

# NINETEENTH CENTURY NOTES

FALL 2014

Society for American Baseball Research

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

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## Deadball Era over 19th Century 7-4 in Convention Simulated Game

by Bill Lamb

**F**our innings of shutdown relief pitching and a bases-loaded double by Roger Bresnahan paced the Deadball Era All-Star team to a come-from-behind 7-4 victory over their 19<sup>th</sup> Century counterparts. The contest featured unexpected outbursts of offense, with Walter Johnson, Christy Mathewson, Kid Nichols, and Tim Keefe each being treated roughly by opposing bats-

men. At game's end, Bresnahan was tabbed most valuable player, while teammate Tris Speaker (three hits) and 19 C lead-off man Billy Hamilton (two hits, two runs scored) were also cited for outstanding play.

The 19 C squad wasted no time getting on the scoreboard. Hamilton drilled Johnson's first pitch to center for a single, and moved around to third on a groundout and a base-hit

by Ed Delahanty. A Cap Anson sacrifice fly to deep left plated Hamilton with the game's first run, and allowed Delahanty to take second. A Sam Thompson single then got Delahanty home. Only Honus Wagner's grab of a scorching Hugh Jennings liner prevented further damage to the Johnson stat line.

The Deadballers responded in their half of

*(Continued on page 2)*

## CHAIRMAN'S CORNER by Peter Mancuso

**T**he NYC 19<sup>th</sup> Century Baseball Interdisciplinary Symposium Program & Schedule was finalized on September 15<sup>th</sup> with the inclusion of the last two presentations (Ralph Carthart, "Protoball – Early GNY Findings" and David Krell, "The 'Major League' Resolutions of Elizabeth, New

Jersey". We also have now included the selection of a restaurant for our optional post symposium gathering, just steps away from our Manhattan venue, John Jay College.

The final three pages of this newsletter are made up of the final **Program & Schedule** and the newly revised **Registration Form**

(which now includes a special college student registration fee). So if you have already registered you now have the completed symposium details. If you have not registered yet I hope you will look over our finalized program for what I am sure will be a great baseball-history day and

*(Continued on page 4)*

## Deadball Era over 19th Century 7-4 in Simulated Game (cont.)

*(Continued from page 1)*

the frame. With one out, Tris Speaker singled off Amos Rusie and advanced to third when Ty Cobb followed with a hit. The rally appeared stillborn when catcher Buck Ewing nailed Cobb trying to steal second, but a clutch two-out

tom of the fourth, scoring without benefit of a base-hit. With Wagner on second via a walk issued by Kid Nichols and a stolen base, another two-out throwing error by third baseman McGraw made the score 4-3.

In the bottom of the fifth, the

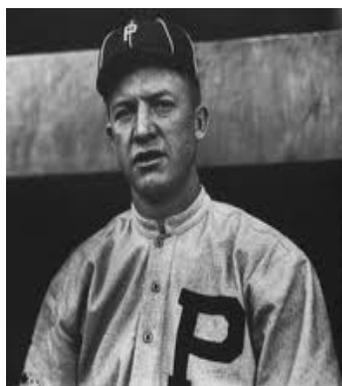
inning to an end, but the damage had been done. The Deadballers now led 7-4. Addie Joss and Mordecai Brown hurled scoreless frames in the sixth and seventh, while Cy Young kept the Deadballers in check. With the score still standing 7-4, the game was



MVP Roger Bresnahan  
3 RBI



John McGraw  
2 RBI, 2 Errors



Pete Alexander  
Winning Pitcher



Kid Nichols  
Losing Pitcher

double by Nap Lajoie put the Deadballers on the board. An inning later, the Deadballers knotted the score at 2-2 with an unearned run off Charlie Radbourn, tallied via a Wagner single, a stolen base, and a two-out throwing error by 19 C third baseman John McGraw.

McGraw promptly atoned for the miscue. With Hamilton on second by means of a bunt single and a stolen base to begin the third, McGraw drove a hanging Christy Mathewson fadeaway into the right field stands, giving the 19 C club a 4-2 lead. From that point on, the Deadball relief corps held the opposition scoreless, with Grover Alexander throwing blanks in the fourth and fifth. Meanwhile, the Deadballers crept a run closer in the bot-

tom of the fourth, scoring without benefit of a base-hit. With Wagner on second via a walk issued by Kid Nichols and a stolen base, another two-out throwing error by third baseman McGraw made the score 4-3. In the bottom of the fifth, the decisive Deadball rally commenced with a leadoff double by Speaker. He advanced to third on a groundout, and then remained there when Lajoie was awarded first on catcher's interference. Although Nichols was plainly laboring, 19 C manager Ned Hanlon chose to stay with the normally reliable right-hander. A pinch-hit single by Eddie Collins confounded the decision and knotted the score at 4-4. Belatedly summoned to the mound, Tim Keefe provided little relief. He walked Frank Baker to load the bases, bringing up Roger Bresnahan, who immediately unloaded them with a three-RBI double to left-center. A groundout by pinch-hitter Jimmy Collins brought the

called after 6½ innings on account of darkness. The victory was awarded to Alexander who pitched two innings of scoreless, one-hit relief. Nichols took the loss (although only one of the three runs that he surrendered was earned). Bresnahan, Speaker, and Cobb (two hits, two stolen bases) were the offensive stars for the winners, while Hamilton, Delahanty, and Thompson each had two hits for the 19 C squad. After the game, Deadball manager John McGraw declined comment on the defensive play of the 19 C third baseman, but expressed admiration for his being able to take the redoubtable Mathewson deep.

