

# NINETEENTH CENTURY NOTES

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Society for American Baseball Research

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

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## Milwaukee’s First All-Black Baseball Team

by Dennis Pajot

The first all-black baseball team in Milwaukee dates from 1890.

The Reds (originally named Red Stockings) were first organized in May 1890, consisting of "the culinary and bell hopping department of the Plankinton House," a large hotel on West Wisconsin Avenue at North 2nd Street. The Plankinton House reference can be questioned. As will be

seen below, Napoleon Broady worked at the Kirby house—another downtown hotel located on East Mason and North Water Streets. Strangely, challenges were to be sent to James Blaine, who was a superintendent at the Kirby House. Others, Hutchinson and Phillips for example, never appear in City of Milwaukee directories I checked in the early to mid-1890s. All the athletes

looking for spots were "colored." The players chosen for the squad were: Billy Johnson -- 1b, Ben Underwood-- 2b, Napoleon Broady- 3b, Spencer Butler-ss, Bill Lyons-rf, F.J. Chapman-cf, Bud Demly-lf, Randall Philips-c, and Burt Hutchinson-p.

The players held a meeting on May 7 and decided they were prepared to meet any

*(Continued on page 2)*

## CHAIRMAN’S CORNER by Peter Mancuso

“**The Fred**”, The Frederick Ivor-Campbell 19<sup>th</sup> – Century Base Ball Conference acquired its new nickname during the approach to its 6<sup>th</sup> annual rendition this past April. Origins Committee, Founding Chairman, **Larry McCray** who first employed the moniker, later explained to me that he felt the name expressed Fred’s open and

friendly approach to others. Thanks, Larry; you hit the nail on the head.

We were also, fortunate to have two very special ladies join us in Coopers-town this April, **Alma Ivor-Campbell**, Fred’s widow who was the subject of our Member Spotlight Interview, and the Grande Dame of baseball history research, **Dorothy Sey-**

**mour-Mills**, our luncheon keynote speaker. The presence of both in the same year gave the conference a certain feeling, to me at least, of having circled the bases and having touched home plate in terms of the conference itself (Alma) and baseball history research (Dorothy).

*(Continued on page 5)*

## Milwaukee's First All-Black Team (cont.)

(Continued from page 1)

amateur club in the city. "In order that no suspicions of partiality in umpiring should be raised," the Reds decided to employ a man from another hotel as their umpire—"Jake", the Kirby House supernumerary. Challenges were to be addressed to James Blaine, superintendent of the boot blacking department of the Kirby House.

The Plankinton House Reds first game was played a few days after their meeting. At Athletic Park, 7th and Chambers, home of the Western Association Brewers, the Reds beat the Lime Kiln Club—the only other Black baseball team organized in the city—by a score of 4 to 2. I could find no further information on the Lime Kilns before or after this game.

The Reds next game was on Sunday, June 8, again at Athletic Park. This game was against the Milwaukee Blues, a white team. It was reported the Reds had not had enough practice to get in "good trim" but would make things interesting for the Blues. The Reds and Blues both must have made the game interesting, the Reds winning 25 to 21. I could find no reports of any other games the Reds were to play during 1890.

Again in 1891 nothing could be found about the Milwaukee Reds baseball team. However, it was reported the following year the team won a number of victories in 1891, principally out of the state.

In 1892 the team emerged

again. On June 2 the *Milwaukee Journal* announced the Plankinton House Nine had been organized as follows: Nap Broady-captain and 3b, Elliott-1b, Harrison-2b, Ellis ss, Demley-rf, Chapman-cf, Payn-p, Johnson-c, and Sunday-lf. It was stated all communications should be addressed to Napo-



CAPT. NAPOLEON BROADY.

*Milwaukee Sentinel*, July 24, 1892

leon Broady, Kirby House.

The first game I could find in 1892 played by the Milwaukee Reds was against South Milwaukee on June 25. In that southern suburb of Milwaukee's park, the Reds lost 4 to 2, in what was said to be a "close

and exciting struggle." The teams met again a week later at Athletic Park, the South Milwaukee beating the Reds badly, 25 to 5.

In July the first game involving two teams of all-Black players was scheduled for Athletic Park. The Reds were to take on the Boston Dips, captained by Randall Phillips. Although sounding as if they were from the Massachusetts city, the Dips were from Milwaukee. It was reported a bitter rivalry existed between the teams, and the *Milwaukee Sentinel* stated "a wad of money as big as a pillow will be wagered before the game comes off." As can be seen above, pitcher Phillips was on the 1890 Reds with Broady, as was the Dips' catcher, Burt Hutchinson. Both these players had played for the famous Gordons of Chicago. However, all the players of both nines could "play ball in dead earnest."

I could only find the two games between the Reds and the South Milwaukee club mentioned above having been played by either the Reds or Dips in 1892. How many unreported games were played I can not guess, as the July 24 *Sentinel* stated "both clubs are fully uniformed and have been playing winning ball this season." However, in the same article the *Sentinel* reported this season the Reds had played only a few games, the best being the first of the South Milwaukee

(Continued on page 3)

# Milwaukee's First All-Black Team (cont.)

(Continued from page 2)  
contests.

A few days before the game betting was said to be even on the teams, and demand for tickets was high. It was reported this game was the only topic of conversation in sporting circles. This might not be an exaggeration, as only a few weeks before the Milwaukee entry in the Western League had dropped from the league and the Western League disbanded very shortly after that. Tickets were put on sale at the Plankinton House drug store, Phil Lederer's cigar store on Wisconsin Avenue, Rudolph Giljohan's tavern on North Water Street, and the baseball headquarters. Anticipating a large crowd, arrangements were made to insure ample streetcar accommodations to and from the park.

At 1:30 p.m. Broady's Reds left the Plankinton House on 2<sup>nd</sup> and Wisconsin Avenue in full uniform in carriages. Randall's Dips left at the same time from North Third Street, between West Wells and Grand Avenue. Both teams paraded through downtown streets on their way to the ball park at 7th and Chambers, a distance of about 3 miles.

