

# The INSIDE GAME



The Official Newsletter of SABR's Deadball Era Committee

VOL. XV, NO. 1: "LET'S GET THIS LUMPY LICORICE-STAINED BALL ROLLING!" FEBRUARY 2015

## THE CHAIRMAN'S COLUMN

by John McMurray

### *Comments and Reflections on the Deadball Era from Dorothy Seymour Mills*

The contributions of Dorothy Seymour Mills to our understanding of the Deadball Era can hardly be overstated, as her work with her husband Harold Seymour on the 1971 book *Baseball: The Golden Age* laid the foundation for the endeavors which this Committee undertakes today. Two other books (*Baseball: The Early Years* (1960) and *Baseball: The People's Game* (1990)) cemented both Harold's and Dorothy's reputations as preeminent baseball researchers. Together, these three volumes established baseball as an endeavor worthy of scholarly attention. As John Thorn noted in the Summer 2010 *Baseball Research Journal*, "no one may call himself a student of baseball history without having read these indispensable works."

As is now widely known, Dorothy's contributions to all three books remained unrecognized until after Harold's death because Harold Seymour took credit for the research, organization, and writing with which Dorothy was involved. In a 2011 CNN.com article

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## NEWSLETTER SURVEY RESULTS

As this issue of *The Inside Game* was going to press, 100 Deadball Era Committee members had responded to the survey posted online by Committee Chairman John McMurray. This feedback is most appreciated by the editorial staff at the newsletter and certain of the concerns expressed by our respondents will be addressed herein. But generally speaking, members seem pleased with the publication, and the comments offered, even the critical ones, were constructive and will be taken to heart by those of us putting the newsletter together.

Ninety per cent of survey respondents read every issue of the newsletter, while the other ten read it "on occasion." To no surprise, no one who "rarely, if ever" reads *The Inside Game* responded. Regarding the features "that interest you most in each issue," we were gratified that *Committee News, Columns, Research Articles, Book Reviews, and Photos and Illustrations* all gathered a substantial number of positive responses. On the central question, Do you feel that *The Inside Game* is effective and complete as a committee newsletter?, the response of those answering the query was overwhelmingly

### **ON THE INSIDE:**

#### ***Accurate RBI Records – 1912 Season***

*by Herm Krabbenhoft ..... page 5*

#### ***The Days of Wee Willie***

*reviewed by Bob Gaines ..... page 18*

#### ***Baseball's Greatest Comeback***

*reviewed by Mark Sternman ..... page 19*

#### ***The Death Row All Stars***

*reviewed by Bob Wirz ..... page 22*

#### ***Willie: The Sixth Delahanty Brother***

*by Bill Lamb ..... page 23*

favorable: 86.7% answered *Yes*; 12.2% said *Frequently*, while only one respondent (1.1%) gave the newsletter the thumbs down.

Of particular interest were the comments offered on the *Quality of the Writing and Editing; Story Selection and News Features; Book Reviews; Length of the Newsletter; Overall Design and Presentation of the Newsletter*, and other specific aspects of *The Inside Game*. All these comments have been pondered by staff, and while space limitations preclude exhaustive discussion of matters raised by survey respondents, here are our thoughts on the subjects raised most frequently. The quality of the writing is something that newsletter staff has little control over. Obviously, the writing talent of contributors varies. But for the most part, we think that the prose of our contributors is first-rate. The newsletter editing process is rigorous and multi-layered. Initially, book review drafts are scrutinized and edited by Book Review Editor Gail Rowe, while the columns, news items, and research articles get a first look-over from Assistant Editor Mark Dugo and newsletter Editor Bill Lamb. As edited and revised as necessary, the newsletter copy with selected

photos and images is then transmitted to Layout Design Editor Bob Harris, who inserts the Deadball Era newspaper items, cartoons, poems, and other ephemera that our survey respondents seem to enjoy, into the newsletter. Once the newsletter in draft form is completed, same is reviewed by Committee Chairman John McMurray, the newsletter editorial staff, and the issue's book reviewers and article contributors, with corrections, deletions, suggestions, etc., sent back to Bob for incorporation into a final draft. As re-edited, the newsletter is again reviewed by the Editor and thereafter sent to the Chairman for a last examination. If approved by the Chairman, the newsletter in final form is dispatched to SABR headquarters for distribution to DEC membership.

Regarding story selection and news features, the latter are dictated by events. Notice of Christy Mathewson Day, Deadball-related presentations at the SABR convention, and the like, are usually conveyed to newsletter readers in the issue that precedes the date of such events. Story selection rests entirely with the newsletter contributor. Presently, we publish stories about what interests our small cadre of regular contributors. They choose the topics, not us. One of the survey side benefits, however, is the number of respondents who expressed interest in becoming a newsletter contributor. An email has been [or soon will be] sent to each of these respondents, and we are hopeful that the work of new writers will soon grace the pages of *The Inside Game*.

The Book Review section has always been a strength of the newsletter, and was a favorite of survey respondents, with many wanting to see more than the customary three reviews per issue. Again, we were pleased by the number of survey responders who expressed a desire to join our book reviewer ranks. Possible expansion of the Book Review section is a matter for consideration, and will receive it in due course. This segues into another survey topic, the length of the newsletter and the frequency of its issuance.

The objective of newsletter staff is to produce a document that is both informative and pleasing



**The  
INSIDE GAME**  
The Official Newsletter of SABR's Deadball Era Committee

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to the eye. The latter is no small concern, as reading text off a computer screen (as many members do) can be taxing. To facilitate screen reading, we have largely eliminated page jumps and/or *continued on page 23*-type breaks from the newsletter. On Page One, the typical newsletter issue has *The Chairman's Column* on the left-hand side and the start of a news or research article on the right. The news/research article is always continued on Page Two and the pages thereafter to conclusion. Only *The Chairman's Column*, of necessity, is continued elsewhere in the newsletter. Articles, book reviews, and the content that follows the Page One piece are presented uninterrupted, start to finish.

Several survey respondents criticized the length to which recent issues of the newsletter have grown, and we are not insensitive to the peril of reader fatigue. In trying to balance the three-fold mission of the newsletter – providing notice of Deadball Era-related news and events; circulation of reviews of recently-published Deadball literature, and dissemination of original Deadball research – we may have expanded *The Inside Game* beyond some readers' comfort level. Yet an equal number, if not more, survey respondents wanted to see the newsletter grow even larger. That *The Inside Game* was taken on some of the characteristics of

**RECENT DEADBALL-RELATED  
BIOPROJECT  
AND  
GAMES PROJECT ENTRIES**

Since the last newsletter issue went to press, the BioProject has continued the publication of profiles of Deadball Era players. Recent profiles include Ches Crist, Sammy Strang, Fred Brown, Sam Mertes, John Malarkey, Tim Flood, Harley Dillinger, and Vin Campbell. The Games Project, meanwhile, has posted an entry on Opening Day 1910 in Washington, complete with President William Howard Taft and Walter Johnson. If you have not read these interesting pieces, we urge you to check them out.

a scholarly baseball journal is admitted. The desirability of that development is a debatable point. In the end, how much of any particular issue is to be read is a matter we leave to the individual newsletter consumer.

Regarding the frequency/number of newsletters issued per year, the stated goal is to publish *The Inside Game* four times per year, at roughly three month intervals. In 2014, however, we published six newsletter issues. This was a result of having [happily] an abundance of material in hand and in furtherance of our desire to transmit Deadball news, research, and book reviews to the committee membership in as timely a fashion as possible. This year, our intention is to revert to the four issues per year schedule, leaving open the option of publishing an additional issue(s) if circumstances warrant.

Generating the most divided response was the survey question that attempted to gauge sentiment regarding the current means of newsletter dissemination. Almost one-quarter (24.72%) of respondents registered dissatisfaction with receiving the newsletter via email, with many expressing a decided preference for a hard or paper copy of the newsletter. At the moment, the practical, fiscal, and legal impediments to sending out paper copies of the newsletter are substantial. As a practical matter, the small band of volunteers who make up the editorial staff confine their efforts to writing, editing, and laying out the newsletter. We do not have a Circulation Department, and leave distribution of *The Inside Game* to SABR Hq. Regarding the costs entailed by sending out paper newsletter copies, we are advised that some SABR newsletters do this, at a cost of approximately \$3.50 per issue to recipients. But getting into the business of collecting money from DEC members has no appeal to newsletter staff members, particularly the Editor. In his view, receipt of the newsletter free-of-charge is an integral benefit of being a Deadball Era Committee member. Last, the newsletter does not have a bookkeeper to track newsletter payments. Or a treasury to put such funds into. Nor do we wish to foist newsletter subscription responsibilities onto SABR Hq,

(presuming, of course, that Hq. would be willing to assume same). In sum, charging members a fee for a paper copy of *The Inside Game* is not something that we wish to pursue. Readers preferring a paper copy of the newsletter will simply have to print the issue out. And those without a printer will remain stuck with reading the newsletter off the computer screen. All we can do is offer our apologies on that score.

An unresolved problem is the DEC member without computer access. At present, we US Mail paper copies to the handful of computer-less committee members whom we are aware of (with staff members personally absorbing the mailing and other out-of-pocket costs), as we want every DEC member to have the opportunity to read the

newsletter. The total number of computer-less DEC members, however, is unclear to us. SABR Hq. will be clarifying the matter for us shortly. But should the number of DEC members without a computer prove far greater than we think at present, we will have to re-visit the matter of how we provide the newsletter to such members.

In conclusion, many thanks to the survey respondents who offered kind words about the newsletter. Our thanks, too, to those who voiced concerns. It is important that newsletter staff be aware of both the likes and dislikes of committee members if *The Inside Game* is to remain a publication that furthers your interest in the Deadball Era.

**CUBS BREAK RULES;  
MUST PAY \$500 FINE**

**NATIONAL COMMISSION IMPOSES PENALTY  
FOR ILLEGAL FARMING OF PLAYERS**

CINCINNATI—The Chicago National League club was today fined \$500 by the national commission for farming players to Louisville of the American Association, while William Grayson, Jr., former president of the Louisville club is debarred from connection with any national agreement club until he has been reinstated by the commission.

The decision handed down today says: "Grayson submitted a claim for \$2,000 against the Chicago National League club, predicated on a signed agreement by its president to pay the former that sum if Player Cheney was retained by the Chicago club after May 1, 1912. This side agreement between the Louisville club and the Chicago club was filed with the commission, setting forth the release of Players Lennox and Cheney by Louisville to Chicago for a consideration of \$3,500 in cash and the services of two players in the spring of 1912 after May 1 of that year. The agreement was approved and promulgated. The side

agreement was never submitted to the commission.

"President Murphy admitted in his defense that he was a stockholder in the Louisville club in 1910, 1911 and 1912 and filed a counter claim against Mr. Grayson for his share of that club's profits for these years and on other grounds.

"Both parties submitted copies of correspondence between them that proves they both have been guilty of farming and have repeatedly and deliberately deceived the commission by the practice of releasing players under approved agreements and offsetting the stipulated consideration by exchanging checks, and have also, through collusion, disregarded or evaded its rules and regulations. For these reasons the commission declines to consider the claims and counter claims of these parties.

"The commission cannot condone offenses, however, and a fine of \$500 is therefore imposed on the Chicago National League club.

"As Mr. Grayson is not amenable to baseball law, he is hereby debarred from connection with any national agreement club until he has been pronounced in good standing by the commission."

*The Salt Lake Tribune, August 19, 1913*

# ACCURATE RBI RECORDS FOR PLAYERS OF THE DEADBALL ERA: PART 4 — THE PLAYERS ON THE 1912 BRAVES, CUBS, GIANTS, AND PIRATES

## THE DEFINITIVE RESOLUTION OF THE DISCREPANCY FOR THE 1912 NATIONAL LEAGUE TRIPLE CROWN

by **Herm Krabbenhoft**

Heinie Zimmerman? ... A career deadballer — with only one super-star campaign.

Rogers Hornsby? ... A Hall-of-Fame liveballer — with ten super-star seasons.

Who won the first Triple Crown in the National League in the twentieth century?

For many years, according to several prestigious sources, Zimmerman was shown as having achieved the Triple Crown in 1912 while playing with the Chicago Cubs — ten years before Hornsby earned the honor in 1922 while with the St. Louis Cardinals. However, since 1969, other prominent sources have shown that Zimmerman did not win the Triple Crown in 1912, thereby making Hornsby the answer to the opening question. What happened?

### INTRODUCTION

According to *The Dickson Baseball Dictionary*,<sup>1</sup> the first use of the term “Triple Crown” in baseball was on page 5 of the July 9, 1936, issue of *The Sporting News*: “Gehrig insists that he will win the Triple Crown again, as in 1934 — batting, homers, and runs driven in.”

