

NINETEENTH CENTURY NOTES

WINTER 2015

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

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Happy New Year, and let me first extend my wishes for a safe, healthy and happy year ahead for you and all your loved ones.

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The 2014 NYC 19th Century Baseball Interdisciplinary Symposium was held at John Jay College of

Criminal Justice in Manhattan on Saturday, November 15th. I have received many kind compliments from conference attendees and, more importantly, much valuable feedback (solicited and unsolicited).

Although several attendees suggested that future symposia should occur annually, so that they would become institutionalized more quickly, there was a more dominant consensus that bi-annually would allow the time necessary for planning and promoting, particularly if we follow one of the original purposes we envisioned, a series of symposia reaching various locales

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Society for American Baseball Research

Cleveland's League Park 1891-1899 By Ron Selter

There were four ballparks in Cleveland called League Park. The first (League Park I) was used by the NL Cleveland Spiders 1879-1884. This park was located at Silby St.(later Carnegie), Kennard St. (later East 46th), and Cedar St. The second park (League Park II) was used by the American Association Cleveland Spiders 1887-1888 and the NL Cleveland Spiders 1889 -1890. This second park in Cleveland to be called

League Park was at a different location (39th St, East 35th St, Euclid Ave, and Payne Ave). League Park III was at a third location (located in downtown Cleveland at East 70th St, Linwood Ave, Dunham-later East 66th St,-and Lexington Ave Northeast). League Park III was used by the little-lamented NL Cleveland Spiders for the 1891-1899 seasons, and was the first Cleveland ballpark used by the AL, starting as a minor league park in 1900. League Park IV was built of steel-and-

concrete on the site of League Park III between the 1909 and 1910 seasons. This park was later used by the AL Cleveland Indians until mid-season 1932, and again for most home games from 1934 to 1946.

At League Park III, home plate and the grandstand were located in the northwest corner of the site. This made LF the sun field for the usual afternoon games. Dimensional data for this ballpark in Green Cathedrals are lim-

Cleveland's League Park 1891-1899 (cont.)

(Continued from page 1)

ited to RF (290) and the height of the RF fence (20 feet).

The park, on Opening Day 1891, consisted of a covered wooden grandstand in several sections from well beyond first base to well beyond third base. In addition, small bleachers were located most of the way down the LF and RF foul lines. There were no seats in the fair portion of the outfield. The seating capacity of the park in 1891-95 was estimated to have been 7,500. Sometime after the 1892 season and before the 1896, season additional stands were built further down the foul lines. Capacity was now about 9,000. In the 19th Century and for the first four years if the 20th Century, the ballpark's dimensions were constrained by the inability of the club to purchase the properties (several houses and a saloon) on the west side of Lexington Ave, in what would have been the RF corner. Except for this aspect, the park site for 1891-1899 was rectangular. Because of the saloon and houses properties, the playing field was angled away from the southeast such that the RF foul line just hit the corner of the saloon property. As a result, there was a diagonal section of fence and screen that ran from the RF foul pole to the Lexington Ave perimeter fence. An extension or the RF line intersected the RF perimeter fence at 102 degrees, and the LF foul line therefore had to intersect the LF fence at 78 degrees. The LF and RF fences met in the CF corner (to the right of

dead CF) at a right angle.

The Basis of the Park's Configurations and Dimensions

The knowledge of the park's original configuration and dimensions was based on three principal sources: (1) an 1892 Cleveland



League Park Site 2014

Ward Map, (2) an 1896 Sanborn fire insurance map and (3) the ballpark diagram from Baseball Memories 1900-1909. The 1892 Ward Map showed the park site, the stands, the foul lines and the baselines. The 1892 Ward Map also showed the RF line terminating at the corner of the saloon property. The baselines and foul lines determined the location of home plate and the backstop distance (75 feet). This information was used to plot the location of home plate and the foul lines on the 1896 Sanborn map. The Sanborn map was used as the basis of the park diagram as it

showed additional stands built after 1892. All of the other ballpark dimensions were derived from this diagram. The resulting LF dimension was 353, dead CF was 409, and RF was 248. The deepest point in the ballpark was the CF corner (445), at the junction of the LF and RF fences, and was about halfway between dead CF and right-center. It was 304 in RF to the junction of the diagonal fence and the perimeter Lexington Ave fence. The definitive evidence regarding the existence of the diagonal fence section in RF was found as a result of research into home runs hit at League Park III. In the game of 9-29-1904 Napoleon Lajoie (the Cleveland captain and the reason the Cleveland team was known as the Naps) hit a home run to RF. The game account in the Boston Globe described the home run as being hit over the screen in RF, the ball dropping over the inside fence.

