

# NINETEENTH CENTURY NOTES

SPRING 2014

Society for American Baseball Research

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

## Jimmy Fogarty and the Brotherhood Movement by Jerrold Casway

### Committee Contacts

Chairman– Peter Mancuso

6970 Ely Road  
New Hope, PA 18938  
peterplus4@earthlink.net

Editor/VC– Bob Bailey

10223 SW 49th Lane  
Gainesville, FL 32608  
bobbailey@cox.net

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The baseball players' Brotherhood union movement of the mid-1880s culminated in 1890 in a player's-run league. This experiment was a serious challenge to the magnates who ran the professional major leagues. Among the most dedicated player-spokesmen of this movement, devoted agents of change, were men like John Montgomery Ward, Tim Keefe, Ned Hanlon, Charlie Buffinton and Art Irwin.



Jimmy Fogarty

These players recruited investors and teammates who

were willing to support this revolutionist venture. Among the most colorful and controversial leaders of this rebellion was an unlikely advocate, James G. Fogarty.

Born in San Francisco, Fogarty was part of a large Irish community that settled in the West. Jimmy's father was a railroad foreman who moved the family to Colorado before settling in San Francisco. The

*(Continued on page 2)*

## CHAIRMAN'S CORNER by Peter Mancuso

Moving around our Nineteenth Century Committee calendar may be helpful to our members in taking part in our programs, projects and events April is here, which is great news for baseball fans. It is also good news for some members of our Nineteenth Century Com-

mittee, for them it means a trip to Cooperstown, NY for the Frederick Ivor-Campbell 19<sup>th</sup> Century Base Ball Conference. Now, in its sixth year, The "Fred" (a nickname that I suspect Larry McCray may have coined, but has not admitted to) will be held on Friday, April 11 & 12 at the Hall of Fame. With more than a week left in

March, I must announce that the Fred has been maxed out for more than a week and has a modest waiting list in the event of late cancellations.

There is always next year and I will be surveying our membership in an attempt to see if enlarging the conference in time and space is a pru-

*(Continued on page 5)*

## Jimmy Fogarty (cont.)

*(Continued from page 1)*

Irish were drawn to this “instant city” before any ethnic establishment was created. This condition meant that there was no need for a defensive ghetto mentality. The Irish thrived in this open community. By 1880, 75,000 first and second generation Irish lived in San Francisco, making them the largest ethnic group. Whatever anti-immigrant prejudice existed was directed at Asians, “not as Irishmen as in East coast cities.”

Jimmy was the fourth of six children. Amiable and well-liked, Fogarty did what he pleased and enjoyed opportunities that came his way. The fact that he was a gifted athlete never hurt his circumstances. Signed by Philadelphia as part of an 1884 experiment with reserve teams, Fogarty caught the attention of Phillies manager, Harry Wright. Although Jimmy did not distinguish himself at third base, he convinced Wright to keep him as a regular substitute at lower pay when the reserve team experiment was discarded. Once Fogarty got his chance to play regularly he became the centerpiece of an impressive outfield that included George Wood and Ed Andrews.

Jimmy Fogarty was a popular player. Jimmy was an articulate, witty, charming and attractive young man. He had many friends, some politically well-placed. His drawbacks revolved around his resplendent lifestyle. The “Foge,” as he was known to his cronies, was a serious drinker, a heavy smoker and gambler who spent many early morning hours at all-night social clubs. But this man-about-town had

a darker side, he could be cruel and mean-spirited when he was drinking and was bigoted to blacks. He was easily distracted and too hypersensitive to remain steadily on task. Nevertheless, the



Fogarty Card

Brotherhood’s actions were a ready-made cause for the restive Fogarty.

Fogarty’s commitment to the Brotherhood deepened when he accompanied the Spalding World Baseball overseas tour in 1888-89. Associating with active and more experienced union leaders, such as John Montgomery Ward, Tim Keefe, Ned Hanlon, George Wood and Jimmy Ryan, on the tour’s long sea voyages, Fogarty was further indoctrinated to union policies and stratagems. During the teams’ stay in Egypt the players learned that the National League owners reneged on their salary cap promises and reserve clause concessions. The magnates

adoption of a five step classification salary scale incited among the players talk of a players’-run league. When Fogarty slid down the railing from the docking ship in New York into the arms of his well-wishers his rebellious spirit had been sparked.

The players’ revolt was directed against the National Agreement that colluded against ball-players’ rights. The players objected to the “closed” working environment dictated by the owners. The union league was to be composed of jointly-run franchises, operated by capitalist backers and ball-playing employees. Each franchise was overseen by an eight-man board composed equally of players and investors. Each player signed a one year contract with a two year option to renew. Reserve and classification contracts were prohibited, gate receipts were equally shared and home clubs got concession profits. These were the guidelines that Jimmy Fogarty accepted when he invested with the team and signed his contract.

