

# NINETEENTH CENTURY NOTES

SUMMER 2019

SOCIETY FOR AMERICAN BASEBALL RESEARCH

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

## THE SEARCH FOR WILLIAM JONES BY JUSTIN MCKINNEY

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Since joining SABR in 2016, one of my obsessions has been researching the obscurest of obscure, 19th and early -20th century players. I came about this obsession through my discovery of the Pictorial History Committee, whose Player Image Index project has the stated goal of finding an image of every single major league player. I started tracking down photos of these missing players and since 2016, and with the help and support of committee chairs Mark Fimoff and Bill Hickman, I've found

over 100 of them.

As I built up leads and compiled information on each player, I discovered that many of these missing players also don't have biographical information and in some cases lack first names or correct last names. This revelation led me to the work of folks like Peter Morris, Bill Carle and the late Richard Malatzky of the Biographical Research Committee. Their work is the yeoman's work of piecing together biographical details included first and last names, birth dates, and death dates for every major league player since 1871.

Currently, there are 166 deceased former major league players who lack death dates. One of those men is William Jones, who played four games for the Philadelphia Keystones of the ill-fated Union Association in 1884. My fixation on the commonly named William Jones began with a lead published in an old SABR Biographical Committee newsletter. Bill Carle had been contacted by the grandson of a man named David E. Jones. The grandson provided an obituary for Jones, b. 1861 d. 1937

*(Continued on page 2)*

## Chairman's Corner by Peter Mancuso

Our Committee's Annual Business Meeting was conducted by our Committee's Vice Chair & Newsletter Editor, **Bob Bailey** on Saturday morning June 29<sup>th</sup> during SABR 49 in San Diego.

**The 2019 Frederick Ivor-**

**Campbell 19<sup>th</sup> Century Base Ball Conference (The Fred)** was held on Friday & Saturday, April 26<sup>th</sup> & 27<sup>th</sup>, at the National Baseball Hall of Fame in Cooperstown, NY, its' usual venue. This year's conference was the largest since its' inception in 2009 due to the newly renovated Grandstand Theater,

providing a larger venue for our: Panel Discussion, moderated by **John Thorn**; Member Spotlight Interview with **Bob Bailey** and this year's interviewee **Priscilla Asstifan**; Special Presentation, **Richard Hershberger** and, three Research Presentations.

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## Search For William Jones (cont.)

(Continued from page 1)

in Utica, New York. The obituary noted that Jones had been a catcher for Utica clubs and at one time played professional baseball in Philadelphia, while the grandson recalled hearing that Jones had played professionally in Baltimore. Some of these details matched the mysterious Jones and at the time, Jones was listed in the baseball record book as William Jones, with four games played in 1882 for the Baltimore Orioles and four games for the 1884 Keystones.

Using this Utica connection, I started digging through old Utica newspapers on the wonderfully maddening Fulton History site. Within short notice, I was able to discover the smoking gun that confirmed the identity of the 1882 Baltimore Oriole. The April 10, 1882 edition of the *Utica Daily Press* included the succinct and comprehensive note that “David Jones, of Ilion, leaves today for Baltimore to play as catcher with the Baltimore baseball club.” Amazing, we had our man for the 1882 Baltimore Orioles. But what about the Keystones player?

Well, the obituary has a reference to playing professionally for Philadelphia, but aside from that we had no other evidence. So I started digging on the Keystones’ player and found numerous references to a Philadelphia catcher named William “Deacon” Jones, who seems like the likely candidate, but as of yet, no birth date or death date has been uncovered and the commonality of his name makes the search all the more problematic.

Here is what we know about the mysterious Jones:

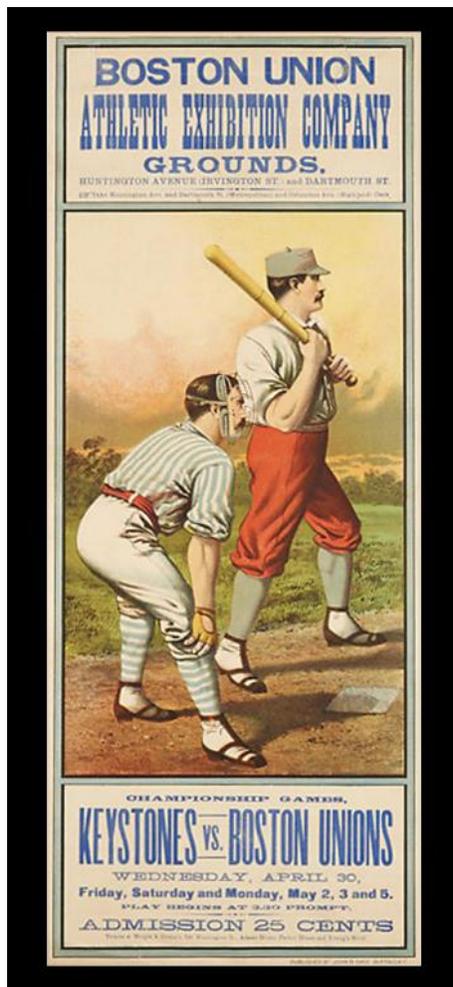
My earliest newspaper reference to Jones appears on September 9, 1882 in the *Wilmington Journal*. He is listed in the box score as a catcher for the Philadelphia-based Defiance club in a game against the local Wilming-

ware and New York. Pollard’s unique last name has been very helpful in tracking down Jones’ sightings.