The first configuration change was before the 1903 season. Capacity was increased with the building of bleachers in RF in front of the 20 foot high RF wall. These bleachers were located in RF and extended from the CF corner to within about 50 feet of the RF foul line. These bleachers, whose depth was estimated to have been 25-30 feet, reduced the straight-away RF distance from 323 to 286. The seating capacity of the park was again increased

Cleveland's League Park 1891-1899 (cont.)

after the 1904 season when the saloon and house properties along Lexington Ave were acquired and added to the park site. This addition to the park site amounted to 10,000 square feet. At this time the playing field was rotated seven degrees towards RF and the first base stands were extended to the Lexington Ave fence.

The Impact of the Park's Configurations and Dimensions on Batting

Detailed home run research has been conducted that covers the last part of the 19th Century (1893-1900). For League Park III, this research has provided data for seven seasons of major league use of this ballpark. One item to note-In the 1899 season the Cleveland Spiders played only 41 home games at League Park III. The team was so bad (the Spiders won only 20 games that season) and the attendance so sparse the Spiders became only a road team (and acquired the nickname Orphans) in the middle of the season

In the 19th Century, League Park III was an above average offensive park with an average Runs park factor of 106. It was not due to home runs, as the home run park factor 1891-99 averaged 40, or 60% below the average NL ballpark. For the 1893-99 time period, home runs were almost exactly split between OTF (51%) and IPHR (49%). By comparison, the entire NL in the same seasons had a mix of 59% OTF and 41% IPHR.

Thus, League Park III was a bit better for IPHR than the average NL ballpark.

Summary Data on League Park III, Cleveland, OH:

Dimensions

Years	LF	SLF	LC	CF*
1891-99	353	347	362	409
	RC	SRF	RF	
	390	323	248	

* Deepest point was the CF corner
455

Average Outfield Distances

Years	LF	CF	RF
1891-99	351	402	322

Fence Heights (From Green Cathedrals and Estimated from Photos)

Years	LF	CF	RF
1891-99	10	10-20	10-20

Capacity: 7,500, 9,000 (1896)

Park Size-Composite Average

Outfield Distance: 358

Park Site Area: 3.9 acres

Home Runs by Type

at League Park III

Years Total OTF Bounce IP

1893-99 102 50 3 52

Bounce: Bounce Home Runs

IP: Inside-the-Park-Home Runs

OTF: Over-The-Fence (Includes Bounce)

OTF Home Runs by Field at League Park III (Excluding Bounce) 1893-99

Total	LF	CF	RF	UNK
47	18	4	23	2

UNK: Unknown

Inside-the-Park Home Run Distribution by Field at League Park III-1893-99

Total	LF	LC	CF	RC
52	2	1	42	3
	RF	UNK		
0		4		

Batting Park Factors at Cleveland League Park III-19th Century

Years	Runs	Home Runs
1891	117	31
1892	102	17
1893	107	61
1894	122	50
1895	88	40
1896	116	36
1897	121	69
1898	94	14
1899	90	42
Average	106	40

Chairman's Corner (cont.)

(Continued from page 1)

and subsequently various portions of our Nineteenth Century Committee membership.

We had the advantage of being in a wonderful modern venue, bright and clean, providing excellent audio/visual capabilities, a very generous and tasty continental breakfast buffet and a delicious and plentiful hot buffet luncheon. Naturally, this also brought a number of recommendations that we should continue the NYC symposium indefinitely. This argument was particularly appealing to me as, from my professional experience; it is always easier to remain in a given venue interacting with those facilities personnel who come to know your event. Furthermore, it was becoming increasingly evident to me, (even in the planning phase) that this symposium was only

scratching the surface of 19th century Greater NYC baseball, never mind the general history.

There were also a small number of attendees who expressed disappointment in the "Interdisciplinary" nature of the program who felt that they would have preferred that the entire program be baseball specific, but again this was a minority view. Several among the majority who favored the non-baseball history presentations did, however, express that the non-baseball history presentations were particularly interesting when they made ties to baseball itself.

We have just under two years to make up our collective minds on how, when and where to proceed. For now, I wish to leave you with two thoughts. The first thought about these symposia is perhaps most effectively expressed by read-

ing a report to the John Jay College student newsletter (reprinted in the next issue of our newsletter) by a John Jay undergrad in history who attended the symposium. The other thought I wish to share with you may be somewhat more abstract, so please, bear with me.

What is our collective purpose? To what collective ends do we study baseball history? What do we bring to the table of historical research? With whom, beyond ourselves, do we share our branch of research? To whom do we turn to better understand what we have learned? Is it because, baseball history is not just baseball history? Is "Interdisciplinary" our collective future?

