

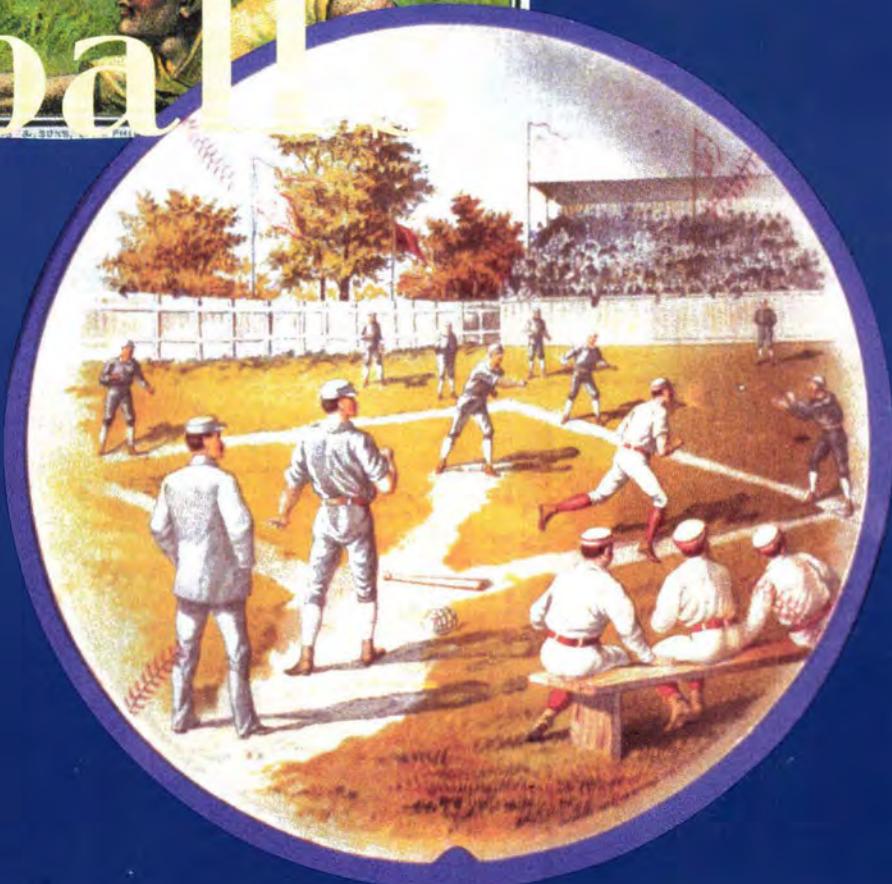
The second volume of biographies of the greatest nineteenth century players, managers, umpires, executives, and writers, from the Society for American Baseball Research



Frederick Ivor-Campbell
Robert L. Tiemann
Mark Rucker
Editors

Baseball

First Stars



BASEBALL'S FIRST STARS

BASEBALL'S



BIOGRAPHERS

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| David Ball | Irv Bergman |
| Phil Brown | Bill Carle |
| Mark Cooper | James T. Costello |
| Bernard J. Crowley | Harold Dellinger |
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| | David Zeman |



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Frederick Ivor-Campbell

General Editor

Robert L. Tiemann

Editor, Statistics

Mark Rucker

Editor, Portraits

Mark Alvarez

Publications Director

A project of SABR's Nineteenth Century Committee



Cleveland

The Society for American Baseball Research
1996

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David Ball: John Reilly
Irv Bergman: Buck Ewing, Mickey Welch
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Jerry J. Wright: Denny McKnight, Harry Von der Horst
David Zeman: Heinie Reitz, Billy Rhines

INTRODUCTION

Renewed interest in nineteenth century baseball—just a trickle when SABR's pioneering *Nineteenth Century Stars* was published seven years ago—has become a steady stream. Every year since 1989 has seen the publication of one or more new books devoted entirely to the nineteenth century game, and books that treat the whole history of baseball are less likely than they were to undervalue the nineteenth century. It is even possible to witness authentic early baseball, as played by dozens of vintage ball clubs, many of them representing historic villages and museums. Members of SABR have, in the past seven years: compiled for the first time full statistics for baseball's first professional league, the National Association (1871–1875); written the first histories of the NA and the American Association (1882–1891); told the full story of the nineteenth century postseason championship series; and published the first documentary history of nineteenth century baseball. In *Baseball's First Stars*, 49 SABR biographers complement *Nineteenth Century Stars* with profiles of 153 of early baseball's most important and interesting figures, including 39 Hall of Famers.

Most of the persons profiled are players, but there are also umpires, managers, club owners, league officials and baseball writers. There are men as prominent as Albert Goodwill Spalding, who after a brilliant pitching career founded what became the dominant sporting goods company, and then wrote the first history of baseball. And Michael "King" Kelly, the game's first superstar, who inspired the song "Slide, Kelly, Slide." There are others whose names are no longer familiar, like William Cammeyer, who first had the bright idea of putting a fence around a baseball park. And Al Spink, who founded *The Sporting News*. And pitcher Bert Cunningham, who posted a losing record over all, but in one splendid season won more games than Cy Young—for a team that finished 33 games out of first place. Cy Young is also here. So is Adrian Anson, an awesome hitter who was known as "Pop" by the end of his 27-year major league career, and George Stovey, an awesome pitcher who never played a single major league game because of the racist views of men like Anson. Two umpires called "Honest John"—Gaffney and Kelly—are profiled here, and no fewer than four "fathers of baseball": Alexander Cartwright, whose suggestion to his friends one day on a ball field led to the game we know today; Daniel L. "Doc" Adams, who biographer John Thorn argues is the "real" father of the game; Henry Chadwick, a journalist who, after his life was transformed by baseball, spent the next half century transforming baseball itself; and Harry Wright, the father of professional baseball, who made the pro game the wave of the future.

A project of this size and complexity owes much to many. Bob Tiemann, who conceived *Baseball's First Stars* six years ago, deserves first mention.

Not only has he compiled the most up-to-date and accurate statistics available for all the players profiled, and written or co-authored over a dozen biographies himself; he has also closely scrutinized every biography for accuracy (saving many of us from embarrassing errors), and suggested additional details to improve and animate our efforts.

When several subjects remained without biographers late in the game, Bob jumped in, along with Jack Kavanagh and Bill McMahon, to take them on, thereby insuring that no one who needed to be included was left out. Some readers will argue that this favorite or that is missing, but this volume and *Nineteenth Century Stars* together contain the biographies of 289 figures from baseball's first half century, an impressive achievement considering that, outside of the statistical encyclopedias, more than two thirds of these early stars had gone virtually unmentioned in print since their obituaries were written when they died.

Mark Rucker, the authority on nineteenth century baseball graphics, tracked down the portraits—some of which appear in print for the first time—and gathered the numerous illustrations that enliven the pages. Special thanks for help in uncovering needed pictures go to Mrs. Daniel P. Adams for providing the portrait of her grandfather-in-law Daniel L. Adams, and to Jack Kavanagh and Ed Maher.

Mark Alvarez, SABR's director of publications, has overseen the design and production of the book, and coordinated the efforts of its editors. To Mark goes much credit for keeping the project on course, and for handling the production details with an excellence we in SABR have come to take for granted. (He also contributed a couple of dandy biographies.) Of particular help to Mark in giving *Baseball's First Stars* its attractive look was designer Jeanne Criscola of Criscola Designs.

Steve Gietschier and Frank Phelps tracked down some elusive information, Bill McMahon contributed research data, Pete Palmer provided some statistical clarification, and Herman Krabbenhoft contributed data from his and Jim Smith's definitive triple play research.

Picture credits will be found on the copyright page, and Bob Tiemann gives credit on page viii to those who provided help in compiling the statistics.

Finally, and above all, I want to thank the biographers, whose book this is. Their competence, their cooperation, their patience with delays, and their unfailing graciousness toward an often meddlesome editor have confirmed my belief that SABR draws together not only the top baseball researchers, but some of the finest people anywhere. I think you will agree when you read the biographies that SABR's researcher-writers have done baseball proud.

—Frederick Ivor-Campbell

THE STATISTICS

The player statistics, listed year-by-year by league, are included to supplement the text and are not purported to be official.

Column headings:

Year	If a player was in more than one league in a year, ditto marks indicate the same year as the line above.
Club	for professional leagues, the club name as listed in the contemporary sources is used (e.g., "Athletic" not "Philadelphia"). For independent clubs the name of the city is sometimes included (often in abbreviated form) before the name of the club (e.g., BnghtnCricket indicates the Crickets of Binghamton). If there is a slash (/) between two names, that indicates that the player played for two different clubs in the same league in the same season. If there is a dash (-) between two names, that indicates that the player's club moved from one city to another during his stay with the club that season.
League	The names of professional leagues are abbreviated. A dash (-) in the league column indicates that the club was not in any league. (Pro) in the league column indicates that the club was not in a league but that the statistics are for games versus professional clubs only.
G	Games played
AB	At bats (in most non-major-league statistics from the 1870s walks are counted as at bats)
R	Runs scored
Outs	Times put out as a batter and runner
H (or BH)	Hits as a batter (for most minor leagues in 1887, walks are counted as hits)
2B	Two-base hits
3B	Three-base hits
HR	Home runs
RBI	Runs batted in
SB	Stolen bases (for the 1871-75 NA, known stolen bases are listed, but these are only partial totals)
BA	Batting average
Pos	Defensive positions played. Only positions played by a man in at least 10 percent of his games are listed. But the fielding statistics listed include all games at all positions wherever possible.
PO	Putouts
A	Assists
E	Errors (for some minor leagues these include wild pitches and passed balls)
FA	Fielding average
GP	Games pitched
IP	Innings pitched

W	Wins
L	Losses
Pct	Winning percentage
ShO	Shutouts
R (or OR)	Runs allowed
H (or OH)	Hits allowed
BB	Bases on balls issued
SO	Strike outs
ERA	Earned run average (for some minor leagues these include only runs earned by batting, not by walks and steals)
#	Indicates that the statistics after it are incomplete for that club and season.
()	Major league totals in parentheses are only partial career totals
(pro)	the designation (pro) in the "league" column indicates that the statistics are for only for games versus professional clubs, not against amateurs. This is applied only to pro clubs in the years 1869 and 1870. These figures were compiled by Bob Tiemann.

Principal sources:

The statistical tables have used research by many SABR members. These include Bob McConnell, Ray Nemec, Bob Hoie, Vern Luse, Bob Tiemann, Bob Richardson, Lloyd Johnson, Eaves Raja, John O'Malley, Frank Williams, Reed Howard, Bill Carle, Jim Holl, David Ball, Pete Palmer, and Tom Shieber.

For the National Association of 1871 through 1875, the figures are taken from SABR's NA box score project recently completed by Richardson and Tiemann. NA figures are included in the major league totals.

Beginning with the National League in 1876, *Total Baseball*'s figures are used for major league statistics. They basically follow the ICI-Tattersall statistics first published in *The Baseball Encyclopedia* in 1969. John Tattersall's expanded Spalding guide figures are the source for the NL from 1876 through 1890. The ICI day-by-day compilations cover the AA, the UA, and the NL & AL from 1891 until official league day-by-days are available in the early 1900s.

Minor league statistics are pieced together from a variety of available sources. First, the Spalding and Reach guides were used. Statistics for leagues not listed in the guides have been compiled by many SABR researchers. Hoie, McConnell, and Nemec searched these out. McConnell and Tiemann then filled in gaps for individual players featured in this volume, especially in the areas of extra-base hits and pitching figures.

Some independent clubs are listed for years prior to 1883. Generally only prominent clubs that made road trips are listed, though some local New York/Brooklyn area nines also appear. The primary source for these statistics is the New York *Clipper*. These clubs are indicated by a dash (-) in the "league" column.

No post-season or winter league statistics are listed.

—Robert L. Tiemann

LEAGUE ABBREVIATIONS

AA	American Association, 1882-91, 1902-61	InsA	Interstate Association, 1883	PCL	Pacific Coast League, 1903- present
AL	American League, 1900-present	Inst	Interstate League, 1885-86, 90-91, 94-1900	PL	Players' League, 1890
Atl	Atlantic League, 1896-1900	IrOil	Iron & Oil Association, 1884	PNat	Pacific National League, 1903-05
AtLA	Atlantic Association, 1889-90	MchSt	Michigan State League, 1902	PNW	Pacific Northwest League, 1891-92, 98, 1901-02
CA	Central Association, 1908-17	MidSt	Middle States League, 1889	POM	Pennsylvania-Ohio-Maryland League, 1906-07
Cal	California League, 1879-81, 86-93, 98-1902	Mnta	Montana League, 1900	SA	Southern Association, 1901-61
CaroA	Carolina Association, 1908-12	NA	National Association, 1871-75, 79-80	SAL	South Atlantic (Sally) League, 1892, 1904-17
Cen	Central League, 1888, 1903-17	NaugV	Naugatuck Valley League, 1896	SL	Southern League, 1885-89, 92-96, 98-99
CenNY	Central New York League, 1886	NebSt	Nebraska State League, 1892	SMchA	Southern Michigan Association, 1910-15
CenPa	Central Pennsylvania League, 1887-88	NEng	New England League, 1886-1915	SNEng	Southern New England League, 1885
CIns	Central Interstate League, 1888-90	NL	National League, 1876-present	TriSt	Tri-State League, 1888-91, 94, 1905-14
Conn	Connecticut League, 1884-85, 88, 91, 95, 97-1912	NorAs	Northern Association, 1910	Tex	Texas League, 1888-90, 92, 95-99, 1902-present
EA	Eastern Association, 1891	Nores	Northeastern League, 1887	Tx-So	Texas League-Southern League, 1888 (late season merger)
ECA	Eastern Championship Association, 1881	NWL	Northwestern League, 1879, 1882-87, 91	UA	Union Association, 1884
ECar	Eastern Carolina League, 1908-11	NYP	New York-Pennsylvania League, 1890-91	Va	Virginia League, 1885-86, 94-96, 1900, 06-28
EIns	Eastern Interstate League, 1888-90	NYSt	New York State League, 1885, 88-90, 94-95, 97-1917	WA	Western Association, 1888-93, 95-99, 1901, 05-11
EL	Eastern League, 1884-87, 92-1911, 16	OhSt	Ohio State League, 1884, 87-89, 92, 95, 97-98	WisMi	Wisconsin-Michigan League, 1892
ENEng	Eastern New England League, 1885	OrSt	Oregon State League 1904	WisSt	Wisconsin State League, 1891, 96-97, 1905-07
HudR	Hudson River League, 1886, 88, 1903-07	Pac	Pacific League, 1878-80	WL	Western League, 1885-88, 92, 94-1937
IA	International Association, 1877-78, 88-90	PaSt	Pennsylvania State League, 1891-96	WNY	Western New York League, 1890
III	Illinois-Iowa-Indiana (Three-Eye) League, 1901-17	PaStA	Pennsylvania State Association, 1886-87		
IL	International League, 1886-87, 96, 98, 1900				
Illn	Illinois-Indiana (Two-Eye) League, 1892				
Illo	Illinois-Iowa League (Two-Eye), 1890-91				



DANIEL LUCIUS ADAMS (Doc)

*Born: November 1, 1814, Mt. Vernon, N.Y.
Died: January 3, 1899, New Haven, Conn.*

Henry Chadwick had it right when he said in 1904, only one year before the formation of the Mills Commission that proclaimed Abner Doubleday the inventor of baseball: "Like Topsy, baseball never had no 'fadder'; it just growed." In fact, until Papa Doubleday was pulled out of the hat, it was Chadwick himself who had most frequently been honored with the sobriquet "Father of Baseball," not for any powers of invention but for his role in popularizing and shaping the game. Others to have been accorded patriarchal honors were Harry Wright, who organized the first openly professional team; Albert Spalding, the tireless player, magnate, and tour promoter; William Hulbert, founder of the National League in 1876; and Daniel L. Adams, whose name today is scarcely known, but who may be the true father of the game.

Born in 1814, the younger of two sons of Dr. Daniel Adams and Nancy Mulliken Adams, he spent his first two years of college at Amherst, then graduated from Yale in 1835. Afterwards came a medical degree from Harvard in 1838, then a general practice in New York City, coupled with an active involvement with treating the poor at the New York Dispensaries.

"Doc" Adams, as he was known to all, began to play baseball in 1839. "I was always interested in athletics while in college and afterward," he told an interviewer at the age of 81, "and soon after going to New York I began to play base ball just for exercise, with a number of other young medical men."

In the fall of 1845, a few weeks after the organization of the Knickerbocker Base Ball Club, Adams recalled, "several of us medical fellows joined it." The next spring he was elected vice president of the Knickerbockers, and a year later president, a position he held for the next three years.

In their early years the Knickerbockers typically played with eight men to a side. The advent of the short fielder, or shortstop, was a crucial break with the past, and this position was created in 1849 or

1850 by Adams. "I used to play shortstop," he reminisced, "and I believe I was the first one to occupy that place, as it had formerly been left uncovered." But when Adams first went out to short, it was not to bolster the infield but to assist in relays from the outfield.

Also, he recalled in his 1896 interview, "for six or seven years I made all the balls myself, not only for our club but also for other clubs when they were organized. . . Those balls were, of course, a great deal softer than the balls now in use." When the ball was wound tighter, gaining more hardness and resilience, it could be hit farther and, crucially, thrown farther. This permitted the shortstop to come into the infield, which Adams did.

During a second Knickerbocker presidency from 1856 to 1858, Adams spearheaded the first convention of baseball clubs in January and February 1857. After electing Adams president of the convention, delegates debated and approved the first thorough rewriting of the Knickerbocker rules. "I presented the first draft of rules, prepared after much careful study of the matter," Adams told his interviewer, "and it was in the main adopted. The distance between bases I fixed at 30 yards—the only previous determination of distance being 'the bases shall be from home to second base 42 paces equidistant'—which was rather vague." This convention also first defined the winner of a game as the team that was ahead at the conclusion of nine innings, rather than the first team to score 21 runs; and established the pitching distance at 45 feet.

The convention became an annual event, and

Adams chaired its rules committee until he left the Knickerbockers. Regularly, and unsuccessfully, he urged the adoption of the fly game—the elimination of the rule permitting outs on first-bound catches. Ultimately his view prevailed: "The change was made . . . soon after I left, as I predicted in my last speech on the subject before the convention."

In May 1861, Adams married Cornelia A. Cook. Less than a year later he resigned from the Knickerbockers, and in 1865 he retired from his medical practice for reasons of health. He moved to Ridgefield, Connecticut, in 1867, where he helped found the Ridgefield Savings Bank, twice serving as its president. In 1870 he served in the Connecticut state legislature, and until his move to New Haven in 1888 remained prominent in Ridgefield civic affairs.

He played backyard ball with his sons into his eighth decade, and in 1875 played in his last formal game of baseball, an oldtimers' contest arranged by longtime Knickerbocker comrade James Whyte Davis.

In the 1840s players could not be relied upon to show up for practice, and Adams recalled that the Knickerbockers frequently found only two or three members present to play. But he persisted, and by the time he left the club in 1862 "thousands were present to witness matches, and any number of outside players standing ready to take a hand on regular playing days." Success has many fathers, failure none. For his role in making baseball the success it is, Doc Adams may be counted as first among the Fathers of Baseball.

—John Thorn

Year	Club	Match games	Times put out	Runs scored	Positions played
1853	Knickerbocker	1	2	3	of-c
1854	Knickerbocker	2	11	2	-
1855	Knickerbocker	4	8	12	-
1856	Knickerbocker	3	7	8	ss
1857	Knickerbocker	2	4	8	-
1858	Knickerbocker	4	11	9	s-2-3
1859	Knickerbocker	4	10	11	3b-s



DOUGLAS L. ALLISON

Born: July, 1845, Philadelphia, Pa.

Died: December 19, 1916, Washington, D.C.

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Doug Allison will be best remembered as the catcher of the famed Cincinnati Red Stockings, who marched through baseball in 1869 much as Sherman had marched through Georgia four years earlier.

Allison worked in a brickyard and played ball with the Gearys of Philadelphia until August 1868, when he was summoned to join the Red Stockings in Cincinnati. Known as a shrewd and sly backstop capable of catching the hard tosses of Asa Brainard, Allison still worried the Cincinnati management because of his laziness, a reputation that followed him throughout his baseball career. He also was thought of as moody and rebellious on the field.

Throughout much of the famed 1869 season, manager Harry Wright penciled Allison's name in the number four position in his batting order, although the slot was not yet known for power hitting. Allison was merely one of the slower runners on the squad, and the middle of the order was thought to be the best place for those slow afoot.

Allison batted a robust .469 against other professional teams in 1869, but his claim to fame might be the pair of "buckskin mittens" he wore in a game June 28, 1870, after missing the previous game with sore hands.

Allison stayed with the Red Stockings until the team disbanded at the end of the 1870 season. Harry Wright took several of his better players with him to Boston to begin a new Red Stockings club there, but Allison joined Asa Brainard, Charlie Sweasy, Andy Leonard and Fred Waterman in going to the Olympics of Washington. For the next five years he would hopscotch his way around the National Association.

Known as a catcher who played closer to the batter than other contemporary catchers, Allison received a great deal of punishment from foul balls. Perhaps his reputed laziness stemmed from injuries suffered for his bravery (foolishness?), rather than from a true desire to beg off games. However, there remain contemporary reports of times when

he insisted that his pitchers chase their own wild pitches while he stood at the plate. That alone would tag anyone as lazy.

After financial problems hit the Olympics, Allison jumped with infielder Davy Force to the Haymakers in Troy, New York, where he teamed with George Zettlein as an outstanding battery. When Troy defaulted in early August, 1872, Allison and four other Haymaker regulars joined the Eckfords in Brooklyn for the remainder of the season.

The following year Doug teamed with his brother Art to play for the Resolutes in Elizabeth, New Jersey. But for the second consecutive year, Allison's squad broke up before the season ended, perhaps because of their 2-21 record. Doug returned to metropolitan New York, joining the Mutuals for the rest of the season and all of 1874.

Allison then settled down for three years with the Hartford Dark Blues through the final campaign of the NA (1875) and the first two seasons of the National League. There he caught one of the first great pitching combinations, with Candy Cummings and Tommy Bond in the box for Hartford.

Allison finished his NL career with Providence in 1878, returning for one final game the following year. In November 1882, the *New York Clipper* reported that he had been playing ball with a Washington post office team and was still in "admirable physical condition." He returned for a final major league bow in 1883 in one game with last-place Baltimore of the American Association.

Allison died at age 71 as he left his Washington, D.C., home to head off to his job at the Post Office Department.

—Richard Puff

Year	Club	League	G	AB	R	H	2B	3B	HR	RBI	SB	BA	Pos	PO	A	E	FA
1868	Cincinnati	-	27	159	80	71	18	4	0	50	-	.447	c	131	19	54	.735
1869	Cincinnati	(pro)	18	115	54	52	19	4	4	54	-	.469	c	84	13	14	.874
1870	Cincinnati	(pro)	19	103	30	28	3	1	0	15	2	.272	c-rf	79	6	16	.842
1871	Olympic	NA	27	133	28	44	10	2	2	27	1	.331	c	68	15	20	.806
1872	Troy/Eckford	NA	41	194	41	62	6	3	0	25	1	.320	c	172	33	29	.876
1873	Resol./Mutual	NA	30	131	17	34	5	0	0	11	0	.260	c-of	97	27	25	.832
1874	Mutual	NA	65	318	68	90	7	5	0	28	1	.282	rf-c	190	29	54	.802
1875	Hartford	NA	61	269	38	67	7	0	0	21	2	.249	c	351	57	48	.895
1876	Hartford	NL	44	163	19	43	4	0	0	15	-	.264	c-rf	206	43	34	.880
1877	Hartford	NL	29	115	14	17	2	0	0	6	-	.148	c	127	36	19	.896
1878	Providence	NL	19	76	9	22	2	0	0	7	-	.289	c	96	27	12	.911
1879	CapCy/FlourCy	NA	6	24	2	3	0	0	0	-	-	.124	c	39	8	8	.855
"	Providence	NL	1	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	.000	c	9	1	2	.833
1883	Baltimore	AA	1	3	2	2	0	0	0	-	-	.667	c-cf	1	2	0	1.000
Major League Total			318	1407	236	381	43	10	2 (140)	(5)	.271	1317	270	243		.867	





ADRIAN CONSTANTINE ANSON (Capt., Uncle, Pop)

Born: April 11, 1852, Marshalltown, Iowa

Died: April 14, 1922, Chicago, Ill.

BR TR 6, 227

Adrian Constantine Anson was the kingpin of nineteenth century baseball. An awesome slugger and team captain, Anson and his Chicago team were the greatest drawing cards in baseball. He was, among other things, the prototypical cleanup hitter and the inventor of the pitching rotation.

His career spanned the first 27 years of big league pennant races, including 19 seasons as captain, manager, cleanup hitter and first baseman for Chicago's National League club. Over the first eight years of that stretch, led by their redoubtable "Capt. Anson," the White Stockings won five pennants. Stripped of his best stars, the team got a new nickname, "Anson's Colts," but went 11 years without capturing the flag. Over that stretch, Anson's moniker in the newspapers changed from "Capt." to "Uncle" to "Pop." After the old man was finally forced out at age 45, the team was dubbed the Chicago "Orphans." The nickname "Cap" Anson did not develop until after he had retired.

While other players like Albert Spalding and Harry Wright moved on to establish the NL as a business, to the fans who bought the tickets and read the box scores, Anson was the National League. When baseball's Hall of Fame opened in 1939, Anson was among the initial group of inductees.

Adrian Anson's childhood was right out of Laura Ingalls Wilder: his father was the first settler of Marshalltown, Iowa, and his early neighbors were Indians. The family claimed descent from the British naval hero Lord Anson, who sailed around the world in the eighteenth century.

Adrian was sent away to college, first at Iowa City and then later to Notre Dame, the latter appealing to his father because of the discipline, even though the family was not Catholic. After the Civil War, enthusiasm for baseball swept the country, and the Anson family became stalwarts of the local team. Adrian was spotted by the touring Forest Citys of Rockford, Illinois, who signed him for 1871, the first season of the National Association, at \$66 per month. He was an immediate success, leading the

team in batting.

When Rockford dropped out of the NA after one year, Anson joined the Athletics of Philadelphia, staying with them four seasons. In Philadelphia he developed into a feared hitter and versatile fielder, playing every position except pitcher and left field. The highlights of his stay included a .417 batting average in 1872, and the club's trip to England and Ireland in 1874.

A salary offer of \$2,000 induced Anson to sign with Chicago in 1876, a move his new bride, a Philadelphia girl, objected to. Adrian offered \$1,000 to buy out his contract, but White Stockings owner William Hulbert held him to his commitment, and Anson began a 22-year tenure in Chicago. In 1879 he was appointed captain and manager. Primarily a third baseman in previous years, Anson moved himself to first base, which became his main posi-

tion, although he caught in emergency situations several times over the years.

The White Stockings looked like sure pennant winners in Anson's first year at the helm, but a liver complaint sidelined the captain in August, and the team slipped to fourth in his absence. Upon recovering, he became an outspoken advocate of temperance who was often at odds with his players over their drinking habits.

In 1880, Chicago signed two new pitchers, Larry Corcoran and Fred Goldsmith, and it was up to the captain to choose when to use them. After both did well in the first two weeks, Anson came up with the idea of alternating them game by game. This was the first use ever of a pitching rotation, and the results were astonishing. Backed by a talented club, Corcoran and Goldsmith pitched the White Stockings to a 35-3 start and the best full-season win-

Year	Club	League	G	AB	R	H	2B	3B	HR	RBI	SB	BA	Pos	PO	A	E	FA
1871	FC Rockford	NA	25	120	29	39	11	3	0	16	6	.325	3b-c	58	56	37	.755
1872	Athletic	NA	46	217	60	90	10	7	0	50	6	.417	3b	89	84	57	.752
1873	Athletic	NA	52	254	53	101	9	2	0	36	0	.398	1b-3	440	32	53	.899
1874	Athletic	NA	55	259	51	87	8	3	0	37	6	.336	1-3-ut	283	57	49	.874
1875	Athletic	NA	69	326	84	106	15	3	0	58	11	.325	1-o-c	352	49	54	.881
1876	Chicago	NL	66	309	63	110	9	7	2	59	-	.356	3bb	137	147	50	.850
1877	Chicago	NL	59	255	52	86	19	1	0	32	-	.337	3b-c	177	118	42	.875
1878	Chicago	NL	60	261	55	89	12	2	0	40	-	.341	lf-2	94	42	25	.845
1879	Chicago	NL	51	227	40	72	20	1	0	34	-	.317	1b	620	8	16	.975
1880	Chicago	NL	86	356	54	120	24	1	1	74	-	.337	1b-3	849	30	25	.972
1881	Chicago	NL	84	343	67	137	21	7	1	82	-	.399	1b	894	43	24	.975
1882	Chicago	NL	82	348	69	126	29	8	1	83	-	.362	1b	813	27	46	.948
1883	Chicago	NL	98	413	70	127	36	5	0	68	-	.308	1b	1034	42	42	.962
1884	Chicago	NL	112	475	108	159	30	3	21	102	-	.335	1b	1216	48	62	.953
1885	Chicago	NL	112	464	100	144	35	7	7	108	-	.310	1b	1255	39	57	.958
1886	Chicago	NL	125	504	117	187	35	11	10	147	29	.371	1b	1220	84	53	.961
1887	Chicago	NL	122	472	107	164	33	13	7	102	27	.347	1b	1233	70	37	.972
1888	Chicago	NL	134	515	101	177	20	12	12	84	28	.344	1b	1314	65	20	.986
1889	Chicago	NL	134	518	100	161	32	7	7	117	27	.311	1b	1409	79	27	.982
1890	Chicago	NL	139	504	95	157	14	5	7	107	29	.312	1b	1361	56	32	.978
1891	Chicago	NL	136	540	81	157	24	8	8	120	17	.291	1b	1409	80	29	.981
1892	Chicago	NL	146	559	62	152	25	9	1	74	13	.272	1b	1491	67	44	.973
1893	Chicago	NL	103	398	70	125	24	2	0	91	13	.314	1b	997	44	20	.981
1894	Chicago	NL	83	340	82	132	28	4	5	99	17	.388	1b	743	48	8	.990
1895	Chicago	NL	122	474	87	159	23	6	2	91	12	.335	1b	1176	60	19	.985
1896	Chicago	NL	108	402	72	133	18	2	2	90	24	.331	1b	901	62	20	.980
1897	Chicago	NL	114	424	67	121	17	3	3	75	11	.285	1b	969	75	27	.975
Major League Total			2523	10277	1996	3418	581	142	96	2076(276)	.333	22534	1612	975	.961		



ning percentage in NL history, as Anson won his first pennant as a manager.

Consecutive pennants followed in 1881 and 1882, and again in 1885 and 1886, and Capt. Anson became the league's dominant player. Putting himself in the fourth spot in the batting order, he drove home far more runs than any other hitter. In 1880, the *Chicago Tribune* began counting runs batted in to emphasize Anson's prowess, although the idea was dropped late in the season. Retrospective research credits Anson with leading the league in RBIs eight times, by far the all-time record.

After the White Stockings lost the winner-take-all World Series to the St. Louis Browns in 1886, club president Al Spalding was so disgusted that he released outfielders Al Dalrymple and George Gore, and sold star Mike Kelly to Boston. It was left to the captain and manager to come up with replacements, and the team became known as "Anson's Colts" for the next decade.

Anson was among Spalding's partners for the famous Chicago—All American Around the World Tour in the winter of 1888–1889, and reminiscences of the trip fill 140 of the 340 pages of Anson's autobiography. During the trip he signed a ten-year contract with the club. Although he did not win any more pennants, Uncle Anson did surprise the pundits by finishing second three times. And the old man went to his grave convinced that he had been cheated out of the 1891 pennant by a conspiracy "of the old players in the East" who threw games to Boston to allow the Beaneaters to edge the Colts out of first place.

His last years as manager were marred by constant bickering with Jim Hart, whom Spalding had made club president in 1891. Anson and Hart fought over the strict discipline imposed upon the players, and Anson accused outfielder Jimmy Ryan of leading a conspiracy against him. Things finally came to a head when Anson blasted the team in the press in 1897. Spalding withdrew his support of Anson, and his contract was not renewed. Spalding attempted to placate him with a testimonial worth \$50,000, but Anson turned it down.

Anson signed to manage the New York Giants in June 1898, but quit after a month. Subsequently he

was involved in an abortive attempt to resurrect the American Association. He owned a billiard parlor, won election as city clerk of Chicago, and played on his semipro team until age 59. Although devastated by bad investments, Anson again refused charity, and died in poverty.

In evaluating Anson, one must distinguish between the player and the man. Because of his alleged racism he is now portrayed by some as one of the most despicable figures in the history of the game. Before examining that issue, let us consider the player. Clearly he was one of the game's greatest. Bill James considers Anson "the greatest hitter of the nineteenth century," while in the Palmer ratings Anson ranks fifth among position players of his era. He led the NL in batting twice, and in RBIs 8 times. He finished among the league's top five 10 times in batting (plus 3 times in the NA), 8 times in hits (plus twice in the NA), 4 times in runs, 8 in doubles, 3 in home runs, 7 in total bases, 14 in RBIs, 4 in walks, 11 in on base percentage, and 8 times in slugging.

Few players average 50 points above their league in hitting. If we normalize Anson's NL BA for 500-AB seasons in a .250 league, it comes out to .317, or 67 points above the league average. For the years before he reached age 40 his normalized average is .330, and for his five seasons in the NA it is .334—considerably higher than the normalized averages of ".340" hitters of the 1920s and '30s.

Anson fell five hits short of the 3,000 mark for his NL career, but his 423 NA hits bring his major league total to 3,418. If he had enjoyed normal 500 AB seasons from 1876 to 1885, he would have had 530 additional NL career hits; had the regular seasons early in his career contained as many games as they did in the latter years, Anson could easily have topped 4,000 hits. Note that his performance continued at the highest level from the 1870s to the 1890s, through most of the major changes in the game.

At six feet, 227 lbs., Anson was a very big man for his day, but more of a place than power hitter. He is customarily regarded as a poor fielder, but in fact he played excellent third base in 1876–1877, and at first base thereafter he led the NL in fielding

average four times and in assists seven times.

Anson was a very successful manager, especially when he had the talent. Strict to the point of rigidity, he decried his players' drinking and smoking. On the one hand a sanctimonious prig, he was on the other a very tough customer on the field, noted for his bullying of umpires. In the value system of his time he was regarded as a man of integrity, which leads one to ask how that squares with current assessments of his character.

Simply put, Anson epitomized the WASP values of the late nineteenth century, which, unfortunately, included a belief in white supremacy that was not seriously challenged until after World War II. In his autobiography Anson repeatedly refers to the team mascot as a "little coon," treating him as sub-human.

Anson is blamed for the ban of blacks from organized baseball, a charge based mainly on two well-known incidents. First, in 1884, Chicago scheduled an exhibition game for June 20 with Toledo of the American Association, a club with a black catcher—Moses "Fleet" Walker—on its roster. Initially Anson refused to play Toledo, but eventually gave in when Toledo refused to submit to his demand that Walker not play. Subsequently, blacks were banned from some leagues, but continued to play in some minor leagues. This led to the second incident. In 1888, the star pitcher for Newark, of the International League, was George Stovey, a black. Chicago was to play an exhibition against Newark, and when Anson refused to play against Stovey, Newark kept him out of the lineup. After that, the color line became fairly well established.

Bill James points out that ascribing the color line exclusively to Anson is naive, for he "had no authority by which to impose a decree of racial exclusivity." More powerful people could have rejected the racial policy, but no one until Branch Rickey had the wisdom or courage to do so. Nevertheless, it was possible for Anson to have been a bigger man than he was. The point is that to condemn him is to condemn the America of one hundred years ago, of which he was a fairly typical product.

—William E. McMahon and Robert L. Tiemann





MARCUS ELMORE BALDWIN

Born: October 29, 1863, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Died: November 10, 1929, Pittsburgh, Pa.

BR TR 6, 190

Mark Baldwin's baseball career was filled with controversy. Intelligent and outspoken, his independent spirit did not sit well with management or the press, though his fastball made him a valuable property.

Born and raised on Pittsburgh's Southside, his first out-of-town professional engagement was with Duluth in 1886. After pitching them to the Northwestern League pennant, he signed with the Chicago White Stockings in October. Chicago owner Al Spalding immediately tried to insert him into the World Series, but the opposing St. Louis Browns refused to let him play, saying that only regular-season players were eligible. St. Louis won its point, and Baldwin's big league debut was delayed until spring.

In 1887 he was something of a disappointment, being only 18–17 for Chicago. And a leg injury limited him to only 30 games the next year. Following the 1888 season, however, he was Chicago's pitching mainstay in their famous around-the-world-tour. Back in the States in April, though, he was released. Although the season was two weeks old when Baldwin finally signed with Columbus he emerged as such a workhorse that he led American Association pitchers in games, innings and strikeouts. (His 368 strikeouts topped those of the second-place finisher by more than 150.) Though not rated as a good hitter, he swung hard, and in one game hit a home run and two triples.

Baldwin jumped to the Chicago Players' League club in 1890, where he again led his league in games, innings and strikeouts—and this year also in wins with a career-best 34. Long and supple, he was a willing worker, twice winning two complete games in one day. Although never known for a good curve or changeup, he had plenty of speed and the gumption to challenge the best hitters. Control problems caused him much grief, and in one 1889 game he walked ten men and hurled six wild pitches. He was good at holding a lead, but tended to let down some when trailing. In fact, in over ten

percent of his career appearances he allowed ten or more runs.

With the demise of the PL after one season, Baldwin was theoretically the property of Columbus again, in the AA. But he ignored that fact and signed with NL Pittsburgh. With a new contract war raging between the two leagues, Baldwin became an agent for his new club, helping them earn a new nickname, "Pirates." One of his trips was to St. Louis, where he tried to convince Silver King and Jack O'Connor to jump their AA contracts. King did jump, but Baldwin was thrown into the local jail overnight on a complaint sworn by Browns' owner Chris Von der Ahe. The charges did not stick, and Baldwin sued Von der Ahe for false arrest. The case dragged on for years, until the St. Louis owner was finally kidnapped in Missouri in 1898 and taken to Pennsylvania to pay \$2,500 in damages.

Pitching in his home town, meanwhile, was not easy for Mark. Shoulder troubles plagued him in early 1891, and he feuded with the press. Even a late-season 11-game winning streak turned sour

when it was immediately followed by seven straight losses. The 1892 season brought more disenchantment. Baldwin was living in the suburb of Homestead when that town erupted in a violent strike against Carnegie Steel. Baldwin abetted the strikers in their battle against the company's guards, and was indicted and arrested when the strike was finally broken, though he was never brought to trial.

With the Pittsburgh press and ticket holders sour on him, Baldwin was released after just one appearance in 1893. He caught on with the New York Giants, but was again let go at the end of the season. After a couple of years in the minors and managing a semipro team, he quit baseball to pursue a childhood dream of becoming a doctor, studying at Johns Hopkins and Bellevue Medical College.

Baldwin's new career finally brought him peace. He became an accomplished surgeon, practicing in New York, in Pittsburgh, and at the Mayo Clinic. He died at age 66 in his native city after a prolonged illness.

—Robert L. Tiemann

Year	Club	League	GP	IP	W	L	Pct	SHO	R	H	BB	SO	ERA	BH	BA	E	FA
1886	Duluth	NWL	41	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	30	.159	14	.972
1887	Chicago	NL	40	334	18	17	.514	1	218	329	122	164	340	26	.187	6	.897
1888	Chicago	NL	30	251	13	15	.464	2	137	241	99	157	276	16	.151	5	.932
1889	Columbus	AA	63	514	27	34	.443	6	358	458	274	368	3.61	39	.188	13	.905
1890	Chicago	PL	59	501	34	24	.586	1	322	498	249	211	3.31	45	.209	15	.920
1891	Pittsburgh	NL	53	438	22	28	.440	2	278	385	227	197	2.76	27	.153	13	.900
1892	Pittsburgh	NL	56	440	26	27	.491	0	272	447	194	157	3.47	18	.101	18	.872
1893	Pit./New York	NL	46	534	16	20	.444	2	232	341	142	100	4.15	17	.126	7	.917
1894	Alltn/Ptvs	PasI	32	276	20	12	.625	—	169	300	87	122	3.32	31	.223	6	.949
"	Yonkers	EL	4	30	2	1	.667	0	40	55	11	7	6.30	6	.273	1	.957
1895	Pottsville	PasI	7	45	2	3	.400	0	38	53	12	14	4.20	8	.250	1	.964
"	Rochester	EL	16	126	6	9	.400	0	131	156	52	44	3.21	9	.136	2	.929
Major League Total			347	2811	156	165	.483	14	1817	2699	1307	1354	3.36	188	.162	77	.905



WILLIAM HARRISON BARNIE (Bald Bill)

Born: January 26, 1853, New York, N.Y.

Died: July 15, 1900, Hartford, Conn.

TR 5-7, 157

Bill Barnie was a personage in nineteenth century baseball. His opinions were a staple of the sporting press. He could conjure up nuggets of rumor and speculation on franchise movements or toss off an evaluation of friend and foe for any writer in search of a news lead. A lack of managerial success never stopped him from expecting better from each successive season. Barnie's optimism was contagious, particularly with team owners, who appreciated his attention to the cost of running a franchise in a time when a manager's title encompassed the responsibilities of today's general manager. He held the reins of major league teams for 12 full (and two partial) seasons, only four of them winning years, and none producing better than a third-place finish.

Barnie's father had been a prominent New York City builder, constructing homes for the Vanderbilts and other wealthy families. A brother, Major Alexander Barnie, commanded the 14th Brooklyn Regiment. As a young man, noted for his abundant blonde locks, Bill Barnie gave up a career in a New York investment company in 1873 when he joined the Atlantics after having played for various amateur clubs in Brooklyn. A catcher, his major league career began in 1874 with Hartford of the National Association, and the next year he went to the Westerns of Keokuk, Iowa. When the team folded in 1875, Barnie joined the Mutuals of New York, where he caught Bobby Mathews. The next year Barnie joined the independent Buckeyes of Columbus, Ohio, where, without mask, pad or glove, he caught 84 successive games pitched by Ed "The Only" Nolan. Barnie took over the management of the team to conclude the season, and was in full charge for 1877, when the Buckeyes joined the new International Association.

The new manager added future star pitcher Jim McCormick to the Buckeye nine, and caught barehanded in 75 consecutive games before breaking a finger. He found his replacement in Port Jervis, N.Y., where a rising star, Mike Kelly had not yet as-

cended to the nickname, "King."

After brief stops in Buffalo, New Haven/Hartford and Albany, Bill Barnie's trail wound west to California, where in 1879 he was reunited with The Only Nolan on the Knickerbockers of San Francisco. Barnie's team won the championship that year with Nolan, and the next year with a new pitcher, Jim Whitney.

Barnie returned East in 1881 and reorganized the Atlantics of Brooklyn as a cooperative team, taking them into the Eastern Championship Association. Barnie frequently bobbed up as a manager in the turbulent tides of baseball fortunes during the 1880s. He led teams in Louisville and Scranton before taking charge of Baltimore in the American Association of 1883.

Barnie managed Baltimore for nine years, bringing them in third in 1887 and in 1891, his final season. But his replacement, Ned Hanlon, after two losing seasons, made it easy for Orioles fans to for-

get Bald Bill with a run of pennants from 1894 to 1896, and runner-up finishes the next two years.