Initially twelve Phillies signed Players League contracts, but only eight honored their contracts. Four ballplayers, including Fogarty, Wood, and Buffinton, actually subscribed for \$2000 worth of stock in the Philadelphia union team. On his return to Philadelphia on 6 February from the west coast, Jimmy was greeted with an enthusiastic reception and was named playing manager and captain of the Brotherhood Philadelphia Quakers. “Foge” also used

*(Continued on page 3)*

## Jimmy Fogarty (cont.)

*(Continued from page 2)*

his contacts to bolster support for the new league. His most important contribution was convincing Adam Forepaugh, a Philadelphia-based circus operator, to lease and convert his newly constructed circus park into a ball field. The new park was three blocks south of the Phillies ball park and Fogarty knew the site was well-situated for transporting fans to games. As the 1890 season approached Jimmy fell ill. It was alleged to be typhoid fever, but in reality he had contracted tuberculosis. His illness did not deter Fogarty. He was optimistic about the baseball experiment. "Sentiment does not go in baseball; the people will go where the best ball is played, and you can bet on it that we [the Brotherhood] will draw the big crowds next year.

Once the season began Fogarty's stamina and attention would be put to the test. The question was how would the weakened hypersensitive Fogarty deal with the team's major stockholders, Henry Love, a knit clothing manufacturer and team president and Ben Hilt, the owner of the Hotel Hilton and the ball club's business manager. Recruited by Al Johnson, a principal league organizer who operated the Cleveland franchise, he hoped that Hilt and Love could co-exist with Fogarty.

By May 12, 1890 the Quakers were playing less than .500 ball and Captain Fogarty was batting around .230. The club's attendance reflected their disappointing play. It was at this point that the club's officers became concerned about the team's financial well-being.

This situation precipitated an irreparable breach between Fogarty and the club's president, Henry Love. There were many versions of Fogarty's estrangement with President Love. Love insisted that he had a good working relationship with Fogarty, but given the team's record, Love and his associates questioned the team's lack of disciplined play. In a written statement, the front office suggested that they should have more of a say about what went on the field. Fogarty objected to the tone of the letter and the questions raised about his authority. Confronting each other in the club house Fogarty and Love exchanged harsh words. Love said he was trying to smooth things out between a player-run team and the members of the governing board. At this point Love asserted that Fogarty got abusive. Jimmy denied Love's account, but apparently Love lost his temper and he shook his fist at Jimmy and said he was Fogarty's "equal, intellectually, morally and physically." Love denied this account and said his actions were acquitted by an investigative committee appointed by the Directors. Both men also insisted on apologies that were never forthcoming.

Fogarty reminded Love that he had a three year contract and he meant to carry out his assigned responsibilities. To make his point, Jimmy telegraphed Al Johnson, the League President. Both Johnson and a teammate shareholder, George Wood, cautioned Fogarty that he might be overextended by his positions. Jimmy

responded that this could be a problem, but he would not return to the team until Love was gone from the organization. Fogarty, acting on his threat, struck out against the Brotherhood by resigning as field captain. He would not concede anything to Love or the Union. He even went so far as to justify his action by questioning whether a field captain stationed in the outfield can "get the very best work out of a team." He did concede that "he lacked executive ability." Charlie Buffinton, the team's union representative and stock holder, replaced the disgruntled Fogarty.

Everyone waited as the crisis wore on. Jimmy attended ball games and from the stands gave interviews and held court. Under this pressure, Al Johnson was compelled to go to Philadelphia to try to heal the schism. With Johnson's input, he enabled the Wagner brothers, J. Earle and George, meat wholesalers and minority stockholders, to buy out Love and Hilt. But Love kept holding out and Fogarty found excuses not to play. He complained about a sore foot, an injured knee and a heavy cold. Eventually, Johnson forced the beleaguered Love to sell his stock and resign his position. The Wagner brothers now ran the ball club and Fogarty shuffled from the field to the sideline with the constancy of a pendulum. By this time the crisis had worn heavily on Fogarty. His stamina was drained and he was becoming disillusioned with the whole union movement. On June 16, 1890 the

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## Jimmy Fogarty (cont.)