Did the Eckfords Play on May 20, 1862?

Some research by Eric Miklick says: "I am detailing the history of the Eckford BBC from 1855-1872, applying special emphasis from 1855-1863. It has always been accepted that the club was 14-2 in 1862, as reported by Peverelly and continued by Marshal Wright. The two losses that season that are repeatedly listed are May 20th, 20-19 loss to the Enterprise club and July 21, 39-5 to the Atlantics.

I have intensely picked through the following publications; *Brooklyn Daily Eagle*, *New York Clipper*, *Sunday Mercury*, *New York Times*,

Mears Base Ball Scrapbooks, *Porter's Spirit of the Times*, *Spirit of the Times* and *Wilkes' Spirit of the Times*, finding no announcement nor evidence that the May 20th match was a first nine match or even took place. I can account for the other 15, with multiple sources. Paying close attention to the reports, I discovered two intra-squad matches and four second nine matches for the Eckford BBC.

According to the publications listed below, the opening match between first nines of the 1862 season occurred on 5/21/1862, one day before the accepted supposed first

nine match of the Eckfords. That match was between the Powhatan and Star clubs in Carroll Park, South Brooklyn.

I am not disputing that Peverelly and Wright are wrong; however, I am sure that the accepted opening match between the Eckford and Enterprise first nines was not between the first nines at all which would change their 1862 final season record to 14-1." Questions and comments can be sent to Eric at : ddejm@msn.com.

Charlie Comiskey in Milwaukee by Dennis Pajot

Those who had read stories of Charles Comiskey may remember he played baseball for a time in Milwaukee. It appears the starting point for the story of his playing in the Beer City comes from the book "Commy: The Life Story of Charles A. Comiskey" by Gustaf W. Axelson, 1919, on pages 42-43.

Axelson wrote that Comiskey turned to Ted Sullivan, who had been a teammate of his at St. Mary's college in Kansas, for advice on playing baseball. Here is what the book tells us:

"Sullivan at this time was the manager of the Alerts in Milwaukee, his native city. Ted needed a pitcher and Comiskey was engaged. The man who furnished the money for the uniforms and equipment was Thomas G. Shaughnessy, now Sir Thomas, former president of the Canadian Pacific Railroad and during the war purchasing agent for the British government.

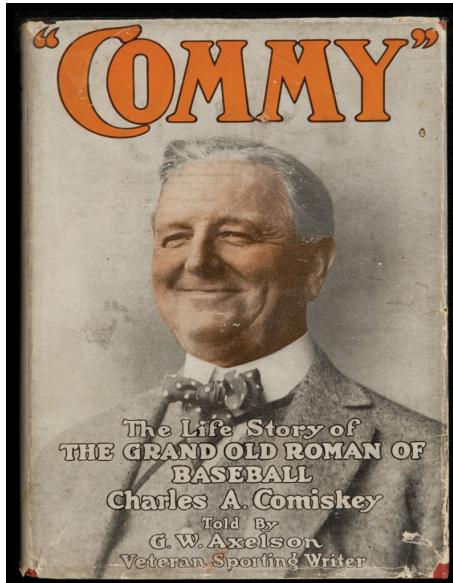
"There was a wooden fence around the Alerts' grounds but a hole on one side made a free gate to anyone who cared to enter. Sullivan's pleadings moved the backer of the team to contribute \$50 for lumber. Some time later, the hole being still there, Shaughnessy accosted the manager.

"Why, the \$50 you gave me," said the urbane Ted, "I handed to that lanky pitcher over there. He needed the money as much as I needed his services and, besides, Charles Comiskey is a friend of mine."

"Shaughnessey [sic] watched the curves which the young man handed up and allowed that the

manager had been wise in his choice. He jotted down \$50 for "general expenses"—the Alerts being an amateur team, salary couldn't figure in the account.

"That \$50 for a month's work was really the first money I ever earned as a ball player," said Comiskey, in relating the incident..."



Cover of Axelson's "Commy"

With the advent of winter Comiskey buckled down to a useful trade but on the coming of spring he said good-bye, to return as the undisputed head of his own house. He moved to Elgin to become the pitcher on the watch factory team. At Milwaukee his success had been only mediocre as Sullivan was unable to find a catcher who could hold him.

As the Axelson book is rather vague on exactly when this happened, some books have given the year as 1877, another as 1878, others as 1876. It was in fact 1876.

As no book gives an in detail report on Comiskey in Milwaukee, I thought some might be interested.

