

NINETEENTH CENTURY NOTES

WINTER 2019

SOCIETY FOR AMERICAN BASEBALL RESEARCH

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Final Game of the 19th Century By Dixie Tourangeau

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Inside this issue:

Baseball's 19th Century Winter Meetings Book 4

The Chicago Fire and the 1871 Base Ball Season 5

Cooperstown: Ten Men Out 6-8

Bud Fowler: Baseball's First Black Professional: Book Review 9-10

News & Notes 10

2019 Fred Program & Registration Material 11-15

It was not a last-minute addition nor mid-season makeup change to the schedule. In the pre-season schedule published the *Al Reach Official 1900 Baseball Guide*, Cincinnati was slated to play at St. Louis on October 13 and 14. All other National League teams would end play on Saturday but the Cards and Reds had Sunday all to themselves. It turned out to be a fairly meaningless game by two second-division clubs but it was the final regular season game of major league baseball's 1890s decade and more signifi-

cantly, the nineteenth century. It was also the last day the NL would be the sole major league after nine quiet years since it outlasted the rebel Players League (gone after 1890) and rival American Association (1891).

Louie Heilbroner's Cardinals (64-75) had something small to shoot for, as a win would put them even with the fifth-place Chicago Orphans. Meanwhile, because of a 3-2 loss the previous day, one-year manager Bob Allen's Reds (62-76) were stuck with a seventh-place finish no matter the outcome. Hometown favorite "Wee Willie" Sudhoff (5-8) was on the slab for St.

Louis while Ed Scott (17-19) had the Reds hurling duties. Ten days before, Sudhoff and Scott had squared off in Cincinnati, with Willie getting a 6-1 victory behind two home runs by "Turkey" Mike Donlin. The Cards (.291) ended just .002 below the top team hitting mark set by pennant winner Brooklyn (.293). Ohio's Queen City Nine swatted at a .266 clip.

It was 5'7" Sudhoff's fourth year in the NL and he missed two and half months due to injury. His first career shutout came two weeks before

(Continued on page 2)

Chairman's Corner by Peter Mancuso

The 2019 Frederick Ivor-Campbell 19th Century Baseball Conference's complete Program & Schedule, two-page Registration Form and other details are all contained in the final five pages of this issue of *Nineteenth Century Notes*. This year's

conference will allow for up to eighty registrants thanks to completion of our long awaited use of the newly renovated Grandstand Theater within the Baseball Hall of Fame.

If you have any interest in attending "The Fred" this April 26th & 27th go to those pages immediately to learn what is new, what the

schedule and program details are and, for complete instructions to register. Remember, early registration is not only a first step in getting a space in the conference but it is also key to choosing which six of the twelve Research Presentations you prefer to at-

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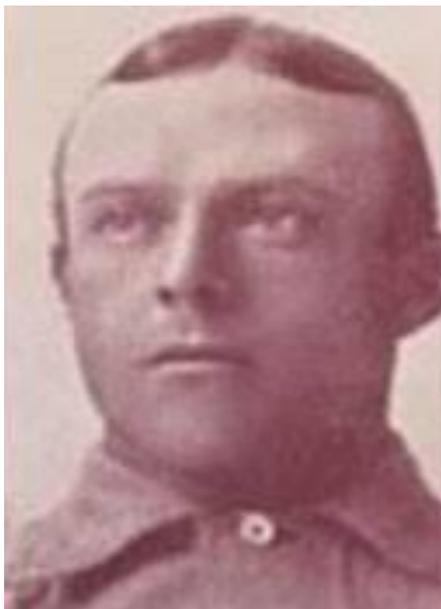
Final Game of the 19th Century (cont.)

(Continued from page 1)

in Chicago when he and Clark Griffith (14-13) each fired three-hitters in a seven inning, 0-0 draw, the second game of a cold and gloomy September double-header. Chicago was the poorest scoring club in the League. Thanks to a burst of 29 Reds tallies, rookie Scott's "deceptive shoots" already had beaten St. Louis three times in St. Louis before losing to Sudhoff in Cincinnati. Cincy had the season's set in hand 11-8 before the final game. Scott's 17 victories topped his club with George "Noodles" Hahn second with 16. Coming down the final weeks Scott slumped to a 2-6 mark ruining his chances at a winning rookie season. Because of one 1900 event, the Reds played an additional series in St. Louis instead of at home. On May 28 the grandstand at League Park II burned down, which eventually led to the building of the Palace of the Fans in 1902.

Heilbroner was Reds manager in name only, as third baseman John McGraw really ran the club. With his Reds going nowhere by August, St. Louis native Oliver Wendell "Patsy" Tebeau suddenly resigned as manager after 92 games and McGraw turned down the job when offered it. Owner John T. Brush then gave the position to his secretary, Heilbroner, who knew almost nothing about baseball on the field. Louie didn't mind being a figurehead and McGraw made all of the game decisions without being official manager.

For the final contest Sudhoff had a definite advantage. His team could hit led by Jesse Burkett (.366) and McGraw



St. Louis starting pitcher
Willie Sudhoff



Cincinnati starting pitcher
Ed Scott

(.344). They were backed by Mike Donlin (.326, 10 HRs), Patsy Donovan (.316), Emmet

Heidrick (.301), and "Wagon Tongue" Bill Keister (.300). Behind Scott were Jake Beckley (.341) and rookie Jimmy Barrett (.316, NL whiff leader). 1890s veterans Heinie Peitz, Bob Quinn, and Tommy Corcoran and future stars Harry Steinfeldt (Cubs), Sam Crawford (Tigers) formed an adequate team that finished above the last-place Giants by two wins.

Being the final game of the nineteenth century did not attract any attention from the media in St. Louis or Cincinnati. Newspapers in both cities seemed to be fine with printing a box score and a few obvious side facts but the normal descriptions of runs scoring and when things happened is missing from all known reports. The *St. Louis Republic* and *Cincinnati Enquirer* printed the exact same story. For researchers in the twentieth and twenty-first centuries it is impossible to recreate the game in any detail. The various box scores are nearly identical but that provides one very interesting bit of trivia for this tale. "Stanton" appears in each box as a substitute catcher for the Cardinals, right under regular backstop Lou Criger's name, who was 0-for-4. Hindsight indicates that for 111 years it was believed that St. Louis area semi-pro catcher Tom Stanton caught in that game. He didn't.