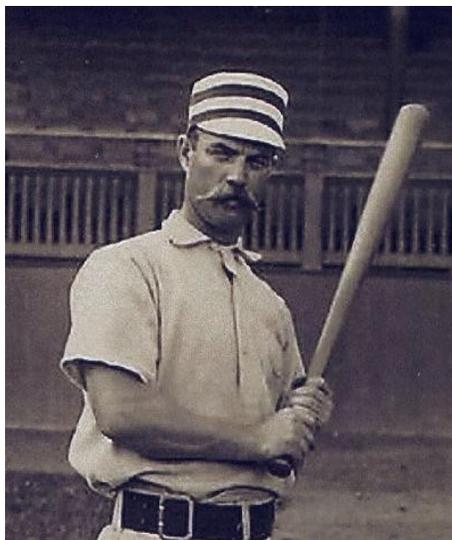
Philadelphia Inquirer reported Fogarty saying,

Hereafter I am out for the 'stuff,' and will play ball for money in every sense of the word. I am done with honor and all such nonsense in connection with baseball. I stuck with the Brotherhood but the Brotherhood had not stood by me.

The Union Quakers, now referred to by the press as "Buffinton's beauties," finished in fifth place. Fogarty was 7 for 9 as a manager and played only in 91 games batting a lowly .239.

By the end of the season the League and its union teams were no more. Players looked to mend their relationships with their former teams, investors made do with their loses and some speculators, like the Wagner brothers invested in more established leagues. But the graceful darling of centerfield, Jimmy Fogarty, had pushed his body beyond its capacity. His knees were not in good condition and his hands had been badly burned by a curtain fire in his bedroom. More significantly, Jimmy was suffering from the residual effects of his consumption. Fogarty hoped to regain his

health and strength by returning to California in the off season. Meanwhile, Jimmy's old team, the Phillies, listened to offers for Fogarty. But Al Reach and Harry Wright were concerned about the



George Wood

ailing outfielder and were willing to forgive the likeable and repentant ballplayer. Colonel Rogers, the litigious Phillies' secretary, agreed "All right, be sentimental ... Fogarty stays on the payroll, but I don't want any of the others... above all not Buffinton."

Fogarty returned to Philadelphia in early February and ap-

peared to be in good health and spirits. He made the rounds of the city's night life, but the cold weather and his long hours produced a bad cold. In a few days his pulmonary tuberculosis reappeared. He was admitted to St. Joseph's Hospital. After his discharge it was just a matter of time before he had a serious relapse. For the next few months he went from home to home of different friends who tended to his needs. No one was more attentive than his close friend and Brotherhood teammate, George Wood. But Fogarty was a stricken man. By the end, Jimmy was emaciated and weighed about ninety pounds. He was regularly attended by a local priest and Jimmy's bible was said to be his constant companion.

On the twentieth of May Jimmy Fogarty took his last belabored breath. He was only 27. His wreath-covered coffin was taken by train to San Francisco where he was buried. The gains anticipated from the Players League were never realized, and though Jimmy Fogarty's problems were often of his own making, one could say he gave his life for the Brotherhood.



This image is from a 14th Century Flemish book. Is it Monkey Base Ball?

See link for explanation of the image.

<http://www.gotmedieval.com/2010/10/fourteenth-century-monkey-baseball.html>

# Chairman’s Corner (cont.)

*(Continued from page 1)*

dent idea or not. Watch for an email survey shortly after this year’s Fred.

-May is when the enlarged bios of our final ten Overlooked 19<sup>th</sup> Century Baseball Legends candidates will appear through the SABR website in anticipation of the annual (now) SABRwide election. June is when the on-line ballot will be posted through Survey Monkey with about a two week window to cast your vote for the 2014 Overlooked Legend.

-July 1<sup>st</sup>, is when the Summer issue of this quarterly newsletter hits the cyber street and it will contain, among other things its traditional report and new survey results on the Fred. It will also contain something new; the Program Schedule and Registration Form for the NYC 19<sup>th</sup> Century Baseball Interdisciplinary Symposium. Don’t miss out if you want to attend this symposium. We have more space at John Jay College in Manhattan than in Cooperstown, but it too has its limit.

-August this year is our Committee’s Annual Business meeting, because August (actually July 30<sup>th</sup> to August 3<sup>rd</sup>) is when SABR 44 will take place in Houston, TX. I haven’t yet been asked on which day and time I would like the meeting, but I think I will shoot for Friday or Saturday. Also on tap for our Committee at SABR 44 is a project co-chaired by Bill Lamb, a simulated 19<sup>th</sup>-Century v. Deadball Era All-Star Game. We will see which of those committees assembled the better team.

-September – October is serious baseball time. It is also a time when the ideas coming out of our annual business meeting begin to ferment in the minds and spirits of some of our members and it is usually in the Oct. 1<sup>st</sup> issue of our newsletter where they are introduced. Also, that issue will contain the final full blown details of the NYC 19<sup>th</sup> Century Baseball Interdisciplinary Symposium.