Napoleon Broady was reported to be 28 years old in a November 1895 newspaper article, making him born ca. 1867. In the 1880 U.S. census I found a Napoleon Broady, born 1868 in Ohio. At the time of the census he was living in Miami, Ohio. If this is the same person, I could

not find when he came to Milwaukee, when/if he left Milwaukee, or when he died.

A Napoleon Brody [sic] is first listed in the City of Milwaukee directories in 1890 as a porter at the Kirby House. Napoleon Brody is listed as this also in 1891 and 1892. In 1893 his name is spelled Brodie, but

Bos'n Dips—					Milw. Reds—					
R	B	P	O	A	R	B	P	O	A	
Gilcreas, 1b...	2	2	7	1	Ellis, 1b.....	1	0	5	0	2
King, lf.....	0	0	1	0	Daintyfield, c.1	1	8	3	0	0
Caldwell, ss...	1	1	0	0	Adson, rf.....	1	0	0	0	0
Hutchins'n, c.1	0	11	3	1	Chapman, cf..0	1	2	0	0	0
White, cf.....	1	1	0	0	Jackson, lf....	2	0	1	0	0
Berry, 2b.....	2	2	0	1	Broady, 3b....	0	0	2	1	0
Ellis, rf.....	1	1	0	0	Simonds, p....	2	0	2	0	3
Phillips, p.....	0	2	6	3	Alden, 2b.....	1	2	1	1	2
Lawrence, 3b.1	0	1	1	2	Hoppley, ss...0	0	0	0	0	1
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>Total.....</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>8</b>

SCORE BY INNINGS:

Boston Dips.....	0	0	0	0	3	2	4	—9
Milwaukee Reds.....	0	2	3	0	0	2	1	—8

Two-basehits, Chapman, Berry. Home run, Alden. Stolen bases, Daintyfield, Adson 2, Chapman, Jackson 2, Simonds, Alden, Gilcreas 2, Caldwell, Berry, Ellis, Phillips, Lawrence. Bases on balls, off Simond, 2; off Phillips, 3. Hit by pitcher, Berry, Ellis. Struck out, by Simonds, 12; by Phillips, 14. Passed balls, Daintyfield 2, Hutchinson 2. Wild pitches, Simonds; 3; Phillips, 2. Time of game, 1:45.

Milwaukee Sentinel, July 25, 1892

he is still listed as a porter at the Kirby House, possibly living there. His name is spelled Brodie again in the 1894 directory, but he is now listed as a bellboy--no hotel stated-- and a home residence of 416 State is given. In 1895 Brodie's occupation is given as waiter, with a residence of 413 Cedar. In the 1896 directory the name is again Napoleon Brody, and he is again a porter (again no hotel stated), living at 417 State. He is listed in the City of Milwaukee directory in 1897, again as a porter, living at 710 Wells. Starting in 1898 the name is almost always spelled Broady

[the exception being 1904, when it is again spelled Brody.] In the next 19 years Napoleon is listed as a boot-black, porter, laundry man and bartender in the directories, living at a variety of near west side addresses. In the 1912 and 1913 directories he is listed as the owner of a saloon at 405 Cedar [West Kilbourn Avenue].

As can be seen Napoleon's last name was spelled three different ways in city directories and local newspapers: Broady, Brody or Brodie.

Outside of baseball I first came across Napoleon Broady in local newspapers in May 1890 when he was used, unwittingly, in an attempted land scheme by some out of state men. [The *Milwaukee Sentinel* gives his name as Napoleon Brody, while he is referred to as James Broady in the *Milwaukee Journal*, adding another variant to the name). In January 1893 Broady was again in the newspaper, being involved in a shooting of a chambermaid at the Kirby House. The *Sentinel* identified him as Napoleon Broady, but the *Journal* gave his name as Alexander Broady, to add another name to the growing list. Napoleon was released from custody, as the shooting was determined to be accidental.

Little could be found on Napoleon Broady the baseball player. The July 24, 1892, *Sen-*

(Continued on page 4)

## Milwaukee's First All-Black Team (cont.)

*tinel* reported he had played baseball for the last ten years, "and at one time was a member of an amateur club of white players which defeated everything in and about Milwaukee." [I do not remember coming across his name in my earlier research on Milwaukee's amateur clubs of this period, and a quick check of the few box scores and accounts I have with player's names of the major amateur clubs in the city, did not show his name. Perhaps further research, or that lucky find, will discover what team he played for, and when.] Broady's baseball coaching style appears to have been vocal and colorful. The *Sentinel* commented: "when he gets out on the line he just 'conversations' his men around the bases and razzleates the pitcher." The newspaper said he would be at his best for this game against the Dips.

The game on July 24, 1892, itself was an exciting, close game, played in front of 1,500 to 2,000 people, who sat "in a sweltering sun." The *Sentinel* reported there were many "pretty plays" by members of both teams. Unfortunately, the game was called after seven innings, so that there would be plenty of time for the other contests. The Dips won by a score of 9 to 8.

Unfortunately, the newspaper coverage gave more attention to the non-baseball activities than the game itself. One short paragraph was given to the game. But we can be thankful for the box score on page 3. I found no further games played

by the Milwaukee Reds or the Boston Dips in 1892.

On July 10, 1893, the Reds played the Dips at Milwaukee's National Park (South 27th Street and West National Avenue), the Reds winning 8 to 7. The Reds captain stated he was accepting any challenges, and they should be addressed to "Napoleon Brody, second porter, Kirby House." Again, I could find no other game by either team played in 1893.