Barnie, meanwhile, managed Washington's National League club briefly in 1892, and led Louisville in 1893-1894. Then, after a season at minor league Hartford, he returned to his home town in 1897, piloting Brooklyn to a sixth-place tie.

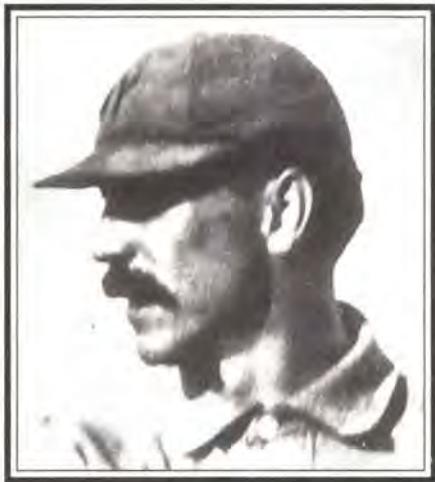
Barnie left Brooklyn early the next season with the team in ninth place. In 1899 Ned Hanlon, with many of the Baltimore Orioles in tow, took over in Brooklyn and won successive pennants. Barnie returned to Hartford in 1899, and was managing there when he died, at age 47, of asthmatic bronchitis. He was buried with Masonic ceremony in Brooklyn's Greenwood Cemetery.

Bill Barnie left a widow, the former Annie Stee of Hartford. They had been married in Keokuk, Iowa, just prior to the 1875 season. They had no children.

—Jack Kavanagh

Year	Club	League	G	AB	R	H	2B	3B	HR	RBI	SB	BA	Pos	PO	A	E	FA
1874	Hartford	NA	45	190	21	35	4	2	0	19	2	.184	c-rf	137	23	70	.696
1875	Wstrn/Mutual	NA	19	70	4	9	2	0	0	3	0	.129	of-c	60	10	15	.824
"	Louv Eagles	-	11	46	9	14	-	-	-	-	-	.304	c	63	11	-	-
1876	Buckeye	-	76	285	-	82	-	-	-	-	-	.287	c	589	139	172	.809
1877	Buckeye	IA	19	75	4	11	1	0	0	-	-	.147	c	92	32	29	.810
"	Buffalo	-	10	36	0	2	2	0	0	-	-	.056	of-c	11	5	9	.640
1878	NwHvn-Hfd	IA	8	33	2	10	0	1	0	-	-	.303	c-rf	31	15	17	.730
"	Albany	-	#4	16	1	2	1	0	0	-	-	.125	c	25	7	8	.800
1879	SFKnickerbkr	Pac	20	90	18	19	-	-	-	-	-	.211	c	-	-	-	.905
1880	SFKnickerbkr	Cal	22	87	6	9	2	0	0	-	-	.103	c-2b	106	50	19	.891
1881	Atlantic	ECA	#15	56	5	6	-	-	-	-	-	.113	of-l	44	4	11	.814
1882	Atlantic	-	#12	48	5	10	-	-	-	-	-	.208	c-o-l	53	21	6	.925
"	Philadelphia	-	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	.241	1b	-	-	-	.950
1883	Baltimore	AA	17	55	7	11	0	0	0	-	-	.200	c-of	71	23	18	.839
1886	Baltimore	AA	2	6	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	.000	c-of	5	2	1	.875
Major League Total			83	321	32	55	5	2	0	(22)	(2)	.171		273	58	104	.761





JACOB PETER BECKLEY (Eagle Eye)

Born: August 4, 1867, Hannibal, Mo.

Died: June 25, 1918, Kansas City, Mo.

BL TL 5-10, 200

Jake Beckley was born in the sleepy little town of Hannibal, Missouri, in 1867. As a youth he played with the various semipro teams in and around Hannibal. His hitting prowess earned him the nickname "Eagle Eye."

His professional career began in 1886 with Leavenworth in the Western League. Bob Hart, a former Hannibal teammate, was pitching for Leavenworth when the team needed some new players. Hart suggested Beckley, and Jake journeyed west to become Leavenworth's starting second baseman. He had a fine year, hitting over .300.

In 1887 Jake switched to first base, a position he would man for the next 20 years. Early in the 1887 season he was sold to Lincoln, Nebraska, where he continued to tear up WL pitching, maintaining a .400-plus average in a season in which walks counted as hits. The 1888 season found him in St. Louis, which at that time fielded a Western Association club as well as the major league American Association team. Jake had a relatively lackluster offensive showing in St. Louis, but his outstanding defensive play around the first base bag earned him a midseason promotion to Pittsburgh's National League club.

Beckley played in Pittsburgh through mid-1896, although in 1890 he jumped to the Pittsburgh entry in the Players' League, leading that circuit in triples and finishing in the top five in several other offensive categories. His exodus from the NL franchise was felt severely as that club finished a dismal 23–113. Beckley's return to the NL club in 1891 helped the team some, but Pittsburgh never won the pennant during Beckley's tenure there. In 1896, in the middle of a sub-par season, Beckley was swapped to New York (NL) for Harry Davis.

Only 17 games into the 1897 season Jake was sold to the Cincinnati Reds (NL). Despite many fine seasons in Cincinnati, he was again unable to lead his club to the pennant. So, despite five straight years of .300-plus batting, Beckley was sold to the St. Louis Cardinals (NL) at the end of the 1903 season.

Beckley's first year in St. Louis was a personal success, as he fashioned a .325 batting average, but St. Louis finished in the second division with a 75–79 record. The Cardinals grew increasingly worse in 1905 and 1906, and Beckley's production decreased dramatically. His batting average fell to .286 in 1905, and to .247 in 1906. He was batting a paltry .209 when the Cardinals released him early in the 1907 season.

But Jake did not remain idle for long. His ex-teammate and manager Jimmy Burke was managing the American Association Kansas City Blues, and quickly signed Beckley as the team's starting first baseman. Jake found new life in Kansas City. He pounded AA pitching for a .365 average, good enough to cop the association batting title. Jake stayed with Kansas City for two more seasons, and was named manager early in 1909, replacing an-

other of his former teammates, Monte Cross. Jake himself was fired in midseason and replaced by yet another former teammate, Danny Shay.

Jake played two more seasons in the minors, finally closing out his career in 1911 in the city where it all began, as player-manager of the cellar-dwelling Hannibal entry in the Central Association. Beckley returned to Kansas City where he worked for the Kansas City Railways Company. He remained involved with baseball as an umpire for local college and semipro teams. In fact, the team at William Jewell College near Kansas City found Jake to be a great source of baseball wisdom, and considered him "the perfect umpire." He also served as a Federal League umpire in 1913, and umpired the first FL game played in Kansas City against St. Louis on July 12. Beckley died of heart disease on June 25, 1918.

Year	Club	Lg	G	AB	R	H	2B	3B	HR	RBI	SB	BA	Pos	PO	A	E	FA	
1886	Leavenworth	WL	75	330	68	113	19	9	7	-	-	.342	2b-o	147	171	54	.855	
1887	Leav/Lincoln	WL	108	551	160	229	33	26	16	-	23	.416	1b	1039	47	52	.954	
1888	St. Louis	WA	38	163	33	52	15	3	2	-	17	.319	1b	342	6	7	.980	
"	Pittsburgh	NL	71	283	35	97	15	3	0	27	20	.343	1b	744	19	16	.979	
1889	Pittsburgh	NL	123	522	91	157	24	10	9	97	11	.301	1b	1236	54	24	.982	
1890	Pittsburgh	PL	121	516	109	167	38	22	9	120	18	.324	1b	1256	58	32	.976	
1891	Pittsburgh	NL	133	554	94	162	20	19	4	73	15	.292	1b	1250	87	24	.982	
1892	Pittsburgh	NL	151	614	102	145	21	19	10	96	30	.236	1b	1523	132	38	.978	
1893	Pittsburgh	NL	131	542	108	164	32	19	5	106	15	.303	1b	1360	95	21	.986	
1894	Pittsburgh	NL	131	533	121	183	36	18	7	120	21	.343	1b	1227	84	30	.978	
1895	Pittsburgh	NL	129	530	104	174	31	19	5	110	20	.328	1b	1340	54	31	.978	
1896	Pitt/New York	NL	105	399	81	110	15	9	8	70	19	.276	1b	981	53	20	.981	
1897	NY/Cinc	NL	114	433	84	143	19	12	8	87	25	.350	1b	996	60	24	.978	
1898	Cincinnati	NL	118	459	86	135	20	12	4	72	6	.294	1b	1167	53	21	.983	
1899	Cincinnati	NL	134	513	87	171	27	16	3	99	20	.333	1b	1291	72	19	.986	
1900	Cincinnati	NL	141	558	98	190	26	10	2	94	23	.341	1b	1389	93	30	.980	
1901	Cincinnati	NL	140	580	78	178	36	13	3	79	4	.307	1b	1366	71	34	.977	
1902	Cincinnati	NL	129	531	82	175	23	7	5	69	15	.330	1b	1269	66	23	.983	
1903	Cincinnati	NL	120	459	85	150	29	10	2	81	23	.327	1b	1127	78	30	.976	
1904	St. Louis	NL	142	551	72	179	22	9	1	67	17	.325	1b	1526	64	20	.988	
1905	St. Louis	NL	134	514	48	147	20	10	1	57	12	.286	1b	1442	69	28	.982	
1906	St. Louis	NL	87	320	29	79	16	6	0	44	3	.247	1b	928	43	13	.987	
1907	St. Louis	NL	32	115	6	24	3	0	0	7	0	.209	1b	303	13	4	.988	
"	Kansas City	AA	100	378	65	138	10	4	1	-	12	.365	1b	1118	52	18	.985	
1908	Kansas City	AA	136	496	66	134	19	5	1	-	13	.270	1b	1432	87	15	.990	
1909	Kansas City	AA	113	428	41	120	16	3	1	-	12	.280	1b	1186	57	21	.983	
1910	Bartlesville	WA	70	249	21	64	15	0	0	-	13	.257	1b	561	26	3	.995	
"	Topeka	WL	63	233	19	60	11	0	1	-	1	.258	1b	565	35	13	.979	
1911	Hannibal	CA	98	355	50	100	7	4	0	-	22	.282	1b	917	45	10	.990	
Major League Total				2386	9526	1600	2931	476	243	86	1575	315	.308		23721	1318	482	.981



Some consider Jake Beckley the finest fielding first baseman of the nineteenth century. Although he played most of his major league career in the days of the 130-140 game season, he is second only to Eddie Murray in the most games played at first base, and holds the record for the most putouts and chances accepted by a first baseman. He took part in eight triple plays at first base, also a major league record. Beckley led the NL in putouts six

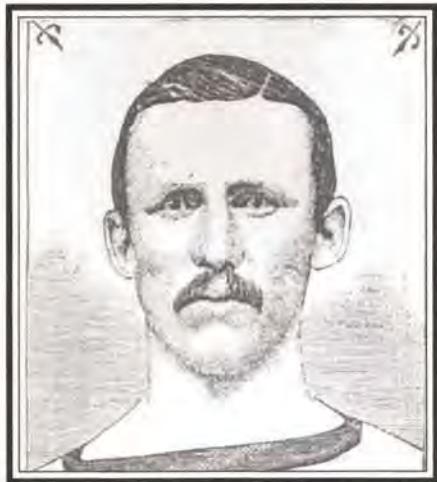
times, assists three times, and fielding percentage three times. His 243 triples are fourth on the all-time list.

Beckley is credited with coining several popular baseball expressions, including "heads up" and "be alive." He was an excellent bunter, and had a unique style of turning his bat around as the pitcher started his delivery and bunting with the handle out.

In spite of the fact that Beckley never played on a champion, he will always be remembered as one of the greatest first basemen of all time. His election to baseball's Hall of Fame in 1971 underscores that. After his death, Beckley's body was shipped back to Hannibal, where a huge monument was erected in Riverside Cemetery to pay tribute to the best and most popular player in Hannibal history.

—Bill Carle





GEORGE WASHINGTON BRADLEY

*Born: July 13, 1852, Reading, Pa.
Died: October 2, 1931, Philadelphia, Pa.
BR TR 5-10-1/2 175*

George Washington Bradley is remembered—if at all—as the man who pitched the first no-hitter in National League history. Often overlooked is that he also played well enough both on the infield and in the outfield to last ten years in the big leagues and be involved in other important games.

Bradley was 21 years old when he first pitched professionally, for a team in Easton, Pennsylvania. He signed with the St. Louis Browns when that team joined the National Association in 1875, and quickly became the Browns' "mainstay," pitching 85 percent of his team's games, with 33 wins.

Undoubtedly, the finest season of his career was 1876, the National League's inaugural campaign. Bradley, pitching all but four innings of the 577 the Browns played that year, helped the team win 45 of its 64 games. Contemporary record books credited him with a league-leading 1.12 earned run average, which a modern study of box scores has adjusted to 1.23, still the league's best that year.

Bradley pitched 16 shutouts in 1876, though 11 of them were at Sportsman's Park in St. Louis, where the club supplied him with very dead balls. One of those Sportsman's Park whitewashings came on July 15, a 2-0 gem over Hartford. St. Louis sportswriters gave much ink to the Browns' third straight shutout over Hartford that week, noting only deep into their stories that it was a no-hitter. One next-day report of the no-hitter included a shot that the Browns would be higher than third in the standings if "such weak and rare hitters as Bradley" had done more with the stick.

Reporters' accounts may have been influenced by the news that, earlier that month, Bradley had signed a contract to play for Philadelphia's Athletics the following year. When the Athletics failed to finish the season and were tossed out of the league, Bradley signed instead with the champion Chicago White Stockings for 1877. But while Chicago third baseman Adrian Anson looked forward to playing behind "one of the best in the business," Bradley went only 18-23 as Chicago tumbled to fifth place. He was not with the White Stockings—or any ma-

ior league team—in 1878.

After a season in which he pitched over 760 innings for New Bedford, Massachusetts, Bradley returned to the NL with Troy in 1879. It was the last season for several years in which he would be used primarily as a pitcher, and perhaps for good reason: batters had little trouble measuring deliveries from him or anyone else last-place Troy put in the box.

Bradley spent 1880 as third baseman and "change pitcher" to John Montgomery Ward in Providence. He was at third base on June 17 when Ward pitched the second perfect game in major league history. Bradley, batting ninth, contributed a triple and run scored, and had four assists and a putout.

After a game for Detroit and two mediocre seasons with Cleveland, Bradley in 1883 finally got to play on a pennant winner—and close to his hometown of Reading. Pitching 26 games and playing third base, he helped the Athletics capture the American Association pennant. He pitched the A's to an important late-season win over the Browns

in St. Louis, a 3-hit, 9-2 effort on September 23 that allowed the Philadelphians to finish a game ahead of St. Louis when the season ended the following week. His reward was to be released. "They sent me adrift just as you would a broken-down horse," he told an interviewer later. "But that was strictly business, you know."

Bradley pitched creditably for Cincinnati in the upstart Union Association of 1884, but had to wait about three years until he could reach an out-of-court settlement for half of his salary.

Suspended for the 1885 season for jumping to the UA, Bradley came back with the A's in 1886 as a shortstop, but was cut after 13 games. Manager Bill Sharsig called Bradley "the hardest-working and most conscientious player for his club that we ever had," but noted that "his batting was so weak." Apart from one game with Baltimore (AA) in 1888, he spent the remainder of his playing career in the minors, where he also managed.

After baseball Bradley turned to police work in Philadelphia, where he frequently patrolled Phillies and A's home games.

—Jim Rygelski

Year	Club	League	G	R	H	BA	Pos	FA	GP	IP	W	L	SHO	R	H	ERA
1874	Easton	—	38	69	76	—	p	.892	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1875	St. Louis	NA	60	28	62	.244	p	.889	60	536	33	26	5	304	540	2.13
1876	St. Louis	NL	64	29	66	.249	p	.919	64	573	45	19	16	229	470	1.23
1877	Chicago	NL	55	31	52	.243	p-3b	.884	50	394	18	23	2	266	452	3.31
1878	New Bedford	IA	3	2	2	.182	p	.926	3	27	1	2	0	7	17	0.00
1878	New Bedford	—	100	54	108	.244	p-if	.838	#84	734	46	30	14	310	627	1.10
1879	Troy City	NL	63	36	62	.247	p-if	.867	54	487	13	40	3	361	590	2.85
1880	Providence	NL	83	32	70	.227	3b-p	.853	28	196	13	8	4	66	180	1.38
1881	Det/Cleveland	NL	61	21	60	.245	3b-s	.833	6	51	2	4	0	36	70	3.38
1882	Cleveland	NL	30	16	21	.183	p-o-1	.908	18	147	6	9	0	102	164	3.73
1883	Cleveland	NL	4	0	5	.313	ss	.792	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
"	Athletic	AA	76	47	73	.234	3p-o	.779	26	214	16	7	0	129	215	3.15
1884	Cincinnati	UA	58	31	43	.190	p-of	.880	41	342	25	15	3	203	350	2.71
1885	(suspended—did not play)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1886	Athletic	AA	13	1	4	.083	ss	.849	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
"	Roc/Bngh/Buf	IL	32	17	24	.198	3-2-1	.839	2	18	1	1	0	22	27	4.50
1887	Nash/NwOrls	SL	62	41	81	.302	3b	.855	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1888	New Orleans	SL	56	20	52	.242	3b	.877	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
"	New Orleans	Tx-So	11	4	8	.178	3b	—	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
"	Baltimore	AA	1	0	0	.000	ss	.600	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1889	Sioux City	WA	122	80	114	.236	3b	.887	1	1	0	0	0	1	3	—
1890	Easton	Elns	21	7	23	.299	3b	.789	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Major League Total			567	272	518	.229		.859	347	2940	171	151	33	1696	3009	2.43



WALTER SCOTT BRODIE (Steve)

Born: September 11, 1868, Warrenton, Va.

Died: October 29, 1935, Baltimore, Md.

BL TR 5-11, 180

Walter "Steve" Brodie enjoyed popularity in the 1890s as center fielder for the great Baltimore Orioles team. The most durable player of his era, his streak of playing in 727 consecutive games established the nineteenth century record.

Born in the Shenandoah Valley town of Warrenton, Virginia, he was the son of Scottish immigrant Alexander Marr Brodie, a tailor by vocation and Shakespearian actor by avocation, who named his son for the most famous author of his native soil. The elder Brodie had married Jeannette LaMarque, a Virginia native of French heritage. When Brodie was in his early teens, the family moved to the railroad center of Roanoke, Virginia. It was there that Walter began playing on semiprofessional teams in the local industrial leagues.

Brodie turned professional in 1887, at age 18, when he went north to play for Altoona of the Pennsylvania State League. When that team disbanded, he finished the season with Canton in the Ohio State League. In the next two summers, he played well enough for Wheeling, West Virginia (TSL), and Hamilton, Ontario (International Association), to get a shot at the majors.

With his baseball career established, Scott married Caroline "Carrie" Amanda Henry, only 15 at the time. They subsequently had two children, a son and a daughter.

Brodie played for five major league teams between 1890 and 1902, batting .303 during his major league career. He began with the Boston Beaneaters (National League), enjoying a pennant in 1891 before he was sent to St. Louis (NL) where he played in 1892 and part of 1893. His finest seasons came with the great Baltimore (NL) teams of 1893–1896, pennant winners in 1894–1896. In 1897, the Orioles traded him to Pittsburgh (NL) for Jake Stenzel, but reacquired him for 1899. Brodie jumped to Chicago in the emerging American League for 1900, then, in 1901, as the AL claimed major league status, he followed his old Baltimore teammate John McGraw to the new AL Orioles. The

next year he returned to the NL with the New York Giants.

With the Oriole teams, he played center field between Hall of Famers Joe Kelley and Willie Keeler. An outstanding fielder, he tracked down more fly balls and participated in more double plays than any outfielder in the 1890s, and three times led NL outfielders in fielding average.

His flamboyant style made Brodie a crowd favorite. He often carried on conversations with himself in the outfield, quoted Shakespeare while at bat, and delighted spectators by catching fly balls behind his back while facing away from the plate. His nickname "Steve" derived from a popular dare-

devil of that name, and fans saw Brodie as player who gave his all.

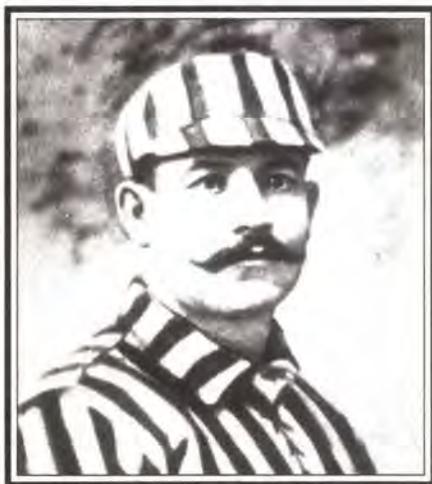
After his major league career ended, Brodie played minor league ball into his forties—eight seasons in 12 cities from Birmingham, Alabama, to Montreal. Following his playing days, he coached college baseball at Rutgers (1912–1914) and at the U.S. Naval Academy (1914–1922). He eventually returned to Baltimore where he worked as a supervisor for the city parks department until his death. He was buried in his native home of Warrenton, Virginia.

In 1992, Brodie was inducted into the Roanoke-Salem Hall of Fame.

—William E. Akin

Year	Club	League	G	AB	R	H	2B	3B	HR	RBI	SB	BA	Pos	PO	A	E	FA
1887	Altoona	PaStA	49	213	35	72	13	3	3	5	.338	o-2-c	111	18	16	.890	
1887	Canton	OhSt	30	131	17	39	8	1	1	-	.298	of	58	4	5	.925	
1888	Wheeling	TriSt	111	438	71	119	21	7	6	33	.272	If	154	19	18	.906	
1889	Hamilton	IA	111	467	87	141	17	21	1	-	.302	of	200	26	19	.922	
1890	Boston	NL	132	514	77	152	19	9	0	67	.29	.296	rf	225	19	12	.953
1891	Boston	NL	133	523	84	136	13	6	2	78	.25	.260	cf	268	25	15	.951
1892	St. Louis	NL	154	602	85	152	10	9	4	60	.28	.252	cf-2	326	59	26	.937
1893	St. Louis/Balt	NL	132	566	89	184	23	10	2	98	.49	.325	cf	323	23	17	.953
1894	Baltimore	NL	129	573	134	210	25	11	3	113	.42	.366	cf	310	14	17	.950
1895	Baltimore	NL	131	528	85	184	27	10	2	134	.35	.348	cf	307	23	12	.972
1896	Baltimore	NL	132	516	98	153	19	11	2	87	.25	.297	cf	320	22	10	.972
1897	Pittsburgh	NL	100	370	47	108	7	12	2	53	.11	.292	cf	218	11	4	.983
1898	Pitts/Balt	NL	65	254	27	71	8	2	0	40	.6	.280	cf	165	9	10	.946
1899	Baltimore	NL	137	531	82	164	26	1	3	87	.19	.309	cf	310	15	7	.979
1900	Chicago	AL	64	229	41	60	6	3	0	-	.8	.262	If	117	8	11	.919
1901	Baltimore	AL	83	306	41	95	6	6	2	41	.9	.310	cf	178	4	7	.963
1902	New York	NL	109	416	37	117	8	2	3	42	11	.281	cf	219	22	12	.953
1903	Balt/Mont	EL	103	389	34	97	12	1	0	-	.15	.255	of	230	12	14	.945
1904	Troy/Brightn	NYSt	50	177	21	20	1	1	0	-	.12	.163	of	77	7	5	.943
1905	Providence	EL	134	500	45	135	12	3	0	-	.18	.270	of	236	18	13	.951
1906	Prov/Newark	EL	112	387	41	110	14	4	0	-	.10	.284	of	220	16	11	.955
1907	Birmingham	SA	5	17	2	2	0	0	0	-	.0	.117	of	11	2	0	1.000
"	Roanoke	Va	72	238	26	74	5	4	0	-	.20	.311	of	130	8	1	.993
1908	Prls/Nrlk	Va	51	177	18	40	2	0	0	-	.6	.226	of	101	7	1	.991
1909	Wilmington	ECar	80	262	31	67	-	-	-	-	-	.255	of	190	8	2	.990
1910	Newark	EL	11	28	2	6	0	0	0	-	.0	.214	of	-	-	-	-
Major League Total			1437	5699	886	1726	191	89	25	900	289	.303		3169	246	149	.958





DENNIS JOSEPH BROUHERS (Big Dan)

Born: May 8, 1858, Sylvan Lake, N.Y.

Died: August 2, 1932, East Orange, N.J.

BL TL 6-2, 207

Dennis Brouthers (pronounced Broothers) was born of Irish parents in Sylvan Lake, N.Y., but grew up in Wappingers Falls, a small town in the Hudson Valley, just a few miles from Poughkeepsie. He took to baseball at an early age, but in the beginning his future in the game did not look too bright. He was big for his age, lefthanded and awkward, and the wiseacres said he did not have the build or the dexterity to become a good player. Nonetheless, while a teenager he became a pitcher-first baseman for the Alerts of his home town. In a late-season game in 1877, the burly Brouthers was trying to score in a game against the Clippers of Harlem when he collided with catcher Johnny Quigley. The catcher was knocked unconscious by the blow and never recovered, dying on August 12. Brouthers, although exonerated, was devastated by the tragedy and vowed he would never play again.

Fortunately for himself and for baseball, the shock wore off and he went on to become the dominating power hitter of the game's early years. He played in the majors for 19 seasons, his last at bats coming in 1904 when he was 46 years old. He won five major league batting titles, while compiling a lifetime average of .342, edging out Babe Ruth for eighth on the all-time list. He hit 460 doubles, 205 triples—eighth all-time, and 106 home runs, fourth best of his era, as were his 1,296 RBIs. His .519 slugging average was 14 points better than that of any other nineteenth century player. Among his notable single-game exploits were a six-for-six game for Buffalo, July 18, 1883, and 15 total bases (three home runs, a double and a single) for Detroit, September 10, 1886.

Despite his slugging proclivity, Brouthers rarely struck out—only 238 times in 6,711 at bats, for a percentage of .035. On the other hand, Babe Ruth, with whom he is often compared, fanned 1,330 times in 8,399 at bats, for a ratio of .158.

In 1878, the year after the Quigley tragedy, Brouthers played for Stottsville, N.Y., a crossroad town about 50 miles up the Hudson from

Wappingers Falls. Still alternating between pitching and first base, he started the 1879 season with the Haymakers of Lansingburg, N.Y. Horace Phillips, manager of the struggling Troy National League club, was tipped off about Brouthers and signed him to a professional contract. He made his debut with the Trojans on June 23. As a pitcher in his first major league season, he was 0–2, and gave up 35 hits in 21 innings. In one game, his teammates made 23 errors behind him. He had better luck as a hitter. His .274 average was the best on the team, and he hit four home runs, the total output of the Troy club.

For reasons that are unclear, Brouthers did not return immediately to Troy in 1880. Instead, he started the year at Baltimore of the National Asso-

ciation (successor to the International Association, baseball's first minor league). After the Baltimore club folded in June, he moved to the newly formed Rochester club, when that club, too, went belly up. He then returned to Troy, but had only 12 at bats, as his career continued to flounder.

Brouthers started the 1881 season in the minors in New York before signing with Buffalo of the NL in late May. The move to Buffalo was the turning point for him. He played both in the outfield and at first base for the Bisons. He batted .319 and his eight home runs led the NL. Over the next four years at Buffalo he hit .357, winning consecutive batting titles in 1882 and 1883.

Brouthers, along with three other fearsome hitters, Deacon White, Jack Rowe and Hardy

Year	Club	League	G	AB	R	H	2B	3B	HR	RBI	SB	BA	Pos	PO	A	E	FA
1879	Troy City	NL	39	168	17	46	12	1	4	17	-	.274	1b	406	7	.34	.924
1880	Balt/Roch	NA	32	136	21	38	8	6	1	-	-	.279	1b	380	12	.23	.945
"	Troy City	NL	3	12	0	2	0	0	0	1	-	.167	1b	25	0	.3	.893
1881	NY/Atlntc	ECA	7	31	4	8	-	-	-	-	-	.258	o-l-p	21	1	-	-
"	Buffalo	NL	65	270	60	86	18	9	8	45	-	.319	lf-l	377	18	.33	.923
1882	Buffalo	NL	84	351	71	129	25	11	6	63	-	.368	1b	882	19	.24	.974
1883	Buffalo	NL	98	425	85	159	41	17	3	97	-	.374	1b	1041	40	.44	.961
1884	Buffalo	NL	94	398	82	130	22	15	14	79	-	.327	1b	958	30	.39	.962
1885	Buffalo	NL	98	407	87	146	32	11	7	59	-	.359	1b	996	25	.26	.975
1886	Detroit	NL	121	489	139	181	40	15	11	72	21	.370	1b	1256	27	.42	.968
1887	Detroit	NL	123	500	153	169	36	20	12	101	34	.338	1b	1141	35	.38	.969
1888	Detroit	NL	129	522	118	160	33	11	9	66	34	.307	1b	1345	48	.42	.971
1889	Boston	NL	126	485	105	181	26	9	7	118	22	.375	1b	1243	58	.35	.974
1890	Boston	PL	123	460	117	152	36	9	1	97	28	.330	1b	187	73	.49	.963
1891	Boston	AA	130	486	117	170	26	19	5	109	31	.350	1b	1313	34	.30	.978
1892	Brooklyn	NL	152	588	121	197	30	20	5	124	31	.335	1b	1498	105	.29	.982
1893	Brooklyn	NL	77	282	57	95	21	11	2	59	9	.337	1b	736	47	.11	.986
1894	Baltimore	NL	123	525	137	182	39	23	9	128	38	.347	1b	1184	65	.31	.976
1895	Balt/Louisvl	NL	29	120	15	36	12	1	2	20	1	.300	1b	254	13	.11	.960
1896	Philadelphia	NL	57	218	42	75	13	3	1	41	7	.344	1b	566	23	.10	.983
"	Springfield	EL	50	204	41	77	16	9	3	-	10	.377	1b	513	19	.13	.976
1897	Springfield	EL	126	501	112	208	44	13	14	-	21	.415	1b	1239	44	.22	.983
1898	Sprgf/Tor	EL	50	189	42	63	10	2	4	-	2	.333	1b	511	19	.13	.976
1899	Sprgf/Roch	EL	45	170	27	40	5	4	3	-	2	.235	1b	421	26	.13	.972
1900	Chicago	AL	64	229	41	60	6	3	0	-	8	.262	lf	117	8	.11	.919
1903	Poughk'psie	HudR	15	60	10	18	9	0	0	-	0	.300	1b	-	-	-	-
1904	Poughk'psie	HudR	-	424	-	158	-	-	-	-	-	.373	1b	1129	31	.31	.974
"	New York	NL	2	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.000	1b	6	0	0	1000
1905	Poughk'psie	HudR	-	308	-	91	-	-	-	-	-	.295	1b	810	29	.31	.967
1906	Newburgh	HudR	7	12	0	5	2	0	0	5	0	.417	1b	-	-	-	-
Major League Total			1673	6711	1523	2296	460	205	106	1296(256)	.342	1614	667	531	.970		

Richardson, became known as Buffalo's "Big Four." On September 17, 1885, the baseball world was shocked to learn that the financially strapped Buffalo club had sold all of its players, including the Big Four, to Detroit for \$7,500. The NL owners were so upset that they barred the Big Four from joining Detroit. The rest of the players, whom Detroit did not want, were left at Buffalo to finish the season.

The ban was lifted in 1886 and Detroit's Wolverines, led by the Big Four, improved from 41–67 to 87–36 and finished second to Chicago (90–34). Detroit won the NL pennant in 1887, and then defeated the St. Louis Browns of the AA 11 games to four in an extended post-season series. Brouthers was sidelined by a sprained ankle for most of these games and offered to turn over his \$200 winners' share to the other players, a gesture that was declined.

After the 1888 season, the Detroit club was dis-

banded, and Brouthers was assigned to Boston (NL). When the Players' League was launched in 1890, Brouthers, who was a Brotherhood leader, jumped to the Boston club of the new circuit. After the PL collapsed following one season of play, the Boston PL club moved to the AA for 1891, giving Brouthers the distinction of playing with three Boston clubs in three different leagues in successive seasons. After the demise of the AA in the fall of 1891, the peripatetic Brouthers performed in NL Brooklyn, Baltimore, Louisville and Philadelphia over a span of five seasons. When he batted .344 in 57 games for the Phillies in 1896, it marked his sixteenth consecutive major league season over .300.

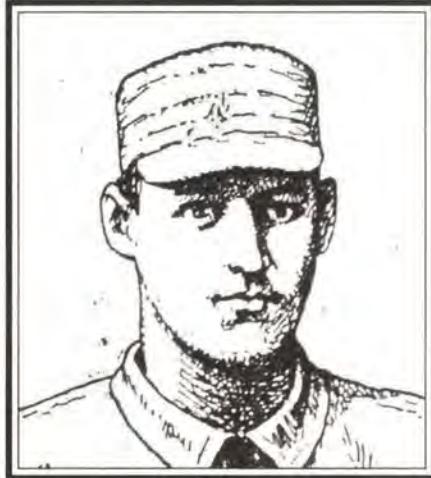
In 1897, at age 39, he batted .415 for Springfield (Eastern League) and won his sixth—and first minor league—batting crown. Later he played minor league ball at Toronto, Springfield again, Roch-

ester and Poughkeepsie. He was 46 in 1904 when he batted .375 for Poughkeepsie (Hudson River League) and won his seventh and last batting title. That same year, his pal John McGraw called him up to the New York Giants. He played a full game at first base on October 3 and pinch hit the next day, going 0 for 5 in the two games. The man they said did not have the build or the dexterity to be a good player finally bowed out at the age of 48, after playing a few games for Newburgh (HudR) in 1906.

Once Brouthers stopped playing, McGraw saw to it that he always had a job. He worked for the Giants for many years, serving as scout, watchman and major domo of the Polo Grounds press box. He died August 3, 1932, at East Orange, N.J. He was 74. Inexplicably, six Hall of Fame elections passed him by before he was finally chosen in 1945 by the Committee on Veterans.

—Joseph M. Overfield





Johnny Ward, star pitcher and outfielder with the Providence Grays, spent the winter of 1881-1882 in California, and when he returned in the spring he brought with him a young native of England who had come to California as a boy. Tom Brown played right field for Providence in most of their exhibition games. Newspaper accounts had him making the team, but he was released just prior to the start of the season because of inexperience.

He stayed in the East, however, and several months later was signed to play right field for Baltimore in the new American Association. On July 6, 1882, he made a sparkling debut, going four for five as the cleanup hitter in a ten-inning 9-8 win over Pittsburgh. Although he batted fourth in his debut, and occasionally hit in the third slot, he soon became a leadoff hitter because of his speed and his ability to get on base. He was generally regarded as the fastest runner of his era from home to first.

After hitting .304 as a rookie, Brown moved to Columbus for the 1883 season. He quickly became a favorite of fans of the Buckeyes who dubbed him "Handsome" Tom Brown. At the close of the 1884 season, though, Brown and eight of his teammates were sold to Pittsburgh for \$6,000. By the time of the sale, Brown had already signed with his new team because it was known that Columbus would not field a team for 1885. Pittsburgh switched to the National League in 1887, and late in the season Brown was transferred to the league's Indianapolis club.

In 1888 the 27-year-old outfielder moved on to Boston, where for four years (two in the NL, one in the Players' League, and one in the AA) he enjoyed his most satisfying years in baseball, playing with future Hall of Famers Dan Brouthers, Mike Kelly, Charley Radbourn, John Clarkson and Hugh Duffy. On pennant winners in both 1890 (PL) and 1891 (AA), Brown recorded his greatest individual season the latter year, leading the AA in runs, hits, triples, total bases and stolen bases, and finishing second in doubles, third in batting average and fourth in slugging percentage. In the winter of 1888-

THOMAS TARLTON BROWN

Born: September 21, 1860, Liverpool, England

Died: October 25, 1927, Washington, D.C.

BL TR 5-10, 168

1889 Brown played right field for the All-American team in a series of games with the Chicago White Stockings on a world tour.

At the end of the 1891 season the AA folded, with four of its teams joining the expanded 12-team NL. Brown was requested by six of the teams and was "assigned" to Louisville. Thus began a string of seven seasons during which he played for Louisville, St. Louis and Washington teams which only once finished higher than ninth place. During his three years in Louisville, however, he became an idol of the fans because of his good hitting, great speed and fielding prowess. Early in the 1897 season, with Washington off to a 9-25 start, Brown succeeded Gus Schmelz, who had also been his boss in Columbus in 1884, as manager. Brown sparked his charges to a 52-46 mark for the balance of the season, moving the Senators from eleventh place to a tie for sixth. However, after Washington got off to a slow start in 1898 he was replaced as manager by first baseman Jack Doyle. Brown played for Springfield in the Eastern League in 1899, hitting .224 in 108 games.

After umpiring some NL games in both 1898 and 1899 as a part-time umpire, Brown became a full-

time NL umpire in 1901. His ten player ejections in 1902 were second only to the 17 of Hank O'Day. Beginning in 1903, he umpired for six more years in the New York State and Inter-State Leagues. Later he settled down in Washington, D.C., as proprietor of a cigar store.

One of the great baserunners of all time, Brown, with 657 stolen bases, ranks thirteenth on the all-time list, and he would be even higher except that steals were not recorded in his first five years in the AA. Beginning in 1890, he was among his league's top four in stolen bases for five consecutive years, leading in 1891 with 106 and in 1893 with 66. His speed helped him to score 177 runs in 1891, a major league record at the time, and since surpassed only by Billy Hamilton in 1894 and tied by Babe Ruth in 1921.

Brown was also a fine fielder, noted for his great arm. When he retired he held the records for both assists and double plays by an outfielder. The passage of time has dropped him into fourth place in both categories.

Brown died of emphysema in 1927, and is buried in Lincoln Cemetery, Washington, D.C.

—Ralph L. Horton

Year	Club	League	G	AB	R	H	2B	3B	HR	RBI	SB	BA	Pos	PO	A	E	FA
1882	Baltimore	AA	45	181	30	55	5	2	1	23	-	.304	Rf	59	16	28	.728
1883	Columbus	AA	97	420	69	115	12	7	5	32	-	.274	Rf	153	22	49	.781
1884	Columbus	AA	107	451	93	123	9	11	5	32	-	.273	Rf	165	18	35	.839
1885	Allegheny	AA	108	437	81	134	16	12	4	68	-	.307	Rf	186	21	44	.825
1886	Pittsburgh	AA	115	460	106	131	11	11	1	51	30	.285	Rf	185	32	42	.838
1887	Pitts/Indpls	NL	83	332	50	72	6	4	2	15	25	.217	cf	188	17	36	.851
1888	Boston	NL	107	420	62	104	10	7	9	49	46	.248	of	172	18	22	.896
1889	Boston	NL	90	362	93	84	10	5	2	24	63	.232	If	169	13	20	.901
1890	Boston	PL	128	543	146	150	23	14	4	61	79	.276	cf	276	32	30	.911
1891	Boston	AA	137	589	177	189	30	21	5	72	106	.321	cf	228	23	35	.878
1892	Louisville	NL	153	660	105	150	16	8	2	45	78	.227	cf	351	37	34	.919
1893	Louisville	NL	122	529	104	127	15	7	5	54	66	.240	cf	339	39	29	.929
1894	Louisville	NL	129	536	122	136	22	14	9	57	66	.254	cf	331	21	34	.912
1895	St. Louis/Wash	NL	117	484	97	108	19	7	3	47	42	.223	cf	274	16	18	.942
1896	Washington	NL	116	435	87	128	17	6	2	59	28	.294	cf	262	7	21	.928
1897	Washington	NL	116	469	91	137	17	2	5	45	25	.292	cf	252	17	21	.928
1898	Washington	NL	16	55	8	9	1	0	0	2	3	.164	cf	36	1	3	.925
1899	Springfield	EL	108	402	65	90	14	2	7	-	22	.224	of	242	18	15	.946
1901	Denver	WL	19	64	7	9	0	0	0	-	1	.141	of	-	-	-	-
Major League Total			1786	7363	1521	1952	239	138	64	735(657)	.265		3626	350	501		.888





JOHN TOMLINSON BRUSH

*Born: June 15, 1845, Clintonville, N.Y.
Died: November 25, 1912, Louisiana, Mo.*

He was the "Czar of the league. No magnate wields the power that he does," said the *Boston Herald*. "One of those thin wirey men of steel whom nothing seems to wear out," was Albert G. Spalding's view, yet through most of his reign John T. Brush suffered the crippling pain of locomotor ataxia that at first hobbled him, then confined him to a wheelchair.

During the years of National League monopoly in the 1890s, when Brush owned the Cincinnati Reds, he thrived amid the plotting and counterplotting of the NL councils. He is "a brilliant politician, one of the kind who whispers to you when he wishes to convince, sends you cipher messages and wants you to register under assumed names at hotels," an unfriendly magnate, John Rogers of Philadelphia, said in 1901. But despite his robber baron reputation, Brush was far ahead of his time in many ways.

Born in 1845 in Clintonville, New York, John was orphaned at age four. He went to live with his grandfather in rural Hopkinton, Massachusetts, and later worked in a Boston clothing store until enlisting, at age 17, in the first New York Artillery during the Civil War. Discharged in 1865, he went west, and in 1875 opened a dry goods and clothing store in Indianapolis. The department store was a great success, and Brush remained a leading citizen of the city until his death.

In 1887 Brush became the owner of the NL Indianapolis Hoosiers. The next year his wife Agnes died. He would marry Elsie Lombard in the 1890s; she and his two daughters Natalie and Eleanor would inherit the New York Giants.

An innovative fellow, Brush tried two games at night with gaslights in 1888, and in 1889 concocted his infamous classification plan which, capping ballplayers' salaries at \$2,500, precipitated the Brotherhood War of 1890.

The Indianapolis NL franchise was dissolved during the War, and Brush bought into the New York Giants by cancelling a \$25,000 debt for several stars he had sold to New York. Through some extraordinarily convoluted and devious machinations, Brush also wound up with Cincinnati's NL franchise in 1891 for a cost of only \$23,000.

During the 1890s his power peaked. "At the present time the league is in the control of one man and that man is John T. Brush," the *Cincinnati Tribune* wrote in 1896. He controlled the Board of Arbitration that ruled on interleague disputes, and was very influential on many of the intraleague boards and committees.

Brush also owned the Western League's Indianapolis club, and drove rival WL magnates to distraction by drafting their stars, inking them to Cincinnati contracts, then "farming" them to Indianapolis (a practice known as "Brushism") to torment their former employers. While others crashed and burned, Brush's Indianapolis teams (or "Cincinapolis," as they were sarcastically called) won WL championships in 1895, 1897 and 1899, and finished second in 1896 and 1898.

The Reds never did that well, and in 1898, as big league profits fell, Brush pushed through his 21-point "purification plan" to do away with rowdiness. It didn't work, and was soon abandoned.

Brush achieved baseball immortality as the co-conspirator in New York owner Andrew Freedman's scheme to turn the NL into a shareholder-controlled syndicate, a plan nearly identical to one Brush attempted to work in the WL.

A veteran of two baseball wars, Brush plunged into the fray against the American League in 1901 with enthusiasm. Along with Freedman, he seized control of the AL's Baltimore club in 1902 and "liberated" several stars to the Giants and Reds. That

summer he sold his Reds' stock to the Fleischmann brothers (of yeast fame), George "Boss" Cox, and Cincinnati water works commissioner Gerry Herrmann, and bought out Freedman's controlling interest in the New York Giants for \$125,000.

