

NINETEENTH CENTURY NOTES

WINTER 2010

Society for American Baseball Research

Nineteenth Century Notes is a publication of the Nineteenth Century Committee of the Society for American Baseball Research

“Big” John Morrissey and the Dark Side of Nineteenth Century Baseball

by Paul Browne

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It is hard to reconcile Henry Chadwick’s world of gentleman baseball players with the portrayal of New York City in the movie *The Gangs of New York*. One link between these two worlds was John Morrissey; immigrant, “wharf rat”, heavyweight champion, gambler, businessman, congressman and state senator.

makers of Troy (Unions of Lansingburgh), the



John Morrissey

Morrissey is tied to baseball through accounts of the August 26, 1869 game between the Red Stockings of Cincinnati and the Hay-

only blemish on the Red Stockings record that year. The game took place in Cincinnati and

ended in what the umpire called a forfeit but the National Association of Base Ball Players (NABBP) later ruled a 17-17 tie. Many accounts of this game place the blame for what happened on Morrissey’s gambling interests.

Morrissey was a fan of his hometown Haymaker club and is known to have bet on their games. He is also reported to have been involved in the club in other ways including as an owner. His son, John Jr., was also reputed to have

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Chairman’s Corner by Peter Mancuso

This is truly our hot stove season so let me jump right into the big news for the upcoming playing season: Frederick Ivor-Campbell 19th Century Base Ball Conference

If you had not already received the official announcement, SABR’s Board of Directors unanimously approved our committee’s request to name our 19th Century Base Ball Conference in honor of Fred. Naturally,

we would not presume to make this announcement without first requesting approval from Alma Ivor-Campbell who graciously granted us permission to do so. I am also glad to report that Alma is now convalesc-

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John Morrissey (cont.)

(Continued from page 1)

played on or been a member of the club but the senior Morrissey was not.

Junior, while a member of the club, does not appear in Marshall D. Wright's list of players for the years 1868-1870 in *The National Association of Base Ball Players, 1857-1870*. This is not surprising as he was born in 1855 and therefore would only have been 13 to 15 in this period.

As Peter Morris points out in his article on the Union of Lansingburgh/ Haymaker of Troy at www.petermorrisbooks.com, "it is always difficult to tell who was making the club's decisions at this point". Morrissey does not appear to have taken an active role in the affairs of the club.

Troy lost a game at home to the Red Stockings on June 7, 1869 by a score of 38 to 31, a respectable showing. Their rematch took place on August 26th and would become one of the most controversial games in the NABBP years. As if to prove the adage, people of goodwill can disagree, fellow SABR members Morris and William J. Ryczek come down on opposite sides of this controversy. Ryczek in *When Johnny Came Sliding Home* leans towards the view that the Haymakers withdrew from the game due to pressure from gamblers and that the umpire's award of a forfeit should have been upheld. Morris gives Troy the benefit of the doubt and presents many of the arguments in their favor. While it is unlikely that at this late date the full truth of the matter will ever be determined, not all in

Ohio felt the Red Stockings were blameless gentlemen.

In a letter to the Editor of the Cincinnati Commercial Tribune on September 1, 1869 a member of the Hickory Baseball Club of McConnelsville, Ohio complains that although both the Red Stockings and the Haymakers "are composed of members from the East and, like circus riders make their bread and butter by their daily performances, still the "Red Stockings" are eulogized as gentlemen of refinement and education, while some other clubs, composed of the same material, are characterized as low, professional tricksters." He goes on to recount tales of his club's meetings with the Red Stockings on two occasions.

In the fall of 1867 the Hickory played in the Base Ball Tournament at Cincinnati. After winning the silver ball trophy for first place they were required to play the Red Stockings. At the end of the fifth inning the Hickory and Red Stocking were tied 7 to 7. In the next inning the umpire made "a most outrageous decision" which the crowd complained about but despite this, the Hickory continued the game to the end although their hearts were no longer in it. (Likely the 9/26/1867 game, Wright reports the score as a 28 to 16 Cincinnati victory.) The writer expresses his clubs belief that "the umpire had been manipulated to their (the Hickorys) disadvantage by interested parties." He notes the

"coincidence" of circumstances in the game with the Haymakers.

