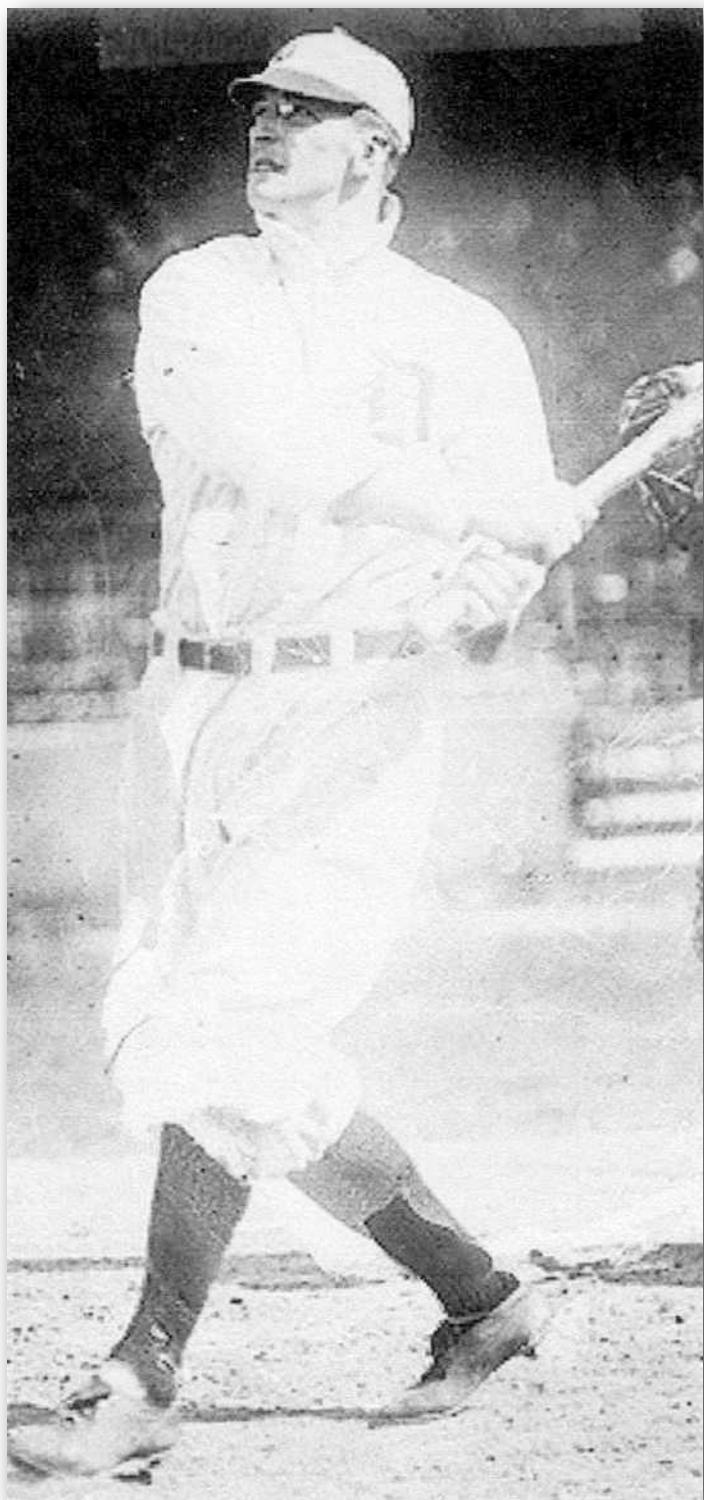
Gainer actually scored 2 runs — not 1 run as shown in Howe's official AL records.

#### **OTHER RUNS-SCORED ERRORS**

In a previous report I described my determination of the accurate RBI records for the players on the 1913 Detroit Tigers.<sup>1</sup> In carrying out that research I also discovered five other games with errors in the official American League records compiled by the Howe News Bureau for the runs scored by Detroit players.

