

Nineteenth Century Notes

NEWSLETTER OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY COMMITTEE
SOCIETY FOR AMERICAN BASEBALL RESEARCH

C 1995 BY THE SOCIETY FOR AMERICAN BASEBALL RESEARCH

Number 95:1 Winter 1995

Compiler: Frederick Ivor-Campbell, 21 Martin St., Warren, RI 02885; tel. (401) 245-2548

WHEN WAS THE FIRST. . . ? (CONTINUED)

THE CALL FOR "FIRSTS" in the Winter/Spring 1994 issue of *Nineteenth Century Notes* brought forth, considerable response. In that issue I described as "persuasive" A. G. Spalding's view that Harvard ballplayer Fred W. Thayer invented the catchers mask, which was first worn in a game by teammate James Tyng. Thayer, in 1911, recalled the game as a contest against the Live Oaks, in Lynn, Mass., in April 1877. But DAN HOTALING has sent in a couple of items that point to the difficulty of establishing precedence, even when we think we have the answers. An obituary of Pete Howling in the *Cleveland News* (4 July 1928) says "Hotaling wore the first mask ever used in baseball. It was made by the Remington Arms Co., of Ilion, N.Y." Could be--Hotaling began his pro career with the Syracuse Stars in 1877, and was seen (Dan Hotaling wrote in his *Nineteenth Century Stars* biography of Pete) wearing a mask during that season. What is the earliest confirmation of this? Did contemporary accounts of Stars games mention the mask? Dan Hotaling suggests that "Pete *may* have tried the Ilion Iron Works mask when catching a few games for Utica in 1876. Maybe he was the first *professional*, since Tyng was an amateur." Incidentally, Dan Hotaling reports, Pete Hotaling's nickname "Monkey" stemmed from his wearing a mask-"monkey in a cage."

Dan Hotaling also points out that Michael J. Kahoe claimed to be the first catcher to wear shinguards. According to his *Sporting News* obituary (May 1948): "Roger Bresnahan's claim that he was the first catcher in the majors to wear shinguards was always disputed by Kahoe. It was asserted that Kahoe, while with the Cubs in 1902, donned the protection when stuck on the leg by a pitched ball. A British cricket player and sporting goods salesman suggested the catcher by on a pair of shinguards used in cricket, which he did. However, he did not use them regularly until later. Bresnahan is credited with having introduced the shinguards to the majors in 1907." Hotaling adds: "I've known the Kahoe family for many years, and they always said that "Uncle Mike" *knew* he used shinguards first." Can anyone come up with contemporary documentation?

Ralph Horton sent along an article on the development of baseball gloves "that I wrote about 35 years ago when I was at Rawlings" in which he supported A. G. Spalding's nomination of Charles Waitt as perhaps the first to wear a glove for fielding. "Some baseball historians credit Cincinnati catcher Doug Allison with using a glove in 1869 but a greater number give the honor to outfielder Charles C. Waitt of St. Louis in 1875, who wore a pair of fleshcolored gloves. The fingers were cut off the right hand glove so as not to restrict throwing and there were round openings on the back of each glove for ventilation." Can anyone make the case for Allison in 1869? Or anyone earlier than Waitt?

Horton also observes that Bob Addy was probably not the first player to slide. (He was the first person whom Spalding saw slide, in 1866.) While researching at *The Sporting News*, Horton writes, he "found a note in Ned Cuthbert's file which credits him with being the first to steal a base with a headfirst slide. This happened in 1865 when Cuthbert was with the Keystones of Philadelphia in a game against the Atlantics at the Capitoline Grounds in Brooklyn."

JOHN HUSMAN challenged Dewey and Acocella's undated claim (in *Encyclopedia of Major League Baseball Teams*) that the Providence Grays were the first to place a screen behind home plate to protect the fans, citing the *Toledo Blade* (18 Apr. 1883): "Wire netting was placed before the grand stand and its usefulness was made evident in several occasions when foul balls were prevented from landing in the crowd." It turns out though, that Providence put up their screen earlier: an 1879 photo of the Grays' Messer Street grounds shows a screen protecting the entire grandstand. So now the questions are, did the Providence grounds have the screen when they were first built a year earlier? and is there evidence of a protective screen anywhere earlier than 1879?