In the other game between these two clubs, which took place at Zanesville, Ohio, the Hickory catcher fell between third base and home plate while trying to put out a runner. Despite the fall he was successful in tagging the runner. Asa Brainard is then reported to have said "Why didn't you jump on him with your spikes. We all knew Brainard to be a gentleman from the remark he made." (Likely the August 5, 1868 game, the only game with the Hickory listed by Wright when Brainard was a player. If this happened, spiking opponents might be considered overkill in this situation as the Red Stockings won by a score of 59 to 16.) The correspondent then goes on to criticize all "itinerant tricksters" "from the slums of eastern cities" and the damage they are doing to baseball. He obviously considers both professional clubs to be from the same cloth.

This issue of the Commercial Tribune goes on to provide copies of an article from the New York Sun condemning Troy and another from the Troy Times presenting Troy's side of the story. Troy's position was that the call in the sixth inning was the last straw after repeated bad calls by the umpire, a Cincinnati native and member of that city's Live Oak team. The first complaint was that umpire John Brockway allowed six runs to be scored for the Red Stockings in the second inning but two and possibly three of those were credited after the third out

(Continued on page 3)

John Morrissey (cont.)

(Continued from page 2)

should have been called. The second was that the crowd had interfered with Troy's fielding in the fifth inning which neither the umpire nor the police tried to stop. A general complaint was that all close calls went against the Haymakers. The final straw was the umpire refusing to call an out after catcher Bill Craver made a catch on the bound of a foul tip by Cal McVey, in keeping with the rules of the time. Troy offered to take "Pearce, Chapman or McDonald of the Atlantic club" as replacement umpires but they were refused this request. At that point President McKeon pulled the team off the field, inciting a riot by the fans. They also followed the Haymakers to their hotel, threatening violence until the team sneaked out of town. The crowd was not all against Troy during the game but their withdrawal from the field before the game the fans had paid to see was finished united them against the visitors.

The players and supporters of the two rival teams have argued all these claims since the day the game was played. Shortly after the game conventional wisdom became that the Troy President had pulled the team off the field to protect the interests of gamblers, particularly John Morrissey. As Peter Morris points out, the fact that many of the Troy gamblers were getting 2 to 1 odds on their team means withdrawing the team while the game was tied makes no sense. Also there is no proof that Morrissey actually bet on the game although the fact that he was

at a game generally lead to speculation that he was betting heavily on the outcome. Morrissey's presence at the game was commented on in the press so there is little doubt that he was



John Morrissey in his boxing days. He was inducted into the International Boxing Hall of Fame in 1996.

there. Based on what we know of him, it seems like a pretty good assumption that he did bet on the game, but it is highly unlikely that he would not have gotten the best odds possible nor would he have pulled his team off the field while the game was tied.

Some have made the case that the Troy gamblers thought they had bought off some of the Red Stockings and panicked when it became apparent that this was

not the case. This also makes no sense if they were getting 2 to 1 odds and the game was tied.

One wild card might be that Morrissey had bet against Troy and on the Red Stockings. If this were the case and it seemed to him like the game would be closer than a 2 to 1 victory he would have motivation to pull Troy off the field. In *Baseball in Cincinnati, A History*, Harry Ellard at least implies that Morrissey had gotten insider information on the Red Stockings at their first game against the Mutuels and had bet against the New York team in their 4 to 2 loss on June 15, 1869. The Mutuels were reputed to be controlled by Tammany. Betting against Troy, however, seems unlikely, as Morrissey remained a pretty solid supporter of things associated with his hometown throughout his life. Also, by most accounts, including his wife's, Morrissey was devoted to his wife and son. With his son being a member of the club and his wife, the daughter of a prominent Troy steamboat Captain, a big fan of the Haymakers, it is even less likely that he would have bet against them. But if his gambling interests were the reason for Troy's withdrawal, the scenario with him betting on Cincinnati makes more sense than the others.