At that time, because Runs Batted In had not become an officially-recorded statistic until 1920, there had been only four players who had won an *official* Triple Crown. Since then, six more players have earned the Triple Crown. Table 1 presents the complete list of the twelve *official* Triple Crowns (achieved by ten players) according to the Elias Sports Bureau, the official statisticians of Major League Baseball.<sup>2</sup>

However, prior to Runs Batted In becoming an official stat in 1920, baseball researcher-writer Ernie Lanigan had tracked RBIs *un-officially* each year from 1907 through 1919, his RBI numbers having been reported annually in various publications, such as *The Sporting News*, *Baseball Magazine*, *Sporting Life*, *The* (New York) *Press*, *The Chicago Tribune*, and others. Combining Lanigan’s un-official RBI numbers with the official numbers for batting average and home runs results in two more players being credited with *un-official* Triple Crowns. See Table 2.<sup>3-5</sup>

The un-official Triple Crowns earned by Ty Cobb in 1909 and by Heinie Zimmerman in 1912 became accepted across the baseball horizon and were included in lists of Triple Crown winners in several highly-regarded baseball publications, including (a) Turkin and Thompson’s classic — *The Official Encyclopedia of Baseball*;<sup>6</sup> (b) the go-to baseball record book put out by *The Sporting News* — *One For The Book*;<sup>7</sup> and (c) the esteemed baseball record book published by Elias — *The Little Red Book of Major League Baseball*.<sup>8</sup> Then, in the mid-1960s, David S. Neft recruited and directed a team of baseball researchers who determined the un-official RBI numbers for all players from the 1891-1919 period. (John C. Tattersall had previously determined the un-official RBI stats for almost all players from the 1876-1890 period.) Neft’s RBI numbers and Tattersall’s RBI stats first appeared in print in *The Baseball Encyclopedia* (frequently referred to as “Big-Mac”) published in 1969 by Macmillan.<sup>9</sup> Big-Mac identified three more un-official Triple Crowns — and expelled Zimmerman from the group of Triple Crown winners. See Table 3.<sup>10</sup>

So, what caused Zimmerman’s Triple Crown to be rescinded? Table 4 provides the answer — by comparing the RBIs credited to the top-six RBI accumulators in 1912 — according to Lanigan<sup>5</sup> and to Neft.<sup>9</sup>

As can be seen in Table 4, Neft showed Honus Wagner as the NL’s RBI champion in 1912 with 102 runs batted in — three more than the 99

RBI's Neft credited to Zimmerman. Moreover, Neft ranked Zimmerman third, behind Bill Sweeney, whom Neft credited with 100 RBIs. Indeed, among the top-six RBI accumulators, the only position that Lanigan and Neft agreed on was fourth place, occupied by Chief Wilson. Furthermore, Lanigan and Neft did not agree on the RBI numbers for any of the top-six RBI accumulators — Doyle (97 vs. 90), Murray (88 vs. 92), Sweeney (92 vs. 100), Wagner (94 vs. 102), Wilson (93 vs. 95), and Zimmerman (98 vs. 99). Since Lanigan and Neft disagree on the RBIs credited to each of the NL's top-six RBI accumulators, both Lanigan and Neft cannot be correct — at least one of them must be wrong. So, with respect to the un-official RBI leaders in the National League for 1912, the salient question is: "Whose RBI numbers are correct — Lanigan's or Neft's — OR are Lanigan's RBI numbers AND Neft's RBI numbers BOTH wrong?"<sup>11</sup> Regrettably, the criteria used by Lanigan and by Neft to credit or to not credit a player with a run batted in were apparently not recorded and, therefore, are unknown. And, unfortunately, no game-by-game RBI data are extant to support the full-season RBI numbers claimed by Lanigan or by Neft. Thus, there is absolutely nothing to substantiate the full-season RBI numbers claimed by Lanigan or by Neft.

In an effort to ascertain incontrovertibly which of the top-six RBI accumulators (according to Lanigan and to Neft) actually amassed the most RBIs in the NL in 1912 — and simultaneously resolve irrefutably the Triple Crown discrepancy, I initiated a comprehensive and in-depth research program to obtain the complete details for each and every run scored by the players on the 1912 Boston Braves, Chicago Cubs, New York Giants, and Pittsburgh Pirates.

#### **RESEARCH PROCEDURE**

The most rigorous approach for ascertaining accurate RBI statistics for any player is to obtain the complete details for each and every run scored by his team in each of the games the player participated. That is precisely the research procedure I employed. Obtaining "complete details" for each run means that I identified:



***Heinie Zimmerman***

- (1) The player who scored the run.
- (2) The run-scoring event — e.g., a 2-RBI double, a 1-RBI groundout, a 1-RBI grounder (batter safe on a fielding error), a 0-RBI grounder (batter safe on a fielding error), a 1-RBI bases-loaded walk, a 0-RBI balk, etc.
- (3) The player who completed his plate appearance during the run-scoring event — i.e., the player who may have earned credit for batting in the run. [Note that when the run scored on a steal of home, a passed ball, a wild pitch, etc., no batter completed his plate appearance during the run-scoring event.]

In order to obtain the complete details for each run I relied upon the descriptions given in the

game accounts from multiple independent newspapers as well as many unpublished play-by-play accounts from Retrosheet.

Finally, in order to properly assign credit to a player for batting in a run, I adhered strictly to appropriate official scoring rules. Because runs batted in were not officially recorded until 1920, there were no official scoring rules for RBIs in 1912. Therefore, logically, one would utilize the 1920 official RBI scoring rules for awarding RBIs to players in earlier seasons. But, as shown here, the official scoring rules for RBIs for 1920 (indeed, through 1930) provide no guidance whatsoever for properly assigning credit for RBIs in prior seasons:

*“The summary shall contain: The number of runs batted in by each batsman.”* [Rule 86, Section B].

So, to assign credit for RBIs for the 1912 season, I utilized the 1931 official scoring rules — which do provide appropriate instruction:

*“Runs Batted In are runs scored on safe hits (including home runs), sacrifice hits, outfield put-outs, infield put-outs, and when the run is forced over by reason of the batsman becoming a base runner. With less than two outs, if an error is made on a play on which a runner from third would ordinarily score, credit the batsman with a Run Batted In.”* [Rule 70; Section 13].

The 1931 official scoring rules for RBIs are essentially the same rules that are in effect today, the only significant difference being the provision which, introduced in 1939, does not credit a batter with an RBI when the batter hits into a force groundout double play.

## RESULTS

Appendices 1-4 present the complete details for each run scored by the 1912 Boston Braves, Chicago Cubs, New York Giants, and Pittsburgh Pirates. Appendices 5-8 present the game-by-game run-scored and run-batted-in details for each player on the 1912 Braves, Cubs, Giants, and Pirates. Appendices 9-12 provide



**Honus Wagner**

comparisons of the full-season RBI numbers obtained in the present investigation with those claimed by Neft. All of the Appendices are available on [SABR.org](http://SABR.org).

Culled from the information provided in Appendices 5-8, Table 5 presents the full-season RBI numbers obtained in the present investigation for the top-six RBI accumulators in the National League in 1912.<sup>12</sup> Also shown for comparison are the RBI numbers claimed by Lanigan and by Neft. Comparative full-season RBI statistics for all of the other players on the 1912 Braves, Cubs, Giants, and Pirates are abstracted from Appendices 9-12 and presented in Tables 6-9, respectively.

And to provide additional perspective, Table 10 summarizes the number of RBIs each of the top-six RBI accumulators achieved via each run-scoring event (i.e., 1-RBI single, 2-RBI single, 1-RBI double, and so forth).

Included in Table 10 are (a) the number of RBIs each player was credited with on “Safe-On-

Errors” (SOE) plays — i.e., the “1-RBI Safe-On-Error (1-RBI SOE)” row — and (b) the number of RBIs each player was not credited with when the runner scored from third base and the batter was safe on a fielding error — i.e., the “0-RBI Safe-On-Error (0-RBI SOE)” row. Such plays are judgment plays on which the game’s official scorer would have to render a decision — e.g., credit the batsman with an RBI when then “*runner from third would ordinarily score.*” Since the official scorer did not make such decisions before 1920, it becomes the responsibility of the researcher to make the decisions based on the information provided in the text descriptions given in the newspaper game accounts. Appendices 13-16 provide the pertinent text descriptions for each SOE run-scoring event included in Table 10.

## DISCUSSION

First of all, it is important to emphasize that the RBI numbers reported here are fully supported by rock-solid evidence gleaned from multiple independent newspaper accounts. The crystal-clear bottom-line take-away message is — the RBI numbers from my research are completely reliable. The results presented in Appendices 2, 6, and 14, and summarized in Tables 5 and 10, conclusively prove that Heinie Zimmerman actually amassed 104 runs batted in in 1912.<sup>13</sup> Likewise, analogous results (derived from Appendices 4, 8, and 16) prove undeniably that Honus Wagner actually collected 101 RBIs in 1912. And similarly, Bill Sweeney actually had 99 RBIs, Chief Wilson 94, Larry Doyle 91, and Red Murray 88. Therefore, Zimmerman actually had the most runs batted in for the National League during the 1912 season. And, therefore, in conjunction with his batting and home run titles, Zimmerman did, in fact, win the Triple Crown in 1912 ... and should — just like Ty Cobb, Nap Lajoie, etc. — be included in the list of Triple Crown winners given on [MLB.com](http://MLB.com), the official website of Major League Baseball.<sup>14</sup>

Inspection of Table 10 shows that only a handful of runs involved Safe-On-Error plays. Because their RBI numbers are so close to one another, the SOE run-scoring events involving



***Bill Sweeney***

Zimmerman, Wagner, and Sweeney require close scrutiny. Appendices 13-16 provide the pertinent newspaper text descriptions of the SOE run-scoring events for the top-six RBI accumulators — and my judgments to credit or to not credit RBIs. Others may disagree with some or all of my RBI decisions; that is their prerogative based on their interpretations of the information. Significantly, however, even if Zimmerman’s two RBIs from the two 1-RBI SOE plays are revoked, he would still have 102 RBIs — which are still more than Wagner’s 101 RBIs and Sweeney’s 99 RBIs. The unmistakable conclusion remains that, regardless of the RBI decisions on the SOE-impacted run-scoring plays, Zimmerman still

had the most runs batted in for the National League in 1912 — and therefore, won the Triple Crown.

Turning now to the RBI numbers achieved by other players on the 1912 Braves, Cubs, Giants, and Pirates, inspection of Tables 6-9 reveals that my RBI numbers and Neft's RBI numbers are different for more than half of the players — 22 out of 37 players on the Braves (i.e., 59%); 20 out of 40 players on the Cubs (50%); 19 out of 28 players on the Giants (68%); and 19 out of 38 players on the Pirates (50%). Again, the correctness of my RBI numbers is fully validated by multiple newspaper accounts. With regard to the specific differences between my RBI numbers and Neft's RBI numbers, it is seen that the deltas are both negative and positive, the range being minus-five to plus-seven. The overall absolute-value median difference is just one RBI. So, from a mathematical perspective, while Neft's RBI numbers and my RBI numbers are different, they are similar, i.e., approximately the same. Recently, it has been advanced that old-time baseball statistics are only approximate.<sup>15</sup> However, it would seem that (some/many/most) baseball fans are not satisfied with approximate numbers; they expect (demand?) accurate numbers — especially when the subject is “Which player had the most whatever?” Again, my RBI numbers are fully supported by iron-clad substantiation and, therefore, are actual (not approximate) RBI numbers. In 1912, Zimmerman actually had 104 runs batted in — which were the most in the National League. And, therefore, Zimmerman did indeed win the Triple Crown.

As it has transpired, all of Neft's Big-Mac RBI numbers for the 1912 season — indeed, for each of the 1891-1919 seasons — were adopted by Pete Palmer and incorporated into his data base of baseball statistics. Furthermore, the “Neft-Palmer” full-season RBI statistics for the 1891-1919 seasons are currently utilized throughout baseball. For instance, they are employed in the most-recent editions of the

various hard-cover baseball encyclopedias (e.g., *Total Baseball*<sup>16</sup> and *The ESPN Baseball Encyclopedia*<sup>17</sup>) and on numerous baseball websites (e.g., [Baseball-Reference.com](http://Baseball-Reference.com) and [MLB.com](http://MLB.com)). However, recent research has shown that Neft's RBI numbers are not completely accurate for most of the players on the 1919 Boston Red Sox,<sup>18</sup> the 1906 Detroit Tigers,<sup>19</sup> the 1919 Detroit Tigers,<sup>20</sup> the 1914-1918 Detroit Tigers,<sup>21</sup> and the 1895 Philadelphia Phillies.<sup>22</sup>

Since the results from my RBI research on the 1912 Boston Braves, Chicago Cubs, New York Giants, and Pittsburgh Pirates are in alignment with those findings,<sup>23</sup> I provided the evidence I had collected to Pete Palmer for his review.<sup>24</sup> Significantly, Palmer concurred with my conclusions and has incorporated all of the corrections in his data base of baseball statistics.<sup>25</sup> Palmer's updated runs-scored and runs-batted-in numbers have already been incorporated on [retrosheet.org](http://retrosheet.org) and should also be on [Baseball-Reference.com](http://Baseball-Reference.com) sometime in 2015.<sup>26,27</sup>

So, the prospect for achieving and presenting accurate RBI statistics across the baseball landscape is indeed heartening. That is particularly important for the 1901-1919 period for which, according to Neft's RBI numbers, the NL's annual RBI leaders topped the runners-up by just three RBIs of fewer in ten of those nineteen Deadball Era seasons.<sup>28</sup> Accordingly, fellow researchers are encouraged to join the pursuit of ascertaining accurate RBI stats for the players on their favorite teams — and thereby determine the true RBI champions.