There was some confusion as to just what I was looking for in asking about the first reference to a ball club by both its city name and nickname (or official team name). What I want to know is, When was a ball club first referred to in the precise way we routinely speak about teams today, using both city and nickname, in that order, and in the same breath, preceded by the word "the": the Baltimore Orioles, the California Angels, the Atlanta Braves? I had thought this might have been a usage that didn't occur until the twentieth century, but a couple of sharp-eyed researchers have pushed the date back to 1885. Dan Hotaling sent a couple of clippings which showed that in 1869, while the Cincinnati club's nickname "Red Stockings" was regularly used in press accounts, it doesn't seem to have been used the way we use it today in speaking of "the Cincinnati Red Stockings." A game account from the Cincinnati *Commercial* (2 June 1869), for example, is headlined "Red Stockings vs. Independents," but the item itself speaks of "the Cincinnati." *Harper's Weekly* (24 July 1869) speaks of "the 'Red Stocking' Base-Ball Club," and the inscription on the huge bat presented to the club reads, in part, "To Cincinnati Base-Ball Club." But nowhere do we read "the Cincinnati Red Stockings."

In 1885, though, at least one club was referred to in what, in this century, has become the normal way to refer to clubs. In her research into Billy Sunday's baseball career, WENDY KNICKERBOCKER has come upon several references to "the St. Louis Browns," and provides examples (with dates in October and November 1885) from the *Chicago Tribune*, the *New York Clipper*, and *Sporting Life*. Here is the *Tribune* quote (1 Nov.): "Sunday of the White Stockings and Latham of the St. Louis Browns will contest a 100-yard foot-race..." Knickerbocker believes she has also seen references from that era to "the Chicago White Stockings" but couldn't find examples in her notes. MARTIN PAYNE also found "the St. Louis Browns," in the Baltimore *New-American* for 10 Sep. 1885: "The victory which the St. Louis Browns achieved over the Baltimores at Oriole Park yesterday afternoon..." Notice, though, that we don't read "the Baltimore Orioles."

Hotaling's observations about Cincinnati suggest another quest for a "first": what was the first team nickname? Many of the earliest clubs bore names other than their cities or towns (Knickerbocker, Eckford, Atlantic, Mutual); these are not nicknames but official club names. By the late 1860s, though, at least two clubs were known familiarly by a nickname: Cincinnati, and the Union club of Lansingburg (Troy), N.Y., known familiarly as the Haymakers.

TOM HENNING also contributes a suggestive observation about team nicknames, that early in this century in Detroit the Tigers were frequently called the "Jungaleers." This is another level of nickname, a secondary level that, as far as I know, has not been explored. It is commonplace today to refer to teams by all manner of informal nicknames (Bums, Chisox), but the practice goes way back, at least to the 1880s when the Providence NL club, whose standard nickname was "Grays," were sometimes referred to in the press as the "clam eaters." When was this sort of *secondary* nickname first used?

On another topic-the dugout-TIM HANNAN phoned to alert us to an article in *The Rochesterian* (15 April 1890) titled "How Rochester Nine Helped Create Rochester's Dugout." Has anyone researched the development of the dugout, or come upon other early references to it?

Concerning printed scorecards: the clubs seem to have used printed score sheets from the very beginning, printed to their specifications. And Henry Chadwick, when he first revealed his elaborate scoring system to the public in 1861 doubtless had score sheets, probably bound as a book, printed for his use. But the first individual game score card printed for spectators probably came somewhat later. MARK RUCKER has sent in a candidate for the earliest, copyrighted in 1866 by one John C. Parker. (Rucker's card, scored for a Mutual/Star game played in Hoboken, N.J. on 29 October 1866, is reproduced, somewhat reduced, on page 10.) Has anyone seen an earlier example? I wonder whether-as the card is titled "Parker's Improved Score Cards"-Parker, or a rival, had earlier published a card upon which this is seen as an improvement.