If Morrissey did not bet on the Red Stockings then it is highly unlikely that his gambling interests were the cause of Troy leaving the field. The Haymakers may well have left the field because of the emotions of a team that felt it

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John Morrissey (cont.)

(Continued from page 3)

was being cheated. At this point ball players may have been professionals in the sense that they were being paid but probably not in the sense of “professional detachment” from personal feelings, club or town loyalties, especially on a team still made up of mainly local players and management. True professionals would probably have stayed and protested the game through the established channels after the fact. A less disciplined local club would be more likely to take its ball and go home.

Morrissey seems not to have been bothered by his being dragged into this famous baseball scandal. In 1869 Morrissey was in his second term as a Congressman from New York City’s 5th District. He stated that he ran for this office at least in part to leave a better image of himself for his son, who

was 12 when Morrissey first ran, admitting to errors in his earlier life in a letter published during his first campaign. Though he was backed by Tammany he was never a favorite of Boss Tweed’s.

By 1871 Morrissey became one of the chief initiators of the “Young Democracy” revolt against Tammany. This was a brave move as Tweed was still in control of City and State politics. Horace Greeley, owner of the New York Tribune, and Samuel J. Tilden, who narrowly won the popular vote in the 1876 Presidential Election but lost the Presidency in the House to Rutherford B. Hayes, became allies of Morrissey during this effort to bring down Tweed. Morrissey was thrown out of Tammany but returned after Tweed fell.

Morrissey appears to be one in a long line of athletes who rise from such circumstances. Many are just a flash in the sports world, going down in flames as personal failings overcome them. John Morrissey was no saint. He made his fortune in the world of vice and had baseball allowed his like to control the game it would have never reached the level of popularity it did and become so much of the fabric of what we think of as good in America. But Morrissey seems to have been “a likable devil” able to win fans and friends and keep them over the long term. He improved on the cards he was dealt, he married into a respectable family and struggled to give his son, who unfortunately died before his Father, a chance at a better life. By the time of his death he was at least as admired as he was reviled.

American Association No-Hit Games

Sep. 11, 1882– Tony Mullane,
Louisville v. Cincinnati. 2-0.

Sep. 19, 1882– Guy Hecker,
Louisville v. Pittsburgh. 3-1.

May 24, 1884– Al Atkinson,
Philadelphia v. Pittsburgh. 10-1.

May 29, 1884– Ed Morris,
Columbus v. Pittsburgh. 5-0

June 5, 1884– Frank Mountain,
Columbus v. Washington. 12-0.

Oct. 4, 1884– Sam Kimber,
Brooklyn v. Toledo. 0-0 (11 inn.
Game called due to darkness).

May 1, 1886– Al Atkinson,
Philadelphia v. New York. 3-2.

July 24, 1886– Bill Terry,
Brooklyn v. St. Louis. 1-0.

Oct. 6, 1886– Matt Kilroy,
Baltimore v. Pittsburgh. 6-0.

May 27, 1888– Bill Terry,
Brooklyn v. Louisville. 4-0

June 6, 1888– Henry Porter,
Kansas City v. Baltimore. 4-0.

July 26, 1888– Ed Seward,
Philadelphia v. Cincinnati. 12-2.

July 31, 1888– Gus Weyhing,
Philadelphia v. Kansas City. 4-0.

Sep. 15, 1890– Ledell Titcomb,
Rochester v. Syracuse. 7-0.

October 4, 1891– Ted Breitenstein,
St. Louis v. Louisville. 8-0.

Chairman's Corner by Peter Mancuso (cont)

(Continued from page 1)
ing at home.

