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SOCIETY FOR AMERICAN BASEBALL RESEARCH

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The Transition to Organized Professional Baseball: 1869-1872

by Woody Eckard

Up to and including 1868, all baseball in the United States had been (ostensibly) amateur.

However, in December of that year, baseball's governing body recognized professional baseball as legitimate and eliminated rules that protected amateurism. For example, members were no longer forbidden to receive compensation or to play against professionals. In fact, however, leading clubs had been making *sub rosa* payments to players for sev-

eral years prior. Thus, there was no need for purely amateur clubs to spend (say) a year or two learning how to operate professionally. Instead, in 1869, a number of already professional teams "suddenly appeared", i.e., became visible.

Given that pay-for-play was now legal, a professional league became possible. However, there was no specifically professional organization until 1871. Nevertheless, contemporary newspapers often discussed the informal championship competition during 1869 and 1870, occasionally

publishing "quasi-standings" for the top contenders. Quite naturally, these clubs loomed large in the initial membership of the National Association (NA) of 1871-1875.

This article analyzes the transition from "unorganized" to organized professional baseball. We create standings for a hypothetical professional league in 1869 and 1870, in effect simulating the NA as though it instead began in 1869. The hypothetical league members are prominent pro-

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Co-Chairs' Corner

by Peter Mancuso

The Frederick Ivor-Campbell 19th Century Base Ball Conference ("The Fred") is again the lead item of this column in our winter issue of our quarterly newsletter. This year, however, is especially important as we embark from the "old habits" of making

out checks to SABR and mailing them and registration forms to one of our Committee Co-Chairs to, converting to a new system of **On-Line Registration using exclusively Credit Cards** through the SABR website.

With the purpose of making this transition as seamless as possible, we have

included our usual "Fred" section of pages in this issue, which most of you will find familiar. Pay particular attention, however, to the two pages that you previously have known as "Registration Forms," which have now become **Registration Worksheets**. By using

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The Transition to Organized Professional Baseball (cont.)

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fessional teams identified through articles published in the *New York Clipper*, the leading national sports newspaper of the period that had extensive baseball coverage. The standings are based on game results gleaned from the *Clipper*, augmented by searches on newspapers.com. We find that our hypothetical standings closely resemble the initial years of the NA and reveal interesting details of the transition from the first two years of open professionalism to the first professional baseball organization.

BACKGROUND

The first over-arching baseball organization was the amateur National Association of Base Ball Players (NABBP) founded in 1858. It originally was “National” only in aspiration, as membership came mainly from the greater New York metropolitan area. It did not conduct a formal championship competition.

One of its original mandates was maintaining the sport as an amateur avocation by “outlawing” professionalism, which was seen as a corrupting influence. In particular, an 1859 resolution stated that “No person who ... shall at any time receive compensation for his services as a player, shall be competent [i.e., eligible] to play in any match”. However, by the late 1860s pay-for-play, albeit clandestine, had become common among leading clubs competing for the informal national championship. At its annual meeting in December of 1868, the NABBP finally surrendered to reality. Its Committee of Rules announced:

“that in view of the impossibility of framing a law on the

subject [banning professionals] that could not be evaded, and also of the lack of power to enforce it, ... the committee had deemed it expedient to divide the [NABBP] fraternity into two classes, viz., *professionals* and amateurs” (emphasis in original).

This official recognition meant that the several *de facto* pro baseball clubs could now, *voilà*, openly conduct themselves as a business.

While professional ball became “legal” for the 1869 season, making a pro league possible, the first formal organization didn’t appear until March of 1871: the National Association of *Professional* Base Ball Players. The NA’s main purpose was to provide structure for the national championship competition. Only a nominal entry fee was required for a one-year membership, a policy that allowed *any* club interested in competing for the national championship to join. However, this policy, coupled with the lack of an effective internal management structure, produced serious membership instability and the NA’s eventual replacement by the National League in 1876.

THE SAMPLE

The first step was to identify the professional clubs of 1869 and 1870 that might have been NA members had it existed in those years. While there was no formal national championship competition, there was nevertheless great interest in the subject that stimulated much press discussion, which in turn enables identification of the prominent

clubs. We rely on the expertise of the weekly *New York Clipper* with its national perspective, baseball community connections, and lead writer Henry Chadwick, the top baseball journalist of the era. We can assume its staff could accurately identify professional clubs, now operating openly, and do reasonably well in evaluating them.

Regarding the 1869 season, in January 1870 the *Clipper* published a review article that detailed for 12 professional clubs their wins and losses among themselves (January 22, 1870, p. 333). Although the data constituted *de facto* “standings”, they were not presented in tabular form like the league won-lost standings familiar today.

While not explicitly so stated, given the nature of the article these clubs presumably were considered to be the most significant. Similarly, for 1870 the *Clipper* published an article in September 1870 identifying “the prominent contestants for the [informal] professional championship thus far this season,” also a dozen (September 10, 1870, p. 180). They were ranked in ascending order of their defeats, i.e., the fewer the defeats, the higher the ranking.

These clubs for both years are shown in the top panel of Table 1, the first two columns indicating their years of membership in our hypothetical league. As might be expected, the lists are very similar, with nine clubs repeating. There were 15 different clubs in the two years. The Chicagos were newly organized in 1870, but the Forest Cities of Rockford and the Unions of Morrisania both operated in 1869, although not included in the *Clipper* list for that year. All the

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The Transition to Organized Professional Baseball (cont.)

Table I: Hypothetical League Members in 1869 and 1870 and National Association Members in 1871 and 1872

Club	Location	Hypothetical League		National Association	
		1869	1870	1871	1872
Athletic	Philadelphia	X	X	X	X
Atlantic	Brooklyn	X	X	—	X
Chicago	Chicago	—	X	X	—
Cincinnati	Cincinnati	X	X	—	—
Eckford	Brooklyn	X	X	—	X
Forest City	Cleveland	X	X	X	X
Forest City	Rockford IL	—	X	X	—
*Haymaker	Troy, NY	X	X	X	X
Irvington	Irvington, NJ	X	—	—	—
Keystone	Philadelphia	X	—	—	—
Maryland	Baltimore	X	X	—	—
Mutual	New York	X	X	X	X
National	Washington DC	X	—	—	X
Olympic	Washington DC	X	X	X	X
Union	Morrisania, NY	—	X	—	—
<hr/>					
Boston	Boston	—	—	X	X
Kekionga	Fort Wayne IN	—	—	X	—
Lord Baltimore	Baltimore	—	—	—	X
Mansfield	Middletown CT	—	—	—	X

*The Haymaker's official name was the Union Club of Lansingburgh, NY

Source: Author's research and baseball-reference.com

The Transition to Organized Professional Baseball (cont.)

(Continued from page 2)

clubs except the Chicagos also operated in 1868, ostensibly as amateurs, and most existed prior to that. In fact, the Athletics, Atlantics, Eckfords, and Mutuels often had been among the leading clubs throughout the 1860s.

An April 1870 *New York Times* article reported the methods of player compensation for 18 professional clubs that included almost all those in our sample (April 7, 1870, p. 5). The primary methods were straight salary, sharing gate money, or no-show jobs. The two Washington clubs, the Nationals and Olympics, primarily used no-show jobs where players had positions at federal government agencies. The Athletics, Chicagos, Cincinnati, Marylands, and Mutuels were salaried. The remainder were gate money clubs, with one exception: the Forest Cities of Cleveland claimed amateur status, although the *Clipper* apparently thought otherwise. Some of these clubs, besides the Nationals and Olympics, may also have had at least some players on political sinecures or private sector no-show jobs.

Table 1 also shows NA membership in its first two years (last two columns), including members not part of our hypothetical NA of 1869 and 1870 (bottom panel). And again not surprisingly, there is substantial overlap. Seven of our 1870 hypothetical league members were charter NA members in 1871, out of a total of nine NA clubs that year. And eight were also NA members in 1872, out of a total of 11. Ten of the total of 15 members of our league joined the NA for at least one of these two years.

DATA COLLECTION

Having identified the members

of our hypothetical league, we next gather results for games among members in 1869 and 1870. This was done for each of the 12 clubs in each year. All results were obtained, including both “exhibition” (or “social”) and “regular” (or “championship”) games, as they are difficult to distinguish in newspaper reports. The *Clipper* defined regular games as “matches in which the rules of the Association [NABBP] are observed.” The few games with “picked nines” or “field” teams are excluded.

All of the *Clipper*’s weekly issues from the beginning of the 1869 season through the first three months of 1871 were searched, and the findings entered into a spreadsheet. This was supplemented by searching newspapers.com for possible missing results (e.g.) when a club’s record showed a gap of one week or longer between games. In addition, for almost all clubs in both years, the *Clipper* published summaries of season-to-date results at one or more points during the season; summaries of individual club “tours”, usually between five to ten games; and/or full season summaries posted in the first few months after the season’s end.

We found 114 games for our hypothetical league in 1869 and 161 in 1870. This sizable increase of 47 games or 42.2 percent may have been caused in part by the nation-wide attention focused on the undefeated 1869 Red Stockings. It served to legitimize the professional game, boost consumer demand, and encourage the formation of new clubs. As David Quentin Voigt put it in his 1983 book *American Baseball: From*

the Gentleman’s Sport to the Commissioner System: “this club [the Reds] brought favorable publicity to the commercial cause” (p. 22).

Marshall Wright conducted a similar exercise for 1869 and 1870, reporting standings for selected professional clubs, in his encyclopedic book *The National Association of Base Ball Players, 1857-1870*, published in 2000. I thought it appropriate to update his work given the substantial increase over the last two decades in internet sources such as newspapers.com and the online availability of the *Clipper*. In fact, our findings are very similar. His 1869 professional standings include the same dozen clubs as mine, and eight of the individual won-lost-tied records are identical. For 1870, he adds three clubs to my dozen, producing small differences in the records for nine clubs, with the other three identical.

HYPOTHETICAL STANDINGS

Our hypothetical league standings for 1869 and 1870, constructed from the above described game results, are shown in Tables 2 and 3, respectively, with teams ranked by winning percentage (ignoring tie games). In 1869, the upstart Cincinnati with their undefeated 19-0-0 season were the clear “champion”. Next came the closely-grouped Atlantics, Athletics, and Eckfords, all three with very similar records and all mainstays of 1860s baseball. The average number of league games played was 19.0. Ten of

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The Transition to Organized Professional Baseball (cont.)