How and why baseball scribes thought it was Stanton will never be known but according to SABR's nineteenth century history guru Dave Nemec, it was the late, great Richard Malatsky, who somehow unearthed the fact that the catcher was really Hannibal-native Henry Edward Stein, another semi-pro catcher who also played in Stanton's Trolley League

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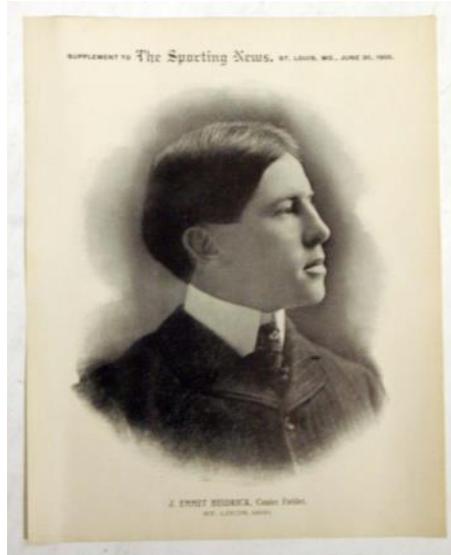
Final Game of the 19th Century (cont.)

(Continued from page 2)

and with other teams in the greater St. Louis area during the 1890s. Fellow Hannibalian Jake Beckley touted Stein's ability for years but could never get anyone to give his high school friend a major league chance. Apparently, "soft-hearted" McGraw did on a likely request from the respected, but nonetheless opposing Cincy first baseman. Nemec writes in his, "The Rank and File of 19th Century Major League Baseball" that the Cards dressed Stein for the last two games.

Quickly Scott started to absorb his 20th loss, giving up runs in the first, second and third innings, 4-0. The Cards collected 17 hits, three each by Donovan, veteran short-stop Bobby Wallace and Heidrick (single, double, triple), while McGraw and sub Art "Otto" Krueger had two each. A "Baseball Gossip" column in one paper said Mike Donlin's home run was made in the eighth inning, accounting for the last runs scored and was the final home run (and likely regular season hit of any kind) of the century. Heidrick, Wallace and Krueger scored twice each for the 7-0 ending. The Reds managed four singles, one by loser Scott, and a double by Peitz. With Arthur Irwin being hit by a pitch, the box score At Bat column indicates that vet shortstop Corcoran was the final batter of the game-decade-century. Looking at the Cardinals numbers it is possible, but not certain that Stein caught two innings and not just one, but Baseball-Reference claims only one. The *Pittsburgh Press* commented in its October 15 "Gossip" notes that "St. Louis tried out a new catcher, Stanton, as he caught Sudhoff in the ninth inning." For whatever reason the normally

strict McGraw allowed a player with no big league experience to catch Sudhoff's last inning in the final game of the century. This was Willie's first career shut out win. There was only one error



Emmet Heidrick

committed in the game, by McGraw, and the papers noted that it was a tough chance but John got two hands on the "leather sphere" and should have made the play.

Loose Ends: Donlin's clout gave him three off Scott in successive games; he hit three off only one other pitcher (Chick Fraser) and that took years. Ed Philip Scott pitched in 1901 but then went back to the minors for a short time. John William Sudhoff pitched for several more years (102-135) and became the first player to do the St. Louis switch from the NL Cards to the AL Browns in 1902. One claim to fame he has is that his only career home run was off Christy Mathewson in 1901 at the Polo Grounds in a 3-2 loss. It was the second clout off "Big Six" and the only one by

a pitcher until George "Lefty" Tyler hit a second one in 1916. Sudhoff died in 1917. Henry Stein, part of a nine-child family, for a while continued to play for and manage more semi-pro ball teams while also operating his family's restaurant with his brother Frank (and sisters), on South Main Street in Hannibal until his death in April 1927. Thomas Patrick Stanton did get his one chance as well. He caught Carl Lundgren of manager Frank Selee's Cubs, in St. Louis, on April 19, 1904. He was 0-for-3, in a 9-3 loss and allowed nine stolen bases and had three passed balls. The only Card he threw out was their new first baseman, Jake Beckley.

Post-season exhibition. On Monday, October 15, the second-place Pirates and the pennant-winning Superbas began a series for the *Pittsburgh Chronicle-Telegraph* Cup, a \$500 trophy offered the victor by that newspaper. Temple Cup games closed out in 1897 and this was a makeshift copy generated by the fact that the Pirates had defeated Brooklyn in 11 of 19 games during the season and the hometown news outlet thought this was a chance for Pittsburgh to claim the 1900 championship. It was to be a best-of-five set, all games played at Pittsburgh's Exposition Park that week. But "Iron Man" Joe McGinnity won two games as the "City of Churches" won 5-2, 4-2, lost 10-0 and then claimed the Cup with a 6-1 finale. Not only did the Smoky City boys bat poorly, they made 14 errors, seven by third sacker Jimmy Williams (.173).

Chairman's Corner (cont.)

(Continued from page 1)

tend that will again be double tracked at this year's "Fred."

Hope to see many of you in Cooperstown this April, as this program looks to be as fun and exciting as any of our past "Fred's."

Our Cleveland 19th Century Baseball Interdisciplinary Symposium was held this past November 10th at the magnificent Main Branch of the Cleveland Public Library (CPL). This was the third of our bi-annual, city-specific, symposiums (New York City 2014, Philadelphia 2016).

We had a enthusiastic and healthy number of attendees who turned out to hear a welcoming address by MLB's Official Historian, John Thorn; our interdisciplinary speaker, Professor of Social History at Cleveland State University, David Goldberg; and Research Presenters: David Fleitz, Joe Wancho, Jeremy

Feador, Ken Krsolovic and Bryan Fritz. We were in for a real treat when CPL Director of Public Service, John Skrtic followed up his Special Presentation, "Baseball Research at the CPL" by providing a close-up showing of scores of artifacts from the CPL's baseball (and other sports) collection in four designated rooms, set-up for that purpose.

The next 19th Century Baseball Interdisciplinary Symposium(s) will be scheduled sometime in the autumn of 2020, city(ies) to be announced.

"Base Ball's 19th Century 'Winter' Meetings: 1857-1900", a SABR book project undertaken by our Nineteenth Century Committee has just been published in early December. It took three years of dedicated work but the wait has been worth it. This issue of our newsletter contains an excellent summary

of the book by one of its co-editors, Jeremy Hodges (the other was Bill Nowlin) and details on how to get your own copy. Thanks to all 29 Nineteenth Century Committee Members who contributed to this important source-book for baseball historians.

The Overlooked 19th Century Baseball Legends Project will be releasing the bios and ballots for our 2019 Primary Election in late January. Watch for notices in up-coming weeks.