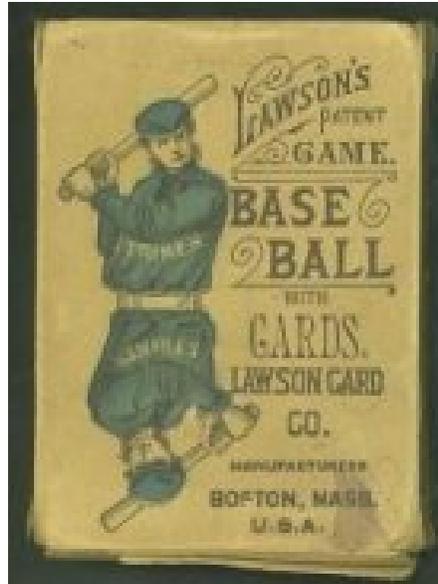
The conference is scheduled for Saturday, April 17, 2010 in Cooperstown with informal pre and post conference gatherings on Friday evening and Saturday evening respectively. Details on both informal gatherings will be made in the weeks ahead to all conference registrants.

An outline of the conference Program and Schedule and a Conference Registration Form are contained on pages 10 and 11 of this newsletter. Also, directions for submitting a Research Presentation proposal are described on the aforementioned Program and Schedule page. Don't wait to register. We are limited, as we were last year to 55 attendees (the capacity of the Baseball Hall of Fame's Bullpen Theater). We have a great program lined up so far and I'm sure the three research presentations selected will only further enhance the program.

Overlooked 19th Century Baseball Legends Project

I also wanted to take a moment to mention that our committee membership's annual selection of

an overlooked 19th century baseball legend will commence again for the 2010 season. Our Overlooked Legend Project Director, Joe Williams has a few things to tell you about this coming election in this issue of our newslet-



**Lawson's Base Ball Card Game
Circa 1884**

ter. Joe, Charles Faber and Bob Gregory have been joined this year by a new project committee member Ralph Peluso.

Last year, Pete Browning just nudged out Deacon White for 2009 honors in an exciting and well run election. I want to thank this project's members for all their hard work and sterling

integrity that came shinning through. I'd like to run them for congress.

Greatest Baseball Games of the Nineteenth Century

At least for now, that is the working title of our Nineteenth Century Committee's book project. Bill Felber graciously accepted our invitation to become Editor-in-Chief and so far he has lived up to every bit of that title. Bill has an article in this newsletter about the process he is leading. It tells more about the project, the book, and some of the opportunities that lay ahead for our committee's membership. In addition to Felber, the Editorial Board includes Jerry Casway, Mark Fimoff, Len Levin, John Thorn, Bob Tiemann, Craig Waff, Bob Bailey and Your's Truly.

As the New Year is upon us I wish to take this opportunity to wish each of you and all your loved ones a safe, healthy and happy 2010.

Regards, Peter Mancuso



A Note from “Great Games” Editor by Bill Felber

Greatest...most important...most significant. Terms like that always get vigorous discussions going among SABR members. Now the 19th Century Committee is undertaking a project guaranteed to further stoke those debates.

The project’s goal is to identify and publish a book discussing the 100 greatest games of the 19th Century.

Committee Chairman Peter Mancuso has asked me to chair the project team, which consists of a core of about a half dozen volunteers as well as other writers, editors and illustrators. We are of course looking for more volunteers, and would be delighted to hear from anyone willing to contribute a short article, two or three to the process.

The first task, as you can guess, is to identify which games ought to be included under such a heading...and to do so without committing crimes of violence upon one another. We have begun that task, nobody has been injured yet, and we expect that we may have a list finalized in the first month or two of the new year.

I know you’d like me to stop and tell you at this point which games will be included on the list. Candidly, we’re not at the point of being able to do so yet. To date we have exchanged memos and considered feedback on more than 160 noteworthy games from as early as 1805 and as recent as 1900. Yes, the discussion did include some debate about whether

that 1900 game was properly in the province of the 19th Century Committee.