The Alert Base Ball Club had been around for a bit. For the 1876 season they started as "strictly an amateur organization besides being all Milwaukee boys." The team played its games at the West End Grounds (28th and Wells), the home of Milwaukee's premier baseball team, the West End Club. The West Enders charged the Alerts \$25 rent each game to play at their grounds. During the early to mid-summer the Alerts played games with local teams and others from southeastern and central Wisconsin. Charles Comiskey was not found in any of the box scores of games the Alerts played.

The Alert club was reorganized in August, adopting a constitution and appointing officers. Thomas Shaughnessy being named one of the directors of the club. It was also announced the Alerts were to have their own ballpark. (More on Shaughnessy and the ball park later.)

After this meeting the Alert ball team stopped playing baseball for a while. In early September it was reported some changes in positions that "have materially strengthened them" had been made. According to the *Milwaukee Sentinel*: "The home club is composed of Milwaukeeans... whose genuine ability on the ball field entitle them to the warm support of all lovers of outdoor sport." The team was to play a

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Charlie Comiskey in Milwaukee (cont.)

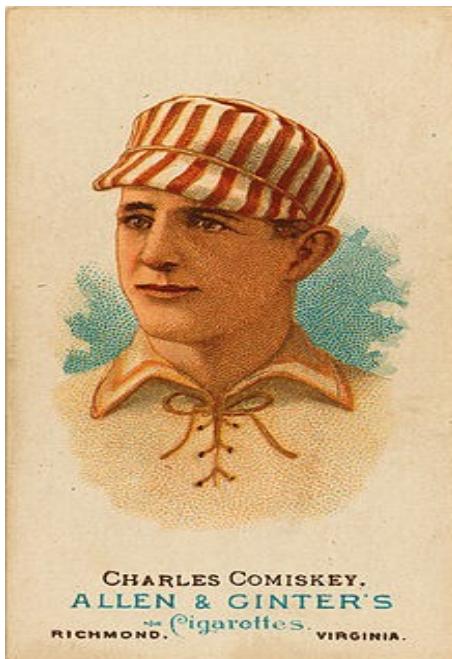
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game against the Fairbanks of Chicago, but it did not come off. The next scheduled contest, against the Mutuals of Janesville, was rained out. Finally on September 15 a game was played at the new Alert Ball Park. With the Alerts ahead 18 to 16 in the seventh inning the Mutuals refused to take the grounds, claiming it was too dark to play. The umpire disagreed and the game was forfeited to the Alerts. No Milwaukee newspaper carried a box score of the contest, so exactly who played is unknown. Charles Comiskey is not mentioned in game summaries.

On September 19 the Alerts played the West End Club at the West Ends grounds. In this game, which the Alerts lost, "Comiskey played well at third." In the eighth inning "Comiskey did what has never been done before—hit [the ball] over the left fence and got in a home run." [Apparently left field must have been much deeper than right, as Cherokee Fisher hit two over the right field fence for home runs—one a grand slam—and not much was made of it.] For the day Comiskey had two hits, scored three runs, had six total bases, had one put out, one assist and made three errors. Comiskey must have pitched at some point in the game, as he was charged with a wild pitch in the box score. Harrer was listed as the Alert pitcher.

Two days later the two teams met again, this time at the Alerts' park. Comiskey was listed as playing third base in the box score. But the *Milwaukee Sentinel* game sum-

mary stated: "Harrer was lame and could not pitch and Forest could not catch the wild pitching of Comisky [sic]." When Comiskey came on to pitch is unknown, the *Evening Wisconsin* reporting "Harrer, pitcher, had soon to give up his position, being too lame to hold it." The *Daily*



Charlie Comiskey in his playing days with St. Louis

Milwaukee News wrote: "Taking Harrer from the pitcher's base was an unfortunate move on the part of the Alerts, though it seemed necessary because of the crippled condition of his arm." Harrer is listed as the only Alert pitcher in the box score. But according to the game summaries, in the fourth inning Lee went in to pitch. In the fifth Ted Sullivan took his place at the pitchers' position, and finished the game. The

Alerts lost 21 to 9. Comiskey had no hits, made four outs and scored no runs, while making one put out, one assist, and had no errors in the field. As a pitcher he had six strikes called, and no balls called on him. He was listed in the box score only as playing third base. But in addition to pitching, he must have also caught. The game totals show him with seven passed balls. And in the *Daily Milwaukee News* summary it was written: "At the end of the second inning, Forest, the regular catcher of the Alerts was compelled to retire from behind the bat because of the crippled condition of his right hand." As the *Sentinel* told readers Forest could not catch Comiskey's wild pitching, it can be concluded Comiskey pitched in the second inning, and perhaps part of the first, then went to catcher in the third. As only nine men are listed in the box, I have no idea what switching of positions was made during the game.