#### **RESEARCH PROCEDURE**

To ascertain which Detroit player scored each of the 625 runs generated by the 1913 Tigers, I



***Baldy Louden***

examined the game accounts provided in numerous newspapers to compile a Game-by-Game (GBG) runs-scored record for each of the 43 players who participated in at least one game for the 1913 Tigers. The daily newspapers that I utilized included the Detroit and Washington

newspapers mentioned previously as well as newspapers from Boston (*Globe*, *Herald*, and *Post*), Chicago (*Daily News*, *Examiner*, *Herald*, and *Tribune*), Cleveland (*Plain Dealer* and *Press*), New York (*Herald*, *Sun*, *Times*, and *Tribune*), Philadelphia (*Inquirer*, *North American*, *Press*, *Public Ledger*, and *Record*), and St. Louis (*Globe-Democrat*, *Post-Dispatch*, *Republic*, and *Star-Times*). The complete details from my research for each of Detroit's 625 runs are provided in the Appendix to my article on the accurate RBI records of the players on the 1913 Tigers.<sup>1</sup> I then compared my GBG runs-scored findings with the runs-scored numbers presented in Howe's official DBD sheets, which are available on microfilm at the National Baseball Hall of Fame and Museum in Cooperstown, NY.

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Table 1 presents the full-season runs scored numbers, according to my research, for each of the 43 players on the 1913 Detroit Tigers. Also shown for comparison are the full-season runs scored statistics from Howe's official DBD sheets — which are also shown in each of the various most-recently published hard-copy baseball encyclopedias: *The ESPN Baseball Encyclopedia* (2008); *The Sports Encyclopedia: Baseball* (2007); *Total Baseball* (2004); *The STATS All-Time Major League Handbook* (2000); and *The Baseball Encyclopedia* (1996).<sup>2-6</sup>

Inspection of Table 1 reveals that there are five players for whom my full-season runs-scored numbers are different from the full-season runs-scored numbers given in the official records compiled by Howe: Gainer (48 vs. 47), Baldy Louden (27 vs. 28), Pepper Peploski (0 vs. 1), Veach (55 vs. 54), and Vitt (46 vs. 45). In addition, there were two games with compensating runs-scored errors (i.e., 0 vs. 1 and 1 vs. 0) for Jean Dubuc, which resulted in his actual full-season runs-scored number (17) being the same as that shown by Howe (17). Table 2 lists the specific games for the differences between my runs-scored numbers and Howe's runs-scored numbers. Appendix 2 provides the descriptions given in the accounts presented in



**Jean Dubuc**

various newspapers for all of the runs scored by Detroit in these games. In addition to the six games listed in Table 2, there is one other game that warrants scrutiny — the second game of the double header on September 1, 1913. Appendix 3 provides the pertinent information.

Significantly, I provided all of this information to Retrosheet's Tom Ruane and Dave Smith for their independent review.<sup>7</sup> Upon consideration of all of the supporting documentation I assembled, Retrosheet concurred 100% with my evidence and incorporated the corrections/changes in its Box Score file (and derived Player Daily files).<sup>8</sup>

#### **CONCLUDING REMARKS**

So now, after 103 years, the runs-scored records for the players on the 1913 Detroit Tigers are finally accurate. And, there is equality for the total runs scored by the Tigers TEAM and the total runs scored by the Tigers PLAYERS. The 1913 season is the fifth Deadball Era season for which I have now corrected runs-scored errors in the Howe News Bureau's official records for the players on the Detroit Tigers.<sup>9-12</sup> Thus, for the 1906 Tigers, Ty Cobb actually scored 45 (not 44) runs; Fred Payne actually scored 24 (not 23) runs; and Ed Siever actually scored 6 (not 5) runs.<sup>9</sup> For 1916, Del Baker actually scored 8 (not 7) runs, Oscar Stanager actually scored 17 (not 16) runs, Bobby Veach actually scored 91 (not 92) runs, and Ossie Vitt actually scored 84 (not 88) runs.<sup>10</sup> For the 1918 campaign, Ty Cobb actually had 81 (not 83) tallies, Marty Kavanagh actually had one tally (not two tallies), Bobby Veach actually had 63 (not 59) tallies, Ossie Vitt actually had 30 (not 29) tallies, Frank Walker actually had 11 (not 10) tallies, Archie Yelle actually had 8 (not 7) tallies, and Ralph Young actually had 30 (not 31) tallies.<sup>11</sup> And, for 1919, Chick Shorten actually scored 35 (not 37) runs.<sup>12</sup> Therefore, including the results reported in this article for 1913, the runs-scored records compiled by Howe have been corrected for a total of 16 players; three players had multiple seasons with runs-scored errors in Howe's official records — Cobb (2), Vitt (3), and Veach (3). It is pointed out that corrections of the