While I am not prepared to anticipate the selection process too much, I’ll offer this bit of a tease. Members of the selection group appear headed toward unanimously identifying seven games as worthy of inclusion in the century’s top 50; in other words, the best of the best. These seven games, which are notable both for their advancement of the game itself as well as for the accomplishments of the players, are:

Oct. 11, 1845, Brooklyn vs. New York, a game selected to represent the symbolic “first game” of baseball.

June 20, 1858, etc. Brooklyn vs. New York, the famed “Fashion Course Games.”

October, 1866, Athletics vs. Atlantics, “The Grand Championship.”

June 14, 1870, Atlantics vs. Cincinnati, The Red Stockings finally lose

June 12, 1880, Cleveland vs. Worcester, John Lee Richmond pitches the first perfect game in recorded baseball history

Aug. 17, 1882, Detroit vs. Providence, Hoss Radbourn’s home

run breaks up a scoreless thriller in the 18th inning

Oct. 23, 1886, Chicago vs. St. Louis, Curt Welch’s “steal of home” clinches the world championship for the Browns.

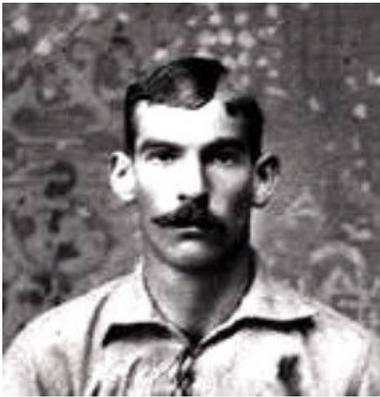
I know what you are saying right now. “Well, if you guys can’t even agree that (fill in the blank game) belongs on the list, then you’re a bunch of idiots.” To me, the selectivity of the process just illustrates the eclectic nature of SABR members. I will make you a couple of promises about this project. The first is that you will not agree with all of the panel’s selections. There won’t be a member of the panel who will agree with all the selections either. But I also promise that you will learn things about many games and events that may be relatively vague to you. Taken as a unit, the book that we hope eventually ensues should inform and expand the knowledge base of even many SABR members.

If you would like to have a hand in the writing portion of the project – whether you have a particular “favorite” game or not – we’d like to hear from you. Feel free to email me at bfelber@att.net with questions, comments or to offer your services.

Overlooked 19th Century Baseball Legends Project- 2010

By Joe Williams

The National Baseball Hall of Fame's Veterans Committees met on December 6 in Indianapolis at baseball's Winter Meetings to discuss twenty candidates for election. Among these candidates was one Nineteenth Century personality, umpire Hank O'Day, who was on the Managers and Umpires ballot. O'Day received eight of the necessary twelve votes to gain election or 50% of the vote, a very respectable showing. The other ballot was for Executives and Pioneers that did not contain a Nine-



Pete Browning
2009 Selection

teenth Century candidate. As the rules stand, the next shot for a Nineteenth Century legend to get elected will be in December 2011 when the Veteran Committees on Managers/Umpires and Executives/Pioneers meet again. The next opportunity for a pre-World War II player will be in December 2013. In other words, there will be no Nineteenth Century legend elected for at least two years.

As stated in previous editions

of *Nineteenth Century Notes*, the Nineteenth Century Committee's Overlooked 19th Century Baseball Legends Project gives our committee members a chance to bring attention to greats of our national pastime that have long been forgotten. Last August, we announced Pete Browning as the 2009 Overlooked Legend. Two hundred committee members or roughly 40% of our membership voted in an incredibly close vote with Browning passing Deacon White on the last ballot received.



Deacon White
2009 Runner Up

Participation of 40% is an outstanding number. However, we hope to increase that number in the 2010 vote.

The ballot for 2010 will be announced in the Spring 2010 issue of *Nineteenth Century Notes* with brief bios on each candidate. The 2010 ballot will again consist of ten names. The names were selected from the holdovers and the write-in nominees from the 2009 ballot, as well as names offered by the

project's committee members Charles Faber, Bob Gregory, Ralph Peluso and I. Since George Gore and Paul Hines received the fewest votes in 2009, they will not be on the ballot.