-November is when baseball’s finale, the World Series concludes. If Mutrie and Day and Bancroft could only have imagined in 1884 that baseball’s grand championship would end in November they would have shouted a warning, “Weather wrecked havoc on us it can wreck havoc on you too. But when the World Series is finally settled our November 15<sup>th</sup> NYC Symposium takes place. SAVE THE DATE.

-December is when the key components for the Fred are assembled. It is also when the Overlooked Legends Committee begins to construct the bios and ballots for the Primary Election and new nominations for future considerations.

-January starts with the publication of the Winter issue of our newsletter which contains the basic Program Schedule and Registration Form for the Fred (you better register early). Later in the month the 25 bios and on-line survey ballot appear for the Overlooked Legends Primary.

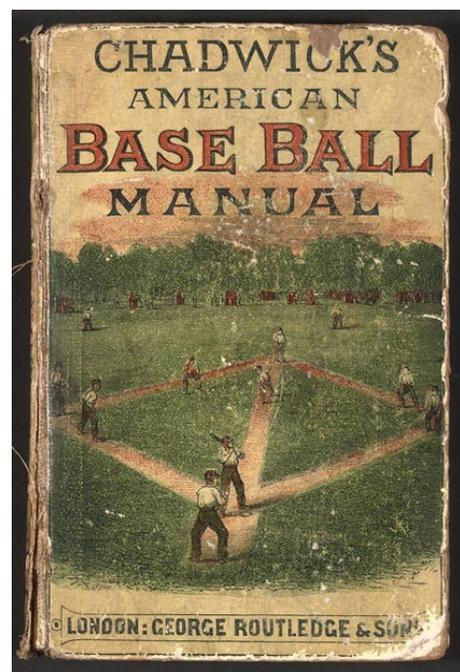
-February contains the dead-

lines for voting in the Overlooked Primaries (Nineteenth Century Committee members only) and for submitting Research Presentation Proposals for the Fred.

-March is when the final Program Schedule containing the full content of the Fred is announced and it now seems to be the de facto deadline for registering.

-April 1<sup>st</sup>, unless Bob Bailey fools us, is when the next Spring issue of “Nineteenth Century Notes” appears in close proximity of Opening Day and, on April 17 & 18, 2015, the Fred returns to Cooperstown. I hope to see you there, if not in NYC in November. Play Ball!

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1874 London Edition of Chadwick’s 1871 Base Ball Manual

# Consider the Backstop

by Richard Hershberger

Consider the backstop. I am using “backstop” here not as a somewhat poetic term for the catcher, but rather am referring to the actual backstop. This piece of ballpark furniture is unremarkable, and therefore usually goes unremarked. This raises questions for the student of early baseball. When did backstops appear? What form did they take? And how far back from home were they placed? While backstops are unremarkable, their absence is a different matter. The three earliest references I know describe fields lacking backstops. The first is from the New York Sunday Mercury of August 18, 1861, from an account of the Eckford Club of Brooklyn visiting the Harlem Club:

The peculiarities of the Harlem ground, on which there is no stop-fence back of the catcher’s position, and which afford unbounded limit to a ball that happens to pass the catcher, tended to much loss of time, particularly during the early part of the game, while McKellar and Beach acted as catchers. Almost every third or fourth ball pitched went past the catcher, when the bases were unoccupied, and not a few were pitched over and beyond the reach of the catchers. Nothing is gained by permitting the ball to have so much scope behind the catcher, and much time is unnecessarily lost.

The frequency of passed balls is not a sign of incompetent play. The Eckfords were at this time one of the best clubs in the country, and Beach was their regular catcher. The Harlems were not in the same class, but they were a solid second-tier club. The clue providing the explanation is that the passed balls occurred when the bases were empty. These were not what we would classify today as passed balls, but rather as wild pitches—a distinction not yet made. With no one on base, the pitchers of the early 1860s attempted to overpower the batters, sacrificing accuracy for speed. There was no penalty accrued for wildness, the base on balls being as yet undreamt of. Accuracy mattered with runners on base, and so the pitchers would ease up. The writer’s objection to the Harlems’ lack of a backstop was merely the time consumed in chasing down the overthrown balls.

We can infer from this that backstops were an established and expected feature of ball fields by 1861. We can only guess how far they go back. Presumably they require a regularly established ground devoted to baseball. These go back at least to 1845, when the Knickerbockers rented a ground at the Elysian Fields in Hoboken. It is reasonable to suspect that they were in use by 1857, when newspaper accounts of games in glorious detail begin to appear, since if backstops were a novelty they would likely have provoked comment.