***Del Gainer***

single-season runs-scored errors also impact the career runs-scored records of these players. However, it's probably appropriate to address that aspect after additional seasons have been researched in order to minimize making multiple changes to a player's career runs-scored total. On that point, it is noted that there are at least five more Deadball Era seasons for the Tigers in which there are runs-scored errors — i.e., there are discrepancies between the total runs scored by the TEAM and the total runs scored by the PLAYERS: 1901 (741 team runs vs. 742 players runs); 1905 (512 vs. 511); 1907 (693 vs. 695); 1908 (647 vs. 644); and 1912 (720 vs. 721). And, there may be additional runs-scored errors buried in Howe's official AL records.

Finally, as presented in the Appendix to the article on the 1906 Tigers runs-scored article,[9] there are many, many TEAM-vs-PLAYERS runs-scored discrepancies for the other teams of the Deadball Era. Others are heartily encouraged to join the quest to resolve these discrepancies for their favorite teams.

## REFERENCES AND NOTES

1. Herm Krabbenhoft, "Accurate RBI Records for the Players of the Deadball Era: Part 9 — The Players on the 1913 Detroit Tigers," *The Inside Game*, Volume XVI, No. 3 (July 2016), 3-9.
2. Gary Gillette and Pete Palmer, *The ESPN Baseball Encyclopedia* (New York: Sterling Publishing, 2008).
3. David S. Neft, Richard M. Cohen, Michael L. Neft, *The Sports Encyclopedia: Baseball* (New York: St. Martin's Press, 2007).
4. John Thorn, Phil Birnbaum, and Bill Deane, *Total Baseball* (New York: Sports Media Publishing, 2004).
5. Bill James, John Dewan, Don Zminda, Jim Callis, and Neil Munro, *Bill James presents ... STATS All-Time Major League Handbook* (Morton Grove, Illinois: STATS, Inc., (2000).
6. Jeanine Bucek (Editorial Director), Traci Cothran, Bill Deane, Bob Kerler, Maria Massey, Bob Tiemann, Richard Topp, and Ken Samelson (Statistical Director), *The Baseball Encyclopedia* (New York: Macmillan, 1996).
7. Herm Krabbenhoft, email to Tom Ruane and Dave Smith on August 7, 2015.
8. Tom Ruane, email to Herm Krabbenhoft on August 18, 2015.
9. Herm Krabbenhoft, "Missing ... Found ... Phantom: The Accurate Runs-Scored Record for the 1906 Detroit Tigers," *The Inside Game*, Volume XIV, No. 2 (April 2014), 3.
10. Herm Krabbenhoft, "Accurate Runs Scored Records for Players of the Deadball Era: The Players on the 1916 Detroit Tigers," *The Inside Game*, Volume XVI, No. 2 (April 2016), 19.
11. Herm Krabbenhoft, "Accurate RBI Records for the Players of the Deadball Era: Part 5 — The Players on the 1918 Detroit Tigers," *The Inside Game*, Volume XV, No. 2 (April 2015), 12 and Appendix.
12. Herm Krabbenhoft, "Accurate RBI Records for the Players of the Deadball Era: Part 3 — The Players on the 1919 Detroit Tigers," *The Inside Game*, Volume XIV, No. 4 (October 2014), 11.