As someone who is passionate about the election of deserving individuals into the National Baseball Hall of Fame, I am aware that not everyone in the Nineteenth Century Committee feels the same way. I do think we all could agree that there are individuals who have not received



Hank O'Day
On 2009 HOF Ballot

their proper place in history, be it in Cooperstown or in the history books. Bringing attention to some of the legends that laid the foundation for the game may help educate the casual baseball fan and perhaps right a few wrongs in telling the story of the game we all love. I hope everyone will support this mission and vote in 2010. The winner will be announced in Atlanta at the SABR annual convention.

Research Requests, Announcements and Other Stuff

The Yoseloff-SABR Baseball Research Grant program has awarded nearly \$44,000 to 29 individuals for a total of 32 grants in the past five years. Their research has been published in the *Baseball Research Journal*, *The National Pastime*, SABR's minor league database, as part of the Bioproject, in committee newsletters and presented at SABR conventions and conferences. If you have a baseball research project that you haven't pursued due to lack of funds for travel, library fees, or other expenses, why not apply? Maybe we'll be publishing your research next. The application form is available on the SABR website under "Awards." The deadline to apply is May 14, 2010.

A Research Request was posted on the 19cBB yahoogroups site by Brock Helander of Sacramento, CA (email: ceehella@gmail.com). Brock writes: I have the reserve list for 1880. Can anyone supply me with the reserve lists for 1881 and 1882?

Roy Kerr of our Nineteenth Century Committee is currently working on a biography of Roger Connor. Roy's recent bio *Sliding Billy Hamilton: The Life and Times of Baseball's First Great Leadoff Hitter* was released by McFarland in late November.

The Paper or Record is again available to SABR members thanks to the hard work of our SABR Board and Staff. *The*

Sporting News is featured in this on-line archive which can be accessed through the members' only page of SABR's website and going to "research tools".

The Henry Chadwick Award has been approved by SABR's Board based on a proposal submitted by David W. Smith, John Thorn and Mark Amour to honor the game's great researchers – historians, statisticians, analysts and archivists – for their invaluable contributions to making baseball the game that links America's present with its past.

Frank Ceresi of our committee has co-authored *Baseball Americana: Treasures At The Library of Congress*. It is a pictorial "history" with vintage baseball photos, images of ephemera and other material at the LOC.

John Zinn of our committee and his son are working on a book as part of a McFarland series on historic ballparks. He would greatly appreciate memories of Ebbets from any of our committee members will to share them. (Email: jzinn84@comcast.net)

Justin Murphy is looking for some information on Jocko Flynn- "whatever is available, even though that doesn't appear to be much." you can reach Justin at jdmurphy315@yahoo.com

Trent McCotter writes, "I'm hoping that a 19th c. committee

member out there will have some ideas on how I might complete a play-by-play of the 7th inning between WAS and BAL of the AA on 10/5/1891.

Washington scored 20 runs in the inning, as BAL kept making misplays in the hopes of stalling the game. The umpire eventually forfeited the game to Baltimore, so the score is officially 9-0 but the stats from the game should all count.

However, the boxes of the time did not include the 20 run inning in their box scores, even though the stats were supposed to count til the game is forfeited. ICI didn't count them, either (although that was probably because they just copied what the boxes showed).

I've checked a few papers and was able to compile info on the first 8 batters of the inning, but there were at least 23 batters total for the inning. At the very least, I'd like to find a box score that includes the stats of the 20-run inning.

I would appreciate hearing from anybody with ideas for which Baltimore and Washington papers I can check."

On page 9 Trent has sent along some tidbits he has collected from that (in)famous inning. Contact Trent at Treant385@triad.rr.com.

Jerry Kuntz of our committee has had his book "Baseball Fiends and Flying Machines: The Many Lives and Outrageous Times of George and Al Lawson" published by McFarland this past October.

The Big League's Biggest Inning

by Trent McCotter

All the record books show the MLB record for runs in an inning by a single team is 18 by the White Stockings on September 6, 1883. However, on October 5, 1891, the Washington Senators AA team racked up 20 runs in the seventh inning of a game with Baltimore.