As the new owner of the Giants, Brush fought the AL signing of Ed Delahanty and George Davis. When a peace between the two leagues was forged that winter, Brush was the last holdout, and in the summer of 1903 he managed to insert Davis—who had been assigned to the AL Chicago White Sox—into the Giants' lineup, nearly sending the two leagues back to war.

When his Giants won the NL pennant in 1904, Brush—declaring that New York wasn't required to "submit its championship honors to a contest with a victorious club in a minor league"—refused to play the AL champion Red Sox. But burned by searing criticism, he drafted rules for a World Series, and when the Giants won again in 1905 and beat the Philadelphia A's for the world title, he led the toasts with, "There is room for two major leagues."

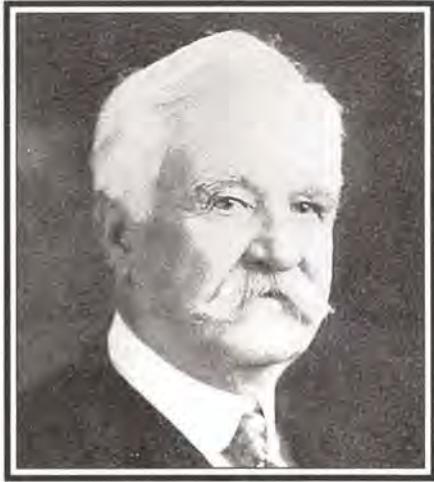
Brush was ahead of his time, not only in farming and night baseball, but in building the first "fire-proof" ballpark—Cincinnati's Palace of the Fans—out of concrete and steel, and in employing scouts and agents such as Ted Sullivan to look for players.

Thanks to John McGraw's guidance, the Giants became baseball's most profitable team, but while Brush at last was running a money maker, his health faded. He needed two canes to walk when he bought the Giants in 1902, and by the end he was confined to a wheelchair.

He left New York for the California climate after the World Series of 1912, but he never made it, dying in his private railroad car, the Oceanic, in Louisiana, Missouri, on November 25.

—Rich Eldred





MORGAN GARDNER BULKELEY

*Born: December 26, 1837, East Haddam, Conn.
Died: November 6, 1922, Hartford, Conn.*

While honored as a member of baseball's Hall of Fame, Morgan G. Bulkeley's involvement in the game's history is, to say the least, peripheral.

Born in East Haddam, Connecticut, in 1837, Bulkeley was the son of the founder of the Aetna Life Insurance Company. At age 14, Morgan went to work for the company as a \$1-per-week sweeper. Soon afterward, he left Hartford for Brooklyn to toil in an uncle's dry goods store, rising from errand boy to partner.

"I personally remember as a boy in East Haddam, Conn., before 1845," Bulkeley wrote decades later, "playing the game of One and Two Old Cat, and remember with great distinctness the early struggles in Brooklyn, N.Y., between the two rival clubs, the Atlantics and the Excelsiors, and later the Stars with Creighton, as pitcher."

During the Civil War, Bulkeley volunteered for duty with the Union Army, serving as a private.

When his father died in 1872, Bulkeley returned to Hartford, where he became a member of the Aetna board of directors. He also helped organize the U.S. Bank of Hartford. It was through this bank that Bulkeley became involved with the National Association's Hartford club, succeeding G. B. Hubbell as president of the Dark Blues in 1875.

When Chicago's William Hulbert organized the National League in New York City in March 1876, Hartford was invited to join, and as Hulbert himself was loath to assume *de jure* leadership of the new circuit, the presidency fell almost by default to Bulkeley.

Bulkeley was not interested in a second term as

league president—on election he had pledged to serve only one term—and was not even at the meeting in December 1876 at which Hulbert became his successor.

Hartford left the NL following an 1877 season in which its home games were actually played in Brooklyn, in the hope of improving attendance. On the field, if not in the stands, the Dark Blues finished respectably in each year of Bulkeley's tenure as club president: third in the NA in 1875, second and third in the NL the next two years.*

By 1879 Bulkeley had achieved the presidency of Aetna. Having some free time, he increasingly devoted himself to Connecticut Republican politics. Previously having been elected a Hartford alderman (1876), he served as mayor of Hartford from 1880 to 1888, donating his salary to the city's fund for the destitute.

In 1888 he was elected governor of Connecticut. He did not seek reelection in 1890, but when a deadlock occurred in choosing a successor, Bulkeley discovered a section in the state constitution stating that a governor remained in office until a replacement was selected. He stayed on for two more years. When the Democrat state controller ordered Bulkeley's office padlocked, Bulkeley forced it open with a crowbar, earning the sobriquet, "the Crow-Bar Governor." Governor David B. "I am a Democrat" Hill of neighboring New York refused to recognize Bulkeley's extended tenure.

Bulkeley served in the U.S. Senate from 1905 to 1911, where he gained attention by championing the rights of black troops at Brownsville, Texas,

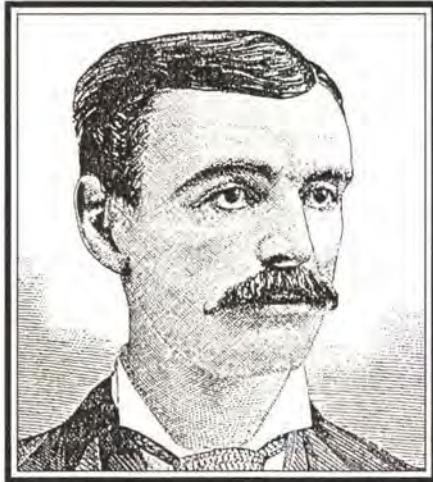
dishonorably discharged by president Theodore Roosevelt.

Bulkeley's last service to baseball was as one of seven members of the Mills Commission of 1907, which formulated the Doubleday-Cooperstown myth of the game's origin.

"Baseball isn't the game that it was when I was a boy," he observed in 1922, "or when I was President of the National League. I know that it is a better game in many ways because it has developed from the good start we gave it. What I like about it is that it has not departed so much from the old way of playing that I cannot enjoy it." Bulkeley died later that year, in Hartford.

—David Pietrusza

*In 1875, team standings were determined by the number of games won against "qualifiers"—NA clubs that played a minimum of five games against every other qualifier. (Against all NA clubs, qualifiers and non-qualifiers, Hartford in 1875 won the second most games, and is ranked second by *Total Baseball IV*.) In 1876 the NL standings were determined by games won, and in 1877 by games won against all clubs but Cincinnati (which disbanded in June and was replaced by a new Cincinnati club that was not granted official league status until 1878). In winning percentage, the standard that has determined major league standings since 1882 (American Association) and 1884 (National League), Hartford placed third each of the three years.—Ed.



JOHN JOSEPH BURDOCK

*Born: April, 1852, Brooklyn, N.Y.
Died: November 27, 1931, Brooklyn, N.Y.
BR TR 5-9-1/2 158*

Ine of the first premier second basemen, Jack Burdock helped Boston win two National League titles before suffering chronic bouts with injuries and alcoholism that shortened a still-lengthy career.

Burdock gained notice in 1873 by umpiring Boston's 6-5, 12-inning win over the Mutuals, and playing in the Atlantics' 3-2, 14-inning loss to Philadelphia in "the best and longest professional game up to that time." It was Jack's own slip up and wild throw that allowed the "Fillies" to score the winning run.

In Hartford, Burdock paced all second basemen in putouts in 1876, the NL's inaugural year, the first of five straight putout titles. In the eight years from 1877 through 1884 he led NL second basemen in fielding percentage five times. He led second basemen in all fielding categories in Boston's 1878 title year, and his 7.62 chances accepted per game that season remain the all-time record for his position. His 7.18 the next year rank seventh on the all-time list.

Still, Burdock's bat made 1883 his glory year. He began the season as Boston's captain, but the team started out 4-12. Although Boston then went 26-12, Burdock was sacked, in part for allowing his captaincy to affect his fielding.

In the most important week of the 1883 pennant race, Burdock singled off Hoss Radbourn to cap a rally that turned a 2-3 deficit into a 4-3, 11-inning win, and begin a September stretch in which Boston won 14 of 15 to move from 1.5 games out to first to the pennant. Three days later, Burdock's two-run single off Larry Corcoran turned another apparent loss into a win that gave Boston a lead over Chicago that it would not relinquish. Burdock's two-run homer the next day led to another win over Chicago. The 32-year-old finished fourth in the NL in batting at .330, a figure 80 points higher than his lifetime major league average.

Burdock experimented batting lefty, suffered injuries, and began drinking in 1885. Perhaps he

boozed because he feared that injuries might end his career. The fact that Boston kept him attests to his value. But before the 1888 season began, Burdock was charged with assaulting a woman and sent home because of intoxication.

Soon after rejoining Boston, Burdock reinjured his arm with his underhand snap throws, and resumed drinking. Rooming with King Kelly could not have helped. Burdock had crossed paths with Kelly in 1881, when Kelly played with Chicago. By skipping third base and cutting across the diamond, Kelly had scored the go-ahead run from second on a grounder to Burdock. In the ninth inning, Chicago pulled the hidden ball trick on Burdock be-

fore a hit that would have tied the game. Now, seven years later, alcohol led to Burdock's release and Kelly's suspension.

Burdock finished the 1888 season with Brooklyn, in the American Association, and played for three minor league clubs before returning to Brooklyn (now in the NL) for a final three games. Surprisingly, his lifestyle hampered his effectiveness but not his longevity. Only three original National Leaguers—Cap Anson, Paul Hines and Jim O'Rourke—had longer major league careers than Burdock, and of these, only O'Rourke was older.

A Brooklyn foreman, Jack Burdock lived to age 79.

—Mark S. Sternman

Year	Club	League	G	AB	R	H	2B	3B	HR	RBI	SB	BA	POS	PO	A	E	FA
1871	Atlantic	-	8	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	c	-	-	-	-	
1872	Atlantic	NA	37	174	26	46	4	0	0	15	0	.264	ss-c	55	121	60	.746
1873	Atlantic	NA	55	245	56	62	7	1	2	36	3	.253	2b	170	166	76	.816
1874	Mutual	NA	61	273	45	75	11	3	1	27	4	.275	3b	163	131	64	.821
1875	Hartford	NA	74	350	72	103	12	5	0	35	20	.294	2b	211	185	49	.890
1876	Hartford	NL	69	309	66	80	9	1	0	23	-	.259	2b	211	175	45	.896
1877	Hartford	NL	58	277	35	72	6	0	0	9	-	.260	2b	190	201	44	.899
1878	Boston	NL	60	246	37	64	12	6	0	25	-	.260	2b	245	212	41	.918
1879	Boston	NL	84	359	64	86	10	3	0	36	-	.240	2b	303	300	59	.911
1880	Boston	NL	86	356	58	90	17	4	2	35	-	.253	2b	328	275	50	.923
1881	Boston	NL	73	282	36	67	12	4	1	24	-	.238	2b	202	208	40	.911
1882	Boston	NL	83	319	36	76	6	7	0	27	-	.238	2b	223	256	35	.932
1883	Boston	NL	96	400	80	132	27	8	5	88	-	.330	2b	224	290	44	.921
1884	Boston	NL	87	361	65	97	14	4	6	49	-	.269	2b	183	278	39	.922
1885	Boston	NL	45	169	18	24	5	0	0	7	-	.142	2b	99	134	21	.917
1886	Boston	NL	59	221	26	48	6	1	0	25	3	.217	2b	145	165	33	.904
1887	Boston	NL	65	237	36	61	6	0	0	29	19	.257	2b	117	188	41	.882
1888	Boston	NL	22	79	5	16	0	0	0	4	1	.203	2b	53	68	13	.903
"	Brooklyn	AA	70	246	15	30	1	2	1	8	9	.122	2b	172	223	42	.904
1889	New Haven	Atla	64	252	44	72	9	3	0	-	24	.286	2b	175	192	25	.936
1890	Jersey City	Atla	20	83	9	22	5	1	0	-	10	.265	2b	61	47	10	.915
1891	Salem	NEng	38	142	19	32	3	0	4	-	10	.225	2b	102	106	9	.959
"	Brooklyn	NL	3	12	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	.083	2b	4	9	0	1.000
Major League Total			1187	4915	777	1230	164	50	18	503 (59)	.250		3298	3585	796	.996	





JESSE CAIL BURKETT (Crab)

Born: December 4, 1868 or February 12, 1870, Wheeling W.Va.

Died: May 27, 1953, Worcester, Mass.

BL TL 5-8, 155

One of the greatest hitters of all time, Jesse Burkett was a three-time National League batting champ (1895, 1896, 1901), twice surpassing .400.

The son of Wheeling natives Granville and Eleanor Burkett, Jesse's date of birth remains unclear, although the 1870 date seems more likely. As a teenager, Burkett was a hard-throwing little lefthanded pitcher and sometime outfielder on highly competitive amateur and semipro teams around Wheeling. Sam Moffit, Parson Nicholson, Sammy Nichols, and "Brickyard" Kennedy made it to the majors from those teams, and Sol White would have, had his skin been white.

Burkett began his professional career in 1888 as a pitcher with Scranton, Pennsylvania (Central League), where he won 27 games. In 1889 he signed with Worcester, Massachusetts (Atlantic Association). On the field he enjoyed a great season, winning 39 games. Off the field he fell in love with Ellen G. McGrath. They were married the following year, and made Worcester their home for the rest of their lives. They had a son and two daughters.

Jack Glasscock, a fellow Wheeling native and the New York Giants' (NL) captain in 1890, convinced the Giants to sign Burkett after their roster was depleted by defections to the Players' League. Burkett has a disappointing 3-10 pitching record that year, but he showed promise as a batter, hitting .309. In one of baseball's monumental mistakes, New York sold Burkett's contract to Cleveland (NL) following the 1890 season. Farmed out to Lincoln, Nebraska (Western Association) in 1891, he batted .316, and was back in Cleveland before the season was over.

A major league regular for the next 14 years, Burkett compiled a lifetime batting average of .338 in over 2,000 games. In each of six separate seasons, he banged out over 200 hits, just missing with 198 in a seventh season. A speedy and crafty base runner, he usually batted leadoff, and scored over 100 runs nine times, leading the league in 1896 and 1901.

With Burkett as their top hitter and Cy Young

their formidable pitcher, the Cleveland Spiders were, with Boston and Baltimore, one of the top teams of the NL in the 1890s. In 1892, the NL's only pre-planned split season, Cleveland won the second half, but lost the playoff series to first-half winner Boston five games to none. While Burkett hit .320 in the series, the best Young could manage was a tie in Game One.

The Spiders came back in 1895. After finishing second in the regular season, they upset the pennant-winning Orioles in the Temple Cup Series four games to one. Burkett, who that year had his first .400 season, led the way by batting .450 in the Series. The next year Baltimore and Cleveland repeated their one-two finish, but the Orioles did not let down in the postseason, and although Burkett

Year	Club	League	G	AB	R	H	2B	3B	HR	RBI	SB	BA	Pos	PO	A	E	FA
1888	Scranton	Cen	35	115	25	26	2	1	0	-	22	.226	p-of	35	65	9	.917
1889	Worcester	Atla	53	191	33	51	8	1	3	-	17	.267	p	20	119	17	.851
1890	New York	NL	101	401	67	124	23	13	4	60	14	.309	rf	111	56	36	.823
1891	Lincoln	WA	93	396	78	125	15	13	4	-	29	.316	of	165	16	28	.866
"	Cleveland	NL	40	167	29	45	7	4	0	13	1	.269	rf	53	5	7	.892
1892	Cleveland	NL	145	608	119	167	15	14	6	66	36	.275	lf	271	20	31	.904
1893	Cleveland	NL	125	511	145	178	25	15	6	82	39	.348	lf	239	19	46	.849
1894	Cleveland	NL	125	523	138	187	27	14	8	94	28	.358	lf	242	17	24	.915
1895	Cleveland	NL	131	550	153	225	22	13	5	85	41	.409	lf	273	17	38	.884
1896	Cleveland	NL	135	586	160	240	27	16	6	72	34	.410	lf	269	18	23	.926
1897	Cleveland	NL	127	517	129	198	28	7	2	60	28	.383	lf	226	18	13	.949
1898	Cleveland	NL	150	624	114	213	18	9	0	42	19	.341	lf	268	17	19	.938
1899	St. Louis	NL	141	558	116	221	21	8	7	71	25	.396	lf	298	23	23	.933
1900	St. Louis	NL	141	559	88	203	11	15	7	68	32	.363	lf	337	17	25	.934
1901	St. Louis	NL	142	601	142	226	20	15	10	75	27	.376	lf	307	17	27	.923
1902	St. Louis	AL	158	553	97	169	29	9	5	52	23	.306	lf	301	20	26	.925
1903	St. Louis	AL	132	515	73	151	29	7	3	40	17	.293	lf	230	10	15	.941
1904	St. Louis	AL	147	575	72	156	15	10	2	27	12	.271	lf	266	24	18	.942
1905	Boston	AL	148	573	78	147	12	13	4	47	13	.257	lf	276	11	22	.929
1906	Worcester	NEng	98	363	59	125	21	7	1	-	11	.344	of	137	6	6	.960
1907	Worcester	NEng	52	195	23	66	8	1	1	-	9	.338	of	80	7	7	.926
1908	Worcester	NEng	97	375	49	110	11	5	1	-	8	.293	of	165	9	16	.916
1909	Worcester	NEng	75	218	30	71	10	1	1	-	6	.326	of	99	4	9	.920
1910	Worcester	NEng	38	72	3	24	3	0	0	-	1	.333	of	15	1	2	.889
1911	Worcester	NEng	76	243	42	83	8	1	1	-	1	.342	of	80	10	11	.891
1912	Worcester	NEng	28	60	6	21	4	0	0	-	1	.350	of	17	0	0	1.000
1913	Worcester	NEng	19	42	4	10	3	0	0	-	0	.238	of	18	1	4	.826
1916	Law/Hfd/Lwl	EL	24	38	5	8	2	0	0	-	0	.211	of	8	0	1	.889
Major League Total			2066	8421	1720	2850	320	182	75	952	389	.338		3967	309	393	.916



hit a respectable .333, Baltimore swept the Spiders four games to zero.

Cleveland's fortunes faded in the late 1890s, and by 1899 their best players, including Burkett, had been transferred to St. Louis in an attempt by brothers Frank and Stanley Robison (who owned both clubs) to strengthen their team in what they perceived was the stronger market. Burkett responded to his new environs by batting .396, but lost the batting title to Ed Delehanty's .410. In 1901, Burkett's .376 average again led the league.

Burkett jumped to St. Louis's American League club (newly transferred from Milwaukee) in 1902, but his skills faded. After three modest years with the Browns, he was traded in 1905 to the Boston Red Sox (AL) for a final major league season, where he could manage to hit only .257, and fielded poorly.

Burkett continued in baseball for nearly 30 years following his major league career. He purchased Worcester's New England League team in 1906 and served it as manager through 1915, playing through 1913. He later managed minor league clubs in

Lawrence and Lowell, Massachusetts, Hartford, Connecticut, and Lewiston, Maine, and coached at Holy Cross College in Worcester. His last active job was managing Lowell in 1933.

In his playing days, Burkett acquired the reputation of being "crabby," baiting umpires, and arguing with fans, opposing players, and sometimes teammates. In his later years, he mellowed and frequently appeared at baseball reunions. He achieved baseball immortality in 1946, when the Old-Timers Committee elected him to the Hall of Fame.

—William E. Akin





CHARLES H. BYRNE

*Born: September, 1843, New York, N.Y.
Died: January 4, 1898, New York, N.Y.*

A man compared by his friends to Napoleon and by his enemies to Satan, Charles H. Byrne was one of the most influential executives in the early decades of major league baseball. He served as club president in Brooklyn for 15 years, and as an official of both the American Association and the National League.

Born in Manhattan in 1843, Byrne had a varied career before landing in baseball. He attended St. Francis Xavier College in New York, and studied law at one point. He was a journalist, mostly a sports reporter, but he also worked in what eastern papers called "the mining regions Out West" and for the railroads. While with a railroad, Byrne was elected a deputy sheriff in Omaha, his lone venture into politics.

Eventually, Byrne made his way back to Manhattan and established himself in the real estate business. In early 1883, he was approached by George Taylor, another former newspaperman who was trying to create a professional baseball team in the New York metropolitan area. Taylor possessed some knowledge of the game and a lease on a site in Brooklyn. Byrne possessed energy and connections.

His first connection was his brother-in-law, Joseph Doyle, who ran a gambling casino on Ann Street in Manhattan. Doyle agreed to bankroll the team. When he ran short of funds, Doyle brought in his casino partner, Ferdinand Abell. The group elected Byrne president and made Taylor the manager, although Abell and Doyle owned the great majority of the stock. Byrne, in fact, while the franchise's public persona until his death, apparently never owned more than about 20 percent of the team.

Having failed to get a franchise into the AA, the group entered the minor league Interstate Association for 1883. The team was performing modestly until the league-leading Merritts of Camden, New Jersey, folded in midseason. Byrne moved quickly to buy up the Merritts' best players, and his

Brooklyn team won the association pennant. For 1884, the Brooklyn team moved into the AA.

Over the next few years, Byrne used his partners' money and his team's profits to buy up players from Cleveland's NL franchise and the AA's New York Mets when they folded. He paid top dollar for Bob Caruthers, Dave Foutz and Doc Bushong, three of the key players of Chris Von der Ahe's St. Louis team, and with them won the AA flag in 1889.

His growing rivalry with Von der Ahe eventually led to Brooklyn's move to the NL for the 1890 season. Byrne's and Von der Ahe's factions duelled for the AA presidency after the 1889 season, and when it became clear that Von der Ahe was likely to win, Byrne took the franchises that today are the Los Angeles Dodgers and the Cincinnati Reds into the NL.

With the other NL teams riddled by the Players' League revolt, Byrne's 1889 AA champions were good enough to win the NL title in their first year, mostly because Byrne was willing to match PL offers to his stars. While the pennant should have started off a profitable decade, the PL competition caused the team to lose \$25,000 that year, and the resulting accommodation with the owners of Brooklyn's PL club led to even greater losses.

The terms of the deal seemed favorable. The PL owners promised a substantial sum for half the Brooklyn franchise, but they also won the relocation of the team's ballpark from South Brooklyn to land they owned in the eastern part of the city. The area was being developed by one of the PL owners, and was served by trolley lines owned by the others. In fact, it was the proliferation of trolley lines at the new Eastern Park that led to the nickname "Trolley Dodgers."

While the team's move may have been good for the real estate and trolley business, attendance dropped steadily because of the area's remoteness from the heavily settled parts of Brooklyn and Manhattan. By the time of Byrne's death in 1898, the team was in poor shape, both on the field and on

its balance sheet. Aside from location, the major cause of poor performance was that neither Abell nor any of the former PL group was willing to spend the kind of money on players which had led to such rapid improvement during the 1880s.

The 1890s were also a time of Byrne's heaviest involvement in league affairs. His stature led him to be dubbed "the Napoleon of Base Ball," but he was more aptly described by his protégé Charles Ebbets as a "great pacifier and diplomat." His ability to "straighten out serious tangles made him a commanding figure in both major circuits," Ebbets noted. Henry Chadwick called him "the most popular of magnates."

What this translated into was a constant position in the top councils of the game. Within two years of his club joining the AA, Byrne was named to the arbitration committee, which handled disputes between the AA and the NL, as well as relations with minor leagues. He remained on the committee until his death.

He was also regularly drafted to work on committees handling inter-league negotiations. He was a major negotiator when the NL settled with PL owners after the 1890 season, and when it absorbed the AA's top teams after the 1891 season. He and John Brush wrote the new constitution which governed the NL after the demise of the AA.

Byrne's management skills were so highly thought of that the New York Giants, the league joke of the early 1890s, tried to recruit him. Joseph Doyle, when he wanted out of the franchise in 1892, finally got Abell to buy him out after it was rumored he intended to take his highly esteemed brother-in-law with him.

Byrne's relations with players were somewhat more tenuous. John Montgomery Ward, the major force behind the Players' League, called him a "Mephistopheles." Few players attended his funeral. But Ward, after his devilish blast, managed for Byrne and worked with him on league matters.

—Andy McCue





JAMES JOSEPH CALLAHAN (Nixey)

Born: March 18, 1874, Fitchburg, Mass.

Died: October 4, 1934, Boston, Mass.

BR TR 5-10-1/2, 180

Jimmy Callahan did two things which would be virtually impossible today: He changed from pitching to another position in mid-career, and he returned to the major leagues at age 37 after being out of organized ball for five years. Callahan was a player-manager for the Chicago White Sox before dropping out of the majors, and he managed them again after his return.

Callahan grew up in Fitchburg, Massachusetts, and began playing for the team of the local textile mill. From there he moved to the Pepperell semi-pro team, one of the best in Massachusetts. At age 19 he was noticed by Arthur Irwin and signed by the Philadelphia Phillies (National League). He appeared in only nine games for them in 1894, then went down to the minors, winning ten games for Philadelphia's Penn State League team that year, 30 games for Springfield (Eastern League) in 1895, and 24 for Kansas City (Western League) in 1896. His prowess in pitching and hitting led to his acquisition by the Chicago Colts for 1897. He remained with them through 1900. Used mainly as a pitcher, Callahan posted two 20-win seasons, but also played every other position but catcher.

With what was reported as an "enormous salary," Charles Comiskey induced Jimmy to join the cross-town White Sox for the American League's initial major league season in 1901. He helped pitch the Sox to their first big league pennant that year, and the following year threw a no-hitter against Detroit. In 1903, however, he gave up pitching, first to play third base, and then left field. He also managed the team from 1903 until mid-1904, when he was replaced by Fielder Jones, an old Springfield teammate.

After 1905 Callahan left the White Sox to form a semipro team representing the Logan Square area on the northwest side of Chicago. Probably the highlight of his career occurred after the White Sox upset the Cubs in the 1906 World Series. The Logan Squares challenged the two league champions to games—and beat them both! On October 20,

1906, Callahan himself pitched a 2-1 victory over the Sox and Nick Altrock, and the following day the Logan Squares won over Three Finger Brown, 1-0 in ten innings.

Callahan's involvement with "outlaw" baseball caused him to be banned from the majors. By the end of the decade semipro ball was no longer profitable, and Callahan gave up his Logan Square interests in exchange for reinstatement in organized ball. Comiskey, who had arranged the deal, rehired him as an outfielder in 1911, and made him manager the next year. His tenure with the White Sox lasted through 1914, and he skippered the Pittsburgh Pirates in 1916-1917. He then lived in Chicago until shortly before his death, of natural causes, at the Parker House in Boston, where he had been visiting his friend George M. Cohan.

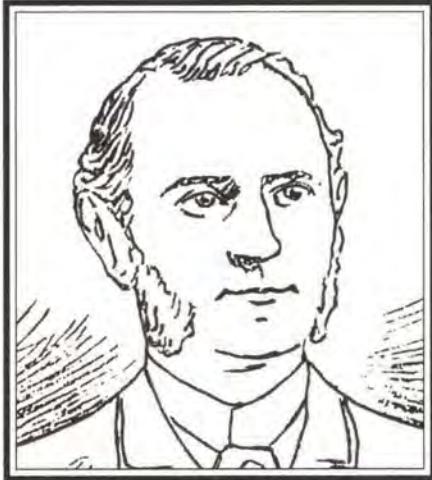
Callahan was a much better pitcher than posi-

tion player. He was at best a mediocre outfielder and hitter. On the positive side, he had a fairly decent runs produced figure of 125 per 500 at bats, and he stole quite a few bases (including 45 at age 37). But he had little extra base power, he drew few walks, and his batting average was only eight points above the league. However, Callahan's .576 winning percentage as a pitcher is quite impressive, and he just missed 100 victories by one. He averaged almost two wins above his team per full season, and although his ERA is almost exactly even with his team's, it is about 0.40 per season better than the league. So from 1897 through 1902 he was one of the better pitchers in baseball. His managerial record of 394-458 is unimpressive, and in only two full seasons (1912 and 1913) did his teams finish slightly above the .500 mark.

—William E. McMabon

Year	Club	League	G	R	H	TB	RBI	SB	BA	Pos	E	GP	IP	W	L	OH	ERA
1894	Philadelphia	NL	9	4	5	5	0	0	.238	p	1	9	34	1	2	64	9.89
"	Philadelphia	PaSt	43	42	58	84	-	23	.320	of-p	10	20	157	10	9	194	4.18
1895	Springfield	EL	52	42	60	94	-	11	.297	p-1-o	10	42	352	30	9	388	2.48
1896	Kansas City	WL	76	53	80	111	-	10	.314	p-of	8	44	347	24	14	413	3.09
1897	Chicago	NL	94	60	105	144	47	12	.292	util	42	23	190	12	9	221	4.03
1898	Chicago	NL	43	27	43	60	22	3	.262	p-of	11	31	274	20	10	267	2.46
1899	Chicago	NL	47	21	39	49	18	9	.260	p-of	14	35	294	21	12	327	3.06
1900	Chicago	NL	32	16	27	34	9	5	.235	p	3	32	285	13	16	347	3.82
1901	Chicago	AL	45	15	39	55	19	10	.331	p-3b	10	27	215	15	8	195	2.42
1902	Chicago	AL	70	27	51	62	13	4	.234	p-of	9	35	282	16	14	287	3.60
1903	Chicago	AL	118	47	128	170	56	24	.292	3b	38	3	28	1	2	40	4.50
1904	Chicago	AL	132	66	126	153	54	29	.261	If-2	14	0	--	--	--	--	--
1905	Chicago	AL	96	50	94	127	43	26	.272	If	6	0	--	--	--	--	--
1911	Chicago	AL	120	64	131	163	60	45	.281	If	7	0	--	--	--	--	--
1912	Chicago	AL	111	45	111	137	52	19	.272	If	11	0	--	--	--	--	--
1913	Chicago	AL	6	0	2	2	1	0	.222	If	0	0	--	--	--	--	--
Major League Total			923	442	901	1161	394	186	.273		166	195	1603	99	73	1748	3.39





WILLIAM HENRY CAMMEYER

*Born: March 20, 1821, New York, N.Y.
Died: September 4, 1898, Brooklyn, N.Y.*

Had he done nothing other than be the first to envision an enclosed baseball field and then proceed to build it in 1862, William Cammeyer would deserve to be listed among baseball's foremost pioneers. Although an enclosed cricket field in Philadelphia had been used earlier for baseball games, it was Cammeyer who first recognized the profit to be made from fencing the grounds and charging admission, and who first enclosed a field specifically for baseball.

As a young man, William Cammeyer and his brother Alfred worked for their father, who ran a tanning yard in New York and was one of the nation's leading leather merchants. Alfred went on to found the Cammeyer Shoe Company, and William inherited his father's business. In 1849 William married Margaret Anderson, a young Scots-born lass, with whom he had thirteen children, though only seven lived to reach maturity.

The astute Cammeyer observed that between 1850 and the beginning of the Civil War there had been a great surge of interest in athletics, particularly baseball, and—to a lesser degree—ice skating. He readily foresaw that there were profits to be derived from a professional ball ground. In 1861 he leased "a big, barren lot, which had been lying idle for years," in the Williamsburgh section of Brooklyn, surrounded it with a six-foot fence, and fitted it up, at considerable expense, for ice skating in the winter (the grounds could be flooded quickly from a system of pipes Cammeyer installed connected to the water system) and for baseball the rest of the year. On May 15, 1862, the Union

Grounds were opened to baseball with a band concert, led off by what may have been the first pre-game performance ever of *The Star Spangled Banner*. The grounds featured a level sodded playing area with outfield fences perhaps 500 feet from home plate, and "a peculiarly shaped structure, resembling a Chinese pagoda, which was reserved especially for distinguished sightseers," located in the field of play, in deep center. Admission to most games was ten cents.

On September 18, 1862, the deciding game of a three-game series was played on the Union Grounds between Brooklyn's Atlantic and Eckford clubs for the championship of baseball. This contest attracted national attention. The Eckfords, winners by an 8-3 score, were presented with a magnificent trophy, a solid silver baseball.

Three Brooklyn clubs—Constellation, Eckford, and Putnam—initially shared the grounds, but at one time or another during the 16 years baseball was played there, several of the game's leading clubs would call the Union Grounds home: Eckford, Atlantic, Mutual, and even Hartford's National League club, in 1877, when they felt they could draw larger crowds in Brooklyn than in Connecticut.

Betting on baseball was rampant in those days. One Cammeyer obituary relates a story—which though probably apocryphal captures the flavor of the times—of a match game in the 1860s, at the end of which one John Morrissey, who had pocketed a huge sum when his team won, went to home plate and awarded the players a portion of his purse. William J. Ryczek describes the Union

Grounds of the 1870s, "home of the always suspect Mutuals," as "a hotbed for gamblers," noting that "bets on any aspect of the game could be placed within earshot of the players' bench," where the players would hear how much was being wagered on them.

Of all the teams that played on the Union Grounds, Cammeyer was most closely identified with the Mutuals. The Mutes were a New York club, but never made their home grounds in that city, playing at the unenclosed Elysian Fields in Hoboken, New Jersey, before moving to Cammeyer's Brooklyn grounds in 1867. Cammeyer served as Mutual president in 1875–1876, years which spanned the transition from the National Association to the National League, and managed the team in 1876, its first (and only) NL season. The season was not a success, either on the field (21-35) or off, and when Cammeyer decided not to take his team on the final scheduled western trip, the Mutuals were expelled from the league.

Cammeyer made his fortune in leather, but his heart seems to have been with the Union Grounds; "almost to the day of his death," observed one obituary, "he spoke reverently of its many triumphs." Despite the backing his Mutuals received from New York's infamous political Boss Tweed, Cammeyer was said to have no interest in politics or social organizations, preferring to spend his free time at home with his family. He passed away at age 77 after a long illness—described as a "nervous disorder"—which confined him to his house for the final two years.

—Ed Maber and Frederick Ivor-Campbell



FREDERICK HERBERT CARROLL

*Born: July 2, 1864, Sacramento, Calif.
Died: November 7, 1904, San Rafael, Calif.*

BR TR 5-11, 185

Fred Carroll was one of the early players from California in the majors, being a contemporary of George Van Haltren. He was known primarily as the battery mate of Ed "Cannonball" Morris, with whom he went East to play with the Reading Actives in 1883, after which they played together until 1890. In their second year they became major leaguers with the Columbus club of the American Association, but the remainder of their careers was spent with Pittsburgh, which moved to the National League in 1887. Carroll also was one of the players in the "All-American" team which accompanied the Chicago White Stockings on their global tour in 1888–1889.

Both Carroll and Morris joined the Brotherhood in 1890, still playing in Pittsburgh with the city's Players' League club. When the PL folded after the season, Pittsburgh's PL and NL clubs merged. Morris's major league career was over, but Carroll remained with Pittsburgh in 1891 for his final year in the NL.

When the eastern season was over, Carroll and Morris (along with several others) would play during the winter in the California League—in 1886, for example, with the Pioneers of San Francisco. Carroll often expressed a desire to stay in California, but he came East every spring for nine years. After his major league career was over, Carroll returned to the West Coast, being hired by Colonel Tom Robinson as captain of Oakland at a salary of \$225 a month. Although he led the league in batting and home runs in 1892, he did not stay there, evidently due to a personality conflict with Robinson.

Following a season with San Francisco, Carroll concluded his baseball career with two monster years in the Western League, hitting .389 and .414 with exceptional power. He later prospered in the freight business. The last baseball note about him is provided by Fred Lange, chronicler of early ball on the West Coast, who mentions Carroll's participation in an old timers game on February 13, 1898.

Carroll was versatile and could play several positions; he played mainly in the outfield when he wasn't behind the plate. The evidence indicates that he was adequate defensively, but it is clear that he was a good offensive player. He batted about 30 points above the league, with extra base power and the ability to get on base. Fast enough to be a lead-

off man, he was also flexible enough to hit second, and powerful enough to occupy the third, fourth or fifth slots in the batting order. Had Carroll been really interested in playing in the East, he could have amassed more impressive major league numbers by playing there longer.

—William E. McMabon

Year	Club	League	G	AB	R	H	2B	3B	HR	RBI	SB	BA	Pos	PO	A	E	FA
1883	Active	InsA	46	178	29	55	4	3	0	-	-	.309	c	-	-	-	.917
1884	Columbus	AA	69	252	46	70	13	5	6	-	-	.278	c-lf	406	92	37	.931
1885	Allegheny	AA	71	280	45	75	13	8	0	30	-	.268	c-of	348	102	43	.913
1886	Pittsburgh	AA	122	486	92	140	28	11	5	64	20	.288	c-o-1	753	106	68	.927
1887	Pittsburgh	NL	102	421	71	138	24	15	6	54	23	.328	c-o-1	451	56	62	.891
1888	Pittsburgh	NL	97	366	62	91	14	5	2	48	18	.249	c-of	366	68	50	.897
1889	Pittsburgh	NL	91	318	80	105	21	11	2	51	19	.330	c-of	299	61	28	.928
1890	Pittsburgh	PL	111	416	95	124	20	7	2	71	35	.298	c-lf	380	55	56	.886
1891	Pittsburgh	NL	91	353	55	77	13	4	4	48	22	.218	rf	160	12	16	.915
"	Oakland	Cal	48	189	50	57	10	7	1	-	36	.302	1b-o	289	13	18	.944
1892	Oakland	Cal	132	504	107	152	32	14	10	-	53	.302	of-I	-	-	-	-
1893	SF	Cal	99	400	108	135	38	14	8	-	13	.338	o-i-c	-	-	-	-
1894	Grand Rapids	WL	130	573	186	223	51	23	22	-	71	.389	of	192	18	26	.889
1895	GrRpds/KC	WL	122	522	154	216	58	7	21	-	33	.414	of	269	19	40	.878
Major League Total			754	2892	546	820	146	66	27 (366)(137)	.284		.3163	552	360		.912	





WILFRED CARSEY (Kid)

Born: October 22, 1870, New York, N.Y.

Died: March 29, 1960, Miami, Fla.

BR TR 5-7, 168

Commencing his baseball career at the tender age of 15, Wilfred "Kid" Carsey first played for an amateur club in Harlem called the Eccentrics in 1886. A pitcher of slight stature, he apparently developed a curve ball early on and used it as his specialty throughout his ballplaying days. A *Sporting News* article in 1894 referred to Carsey as "that little man with the big curver." Playing for the National League Philadelphia club for the majority of his major league career, he also umpired during 1891, 1894, 1896 and 1901.

In a game on July 10, 1887, while pitching for the Harlem team, Carsey chalked up 22 strikeouts. By the following season his prowess had caught the attention of professional clubs. First signing with New Haven of the Atlantic Association in 1889, he received credit for a no-hitter the next year against San Francisco after joining the Oakland club of the California League.

He first played in the majors in 1891 for the American Association Washington club, making his debut as the Senators' opening day starting pitcher. Moving to the Philadelphia pitching staff the next year, he recorded four straight winning seasons for the hard-hitting Phillies, overcoming the increase in pitching distance to 60'6" in 1893 with 20 wins that season, and 24 in 1895.

Traded to St. Louis in June 1897, he landed in Cleveland in 1899 with most of his teammates when the new owners switched the two clubs' players. After ten games and a 1-8 record for that lackluster club, he was released in mid-June and signed by Washington a few weeks later. In mid-August he was released again, and finished the season with five games in the infield for the New York Giants. After a year with a trio of minor league clubs, he served a brief stint in Brooklyn in 1901, closing out his 13-year career in the pros.

A winner with heavy hitting teams, Carsey founded without strong offensive support. John Phillips, in *The Spiders: Who Was Who*, cites a *Washington Post* article that put its finger on the

Kid's problem: "Carsey depended chiefly upon his slow curve, and his failure to insinuate a speedy ball into his delivery was the cause of his downfall. The slowball device is one of the most effective numbers in the pitcher's category. But its value is killed unless it is palmed off when least expected."

The nickname "Kid" in early baseball days by one account attached itself to young boyish pitchers. Only one of a number of hurlers of the era to acquire that title, Carsey exited professional base-

ball when he was just 31 years old. Although he lived almost ninety years, little is known about his post-baseball life. According to J. Thomas Hetrick in his book on the 1899 Cleveland team, *Misfits!*, Carsey turned his interest to racehorses in midseason that year. After his release from Brooklyn he played for a semipro team in New York. Though he died in Miami, the local press has no record of an obituary.

—Joan M. Thomas

Year	Club	League	GP	IP	W	L	Pct	SHO	R	H	BB	SO	ERA	BH	BA	E	FA
1889	New Haven	AllA	3	22	0	3	.000	0	39	34	10	9	-	1	.125	3	.833
1890	Oakland	Cal	48	388	24	19	.558	2	238	327	135	197	1.25	34	.158	13	.931
1891	Washington	AA	54	415	14	37	.275	1	358	513	161	174	4.99	28	.150	14	.915
1892	Philadelphia	NL	43	318	19	16	.543	1	166	320	104	76	3.12	20	.153	14	.882
1893	Philadelphia	NL	39	318	20	15	.571	1	229	375	124	50	4.81	27	.186	8	.925
1894	Philadelphia	NL	35	277	18	12	.600	0	229	349	102	41	5.56	34	.272	5	.937
1895	Philadelphia	NL	44	342	24	16	.600	0	274	460	118	64	4.92	41	.292	12	.878
1896	Philadelphia	NL	27	187	11	11	.500	1	164	273	72	36	5.62	18	.222	6	.908
1897	Phil/St. Louis	NL	16	127	5	9	.357	0	101	168	47	15	5.81	16	.286	3	.930
1898	St. Louis	NL	20	124	2	12	.143	0	112	177	37	10	6.33	21	.200	13	.879
1899	Clv/Was/NY*	NL	14	107	2	10	.167	0	80	136	28	14	5.15	16	.246	10	.877
1900	Buffalo/KC	AL	7	42	3	1	.750	0	32	61	12	7	-	10	.250	8	.837
"	Anaconda	Mnta	14	-	8	6	.571	-	103	161	40	23	-	16	.266	7	.881
1901	Brooklyn	NL	2	7	1	0	1.00	0	9	9	3	4	10.29	0	.000	0	1.000
(*did not pitch for New York, played 5 games in the infield)																	
Major League Total			294	2222	116	138	457	4	1722	2780	796	484	4.95	221	.213	.85	.902





ALEXANDER JOY CARTWRIGHT, JR. (Alick)

Born: April 17, 1820, New York, N.Y.

Died: July 12, 1892, Honolulu, Hawaii

6-2, 210

It has been fashionable, ever since the story that Abner Doubleday invented baseball was discredited, to robe Alexander Cartwright in the discarded Doubleday mantle. One of Cartwright's grandsons, in preparing the case for his grandfather's admission to the Hall of Fame, recalled hearing the old man talk of "kneeling on the field and drawing up the rules." The original rules of New York's Knickerbocker Base Ball Club are now familiarly called the Cartwright rules, and the Knickerbocker game Cartwright's game. Almost certainly Cartwright helped form the rules—along with the other Knickerbocker organizers—but there is no persuasive evidence that he invented the game by himself. For that matter, there is no evidence that the Knickerbocker rules of 1845 created a brand new version of baseball, as some historians assume. The act of writing down the playing rules would have firmed up some details of the game for the first time, but probably most of the rules simply reflected guidelines that the Knickerbocker founders had developed over the three or four years they had played the game before organizing as a club.

