

NINETEENTH CENTURY NOTES

WINTER 2009

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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Billy Sunday at the Bat

By Wendy Knickerbocker

Billy Sunday was a part-time outfielder for the Chicago National League team from 1883-1887. Before the 1888 season he was sold to Pittsburgh (NL), where he was an every-day outfielder until he was traded to Philadelphia (NL) in August of 1890. He finished the 1890 season with Philadelphia. In March of 1891 he asked to be released from his contract, and he went to work at the Chicago YMCA as a street minister.

By World War I Billy Sunday had become the most successful evangelist the country had ever

known. Sunday's many admirers assumed that such an influential



Billy Sunday c. 1888

leader must have been a stellar ballplayer as well, and his baseball

record gained luster as his fame as a revivalist grew. Until he died in 1935 and even afterwards, Billy Sunday was often compared to Ty Cobb and Christy Mathewson as one of the dominant baseball players of his era.

In his 1900 autobiography, Cap Anson wrote that Sunday "was, in my opinion, the fastest man ... on his feet in the profession, and one who could run the bases like a scared deer. The first thirteen times that he went to the bat after he began playing with the

(Continued on page 2)

Chairman's Corner

By Peter Mancuso

Hopefully, you already know that our inaugural 19th Century Base Ball Conference will be held on Saturday, April 18, 2009 at the National Baseball Hall of Fame and Mu-

seum in Cooperstown, New York. See the final pages of this newsletter to register.

As a Nineteenth Century Committee member for nearly a decade, I often found it disappointing that

the most our committee members were unable to enjoy each others' company while focused on our shared interest was no more than forty-five minutes at

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Billy Sunday at the Bat (cont.)

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Chicagos he was struck out, but I was confident that he would yet make a ball player ... He was a good fielder and a strong and accurate thrower, his weak point lying in his batting." For ten years or so Anson's summary was the accepted description of Sunday's career, and appropriately so. After all, Anson had scouted Sunday and brought him to Chicago to play for his team, and he knew Sunday as a ballplayer as well as anyone.

By 1918 even Cap Anson had gotten caught up in the Sunday boosterism. In an interview that year Anson said, "Billy Sunday, now the greatest of modern revivalists, was the Ty Cobb of his time and the equal in all respects of the present-day marvel." In the public's view, Sunday's baseball myth now supported his rags-to-riches life story. Just as Billy Sunday the man had risen from a childhood of rural poverty to become a nationally prominent social leader, Billy Sunday the ballplayer had overcome his rookie deficiencies to become a superstar.

In 1953 the owner of the Chicago Bloomer Girls, a professional women's softball team, attempted to get Sunday inducted into the Hall of Fame. Emery Parichy felt that Sunday "did a remarkable job insofar as bringing baseball out of the doldrums and putting it on a high class and high plane basis. ... He certainly was a great character,

and a great uplifting guide for hundreds of saved souls. He truly belongs in the Hall of Fame." As recently as 1961 *Sports Illustrated* proclaimed that Sunday was "one of the best players in the early years of baseball."



Billy Sunday—Evangelist

Billy Sunday was exceptionally fast, a daring base runner, and an acrobatic fielder, but he was not one of the premier players of his day. His career batting average over 499 games was .248. His best season average was .291 in 1887, which was good for seventeenth in the National League. As for stolen bases, Sunday's career high was 84 in 1890, placing him third in the National League behind Billy Hamilton and Hub Collins.

In the light of the historical data, the myth of Billy Sunday's baseball career evaporates. He was not Ty Cobb tempered with Christy Mathewson. He was Billy Sunday, and he should be

appreciated as a popular 1880s ballplayer who was exciting to watch in the outfield and on the base paths. However, many modern biographical accounts still report that Sunday struck out his first thirteen times at bat. Strictly (and historically) speaking, he did not.