Table 2: 1869 Hypothetical League Standings in Intra-League Games

1869 Club	G	W	L	T	PCT.
Cincinnati	19	19	0	0	1.000
Atlantic	22	15	6	1	.714
Athletic	23	16	7	0	.696
Eckford	23	15	8	0	.652
Haymaker	20	11	8	1	.579
Olympic	23	11	12	0	.478
Mutual	26	11	15	0	.423
Maryland	19	7	12	0	.368
National	18	4	14	0	.222
Keystone	20	3	17	0	.150
Forest City	7	1	6	0	.143
Irvington	8	0	8	0	.000
Totals		113	113	2	.500

Source: Author's Research

Table 3: 1870 Hypothetical League Standings in Intra-League Games

1870 Club	G	W	L	T	PCT.
Cincinnati	29	22	6	1	.786
Chicago	27	20	7	0	.741
Athletic	37	24	12	1	.667
Mutual	45	27	15	3	.643
Atlantic	35	19	16	0	.543
Haymaker	25	11	13	1	.458
FC-Rockford	22	8	13	1	.381
FC-Cleveland	23	8	15	0	.348
Olympic	24	8	16	0	.333
Union	24	6	18	0	.250
Eckford	15	2	12	1	.143
Maryland	16	2	14	0	.125
Totals		157	157	8	.500

Source: Author's Research

Table 4: 1871 Standings of the NA

Club	G	W	L	PCT.
Athletic	28	21	7	.750
Chicago	28	19	9	.679
Boston	30	20	10	.667
Olympic	30	15	15	.500
Mutual	33	16	17	.485
Haymaker	28	13	15	.464
Kekionga	19	7	12	.368
FC-Cleve	29	10	19	.345
FC-Rockford	25	4	21	.160

Source: baseball-reference

Table 5: 1872 Standings of the NA

Club	G	W	L	PCT.
Boston	47	39	8	.830
Athletic	44	30	14	.682
Baltimore	54	35	19	.648
Mutual	54	34	20	.630
Haymaker	25	15	10	.600
FC-Cleve	22	6	16	.273
Atlantic	37	9	28	.243
Olympic	9	2	7	.222
Mansfield	24	5	19	.208
Eckford	29	3	26	.103
National	11	0	11	.000

Source: baseball-reference.com

The Transition to Organized Professional Baseball (cont.)

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the 12 clubs played between 18 and 26 games, although two played fewer than ten.

In 1870, the Cincinnati were again on top of the standings with a 22-6-1 record, although the new Chicago club was close behind at 20-7-0. Next came the Athletics and Mutuals at 24-12-1 and 27-15-3, respectively. The average number of games played increased to 26.8 and the range was also larger, from 15 games (Eckfords) to 45 (Mutuals).

What was the contemporary assessment of the (informal) championship? In fact, there was no effective mechanism to make the determination, as noted by William Ryczek in his 1998 book *When Johnny Came Sliding Home* (chapters 18, 22, and 25). The matter was in a serious state of confusion because of the traditional, albeit informal, process of inter-club challenges that had historically involved only eastern clubs. The final 1869 champion as determined by that process was the Athletics, with first the Mutuals then the Eckfords qualifying as champions earlier in the season. However, the title was only “nominal” because the undefeated Cincinnati, obviously the best club in the country, elected not participate. For 1870, in November the *Clipper* announced that either the Chicagos or the Mutuals were champions, ignoring Cincinnati despite its superior won-lost record. But for various reasons the matter could not be settled. In fact, William Ryczek in his 1998 book reports that “in March of the following year ... the issue of the [1870] championship [was] as yet unresolved” (p. 231).

We can compare the hypothetical league standings of 1869 and 1870 (Tables 2 and 3, respectively) to the actual NA standings of 1871

and 1872, as shown in Tables 4 and 5, respectively. The NA had nine members in 1871 and 11 in 1872. The average number of league games per club increases from 19.0 in 1869 to 32.6 in 1872, with 1870 and 1871 about the same at 26.8 and 27.8, respectively. Within each year, the distribution of club won-lost records is similar. Specifically, there is a large variance with a few very strong clubs and a few very weak, with the weak clubs often not returning. The 1869 Nationals, Keystones, and Irvingtons, positions 9, 10, and 12 in the hypothetical standings, were not included in the 1870 “leading firm” group. The bottom three 1870 clubs, the Unions, Eckfords, and Marylands, did not sign up for the NA in 1871. And the 1871 seventh place Kekiongas and last place Rockfords did not return for 1872. The Great Chicago Fire of October 1871 prevented that “crack” club from returning.

We can also observe if the hypothetical 12-club 1870 standings and the real NA nine-club 1871 standings appear consistent. Regarding membership, the bottom three clubs from 1870 are gone, as are the Athletics although they joined the NA in 1872. Next, the Cincinnati reverted to amateur status in 1871 and would not return to the “majors” until 1876 as a charter member of the National League. These five clubs are replaced by the newly organized Bostons and the Kekiongas of Fort Wayne that had fielded a minor team in 1870. The remaining seven clubs from our hypothetical league were charter NA members.

There is a reshuffle at the top of the standings between 1870 and 1871, as the Athletics leapfrog the Chicagos into first place, while the Bostons finish a close third. The

Olympics and Mutuals occupy the fourth and fifth slots in 1871, the former at 0.500 and the latter just below. This represents a significant won-lost change for both clubs, an improvement for the Olympics but a decline for the Mutuals. The Haymakers essentially repeat their 1870 performance and finish in sixth place close behind the Mutuals. The bottom three slots are held by the Kekiongas and the Forest City clubs of Cleveland and Rockford, in that order.

The solid 1869 showing of the Athletics and Eckfords was, in effect, the “last hurrah” of those two venerable clubs that were often among the strongest during the 1860s. In 1870 the Athletics slipped from second place to a mediocre 19-16-0 record, although in June they gained significant notoriety by ending the Cincinnati’s winning streak. The 1870 Eckfords collapsed, suffering a disastrous 2-12-1 season following their solid 15-8-0 1869 showing. Neither club signed up for the NA’s inaugural season, but both joined in 1872 although they probably regretted it. The Athletics had a dismal 9-28 record and the Eckfords in their final “major league” season were even worse at 3-26. The Athletics soldiered on until the NA’s final year in 1875, but did poorly with records of 17-37 in 1873 and 22-33 in 1874, capped off by a horrendous 2-42 mark in 1875. They never again appeared in a major league.

In contrast, the other two pre-1869 “establishment” holdovers were generally successful. The Athletics finished third

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The Transition to Organized Professional Baseball (cont.)

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in both 1869 and 1870, then won the first NA championship in 1871. They continued to do well in their next four NA seasons, never finishing below fourth place and sporting a 165-86 five-year record. The other holdover, the Mutuels, finished below 0.500 in 1869, but were back in contention in 1870. During their five years in the NA, they were above average with an overall 150-122 record, once finishing second. Both the Athletics and Mutuels were charter members of the National League in 1876. But both had losing records and were expelled at the end of the season for refusing to make final western road trips. It was several years before either New York or Philadelphia again had major league baseball.

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

Professional baseball was “legalized” in 1869 and so a professional league became possible. Nevertheless, the first such organization with a formal national championship competition didn’t

appear until two years later. Thus, 1869 and 1870 are the only two years in the history of the openly professional game without a clear identification of championship contenders and regular reporting of league standings. This, plus the remarkable winning streak of the Cincinnati Reds, has served to obscure the performance of other leading pro clubs.

The present research seeks to fill that gap by identifying those clubs and creating standings as if a formal league had existed during this important transition period. Game results are obtained from period newspapers for the hypothetical league members. The resulting standings closely resemble those published by Marshall Wright in 2000. They also resemble the initial National Association standings of 1871 and 1872 regarding the included clubs, the number of internal league games played, and the distribution of won-lost records.

Thus, the NA did not constitute a radical change; i.e., the principal competing clubs and their standings likely would have

been similar in its absence. The main differences, not trivial to be sure, were the formal identification of contenders, the publication and dissemination of standings, and the official determination of a *national* championship.

Notable is the prominence of the upstart Cincinnati, Chicago, and Boston clubs in the 1869-1872 transition period. The undefeated 1869 Cincinnati were runaway leaders, repeating in 1870 although the new Chicago club was close on their heels. This foreshadowed the similar success in 1871 of the upstart Boston that finished third in the new NA, then won the 1872 through 1875 championships. Like Cincinnati and Chicago, Boston had been a baseball backwater prior to their sudden success. While Cincinnati quickly faded into obscurity after 1870, the Chicago or Boston clubs, neither having played in the 1860s, won all but two titles in the NA and National league from 1872 through 1886.

Co-Chair’s Corner (cont.)

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the Worksheets as a guide, preparing them as usual before going to the **Link for On-Line Registration** should help make this “different” way of registering for the “Fred” as easy and seamless as possible, so get your credit cards ready. There is the same great learning, fun and camaraderie at “The Fred.”

The 19cBB Book Club began this past summer and has com-

pleted moderated discussions of seven classic 19th century baseball books. Three more are scheduled for our winter quarter (see this newsletters). Members interested in serving as discussion moderators are invited to contact any of our Co-Chairs.

Our NEW Nineteenth Century Committee Group Facebook Page has recently been launched. We hope you will sign-up to become fully imbedded in

the most recent 19th century baseball discussions, discoveries and happenings. This is for Nineteenth Century Committee Members Only. Through Facebook visit: **SABR Nineteenth Century Committee Members**

Enjoy the Hot Stove Season. Best regards, Bob Bailey, Jon Popovich and Peter Mancuso, “...because, baseball history is not only baseball history.”

Uniform Rules

by Craig Brown

Below is a list of rules adopted by professional baseball pertaining to the uniform. Items are listed in chronological order, covering the years 1876 to 1900. If you have a transcript of a rule not chronicled here, please send it to *Threads*.

January 1877, National League — player to pay for uniform and upkeep.

“We [the National League] hereby notify all players now under contract, or that may hereafter contract with either club subscribing hereto, that each player must pay thirty dollars (\$30) for the uniform furnished him by the club for the season of 1877, and must, at his own expense, keep the same clean and in good repair.” From the *New York Clipper*, January 27, 1877. This agreement of “Special League Rules” was signed by officers of the Chicago, Cincinnati, Louisville, Boston, Hartford and St. Louis teams.

December 1877, National League — player to pay for uniform and upkeep.

“The Special Club Rules section [of the agreement] stipulated that all players had to pay \$30 for the uniform furnished them, and had to keep the uniform clean and in good repair.” From *Base Ball’s 19th-Century Winter Meetings, 1857-1900* (SABR, 2018), citing the *Milwaukee Sentinel*, December 10, 1877. Research from Dennis Pajot.