Readers have also contributed additions to the "firsts" search list. Tom Henning is curious about (1) being hit by a pitch, (2) balking, (3) hitting a sacrifice fly in foul territory, (4) the intentional walk, and (5) the pickoff. "Some of these firsts," he notes, "had to precipitate rule changes." (The balk has been not only one of the most frequently adjusted concepts in the game, but is also one of the oldest, appearing in the very first Knickerbocker Club rules (1845). But the way the balk is mentioned suggests that it was not a concept new to the Knickerbockers. Where did they get it from?) JERROLD CASWAY adds to the list: (1) the first press box, (2) the first posted advertisements, and (3) the first enclosed ballpark specifically constructed for baseball.

As long as information keeps coming in, "When Was the First ?" will remain a regular feature of *NCN*. In tracking down firsts, remember to provide concrete evidence.

-FRED IVOR-CAMPBELL

PROJECT UPDATE: *MORE NINETEENTH CENTURY STARS*

OVER THE NEXT THREE MONTHS, *MNCS* editor FRED IVOR-CAMPBELL will be sending contributing biographers their edited manuscripts for final review before forwarding them to publications director MARK ALVAREZ for assembly into the final SABR publication of 1995. Some 150 nineteenth century players, managers, umpires, officials and baseball

writers will be profiled, including Hall of Famers, who were omitted from the original *Nineteenth Century Stars*.

Fifty-three SABRites have written from one to eleven biographies each for this project. BOB TIEMANN has compiled player statistics, assisted by BOB McCONNELL and members of the Minor League Committee, and MARK RUCKER is assembling portraits and other illustrations for the volume.

BOOK REVIEWS

America's National Game, 1839-1915. By ALBERT G. SPALDING. Revised and Re-edited by SAMM COOMBS and BOB WEST. Halo Books. P.O. Box 2529, San Francisco, CA 94126. 1991. 364 pages. Cloth. \$22.95; paper. \$14.95.

Reviewed by FRANK V. PHELPS.

In their preface, editors Coombs and West say: "This new edition of Spalding's 1911 classic lacks none of the original's fascinating detail. Editing was confined to the elimination of now meaningless footnotes and long lists of owners and

players who spot an inordinate amount of time huddled in smoke-filled rooms organizing the National League, thrashing out rule changes, players' rights And banning gamblers and liquor interests from their inner circles." This, indeed, indicates "slight" abridgement, but comparison with the original tells me "butchered abridgement" is closer to the mark, to wit:

I. What meaningless footnotes? The original has zero footnotes.

2. Omitted are Spalding's dedication to Henry Chadwick, William A. Hulbert, and the National League: his acknowledgements; and two full chapters, IX. 1865-1870, First

Tour of a Western Amateur Club to the East-Story of the Forest City Club... (12 pages) and XXXVI... Reminiscences Referring to the Game of Baseball and Some Men Who Have Played It . . . (20 pages); all without any notice of omissions. In fact, chapters IX-XXXVII have been renumbered to show one consecutive series. I-XXXV.

3. The original book includes 114 pages of illustrations. I count only 70 separate illustrations in Coombs and West. The blurb on the back cover claims 90.

4. Of the 35 chapters included, only about one half dozen, escape severe blue pencilling of both "long lists of owners and players" and huge chunks of descriptive text: examples (a) names of players who deserted the League for the Brotherhood and those who did not (b) descriptions of the dedication of Chadwick' s memorial and of much of Jim Creighton' s baseball life and death. It took me four sheets of 8½" x 11" lined paper to note, briefly, all the places text was omitted (and undoubtedly I missed a few).

5. The editors append a brief biography of Spalding, a short list of baseball highlight dates (1839-1915) and a name index. Presumably, this explains why the editors and publisher included "1839-1915" as part of the title on the front cover and on the spine.