Billy Sunday had his professional baseball debut on May 22, 1883, playing left field and hitting in the leadoff spot. The *Chicago Tribune's* game notes are somewhat cryptic concerning his performance: he "proved to be worthless at the bat, striking out four times," but "as a base-runner he has great speed." The *Inter-Ocean* is more illuminating, reporting that after Sunday's first strikeout, he reached first base on a passed ball. He tried to continue on to second, but he was put out there.

Sunday got his next chance in a double-header on July 4. Late in the first game, he went in to right field as an injury replacement. Sunday made an out in his only time at bat, but the newspaper accounts do not report it as a strikeout. Sunday started the second game in right field, batting eighth. He had three at-bats and struck out each time. The *Tribune* noted wryly that "there had been no Sunday ball-playing."

Sunday's fourth game came on July 25. He played right field and hit ninth. The box scores show five at-bats with two singles, and the game notes record two strikeouts. There is no men-

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Billy Sunday at the Bat (cont.)

(Continued from page 2)

tion of how he made his third out, or in which inning (or at bat) he got his first hit. Coincidentally, on the official score cards Sunday's name was misspelled as "Grundy." The *Tribune* reported that "President Spalding will have him play under the name of 'Grundy' from this time out."

What we can document is that Billy Sunday struck out his first

four times at bat. He may have struck out his first eleven times at bat; or he may have struck out four times, popped up once, struck out three more times, flied out once, and then finally got a hit. Whether he struck out eleven straight times or only four, he had at least eight plate appearances before he got his first hit.

In the end, does it really matter that Billy Sunday didn't

strike out his first thirteen times at bat, as Cap Anson wrote from memory seventeen years later? It does make a good story, even though it isn't exactly true. Perhaps that isn't important, because what matters most is that Billy Sunday went 0-for until his fourth major-league game. Or perhaps it's very important, because what matters most is that baseball history is more interesting and more enlightening than myth.

Chairman's Corner (cont.)

(Continued from page 1)

our annual conventions. I came to learn that other members shared that same feeling. Now, we have an opportunity to take a step in building a focused, sustained gathering of our members.

We have tried to design this conference to be informative, and fun. John Thorn, the first Chairman of our committee (which was founded 25 years ago) has graciously accepted the role of luncheon keynote speaker. His talk will be about the origins of our committee, the burning questions and research challenges it faced in its early years. While referencing the luncheon, I guarantee that attendees won't be disappointed in sharing a wonderful meal by one of the area's finest caterers in one of Cooperstown's most historic landmarks (only a minute's walk from the Hall of Fame).

Also, get ready for an incredible experience. Sam Marchiano

of MLB.com will be presenting the film, "Baseball Discovered" which is an incredible documentary on the extraordinary research of our fellow committee member David Block, during his continuing search for the roots of our game. The film was shown during SABR 38 in Cleveland this past June and was acknowledged with thundering and sustained applause.

Another highlight for our gathering of self-directed researchers will be Frederick Ivor-Campbell's moderating a panel discussion, "Doing Baseball History: From Research to Writing to Publication." Fred, a distinguished former Chairman of our committee will lead a group of published baseball historians through a discussion of how to get it all done.

Coffee breaks, research presentations, book signings, an open forum will round out the day. The HOF has been most supportive by providing us with the Bull Pen Theater.

Beyond our day of scheduled events there is the Hall and Museum itself. Whether this will be a first time trip to this monument to our game, or one of many visits you may have made, you will be amazed and delighted at what this very fine museum has to offer.

Naturally, there is the opportunity to further your research at the Hall's Giamatti Research Center from Monday through Friday, 9: AM-5: PM if you make an appointment beforehand. Finally, you will be in Cooperstown, NY, "America's Perfect Village," with its gracious lodging and dining options and its surrounding museums, points of interests and natural beauty. I hope you will take advantage of this opportunity to share firsthand in our passion for our game's history and be among those who in the future will be able to say you were: there for the inaugural 19th Century Base Ball Conference of our committee.