February 1880, National Association — player to pay for uniform expenses.

“The Albany and National [Washington] clubs signed an agreement adopting the NL rule of

deducting \$30 from the salary of players to defray expenses for uniforms.” From *Base Ball’s 19th-Century Winter Meetings, 1857-1900* (SABR, 2018), citing the *New York Clipper*, February 28, 1880. Research from Dennis Pajot.

December 1881, National League — color-coded uniforms by position.

“[The adopted agreement] is an entirely new departure in the way of uniforming, in which the varicolored cap system of the Chicago Club, adopted for giving players an individuality, is enlarged, and the club uniform restricted to the mere item of stockings. The new system uniforms by position.” From the *Detroit Free Press*, December 11, 1881.

June 1882, National League — repeal of color-coded uniforms.

“The [National] league has voted unanimously to allow each club to select its own colors and material for uniforms for the remainder of the season. Most of them will retain the white pants, and adopt an inexpensive white or gray shirt, much lighter in weight than the resent cumbersome garments. The new uniform was a failure in point of appearance, and should never have been adopted.” From the *Chicago Tribune*, June 18, 1882. Research from Ed Morton.

February 1883, St. Louis, American Association — players on team to appear in full uniform.

“Last year [1882] the [St. Louis] team never came upon the field in full uniform, but this season

[1883] they will be obliged to appear always in full dress, and a heavy penalty will follow the infringement of this rule.” From the *Cincinnati Enquirer*, February 19, 1883.

April 1883, Athletic, American Association — no flirting by players in uniform.

“Below we give a correct reprint of the Athletic Club Rules for the season of 1883. They are taken from a printed copy, one of which is given to each player. [Item] VIII. Every player is required to respect the uniform of the club and shall see to it that said uniform be not disgraced. No member of the team, while dressed in said uniform, shall be permitted to flirt with or ‘mash’ any female or lady.” From *The Sporting Life*, April 29, 1883.

1885, National League — Uniforms not permitted in stands.

“Playing Rules of the National League [...] Rule 18. Players in uniform shall not be permitted to seat themselves amongst the spectators.” From the *Spalding’s Official Base Ball Guide*, 1885.

April 1886, American Association — ten players required in uniform, spiked shoes allowed.

“[American] Association rules now provided for having ten men in uniform at all times during a game. Spiked shoes, allowed in the Association, were prohibited in the [National] League so Arlie Latham had to change shoes during a Browns-Maroon game.” From Preston D. Orem, *Baseball 1882-1891 From The Newspaper Accounts* (1966, 1967, reprinted

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Uniform Rules (cont.)

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by SABR in 2021), pg. 222.

1889, National League — non-matching uniforms not allowed.

“A player in a uniform different from his teammates will not be allowed on the field (Rule 19).” From *Base Ball’s 19th-century “Winter” Meetings, 1857-1900*, (SABR, 2018).

November 1889, National League — distinctive stocking color for each team.

“Each club would be required to wear a distinctive color uniform for the 1890 season, and [National League executive Nick] Young was charged with selecting the colors for each club.” From *Base Ball’s 19th-Century Winter Meetings, 1857-1900* (SABR, 2018), no citation. Research from John Bauer.

December 1889, National and Players’ Leagues — distinctive stocking color for each team.

“The rule adopted by both the National and Players’ League, fixing a distinctive uniform for each club, was a step in the right direction. The Cincinnati club has applied to [National League executive] Nick Young for permission to wear the old red stockings, and is to be incorporated as the Cincinnati Red Stocking Club.” From the *Buffalo Courier*, late December 1889. Exact date not included in newspaper scan. Note that Cincinnati had moved to the NL after the 1889 season and that the Boston NL club already had claim to the color red.

August 1890, Players’ League

— home team to wear white.

“While in New York, Mike Kelly [of Boston, PL] made a kick against the Giants [of New York, PL] wearing their black road uniforms, claiming that according to the rule they should appear in white. [New York’s manager] Ewing says that the resolution by the Players’ League regarding uniforms does not make it compulsory for any club to confine itself [...] at home or abroad.” From *The Sporting Life*, August 30, 1890. Boston played at New York on August 16, 19 & 20, 1890.

April 1891, American Association — home team to wear white.

“In the Boston game, the home club will wear its new white uniform with maroon stockings. The [American] Association teams are required this year to wear white suits on their own grounds and some color abroad. The object of the new rule is to enable spectators easily to distinguish the local and visiting players.” From the *Baltimore Sun*, April 2, 1891. Research from Don Stokes.

April 1891, American Association — player to pay for uniform and upkeep.

“Under the rules of the American Association of Base Ball Clubs [the player] shall at the beginning of his term of employment provide himself, at his own cost and expense, with a uniform to be selected and designated by [the team] consisting of the following articles, viz.: Two shirts, two pairs of pants, two belts, two

pairs of stockings, two pairs of shoes (if needed) with spikes, two caps, one jacket, one necktie. All of which during the entire term of his employment he is to keep in thorough repair and replenish as required at his own expense; and he agrees to appear on the field at the beginning of each game in which he is to play in an entirely el-an [i.e., lively] uniform, all cleaning of the same to be paid for by himself.” From *The Sporting Life*, April 13, 1891.

August 1897, National League — all players required to be in uniform.

August 30, 1897, Chicago v. New York at New York: “Even though the visitors [Chicago] won, they made life miserable for Umpire [Bob] Emslie, kicking [i.e., arguing] over everything [...] until [Chicago players] Everitt, Decker and Anson were each fined, and in the ninth inning the latter was put out of the game [while batting]. Anson had no extra players on hand in uniform, as the rules require. After waiting the limit for the player who should have taken Anson’s place to appear Emslie declared him out. [...] When the visitors took the field, [Chicago pitcher, Danny] Friend, who was in citizen’s clothes, went to left field and then [New York manager] Joyce made a kick, as the rules require all players to be in uniform. [...] As Joyce was still wrangling with Umpire Emslie, the latter called the game on account of darkness.” From the *New York Clipper*, September 4, 1897. Chicago won the game 7 to 5 in 8 innings.

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Uniform Rules (cont.)

(Continued from page 9)

March 1898, National League — uniform not to be worn in stands, uniforms must match.

“Rule 18 specified that uniformed players could not sit with the spectators. [Rule 19 declared that] a player in a uniform different from his teammates will not be allowed on the field.” From *Base Ball’s 19th-Century Winter Meetings, 1857-1900* (SABR, 2018), no citation. Research from Jamie Talbot.

April 1899, National League — white at home and gray on the road required.

“While the majority of the teams will continue to wear the conventional uniforms next season while at home—as required by [National] League rules—and gray abroad, there will be several reliefs from the usual monotony. The most decided breakaway will be made by the Cincinnati, who will return to the blue traveling uniform, with red trimmings, as attractive as ever was worn.” From

the *Independence (Kansas) Daily Reporter*, April 15, 1899. Research from Don Stokes and Graig Kreindler.

April 1899, National League — white at home required.

April 15, 1899, Cincinnati v. Pittsburgh, at Cincinnati, home opener: “Two league rules were violated yesterday by the Cincinnati Club in yesterday’s game, not intentionally however. In both instances the home management had a valid excuse. There is a rule in the league book that requires all league teams to wear white uniform in their home games. The Reds had a suit of mixed colors yesterday—blue shirts and white trousers. It was the only uniform they could command. About a week ago Captain Ewing sent the shirts of the white uniforms back to the manufacturer because the material did not come up to sample. The [new] shirts were shipped to Cincinnati last Friday [April 14, 1899]. Instead of sending them by express they were sent by freight, and have not yet reached here. The other violation

of the rule was in regard to covered benches. Treasurer Lloyd did not receive printed instructions in regard to the benches until about noon yesterday. [...] They will be finished this morning.” From the *Cincinnati Enquirer*, April 16, 1899. Research from Ed Morton.

May 1899, National League — all players must dress alike.

“Clark Griffith, of Chicago, declares that he has a winning mascot in a certain cap of his, which is of a brownish-green color. He wants Manager Burns to fit out the whole team with brownish-green caps, so that he can wear his and not break the new uniform rule.” From *The Sporting Life*, May 20, 1899.

Committee member Craig Brown operates threads of our game.com. This is a 19th Century Uniform Database. If you have any questions or data to share with Craig you can contact him through this website.

News & Notes

-The 19cBB Speakers Series, Season IV will be continuing throughout this winter and spring but begin to think of **Season V (September 2024-May 2025)**. There will be a **Call for Abstracts in Early March** for this popular set of nine Zoom Meetings presentations during the coming academic year. Watch your email for our 19cBB Speakers Series

Call for Abstracts.

-The Overlooked 19th Century Baseball Legends annual elections will commence in either late January/early February with our Nineteenth Century Committee members voting in the Primary Election to select the Final OL candidates, which all of SABR will vote on in the late spring/early summer. This is an especially im-

portant year to vote because in December of this year (2024) the Baseball Hall of Fame’s Era Committee which considers 19th century players, managers, executives and umpires will consider who will be inducted in 2025. Remember, 2014 OL “Doc” Adams came within two votes of induction in 2016.

Coming 19th Century Book Club Sessions

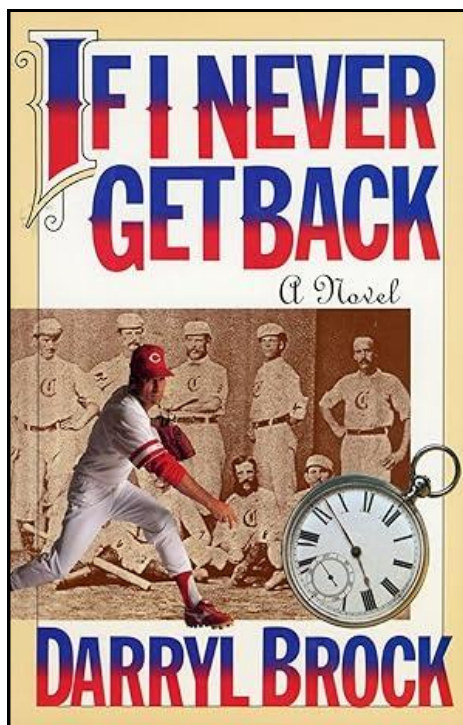
The Winter Quarter of our 19cBB Book Club kicks off in January, and runs through March. All Nineteenth Century Committee Members will receive at least two email reminders from the Committee for each of our three scheduled book discussions in addition to a group email from SABR to all Committee Members on the morning of the scheduled discussion, containing the Zoom Meeting link to that evening's discussion.