The second account is from the Philadelphia City Item of August 25, 1866. It describes the grounds of two of the most prominent clubs in Philadelphia:

We would respectfully suggest to the Olympics the propriety of putting up a board fence back of the catcher. It need not be so close to him as that on the Athletic ground, (which rather interferes with the catcher,) but near enough to stop those balls which pass him, and yet allow a base to be made. As it is, when the ball goes by him (in many cases not his fault, but owing to wild pitching) if a player be on the first base, he generally gets home before the catcher gets the ball; anyhow, he is sure of his third base, and not then by any good playing on his part. This is as fair for one side as the other, but it makes the game one of too much luck. Besides, it is not right that the catchers should have so much more to do than the rest of the fielders; it is imposing on human nature. Let this matter be attended to.

This tells that the backstop—at least at the Athletics’ ground—was a board fence, not a screen which spectators could watch the game through. Where the Harlem and Olympic grounds are remarkable for not having a backstop, the

*(Continued on page 7)*

# Consider the Backstop (cont.)

*(Continued from page 6)*

Athletics' backstop is too close. How close is too close? The Philadelphia Sunday Mercury of May 6, 1866 has a woodcut of the Athletics' grounds. The backstop is a straight board fence apparently about six feet high and about twenty feet behind home. This seems plausible, but needs to be taken with a grain of salt, as these woodcuts often sacrificed perspective in favor of showing the various details of interest. The claim that it "interferes with the catcher" might seem odd until it is recalled that catchers played much further back than they do today. Exactly how far back is an open question, but it is believable that they might back themselves into a too-close fence.

The third account is from the Philadelphia Sunday Mercury of September 2, 1866 relating the visit of the previous week of the Athletics to the Eureka Club of Newark. The Eureka had, for some unknown reason, removed their backstop:

It was remarked by all that the fence in the rear of the catcher had been removed, which gave rise to considerable discussion among the friends of the contestants. The result of its removal, however, was disastrous to the Eureka, as Osborne, their catcher, allowed ten balls to pass him and Dockney only two.

Putting these all together, we can be confident that backstops were normal, at least on established playing grounds, by the 1860s and

probably for some years prior. They were not universal, but their absence was unexpected enough to elicit comment.

This leaves the question of how far back they were placed from home. The close backstop of the Athletics' ground elicited additional criticism in the New York Dispatch of April 21, 1867:

...it is to be hoped that certain clubs that have had broad fences constructed a few feet in the rear of their catcher's position will see the unfairness of such contrivances, and have them removed altogether or placed so far in the rear as to be of no assistance to a catcher. We saw a game played in Philadelphia last season on a ground where they used one of these labor saving machines, and when a ball passed the catcher he simply faced about and caught it on its rebound from the fence, and the whole thing was accomplished so quickly that players either did not attempt to leave their bases at all, or if they did were almost invariably put out. Now this might work very well, if all the clubs erected these barricades, as the catchers would then have an equal chance to practice the above style of playing, but as many clubs will not use them at all, they had better be dispensed with altogether, for they are not at all in accordance with the spirit of the game, and we can find no rule among those adopted by

the convention that sanctions or allows it.

Here the objection to the too-close backstop is not that it interferes with the catcher, but that it prevents runners from advancing on passed balls. This amounts to moral hazard, removing as it does the danger of the pitcher over-throwing the ball. This was considered serious enough that several years later the rules were amended to remedy this, as reported in the New York Sunday Mercury of December 4, 1870:

Rule 6 was amended by adding a clause to section 6 prohibiting any fence from being erected within ninety feet of the home base, unless it be to mark the boundary of the grounds, in which case, if it be less than 90 feet distant, all passed balls touching such fence are to give one base. New York Sunday Mercury December 4, 1870

With this we have a lower limit to the question of how far was the backstop from home. Anything less than ninety feet was too close, permitted only if compelled by geography, with any runners given a base should a passed ball touch it. This rule would remain for many years. Eventually changes to catchers equipment and ideology would change this, and nowadays the backstop in a modern major league park typically is about fifty feet behind home plate.

# Philadelphia v. Providence Protest of July 16, 1885

by David Nemeč and Eric Miklich

(Editor's Note: David Nemeč and Eric Miklich are working on a book that explores all forfeit and protested games in major league history. Here is a 19th Century example.)