In 1894 the Reds, "whose members have in past years covered themselves with glory on the diamond field," were looking to again field a team. . On June 20 Broady talked to a *Milwaukee Sentinel* reporter. Napoleon told the reporter the Reds were in the "pink of condition" and were itching for a game. They decided to issue a challenge, and not to the all-Black teams of the area, but to Charlie Cushman's Milwaukee Brewers. Saying the Brewers had been easier to beat than "makin' a natural in a crap game," the Red's Captain said his team would play them for any amount of money. The *Milwaukee Journal* reported: "The Reds have the reputation of being an unusually strong team, capable of putting up a rattling game, so that it is somewhat surprising that Capt. Broady should stoop to meet the has-beens on the diamond." Cushman and his Brewers were in Sioux City, Iowa, at the time, and Cushman was asked about the challenge. He

said he would have to communicate with the board of directors about a game with the Reds, and "if a game is arranged, I have the utmost confidence as to the outcome." A game never came about.

The Milwaukee Reds did play at least one game in 1894. It was announced in the *Sentinel* as part of the events at the Turf Club picnic to be held at National Park on August 8, the Reds would play the Turf Club team. However, the *Evening Wisconsin* had earlier reported the Reds would play the Boston Dips on this day "for the colored championship of the state." Whatever teams played on August 8, I could find no results of any game.

Although Napoleon Broady's name would appear in the newspapers a few times in the following years, I could find not a connection with him and baseball again. The last mention of him in the newspapers was on June 19, 1916, when it was reported Napoleon Brodie, was fined \$25 and costs for being the "alleged keeper of a disorderly house." The last City of Milwaukee directory Napoleon Broady (by any spelling of the name) appeared in was the 1916 directory.

At least for now I have lost the trail of Napoleon Broady after 1916. But hopefully more will be found on one of the first in Milwaukee's long tradition of local Black athletes and coaches.

## Chairman's Corner (cont.)

*(Continued from page 1)*

I cannot overlook the effort that both Alma and Dorothy made to get to Cooperstown (both had to take connecting flights with an overnight stay at an Albany [NY] airport hotel), nor, can I miss the opportunity here to also thank committee member, **Jim Overmyer** and his "Cooperstown Express" for getting these two special participants to The Fred.

**The Fred VII** is scheduled for Friday & Saturday, **April 17 & 18<sup>th</sup>, 2015**. The decision to keep the conference a one-and-one-half day event or to increase it to a full two-day event will largely be derived from the results of a committee-wide on-line survey this month and will be announced at our annual business meeting at SABR 44 and, will then, be reported in our Fall issue of this newsletter.

**SABR 44** in Houston, TX, July 30<sup>th</sup> – August 3<sup>rd</sup> this summer is the site of several items of import and interest to our membership including one 19<sup>th</sup>-century based research presentation and a simulated "All-Star Game" with 19<sup>th</sup>-century v. Deadball Era all-stars. Both of these items receive additional mention in this newsletter issue as well as our annual business meeting.

Our **Nineteenth Century Committee's Annual Business Meeting** will take place on the 2<sup>nd</sup> fl. of the convention hotel, (meeting room, Champions VI/VII) on **Thursday, July 31<sup>st</sup> from 6:15PM – 7:15PM** (please, ignore any previous posting that it was scheduled for early Saturday morning). A preliminary meeting agenda is contained in this newsletter. Please, feel free to contact me at least one-week prior to

SABR 44 to add an item to the agenda. There are approximately three five-minute time-slots available.

**The 2014 NYC 19<sup>th</sup>-Century Baseball Interdisciplinary Symposium**, "Program and Schedule" and "Registration Form" are contained in this newsletter. The Saturday, November 15<sup>th</sup> symposium is **now open to registration**.

Please, see the final pages of this newsletter for details.

I hope to see you in Houston this summer, and/or in NYC in November, and/or in Cooperstown next April and anywhere else along the fun, informative and exciting annual SABR trail.

Best Regards, Peter



# *Spirit of the Times* Clarification

by Skip McAfee

Ed. Note: The *Spirit of the Times* was an important sporting publication from 1831 to 1902. But the phrase Spirit of the Times graced several publications during the period. Committee member Skip McAfee has provided some clarity as to the differing journals

There were three distinctly separate *Spirit of the Times: A Chronicle of the Turf, Field Sports, Literature and the Stage*, and for 21 months (10 Sept. 1859 to 22 June 1861) they were published concurrently in New York, each under a different management. There were no mergers of the three. Many union catalog listings are erroneous and misleading regarding the history and name changes of these publications. The following is a short history.

## *Spirit of the Times* ("Old Spirit").

10 Dec. 1831 to 22 June 1861  
(v.1-31, no.20)

founder: William Trotter Porter  
first issue typeset by Horace Greeley (one of his first printing gigs)

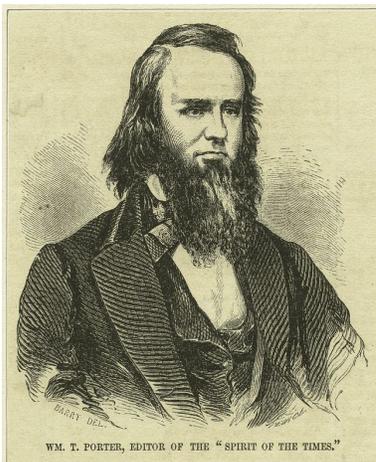
original title: *Spirit of the Times and Life in New York*

title variation: *New York Spirit of the Times* (1834?-1837)

circulation peaked at 40,000  
slow to embrace baseball (9 July 1853), but did give a "decided lift to the game of base ball in the 1850s"

published the first box scores & "dope" stories

labeled baseball "the national game"



William Trotter Porter

## *Porter's Spirit of the Times*

6 Sept. 1856 to 17 Aug. 1861  
(v.10, no.26)

founders: bibulous William T. Porter (died 1858) & brash protégé George Wilkes (who was really in charge)

not easily attainable

set high standards for baseball coverage

earliest illustration of adults playing baseball (12 Sept. 1857)

Wilkes left after quarreling with his partners (including Abraham C. Dayton) in 1859