All 19cBB Book Club discussions will take place at 8:p.m. ET unless specifically stated otherwise. All sessions will be recorded on YouTube and become available on the SABR website within several days of the discussion under "Virtual Events" if you should miss the session. The Moderator will determine (dependent on the size of the group) if the group members should be muted or not and if they should use the "chat" and/or "hand signal" buttons. Naturally, we ask members to be respectful in terms of language and being aware of not dominating a discussion. All Book Club discussions are to encourage participation by attendees with lively exchanges of the book under discussion.

We ask all members interested in a specific book(s) to obtain the book(s) at their earliest convenience or read them on an electronic medium if available. Please, use the Moderators' emails sparingly. All the books in this quarter are available through abebooks.com

Book for Discussion: Tuesday, January 30, 2024, 8:00 p.m., ET, via Zoom Meeting, Darryl Brock; *If I Never Get Back: A Novel*; New York; Crown Publishing, Inc;

1990; 424 pages. Stepping away from the non-Fiction world of baseball we are presented with Darryl Brock's novel of the great



undefeated 1869 Cincinnati Red Stockings team. "If I Never Get Back," is part baseball book, part travelogue and a wonderful narrative of 19th century life. Climb aboard a time travel machine and join Contemporary reporter Sam Fowler who is stuck in a dull job and a failing marriage when he is suddenly transported back to the summer of 1869. After a wrenching period of adjustment, he feels rejuvenated by his involvement with the nation's first pro baseball team, the Cincinnati Red Stockings. American sports aren't the only thing to undergo a major transformation—Sam himself starts to change as he faces life-threatening 19th-century challenges on and off the baseball diamond. With the support of his

fellow ballplayers and the lovely Caitlin O'Neill, will he regain the sense of family he desperately needs?

Discussion Moderator bio:

Paul Langendorfer is an avid sports fan with a deep passion for the National Pastime, especially when it comes to the New York Yankees. Paul holds a B.A. from Canisius College, and an M.A. from the University of Colorado at Denver. He is the author of the Arcadia Press book *Baseball in Buffalo*. He was also a contributor to *Seasons of Buffalo Baseball 1857-2020*, published by Billo-ni Associates Publishing. In his free time Paul contributes history and baseball related articles to the E-zine *Buffalo Rising* (buffalorising.com). Paul is a Resolution Manager for Charles Schwab. Working virtually he splits his life between Denver, Colorado and Buffalo, NY with his wife and two children. Paul is an avid Vintage Base ball player with Colorado Vintage Base Ball Association (cvbba.org).

Email: plangendorfer@gmail.com

Book for Discussion:

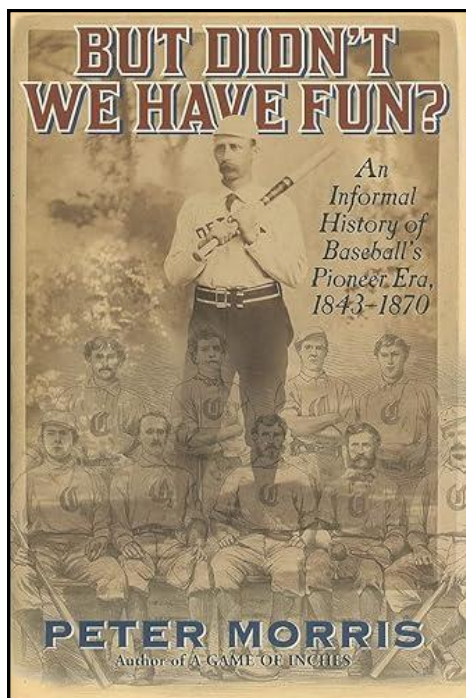
Wednesday, February 21, 2024, 8:00 p.m. ET, via Zoom Meeting, Peter Morris. *But Didn't We Have Fun? An Informal History of Baseball's Pioneer Era, 1843-1870*. Chicago: Published by Ivan R. Dee, 2008; 286 pages, includes 25 photographs and drawings. The story of baseball in America begins not

(Continued on page 12)

Coming 19th Century Book Club Sessions (cont.)

(Continued from page 11)

with the fabled Abner Doubleday but with a generation of mid-



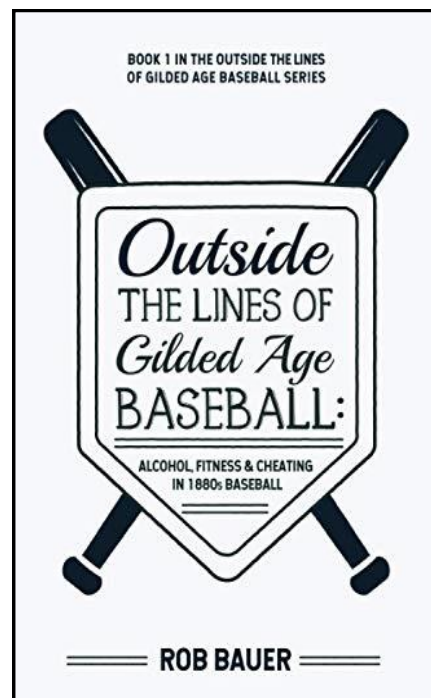
nineteenth-century Americans who moved from the countryside to the cities and brought a cherished but delightfully informal game with them. *But Didn't We Have Fun?* will make you rethink everything you thought you knew about baseball's origins. Peter Morris, author of the prizewinning *A Game of Inches*, takes a fresh look at the early amateur years of the game. Mr. Morris retrieves a lost era and a lost way of life. Offering a challenging new perspective on baseball's earliest years, and conveying the sense of delight that once pervaded the game and its players, Mr. Morris supplants old myths with a story just as marvelous--but one that really happened. (Blurb from Amazon.)

Discussion Moderator bio: Jack Bales of Mary Washington University in Fredericksburg, Virgin-

ia. Besides articles for assorted baseball publications, he is also the author of *Before They Were the Cubs: The Early Years of Chicago's First Professional Baseball Team*, published by McFarland in 2019, and *The Chicago Cub Shot for Love: A Showgirl's Crime of Passion and the 1932 World Series*, published in 2021 by The History Press. He retired in 2020 after more than 40 years as the Reference and Humanities Librarian at the University. **Email:** jbales@umw.edu

Book for Discussion: Tuesday, March 26, 2024, 8:00 p.m. ET, via Zoom Meeting: *Outside the Lines of Gilded Age Baseball: Alcohol, Fitness, & Cheating in 1880s Baseball*; Rob Bauer; 2018; Self Published; N/A; pp. 190; No Illus. Beer played a decisive role in baseball in the 1880s. When teams signed new players they asked two questions. Can he play? Is he sober? The *Outside the Lines of Gilded Age Baseball* series illuminates all aspects of baseball's most colorful decade. Rob Bauer will show you how beer, methods of keeping fit, and cheating played a critical role in baseball in the 1880s. He is a member of the Society of American Baseball Research's 19th Century Baseball Research Committee. Bauer has also presented research at the Baseball Hall of Fame. Whether it's bringing a keg of beer to the ballpark, treating sore arms with a branding iron, or fighting on the field, this book has the stories of 1880s baseball. Some are funny, others tragic, but they reveal what baseball was like in its early years.

Discussion Moderator bio: Matt Albertson **Email:** Albertson is an Interior Design Sales-



person at Illuminations, Inc a lighting agency located in West Chester, PA. He possesses a master's degree in public history from Villanova University and continues that discipline through vintage baseball activities and historical marker projects. Matt's research focuses on the development of baseball in and around 19th century Philadelphiamalbert86@gmail.com

Nineteenth Century Committee members who may be interested in moderating a 19cBB Book Club discussion are invited to contact any of our three Committee Co-Chairs to inquire about doing so.

SABR, Nineteenth Century Committee
Frederick Ivor-Campbell 19th Century Base Ball Conference, “The Fred”

Friday and Saturday, April 19 & 20, 2024, National Baseball Hall of Fame, Cooperstown, NY
Program & Schedule (Registration Begins after January 1, 2024)

For full titles of all double-tracked Research Presentations, see page two of our two-page “Fred” Registration Worksheets, Then, using both pages of the Registration Worksheets as guides and your VISA, Discover or Mastercard ready, go to this link to register: <https://profile.sabr.org/events/register.aspx?id=1799799>

Friday, April 19, 2024

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 - Steve Kuzmiak & Learn Ctr-RP#2 - Dalton Mack
 10:50am-11:20am– Bullpen Thtr-RP#3 - Bruce Allardice & Learn Ctr-RP#4 - Herm Krabenholt
 11:20am–11:30am– Break, 3rd Inning Stretch
 11:30am–12:00pm- Bullpen Thtr-RP#5 - Nobby Ito & Learn Ctr-RP#6 - Brian Engelhardt
 12:00pm–1:30pm – On Own: Lunch in “America’s Perfect Village” and/or Explore HOF
 1:30pm– 2:30PM – Grandstand Thtr-Panel Discussion -”How Important was the Knickerbocker Club”-
 Moderator: Bill Ryczek; Panel: Bruce Allardice, Tom Gilbert & Bob Tholkes
 2:30pm – 3:00pm – Grandstand Thtr RP#7 - Sam Sundermeyer -“Dawn of the Long Night: Origin of the Col or Barrier in Organized Baseball”
 3:10pm – 3:40pm – Bullpen Thtr-RP#8 - Jon Popovich & Learn Ctr-RP#9 - Steve Rennie
 3:40pm – 4:10pm – Giamatti Research Center, 7th Inn, Stretch, Coffee Service, Book Signings 1
 4:15pm – 5:00pm – Grandstand Thtr - Member Spotlight, Bob Bailey Interviews Tom Gilbert
 7:00pm -10:00pm –Templeton Hall – Welcoming Dinner (Optional, Pre-Reg. required, see Reg. Form)

Saturday, April 20, 2024

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 - Jeff Orens & Learn Ctr-RP#11 - Gary Sarnoff
 10:50am-11:20am- Bullpen Thtr-RP#12 - Frank Vaccaro & Learn Ctr-RP#13 - Bob Fitzpatrick
 11:30am- 1:40pm– Templeton Hall – Luncheon (Included with Conference Registration): Keynote
 Speaker, Michael Hauptert
 1:50pm – 2:50pm– Grandstand Thtr- 19cBB Artifact Session - Moderators: Robert Mayer, Gary Passamonte & Jonathan Popovich,
 3:00pm - 3:30pm- Grandstand Thtr.-RP#14 - Richard Hershberger – “Death to Flying Things: The Life and Times of a Spurious Nickname”
 3:30pm – 4:15pm– Giamatti Research Center, – Book Signings 2, Afternoon Coffee Service
 4:25PM– 4:55pm Grandstand Thtr-RP#15 - Tom Gilbert – “Who Were the Eckfords”
 4:55pm–5:00pm – Grandstand Theater Closing Remarks
 5:30pm – 9:00pm – Templeton Hall – Post Conference Gathering Buffet Dinner (Optional, Pre-Reg. required, see Registration Form)