# Simulated Game Box Score

19th c All-Stars Manager– Ned Hanlon

| Player          |       | AB | R | H | BI | PO | A  | E |   |   |   |
|-----------------|-------|----|---|---|----|----|----|---|---|---|---|
| Billy Hamilton  | CF    | 3  | 2 | 2 | 0  | 1  | 0  | 0 |   |   |   |
| John McGraw     | 3B    | 4  | 1 | 1 | 2  | 1  | 0  | 2 |   |   |   |
| Ed Delahanty    | LF    | 3  | 1 | 2 | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0 |   |   |   |
| Mike Kelly      | PH    | 1  | 0 | 0 | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0 |   |   |   |
| Cap Anson       | 1B    | 2  | 0 | 0 | 1  | 12 | 2  | 0 |   |   |   |
| Sam Thompson    | RF    | 3  | 0 | 2 | 1  | 0  | 0  | 0 |   |   |   |
| Hughie Jennings | SS    | 3  | 0 | 0 | 0  | 1  | 5  | 0 |   |   |   |
| Buck Ewing      | C     | 3  | 0 | 0 | 0  | 0  | 2  | 1 |   |   |   |
| Bid McPhee      | 2B    | 3  | 0 | 0 | 0  | 2  | 0  | 0 |   |   |   |
| Amos Rusie      | P     | 0  | 0 | 0 | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0 |   |   |   |
| Willie Keeler   | PH    | 1  | 0 | 0 | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0 |   |   |   |
| Hoss Radbourn   | P     | 0  | 0 | 0 | 0  | 1  | 0  | 0 |   |   |   |
| Deacon White    | PH    | 1  | 0 | 0 | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0 |   |   |   |
| Kid Nichols     | P     | 0  | 0 | 0 | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0 |   |   |   |
| George Davis    | PH-SS | 1  | 0 | 0 | 0  | 0  | 2  | 0 |   |   |   |
| Cy Young        | P     | 0  | 0 | 0 | 0  | 0  | 2  | 0 |   |   |   |
| Totals          |       | 28 | 4 | 7 | 4  | 18 | 13 | 3 |   |   |   |
| Innings         |       | 1  | 2 | 3 | 4  | 5  | 6  | 7 | R | H | E |
| 19th Century    |       | 2  | 0 | 2 | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0 | 4 | 7 | 3 |
| Deadball        |       | 1  | 1 | 0 | 1  | 4  | 0  | x | 7 | 9 | 2 |

Deadball All-Stars Manager– John McGraw

| Player            |    | AB | R | H | BI | PO | A | E |
|-------------------|----|----|---|---|----|----|---|---|
| George Sisler     | 1B | 4  | 0 | 0 | 0  | 10 | 1 | 0 |
| Tris Speaker      | CF | 4  | 2 | 3 | 0  | 1  | 0 | 0 |
| Ty Cobb           | RF | 4  | 0 | 2 | 0  | 1  | 0 | 0 |
| Nap Lajoie        | 2B | 3* | 1 | 1 | 1  | 0  | 1 | 0 |
| Joe Jackson       | LF | 2  | 0 | 0 | 0  | 3  | 0 | 0 |
| Pete Alexander    | P  | 0  | 0 | 0 | 0  | 1  | 0 | 0 |
| Eddie Collins     | 2B | 1  | 1 | 1 | 1  | 0  | 0 | 0 |
| Sam Crawford      | LF | 0  | 0 | 0 | 0  | 1  | 0 | 0 |
| Honus Wagner      | SS | 2  | 2 | 1 | 0  | 3  | 2 | 1 |
| Frank Baker       | 3B | 2  | 1 | 0 | 0  | 1  | 1 | 0 |
| Roger Bresnahan   | C  | 3  | 0 | 1 | 3  | 0  | 2 | 1 |
| Walter Johnson    | P  | 0  | 0 | 0 | 0  | 0  | 0 | 0 |
| Jimmy Collins     | PH | 1  | 0 | 0 | 0  | 0  | 0 | 0 |
| Christy Mathewson | P  | 0  | 0 | 0 | 0  | 0  | 0 | 0 |
| Zach Wheat        | PH | 1  | 0 | 0 | 0  | 0  | 0 | 0 |
| Addie Joss        | P  | 0  | 0 | 0 | 0  | 0  | 0 | 0 |
| Mordecai Brown    | P  | 0  | 0 | 0 | 0  | 0  | 1 | 0 |
| Totals            |    | 27 | 7 | 9 | 5  | 21 | 8 | 2 |

LOB– 19c-5; Deadball-6. 2B– Lajoie, Speaker, Bresnahan. HR– McGraw. SF– Anson. SB– Cobb 2, Wagner 2, Hamilton. CS– Cobb. \*Lajoie awarded first base on catcher's interference in 5th. Did Not Play: Chance, Kling, Brouters, Browning.