Not long before "Pitchers and Catchers" report so begin to hone in on the 2019 season and enjoy,

Peter Mancuso, "...because baseball history is not only baseball history."

Baseball's 19th Century "Winter" Meetings Book

by Jeremy Hodges

Baseball's 19th Century "Winter" Meetings arrived in my mail today. After a three-and-a-half-year journey from a SABR 19th Century Committee idea, forming a team of volunteers, through publishing, to delivery, I was very proud to see it in print for the first time. John Thorn graciously wrote in the foreword, "This will become the great sourcebook for all future efforts to describe how the game grew, flourished, fought, nearly succumbed, and survived." Twenty-two authors and a host of proof-

readers, associate editors, and fact-checkers, have brought us all the off-season meetings of the 19th century (now more commonly known as the "winter meetings"). *Baseball's 19th Century "Winter" Meetings* carries the reader through the prominent business meetings of the amateur National Association of Base Ball Players, through the start of the professional leagues, the National Association, American Association, Union Association, National League and the start of the American League. The characters, meetings, and leagues themselves,

represent the spirit of the times, ever-changing towards the game we know today. This book, coupled with the Business of Baseball Committee's books on winter meetings from 1901-1957 and 1958-2016 offer, a comprehensive look at 161 years of baseball's evolution. I hope you enjoy the book, and send you holiday wishes, as the team you cheer for met in Las Vegas for the 2018 Winter Meetings.

See page 10 for ordering information

The Chicago Fire and the 1871 Base Ball Season

by Paul DeFonzo

The year 1871 was big league baseball's inaugural season. Prior to 1871 professional baseball teams existed but games were played essentially as challenge matches with no central authority or schedule.

The first league was commonly known as the National Association and lasted from 1871 through 1875. There were franchises in major cities from Boston to Chicago, as well as in minor cities like Troy, NY, Rockford, IL, and Fort Wayne, IN.

The Association was not well organized and teams folded each season during the five year existence of the league. Also, the sched-

ule included fewer games than we are now used to and teams did not play a uniform number of games. In 1871 the team playing the most official games played 33. Teams also played exhibitions but these games were not official and were not supposed to count in the standings. Exhibitions did, of course, count in the financial ledgers.

was a tight one between Philadelphia, Chicago, and Boston. There was, however, a cataclysmic event which impacted the course of the race for the pennant .

On October 8, 1871 the Great Chicago Fire occurred. Blazing for three days, the fire destroyed most of Chicago, including Union Base Ball Grounds, where the White Stockings were nearly unbeatable, going 13 - 3 to that point. The team elected to continue its season, but had to play their remaining home games on the road with borrowed uniforms and equipment.

On October 7, the day before

McBride and lost 4 - 1.

As previously noted, the system for determining the champion in the NA was not clear. Specifically, there existed uncertainty as to whether the team with the most wins, or fewest losses, or most series wins, or fewest series losses would be declared the winner of the pennant. In addition there were disputes over exhibition games, forfeits, and the use of ineligible players.

After considerable post-season haggling, Philadelphia was awarded the first professional league championship on the strength of having won the most



the fire, Philadelphia and Chicago boasted identical 18 - 7 records. Boston's record was complete at 20 - 10 with one tie. After the fire, Philadelphia won its next two, while the beleaguered Chicagoans split two games in Troy.

On October 30 Philadelphia and Chicago met head to head. Chicago was designated as the home team, but the games was played in Brooklyn. Before a sparse assemblage of about 500 fans, the dispirited White Stockings could only muster four hits against Philadelphia ace Dick

series. Indeed, the October 30 win over Chicago allowed the Philadelphians to secure both the most series wins, with 7, and the most wins, with 21. The Great Chicago Fire likely decided the winner of the first big league pennant as the White Stockings were knocked off balance by the destruction of their assets, and had to play a decisive "home" game on the road.

The city of Chicago would have to wait until 1876 for its first big league pennant, but that is a story for another day.

The race for the pennant in 1871

Cooperstown: Ten Men Out

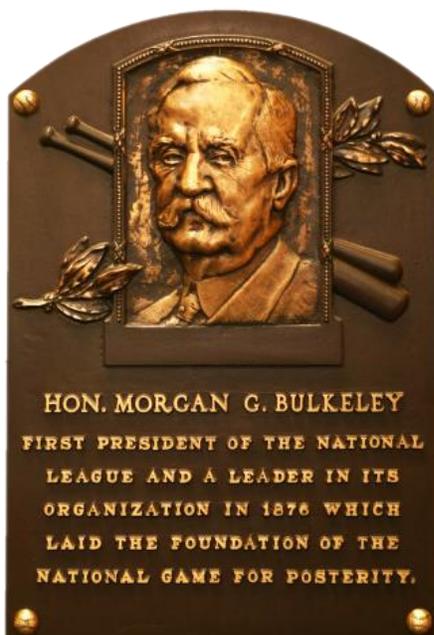
by Bill Lamb

In the run-up to announcement of this year's Cooperstown inductees, many regional SABR chapters conducted their own mock Hall of Fame elections. But for its July 2019 meeting, the Joe Start-Nap Lajoie (Rhode Island) chapter proposes to put a twist on such balloting. Members will be asked to proffer a slate of no-more-than ten inductees that the Hall of Fame could do without. This exercise, of course, is not entirely serious. Or realistic. The defrocking of any of baseball's designated immortals has no more prospect of happening than does relieving Franklin Pierce or Warren Harding of their Presidencies. Still, the chapter's action is welcome (by me, anyway), being provocative in a playful way, while encouraging reflection on who the game's monitors have chosen to honor, and why. And if nothing else, the Hall of Fame un-election promises to enliven the next chapter meeting.

In ruminating on my own choices, I immediately abjured consideration of umpires and Negro Leaguers, being without the competence needed to pass even mildly-informed judgment on either. But from the 300 or so Cooperstown enshrines left, there remained an abundance of non-riches to choose from. In fact, peeling my list down to ten unworthies (from an original cast of more than 30) proved no easy chore, requiring the elimination of such dubious plaque-holders as Jess Haines, Lloyd Waner, Bucky Harris, Hoyt Wilhelm, Harry Hooper, Roger Bresnahan, and Rabbit Maranville. When the job was done, I discovered, to some surprise and much regret, that the

three heading my Ten Worst list were all 19th century figures. Nevertheless and at the risk of lifetime banishment from the FRED, I offer newsletter readers my choices on whom Cooperstown would do just as well without, beginning with:

1. **Morgan Bulkeley**: A slow-moving target, to be sure, Bulke-



ley is an almost laughable Hall of Fame member, a 1937 selection by the Centennial Commission. Fairness to the man's memory, however, requires acknowledgment that Bulkeley was not some nonentity. To the contrary, he was significant actor in the political, civic, and business affairs of Connecticut for almost 50 years. Among other things, Bulkeley served in the Union Army, later helped organize the United Bank of Hartford, and thereafter turned Aetna into an insurance industry giant. He was also a two-term Hartford mayor, a Connecticut governor, and a US Senator. (See

Irv Goldfarb's excellent BioProject profile of Morgan Bulkeley for more.) But his contributions to baseball were modest, at best.