Overlooked 19th Century Legends Project

By Joe Williams

Who is the most overlooked baseball personality of the 19th Century? Well, you will help decide this next summer. A sub-committee of the 19th Century Committee was formed in August to come up with a way to bring attention to the 19th Century greats of the game that the National Baseball Hall of Fame has yet to enshrine. The ultimate



Could it be Deacon White.....

goal is to get the Hall of Fame to address the overlooked 19th Century legends similar to the way the legends of black baseball were addressed in 2006 when seventeen forgotten greats were enshrined in Cooperstown.

Last March, I contacted Peter Mancuso to see if any of our committee members were going to be on the Veterans Committee that were going to vote on the Pre-1943 players. Peter mentioned a proposal that he wanted to bring up at SABR 38. His proposal was to come up with a way to bring attention to overlooked greats by holding an election within our committee.

At SABR 38 in Cleveland last June, Peter did bring it up and the committee members there endorsed it to move forward. In August, Peter and I reconnected and he told me his proposal was no more just a proposal and asked if I would take on the responsibility of heading up this project. I whole heartily accepted.

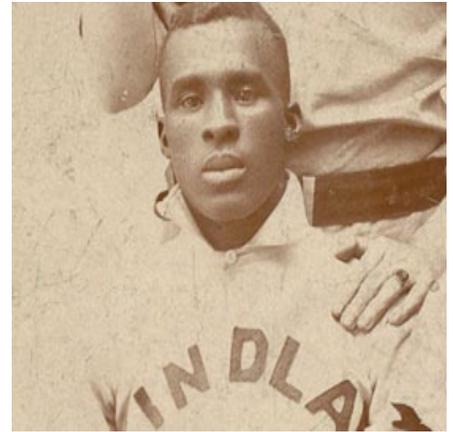


Or Chris Von Der Ahe.....

The National Baseball Hall of Fame is not just about honoring the greats of the game. The stories of the inductees and the contributions they made to the game of baseball tell the history of our national pastime. The history though is not complete without the recognition of some of the personalities that laid the foundation for our great game of baseball. The 19th Century Committee can help tell the full story of baseball by bringing recognition to these long forgotten standouts of yesteryear.

Sharing my passion for history, the 19th Century and the Hall of Fame are Charles Faber

and Bob Gregory. Charles and Bob quickly jumped at the opportunity to be involved in this project and thus the three of us form the Overlooked 19th Century Legends Project Committee. After much debate, the three of us came to a consensus on ten names that will be voted on by the 19th Century Committee membership in June 2009.



Or Grant "Home Run" Johnson?

From these ten names, one (unless there somehow is a tie) forgotten great will be the most Overlooked 19th Century Legend. We will repeat the process each year until Cooperstown comes calling for them instead.

In the spring issue of *Nineteenth Century Notes*, the ten candidates will be announced with brief profiles of each. The issue will also include an explanation of the voting process. At SABR 39 in Washington, D.C., the Overlooked 19th Century Legend will be announced. Let's all get behind this endeavor, vote and have fun with it.

The 1890 Athletic Club

By Clifford Blau

The worst team in Major League Baseball history.

It didn't start off that way, of course. But a series of twists and turns brought the Athletics to that point.

Ordinarily, losing three regulars and your pitching ace, and replacing them with career minor leaguers and faded veterans isn't a recipe for success. But 1890 was no ordinary year. A group of players, mostly from the National League, formed their own league. Five Athletics players jumped to the Players League: team captain Ted Larkin, ace pitcher Gus Weyhing, stars Lou Bierbauer, and Harry Stovey, Jim Brennan and backup catcher Lave Cross.

They were replaced by the likes of Jack O'Brien, a former Athletics catcher who had been out of professional baseball in 1889, and Joe Kappel, whose previous Major League experience consisted of 4 games in 1884. But they held on to Curt Welch and Denny Lyons, which gave them a leg up in a season in which Louisville, after finishing a distant last in 1889, lost its best player and became an instant contender. The Brooklyn and Cincinnati clubs, having finished first and fourth in the AA in 1889, transferred to the National League, leaving the American Association race wide open. A new Brooklyn team was created to complete the AA, and the Athletics sold shortstop Frank Fennelly to help stock it.