What did Cartwright do, then? Does he deserve his place in baseball's Hall of Fame? Charles A. Peverelly's 1866 description of the moment the Knickerbocker Club was conceived summarizes Cartwright's contribution: "In the spring of 1845 Mr. Alex J. Cartwright, who had become an enthusiast in the game, one day upon the field proposed a regular organization, promising to obtain several recruits." His proposal was accepted. Alick and four of his friends recruited members, and the club was organized that September. We know further that Cartwright remained an active member of the Knickerbockers as long as he remained in New York. He played in 121 intra-club games over four seasons, umpired the club's only game with an outside team, and served a year as club secretary and two as vice president. We also know that he continued his love for baseball all his life, and that

after leaving New York in March 1849, he introduced the game all across the country and, most fruitfully, in Hawaii, where he settled.

Of all Cartwright's contributions to the Knickerbockers and to their game, the one that makes the difference is the first—proposing to his ballplaying friends that they form a club. This suggestion, since it was agreed to and brought to pass, is of itself reason enough for Cartwright's enshrinement in Cooperstown. Without his proposal there might well have been no Knickerbockers, and without the Knickerbockers no baseball as we know it. Cartwright and his friends had evolved a brand of ball markedly different from the town-ball type games played in other places. If they had not organized as a club it is unlikely that they would have formalized and published their rules, and if their rules had not been published their version of baseball almost certainly would have been lost.

The first Knickerbocker rules, rudimentary as they were, appealed to up-and-coming young men because they transformed child's play into adult sport—"manly" activity they could participate in without embarrassment. Their rules extended the base lines to a more adult length than was found in other versions of the game, encouraging skillful fielding and swift running. They turned the square infield typical of town ball on its point, into a "diamond," creating foul lines that narrowed the field of play, bringing greater order to the game. And they outlawed the juvenile practice of retiring baserunners by throwing the ball at them. It is Cartwright's legacy, not that he devised the rules—for in this he was at most one of several devisers—but that he planted the idea that grew into the na-

tional pastime.

The eldest of seven children of a merchant ship captain, Alick Cartwright left school at 16 to work as a brokerage clerk. He subsequently became a bank teller (under the supervision of Charlie Ebbets' father) and in 1842 married Eliza Van Wie. In 1845 he and his brother Alfred opened a bookstore on Wall Street.

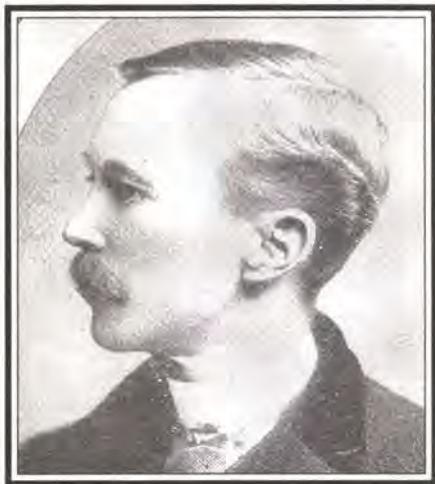
But when gold was discovered in California, the brothers abandoned New York to seek their fortunes, Alfred by sea around Cape Horn, and Alick by wagon train along the Oregon and California trails. They both arrived at San Francisco in early August, 1849, but Alick gave up the search for gold before he began. Having contracted dysentery, he sailed for the Sandwich (subsequently Hawaiian) Islands, planning to return to New York by way of China after he had regained his health. Instead, he settled in Honolulu, and in 1852 sent for his family to join him.

Cartwright had been a volunteer fireman in New York, and in Honolulu he founded a fire department soon after his arrival, serving as fire chief. In 1852 he laid out Honolulu's first baseball field, bringing the Knickerbocker game to Hawaii before it had even reached Boston or Philadelphia. He prospered in a variety of business ventures, and became one of Honolulu's most prominent residents. Although he resisted entreaties to become a citizen of then-independent Hawaii, he developed a close friendship with King Kamehameha IV (they were prominent members of the same Masonic lodge) and advised the royal family on financial matters.

—Frederick Ivor-Campbell

Year	Club	Games	Outs	Runs
1845	Knickerbockers	10	19	30
1846	Knickerbockers	40	137	161
1847	Knickerbockers	45	131	161
1848	Knickerbockers	26	67	96





OLIVER PERRY CAYLOR (O. P.)

Born: December 17, 1849, near Dayton, Ohio

Died: October 19, 1897, Winona, Minn.

Caylor, who styled himself "O. P." was "in his day perhaps the most famous baseball writer in America," according to Al Spink. He graduated first in his Dayton High School class in 1870, studied law, and gained admission to the Cincinnati bar in 1872. Handicapped by a short, never robust physique, Caylor was plagued by sickness most of his life. Legal practice drew him into newspaper correspondence, which led directly to employment at the *Cincinnati Enquirer* in late 1874. Soon appointed sports editor, he rapidly merited notice for the excellence of his baseball reports and insights. Caylor resigned in 1881 because of differences with the publisher and joined the *Cincinnati Commercial Gazette*. This "baseball Boswell of the Midwest" remained with the *Commercial Gazette* until early 1887, when he left for New York City to start his own trade paper, *The Daily Base Ball Gazette*.

Caylor helped both to found the American Association in November, 1881, and to secure a Cincinnati franchise therein. The nickname "Reds" and most of the players carried over to the new Association club from a team Caylor organized earlier in 1881 and nurtured until the AA became a reality. He served the Reds as secretary and business man-

ager through 1886, and as field manager during 1886 when, beset by injuries, the Reds fell to fifth place from second the year before.

In New York *The Daily Base Ball Gazette* expired quickly, at considerable loss to its backers, presidents John P. Day of the Giants and Erastus Wiman of the Metropolitans. Caylor immediately landed an administrative job with the Metropolitans, and when in June, 1887, their manager Bob Ferguson resigned with the team mired in seventh place, Caylor took over himself. Unable to improve the club's standing by season's end, he forswore any further managing, and confined himself to literary endeavors thereafter.

On September 5, 1887, he suffered a crushing humiliation when AA executives expelled him from their meetings on grounds he had revealed organization confidences in print. He denied the charge and resigned the honorary Association membership awarded him previously for meritorious service. Frank Richter, *Sporting Life* editor, later remarked: "From then on he became a bitter enemy of the Association and an equally intense partisan of the National League."

Caylor ran a newspaper in Carthage, Missouri,

in 1888; edited *The Sporting Times* in New York during 1889 and 1890; submitted columns regularly to *Sporting Life* from 1886 to 1890; and, during most of his career, provided weekly commentaries to select newspapers in major cities. Additionally, he practiced law at times and wrote several novels. Lastly, he worked as baseball editor of the *New York Herald* from early 1892 until he died in 1897 of tuberculosis after a long, painful illness. A widow and a 14-year-old daughter survived him.

Caylor's brilliant mind and authoritative knowledge of baseball were much respected. Contemporaries admired his writings for elegance, forcefulness, wit, humor, satire, and earnest criticism. Even the players, with whom he had little personal contact, paid attention to his dictums about them. Various of his peers characterized him as honest, hard working, independent, fearless, and devoted to the game's best interests as he interpreted them. Richter summed up Caylor's darker side: "A pugnacious disposition . . . an eagerness to enter into controversy . . . a positive nature which could brook neither opposition, advice, or suggestion," with the consequence that he made more enemies than friends.

—Frank V. Phelps



HENRY CHADWICK (Chad, Father of Base Ball)

Born: October 5, 1824, Exeter, Devon, England

Died: April 20, 1908, Brooklyn, N.Y.

Henry Chadwick loved baseball as a devoted father loves his wayward child. In over half a century as the game's leading promoter, shaper, chronicler and conscience, Chad's tough love never wavered. However much he was pained by the evils in baseball that his pen continually struggled to subdue, to the end of his life he delighted even more in the beauty and good he found in the game.

Chad emigrated with his parents to the United States in 1837, arriving in Brooklyn two weeks before his thirteenth birthday. He had played rounders as a child in Devonshire, and played a "scrub" game of baseball as early as 1847 or 1848, but in general his recreational activity ran to less strenuous pursuits like fishing, billiards and chess. His passion for baseball derived not from playing the game, but from watching it. He never tired of recalling how his life was transformed in 1856 after he happened upon a game between New York's Eagle and Gotham clubs at the Elysian Fields in Hoboken, New Jersey: "The game was being sharply played on both sides and I watched it with deeper interest than any previous match of the kind I had seen. It was not long before I was struck with the idea that base ball was just the game for a national sport for Americans, and reflecting on the subject on my return home I came to the conclusion that from this game of ball a powerful lever might be made, by means of which our people could be lifted into a position of more devotion to physical exercise and healthful outdoor recreation than they had hitherto been noted for."

The son of James Chadwick, a journalist who made his name in England as a voice for radical reform, and the half-brother of Edwin Chadwick, one of England's most respected public health reformers, Henry slipped readily into a career of advocacy and social engineering.

In 1856, only William Cauldwell of the New York *Sunday Mercury* was covering baseball regularly, and Chadwick set out to spread baseball reportage to the daily press of Brooklyn and New York. For

varying lengths of time Chad himself reported the game for New York's daily *Herald*, *Times* and *Tribune*, Brooklyn's *City News*, *Eagle* and *Star*, and several metropolitan weeklies. In 1857 he became baseball writer for the weekly *New York Clipper*, a position he held—with the exception of 1867–1868, when he edited his own sporting weekly—until 1888. He edited baseball's first annual guide in 1860, *Beadle's Dime Base-Ball Player*, and later *DeWitt's Guide* and—from 1881 until his death—*Spalding's Guide*. He wrote the first hardcover book on baseball (*The Game of Base Ball*, 1868), and instructional manuals for many other sports and games.

Chadwick's detailed scoring enabled him to write more precise game reports than his predecessors, and led him to develop and compile the game's first detailed statistics. Before Chadwick, box scores listed only the participants and their outs made and runs scored. Over his first decade of baseball reporting, Chad developed his own scoring system, introducing it to the public in 1867. A difficult system to master, it was eventually superseded by simpler systems, but with it Chadwick produced the first genuinely informative box scores, and many of the most basic player statistics, like earned run average and batting average. As Jules Tygiel argues, Chadwick, through his pioneering work on baseball's statistics, "invented the game's historical essence. The ways in which Americans would absorb and analyze baseball from the late nineteenth century to the present emerged largely from Chadwick's vision, innovation, and reforming passion."

Chadwick not only reported the game, but helped shape it, through his long-time service on official rules committees and by stumping in his writings for changes he believed were needed. Not all of his proposals became law (his 1874 plan for "ten men and ten innings" was a notable failure), and it is difficult to assess his impact on the game's development, as he was hardly the only voice calling for

change. But his vision was clear and consistent: to make baseball ever more "manly" and "scientific"—more conducive to, and demanding of, skilled play—and consequently more exciting to watch.

Chad promoted the game always as healthful exercise for young men and youths, yet his emotional attachment was to the beauty of its play as seen from the stands. He may have acquired a reformer's zeal from his father and brother, but he was an artist by training and temperament—a pianist and songwriter with "a remarkable tenor voice." He loved especially fielding and baserunning, and criticized developments that diminished these facets of the game. In the 1860s he would write things like: "The true estimate of good pitching is based on the chances offered the fielders for outs," and "it is to excellence in fielding that we are to look for the beauty of base ball." A quarter century later he was annoyed that the increase in "slugging" was detracting from the beauty of the game, as batters trying for home runs ended up lobbing flies into the outfield. Criticizing Roger Connor and Mike Tiernan in the 1892 edition of *Spalding's Guide*, he wrote: "They both have the power to excel in the art of batting, if they would get out of the old rut of fungo hitting, and apply themselves to the study of the art, the aim and intent of which is to forward runners around the bases by scientific hitting; which is simply making base hits by the least expenditure of strength, and in a manner which yields the most attractive features of the game in handsome displays of fielding and base running." He disparaged bases on balls; they gave no opportunity for skillful fielding, so he failed to recognize their offensive value.

Much as he delighted in the "perfecting" of the game, Chadwick deplored the degeneration of fair play and gentlemanly conduct that seemed inevitably to accompany it. Although his constant railing against inebriation, rowdiness, the abuse of umpires and all forms of "kicking" by players and



spectators did little to stem the tide, his steadfast opposition to the greater evil of gambling and the player corruption it inspired seems to have been more effective. His stand stiffened the spines of baseball's leaders, and helped create a climate of hostility toward gambling on baseball that remains to the present day.

Chadwick's vigorous, opinionated, and sometimes acerbic arguments on nearly every issue concerning baseball and its governance sometimes prompted equally vigorous response from those with differing views. Boston writer Tim Murnane, for example, took Chadwick to task in 1890 for what he saw as his unjust criticism of the Players' League and knee-jerk support of the National League: "Anything more rabid than Henry Chadwick's last effusion . . . would be hard to find. For a newspaper man, who claims to be fair, he is about as far from the mark as I know. The older he gets the worse he gets." But however much he annoyed his opponents, Chad made no lasting enemies. The appellation "Father of Baseball"—bestowed on him so early in his career that he became routinely referred to in his later years simply as "Father Chadwick"—measured not only his contribution to the game but also the esteem in which he was universally held and the affection with which the baseball world regarded him.

For the whole of his life in America, Chadwick

resided in Brooklyn, and delighted in his membership in the Society of Old Brooklynites, to which he was admitted after 50 years residence in the city. The National League awarded him honorary membership in 1894, and two years later added a lifetime annual pension of \$600. He was received at the White House by president Theodore Roosevelt, and in 1904 he received the only medal awarded to a journalist by the World's Fair in St. Louis.

Chadwick and A. G. Spalding, his publisher, disagreed about the origin of baseball. Chad, without historical evidence, but with a good deal of common sense, believed the game evolved from rounders by way of town ball; Spalding maintained it was a wholly American creation and assembled a committee headed by former NL president A. G. Mills to uncover the truth. It was a dispute between friends, and Spalding urged Chad to write the "complete history of Base Ball." Chadwick, then in his eighties, never got around to the task. After his death, however, his widow gave Spalding the materials Chad had collected over his lifetime. Spalding himself wrote the history, and his view of the game as an American original became an enduring element of baseball's mythology.

In his last major publication, the 1908 edition of *Spalding's Guide*, Chadwick had what must have been the unhappy responsibility of including the report of the Mills Commission, which concluded

that "the first scheme for playing [baseball], according to the best evidence obtainable to date, was devised by Abner Doubleday at Cooperstown, N.Y., in 1839." But Chad also included his letter to the commission in defense of baseball's rounders ancestry, and in his editorial comments he happily described New York's public schools championship game, which was "played in the spirit it should be, and not in the style of the 'kicking' class of roughs, who comprise the objectionable minority of the professional exemplars of the game." Also, reformer and perfector to the last, he proposed that runners be permitted to overrun second and third base as well as first, arguing that sliding injuries would be eliminated and umpires would find it easier to call plays at the bases. He clinched his case with the observation: "Prettier play in base running would follow."

When Chad died that April of pneumonia and heart failure, flags flew at half staff in ball parks throughout the country. And when the Hall of Fame opened in 1939, in Abner Doubleday's Cooperstown, in the centennial year of Doubleday's alleged invention of the game, it was ironic but fitting that Henry Chadwick—elected by the Centennial Committee in 1938—was one of the initial inductees.

—Frederick Ivor-Campbell





CLARENCE ALGERNON CHILDS (Cupid)

Born: August 14, 1867, Calvert Co., Md.

Died: November 8, 1912, Baltimore, Md.

BL TR 5-8, 185

Clarence Algernon Childs' compact stature and volcanic temper inspired his contemporaries to dub him "Cupid." Propelled by his unbridled passion for the game, Childs earned recognition as one of the true giants of nineteenth century baseball. Over his 13-year major league career, Childs batted .306, scored 1,214 runs, and led his Cleveland Spiders to three postseason appearances while playing a sparkling second base.

Childs' reputation as a fiery player started at the same time as his major league career. After playing two games with Philadelphia in 1888 he was traded to Washington, but he refused to report. Possibly as a result of his insubordination, Childs was returned to the minors, not resurfacing until his club, Syracuse, was admitted to the American Association in 1890. He rewarded his employers by hitting .345 and leading the league in doubles. On June 1 he set a record by accepting 18 chances at second base. (He also made one error and scored two runs in a 6-5 victory.)

The next year Childs was signed by Cleveland, in the National League, where he starred for the following eight seasons. Teaming with Keystone partner Ed McKean, outfielder Jesse Burkett and pitcher Cy Young, Childs led the league in on base average and runs scored to help the Spiders win the second half of the 1892 split season and earn a postseason matchup with first-half champion Boston. Despite hitting .409 and fielding brilliantly in the series, he could not prevent the Beaneaters from sweeping his club 5-0 following a scoreless extra-inning duel between Young and Jack Stivens in the opener.

Batting in the leadoff spot, Childs scored over 140 runs in each of the following two seasons, and batted .326 and .353, but Cleveland finished only third and sixth. In 1895, Childs, dropped to the third slot, slumped to .288 and scored fewer than 100 runs for the first time in his career, but the Spiders finished second and prepared to meet Baltimore for the Temple Cup. Childs scored the Spiders' win-

ning run in the bottom of the ninth inning of the initial contest, but went only 4 for 21 in the series. As in the regular season, however, Cleveland managed to triumph without Childs' best effort, beating the Orioles 4-1 in the series. Childs rebounded with a vengeance in 1896, batting .355—the highest average of his career—to help his club return to face Baltimore again in the Temple Cup series. But this time the Orioles swept the Spiders as Childs batted .231. In all he hit .286 (16 for 56) in his three postseason appearances.

After hitting .338 in 1897, Childs' performance gradually deteriorated. In 1899 he was transferred, with many of his Cleveland teammates, to St. Louis by the Robison brothers, who owned both clubs. He spent his final two major league seasons with

Chicago. As Cleveland baseball historian John Phillips has noted, Childs was replaced in Chicago by the only other player named Childs in major league history—the unrelated, deservedly obscure Pete Childs. Following his demotion, Cupid Childs bounced around the minors for the next few years, finally calling it quits after the 1904 season.

Childs and his wife moved back home to Baltimore, where for a time he enjoyed success in various businesses, particularly real estate. After several years, however, his fortunes reversed, and he fell into debt. Shortly afterwards he contracted Bright's Disease, which took his life late in 1912. His former Cleveland teammates established a fund to help pay his medical expenses and provide for his wife and three-year-old daughter.

—Dean A. Sullivan

Year	Club	League	G	AB	R	H	2B	3B	HR	RBI	SB	BA	Pos	PO	A	E	FA
1886	Scranton	PaSt	24	101	19	27	6	1	1	-	8	.267	ss	24	63	19	.821
"	Petersburg	Va	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1887	Jhnst/Allnt	PaStA	38	185	51	69	7	6	2	-	14	.373	2b	94	108	33	.860
"	Shamokin	GenPa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
"	Binghamton	IL	3	13	1	7	2	0	0	0	0	.538	3B	1	6	0	1.000
1888	Philadelphia	NL	2	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.000	2b	2	4	1	.857
"	Syracuse	IA	9	37	4	11	1	0	0	-	1	.297	2b	24	31	1	.982
"	Kalamazoo	TriSt	58	238	51	67	11	5	0	-	23	.282	2b	175	183	38	.904
1889	Syracuse	IA	105	425	79	145	21	12	1	-	53	.341	2b	322	355	47	.921
1890	Syracuse	AA	126	493	109	170	33	14	2	89	56	.345	2b	375	369	58	.928
1891	Cleveland	NL	141	551	120	155	21	12	2	83	39	.281	2b	371	455	82	.910
1892	Cleveland	NL	145	558	136	177	14	11	3	53	26	.317	2b	357	441	53	.938
1893	Cleveland	NL	124	485	145	158	19	10	3	65	23	.326	2b	348	424	62	.926
1894	Cleveland	NL	118	479	143	169	21	12	2	52	17	.353	2b	313	374	63	.916
1895	Cleveland	NL	119	462	96	133	15	3	4	90	20	.288	2b	337	394	63	.921
1896	Cleveland	NL	132	498	106	177	24	9	1	106	25	.355	2b	375	487	53	.942
1897	Cleveland	NL	114	444	105	150	15	9	1	61	25	.338	2b	319	384	42	.944
1898	Cleveland	NL	110	413	90	119	9	4	1	31	9	.288	2b	273	370	48	.931
1899	St. Louis	NL	125	464	73	123	11	11	1	48	11	.265	2b	323	355	48	.934
1900	Chicago	NL	137	531	67	128	14	5	0	44	15	.241	2b	323	431	52	.935
1901	Chicago	NL	63	236	24	61	9	0	0	21	3	.258	2b	146	192	22	.939
"	Toledo	WA	71	287	40	71	17	0	0	-	14	.247	2b	163	224	26	.937
1902	Jersey City	EL	33	138	29	40	5	2	0	-	6	.290	2b	88	103	16	.923
"	Johnstown	NYSt	74	285	59	102	12	6	0	-	14	.357	2b	231	225	27	.944
1903	Baltimore	EL	6	22	5	3	0	0	0	-	0	.136	2b	13	10	3	.885
"	Montgomery	SL	108	331	48	104	7	1	1	-	5	.314	2b	279	313	47	.925
1904	Scndy-Scrtn	NYSt	41	155	12	38	4	0	0	-	1	.245	2b	50	122	26	.874
Major League Total			1456	5618	1214	1720	205	100	20	743	269	.306		3862	4680	647	.930



FRED CLIFFORD CLARKE

*Born: October 3, 1872, Winterset, Iowa
Died: August 14, 1960, Winfield, Kansas*

BL TR 5-10-1/2 165

Fred Clarke, in 1945, achieved the Baseball Hall of Fame because, as an exceptionally fast, sure, strong-armed left fielder, he batted .312 in 21 major league seasons (1894–1911, 1913–1915), stole 506 bases, and managed Louisville and Pittsburgh clubs for 19 years (1895–1915) at an outstanding .576 winning pace. Capable of attaining the Hall solely as player or solely as manager, he may be the greatest playing manager of all time, leading the Colonels from 1897 through 1899 and the Pirates from 1900 through 1911 while patrolling left field regularly and brilliantly. (In his final four seasons as Pirates manager he was virtually retired from the playing field, appearing in only 12 games.)

Fred's parents took him by covered wagon, in 1874, to Winfield in southeast Kansas, and, in 1879, to Des Moines, Iowa. During the late 1880s, he played in the Des Moines City League on teams of newsboys organized by Ed Barrow, circulation manager of the *Des Moines Leader* and later the famous baseball executive. Clarke moved up, in 1891, to a Carroll, Iowa, semipro club and, in 1892, to Hastings, in the Nebraska State League, allegedly because Hastings answered the advertisement for services he had placed in *The Sporting News*. He played in the Hastings outfield until the league failed in July. He started 1893 with St. Joseph, Missouri, in the Western Association. After the WA collapsed, he signed with Montgomery, Alabama, in the Southern League where he, Jack McCann and manager John McCloskey comprised the outfield. When a yellow fever epidemic shut the SL down on August 12, he returned to St. Joseph and played with a semipro aggregate through Labor Day. On September 16, 1893, Clarke was among the prospective settlers who dashed their horses into the Cherokee Strip, Oklahoma Territory, but he failed to stake a satisfactory claim. "One of my real lucky breaks," he later reflected.

The Clarke–McCann–manager McCloskey outfield reunited with the 1894 Savannah, Georgia, SL club, where Clarke hit .311 in 54 games before the

league disbanded in late June. Coveted because of his extreme speed, Clarke accepted an offer from Milwaukee (Western League), but when transportation money wired by Barney Dreyfus, then secretary of Louisville's National League club, arrived before that mailed from Milwaukee, Clarke, on McCloskey's advice, went to Louisville. He began there on June 30 by banging out a triple and four singles in five at-bats off righthander Gus Weyhing of Philadelphia.

McCloskey replaced Bill Barnie as Louisville's manager in 1895, but the Colonels remained tailenders. Their bright spot, however, was left fielder and leadoff man Clarke (often spelled "Clark"), who played every inning, batted .347, and showed such spectacular all-around talent that almost all other NL clubs bid cash and numbers of players for him, topped by New Yorker Andrew Freedman's enormous \$10,000 offer. Despite shaky finances, Louisville refused all overtures. The first Colonel

to sign an 1896 contract, Fred continued his heads-up aggressive performance through 131 games, batting .325, as new manager Bill McGunnigle struggled to bring the team up to eleventh place. Although a holdout until shortly before the 1897 season began, Clarke started the season impressively, hitting safely in 22 of his first 23 games, including a five-for-five feat against Brooklyn on May 20. Louisville's newest manager, second baseman Jimmy Rogers, batted .147 in 41 games and was released in mid-June, succeeded by Clarke, who might have gotten the job during the winter had he not held out. Fred brought the weak hitting Colonels home in ninth place, 52–78, but had his best year as a player, hitting .390 (second only to Willie Keeler's .424 at Baltimore), slugging .533, and stealing 57 bases.

A fiery, aggressive, shrewd pilot, Clarke led by example, demanding and usually getting the same intense, high-level effort he maintained himself. At

Year	Club	League	G	AB	R	H	2B	3B	HR	RBI	SB	BA	Pos	PO	A	E	FA
1892	Hastings	NebSt	41	172	25	52	9	5	1	-	14	.302	of	-	-	-	-
1893	St. Joseph	WA	20	81	21	28	6	0	1	-	14	.346	If	35	5	10	.800
"	Montgomery	SL	32	120	21	35	5	5	0	-	1	.292	of	72	9	5	.942
1894	Savannah	SL	54	219	60	68	11	3	2	-	21	.311	of	100	14	9	.927
"	Louisville	NL	75	310	54	83	11	7	7	48	25	.268	If	162	15	23	.885
1895	Louisville	NL	132	550	96	191	21	5	4	82	40	.347	If	344	20	49	.881
1896	Louisville	NL	131	517	96	168	15	18	9	79	34	.325	If	277	18	30	.908
1897	Louisville	NL	128	518	120	202	30	13	6	67	57	.390	If	282	18	24	.926
1898	Louisville	NL	149	599	116	184	23	12	3	47	40	.307	If	344	19	23	.940
1899	Louisville	NL	148	602	122	206	23	9	5	70	49	.342	If	340	29	20	.949
1900	Pittsburgh	NL	106	399	84	110	15	12	3	32	21	.276	If	263	8	16	.944
1901	Pittsburgh	NL	129	527	118	171	24	15	6	60	23	.324	If	283	15	12	.961
1902	Pittsburgh	NL	113	459	103	145	27	14	2	53	29	.316	If	215	13	10	.958
1903	Pittsburgh	NL	104	427	88	150	32	15	5	70	21	.351	If	171	11	7	.963
1904	Pittsburgh	NL	72	278	51	85	7	11	0	25	11	.306	If	135	4	3	.979
1905	Pittsburgh	NL	141	525	95	157	18	15	2	51	24	.299	If	270	16	7	.976
1906	Pittsburgh	NL	118	417	69	129	14	13	1	39	18	.309	If	209	15	6	.974
1907	Pittsburgh	NL	148	501	97	145	18	13	2	59	37	.289	If	298	15	4	.987
1908	Pittsburgh	NL	151	551	83	146	18	15	2	53	24	.265	If	350	15	10	.973
1909	Pittsburgh	NL	152	550	97	158	16	11	3	68	31	.287	If	362	17	5	.987
1910	Pittsburgh	NL	123	429	57	113	23	9	2	63	12	.263	If	284	10	10	.967
1911	Pittsburgh	NL	110	392	72	127	25	13	5	49	10	.324	If	216	8	7	.970
1913	Pittsburgh	NL	9	13	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	.077	If	2	0	0	1.000
1914	Pittsburgh	NL	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.000	ph	--	--	--	--
1915	Pittsburgh	NL	1	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	.500	If	0	0	0	--
Major League Total			2242	8568	1619	2672	361	220	67	1015	506	.312		4807	266	266	.950

Louisville he took over a dispirited tail-enders and improved its record each year.

Louisville finished ninth again in 1898, but improved to a 70-81 record while Clarke fell to a .307 batting average, perhaps partly distracted by personal interests. He employed his younger brother Josh as an outfielder, but had to release him in June. On July 5, he married Annette Berte Gray, of Chicago. His pitcher Chick Fraser, had married her sister, Mima Esther Gray, four months earlier. The brothers-in-law did not get along, as Fraser thought Clarke mishandled him, and was glad to be sold away near the season's end.

Clarke again led the Colonels to ninth place in 1899, but with a vastly improved 75-77 finish, while he himself totaled 206 hits for a .342 average.

After the season, Barney Dreyfuss, who had succeeded Harry Pulliam as Louisville's president, resigned and bought the Pittsburgh NL franchise. As the NL dropped Louisville in consolidating from twelve teams to eight, Dreyfuss brought the best of

the Colonels to Pittsburgh—Clarke, Tommy Leach, Deacon Philippe, Claude Ritchey, Honus Wagner, and Chief Zimmer—installing Clarke as manager. These former Colonels, together with Pirate holdovers Clarry Beaumont, Jack Chesbro, Fred Ely, Sam Leever, Jesse Tannehill, and Jimmy Williams, gave Clarke the strong nucleus for a decade of Pittsburgh successes.

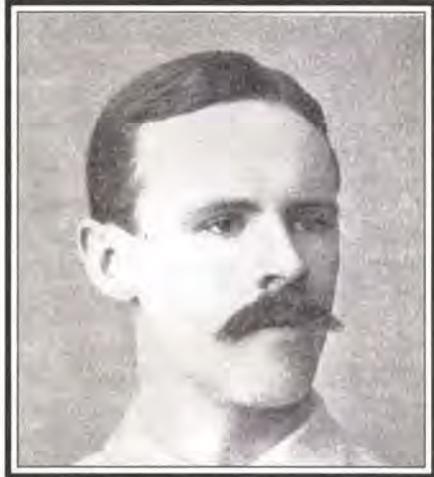
In 1900 the Pirate "rowdies," a term Clarke resented, played only 500 ball through June, then spurred upwards and almost caught the league leading Brooklyns before finishing 4.5 games behind the Bridegrooms. Clarke played in 106 games and batted .276. Following a severe beginning-of-the-season slump, he benched himself. Later a kidney disorder sent him to a health spa for a week and, near season's end, an ankle injury sidelined him. During the winter Dreyfus plugged the Pirates' one weak spot, first base, by acquiring Kitty Bransfield from Worcester, Massachusetts, in the Eastern League. That and a healthier Clarke brought Pitts-

burgh its first of three straight pennants in 1901.

As player-manager, Clarke produced an over-all 1109-674 (.622) record at Pittsburgh from 1900 through 1911, including four pennants, four second-place finishes, three thirds, one fourth, and a 1909 World Series triumph over Detroit. Less successful as a bench manager, Clarke retired after seventh- and fifth-place finishes in 1914 and 1915 to farm his extensive, highly profitable ranch near Winfield, Kansas. He returned to Pittsburgh as coach in 1925 and vice president in 1926, but his constant criticism of players and tactics bred an unsuccessful player revolt which resulted in the dismissals of field captain Max Carey, Babe Adams, and Carson Bigbee, the firing of manager Bill McKechnie, and his own severance from the Pittsburgh club. Thereafter, the affluent Clarke continued raising wheat and livestock on his 1,320-acre "Little Pirate Ranch" until he passed away at age 87.

—Frank V. Phelps





JOHN GIBSON CLARKSON

Born: July 1, 1861, Cambridge, Mass.

Died: February 4, 1909, Belmont, Mass.

BR TR 5-10, 155

John Clarkson, if not the preeminent pitcher of the nineteenth century, was certainly among the elite. While other stars had similar career statistics, none remained the dominant force that Clarkson did over a similar time period. From 1885–1892 he averaged over 36 wins and close to 500 innings per season. Three times—in 1885, 1887 and 1889—he led the National League in both wins and strikeouts, and four times—1885, 1887–1889—he led in innings pitched. But as brilliant as the Clarkson legacy is, it remains tainted, clouded by a dark illness that was bigger than any battle Clarkson fought on the diamond.

John's father Thomas was a jeweler by trade, and at one point worked in the same New York City jewelry shop as Harry Wright. Thomas and Ellen Hackett Clarkson produced five sons, three of whom—John, Arthur and Walter—played in the major leagues. John's two cousins Walter and Mortimer Hackett were also big leaguers.

Clarkson first began to play baseball at the Webster School in Cambridge. In the early 1880s he played with the Boston Beacons and the Hyde Parks, two of the better-known semipro clubs about Boston at the time. He had a brief trial with Worcester of the NL in 1882, but was bothered by a sore shoulder. In 1883 and 1884 he was with Saginaw, Michigan, in the Northwestern League. Eighteen eighty-four was Clarkson's pivotal year: he won over 30 games at Saginaw and struck out close to 400 batters before joining Chicago in mid-August.

In the box Clarkson seemed blessed with a combination of ability, intelligence and insight. "His great asset," Chicago manager and first baseman Cap Anson recalled, was that "he knew just what kind of ball each batter couldn't hit and had the ability to throw that kind of ball." He "possessed [a] remarkable drop curve and fast overhand lifting speed, while his change of pace was most deceiving." Teammate Billy Sunday said, "he could put more turns and twists into a ball than any pitcher I ever saw."

In April 1888 Clarkson was sold to Boston for \$10,000, an unusual transaction considering he was at the top of his game. Apparently the darker side of his psyche was beginning to emerge. He was already noted to be temperamental. "Criticize him and he'd shirk," Anson said. "Praise him and he'd pitch his head off." Clarkson certainly had not shirked for Anson in 1887, pitching 13 of Chicago's 18 games against champion Detroit. Although he was 9–4 against the Wolverines, he could not single-handedly pitch the White Stockings to a third consecutive pennant. Clarkson apparently forced Chicago owner Al Spalding's hand by stating during

the winter of 1887–1888 that he would "not play in Chicago next season under any circumstances." According to historian Lee Allen, the reason for the sale of Clarkson to Boston was that he refused to pitch for the Chicago team as long as Ned Williamson was on it. Allen found this strange, as all his previous research on Williamson found him to be a very well-liked individual.

The *Boston Globe* reported in early 1890 that over the winter of 1889–1890 Clarkson had undermined the Brotherhood during the Players' League revolt. The paper printed a scalding interview with Hardy Richardson regarding Clarkson. "Will I stick

Year	Club	League	GP	IP	W	L	Pct	ShO	R	H	BB	SO	ERA	BH	BA	E	FA
1882	Worcester	NL	3	24	1	2	.333	0	31	49	2	3	4.50	4	.364	1	.875
1883	Saginaw	NWL	21	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	84	.295	12	.851	
1884	Saginaw	NWL	45	391	34	9	.791	9	-	250	55	388	0.64	76	.306	-	-
"	Chicago	NL	14	118	10	3	.769	0	64	94	25	102	2.14	22	.262	20	.747
1885	Chicago	NL	70	623	53	16	.768	10	255	497	97	308	1.85	61	.216	20	.910
1886	Chicago	NL	55	467	36	17	.679	3	248	419	86	313	2.41	49	.233	19	.876
1887	Chicago	NL	60	523	38	21	.644	2	283	513	92	237	3.08	52	.242	8	.953
1888	Boston	NL	54	483	33	20	.623	3	247	448	119	223	2.76	40	.195	21	.870
1889	Boston	NL	73	620	49	19	.721	8	280	589	203	284	2.73	54	.206	27	.886
1890	Boston	NL	44	383	26	18	.591	2	186	370	140	138	3.27	43	.249	17	.847
1891	Boston	NL	55	461	33	19	.635	3	244	435	154	141	2.79	42	.225	13	.916
1892	Bos/Clev	NL	45	389	25	16	.610	5	197	350	132	139	2.48	27	.171	15	.867
1893	Cleveland	NL	36	295	16	17	.485	0	240	358	95	62	4.45	27	.206	8	.924
1894	Cleveland	NL	22	151	8	10	.444	1	109	173	46	28	4.42	11	.200	9	.833
Major League Total			531	4536	328	178	.648	37	2384	4295	1191	1978	2.81	432	.219	178	.886



to the player's league?" said Richardson. "I held up my hand and swore that I would stick to the brotherhood, just as John Clarkson did. I have always liked John Clarkson and I think I like him now, although I believe I ought to hate him. The thing I will never forgive him for is trying to arrange for me to jump the players' league. He attended our meetings at Denver and Pueblo. At Denver he proposed Kelly for playing director of the club. At Pueblo, two days afterward, he voted again. When we got to San Francisco there was the telegram notifying us to look out for Clarkson, as he was an agent for the old league." Clarkson's "double jump" earned him the unprecedented two-year salary of \$6,500 per annum.

In 1893 the Boston papers reported that Clarkson was so disliked in Cleveland (where Boston had sent him during the 1892 season) that his teammates refused to field balls behind him in an attempt to drive him off the team.

Clarkson retired from active play in midseason

1894. He moved to Bay City, Michigan, where he owned and operated a cigar shop, and organized the short-lived Bay City team in the Michigan State League. He had had some previous experience with coaching: in 1888 he helped coach the Harvard baseball team, and in the early 1890s he did the same at Yale.

The 1895–1905 portion of Clarkson's life remains somewhat cloudy. The 1906 *Reach Guide* reported that on May 13, 1905, Clarkson had been taken to a sanitarium at Flint, Michigan, on "account of mental disorder" and that on December 15 he was a "hopeless physical and mental wreck" at the sanitarium. In response to a question asked in 1905 about the 1888 sale of Clarkson to Boston, Anson said: "there are things that no man may discuss. They are sacred. I would not assume to hit poor John a slap in this his hour of mental darkness."

The Lynn, Massachusetts, *Item* reported in December 1908 that Clarkson was still in the Flint

"asylum for the insane," but at some point John's family brought him back to the Boston area. He died at the McLean Hospital, a noted psychiatric facility in Belmont, Massachusetts, in 1909, at age 47. His death certificate listed the cause of his death as lobar pneumonia (six days' duration) and general paralysis (six years' duration).

(Oddly, Arthur Clarkson died at the same hospital, almost two years to day after his brother. The *Boston Globe*, a few years prior to his death, had reported that Arthur had a tendency to disappear for days at a time without anyone knowing his whereabouts.)

Universal praise for John Clarkson was quick in coming from the baseball world at the time of his death. Twenty years earlier that praise had seemed hard found. And although he received a few votes in the first Hall of Fame balloting in 1936, another 27 years passed before the Veterans Committee finally elected him in 1963.

—Dick Thompson





HUBERT B. COLLINS (Hub)

Born: April 15, 1864, Louisville, Ky.

Died: May 21, 1892, Brooklyn, N.Y.

BR TR 5-8, 160

In a game early in his seventh major league season—on May 14, 1892—Brooklyn's popular Hub Collins contracted a cold. Seven days later he was dead of typhoid fever. Over the course of his tragically shortened career, however, Collins established himself as a consistent, reliable second baseman and left fielder, whose enthusiasm for the game was evident in his every action. A fine hitter, and a fast, aggressive runner, he excelled in both the number one and number two slots in the batting order.

Collins was born in Louisville, where he spent his youth playing for a variety of amateur clubs. In 1885 he signed his first professional contract with Columbus, Georgia, of the newly formed Southern League. The next season he joined Savannah (SL), where his efforts were noticed by his hometown major league American Association club. Upon signing with Louisville, he immediately moved into the starting lineup, where he batted .287. In each of the next two seasons Collins improved his batting, slugging and fielding averages, culminating in AA-leading figures in doubles and Total Player Rating in 1888. Nevertheless, the cash-starved Colonels dealt their hometown favorite to Brooklyn in the last month of the 1888 season.

Playing exclusively at second base in 1889 and 1890, Collins helped lead the Bridegrooms to back-to-back pennants in two different leagues: the American Association in 1889 and the National League in 1890. Though his batting statistics dropped, he averaged more than one run per game in each season, leading the NL in that category in 1890, while finishing second in both doubles and steals. He also excelled in World Series play. In 1889—the first New York-Brooklyn matchup—Collins led Brooklyn in batting (.371) and in runs scored (13), but could not prevent a 6–3 series loss to the Giants. The following postseason, against Louisville, he batted .310 and scored seven runs in a lackluster 3–3–1 Series tie.

In 1891 Collins again started alternating between second base and left field, which contributed to a

drop in his fielding average. In addition, for the first time in his career he failed to score over 100 runs, in part at least because of a serious head injury suffered in a July 20 collision with teammate Oyster Burns that limited him to 107 games. Collins recovered to start the 1892 season as Brooklyn's

full-time left fielder. His performance in the field and at the bat improved, but his final illness ended his season after just 21 games.

Collins left a wife and child, and his former teammates played a benefit game which raised about \$3,000 for their support.

—Dean A. Sullivan

Year	Club	League	G	AB	R	H	2B	3B	HR	RBI	SB	BA	Pos	PO	A	E	FA
1885	Columbus	SL	90	363	59	76	6	2	1	-	.209	2b	253	257	61	.893	
1886	Savannah	SL	78	333	66	84	17	3	1	10	.61	.252	2b-o	152	157	42	.880
"	Louisville	AA	27	101	12	29	3	2	0	66	7	.287	lf-i	49	4	7	.883
1887	Louisville	AA	130	559	122	162	22	8	1	-	.71	.290	lf-i	305	47	43	.891
1888	Lousvl/Bkln	AA	128	527	133	162	31	12	2	53	.71	.307	o-2-s	298	134	56	.885
1889	Brooklyn	AA	138	560	139	149	18	3	2	73	.65	.266	2b	385	410	61	.929
1890	Brooklyn	NL	129	510	148	142	32	7	3	69	.85	.278	2b	298	420	42	.945
1891	Brooklyn	NL	107	435	82	120	16	5	3	31	.32	.276	2b-o	226	223	48	.903
1892	Brooklyn	NL	21	87	17	26	5	1	0	17	4	.299	lf	37	0	3	.925
Major League Total			680	2779	653	790	127	38	11	319	335	.284		1598	1238	260	.916



JAMES JOSEPH COLLINS (Jimmy)

Born: January 16, 1870, Niagara Falls, N.Y.

Died: March 6, 1943, Buffalo, N.Y.

BR TR 5-7, 178

Baseball legend has it that Jimmy Collins became a third baseman, out of the blue, on May 31, 1895, when Louisville manager John McCloskey moved him from the outfield to the hot corner in desperation after Walter Preston, bamboozled by the Baltimore Orioles' bunting attack, had made four errors. Actually, Collins was a third baseman when he made his professional debut as a 23-year-old at Buffalo (Eastern League) in 1893. He had been plucked off the Buffalo sandlots by astute John Curtis Chapman. He played his first game on May 25, and the Buffalo correspondent of *The Sporting Life* took note: "Collins, a local player of the North Buffalos, was signed to play third and made quite an auspicious beginning. He was a trifle nervous at the start, which soon wore off. He appears to be a good fielder [two putouts, two assists and one error] and hitter [two for five] and will improve when he becomes better acquainted with his surroundings."

And improve he did. He batted .286 in 1893 and jumped to .353 in 1894. He was recommended to manager Frank Selee of Boston's National League Beaneaters by Billy Murray, manager of the Providence club. Collins was shaky in early 1895 games with Boston, and the owners wanted to release him, but Selee intervened, and it was arranged to "loan" him to Louisville, where he impressed in the field and at bat. Boston was only too happy to get him back for 1896, trading team captain Billy Nash to make room for Collins at third base.