In 1874, Bulkeley formed the Hartford Dark Blues of the National Association. Two years later, the Hartford club joined the newly-formed National League. In the belief that it was best for the fledgling organization to be headed by an easterner, Bulkeley was prevailed upon to accept the NL presidency. He served, honorably but mostly as a figurehead, during the league's inaugural year, and then resigned, as he had said he would. His replacement was NL architect William Hulbert of Chicago (who would have to wait until 1995 to get the summons to Cooperstown). At the close of his one-year tenure as league president, Bulkeley pretty much left baseball behind, focusing his attention on political and business ambitions, and a passion for harness racing. He lived a full and active life, dying at age 84 in 1922.

Some 15 years later, Bulkeley was a curious selection for enshrinement in the newly-established Baseball Hall of Fame. Presumably, Bulkeley's elevation was intended as a National League counter-balance to the deserved enshrinement of American League President Ban Johnson. Or perhaps Bulkeley was the beneficiary of unmentioned hometown thanks for his 1905 membership on the Mills Commission, the body responsible for the implausible

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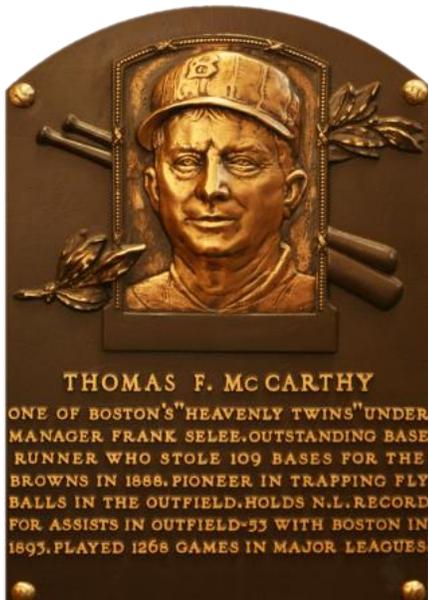
Cooperstown: Ten Men Out (cont.)

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designation of remote Cooperstown, New York as the birthplace of the game. Whatever the case, the Bulkeley plaque cites his efforts to clean up baseball's image by clamping down on rowdiness, player drunkenness, and the menace of gambling – the last "achievement" ignoring the expulsion of Louisville Grays players for pennant-chase game-dumping the year after Bulkeley left office. In his defense, Bulkeley himself never made any claim of being a baseball eminence. His Hall of Fame enshrinement must be credited entirely to the wooly thinking of others.

More Worthy Unrecognized 19th Century Honoree: John T. Brush. Unloved in his day and ignored by our committee, Brush was the most influential NL club owner for 25 years and affected, for both good and ill, the fortunes of the game during tumultuous times.

2. **Tommy McCarthy:** Without serious competition, McCarthy is



the least accomplished player enshrined in Cooperstown. Among the rash of 19th and turn-of-the-century players selected for induction by the Old-Timers or Veterans Committee in 1945 and 1946, McCarthy was not a bad ballplayer. In fact, he was probably a slightly better than average late-19th century gamer, his negative Total Player Rating (a combined -4.0 as a pitcher/position player) in *Total Baseball* notwithstanding.

During a four-season run (which included two sub-.300 batting efforts) with the Boston Beaneaters, McCarthy hit above the NL average twice and formed one half of the club's *Heavenly Twins* outfield, playing an early 1890s version of Lloyd Waner to Hugh Duffy's Paul. Except McCarthy was neither as durable nor as productive as thinly-credentialed Little Poison. In addition, McCarthy was prone to being a malcontent and was often out-of-shape, particularly toward the end of his career.

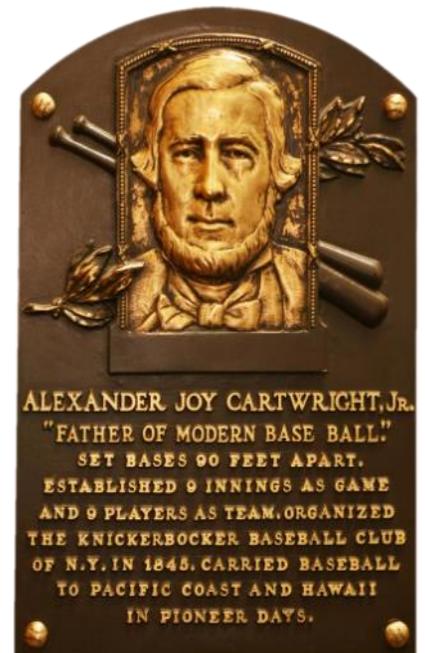
Selected for enshrinement for reasons not readily evident save Duffy's endorsement, McCarthy's stats are underwhelming: a .292 lifetime BA on fewer than 1,500 base-hits, although he did record some high runs-scored and stolen base totals early on. His Hall of Fame plaque credits McCarthy with pioneering the art of trapping fly balls (an achievement about as significant as perfection of the hidden ball trick, IMO), and leaves space unfilled at the bottom.

According to his entry in *Baseball-Reference*, McCarthy's Black Ink batting rates a 3 to the

average HoFer's 27. Other criteria are comparable. Gray Ink batting: McCarthy 88; Average HoF 144; Hall of Fame Monitor batting: McCarthy 44, Average HoF 100; Hall of Fame Standards batting: McCarthy 24, Average HoF 50; JAWS right field: McCarthy ranks 135th. I am not sure exactly what all that signifies, but I suspect that it means that McCarthy rates abysmally low when compared to a typical Hall of Fame member.

In sum, McCarthy is a Cooperstown embarrassment, a misfit amidst the likes of Joe Medwick, Duke Snider, and Billy Hamilton, much less in the company of true immortals like Ty Cobb, Babe Ruth, and Willie Mays. More Worthy Unrecognized 19th Century Honoree: Pete Browning, George Van Haltren, Jimmy Ryan or any one of a dozen others.