All dinning events: Saturday’s Keynote Luncheon (included with Conference Registration Fee) and both, Friday Evening’s Welcoming sit-down Dinner (optional) and Saturday Evening’s Post Conference Gathering Buffet Dinner (optional) will take place at Templeton Hall at 63 Pioneer Street, just around the corner from the Baseball Hall of Fame. Registration will commence shortly after January 1, 2024 at the following link: <https://profile.sabr.org/events/register.aspx?id=1799799>

(SABR) Nineteenth Century Committee, Frederick Ivor-Campbell 19th Century Base Ball Conference, "The Fred", Friday & Saturday, April 19 & 20, 2024

Page 1 of 2 pages REGISTRATION WORKSHEETS for NEW On-Line SABR Website Registration. See p.2

Name _____ Nickname for Name Badge _____

Address _____

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

Telephones: Home _____ Mobile: _____

Email _____

Optional Friday Evening Welcoming Dinner (limit, 3 persons) \$50ea.X _____ person/s = \$ _____

Conference Reg (**Includes** Sat. Lunch & Conf (limit 3 persons total) \$95ea.X _____ person/s = \$ _____

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

STOP: DO NOT PAY FOR LUNCHEON FOR PERSONS ALREADY PAYING FOR CONFERENCE

Optional Saturday Evening Post Conference Gathering (limit 3 guests) \$55eaX _____ person/s = \$ _____

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

Name/s of person/s attending conference: _____

Name/s of guest/s Luncheon only: First (Nickname) Last: _____

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

_____ (___ Beef Medallions), (___ Glazed Salmon), (___ Stuffed Shells)

_____ (___ Beef Medallions), (___ Glazed Salmon), (___ Stuffed Shells)

_____ (___ Beef Medallions), (___ Glazed Salmon), (___ Stuffed Shells)

Name/s of all Conference Attendees & Guests for Sat. Eve. Optional Post Conference Buffet Dinner

Registrants who are also baseball book authors are invited to sign and sell copies of their book/s during conference breaks. Book purchases must be made through the HOF Bookstore unless book is OP or the HOF does not stock it. Then, you may bring copies yourself. **If you wish to do book signings, list book(s) and ISBN(s) and email Peter Mancuso peterplus4@earthlink.net before February 20, 2024.**

Completing on-line Registration (after January 1, 2024) and submitting Credit Card Fees via the SABR Website at Link: <https://profile.sabr.org/events/register.aspx?id=1799799>

You may wish to print and prepare pages 1 and 2 of these Registration Worksheets before you continue to the SABR Website on-line Registration Page, Link Above. But, see page 2 first.

PAGE 2 of 2 page Worksheet (necessary information to Register on-line)

**(SABR) Nineteenth Century Committee, Frederick Ivor-Campbell 19th Century Base Ball Conference,
“The Fred”, Friday & Saturday, April 19 & 20, 2024**

Directions: Please, indicate your preferred choice of Research Presentation for each of the six pairs of Research Presentations below 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 choice for each of your guests (“A” & “B”) if applicable. Each Doubled Tracked RP and the name of its presenter appears on the SABR Website on-line Registration form. NOTE: Research Presentations (RP) #: 7, #14 and #15 are Single Tracked, no choices offered. See titles and names of single-tracked presenters, our 19cBB Artifact Session, Panel Discussion, Luncheon Keynote and our Member Spotlight Interview on our 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, Steve Kuzmiak- “Baseball Mythology Viewed Through the Lens of an 1890s Poker Game”
RP #2, Dalton Mack - “Hecker and the Wreckers: The Other 1884 Post Series”
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, Bruce Allardice - “MLB Meets the Confederacy: The 1884 Richmond Virginias”
RP#4, Herm Krabbenholt - “James Bentley vs. William Henry: Irresistible vs. Immovable”
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, Nobby Ito - “The Oldest Baseball Introduction to Japan”
RP#6, Brian Engelhardt - “Harry ‘Shadow’ Pyle’s Baseball Odyssey”
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, Jon Popovich- “They Don’t Make ‘Em Like they Used To: Baseball Bats c1860-1890”
RP#9, Steve Rennie- “Forgotten Gems: Ottawa’s Early Baseball History”
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, Jeff Orens- “Baseball Through the Intertwining Lives of Geo. Wright & Albert Spalding”
RP#11, Gary Sarnoff – “The Catch Heard Around the World”

Double Tracked Research Presentations in Time Slot, Saturday, 10:50am-11:20am, pick #12 or #13
RP#12, Frank Vacarro - “Billy Barnie, The Last Pioneer”
RP#13, Bob Fitzpatrick - “Forgotten Civil Rights Icon: Octavious V. Catto”
CHOICE (#12 or #13): SABR Member RP#____;Guest “A” RP#____;Guest “B” RP#____.

On-line Registration Link (after Jan.1, 2024) at: if below address does not highlight please copy into browser.
<https://profile.sabr.org/events/register.aspx?id=1799799>

2024 Frederick Ivor-Campbell 19th Century Base Ball Conference Additional Details:

Please Note – ALL REGISTRATION FOR THIS EVENT WILL TAKE PLACE THROUGH AN ON-LINE PROCESS THROUGH THE SABR WEBSITE. THE LINK TO REGISTER FOR THE CONFERENCE IS CONTAINED ON PROGRAM AND SCHEDULE AND ON THE REGISTRATION WORKSHEETS FOR THE “FRED>”

AGAIN: OUR CATERER IS: Feasts & Festivities by O’Connor’s and again you will not be disappointed. Lucy Townsend the owner of Townsend Catering has retired but retains ownership of Templeton Hall. All food events, except the Continental Breakfasts and Afternoon Refreshments (both in HOF) will be held at Templeton Hall, Pioneer and Church Streets, a five minute walk from the Baseball HOF. Please, see the menus contained in the “Fred” materials for all food events.

Optional Friday Evening Welcoming Dinner: 7:p.m., Friday, April 19, 2024.

Our conference will again offer our **optional Welcoming Dinner (which REQUIRES PRE-REGISTRATION and pre-payment for registrants and guests)**. The pre-ordered entrees will be served in the cozy ambiance of historic **Templeton Hall** (the site of our Saturday conference luncheon adorned for formal dining). The Welcoming Dinner is still **\$50.00 inclusive 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 at 7:p.m., dinner seating is 7:30p.m. .**

Optional Saturday Evening Post Conference Gathering: Saturday, April 20th, 5:30p.m. – 9:p.m. will also REQUIRE 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:p.m. conference close on Saturday. You will enjoy the “Buffet Dinner” to be held in Templeton Hall. **Cash Bar is 5:30PM, Seating 6:15PM, \$55 per person inclusive with gratuity. The room is ours to 9:PM.**

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.baseballhall.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: wearecooperstown.com

Hall of Fame Research Library:

To make an appointment with the HOF’s Research Library, open Mon. – Fri., 9:00AM -5:00PM (but not on Fri of The Fred) email: research@baseballhall.org or call: (607) 547-0330 or 0335 during their operating hours, EST, at least two weeks in advance.

Conference Registration \$95 2-Day Conf. Includes Sat. Luncheon and a.m. & p.m. Refreshments both days

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 Worksheets (two pages), Friday evening “Welcoming Dinner” and Sat. “Luncheon Only” and “Post Conference Gathering” options

When: Registration commences soon after **January 1, 2024 and will continue until Mar. 15th** or until registration is announced “closed” due to space constraints. The Grandstand Theater and Templeton Hall can accommodate 100 plus persons, the two **double tracked** breakout rooms cap at 40 and 50 persons respectively, so register early for best choices of double tracked Research Presentations.

How: See Reg. Worksheets. Questions? Contact Peter Mancuso, peterplus4@earthlink.net

Frederick Ivor- Campbell
19th Century Base Ball Conference
Friday, Evening April 19, 2024
7:00 p.m. – 10:p.m.
Templeton Hall
63 Pioneer St. Cooperstown, NY

Welcoming Dinner

MENU

Spinach and Arcadian Lettuces with Pickled Carrots, Scallions, Roasted Asparagus and Poached Pear with a Pear-Honey Vinaigrette
Dinner Rolls & Butter Stars (Gluten Free Rolls available)

Entrée Selections

- Sliced Tenderloin of Beef Medallions with a Peppercorn Au Poivre, Garlic Mashed Potatoes and Grilled Vegetables
- Pea & Mint Stuffed Shells, loaded with Ricotta, Mozzarella and Romano, finished with a Lemon Zest and Grilled Vegetables
- Blueberry Balsamic Glazed Salmon served on a Bed of Rice Pilaf and Grilled Vegetables

Dessert

Flourless Chocolate Torte with Fresh Whipped Cream and Raspberry Coulis
Coffee, Tea and Decafe

Cash Bar Opens 7:p.m.

Sit-Down Dinner 7:30p.m.

\$50.00 All Inclusive (except cash bar)

An Optional Event, Pay When Registering On-Line

Frederick Ivor-Campbell
19th Century Base Ball Conference
Saturday, April 20, 2024
11:30a.m. – 1:40p.m.
Templeton Hall
63 Pioneer St. Cooperstown, NY
Keynote Speaker

Luncheon Buffet MENU

Selection of Rolls, including Gluten Free with Butter Stars
Garden Salad with Field Greens, Carrots, Cucumbers, Tomatoes, Red Onion and
Champagne Vinaigrette
Salad and Rolls are served at each Place Setting

Hot Items

Chicken Lucia**

Boneless, Skinless Breast sauteed with Fresh Spinach, Mushrooms and Sun
Dried Tomatoes in a Marsala Wine Cream Sauce

****Gluten Free**

Mediterranean Pasta

Penne tossed with Artichoke Hearts, Roasted Red Peppers, Spinach, Kalamata
Olives and Feta Cheese in a White Wine Garlic Sauce

****Gluten Free Pasta will be available**

Roasted Parsnips, Carrots and Green Beans

Blended Wild Rice

Dessert

Sticky Toffee Pudding Cake with Bourbon Glaze and Fresh Whipped Cream
Coffee, Tea and Decafe

Luncheon Included with Conference Registration
\$35.00 for Registrant's Guest/s NOT Attending the Conference
For Guest's NOT Attending Conference, Pay On-Line When Registering

Frederick Ivor-Campbell
Nineteenth Century Base Ball Conference
Saturday, Evening, April 20, 2024

5:30p.m. - 9:00p.m.