#### **CONCLUDING REMARKS**

Accurate RBI statistics have been ascertained for each player on the 1912 Boston Braves, Chicago Cubs, New York Giants, and Pittsburgh Pirates. Consequently, it has been definitively shown that Heinie Zimmerman led the National league in runs batted in for 1912. And therefore, in combination with his league-leading marks in batting average and home runs, Heinie

Zimmerman won the Triple Crown and ... is the correct answer to the opening question.

#### ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

With tremendous gratitude I gratefully thank the following people for the fantastic help and cooperation they have provided to me in this research endeavor: Steve Boren, Keith Carlson, Dave Newman, Pete Palmer, Gary Stone, Dixie Tourangeau, and Dave Smith and Tom Ruane and their fellow Retrosheet volunteers.

*This article, the latest of Herm Krabbenhoft's exacting examinations of Deadball Era statistics, expands upon a well-received presentation at SABR 44 in Houston. Supporting documentation and other aspects of the research upon which this article is founded has been posted on the SABR website at <http://sabr.org/research/deadball-era-research-committee-newsletters>.*

#### REFERENCES AND NOTES

1. Paul Dickson, *The Dickson Baseball Dictionary* (New York: W.W. Norton & Company, Inc., 3rd ed., 2009), 891.
2. Seymour Siwoff, *The Elias Book of Baseball Records* (New York: Elias Sports Bureau, 2014), 378, 379, 382, 383, 394, 395. Note: The RBI number (166) given for Gehrig's Triple Crown in 1934 is different from the RBI number (165) given in the originally-generated official day-by-day records. This is a consequence of my research, which has been approved by the Elias Sports Bureau — see: Herm Krabbenhoft, "Lou Gehrig's RBI Record: 1923-1939," *The Baseball Research Journal*, Vol. 41 (Fall 2012), 10.
3. The entries for Batting Average and Home Runs are from Reference 2. Note: The originally-generated official day-by-day sheets have .377 for Cobb's batting average.
4. The entries for Runs Batted In are from J.G. Taylor Spink, *Daguerreotypes of Great Stars of Baseball* (St. Louis: The Sporting News, 1958), 25, 235.
5. "Hitting in a Pinch," *The Sporting News*, January 2, 1913, 5.
6. Hy Turkin and S.C. Thompson, *The Official Encyclopedia of Baseball* (New York: A.S. Barnes and Company, 1951). Note (1): While no specific

list of Triple Crown winners is given, the "League Leaders" section shows that (a) in 1909 Ty Cobb led the American League in batting (.377), home runs (9), and runs batted in (115) and (b) in 1912 Heinie Zimmerman led the National League in batting (.372), home runs (14) and runs batted in (106). Note (2): The "106" RBIs shown for Zimmerman does not agree with the 98 RBIs first reported in *The Sporting News* (Reference 5) and subsequently given in References 7 and 8.

7. Leonard Gettelson, *One For The Book* (St. Louis: Charles C. Spink & Son, 1956), 78. Note (1): The title of the book was changed to *Baseball Record Book* in 1972, to *Official Baseball Record Book* in 1973, and to *The Complete Baseball Record Book* in 1990. Note (2): Zimmerman is included in the list of Triple Crown winners in each edition through 2006; Zimmerman was not included in the list of Triple Crown winners in the final two editions, 2007 and 2008.
8. Seymour Siwoff, *The Little Red Book of Major League Baseball* (New York: Al Munro Elias Baseball Bureau, Inc., 1957), 19. Note: The title of the book was changed to *The Book of Baseball Records* in 1972, in which the list of Triple Crown winners was discontinued and in which only official RBI stats (i.e., those from 1920 forward) were included.
9. David S. Neft (Director of Research, Information Concepts Incorporated), Lee Allen (Historian, National Baseball Hall of Fame and Museum), and Robert Markel (Executive Editor, Macmillan Company), *The Baseball Encyclopedia*, (New York: Macmillan, 1969). Note: Reference 2 has .422 for Lajoie's batting average and .376 for Cobb's batting average.
10. Subsequently, another nineteenth century triple crown was discovered. For the 1885-1887 and 1890 American Association seasons, no RBI stats were provided in Big-Mac (Reference 9). According to the information given in the fifth edition (1997) of *Total Baseball* (edited by John Thorn, Pete Palmer, Michael Gershwin, and David Pietrusza), in 1887 Tip O'Neill of the St. Louis Browns (American Association) led the league in batting average (.485) home runs (14), and runs batted in (123). In a Palmer-to-Krabbenhoft email (August 5, 2014) Palmer wrote: "I did the research for AA rbi in 1885-1887 and 90. I started with the ICI sheets which had partial data and then got contributions from various SABR members from newspaper accounts for the games that were missing. Bob Bailey in

- Louisville and Ralph Horton in StL were major contributors, also Lyle Spatz, Tom Chase, John O'Malley, and Bill Deane. About 80% of the 1887 data was on the ICI sheets and 16% was obtained from the newspaper research. The remaining missing games had estimated rbi based on the batting stats in the game, 1.7 per homer, .7 per triple, .5 per double and .25 per single (more or less) as I remember it.”
11. An analogous question can be asked about the actual number of runs batted in Ty Cobb achieved in his 1909 Triple Crown season — Lanigan credited Cobb with 115 RBIs (Table 2) while Neft credited Cobb with 107 RBIs (Table 3).
  12. While Murray's 88 RBIs rank sixth in the NL according to my research on the Braves, Cubs, Giants, and Pirates, it is possible that Dick Hoblitzell (of the Cincinnati Reds, with 85 RBIs according to Neft and 84 RBIs according to Lanigan) or Ed Konetchy (of the St. Louis Cardinals, with 82 RBIs according to Neft and 86 RBIs according to Lanigan) or Mike Mitchell (of the Cincinnati Reds, with 78 RBIs according to Neft and 85 RBIs according to Lanigan) could actually have had 88 or more RBIs. It is noted that Fred Merkle (of the New York Giants, with 84 RBIs according to Neft and 78 RBIs according to Lanigan) actually had 88 RBIs according to my research, as shown in Appendix 11 and Table 8. It is noted that Dots Miller (of the Pittsburgh Pirates, with 87 RBIs according to Neft and 83 RBIs according to Lanigan) actually had 86 RBIs according to my research, as shown in Appendix 12 and Table 9.
  13. For the text descriptions given in the various newspaper accounts for each of the 756 runs scored by the Chicago Cubs in 1912, see: Herm Krabbenhoft, “Accurate Runs-Scored Statistics for the Players on the 1912 Chicago Cubs,” *The Inside Game*, Volume XIV, Number 6 (December 2014), 1.
  14. As of this writing, the lists of “Triple Crown Winners” given on [MLB.com](http://MLB.com) can be accessed as follows: (a) in the “Search” field, type “Triple Crown Winners: Batting” and click enter; (b) click on the first link — “Rare Feats | MLB.com: History ... Triple Crown Winners: Batting.”
  15. Rob Neyer, “Old-Time Baseball Statistics: Merely An Approximation,” [SBNation.com](http://SBNation.com), June 29, 2012.
  16. John Thorn, Phil Birnbaum, Bill Deane, *Total Baseball* (New York: Sport Media Publishing, New York, 8th ed., 2004).
  17. Gary Gillette, Pete Palmer, *The ESPN Baseball Encyclopedia* (New York: Sterling Publishing, 5th ed., 2008).
  18. Herm Krabbenhoft, “Accurate RBI Records for the Players of the Deadball Era: Part 1 — The Players on the 1919 Boston Red Sox,” *The Inside Game*, Volume XIV, Number 1 (February 2014), 1.
  19. Herm Krabbenhoft, “Accurate RBI Records for the Players of the Deadball Era: Part 2 — The Players on the 1906 Detroit Tigers,” *The Inside Game*, Volume XIV, Number 3 (June 2014), 4.
  20. Herm Krabbenhoft, “Accurate RBI Numbers for the Players of the Deadball Era: Part 3 — The Players on the 1919 Detroit Tigers,” *The Inside Game*, Volume XIV, Number 4 (September 2014), 11.
  21. Herm Krabbenhoft, “Consecutive Games RUN Batted In (CGRUNBI) Streaks for Players on the Detroit Tigers — 1919-1914,” Research Presentation given at the annual Retrosheet Meeting, Houston, TX, July 31, 2014.
  22. Herm Krabbenhoft, “Accurate RBI Numbers for the Players on the 1895 Philadelphia Phillies,” Research Presentation given at the annual SABR Baseball Records Committee Meeting, Houston, TX, August 02, 2014.
  23. Herm Krabbenhoft, “The Definitive Resolution of the 1912 NL Triple Crown Discrepancy,” Research Presentation given at the annual Society for American Baseball Research Convention, Houston, TX, August 02, 2014.
  24. Herm Krabbenhoft to Pete Palmer email, November 2, 2014
  25. Pete Palmer to Herm Krabbenhoft email, November 8, 2014.
  26. Retrosheet's semi-annual release on December 14, 2014, includes runs-scored and runs-batted-in information from Pete Palmer's updated data base of baseball statistics — which are in 100% agreement with my RBI numbers (Appendices 9-12) for all of the players on the 1912 Braves, Cubs, Giants, and Pirates. For instance, on the [retrosheet.org](http://retrosheet.org) website, selecting the path “Games/Players/Parks” —> “Games” —> “Regular Season” —> “1912” —> “ML League Leaders,” one sees that, for “NL Batting,” Zimmerman had the highest batting average (.372), the most home runs (14), and the most RBIs (104) — i.e. Zimmerman led the National League in each of the three categories that define the Triple Crown. Similarly, by choosing “Chicago

Cubs” (instead of “ML League Leaders”) and then “Complete Roster” (either “Alphabetical” or “By Position”), one sees that Zimmerman’s stats for HR (14), RBI (104), and AVG (.372) are all in bold-faced type, indicating that he led the league in each of those batting departments, thereby winning the Triple Crown.

27. In his November 8, 2014, email (Reference 25), Palmer stated that while he usually sends his updated statistics to Retrosheet, Baseball-Reference, and SABR in mid-November, he could not tell when the corrected stats will appear on the web sites.
28. Listed here are Neft’s RBI numbers for those players who were league leaders or runners-up for selected NL seasons during the Deadfall Era: (a) 1903: Sam Mertes (104), Honus Wagner (101); (b) 1904: Bill Dahlen (80), Harry Lumley (78), Sam Mertes (78); (c) 1906: Joe Nealon (83), Harry Steinfeldt (83), Cy Seymour (80); (d) 1907: Sherry Magee (85), Ed Abbaticchio (82), Honus Wagner (82); (e) 1908: Honus Wagner (109),

Mike Donlin (106); (f) 1911: Wildfire Schulte (107), Chief Wilson (107); (g) 1912: Honus Wagner (102), Bill Sweeney (100), Heinie Zimmerman (99); (h) 1914: Sherry Magee (103), Gavy Cravath (100); (i) 1916: Heinie Zimmerman (83), Hal Chase (82); (j) 1919: Hi Myers (73), Rogers Hornsby (71), Edd Roush (71).

### CORRECTION

There was an undetected typo in Table 1 of Herm’s article in the December 2014 newsletter. The “0” runs-scored entry for Frank Chance should have been “2” – the same value as that given in the official Day-By-Day records. Thanks to Cliff Blau for bringing the error to our attention.