This was the last game for the Alerts. In February 1877 it was reported "an indebtedness of \$800 is all that remains of the Alert Base Ball Club."

Thus we have confirmation of Comiskey playing in two games in Milwaukee with the Alerts (September 19, 21), and probably a third (the September 15 forfeit).

I will briefly comment on about two other mentions in the above report by Axelson.

The pages talk of a hole in the wooden fence at the ballpark. It was a brand new park when Co-

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Charlie Comiskey in Milwaukee (cont.)

(Continued from page 6)

miskey played there. The Cream City Railway Company announced in August 1876 its intention of enclosing and fitting up a baseball park near Milwaukee's lakefront. It was felt the Alerts could obtain the grounds without any expense to the team, or possibly only about \$100 a year, which would "probably relieve the club of financial embarrassment." The *Sentinel* reported Mr. Sullivan, [presumably Ted] "who knows all about baseball", superintended the technical part of the work on the park.

The park was completed in mid-September. It was large, having seats sufficient to accommodate 2,500 persons comfortably. A major point was that the seats were located behind the diamond, "giving the most perfect view of the game", in addition to giving the spectator a fine view of the city and Lake Michigan. Admission to the park was 25 cent, and a large space inside was reserved for carriages,

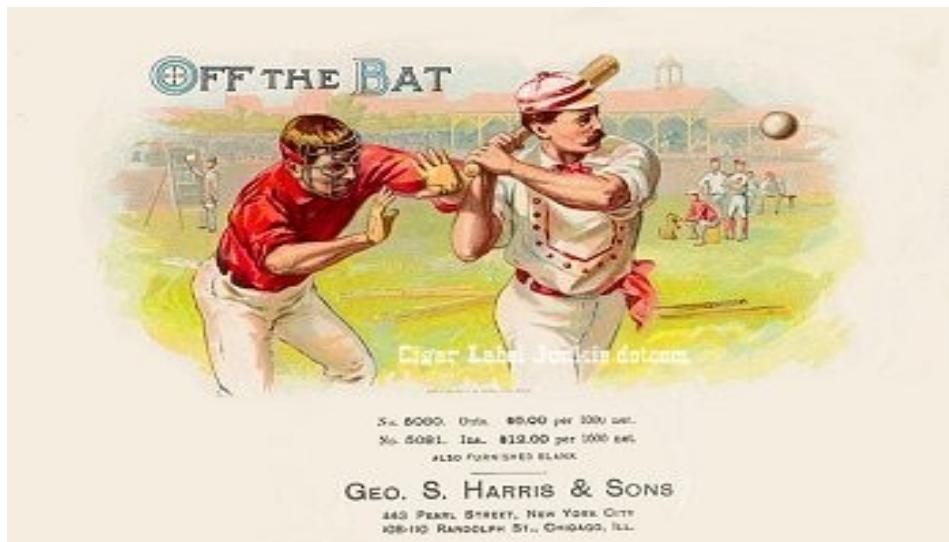
which were admitted free. It was reported one could occupy his seat in a carriage so as to command a complete view of the game. As stated above, the first game played at Alert Park was on September 15, 1876.

As for Thomas Shaughnessy, "who furnished the money for the uniforms and equipment." Thomas G. Shaughnessy was listed as a director of the Alert Base Ball Club. The City Directory of 1876/1877 listed his occupation as "bookkeeper." According to his biography in the Dictionary of Canadian Biography (Theodore D. Roehr, 2005) Shaughnessy was born in Milwaukee in 1853. As a young man he studied law and entered politics, being first elected a city alderman from the Third Ward in 1875 and continuing to serve until 1882, when he left Milwaukee to work with a railroad in Canada.

At the age of 16 Shaughnessy had entered the service of the Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad, serv-

ing as a clerk and then a bookkeeper in the supply division. In 1874 this railroad was renamed the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad—better known as the Milwaukee Road. In 1880 he was promoted to the position of purchasing agent. In 1882 he accepted a job with the Canadian Pacific Railway. His rise in the railroad industry was amazing, ending up as president of the Canadian Pacific. In 1901 he was made a knight bachelor and in 1916 elevated to the peerage of the United Kingdom as Baron Shaughnessy.

Interesting fact: Thomas G. Shaughnessy is the great grandfather of an actor on a TV show my wife and I enjoy (in re-runs)—*The Nanny*. The actor is Charles Shaughnessy.²³ Now who thought in the Six Degrees of Separation theory we could actually link Charles Comiskey to Fran Drescher in only four steps?