In January 1883, Jones and Pollard were listed as the battery for the Defiance club again. By late May, the club appears to be reconstituted in Burlington, New Jersey, with Pollard and Jones remaining in their familiar positions. The May 27, 1883 issue of *Sporting Life* reported that Pollard was to be signed by the Brooklyn American Association club, though this does not appear to have happened. In mid-August, Pollard and Jones deserted Burlington for the Atlantic City club and by late August, the duo were starring for the Chester, Pennsylvania based Ross club. Chester was something of a baseball hotbed at the time with multiple semi-professional and professional clubs fielding quality players from nearby Philadelphia.

Pollard and Jones would begin the 1884 season playing for Chester. A note in the April 7, 1884 *Delaware County Daily Times*, noted that Jones was from Philadelphia, a useful piece of biographical information. In early May, it was reported that the duo had signed with Harrisburg of the Eastern League, while another report had them signing with Washington (no league specified). The two men were much sought after. It was in Chester that Jones, received his nickname of “Deacon”, though it is unclear where the name came from. There was a popular newspaper column written by William “Deacon” Jones in the Philadelphia Mercury around that time, which may have been inspiration for the moniker, but that is mere speculation.

(Continued on page 3)



Advertisement for Philadelphia Keystones v, Boston Unions game of April 30, 1884. Bill Jones is neither player pictured.

ton club called the “Our Boys.” The Defiance pitcher is a man named Thomas Pollard, who for the next five years would join with Jones as a battery as they played for numerous clubs in Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Dela-

## Search For William Jones (cont.)

(Continued from page 2)

Pollard was frequently described as the “boy pitcher”, a reference that suggests his relative youth. Around this time Pollard began to get a reputation as one of the best billiard players in country and his games were frequently recounted in issues of *Sporting Life*. Tracking down his biographical information was relatively easy and it appears he was born around 1863 in Philadelphia. That makes him around age 21 in 1884. I suspect Jones would be of similar age.

In June 1884, the duo were signed by Johnstown (PA) of the Iron and Oil league. Box scores for the Johnstown club give his initial as W. Jones, as the club fielded another player named Jones in the outfield. This other Jones may be the mysterious Jones, who got into four games with the Washington Statesmen of the American Association later in 1884, but that is another story. The Johnstown club featured another Philadelphia based pitcher named Johnny Fischer. In mid July 1884, the duo of Jones and Fischer signed with the Philadelphia Keystones. Jones appeared in four games at catcher from July 17 to July 23, his career as a major leaguer lasting under a week.

Jones rejoined the Johnstown club after his major league stint. In late August, Jones and Pollard were signed on trial by the Philadelphia Phillies in the National League. On August 29, the Phillies put the duo in for an exhibition game against the semi-pro August Flowers of Atlantic City. Despite leading the club to a 6-2 victory, the duo was released without appearing in a major league game.

The 1885 season began with Pollard and Jones, along with Johnny Fischer signing with the Wil-

mington Eastern League club. One roster list has Jones listed with a first name of “Decen”, likely a typo of Deacon. The duo remained with the club until they were released on June 21, 1885. A note about their release in the June 24, 1885 *Sporting Life* provides us with Jones’ first name, as he is listed as “Wm. Jones.” The pair quickly signed with the Molineaux club of Philadelphia for whom they appeared in June and July. On July 15, the duo appeared for the Atlantic City club, the August Flowers, who were on the brink of disbanding. After that sole appearance, the duo were rumored to sign with Albany of the New York State League. The duo would not appear for the club, but instead signed with the Ticonderoga, NY club for the duration of the 1885 season.

On March 24, 1886, Jones was listed as one of the catchers for Molineaux, but just a few days later, Pollard and Jones were reported to have re-signed with Ticonderoga. On April 9, the men were reported to have signed with the Port Henry, NY club. By June, the pair were the new starting battery for the Saratoga, NY club. The frequent jumping of Pollard and Jones, suggests both the instability of contracts in the era and the impatience of the two men, always in search of a new opportunity.

By the end of the month, Jones was on the move again. Pollard broke his ankle in a game for Saratoga, leaving our man without a battery mate. Jones travelled to Glens Falls and then to Ticonderoga in search of a position for the remainder of the season. By August 1886, Pollard had returned to the field and the pair were starring once again for Ticonderoga where

they appear to have closed out the season.

The 1886 season gives us a couple of other potential leads. Firstly, a catcher of unknown origin named Jones appeared in a couple games for Rochester of the New York State League as well as the Little Falls (NY) and Oneida (NY) clubs, but it is unclear if this is our mystery man. This may be a long-time minor league catcher named Silas Jones, also from Philadelphia, who also started the season with Saratoga. Such are the challenges of the finding a catcher named Jones in upstate New York in 1886. To add to our trouble, another catching Jones appeared in a couple games for Altoona that summer. That is why tracking Pollard is so crucial, because where Pollard goes, so does Jones.