After Providence racked up two runs in the top of the 1<sup>st</sup> inning off Quakers starter Charlie Ferguson, right fielder Jack Manning led off the bottom half of the frame against Grays starter Dupee Shaw by drawing a walk. Ferguson (a great hitter as well as a pitcher), batting in the second spot, made an

Teams: Providence at  
Philadelphia

Date: July 16, 1885

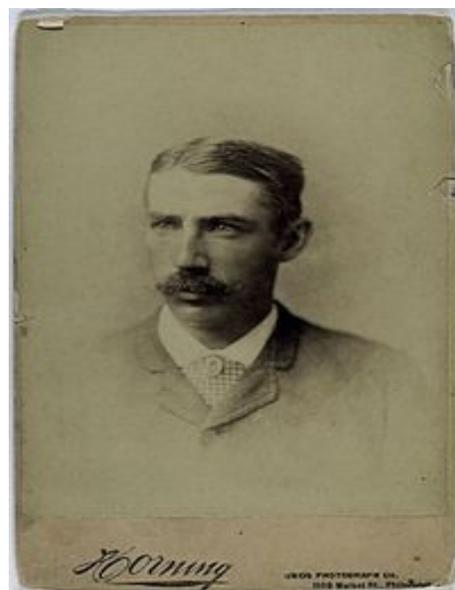
Location: Recreation Park,  
Philadelphia

out. Left fielder Ed Andrews, third in the order, ran the count to five balls and a strike—six balls were needed in the 1885 NL to walk. *Sporting Life* said at that point, “Manning was evidently unaware of how many balls had been called, or else forgot himself and on the next pitched ball started to steal second. It was the sixth unfair ball and Fogarty {sic} was given his base. {Con} Dailey {sic}, the Providence catcher, however, seeing Manning running at breakneck speed to second base threw to {second baseman Charlie} Bassett and caught Manning, and Umpire Dave Sullivan declared him out.

Captain Manning and Manager {Harry} Wright protested against the decision as a violation of rules on the ground that Manning could not be put out, being forced to second base by Fogarty's {sic} base on balls. Umpire Sullivan, however, argued that Manning had started to steal second and was a ‘base-stealer’ before he had decided the sixth ball, and, therefore, forfeited his exemption from being put out. Notwithstanding appeals and arguments he held to his decision, and the game was played under protest. Since then the matter has been very much discussed, Umpire Sullivan's ruling finding a few supporters, and we have been deluged with a flood of inquiries as to the correctness of the decision. Life is short and space is brief, and we can do no better than quote the League rules bearing on the case. Here they are.”

*Sporting Life* then proceeded to quote the pertinent rules, Numbers 52 and 34, from the 1885 Spalding Guide in their entirety and said they were “very plain and it seems to us leaves but little room for argument. Umpire Sullivan banks largely upon the claim that Manning had started to steal second before he had ‘awarded the batsman his base on balls’ and therefore was not forced. This is the sole point upon which the umpire rests his case, and we think he is here too mistaken. The ball had to pass by the batsman before catcher Daily could get it and throw it to second

base. In that case it was either the sixth ball or a strike and rule 50 declares that the umpire must count and call every ‘unfair ball’ or ‘strike,’ and it seems to us that judgment upon the ball pitched was first in order before anything else. In our judgment Umpire Sullivan's decision giving Man-



Jack Manning

ning out at second base was wrong and it is our belief that the protest of the Philadelphia Club will be sustained.”

The following week *Sporting Life* reported that Nick Young, the NL secretary at the time, “gave (Sullivan) the cold comfort that he was all wrong” in his decision. Nonetheless Young declared that the “game now stands as played, under protest, until the meeting of the board of directors this winter, when the protest will be considered and the question

(Continued on page 9)

## 1885 Philadelphia v. Providence Protest (cont.)

*(Continued from page 8)*

finally settled, unless the Philadelphia club should withdraw the protest, which is not at all likely. Meantime the game counts for Providence in the record.”

We take this as strong evidence that the National League as late as

1885 still had no firm mechanism in place to guide it in the event a protested game had an impact on a pennant race if the protest was upheld. The fact that the next protested game we will discuss apparently wrought a similar decision in the American Association two years later indicates that prior to 1888 neither league had a plan for handling protested games during the season at hand other than those that were scheduled without proper authorization.

Notwithstanding his egregious bungle during the regular season, in the fall of 1885 Sullivan was hired without opposition from either team to umpire the World's Series between NL champion Chicago and AA champion St. Louis. Game 1 ended in a 5-5 tie when Sullivan stopped play due to darkness. The following day Sullivan forfeited the game to Chicago when St. Louis manager Charlie Comiskey pulled his team off the field in the sixth inning to

protest what he regarded as two rank decisions by Sullivan in the space of a few minutes that gave Chicago a 5-4 lead. He was replaced as the Series umpire prior to Game 3 and never worked as a regular big league umpire again, although he officiated a sprinkling of regular-season NL games later in the 1880s.