| Pitching    | IP  | H | R | ER | BB | K |
|-------------|-----|---|---|----|----|---|
| Rusie       | 1   | 3 | 1 | 1  | 0  | 0 |
| Radbourn    | 2   | 2 | 1 | 0  | 0  | 0 |
| Nichols (L) | 1.1 | 2 | 3 | 1  | 1  | 0 |
| Keefe       | .2  | 1 | 2 | 2  | 1  | 0 |
| Young       | 1   | 1 | 0 | 0  | 0  | 0 |
| Totals      | 6   | 9 | 7 | 4  | 2  | 0 |

|               | IP | H | R | ER | BB | K |
|---------------|----|---|---|----|----|---|
| Johnson       | 2  | 3 | 2 | 2  | 0  | 0 |
| Mathewson     | 1  | 3 | 2 | 2  | 0  | 0 |
| Alexander (W) | 2  | 1 | 0 | 0  | 1  | 0 |
| Joss          | 1  | 0 | 0 | 0  | 0  | 0 |
| Brown         | 1  | 0 | 0 | 0  | 0  | 0 |
| Totals        | 7  | 7 | 4 | 4  | 1  | 0 |

## Game Notes

Why didn't McPhee use a glove in the field? Why wouldn't the umpire call a third strike? Why did the um-

pire call the game with plenty of God's sunlight available? Manager McGraw sure knew how to rattle 3B McGraw. It was like he always knew him. ..Why didn't Hanlon

put in his best hitters– Brouters and Browning. ..It is clear how the 19th Century team lost the game– it was the villainous umpire.

## Chairman's Corner (cont.)

*(Continued from page 1)*

use the Registration Form to sign-up and/or forward this newsletter to your baseball / history friends in or outside of SABR (registration is open to all).

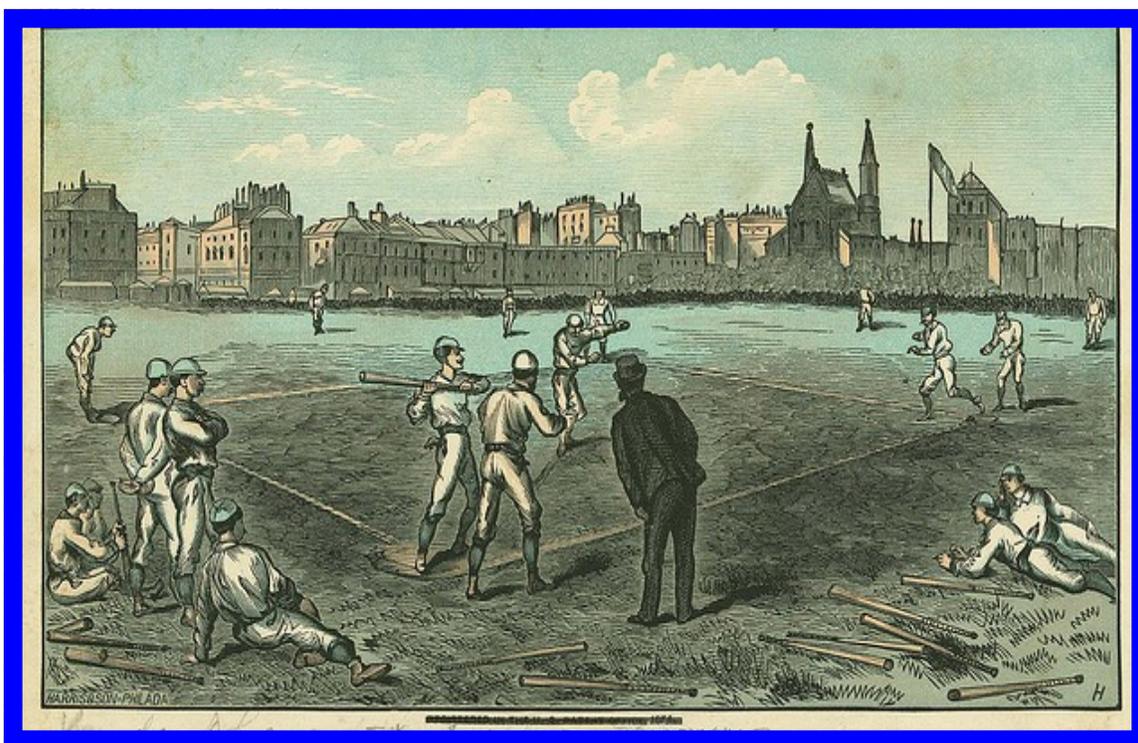
**The 2015 Frederick Ivor-Campbell 19<sup>th</sup> Century Base Ball Conference (aka "The Fred")** will be a full two day conference at its usual Baseball Hall of Fame venue in Cooperstown, Friday and Saturday, April 17 & 18, 2015. I wish to thank the many members of our Nineteenth Century Committee who have attended The Fred in past and those who have never attended for taking part in our on-line survey to determine the conference duration and which two day window

was most preferred.

**The Fred** will now have more programming, so this is our first official **Call for Research Presentation Abstracts**. Research Presentations at The Fred are 20-25 minutes on any topic of 19<sup>th</sup>-century baseball. Abstracts should be 300-500 words and should include a title and complete contact information of the presenting SABR member. The deadline for submitting abstracts is January 31<sup>st</sup>, while notice of abstract selection (or not) will be made by February 15<sup>th</sup>. You are welcome to re-submit abstracts that were not accepted at the Fred (or for the NYC Symposium) in the past. Please, email or mail your submissions to me: Peter Mancuso,

6970 Ely Rd., New Hope, PA 18938 or to: [peter-plus4@earthlink.net](mailto:peter-plus4@earthlink.net).

**The 2014 Chairman's Award** winners were announced at SABR 44 in Houston at our Nineteenth Century Committee's annual meeting. The recipients were **Adam Darkowsky** for his superb leadership of the Overlooked Legends project committee, and **Jim Overmyer** for his critical assistance in getting last April's keynote Speaker (Dorothy Seymour-Mills) and Member Spotlight Interviewee (Alma Ivor-Campbell) to the Fred in Cooperstown, NY.