I have not seen the University of Nebraska edition, but I trust it reproduced the original' s contents far more accurately and completely than this hunk of junk discussed here.

[Compiler's note: *The Nebraska edition of Spalding's history is, unlike the Halo Books version, a facsimile of the 1911 edition, incorporating the whole of the original except for the covers, and the title and copyright pages, which have been updated and reset. Added are a 7-page introduction by Benjamin G. Rader and an 8-page index.*]

Sports in North America: A Documentary History. Vol. 2. *Origins of Modern Sports, 1820-1840.* Edited by LARRY K. MENNA. xvii+405 pages. Vol. 4, *Sports in War, Revival and Expansion, 1860-1880.* Edited by GEORGE B. KIRSCH. xvi+416 pages. Academic International Press, P.O. Box 1111, Gulf Breeze, FL 32562-1111. 1995. Cloth.

Early Innings: A Documentary History of Baseball, 1825-1908. Compiled and edited by DEAN A. SULLIVAN. University of Nebraska Press, 312 N. 14th St., Lincoln, NE 68588-0484. 1995. Xix+312 pages. Cloth. \$47.

Reviewed by FREDERICK IVOR-CAMPBELL.

I confess a partiality to collections of documents, to those books whose compilers and editors have scoured the writings of an era for its most telling items. These collections, when well selected, provide first-hand panoramic views of their topics, with an immediacy that narrative and analytical histories cannot duplicate. One such book I have recently discovered (*American Life in the 1840s*, Carl Bode, ed., 1967) is giving me a much-needed overview of the world into which baseball was born 150 years ago.

This spring three documentary collections of interest to nineteenth century baseball researchers have been published. Academic International Press has issued Vols. 2 and 4 in its *Sports in North America* series, extending its coverage back to 1820 and forward to 1880. (Vol. 3. published tee years ago,

was reviewed the *NCN's* July 1992 issue.) There is nothing like this series for providing a wide-ranging look at the variety of sport in Canada and the United States; every baseball researcher will profit from the portrait these volumes paint of the sporting context to which baseball emerged and grew and blossomed. While the series is priced beyond the reach of most readers, it ought to be regarded as an essential purchase for all academic and most public libraries. When you badger your librarian to order these books, you might point out that each volume will cost considerably less if it is purchased as part of the full set (which will come to about fifteen volumes).

In Vol. 2, editor Larry Menna not only documents an unexpectedly rich variety of sporting activities in-the 1820s and '30s, but also includes sections documenting America' s emerging concern for healthful exercise, and the beginnings of sport journalism. Cricket-the only American ball sport of the era to begin emerging out of its "premodern" form into the organized and developed sport that would be increasingly characteristic of American sport in later decades-is featured, but the immediate precursors of baseball are also represented by the rules for rounders, and by an 1886 reminiscence of Canadian baseball in the 1830s (a document also reproduced in *Early Innings*), which adds complexity to the search for baseball' s bloodlines.

Baseball becomes a major player in Vol. 4. Editor George Kirsch, who also edited vol. 3, introduces the baseball documents with a twelve page historical review of baseball in the 1860s and '70s that is the finest brief survey of the era I have seen. Most of the eight documents he has selected deal with the game' s organizational developments, but he begins with an intriguing early version of Henry Chadwick' s scoring system, which provides for full detail on successful fielding - the making of outs - but for almost none on successful batting. Also, Chad' s sample score card, which shows the batters hitting in the order of their positions in the field, masks the fiendish difficulty his system imposes on the scorer by numbering the batters not by their position but by their place in the batting order. Chadwick continued to expand his scoring system, and it is interesting to compare this 1861 document with his later descriptions of the system (as, for example, in his 1868 book, *The Game of Base Ball*).

"Old Peto Brine," the author of the second document, an 1868 reminiscence of the good old days a decade earlier when baseball was played for love, not money, blames the closing of unfenced Elysian Fields for much of baseball' s increasing concern with gate receipts, and make some suggestive comments about William Cammeyer' s influence on the game - both topics worth further exploration.