## *Wilkes' Spirit of the Times*

10 Sept. 1859 to 27 June 1868  
(v.18, no.19)

founder: George Wilkes (after angrily leaving *Porter's*)  
more easily attainable

Wilkes purposely printed erroneous volume & issue numbers  
title changed 4 July 1868 to *Spirit of the Times*



George Wilkes

## *Spirit of the Times*

4 July 1868 (v.18, no.1) to 13 Dec. 1902 (v.144, no.23)

formerly *Wilkes' Spirit of the Times*

baseball coverage diminished by late 1860s, essentially disappeared in 1875

title changed 7 May 1892 to *Spirit of the Times and New York Sportsman*

absorbed by another publication in 1902

Source: Collins, Carvel (Second Quarter 1946) *Bibliographical Notes. Papers of the Bibliographical Society of America*, v.40, p.164-168.

Bob Timmermann and Ted Hathaway contributed information to this summary.

# The Infielder From Down-Under

by Rochelle Llewelyn Nicholls

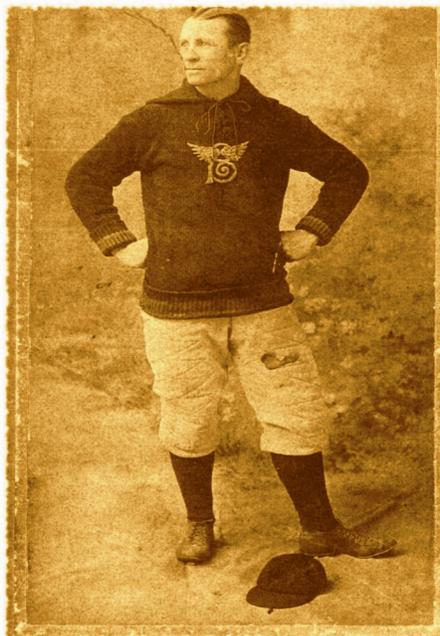
As the baseball world turned to Australia in March for the launch of the 2014 major league season, a far older baseball story was emerging in the land “Down Under”.

In 2013, exactly 110 years after his baseball career ended, Australia’s first major league player, Joe Quinn, was inducted into the Australian Baseball Hall of Fame. It was the first public recognition of Quinn and the 17-year career which garnered five championships, three fielding awards at second base, and election as America’s “Most Popular Ball Player” in 1893. So in a nation which celebrates its sporting stars alongside (or even above) its politicians, academics, and cultural icons, how did an Australian lauded on one of the world’s most glamorous sporting stages remain overlooked for so long?

For Australia, almost by law, reveres sporting heroes, and its adulation is not reserved for gold-medalists or world-record holders. Australians love an underdog, and success is often characterized by the *desire* to win rather than the actual result. From the last stand of bushranger Ned Kelly to the disastrous World War I military campaign at Gallipoli, audacity in the face of overwhelming odds remains a commodity highly valued in the Australian consciousness. Yet until 2013, Joseph James Quinn, the immigrant kid who first dared challenge mighty America at its own

game, remained *persona non grata* in the land of his birth.

The reason may be chronologi-



Joe Quinn in 1890

cal or purely geographical. Following Quinn’s 1884 debut was a drought of 102 years before the next Australian, Craig Shipley, appeared on a major league roster in 1986. Across this yaw of space and time, there is little wonder a lone figure from the sepia years had faded. When Joe Quinn first swung a bat for the St. Louis Unions on April 26, 1884, Australian newspapers yielded no mention of the achievement. Perhaps it was all too far away, too exotic and other-worldly, to filter ten thousand miles back to correspondents in Quinn’s homeland. The sport of baseball was barely newsworthy in

Australia in 1884. As a British colony, Australians had absorbed the game of cricket with their mother’s milk. While reports of baseball on the Australian gold-fields occur as early as 1857, the game was not formalized until after Al Spalding’s World Tour visited in 1888. And while there is now an established national competition and multiple city and junior leagues, the profile of the game in Australia remains low, the historic suspicion of baseball as a usurper of “the national game” as yet unconquered.

So it is no fault of Quinn’s that his pioneering stint in the major leagues eluded Australian sports fans – which is a shame, because his is a true underdog story in the great Australian tradition. Born in 1862 in a squatter’s camp outside Ipswich in Queensland, Quinn’s parents Patrick and Caddie Quinn were classic “battlers”, émigrés who had fled the Irish potato famine but found no promised land in Australia, instead traipsing from the southern gold-fields to far-flung railroad outposts in the north searching for their next dollar. Even if a ball club had been at hand, games played no part in Joe Quinn’s underprivileged childhood – he and elder brother Patrick jr. spent years wandering in an itinerant waltz from job to job.

His father’s decision during Quinn’s adolescence to again relocate halfway around the world,

*(Continued on page 8)*

## The Infielder from Down-Under (cont.)

this time to the backwoods of rural Iowa, set the scene for Joe's entry into baseball. Quinn was around sixteen years old and laboring in the zinc mines at Dubuque, IA., in the late 1870s when he first played the game. His daring in considering a professional career when he had not grown up playing sandlot ball or idolizing the early greats of the game, was indeed worthy of that classic Australian catch-cry, "*Have a go, mate!*"

In 1884, Quinn was signed by the St. Louis Unions into baseball's first rebel professional league, the Union Association. His career began at first base – odd, considering his 5'7" stature and weight of just 150 pounds. But by the mid '90s, after a successful transition to second base, he had played on five championship-winning teams and the clean-cut Quinn was a public darling, as much for his refusal to indulge in the beer-swilling, brawling loutishness of his compatriots as for his agility around the key-stone sack. "Big league teams took Joe Quinn very seriously," declared the *St. Louis Globe-Democrat*. "Sports writers always found something in his prowess or personality which was good for anything from a scintillating stick of type to a full column."