## Willard Eben Mains by Bob Mayer

Part of the story of Willard Mains is typical of the era, but his achievements during his baseball career are not. Mains pitched in professional baseball for twenty years (1887-1906). The reason we have not heard about him is that although he did spend some time in the major leagues, the bulk of his career was spent in various minor leagues.

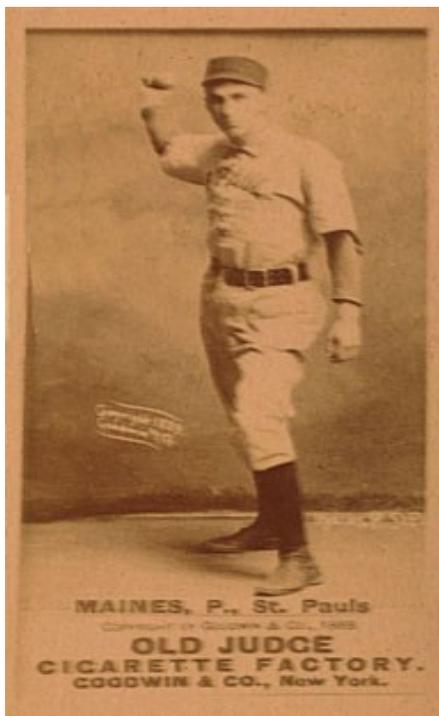
He was the first pitcher to win more than 300 games in the minor leagues. When his career ended in 1906, only six Major League pitchers had reached the 300 win plateau. With 334 total wins, only Cy Young, Kid Nichols and Tim Lincecum had more wins at the time. Willard Eben Mains may very well have been the best minor league pitcher of his day.

As was also typical of the times, Willard had to support himself when he was not playing professional baseball. Most players held down other jobs during the off-seasons, as the average pay for a ballplayer was fairly meager. As a collector of vintage baseball memorabilia, I have more than a passing admiration for early baseball equipment. What further drew me to finding out more about Willard Mains was that in off-seasons as early as the 1890's, Willard was a maker of baseball bats in Sandy Creek, Maine.

In February 2007, I had purchased a large cabinet photo of a baseball team on Ebay. The team was the 1899 Rome Romans, the Champions of the New York State League. When I received the photo in the mail, I began trying to identify the players. There were eight

names on the back to go along with twelve men in the picture.

Using some of my reference books, material on the internet, and one other photo of the team I was able to obtain, I began matching names to the faces. One of



Willard Mains in 1889

four players to make it to the major leagues was Willard Mains, and although he had a good year in 1899 with 20 wins and 8 losses, there were some other interesting aspects of his life and career that caught my attention.

Willard Eben Mains was born at North Windham, in Georgetown, in Sagadahoc County Maine on July 7, 1868. He was one of three children born to John and Irena Mains. He had a brother Sargent who was six years older, and a sister Lelia, seven years younger. John Mains was a

farmer, and as of the 1880 census the family was still living in the town of Georgetown.

Willard grew to become quite tall for his time, standing 6' 2 1/2" (6' 4" by some accounts) and weighing 190 lbs. After playing baseball locally, he got his first chance at professional ball near home with Portland of the New England League on May 9, 1887. Then only 19 years old, Mains pitched seven games for the team, winning four and losing two that season.

The following year, He started the season with Davenport (Ohio) in the Central Interstate League, and after going 18 – 5 with 23 complete games in 23 starts, was brought up to the Chicago White Stockings of the National League for a trial. The trial didn't last long, as Mains pitched only two games with one win and one loss.

In 1889, Mains moved to the St. Paul in the Western Association, and had a strong year with 32 wins and only 13 losses. The team finished in second place eight games behind Frank Selee's Omaha Omahogs. In 1890, again with St. Paul, Willard had a disappointing year winning 16 games and losing a career high 26 games. The team also hit bottom, finishing in last place and Mains had the dubious distinction of leading the league with 40 hit batsmen.

Strangely enough, Mains got another opportunity to pitch for a big league team in 1891. He went 12 and 12 with 20 complete games for King Kelly's Killers,

*(Continued on page 6)*

## Willard Eben Mains (cont.)

*(Continued from page 5)*

Cincinnati's new team in the American Association. Banning Sunday baseball was a very hot topic then, and after a loss to the Louisville Colonels on April 23<sup>rd</sup>, the entire Cincinnati team, including Mains, was arrested for violation of the local blue laws.

Kelly's team also had a reputation as a wild undisciplined lot, and for occasionally getting on the field in a less than sober state. The team eventually folded in August with a record of 44 - 57, and the Milwaukee Brewers were brought in from the minors to replace the team in the AA. Mains pitched with the Brewers and was 0 - 2 during the remainder of the year.

Mains received an offer to play first base for the New Orleans Baseball Club for 1892, but instead, decided to go all the way out to the Pacific Northwest League to play for the Portland Webfeet in Oregon where he won 11 and lost 9.

The next year he returned to Portland (Maine) in the New England League where he compiled a 10 - 5 record. Mains also knew how to hit rather well, and when he wasn't pitching, the team often had him playing first base. In 1893 he led the New England League in batting with a .377 average.