The most extensive baseball selection consists of major portions of the constitution and first rules of the National League, whose founding in 1876 Kirsch regards as "[p]erhaps the single most important event in the history of professional baseball."

It was in the Nineteenth Century Committee newsletter of November 1988 that I first learned Dan Sullivan was collecting baseball documents "for consideration as a possible publication." *Early Innings* is the result, and it was worth the wait. This handsome volume by *NCN's* chief book reviewer brings together 120 documents, from a challenge to a game of "bass-ball" issued in 1825 to the Special Baseball Commission' s report of 30 December 1907 (published in *Spalding's Guide* for 1908) certifying Abner Doubleday as the

inventor of baseball. The range of documents is impressive, from the game on the field to the same in the owners' meetings and in the courts, from the lighthearted ("A Humorous Look at the Umpire") to the tragic (the deaths of Jim Creighton in 1862 and Ed Delahanty in 1903), from pieces that are simply entertaining to documents and accounts crucial to the game's history. A few items in this collection (notably "Casey at the Bat") are readily available elsewhere, and diligent researchers will have found and photocopied others previously, but the bulk of the collection will probably be new to most readers.

As in any collection of this sort, knowledgeable readers will wish for items not included, and serious researchers will wish the book were two or three times as large as it is. (I wish, for example, that Sullivan had included the New York rules of 1857 or 1858 to contrast with the rules of 1854 which he does include. There was a major rules revision in 1857, and it is these rules, not those of 1854, that we should be asked to compare with the 1858 "Massachusetts Game" rules.) But Sullivan has included enough material to provide a good sense of baseball's early history and development, and a feel for how the nineteenth century participant and spectator would have understood and enjoyed the game. Readers unfamiliar with baseball's early decades will find in *Early Innings* most of the game's important milestones and a good deal of the intervening landscape. (If I were to teach a course on early baseball history I would use *Early Innings* and Harold Seymour's *Baseball: The Early Years* as complementary texts.) For readers already familiar with the era, *Early Innings* will serve as a refresher course, and most will find along the way much they had forgotten, or never knew, or didn't know in such detail. Among many items I'm particularly happy to have conveniently available are Dr. Daniel Adams's recollections of the early days of the Knickerbockers, and the text of John T. Brush's salary classification plan.

Errors will slip through in a work of this scope, and *Early Innings* is no exception. Dr. Adams was not a co-founder of the Knickerbockers, as Sullivan says in introducing the Adams interview, unless Adams himself misspeaks when he

says he joined the club about a month after its founding. The National Association of Base Ball Players was organized, not at the clubs' first convention in 1857, but the next year, at their second convention. The first night baseball game (1880) was played not at Nantucket Beach but at Nantasket Beach, near Boston. And Myron J. Smith's 1993 *Baseball Bibliography* is not a revised edition of his 1986 work, but a supplementary volume to it. (As one who was privileged to see much of Sullivan's manuscript before publication, I accept blame for some of the book's errors; I am acutely embarrassed to discover flaws I was entrusted to catch.)

Early Innings is an expensive book, but I think most devotees of nineteenth century baseball will want it at hand rather than only in the library.

MORE ABOUT INTERVIEWS

[THE WINTER/SPRING 1994 ISSUE of NCN trumpeted the value of interviews as sources of information. DAVID NEMEC sends along his observations about interviews, including a useful note of caution and a suggestion for research.]

"I have a hunch there's an interesting and worthwhile piece to be done on nineteenth century interviewing techniques, or lack of them, involving ballplayers. I read a long interview, purportedly with Pete Browning, in *The Sporting Life*, that I knew was totally fabricated. *The Sporting Life* ran an interview in 1891 with Henry Moore, though there was no mention of where or under what circumstances he was interviewed. Peek-a-Boo Veach was another who was always being interviewed. Why those guys - or better maybe, why purportedly those guys - when Stovey and Mark Baldwin and Arlie Latham were voluble and no doubt easily accessible to writers? But not even Chadwick or Caylor ever seemed to bother to sit down with players and listen to them. It's interesting, in any case, that with all that was written about the game then, the press and the performers didn't seem to mix much."