On January 4, 1890, Sullivan lunched with three friends, one of them ex-major league shortstop Bill White, at a café owned by the former Chicago White Stockings catcher Frank Flint and the four were waited on by another ex-major leaguer, Tony Suck, who was down on his luck. They all then adjourned to play cards. As a hand was dealt, Sullivan asked White what his best day in baseball had been and White cited a great fielding day. Sullivan recalled several other such days by players now dead and then added, “But I am too tough to die” only minutes before he suffered a fatal heart attack.



Nick Young



Circa 1888 Tobin  
“149” Series Trade  
Card (H804-23).

## News & Notes

**O**ur dear friend and avid researcher Craig Waff died last year. To commemorate his life and interests there will be a historical symposium encompassing Craig's interest in astronomy and baseball. The symposium will be held June 27-29, 2014 at the Cincinnati Observatory, 3489 Observatory Place, Cincinnati, OH. Keynoters are Committee member and MLB Historian John Thorn and Steven Dick former NASA historian. Information on the Waff Symposium can be found at <http://www.oldscope.org>.

The article on Backstops contributed by Richard Hershberger found earlier in the Newsletter is also posted at the Protoball website ([protoball.org](http://protoball.org)). Lots of other good stuff is also posted here.

McFarland Publishing has listed Committee member Rochelle Llewellyn Nicholls book on Australian major leaguer Joe Quinn. Joe Quinn Among the Rowdies will be released in the Spring or Summer of 2014.

Kevin Johnson is looking for some geographical help. He is trying to nail down the precise location of all major league ball parks and needs some help with a number of 19th Century locales. Can you provide any data on: Monumental Park, Baltimore; Geauga Lake Grounds, Geauga Lake, OH; Ludlow Park, Ludlow, KY; Union Park, Pitts-

burgh, PA; Hampden Park Race Track, Springfield, MA; West New York Field Club Grounds, West New York, NJ; Agricultural County Fair Grounds II, Worcester, MA; and a 1903 locale, Rocky Point Park, Warwick, RI. Kevin can be reached at: [kjokbaseball@yahoo.com](mailto:kjokbaseball@yahoo.com).

Bill Lamb has released the players selected for the Fantasy Games to played between 19th Century and Deadball stars at the SABR Hous-



ton Convention this year. For the 19th Century team: 1B: Cap Anson; 2B Bid McPhee; SS Hughie Jennings; 3B John McGraw; OF Ed Delahanty; OF Billy Hamilton; OF Sam Thompson; C Buck Ewing; P Amos Rusie. Reserves: P Tim Keefe, P Kid Nichols, P Charley Radbourn; C. King Kelly; 1B Dan Brouthers; inf George Davis; inf Deacon White; OF Pete Browning; mgr Ned Hanlon. The Deadball team will be: 1B George Sisler; 2B Nap Lajoie; SS Honus Wagner; 3B Frank Baker; OF Ty Cobb; OF Tris Speaker; OF Joe Jackson; C Roger

Bresnahan; P Walter Johnson. Reserves: P Christy Mathewson; P Grover Alexander; P Mordecai Brown; P Addie Joss; C Johnny Kling; 1B Frank Chance; inf Eddie Collins; inf Jimmy Collins; OF Zach Wheat; OF Sam Crawford; mgr John McGraw. For the 19th Century squad only Pete Browning played primarily in the American Association. The Deadballs split fairly evenly between NL and AL. Can't wait for Manager



Manager McGraw v.

Player McGraw

McGraw to start arguing that third baseman McGraw is playing fast and loose with the rules.

Remember those days of ball-playing in Troy, NY. Well a fellow in the Troy Times in 1913 did. Here is a link to the story courtesy of John Thorn

<http://fultonhistory.com/Newspaper%2018/Troy%20NY%20Daily%20Times/Troy%20NY%20Daily%20Times%201913/Troy%20NY%20Daily%20Times%201913%20-%20201622.pdf>

**Society for American Baseball Research (SABR), Nineteenth Century Committee**  
**Frederick Ivor- Campbell 19<sup>th</sup> Century Base Ball Conference**