19th Century Yearly Pitching Loss Leaders

Year	Losses	Pitcher	Team	League	Team Finish
1871	17	Al Pratt	Cle	NA	7
1872	28	Jim Britt	Atl	NA	4
1873	36	Jim Britt	Atl	NA	5
1874	32	Tommy Bond	Atl	NA	3
1875	38	Bobby Mathews	Mut	NA	6
1876	35	Jim Devlin	Lou	NL	5
1877	25	Terry Larkin	Har	NL	3
	25	Jim Devlin	Lou	NL	2
1878	31	Sam Weaver	Mil	NL	6
1879	40	George Bradley	Tro	NL	8
	40	Jim McCormick	Cle	NL	6
1880	42	Will White	Cin	NL	8
1881	33	Jim Whitney	Bos	NL	6
1882	33	Lee Richmond	Wor	NL	8
1883	48	John Coleman	Phi	NL	8
1884	41	Larry McKeon	Ind	AA	12
1885	35	Hardie Henderson	Bal	AA	8
1886	36	Stump Weidman	KC	NL	7
1887	34	Al Mays	NY	AA	7
1888	37	Henry Porter	KC	AA	8
1889	34	Mark Baldwin	Col	AA	6
1890	34	Amos Rusie	NY	NL	6
1891	37	Kid Carsey	Was	AA	9
1892	37	George Cobb	Bal	NL	12
1893	28	Duke Esper	Was	NL	12
1894	27	Pink Hawley	StL	NL	9
1895	30	Ted Breitenstein	StL	NL	11
1896	29	Bill Hart	StL	NL	11
1897	35	Red Donahue	StL	NL	12
1898	29	Jack Taylor	StL	NL	12
1899	30	Jim Hughey	Cle	NL	12
1900	22	Bill Carrick	NY	NL	8

This table shows the pitcher who led the top professional leagues in losses for the season. Amos Rusie is the only HOF member on the list, while Jim Britt of the Atlantics and Jim Devlin of Louisville make the list twice. Devlin's 1877 Louisville squad had the highest finish but the betting scandal that caused his banishment from the NL may raise a few questions.

Will White in 1880 holds the single season loss record with 42 defeats but George Bradley, Jim McCormick, and Larry McKeon each posted seasons with 40 or more losses.

From 1894 to 1898 a member of the St. Louis staff topped the league. Jim Hughey of Cleveland broke the string but Hughey had been on the St. Louis club in 1898 and was part of the St. Louis-Cleveland syndicate squad in 1899 earning a place on the Spiders roster, for better or worse.

For most seasons the biggest loser was on a team that finished closer to the bottom of the standings than the top. In 14 of the 30 seasons those on the list were on the last place club. The years were 1878, 1879 (Bradley), 1880, 1882, 1883, 1885, 1888, 1891, 1892, 1893, 1897, 1898, 1899, and 1900.

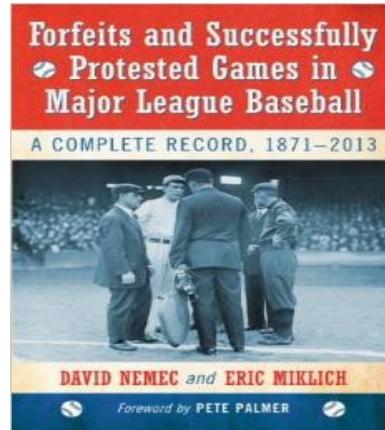
News & Notes

-Jim Gates passes along that a new website: www.athlos.co.uk is up. It digitizes 19th century books published in the UK. Athlos is a dedicated on-line teaching and research resource for the history of athletics. Access is free.

-Larry McCray of the Probball site and Origins Committee reports, "we have now uploaded 5 analytic pieces by Richard Hershberger on the proball site. They include the evolution of umpire-initiated calls, the evidence on early sliding, the emergence of called balls and strikes in the all-amateur era, and other concise treatments, the product of his typically imaginative research of primary data. We are hoping that Richard and others, might send in plenty more like these. They are at:

http://probball.org/Original_Analytics_by_Richard_Hershberger.

-David Nemec and Eric Miklich have published "Forfeits and Successfully Protested Games in Major League Baseball: A Complete Record, 1871-2013." Plenty of 19th



century stuff included. Published by McFarland.

-Committee member Dorothy Seymour Mills has recently published "I Know What My Cat Is Thinking, And It's Not Very Complementary." Not much baseball but maybe a reference to one-old-cat.

-Now that the essays from *Inventing Baseball* are posted at the SABR Games Project site you can add essays on games from the 19th Century. Check out <http://sabr.org/gamesproject>.