Quinn had plenty of success with big-time teams, including penants with Boston and the rampaging Baltimore Orioles of the late 1890s. But baseball is as much about failure as it is about glory, and Quinn had his struggles. In the twilight of his career the "grand old man" was shunted between teams

ranging from the unruly to the outright shameful, usually in an attempt to drag them out of the mire. In 1899, Quinn became the only Australia ever to manage a major league club when he was traded from St. Louis to captain baseball's most deplorable outfit, the Cleveland Spiders. The 37-year-old Quinn hit .286 and led the National League fielding at .962 at second base, his Spiders set a major league record for futility with 134 losses against just 20 wins, a record which still stands unbroken.

Joe Quinn, however, didn't need to play in a winning team or produce Hall of Fame numbers to be adored by fans. In 1893, he batted a miserable .230 and made a career-worst 44 errors for the cellar-dwelling St. Louis Browns while juggling the demands of captaining his disorderly outfit, relentless provocation from team owner Chris Von der Ahe, and running a livery stable. Yet in the same year, he was voted "Most Popular Ball-player" by readers of *The Sporting News*. That award carries none of the cachet of a MVP, batting crown, or Gold Glove, but it was a pure indication of public affection, and for the rest of his life, Quinn wore the gold watch presented to him as a tribute<sup>1</sup>.

It was an appropriate recognition, for Australia's first major league player is better remembered for his unique character than for his on-field achievements, which were unassuming (a lifetime batting average of .261

and fielding 0.915). Nineteenth-century baseball was a game at its most uninhibited, and many players had vile reputations for drinking, cheating, fighting, and breaking contracts. On three occasions, Quinn was offered staggering sums to jump between teams, and each time he refused, preferring to compromise his bank balance before deserting even a losing club. Nonetheless, Quinn was equally (and unusually) careful about the pennies he did earn. He realized the transience of fame early when superstars of the 1880s such as Fred Dunlap and Quinn's own good friend King Kelly frittered their riches away and died as paupers. Quinn afforded himself a comfortable after-life by taking an off-season job he figured would always have custom: he became an undertaker. It was a career choice which later haunted him, after the death of his son 'Scotty' Quinn during the 1920 influenza pandemic, just days before that young man was to trial with John McGraw's New York Giants.

Albert Spalding, writing in *The National Game* in 1911, proclaimed baseball "the exponent of American courage, confidence, combativeness...American pluck, persistence...performance... American spirit, sagacity, (and) success". The baseball fraternity evidently perceived these qualities strongly in the immigrant Joe Quinn, a man whose willingness to "have a go" in the grand Australian tradition has finally come to light in the land of his birth.

# 19th Century Player Who Died in 19th Century

**B**elow is a partial list of 19th Century players who did not survive to the 20th Century. The data comes from Baseball Almanac.

This list covers from 1877 to 1885. The total list includes 228 players who appeared in the majors

since 1876. The full list through 1900 includes deaths in every state east of the Mississippi except Vermont and New Hampshire in the north and North Carolina and Mississippi in the south.

Three Hall of Fame members make the list in 1894, 1895, and

1897.

If you wish to receive a complete list, send an e-mail to the editor and we will send you a copy.

Player	Died In	State/Prov	DOD	Debut Year	Final Year
Ed Somerville	London	Ont	10/01/1877	1876	1876
Jimmy Hallinan	Chicago	IL	10/28/1879	1876	1878
Steve Dignan	Boston	MA	07/11/1881	1880	1880
Chub Sullivan	Boston	MA	09/12/1881	1877	1880
Red Woodhead	Boston	MA	09/07/1881	1879	1879
John Bergh	Boston	MA	04/17/1883	1876	1880
Dan Collins	New Orleans	LA	09/21/1883	1876	1876
Jim Devlin	Philadelphia	PA	10/10/1883	1876	1877
Charlie Guth	Cambridge	MA	07/05/1883	1880	1880
Art Croft	St. Louis	MO	03/16/1884	1876	1878
Jim Egan	New Haven	CT	09/26/1884	1882	1882
Pete Morris	Columbus	WI	12/09/1884	1884	1884
John Morrissey	Janesville	WI	04/29/1884	1881	1881
Bill Smiley	Baltimore	MD	07/11/1884	1882	1882
Bill Sullivan	Holyoke	MA	11/13/1884	1878	1878
Dick Cramer	Camden	NJ	98/11/1885	1883	1883
Dan Cronin	Boston	MA	11/30/1885	1884	1884
Herman Dehlman	Wilkes-Barre	PA	03/13/1885	1876	1877
Al Hall	Warren	PA	02/10/1885	1879	1880
Nealy Phelps	New York	NY	02/12/1885	1876	1876