**Pepper Peploski**

## ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

I gratefully thank the following people for their tremendous help and cooperation in providing me with scans and photocopies of game accounts from newspapers to which they had access: Greg Hilton, Dave Newman, Gary Stone, and Dixie Tourangeau. I also thank Gary Gillette, Pete Palmer, Tom Ruane, and Dave Smith for their guidance and input.

It may seem strange to some fans that Manager Clarke put Alan Storke on first base for his hitting and then sent another man to bat for him in the ninth. It was all because the Pirates were up against a left-handed pitcher, forcing Storke to bat right-handed, at which he is not nearly so successful as from the other side of the plate.

*The (Clarksburg, WV) Daily Telegram, July 8, 1908*

**TABLE 1: FULL-SEASON RUNS SCORED NUMBERS  
FOR PLAYERS ON THE 1913 DETROIT TIGERS**

Player	Runs Scored (Krabbenhoft)	Runs Scored (Official DBD)	Player	Runs Scored (Krabbenhoft)	Runs Scored (Official DBD)
Paddy Baumann (George Boehler)	31 0	31 0	Lefty Lorenzen	1	1
(Joseph Burns)	0	0	<b>Baldy Louden</b>	<b>*27*</b>	28
Donie Bush (Al Clauss)	98 0	98 0	Red McKee	18	18
Ty Cobb	70	70	George Moriarty	29	29
Ralph Comstock	2	2	George Mullin	1	1
Sam Crawford	78	78	(Lou North)	0	0
Hooks Dauss	15	15	Eddie Onslow	7	7
Charlie Deal	3	3	(S. Partenheimer)	0	0
<b>Jean Dubuc</b> (Heinie Elder)	<b>17</b> 0	17 0	<b>(Pepper Peploski)</b>	<b>*0*</b>	1
<b>Del Gainer</b>	<b>*48*</b>	47	Wally Pipp	3	3
Frank Gibson (Charlie Grover)	8 0	8 0	Al Platte	1	1
Marc Hall (Charlie Harding)	2 0	2 0	(Ray Powell)	0	0
Les Hennessy	2	2	(Erwin Renfer)	0	0
Hugh High	18	18	Henri Rondeau	5	5
Fred House	1	1	Oscar Stanage	19	19
(Al Klawitter)	0	0	Guy Tutwiler	4	4
Joe Lake	4	4	<b>Bobby Veach</b>	<b>*55*</b>	54
			<b>Ossie Vitt</b>	<b>*46*</b>	45
			Ed Willett	8	8
			Lefty Williams	1	1
			Carl Zamloch	3	0

NOTE: A player whose name is enclosed in parentheses indicates that the player had zero runs scored and ten or fewer at bats. A player whose name is emboldened indicates that the player's actual runs-scored number [shown in the "Runs Scored (Krabbenhoft)" column] is different from the runs-scored number shown for him in the official DBD records compiled by the Howe News Bureau; the actual runs-scored number is also emboldened and bracketed with asterisks.

### GAMES AND BIOPROJECT

It appears that many Deadball contributors took the summer off, as little new about the 1901-1919 period was published since our last newsletter appeared. Deadball game accounts published by the Games Project were limited to three contests recounted by Stephen V. Rice, while executives Horace Fogel, Ashley Lloyd, and George Tebeau were the only individuals profiled by the BioProject. We hope that this does not signal a trend and urge committee members, particularly those who have never submitted work for publication, to consider taking on a Games or BioProject assignment.

### SHOTTEN SUES FOR BACK SALARY

Bert Shotten, the Griff's left fielder, has filed suit in the District Supreme Court against the Washington baseball club for \$1,194.44. He alleges this is the amount unpaid on his \$5,000 contract last season.

He received \$3,805.56, but when the baseball season was suddenly ended on September 2 he was released and given no more money.

Shotten is the first American League player to make a test of the "work or fight" order.