VINTAGE BASEBALL

JOHN HUSMAN, Compiler
5911 Jeffrey Lane, Sylvania, OH 43560 (419) 882-3438

[Note: Husman's report told have appeared in NCN last fall, but since the fall issue has not yet been published-see "Compiler's Commentary"-his report appears here. -FL-C]

ANOTHER SEASON HAS PASSED and I am pleased to note that of all the thousands of professional and amateur teams in America, all but 28 completed their seasons. This demonstrates to me that the game of baseball is well, even if the business of baseball is not.

The following report tells a tale of what has happened and of what is planned in the near term for the vintage baseball movement. Most notable geographically is the Midwest, because that is where it began. (It's also where I am.) Please let us know what is happening and planned in your area so that we can include it in future reports.

ROSTER OF CLUBS

Additions to the roster published previously:

HAYMAKERS. Rick Kraemer, N. W. Franklin County
Historical Society, 3167 Rock Fence Dr., Columbus,
OH 43221 (614) 876-6699

QUICKSTEPS. Bob Tholkes, Halsey Hall Chapter SABR,
1028 Gould Ave., Columbia Heights, MN 55421
(612) 781-6161

TEAM PROFILES

Japanese Teachers

Each summer a group of teachers of English as a second language come from Japanese junior and senior high schools to the United States for an eight-week seminar. Ohio State University serves as a host institution for the program, which seeks to develop a better understanding of American History and Culture. Part of the program is a base ball match, using 1858 rules, against the Ohio Village Muffins.

Quicksteps

The Quicksteps are sponsored by the Halsey Hall Chapter of SABR. in Minneapolis. Most club members are also SABR members. The following summary is from correspondence from organizer BOB THOLKES:

I suggested the formation of such a team to the Halsey Hall Chapter board in November 1992. I then spent almost a year trying unsuccessfully to recruit sufficient membership for two teams and to raise money for uniforms. I finally made connections last fall with the director of Murphy's Landing Restoration Village, which is near the Twin Cities; they provided an opposition team, suitable grounds, and costumes for the umpire and tallykeepers. However, most of our thirteen players ended up paying for their own uniforms. The chapter provided the remainder, and I donated the cost of a couple of bats and bails from Coopetown Bat Company. We are quite pleased with the uniforms, which were constructed in authentic 1850s fashion by Murphy's Landings costumer, who also suggested russet as a characteristic color of the period. A few embellishments (cap monogram, tie, belts) may follow next year.

This season, we played five matches with the Murphy's Landing Murphys, their staff-and-friends team, between July 4 and Labor Day, and did a pregame demonstration at a minor league game in Minneapolis.

[Compilers note: the Quicksteps do not publish a newsletter - Aces - and have announced a 1995 schedule of six matches: at Fr. Snelling, Minn., 25 June, 1:30 p.m.; at Mora, Minn., 4 July; at Sorenson Field, Anoka, Minn., 15 July, 6 p.m.; at Murphy's Landing Restoration Village Shakopee, Minn., 29 July, 2 p.m., and 19 Aug., 2 p.m.; and at Ohio Village, Columbus, Ohio, 2-3 Sep.]

Leatherstocking Base Ball Club

The Leatherstocking Base Ball Club has been demonstrating early base ball, using 1858 town ball rules, since 1985 at the Farmers Museum, Cooperstown, N.Y. The club is comprised of volunteers, men, women, and children 12 years of age and older. The club emphasizes social recreation and plays its matches as educational demonstrations.

Four teams—the Village Innkeepers, the Cardiff Giants, the Cat Town Scholars, and the Ply Creek Bees—compete within the club through a 12-game spring and summer schedule. The teams with the two best records from the season play a championship match during the Farmers Museum Harvest Celebration in September.