-The Friends of Rickwood (a group maintaining Rickwood Field) in Birmingham host an annual meeting devoted to the history of the Southern Association each March. At the most recent event, it was announced the theme for the 2015 gathering would be the Southern Association in the 19th Century. You can contact Clarence Watkins at cwatkins5@charter.net for more information and confirmation of the agenda topic.

-The new year means a new election season for the Overlooked Base Ball Legends Committee. In 2014, Daniel Lucius "Doc" Adams was chosen as our sixth honoree and on Monday, January 6th we will send the 25-legend ballot for the preliminary election. Votes will be collected among Nineteenth Century Committee members until Friday, January 23rd. The top ten vote-getters will be named finalists. In late Spring, all SABR members will be invited to vote in the final election with the winner being named at



"A Collegiate Game of Base-Ball." Published in Harpers Weekly, 1889.

Society for American Baseball Research (SABR), Nineteenth Century Committee

Frederick Ivor- Campbell 19th Century Base Ball Conference

Friday and Saturday, April 17 & 18, 2015 (New: Two Full Days)

National Baseball Hall of Fame & Museum, Cooperstown, New York

Program & Schedule

Friday, April 17, 2015

9:00AM –10:00AM - Lobby of Giamatti Research Center, Check-in and morning coffee service
10:00AM -10:15AM - Bullpen Theater – Welcome and Introductions
10:15AM-10:45AM - Bullpen Theater – Research Presentation
10:45AM -11:00AM – 3rd Inning Stretch
11:00AM-11:50AM – Bullpen Theater – Special Presentation, James Brunson III, “Black Baseball: 1858-1900”.
11:50AM- 1:30PM - Lunch in “America’s Perfect Village” and/or Explore HOF on own
1:30PM - 2:00PM - Bullpen Theater – Research Presentation,
2:00PM - 2:30PM - Bullpen Theater –Research Presentation ,
2:30PM - 3:00PM - 5th Inning Stretch – HOF Bookstore, Gift Shop and Other Necessities.
3:00PM - 3:45PM - Bullpen Theater – “19th Century Q & A Pepper”, EVERYBODY
3:45PM - 4:15PM - Bullpen Theater - Research Presentation,
4:15PM - 4:30PM - 6th Inning Stretch
4:30PM – 5:00PM - Bullpen Theater - Research Presentation
7:00PM -10:00PM –Templeton Hall – Welcoming Dinner (optional, must pre- reg. see reg. form)

Saturday, April 18, 2015

9:00AM - 10:00AM - Giamatti Center – Research Room, Check-in and morning coffee service.
10:00AM-10:15AM - Bullpen Theater - Welcome and Introductions Continue.
10:15AM-10:45AM - Bullpen Theater – Research Presentation,
10:45AM-11:45AM - Bullpen Theater - Panel Discussion, John Thorn will moderate: “Sporting News: Baseball in the 19th Century Press” – Panelists: Jim Overmyer, Bob Tholkes & George Thompson.
11:45AM - 1:30PM - Templeton Hall (5 minute walk from HOF) – Luncheon: Keynote Address:
Jerrold Casway, Professor of History and Author
1:30PM - 2:45PM - Bullpen Theater–Member Spotlight: Tom Simon interviews Bob Bailey.
2:45PM - 3:15PM - Bullpen Theater – Research Presentation
3:15PM - 3:45PM - 7th Inning Stretch: Coffee & Book Signings, Giamatti Center
3:45PM - 4:15PM - Bullpen Theater – Research Presentation,
4:15PM - 4:45PM - Bullpen Theater – Research Presentation,
4:45PM – 5:00PM – First Day’s Closing Remarks, All

OPTIONAL POST CONFERENCE GATHERING: Immediately following the conference on Saturday, you are invited to join our traditional & optional Post Conference Gathering (food & beverage costs are responsibility of individuals, limited menu). Good food, cheer and great conversation will take place at our private lounge ADJACENT TO THE HAWKEYE GRILL IN THE LOWER LEVEL OF THE HISTORIC OTESAGA HOTEL, 6:PM Seating.

2015 Frederick Ivor-Campbell 19th Century Base Ball Conference Program Details:

Optional Friday Evening Welcoming Dinner:

This year our conference will again include our optional **Welcoming Dinner** that will provide not only the wonderful cuisine of **Townsend Catering** but also, for a second year, the cozy ambiance of historic **Templeton Hall**. There are three main entre selections to choose from, salad, three side dishes, iced tea or lemonade, desert, coffee /decaf/tea, all service charges, and room fee are included for one set price (\$45.00 per person) to be paid with conference registration. A cash bar will be available as the only individual cost variable. We will have the room from 7:00PM to 10:00PM, Cocktails and gathering at 7:00PM, dinner seating will be at 7:30PM.