3. **Alexander Cartwright:** A 1938 Centennial Committee hon-



(Continued on page 8)

Cooperstown: Ten Men Out (cont.)

oree, Alexander Cartwright's admission to the Hall of Fame would be unassailable had he done any of the ground-breaking things cited on his plaque. Designated "The Father of Modern Baseball," Cartwright's inscription credits him with setting the bases 90 feet apart; establishing nine innings as a game's length, and mandating nine players to a side. He is also eulogized for carrying baseball "to the Pacific Coast and Hawaii in pioneer days."

Modern scholarship, however, pretty well establishes that Cartwright did not do any of these things. His enshrinement, rather, seems the product of a determined mid-1930s public relations offensive waged by a grandson, the primitive state of baseball research at the time of the Hall of Fame's inception, and the determination of Cooperstown organizers to identify and honor some American as the game's founder (once the Abner Doubleday yarn was deemed unserviceable).

As a young adult, Cartwright appears to have been an original member of Manhattan's Knickerbocker Base Ball Club, and a participant in its first in-house practice games during Fall 1845. He also had a hand in the formu-

lation of the diamond-shape of the playing grounds and the concept of foul territory. Researchers, however, have found no evidence that places Cartwright at the scene of the June 19, 1846 Knickerbocker game at Elysian Field in Hoboken where modern baseball putatively began.

Indeed, biographer Monica Nucciarone and other baseball historians have had difficulty pinpointing Cartwright's whereabouts and activities from that time until he set off to find California gold in March 1849.

Nevertheless, what Cartwright was not doing seems more certain. He was not devising the elemental baseball playing rules for which his Hall of Fame plaque gives him credit. Establishment and codification of the early rules were the work of Daniel (Doc) Adams, William Wheaton, and others who remained in New York to nurture the game in its formative years.

The Johnny Appleseed-like tale of Cartwright spreading baseball during his travels is likely another myth, the spawn of invented passages inserted into typed facsimiles of supposed handwritten Cartwright diaries advanced by grandson Bruce Cartwright, Jr. in his mid-1930s campaign to have his forebear

recognized as the game's founder. No independent evidence that Cartwright championed baseball during either his travels or during his decades as a Hawaii resident has been uncovered by baseball historians.

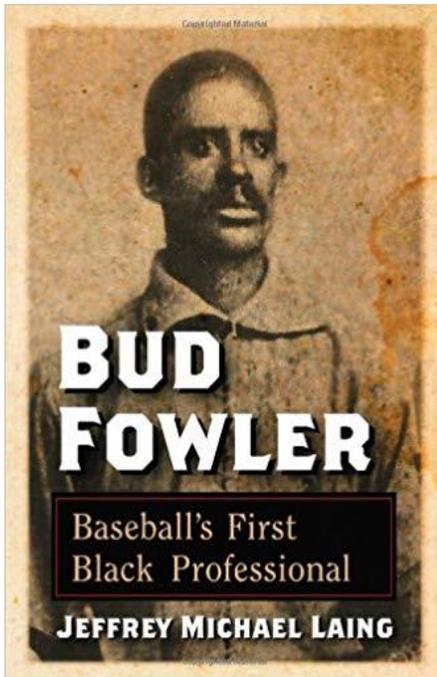
Like Morgan Bulkeley, Alexander Cartwright lived a long, honorable, and productive life. But he was not "The Father of Baseball," a title that Cartwright never claimed or sought for himself. Were it not for an ambitious grandson, Alexander Cartwright would be no more than a somewhat marginal figure in baseball's early history, an enthusiast in his youth who then left the game behind to pursue other callings and interests. A more worthy unrecognized 19th century honoree could be Doc Adams. For reasons why, see John Thorn's illuminating BioProject profile of Adams.

Oh yes, the remainder of my Worst Ten list: 4. Ray Schalk, 5. Rick Ferrell, 6. Chick Hafey, 7. High Pockets Kelly, 8. Joe Tinker, 9. Rube Marquard, 10. Fred Lindstrom. If your list would be different, let's talk about it at next April's FRED – presuming I am not declared persona non grata and shown the 19th Century Committee door before then.



Book Review: Bud Fowler: Baseball's First Black Professional By Jeffrey Michael Laing

Review by Kevin Larkin



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The period after the Civil War in the United States was one of great change for our nation. North and South had to repair the damage done and people had to learn how to work together.

Baseball in its infancy was not immune from changes. Although the sport had been in existence for only a few years, more and more people were becoming exposed to the sport that eventually became known as “The National-

Pastime”.

In his book, “Bud Fowler, Baseball’s First Black Professional, author Jeffrey Michael Laing tells the story of Bud Fowler, a pioneer in baseball’s early years. Fowler was the first black to play professional baseball. His career began almost 70 years before Jackie Robinson began his professional career in 1946.

Laing’s book is well researched and well written as he describes Fowler’s trials and tribulations into professional baseball. Laing describes the birth of 19th century baseball and also writes about the always tough subject of racism and segregation in baseball and the later part of the 19th century.

Fowler’s career in organized baseball began in 1878 when he was a member of the Lynn Live Oaks/Worcester team in the International Association. That part of his career ended in 1887 when the colored line was drawn in the sand.

His playing career did not end as he played with several teams including the Page Fence Giants, a team he formed with Grant “Home Run” Johnson. Besides the Page Fence Giants, Fowler played with the Cuban Giants and Kansas City Stars both teams of note in the early years of black baseball.

Fowler was a man of many hats as Laing describes. He at one time or another was an owner and other tasks like manager and scout, all part of a baseball life.

One of the things that makes

this book a pleasure to read is the way that Laing tells the story of Fowler’s career and how it all came about. He first tells of Fowler playing in Grand Island Nebraska and how a fight that Fowler became involved in led to him being thrown out of a game for the only time in his career.

The first chapter tells the story of how baseball evolved in the Nineteenth Century which is worth the price of the book. The second chapter, then goes on to describe how segregation and racism reared their ugly heads in baseball as it was played in the 19th Century. Chapter three is rather interesting as well as it describes how Fowler was an African American male playing in organized baseball between the years, 1878 until 1886.

After the 1886 season the color line began to appear and Laing tells this story in chapter four. That color line forced Fowler out of minor league/major league baseball and he was forced to play independent baseball between 1890 and 1899 and that is the story that is told in chapter five.