The Athletics held spring training at home in Philadelphia, and gave tryouts to several minor leaguers and amateurs. Most of them washed out, and top returning pitcher Ed Seward came down with a sore arm to boot. The team lost all seven games to its cross-town rivals, the Philadelphia NL club, as well as single games to Yale and University of Pennsylvania. So things weren't looking good as they headed into the championship season. Veteran George (Orator) Shafer and his much-younger brother Taylor were signed as spring training ended. They were both in the International League the previous season. George took over right field, with Blondie Purcell moving to left to replace Stovey, and Taylor became the regular second baseman. Curt Welch replaced Larkin as team captain. Thirty-year-old rookie Ed Green, tried as an infielder, was retained as a pitcher.

The Athletics took part in what may have been the beginning of a baseball tradition on April 3, when they helped the Wilmington club of the Atlantic Association open its new ballpark. The governor of Delaware was on hand, and threw out the first ball, the earliest instance of that ceremony known to the author.

They went into the season with the following starting lineup: O'Brien at first, T. Shafer at second, Dennis Fitzgerald at shortstop, Lyons at

third, G. Shafer in right, Welch in center, Purcell in left, and Wilbert Robinson behind the plate. Fitzgerald was the first casualty, breaking his ankle in the second game. He was soon replaced by Ben Conroy, who proved a reliable fielder, although an extremely weak hitter.

With Seward ailing, Sadie McMahon became the team's ace. After a solid half-season as a rookie in 1889, McMahon emerged as a star in 1890, being credited with over half the team's wins. Denny Lyons was hitting better than ever against the weakened pitching; he ended up leading the league in both on base and slugging averages. The club got off to a good start, and went into first place on May 10. They added former NL star pitcher Jim Whitney in June, and Seward's arm came around with the warm weather, bolstering the thin pitching staff.

They were winning every way possible. In their May 31 game against Columbus, rookie pitcher Duke Esper struck out the last 2 batters in the top of the 9th with runners on second and third, and then Lyons and Kappel pushed across the winning run in the bottom of the inning. The next day they scored 3 in the bottom of the 9th to beat Columbus again, 15-14. Extra-inning wins in Syracuse followed on June 3 and 5. At home on June 19, they demolished Syracuse 20-2. Even the weather

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The 1890 Athletic Club (cont.)

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was with them; on June 29 they were rained out in the fourth inning while losing 4-1 to Toledo. The league office also chipped in, giving the Athletics the decision in a disputed game against Toledo played July 2. A double header sweep on July 4 against Columbus gave them a 6 game lead over second place Louisville and a 40-20 record. And then everything suddenly fell apart. Fifteen losses in their next 19 games dropped them to third place. Wilbert Robinson said he was so embarrassed that he wanted to buy some false whiskers to disguise himself with on his way home from the ballpark.

Personnel changes came fast and furious. Veteran shortstop Henry Easterday was signed in mid-July to replace Taylor Shafer, with Conroy shifting to second base. Mickey Hughes, a 25-game winner for Brooklyn just 2 years earlier, was added to the pitching corps. He would win only 1 of 5 starts for the Athletics. Meanwhile, the 21-year-old Esper, their second best pitcher, was released. He would go on to win 20 games for the Phillies in 1891. When Robinson and his replacement were both hurt, Kid Baldwin was signed. On August 16, the Athletics blew a 9-0 lead to St. Louis, losing 12-11. Easterday was released. On August 28, they were humiliated by Columbus, 21-8. Denny Lyons, playing with a hangover, made 4 errors, and watched helplessly as Columbus repeatedly bunted for

hits. This was not the first incident with Lyons during the season, and manager Sharsig finally lost patience with him. Lyons was dispatched to St. Louis in September. Seward's arm was bothering him again. Despite leaving the August 28 game after 2 innings, he pitched again 2 days later, losing his final start of the year. When August ended, the Athletics found themselves in 6th place with a 51-50 re-



cord.