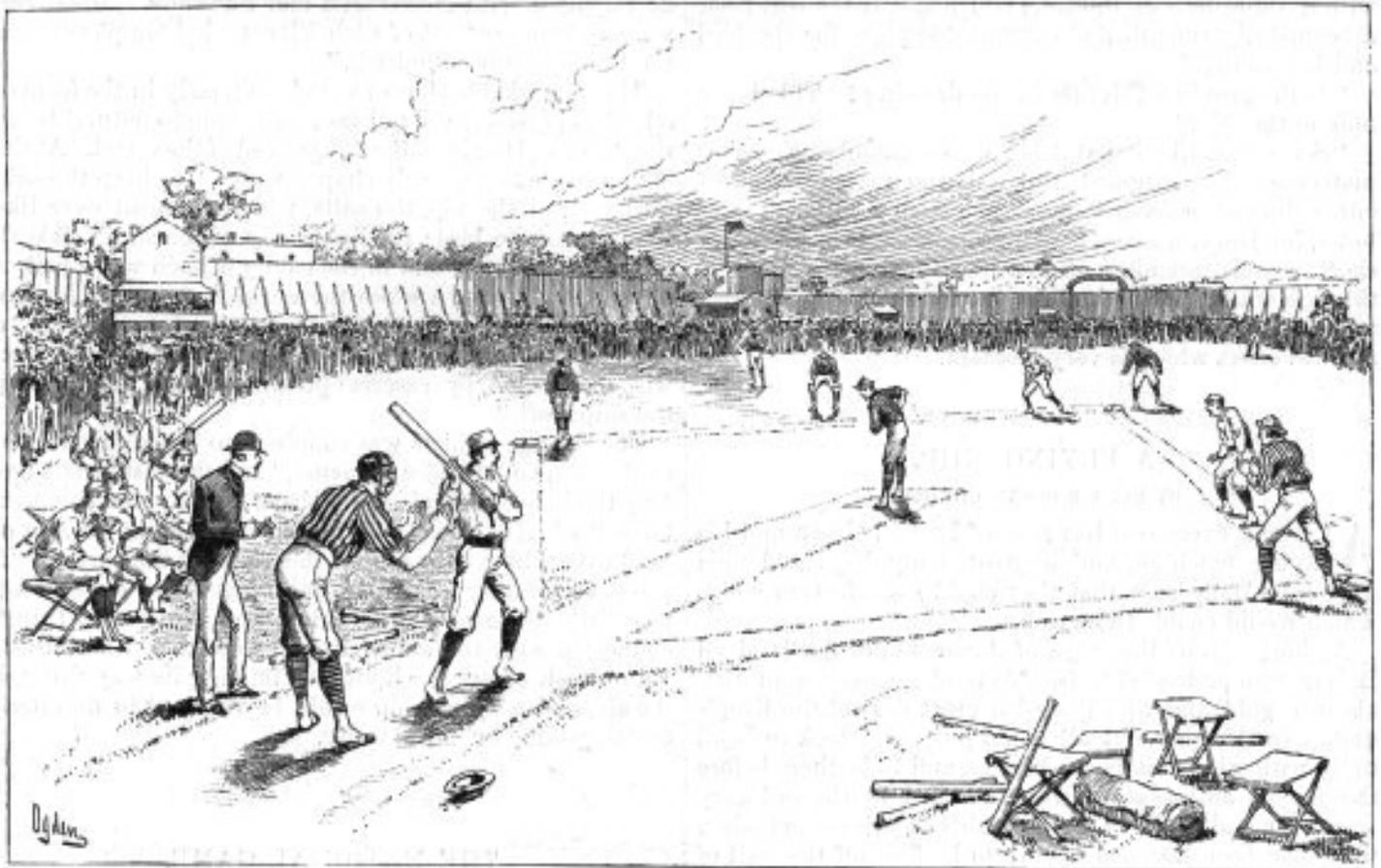
## Sketch of 1882 Polo Grounds

**J**ohn Thorn was kind enough to pass along the sketch of the Polo Grounds below.

The image depicts Yale and Princeton battling in New York City on May 30, 1882. It must have

been a pretty good crowd to have fans lining the outfield fence. The image comes from an engraving that appears in Harper's Young People, vol. iii (1882), page 524.

You can find the image online at [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Yale-Princeton\\_May\\_30\\_1882.jpg](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Yale-Princeton_May_30_1882.jpg).



A GAME OF BASE-BALL AT THE POLO GROUNDS, NEW YORK CITY, ON DECORATION-DAY—YALE VS. PRINCETON.

## News & Notes

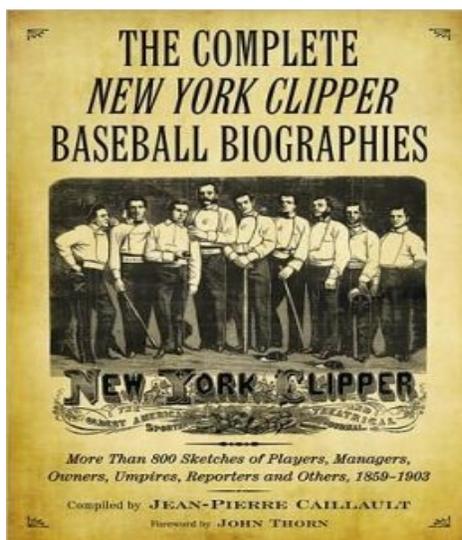
-The Craig Waft Symposium on Baseball & Astronomy will be held this weekend (June 27-29) at the Cincinnati Observatory. Baseball speakers include Bruce S. Allardice "*Before the Chicago Cubs; Baseball Comes to the Windy City*"; Leo Bradley "*The Lost Reds Champions of '39 and '40*"; Chris Eckes "*Baseball's Oldest Professional Team?*"; Robert Tholkes "*Poised to Grow: The Knickerbocker Baseball Club, The Knickerbocker Rules, and the New York Game, 1845-1854*"; Greg Rhodes "*Red Stocking Revolution*"; and John Thorn "*Does Baseball History Matter?*"

-Steve Krevisky, Chairman of the SABR Games and Simulation Research Committee, and Bill Lamb confirm that the Baseball Simulation game pitting the 19th Century All Stars vs. the Deadball All Stars will be held at the SABR Convention in Houston. Cards for the game will be produced by the Games and Simulation Research Committee.

-John Thorn reports the New York Public Library (NYPL) has posted the entire Spalding Collection of baseball imagery on-line. It can be found at <http://digitalcollections.nypl.org/items/510d47d9-c37f-a3d9-e040-e00a18064a99/book?parent=6c7dc4f0-c5f5-012f-ff48-58d385a7bc34#page/757/mode/2up>

-John also tells us that mlb.com has posted the Henry Chadwick Archive on its website. It can be found at <http://mlb.mlb.com/memorylab/origin/s/chadwick.jsp>.