Optional Saturday Evening Post Conference Gathering:

As in past years we will continue the tradition of a post-conference gathering of attendees and their guests within an hour of the 5:00PM conference conclusion on Saturday evening. Individuals will be responsible for their own food and beverage costs directly to the restaurant. Our 2015 location for this gathering will again be **our private lounge, adjacent to the Hawkeye Grill in the lower level of the historic Otesaga Hotel**. Seating by 6:PM.

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, 9:00AM -5:00PM): Call: (607) 547-0330 or 0335 during their operating hours, EST, about a week or two in advance.

IMPORTANT: 19th - Century Base Ball Research Presentations:

To submit a proposed 25 minute research presentation on any aspect of 19th - century baseball, email (or mail a hard copy) a 200-400 word abstract to Peter Mancuso, 6970 Ely Road, New Hope, PA 18938, email: peterplus4@earthlink.net, before **February 7, 2015**. Please, include title contact information. The results of the jury's decision after a blind review will be announced in late February .

Conference Registration: Who: Conference Registration is open to all SABR members and up to two non-SABR family members or friends (18 years old or over). See Registration Form for "Welcoming Dinner", "Luncheon Only" and "Post Conference Gathering" options. **When:** Registration commences after January 1, 2015 and closes April 5, 2015 or until registration is announced "closed" due to space constraints. The Bullpen Theater can accommodate 55 persons, the luncheon and the Friday evening Welcoming Dinner up to 75, so please, register early.

How: Registrations can be accepted by mail only: send completed 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 1, 2015**. If you miss the registration mailing deadline to see if space is still available or if other information is required, contact Peter Mancuso: peterplus4@earthlink.net, or (215) 862-2887.

Book Signings: Conference attendees who are baseball book authors will have an opportunity to submit their title/s, publisher/s and ISBN/s when registering so that the HOF bookstore can stock your book for purchase through their store for signing. All books for signing during the conference must be purchased through the HOF bookstore except; those previously own by attendees, OP books or books that the HOF bookstore cannot or chooses not to acquire; in which case authors may bring their book/s to the conference.

Society for American Baseball Research Nineteenth Century Committee**Frederick Ivor-Campbell 19th Century Base Ball Conference**

Friday & Saturday, April 17 & 18, 2015 (New: Two Full Days)

To register, SABR Members prepare and mail this form & payment (Photocopies OK)

Name _____

Address _____

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

Telephones: Home _____ Mobile: _____

Email _____

Friday evening Welcoming Dinner (no limit on guests) \$45.00 X person/s = \$ _____

Conference (Incls Sat. Lunch & Coffee Serv. Limit 3 persons) \$70.00X _____ person/s= \$ _____

Luncheon Only (companion/s not attending conf. ltd.2 additional)\$35X _____ person/s = \$ _____

DO NOT PAY FOR LUNCHEON FOR PERSONS ALREADY PAYING FOR CONFERENCETotal amount in registration fees enclosed (not to exceed three persons in total),.... = \$
(Check payable to: "**SABR – 19th BB Conference**") **DONT PAY FOR LUNCHEON TWICE!**

Name/s of person/s attending conf. (includes luncheon) _____

Name/s of person/s for Sat. Luncheon (but not conference) _____

Names of all persons for Friday evening Welcoming Dinner (check entre selection for each):

1. _____ Prime Rib _____ ; Salmon Filet _____ ; WldMushrm/SpinLasg _____

2. _____ Prime Rib _____ ; Salmon Filet _____ ; WldMushRm/SpinLasg _____

3. _____ Prime Rib; _____ ; Salmon Filet _____ ; WilMushrm/SpinLasg _____

Attention conference registrants who are also baseball book authors. We invite you to sign copies of your book/s during our 7th Inning Stretch on Saturday afternoon in the Giamatti Research Center. Please, note that all book purchases must be made through the Hall of Fame Book Store which will order additional copies for this purpose. You may only bring copies of your book/s if the HOF Bookstore is unable, or chooses not, to acquire your title/s. If you agree to do book signings, please indicate by providing the following:

Book Title: _____ ISBN: _____

Book Title: _____ ISBN: _____

Book Title: _____ ISBN: _____

(Use Reverse side for addition titles and ISBNs and for additional Fr. Dinner guests with entre)

Payment and Mailing:Please, make check or M.O. in US dollars, payable to: "**SABR - 19c BB Conference**"Please, mail check and completed registration form before April 1, 2015 to: **Peter Mancuso, 6970 Ely Road, New Hope, PA 18938**, Questions 215-862-2887 or peterplus4@earthlink.net