With the color line now firmly drawn, tensions in baseball continued to move the sport away from what was a boy’s game. The gentlemen’s agreement that came about because of this is described in detail by Laing in chapter six and is an example of what the black athlete went through as he attempted to play in what is called “The National Pastime”.

As Fowler’s playing career began to wind down he became involved in the more of the busi-

(Continued on page 10)

Book Review: Bud Fowler by Jeffrey Michael Laing

Reviewed by Kevin Larkin (cont.)

(Continued from page 9)

ness end of the sport. Between 1883 and 1913. Fowler tried to organize a league of black baseball. His work was a successful model for men who came along later in black baseball like entrepreneurs Rube Foster, J L Wilkinson and others.

It never ceases to amaze me when the stories are told of baseball in the early years and that of the rough and tumble journey that a person black or white went through to play the game that they loved.

The book's closing chapter dis-

cusses the legacy that Bud Fowler left. There were events that eventually led to baseball becoming a vital part of the American culture. The emergence of a third major league and the role it played is discussed and so is the legacy that Bud Fowler left.

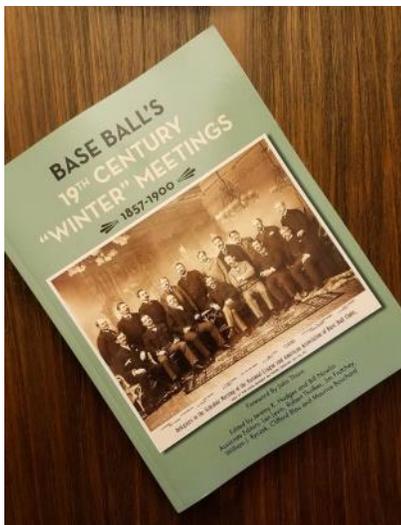
One of the things that had to have been confusing for Laing in his journey is that Bud Fowler's given birth name was John Jackson. The most touching part of the book was the epilogue that

describes "Bud Fowler Day" that was held in Frankfort New York in 1887.

In conclusion Jeffrey Laing's book makes one think that for all Bud Fowler did for the advancement of black baseball he should join players like Frank Grant, Rube Foster and others in the Baseball Hall of Fame. That alone makes Laing's wonderful book a must read for all interested in baseball and its history.

News & Notes

-On page 4 there is an announcement of the release of *Base Ball's 19th Century Winter Meetings*,



1857-1900. This book is the result of a project started by this committee several years ago. It provides essays on the Annual major League Winter Meetings and other

League meetings during each year. We often focus on players and on-field events when looking at baseball history but these meetings will provide insight into rules changes, inter-League fights, various baseball wars, and a wide range of administrative actions that are part of the evolution of the game. You can use the link below to go to the SABR website to order the book in a variety of formats.

<https://sabr.org/latest/sabr-digital-library-base-balls-19th-century-winter-meetings-1857-1900>

-Committee member Missy Booker sends along a link to some 19th century newspapers in the Pacific Northwest, specifically in Oregon, Washington, and Idaho. The links are:

Oregon:

<https://oregonnews.uoregon.edu>
Washington:

<https://www.sos.wa.gov/library/newspapers/newspapers.aspx>

Idaho:

<http://www.theancestrorhunt.com/blog/idaho-online-historical-newspapers-summary#.XATHmkipY>.

-The 19th Century Committee Grave Marker Project is currently working on a marker for Hicks Hayhurst a leader the growth of baseball in Philadelphia and a supporter of including the Pythians in various baseball organizations. Ralph Carhart is chair of this ongoing effort. He can be reached at thehallballproject@gmail.com.

IMPORTANT & TIMELY
What's New and Different for the 2019 "Fred"
EVEN IF YOU ARE ON THIS YEAR'S PROGRAM ACT QUICKLY!

We can now announce, unequivocally, that the 2019 Frederick Ivor-Campbell 19th Century Base Ball Conference (The "Fred") will be held in its long hoped for new digs within the Baseball Hall of Fame (HOF) this coming April 26th & 27th.

The Completed renovation of the Grandstand Theater, was completed last May, just about a month after the 2018 Fred. The plan, agreed to by both our SABR Nineteenth Century Committee and the HOF, is to have enough partial use of the Grandstand Theater on each of the two days' of The Fred to allow us to conduct: our morning Welcoming Sessions; our Special Presentation; our Panel Discussion; our Member Spotlight Interview and; three Research Presentations (those that received the highest cumulative scores by our jurors) all in the Grandstand Theater. The remaining time when the Grandstand Theater will not be available to us (when open to HOF visitors) we will be able to utilize both the Bullpen Theater (the tradition Fred venue) and the HOF Learning Center Room as two distinct "break-out rooms" for our remaining twelve (12) Research Presentations that will be double tracked in six (6) timeslots.

Providing again for a 50% increase in Research Presentations over Fred conferences prior to 2018 remains the plan for this April but **we can now allow a nearly 20% increase in the number of Fred attendees, up to 80 persons**. The new lager capacity is only limited by the Friday evening and Saturday Luncheon venue, Templeton Hall.

Yes. There will be fifteen Research Presentations instead of our traditional number. Three will be heard by all our 2019 attendees in the Grandstand Theater, while the remaining twelve Research Presentations will be double tracked, using the Bullpen Theater for six and the HOF Learning Center Room for six (all spaces are A/V equipped).

Here's how it works, but act quickly. Again, this year it is important to register in a timely fashion. As always, the Fred will be filled on a "first come, first served" basis, so that's the first reason to register quickly. The second reason to act quickly (for yourself and up to two guests if applicable) is that everyone registering will have to choose preferred Research Presentations that they would like to attend (one from each of six timeslots). Those Research Presentation selections will again be filled on a "first come, first serve" basis, and once the set capacity is reached, registrants will be assigned the alternate Presentation for that timeslot. **This is why, this year's "Registration Form" is again TWO PAGES, instead of the previous one page and, BOTH PAGES MUST BE SENT TOGETHER TO COMPLETE YOUR REGISTRATION.**

So, please, read the following pages pertaining to the 2019 Fred. We are looking forward to seeing as many of you in Cooperstown this April as space permits. I will notify each registrant if they registered on-time or not (you may be placed on wait list if you wish) within 48 hours of receiving their paperwork and payment. I will notify all accepted registrants as to which of the double-tracked Research Presentations they made it into during the first week in April.

Remember, whether you are new to The Fred or, a Fred veteran attendee or, are part of this coming April's program, act quickly for your best chances of securing your preferred choices among the twelve Research Presentations that are double-tracked in six timeslots. Thank you.