Colorado Vintage Base Ball Association

The CVBBA is a nonprofit organization dedicated to the preservation of the history of pre-professional base ball in Colorado during the years 1862-1884, and the education of the public through demonstrations, workshops, lectures and living history "performances."

The Association meticulously researches details of uniforms, equipment, lexicon, and lifestyles in an effort to accurately portray sporting life in Colorado more than a century ago. Teams that actually existed are recreated according to the best documentation available, with gaps filled by reasonable deduction from the progress of the sport outside the region. Games are played by period rules, with heavy emphasis on living history interpretation and "thespianism" to retell the competitive spirit being tempered by Victorian ideals of gentlemanly and fair play.

Clodbuster Base Ball Club

Sponsored by the Friends of Carriage Hill and the Dayton-Montgomery County Park District, the club is one other aspect of the historical farm that focuses on the fun side of the 1880s, a welcome relief from the normal hard work. The team was first organized in 1989 to represent this aspect of life in the 1880s, as well as to compete with organizations with similar interests. The club's name represents the farm heritage, from busting clods of dirt on the farm to busting leather balls during the matches. The Clodbusters are a totally volunteer group, donating their time and talents to the cause as members of the Friends of Carriage Hill Farm. The Friends provide funding for the equipment. The Dayton-Montgomery Park District provides and maintains the playing field.

UTAH VINTAGE TERRITORIAL CHAMPIONSHIP PROPOSED

SABR's Craig Fuller has proposed a vintage base ball tournament to commemorate Utah's centennial anniversary of statehood. Utah has a long tradition of playing the game. According to Dr. Larry Gerlach, SABR member, sports historian, and professor of history at the University of Utah, base ball was played in the Utah territory within days of the completion of the trans-continental railroad in 1869. Now it has been suggested that communities, organizations, clubs, churches, and other groups within each of the 29 counties organize teams. In the spring of 1996 games using rules of the nineteenth century will be played, and a champion for each county determined. The county champions would then square off with the championship game for the territory (now state) be played on 4 July 1996 at the newly constructed Franklin Quest Field in Salt Lake City, home of the triple-A Salt Lake Buzz.

1994 TOURNAMENTS

Several gatherings of teams (a twentieth century tradition) played nineteenth century matches in 1994:

Great Miami Base Ball Championship, 31 July 1994.
Middletown, Ohio. Organized by SABR's Kevin Summer.

Middletown Laurels, 26; Great Buck Swamp Frogs. 2
Kentucky Pioneers. 19; Ohio Village Muffins. 9
Middletown Laurels, 8; Kentucky Pioneers, 3

Golden Ball Tournament

7 Aug. 1994. Middletown. Ohio. Organized by SABR's
Kevin Summer.

Carriage Hill Clodbusters, 7; Sharon Village Shamrocks, 3
Middletown Laurels, 18; Chagrin Falls Forest Citys, 14
Middletown Laurels, 16; Carriage Hill Clodbusters, 10

Sylvania Cup

21 Aug. 1994, Sylvania, Ohio. Organized by SABRs John
Husman. The championship match was followed by a
banquet of nineteenth century fare prepared and served to all
participants and guests by the Frog ladies.

Great Black Swamp Frogs, 8; Lah-De-Dahs, 2
Carriage Hill Clodbusters, 9 Deep River Grinders, 7
Lah-De-Dahs, 13; Deep River Grinders, 10
Carriage Hill Clodbusters, 14; Great Black Swamp Frogs, 3

The Ohio Cup Festival

2-4 Sep. 1994. Columbus, Ohio. Organized by the Ohio
Historical Society. The festival was the largest gathering of
nineteenth century teams ever. The eleven teams participating
advanced to the final matches by vote of the fans, based on
base ball skills, costumes and uniforms, cranking and officials,
use of period language, knowledge of the game, use of special
events within the game, and teaching of historical context.