In his first three years after his recall to Boston, Collins batted .296, .346 and .328, before slipping to .277 in 1899 and recovering to .304 in 1900. Meanwhile, he had established himself as a nonpareil at third base. After the 1900 season, he jumped as player-manager to the Boston club of the American League, now the self-proclaimed equal of the National. The move upset many old-line Boston fans, but with Collins it was a matter of economics. He said: "I like to play baseball, but this is a business with me. I can't be governed by

sentiment." What did it take to get Collins to jump? Fred Lieb, in *The Boston Red Sox*, says it was a mere \$4,000, but other accounts say it was as much as \$10,000, plus a \$3,500 bonus and ten per cent of the profits over \$25,000.

Under Collins' management, The Boston Somersets, later to be called the Puritans, the Pilgrims, and finally the Red Sox, finished second in 1901, third in 1902, and won the pennant in 1903, setting the stage for the first modern World Series, which they won over Pittsburgh, five games to three. Boston was first again in 1904, but there was no World Series because John McGraw refused to let his Giants play "a bunch of minor leaguers." Boston finished fourth in 1905, but then slumped horribly in 1906. Collins' playing time became more and more limited, and he began to manage in street clothes, which rankled the ownership. When he took a vacation at the shore to quiet his jangled nerves, he was suspended and replaced by centerfielder Chick Stahl, who never wanted the job.

The careers of Collins and Stahl were closely intertwined. Both had come up from Buffalo to Boston; they had been teammates from 1897 to

1900, and both had jumped to the AL in 1901. Before he agreed to manage in 1907, Stahl insisted Collins be kept on as a player. When Stahl committed suicide during spring training, Collins was his roommate, and watched him sink in agony to his bed after he had ingested a lethal dose of carbolic acid. For many years it was assumed that Stahl ended his life to escape the pressures of managing. Eighty years later, though, it was revealed that the recently married Stahl was being badgered and threatened by a young lady claiming to be pregnant by him. Surely Collins, close as he was to Stahl, must have had some inkling of the truth. If he did, his lips were sealed until his death.

On June 7, 1907, Collins was sent to the Philadelphia Athletics for Jack Knight, a journeyman infielder, and \$7,500. He played for Connie Mack through the 1908 season, but at 38 his skills had eroded. He managed and played third base at Minneapolis (American Association) in 1909, leading them to third place, and then moved to Providence (Eastern League), where he suffered through successive last-place finishes and then called it a career.

Many have called Collins the game's greatest

Year	Club	League	G	AB	R	H	2B	3b	HR	RBI	SB	BA	Pos	PO	A	E	FA
1893	Buffalo	EL	76	297	49	85	13	2	2	-	10	.286	ss-o	131	249	65	.854
1894	Buffalo	EL	125	562	126	198	57	13	8	-	18	.352	of-i	299	34	21	.940
1895	Bos/Louisvill	NL	107	411	75	112	20	5	7	57	12	.273	3b-o	185	200	32	.923
1896	Boston	NL	84	304	48	90	10	9	1	46	10	.296	3b	141	218	40	.900
1897	Boston	NL	134	529	103	183	28	13	6	132	14	.346	3b	214	303	47	.917
1898	Boston	NL	152	597	107	196	35	5	15	111	12	.328	3b	243	332	42	.932
1899	Boston	NL	151	599	98	166	28	11	5	92	12	.277	3b	217	376	36	.943
1900	Boston	NL	142	586	104	178	25	5	6	95	23	.304	3b	252	331	40	.936
1901	Boston	AL	138	564	108	187	42	16	6	94	19	.332	3b	203	328	50	.914
1902	Boston	AL	108	429	71	138	21	10	6	61	18	.322	3b	143	255	19	.954
1903	Boston	AL	130	540	88	160	33	17	5	72	23	.296	3b	178	260	22	.952
1904	Boston	AL	156	631	85	171	33	15	3	67	19	.271	3b	191	320	30	.945
1905	Boston	AL	131	508	66	140	26	5	4	65	18	.276	3b	164	268	36	.923
1906	Boston	AL	37	142	17	39	8	4	1	16	1	.275	3b	43	70	11	.911
1907	Bos/Phila	AL	141	523	51	146	30	0	0	45	8	.279	3b	143	257	47	.895
1908	Philadelphia	AL	115	433	34	94	14	3	0	30	5	.217	3b	117	216	26	.928
1909	Minneapolis	AA	153	556	61	152	21	3	2	-	13	.273	3b	170	342	45	.919
1910	Providence	EL	121	438	35	98	11	4	1	-	12	.224	3b	148	255	30	.931
1911	Providence	EL	8	23	3	4	0	0	0	-	0	.174	3b	6	15	2	.913
Major League Total			1726	6796	1055	2000	353	116	65	983	194	.294		2434	3734	478	.928



third baseman. That may be stretching it a bit, but probably it is reasonable to call him the best of the first 75 years, Pie Traynor alone challenging him. He revolutionized third base play, edging in when notorious bunters were at bat and staying back for strong pull hitters. He was a master at charging in on slowly hit balls and bunts, scooping them up barehanded and then firing in one motion to first or second. He tried for every ball. His 601 chances in 1899 are still a NL record for a third baseman. His career fielding average (.929) and his errors (463) are poor by today's standards (Brooks Robinson's comparable numbers are .971 and 264), but allowances should be made for the difference in gloves, the much stricter scoring in Collins' day,

and the roughness of the playing fields.

Those who saw Collins play are lavish in their praise. Both Connie Mack and John McGraw put him on their all-time teams. Honus Wagner said he was the greatest ever at his position. Veteran writers Fred Lieb and John B. Foster named him to their all-time teams, with Lieb coupling him with Traynor.

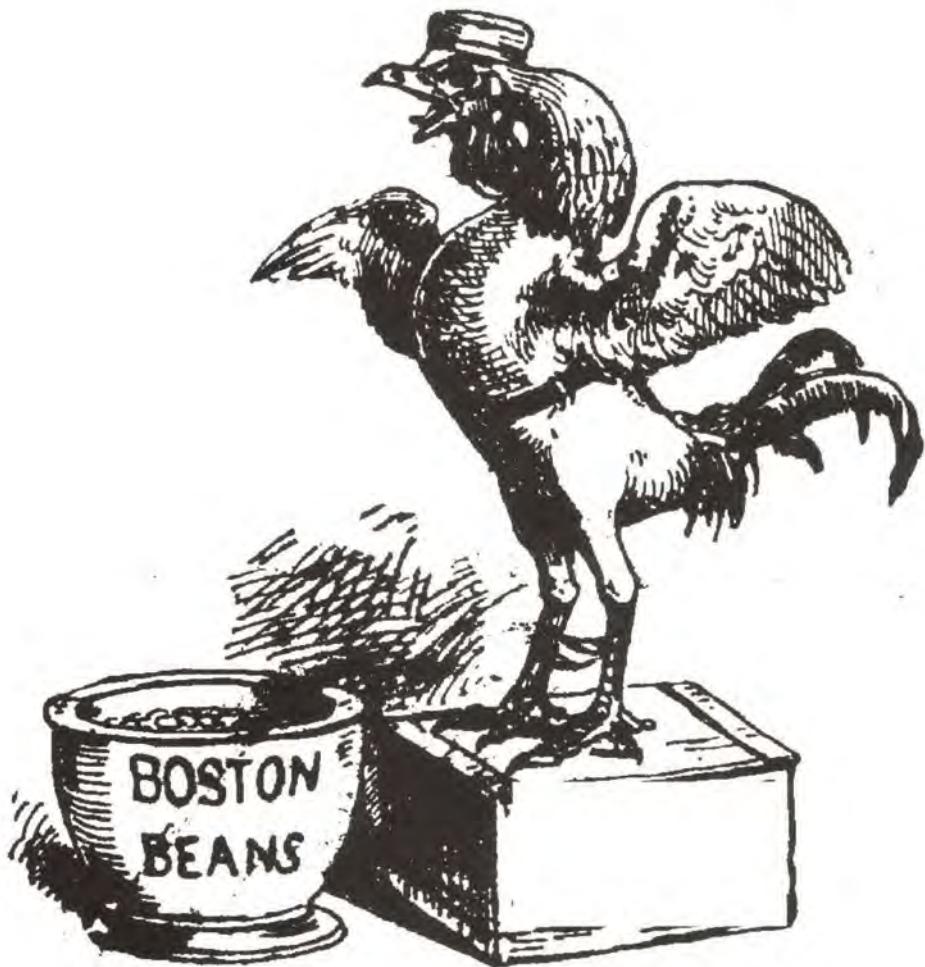
Often overlooked is Collins' prowess as a hitter. Not a big man, he still hit for power, amassing 353 major league doubles, 116 triples and 65 home runs. He hit safely exactly 2,000 times, and was only 17 short of 1,000 RBIs and six short of 200 steals.

When his baseball career was over, Collins returned to his home in Buffalo and became active in real estate. He was a man of some means until

the Great Depression hit in the 1930s and practically wiped him out. He took a job with the city, working in both the streets and recreation departments. At one time he oversaw Buffalo's vast municipal baseball program, which in some years numbered over a hundred teams.

It always rankled Collins that he had been overlooked in six Hall of Fame elections. In January, 1943, Bob Stedler, sports editor of the *Buffalo Evening News*, began a campaign on his behalf. A month later Collins became ill, and on March 6 died of pneumonia, at the age of 73. Two years later, Collins, along with eight other worthy old-timers, was chosen for the Hall by the Veterans Committee. But it was too late for him to smell the roses.

—Joseph M. Overfield





CHARLES ALBERT COMISKEY (Commy, The Old Roman)

*Born: August 15, 1859, Chicago, Ill.
Died: October 26, 1931, Eagle River, Wisc.
BR TR 6, 180*

Aggressive, innovative and imperious, captain Charlie Comiskey led the St. Louis Browns to four consecutive American Association pennants in the 1880s. He later went on to further fame and fortune as founder and owner of the Chicago White Sox. As a player, he ruthlessly exploited any opportunity to give his team an edge. As an owner, he ruthlessly exploited his control over player contracts to squeeze maximum profits out of his franchise.

Son of a Chicago city alderman, young Charlie left home at age 18 to pursue a career in baseball, joining Ted Sullivan's Dubuque Rabbits in 1878. Initially a pitcher, he tried all positions before settling at first base. He married a Dubuque girl and played with the Rabbits on and off for four years. When the club folded following the 1881 season, St. Louis club owner Chris Von der Ahe hired him to play for the Browns in the brand new AA. Comiskey quickly made a reputation for himself by playing the first 11 games of the regular season without committing an error, considered quite a feat in those barehanded days. Though he was not, as legend maintains, the first first baseman to play away from the base, he was the widest-ranging first sacker of his day, and his fielding became famous. But he was more renowned for his great baserunning, rattling his opponents with his aggressive, reckless style. He never eased up, no matter what the score, and he was among the first to use the headfirst slide. Although his hitting was less outstanding, he more than held his own, and was especially dangerous in the clutch. Hitting fourth or fifth in the order much of his career, he drove home many a key run.

A natural leader, he was named captain of the Browns when his old mentor Sullivan was hired as manager in 1883. Sullivan quit late in the season, exasperated by Von der Ahe's interference, and Comiskey led the team the rest of the way. After the same thing happened with manager Jimmy Williams in 1884, Von der Ahe announced that in 1885 he

would manage the team himself with Comiskey remaining as captain. Since Chris knew very little about the game on the field, Commy's advice became crucial to the club. His first move was to rid the team of lushers and troublemakers. Then he molded the team along the lines of his own brand of baseball, emphasizing defense and baserunning. Men like Arlie Latham, Curt Welch, Billy Gleason and Yank Robinson all flourished in his hell-bent scheme.

Comiskey's moves were very successful, and the Browns won the 1885 pennant easily. Comiskey himself was sidelined for six weeks after suffering a broken collarbone while sliding on August 8. But he was back in action in the World Series against the National League champion Chicagoos. The second game of the series ended in controversy. A dribbler down the first base line suddenly jumped from foul to fair territory, and Comiskey muffed it, allowing the go-ahead run to score. The irate captain then nearly convinced the umpire that the ball should be ruled foul, only to be thwarted by Chicago captain Anson's insistence on seeing the rule book. His bluff called, Commy pulled his team off

the field, forfeiting the game. The series ended in dispute—tied 3–3–1, although St. Louis claimed the championship.

Comiskey's Browns were the terrors of the Association, and the captain himself was extremely rough on umpires. In 1886 the AA created the coaches' boxes to curb Comiskey's habit of chasing the umpire around the field in order to be near enough to intimidate him on close calls. The boxes may have cut down on Commy's movements, but they did little to temper the profane abuse he heaped on the poor umps. He was fined time and again, but he simply refused to pay. When the other owners threatened to expel him in mid-1886, Von der Ahe paid the fines for him. Despite the efforts of opponents and the rulemakers, St. Louis won the pennant again. Better still, the Browns undisputedly won a World Series rematch from Chicago. Comiskey's earnings for 1886 were said to be over \$4,000, tops in the AA.

When, after another easy pennant in 1887, the Browns were routed by Detroit in the World Series, Von der Ahe sold off five of his top players. Still, Comiskey was able to find new men to fit the

Year	Club	League	G	AB	R	H	2B	3B	HR	RBI	SB	BA	Pos	PO	A	E	FA
1878	Dubuque		21	94	-	16	-	-	-	-	.170	cf	-	-	-	.883	
1879	Dubuque	NWL	12	48	6	11	1	0	0	-	.229	of-l	-	-	-	-	
1880	Dubuque		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	.1b-2b	-	-	-	-	-	
1881	Dubuque		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	.1b	-	-	-	-	-	
1882	St. Louis	AA	78	329	58	80	9	5	1	45	-	.243	1b	861	16	30	.967
1883	St. Louis	AA	96	401	87	118	17	9	2	64	-	.294	1b	1085	20	43	.963
1884	St. Louis	AA	108	460	76	110	17	6	2	84	-	.239	1b	1193	38	40	.969
1885	St. Louis	AA	83	340	68	87	15	7	2	44	-	.256	1b	879	24	29	.969
1886	St. Louis	AA	131	578	95	147	15	9	3	76	41	.254	1b	1186	72	36	.972
1887	St. Louis	AA	125	538	139	180	22	5	4	103	117	.335	1b	1162	75	36	.972
1888	St. Louis	AA	137	576	102	157	22	5	6	83	72	.273	1b	1298	54	44	.968
1889	St. Louis	AA	137	587	105	168	28	10	3	102	65	.286	1b	1227	52	39	.970
1890	Chicago	PL	88	377	53	92	11	3	0	59	34	.244	1b	882	41	33	.965
1891	St. Louis	AA	141	580	86	152	16	2	3	93	41	.262	1b	1436	62	31	.980
1892	Cincinnati	NL	141	551	61	125	14	6	3	71	30	.227	1b	1469	73	25	.984
1893	Cincinnati	NL	64	259	38	57	12	1	0	26	9	.220	1b	675	21	15	.979
1894	Cincinnati	NL	61	220	26	58	8	0	0	33	10	.264	1b	536	24	16	.972
1895	St. Paul	WL	19	69	15	22	3	0	0	-	2	.319	1b	134	5	4	.972
1896	St. Paul	WL	4	12	1	2	0	0	0	-	2	.167	1b	28	0	1	.966
1898	St. Paul	WL	5	22	3	6	0	1	0	-	1	.272	1b	51	3	1	.982
Major League Total			1390	5796	994	1531	206	68	29	883(419)	.264	13889	568	417	.982		



Browns' style of play, notably Tommy McCarthy. In early August 1888, Comiskey himself contributed perhaps the biggest hit of the season with a three-run homer to tie a game against second-place Brooklyn. The Browns went on to win in extra innings and retain first place on their way to a fourth consecutive pennant. In the World Series, though, they fell to New York, six games to four.

The pennant streak was finally ended in 1889 when Brooklyn's Bridegrooms edged the Browns in a heated race, and in 1890 Comiskey jumped to the Players' League to head the Chicago franchise. His team contended in the first half but slipped to fourth at the end, thanks in part to Commy's own injuries.

In 1891 he was back in St. Louis as Von der Ahe's captain, finishing second. Throughout his St. Louis years, Comiskey had acted as a sort of buffer between the headstrong owner and the high-spirited players. But by the end of the 1891 season, he had finally had enough, and he jumped to the Cincinnati Reds. As both captain and manager in Cincinnati, he had to enforce discipline himself, and ran

into his first serious trouble with players. After three lackluster seasons, he was ready to move on.

Cincinnati sportswriter Ban Johnson had recently become head of the Western League, and he set Comiskey up as owner and manager of the St. Paul franchise in 1895. After five years there, Comiskey was tapped to move into the lucrative Chicago market as part of Johnson's plan to upgrade his league to equal status with the established NL. The new White Sox won the first pennant in the rechristened American League in 1900, and repeated in 1901, when Johnson's circuit declared itself on a par with the NL.

For 20 years Comiskey's club was a prosperous cornerstone of the AL, winning five pennants, and leading the league in attendance ten times. In 1910 Commy opened his "monument to the fans," as he called it: Comiskey Park. Between the 1913 and 1914 seasons, he took his White Sox on a tour around the world with the New York Giants. Eleven years later the same clubs traveled to Europe.

Comiskey was idolized by the local sportswriters, upon whom he lavished free liquor and other

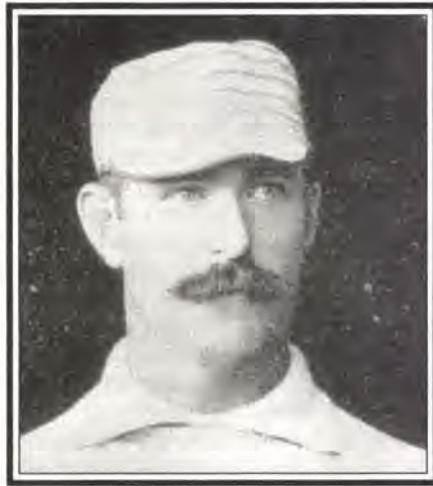
favors. "The Old Roman," as he was called, became a millionaire, partly by underpaying his players. Holdouts were common among White Sox stars, although the Chicago newspapers never labeled them as such. When Doc White held out for the first month of the 1906 season, for example, readers were merely told that he was working out with a college team. And when Comiskey purchased Shoeless Joe Jackson in 1915, the papers reported that Joe would be paid \$10,000, although Jackson's salary remained \$6,000 through 1919. Eventually this penurious treatment led to the throwing of the 1919 World Series. True to form, Comiskey condemned the action publicly while working behind the scenes to hide his own culpability.

The Black Sox scandal ruined the club. Comiskey spent the next decade vainly trying to rebuild a contender by spending big money on minor league prospects while still skimping on major league salaries. Bitter and plagued by ill health for two years, he died in 1931 at his country retreat in Wisconsin.

The old timers committee elected Comiskey to the Hall of Fame in 1939.

—Robert L. Tiemann





ROGER CONNOR

Born: July 1, 1857, Waterbury, Conn.

Died: January 4, 1931, Waterbury, Conn.

BL TL 6-3, 220

Crowned "The Mighty Clouter," soft-spoken Roger Connor was the premier power hitter of the "Gaslight Era." In a big-league career that spanned 18 seasons, the lanky first baseman compiled a .317 lifetime batting average to complement his 138 home runs, a career total that led the majors for more than 23 years, until Babe Ruth surpassed it during the summer of 1921. At 6'3" and 220 lbs., Connor was deceptively quick for a big man. Agile on the basepaths, he legged out 233 triples—the major league record in his day—and stole 244 bases from the time they began to be recorded in his seventh major league season. His career-high .371 batting average in 1885 led the National League.

On September 11, 1886, Connor hit the first ball out of the original Polo Grounds. The victimized pitcher, Charley "Old Hoss" Radbourn, gaped at Connor "in wonderment" as the ball "sped upward with the speed of a carrier pigeon" and disappeared over the right field fence.

Connor was the oldest boy in a family of 11 children. A brother Joe would follow him into the ranks of professional baseball. At eight years old, Roger began to sneak off his family chores to play baseball. His immigrant Irish parents, who believed in only hard work, were appalled. Connor said years later that his father was "soft-hearted," but "Lord help the one who disobeyed; the punishment was quick and severe."

When Roger turned 14, unable to convince his parents that baseball was a respectable vocation, he left home for New York City. Armed with the pluck of youth, he hoped to play baseball for money. Upon his return to Waterbury, Roger was told his father had passed away. Devastated by the loss, he took a job in a brass factory to help support the family. With his feet in a brass mill and his heart on the baseball diamond, Connor never lost his optimism.

In 1878 his dream came true. "This wonderful man," wrote his granddaughter almost a century later, "was meant to play baseball." As family resources improved, Connor's mother granted him

permission to sign with the New Bedford, Massachusetts, team. Two years later he joined Troy, New York, of the National League.

Roger returned to New York City in 1883, this time to stay nine years. Troy and Worcester were ousted from the NL to accommodate teams in New York and Philadelphia. John B. Day, a tobacco merchant, was awarded the New York franchise. His cardinal maneuver was to sign catcher Buck Ewing, pitcher Mickey Welch and Connor of the disbanded Troy club.

Legend attests that New York manager James Mutrie had Connor in mind when he nicknamed his team the Giants. Regardless of that fable's validity, the sizeable first baseman did contribute to the capture of the team's inaugural pennants in 1888 and 1889. In helping the Giants win back-to-back World Series, he batted .328, with a series-

high 12 runs batted in in 1889.

Labor unrest in the "Gilded Age" affected a cross section of American life. From teamsters to miners and puddlers, workers demanded attention. When baseball's moguls paid no heed to their players' requests to parley, the Brotherhood of Professional Baseball Players was established. Still unable to reach an accord with the owners, the players founded their own league in 1890.

In a futile attempt to retain Connor's services for the Giants, John B. Day journeyed to Waterbury and told Roger "to name his price." Connor, firm in his convictions of player solidarity, rejected the offer. Along with his good friend, James O'Rourke, he joined the New York team of the Players' League.

Stocked with abundant baseball talent but short on business acumen, the PL folded after one year, and Roger returned to the Giants. After the 1891

Year	Club	League	G	AB	R	H	2B	3B	HR	RBI	SB	BA	Pos	PO	A	E	FA
1878	New Bedford		-	11	46	6	8	-	-	-	-	.174	1b-3	84	10	9	913
"	Holyoke		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	.3b	-	-	-	-	-
1879	Holyoke	NA	49	227	51	76	11	6	2	-	-	.335	3b	68	65	39	773
1880	Troy City	NL	83	340	53	113	18	8	3	47	-	.332	3b	116	159	60	821
1881	Troy City	NL	85	367	55	107	17	6	2	31	-	.292	1b	836	40	46	950
1882	Troy City	NL	81	349	65	115	22	18	4	42	-	.330	1b-o	518	57	44	929
1883	New York	NL	98	409	80	146	28	15	1	50	-	.357	1b	958	40	44	958
1884	New York	NL	116	477	98	151	28	4	4	82	-	.317	2-o-3	299	234	96	847
1885	New York	NL	110	455	102	169	23	15	1	65	-	.371	1b	1178	42	31	975
1886	New York	NL	118	485	105	172	29	20	7	71	17	.355	1b	1164	65	34	973
1887	New York	NL	127	471	113	134	26	22	17	104	43	.285	1b	1325	44	10	993
1888	New York	NL	134	481	98	140	15	17	14	71	27	.291	1b	1346	45	26	982
1889	New York	NL	131	496	117	157	32	17	13	130	21	.317	1b	1266	33	30	977
1890	New York	PL	123	484	133	169	24	15	14	103	22	.349	1b	1335	80	21	985
1891	New York	NL	129	479	112	139	29	13	7	94	27	.290	1b	1362	56	25	983
1892	Philadelphia	NL	155	564	123	166	37	11	12	73	22	.294	1b	1483	59	23	985
1893	New York	NL	135	511	111	156	25	8	11	105	24	.305	1b	1423	83	40	974
1894	NY/St.Louis	NL	121	462	93	146	35	25	8	93	19	.316	1b	1092	83	32	973
1895	St. Louis	NL	103	398	78	131	29	9	8	77	9	.329	1b	953	62	14	986
1896	St. Louis	NL	126	483	71	137	21	9	11	72	10	.284	1b	1217	94	16	988
1897	St. Louis	NL	22	83	13	19	3	1	1	12	3	.229	1b	237	12	4	984
"	Fall River	NEng	47	171	32	49	9	1	4	-	9	.287	1b	473	31	9	982
1898	Waterbury	Conn	95	370	60	118	27	1	5	-	-	.319	1b	890	46	19	980
1899	Waterbury	Conn	92	347	79	136	27	2	5	-	18	.392	1b	-	-	-	982
1900	Waterbury	Conn	83	286	54	82	9	3	2	-	20	.287	1b	851	32	14	983
1901	Wtby/NHaven	Conn	107	411	58	123	13	7	1	-	16	.299	1b	-	-	-	-
1902	Springfield	Conn	62	224	25	58	7	1	1	-	15	.259	1b	642	27	15	978
1903	Springfield	Conn	75	279	28	76	12	3	0	-	12	.272	1b	789	28	21	975
Major League Total			1997	7794	1620	2467	441	233	138	1322(244)	.317		18108	1288	596	.970	



season he signed with the American Association Philadelphia Athletics, but when the Athletics were disbanded as part of the AA's merger with the NL, he was awarded to Philadelphia's NL club. Traded back to the Giants in March 1893, he was released to St. Louis June 1, 1894. There he concluded his big-league career in 1897.

A quiet, non-controversial man, Connor was nicknamed "Dear Old Roger." In 1893 a "popular player" contest was held in New York City. The winner, hands down, was Connor. As a token he was awarded a gold watch and gold charm. "Dear Old Roger" wore that watch and charm until the day he died.

After his retirement, Roger purchased the Waterbury team of the Connecticut League. He owned, managed and played first base for the nine. In seven seasons the bespectacled senior citizen hit for a .307 average. The club was a family affair: Roger's wife Angeline ran the box office, while his daughter Cecilia collected the tickets.

Roger, a devout Catholic, was also a "bit of a romantic," according to family accounts. Taught by his mother that religion and family were the foundation of life, he married Angeline Meir in September 1881. A year earlier Roger had visited a Troy shirt factory to be fitted for a baseball uniform. Between measurements he passed the time in conversation with a young seamstress. Unable to forget the blonde who "knew about baseball," Roger returned to Troy and asked for her hand in marriage. To his amazement, she accepted the proposal. On their fifth wedding anniversary, a daughter, Lulu, was born. Happiness turned to tragedy when Lulu died of dysentery just days before her first birthday. Crushed, the couple, a few years later, decided to adopt a child.

Roger contacted an order of nuns who staffed a foundling home in New York City. Told there was a girl with long blonde hair, the Connors rushed to the orphanage. Ushered into a room alive with the sound of children at play, Roger noticed a dark-

haired girl seated in a rocker. Her name was Cecilia, and she had been left on the doorstep with a note pinned to her that read, "Born June 21, 1888." Roger called to the girl. She ran to the gentle looking man, put her arms around his neck, and held on. The three returned to Waterbury that night.

Roger retired from his position as school inspector for the city of Waterbury in 1920. Angeline and Roger spent their summers in Connecticut and wintered in Florida until Angeline's death in 1928. Three years later, on January 4, 1931, Roger passed away from throat cancer.

Eclipsed by the aura of Ruth's character and deeds, Connor's early home run leadership was overlooked until 1974, when Hank Aaron surpassed Ruth as the all-time home run king. In 1976 "the Mighty Clouter" was elected to baseball's Hall of Fame at Cooperstown.

Today Connor lies next to his beloved Angeline in Old St. Joseph's Cemetery in Waterbury, Connecticut. Easily overlooked, the grave is unmarked.

—Bernard J. Crowley





THOMAS WILLIAM CORCORAN (Corky)

Born: January 4, 1869, New Haven, Conn.

Died: June 25, 1960, Plainfield, Conn.

BR TR 5-9, 164

Tommy Corcoran was an exception to the players who formed the Players' League in 1890. Most of the 1890s stars left the major National League and American Association to create a league for, by and of the players, but when Ned Hanlon organized a PL team at Pittsburgh, he inserted a promising rookie at shortstop. Corcoran, a New Englander, had shown precocious ability in the New England, Central and Atlantic Leagues, although his first professional contact came in Little Rock, Arkansas, as a semipro pitcher-infielder. He was just 21 when he joined the hard-bitten veteran stars who were battling to take baseball away from the owners in 1890.

Tommy Corcoran was a respected baseball man who played 2,200 major league games in an 18-year career, averaging better than a hit a game. He reached .300 only once, in 1894 with Brooklyn, but excelled in the field, leading league shortstops in fielding average four times, while playing his early years barehanded.

The clever Corcoran was a crackerjack sign stealer, and worked from the third base coach's box in innings when he was not batting. He uncovered an underground wire signal system between third base and home plate in Philadelphia. To the displeasure of the hometown fans, he unearthed a stretch of wires with his spikes. It took umpire Tim Hurst to settle the dispute revealed by Corcoran's detective work and to restore peace.

When Corcoran went to Brooklyn in 1892, the versatile Monte Ward moved over to second base, and never played at shortstop again. After five seasons in Brooklyn, Corcoran spent a decade as Cincinnati's shortstop and captain, paired in his first three seasons with the great second baseman Bid McPhee, who was winding down his own 18-year career.

Corcoran was a fixture in the lineup, avoiding injury on the diamond. His only lengthy absence came in 1901, when he was prostrated by typhoid and missed all but the first and last weeks of the

season.

Tommy Corcoran managed for several seasons in the minor leagues after ending his big league playing career, and then turned to umpiring for five years with the Federal, Connecticut, New York State and International Leagues.

The Corcorans moved back to New England in the early 1920s to raise their family of four sons and a daughter, and, in later years, breed fox hounds and hunt their 160-acre tract in rural Voluntown, Connecticut. There Tommy first learned of his most enduring feat—51 years after he had accomplished it. In a memorable game on August

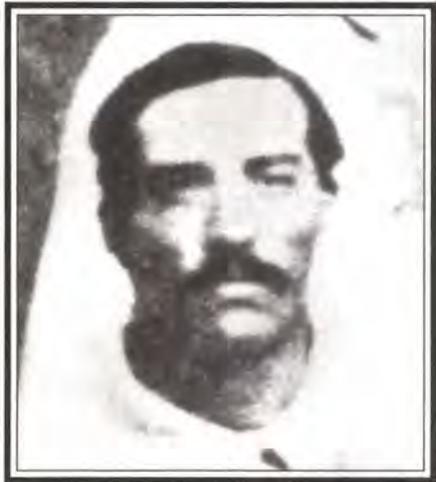
7, 1903, playing for Cincinnati, he made 14 assists in a nine-inning game. This record for shortstops—which still stands—wasn't noticed until a Cincinnati newspaper writer, doing a feature about Corcoran, unearthed the old boxscore and game account in 1954.

Tommy was a roll-your-own cigarette smoker, regarded affectionately by his neighbors, and a considerate member of his community. Although his health failed in his final months and he died in a nursing home, until he was into his 90s he was active and self-sufficient.

—Jack Kavanagh

Year	Club	League	G	AB	R	H	2B	3B	HR	RBI	SB	BA	Pos	PO	A	E	FA
1886	Bridgeport	EL	2	8	1	1	0	0	0	-	0	.125	ss	I	5	3	.667
1887	N Eng	NEng	97	379	82	111	13	3	6	-	40	.293	3b-2	141	208	63	.847
1888	Wilkes-Barre	Cen	104	442	71	107	12	8	2	-	44	.242	ss	196	272	69	.871
1889	New Haven	AtLA	69	255	35	62	15	1	1	-	18	.243	ss	125	243	61	.858
1890	Pittsburgh	PL	123	503	80	117	14	13	1	61	43	.233	ss	210	431	84	.884
1891	Athletic	AA	133	511	84	130	11	15	7	71	30	.254	ss	300	434	72	.911
1892	Brooklyn	NL	151	613	77	145	11	6	1	74	39	.237	ss	291	495	64	.925
1893	Brooklyn	NL	115	459	61	126	11	10	2	58	14	.275	ss	218	444	68	.907
1894	Brooklyn	NL	129	576	123	173	21	20	5	92	33	.300	ss	280	439	76	.904
1895	Brooklyn	NL	127	535	81	142	17	10	2	69	17	.265	ss	293	488	64	.924
1896	Brooklyn	NL	132	532	63	154	15	7	3	73	16	.289	ss	323	477	64	.926
1897	Cincinnati	NL	109	445	76	128	30	5	3	57	15	.288	ss-2	286	360	48	.951
1898	Cincinnati	NL	153	619	80	155	28	15	2	87	19	.250	ss	353	561	67	.932
1899	Cincinnati	NL	137	537	91	149	11	8	0	81	32	.277	ss-2	302	468	54	.934
1900	Cincinnati	NL	127	523	64	128	21	9	1	54	27	.245	ss	273	448	61	.922
1901	Cincinnati	NL	31	115	14	24	3	3	0	15	6	.209	ss	69	112	16	.919
1902	Cincinnati	NL	138	538	54	136	18	4	0	54	20	.253	ss	294	417	56	.927
1903	Cincinnati	NL	115	459	61	113	18	7	2	73	12	.246	ss	263	367	38	.943
1904	Cincinnati	NL	150	578	55	133	17	9	2	74	19	.230	ss	353	471	56	.936
1905	Cincinnati	NL	151	605	70	150	21	11	2	85	28	.248	ss	344	531	44	.952
1906	Cincinnati	NL	117	430	29	89	13	1	1	33	8	.207	ss	263	379	40	.941
1907	New York	NL	62	226	21	60	9	2	0	24	9	.265	2b	108	183	19	.939
"	Uniontown	POM	34	122	15	40	-	-	-	-	0	.328	ss	69	104	6	.966
1908	New Bedford	NEng	50	180	13	44	6	0	0	-	6	.244	ss	111	135	13	.950
Major League Total			2200	8804	1184	2252	289	155	34	1135	387	.256		4823	7505	991	.926





WILLIAM H. CRAVER

Born: June 1844, Troy, N.Y.

Died: June 17, 1901, Troy, N.Y.

BR TR 5-9, 160

If you've heard of Bill Craver at all, you probably know him as one of the four Louisville Grays banished from baseball for throwing games during the 1877 pennant race. It was the first gambling scandal of the young National League, and William Hulbert, the league's strong-willed president, seized upon it to demonstrate that he would not tolerate crooked players. But if Craver was dishonest, he also had talent. He was a rugged, versatile ballplayer, and he had proven himself as one of the top sluggers in the old National Association, the first professional league.

Craver was born in Troy, New York, a mill town on the Hudson River. As a young man he played for the notorious Troy Haymakers, a team controlled by New York City gamblers. It was Craver who, as the team's captain, pulled the Haymakers off the field in an 1869 match with the Cincinnati Red Stockings after a dispute over a foul tip—resulting in the only tie in the Reds' otherwise unblemished campaign. Cincinnati's supporters claimed that Craver stopped the game only to protect the bets of the Haymakers' patrons, but the amateur association that then governed baseball failed to uphold the charge.

Controversy shadowed Craver from club to club. In 1874, when playing for the Philadelphia White Stockings, he and some teammates were accused of fixing games. Again, nothing was proved. William J. Ryczek, in his history of the National Association, observes that Craver's blatant errors aroused suspicion throughout his career. "In 1876 Craver was savagely beaten by a gambler, apparently the result of a double-cross."

Like many players of his time (and ours), Craver did not hesitate to jump teams when a better opportunity arose. In 1870 he played for three clubs, and when he rejoined the Haymakers for the 1871 season, one of his former clubs tried unsuccessfully to expel him from organized baseball. Over the next seven seasons he played for seven different teams.

For all his personal faults, Craver must have been a valuable commodity. Although he usually played catcher or second base, he was capable of playing any position, except pitcher, and he often doubled as manager. Ryczek describes him as "tough as nails," often playing despite injuries, and fearless behind the plate, in an era when catchers did not use gloves or masks. Over the National Association's five seasons, he batted .311 and compiled the league's eighth highest slugging average (.420). His best season was 1874, when he hit .343 and slugged .498; he ranked fourth best in the NA among non-pitchers, according to *Total Baseball*.

After the National League supplanted the NA in 1876, Craver went downhill fast. He batted just .224 for the Mutuals in the NL's first year, and .265 for Louisville the following year. As he was now past 30, perhaps age and injuries had caught up to him.

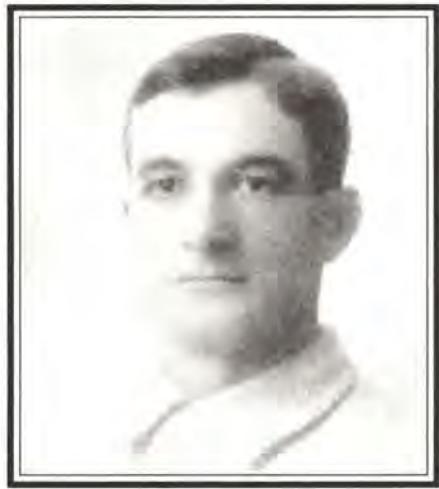
In 1877, the Louisville Grays had held a comfortable lead toward the end of the season, but they proceeded to lose eight games in a row and finished second behind Boston. Soon afterward, the team discovered that their ace pitcher, Jim Devlin, and at least two other players had been fixing games. Team officials then demanded permission to inspect the telegrams of all the players. Only Craver refused, demanding that he be paid his back salary first. The Grays expelled him at once. "No evidence was ever uncovered that he had thrown a game, but his refusal to allow the directors to examine his telegrams—even when he learned that the price of refusal was expulsion—is suspect," Glenn Dickey writes in his history of the NL.

So ended Craver's murky career in baseball. He returned to Troy and became a policeman, and there he died in 1901.

—Phil Brown

Year	Club	League	G	AB	R	H	2B	3B	HR	RBI	SB	BA	Pos	PO	A	E	FA
1866	Troy Haymakers		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	c	-	-	-	-	-	
1867	Troy Haymakers		19	-	75	-	-	(46 outs)	-	-	c	-	-	-	-	-	
1868	Troy Haymakers		30	149	70	-	-	-	4	-	-	c	101	29	-	-	
1869	Troy Haymakers		18	-	45	44	-	(66 TB, 44 outs)	-	-	c	-	-	-	-	-	
1870	Chic/Haykr (pro)		14	-	27	24	-	(44 outs)	-	-	c-2b	-	-	-	-	-	
1871	Haymakers	NA	27	118	26	38	8	1	0	26	6	.322	2b-s	91	67	22	.878
1872	Baltimore	NA	35	179	55	50	3	2	0	23	7	.279	c-i-o	173	36	38	.846
1873	Baltimore	NA	41	196	45	57	9	2	0	28	2	.291	c-s-o	129	66	29	.871
1874	Philadelphia	NA	55	265	68	91	19	11	0	56	11	.343	2b	188	143	83	.800
1875	Cntnl/Athltc	NA	68	325	79	101	15	13	2	45	9	.311	2b-s	179	203	75	.836
1876	Mutual	NL	56	246	24	55	4	0	0	22	-	.224	2b-c	158	122	72	.795
1877	Louisville	NL	57	238	33	63	5	2	0	29	-	.265	ss	71	175	26	.904
1878	Troy Haymakers		-	6	25	5	2	-	-	-	-	.080	2b	20	16	2	.947
Major League Total			339	1567	330	455	63	31	2	229 (35)	.290	989	812	345			.839





LAFAYETTE NAPOLEON CROSS (Lave)

Born: May 12, 1866, Milwaukee, Wisc.

Died: September 6, 1927, Toledo, Ohio

BR TR 5-8-1/2 155

Lave Cross was one of baseball's most accomplished and popular players during the late nineteenth and very early twentieth centuries. His career was one of durability, longevity, versatility and consistency.

Born in Milwaukee of Eastern European immigrants, Cross grew up in Cleveland and played amateur ball there. In 1884, at age 17, he began a professional career in nearby Sandusky, Ohio, that would span 29 years, 21 of them at the major league level. He played a year at Altoona in 1886 before breaking into the major leagues at Louisville as a catcher in 1887. In 1889 he moved to Philadelphia, where he spent the majority of his major league career, and where he holds the unusual distinction of having played in four different major leagues. Between stints in Philadelphia he split three seasons among Cleveland, St. Louis and Brooklyn. While at Cleveland, he doubled for part of the 1899 season as manager of the famously hapless Spiders, losers of a still-record 134 games. (In fairness to Cross, no manager could have helped that team.)

Primarily a catcher early in his career, it was not until he joined Harry Wright's National League Phillies in 1892 (after both his previous Philadelphia clubs and their leagues—the Players' League and American Association—had folded) that Cross became a regular third baseman, a position he played almost exclusively in his final ten major league seasons. Early on he played third base with his catcher's glove, which he used to knock down line drives. A rule was enacted in 1895 limiting the size and weight of gloves worn by all except first basemen and catchers—perhaps because of Cross.

Cross played third base on Connie Mack's first five Philadelphia American League teams. Throughout that period the left side of Mack's infield was patrolled by Crosses, the shortstop being Monte. (They were not related, but Lave's brothers Amos and Frank did play in the big leagues.)

When Cross left Philadelphia for Washington after the 1905 season, his departure was marked by

a testimonial dinner arranged by the Philadelphia press, and subscribed to by a great many admirers. Henry Chadwick reported: "I regarded it with more than ordinary interest from the fact that it was the first affair of the kind that has ever been arranged in honor of a veteran player who has earned such a fine compliment by his high character as a professional exemplar of our National game."

An ankle injury in 1907 brought an end to Cross's major league career, though he did continue in the minors as a player-manager with New Orleans that same year. After four more seasons at New Orleans, Charlotte and Haverhill, Massachusetts, he finally retired in 1912.

Cross, who played in 2,275 major league games, was one of the first to surpass 2,000. He was also

one of the first whose career spanned more than 20 years. He never led his league in any major offensive category, but was a steady day in, day out player. His lifetime batting average was a solid .292, with a season high of .386 in 1894. He shone on defense, five times leading his league in fielding average, and numerous times in other categories. He holds the all-time record for assists by a second baseman in a game with 15.

Cross spent his later years in Toledo, Ohio, where he lived just a few blocks from the ball park. He worked as a machinist at Willys Overland, an automobile manufacturer, and was a charter member of the Toledo Pigeon Club. He died in Toledo at age 61, survived by his wife and one daughter.