In 1894 he was traded over to Lewiston (Maine) where he had a mediocre record, but batted .329. However, in 1895 he had a great year going 24 - 14 and batting .364. Louis "Chief" Sockalexis, one of the first Native Americans to play Major League ball (1897-99), also played with the Lewiston team.

This led to Willard's final stint in the Major Leagues with the Boston Beaneaters of the NL in 1896. Mains pitched in eight games, winning 3 and losing 2, but still couldn't get a permanent



role with the team.

After hanging up his spikes, Willard retired to his home in Bridgeton, Maine, and began devoting full time to his bat making business in nearby Sandy Creek. Willard had begun making baseball bats in the off-season in Harrison, Maine during the late 1890's with a partner named Charles Dolley. At the time, there were two other bat makers in Maine; R. G. Johnson in Denmark, and Ernest Hussey in Parsonfield. As of this writing, the R. G. Johnson bats are still made by Johnson's grandson Bob Logan.

For a short time they also made bats in Fryeburg, Maine which had Mains, Dolley & Ward center labels. A. H. Ward would supply Mains & Dolley with lumber, and had worked an agreement for a small share in the business. After a few years, Dolley retired, and Mains continued the business, changing the company name but keeping the same operational facilities in Sandy Creek.

In addition to Mains passion for baseball and his bat company, he was an avid fisherman and successful pearl hunter. His tramps were rewarded by some exceptional specimens of this choice gem, and one of his largest rose pink pearls was weighed in at fifteen grams. For a while, he also experimented with the formation of pearls in mussels.

Willard's exceptional woodworking skill also included crafting violins. With all his varied interests, Willard Mains may well have been considered a renaissance man of his era

Willard continued to operate the bat company until he died of a heart ailment on May 23, 1923 at age 54. At the time of Willard's death, his son James was only 11 months old. Willard was buried at the High Street Cemetery in Bridgton. His wife and descendants are also in the family plot.

In addition to what Willard Mains accomplished during his baseball career, Willard and James hold the Major League record for the longest time gap, 55 years, between debuts by a father and son. Willard's debut was in 1888 and Jim's in 1943. Peaches and Jack Graham are second in this obscure statistic with a span of 43 years.

# The Blocked Ball Rule & Home Runs

by Ron Selter

**A** most interesting home run was hit on June 18, 1895 at the Brooklyn NL ballpark-Eastern Park. Gus Weyhing of the visiting Louisville Colonels hit a ball to RF that landed fair and then bounced into the foul area RF pavilion. The ball then either bounced or was thrown back onto the field. The Brooklyn right fielder relayed the ball to the infield and thence to the plate where Weyhing was caught at the plate trying for an Inside-the-Park Home-Run. The umpire declared the batter safe as per rule 35

any blocked ball (one leaving the field of play) must be returned to and held by the pitcher and then put back in play.

This rule (Rule 36 from the 1902 Reach Guide) reads as follows:

*A Block is a batted or thrown ball that is touched stopped, or handled by any person not engaged in the game. Whenever a Block occurs, the umpire shall declare it and the base runners may run the bases without being put out until the ball is returned to and held by the*

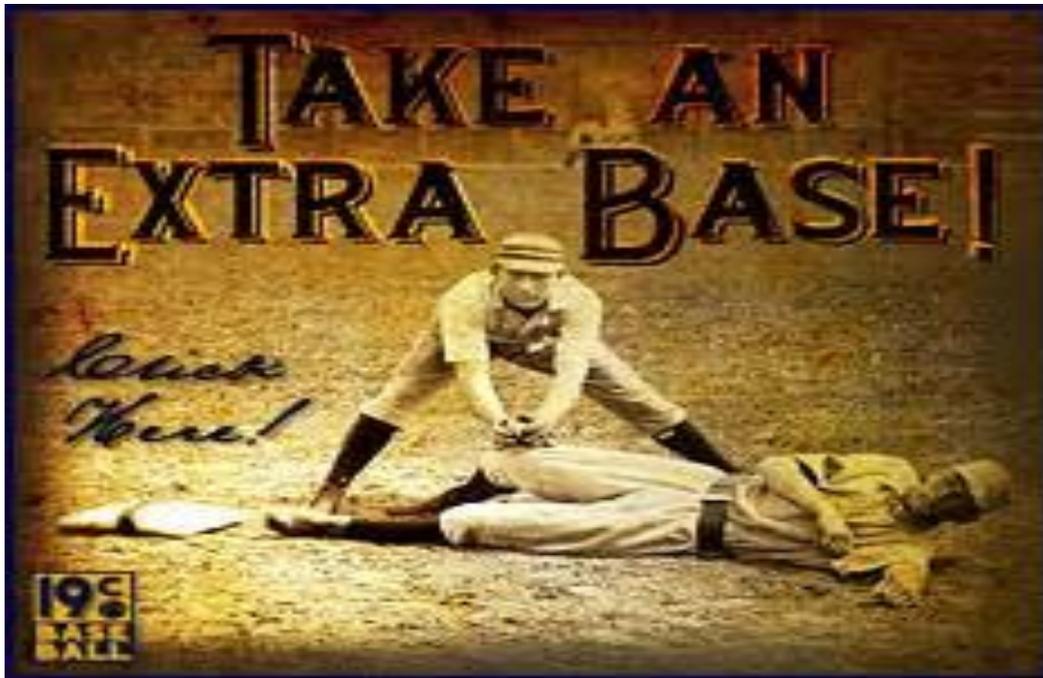
*pitcher standing in his position.*

In the 1890's it was a rule and a practice by all of the major league clubs (this practice continued well into the Deadball Era) that fans were required to return to the field any ball hit or thrown into the stands. Thus it was not unusual

help of a roof outside the park acting as an outfielder.