The Orioles claimed that it was too dark to continue the game, but



Billy Barnie

Umpire Kerin demanded that the teams keep playing. Baltimore ended up making muffs and errors on almost every play in the seventh inning, allowing the Senators to score 20 runs before Kerin called a batter out himself, then demanded that the Orioles take their turn at-bat before finally forfeiting the game to Washington.

In forfeited games, the final score is officially 9-0, but the individual stats from the game are still supposed to count, especially in a case such as this game where the 20-run inning actually came to an end and the other team came up to bat again. However, the reporters covering this 1891 game published box scores that included stats only up through the sixth inning.

In an effort to recreate the record-setting inning I am trying to locate all news coverage of the inning, or at least find a box score that includes the stats from that inning.

The Washington Post had enough details to allow me to determine what the first eight batters did:

Sutcliffe: single

McCauley: walk [followed by wild pitch, only Sutcliffe advances]

Hatfield: force-out [McCauley out at second base; Sutcliffe scores]

Foreman: single [Hatfield to second base; presumably]

Griffin: HBP [loads the bases]

Murphy: reach-on-E3 [Hatfield scores]

Dowd: single [Foreman scores]

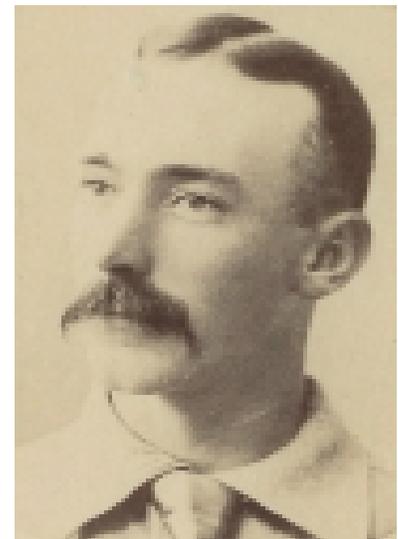
Donovan: reach-on-E6 [Griffin scores]

The only remaining details of what happened were described by the Post as:

“The Baltimores began delaying the game by muffing flies and wild throwing. . . . The Senators continued to bat out flies and grounders and run

around the bases, while the visitors were making bluffs to field the ball. The runs kept coming in and a total of twenty for the inning was the result. Two hands had been put out before the ox-roast began, and finally the umpire called a man out for not running to first, though he had previously refused to rule Sutcliffe out for the same offense.

“Then the Baltimores were to have their turn at bat, but Van Haltren and Manager Barnie both



George Van Haltren

insisted that it was the height of folly to continue, as it was impossible to see the fielders, not to mention the ball. Umpire Kerin insisted the game go on, and, becoming exasperated at the delay, declared the game forfeited to Washington, 9 to 0.

Editor's Note: See Item on page 8 concerning Trent's ongoing efforts to document this inning.

**Society for American Baseball Research (SABR)
Nineteenth Century Committee**
Presents the:

Frederick Ivor- Campbell 19th Century Base Ball Conference
Saturday, April 17, 2010
National Baseball Hall of Fame & Museum, Cooperstown, New York

Program & Schedule

- 9:00AM - 10:00AM - Giamatti Center - Check in and morning coffee.
- 10:00AM - 10:15AM - Bullpen Theater - Welcome and Introductions.
- 10:15AM - 10:45AM - Bullpen Theater - 19-c BB Research Presentation, TBD
- 10:45AM - 11:45AM - Bullpen Theater – Special Presentation: “Around the World: Artifacts from the Baseball Tour of 1888 Tom Sheiber.
- 11:45AM - 1:30PM - Templeton Hall (1 minute walk from HOF) - Luncheon. Keynote Address: Peter Morris, Award Winning Baseball Author & Renowned Researcher.
- 1:30PM - 2:45PM - Bullpen Theater - Panel Discussion: John Thorn will moderate: “Was Base Ball Really Baseball: Where & How Does the Old Game Survive?”
The panel will be announced.
- 2:45PM - 3:15PM - Bullpen Theater - 19-c BB Research Presentation, TBD
- 3:15PM - 4:00PM - Giamatti Center - 7th Inning Stretch: Afternoon Coffee, Book Signings, book store, gift shop.
- 4:00PM - 4:30PM - Bullpen Theater - 19-c BB Research Presentation, TBD
- 4:30PM - 5:00PM - Bullpen Theater - Attending Members Open Forum and Closing.