—John R. Husman

Year	Club	League	G	AB	R	H	2B	3b	HR	RBI	SB	BA	Pos	PO	A	E	FA
1886	Altoona	PaSA	70	299	69	76	9	4	0	-	24	.254	c-of	383	76	23	.952
1887	Louisville	AA	54	203	32	54	8	3	0	26	15	.266	c-of	267	67	34	.908
1888	Louisville	AA	47	181	20	41	3	0	0	15	10	.227	c-of	219	67	23	.926
1889	Athletic	AA	55	199	22	44	8	2	0	23	11	.221	c	278	102	27	.934
1890	Philadelphia	PL	63	245	42	73	7	8	3	47	5	.298	c-of	216	70	38	.883
1891	Athletic	AA	110	402	66	121	20	14	5	52	14	.301	c-o-3	297	103	28	.935
1892	Philadelphia	NL	140	541	84	149	15	10	4	69	18	.275	3-c-o	327	236	35	.941
1893	Philadelphia	NL	96	415	81	124	17	6	4	78	18	.299	c-3-i	291	182	27	.946
1894	Philadelphia	NL	119	529	123	204	34	9	7	125	21	.386	3b-c	226	259	39	.926
1895	Philadelphia	NL	125	535	95	145	26	9	2	101	21	.271	3b	191	308	32	.940
1896	Philadelphia	NL	106	406	63	104	23	5	1	73	8	.256	3b-s	183	287	29	.942
1897	Philadelphia	NL	88	344	37	89	17	5	3	51	10	.259	3b-2	143	217	23	.940
1898	St. Louis	NL	151	602	71	191	28	8	3	79	14	.317	3b	218	358	35	.943
1899	Clev/St. Louis	NL	141	557	76	166	19	5	5	84	13	.298	3b	223	358	25	.959
1900	St.L/Brooklyn	NL	133	522	79	153	15	6	4	73	21	.293	3b	173	321	29	.945
1901	Philadelphia	AL	100	424	82	139	28	12	2	73	23	.328	3b	140	236	33	.919
1902	Philadelphia	AL	137	559	90	191	39	8	0	108	25	.342	3b	185	306	30	.942
1903	Philadelphia	AL	137	559	60	163	22	4	2	90	14	.292	3b	159	228	20	.951
1904	Philadelphia	AL	155	607	73	176	31	10	1	71	10	.290	3b	164	247	28	.936
1905	Philadelphia	AL	147	587	69	156	29	5	0	77	8	.266	3b	161	249	32	.928
1906	Washington	AL	130	494	55	130	14	6	1	46	19	.263	3b	157	242	20	.952
1907	Washington	AL	41	161	13	32	8	0	0	10	3	.199	3b	38	98	3	.978
"	New Orleans	SA	86	337	40	90	7	1	0	-	11	.267	3b	99	171	3	.989
1908	New Orleans	SA	15	55	4	14	1	1	0	-	1	.255	3b	24	27	3	.944
1909	Charlotte	CaroA	50	187	20	59	12	-	0	-	-	.316	2B	111	142	5	.981
1910	Charlotte	CaroA	109	396	43	117	14	6	1	-	11	.295	3b	139	225	18	.953
1911	Charlotte	CaroA	79	295	32	95	10	-	-	-	-	.322	3b	147	219	25	.936
1912	Haverhill	NEng	126	452	53	132	20	1	1	-	14	.292	3b	113	220	14	.960
Major League Total			2275	9072	1333	2645	411	135	47	1371	301	.292		4256	4541	590	.937





WILLIAM ARTHUR CUMMINGS (Candy)

Born: October 18, 1848, Ware, Mass.

Died: May 16, 1924, Toledo, Ohio

BR TR 5-9, 120

Candy Cummings became a Hall of Famer in 1939 on the strength of his alleged invention of the curve ball. Whether this attribution is fact or fiction remains one of baseball's enduring conundrums, and much like the controversy surrounding Babe Ruth's home run call in the 1932 World Series at Chicago, it will never have a definitive answer.

In the version of the discovery most often heard, Cummings developed the curved pitch after watching the erratic flights of clam shells picked up on a beach near his Brooklyn home and then flung into the wind. Martin Quigley, in his book *The Crooked Pitch*, quotes Cummings, somewhat fancifully, it seems: "I thought what a wonderful thing it would be if I could make a baseball curve like that." As the story goes, he started to experiment with the curve in games played among the boys of the neighborhood, learning along the way that finger pressure and wind direction had a great deal to do with the result. Supposedly, the outcurve was used successfully for the first time in an 1867 game Cummings pitched for the Excelsior Juniors against Harvard. Cummings recalled that game many years later, saying, "I curve balled them to death." In an interview he gave to *Baseball Magazine* a few years before he died, he elaborated: "I wanted to tell everybody. It was too good to keep to myself. But I said not a word, and I saw many a batter at that game throw down his stick in disgust. Every time I was successful I could scarcely keep from dancing for joy."

Is this history, or is it a case of history being created simply because a story has been repeated so many times?

Over the years, there have been many pretenders to Cummings' throne. Fred Goldsmith claimed he threw a curve ball in a game played in New Haven in 1866. And then it is said he gave a demonstration in 1870 at the Capitoline Grounds in Brooklyn for the benefit of Henry Chadwick, pitching the ball around two stakes, the ball passing on one side

of the first and on the other side of the second. Alphonse Martin, another pitcher of the 1860s, claimed he threw a slow ball that curved when he was with the New York Empires in 1866. His contention was supported by old-time Chicago White Stockings player Jimmy Wood. Well-known pitchers of the early years, James Creighton and Bobby Mathews, along with Hans Avery of Yale, also have their adherents.

All the claims and counterclaims notwithstanding, the weight of the evidence seems to favor Cummings. Chadwick was ambivalent at times, but in the end gave the nod to Cummings, as did A. G. Spalding in his book, *America's National Game*. In the 1919 *Reach Baseball Guide*, veteran baseball writer Francis C. Richter reviewed all the diverse claims and came down strongly on the side of Cummings.

Cummings was born in Ware, Massachusetts, but when he was a teenager his family moved to Brooklyn, a baseball hotbed. Though undersized, he proved himself and played for a number of junior clubs, earning a berth on the senior Excelsiors in 1866. From 1868 to 1871, he played on the Stars club and was so effective that in 1871 Chadwick

called him the leading amateur player in the U.S.

Much sought after by clubs in the National Association, then about to begin its second year, Cummings, testing the free market, signed with three different clubs for the 1872 season. Eventually he was awarded to the Mutuals of New York, for whom he compiled a 33–20 record. Lured by a higher salary, he moved to Baltimore in 1873. His record there was a strong 28–14, sullied somewhat by his giving up two home runs in one inning to George Wright of Boston on July 26.

He jumped to Philadelphia in 1874, where the high spot of a mediocre season (28–26) came on June 15, when he fanned six White Stockings batters in a row. For the 1875 season, swan-song year for the NA, Cummings cast his lot with Hartford. For the Dark Blues, he enjoyed his greatest year, with a won-lost mark of 35–12, seven shutouts, and an ERA of 1.60.

Cummings remained with Hartford in 1876, the National League's first year. In his NL debut he shut out Cincinnati, inspiring this comment from his manager, Bob Ferguson: "God never gave him any size, but he is the Candy." Benched because of the presence of Tommy Bond, Cummings was limited

Year	Club	League	GP	IP	W	L	OR	OH	BB	SO	ShO	ERA	G	R	H	BA	E
1866	Excelsior		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	13	-	-	-
1867	Excelsior		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	37	-	-	-
1868	Star		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	35	33	-	-
1869	Star	(pro)	22	191	16	6	338	336	-	-	0	-	22	-	60	-	-
1870	Star	(pro)	26	227	17	9	246	-	-	-	0	-	26	-	49	.318	-
1871	Star	(pro)	31	263	17	13	265	288	-	-	0	-	33	56	64	.350	-
1872	Mutual	NA	55	497	35	20	347	605	30	43	3	2.97	55	36	52	.208	11
1873	Baltimore	NA	42	382	28	14	292	475	33	34	1	2.66	42	192	48	.250	16
1874	Philadelphia	NA	54	483	28	26	386	616	18	61	3	1.96	54	231	52	.225	20
1875	Hartford	NA	48	416	35	12	184	397	4	82	7	1.60	53	221	44	.199	14
1876	Hartford	NL	24	216	16	8	97	215	14	26	5	1.67	24	105	17	.162	2
1877	Live Oak	IA	8	72	1	7	57	84	-	-	1	-	9	37	7	.189	13
"	Cincinnati	NL	19	156	5	14	144	219	13	11	0	4.34	19	70	14	.200	3
1878	Newhvn-Hrtfd	IA	4	36	0	4	23	36	-	-	0	-	5	19	3	.158	2
"	NY Witoka	-	14	132	4	9	51	102	-	-	0	-	14	60	13	.217	12
"	Albany	-	#5	49	2	3	26	35	-	-	0	-	5	18	0	0.000	2
Major League Total			242	2150	145	94	1450	2527	112	257	19	2.39	247	148	227	.212	69

to exhibition games most of the summer. But he finished strongly after Bond was suspended in August. On September 9 he became baseball's first "iron man" (an unlikely appellation for a 120-pounder) when he pitched and won a morning-afternoon doubleheader against Cincinnati.

In 1877 Cummings became president of the International Association, baseball's first minor league. Apparently it was not too demanding a po-

sition, because in June he signed with Cincinnati and did not resign his IA presidency. His stay in Cincinnati was a disaster. His arm was shot and he was hit hard. His final professional record was a dismal 5-14.

After applying for and failing to get the manager's job in Buffalo in 1878, Cummings played semipro ball in Albany, and then retired to his home in Ware, Massachusetts. He learned the painting and wall-

papering trade there, and played amateur ball up to 1884, when he moved to Athol, Massachusetts. In Athol he set up his own decorating business, which he maintained for 32 years. Eventually he sold the business and moved to Toledo to live with his son Arthur, the oldest of his five children. He died in Toledo at the age of 75, convinced to the end that he was the first to make a baseball curve.

—Joseph M. Overfield





ELLSWORTH ELMER CUNNINGHAM (Bert)

Born: November 25, 1865, Wilmington, Del.

Died: May 14, 1952, Cragmere, Del.

BR TR 187

Bert Cunningham lost 25 more games than he won; but he won more than 140 games, and a close examination of his record shows him to have been a pretty good pitcher.

A fastballer with erratic control, Cunningham jumped straight from semipro ball in Illinois to the majors when he joined Brooklyn of the American Association at the end of 1887. The following year he was the number one pitcher for Baltimore (AA). In 1890 he jumped to the Players' League, returning to Baltimore in 1891. When he was released on July 31, a Baltimore reporter extolled his "exemplary personal habits" while bemoaning his propensity for "giving nine or ten bases on balls in a game." Having lost his good fastball, he learned to pitch without it while trekking through eight cities in five minor leagues over the next three years. In 1894 he helped pitch Sioux City to the Western League pennant, which gave him a second chance in the majors. He was acquired by Louisville (National League), where, using slow drops and guile, he was a mainstay of the Colonels' pitching corps until the franchise was disbanded after the 1899 season. He then finished his career with a few games for the Chicago Cubs—eight in 1900 and one the next year—plus three minor league games for St. Paul of the Western League.

Cunningham had one of the most interesting pitching careers in that whenever he was with a respectable team, he pitched terribly, and when he played for teams ranging from below average to awful, he pitched quite well. He never had a winning season for a team whose record was about .500, but then he was only on three winning teams in 12 years. His PL performance in 1890 is indicative of his career: He began the season only 3–9 for a respectable Philadelphia team, but later compiled a decent 9–15 record for a very weak Buffalo team. His 22–29 record for Baltimore (AA) in 1888 was actually a good performance, as were his losing records for the terrible Louisville (NL) teams of the mid-1890s. But there was one sensational

season, 1898, when he won 28 games (second only to Kid Nichols, who won 31 for 102–47 Boston) for a Louisville team that finished 11 games under .500—which makes Bert the league's top pitcher for the year. The high point of his career was an 11-game winning streak late in the 1898 season, during which he defeated all six first-division clubs.

Cunningham is thus a nineteenth century version of Ned Garver. A couple of other similar pitch-

ers were beginning when Cunningham was finishing up: Tom Hughes, who wasn't as good, and Case Patten, who was possibly a shade better. In 1900 *The Sporting News* said of Cunningham: "He is regarded as one of the best strategists who ever pitched a ball." It was his bad control (over 200 walks in 1890, more than 100 four more times) that kept Bert from being a pitcher of the first rank.

—William E. McMahon

Year	Club	League	GP	IP	W	L	Pct	SHO	R	H	BB	SO	ERA	H	BA	E	FA
1887	Brooklyn	AA	3	23	0	2	.000	0	22	26	13	8	5.09	0	.000	1	.833
1888	Baltimore	AA	51	453	22	29	.431	0	275	412	157	186	3.39	22	.186	25	.834
1889	Baltimore	AA	39	279	16	19	.457	0	245	306	141	140	4.87	27	.206	9	.883
1890	Phila/Buff	PL	39	320	12	24	.333	2	293	384	201	111	5.63	29	.190	21	.826
1891	Baltimore	AA	30	238	11	14	.440	0	181	241	138	59	4.01	15	.150	7	.920
1892	StP-Ft. Wayne	WL	19	158	10	8	.556	-	123	182	68	52	2.28	17	.254	6	.873
"	Rockl-Molne	IILn	6	52	3	2	.600	0	23	35	12	24	-	4	.250	5	.783
1893	Kansas City	WA	10	88	7	2	.778	1	55	87	35	35	-	18	.300	6	.875
"	Montgomery	SL	10	90	5	5	.500	0	51	77	47	24	2.00	8	.200	1	.967
"	Scranton	PaSL	6	46	2	3	.400	0	46	57	27	13	3.77	6	.286	1	.938
1894	Sioux City	WL	55	455	35	20	.636	1	476	632	189	155	4.22	70	.311	14	.925
1895	Louisville	NL	31	231	11	16	.407	1	185	299	104	49	4.75	30	.300	10	.882
1896	Louisville	NL	27	189	7	14	.333	0	168	242	74	37	5.09	22	.250	9	.888
1897	Louisville	NL	29	235	14	13	.519	0	148	286	72	49	4.14	22	.237	7	.924
1898	Louisville	NL	44	362	28	15	.651	0	174	387	65	34	3.16	32	.229	13	.894
1899	Louisville	NL	39	324	17	17	.500	1	188	385	75	36	3.84	40	.260	8	.944
1900	Chicago	NL	8	64	4	3	.571	0	53	84	21	7	4.36	4	.148	1	.944
1901	Chicago	NL	1	9	0	1	.000	0	6	11	3	2	5.00	0	.000	0	1.000
"	St. Paul	WL	3	16	1	1	.500	0	18	24	9	3	-	1	.167	0	1.000
Major League Total			341	2727	142	167	.460	4	1938	3063	1064	718	4.22	254	.217	111	.888



GEORGE JOSEPH CUPPY (Nig)

Born: July 3, 1869, Logansport, Ind.

Died: July 27, 1922, Elkhart, Ind.

BR TR 5-7, 160

He was known as the "famous slow pitcher," which referred not only to his repertoire of off-speed stuff but also to the time he took between pitches. More than anyone, his deliberate style led to the imposition of the clock on pitchers in 1901.

Born George Koppe, he was sometimes called the Cuban Warrior or Cuban Hero because of his dark complexion.

After two years of minor league ball in the Tri-State and New York-Pennsylvania Leagues, Cuppy arrived in the National League with Cleveland in 1892, and promptly teamed with Cy Young to form one of the most successful pitching tandems of the 1890s. Young was a 6'2" power pitcher, and Cuppy a 5'7" junkballer. For five years, 1892–1896, Cuppy (120–66) and Young (159–74) combined for an average of 56 wins a year and a .666 winning percentage. Only Boston's Kid Nichols and Jack Stivets (275–145, combined) could approach that pace.

Nevertheless, Cleveland finished only second, third, sixth, second and second during those years, although the Spiders did win the Temple Cup in 1895.

Cuppy was a good hitter, and in 1895, when he hit a career-high .286 for the year, he scored five runs in one game, a record for a pitcher.

In an era when pitchers popped the ball plateward as quickly as they could, Cuppy's snoozer pace frustrated fans as well as batters. "He had the spectators fairly crazy by the time he took to deliver the ball," Jake Morse complained in *Sporting Life* in 1897. "After his preliminary swing he would bring both hands over his head and hold the ball there a second before he would deliver it."

Even after the 1901 rule change, by which time Cuppy was playing for Boston (AL), little changed. "It always was necessary to bring your supper to the old Huntington Avenue Grounds whenever he pitched," the *Boston Globe* recalled in 1922.

What did change was Cuppy's arm. Sometime in 1897, after he had won seven games in a row, it gave out. Cleveland manager Pat Tebeau thought it

cost the Spiders a shot at the pennant: "We would have fought it out for the flag with them if Cuppy's arm had not failed him at a time when he was winning every game he pitched. Cuppy was as much a standby as Nichols was to Boston."

He was never more than a part-time twirler after that. He followed his battery mate Lou Criger to St. Louis in 1899, and was sold to Boston (NL) in January 1900. For the four years 1897–1900 he racked up a 38–26 mark—not bad, but nothing like what he had done earlier. "Cuppy pitched fine ball for Boston up until the time he was let go to reduce expenses," Bid McPhee observed.

Lou Criger signed on with the new Boston Ameri-

can League entry in 1901, and after practicing with Cuppy on the back lots of Elkhart, Indiana, convinced Boston to add him. "Nig's arm is in better shape than it has been in years, according to Criger," *Sporting Life* reported. It wasn't. After a 4–6 season of intermittent work, Cuppy was let go. He was "always ready and willing to do his best, he had the head and the right spirit and with a little stronger wing was a top notcher," the *Globe* concluded.

Cuppy ran a billiard hall in Elkhart with Criger for a time, and married Olive DePew in 1910. When he died of Bright's Disease in 1922, at age 53, he was in the retail tobacco business.

—Rich Eldred

Year	Club	League	GP	IP	W	L	Pct	SHO	R	H	BB	SO	ERA	BH	BA	E	FA
1890	Dayton	TriSt	22	176	14	8	.636	2	98	170	44	85	1.43	26	.193	6	.926
"	Meadville	NYP	13	-	7	6	.538	-	54	112	24	59	1.55	10	.167	2	.955
1891	Meadv/Jmstn	NYP	35	299	23	11	.676	1	160	268	100	157	2.05	45	.280	2	.968
1892	Cleveland	NL	47	376	28	13	.683	1	175	333	121	103	2.51	36	.214	6	.950
1893	Cleveland	NL	31	244	17	10	.630	0	200	316	75	39	4.47	27	.248	5	.924
1894	Cleveland	NL	43	316	24	15	.615	3	246	381	128	65	4.56	35	.259	2	.975
1895	Cleveland	NL	47	353	26	14	.650	1	210	384	95	91	3.54	40	.286	4	.968
1896	Cleveland	NL	46	358	25	14	.641	1	173	388	75	86	3.12	38	.270	4	.968
1897	Cleveland	NL	19	138	10	6	.625	1	69	150	26	23	3.20	8	.145	2	.943
1898	Cleveland	NL	18	128	9	8	.529	1	62	147	25	27	3.30	5	.104	2	.931
1899	St. Louis	NL	21	172	11	8	.579	1	89	203	26	25	3.15	13	.186	5	.911
1900	Boston	NL	17	105	8	4	.667	0	64	107	24	23	3.08	11	.262	2	.917
1901	Boston	AL	13	93	4	6	.400	0	58	111	14	22	4.15	10	.204	2	.917
Major League Total			302	2283	162	98	.623	9	1346	2520	609	504	3.48	223	.233	.34	.950





EDGAR EDWARD CUTHBERT (Ned)

Born: June 20, 1845, Philadelphia, Pa.

Died: February 6, 1905, St. Louis, Mo.

BR TR 5-6, 140

Ned Cuthbert was well established as a graceful outfielder, excellent leadoff man and smart baserunner years before the first professional baseball league was launched in 1871.

A native of Philadelphia, he began his baseball career in 1865 with the Keystones of that city, playing every position except pitcher. While with the Keystones, Cuthbert, it is said, became the first player to use a head first slide to steal a base, stealing third in a game against the Atlantics at the Capitoline Grounds in Brooklyn. He began the 1868 season as catcher for the West Philadelphia team, but soon moved to the Athletics as left fielder and change catcher.

In 1870 he joined the newly organized Chicago team led by Jimmy Wood. While Chicago had some ups and downs, they did win two games against the champion Cincinnati Red Stockings. Among their losses was a 9-0 defeat by the New York Mutuals, apparently the first recorded "Chicago"—shut-out—game.

Cuthbert signed with both Chicago and the Athletics of Philadelphia for the first National Association season in 1871. He claimed that he had signed with Chicago only on the condition that he could convince his family to move there. The Athletics won his services, but after two years he jumped, along with four teammates, to the newly organized Philadelphia White Stockings, joining former Chicago manager Jimmy Wood. The following year Cuthbert, Wood, and six others left Philadelphia to relaunch the Chicago club, which had missed two seasons of play in the aftermath of the great Chicago fire. During his five years in the NA Cuthbert was among the leaders in runs, hits and stolen bases on several occasions.

In 1875 Cuthbert joined the St. Louis Brown Stockings, beginning an association with the city that would last until his death. In 1876 he was the left fielder and leadoff hitter for St. Louis in their inaugural season in the National League, but moved to Cincinnati in 1877 where he played only 12

games.

His professional career apparently over, he returned to St. Louis and opened a saloon in the downtown area. He continued to play baseball with local teams, and in a game against a Louisville team in 1881 he is credited as having made "the most wonderful catch in the outfield ever witnessed in St. Louis."

In the fall of 1881 Cuthbert influenced Chris Von der Ahe to apply for a franchise in the newly organized American Association, and on November 19, Von der Ahe announced that Cuthbert would be the playing manager for St. Louis in 1882. A leadoff hitter throughout his career, advancing age convinced manager Cuthbert to place left fielder Cuthbert seventh in the batting order. St. Louis got off to a fast start, but faded and finished fifth in the six-team league, and Cuthbert's managerial career was over. He did play 21 games for the Browns in 1883, and wound up his playing career with Baltimore in the Union Association in 1884. A .279 hitter in five years in the NA, he hit only .219 over the next five years in the NL, AA and UA.

Cuthbert returned to St. Louis from Baltimore

and once again made his living as a bartender. In the fall of 1886 he was appointed to the umpiring staff of the AA for 1887. His only previous experience as a major league umpire had been one game in 1884 when, as a player with Baltimore, he was called upon to officiate a game with Cincinnati. Cuthbert's umpiring career was relatively uneventful until an early June game between Philadelphia and Louisville was protested when he apparently ruled incorrectly on a batting out of order dispute. Later in the month he was released after an injury prevented him from officiating. His umpiring career over, Cuthbert returned to St. Louis to tend bar and operate several saloons, apparently unsuccessfully.

In August 1904 Cuthbert suffered a stroke and was paralyzed. His ex-wife, Maggie—who had married him in the late 1880s, divorced him a few years later, subsequently remarried and was widowed—heard of his illness and returned to nurse him during his time of need. Ned and Maggie were remarried on February 2, 1905, just four days before his death.

—Ralph L. Horton

Year	Club	League	G	AB	R	H	2B	3B	HR	RBI	SB	BA	Pos	PO	A	E	FA
1865	Keystone		-	12	-	33	(23 outs)	-	-	-	-	If	-	-	-	-	
1866	Keystone		-	9	-	30	(14 outs)	-	-	-	-	o-c-l	-	-	-	-	
1867	WestPhil/Athl		-	29	-	106	(84 outs)	-	-	-	-	rf-c	-	-	-	-	
1868	Athletic		-	45	368	218	(232 TB)	10	-	-	-	lf-c	99	11	-	-	
1869	Athletic (pro)		20	140	58	71	(102 TB)	-	-	-	-	507	If	-	-	-	
1870	Chicago (pro)		25	135	-	56	(82 TB)	-	-	-	-	415	cf-3	102	22	-	
1871	Athletic NA		28	150	47	37	7	5	3	30	16	.247	If	80	4	11	.884
1872	Athletic NA		47	260	83	88	10	0	1	47	14	.338	If	95	2	16	.858
1873	Philadelphia NA		51	278	78	77	5	3	2	33	13	.277	If	110	2	20	.848
1874	Chicago NA		58	295	65	79	6	1	2	22	8	.268	If	150	12	41	.798
1875	St. Louis NA		68	319	68	78	9	2	0	17	18	.245	If	104	4	23	.824
1876	St. Louis NL		63	283	46	70	10	1	0	25	-	.247	If	95	7	19	.845
1877	Cincinnati NL		12	56	6	10	5	0	0	2	-	.179	If	34	5	8	.830
"	Indianapolis		-	58	225	23	45	-	-	-	-	.200	If	61	1	4	.939
1882	St. Louis AA		60	233	28	52	16	5	0	-	-	.223	If	74	12	10	.896
1883	St. Louis AA		21	71	3	12	1	0	0	3	-	.169	If	37	5	7	.857
1884	Baltimore UA		44	168	29	34	5	0	0	-	-	.202	If	41	10	17	.750
Major League Totals			452	2113	453	537	74	11	8	(179)	(69)	.254		820	63	172	.837





THOMAS PETER DALY (Tido)

Born: February 7, 1866, Philadelphia, Pa.

Died: October 29, 1939, Brooklyn, N.Y.

BB TR 5-7, 170

Tom Daly exhibited a determination and spirit on the field that made him a favorite with the fans. Though he possessed only a fair throwing arm, the speedy, switch hitting catcher-turned-second-baseman stole 385 bases and compiled a respectable batting average of .278 over his 16-year major league career. He batted .300 or better six times, and tied for the National League lead in doubles in 1901 with 38. His best year was 1894, when he attained a career-high batting average of .341, and career highs also in hits, runs and stolen bases.

A highlight of Daly's career came on June 22, 1891, when he caught Brooklyn teammate Tom Lovett's 4-0 no-hitter over the New York Giants, a pitching performance the *New York Times* called the best of the season. Known as a clutch hitter, he has been credited with hitting the first pinch-hit home run in big league history, on May 14, 1892. This ninth-inning blow off John Clarkson sent the game into extra innings.

A native of Philadelphia, Daly was discovered in 1884—while catching an exhibition game for the Millville, New Jersey, town team—by Trenton manager Pat Powers. The 18-year-old Daly's play impressed Powers, and he was invited to join Trenton's Eastern League club. Daly finished the season in Trenton despite a roster cut to just ten players due to financial problems.

Daly came up to the big leagues in 1887 with Cap Anson's Chicago NL team, and in 1889 played with Washington, sharing the catching with Connie Mack. During the winter of 1888–1889 he caught for the Chicago team that played the "All-American Nine," a picked team of league rivals, during baseball's first world tour to such distant lands as Australia, Ceylon, Egypt, Italy and France. Daly joined Brooklyn in 1890, the year the club jumped from the American Association to the National League, and played there for 11 seasons, notable in an era when players flitted from team to team and league to league. (His stay with Brooklyn was interrupted by two seasons with Connie Mack's

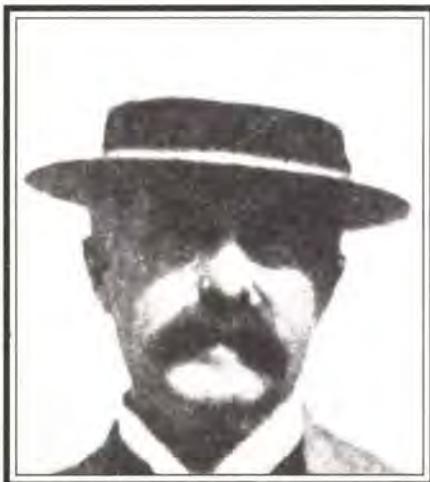
minor league Milwaukee Brewers, but he was brought back to the Bridegrooms in a late 1898 trade for Billy Hallman.) Overcoming a career-threatening arm injury, Tido played mostly at second base following the 1892 season, after developing the ability to throw long distances underhanded. He was the only man to play for all three of Brooklyn's nineteenth century NL pennant winners, as catcher for the 1890 champions, and second baseman for the 1899 and 1900 titlists.

In 1902 Daly jumped to the American League Chicago White Sox, but returned to the NL the next year in a June 16 trade to Cincinnati, where he closed out his major league playing career. For four seasons he managed and played at minor-league Providence, Altoona and Johnstown, then scouted for Cleveland and the New York Yankees. He died on October 29, 1939, in Brooklyn, at 73 years of age.

—Randy Lintburst

Year	Club	League	G	AB	R	H	2B	3B	HR	RBI	SB	BA	Pos	PO	A	E	FA
1884	Trenton	EL	5	15	1	7	1	0	0	-	-	.467	c-of	22	10	8	.800
1885	Meriden	SNEng	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	c	-	-	-	-	
"	Newark	EL	2	7	1	1	1	0	0	-	-	.143	c	14	0	1	.933
1886	Newark	EL	64	239	40	48	3	5	3	-	14	.201	c-2-3	364	107	27	.946
1887	Chicago	NL	74	256	45	53	10	4	2	17	29	.207	c-of	390	161	39	.934
1888	Chicago	NL	65	219	34	42	2	6	0	29	10	.192	c	411	107	34	.938
1889	Washington	NL	71	250	39	75	13	5	1	40	18	.300	c-1b	354	102	43	.914
1890	Brooklyn	NL	82	292	55	71	9	4	5	43	20	.243	c-1b	491	78	21	.964
1891	Brooklyn	NL	58	200	29	50	11	5	2	27	7	.250	c-ut	289	58	38	.901
1892	Brooklyn	NL	124	446	76	114	15	6	4	51	34	.256	3-o-	260	170	33	.929
1893	Brooklyn	NL	126	470	94	136	21	14	8	70	32	.289	2b-3	287	348	77	.892
1894	Brooklyn	NL	123	492	135	168	22	10	8	82	51	.341	2b	317	354	68	.908
1895	Brooklyn	NL	120	455	89	128	17	8	2	68	28	.281	2b	318	346	50	.930
1896	Brooklyn	NL	67	224	43	63	13	6	3	29	19	.281	2b	170	192	37	.907
1897	Milwaukee	WL	136	501	106	167	37	9	2	-	46	.333	2b	394	394	74	.914
1898	Milwaukee	WL	139	521	111	150	24	7	9	-	52	.288	2b	363	490	58	.936
"	Brooklyn	NL	23	73	11	24	3	1	0	11	6	.329	2b	56	77	1	.993
1899	Brooklyn	NL	141	498	95	156	24	9	5	88	43	.313	2b	377	453	63	.929
1900	Brooklyn	NL	97	343	72	107	17	3	4	55	27	.312	2b	261	238	40	.926
1901	Brooklyn	NL	133	520	88	164	38	10	3	90	31	.315	2b	370	357	43	.944
1902	Chicago	AL	137	489	57	110	22	3	1	54	19	.225	2b	312	370	31	.957
1903	Chicago	AL	43	150	20	31	11	0	0	19	6	.207	2b	96	103	11	.948
"	Cincinnati	NL	80	307	42	90	14	9	1	38	5	.293	2b	151	221	25	.937
1904	Providence	EL	127	481	45	124	22	1	2	-	20	.258	1b	1325	95	21	.983
1905	Altoona	TriSt	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1906	Altoona	TriSt	85	297	45	72	11	1	3	-	25	.242	2b-1	498	147	17	.974
1907	Alt./Johnst	TriSt	12	38	4	11	3	0	0	-	1	.289	-	-	-	-	-
Major League Total			1564	5684	1024	1582	262	103	49	811	385	.278		4910	3735	654	.930





JOHN B. DAY

Born: September 23, 1847, Colchester, Mass.

Died: January 25, 1926, Cliffside, N.J.

Not many owners have shepherded more than one major league franchise. John B. Day had two in one city at one time.

Born in Colchester, Massachusetts, in 1847, Day was a successful Connecticut tobacco manufacturer. When he moved to New York to establish a cigar factory on the Lower East Side, he was nearly a millionaire. "When he used to visit Middletown, Conn., where he had cigar factories," his wife recalled, "whistles blew and work was suspended to greet him."

Day also enjoyed playing the game of baseball. In 1880 he had been pitching for an amateur Manhattan club, and at one Prospect Park contest his team was not doing particularly well. Watching with some amusement was former Fall River and Brockton manager James Mutrie. Said Mutrie to Day: "If you will furnish the money, I'll get you a team that can beat the other nine." In September 1880, the Metropolitan club was formed under Mutrie's leadership, stocked largely with talent from the Unions of Brooklyn and the disbanded Rochester, New York, Hop Bitters. The Metropolitans comported themselves well even against National League competition, and the following year joined the new minor league Eastern Championship Association, winning the pennant. Day housed his

franchise at the Polo Grounds, a site he was tipped off to by a bootblack.

In 1882 Day turned down an invitation for the Metropolitans to become charter members of the American Association, affiliating instead with the two-team League Alliance. The following year, however, he not only brought the Mets into the AA, but also received a franchise in the rival National League, and built a new club upon the remains of the old Troy, New York, club. He continued to operate the Mets through their pennant winning 1884 season (which concluded with a loss to NL Providence in baseball's first World Series), turning the club over to Frank Rhouer in 1885 after transferring Manager Mutrie and a couple of the Mets' best players to his NL team.

Day's and Mutrie's Giants (nicknamed by Mutrie for the players' size) featured such stars as John Ward, Mickey Welch, Buck Ewing, Roger Connor and Tim Keefe, and won both the NL flag and the World Series in 1888 and 1889. In the latter year the Giants captured the best-of-11-game Series versus rival Brooklyn, but Day fumed about his opponents' dirty tactics and poor umpiring: "I don't mind losing games on their merit, but I do mind being robbed of them." The next season, however, saw the club fall apart with massive defections to

the new Players' National League. Day mortgaged himself heavily to stay in the field and keep the senior circuit together.

Following the Players' League war, Day's fortunes quickly plummeted. As part of the settlement with the PL on its demise after the 1890 season, Day sold Giants' stock to Edward B. Talcott of New York's PL club. With the Giants' financial troubles growing, Day ceded more and more control to Talcott. Following the 1892 season he was succeeded as Giants president by C. C. Van Cott, and picked up the moniker John "Busted" Day in some papers. As Frank Graham wrote, "Now, aged beyond his years and poor in pocket, his top hat the symbol of his withered glory, he returned to his factory."

In 1899 Day returned to the Giants—as field manager. In penurious straits—he had lost his factory—he hired on to work for tyrannical magnate Andrew Freedman. He lasted until July 5, with the club in ninth place and a 29–35 record.

Ill fortune continued. Day received some income from the post of inspector of National League umpires until ill health forced his retirement in the early 1920s. Newspaper reports noted his poverty.

Shortly after his wife's death of cancer, John B. Day passed away on January 25, 1926, of a paralytic stroke.

—David Pietrusza



EDWARD JAMES DELAHANTY (Big Ed)

*Born: October 30, 1867, Cleveland, Ohio
Died: July 2, 1903, Niagara Falls, Ontario, Canada
BR TR 6-1, 170*

Baseball krankers have always expended their most lavish adulation on the sluggers, and Edward J. Delahanty was the prototype for all who followed. A crowd pleaser in the ball park and a crowd attracter wherever he went, Big Ed astounded writers and fans with his slugging feats in the 1890s. During a 16-year career—and a 35-year life, ended abruptly by high living and low judgment—this eldest of five ballplaying brothers hit over .400 three times, and once came close at .397. He went six for six twice, once made ten straight hits, led the league in doubles five times and hit four in one game, and hit four home runs and a single in a nine-inning game at Chicago. His .346 career BA is the fourth highest ever. All this when one ball was expected to last the entire game, no matter how discolored, mushy or lopsided it became.

Delahanty combined with Sam Thompson and Billy Hamilton to form the most efficient run-producing outfield in history. His line drives were dubbed "Delahanty bunts." One photo caption read: "Hard hits from his bat are dreaded by infielders and pitchers as the great slugger sends some of his opponents to the hospital each season."

A natural hitter, Delahanty had power to all fields and adapted his swing to the type of pitcher he was facing. He was the original bad ball hitter, waving a long heavy bat that would reach any pitch thrown anywhere.

Said Cleveland manager Pat Tebeau: "The most dangerous thing to throw that bat-mad galoot is a wild pitch. If you let him get a step into the ball he'll knock the cover off." Delahanty once blasted a pitched ball into two pieces.

The 6'1" long-legged left fielder covered plenty of ground in the expansive ball parks of the time, had a strong and accurate arm, and was noted for his quick release of the ball.

Off the field Del was a strutter, gathering a coterie of admirers as he moved from one saloon to another. He knew where the best corned beef and cabbage could be found in every city. A free spender,

he was constantly broke.

Delahanty broke in as a catcher with Mansfield in the Ohio State League in 1887, batting .355. The next year he became a second baseman, and was hitting .408 at Wheeling when the Philadelphia Phillies bought him for somewhere between \$1,500 and \$1,900. Sidelined for three months by an injury in 1889, he lost the second base job to Al Myers, and was moved to the outfield.

When the players formed their own league in 1890, Del jumped to the rebels, then recanted and rejoined the Phillies. Tempted by the chance to play for the Players' League club in his home town, Cleveland, he leaped again, and spent the season regretting it. "Playing in your hometown is a mistake," he concluded after a lackluster .298 season in which he played mainly at shortstop.

Back with the Phillies the next season, he stayed put for 11 seasons. In those years he led the NL four times in slugging (1892, 1893, 1896, 1899) and doubles (1895, 1896, 1899, 1901), three times in RBIs (1893, 1896, 1899), twice in home runs (1893, 1896), and once in triples (1892), on base percentage (1895), and BA (1899, with a career-high .410). After resisting the lure of the new Ameri-

can League in 1901, Del jumped to Washington in 1902 for \$4,000 and led the AL in slugging average, doubles, and on base percentage, and was crowned batting champion. (Years later Nap Lajoie's average was recalculated to a mark two points higher than Delahanty's.)

When the American and National Leagues signed a treaty in 1903 that ended the player raids, the bars of peace went up between Del and a generous offer from John McGraw and the NL Giants. Through May and June he simmered and stewed. When a player named George Davis of the White Sox jumped to the Giants and seemed to be getting away with it, Del popped his lid. His mental wheels lubricated by booze, he left the Senators in Detroit on July 2 and boarded a train for New York. According to accounts by railroad employees, he disturbed the peace in six different ways until the conductor stopped the train and threw him off at the Canadian end of the bridge over the Niagara River. Del started to walk across, but never made it to the other side. He either fell or was pushed during a scuffle, and his body was found a week later below the falls.

Big Ed made it to the Hall of Fame in 1945.

—Norman L. Macht

Year	Club	League	G	AB	R	H	2B	3B	HR	RBI	SB	BA	Pos	PO	A	E	FA
1887	Mansfield	OHSt	83	387	90	136	19	7	5	-	21	.355	2b-c	223	186	55	.881
1888	Wheeling	TriSL	21	97	20	40	9	4	5	-	15	.408	2b	64	59	18	.872
"	Philadelphia	NL	74	290	40	66	12	2	1	31	38	.228	2b-o	157	173	47	.875
1889	Philadelphia	NL	56	246	37	72	13	3	0	27	19	.293	of-2	116	61	18	.908
1890	Cleveland	PL	115	517	107	154	26	13	3	64	25	.298	s-2-o	243	305	94	.854
1891	Philadelphia	NL	128	543	92	132	19	9	5	86	25	.243	of-1	466	43	38	.931
1892	Philadelphia	NL	123	477	79	146	30	21	6	91	29	.306	of	263	28	18	.942
1893	Philadelphia	NL	132	595	145	219	35	18	19	146	37	.368	cf-2	391	78	26	.947
1894	Philadelphia	NL	114	489	147	199	39	18	4	131	21	.407	lf-1	325	96	42	.909
1895	Philadelphia	NL	116	480	149	194	49	10	11	106	46	.404	lf	282	55	31	.916
1896	Philadelphia	NL	123	499	131	198	44	17	13	126	37	.397	lf-1	482	29	21	.961
1897	Philadelphia	NL	129	530	109	200	40	15	5	96	26	.377	lf	276	23	9	.971
1898	Philadelphia	NL	144	548	115	183	36	9	4	92	58	.334	lf	302	20	12	.964
1899	Philadelphia	NL	146	581	135	238	55	9	9	137	30	.410	lf	284	26	10	.969
1900	Philadelphia	NL	131	539	82	174	32	10	2	109	16	.323	1b	1299	66	27	.981
1901	Philadelphia	NL	139	542	106	192	38	16	8	108	29	.354	lf-1	732	31	22	.972
1902	Washington	AL	123	473	103	178	43	14	10	93	16	.376	lf-1	379	18	16	.961
1903	Washington	AL	42	156	22	52	11	1	1	21	3	.333	lf	74	6	3	.964
Major League Total			1835	7505	1599	2597	522	185	101	1464	455	.346		6071	1058	434	.943





PATRICK JOSEPH DONOVAN (Patsy)

Born: March 16, 1865, Queenstown, Cork, Ireland

Died: December 25, 1953, Lawrence, Mass.

BL TL 5-11-1/2 175

It might be argued that Patsy Donovan was responsible for "the curse of the Bambino"—the shadow cast over Boston for three quarters of a century by the 1920 sale of Babe Ruth from the Red Sox to the Yankees—for Donovan played a significant role in placing the chain of events in motion. As the Red Sox' chief scout in 1914, he urged Sox owner Joe Lannin to sign the young lefty, who could hit as well as pitch. Purchased along with catcher Ben Egan and pitcher Ernie Shore for a price that varies from \$8,000 to \$20,000, depending on what source you believe, Ruth proved to be the biggest bargain in baseball history, although Boston was not to reap most of its benefit.

Donovan was born in County Cork, Ireland, and brought to Lawrence, Massachusetts, when he was three. As soon as he was old enough, he began to play baseball, as many another Irish lad did. After considerable success as an amateur player, he turned professional with his hometown club in the New England League in 1886, and batted a respectable .286. Next year, for Lawrence and Salem, he batted .341. In 1888 he batted .359 for London, Ontario, to win the International Association hitting title. Moving up to National League Boston in 1890, he began a major league career that was to extend to 17 years, with stops in six cities. He had his most success with Pittsburgh, from 1893 to 1899, batting over .300 six of seven years and gaining a reputation as one of the premier right fielders in the game. The handsome, dark-haired Donovan was not a power hitter (only 16 career home runs), but he balanced that shortcoming with fleetness of foot. He stole a total of 518 bases, averaging 30.5 per season. According to all reports, his throwing arm was strong and accurate.

Donovan's managing career was even longer than his playing career—23 years, major and minor—but not nearly as successful. He managed in the majors for 11 seasons at Pittsburgh, St. Louis (NL), Washington (AL), Brooklyn and Boston (AL). His best finishes were fourth places at St. Louis in 1901

and Boston in 1910. Over all, he won 684 games and lost 879, for a winning percentage of .438. Among those who managed in the majors for ten or more seasons, only John Chapman at .411 compiled a worse record.

Donovan managed in the minors for 12 seasons. His best results came at Buffalo, where he won successive pennants in 1915 and 1916 and sent at least a dozen players to the majors, including Joe Judge, Charley Jamieson—whom he converted from a wild lefthander to a sharp-hitting outfielder—Herb Pennock, and Vean Gregg. At Buffalo he also encouraged Joe McCarthy in his managerial aspirations. Over all, though, Donovan's minor league record—794-968, .451—was little better than his record in the majors.

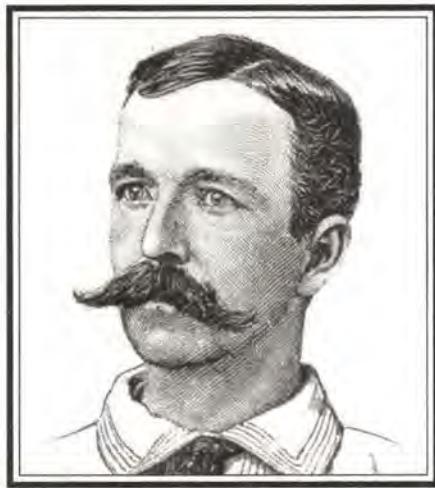
When not playing or managing, Donovan worked as a scout. He covered New England for the Yankees from 1931 to 1946. He also coached baseball for a while at Phillips Exeter Academy in New Hampshire.

Despite his lack of success as a manager, Donovan had a way with young players. In a *New York Times* column, Arthur Daley told how he helped Billy Rogell, personally and as a player, at Jersey City in 1926. So appreciative was Rogell that he told Donovan he would send him a memento if he ever made it to a World Series. Eight years later Rogell played for Detroit in the 1934 Series. Some time afterward, he mailed Donovan his World Series watch, on which was inscribed, "In grateful appreciation for the fine things you taught me."