1887 began with reports that Pollard and Jones remained unengaged for the coming year. In late-May 1887, they signed with the Fort Edward (NY) Stars. The duo played very well for the Stars in the early months of the summer, but on July 18, 1887, the *Glens Falls Times* reported that the pair would be release by Fort Edward, as the club wanted to cut costs. On July 21, 1887, several newspapers reported on an altercation between Pollard and Jones.

*The Albany Journal* ran a small story titled “A Ball-Player’s Hard Cheek”:

“During an altercation yesterday between Pollard, the pitcher, and Jones, the catcher, of the Star ball club at Fort Edward, both professional ball-players from Philadelphia, Pollard ran up to Jones, who was sitting on a chair, and struck him several times in

(Continued on page 4)

## Search for William Jones (cont.)

(Continued from page 3)

the face. In striking him, he broke his finger so badly that he will not be able to play ball again this season.”

The cause of the altercation was not reported and as best as I can tell represents the end of the battery's partnership. The duo were reported as returning home to Philadelphia in the July 23, 1887 *Albany Journal*. Pollard and Jones never again appear together for any club and in fact I have not been able to definitively find Jones again either. One reference in the February 19, 1888 *Philadelphia Times* mentions that letter was at the newspaper office for William Jones of last year's Johnstown club. But I have found no record of Jones appearing for Johnstown in 1887, though perhaps it is a reference to his time with the club in 1884. There are multiple Jones playing in and around Philadelphia in the next couple of years, some of them catchers even, but no firm sighting of William Jones.

Pollard's billiard exploits and professional career continued until 1890, when he died on June 29 of consumption at his home in Philadelphia. He was 27 years old. He received a lengthy obituary in *Sporting Life*, but there was nary a mention of his battery mate of many years, William "Deacon" Jones.

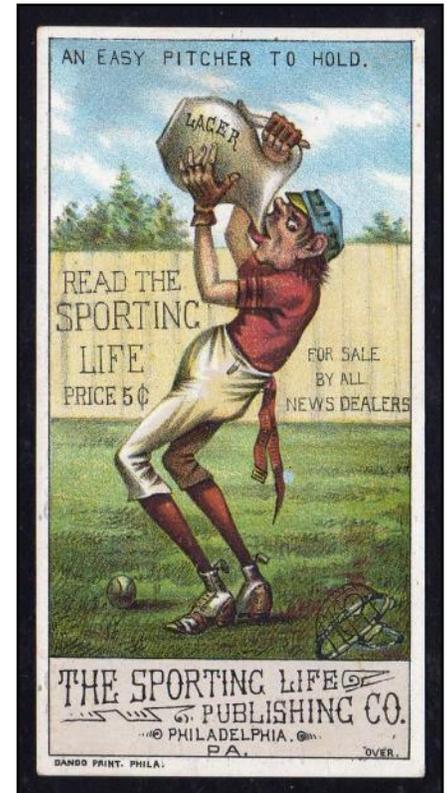
So where does that leave us? We have a catcher named William "Deacon" Jones from Philadelphia, who played from 1882 to 1887, and was possibly born around 1863 (matching Pollard's birth year). The next step is usually to check city directories, censuses, and death records, but the number of William Jones in Philadelphia in that age range in the 1880's and onwards makes it difficult to find a viable

candidate. We could try and find William Jones that lived near Thomas Pollard, but as of yet I haven't found a definitive candidate who fits the bill. Without further info like an occupation, a home address or something else, the mystery will remain unsolved.

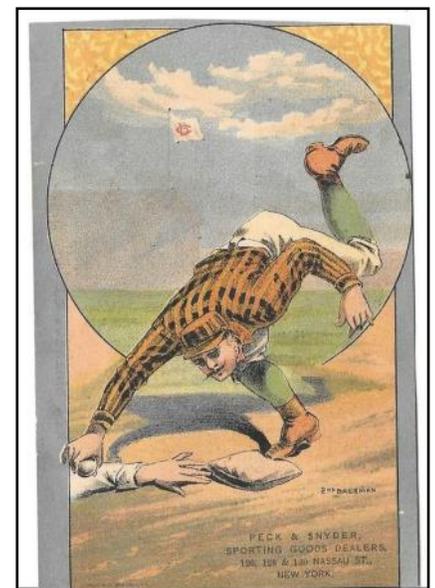
It seems likely that our mystery man will never be firmly identified. But there is always hope. I mean if we can find a David Jones, then we can certainly find a William Jones.