In September, catcher John Riddle was added, followed by third baseman Al Sauters, pitcher William Stecher, and shortstop George Carmen. Yet the losing continued. A split of a 4-game series with Baltimore mid-month left them with a 14-37 record since July 4. The win on September 14 would prove to be their last of the season. Their scoring had dropped from 6.6 runs per game to less than 5 since July 4, while they were

allowing 7.1, up from 5.2 at July 4.

What happened? Part of it was that the team had been playing over its head the first half of the season. It helped that only 21 of their first 60 games up to July 4 were on the road, and, excluding the protested Toledo game, they split 20 decisions despite being outscored 116-80. But the competition from 2 other teams in Philadelphia proved too much for the Athletics. The first hint of trouble came in June when the club was sued by a carpenter who hadn't been paid for work that he did on the Jefferson Street grounds. In early September it came out that the players hadn't been getting their full pay since mid-July. Soon after that, treasurer Whitaker announced the club was bankrupt. The league took over the club, putting Billy Barnie in charge. Before leaving for their final road trip on September 18, the Athletics released all of their players. Perhaps not surprisingly, Barnie's Orioles signed the cream of the crop: Welch, McMahon, and Robinson. A few of the players decided to stay on while a bunch of new bodies was added. Many of the newcomers had limited professional experience. They would all agree to play for a share of the gate receipts rather than receive a salary.

Where did these new men play? Anywhere, it seemed. Joe Daly caught and played all 3 outfield positions. Charles Sny-

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The 1890 Athletic Club (cont.)

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der caught and played left and right. Pete Sweeney played second, third, and center. Riddle played center, left, second, and third as well as catching. Carmen played second, third, short, and right. They changed around mid-game several times. Only Andy Knox, at first base, stayed put. Ed Pabst was the only one who distinguished himself, which led to him getting a brief trial with the Brown Stockings. After the 1890 season, these players would accumulate an additional 2 games of Major League experience.

This new team went 0-21. They lost 7-6 in Syracuse on

October 4. Their next closest loss was by 4 runs, and many were by double digits. In total, they were outscored 273-59. At that rate, over the course of a 132-game season, they would have been expected to win 4 games. This in a league which The Sporting News said was little better than an amateur circuit. If this wasn't the worst team to ever pass itself off as Major League, it was certainly close. Stecher and Ed O'Neil bore the brunt of the abuse for the pitching staff, combining for a 0-16 record and allowing 187 runs in 120 innings. The offense was so bad that an 18-year-old, 123 pound amateur picked up

by St. Louis, George Nicol, held them to 1 hit in his first 2 games. However, they were able to limp to the finish line, allegedly breaking even on the road trip. The Athletics finished with a record of 54-78, only avoiding last place because of the weakness of the Brooklyn franchise, which was replaced in mid-season by Baltimore. Attendance was sparse in the last few games. Syracuse received only \$15 for its share of gate receipts for the season-ending 3 game series. The club's property was auctioned off to pay its debts. Finally, the once-proud franchise came to an ignominious end, voted out of the AA on Novem-

1890 Louisville Outfield

Below are photos of the colorfully named AA Champion Louisville outfield. It was Charlie Hamburg's only year in the majors and Chicken Wolf's only batting title year. But Farmer Weaver created somewhat of a

sensation for the locals on July 4, 1893 when he settled in under a fly ball, pulled a pistol and emptied his revolver at the falling orb. He apparent missed with the lead but caught the ball when the bullets ran out. Ah,

the good old days when players carried fire arms rather than fans.

From: Legends of Louisville by Philip Von Borries, Altwerger and Mandel, W. Bloomfield, MI, 1993.



Charlie Hamburg



Chicken Wolf



Farmer Weaver

Research Requests and Finds

*Reed Howard, one of SABR's top researchers, requests some help for the Minor League Data Base. He writes, "The Minor League Data Base is one of the most important and far reaching projects SABR has ever attempted. We are trying to get the most complete, most accurate records onto a web site for the future use of baseball historians, researchers, genealogists and fans. A Herculean task that requires participation from many SABR members.