-One more from John Thorn. The Illinois Digital Newspaper Collection has posted a very and easy to use collection of the New York Clipper. The address is: <http://veridian.library.illinois.edu/cgi-bin/illinois?a=cl&cl=CL1&sp=NYC&e=-----en-20--1--txt-txIN----->



-The following was forwarded to us: I request to know who was the owner or president of the 1886 Milwaukee Creamers and 1887 Milwaukee Milwaukees? Reply to: [STEVE.SANDY@DFAS.MIL](mailto:STEVE.SANDY@DFAS.MIL)

- In May the Negro League Committee of SABR placed a grave marker for 19th century & HOF member Sol White. Peter Mancuso sent this note: On May 10, 2014), Approximately 75 people gathered at the grave site of King Solomon "Sol" White (1868-1955). White had been laid to rest in an unmarked grave nearly 60 years ago in Frederick Douglass Memorial Cemetery in Staten Island, NY. His grave now has a beautiful stone bearing an image of the great

player, manager, owner, author and writer who was inducted into the Hall of Fame in 2006.

The dedication was the efforts of SABR's Negro Leagues Grave Marker Project headed by Dr. Jeremy Krock and Frederick Douglass Memorial Cemetery,



represented by Mrs. Patricia Willis. Willis organized what was perhaps the largest turnout to date for such a dedication.

In addition to Dr. Krock and Mrs. Willis several members of SABR, including members of our committee were on hand. Speaking at the dedication were committee members; John Thorn, representing MLB as its' Official Historian, and Ralph Carhart and Jim Drury. Also present were Committee members Jim Overmyer and Peter Mancuso.

- The SABR Convention has set the time for the annual 19th Century Committee Meeting. It will be at 6:15 PM on Thursday, July 31. You can find the agenda for this meeting on page 12 of this Newsletter.

**2014 Nineteenth Century Committee Meeting, SABR 44,  
Royal Sonesta Houston (Hotel), Houston, TX  
Champions VI/VII Meeting Room (2<sup>nd</sup> Floor)  
Thursday, July 31, 2014, 6:15 PM - 7:15 PM**

6:15 PM – Welcome and Introductions. Members

Announcement of the 2014 (6<sup>th</sup> Annual) Overlooked 19<sup>th</sup> Century Baseball Legend election results – Past Selections: 2009 Pete Browning; 2010 Deacon White; 2011 Harry Stovey; 2012 Bill Dahlen; 2013 Ross Barnes; 2014 ???

Chairman’s Award Recipient/s. Past Recipients: 2009 Bob Bailey; 2010 Joe Williams; 2011 Jerry Kuntz; 2012 Bill Felber & Peter Morris; 2013 Joanne Hulbert, Trent McCotter & Bill Ryczek; 2014 ???

Vice-Chairman’s Message

2015 Frederick Ivor-Campbell 19<sup>th</sup> Century Base Ball Conference (“THE FRED”) dates: April 17th & 18th).

“2014 NYC 19<sup>th</sup> Century Baseball Interdisciplinary Symposium”, Saturday, November 15<sup>th</sup>, 9:AM-5:PM, John Jay College, 524 W. 59<sup>th</sup> Street, (between 10<sup>th</sup> & 11<sup>th</sup> Aves.) Manhattan. Registration is open to all SABR members and the general public, (see Summer 2014 issue of “Nineteenth Century Notes” or visit [www.sabr.org](http://www.sabr.org)). Nineteenth Century and Origins Committee Members note call for Research Presentation Proposal Abstracts, (deadline Sept. 1<sup>st</sup>.)

New Business (3 five-minute items or as many as time allows), 7:15 end

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

## by Peter Mancuso & John Zinn

If we could imagine a subtitle of sorts for our merry band of friendly, bright, enthusiastic and sharing colleagues who are collectively identified as SABR's "Nineteenth Century" and "Origins" Committees, we could affix the sub text, "... because, baseball history is not just baseball history."

This is not in the least intended to imply that our members are engaged in researching, learning and/or writing about baseball history with ulterior motives, although, many may be, but for good purposes no doubt.

What our subtitle might be intended to imply, is that no aspect of baseball history, not even sheer statistics, occurs within a historical vacuum; there has always been forces; social, financial, technologi-

cal, etc. that drove the collection, development and understanding of even just the numbers. Like it or not, know it or not, intend it or not; you are not a baseball historian for the sake of baseball history alone. Even if you think you are, there will always be others who will derive a wider understanding of history from what you brought forth as "just baseball history".

That being said, our two committees are about to step off in a deliberate endeavor to better demonstrate that, "...because, baseball history is not just baseball history." To accomplish this we have chosen as our preliminary geographically-specific, interdisciplinary symposium, a cauldron of 19<sup>th</sup>-century baseball and of 19<sup>th</sup>-century America, NYC and its greater environs. To help us to derive greater under-

standing of what we know so far, what we don't know and what we think we know, we have elicited three dedicated and talented historians whose devotion to their respective studies goes well beyond the letters following their names. Joining this distinguished guest faculty are some of our own esteemed colleagues.

The final pages of this issue of our respective committees' newsletters contain the application for your passport to 19<sup>th</sup> century New York City and a front row seat to baseball being played there. We do hope that you will take the historical journey with us. Please, do not delay registering, space is ample but also limited. Also, please, feel free to contact either of us for additional information if needed.

## NYC 19<sup>th</sup> Century Baseball Interdisciplinary Symposium Speakers

Keynote Speaker Dr. Steven H. Jaffe is a historian living in Maplewood, NJ. He is currently the guest curator of the exhibition "Activist New York" at the Museum of the City of New York and author, of *New York at War: Four Centuries of Combat, Fear, and Intrigue in Gotham* (Basic Books, 2012), and *Who Were the Founding Fathers? Two Hundred Years of Reinventing American History* (Henry Holt, 1996).



Dr. Ann Fabian will present "Gambling in 19<sup>th</sup> Century America". Dr. Fabian is Distinguished Professor of History and American Studies at Rutgers University, New Brunswick, NJ. She is the author of *Card Sharps,*



*Dream Books & Bucket Shops: Gambling in Nineteenth-Century America* (Cornell University Press, 1991; paperback, Routledge, 1999).