**TABLE 1. OFFICIAL TRIPLE CROWN WINNERS (1920-2014)  
ACCORDING TO THE ELIAS SPORTS BUREAU.**

Year	Player	Team (League)	Batting Average	Home Runs	Runs Batted In
1922	Rogers Hornsby	St. Louis (NL)	.401	42	152
1925	Rogers Hornsby	St. Louis (NL)	.403	39	143
1933	Chuck Klein	Philadelphia (NL)	.368	28	120
1933	Jimmie Foxx	Philadelphia (AL)	.356	48	163
1934	Lou Gehrig	New York (AL)	.363	49	166
1937	Joe Medwick	St. Louis (NL)	.374	31	154
1942	Ted Williams	Boston (AL)	.356	36	137
1947	Ted Williams	Boston (AL)	.343	32	114
1956	Mickey Mantle	New York (AL)	.353	52	130
1966	Frank Robinson	Baltimore (AL)	.316	49	122
1967	Carl Yastrzemski	Boston (AL)	.326	44	121
2012	Miguel Cabrera	Detroit (AL)	.330	44	139

**TABLE 2. UN-OFFICIAL TRIPLE CROWN WINNERS (1907-1919)  
ACCORDING TO LANIGAN’S RBI STATS.**

Year	Player	Team (League)	Batting Average	Home Runs	Runs Batted In
1909	Ty Cobb	Detroit (AL)	.376	9	115
1912	Heinie Zimmerman	Chicago (NL)	.372	14	98

**TABLE 3. UN-OFFICIAL TRIPLE CROWN WINNERS (1876-1919)  
ACCORDING TO NEFT'S BIG-MAC RBI STATS.**

Year	Player	Team (League)	Batting Average	Home Runs	Runs Batted In
1878	Paul Hines	Providence (NL)	.358	4	50
1894	Hugh Duffy	Boston (NL)	.440	18	145
1901	Nap Lajoie	Philadelphia (AL)	.426	14	125
1909	Ty Cobb	Detroit (AL)	.377	9	107

**TABLE 4. UN-OFFICIAL RBI LEADERS IN NATIONAL LEAGUE FOR 1912  
ACCORDING TO LANIGAN AND NEFT.**

Lanigan Player (Team)	Lanigan RBIs	Rank	Neft Player (Team)	Neft RBIs
Heinie Zimmerman (Chicago)	98	1	Honus Wagner (Pittsburgh)	102
Larry Doyle (New York)	97	2	Bill Sweeney (Boston)	100
Honus Wagner (Pittsburgh)	94	3	Heinie Zimmerman (Chicago)	99
Chief Wilson (Pittsburgh)	93	4	Chief Wilson (Pittsburgh)	95
Bill Sweeney (Boston)	92	5	Red Murray (New York)	92
Red Murray (New York)	88	6	Larry Doyle (New York)	90

**TABLE 5. UN-OFFICIAL RBI LEADERS IN NATIONAL LEAGUE FOR 1912  
ACCORDING TO THE PRESENT RESEARCH.**

Rank	Player (Team)	Krabbenhof RBIs	Lanigan RBIs	Neft RBIs
1	Heinie Zimmerman (Chicago)	104	98	99
2	Honus Wagner (Pittsburgh)	101	94	102
3	Bill Sweeney (Boston)	99	92	100
4	Chief Wilson (Pittsburgh)	94	93	95
5	Larry Doyle (New York)	91	97	90
6	Red Murray (New York)	88	88	92



*(Hopkinsville) Kentucky New Era, June 1, 1910*

**TABLE 6. UN-OFFICIAL FULL-SEASON RBIS  
FOR PLAYERS ON THE 1912 BOSTON BRAVES.**

Player	Krabbenhof RBIs	Neft RBIs	Δ  <sup>§</sup>	Player	Krabbenhof RBIs	Neft RBIs	Δ
(Bill Brady) <sup>†</sup>	0	0	—	(Rube Kroh)	0	0	—
(King Brady)	0	0	—	Rabbit Maranville	8	8	—
Al Bridwell	16	14	2	(Al Mattern)	0	0	—
Buster Brown	3	3	—	Ed McDonald	33	34	(1)
Vin Campbell	52	48	4	Bill McTigue	1	1	—
Art Devlin	57	54	3	Doc Miller	26	24	2
Walt Dickson	0	1	(1)	Frank O'Rourke	15	16	(1)
Ed Donnelly	2	1	1	Hub Perdue	1	0	1
(Mike Gonzales)	0	0	—	Bill Rariden	16	14	2
Hank Gowdy	9	10	(1)	Joe Schultz	3	4	(1)
(Hank Griffin)	0	0	—	(Art Schwind)	0	0	—
Otto Hess	8	10	(2)	Dave Shean	3	0	3
Brad Hogg	1	1	—	Harry Spratt	12	15	(3)
Ben Houser	59	52	7	Bill Sweeney	99	100	(1)
George Jackson	51	48	3	John Titus	51	48	3
Bill Jones	0	2	(2)	Lefty Tyler	3	5	(2)
(Al Kaiser)	0	0	—	(Steve White)	0	0	—
Jay Kirke	62	62	—	(Gil Whitehouse)	0	0	—
Johnny Kling	29	30	(1)				

† For Tables 6 through 9, players enclosed in parentheses indicates that the player played five games or less and had zero RBIs.

§ |Δ| gives the absolute-value difference between my RBI number and Neft's RBI number; a value enclosed in parentheses indicates that my RBI number is less than Neft's RBI number.

### NEW DEADBALL ERA COMMITTEE MEMBERS

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

**Jody Ackerman**  
**Joe Boger**  
**Etienne Caissy**  
**Bob LeMoine**  
**Chris Lutkin**  
**Eric Lutzker**  
**David Poremba**  
**Reid Rozen**

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

### BASEBALL TICKET SCALPING DOOMED

CHICAGO—Baseball parks are to be held to account in the same manner as theaters in the practice of ticket scalping if an ordinance recommended by the license committee of the city council becomes law.

An amendment pertaining to the parks was tacked onto the theater ordinance after a lively debate in the committee meeting.

The ordinance forbids theater owners to allow tickets to go out unless payment is received for them, and forbids the return of unsold tickets and refunding of money by the theater management.

Hawking of tickets on street corners or near a theater is forbidden.

*El Paso Herald, May 20, 1912*

**TABLE 7. UN-OFFICIAL FULL-SEASON RBIS  
FOR PLAYERS ON THE 1912 CHICAGO CUBS.**

Player	Krabbenhof RBIs	Neft RBIs	Δ	Player	Krabbenhof RBIs	Neft RBIs	Δ
Jimmy Archer	61	58	3	Harry McIntire	4	5	(1)
Mordecai Brown	4	5	(1)	Ward Miller	26	22	4
(Frank Chance)	0	0	—	Charley Moore	1	2	(1)
Harry Chapman	1	1	—	Jimmy Moroney	1	1	—
Larry Cheney	11	12	(1)	Tom Needham	12	10	2
King Cole	1	1	—	(George Pierce)	0	0	—
Dick Cotter	9	10	(1)	(Bill Powell)	0	0	—
(Ensign Cottrell)	0	0	—	Ed Reulbach	5	4	1
Tom Downey	4	4	—	Lew Richie	4	4	—
Red Downs	15	14	1	Vic Saier	62	61	1
Johnny Evers	61	63	(2)	Frank Schulte	65	64	1
Wilbur Good	1	1	—	Jimmy Sheckard	44	47	(3)
(Mike Hechinger)	0	0	—	Charlie Smith	2	2	—
Solly Hofman	20	18	2	Rudy Sommers	1	1	—
Jimmy Lavender	5	5	—	Joe Tinker	77	75	2
Tommy Leach	35	32	3	Fed Toney	0	0	—
Lefty Leifield	2	1	1	(Joe Vernon)	0	0	—
Ed Lennox	17	16	1	Cy Williams	1	1	—
(Grover Lowdermilk)	0	0	—	(George Yantz)	0	0	—
Len Madden	0	0	—	Heinie Zimmerman	104	99	5

**TABLE 8. UN-OFFICIAL FULL-SEASON RBIS  
FOR PLAYERS ON THE 1912 NEW YORK GIANTS.**

Player	Krabbenhof RBIs	Neft RBIs	Δ	Player	Krabbenhof RBIs	Neft RBIs	Δ
Red Ames	2	3	(1)	LaRue Kirby	0	0	—
(King Bader)	0	0	—	Rube Marquard	10	8	2
Beals Becker	62	58	4	Christy Mathewson	12	10	2
George Burns	5	3	2	Harry McCormick	7	8	(1)
Doc Crandall	16	19	(3)	Fred Merkle	88	84	4
(Al Demaree)	0	0	—	Chief Meyers	60	54	6
Josh Devore	37	37	—	Red Murray	88	92	(4)
Larry Doyle	91	90	1	Dave Robertson	0	1	(1)
Louis Drucke	0	1	(1)	Tillie Shafer	24	23	1
Art Fletcher	52	57	(5)	(Ernie Shore)	0	0	—
(Ted Goulait)	0	0	—	Fred Snodgrass	71	69	2
Heinie Groh	3	3	—	Jeff Tesreau	7	6	1
Grover Hartley	7	7	—	Art Wilson	20	19	1
Buck Herzog	51	47	4	Hooks Wiltse	3	3	—

**TABLE 9. UN-OFFICIAL FULL-SEASON RBIS  
FOR PLAYERS ON THE 1912 PITTSBURGH PIRATES.**

Player	Krabbenhof RBIs	Neft RBIs	Δ	Player	Krabbenhof RBIs	Neft RBIs	Δ
Babe Adams	3	3	—	Ham Hyatt	21	22	(1)
(Rivington Bisland)	0	0	—	(Mickey Keliher)	0	0	—
(Earl Blackburn)	0	0	—	Billy Kelly	12	11	1
Art Butler	14	17	(3)	Tommy Leach	18	19	(1)
Bobby Byrne	37	35	2	Lefty Leifield	0	0	—
Howie Camnitz	8	7	1	Alex McCarthy	40	41	(1)
(Ralph Capron)	0	0	—	Bill McKechnie	4	4	—
Max Carey	68	66	2	Ed Mensor	1	1	—
King Cole	4	5	(1)	Dots Miller	86	87	(1)
Wilbur Cooper	1	1	—	Ovid Nicholson	1	3	(2)
Ona Dodd	1	1	—	Marty O'Toole	9	9	—
Mike Donlin	35	35	—	Wally Rehg	0	0	—
Frank Edington	14	12	2	Hank Robinson	7	7	—
Jack Ferry	2	2	—	Mike Simon	10	11	(1)
(Harry Gardner)	0	0	—	(Sherry Smith)	0	0	—
George Gibson	36	35	1	Jim Viox	6	7	(1)
Stan Gray	2	2	—	Honus Wagner	101	102	(1)
Claude Hendrix	15	15	—	Ed Warner	0	1	(1)
Solly Hofman	3	2	1	Chief Wilson	94	95	(1)

**JOHNSON STOPS  
WRITING STUNT**

**AMERICAN LEAGUE HEAD SAYS  
PRACTICE IS HARMFUL TO BASEBALL**

**HARD FEELING ENGENDERED  
BY SUCH WORK  
IS UNJUST NOT ONLY TO PLAYERS  
BUT TO FANS**

CHICAGO—Ban Johnson, president of the American League, has taken steps to suppress the writing of magazine articles by “player-reporters.”

In a letter addressed to the eight presidents of the American League clubs Mr. Johnson says he considers the articles harmful to the interest of the league and to base ball. Club presidents were asked to request any manager

or player in their employ to discontinue such practice.

Considerable hard feeling has been engendered in the past because of the alleged criticism of players by players who never wrote or even saw articles appearing under their names. This was especially true during the last world's series when columns of “expert” criticism were printed by newspapers anxious to secure “feature” stories.

In speaking of the subject, Mr. Johnson said: “The American League will stop players from writing. In some instances the order is not needed, but the limit has been reached by some flagrant cases. Players have boasted of their “soft money” and asserted they never even saw the articles. This is unfair to the public and to the players who are criticized, not by a fellow player, but by the writer of the article. The whole scheme is repugnant to the dignity of base ball.”

*Youngstown Vindicator, March 10, 1913*

**TABLE 10. RBIS ACHIEVED BY EACH TOP-SIX RBI PLAYER VIA EACH RUN-SCORING EVENT.**

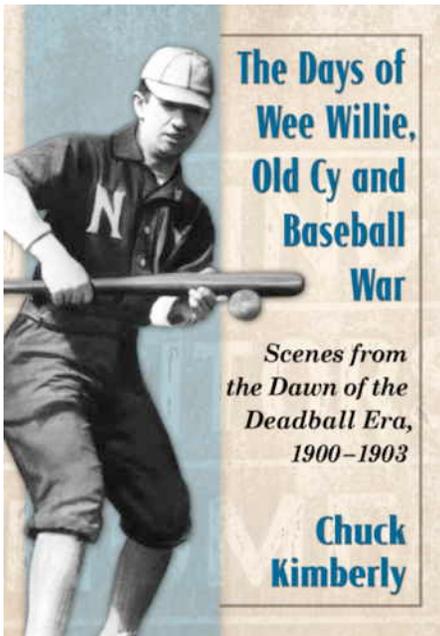
Run-Scoring Event	Zimmerman	Wagner	Sweeney	Wilson	Doyle	Murray
	RBIs	RBIs	RBIs	RBIs	RBIs	RBIs
1-RBI Single	32	36	38	21	34	23
2-RBI Single	4	8	14	8	—	16
1-RBI Double	13	8	8	10	13	8
2-RBI Double	8	6	6	4	6	8
3-RBI Double	—	3	3	—	—	—
1-RBI Triple	5	6	6	15	5	8
2-RBI Triple	6	6	6	—	—	2
3-RBI Triple	—	—	—	3	—	—
1-RBI Homer	7	4	1	3	5	2
2-RBI Homer	14	4	—	8	4	2
3-RBI Homer	—	3	—	9	9	—
4-RBI Homer	—	—	—	4	—	—
1-RBI Sacrifice Fly	7	8	10	5	7	11
1-RBI Sacrifice Hit	—	—	—	—	—	1
1-RBI Groundout	2	2	2	1	4	3
1-RBI Fielder's-Choice-Force-Out	2	—	1	—	1	4
1-RBI Safe-On-Fielder's-Choice	—	2	1	—	1	—
1-RBI Safe-On-Error (1-RBI SOE)	2	1	1	1	—	—
0-RBI Safe-On-Error (0-RBI SOE)	*2*	—	*1*	*1*	—	*1*
1-RBI Bases-Loaded Walk	2	3	2	2	2	—
1-RBI Bases-Loaded Hit-By-Pitched-Ball	—	1	—	—	—	—
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>88</b>

\* The values in the "0-RBI Safe-On-Error" row are bracketed with asterisks to indicate the number of runs scored when the player batted and was safe on a fielding error, the player not being credited with an RBI (e.g., when the run scored on a fielding error committed when there were two outs).