—Joseph M. Overfield

Year	Club	League	G	AB	R	H	2B	3B	HR	RBI	SB	BA	Pos	PO	A	E	FA
1886	Lawrence	NEN	70	297	45	85	11	0	0	-	-	.286	of	105	10	16	.878
1887	Lawr/Salem	NEN	88	375	119	128	8	2	2	-	54	.341	of	-	-	-	-
1888	London	IA	103	460	115	165	29	10	1	-	80	.359	of	224	15	28	.895
1889	London	IA	53	224	45	60	8	1	1	-	27	.268	cf	120	21	12	.922
1890	Bos/Bkn	NL	60	245	34	59	5	1	0	17	13	.241	of	111	7	6	.952
1891	Lousvl/Wash	AA	122	509	82	155	11	3	2	56	28	.305	lf	236	17	26	.907
1892	Wash/Pitts	NL	130	551	106	153	18	6	2	38	56	.278	of	167	27	31	.862
1893	Pittsburgh	NL	113	499	114	158	5	8	2	56	46	.317	rf	178	16	13	.937
1894	Pittsburgh	NL	132	576	145	174	21	10	4	76	41	.302	rf	267	22	21	.932
1895	Pittsburgh	NL	125	519	114	160	17	6	1	58	36	.308	rf	187	11	8	.961
1896	Pittsburgh	NL	131	573	113	183	20	5	3	59	48	.319	rf	224	24	12	.954
1897	Pittsburgh	NL	120	479	82	154	16	7	0	57	34	.322	rf	186	17	11	.949
1898	Pittsburgh	NL	147	610	112	184	16	9	0	37	41	.302	rf	238	21	20	.928
1899	Pittsburgh	NL	121	531	82	156	11	7	1	55	26	.294	rf	184	9	12	.941
1900	St. Louis	NL	126	503	78	159	11	1	0	61	45	.316	rf	180	13	10	.951
1901	St. Louis	NL	130	531	92	161	23	5	1	73	28	.303	rf	215	19	5	.979
1902	St. Louis	NL	126	502	70	158	12	4	0	35	34	.315	rf	179	30	9	.959
1903	St. Louis	NL	105	410	63	134	15	3	0	39	25	.327	rf	142	16	8	.952
1904	Washington	AL	125	436	30	100	6	0	0	19	17	.229	rf	217	15	9	.963
1906	Brooklyn	NL	7	21	1	5	0	0	0	0	0	.238	rf	9	0	0	1.000
1907	Brooklyn	NL	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.000	rf	4	0	0	1.000
Major League Total			1821	7496	1318	2253	207	75	16	736	518	.301		2924	264	201	.941





MICHAEL CORNELIUS DORGAN

Born: October 2, 1853, Middletown, Conn.

Died: April 26, 1909, Hartford, Conn.

BR TR 5-9, 180

Mike Dorgan first gained widespread recognition in 1876 as Harry McCormick's catcher with the Syracuse Stars, an independent club that in its first professional season defeated many of the nation's strongest teams, including such National League powerhouses as Chicago and Boston. Dorgan had spent the previous winter helping McCormick develop a curve. The work paid off, as McCormick at one stretch went nearly three months without a loss, winning 16 in a row. Dorgan's hitting—he averaged nearly two hits and scored more than one run per game, batting .406—also helped.

Dorgan learned to play baseball with his younger brother Jerry (who also played in the majors) in Middletown, Connecticut, and first made his mark as a catcher and shortstop for clubs in the Massachusetts towns of Webster, Grafton and Lynn. When George W. Brackett, manager of the Lynn Live Oaks, was hired to turn the Syracuse Stars club into a first rank professional team, he took Dorgan along with him.

After a season at Syracuse, Dorgan broke into the majors with the St. Louis Brown Stockings in 1877, but returned to the Stars—now a member of the International Association—a year later, and remained with them as they advanced to the NL in 1879. When Jim O'Rourke, right fielder for the NL champion Providence Grays, returned to the Boston club for 1880, Dorgan was hired to replace him, and in mid-season was appointed captain (in effect, field manager) of the Grays. Under his leadership the club rose from third place to finish second.

Worcester hired him as player-captain for 1881, but after a fast start the team fell into the cellar. Dorgan, seen as a disruptive influence, was suspended. He played a few games for Detroit, but was put on the NL blacklist, a new innovation aimed at punishing "gross acts of intemperance or insubordination," and missed the entire 1882 season before he was reinstated. He joined the newly organized New York club, where he played five years,

mostly as a right fielder. He also pitched a game in 1883, and the next year started 14 games, completing 12 and compiling an 8–6 record.

Never a statistical leader, he earned a reputation as a great all-around player. His most productive offensive season was 1885, when he led the Giants to a strong second place finish. His .326 batting average ranked third in the league, and far exceeded his lifetime mark of .274. Known as a strong-willed and tough competitor, he usually disdained the use of a mask and glove while catching. (He did wear a mask in August 1877, when he was forced by an emergency to catch just a week after he had been injured by a foul ball.)

In 1887 Dorgan injured his knee going over the fence to make a game-saving catch. This effectively ended his playing career. He returned to Syracuse, where he had married and made his home, and played 33 games for their American Association team in 1890. But then he retired from baseball, becoming a cafe proprietor and bartender, and, for a time, an employee of the American Bridge Co., in Hartford, Connecticut. In 1909 he underwent surgery at St. Francis Hospital, Hartford, to repair his damaged knee, but died of blood poisoning. His body was removed to Syracuse for burial. He was survived by his wife, two sons and a daughter.

—John R. Husman and
Frederick Ivor-Campbell

Year	Club	League	G	AB	R	H	2B	3B	HR	RBI	SB	BA	Pos	PO	A	E	FA
1875	Grafton	-	30	-	47	53			(64 TB)	-	-	c	88	67	34	.820	
"	Live Oak	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	ss	-	-	-	-	
1876	Syr Stars	-	55	246	61	100	10	1	0	-	-	.406	c	289	70	.80	.818
1877	St. Louis	NL	60	266	45	82	9	7	0	23	-	.308	lf-c	118	21	.29	.827
1878	Syr Stars	IA	31	144	19	46	5	1	0	-	-	.319	c-o-s	176	45	.32	.874
1879	Syracuse	NL	59	270	38	72	11	5	1	17	-	.267	1-o-3	275	60	.46	.879
1880	Providence	NL	79	321	45	79	10	1	0	31	-	.246	rf	98	28	.24	.840
1881	Worcester/Det	NL	59	254	41	69	6	0	0	23	-	.272	of-1	367	25	.26	.938
1882	(Blacklisted—did not play)																
1883	New York	NL	64	261	32	61	11	3	0	27	-	.234	rf	108	11	.22	.844
1884	New York	NL	83	341	61	94	11	6	1	48	-	.276	rf-p	153	52	.49	.807
1885	New York	NL	89	347	60	113	17	8	0	46	-	.326	rf	153	11	.16	.911
1886	New York	NL	118	442	61	129	19	4	2	79	9	.292	rf	174	14	.22	.895
1887	New York	NL	71	283	41	73	10	0	0	34	22	.258	rf	140	6	.20	.880
1890	Syracuse	AA	33	139	19	20	8	0	0	18	8	.216	rf	40	5	5	.900
Major League Total			715	2924	443	802	112	34	4	346 (39)	.274		1626	233	259		.878





JOHN JOSEPH DOYLE (Dirty Jack)

Born: October 25, 1869, Killorglin, Kerry, Ireland

Died: December 31, 1958, Holyoke, Mass.

BR TR 5-9, 155

They called him "Dirty Jack" in recognition of his aggressive style of play and of his insistence that the base paths belonged to the runner, but Doyle never really understood the nickname. "I was a hard base runner, he recalled. "You had to be in those days. It wasn't a matter of being rough or dirty. And my base running was for just one purpose—to win." Always a fierce competitor, he engaged in brawls with umpires, fans, opposing players, and even his own teammates.

Two of his more notorious brawls were with umpires Tom Lynch in August 1897, and Bob Emslie on the Fourth of July, 1900. On several occasions he went into the stands to battle fans, including his first visit to New York's Polo Grounds in 1901 after having been traded from the Giants to the Cubs. More than once these battles led to Doyle's being arrested.

A lifelong feud with John McGraw began when they were teammates at Baltimore. Although Doyle, "stolen" by manager Ned Hanlon from New York for an aging Kid Gleason, was a key ingredient in bringing the Orioles their third straight pennant, McGraw felt that Doyle's heart was still in New York. They tangled several times, the feud culminating in a game on June 9, 1900, when Doyle (once again with the Giants) deliberately spiked McGraw (then with St. Louis) in a play at third base. McGraw would fire the final salvo in this war: upon taking over as manager of the Giants in 1902, he gave the first base job to Dan McGann and released Doyle.

Despite his seeming lack of self-control, Doyle was a natural leader. He was selected team captain in New York, Brooklyn and Chicago, and served as an interim manager for the Giants in 1895 and Washington in 1898. Ironically, considering his arrests, he spent the only two years of his adult life outside baseball as police commissioner of Holyoke, Massachusetts.

Born in Ireland and brought to Holyoke as a young boy, Doyle, after semipro experience in the mill towns around New England, made his profes-

sional debut in the New England League at age 17. In 1889, after a stint with Canton, Ohio, of the Tri-State League, Doyle, now 19, reached the majors with Columbus of the American Association. In his 70-year baseball career, he played 17 seasons in the majors with ten different teams, managed two big league teams, umpired in both the minors and the majors, and spent the last 38 years of his life scouting for the Chicago Cubs. Among the players he discovered were Gabby Hartnett, Charlie Root, Pat Malone, Billy Herman, Stan Hack and Phil Cavaretta. No doubt he took particular pleasure in recommending Hack Wilson, when Wilson, as a young player was left unprotected by McGraw's Giants.

A steady hitter, Doyle batted over .300 six times, with a career best .367 in 1894. That fall, in the

first Temple Cup Series, he batted a prodigious .588 to lead the Giants to a four-game sweep over the pennant-winning Baltimore Orioles. In 1897, in the final Temple Cup Series, Doyle again hit over .500, this time to help power Baltimore to victory.

Although he began as a catcher, and would in his career play every position except pitcher, the speedy Doyle was converted to a first baseman by the Giants in 1894. He used his speed to accumulate 516 stolen bases, including 73 and 62 for the Orioles in 1896 and 1897. At his retirement, he ranked thirteenth on the all-time list of base stealers.

Prior to his death on New Year's Eve, 1958, Doyle had been the oldest living ex-Giant and, with Boileryard Clarke and Bill Hoffer, the only living link to the legendary Orioles of the 1890s.

—*Lyle Spatz*

Year	Club	League	G	AB	R	H	2B	3B	HR	RBI	SB	BA	Pos	PO	A	E	FA
1887	Haverhill	NEng	11	43	9	11	1	0	0	-	-	.256	3b-c	22	12	17	.667
1888	Lynn/Worc	NEng	16	63	12	17	4	0	1	-	8	.270	c-of	87	32	15	.888
1889	Canton	TriSt	89	368	89	103	-	-	-	-	21	.280	c	327	81	26	.940
"	Columbus	AA	11	36	6	10	1	1	0	3	9	.278	c-o-2	34	12	5	.902
1890	Columbus	AA	77	298	47	80	17	7	2	-	27	.268	c-s-o	231	153	54	.877
1891	Cleveland	NL	69	250	43	69	14	4	0	43	24	.276	c-o-3	178	73	38	.869
1892	Clev/NY	NL	114	454	78	135	26	2	6	69	47	.297	c-2-o	297	169	72	.866
1893	New York	NL	82	318	56	102	17	5	1	51	40	.321	c-of	266	89	34	.913
1894	New York	NL	105	422	90	155	30	8	3	100	42	.367	1b	1004	66	42	.962
1895	New York	NL	82	319	52	100	21	3	1	66	35	.313	1b-2	654	96	39	.951
1896	Baltimore	NL	118	487	116	165	29	4	1	101	73	.339	1b	1173	42	33	.974
1897	Baltimore	NL	114	460	91	163	29	4	2	87	62	.354	1b	1105	75	25	.979
1898	Wash/NY	NL	125	474	68	138	17	5	3	69	23	.291	1-o-s	642	105	35	.955
1899	New York	NL	118	448	55	134	15	7	3	76	35	.299	1b	1129	73	30	.976
1900	New York	NL	133	505	69	135	24	1	1	66	34	.267	1b	1269	96	41	.971
1901	Chicago	NL	75	285	21	66	9	2	0	39	8	.232	1b	698	60	21	.973
1902	New York	NL	49	186	21	56	13	0	1	19	12	.301	1b	490	34	5	.991
"	Washington	AL	78	312	52	77	15	2	1	20	6	.247	2b	217	201	26	.941
1903	Brooklyn	NL	139	524	84	164	27	6	0	91	34	.313	1b	1418	83	29	.981
1904	Bkn/Phila	NL	74	258	22	57	11	3	1	24	5	.221	1b	668	62	15	.980
1905	Toledo	AA	39	153	15	41	10	0	0	-	6	.268	1b	306	21	10	.970
"	New York	AL	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.000	1b	10	0	2	.833
1906	Des Moines	WL	31	87	18	26	10	0	0	-	3	.299	of-1	124	7	6	.956
1907	Milwaukee	AA	7	21	2	3	0	0	0	-	1	.143	if-o	24	10	4	.895
Major League Total			1564	6039	971	1806	315	64	26 (924)	516	.299		11483	1489	546	.960	





HUGH DUFFY

Born: November 26, 1866, Cranston, R.I.

Died: October 19, 1954, Boston, Mass.

BR TR 5-7, 168

He was Fenway Park's Mr. Chips, according to the *Boston Globe*'s Jerry Nason. Hugh Duffy first hit in Boston in 1888, and last rapped the ball around during infield practice in 1953, at age 86.

Duffy was born in River Point, Rhode Island, just outside Cranston. He played minor league ball in Massachusetts (1887), at Springfield, Salem, and Lowell, where he hit three home runs and a triple in one game. Lowell won the New England League championship, and Duffy attracted enough attention for Tim Murnane, the agent for Chicago's National League club, to sign him as a shortstop.

Catcher Duke Farrell was recruited at the same time. "Farrell started out much stronger than Duffy, and [manager A. C.] Anson was about to release the latter when Farrell suggested he be tried in the outfield," Murnane recalled. Duffy proved to be a sensational outfielder with great speed, and an outstanding line drive hitter. Although he was only 5'7" he was very broad shouldered.

After batting .295 in 1889, Duffy left for the Chicago Players' League club, where he led the league in hits and runs scored. When the PL folded after one season, Duffy landed on Boston's American Association club. He hit .336 and his team won the pennant, but when the AA also passed away, Boston's NL club picked up his rights.

In six of the next seven years Duffy hit .300 or better as Boston won NL championships in 1892, 1893, 1897 and 1898. He set all sorts of records in 1894, one of which, his .440 batting average, still stands. Duffy made \$2,000 that year, and he wanted \$2,500 for 1895, but settled for \$2,400 and the team captaincy. That honor entailed paying for lost equipment, and Hugh wound up a loser in the deal.

"Aim at the pitcher," Duffy said, explaining his theory of hitting. "Aim that ball up the middle. Do that and if the pitch is inside it'll go to the left. If the pitch is outside it'll go to the right."

Duffy married Nora Moore of South Boston on October 16, 1895.

In the outfield, teamed with Tommy McCarthy,

the pair formed the "heavenly twins." "Hugh Duffy plays the outfield carrying a crystal ball," Cap Anson said. "He is always there to make the catch."

In his off hours Duffy ran a saloon with McCarthy, golfed at Boston's Franklin Park, and bowled.

Injuries cut down his playing time by the end of the decade, and he was set to be released when he jumped to the American League in 1901. He recruited former Boston teammates Jimmy Collins, Chick Stahl, and Buck Freeman, and rookies Freddy Parent and Hobe Ferris, for Boston's new AL club before turning his attention to his own Milwaukee

club, which he was to manage and captain for \$5,000.

His Boston friends gave him a giant banquet at the Bowling club of the Catholic Union before he left, and a loving cup and diamond ring when he returned with Milwaukee to play Boston's Al Pilgrims. Bill Connant, co-owner of Boston's NL club was less welcoming. "We paid Hugh Duffy \$5,800 during the past two years and all he did was try and disorganize our team," he griped.

Milwaukee's losing ball club was a new experience for Duffy. "If this thing keeps up I will be fit

Year	Club	League	G	AB	H	R	2B	3B	HR	RBI	SB	BA	Pos	PO	A	E	FA
1887	Springfield	EL	17	80	20	28	4	2	1	-	17	.350	of	-	-	-	.820
"	Salem/Lowell	NEng	76	313	101	135	25	7	14	-	16	.431	3-s-o	116	166	62	.890
1888	Chicago	NL	71	298	60	84	10	4	7	41	13	.282	rf	107	30	17	.879
1889	Chicago	NL	136	584	144	172	21	7	12	89	52	.295	rf	187	46	32	.879
1890	Chicago	PL	138	596	191	161	36	16	7	82	78	.320	rf	255	34	26	.917
1891	Boston	AA	127	536	134	180	20	8	9	110	85	.336	rf	176	28	17	.923
1892	Boston	NL	147	612	125	184	28	12	5	81	51	.301	cf	259	19	20	.933
1893	Boston	NL	131	560	147	203	23	7	6	118	44	.363	cf	313	15	16	.953
1894	Boston	NL	125	539	160	237	51	16	18	145	48	.440	cf	319	33	31	.919
1895	Boston	NL	130	531	110	187	30	6	9	100	42	.352	cf	322	20	20	.945
1896	Boston	NL	131	527	97	158	16	8	5	113	39	.300	lf	267	53	18	.947
1897	Boston	NL	134	550	130	187	25	10	11	129	41	.340	lf	277	26	8	.973
1898	Boston	NL	152	568	97	169	15	3	8	108	29	.298	lf	334	18	16	.957
1899	Boston	NL	147	588	103	164	29	7	5	102	26	.279	lf	344	9	11	.970
1900	Boston	NL	55	181	27	55	5	4	2	31	11	.304	rf	109	7	5	.959
1901	Milwaukee	AL	79	285	40	86	15	9	2	45	12	.302	cf	141	5	5	.967
1902	Milwaukee	WL	140	505	79	147	25	6	2	-	37	.291	of	302	12	11	.966
1903	Milwaukee	WL	71	257	45	77	8	1	0	-	30	.300	of	157	6	13	.926
1904	Philadelphia	NL	18	46	10	13	1	1	0	5	3	.283	of	16	1	3	.850
1905	Philadelphia	NL	15	40	7	12	2	1	0	3	0	.300	of	19	1	2	.909
1906	Philadelphia	NL	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.000	ph	-	-	-	-
1907	Providence	EL	35	73	9	22	1	0	0	-	5	.301	of	38	1	0	1.000
1908	Providence	EL	37	57	10	19	5	2	1	-	5	.333	of	18	0	0	1.000
Major League Total			1737	7042	1552	2282	325	119	106	1302	574	.324		3445	345	247	.939



for a looney farm," he said. "I don't mind losing games when we are not hitting the ball . . . but to go in and outbat the other fellows as we have in this series and to lose the games by rank errors is enough to drive a man to drink."

The Brewers finished deep in last place and were relocated to St. Louis as the Browns for 1902. Although Duffy's Boston buddies pushed him for the Pilgrims' managing job, he opted to stay in Milwaukee piloting the new Western League franchise.

Playing regularly for Milwaukee in 1902, Duffy hit .291, and .300 in 71 games in 1903.

He was back in the NL managing Philadelphia from 1904–1906. Thereafter, he owned and managed Providence in the Eastern League from 1907–1909, hitting a home run at age 42; managed the Chicago White Sox (AL) in 1910–1911; managed Milwaukee again in 1912; was club president and manager of Portland, Maine, in the New England League from 1913–1916; scouted for the Boston

Braves (NL) 1917–1919; managed Toronto (International League) in 1920; and managed the Boston Red Sox in 1921–1922. For 29 of his final 30 years—1924–1953—he scouted for the Red Sox. In 1945 he was elected to baseball's Hall of Fame.

Duffy's wife Nora died in 1953, and Hugh died a year later at his home in Boston's Brighton section. He is buried in Boston's Calvary Cemetery as is his old outfield mate, fellow "heavenly twin" Tom McCarthy.

—Rich Eldred





JOHN FRANCIS DWYER (Frank)

*Born: March 25, 1868, Lee, Mass.
Died: February 4, 1943, Pittsfield, Mass.
BR TR 5-8, 145*

Pitcher Frank Dwyer was one of the first college stars to find success in the major leagues. During his 12 years in the majors he averaged 14.7 wins per season, and his winning percentage topped his team's overall percentage nine times.

Born in northwestern Massachusetts, Dwyer first came to prominence pitching for Hobart College in Geneva, New York. After pitching Hobart to the state collegiate championship in 1887, Frank turned pro with the LaCrosse club of the Northwestern League. Although many men with some college had already played in the major leagues, none had been as well known for their collegiate ball as Dwyer and Yale's Will Hutchison, who also entered into a professional career in 1887. In 1888 Dwyer was picked up by the Chicago Maroons of the Western Association, an in-town farm for Adrian Anson's National League Colts. Late in the season Dwyer was brought up to the Colts, marking his debut with a three-hit shutout of Washington on September 20, 1888. He also won three of his remaining four games that fall.

In 1889 Dwyer was a regular member of Anson's pitching corps (along with rookie Hutchison), posting a respectable 16–13 record. In 1890 he jumped to the Chicago Brotherhood (Players' League) team, where he pitched sparingly. In 1891 he caught on with the new Cincinnati American Association entry. When that club folded in August, he was one of four players signed by the replacement franchise in Milwaukee. That winter he signed with the St. Louis Browns, who entered the NL from the AA in the merger of the two leagues. Dwyer won only two of ten games for the Browns in 1892 before drawing his release in mid-June. He was quickly signed by the Cincinnati Reds, and turned his career around. In his first start for the Reds he beat Chicago 6–1, and he shut St. Louis out the first time he faced those former teammates. He finished 19–10 in his four months with Cincinnati, and went on to lead the Reds in wins in three of the next four seasons.

Dwyer did not have an overpowering fastball; he never had a full season in which he struck out more men than he walked. But he could "distribute an assortment of variegated curves, elipses, hyperbolae and parabolae with . . . judgement," according to a St. Louis writer. He also had a curious nervous tic that caused him to wink his eye at the batter. For a pitcher, he was better than average at the bat, earning him occasional outfielding duty.

He reached the peak of his pitching effectiveness in 1896, when he posted a 24–11 record. In midseason he ran off 13 wins in a row to help the Reds temporarily into the league lead. The highlight of the streak was a 5–0 shutout of defending champion Baltimore with first place on the line, on July 16.

Though Dwyer was supplanted as the club's ace in 1897 and 1898, he still contributed to strong Cincinnati pitching staffs. Used six times in the Reds'

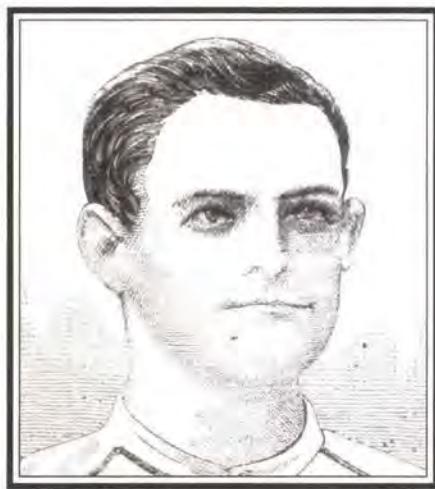
four series against champion Boston in 1898, Frank was 1–4–1 against the Beaneaters, but three of his losses came in one-run games. Dwyer's season came to an abrupt end on September 17 when he was hospitalized after being hit in the face by a line drive off the bat of Al Orth. That game would be his last win. He hurt his arm in early 1899, and was released after going 0–5. He went into umpiring, and in 1902 he managed the Detroit Tigers to a seventh-place finish.

In later years Dwyer scouted for both the New York Yankees and Giants, and in 1910 coached at Cornell University. In 1924 he served Giant manager John McGraw in spring training as one of the first pitching coaches ever. Living in his old college home of Geneva, he also served three terms as a member of the New York State Boxing Commission. He died in 1943 while visiting relatives in Pittsfield, Massachusetts.

—Robert L. Tiemann

Year	Club	League	GP	IP	W	L	Pct	SHO	R	H	BB	SO	ERA	BH	BA	E	FA
1887	Lacrosse	NWL	30	248	13	16	.448	1	191	328	46	71	3.30	.54	.307	6	.968
1888	Chicago	WA	37	322	19	16	.543	3	164	335	43	136	2.52	.54	.250	18	.939
"	Chicago	NL	5	42	4	1	.800	1	20	32	9	17	1.07	4	.190	2	.857
1889	Chicago	NL	32	276	16	13	.552	0	177	307	72	63	3.59	27	.200	8	.910
1890	Chicago	PL	12	69	3	6	.333	0	71	98	25	17	6.23	14	.264	4	.882
1891	Cinc./Milw	AA	45	375	19	23	.452	1	266	424	145	128	3.98	49	.271	11	.921
1892	St.L/Cinc	NL	43	323	21	18	.538	3	157	341	73	61	2.98	23	.149	5	.949
1893	Cincinnati	NL	37	287	18	15	.545	1	187	332	93	53	4.13	24	.200	2	.983
1894	Cincinnati	NL	45	348	19	22	.463	1	282	471	106	49	5.07	46	.267	7	.937
1895	Cincinnati	NL	37	280	18	15	.545	2	191	355	74	46	4.24	30	.265	4	.952
1896	Cincinnati	NL	36	289	24	11	.686	3	144	321	60	57	3.15	29	.264	6	.927
1897	Cincinnati	NL	37	247	18	13	.581	0	142	315	56	41	3.78	25	.266	4	.930
1898	Cincinnati	NL	31	240	16	10	.615	0	117	257	42	29	3.04	12	.141	6	.913
1899	Cincinnati	NL	5	33	0	5	.000	0	26	48	9	2	5.51	4	.364	0	1.000
Major League Total			365	2810	176	152	.537	12	1780	3301	764	563	3.85	287	.230	59	.935





DAVID DANIEL EGGLER

Born: April 30, 1851, Brooklyn, N.Y.

Died: April 5, 1902, Buffalo, N.Y.

BR TR 5-9, 165

Dave Eggler's career as a star center fielder spanned the last times of pure amateurism, the rise of professionalism, and the inception of the National Association, the National League, and the American Association. A Brooklyn boy, he started in 1867 as a catcher with the Jeffersons, a junior club of the Greenpoint section, as did his brother, John Eggler, an outfielder. The next year Dave joined the Eckfords, of Williamsburg, a leading Brooklyn senior team. He handled center field capably for them, but his high point of the year came during the postseason three-game series between picked nines of Brooklyn and New York when he made "four singles in the second game and six consecutive safe hits, including a home run and two double-baggers in the deciding contest."

Eggler, in 1869, joined the prestigious Mutuals of New York, then replacing regulars lost by retirement. The Mutuals put Eggler at shortstop where he fared badly, and other players shuffled between positions as the team floundered. Then a new manager, John Wildey, restored order, placed Dave in center, and led the club to a 36–16 finish. The Mutuals entered the National Association in 1871, and Eggler patrolled center for them through 1873. He batted and ran bases expertly and led the NA in 1872 in runs scored, finishing second in hits. Henry Chadwick named Eggler best or next-best center fielder in 1871, 1872 and 1873. Dave played for the Philadelphias (called the Pearls) during 1874 and the Athletics of Philadelphia during 1875. The Athletics paid him, "it is said, the highest salary ever paid to an outfielder," up to that time. He remained with the Athletics through the 1876 National League season, and into the 1877 season when the Athletics played as an independent club following their expulsion from the NL. He returned to the NL during the season, with Chicago, and batted .265, sharply less than the .320 he averaged for 1871–1876. He was extremely apt at executing fair-foul hits successfully, so when they were banned in 1877 he lost a prime offensive talent. Subsequently, his

combined major league average was .212, and he stayed in fast company on the strength of his superior, sure fielding.

Eggler signed for 1878 with the International Association Buffalo club, which won the IA pennant and moved up to the NL. For his \$700 salary in 1878, Eggler participated in all the Buffalos' 116 league and non-league games, but with NL Buffalo in 1879 he batted only .208 and was not re-engaged. Failing to catch on with another team, he settled in Buffalo and remained out of professional baseball until 1883, when he played center field for Baltimore (AA). Released in July, hitting .188, he quickly landed back with Buffalo and batted .248 to season's end. He manned center again in 1884, but batted only .195 in 63 games and was dropped. He

reappeared during June 2–9, 1885, in six Buffalo home games, and in two games the next season for the once-again minor league club, and then retired permanently.

Following his retirement from baseball, Eggler worked 18 years for the American Express Company as baggage transfer employee at Buffalo's New York Central railroad depot, where he was known as "an honest and industrious citizen [and] a good husband and father." On the morning of April 5, 1902, as he was crossing the railroad tracks, a train ran over him. He died instantly. Eggler left a widow, Ida, three sons, and two daughters.

—Frank V. Phelps

Year	Club	League	G	AB	R	H	2B	3B	HR	RBI	SB	BA	Pos	PO	A	E	FA
1868	Eckford		~	32	209	32	102	(137 TB)	~	~	~	.488	cf	74	2	~	~
1869	Mutual	(pro)	26	~	45	47	(79 putouts, 62TB)	~	~	~	~	cf-s-1	~	~	~	~	
1870	Mutual	(pro)	35	188	57	65	(76 TB)	~	~	~	346	cf	85	7	~	~	
1871	Mutual	NA	33	147	37	47	7	3	0	18	14	.320	cf	88	3	9	910
1872	Mutual	NA	56	290	94	98	20	0	0	20	18	.338	cf	154	12	14	922
1873	Mutual	NA	53	268	82	90	13	4	0	34	4	.336	cf	119	6	21	856
1874	Philadelphia	NA	58	299	70	95	13	8	0	31	5	.318	of	140	12	16	905
1875	Athletic	NA	66	295	66	89	13	7	0	33	6	.302	cf	132	7	12	921
1876	Athletic	NL	39	174	28	52	4	0	0	19	~	.299	cf	109	6	11	913
1877	Athletic	~	25	108	18	21	~	~	~	~	~	.194	cf	35	9	2	957
"	Chicago	NL	33	136	20	36	3	0	0	20	~	.265	cf	60	8	11	861
1878	Buffalo	IA	45	182	20	34	2	1	0	~	~	.187	cf	62	5	10	870
1879	Buffalo	NL	78	317	41	66	5	7	0	27	~	.208	cf	114	11	11	919
1883	Baltimore	AA	53	202	15	38	2	0	0	~	~	.188	cf	92	6	9	916
"	Buffalo	NL	38	153	15	38	2	1	0	13	~	.248	cf	83	4	16	845
1884	Buffalo	NL	63	241	25	47	3	1	0	20	~	.195	cf	104	14	15	887
1885	Buffalo	NL	6	24	0	2	0	0	0	0	~	.083	cf	14	1	1	938
1886	Buffalo	IL	2	8	0	1	0	0	0	~	~	.125	cf	2	~	~	1,000
Major League Total			576	2546	492	698	85	31	0 (235)	(47)	~	.274	~	1206	90	146	.899





PHILIP SYDNEY EHRET (Red)

Born: August 31, 1868, Louisville, Ky.

Died: July 28, 1940, Cincinnati, Ohio

BR TR 6, 175

Philip "Red" Ehret, along with fellow Kentuckian Scott Stratton, led the Louisville Colonels to the most stunning turnaround in major league history, winning the 1890 American Association championship after losing 111 games the previous season. Ehret contributed 25 wins to the pennant-winning effort, one of only three winning seasons he would enjoy in his 11-year major league career.

After two teenage seasons in the minors, Ehret—whose nickname derived either from his hair or his ruddy complexion—made his major league debut with Kansas City (AA) in July 1888, shortly before his twentieth birthday. Though he played more games in the outfield than in the box, he won three of his five pitching decisions, convincing his hometown club to acquire him. Although as the "ace" of the Louisville staff he went only 10–29 in 1889, he exceeded the club's winning percentage by 60 points. During this miserable season, Ehret became one of six Colonels to go on strike in mid-June for one game, following a series of incidents instigated by owner-manager Mordecai Davidson.

Ehret's perseverance was rewarded, however, in 1890, as he increased his win total—and decreased his loss total—by 15, while cutting his ERA almost in half. As Louisville baseball historian Bob Bailey has noted, the Colonels benefitted not only from career years from players like Ehret, Stratton and AA batting champion Chicken Wolf, but also from a significant improvement in team defense. This unprecedented transformation propelled Louisville to a World Series matchup with National League champion Brooklyn. Although Ehret went 2–0 and saved a third game, the Colonels could only salvage a 3–3 tie in their only postseason appearance.

Ehret bailed out on Louisville's inevitable 1891 collapse, jumping to the Western Association on the Fourth of July. He signed with Pittsburgh (NL) prior to the 1892 season, and despite missing six weeks when suspended for drunkenness (or, as the Pittsburgh *Commercial Gazette* put it, a lack of preseason conditioning), Ehret won 16 games with

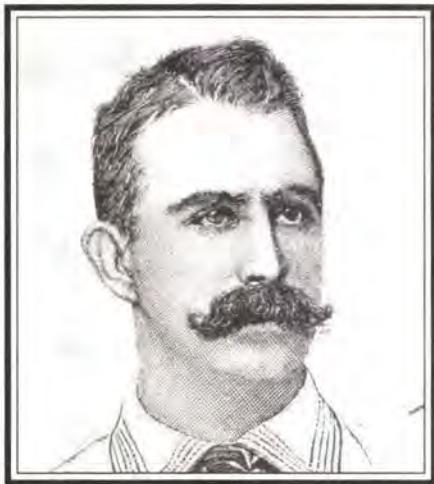
an excellent 2.65 ERA. The following season his ERA rose nearly 80 points, but he nevertheless tied Amos Rusie for the NL lead in shutouts. His 1894 season, in which he won 19 games, was capped when he beat second-place New York with a four-hitter (after pitching 12 innings the previous day), all but eliminating the Giants from the NL pennant and reducing Baltimore's magic number to one. Orioles catcher Wilbert Robinson paid Ehret \$100 for his effort—a relatively common gesture in the pre-Black Sox era.

After suffering through a 6–19 season in 1895 with St. Louis, Ehret and Heinie Peitz were traded to Cincinnati for three players in the first major trade in Reds history. Ehret bounced back with an 18–14 record, including an 11-hit shutout over Brooklyn on June 4. However, Ehret slipped to 8–10 in 1897, and was subsequently traded back to Louisville for his final major league season. After trying his hand in business for a year, he returned to pitching in the minors before finally giving up in 1906.

—Dean A. Sullivan

Year	Club	League	GP	IP	W	L	Pct	SHO	R	H	BB	SO	ERA	BH	BA	E	FA
1887	St. Joe/Denver	WL	48	405	20	25	.444	0	442	664	101	33	4.24	133	.366	61	.831
1888	Austin	Tex	20	167	11	6	.647	0	77	124	19	140	1.40	37	.240	~	~
"	Kansas City	AA	7	52	3	2	.600	0	30	58	22	12	3.98	12	.190	6	.875
1889	Louisville	AA	45	364	10	29	.256	1	287	441	115	135	4.80	65	.252	29	.840
1890	Louisville	AA	45	359	25	14	.641	4	182	351	79	174	2.53	31	.212	12	.859
1891	Louisville	AA	26	221	13	13	.500	2	150	225	70	76	3.47	22	.242	9	.871
"	Linc/Sioux Cy	WA	24	213	11	12	.478	1	113	186	65	86	1.86	18	.188	~	~
1892	Pittsburgh	NL	39	316	16	20	.444	0	183	290	83	101	2.65	34	.258	12	.855
1893	Pittsburgh	NL	39	314	18	18	.500	4	203	322	115	70	3.44	24	.176	11	.893
1894	Pittsburgh	NL	46	347	19	21	.475	1	269	441	128	102	5.14	23	.170	12	.859
1895	St. Louis	NL	37	232	6	19	.240	0	223	360	88	55	6.02	21	.219	12	.848
1896	Cincinnati	NL	34	277	18	14	.563	2	147	298	74	60	3.42	20	.196	7	.923
1897	Cincinnati	NL	34	184	8	10	.444	0	135	256	47	43	4.78	13	.197	2	.957
1898	Louisville	NL	12	89	3	7	.300	0	72	130	20	20	5.76	9	.225	5	.800
1900	Minneapolis	AL	39	315	12	23	.343	1	220	362	80	76	~	35	.254	17	.862
1901	Fort Wayne	WA	23	174	10	10	.500	0	99	161	32	72	~	16	.213	4	.923
1902	Memphis	SA	16	104	8	5	.615	2	70	120	22	47	~	11	.169	1	.964
1903	Memphis	SA	14	112	9	4	.692	0	41	87	27	57	~	12	.295	6	.859
1904	Memphis	SA	23	191	10	11	.476	2	105	183	53	77	~	7	.101	6	.918
1906	Montgomery	SA	1	5	0	1	.000	0	9	9	7	0	~	0	.000	0	~
Major League Total			362	2754	139	167	.454	14	1881	3172	841	848	4.02	274	.217	117	.870





THOMAS JOHN ESTERBROOK (Dude)

Born: June 20, 1857, Staten Island, N.Y.

Died: April 30, 1901, Middletown, N.Y.

BR TR 5-11, 167

Tommy "Dude" Esterbrook was one of the most colorful players in one of baseball's most colorful eras, the 1880s. A native of Staten Island, New York, Esterbrook began his career in 1877 when he signed as a catcher with Staten Island's semipro Alaska Club. He went to the Jersey City Browns for two seasons, playing catcher and shortstop, and then began his major league career in 1880 with Buffalo in the National League. Late in 1880 he returned to New York to join the newly formed Metropolitans. Except for a partial season with Cleveland in 1882, he played with New York clubs through 1887.

It was with the Mets that he enjoyed his greatest success—with the emphasis on *enjoyed*. "When there's a pretty woman in the stands," reported *Sporting Life* in April 1884, "Esterbrook generally forgets that there is a game going on." Well, the pretty women must have stayed away from the Metropolitans' games in 1884, or else Dude played with blinders on, because in November *Sporting Life* declared Esterbrook both the league batting champion with a .408 average and the leader in fielding percentage among regular third basemen. The Dude's batting average was later corrected down to .314, but he still had an impressive year, good enough to place him among the top rank of ballplayers of his day. And valuable enough to place him at the center of one of the most notorious player raiding scandals of those openly scandalous times.

The New York Metropolitans of 1884 posted a .701 winning percentage in easily winning the AA championship. Esterbrook and pitcher Tim Keefe were two of the primary reasons for the team's success. But one man, John B. Day, owned both the Mets and their rivals in the NL, the Gothams. This arrangement broke into an open scandal when Day decided to switch Esterbrook, Keefe, and Met manager Jim Mutrie to his NL club (which Mutrie would rename the "Giants").

Esterbrook never did repeat his stellar performance of 1884. He spent a couple of years with the Giants, playing capably but not outstandingly, be-

fore returning to the Mets for 1887. He finished his major league career journeying between Indianapolis (NL), Louisville (AA)—which he managed briefly at the start of the 1889 season in which they lost 111 games—the Giants again (after a 30-game stopover at minor league London, Ontario, in the International Association), and Brooklyn (NL) for three games. His last professional appearance occurred in 1894 for New Orleans in the Southern League; he reportedly left the club after only four games when he didn't like the jeers of the crowd. True to his flamboyant and eccentric style, he walked all the way to Boston.

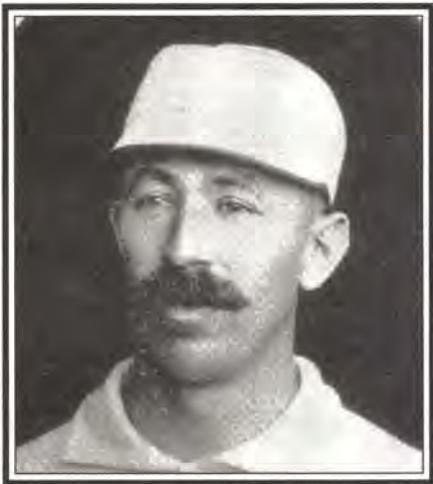
In his final years, his eccentricity turned to insanity. He developed a theory that death could be overcome by acting like a boy, playing in the street,

and exercising. He felt he could live to be at least 150 years old this way. By the spring of 1901 these musings had turned into suicidal mania. Finally, Dude was put on a train for the state hospital in Middletown, New York, accompanied by his brother and a hospital attendant. Near Tuxedo, New York, Dude went to the lavatory under the watchful eye of the attendant. But he smashed the partly open door on the attendant's fingers and locked it to keep him out. Then, as *Sporting Life* reported the story, Esterbrook "squeezed his head through a twelve inch of window space and was dashed head foremost into the stone ballast." He died at Thrall Hospital in Middletown a few hours later from a fractured skull.

—James T. Costello

Year	Club	League	G	AB	R	H	2B	3B	HR	RBI	SB	BA	Pos	PO	A	E	FA
1877	StatsAlaska		33	-	-	45	-	-	-	-	-	.88	-	-	-	-	
1878	Jersey City		30	146	35	36	-	-	-	-	-	.247	ss	49	58	27	
1879	Jersey City		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
1880	Buffalo	NL	64	253	20	61	12	1	0	35	-	.241	1b-o.	494	37	45	.922
"	Metropolitan	AA	13	53	8	15	-	-	-	-	-	.283	1b	111	1	8	.933
1881	Metropolitan(ECA)		144	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	.296	1b	-	-	-	.957
1882	Cleveland	NL	45	179	13	44	4	3	0	19	-	.246	If	107	15	14	.897
"	Metropolitan	AA	33	144	25	40	-	-	-	-	-	.278	rf-3	-	-	12	.873
1883	Metropolitan	AA	97	407	55	103	9	7	0	-	-	.353	3b	110	173	42	.871
1884	Metropolitan	AA	112	477	110	150	29	11	1	-	-	.314	3b	126	208	43	.886
1885	New York	NL	88	359	48	92	14	5	2	44	-	.256	3b	116	161	36	.885
1886	New York	NL	123	473	62	125	20	6	3	43	13	.264	3b	148	219	43	.895
1887	Metropolitan	AA	26	101	11	17	1	0	0	7	8	.168	if-o	105	27	22	.857
1888	Indianapolis	NL	64	246	21	54	8	0	0	17	11	.220	1b	633	22	18	.973
"	Louisville	AA	25	93	9	21	6	0	0	7	5	.226	1b	218	10	9	.962
1889	Louisville	AA	11	44	8	14	3	0	0	9	6	.318	1b-o	79	6	7	.924
"	London	IA	30	160	30	44	12	3	1	-	16	.275	1b	378	25	18	.957
1890	New York	NL	45	197	29	57	14	1	0	29	12	.289	1b	430	13	7	.984
1891	Brooklyn	NL	3	8	1	5	0	0	0	0	0	.375	of-2	4	0	1	.800
1894	New Orleans	SL	5	22	2	6	0	0	0	-	0	.273	cf	2	0	2	.500
Major League Total			701	2837	387	741	120	34	6 (210)	(55)	.261		2570	891	287	.923	





WILLIAM EWING (Buck)

*Born: October 17, 1859, Hoagland, Ohio
Died: October 20, 1906, Cincinnati, Ohio
BR TR 5-10, 188*

It's quite a sweeping statement, but some old-timers used to claim, with no reservation whatsoever, that Buck Ewing was the greatest catcher they ever saw. In the 1919 *Reach Guide*, Francis Richter went even further: "We have always been inclined to consider Ewing in his prime as the greatest player of the game from the standpoint of supreme excellence in all departments—batting, catching, fielding, base-running, throwing, baseball brains—a player without a weakness of any kind, physical, mental, or temperamental." The *Guide* listed Ewing with Ty Cobb and Honus Wagner as the three top stars of all time.