William Jones career synopsis:

1882 Defiance Club (Philadelphia)  
 1883 Defiance Club (Philadelphia), Burlington (NJ), Atlantic City (NJ), Ross (Chester, PA)  
 1884 Chester (PA), Johnstown (PA), Philadelphia Keystones, Johnstown (PA), Philadelphia Phillies (on trial, did not play in major league game)  
 1885 Wilmington (DE), Molineaux (Philadelphia), August Flowers (NJ), Ticonderoga (NY)  
 1886 Port Henry (NY), Saratoga (NY), Glens Falls (NY), Ticonderoga (NY) --- Possible matches: Little Falls (NY), Oneida (NY), Altoona (PA), Rochester (NY)  
 1887 Fort Edward (NY)



“An Easy Pitcher to Hold”  
 1887 *Sporting Life* Advertising Card



Peck & Snyder  
 Advertising Card

## Chairman's Corner (cont.)

(Continued from page 1)

Twelve other Research Presentations were double tracked and presented in the HOF's Bullpen Theater and Learning Center respectively. This year's Luncheon Keynote Speaker was the irrepressible **Joanne Hulbert**, Baseball & the Arts



Joann Hulbert delivering the Keynote Address at the 2019 Fred Conference in Cooperstown.

Committee Chair, Boston Chapter Co-Chair and Nineteenth Century Committee member.

**The 2020 Fred – SAVE the DATES: April 24<sup>th</sup> & 25<sup>th</sup>**, Baseball HOF, Cooperstown, NY. **Call for Research Presentation Abstracts: Now thru October 31, 2019.** Abstract Proposals should be between 200 to 400 words on any topic of 19<sup>th</sup> century baseball (20-25 minutes) and include a title and the presenter's contact information. Abstracts should be emailed to Peter Mancuso, at [peterplus4@earthlink.net](mailto:peterplus4@earthlink.net) before the **October 31<sup>st</sup> deadline**. Juror's results will be sent individually by

November 30<sup>th</sup>.

**2019 Nineteenth Century Committee Chairman's Awards** were announced during the Committee's Annual Business Meeting: This year's recipients are **Bill Nowlin** for taking on the Co-Editorship (Part Two 1876-1900) of our Committee's recently published *Baseball's 19<sup>th</sup> Century 'Winter' Meetings* and, Committee Member, **Richard Smiley** who gathered together and lead a small but fateful group of Chicago area SABR Members to dedicate the marker placed on the previously unmarked grave of **Robert (Parisian Bob) Caruthers**, the fourth dedication of our 19cBB Grave Marker Project Committee. Award recipients will receive an inscribed replica vintage bat, 1880s Burlingame model.

**Minnesota 19<sup>th</sup> Century Baseball Interdisciplinary Symposium, Saturday, November 16, 2019.** Please see the final pages of this newsletter for program details and how to register, starting now!

**The 2019 Overlooked Baseball Legend** selection was also announced at our Business Meeting by that Project Committee's **Tom Zucco**. Co-Chairs, **Adam Darowski** and **Joe Williams** oversaw several changes in procedures, additional personnel and, administered a primary of 25 candidates in February and a final election of 12 candidates in May. This year's SABRwide selection is 19<sup>th</sup> century pitching pioneer, **Jim Creighton**. See the SABR website for complete results and a brief bio on Creighton.

**19<sup>th</sup> Century Baseball Grave Marker Project, Chair, Ralph Carhart** has alerted us to **SAVE the DATE, Saturday, September 14, 2019** for the dedication of that Project Committee's fifth grave marker, this time in **Philadelphia, PA** at the previously unmarked grave site of **Hicks Hayhurst** (and his wife Elizabeth). Assisting Ralph Carhart in this day's activities is Nineteenth Century Committee and Connie Mack Chapter member **Matt Albertson**. In addition to the grave marker dedication there will be a special program to mark the 150 Anniversary of the early interracial baseball game played by **Octavus Catto's Philadelphia Pythian Club** (African American) and the all white **Olympic Club of Philadelphia** managed by Hayhurst. Complete details for September 14<sup>th</sup> will be announced later this summer. Perviously the committee has paced stones at the final resting places of James Davis Whyte at Green-Wood Cemetery, Brooklyn, NY, Pud Galvin at Calvary Cemetery, Pittsburgh, PA, Andy Leonard at New Calvary Cemetery, Mattapan, MA, and Bob Caruthers at Graceland Cemetery, Chicago, IL.

Suggestions on other candidates can be forwarded to Ralph Carhart at: [thehallballproject@gmail.com](mailto:thehallballproject@gmail.com).

# Kelly's Killers

by Bill Johnson

Following the collapse of the Players League after its single season in 1890, the landscape of organized baseball found little respite from the organizational turbulence that was shaping the relatively young sport. Beyond the season-to-season struggles of ill-financed teams from smaller cities that plagued the enterprise, this particular turmoil threatened the survival of the entirety of what was considered major league baseball. Certainly, the ensuing disarray touched Cincinnati, but a case can be made that there was even greater sturm-und-drang throughout a number of cities, such as Kansas City, Omaha, Minneapolis and Denver, and the other members of the Western Association. The collapse of the AA Reds, aka Kelly's Killers, was a shot few anticipated, and it created significant fragmentation damage.