Templeton Hall
63 Pioneer Street, Cooperstown, NY

Post Conference Gathering

Buffet Dinner Menu

Cocktail Hour-Cash Bar by Templeton Hall (Starts 5:30pm)

Charcuterie Display

Dinner Buffet (starts 6:15p.m.)

Romaine & Spinach tossed with Mandarin Oranges, Mushrooms, Candied Walnuts, Toasted Coconuts, Mozzarella and Creamy Garlic Dressing
Salad and Rolls are served at each Place Setting

Hot Buffet Items

Chicken Calvados **

Boneless, Skinless Chicken Breast braised with Calvados, Cider, Mushrooms, Carrots & Apples

****Gluten Free**

Penne ala Vodka

Eggplant Parmesan

Roast Prime Rib of Beef Au Jus served with Creamy Horseradish

Roasted Red Potatoes

Roasted Asparagus

Dessert

Mixed Berry Parfait

Coffee, Tea and Decafe

Beverages

Iced Tea, Lemonade, Soft Drinks and Coffee Service provided by Templeton Hall

\$55.00 per person, All Inclusive (except cash bar)
An Optional Event, Pay When Registering On-Line

No Country Club For Seasoned Men

By Eric Miklich

Editor's Note— This is our second round of long-form article published in the Newsletter. If you have an article that is over 3,000 words please submit it to bobbai-ley@cox.net for consideration.

Author's Note- Improbable wins or losses, depending on one's rooting interest, were not regular occurrences during the infancy of baseball. The more talented clubs

that when a giant fell it became a brilliant story. One of the best stories occurred on June 14, 1866, in Irvington, New Jersey.

The Meeting

In the early days of summer in June 1866, an undersized entourage from New Jersey waited patiently outside the wooden walls on Nostrand Avenue, near the corner of Hasley Street, in

Sounds of balls hitting bats, men yelling and loudly talking, emanated from the other side of the high wooden fence. Upon being escorted into Capitoline Grounds, home of the Champion Brooklyn Atlantics, the group witnessed the mighty club on an exercise day.

The cluster from the small hamlet of Irvington, New Jersey intently studied the players as Atlantic's President William Bab-



1865 Champion Atlantics of Brooklyn

regularly feasted on those less talented and used these matches as conditioning trials for clubs at their level. As in many cases the gap in ability was so considerable

Brooklyn, New York. Fatigued from their journey they stood baking in the sun but were still eager to put forth their proposal.

cock approached them. After predictably routine introductions, the group stated their purpose and asked to schedule a match with the

(Continued on page 21)

No Country Club For Seasoned Men (cont.)

(Continued from page 20)

Atlantics. “We are a mere country club and would like the champions to come out to our place and teach us a few points; we will treat them well, and do the best we can do to beat them, but if they beat us a hundred to ten we shan’t cry about it,” said one in the bunch, suppressing deep sarcasm. [1]

Babcock looked over the troupe, unimpressed, and replied, “Well, I’ll see the boys about it and probably they’ll like to go out there.” [2] “It will be a good practice game for them,” [3] another from New Jersey cheerily replied. Babcock, deciding he was finished with the meeting, spoke slowly as he turned his attention to the action on the field.

“Yes, it would and we want practice bad,” he said. [4] Not long after this meeting, the challenge was accepted, and word was dispatched to the Irvington Club.

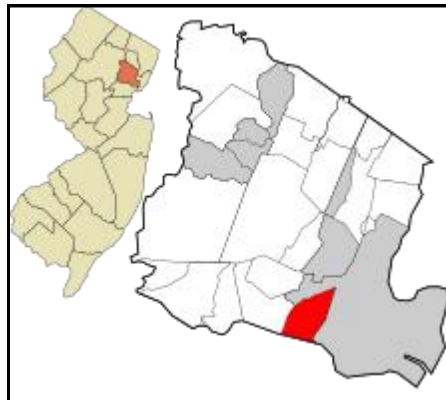
The 1864 and 1865 National Association of Base Ball Players (NABBP) champion Brooklyn Athletics would travel four miles west of Newark to take on the “country club” Irvingtons on June 14, 1866.

The Champion Atlantics

After being thoroughly whipped by the Eckfords of Brooklyn twice in six days in September 1863, 31-10 and 21-11, the Atlantics of Brooklyn limped toward the end of the season. Just two days after the second loss to the Eckfords, the Atlantics nipped their old rivals, the Mutual Club of New York 15-11. The second Atlantic/Mutual match was no contest, the Atlantics winning by 24 runs. But on October 22, the

Atlantics allowed the Nassau Club of Princeton, NJ (a far less talented nine) to stay close in an 18-13 win.

The winter break allowed the Atlantics needed rest, and they put together a fantastic season in 1864. If not for a 13-13 rain-shortened tie to an inferior Empire club of New York on June



Map on right shows Irvington, NJ in red. Map on left shows Essex County in red. Irvington is west of Newark and borders Union County to the south.

30, they would have won 24 straight matches dating back to the end of the 1863 season. They ended the season with a nearly untarnished record of twenty wins and one tie. Including the final three matches from 1863, the Brooklyn club possessed an impressive mark of twenty-three wins and one tie. The Atlantics consistently annihilated most of their regularly weak competition.

They scored an average of almost 38 runs per game while only allowing 10 runs and scored over 40 runs three times; 50 runs three times; 60 runs twice, and

over 70 one time.

Upon the conclusion of the 1865 season, the Atlantics achieved perfection, winning all 18 matches they entered. This improved their two-plus year record to 41-0-1, including 36 straight victories. On July 27, they beat the Empire club 65-3, for their 22nd win in a row, breaking the mark set by the Eckfords of 21 straight victories from 1862-1864. The overall competition during this season was improved as clubs began to recover from the Civil War resulting in the Atlantics victories being less one-sided.

The club fully expected to capture their third consecutive championship in 1866.

The Irvingtons

Originally known as Camp-town, this New Jersey farming town changed its name in 1852 at the behest of its small but vocal contingency of professional citizens hailing from New York City, Newark, New Jersey, and Jersey City, New Jersey. They were appalled that their town might be associated with the 1850 Stephen Foster song, “De Camptown Races.” [5] The local Postmaster’s wife is credited with choosing to honor Washington Irving and “Irvingtown” became the new moniker. [6] Irvingtown eventually became Irvington and as baseball gained popularity the Irvington Club was founded in 1860 as a junior club. The club began seriously competing with other New Jersey nines the following year [7] and by 1864 was probably the best junior club in the state. The dis-

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inction of being labeled as a junior club, in the case of the Irvingtons, may well have been applied since they were not members of the NABBP, the very loose and localized governing body of baseball.

Seemingly poised to continue their success in 1865, the Irving-



Andy Leonard of the Irvingtons

tons vanished. The absence of match announcements, box scores, or game accounts confirm this, and no records survive as to the reason for their hiatus. Two other New Jersey clubs, Newark and Pioneer, were the benefactors of the Irvington's nonappearance as each club absorbed their players.

The following year the Irvington club reappeared, joined the NABBP, and were up and running for the 1866 season. Most of the

players from the 1864 club returned and were joined by new additions. The Irish-born Campbell brothers, Mike, Hugh, and John, returned. John would make his way to the first nine in the second half of 1866. Mike had established himself as one of the top defensive first basemen in the New York / New Jersey area. Another Irish immigrant, Andy Leonard, returned as well. He began with the Newark Jr. club in 1861 at the age of 14 and moved to the Irvingtons for the following season. In 1865, when the Irvingtons closed up shop, he linked up with the Pioneer Club.

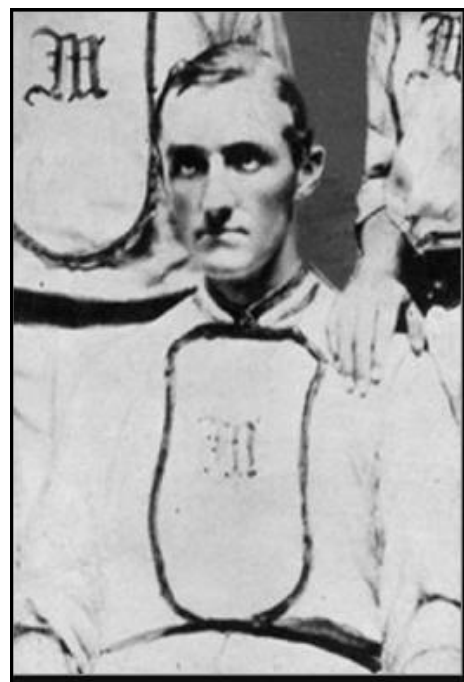
When he returned to Irvington in 1866, pitcher Rynie Wolters and second baseman Charlie Sweasy followed. Leonard would leave the Irvingtons after the 1867 season, spend one season with the Buckeyes of Cincinnati before joining the famous Cincinnati Red Stockings club in 1869.

Rynie Wolters, a Dutch immigrant, joined the Pioneer club in 1864 at age 22. He would spend two very productive seasons with the Irvingtons before pitching for the Mutual Club of New York in 1868. Charlie Sweasy, Wolters teammate since 1864 with the Pioneers, became another important part of Irvington's success at only 19-years of age. After the 1867 season, Sweasy moved with Leonard west in joining the Buckeyes and then the Red Stockings.

Rough Atlantic

Although the Atlantics were the 1864 and 1865 NABBP

champions, they were not in the best of shape. Mattie O'Brien, an original member and the main pitcher until 1862, died on October 21, 1865. According to the *New York Sunday Mercury*, "He died of consumption, brought on from a too long neglected cold." [8] Consumption, or tuberculosis, caused O'Brien to appear sporadi-



Rynie Wolters of the Irvingtons

cally on the field since 1862.

Tom Pratt, who handled most of the pitching since his arrival to the Atlantics for the second half of the 1863 season, returned to Philadelphia and joined the Quaker City club. Pratt did not lose a match in 1864 or 1865; however, his marginal pitching abilities were hidden by the Atlantic's good defense and lively bats. In October of 1862, while with

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Athletic of Philadelphia club, Pratt allowed 32 runs to the Eckfords in a match that mercifully lasted only six innings. The following June Philadelphia came north and played five matches in five days.

Pratt pitched the first four, barely beating the Brooklyn Excelsiors, 18-17 in 10 innings. He lost the next three against the Mutual Club of New York, 17-11; Eckfords, 10-5 (six innings) and the Atlantics, 21-13.