One of the needs is in developing the details of many of the smaller Nineteenth Century minor leagues. This is an opportunity for members who wish to contribute to this effort, who can access available newspaper records for the towns in these leagues, through on line sources, or local and state libraries or historical societies.

Some examples of leagues where we have only partial information are the following:

The 1898 Ohio State League:

The league operated from May 17 until June 8. Teams were located in Canton, Coshocton, Massillon, Salem, Zanesville, Ohio, and Wheeling, West Virginia. We have partial standings and managers, some of the games and players, but all need confirming, the remaining players need to be found, and batting and pitching performance needs to be completed as well as we can from available sources. The Ohio State Historical Society is

a good source for filmstrips on some of these cities' newspapers.

1898 Southwestern League:

The league operated from April 21 until May 21. Teams were located in Bonham, Dallas, Denison, Hot Springs, Little Rock, Paris, Sherman, Shreveport and Texarkana. We have partial information similar to that for the Ohio State League.

1898 Kansas State League:

The league operated from July 24 until August 8. Teams were located in Atchison, Salina, Topeka and Wichita. We have partial information.

These are only a few of the many Nineteenth Century leagues that need to be investigated. If you can work on any of these leagues or individual cities, please let me know. I can provide what we already have, and let you know the type of information we are seeking. And for members in all parts of the country, if you are willing to put in the effort we can find a league in your area that can use your help.

This is only one of the many tasks facing the Data Base team. There are available sources of data that need only to be inputted. Biographical information is needed on players. And many additional tasks. Be a part of this history."

Reed Howard's contact info is reedhoward@verizon.net or 302-478-1004

*PIONEER PROJECT- Peter Morris on behalf of co-editors Richard Malatzky and John Thorn has announced that the book resulting from the Pioneer Project will be published by McFarland Press. Morris projects that the book is on track for publication in Spring 2010 (No title yet). Drafts of entries and additional information can be found at:
<http://www.petermorrisbooks.com>.

*This came in from Susan Petrone SABR's Publicity and Member Services Manager: Do you have a research idea that's been kicking around in your head? If lack of funds for travel, photocopying or other research-related expenses has stopped you from pursuing a pet project, consider applying for a SABR-Yoseloff research grant. Through the generosity of the Anthony A. Yoseloff Foundation, SABR is able to award baseball research grants to its members with the intention of later publishing that research. A minimum of \$4,000 is allocated for awards annually, but distribution is dependent upon the quality of the proposal pool. The maximum grant award is \$1,000, and individuals are limited to one grant per year. The Yoseloff Grant Program is not restricted to any single area of baseball research, thus most projects are eligible for full or partial grant funding. The final work product of the proposed research must be

Research Requests and Finds

suitable to be published by SABR, although copyright will remain with the author. For clarification, publication does not necessarily mean print publication. The final work product may be something that SABR can publish on its web site in electronic format, such as an article, a database, or other media product. Only SABR members are eligible to be considered for a Yoseff-SABR Baseball Research Grant Proposals are currently being accepted for the 2009 calendar

year. Application forms are available on the SABR website.

*Jimmy Leiderman would really appreciate if someone could provide boxscores or game accounts of these Athletics or Philadelphia matches: August 24, 1866 @ Columbia BBC and November 9, 1866 @ Columbia BBC. Jimmy's email is: leiderman@gmail.com.

*Monica Nucciarone's much anticipated biography of Alexander Cartwright is officially

scheduled for release this coming June. However, copies may be available as early as April. Monica's email is: curveballmonica@yahoo.com.

*Matt Fulling passes along the web site below. It is stocked with 19thC stuff (an industry term). Some great team photos, and a lot of good individual cabinets.