The story of the American Association Cincinnati Reds, referred to and remembered as Kelly's Killers because of Mike Kelly's association with the squad, has been told often enough to not warrant a full summary, but briefly, the Cincinnati Reds had been an American Association team between 1882 and 1889. The organization moved to the National League for the 1890, creating a void in the town for the AA, so the latter decided to replace the Reds with a second iteration under the same name, and play the 1891 season at a small park on the east side of town. Chris Von der Ahe owned the AA Reds, and he brought in Mike "King" Kelly as player-manager and box-office attraction.

Despite relatively poor play on

the diamond, the future of the team seemed viable, even as other teams were contributing to keep the Reds afloat. As of July 22, the *Cincinnati Enquirer* reported: "... Von der Ahe stated that he regarded the future of the National game as especially bright, and



Mike "King" Kelly, 1891

thought the game in Cincinnati would flourish under the flag which floated over the American Association in years past, as he regarded Cincinnati as an Association stronghold. He said a team under Mike Kelly here would prove a winner financially in a long run, as Kelly would gradually get a team together that would make all the clubs hustle to beat them."

Three weeks later, the tone changed. On August 14, the *Enquirer* changed tone dramatically: "As is well known, the Cincinnati Association Club has been maintained by contributions from the

other clubs in the Association. It has not been a winner, and was a burden on the stockholders. President Von der Ahe owned most of the stock in the Cincinnati Association Club, and the Milwaukee directors, failing in their overtures for the Louisville franchise, turned their attention to the Cincinnati end. Here they were more successful. They paid \$7,000 for the Cincinnati Club franchise, and Milwaukee will take the Queen City's place in the Association circuit. At least that is the rumor here. The officials at home... will neither affirm nor deny the report." The next day the paper followed up, reporting that: "The announcement of the probable disbandment of the Cincinnati Association team caused nearly as much excitement and surprise early yesterday morning as the time Lou Simmons gave an order for drinks for an entire base-ball meeting. Both of these events came so suddenly and unexpectedly that the base-ball world was paralyzed for a little time... King Kelly and pitcher Ed Crane were the only members who had any intimation of the sell-out until the appearance of *The Enquirer*."

Kelly's Killers ended their brief time in Cincinnati after exactly 100 games, but sat in seventh place in the Association standings, 32.5 games out of first place. The parallel Reds were nearly as inept in the field, but they continued on as a viable, contributing member of the National League, and John T. Brush would use his owner-

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# Kelly's Killers (cont.)

*(Continued from page 6)*

ship of the team as a conduit to eventually convert his stake in the Reds into ownership of the New York Giants.

When the Reds/Killers ceased operations, the American Association owners, already used to subsidizing the Cincinnati operation, asked the Milwaukee Brewers to leave the Western Association and assume the remainder of the Killers' schedule. The Brewers apparently jumped on the opportunity, seeing it as a path to a permanent invitation to join the larger loop.

The collapse of Kelly's Killers caused several immediate, attendant effects. The first, and most obvious, was that it ceded Cincinnati

to the National League, and more specifically to Reds' owner John T. Brush.

Brush was, at this point, ascending as a baseball-magnate-in-training, and in the process of becoming one of the dominant voices in organized baseball. With the Killers gone, he was able to focus his attention, over the rest of the 1890s, on National League politics, instead of needing to split his cognitive effort in order to compete with an American Associa-

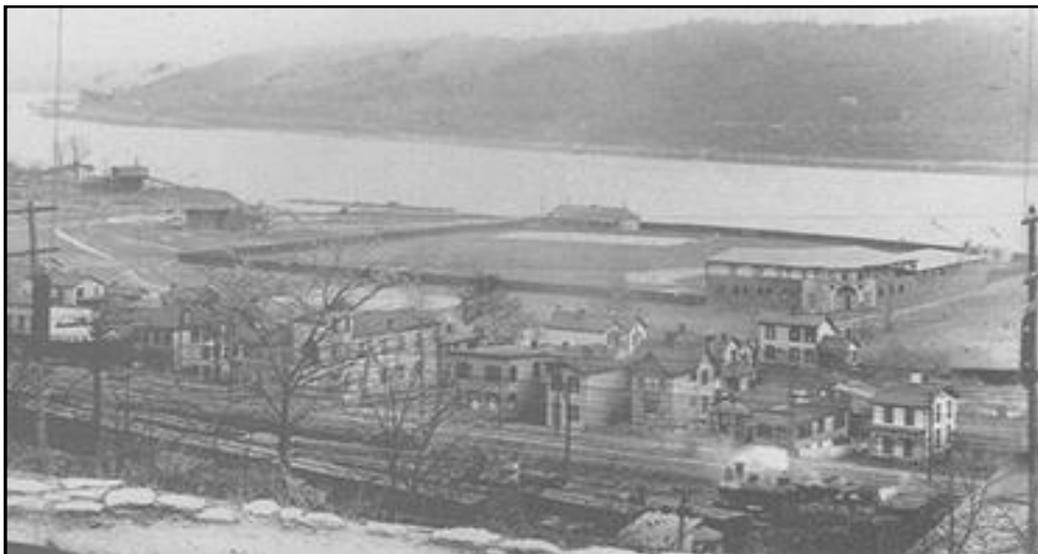
tion rival in his territory.