Another strange aspect was that the defensive team was not limited to fielding a batted ball on the field or thrown back onto the field. In one game at Cincinnati, a ball hit into the LF bleachers was sought by two of the visiting

team's outfielders who went into the stands to retrieve the ball. However, the home town fans refused to give up the ball until the home town batter had scored. Outfielders could and did go over the fence (or under it at the Polo



for fans to throw a ball (usually a foul ball) back onto the field. This rule led to a number of strange situations. In a game at Cleveland (Jul 7 1894), Herman Long of the Boston Beaneaters hit a ball over the LF fence that landed on the sloping roof of a building located a short distance behind the fence and bounced back into the field. The Cleveland left-fielder relayed the ball back to the infield and held the batter at third. However the umpire ruled it a home run, saying the Cleveland team did not deserve the

Grounds) or into the stands to retrieve a ball. Thus in the game of Aug 30 1894 at the Polo Grounds in NY, the Giant's Eddie Burke hit a ball beyond the RF ropes (much of the outfield "fence" at the 1890's Polo Grounds consisted of ropes on posts) but was held to a triple.

Tom Gettinger of Louisville in a game at Boston's South End Grounds III on Aug 21 1895 was awarded a home run on a ball hit into the RF bleachers on a ruling

*(Continued on page 8)*

## The Blocked Ball Rule & Home Runs (cont.)

of a blocked ball by the umpire.

Some players missed out on apparent home runs by the application of the blocked ball rule. In a game at Baltimore (Aug 23 1894) Tommy Dowd of the visiting St. Louis Browns hit a ball that bounded into the LF bleachers. The ball was returned to the field by a fan (likely a Baltimore fan) and the ball was relayed to the infield and then to the pitcher who threw home to get Dowd at the plate.

To make matters even more variable and confusing, grounds rule at each park could limit the applicability of the blocked ball rule. At Cincinnati's League Park II, balls hit into the CF bleachers (but not the LF or RF bleachers) and returned to the field were per a ground rule home runs (game of Jul 4 1894). It was a good idea for a batter who hit a ball over the fence to run at full speed to be sure of

making a home run before the ball was returned to the field. Such an incident occurred at Cincinnati's League Park II (Jul 16 1894) where the home town batter Bid McPhee hit a long fly into the LF bleachers and made the circuit before it could be handled again.

At the Polo Grounds (Polo Grounds IV) in the 1893-95 seasons, there were a number of disputes caused by the invocation of the blocked ball rule. The Giants during the 1896 season made a ground rule at the Polo Grounds that balls hit over the ropes were home runs, while balls hit under the ropes could be returned to the field and put in play subject to the blocked ball rule. Starting with the 1897 season, a new ground rule at the park made all balls hit over or under the ropes home runs -thus eliminating much of the need for the blocked ball rule.

These blocked ball incidents continued into the Deadball Era. In a game at Cleveland's League Park III (Jul 16 1901) Tommy Dowd of the visiting Boston Americans hit a ball that landed on the scoreboard platform in RF. The teen-agers working the scoreboard threw the ball back onto the field. The Cleveland outfielder relayed the ball to the Cleveland second baseman (Beck) who tagged Dowd between bases. The Cleveland infielders realizing this was a blocked ball situation threw the ball to the pitcher who then threw home in an attempt to get Dowd at the plate. The throw was too late and Dowd had an Inside-the-Park-Home-Run.



## News & Notes

Committee member Craig Brown sends along a note on his 19th century uniform project: "It's a study of baseball uniforms from the period 1856-1900 and its called Threads Of Our Game.

Like Marc Okkonen's 20th-century study, my project attempts to bookend with Okkonen's and show every known uniform from before 1900 with color and black and white renderings. Since the website launched two weeks ago, folks like Tom Shieber, John Thorn, Richard Hershberger, David Arcidiacono have been contributing tidbits of info to Threads.

Please check out the site:  
<http://www.threadsofourgame.com>

I would love to get your feedback on this project. My hope is that with Threads I can bring back to life the visual history of the early game for all historians.

-Researcher Gene Delisio has for-

warded a notation about President James Garfield and his ball playing past from the book, 'Life and Public Services of James A. Garfield, Our Martyred President', written by James D. McCabe in 1881. Discussing Garfield's days at Geauga Academy (1849-1853) he says, "He (Garfield) was a tall, muscular, fair-haired country lad in those days, looking a good deal like a German in spite of his pure Yankee blood. Healthy in mind and body, he was genial in temper and ever ready to oblige a friend. He was a good wrestler and ball player as well as a good student, and was a great favorite with his classmates and teachers."

-Committee member David Krell's new book "Blue Magic: The Brooklyn Dodgers, Ebbets Field, and Baseball's Greatest Legacy." It is published by McFarland.

-Larry McCray of the Origins Committee has let us know of some new material on the Pro-toball site: "Thanks to a recent email to the Protoball Project from Colin Dew-Becker, there is a tidy chronology of advances in Origins-Era statkeeping and box scores on the site.

The seven-item listing, found at [http://protoball.org/Chronology:Stats\\_and\\_Box\\_Scores](http://protoball.org/Chronology:Stats_and_Box_Scores), marks the earliest interclub box score, the introduction of the Hit stat, an early form of the slugging average, etc. "

-The next Newsletter will come out around New Year's Day. We have a few articles scheduled for that issue but the well is running dry. If you have an article, item, list, or unused bearer bonds send them along to your poor editor at [bobbailey@cox.net](mailto:bobbailey@cox.net).