<http://www.zmotive.com/gallery/album04?page=1>

Let's Play Six and Other Oddities of the Minor Leagues in the 19th Century

*On September 4, 1899, the final day of the season, Manchester and Portland of the New England League played six games. The day started at 9 AM with a pair of games before lunch and four afterwards. All were nine inning games except the final game which was awarded to Manchester by forfeit when Portland left the field in protest to an umpire's decision. Manchester had won the first five games also. Manchester was attempting to win the second half of the League's split season. But league-leading Newport played and won three games from Taunton. The league later tossed out all but a single win for Manchester and Newport and Newport took the second half title.

*On November 9, 1893 San

Francisco and Oakland of the California League played a complete game in 47 minutes at San Francisco. But they couldn't beat the September 19, 1884 Ohio State Association game between Dayton and Ironton which was completed in 47 minutes also.

*On July 28, 1888 at a Texas League game in Austin, a wild bull charged on to the field and chased several outfielders in the outer pasture. The game, oddly enough, ended at this point.

*In January 1893 the first interleague post-season series in minor league history began when the 1892 champions of the Pacific Northwest league met the best of the California League. San Jose of the California League prevailed over

Portland.

*On October 3, 1896 Paterson defeated Hartford to win the Soby Cup. Anyone out there know anything about the Soby Cup. If you don't recall the Soby Cup how about the Steinert Cup? The Steinert Cup was won on September 26, 1896 by Providence over Buffalo.

*On May 29, 1900 Jud Smith of Buffalo had a bad day committing seven errors. But this was no match for Charles "Pacer" Smith former minor leaguer who was hanged for murder in Decatur, Illinois on November 29, 1895.

From: "The Encyclopedia of Minor League Baseball", by Johnson and Wolff, 2nd Edition.

Society for American Baseball Research (SABR)
Nineteenth Century Committee
 Presents: The Inaugural
19th Century Base Ball Conference
 Saturday, April 18, 2009
 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 - Bull Pen Theater - Welcome and Introductions.
- 10:15AM - 10:45AM - Bull Pen Theater - 19-c BB Research Presentation.
- 10:45AM - 12:15PM - Bull Pen Theater - Film Presentation: "Baseball Discovered," Introduction and Post Screening Commentary: Sam Marchiano, MLBAdvancedMedia.
- 12:15PM - 1:45PM - Templeton Hall (1 minute walk from HOF) - Luncheon. Keynote Address: John Thorn, Founding Member and First Chairman, Nineteenth Century Committee.
- 1:45PM - 2:45PM - Bull Pen Theater - Panel Discussion: Frederick Ivor-Campbell will moderate: "Doing Baseball History: From Research to Writing to Publication." The panel will be comprised of published baseball historians.
- 2:45PM - 3:15PM - Bull Pen Theater - 19-c BB Research Presentation.
- 3:15PM - 4:00PM - Giamatti Center - 7th Inning Stretch: Afternoon Coffee, Book Signings, book store, gift shop.
- 4:00PM - 4:30PM - Bull Pen Theater - 19-c BB Research Presentation.
- 4:30PM - 5:00PM - Bull Pen 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 Base Ball, email (or mail a hard copy) a 100 word abstract to Peter Mancuso, 6970 Ely Road, New Hope, PA 18938, email: peterplus4@earthlink.net, before February 15, 2009. 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, 2009 and will continue until April 5, 2009 or until registration is announced "closed" due to space constraints. The Bull Pen Theater can accommodate fifty (50) 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 5, 2009. For additional information contact Peter Mancuso: peterplus4@earthlink.net, or call (215) 862-2887.

Society For American Baseball Research (SABR)
Nineteenth Century Committee
19th Century Base Ball Conference
 Saturday, April 18, 2009
 National Baseball Hall of Fame & Museum, Cooperstown, NY

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

Name _____

Address _____

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

Telephones: Home _____ Mobile: _____

Email _____

Conference (Includes Luncheon & HOF conference day) \$45 X ___ person/s = \$ _____

Luncheon Fee Only (companion not attending conference \$25 limit 1 person) = \$ _____

Total amount in registration fees enclosed (not to exceed two persons).....= \$ _____

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: _____

Book Title: _____ ISBN: _____

Book Title: _____ ISBN: _____

Payment and Mailing:

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