The next, obvious consequence was in the disposition of each of the players on both the Reds and on the Western Association Milwaukee Brewers rosters. Five of the Killers joined Milwaukee, including shortstop Jim Canavan, first baseman John Carney, Pitchers Frank Dwyer and Willard Mains, and catcher Henry "Farmer" Vaughn. Several others, most notably Mike Kelly, moved to either National

neapolis, Duluth, and Lincoln shuttering operations within a week. The schedule was effectively suspended, and the entire league formally folded on September 14. A new iteration of the league would return, but not until 1894.

The story of Kelly's Killers, the American Association Cincinnati Reds, and their ill-fated foray into organized baseball following the Players revolt, has long been an interesting footnote in Cincinnati's long

baseball story. Closer examination, though, exposes a notion that the episode was more than a mere side show. The effect on what came to be instantiated as big league baseball (via J. T. Brush's wide influence on both the National League and the creation of



Cincinnati's East End Park— 1891

League or American Association teams, while the rest ended their respective, professional baseball careers along with the Killers.

What has been underappreciated over time was the effect the collapse of a single team, in effect a partial-season startup, had on the minor league baseball landscape. With Milwaukee suddenly gone, the Western Association collapsed. The Brewers left on August 16, and the cascade resulted in Min-

neapolis, Duluth, and Lincoln shuttering operations within a week. The schedule was effectively suspended, and the entire league formally folded on September 14. A new iteration of the league would return, but not until 1894.

# Time For a Closer Look At SABR's National Association Box Score Project

by Bob Tiemann

Professional league baseball began with the formation of the National Association of Professional Base Ball Players in 1871. This league existed as the only pro league in the world for five seasons, AND virtually no statistics were published for those seasons. A lone New York City researcher, Michael Stagno, worked long and hard to come up with some numbers for the NA, and his efforts produced basic batting average statistics. Stagno's batting stats differed only slightly basic batting figures from Hall of Fame historian Lee Allen, which were first published by The Sporting News and incorporated into the first Macmillan Encyclopedia in 1969. To do his research, Stagno amassed a collection of copies from microfilm of game accounts. And these accounts presented a great resource for expanding the statistical record of the five NA seasons.

Eventually in the late 1980s, SABR bought Stagno's research materials with the idea of producing real complete, modern figures for batting, fielding, and pitching. The Nineteenth Century Committee went about creating box scores for each of the 1053 NA championship games and generated season statistics.

These figures were first pub-

lished in Total Baseball and are what you see in Baseball Reference today. This remains one of SABR's most important contributions to understanding the earliest days of professional baseball. But these SABR NA statistics were arrived at through widespread use of estimations and extrapolations.

Estimations were widely used in making the box scores, especially for at bats and RBIs. And extrapolations were used to fill the stats for under-reported games. This was done most widely for putouts, assists, and errors as well as doubles and triples.

Though the statistics were presented as complete, it seems appropriate to publish a detailed accounting of the estimations. This could be accomplished by publishing the "full" box score right next to a box score showing the "known" data. This could perhaps become a SABR E-Book. The side-by-side boxes would allow researchers to pinpoint areas where more research can be done. I would be happy to provide interested persons with details about what sources have been examined by Stagno and SABR already.

And maybe the files could be made available in a form that can be amended as new data comes in. We will never find all the missing data, but we may be able to make some important upgrades in its

accuracy. In any case, the organization of the data would best be done by someone with more computer experience than I possess.

If researchers have questions or want to volunteer, they can contact me, Bob Tiemann, at [trob-ert323@charter.net](mailto:trob-ert323@charter.net). I will also be happy to forward a copy of our National Association Home Run Log to any interested members.

Editor's Note: I remember working on this Project about 30 years ago. Going through newly digitized newspapers, and doing more searches in papers that Stagno used could turn up new notes in sports columns, and notes columns of the era.

The idea fits well with the Committee's goal of discovering and illuminating 19th century baseball. If you have any interest in taking on a city please contact Bob and he will provide you with the material developed decades ago and give guidance on what is still needed.

If the Project starts to make some progress exchanging data from new sources can only improve the quality of the data we have.



19th century base ball themed napkin rings

## News & Notes

Our last Newsletter had a story by Dixie Torongeau on the last game of the 19th century. Sharp-eyed reader David Matchett noted that near the end of the article Dixie identified a hit batsman as Arthur Irwin when the actual batter was Charlie Irwin. As Dixie noted reporting this error, “you can know too many Irwins.”

-Craig Brown of Threads of Our Game sends this: How many 19th-century baseball photos are lost? The answer: maybe more than we realize.