2019 Frederick Ivor-Campbell 19th Century Base Ball Conference Additional Details

Optional Friday Evening Welcoming Dinner: 7:00PM, Friday April 26, 2019

Our conference will again include our optional **Welcoming Dinner** that will provide not only the wonderful cuisine of **Townsend Catering** but also, the cozy ambiance of historic **Templeton Hall** (the site of our Saturday conference luncheon adorned for formal dining). There are three main entree selections to choose from, (Prime Rib, Salmon Filet or Wild Mushroom/Spinach Lasagna – see the conference registration form to make your selection) salad, three side dishes, iced tea or lemonade, desert, coffee /decaf/tea, all service charges, and room fee are included for one set **price (\$45.00 per person)** to be paid with conference registration. A cash bar will be available as the only individual cost variable.

We will have the room from 7:00PM until 10:00PM, Cash Bar and gathering at 7:00PM, dinner seating is 7:30PM. Templeton Hall is located 5 minutes walk from HOF at Pioneer & Church Streets.

Optional Saturday Evening Post Conference Gathering: Saturday, April 27, 6:30PM – 9:00PM

(REQUIRES PRE-REGISTRATION and payment with registration). We will continue our tradition of a Post-Conference Gathering of attendees and their guests within an hour of the 5:00PM conference close on Saturday. You will enjoy the Historic **Otesaga Hotel's** delicious "Cookout Buffet" in the **historic Otesaga Hotel**. (Banquet Room TBA, use ground level entrance adjacent to parking lot). **Cash Bar 5:45PM Seating 6:30PM \$35 per person** inclusive with gratuity. The room is ours to 9:30PM.

Travel Directions, Hall of Fame Information:

Complete travel directions to the Hall of Fame, Museum hours and special exhibitions can be found on the HOF's comprehensive website: www.baseballhalloffame.org.

Lodging, Dining, Sightseeing:

Complete information on lodging, dining and area attractions can be obtained through the Cooperstown Chamber of Commerce (607) 547-6006 or on their website: www.cooperstownchamber.org.

Hall of Fame Research Library:

To make an appointment with the HOF's Research Library (open Monday – Friday, 9:00AM - 5:00PM): Call: (607) 547-0330 or 0335 during their operating hours, EST, about a week or two in advance.

Conference Registration:

Who: Conference Registration is open to all SABR members and up to two non-SABR family members or friends (18 years old or over). See Registration Form for "Welcoming Dinner", "Luncheon Only" and "Post Conference Gathering" options.

When: Registration **commences soon after January 1, 2019 and will continue until Feb.6, 2019** or until registration is announced "closed" due to space constraints. The Grandstand Theater can accommodate 80 plus persons, the luncheon and the Friday evening Welcoming Dinner up to 80 persons so please, register early.

How: Registrations can be accepted by mail only: send completed 19th-Century Base Ball Conference Registration BOTH Forms to: **Peter Mancuso, 6970 Ely Road, New Hope, PA 18938**. Enclose your personal check for the appropriate amount and made **payable to: "SABR."** and write **"Fred 19cBB Conference"** on check's memo line. Please, mail prior to **February 6, 2019**. If you miss the registration mailing deadline contact: Peter Mancuso: peterplus4@earthlink.net or (215) 862-2887 to see if space is still available or if other information is required.

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

SABR, Nineteenth Century Committee
Frederick Ivor-Campbell 19th Century Base Ball Conference, “The Fred”
Friday and Saturday, April 26 & 27, 2019, National Baseball Hall of Fame, Cooperstown, NY

Program & Schedule

For full subject titles of all double-tracked Research Presentations, see page two of our two-page 2019 Fred Registration Form, make your selections and, return both pages when registering.

Friday, April 26, 2019

- 9:00am- 9:45am– Lobby of Giamatti Research Center, Check-in and Morning Coffee Service
9:45am-10:00am– Grandstand Theater – Welcome and Introductions, Part 1
10:10am-10:40am– Bullpen Thtr-RP#1 Dennis Thiessen & Learn Ctr-RP#2 J.W. Stewart
10:50am-11:20am– Bullpen Thtr-RP#3 Tom Gilbert & Learn Ctr-RP#4 Chris Jones
11:20am–11:30am– Break, 3rd Inning Stretch
11:30am–12:00pm- Bullpen Thtr-RP#5 Don Jensen & Learn Ctr-RP#6 Chip Martin
12:00pm–1:30pm – On Own: Lunch in “America’s Perfect Village” and/or Explore HOF
1:30pm– 2:30PM – Grandstand Thtr - Panel Discussion: “The Birth of Baseball Cards”; Moderator, John Thorn: Panel: Peter Devereaux, Tom Shieber and Jeff Katz.
2:30pm – 3:00pm – Grandstand Thtr RP#7 Jon Popovich: “The Final Inning of the Benteen Nine”
3:10pm – 3:40pm – Bullpen Thtr-RP#8 David Block & Learn Ctr-RP#9 Robert Bauer
3:40pm – 4:10pm – Giamatti Research Center, 7th Inning Stretch, Afternoon Coffee Service
4:15pm – 5:00pm – Grandstand Thtr - Member Spotlight, Bob Bailey Interviews Priscilla Astifan

7:00pm -10:00pm –Templeton Hall – Welcoming Dinner (Optional, Pre-Reg. required, see Reg. Form)

Saturday, April 27, 2019

- 9:00am- 9:45am- Giamatti Research Center – Check-in, Morning Coffee Service
9:45am -10:00am-Grandstand Theater – Welcome and Introductions, Part 2
10:10am-10:40am- Bullpen Thtr-RP#10 Bob Tholkes & Learn Ctr-RP#11 James Forr
10:50am-11:20am- Bullpen Thtr-RP#12 Jerry Casway, Bill Lamb & Learn Ctr-RP#13 Katie Neipris
11:40am- 1:40pm– Templeton Hall – Luncheon (included): Keynote Speaker, Joanne Hulbert
1:50pm – 2:50pm– Grandstand Thtr- Spec. Pres: Richard Hersberger, “The Evolution of the Rules”
3:00pm - 3:30pm- Grandstand Thtr.-RP#14 Gary Gaskell, “Making a 19th Century Baseball”
3:30pm – 4:15pm– Giamatti Research Center – Book Signings, Afternoon Coffee Service 4:25PM–
4:55pm- Grandstand Thtr-RP#15 Bob Tiemann, “The Stango Collection and the SABR National Association Box Score Project”
4:55pm—5:00pm – Grandstand Theater Closing Remarks

5:45pm – 9:30pm – Otesaga Hotel – Post Conference Gathering Buffet (Optional, Pre-Reg. required, see Registration Form)

Following the conference on Saturday you are invited to our Optional Post Conference Gathering (Pre-Registration is required, see “Fred” Registration Form page 1). Enjoy a delicious “Cookout Buffet” and Good Cheer at the Historic Otesaga Hotel, (use ground level hotel entrance adjacent to the parking lot). Cash Bar is 5:45-6:30p.m., Buffet 6:30-9:30PM (Banquet Room to be announced).