The Tacoma Times, March 20, 1913

Macdonald



**THE DAYS OF  
WEE WILLIE, OLD CY  
AND BASEBALL WAR:  
SCENES FROM  
THE DAWN OF  
THE DEADBALL ERA,  
1900-1903**

**BY CHUCK KIMBERLY**

2014. Jefferson, NC:  
McFarland & Company  
[ISBN: 978-1-4766-1551-6.  
296 pp. \$39.95 USD,  
Softcover.]

Reviewed by  
**Bob Gaines**

[bob.gaines@bucknell.edu](mailto:bob.gaines@bucknell.edu)

At first glance, *The Days of Wee Willie, Old Cy and Baseball War* might appear to be a straight-forward account of baseball's thunderous years from 1900-1903. Chuck Kimberly has chronologically organized the book with team breakdowns, standings, and lineups. While that is plenty for those who deeply love the Deadball Era, the author has

also weaved some interesting layers into the heart of the book, a treasure chest of anecdotes and thumbnail sketches.

In the colorful history of baseball, this was a wild and amazing period. Naturally, there were the headliners – John McGraw, Nap Lajoie, Jimmy Collins, Joe “Iron Man” McGinnity, Sam “Wahoo” Crawford, Joe Kelley, Hughie Jennings, and others. Kimberly relates familiar stories with a good measure of new information. There is the potential of Christy Mathewson and the renaissance of Cy Young. Along the way, the author erases any doubt that Honus Wagner was the greatest all-around player of his day, while astutely questioning why Wee Willie Keeler is so vastly underrated by modern baseball historians. And just how fun would the turn of the century be without exploring the wonders of Rube Waddell, the overgrown boy who sprinkled his brilliant pitching talent with a huge dose of childish mischief? Did the Pirates really trade Rube for a cigar?

Like the entire Deadball Era, this four-year slice had an abundance of quirky characters. Harry Schmidt had a crazy windmill windup, Daniel “Davey” Crockett ran like a sewing machine, Big Ed Delahanty bunted as gracefully as a “waltzing cow,” Oscar Jones did backflips on the mound, and “Turkey Mike” Donlin kept quitting baseball

for the bright lights of Broadway. Was it fair – in a time of total political incorrectness – to brand the rotund Ralph “Socks” Seybold as the Athletics original white elephant? To his credit, Kimberly gives equal mention to the not-so-greats – from Bill Bergen's inability to hit a baseball to Bill Keister's hopeless attempts to catch one. There are the worthy additions of George “Scoops” Carey's one big year in the majors and Kip Selbach's bad reputation in Cincinnati. The book is sprinkled with little-known stories about the likes of Frank “Noodles” Hahn, Crese Heismann, and Norman “Kid” Elberfeld.

Kimberly brings out the best and worst of every club. There are the mighty Pirates and Athletics, plus the phenomenal rise of the Cubs from a squabbling disaster in 1900 to a hint of a dynasty by 1903. Don't forget the lowly Senators, loafing Phillies, or pre-McGraw Giants. Turns out there was good reason that some teams were horrible. How in the world did three base-running blunders by the Cardinals result in a self-imposed triple play? Make no mistake, the world of baseball was harsh with injuries, disease, and bad luck. “Noodles” Hahn, “Roaring Bill” Kennedy, Sam Leever, and Pink Hawley were but a few of the many hurlers whose careers were busted by sore arms. But for an old football injury, Dave Fultz just might have been a Hall of

Famer. Heavy drinking plagued the careers of Waddell, Donlin, Lajoie, Delahanty and countless others. Life was hazardous. Delahanty lost his life in a bizarre accident. During the 1902 season, 26-year-old pitcher George Prentiss died from typhoid fever. Kimberly presents some sobering statistics regarding the mortality rate of ballplayers in the early 1900s.

Of course, center stage belonged to the infamous war between the two major leagues. We know the story. Professional baseball was tarnished, the National League having worn its power thin with greedy owners, hooligan players, and rowdy fans. Americans yearned for a clean, respectable brand of baseball, fit for viewing by women and children. Welcome Ban Johnson and the upstart American League. In the slugfest that followed, the establishment took it solidly on the chin. Finally, with both sides exhausted from the turmoil and skyrocketing

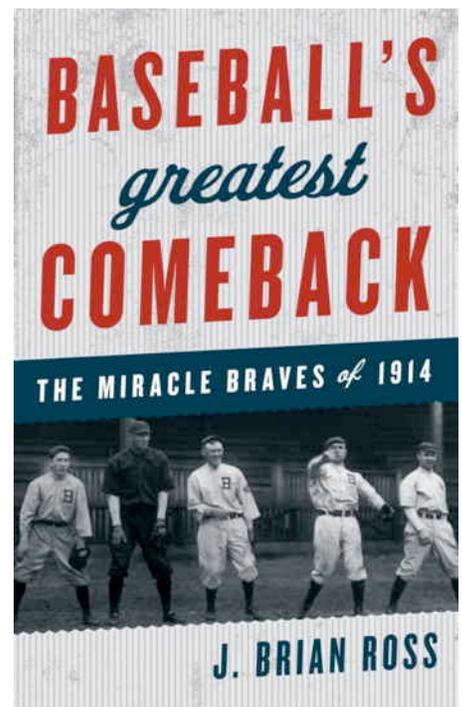
player salaries, an agreement was reached. The raids stopped, the leagues achieved equality, and the AL was awarded a coveted franchise in New York City – the Highlanders. The war may have been over on paper, but Kimberly investigates the strenuous peace that followed – the leftover animosity, threats, and Giants’ owner John T. Brush’s failed attempt to sack the entire agreement.

Truly, the times were explosive. Kimberly’s research and documentation are exceptional. Again, readers with an ingrained passion for the Deadball Era will want this book for their library, and those who are curious as to what the fuss is all about will surely be rewarded.

*Bob Gaines, an award-winning sportswriter and once a columnist for the Times-Advocate in San Diego County, was director of development communications at Bucknell University before retiring.*

### **PUBLISHERS ACKNOWLEDGMENT**

As committee members know, the books reviewed by the newsletter are generously supplied to us by their publishers. *The Days of Wee Willie* was published by McFarland & Company, Inc., a long-time newsletter supporter. Copies of the book can be ordered via email: [info@mcfarlandpub.com](mailto:info@mcfarlandpub.com), or by telephone: 800-253-2187. *Baseball’s Greatest Comeback* was published by Rowman & Littlefield and can be ordered by email: [orders@rowman.com](mailto:orders@rowman.com), or by telephone: 800-462-6420. *The Death Row All Stars* was put out by the Globe Pequot Press and can be ordered by email: [orders@rowman.com](mailto:orders@rowman.com), or by telephone: 800-243-0495. We urge your patronage.



### **BASEBALL’S GREATEST COMEBACK: THE MIRACLE BRAVES OF 1914**

**BY J. BRIAN ROSS**

2014. Lanham, Maryland:  
Rowman & Littlefield.  
[ISBN: 978-1-4422-3606-6.  
217 pages. \$38.00 USD,  
Hardcover.]

Reviewed by

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*Baseball’s Greatest Comeback* has a compelling topic, one that SABR’s *The Miracle Braves of 1914* has also detailed (disclosure: I contributed a short chapter on the ejection record of Johnny Evers as well as World Series recaps), but author J. Brian Ross struggles with analysis, history, consistency, chronology, and proofreading.

Ross's historical analysis is weak, and he tries to make the characters seem more significant than they really are. For instance, the second paragraph of the Introduction calls the Giants of the early teens "one of the most dominant teams of all time" but the second paragraph of the second chapter sees the 1906-1910 Cubs, a more prolific club, as only "one of the most dominant teams of the early 1900s." And while Boston Manager George Stallings earned his "Miracle Man" sobriquet, Ross exaggerates by writing, "In Evers's view, no other major-league manager – and Evers had played for two managers before Stallings – attacked the game with more determination" (p. 15). Actually, Evers had played for three other managers counting Evers himself, a player-manager in 1913 (a photo caption erroneously credits Evers with managing the Cubs in 1912). A pair of Franks had also managed Evers with Chicago. The clubs overseen by Selee and Chance both won nearly three out of five games, while Stallings finished his career with a losing record. Chance, the Peerless Leader, managed and played with such determination that he risked his health during his career and died at the age of 48. Ross could have given Stallings his due without characterizing Selee and Chance as relatively soft.

The connection made by Ross between the game and the time

is tenuous. Granting that Evers studied baseball obsessively does not mean that his "baseball mind-set reflected one of the basic tenets of the Progressive movement: the quest for efficiency" (p. 39). Due to familial and financial problems that Ross recounts, Evers played with a fury that kept him embroiled in controversies with teammates and umpires. An efficient captain would not have set a record for player ejections as Evers did in 1914.

The text is internally inconsistent. Ross does not stick to his efficiency argument for long, observing, Evers "feared bureaucratic structure and corporate efficiency" (p. 42). One wonders how Evers could have partnered so well with Stallings given their division of labor between the bench and the field. Ross asserts, "John McGraw fought off the 'hoodoo' by not pitching ... Christy Mathewson on Opening Day" (p. 5) but later notes, "Asked to start on Opening Day [in 1913] against ... Mathewson, Maranville told Stallings, 'Yes, and you will never get me out of there'" (p. 24).

The chronology is confused. Of Evers, Ross claims, "Always recognized as the second baseman in Franklin Pierce Adams's poem 'Tinker to Evers to Chance,' ... he also received notoriety for ... the famed 'Merkle's Boner' ... of 1908" (p. 24). But Adams wrote his poem in 1910, eight years after Evers began his Chicago tenure and

two years after the imbroglio in the Polo Grounds. Of Maranville, Ross argues, "In 1914, few fans, players, or journalists expected that [he] would ever receive an honor as one of baseball's best, namely enshrinement as a Hall of Famer" (p. 72). That seems unsurprising given that Cooperstown would not welcome the first Hall of Fame class until 1936.

In addition, the proofreading is weak. Ross has a Giant sliding into Joe Tinker, but describes the shortstop as the second baseman (p. 27). Joe Evers, brother of Johnny, did not just "earn a tryout with the New York Giants," but actually appeared with the team in 1913 (p. 30). The footnote with reference to Joe leads instead to the [Baseball-Reference.com](http://Baseball-Reference.com) page of another relative altogether, Tom Evers, Johnny's and Joe's uncle, who also played in the majors (p. 170). Ross tells us that Frank Baker hit twelve homers in 1913 twice (pp. 23, 50), a figure of little relevance to the 1914 Braves. Ross similarly twice tells the tale of Maranville beating out Art Bues for the starting shortstop slot (p. 24 and p. 74). Ross observes, "In 1911, the Red Sox signed ... 'Smoky Joe Wood,' but includes a page of data on Wood that shows he debuted in 1908 (p. 60 and p. 65). Cy Young and Tris Speaker also oddly get similar statistical treatments. Ross places Art Devlin on the 1914 Giants (p. 91) even though Devlin last

played for New York in 1911 and left the majors after 1913. Ross meant Art Fletcher. Ross concludes, "The season of 1914 formed a bridge to a modern era. Evers exemplified the modern progressive player" (p. 151). In fact, the Deadball Era would continue for another five years, and Evers comes across as a brawling overachiever rather than a paradigmatic rationalist.

Ross concocts a clever theory but fails to prove his attenuated thesis in writing a labor of love of little appeal to close observers of the Deadball Era.

*A fan of progressive politics and the Deadball Era, Mark S. Sternman has profiled three old-time Boston National Leaguers (Scotty Ingerton, Fred Tenney, and Sam Wise) for the BioProject.*

Perhaps the most peculiar profession of any ball player who ever chiseled his way into the big league is that of "Rube" Ellis, the left fielder of the St. Louis Cardinals. He was an undertaker's assistant and playing ball "on the side" in Los Angeles when he was adopted by a scout for the Cardinals. Since making good in the big show he has gone in to the undertaking business for himself and has a place of his own in Los Angeles.

*The Washington Herald, December 10, 1911*

## 2015 RITTER AWARD NOMINEES

The annual Larry Ritter Book Award recognizes the best book set primarily in the Deadball Era published each year. A worthy baker's dozen have been nominated for the 2015 Ritter award. They are:

SEAN DEVENEY, *Before Wrigley Was Wrigley: The Inside Story of the First Years of the Cubs' Home Field* (Sports Publishing).