Kit Kat Base Ball Club



Rochester, Mass.

circa 1867

## Society for American Baseball Research (SABR)

### “Nineteenth Century” & “Origins” Research Committees, present: **NYC 19<sup>th</sup> Century Baseball Interdisciplinary Symposium**

Saturday, November 15, 2014; John Jay College of Criminal Justice  
 524 W. 59<sup>th</sup> Street, (between 10<sup>th</sup>-11<sup>th</sup> Avenues) New York, NY 10019

### Program & Schedule

9:00 AM – 9:30 AM – 1<sup>st</sup> Floor Lobby in front of Lecture Hall L.63 – Immediately inside College Entrance, 524 W. 59<sup>th</sup> St. Check-in and Continental Breakfast Buffet

9:30 AM – 9:45 AM - L.63, Introduction to Pre-Professional (Pioneer) Era (c.1840-1870), John Zinn, Symposium Co-Coordinator, Origins Committee, member

9:45 AM – 10:00 AM – L.63, Special Presentation, Ralph Carhart, “Protoball – Early GNY Findings”

10:00 AM-11:00 AM – L.63, Panel Discussion, “The New York Game”, Moderator, John Thorn, Official Historian, MLB. Panelists: Tom Gilbert, William Ryczek and George Thompson.

11:00 AM-11:15 AM - 3<sup>rd</sup> Inning Stretch

11:15 AM- 11:45 AM –L.63, Research Presentation, Dr. Ann Fabian, Distinguished Professor of History, Rutgers, State University of New Jersey, “Gambling in 19<sup>th</sup> Century America”

11:45 AM-12:15 PM - L.63, Special Presentation, Marjorie “Crankie” Adams & Gary “Pops” O’Maxfield, “An Interview of Daniel Lucius “Doc” Adams”

12:15 PM -2:00 PM – West End Dining Room, 3<sup>rd</sup> Floor – Luncheon and Keynote Address, Dr. Steven H. Jaffe, Writer and Historian

2:00 PM - 2:15 PM – L.63, Introduction to Professional Era (1871-1900), Peter Mancuso, Symposium Co-Coordinator, Nineteenth Century Committee, Chair

2:15 PM - 2:45 PM - L.63, Research Presentation, Dr. David Hochfelder, Associate Professor of History, University of Albany (SUNY), “How the Telegraph Helped Make Baseball the National Pastime”

2:45 PM – 3:30 PM - L.63, Panel Discussion, “New York City Baseball in the Gilded Age”, Moderator, Bob Bailey, Vice-Chair, Nineteenth Century Committee. Panelists: David Dyte, William Lamb and David Nemeec

3:30 PM – 3:45 PM – 7<sup>th</sup> Inning Stretch

3:45 PM – 4:15 PM – L.63, Research Presentation, Donald Jensen, “Off the Diamond: “The Sporting Life and Madison Square” (see optional, Sunday, 11:00AM-12:30, historic “field trip”)

4:15 PM – 4:45 PM – L.63, Research Presentation, David Krell, “The ‘Major League’ Resolutes of Elizabeth, New Jersey”

4:45PM - 5:00PM - L.63.Closing Remarks and discussion, Peter Mancuso and John Zinn

**Immediately following the symposium on Saturday, you are invited to join our optional Post Conference Gathering (food & beverage costs are the responsibility of individuals) at The Greek Kitchen, 889 10<sup>th</sup> Ave., (Corner of 58<sup>th</sup> St.) just across 58<sup>th</sup> St. at 10<sup>th</sup> Ave. from John Jay College.**

## 2014 NYC 19<sup>th</sup> Century Baseball Interdisciplinary Symposium Further Information

**Optional: Saturday, November 15<sup>th</sup>, Starting a 5:15PM (Immediately following the Symposium), Post Conference Gathering.** Join us for good food and good cheer at **The Greek Kitchen**, 889 10<sup>th</sup> Avenue (Corner of 58<sup>th</sup> St.) located immediately across West 58<sup>th</sup> Street from the 10<sup>th</sup> Avenue entrance of John Jay College. The restaurant has a full service bar. There will be a special menu for our group (food and beverage costs are the responsibility of individuals).

**Optional : Sunday, November 16, 2014, 11:00AM - 12:30PM: Walking Tour of the Historic Madison Square District, the Center of Gilded Age New York's Sporting Life.** Starting point, lobby of Broadway Plaza Hotel, 1155 Broadway, (West 27<sup>th</sup> St. & Broadway). The hotel sits on the outfield of the historic baseball grounds of NY's early Knickerbockers. We will tour an area roughly bounded by 23<sup>rd</sup> and 30<sup>th</sup> Streets, Madison and 6<sup>th</sup> Avenues, which was both famous and notorious in the latter 19<sup>th</sup> century for its entertainment, legitimate and illicit, grand and raw. See the locations once frequented by baseball and other sport celebrities, and the famous and near famous who admired them. No additional fee.