(SABR) Nineteenth Century Committee, Frederick Ivor-Campbell 19th Century Base Ball Conference, "The Fred", Friday & Saturday, April 26 & 27 2019

To register, SABR members mail Pages 1 & 2 (Photocopies are OK) and Payment, PAGE 1 of 2

Name _____ Nickname for Name Badge _____

Address _____

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

Telephones: Home _____ Mobile: _____

Email _____

Optional Friday Eve Welcoming Dinner (up to 3 persons total) \$45.00 X ___ person/s = \$ _____

Conference Reg (Incls Sat. Lunch & Conference, 3 persons total) \$65X ___ person/s = \$ _____

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

DO NOT PAY FOR LUNCHEON FOR PERSONS ALREADY PAYING FOR CONFERENCE

Optional Saturday Eve. Post Conference. Gathering (unlimited guests) \$35X ___ person/s = \$ _____

Total conference registration fees & evening meal options &/ or luncheon-only guest = \$ _____

(Check made payable to: "SABR" – write "Fred 19th BB Conference" on check memo line)

Name/s of person/s attending conference: _____

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

Persons for Fri. Eve. Welcome Dinner, Include Conference Attendees, Guests & Entree selection

_____ (___ Prime Rib), (___ Salmon), (___ Veg. Lasagna)

_____ (___ Prime Rib), (___ Salmon), (___ Veg. Lasagna)

_____ (___ Prime Rib), (___ Salmon), (___ Veg. Lasagna)

NEW: Name/s of all Conference Attendees and Guests for Sat. Eve. Post Conference Gathering:

Attention conference registrants who are also baseball book authors. We invite you to sign copies of your book/s during conference breaks. Note, book purchases must be made through the HOF Bookstore unless book is OP or the HOF cannot or chooses not to stock it. **If you wish to do book signings, please, list book title/s and ISBN on reverse side.**

Payment and Mailing: (CHECK PAYABLE INFORMATION and NEW DEADLINE)

Please, make check or M.O. in US dollars, payable to: "SABR" and write on check memo line: "Fred 19cBB Conference". Please, mail check and **BOTH PAGES** by **February 6, 2019** to: Peter Mancuso, 6970 Ely Rd, New Hope, PA 18938, Ques. 215-862-2887 or peterplus4@earthlink.net.

SEE PAGE 2

Registration Form, PAGE 2 of 2 (must be returned with Page 1)

(SABR) Nineteenth Century Committee, Frederick Ivor-Campbell 19th Century Base Ball Conference, "The Fred", Friday & Saturday, April 26 & 27, 2019

To register, SABR members, please, mail this form (Photocopies are OK) & payment with Page 1

Directions: Please, indicate your preferred choice of Research Presentation for each of the six pairs of Research Presentations that are double-tracked by placing one of the two RP#s that are offered in each Time Slot on the choice line (one number for yourself and, one number for each of your guests, if applicable). NOTE: Research Presentation #s: 7 (Jon Popovich); 14 (Gary Gaskell) and 15 (Bob Tiemann) are Single Tracked, no choices offered. See titles of single-tracked RPs; and the titles & names for Spec Pres.; Panel Disc., Keynote Speaker and Interview on Program & Schedule.

NAME of SABR Member Submitting this form: _____

NAME of Guest "A": (attending Conf. in HOF): _____

NAME of Guest "B": (attending Conf. in HOF): _____

Double-Tracked Research Presentations in Time Slot, Friday, 10:10am-10:40am, pick #1 or #2
RP #1, Dennis Thiessen, "Coventionalist v. Revisionist Positions on Record Keeping: The Case of James 'Tip' O'Neill and the 1887 Season."

RP #2, Jarred "J.W. Stewart, "The Mascots and Batboys of Early Baseball"

CHOICE (#1 or #2):SABR Member RP#____; Guest "A" RP#____;Guest "B" RP#____.

Double-Tracked Research Presentations in Time Slot, Friday, 10:50am-11:20am, pick #3 or #4
RP#3, Tom Gilbert, "Sons of Liberty: The Meaning of Early Baseball Club Names
RP#4, Chris Jones, "The Philadelphia Athletics Go To Court" (1890s)

CHOICE (#3 or #4):SABR Member RP#____; Guest "A" RP#____;Guest "B" RP#____.

Double-Tracked Research Presentations in Time Slot, Friday, 11:30am-12:00pm, pick #5 or #6
RP#5, Don Jensen, "The Ghosts of the Grand Central Hotel: Murders, Suicides, Scandals & NL"

RP#6, Chip Martin, "Kidnapping Their Way to Baseball Glory: The Detroit Wolverines."

CHOICE (#5 or #6):SABR Member RP#____; Guest "A" RP#____;Guest "B" RP#____.

Double Tracked Research Presentations in Time Slot, Friday, 3:10pm-3:40pm, pick #8 or #9
RP#8, David Block, "Eating My Words: or How I Came to Accept...Some Secondary Sources"(Sic)

RP#9, Robert Bauer "Why Hot Springs, Arkansas, Hosts the First Spring Training in 1886"

CHOICE (#8 or #9):SABR Member RP#____; Guest "A" RP#____;Guest "B" RP#____.

Double Tracked Research Presentations in Time Slot, Saturday, 10:10am-10:40am, pick #10 or #11

RP#10, Bob Tholkes, "Memorable Amateur ArbitersJames"

RP#11, James Forr, "The Most Unlikely Major-League Team: The 1884 Altoona Unions"

CHOICE (#10 or #11): SABR Member RP#____; Guest "A" RP#____;Guest "B" RP#____.

Double Tracked Research Presentations in Time Slot, Saturday, 10:50am-11:20am, pick #12 or #13

RP#12, Jerry Casway & Bill Lamb, "Determining the Roles played by Ethnicity"

RP#13, Katie Neipris,"Nineteenth Century Tomboys and the Influence of British Girls on Baseball"

CHOICE (#12 or #13): SABR Member RP#____; Guest "A" RP#____;Guest "B" RP#____.