Friday and Saturday, April 11 & 12, 2014

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

**Final Program & Schedule**

**Friday, April 11, 2014**

- 12:30PM –1:00PM - Lobby of Giamatti Research Center, Check-in and gathering (1/2 Hour Earlier)
- 1:00PM - 1:15PM - Bullpen Theater – Welcome and Introductions
- 1:15PM - 1:45PM - Bullpen Theater – Research Presentation, Mike McAvoy: “Compensation and Player Performance for the Cincinnati Club during the 1880s”.
- 1:45PM - 2:15PM - Bullpen Theater – Research Presentation , Joanne Hulbert: “In Search of Mudville”.
- 2:15PM - 3:00PM - Bullpen Theater – Special Presentation, Bob Mayer: “19<sup>th</sup> Century Baseball Artifacts and the Stories behind Them”
- 3:00PM - 3:30PM - 6<sup>th</sup> Inning Stretch – HOF Bookstore, Gift Shop and Other Necessities.
- 3:30PM - 4:00PM - Bullpen Theater – HOF Presentation, Jim Gates, Director of the Hall of Fame Library: Artifact Spotlight”.
- 4:00PM - 4:30PM - Bullpen Theater - Research Presentation, Marty Payne: “Hot Air, Hubris and Baseball’s Post Civil War Growth Spurt on the Eastern Shore of Maryland”.
- 4:30PM - 5:00PM - Bullpen Theater - Research Presentation , William Ryczek: “The 1884 Northwest League: A Tragedy in Three Acts”.
- 7:00PM - 10:00PM –Templeton Hall – Welcoming Dinner (optional, reg. req.) 2014 Venue Change

**Saturday, April 12, 2014**

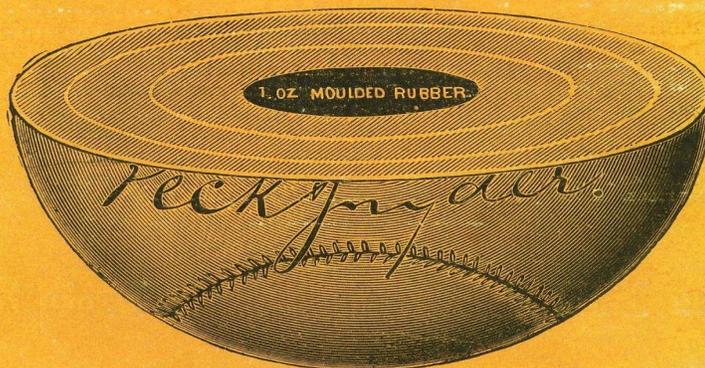
- 9:00AM - 10:00AM - Giamatti Center – Research Room, Check-in and morning coffee service.
- 10:00AM-10:15AM - Bullpen Theater - Welcome and Introductions.
- 10:15AM-10:45AM - Bullpen Theater – Research Presentation, Marjorie Adams & Gary “Pops” O’Maxfield: “An Interview of Daniel Lucius ‘Doc’ Adams”.
- 10:45AM-11:45AM - Bullpen Theater – Panel Discussion: John Thorn will moderate: “19<sup>th</sup> Century Outsider Baseball – Panelists: Gary Ashwill, James E. Brunson III and Scott Simkus
- 11:45AM - 1:30PM - Templeton Hall (5 minute walk from HOF) – Luncheon: Keynote Address: Dorothy Seymour Mills, Author and Independent Researcher.
- 1:30PM - 2:45PM - Bullpen Theater–Member Spotlight: Tom Simon interviews Alma Ivor-Campbell.
- 2:45PM - 3:15PM - Bullpen Theater – Research Presentation, Richard Hershberger: “The Growth of the New York Game Before the Civil War”.
- 3:15PM - 4:00PM - Giamatti Center – 7<sup>th</sup> Inning Stretch: Coffee & Book Signings
- 4:00PM - 4:30PM - Bullpen Theater – Research Presentation, William Lamb: “Andrew Freedman: A Different Take on 19<sup>th</sup> Century Baseball’s Most Hated Team Owner”.
- 4:30PM - 5:00PM - Bullpen Theater - Attending Members Open Forum and Closing.

**NEW VENUE FOR POST CONFERENCE GATHERING:** Immediately following the conference on Saturday, you are invited to join our traditional & optional Post Conference Gathering (food & beverage costs are responsibility of individuals, limited menu). Good food, cheer and great conversation will take place at our private lounge ADJACENT TO THE HAWKEYE GRILL IN THE LOWER LEVEL OF THE HISTORIC OTESAGA HOTEL, 6:00PM Seating.

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We are offering this season, in addition to our popular brands of **AMATEUR** and **PROFESSIONAL DEAD BALLS**, our new **TREBLE BALL**, which we consider the most desirable Ball ever offered to the fraternity. A glance at the illustration below, which represents a Ball cut in half, will show you how the Ball is made and of what it is composed. The centre contains 1 oz. of moulded rubber, on which is wound the *finest yarn*, until you have the Ball one fourth the size; we then put on a light cover, which holds the Ball in shape; we then wind the Ball to three fourths the size, and again put on a light cover; the Ball is then put in the hands of the finisher, who winds the outside layer of yarn and then puts on the outside cover. The advantage of this Ball is, that they retain their shape with the hardest batting, and yet are pliable to the hands of the player. None genuine unless stamped as below.



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“ “ “ “White, “ “ “ ..	12 00	1 25
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