**DIRECTIONS: Driving:** John Jay College is located in northern mid-town Manhattan on the Westside between 10<sup>th</sup> Ave. (north bound) and 11<sup>th</sup> Ave. (north and south bound), and W.58<sup>th</sup> St. (east bound) and W.59<sup>th</sup> St. (west bound). Paid garage parking is available in several neighborhood locations, including on the north side of W. 59<sup>th</sup> St., immediately opposite the College entrance between 10<sup>th</sup> & 11<sup>th</sup> Avenues. The second garage, on right on W.59<sup>th</sup> St. offers a discount with a validated parking stub. Ask college security for parking validation when you enter the college lobby

**Trains:** Penn Sta. (7<sup>th</sup> Ave. & W.33<sup>rd</sup> St.) is the Manhattan Terminus for Amtrak, NJ Rail Transit and the Long Island RR. Grand Central Terminal (E.42<sup>nd</sup> St. and Madison Ave.) is the Manhattan terminus for MTA Metro-North

**Out of Town Buses:** The Port Authority Bus Terminal (W.40<sup>th</sup>-W.42<sup>nd</sup> Sts. & 8<sup>th</sup> to 9<sup>th</sup> Aves) is the Manhattan terminus for numerous suburban and commuter and long distance bus services.

**Subway:** The 59<sup>th</sup> St. (Columbus Circle) Station is just two avenue blocks east of the college. The "A", "B", "C", "D", "#1", "#2" and "#3" trains all stop at this station.

**City Buses:** NYC Transit Authority buses run North on 10<sup>th</sup> Avenue and South on 9<sup>th</sup> Avenue and also East and West on 57<sup>th</sup> Street.

**LODGING:** Starting point for the Sunday Madison Square Walking Tour is the **Broadway Plaza Hotel**, Broadway and W.27<sup>th</sup> St. (approx 2 miles from John Jay). There are a limited number of rooms available at our group rates: \$229 per night plus taxes for a 1 bedded, room maximum occupancy 2 people; and \$249 per night plus taxes for a 2 bedded room, maximum occupancy 4 people (a \$60 discount off current rates). There are a limited number of 1 and 2 bedded rooms available. To register or to check availability contact the hotel's GM, Scott Walker by email: [swalker@broadwayplazahotel.com](mailto:swalker@broadwayplazahotel.com) or at his direct phone 212-679-7685. Hotel's phone and website: 212-679-7665, [www.broadwayplazahotel.com](http://www.broadwayplazahotel.com). Mention,19c BB Symp.

Hotels within 15 minute walk of John Jay College:

**6 Columbus Cir.-A Sixty Hotel**, 6 Columbus cir. 212-204-3000, [www.sixtyhotels.com/6Columbus](http://www.sixtyhotels.com/6Columbus)

**Hudson Hotel**, 356 W. 58<sup>th</sup>St., 212-554-6000, [www.hudsonhotel.com](http://www.hudsonhotel.com)

**Holiday Inn Midtown / 57<sup>th</sup> St.**, 440 W. 57<sup>th</sup>, 800-439-4745, [www.holidayinn.com](http://www.holidayinn.com)

**REGISTRATION: Who:** Conference registration is open to both SABR members and to the general public. See Registration Form for fees and payment information.

**When:** Registration commences soon after July 1, 2014 and will continue until November 1, 2014 or until registration is announced "closed" due to space constraints.

**How:** Registrations are accepted by mail only: send completed Registration Form to: Peter Mancuso, 6970 Ely Road, New Hope, PA 18938. Enclose with personal check **payable to:**

"SABR – NYC 19c BB Symposium." Mail by **Nov. 1, 2014**. After mail deadline to confirm if space is available (or for other information ) contact Peter Mancuso: [peterplus4@earthlink.net](mailto:peterplus4@earthlink.net), (215) 862-2887.

**SABR, “Nineteenth Century” & “Origins” Committees**  
**NYC 19<sup>th</sup> Century Baseball Interdisciplinary Symposium**

**Saturday, November 15, 2014, 9:00AM – 5:00PM**

**John Jay College, 524 West 59<sup>th</sup> St. (btwn: 10<sup>th</sup> & 11<sup>th</sup> Aves.), New York, NY**

**To register, prepare and mail this form with payment** (see below). Students include name of college on this form following your name.

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Name for Name Badge \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

City \_\_\_\_\_ St (Prov.) \_\_\_\_\_ Postal Code \_\_\_\_\_ Country \_\_\_\_\_

Telephones: Home \_\_\_\_\_ Mobile: \_\_\_\_\_

Email \_\_\_\_\_

The Symposium includes handout materials, continental breakfast & hot buffet luncheon

Registration: \$95.00 per person, include up to 3 guests: \$95 X \_\_\_ = \$\_\_\_\_ total enclosed

And/or: \$45.00 per student with a valid College ID: \$45 X \_\_\_ = \$\_\_\_\_ total enclosed

Guest/s information:

Name \_\_\_\_\_, City \_\_\_\_\_, St. (Prov.) \_\_\_\_\_

Name for Name Badge \_\_\_\_\_

Name \_\_\_\_\_, City \_\_\_\_\_, St. (Prov.) \_\_\_\_\_

Name for Name Badge \_\_\_\_\_

Name \_\_\_\_\_, City \_\_\_\_\_, St. (Prov.) \_\_\_\_\_

Name for Name Badge \_\_\_\_\_

**Payment and Mailing:**

Please, make check or MO, US dollars, payable to: **“SABR: NYC 19c BB Symposium”**

Please, mail check and completed registration form before November 1, 2014 to:

**Peter Mancuso, 6970 Ely Road, New Hope, PA 18938, Questions 215-862-2887 or [peter-plus4@earthlink.net](mailto:peter-plus4@earthlink.net)**