BOB GAINES, *The Christian Gentleman: Christy Mathewson* (Rowman & Littlefield).

NATHANIEL GROW, *Baseball on Trial: The Origins of Baseball's Antitrust Exemption* (U of Illinois Press).

MARK HALFON, *Tales from the Deadball Era: Ty Cobb, Home Run Baker, Shoeless Joe Jackson, and the Wildest Times in Baseball History* (Potomac Books).

TIM HORNBAKER, *Turning the Black Sox White: The Misunderstood Legacy of Charles A. Comiskey* (Sports Publishing).

RICK HUHN, *The Chalmers Race: Ty Cobb, Napoleon Lajoie, and the Controversial 1910 Batting Title That Became a National Obsession* (U of Nebraska Press).

CHUCK KIMBERLY, *The Days of Wee Willie, Old Cy, and Baseball War: Scenes from the Dawn of the Deadball Era, 1900-1903* (McFarland).

BILL NOWLIN (ed.), *The Miracle Braves of 1914: Boston's Original Worst-to-First World Series Champions* (SABR).

JOHN ROBERTSON and ANDY SAUNDERS, *A's Bad As It Gets: Connie Mack's Pathetic Athletics of 1916* (McFarland).

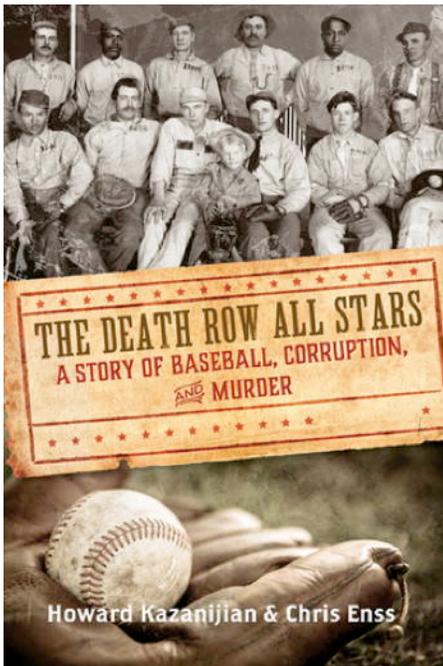
AMBER ROESSNER, *Inventing Baseball Heroes: Ty Cobb, Christy Mathewson and the Sporting Press* (LSU Press).

BRIAN J. ROSS, *Baseball's Greatest Comeback: The Miracle Braves of 1914* (Rowman & Littlefield).

SCOTT SIMKUS, *Outsider Baseball: The Weird World of Hardball on the Fringe, 1876-1950* (Chicago Review Press).

DENNIS SNELLING, *Johnny Evers: A Baseball Life* (McFarland).

Award finalists will be chosen by March 1, with the 2015 Ritter Award winner to be announced by mid-March. Presentation of the award will take place during the Deadball Era Committee meeting at SABR 45 in Chicago.



**THE DEATH ROW  
ALL STARS: THE  
STORY OF BASEBALL,  
CORRUPTION, AND  
MURDER**

**BY HOWARD KAZANJIAN  
AND CHRIS ENSS**

2014. Guilford, CT:  
Globe Pequot

[ISBN 978-0-7627-8756-2.  
126pp. \$16.95 USD, Softcover.]

Reviewed by  
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Old West historians as well as anyone intrigued about prison conditions early in the 1900s should relish *The Death Row All Stars* because of the depth of research that went into the true 126-page story. As for a compelling baseball story, well, how much enjoyment can be expected from a four-game season played by a band of hoodlums, including at least one who had been sentenced to

be hanged? Co-authors Howard Kazanjian and Chris Enss, both experienced storytellers, are to be complimented for the extensive way they seemingly looked for every tiny piece of information they could find to bring to life each character, whether that person was a Wyoming state prison employee, a politician, or a prisoner with little likeability. In this work -- an outgrowth of Enss's earlier *Playing for Time: The Death Row All Stars* (2004) -- they reference well over 250 sources, mostly newspapers, which is very impressive for a work of this length.

The interest in baseball was at a high level at that time but, then, why not since this was the primary sport early in the century. It provided a great relief from the daily drudgery. It is difficult to believe fans were very tuned in to personalities among the "All Stars" although the authors give some insight for readers with brief descriptions and photos. Some of the baseball terminology is amusing, but one would not expect to find impeccable descriptions as Vin Scully gives us today. For example, they wrote that, "at the end of each successful play ("after each out" we might say these days), the ball would quickly be sent around the bases. James Powell, who was in at catcher, would throw it to Eugene Rowan at first, who would jettison it to Frank Fitzgerald at second. Fitzgerald would whip the ball to John

Crottie, who would throw it to Ora Carman in left field. Carman would propel the ball to center fielder Sidney Potter, and Potter would toss it to (Joseph) Seng" (p. 63). Kazanjian and Ms. Enss do a decent job of building up the star player (somewhat equivalent to today's multi-talented Mike Trout or Giancarlo Stanton) even though this hero (Seng) had been convicted of killing his lover's husband.

The writing will not be confused with the smoothness of a *Sports Illustrated* personality profile, although the authors will not be taken to task often by grammatical fussbudgets. Although history teachers so inclined should not hesitate to use *The Death Row All Stars* as a source for early-day pioneer life, they need to go easy in implying they are going to lecture on the first part of the book's subtitle, which says it is "A Story of Baseball, Corruption and Murder." The "baseball" part is a stretch.

*Bob Wirz writes extensively about independent baseball on his subscription publication The Independent Baseball Insider, and adds frequent posts on his blog, [www.IndyBaseballChatter.com](http://www.IndyBaseballChatter.com). Wirz has 16 years of major league baseball public relations experience with Kansas City and served as a spokesman for two Commissioners. He lives in Stratford, Connecticut.*

## **WILLIE: THE SIXTH DELAHANTY BROTHER**

by **Bill Lamb**

To engage a perhaps fanciful metaphor, he is akin to Pluto, the obscure non-planet farthest removed in our universe from the Sun. In baseball history, he is Willie, the youngest and least-known of the ball playing Delahanty brothers, and the one farthest removed from the diamond glory of the celebrated Big Ed. The only distinction that can be claimed by Willie is the fact that he is the only Delahanty brother without an entry in the major league record book. Unlike Ed, Tom, Joe, Jimmy, and Frank Delahanty, Willie spent his entire career as a minor leaguer. But as family histories later told it, only crippling circumstance stymied Willie's ascension to the majors. In one of various tellings, Willie had been drafted by Brooklyn and was awaiting imminent call-up when a near-fatal beaming brought his career to an abrupt end. In another, an eye injury caused by misadventure with a Fourth of July firecracker finished Willie's playing days. As is usually the case, the truth is more prosaic. Undersized and lacking his brothers' athletic gifts, Willie simply was not good enough. And he never came close to being a major leaguer, spending his pro years entirely with mid-level minor league clubs. He abandoned baseball after the 1912 season and spent the remainder of his life away from the game, working quietly at assorted jobs until his passing in 1957.

William John Delahanty was born in Cleveland on February 28, 1885,<sup>1</sup> the tenth and final child born to stevedore James Delahanty (1842-1919) and his wife, the former Bridget Croke (1849-1926).<sup>2</sup> His parents were Irish-Catholic immigrants who arrived separately in Canada, met and married in Buffalo, and then moved to Cleveland where James pursued work on the Lake Erie docks. The ever-increasing Delahanty family settled in a large, two-story wooden frame house, where the formidable Bridget Delahanty ruled the roost. The Delahanty home was located close to a large vacant lot where amateur

baseball was played constantly. Much to Bridget's displeasure, Edward, her oldest and favorite son, quickly made his mark on that sandlot and soon thereafter embarked upon a pro baseball career. In time, younger brothers Tom, Joe, Jimmy, and Frank followed Ed's example. When his turn came, Willie followed suit. He left high school after his sophomore year and awaited the inevitable call of professional baseball. But before Willie started his career, he would play a minor role in the central tragedy of the Delahanty family.

In July 1903, two-time major league batting champ Ed Delahanty was a member of the American League Washington Senators and still capable of Hall of Fame-type performance on the field. But off it, his life, beset by marital woes, contract controversy, and heavy drinking, was spinning out of control. Concerned about Ed's increasingly erratic behavior, club officials sent for Bridget Delahanty, the one person who might be able to straighten him out. Accompanying Mrs. Delahanty on the trip to Detroit [where the Senators were finishing a long road trip] was her youngest son Willie and a matronly cousin. Ed was 18 years older than Willie and had been out of the house when the teenager was growing up. But Willie, like his other brothers, idolized Ed, and gladly made the trip to Detroit. Upon arrival, Mrs. Delahanty gave her wayward son a good talking-to at the club's hotel, and Ed promised to reform. With the situation seemingly improved, Willie accompanied Senators players to the ballpark for the final game of the road trip, while his mother and cousin visited a nearby spa. Briefly left on his own, Ed slipped out of town and began a fateful train trip East. Subsequently put off the train for disorderly behavior, he was last seen walking on the International Bridge, the railway passage spanning the watery divide between the United States and Canada. Some six days later, the bloated and lifeless body of Ed Delahanty was pulled from the river below Niagara Falls.<sup>3</sup> Ed's funeral, which Willie and all the other surviving Delahanty brothers, save Tom [then playing in faraway Denver] attended, was a somber affair, imparting an indelibly sad memory upon family members.

Like his brothers before him, Willie, primarily a shortstop, first attracted the attention of baseball scouts playing in the Cleveland sandlots. The year after the death of the first Delahanty, the last one, with his mother's reluctant permission, entered the family profession. In March 1904, manager Billy Hamilton, a future Hall-of-Famer himself and a one-time Phillies teammate of Ed,<sup>4</sup> signed Willie to play with the Haverhill (Massachusetts) Hustlers of the Class B New England League.<sup>5</sup> Like all the Delahanty men, Willie was a righty batter and thrower, and good-looking.<sup>6</sup> But at 5-feet-8/155 lb.,<sup>7</sup> he was small for a Delahanty. According to a family saying, "When God made them, He ran out of material when he got to Willie."<sup>8</sup> Despite a subsequent report that he was a "candidate for third base with Haverhill,"<sup>9</sup> Willie "did not prove fast enough for the Haverhill club."<sup>10</sup> He was later cut by an independent pro team in Sharon, Pennsylvania, as well,<sup>11</sup> and apparently spent the summer playing semi-pro ball in Penn Yan, a small resort town in the Finger Lakes region of Western New York.<sup>12</sup>

Willie began his professional career in earnest with the 1905 Niles (Ohio) Crowites of the Class C Ohio-Pennsylvania League. No individual stats from his performance with the fourth-place (52-37) Niles club survive, but Willie must have made a favorable impression. After the campaign was over, it was widely reported that Willie had been promoted to the Montgomery Senators, a Class A Southern Association nine.<sup>13</sup> Montgomery was familiar terrain for a Delahanty, brothers Joe (1898) and Frank (1904) having already played there. But as was the case with Haverhill, Willie never played for his reported new club. Instead, he spent the 1906 season back in the Ohio-Pennsylvania League, this time playing for the seventh-place (59-77) Mansfield Giants. In 134 games, he batted a modest .249, with 30 stolen bases. Defensively, he played the entire season at shortstop and posted a .914 fielding average, second lowest among league regulars at the position.<sup>14</sup>

The following season, Willie returned to Mansfield, but not before exchanging bitter



***Willie Delahanty***

words with club management. According to Willie, the club had reneged on assurances previously given to him, and he vowed never again to wear a Mansfield uniform. The club responded by informing Willie that, if he did not play for Mansfield that season, he would not play anywhere in Organized Baseball.<sup>15</sup> The matter was resolved in time for Delahanty to play 103 games for Mansfield in 1907. His batting average tailed to .225, while a .916 FA ranked him

middle-of-the-pack among circuit shortstops. Problems, however, resurfaced before the campaign ended, and Willie left the club. Suspended by Mansfield, he finishing the year playing semi-pro ball back in Cleveland.