Pratt did not play in the Atlantics' historic 27-26 collapse against the Mutuels in August of 1863. However, the *Philadelphia City Item*, published by Col. Thomas Fitzgerald, had this to say in their recap of the match. "Truly a great victory. Where was the 'little bully pitcher, Pratt,' all this time?" [9] Thomas was a founding member of the Athletics in 1860 and became President of the NABBP in 1862 (the first not belonging to a New York club). He harbored ill feelings toward Pratt for leaving his Athletics for the Atlantics. Pratt returned to the Atlantics in time to receive both beatings at the hands of the Eckfords in September of 1863.

For the 1866 season, the Atlantics touted a pitcher named Potts as the early favorite. In the Atlantics first intra-squad scrimmage on April 30, he received glowing accolades from *Wilkes' Spirit of the Times* after the Atlantics first nine shellacked the rest of the playing membership 65-11, in only six innings. "...Potts, as pitcher, 'won golden opinion from all sorts of people,...'" and *Wilkes'* suggested that possibly "Creighton had come

again." [10] In need of a pitcher, the Atlantics hoped so.

At their annual meeting held on April 10, 1866, at Paul Mead's on Willoughby Street [11], it was announced that Dickie Pearce, Frank Norton, and Fred Crane were leaving the Atlantics to join the Excelsiors. [12] Pearce, an original Atlantic, was a good one. He was the club's regular shortstop and filled in at catcher when called upon. Crane was initially lured away from the Enterprise Jr. club for the 1862 season. He joined the Atlantics along with Joe Start and John Chapman, also from the Enterprise club and was a solid outfielder. Crane later moved to the infield and played second and third bases effectively. Peripatetic Frank Norton was the least important of the three who were moving on. By the time he came to the Atlantics, he was on his third club in three seasons. The Port Jefferson, Long Island, native may have caught the attention of the Atlantics during his Star club's loss to the champions on August 10 of 1865. By September 25, well within the National Association of Base Ball Players' 30-day waiting period, Norton was catching for the Atlantics during their New England swing, playing four games in five days. Norton also caught the final four Atlantic matches.

There was also the matter of weather. The Atlantics simply could not get on the field due to the elements. "The Atlantics had several times attempted to get an 'opening' for the season; but the elements on every occasion

proved hostile, greatly to the chagrin of the Club and its legion of friends," [13] printed *Wilkes'* in early May. The Atlantics exercised for only the second time on May 7 in front of about 1,000 supporters at their home field, Capitoline Grounds. [14] The first team easily defeated the "field nine," largely comprised of players from local clubs, 37-3, in the five-inning affair. [15]

Aside from not being in good trim, two of the Atlantic first nine players were cavalier about their match in Irvington. "...one said he couldn't go, as he had to go on a pic-nic. Another declined on the ground that his not going would give some of the second nines a chance, &c." [16] Those players were third baseman Charlie Smith and second baseman John Galvin.

Gaining a Reputation

By boarding a "one o'clock train for Newark" [17] on June 14, the Atlantics began their descent into the early stages of a nasty cauldron. Visions of placid farmlands, sun and butterflies were soon eradicated. In 1867 the *New York Times* would write, "A trip to Irvington to witness a game of ball is a hard task at best." [18] It was no better in 1866. After arriving in Newark, the second leg a four-mile journey, commenced.

The only way to get to Irvington was by means of a single-track line for a limited number of horsecars operated by the Jersey Horse Railroad Company. [19] Henry Chadwick, the cantankerous leading baseball reporter,

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would later write, “If the soulless corporation that owns the single-track railroad from Newark to Irvington will only have the gump-tion enough to put on a sufficient number of extra cars when there is an important match to be played, the patrons of the sport will rush Jerseyward in large numbers.” [20]

Local and surrounding area supporters appeared in force for the historic event. The Atlantics witnessed a crowd much larger than they expected as they approached the playing grounds. While being led to the ball field, the aggression directed at the Atlantics was limited to fierce stares and some sarcastic verbal mistreatment. Although under control for this match, the Irvington supporters were soon on their way to emulating those of the Atlantics supporters. (Just six days later, the Eclectic Club of New York would be the source of spectator abuse during their visit to Irvington.) [21] Throughout the match the Irvington crowd “hooted and jeered” [22] the visitors as they were pummeled 57-18.

In June of 1867, a mini-brawl erupted during a Mutual-Irvington match on the same grounds. [23]

The participants were four men from Newark and those from New York’s Sixth Ward. [24] *Wilkes’* colorfully described the combatants as “the most brutal specimen of humanity to be found outside of a prizefight assemblage.” [25] The altercation became so involved that the players attempted to stop the melee. Hugh Campbell of the Irvingtons was injured so severely he was forced to leave the game.

[26]

Two months later, a meeting between the Irvingtons and Atlantics “was disrupted by a series of minor battles” [27] in the gal-



Charlie Sweasy

lery even though the Irvington club had fenced in the grounds prior to the match.

The Irvington club also quickly gained a reputation, individually and as a whole. The Campbell brothers had notoriously ornery dispositions (“smiling is certainly not his forte,” a journalist noted sarcastically of Mike). [28] Charlie Sweasy and Rynie Wolters “were erratic and prone to displays of temper.” [29] Both would add “unreliability and irascibility” [30] to their repertoire. These players were considered the leaders of the club and their actions influenced other players.

Right from the start of the previously mentioned June 20 match with the Eclectics, the Irvington club was relentless in

their insistence that their pitching opponent was delivering the ball unfairly. The umpire, Wilson of the Empire Club of New York, disagreed. In the third inning, however, Wilson succumbed to the steady harassment and removed McGee from between the pitching lines even though Irvington was ahead 13-4. At the conclusion of the match, the Irvingtons did not salute their bloodied opponent, as was customarily done.

In October of 1866, during a home match against the Active Club of New York, the umpire, Condit of the Hudson River Club (Newburg, NY), was subject to consistent verbal altercations from Irvington players during the match. At the conclusion of the contest, a 19-10 loss, the Irvington club again failed to salute the Actives and instead “walked off the field like a party of beaten school boys” [31]

Incidents continued on and off the field. In May of 1869, *Wilkes’* had enough and printed the following. “The Irvington Club have disgraced themselves heretofore, and established a character wholly their own, have now but one essential. In the belief that consistency is a jewel, they never fail to make good a certain species of conduct which has earned them indisputable, though unenviable, title of ‘boss bullies.’ There is not an arganiztion [sic] outside of this in the land, having respect for themselves, who should play them.” [32]

Irvington’s Corresponding Secretary, Charles Chapman, responded to *Wilkes’* calling the au-

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thor of the article a “coward, liar and thief.” [33] An editorial decision was made not to print Chapman’s letter in its entirety in order to save what may have remained of the Irvington club’s reputation.

The Match

The Atlantics may have felt some relief in overcoming the difficult travel to Irvington and their brief encounter with the spectators; however, the field presented the third of four challenges on the day. It was not the most pristine.

The *New York Clipper* wrote of the field in early 1867, “It is not level to begin with, and like all turf fields not constantly used, is rough, full of little holes and totally unfitted ground for attending to ground balls, except in the infield, and then the short stop finds it difficult to judge.” [34] The catcher’s area, an important part of a team’s defensive, was not level and soft, making it problematic in judging a bound ball from it. As for the bases, “It is downhill work in running bases to first and second, but the reverse from second to third, a home run being quite a pull for even an experienced runner.” [35]

After a short limbering-up period, the contest commenced at 3:50 PM, with the champions striking first. Despite their kinks, the Atlantics scored twice. The Irvingtons equaled that number in their half of the first inning to the resounding cheers of their fans. The match remained close until the Irvington half of the third inning when they put up 6 runs on Potts and the Atlantics; “passed balls

and over-pitches helping them...” [36] The home town fans were as loud as a concert hall putting forth a variety of cheers, insults, and colorful language. At different times cheers, chants, and insults emanated from the mouths of onlookers. Behind 8-4, the weather looked as if it would help save the bewildered Brooklynites. Clearly involved in an uncommon situation for them, the Atlantics looked for a way to wriggle out of their predicament. Rain began to fall before Brooklyn took their turn at bat in their half of the fourth inning. After a few minutes, the Atlantics appealed to the umpire, Calloway of the Eureka Club of New Jersey, to stop the match. He did not yield and “apparently thought a shower would cool them off, and allowed the game to proceed.” [37]

The spectators hooted and hollered at the Atlantic’s tactics. According to the *Mercury* the pitching exhibited by both clubs was not good and once the rain started “it became awful.” [38] In their efforts to force a halt to the match, the Atlantics started to stall, a common tactic in 1860’s baseball. Just before five o’clock in the steady rain, second baseman Joe Oliver stepped to the striker’s line to loud jeers from the crowd. He had opportunities to strike at 5:00 and 5:10 and did not, prompting the jeers to become louder and more aggressive. At 5:15, Calloway called a “foul ball,” which, although showed progress, only agitated the turbulent crowd. Oliver finally singled at 5:20 PM, sparking the champions, who

managed five runs off of Wolters. The rally briefly quieted the crowd. The Irvingtons scored one run in their half of the fourth inning to tie the game and reignite their supporters.

The Atlantics added to their lead during their next turn at bat, and after five innings and two and three-quarter hours of play, [39] they were comfortably ahead, 15-9. Irvington’s wet and weary spectators were, by this time, all but silent. The weather continued to be a factor and did not favor the Atlantic pitcher, Potts. He reportedly offered one hittable ball in 10 attempts, [40] to which the *Mercury* took umbrage with Calloway over his interpretation of the rules. The umpire was calling balls; however, but “not a third of the number that should have been called.” [41]

The Atlantics succumbed to the bind they put themselves in and scored only two more runs in the final four innings. The Irvington club and to some degree their spectators, wore out the champions leading to a barrage of 14 runs in New Jersey’s final four innings. This was an act that the Atlantics had performed with regularity since their inception; however, very rarely did it happen to them. Although leading by four runs, the Irvington club took their turn at bat in the ninth inning as was required by the rules and added two more runs, handily beat the Atlantics 23-17. The crowd was beside themselves and their celebration could probably be heard in the surrounding towns.

Post-Match

No Country Club For Seasoned Men (cont.)