Toledo News-Bee, March 5, 1919

**TABLE 2: RUNS-SCORED ERRORS IN HOWE'S OFFICIAL DBD RECORDS  
FOR PLAYERS ON THE 1913 DETROIT TIGERS — CONSEQUENCES  
(INDIVIDUAL GAME AND FULL SEASON) OF CORRECTING THE ERRORS**

Player	Game	OPP	Runs Game (Actual)	Runs Game (Howe DBD Sheets)	Runs Season (Actual)	Runs Season (Howe DBD Sheets)
Vitt	June 7	WAS*	2	1	46	45
Louden	June 7	WAS*	1	2	27	28
Gainer	June 11	WAS*	2	1	48	47
Peploski	June 24 (second)	CLE	0	1	0	1
Veach	August 17	WAS	1	0	55	54
Dubuc	September 10	BOS*	0	1	17	17
Dubuc	October 4 (first)	CHI	1	Not shown as playing a game	17	17

NOTE: An asterisk in the "OPP" column indicates that the game was played in the opposing team's city.

### **DETROIT TIGERS ARE CHARGED WITH LAYING DOWN TO RED SOX**

#### **SUDDEN REVERSAL OF FORM AGAINST BOSTON ALLEGED TO BE PLAN TO BEAT WORLD'S CHAMPIONS OUT OF PENNANT**

Following is a special dispatch from Detroit to the Philadelphia Ledger:

The charge is made here that the Tigers are "laying down" to the Boston Red Sox, hoping that by handing them four games they will be close enough to the Athletics to make a fight for the pennant. The reason given is that the Red Sox are members of the Base Ball Players' Fraternity, while the Athletics have steadfastly refused to join it.

The charge was first made yesterday morning, when attention was called to the fact that Detroit had won ten of the last eleven games, beating the Athletics two out of three, and that the pitchers were doing fine work, but when

Boston appeared here the team went to pieces: not one Detroit pitcher could be found who could prevent even the weakest of the Red Sox landing on the ball; long-hit balls invariably got past the Tiger fielders for extra bases, while the catchers turned back practically all the Mackmen base stealers, the Red Sox ran wild, and so on.

Pitcher George Dauss is especially criticized for his work in the eleven-inning tie. Dauss was in good form in the ninth inning Monday. It was growing dark and a pitcher with speed has batters at his mercy under such conditions. Yet four base hits in succession were made, which, with a wild pitch, let Boston tie the score.

Yesterday the Tigers made the charge look stronger by dropping two more games under conditions which closely resembled those of the other three Boston contests. They did not throw a game, but they did not play base ball.

*(Washington, D.C.) Evening Star, September 23, 1914*

## CHAIRMAN'S COLUMN

*continued from page 1*

emphasized the importance of traveling to where his subject had been. Some benefits of doing so were tangible, such as the ability to use local libraries (where Leerhsen was able to view, for instance, vintage letters from Detroit Tigers employees) or to speak with living relatives. Yet Leerhsen's trips to Georgia and Michigan were purposeful just in allowing him to get a more comprehensive sense of areas in which Cobb was: "You need to stand where your subject once stood and let the sun hit you at the angle that it once stuck her or him." It is, Leerhsen said, far better to search out the contemporary newspaper coverage than to rely on books, which are a step removed from the first-person coverage which newspapers then provided. Further, the task is not just one of incorporating details about the particular subject; rather, in the "thousands and thousands" of clips that Leerhsen examined, he learned details about the tenor of the times, the culture of those Detroit teams, and smaller details which make the writing in the book so full and rich. Particularly in a book like this one which is intended to challenge conventional wisdom, Leerhsen said that even the absence of reporting about a particular episode can raise questions about the truth of what actually took place.