Travel Directions, Hall of Fame Information:

Complete travel directions to the Hall of Fame, Museum hours and special exhibitions can be found on their comprehensive website: www.baseballhalloffame.org.

Lodging, Dining, Sightseeing:

Complete information on lodging, dining and area attractions can be obtained through the Cooperstown Chamber of Commerce (607) 547-6006 or on their website: www.cooperstownchamber.org.

Hall of Fame Research Library:

To make an appointment with the HOF's Research Library (open Monday – Friday, 9:AM-5:PM)
Call: (607) 547-0330 or 0335 during their operating hours, EST.

19th - Century Base Ball Research Presentations:

To submit a proposed 20 minute research presentation on any aspect of 19th - century baseball, email (or mail a hard copy) a 100-200 word abstract to Peter Mancuso, 6970 Ely Road, New Hope, PA 18938, email: peterplus4@earthlink.net, before February 16, 2010. Please, include all contact information.

Conference Registration:

Who: Conference Registration is open to all SABR members and up to one non-SABR family member or friend (18 years old or over). See Registration Form for “Luncheon Only” option.

When: Registration commences soon after January 1, 2010 and will continue until April 5, 2010 or until registration is announced “closed” due to space constraints. The Bullpen Theater can accommodate fifty (55) persons, the luncheon up to eighty (80) persons. Please, register early.

How: Registrations can be accepted by mail only: send completed 19th-Century Base Ball Conference Registration Form to: Peter Mancuso, 6970 Ely Road, New Hope, PA 18938. Enclose your personal check for the appropriate amount and made payable to: “SABR - 19c BB Conference.” Please, mail prior to April 6, 2010. For additional information contact Peter Mancuso: peterplus4@earthlink.net, or call (215) 862-2887.

Society For American Baseball Research (SABR)
Nineteenth Century Committee
Frederick Ivor-Campbell 19th Century Base Ball Conference
 Saturday, April 17, 2010
 National Baseball Hall of Fame & Museum, Cooperstown, NY

To register, SABR Members prepare and mail this form. (photocopies accepted)

Name _____

Address _____

City _____ St (Prov.) _____ Postal Code _____ Country _____

Telephones: Home _____ Mobile: _____

Email _____

Conference (Includes Luncheon & HOF conference day) \$55 X ___ person/s = \$ _____

Luncheon Only (companion not attending conference \$35, limit 1 other person) = \$ _____

Total amount in registration fees enclosed (not to exceed two persons)..... = \$ _____
 (Check made payable to: "SABR – 19^c BB Conference")

Name of traveling companion attending conference and luncheon or luncheon only:

Name: _____

Attention conference registrants who are also baseball book authors. We invite you to sign copies of your book/s during our 7th Inning Stretch (3:15PM-4:PM in the Giamatti Research Center). Please, note that all book purchases must be made through the Hall of Fame Book Shop. The Book Shop will order additional copies of your book/s for this purpose. If you agree to do book signings, please indicate by providing the following:

Book Title: _____ ISBN: _____

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(Use Reverse side for addition titles and ISBNs)

Payment and Mailing:

Please, make personal check payable to: **SABR - 19c BB Conference**

Please, mail check and completed registration form before April 6, 2010 to:

Peter Mancuso, 6970 Ely Road, New Hope, PA 18938 [Questions: (215) 862-2887 or email: peterplus4@earthlink.net]



Antique Base Ball Match Safe