This week, there are two new additions to the *Threads Of Our Game* project, both covering League Alliance teams from 1877. But these new posts made me think. Both teams utilized the business model for baseball ownership in the mid-1870s: 1) build a ballpark, 2) hire professional out-of-town players, 3) charge admission and 4) most importantly for me, sell cabinet card photos of the players. The teams listed below seemingly did all of these steps. Does this then suggest that almost every other team did as well? And if this is true, was there once photos existing of every League Alliance team? So, how many have been lost to time? 60%? 75%?

The two new team entries are: 1877 Auburn, NY: One of the earliest example of a professional team wearing a shirt with a yoke design. a look borrowed from the top collegiate teams. See more here:

<http://www.threadsofourgame.com/1877-auburn-ny/>; 1877 St. Paul: It's clear the Red Caps' uniform was a product of Spalding

& Bros. The pillbox cap, the unadorned shirt, the white stockings and the fancy shoes were all copies of the contemporary Chicago NL team. See more here:

<http://www.threadsofourgame.com/1877-st-paul/>

Send comments and corrections to Craig at: [threadsofour-](mailto:threadsofourgame@gmail.com)



game@gmail.com.

-Above is a photo of a statue carved from an oak tree of Hoss Radbourne in Evergreen Cemetery, Bloomington, IL.

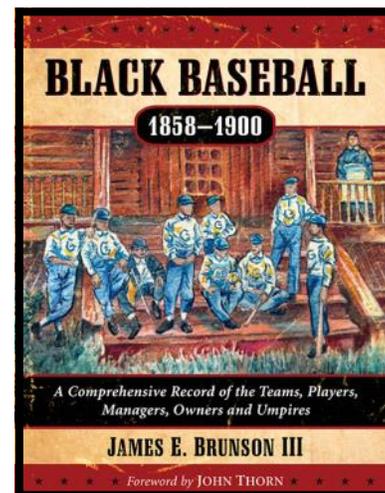
Carved by Bill Baker, you can read a news article here: <http://www.news-gazette.com/news/local/2019-04-28/tom-kacich-cemetery-honoring-original-bad-boy-baseball.html>

-In May David Stalker unveiled a monument to the 1876 Chicago NL champs in Freeport, IL. For more on the David Stalker Monument Series go to his Facebook page at <https://www.facebook.com/David-Stalkers-Baseball-Memorial-Series-286357068668103/>

-New books from Committee members include:

James E. Brunson III's long anticipated *Black Baseball: 1858-1900*, three volumes, is now available (McFarland Publishers, 2019). James was first a panelist at John

Thorn's invitation at a “Fred” conference several years ago and was the following year's



Special Presenter, speaking on the topic of his research, 19<sup>th</sup> century Black baseball. There are just shy of 1400 pages of “A Comprehensive Record of the Teams, Players, Managers, Owners and Umpires” across the three volumes; an indispensable resource.

Format: softcover (8.5 x 11 in 3 vols.)

Pages: 434

Bibliographic Info: 85 photos, appendix, bibliography, index

Copyright Date: 2019

pISBN: 978-0-7864-9417-0

eISBN: 978-1-4766-1658-2

Imprint: McFarland

Price: \$99 for 3 vol.

Jack Bales' *Before They Were the Cubs* (McFarland 2019) is a detailed account of the 19<sup>th</sup> century's (1858-1902) history of the team that continues to make baseball history into the 21<sup>st</sup> Century.

Format: softcover (7 x 10)

Pages: 262

**Society for American Baseball Research (SABR)  
Nineteenth Century Committee  
Minnesota 19<sup>th</sup> Century Baseball Interdisciplinary Symposium  
Saturday, November 16, 2019, 9:00 A.M.-4:40 P.M.  
Carl Pohlard Auditorium, 2<sup>nd</sup> Floor  
Minneapolis Central Library, 300 Nicollet Mall, Minneapolis, MN 55401**

The Symposium is a project of the Nineteenth Century Committee, the Halsey Hall (Minnesota & Western Wisconsin) Chapter of SABR, and the Hennepin County Public Libraries.

*A multi-media display of exhibits from Minnesota's 19<sup>th</sup> century baseball past will be presented for viewing during the lunch break.*

### **Planning Your Visit**

**Symposium Venue:** Minneapolis Central Library, located at 300 Nicollet Mall, Minneapolis, MN 55401.

**Parking:** Information about the library's parking ramps is available at <https://www.hclib.org/about/locations/minneapolis-central-parking>. The library also is surrounded by other surface parking lots and parking ramps.

**Local & Regional Public Transportation:** Metro Transit bus and light rail provides 24/7 service to downtown Minneapolis and stops one block from the Library.

**Lodging:** Visit your preferred online booking site to make your individual booking. Hotel rates in downtown Minneapolis may be affected by a Sunday Minnesota Vikings football game on the weekend of our Symposium.

## Speakers & Topics

**Kristin Anderson, “Twin Cities Ballpark Architecture in the 1800s”** Dr. Anderson teaches courses on the history of art and architecture at Augsburg College in Minneapolis. In 2005, she received the Distinguished Contributions to Teaching and Learning Award for Excellence In Teaching. Kristin’s current writing and research is focused on sports architecture.