Prior to the 1908 season, the Wilkes-Barre Barons of the Class B New York State League purchased the Delahanty contract rights from Mansfield.<sup>16</sup> Seeing action in 85 contests for the seventh place (60-77) club, Willie batted a respectable .276, with four home runs. In the field, however, he was his usual mediocre-at-best

self, posting a .914 FA for the 56 games that he played short. His so-so stats notwithstanding, Wilkes-Barre reserved Delahanty for the next season.<sup>17</sup> This despite the fact that Willie was “of a stubborn disposition and even harder to manage than [his brother] Frank,” a chronic malcontent.<sup>18</sup> In the meantime, Willie returned home to play weekend ball with brother Jimmy in the post-season Cleveland semi-pro league.<sup>19</sup>

Willie needed to keep his suitcase packed in 1909, as he bounced between teams in the New York State League and another Class B circuit,

### *The Delahanty Brothers*



*Ed*



*Tom*



*Joe*



*Jimmy*



*Frank*



*Willie*

the Tri-State League. He began the campaign with Wilkes-Barre, but was then traded to a NYS League rival, the Binghamton Bingos. "Delahanty will no doubt be delighted with the transfer," reported the *Wilkes-Barre Times-Leader*. With Binghamton, "he will be able to play regularly instead of being on the bench one day, the next day in the outfield and then in the infield, as has been his experience as a Baron."<sup>20</sup> He got off well with his new club, getting "three safe bingles" in his initial game as a Bingo.<sup>21</sup> But Willie's stay in Binghamton lasted barely a month. By the end of June, he was in another circuit, making his debut for the Harrisburg Senators of the Tri-State League by playing center field and going 1-for-4 in a 6-2 loss to Johnstown.<sup>22</sup> Little more than a week later, Harrisburg rescinded the Delahanty purchase and shipped him back to Binghamton.<sup>23</sup> In his two stints with the Bingos that season, Willie played in 25 games, batting a soft .225.<sup>24</sup> His numbers elsewhere that season are lost.

If the 1909 season had been a trying one for Willie Delahanty, 1910 was a near career-ender. Over the winter, he had signed with an unknown club in the New England League, but drew his release in mid-March.<sup>25</sup> Willie then re-signed with Wilkes-Barre. But before the 1910 season began, he was sold to the Waterbury Finnegans of the Class B Connecticut League and installed as the club center fielder.<sup>26</sup> Shortly after the campaign began, calamity struck. During a May 7 home game, Willie was hit squarely in the head by an errant fastball thrown by a Holyoke hurler named Kummer. Unconscious, Delahanty was immediately rushed to nearby St. Mary's Hospital. Early reports that Willie's skull was fractured proved false. He had only suffered a "concussion of the brain," and was soon awake and resting comfortably in his hospital room.<sup>27</sup> Somewhat remarkably, Willie was back in the Waterbury lineup within two weeks, returning to action, ironically, in a home game against Holyoke.<sup>28</sup> But the beaming evidently took its toll, as Delahanty was released by Waterbury later that season. He finished the year playing

with brothers Jimmy, Joe, and Frank in the Cleveland fall league.<sup>29</sup>

The claim that the Waterbury beaming effectively ended Willie Delahanty's baseball career is belied by the events of 1911. Dropping down a competitive notch to the Class C South Atlantic League, Willie embarked upon another intra-league odyssey. He began the season playing for the Columbus (Georgia) Foxes, then spent time in a Charleston (South Carolina) Sea Gulls uniform,<sup>30</sup> before settling in as an everyday infielder for the pennant winning (87-49) Columbia (South Carolina) Commies.<sup>31</sup> Overall, Willie had a fine bounce-back year. In 138 games combined, he batted .276, with 75 runs scored and 30 stolen bases. In the field, he was solid at second base (a .945 FA in 98 games), less so at shortstop (.895 FA in 38 games).<sup>32</sup>

Delahanty returned to Wilkes-Barre for the 1912 season. But the third time with the Barons did not prove a charm. He got into only 44 games that year, batting .271 (42-for-154), with 21 runs scored and seven steals.<sup>33</sup> With his 28th birthday on the horizon and with no realistic prospect of ever rising above Class B ball, Willie called it quits at season's end, leaving unfulfilled the hope that he would become the sixth Delahanty brother to wear a major league uniform. At the time, it was reported that an arm injury had hastened Willie's retirement from the game.<sup>34</sup> Years later, the Waterbury beaming of May 1910 was converted into a career-ender.<sup>35</sup> Willie's 1957 obituary then embellished this tale to include his draft and imminent call-up by the Brooklyn Dodgers at the time of the beaming incident.<sup>36</sup> Not to be outdone, brother Frank, the last survivor of his generation of Delahantys and a shameless story teller, invented a whopper. In 1963, Frank told the *Cleveland Plain Dealer* that "Willie would have made it [to the majors] too. He was in the New England League when he lost an eye. He was sitting on the front porch of the team hotel on the morning of July 4, and someone exploded a firecracker. It got Willie."<sup>37</sup> Although Frank's story has been debunked – Willie's daughter Katherine Delahanty Krysiak later stated that her father had no vision

problems and did not even wear eyeglasses until he became elderly<sup>38</sup> – the exploding firecracker myth has proved an enduring one, embraced even by respected baseball historians.<sup>39</sup> But the truth of the matter has nothing to do with beanings or firecrackers. While it is certainly no disgrace, Willie Delahanty never became a major leaguer for a simple reason: he was not a good-enough player.

Once he left the game, Willie returned to his parents' home in Cleveland and receded into the obscurity of private life. His World War I draft registration card lists his occupation as a saloonkeeper at Delahanty Brothers, the neighborhood tavern that he opened with his brother Joe. When Prohibition came, the business was converted into a restaurant. Thereafter, Willie took a job as an office bookkeeper. In 1923, the long-time bachelor married, taking Clevelander Helen Weber (1886-1964) as his bride. The birth of children William Thomas (1923-1992) and Katherine (1927-2007) completed the family. Although no longer living at the Delahanty homestead, Willie continued a Cleveland resident for the remainder of his life.

The 1930 US Census lists Willie's occupation as "helper at a Commission House." Ten years later, he was working as a crew supervisor on road improvement projects, a post likely doled out by his brother Frank, the Cleveland streets commissioner. By 1942, Willie had moved on to employment with the National Bronze Aluminum Foundry Company.<sup>40</sup> His final working years were spent in the employ of a local aircraft company.<sup>41</sup> As he grew older, Willie developed heart disease. On October 16, 1957, William John Delahanty died at Fairview Park Hospital in Cleveland. He was 72.<sup>42</sup> Following a Funeral Mass at St. Angela's Church, Willie was interred near his parents and various siblings in Calvary Cemetery, Cleveland. Survivors included his wife Helen, children Bill and Katherine, his sister Katherine Delahanty Maguire, and his brother Frank. Decades after his passing, minor leaguer Willie remains shrouded in obscurity, the forgotten sixth ball playing Delahanty brother.

*Thanks to Ed Delahanty biographer Jerry Casway for informative feedback on the Delahanty family.*

## NOTES

1. Some sources give Willie's birth year as 1886. But 1885 accords with various US Census data, Delahanty family tree postings on Ancestry.com, and Willie's October 1957 obituary. A February 28, 1885 birth date is also the one that Willie himself provided under oath to WWII draft authorities.
2. Willie's elder siblings were Edward (born 1867), Thomas (1872), Katherine (1874), Joseph (1875), James (1879), Florence (1880), and Frank (1882). Two other Delahanty children, a baby girl (name unknown, born 1866) and Martin (1868), did not survive infancy.
3. For more detail on the events that immediately preceded Ed Delahanty's death, see the definitive biography by Jerrold Casway, *Ed Delahanty and the Emerald Age of Baseball* (South Bend, Indiana: University of Notre Dame Press, 2004), 264-265. See also, Mike Sowell, July 2, 1903: *The Mysterious Death of Hall-of-Famer Big Ed Delahanty* (New York: Macmillan, 1992), 255-280.
4. In 1894, Hamilton (.403), Ed Delahanty (.404), and Sam Thompson (.415) formed the only .400 hitting outfield in major league history. At times, however, Ed played elsewhere so that the Phillies could get the bat of outfielder Tuck Turner (.418 in 347 at-bats) into the lineup, as well.
5. As reported in *Sporting Life*, January 23, 1904, the *Washington (DC) Evening Star*, March 2, 1904, and the *Rockford (Illinois) Republic*, March 4, 1904.
6. In their younger days, the Delahantys were handsome men. In the formal portraits of the photo gallery that accompanies this article, Willie looks much like his brother Frank, while in his Mansfield Giants uniform, Willie resembles his much older brothers Ed and Tom. Years later, Hall of Famer Clark Griffith remembered that the Delahanty boys all looked alike and that there were "about 73 of them." See Sowell, 116. In addition to their looks, the brothers shared a deep reverence for their mother, despite her disdain of baseball.
7. According to the *Washington Evening Star*, March 2, 1904. Another newspaper raised Willie's height to 5' 8½". See the *Rockford Republic*, March 4, 1904.

8. Casway, 290, as per a February 5, 1993 telephone conversation between daughter Katherine Delahanty Krysiak and the author.
9. *Springfield (Massachusetts) Republican*, April 14, 1904.
10. As per *Sporting Life*, May 7, 1904 [which misidentifies him as young Frank Delahanty].
11. See *Sporting Life*, May 14 and June 11, 1904.
12. According to *Sporting Life*, June 29, 1904. A subsequent report had Willie playing that summer in Oswego. See *Sporting Life*, March 25, 1905.
13. See e.g., the *Montgomery Advertiser*, December 27, 1905, *Cleveland Plain Dealer*, December 30, 1905, and *Richmond Times-Dispatch*, January 4, 1906.
14. Unless otherwise noted, Delahanty stats have been taken from Baseball-Reference.
15. As reported in the *Cleveland Plain Dealer*, March 17, 1907.
16. As reported in the *Wilkes-Barre (Pennsylvania) Times-Leader*, February 5, 1908, and *Washington Evening Star*, February 12, 1908.
17. According to *Sporting Life*, October 8, 1908.
18. Said *Sporting Life*, April 18, 1908. Tom and Joe Delahanty were quiet, laid back men. The other Delahanty brothers, including Willie, were high strung and frequently a headache for the clubs they played for.
19. As per the *Cleveland Plain Dealer*, October 23, 1908.
20. See "Binghamton Buys Bill Delahanty from Barons," *Wilkes-Barre Times-Leader*, May 27, 1909.
21. As per the *Wilkes-Barre Times-Leader*, May 31, 1909.
22. See the *Harrisburg (Pennsylvania) Patriot*, July 1, 1909, and the *Wilkes-Barre Times-Leader*, July 2, 1909.
23. As reported in the *Wilkes-Barre Times-Leader*, July 8, 1909.
24. Baseball-Reference provides only Delahanty's batting stats for Binghamton. Published Tri-State League fielding records indicate that Willie played error-less ball during his 11-game tenure as a Harrisburg outfielder, as per *Sporting Life*, January 29, 1910.
25. As per *Sporting Life*, March 12, 1910.
26. As reported in *Sporting Life*, April 16, 1910, and the *Cleveland Plain Dealer*, April 17, 1910.
27. As reported in the *Springfield Republican*, May 8, 1910. See also, *Sporting Life*, May 21, 1910.
28. As reported in the *Springfield Republican*, May 21, 1910, and *Sporting Life*, June 4, 1910.
29. As reported in the *Cleveland Plain Dealer*, October 27, 1910.
30. Charleston's acquisition of Delahanty was reported in the *Macon (Georgia) Telegraph*, May 15, 1911.
31. Delahanty's tour of duty in Columbia began May 17, 1911, as per the *Columbia (South Carolina) State*, May 18, 1911.
32. As per the *1912 Reach Guide*, p. 385.
33. Baseball-Reference has no record of Willie Delahanty playing ball in 1912. The above stats appear in the 1913 Reach Guide, p. 327.
34. See E.D. Soden, "The Greatest Baseball Family in the History of the Game," *Baseball Magazine*, Vol. IX, No. 5 (September 1912), 20.
35. See Ed Bangs, "Famous Families of the Game – The Delahantys," *The Sporting News*, November 6, 1946, 13.
36. See obituary for William J. Delahanty, *Cleveland Plain Dealer*, October 18, 1957.
37. See Hal Lebovitz, "Delahanty 'Tragic Jumper,' Brother Recalls," *Cleveland Plain Dealer*, May 26, 1963.
38. Casway, 348, n. 2.
39. See e.g., Sowell, 306-307.
40. As per the WWII draft registration form completed by William J. Delahanty.
41. Casway, 292.
42. See again, the obituary published in the *Cleveland Plain Dealer*, October 18, 1957. Same states: "After he was obliged to withdraw from baseball, William entered the graphic arts trade." Actually, his late brother Joe Delahanty was the family member who worked in graphic arts.

## **2014 ISSUE OF BASE BALL**

The enlightening *Base Ball: A Journal of the Early Game*, is now an annual publication. The 2014 issue was recently released and features articles on Rube Waddell, the 1911 murder of Indianapolis Indians pitcher Lefty Craig, and other stories bound to be of interest to Deadball aficionados. *Base Ball* is published by McFarland & Company, Inc., and can be obtained in soft-back or Kindle. Orders can be placed via email: [info@mcfarlandpub.com](mailto:info@mcfarlandpub.com), or by telephone: 800-253-2187.

## CHAIRMAN'S COLUMN

*continued from page 1*

(available at <http://www.cnn.com/2011/LIVING/02/25/harold.dorothy.seymour.baseball>), Steve Gietschier offered that Seymour went beyond just taking her work: “he stole her personhood.” Dorothy was, as the same CNN.com report emphasized, “the invisible hand that shaped the three volumes.” Interested readers can find reflections on her relationship with her husband and comments about her baseball writings in the 2004 autobiography, *A Woman's Work: Writing Baseball History with Harold Seymour* (McFarland).