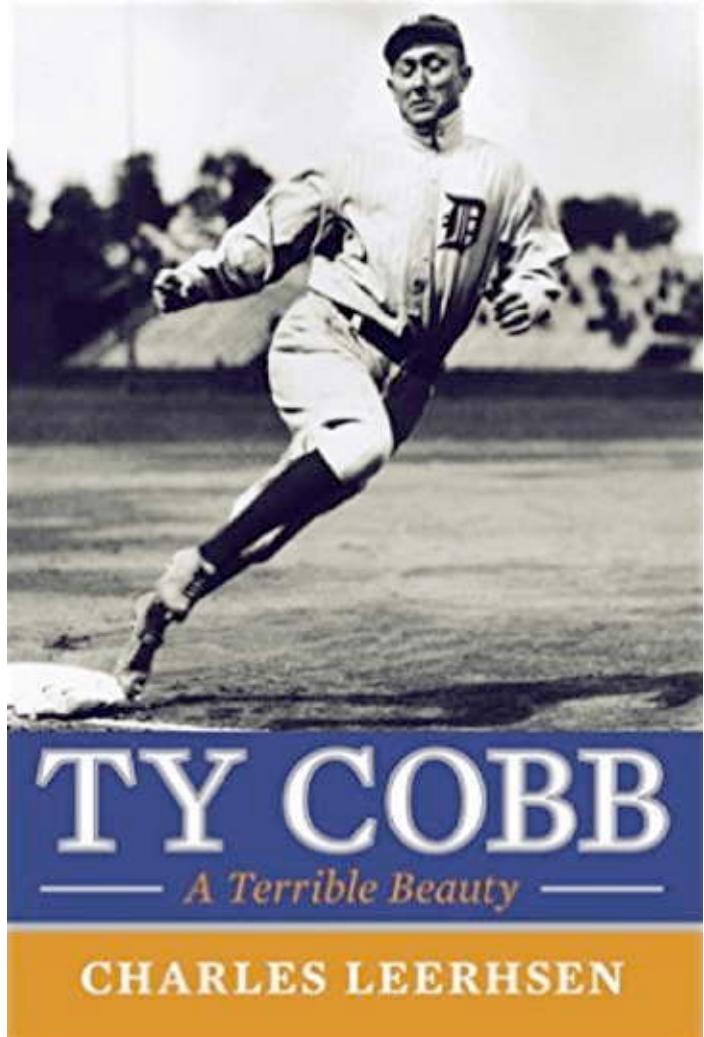
Leerhsen said that he engaged in what he calls "chips-where-they-fall" research, where he could "be an explorer" and go off into the so-called wilderness and report what he found. That comes, he said, from beginning research from a

### NEW DEADBALL ERA COMMITTEE MEMBERS

*The Inside Game* is pleased to welcome to the committee the following SABR members who have expressed interest in the Deadball Era:

**Bennett Jacobstein**  
**Joseph Schick**

We look forward to their active participation in committee endeavors. These new committee members, as well as our newsletter contributors, can be contacted via the SABR directory.



**TY COBB**

*A Terrible Beauty*

**CHARLES LEERHSEN**

position of neutrality and following wherever the path leads. Glenn Stout, after winning the Ritter Award for *Fenway 1912*, expressed a similar sentiment, stressing that some of the best conclusions can derive from examining subjects and topics about which we think we already know everything there is to know while using an unbiased approach. Even if the actual revelation of something new happens only occasionally, the payoff that comes from seeing old things in new ways is a perpetual motivation for many researchers of this dynamic period, which, a century later, still has areas yet to be completely plumbed.

Christy Mathewson has turned playwright. He has written a baseball play called "Fair Play," which will be produced next fall.

*Iowa State Bystander, August 8, 1913*

# A Lesson in History

By Tom Akers.



.384

The old schoolroom was humming  
As the scholars conned their  
books;  
But outside the bees were zumming  
In the leafy, sunlit nooks;  
And the teacher, in his kindness  
Smiled, in knowing, gentle way,  
For he knew the boys were dream-  
ing  
Of the coming hours of play.

Then he scowled with frown fero-  
cious  
As the history class he called;  
And he scanned the lads precocious  
While his boyhood he recalled.  
"Who defeated great Napoleon?  
Now let any boy reply."  
And as one those happy youngsters  
Shouted out, "Why, it was Ty!"



.385

*The Toledo News-Bee, March 9, 1911*

*Editors note: astute deadball readers will recognize this concerns  
the highly disputed 1910 Chalmers Award batting race.*