**Mike Hauptert, “The Serious Business of Play: Developing Professional Baseball in the Upper Midwest in the 19<sup>th</sup> Century”** Mike Hauptert is Professor of Economics at the University of Wisconsin-La Crosse. He is currently co-chair of the SABR Business of Baseball Committee. His 2014 presentation on William Hulbert received the Doug Pappas Award for best oral presentation.

**Dan Levitt, “Economics of Baseball in Minnesota in the 1800s”** An award-winning writer, Daniel R. Levitt is the co-author (with Mark Armour) of [Paths to Glory, How Great Baseball Teams Got That Way](#). For their research in producing Paths to Glory, in 2004 Dan and Mark Armour won the SABR Baseball Research Award.

**Brian Madigan, “Baseball Research Methodology Development”** Brian Madigan is an associate librarian for the Hennepin County Libraries, working out of the Minneapolis Central branch. He has been an active member of SABR since 2013. His areas of research in baseball touch on baseball uniforms, the St. Paul Saints, social justice in baseball, the Chicago White Sox and Bill Veeck.

**Larry Millett, “The Booming 1880s: The Twin Cities Come of Age”** Larry Millett has successfully combined his interest in journalism, architectural history, and mystery fiction. His *Lost Twin Cities*, which has been in continuous print for more than twenty years, runs frequently in documentary form on Twin Cities Public Television. His latest book, about the lost Metropolitan Building in Minneapolis, was published this year.

**John Thorn, “Welcome Address”** John Thorn is the Official Historian of Major League Baseball, a SABR Bob Davids and Chadwick Award winner, author of “*Baseball in the Garden of Eden*,” author and editor of numerous baseball and sports books and reference works; and co-founder and original co-chair of SABR’s Nineteenth Century Committee.

**Stew Thornley, “Professional Baseball in Minnesota: The Early Years”** In 1988, Thornley received the Macmillan Publishing/SABR baseball research award for *On to Nicollet: The Glory and Fame of the Minneapolis Millers*. Thornley’s presentation on the Polo Grounds at the 1998 SABR convention was voted the convention’s best. He is an official scorer for the Minnesota Twins and a member of the Major League Baseball Official Scoring Advisory Committee.

**Frank White, “Black Baseball in Minnesota in the 1800s”** Frank M. White currently coordinates the RBI (Reviving Baseball in Inner Cities) program for the Minnesota Twins. Frank is also the author of articles, including for Ramsey County History magazine, and *They Played for the Love of the Game: Untold Stories of Black Baseball in Minnesota*.

*S.A.B.R. Nineteenth Century Committee  
Halsey Hall Chapter and Hennepin County Library*

**MINNESOTA 19TH CENTURY BASE BALL  
INTERDISCIPLINARY SYMPOSIUM**

*Minneapolis, Minnesota  
November 16, 2019*

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Nickname for  
Badge \_\_\_\_\_ Email \_\_\_\_\_

City \_\_\_\_\_ St./Prov. \_\_\_\_\_ Postal Code \_\_\_\_\_ Country \_\_\_\_\_

Telephone (home) \_\_\_\_\_ (mobile) \_\_\_\_\_

Registration Fee: \$40 per person. You may add up to 3 guests at \$40 per guest.  
Number of registrations: \_\_\_\_\_ Total Enclosed \$ \_\_\_\_\_

**Guest Information:**

Name \_\_\_\_\_ City \_\_\_\_\_ State or Prov \_\_\_\_\_

Nickname for  
Badge \_\_\_\_\_ Email \_\_\_\_\_

Name \_\_\_\_\_ City \_\_\_\_\_ State or Prov \_\_\_\_\_

Nickname for  
Badge \_\_\_\_\_ Email \_\_\_\_\_

Name \_\_\_\_\_ City \_\_\_\_\_ State or Prov \_\_\_\_\_

Nickname for  
Badge \_\_\_\_\_ Email \_\_\_\_\_

Fee includes continental breakfast, buffet lunch, and afternoon beverages and snacks.

Indicate lunch entrée choice(s): Chicken \_\_\_\_\_ Taco bar: \_\_\_\_\_

Indicate any special dietary needs: \_\_\_\_\_

***There will be informal, optional evening meal gatherings on Friday and Saturday, November 15<sup>th</sup> and 16<sup>th</sup> at nearby restaurants. Details to be announced.***

Please indicate if you are interested in attending on: Friday \_\_\_\_\_ Saturday \_\_\_\_\_

**Payment:** Please make check or M.O. (U.S. Dollars) payable to: "SABR". **NOTE:** On memo line of check, please print: "Minn. 19cBB Symposium". **Mail:** Send check and this form (photocopies OK) before November 8, 2019 to: **Peter Mancuso, 6970 Ely Road, New Hope, PA 18938. Questions: peterplus4@earthlink.net or 215-862-2887. Online registration will be available through the SABR website by August 1, 2019. To receive announcements regarding online registration and other symposium news, please email [sabrMN19c@gmail.com](mailto:sabrMN19c@gmail.com) to join our distribution list.**