Dorothy is a fixture at the annual SABR Convention, and she returns to Arizona each year to present the Dr. Harold and Dorothy Seymour Medal, which “honors the best book of baseball history or biography published during the preceding year.” (See <http://sabr.org/about/seymour-medal>, which includes further details about the award). Dorothy consented to provide written responses by e-mail for publication in *The Inside Game* on a variety of topics relevant to Deadball Era researchers. The following remarks were compiled from this correspondence, which took place in an e-mail exchange over several days. Below are Dorothy's verbatim comments, with editing only to the order of her individual responses:

### CONCERNING HER DESIRE TO WRITE ABOUT THE DEADBALL ERA

I had no particular motivation to write about this or any other baseball era — at least, not until I began research and realized that the research material contained a lot of fascinating history, with its hard-driving businessmen engaged in trade wars and its earnest-sounding professional players trying to make their way in a competitive occupation. Even more, I enjoyed learning about the amateurs, with their amazingly strong devotion to playing the game whenever and however possible.

I consider [Ty] Cobb the most interesting player of the era. He evidently played with remarkable intensity, perhaps because of mental imbalance



*Dorothy Seymour Mills*

caused by a traumatic event in his childhood. He seems to have placed ethics rather low on his list of importance, especially at the time of the Cobb-Speaker Affair. That shows him as a flawed hero. I felt that understanding this era gave me a clearer view of American history, because both professional and amateur baseball reflected historical trends in the general population of the time. Some examples of these trends follow.

Adults were intruding on children's play. Schools were embracing athletics, although mostly for boys; the PSAL became prominent. The rise of the American Legion was accompanied by an obsessive fear of communism, which the Legion used as a reason to establish Legionnaire Baseball for boys. In colleges and universities, higher education was changing as it began buckling under to organized athletics, which began to dominate higher education, and professional baseball took advantage of this development. Business, which had earlier banned baseball among employees, followed the example of education and first permitted play, and then sponsored it as a way to keep employees happy. Amateur tournaments, some business-backed, went national. The military began sponsoring baseball for its own reasons. Women who wanted to pursue baseball as a career found themselves relegated to softball. In this period in which reformers tried to improve prisons, baseball became an important tool for them. Black men, having been squeezed out of

Organized Baseball, created their own separate and unequal organizations. These events show baseball as woven closely into the general history of the period.

#### **ON WHY PUBLIC INTEREST IN THE DEADBALL ERA ENDURES**

In this era, I think it's the drama of the Black Sox Scandal, and those scandals that preceded it, that capture public imagination the most. From today's viewpoint, understanding how the Scandal took place is difficult, because the settings are so different now. Players view their role differently, and owners find different challenges in relating to players. But drama is always appealing, and when pathetic people like Joe Jackson as well as notorious gamblers like Arnold Rothstein become part of the mix, you get drama. The Black Sox Scandal makes as good a story as any created for TV, and it's real. The appeal of drama remains universal, not just for baseball fans.

Moreover, the era in the major leagues featured "inside ball," lots of infield action, and colorful attempts by pitchers to create (illegal) ways to dominate play. I think that style of play, so different from the style that followed, attracts readers. Also, I'm sure that the perennial questions surrounding the Merkle play make for a mystery that baseball fans can keep debating forever.

#### **ON THE ENDURING APPEAL OF THE THREE BASEBALL VOLUMES**

This series published by Oxford remains the initial innovative work in the field. That doesn't mean we created an error-free series, because so much time has passed since the three volumes were published that a great deal of important and corrective scholarship has occurred in the meantime. But the outlines of baseball history that we presented remain mostly valid, and in writing these books we certainly recognized that more would be discovered in the future about everything we wrote. At the very least, we laid the groundwork for future discoveries, showing what could be accomplished by use of the historical method instead of reliance on memory

and a bit of research. I'm told that at the Hall of Fame, when a question comes up, librarians often say, "First, let's see what the Seymours say about this."

Since writing in *Baseball: The People's Game* about women's efforts to play baseball, I have continued my special interest in the subject and have included chapters about it in other books. I see women's experience in baseball as closely related to their general experience in society, and I have prepared a short but book-length manuscript about some of the strong women who have tried to play the National Game despite constant harassment, calling it "Undaunted Boldness," a term borrowed from Emerson, who believed (in the 1840s) that women should be strong and bold. Emerson languished distinctly in the minority, however, and most men considered strong women who wanted to play baseball to be weird and unwomanly. Actually, when we learn about what these women endured in order to pursue baseball, we realize that we can apply the word "heroism" to their acts.

If my agent places this manuscript successfully, it will become my 30<sup>th</sup> book. Not all of my books, however, relate to baseball. Looking back on a long career in writing (I am now 86), I'm glad that I saw the promise in the field of baseball history. I view the study of baseball as a way into the understanding of American history in general as well as a fascinating topic in its own right.

#### **CONCERNING THE IMPORTANCE OF LOCAL NEWSPAPERS IN CONDUCTING RESEARCH**

For the framework of whatever I wrote, whether fiction or nonfiction, I always looked to the *New York Times*, because it could boast the best reporters and because it stationed them around the world. But for colorful additions, nothing can compare with the local reporters, who often sprinkled their stories with personal comments, opinions, and homespun advice as well as attempts at humor. In other words, they treated news like feature stories. In sum, their newspapers did not merely give the news; they showed what at least some local residents were thinking about the baseball events going on around them.

Yes, local reporters exaggerated and took sides in squabbles, but historians take those matters into consideration when writing. We use their opinions the way we use those of other commentators we know are biased. We make it obvious in our writing that we include those stories for local color.

#### **ON WHICH TOPICS IN DEADBALL ERA RESEARCH WERE MOST CHALLENGING**

Two topics proved especially daunting in writing about this era: the Federal League's challenge and the Black Sox Scandal. I wished that when treating of the Feds we could have afforded to visit every Federal League city to sample the local newspapers. They would have enriched our approach and perhaps given us some new insights. As for the Black Sox, not until Gene Carney finally fished out some sources that Seymour and I had searched for unsuccessfully did a more rounded picture of the events emerge, but even Carney's devotion to the subject has not helped us truly understand why the Scandal took place, although William Lamb's additional work has helped.

#### **AREAS THAT REMAIN FERTILE GROUND FOR RESEARCH**

What I think researchers should focus on became the subject of my keynote address to the Nineteenth Century Committee's Frederick Ivor-Campbell meeting at Cooperstown this spring: what was happening among amateur players while the pros were flirting with cheating, engaging in trade wars, etc. College ball, for example, was getting so highly professionalized that even college presidents were appalled at the downgrading of education in these institutions; the military was drafting baseball; and most women were being kept as far away from baseball as men could keep them.

I think most events in professional baseball during this era have been studied enough for us to understand them. What I believe we need now (as I explained in my Cooperstown presentation) is a conscious effort to integrate professional and amateur baseball history. I believe we need a full history of baseball as it arose in small towns

across this nation. Town team baseball is the simplest and purest form of the game and could show us something about the things pioneers thought most important in their lives. We also need a full history of religion's effects on baseball, including a consideration of the way religionists taught women that they must be servants to their husbands, avoid having a life outside the home, and never aspire to enjoy something active like baseball. We need a full analysis of the way adults took over children's play in schools, municipal organizations, and community groups like Little League, Legion baseball, and others. How has such a general takeover affected our general culture? Is it part of what evolved into "helicopter parents"? We need an analysis of the way baseball infiltrated colleges and made them bow to professional baseball. Has higher education suffered because of it?

#### **REFLECTIONS ON HER ACCOMPLISHMENTS**

The two things about my baseball work that I am proudest of are recognition by Cooperstown and acknowledgement by Oxford University Press. In the Hall of Fame's magazine of March 21, 2012, Jim Gates, the Librarian of the Baseball Hall of Fame and Museum in Cooperstown, wrote, "Today, with dozens of graduate students of both

#### **BASEBALL PLAYERS TO ORGANIZE**

Herman Robinson, of the American Federation of Labor, has admitted that he is organizing an international union of professional baseball players, to be affiliated with the American Federation of Labor. The players' attention has been called to the fact that the proposed union will give them a stronger standing than ever before, and that they will have the protection of the American Federation of Labor. The new union, it is said, will be prepared to back up any just claims of the players, and any fight against the magnates will be turned over by the players to the proposed union

*New York Tribune, July 8, 1905*

genders laboring away at baseball-related dissertations, they can all thank Dorothy Seymour Mills for her efforts as a researcher and writer for making baseball history an accepted field of study."

The recognition by Oxford came the same year, when the company decided to publish a new edition of the three volumes on baseball history that Harold Seymour and I prepared, this time with my name as one of the two co-authors of the series. For the third volume, my name comes first in the author line, since for that book I was the senior author. These two events meant a lot to me, for they demonstrated (after many years) that the Hall of Fame and the publishing industry recognized my work in the field of baseball history.

#### **A NOTE ON WRITING STYLE**

As an English major and a long-time professional editor, I'm always concerned with the way ideas are presented. In preparing the three books for Oxford, I also had to concern myself with the blending of two styles of writing, Harold Seymour's and mine. Such blending can succeed only if one style predominates. We began collaborating on the writing in this way: I selected the notes that I had set aside for a particular chapter, organized them logically, and used them to write an outline of the chapter, which I handed to Seymour. He used my outline to write a first draft, and I took it from there, editing or revising as needed. But my outlines gradually changed into first drafts, which Seymour read and commented on, and soon they morphed into final drafts, which Seymour looked over. While we were working on the third volume, he stopped contributing entirely.

Seymour's heavily academic style contrasted with my more forthright prose, and because I was the editor I had the last word, so the style of writing in these books reflects mine more than his. I've always believed in "lean prose," low in adjectives and high in verbs. I make an effort to eliminate most forms of the verb "to be" as well as the passive voice, and I check for repetitions, vague antecedents, and other grammatical lapses. I also read and re-read final drafts several

times, picking up problems I failed to notice earlier. These measures help speed the action of the sentences. I recommend that all prospective historians study Fowler and E.B. White on ways to write clearly and say exactly what you mean. Your readers will thank you.

#### **LOOKING BACK, WITH RECOMMENDATIONS**

I have one regret: that we took at face value the assertions of Al Stump, who wrote first a long article and then a book about Ty Cobb's last days, both of which were later believed to be inventions. Stump's descriptions fit in too well with what we wanted to believe about Cobb, but they were probably great exaggerations. I have a tendency to think everyone tells the truth, so it was hard for me to view Stump's assertions as apocryphal, especially because of all the details he included.

Another matter should concern all historians. The revelation by Peter Nash that someone has stolen some of the valuable manuscript materials from the Herrmann Papers appalls me. The Library needs to take much better care of our historical heritage. We scholars should remind the curators of this heritage so that future generations have the opportunity to examine, and re-examine, the material that reveals our past to us.

For those scholars interested in this era of baseball, I recommend they visit the Seymour Collection in the archives of the Kroch Library at Cornell University, where Elaine Engst presides over the archives. The Library welcomes scholars, and many have taken advantage of the invitation to examine all the research notes I took and many other pieces of material in the Collection. To judge the contents, scholars can read Cornell's guide to the Collection by going online. This document is called "Guide to the Harold and Dorothy Seymour Papers, 1830-1998, Collection Number 4809, Division of Rare and Manuscript Collections, Cornell University Library." From time to time, I send the Library more papers, consisting of notes taken for my books along with correspondence and other documents and materials. Although Oxford declined to publish our footnotes,

scholars interested in the Deadball Era can get a good idea of the sources used to write *Baseball: The Golden Age* (Oxford University Press, 1971) by examining the Bibliographical Note on pages 465-471.

Finally, I would like to point out that one important aspect of baseball history in every era has been greatly neglected. Most authors have preferred to write about the professionals rather than the amateurs. In fact, they seem to have forgotten that amateur baseball players even exist. Mitchell Nathanson, for example, has written a *People's History of Baseball* (University of Illinois Press, 2012) that makes a very good book, in the tradition of the historian Howard Zinn. But the book does not really give us a history of baseball; it offers us a history of professional baseball.

That's why, when asked to speak at the Frederick Ivor-Campbell meeting in Cooperstown, I

addressed myself to the notion that finding out about amateur baseball (for example, where it started all over the country) remains just as important as finding out about the professionals. Moreover, unless the researcher is very careful, writing a player bio about a famous professional or a club history of a successful pro club can too easily degenerate into a book of fan worship. History must be even-handed. In looking into the past we may find out things we'd rather not know, but they are part of history, too.

*With the late Harold Seymour, Dorothy Seymour Mills is the co-author of a magisterial three-volume history of baseball. The text of Dorothy's April 2014 address to the annual meeting of the 19<sup>th</sup> Century Committee has been posted on the SABR website at <http://sabr.org/research/deadball-era-research-committee-newsletters>.*



***Dorothy Seymour Mills***