Dr. David Hochfelder will present), "How the Telegraph Helped Make Baseball the National Pastime". Dr. Hochfelder is Associate Professor of History at University of Albany and author of *The Telegraph in America: A History* (Baltimore and London: John Hopkins University Press, 2012).



**Society for American Baseball Research (SABR)**  
**“Nineteenth Century” & “Origins” Research Committees, present:**  
**NYC 19<sup>th</sup> Century Baseball Interdisciplinary Symposium**  
Saturday, November 15, 2014; John Jay College of Criminal Justice  
524 W. 59<sup>th</sup> Street, (between 10<sup>th</sup>-11<sup>th</sup> Avenues) New York, NY 10019

**Program & Schedule**

- 9:00 AM – 9:30 AM – 1<sup>st</sup> Floor Lobby in front of Lecture Hall L.63 – Immediately inside College Entrance , 524 W. 59<sup>th</sup> St. Check-in and Morning Coffee Service
- 9:30 AM – 9:45 AM - L.63, Introduction to Pre-Professional (Pioneer) Era (c.1840-1870), John Zinn, Symposium Co-Coordinator, Origins Committee, member,
- 9:45 AM – 10:15 AM – L.63, Research Presentation, SABR member, TBA in September
- 10:15 AM-11:00 AM – L.63, Panel Discussion, “The New York Game”, Moderator, John Thorn, Official Historian, MLB. Panelists: Tom Gilbert, William Ryczek and George Thompson.
- 11:00 AM-11:15 AM - 3<sup>rd</sup> Inning Stretch
- 11:15 AM- 11:45 AM –L.63, Research Presentation, Dr. Ann Fabian, Distinguished Professor of History, Rutgers, The State University of New Jersey, “Gambling in 19<sup>th</sup> Century America”
- 11:45 AM-12:15 PM - L.63, Special Presentation, Marjorie “Crankie” Adams & Gary “Pops” O’Maxfield, “An Interview of Daniel Lucius “Doc” Adams”
- 12:15 PM -2:00 PM – West End Dining Room, 3<sup>rd</sup> Floor – Luncheon and Keynote Address, Dr. Steven H. Jaffe, Writer and Historian
- 2:00 PM - 2:15 PM – L.63, Introduction to Professional Era (1871-1900), Peter Mancuso, Symposium Co-Coordinator, Nineteenth Century Committee, Chair
- 2:15 PM - 2:45 PM - L.63, Research Presentation, Dr. David Hochfelder, Associate Professor of History, University of Albany (SUNY), “How the Telegraph Helped Make Baseball the National Pastime”
- 2:45 PM – 3:30 PM - L.63, Panel Discussion, “New York City Baseball in the Gilded Age”, Moderator, Bob Bailey, Vice-Chair, Nineteenth Century Committee. Panelists: David Dyte, William Lamb and David Nemec
- 3:30 PM – 3:45 PM – 7<sup>th</sup> Inning Stretch
- 3:45 PM – 4:15 PM – L.63, Research Presentation, Donald Jensen, “Off the Diamond: “The Sporting Life and Madison Square” (see optional, Sunday, 11:00AM-12:30, historic “field trip”)
- 4:15 PM – 4:45 PM – L.63, Research Presentation, SABR member, TBA in September
- 4:45PM - 5:00PM - L.63.Closing Remarks and discussion, Peter Mancuso and John Zinn

**Immediately following the symposium on Saturday, you are invited to join our optional Post Conference Gathering (food & beverage costs are the responsibility of individuals) at a location near John Jay College / Lincoln Center, TBA.**

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

**Optional : Sunday, November 16, 2014, 11:00AM - 12:30PM: Walking Tour of the Historic Madison Square District, the Center of Gilded Age New York's Sporting Life.** Starting point, lobby of Broadway Plaza Hotel, 1155 Broadway, (West 27th St. & Broadway). The hotel sits on the outfield of the historic baseball grounds of NY's early Knickerbockers. We will tour an area roughly bounded by 23rd and 30th Streets, Madison and 6th Avenues, which was both famous and notorious in the latter 19th century for its entertainment, legitimate and illicit, grand and raw. See the locations once frequented by baseball and other sport celebrities, and the famous and near famous who admired them.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Hotels within 15 minute walk of John Jay College:

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

**Hudson Hotel**, 356 W. 58thSt., 212-554-6000, [www.hudsonhotel.com](http://www.hudsonhotel.com)

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

**RESEARCH PRESENTATIONS:** (20-25 mins.). There are two time slots open, one 1840-1870 & one 1871-1900 for greater NYC baseball. Do not submit if accepted at "The Fred". Abstracts must be between 300-500 words, presentation title, your complete contact information and submitted by email before Sept. 1st, Selection results will to persons submitting abstracts by September 15, 2014.

**Pre-Professional Era (NYC bb topics 1840- 1871) submissions to: [jzinn84@comcast.net](mailto:jzinn84@comcast.net)**

**Professional Era (NYC bb topics 1871-1900) submissions to: [peterplus4@earthlink.net](mailto:peterplus4@earthlink.net)**

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

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

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

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

**SABR, “Nineteenth Century” & “Origins” Committees  
NYC 19<sup>th</sup> Century Baseball Interdisciplinary Symposium  
Saturday, November 15, 2014, 9:00AM – 5:00PM  
John Jay College, 524 West 59<sup>th</sup> St. (btwn: 10<sup>th</sup> & 11<sup>th</sup> Aves.), New York, NY**

**To register, prepare and mail this form with payment (see below)**

Name \_\_\_\_\_

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

Address \_\_\_\_\_

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

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

Email \_\_\_\_\_

The Symposium includes a buffet luncheon, morning coffee service and handout material.

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

Guest/s information:

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

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

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

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

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

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

**Payment and Mailing:**

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

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

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