Potts, the Atlantics pitching phenom, would make one more appearance on June 18 and “earn” the win in a 43-19 match against an inferior Peconic club of Brooklyn. In the opinion of the Atlantic brass, Potts lacked one to relieve himself in and was never seen again. Former Eckford pitcher George Zettlein assumed the bulk of the duty for the remainder of the season. On August 18, the Atlantics returned to New Jersey, this time stopping in Newark and surprisingly fell again to a much less talented Eureka club, 36-10. They failed to learn their lesson from the game against Irvington and did not travel with all first nine players. In October, the Atlantics would lose to the Athletic club in their second meeting of the season. It was the first time the Athletics defeated the Atlantics since they began competing in 1862, a total of six matches. The Athletics were above the “country club” skill level; however, since their inception in 1860,

they regularly struggled against the upper echelon nines.

Perhaps fearing their two-year domination of area baseball clubs was ending, the Atlantics could not come to terms with the Athletics, and the final game of the series, which would have determined the season’s champion, was not played. The rules for determining the NABBP champion were subject to interpretation. The club who held the title of champion was dethroned if they were defeated in a two-out-of-three series by the same club, as long as they were still determined to be the champion. The rules did not address avoiding an opponent, which is what the Atlantics did to the Athletics in 1866. By default, since the Atlantics did not lose a season series to an opponent, they kept the title of champion although they were not the best club in 1866.

After the victory over the Atlantics, Irvington built a 7-1 rec-

ord, albeit against much weaker competition. In Atlantic-type fashion, they scored 317 runs in the seven wins and allowed only 106. Their only blemish, more like a gash, occurred in the fifth game of the season. It was a humiliating 77-9 defeat at the hands of the Athletic club of Philadelphia in their first match away from Irvington. Although they won their next three games, such a promising start to the season quickly sank as the Jersey club would lose five out of their last seven matches. Included in those losses were two to the Atlantics, which removed them from Championship consideration, a second to the Athletic, and two losses to clubs much weaker than Irvington. The loss to the Olympic Club of Paterson, NJ was puzzling since Irvington had beaten the Olympics 77-6, in seven innings, earlier in the season. Irvington’s 9-6 season record was anticlimactic.

Endnotes

[1] *New York Clipper*, June 23, 1866, Vol 14, No. 12.

[2] Ibid.

[3] Ibid.

[4] Ibid.

[5] <https://irvington.net/township-maps/history>.

[6] Ibid.

[7] Morris, Peter, *Baseball Founders: The Clubs, Players and Cities of the Northeast that Established the Game*, Jefferson, North Carolina: McFarland & Company, 2013, p 214.

[8] *New York Sunday Mercury*, October 22, 1865.

[9] *Philadelphia City Item*, August 8, 1863.

[10] *Wilkes' Spirit of the Times*, May 12, 1866, 163. Jim Creighton the pioneering pitcher of the Niagara, Star

and Excelsior Clubs (all of Brooklyn) was regarded by many as the best pitcher the game had seen. He passed away at the age of 21 in October of 1862.

[11] *Wilkes'*, April 21, 1866.

[12] Ibid.

[13] *Wilkes'*, May 5, 1866.

[14] *Wilkes'*, May 19, 1866

[15] Ibid.

[16] *New York Clipper*, June 23, 1866, 82.

[17] *New York Herald*, June 15, 1866

[18] Ryczek, William J. *When Johnny Came Sliding Home*. Jefferson, North Carolina: McFarland & Co., 1998; 83

[19] Ibid.

[20] Ibid.

[21] *New York Times*, June 21, 1866, 8.

[22] Ibid.

[23] Ryczek, 84.

[24] Ibid.

[25] Ibid.

[26] Ibid.

[27] Ibid.

[28] Ibid.

[29] Ibid.

[30] Ibid.

[31] Ibid.

[32] *Wilkes'*, May 22, 1869.

[33] Ryczek, 85.

[34] *New York Clipper*, May 18, 1867, 45.

[35] Ibid.

[36] Ibid.

[37] Ibid.

[38] Ibid.

[39] Ibid.

[40] Ibid.

[41] Ibid.

No Country Club For Seasoned Men (cont.)

Boc Score

Atlantic	H.	L.	R	Irvington	H.	L.	R
Chapman, LF	3		3	Bailey, RF	2		4
Start, 1B	2		3	Wolters, P	2		4
Sid. Smith, RF	4		1	M. Campbell, 1B	5		1
McDonald, CF	3		3	Sweasy, 2b	3		2
Potts, P	4		0	Williams, SS	2		3
Geo. Smith, C	3		1	H. Campbell, CF	3		2
J. Oliver, 2B	2		3	Leonard, C	2		4
Kenney, SS	3		2	Buckley, 3B	3		2
Ferguson, 3B	<u>3</u>		<u>1</u>	Lewis, LF	<u>5</u>		<u>1</u>
Totals	27		17	Totals	27		23

Innings	1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	5 th	6 th	7 th	8 th	9 th	T
Atlantic	2	1	1	5	6	0	1	0	1	- 17
Irvington	2	0	6	1	0	5	5	2	2	- 23

Fly catches –

Atlantics - McDonald, 2; Chapman, 2; Oliver, 2; Ferguson, 2; Start, 1; Geo. Smith, 1; Kenney, 1; Total 11.

Irvington – Lewis, 2; M. Campbell, 2; Buckley, 1; Wolters, 1; Bailey, 1; Sweasy, 1; Crawford, 1 – Total 9.

Foul bound catches – Atlantic – Start, 2; Ferguson, 1; Total 3. Irvington - Buckley, 1; Total 1.

Missed catches – Atlantic – Geo. Smith, 2; Ferguson, 1; Chapman, 1; Sid. Smith, 1; Start, 2; Potts, 1; Total – 7. Irvington – Buckley, 2; Lewis, 2; Leonard, 1; M. Campbell, 1; Sweasy, 1; Total - 7

Outs on fouls – Atlantic 4 times. Irvington 7 times.

Struck out – Atlantic – Potts, 1; Oliver, 1; Kenney, 1; Ferguson, 1; Total 4. Irvington – M. Campbell, 1; Leonard, 1; Lewis, 3; Total 5.

Out on bases – Atlantic 10 times. Irvington 7 times.

Left on bases – Atlantic – Start, 1; Sid. Smith, 1; Potts, 1; Geo. Smith, 2; Ferguson, 1; Total 6. Irvington – Sweasy, 1; Buckley, 1; Total 2.

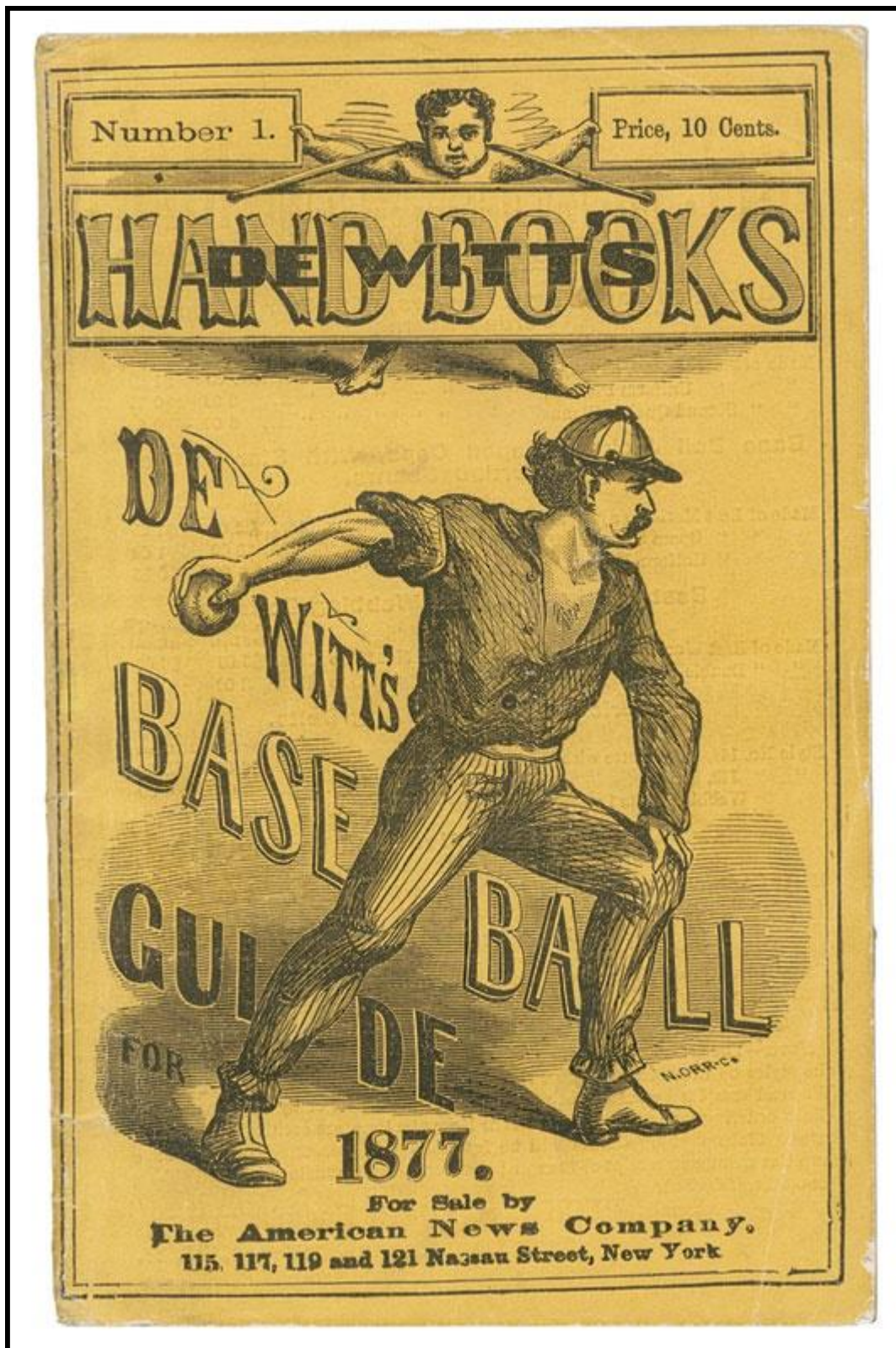
Passed balls – Atlantic – Geo. Smith, 16; Ferguson, 4; Total 20. Irvington – Leonard, 13; Buckley, 4; Lewis, 2; Total 19.

Umpire – Mr. Calloway of the Eureka Club (NJ)

Scorers – Atlantic, Messrs. Monk; Irvington, Messrs. Eaton.

Time of game – Four hours

*Box score complied from *New York Sunday Mercury*, June 17, 1866; *New York Clipper*, June 23, 1866, Vol XIV, No 12, p 82; *New York Dispatch*, June 17, 1866, Vol XXI, No 32, p 1; *Brooklyn Daily Eagle*, June 15, 1866, Vol XXVI, No 140, p 2;



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