3 September

Muffin Hurlers, 8; ODOT. Highwaymen. 4
Colorado Territorial All Stars, 6; Deep River Grinders. 2
Carriage Hill Clodbusters, 11; Chagrin Falls Forest Citys, 7
Muffin Juniors, 5; Volunteers from the Village, 5
Kentucky Pioneers, 13; Muffin Strikers, 9
Muffin Hurlers, 8; Colorado Territorial All Stars, 0
Carriage Hill Clodbusters, 13; Deep River Grinders, 5
Kentucky Pioncers, 14; O.DO.T. Highwaymen, 3
Chagrin Falls Forest Citys, 12; Colorado Territorial All Stars,8

4 September

Great Black Swamp Frogs, 6; Colorado Territorial All Stars, 4
Muffin Strikers 8; Deep River Grinders, 3
Carriage Hill Clodbusters, 7; Muffin Hurlers, 6
Lady Volunteers. 6; Lady Diamonds, 5
Kentucky Pioneers, 16; Great Black Swamp Frogs, 0
Chagrin Falls Forest Citys, 9; Muffin Strikers, 2
Carriage Hill Clodbusters, 10; Kentucky Pioneers, 4
Muffin All Stars, 11; Colorado Territorial All Stars, 9
Great Black Swamp Frogs, 6; Chagrin Falls Forest Citys, 5

AMONG THE PERIODICALS

Atlanta History Center. "Southern Bases: Baseball Before
the Braves. *Atlanta History*. 37:2 (1993), pp. 25-40.
1885-1966.

Bernard. David L. "The Guelph Maple Leafs: A Cultural
Indicator of Southern Ontario." *Ontario History*. 84:3

(1992), pp. 211-223. The Maple Leafs' 1876 season.

Carroll, John C. "Southeast Texas Baseball and the Na-
tional Game." *East Texas Historical Journal*. 31:1
(1993). pp. 59-70. 1860s-1880s.

Franks, Joel S. "Rube Levy: A San Francisco Shoe Cutter
and the Origin of Professional Baseball in California."
Western States Jewish History, 25:1 (1992), pp. 33-51;
25:2 (1992), pp. 141-150. Reprinted from *California
History*, 70:2. 1880-1907.

German, Andrew W. "The Ocean Base Ball Club: Base
Ball Returns to Mystic." *Log of Mystic Seaport*, 45:3
(1993). pp. 78-82. The Oceanics of Mystic, Ct., 1860-
68, and the vintage club of the 1990s.

Tedesco, Marie. "Appalachia Becomes Mainstream: From
Down-Home Baseball to the Rookie League in Johnson
City. Tennessee." *Journal of East Tennessee History*; 64
(1992). pp. 20-40. 1880s-1990s.

Also, *Baseball Quarterly Reviews* ongoing Triple Play
Project will include in its four 1995 issues detailed de-
scriptions of 66 nineteenth century National League,
American Association, and Players' League triple plays.
For details, contact *BQR* editor Herman Krabbenhoft, P0
Box 9343, Schenectady, NY 12309.

FREDERICK IVOR-CAMPBELL

COMPILER' S COMMENTARY

LEAPFROG

THOSE OF YOU WHO KEEP TRACK of such things (and
I am encouraged that so many of you do) will have observed
that this is the first issue of *NCN* to arrive since last summer. I
began working, as soon as I mailed out the last issue, on a
special issue that looks in some detail at the many facets of
nineteenth century baseball research. I soon realized the scope
of the subject would require another double issue, but for a
variety of reasons the issue hasn't yet been completed. So I've
set it aside for a while in order to catch up with items of
current import. Issue No. 94:3,4 (Summer-Fall 1994) will be
sent on its way as soon as it is finished, but for now I have
leapfrogged over it.

THANKS FOR YOUR RESPONSE

I APPRECIATE THE PROMPT RETURN by so many of
you of last summer's membership renewal/survey form, and
your many helpful suggestions and kind comments. Several of
you listed items for the "Help Wanted" column: they appear in
this issue-I hope not too late to do you any good

A number of inactive committee members dropped out, but
over the past several months the addition of new members has
restored the total membership to about what it was before the
membership renewal form was sent out.