When Ewing was two years old, his family moved from Hoagland, Ohio, where he was born, to Cincinnati, where he made his home for the rest of his life. During his boyhood he played ball from a pure love of the game, with no idea of becoming a professional player.

The first regularly organized team Ewing played for was the East End Pendletons, a group of youngsters who played with teams from other parts of the city. Because of his solid physique, he became the team's catcher, and soon gained a reputation throughout town because of his speed and reliability at that position. In the late 1870s he joined the Mohawk Browns, a stronger local team than the Pendletons.

Ewing still looked on baseball as just a pastime. He obtained a job as a wagon driver for the firm of Maddox and Hobart, who had a distillery on Gest Street in Cincinnati, and drove a team of four horses six days a week. He got in what little baseball practice he could during the early evening, and played games only on Sundays. While he was the regular catcher for the Browns, he occasionally played other positions.

Cincinnati reporter Ren Mulford, Jr., relating the origin of Ewing's nickname, claimed that he, for some reason, gave William Ewing the middle name of Buckingham, which soon became shortened to "Buck."

Ewing's playing skill attracted the attention of Joe Gerhardt, a professional ball player. Gerhardt tipped off the Rochester, New York, minor league team, and that is where Ewing began his professional baseball career in 1880, for \$85 a month plus board. The Rochester team did not finish the season, first transferring to Albany, and then disbanding. Ewing was immediately signed by the Troy, New York, Haymakers, a club which was then in the National League. When the NL dropped Troy from the league after the 1882 season, John B. Day, a wealthy tobacco merchant, signed Ewing and several other top Troy players for his new New York City NL entry, which in 1885 became known as the Giants.

Ewing was captain of the Giants when they won consecutive NL championships and World Series titles in 1888 and 1889. It was with the Giants that he performed at his peak. He jumped to the New York team in the Players' League as player-manager in 1890, but when the PL folded after its one season, Ewing returned to the Giants for 1891 and 1892, and finished his career from 1893 through 1897 with Cleveland and Cincinnati. He managed

Cincinnati from 1895 through 1899, and the Giants for part of 1900.

Like many other professional baseball players in those early days, Ewing played just about every position. Players almost had to be versatile then, since the player limit for each team was lower than it is today. Ewing in his major league career caught in 636 games, played first in 253, outfield in 235, third base in 127, second base in 51, shortstop in 34, and pitched in nine.

It was as catcher that he excelled. Ewing was quick and had an exceptional arm. He led NL catchers in assists three times in the 1880s, and twice in double plays. He was also one of the first to use a big catcher's mitt.

Ewing spoke with supreme confidence about throwing out would-be base stealers: "If the pitcher knows how to hold a runner tight to first, the catcher, if he is any thrower at all, will come pretty near nailing anybody who attempts it. When the play is made right it is almost ten to one against the runner." According to those who saw him play, Ewing as catcher could throw the ball from behind the plate from any position, including squatting

Year	Club	League	G	AB	H	R	2B	3B	HR	RBI	SB	BA	Pos	PO	A	E	FA
1880	Rochester	NA	13	54	6	8	1	0	0	-	-	.148	c	53	15	11	.861
"	Troy City	NL	13	45	1	8	1	0	0	5	-	.178	c-of	48	7	11	.833
1881	Troy City	NL	67	272	40	68	14	7	0	25	-	.250	c-ss	254	185	43	.911
1882	Troy City	NL	74	328	67	89	16	11	2	29	-	.271	3b-c	204	172	47	.889
1883	New York	NL	88	376	90	114	11	13	10	41	-	.303	c-o-2	310	145	50	.901
1884	New York	NL	94	382	90	106	15	20	3	41	-	.277	c-of	458	139	46	.928
1885	New York	NL	81	342	81	104	15	12	6	63	-	.304	c-of	377	119	47	.913
1886	New York	NL	73	275	59	85	11	7	4	31	18	.309	c-of	311	97	36	.919
1887	New York	NL	77	318	83	97	17	13	6	44	26	.305	3-2-c	153	173	48	.872
1888	New York	NL	103	415	83	127	18	15	6	58	53	.306	c-3b	515	185	53	.930
1889	New York	NL	99	407	91	133	23	13	4	87	34	.327	c	525	152	47	.935
1890	New York	PL	83	352	98	119	19	15	8	72	36	.338	c	374	113	28	.946
1891	New York	NL	14	49	8	17	2	1	0	18	5	.347	2b-c	35	33	10	.872
1892	New York	NL	105	393	58	122	10	15	8	76	42	.310	1b-c	855	97	33	.966
1893	Cleveland	NL	116	500	117	172	28	15	6	122	47	.344	r-f	217	29	21	.921
1894	Cleveland	NL	53	211	32	53	12	4	2	39	18	.251	r-f	87	8	10	.905
1895	Cincinnati	NL	105	434	90	138	24	13	5	94	34	.318	1b	957	79	26	.976
1896	Cincinnati	NL	69	263	41	73	14	4	1	38	41	.278	1b	669	49	15	.980
1897	Cincinnati	NL	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.000	1b	4	0	1	.800
Major League Total			1315	5363	1129	1625	250	178	71	883(354)	.303	.6353	1782	572	.934		



down behind the batter. He was described as throwing to bases with "a sharp forearm snap" and with "extraordinary speed."

Ewing was also considered one of baseball's best hitters. Although he was a righthanded batter, he would hit effectively to right field when he needed to, an ability which opposing managers felt was one of his best attributes. Ewing was also a powerful hitter, leading the NL in home runs with 10 in 1883, and in triples with 20 in 1884.

Ewing was a remarkably fast runner, particularly when one remembers that his main defensive position was catching, which usually takes a heavy toll on a player's legs and speed. He averaged over 30 stolen bases a year, with a career high of 53 in 1888, and stole at least 30 in five other NL seasons. He was the subject of a full-page *Harper's Weekly* lithograph which dramatized the day he allegedly stole second and third, then announced, "and now I'm going to steal home"—and did, with a wild dash and a mighty slide. The truth is not quite so

dramatic, but the outcome is. On August 6, 1885, after singling against first-place Chicago in the top of the tenth inning of a scoreless tie, Ewing went to third on an impressive 9-3 putout at first, and scored with a headfirst slide on a grounder to second. His Giants held the White Stockings scoreless in the last of the tenth to pull within a game of first place.

Ewing is usually described as an affable and modest individual off the field. As one of his obituaries said, "he did not allow the platitudes of the multitudes to turn his head." As a manager, when he wanted to rebuke a player, he "voiced his remarks good naturedly and never left a sting behind."

After managing the Giants for part of the 1900 season, Ewing returned to the Cincinnati area, where he managed several amateur teams over the next few years. His last formal connection with baseball was as coach of the Miami Military Institute of Germantown, Ohio. He was involved with

coaching until about three weeks before he died of Bright's disease in his Cincinnati home just three days after his forty-seventh birthday.

Present-day baseball experts continue to rank Ewing among the best who ever played the game. The fiftieth anniversary yearbook of the National Baseball Hall of Fame and Museum (1989) described Ewing as "perhaps the finest player of the 19th century" and "a great field leader. Although best remembered as a catcher, he also played the infield and outfield with consummate skill." The first edition of *Total Baseball* (1989) says simply: "Very likely, Buck was the greatest all-around player of the nineteenth century."

It was not a great surprise to followers of baseball when, in 1939, the Old-Timers Committee elected William "Buck" Ewing to the Hall of Fame. He was installed at the Hall's first induction that June.

—Irv Bergman





FRANCIS JOHN FENNELLY (Frank)

Born: February 18, 1860, Fall River, Mass.

Died: August 4, 1920, Fall River, Mass.

BR TR 5-8, 168

Eighteen eighty-four was a pivotal year in major league baseball. With the Union Association's attempt at equality with the National League and the American Association, 34 teams met the criteria for the designation "major league." Players were in great demand to fill the club rosters, and the city of Fall River, Massachusetts, did its part by sending seven sons into the fray. Charlie Buffinton, who had debuted with Boston in 1882, was joined in 1884 by Tony Cusick, Tom Gunning, Jimmy Manning, Chris McFarland, John O'Brien and Frank Fennelly.

Fennelly, born in 1860, first gained prominence as a member of the Flints, a strong amateur team from Fall River. In 1883 he played with the Merritt club of Camden, New Jersey, which was leading the Inter-State Association in August, but disbanded because of "financial losses." Brooklyn acquired several Merritt players, including Fennelly, and won the association pennant. Reportedly, while with the Merritts Fennelly had a game in which he hit two home runs, three triples and a double in six at bats, for 19 total bases.

The 1884 season found Fennelly with Washington's AA team. When Washington folded in August, Frank was sold to Cincinnati, according to a Fall River newspaper account, for \$2,500. At Cincinnati he plugged a horrible gap at shortstop, and for the next four years, along with Long John Reilly, Bid McPhee and Hick Carpenter, formed one of the nineteenth century's longest-running infield units.

Frank hit .311 in his initial big league season, but was probably overmatched when the AA adopted the overhand pitching motion in 1885. His 133 runs scored and 74 steals in 1887 look good at a glance, but were not outstanding numbers for the era. His best offensive weapon may have been his ability to draw a walk, something he was able to do 60 to 82 times a year from 1886 through 1889—an average of better than one every other game—good figures for the period. His .200 batting average in 1888, though, was one of the period lows for a shortstop

with over 400 at bats. His fielding is also in question: four times he made over 90 errors in a season, and his 117 errors in 1886 were a record at the time.

From Cincinnati, Fennelly went to Philadelphia's Athletics late in the 1888 season, and from there to the Brooklyn Gladiators, where in 1890 he tore liga-

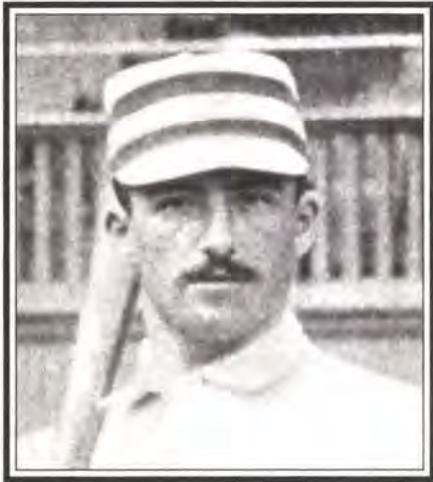
ments in his leg sliding into a base. The injury effectively ended his big-league career, although three years later he played 90 minor league games for Fall River, his hometown New England League team.

From 1905–1908 Fennelly served in the Massachusetts legislature, where he sat on committees ranging from labor relations to prison reforms.

—Dick Thompson

Year	Club	League	G	AB	R	H	2B	3B	HR	RBI	SB	BA	Pos	PO	A	E	FA
1882	Philadelphia		13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	.176	3b	-	-	-	.603	
"	AtlnC/Cy/Merrt		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	ss	-	-	-	-	-	
1883	Merritt/Bkn	InsA	74	337	91	102	9	7	6	-	-	.303	ss-3	-	-	-	
1884	Washgtn/Cinc	AA	90	379	94	118	22	15	4	-	-	.311	ss	124	310	.75	.853
1885	Cincinnati	AA	112	454	82	124	14	17	10	89	-	.273	ss	151	359	.74	.873
1886	Cincinnati	AA	132	497	113	124	13	17	6	72	32	.249	ss	169	485	.117	.848
1887	Cincinnati	AA	134	526	133	140	15	16	8	97	74	.266	ss	161	421	.99	.855
1888	Cinc/Athl	AA	135	495	77	99	10	9	3	68	48	.200	ss	184	476	.106	.862
1889	Athletic	AA	138	513	70	132	20	5	1	64	15	.257	ss	181	453	.93	.872
1890	Brooklyn	AA	45	178	40	44	8	3	2	18	6	.247	ss-3	80	156	.38	.861
1893	Fall River	NEng	90	364	95	99	18	3	2	-	31	.272	ss	122	328	.80	.849
1894	Portland	NEng	9	34	4	6	0	0	0	-	1	.176	ss	8	29	.10	.787
Major League Total			786	3042	609	781	102	82	34	(408)	(175)	.257		1050	2660	602	.860





JAMES G. FOGARTY

Born: February 12, 1864, San Francisco, Calif.

Died: May 20, 1891, Philadelphia, Pa.

BR TR 5-10-1/2, 180

Jimmy Fogarty was one of only a few nineteenth century players who developed fan support because of their defensive skills. In 1932, more than 40 years after his death, *The Sporting News* wrote: "No outfielder the game ever had outshone this sparkling wonder of other days. For grace of movement, accuracy, speed and throwing power, it can be said of Jimmy Fogarty that he wouldn't back up or give a point to any player of his day or any player the game has had since." The *Reach Guide* for 1892, in reporting his death, stated: "he was a very fast runner, could cover a remarkable amount of ground, and some of his catches were really of the phenomenal order." Fogarty led outfielders in putouts, double plays, total chances per game, and fielding percentage on two occasions each. His 42 outfield assists in 1889 rank in the top ten for a single season.

A native of San Francisco, Jim Fogarty played both outfield and third base for the strong Haverly team of that city before coming east in the spring of 1884 to play for the "reserve" team of Philadelphia's National League club. It was soon decided that there would be no reserve team, but manager Harry Wright gave Fogarty a chance with the regulars, and by opening day he was in right field in a 13-2 win over Detroit, going two for five in his major league debut. He was soon shifted to center field and was a regular for the Phillies for six years, playing both center and right, but also filling in occasionally in the infield.

Although not noted for his hitting, Fogarty was a timely hitter, and by 1887 had edged his way up the batting order to the third slot. Because of his speed he also led off frequently, and in 1887 became the second major leaguer to steal more than 100 bases in a season. His 82 walks that year led the league, as did his 99 steals in 1889. While his highest batting average for any season was .293 in 1886, Fogarty hit over .300 in five post-season series between the two Philadelphia teams.

One of the highlights of Fogarty's career came in the fall of 1888 when he was selected as center

fielder for the All-American team world tour with the Chicago White Stockings. In Italy, the team's escort was called away while the players were in the throne room of the King of Italy, and Jimmy's teammates crowned him "King."

In June, 1889, Fogarty was named captain of the Phillies when shortstop Art Irwin was sold to Washington to become manager of that team. The next season Jim, along with six of his teammates, jumped to the Players' League, and at age 26 became manager and captain of the new league's Philadelphia entry.

Fogarty's managerial career was a short one. Resenting the interference of president H. M. Love, he filed charges with the board of directors in regard to the language Love used in addressing the players, and asked for Love's formal apology. The

president countered that the apology should come from the manager, so the board appointed a committee to investigate the matter. While the investigation was under way Fogarty resigned as both manager and captain, having guided the Quakers to a 7-9 record. It was expected at the time that he would play no more, but after a brief layoff he returned and finished out the season.

With the dissolution of the PL after just one year, Jimmy was reassigned to the NL Phillies. He came east from California in early February to prepare for the 1891 season. His contract was purchased by Pittsburgh, where he would have played for Ned Hanlon, but he developed "consumption" (tuberculosis) in the damp spring weather, and died on May 20.

—Ralph L. Horton

Year	Club	League	G	AB	R	H	2B	3B	HR	RBI	SB	BA	Pos	PO	A	E	FA
1884	Philadelphia	NL	97	378	42	80	12	6	1	37	-	.212	cf-3	229	43	34	.889
1885	Philadelphia	NL	111	427	49	99	13	3	0	39	-	.232	o-if	273	92	29	.926
1886	Philadelphia	NL	77	280	54	82	13	5	3	47	30	.293	of-2	152	51	22	.902
1887	Philadelphia	NL	126	495	113	129	26	12	8	50	102	.261	rf	274	47	29	.917
1888	Philadelphia	NL	121	454	72	107	14	6	1	35	58	.236	rf	251	35	25	.920
1889	Philadelphia	NL	128	499	107	129	15	17	3	54	99	.259	cf	302	43	15	.958
1890	Philadelphia	PL	91	347	71	83	17	6	4	58	36	.239	rf	192	17	8	.963
Major League Total			751	2880	508	709	110	55	20	320(325)	.246			1673	328	162	.925



JOHN H. GAFFNEY (Honest John)

*Born: June 29, 1855, Roxbury, Mass.
Died: August 8, 1913, New York, N.Y.*

Honest John Gaffney was arguably the greatest umpire of the nineteenth century. He not only recorded more years of service (13) and more World Series games (37) than any other umpire of that century, but also originated basic umpiring techniques and equipment as well as important rule changes.

Gaffney grew up playing baseball in Worcester, Massachusetts, where his family moved when he was 11. A third baseman, he played with the Live Oaks of Lynn, one of the top teams in the state, and reportedly was on the verge of promotion to the National League when an arm injury suffered while throwing a snowball ended his career in 1880. He became a printer, and in 1883 began umpiring college games involving Harvard, Yale, and Brown. NL president Nick Young hired Gaffney in August 1884. His first game was between Providence and Boston, then battling for first place; at the end of the 1-0, 11-inning Providence victory, his future as a major league umpire was assured.

On August 19, 1886, Gaffney left umpiring to manage the woeful Washington Statesmen (NL), who were playing .163 ball and mired in last place. The team improved under Gaffney, but still finished eighth, 60 games out of first. After finishing seventh in 1887, Gaffney was released after the season. His reputation as an arbiter was so great that in 1887 he umpired three games involving his own team during the season, and was then paired with American Association skipper John Kelly, also a former umpire, in forming the first true two-man team in World Series history.

Gaffney jumped to the AA in 1888 for \$2,500 in salary plus expenses on the road, making him by far the highest paid umpire. It was with the Association that Gaffney made his greatest contributions to umpiring. He was the first to move from behind home plate to behind the pitcher when a batter-runner reached a base, thereby revolutionizing the single umpire system; the first to call a ball "fair" or "foul" at the point where it went over the fence

instead of where it landed; and the first to wear spiked shoes for greater traction. He also invented a blouse to store extra balls and a cork pad for protection behind the plate. A careful student of the game, he reported each fall as to situations that were either not covered or covered inadequately by the rules, and suggested revisions in the code, many of which were adopted. Dubbed the "King of the Umpires" for his uncanny accuracy in calling balls and strikes, the Great Gaffney gained the respect of all by controlling the game through tact and diplomacy instead of belligerency. As the best umpire in baseball, he worked every World Series game from 1887–1889—34 games in all.

Blackballed for joining the Players' League in 1890, Gaffney umpired in the Western League in 1891 until mid-September, when he rejoined the NL. He umpired three games of the playoffs between split-season winners Boston and Cleveland in 1892, but was released after the 1893 season because of

drunkenness. The drinking problem persisted after his recall from the Eastern League to the NL in mid-season 1894, so his contract was not renewed. Gaffney spent 1895–1897 in the EL, returned to the NL in 1899, only to be released again after the season. He finished his major league career by working ten NL games in September 1900.

Gaffney returned to Worcester and spent several years umpiring college baseball, mostly Brown University and Holy Cross home games. A few years before his death he moved to New York City, where he worked as a night watchman in a gas house. In a remarkable gesture that honored Gaffney the man and arbiter, Connie Mack (who broke into the majors under Gaffney's management in 1886) in 1916 arranged a game in Worcester between his Philadelphia Athletics and the Boston Red Sox to raise money to erect a monument over the grave of his former manager who reigned as the King of the Umpires.

—Larry R. Gerlach

Year	Club	League	G	AB	R	H	2B	3B	HR	RBI	SB	BA	Pos	PO	A	E	FA
1877	Live Oak	IA	6	19	1	4	0	0	0	-	-	.211	3b	9	3	4	.750





JAMES FRANCIS GALVIN (Pud, Gentle Jeems)

Born: December 25, 1856, St. Louis, Mo.

Died: March 7, 1902, Pittsburgh, Pa.

BR TR 5-8, 190

When Jim Galvin was elected to the Baseball Hall of Fame in 1965, Detroit columnist Joe Falls, writing in *The Sporting News*, asked querulously, "How could they elect someone nobody remembers?" Charles O. Finley, then owner of the Kansas City Athletics, told the United Press, "It was the height of stupidity last week for the veterans committee to name a man who had been dead for 63 years."

If any player was undeserving of such a lack of respect, it was James Francis Galvin, called "Pud" because he made pudding out of opposing batters, "The Little Steam Engine" because he was the first little engine that could, and "Gentle Jeems" because of his sweet disposition.

At the time of the putdowns, Galvin was credited with 361 major league victories, tied for fifth on the all-time list with Kid Nichols, and trailing only Cy Young, Walter Johnson, Christy Mathewson and Grover Cleveland Alexander, all long since in the Hall of Fame.* He had pitched more innings than anyone but Cy Young. He had completed 639 games (second all-time) out of 682 starts, for a percentage of .937. He had pitched 57 shutouts, which was then a tie for seventh on the all-time list. He had won 20 or more games ten times, and in 1883 and 1884 had posted successive 46-win years. He had pitched five no-hit, no-run games, two of them at the major league level. On July 12, 1879, he had become the third major leaguer to pitch and win two games in one day, a feat he was to repeat on July 4, 1882.

In 1884, while with Buffalo (National League), Galvin enjoyed one of the most glorious pitching years in the annals of the game, overshadowed though it was by Hoss Radbourn, who chose that year to win 18 in a row and 59 in all. Galvin started 72 games for the Bisons and finished 71. In 636 1/3 innings, he struck out 369 and walked only 63. He compiled an ERA of 1.99 and led the league in shutouts with 12. In a road series at Detroit, August 2-8, he pitched a one-hitter in the first game, win-

ning 2-0. On August 4, he pitched a no-hitter, winning 18-0, the most one-sided no-hitter in major league history. On the seventh, he shut out Detroit, 9-0, and the next day lost 1-0 when Detroit scored an unearned run in the twelfth inning. In the series, he pitched 39 innings (38 in a row scoreless), allowed one run (unearned) and 12 hits, struck out 36, and did not walk a man—which is about as close to perfection as a pitcher can get. To top off the year, on September 9 Galvin shut out Providence on five hits to stop the Grays' winning streak at 20 and Radbourn's at 18.

Galvin was born in the Kerry Patch section of St. Louis on Christmas Day, 1856. That was a neighborhood so Irish that the late Lee Allen said of it that they called corned beef and cabbage "Irish turkey." He trained to be a steamfitter, but soon gravitated toward baseball for a livelihood. In 1875,

when he was 18, he won four of six decisions for St. Louis of the National Association, then in its last year. In 1876, Galvin pitched professionally for the St. Louis Red Stockings, a non-league team. Among his victories that year was a no-hit, no-run game against the independent Philadelphia Phillies on July 4, and a perfect game against the Cass club of Detroit on August 17, believed to have been the first professional perfect game, albeit non-league.

In 1877, Galvin joined the Alleghenies of Pittsburgh in the International Association, baseball's first minor league. When he blanked Columbus on April 30, 2-0, he recorded another first: the first minor league shutdown. Galvin moved in 1878 to Buffalo of the same circuit. For the Bisons, he pitched in 106 of the team's 116 games, league and non-league, winning 72, losing 25, and tying three. He hurled 17 shutouts, pitched 96 complete games,

Year	Club	League	GP	IP	W	L	Pct	SHO	R	H	BB	SO	ERA	BH	BA	E	FA
1875	St. Louis	NA	8	62	4	2	.667	0	37	53	1	8	1.16	6	.130	3	909
1876	St. L Stock	"	8	-	2	6	.250	0	61	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
"	St. L Red Sox	"	50	-	31	16	.660	6	-	-	-	-	-	98	.352	74	.736
1877	Allegheny	IA	18	162	12	6	.667	4	43	89	-	-	-	12	.174	11	.908
1878	Buffalo	IA	43	380	28	10	.737	7	98	280	-	-	-	36	.212	34	.877
1879	Buffalo	NL	66	593	37	27	.578	6	299	585	31	136	2.28	66	.249	27	.869
1880	Athletic	Cal	9	82	6	3	.333	1	30	50	4	46	-	5	.143	28	.741
"	Buffalo	NL	58	459	20	35	.364	5	281	528	32	128	2.71	51	.212	21	.873
1881	Buffalo	NL	56	474	28	24	.538	5	250	546	46	136	2.37	50	.212	22	.890
1882	Buffalo	NL	52	445	28	23	.549	3	255	476	40	162	3.17	44	.214	9	.924
1883	Buffalo	NL	76	656	46	29	.613	5	367	676	50	279	2.72	71	.220	13	.931
1884	Buffalo	NL	72	636	46	22	.676	12	254	566	63	369	1.99	49	.179	7	.964
1885	Buffalo	NL	35	284	13	19	.406	3	204	356	37	93	4.09	23	.189	13	.885
"	Allegheny	AA	11	88	3	7	.300	0	64	97	7	27	3.67	4	.105	4	.852
1886	Pittsburgh	AA	50	435	29	21	.580	3	229	457	75	72	2.67	49	.253	8	.939
1887	Pittsburgh	NL	49	441	28	21	.571	2	259	490	67	76	3.29	41	.212	11	.929
1888	Pittsburgh	NL	50	437	23	25	.479	6	190	446	53	107	2.63	25	.143	10	.932
1889	Pittsburgh	NL	41	341	23	16	.590	4	230	392	78	77	4.17	28	.187	11	.893
1890	Pittsburgh	PL	26	217	12	13	.480	1	192	275	49	35	4.35	20	.206	7	.930
1891	Pittsburgh	NL	33	247	14	14	.500	2	143	256	62	46	2.88	18	.165	8	.900
1892	Pitt/St. Louis	NL	24	188	10	12	.455	0	98	206	54	56	2.92	7	.087	7	.857
1894	Buffalo	EL	3	-	0	2	.000	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	.111	22	.750
Major League Total			705	6003	364	310	.540	57	3352	6405	745	1807	2.85	552	.201	181	.910

and defeated NL clubs in ten of 15 games.

The Bisons and Galvin advanced to the NL in 1879. Except for a brief defection to the California League in 1880, Galvin was the team's mainstay, winning 218 games for the Bisons over seven seasons. In June 1885, he was sold to Pittsburgh for \$2,000, with \$700 of that going to Galvin.

Over the next seven seasons, Galvin pitched for Pittsburgh clubs in three leagues—the American Association, the National League and the Players' League—having his best years in 1886 (29 wins) and 1887 (28 wins). In 1892, with his arm played out and his weight out of control, he was released by Pittsburgh and finished the season at St. Louis. He tried his hand at umpiring in 1893, but could not take the abuse and quit. He tried to come back as a pitcher for Buffalo (Eastern League) in 1894, but it was no go. His great career was over.

In his heyday, Galvin relied on speed, control and a changeup, rarely utilizing the curve ball. He was outstanding at keeping runners close. On September 23, 1886, when with Pittsburgh, he walked

three men in the first inning and then picked off each one. He was also recognized for his fielding skill. A SABR publication picked him as its all-star fielding pitcher for the decade of the 1880s. His lifetime batting average was only .202, but he was an extra base threat, numbering 85 doubles, 30 triples and five home runs among his 546 hits.

Galvin made his home in Pittsburgh, working as a bartender and, at one time, as a foreman for a contractor. His one venture into business was a disaster. He opened a saloon that was so busy he employed nine bartenders. Galvin family legend has it that Galvin went broke, but that each of the bartenders opened a place of his own. Galvin made good money for his day, but never was able to hold on to it. For one thing, he never turned down a touch, and for another, he had a large family, 11 in all, eight of whom survived him.

He took ill with pneumonia on Thanksgiving Day, 1901. He was confined to his bed in a rooming house in the rear of 414 Lacock Street until he died from what was called "catarrh of the stomach" on

March 7, 1902. There was not enough money to pay the funeral bill, but baseball people from all over the country and many local friends rallied to the cause and raised enough money to help his widow through the crisis.

When Galvin was inducted at Cooperstown in the summer of 1965, a son, Walter, and a daughter, Mrs. Marie Wentzel, were on hand to accept the plaque.

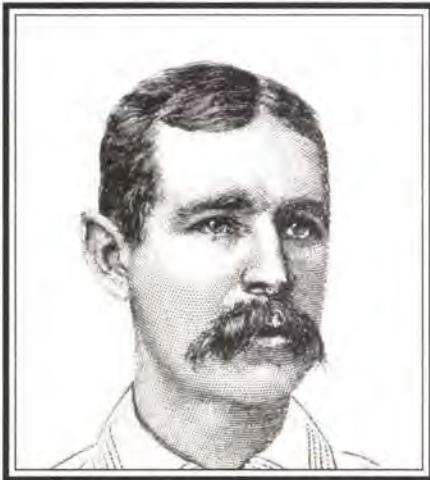
—Joseph M. Overfield

*Galvin's win total has since been corrected to 364, dropping a victory from 1881, but adding four from his 1875 record in the National Association, which is now recognized as the first major league. Galvin now ranks alone in fifth place, ahead of Warren Spahn, who had passed Galvin's old 361 total in the summer of 1965, retiring with 363 wins. Some of Galvin's other stats have also been adjusted upward with the addition to his ML record of the 1875 season.

—Ed.

THE
VALUATION
OF
PROPERTY
IN THE VICINITY
OF
BASE-BALL-GROUNDS
INCREASES.





JOHN JOSEPH GERHARDT (Move-up Joe)

Born: February 14, 1855, Washington, D.C.

Died: March 11, 1922, Middletown, N.Y.

BR TR 6, 160

Joe Gerhardt was one of the best fielding second basemen of his era, ranking second only to John "Bid" McPhee in the eyes of many. His prowess in the field, and his leadership qualities on and off the field, overshadowed his lifetime batting average of .227.

Gerhardt made his professional debut late in the 1873 season at the age of 18, when he joined his hometown Washington Nationals for their last 13 games. Washington did not field a team in 1874, but Gerhardt caught on with the Lord Baltimores. In 1875 he started the season as the third baseman of the New York Mutuals, but also played some games at both second base and shortstop. When the National League began in 1876, Gerhardt played first base for Louisville, but the next season switched to second base, a position he settled into for the rest of his career. It is probable, though, that he would have excelled as a fielder at any position. In 1876, in his only year as a first baseman, he led the league in assists, and established records for putouts per game and total chances per game that still stand. As a second baseman in 1877 he led in both assists and double plays, and set a mark for assists per game that has never been bettered. His 62 double plays in 1881 set a NL record at that time. His 7.11 chances per game, in 880 career games at second base, have never been topped.

Louisville dropped out of the NL after the 1877 season, when four of their players were expelled in a betting scandal, and Gerhardt joined Cincinnati in 1878, but after hitting only .198 in 1879 he was released, and returned to Washington to play minor league ball. In 1881 he signed with the new Detroit NL team, had a good season, and was re-signed for 1882. He refused to report, however, hoping to play for Louisville, where he had been a favorite in 1876–1877, in the new American Association. He had to sit out the season because of the dispute, and did not join Louisville until 1883, after the NL and AA made peace. Joe was installed as playing manager, but in late July he was stricken with partial paralysis after being hit in the face by

a pitch from Tony Mullane of St. Louis. In a move unprecedented at the time, Louisville president J. H. Pank told Gerhardt that his salary would continue until the end of the season, whether or not he was able to play. Gerhardt recovered quickly, however, and returned to action in several weeks. When the team finished fifth, he was replaced as manager for 1884. He signed a contract to play second base, with the stipulation that he would not be re-signed at the end of the season. His 1884 season was marred by the death of his infant son, who succumbed to cholera in early August. At the end of the season, the mayor of Louisville presented Joe with a massive gold medal from his admiring fans.

Now a free agent, Joe returned to the NL with the New York Giants. Although he hit below .200 over two seasons, he was popular with his teammates and with the fans. However, before the 1887 campaign, some problems developed between Joe and Buck Ewing which led to reports of dissension on the team. Gerhardt was released after only one game, but immediately caught on with the rival Mets in the AA. He hit .221, and was released at the end

of the season, his major league career apparently over. After two years of minor league ball with Jersey City and Hartford, though, he returned to the AA in 1890 to play for the Brooklyn Gladiators, a new club formed to replace the Bridegrooms, who had jumped to the NL. Late in the season he was sent to manage the St. Louis Browns. After two games with Louisville in 1891, he ended his major league career for good and joined Albany, where he played the full season at second base. He also played a few games for Albany in 1892 and 1893.

Early in his career, Gerhardt acquired the nickname "Move-up Joe." As a baserunner he constantly shouted to other runners to "move up, move up; take a step, take another; take a step, move up, we'll all move up." He used the same form of encouragement from the bench and the coaching box.

In his later years Gerhardt suffered from heart disease. He collapsed in front of the Middletown, New York, post office while on his way to work in 1922, and died at the age of 67. He left a wife and daughter.

—Ralph L. Horton

Year	Club	League	G	AB	R	H	2B	3B	HR	RBI	SB	BA	Pos	PO	A	E	FA
1873	Washington	NA	13	56	6	12	3	0	0	7	0	.214	ss	9	.40	.21	.700
1874	Baltimore	NA	14	61	10	19	0	1	0	6	0	.311	ss	7	.59	.22	.776
1875	Mutual	NA	58	252	29	54	7	3	0	20	0	.211	3b-2	111	.143	.74	.774
1876	Louisville	NL	65	292	33	76	10	3	2	18	-	.260	1b	695	.44	.47	.940
1877	Louisville	NL	59	250	41	76	6	5	1	35	-	.304	2b	183	.248	.52	.892
1878	Cincinnati	NL	60	259	46	77	7	2	0	28	-	.297	2b	159	.206	.38	.906
1879	Cincinnati	NL	79	313	22	62	12	3	1	39	-	.198	2-3-1	307	.232	.55	.907
1880	National	NA	48	206	33	42	5	3	0	-	-	.204	2b	164	.153	.39	.890
1881	Detroit	NL	80	297	35	72	13	6	0	36	-	.242	2b	261	.242	.51	.908
1882	(Blacklisted—did not play)																
1883	Eclipse	AA	78	319	56	84	11	9	0	-	-	.263	2b	278	.263	.56	.906
1884	Louisville	AA	106	404	39	89	7	8	0	40	-	.220	2b	341	.391	.64	.920
1885	New York	NL	112	399	43	62	12	2	0	33	-	.155	2b	314	.352	.65	.911
1886	New York	NL	123	426	44	81	11	7	0	40	8	.190	2b	340	.355	.57	.924
1887	New York	NL	1	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.000	3b	1	2	0	1.000
"	Metropolitan	AA	85	307	40	68	13	2	0	27	15	.221	2b	288	.273	.65	.896
1888	Jersey City	Cen	106	421	63	116	10	5	1	-	30	.276	2b	269	.288	.28	.952
1889	Jrscy/C/Hfd	Atla	78	298	49	73	13	0	1	-	24	.245	2b	193	.197	.31	.926
1890	Bklyn/St.L	AA	136	494	49	107	10	4	3	51	14	.217	2B-3	427	.440	.56	.939
1891	Louisville	AA	2	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.000	2b	4	6	2	.833
"	Albany	EA	106	346	55	83	13	5	1	-	14	.240	2b	316	.320	.42	.938
1892	Albany	EL	4	15	2	1	1	0	0	-	0	.077	2b	-	-	-	-
1893	Albany	EL	4	14	3	1	1	0	0	-	1	.071	1b	-	-	-	-
Major League Total			1071	4139	493	939	122	55	7 (380)	(37)	.227		3725	3292	.726		.906





WILLIAM J. GLEASON (Kid)

*Born: October 26, 1866, Camden, N.J.
Died: January 2, 1933, Philadelphia, Pa.
BB TR 5-7, 158*

He is remembered as the manager of the most infamous baseball team ever, but he is less well known as a versatile and dependable ballplayer of the nineteenth century.

William J. Gleason's professional career began with teams in the coal regions of northern Pennsylvania, where he displayed a potent bat and a promising pitching arm. His performance earned an invitation by Philadelphia manager Harry Wright to join the Phillies reserve team, where he displayed his potential pitching in an exhibition game against the University of Pennsylvania on March 31, 1888. Gleason struck out 12 and yielded no earned runs.

The early season phenom bore the nickname "Kid" from then on. To quote one local scribe: "Young Gleason has proved a veritable find, and it is no fault of his that the club did not win every game in which he pitched."

After two seasons with the Phillies, Gleason declined to jump to the rival Players' League. His loyalty to his manager came forth: "Harry Wright gave me my chance two years ago when I was just a fresh kid playing coal towns, and I'm not running out on him now." He won 38 games, second in the league in both victories and winning percentage. The following season, Gleason again paced the team with 24 victories.

Before the absorption of the American Association into the National League following the 1891 season, Gleason jumped to St. Louis. By the time he lost his pitching effectiveness in 1895, he had won 138 big league games, slightly more than he had lost.

Gleason extended his career by becoming a second baseman, and batted .309 for the pennant-winning Baltimore Orioles. However, Baltimore realized that their hopes for a repeat pennant rested on obtaining a solid-hitting first baseman, and traded Gleason in the offseason for Jack Doyle of the New York Giants.

It was with the Giants that Gleason spent the next five seasons holding down second base, twice lead-

ing the league in assists and fielding rating for his position, and providing the emotional leadership for the club. Said teammate John McGraw: "Gleason was without doubt the gamest and most spirited ball player I ever saw. And that doesn't except Ty Cobb. He was a great influence for good on any ball club, making up for his lack of stature by his spirit and fight. He could lick his weight in wildcats and would prove it at the drop of a hat."

Gleason jumped to the American League in 1901, spending two seasons in Detroit before switching back to the Phillies in 1903. He paced the 1904 Phillies in games, at bats, hits and total bases, and repeated his lead the following year in the first two categories.

The Chicago White Sox hired Gleason as a coach in 1912. He was still the sparkplug of his team, and had a habit during road trips of stealing into the room of Eddie Collins and slapping a razor strap on his legs! He was promoted to manager in 1919, and led his team—the infamous Black Sox—to the

pennant. He resigned after five seasons of managing with a winning record of 392–364.

Gleason returned to Philadelphia to enjoy retirement, but after two years he was unable to resist the lure of the game he loved. He began his fifth and final career in 1926 as a coach for Connie Mack's Athletics, and played an instrumental role in improving the perennial losers into three-time champions. He again set the tone for the team by greeting players in spring training with his grip-of-steel handshake, and kept the team loose in the clubhouse throughout the season.

After the 1931 season, Gleason permanently retired from the game due to ill health. His funeral in 1933 was a testament to his popularity: over 5,000 people attended, including such luminaries as Kenesaw Mountain Landis, McGraw and Mack. Amplifiers were set up outside the undertaker's parlor to permit the overflow crowd to hear the ceremony. Gleason was buried in a family plot in Philadelphia's Northwood Cemetery.

—Dan Lindner

Year	Club	League	G	AB	R	H	2B	3B	HR	RBI	SB	BA	Pos	E	W	L	ERA
1887	Williamsport	PaSt	37	161	27	59	8	2	1	—	0	.348	p-o-2	18	9	12	1.89
"	Scranton	IL	23	99	13	30	7	2	0	—	1	.313	p-of	9	1	12	3.67
1888	Philadelphia	NL	24	83	4	17	2	0	0	5	3	.205	p	7	7	16	2.84
1889	Philadelphia	NL	30	99	11	25	5	0	0	8	4	.253	p	10	9	15	5.58
1890	Philadelphia	NL	63	224	22	47	3	0	0	17	10	.210	p	11	38	17	2.63
1891	Philadelphia	NL	65	214	31	53	5	2	0	17	6	.248	p-of	15	24	22	3.51
1892	St. Louis	NL	66	233	35	50	4	2	3	25	7	.215	p-o-2	14	20	24	3.33
1893	St. Louis	NL	59	199	25	51	6	4	0	20	2	.256	p-of	16	21	22	4.61
1894	SL/Balt	NL	35	114	25	37	5	2	0	18	1	.325	p	7	17	11	4.85
1895	Baltimore	NL	112	421	90	130	14	12	0	74	19	.309	2b-3	61	2	4	6.97
1896	New York	NL	133	541	79	162	17	5	4	89	46	.299	2b	50	—	—	—
1897	New York	NL	131	540	85	172	16	4	1	106	43	.319	2b	56	—	—	—
1898	New York	NL	150	570	78	126	8	5	0	62	21	.221	2b	60	—	—	—
1899	New York	NL	146	576	72	152	14	4	0	59	29	.264	2b	50	—	—	—
1900	New York	NL	111	420	60	104	11	3	1	29	23	.248	2b	51	—	—	—
1901	Detroit	AL	135	547	82	150	16	12	3	75	32	.274	2b	64	—	—	—
1902	Detroit	AL	118	441	42	109	11	4	1	38	17	.247	2b	42	—	—	—
1903	Philadelphia	NL	106	412	65	117	19	6	1	49	12	.284	2b	23	—	—	—
1904	Philadelphia	NL	153	587	61	161	23	6	0	42	17	.274	2b	53	—	—	—
1905	Philadelphia	NL	155	608	95	150	17	7	1	50	16	.247	2b	46	—	—	—
1906	Philadelphia	NL	135	494	47	112	17	2	0	34	17	.227	2b	32	—	—	—
1907	Philadelphia	NL	36	126	11	18	3	0	0	6	3	.143	inf	5	—	—	—
1908	Philadelphia	NL	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.000	of-2	0	—	—	—
1912	Chicago	AL	1	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	.500	2b	1	—	—	—
Major League Total			1966	7452	1020	1944	216	80	15	823	328	.261		673	138	131	3.79





FRED ERNEST GOLDSMITH

Born: May 15, 1852, New Haven, Conn.

Died: March 28, 1939, Berkley, Mich.

BR TR 6-I, 195

Candy Cummings' claim to have invented the curve ball persuaded most of his listeners, including the editors of both *Reach's Guide* (in 1897) and *Spalding's Guide* (1915), and this invention seems to be the main reason for Cummings' inclusion in the Hall of Fame. However, another pitcher, Fred Goldsmith, also claimed credit, and he died at age 86—just a few weeks before Cummings' enshrinement at the Hall's grand opening—still believing he had been wronged by the baseball establishment.

The respective claims are: Cummings said he first used the curve in a game against Harvard in 1867. Goldsmith's story was that he developed the pitch as a youth in New Haven, and showed it to the Yale team. He can take credit for the first official demonstration of the curve, at the Capitoline Grounds in Brooklyn on August 16, 1870. The test consisted of placing three poles, one at each end and one in the middle, on a chalk line 45 feet in length. Evidently Goldsmith threw a ball from the left of one pole; it passed to the right of the center pole and ended up to the left of the far pole. This was repeated several times, and was attested to by Henry Chadwick in the next day's *Brooklyn Eagle*, who regarded it as proof that the curve is not an optical illusion. The above description of a true curve seems the most plausible, although some accounts have Goldsmith throwing a screwball, which would easily fit the submarine pitching style of the time.

Goldsmith started pitching semiprofessionally for teams in Bridgeport and New Haven, Connecticut. He first gained prominence with the Tecumseh club of London, Ontario, whom he pitched to the championship of the International Association in 1877. In 1879 he played for Springfield, Massachusetts, and at the end of the season received a trial with Troy in the National League. The following year he signed with the Chicago White Stockings, and in the next four years he and Larry Corcoran formed baseball's first pitching rotation and hurled the

team to three NL pennants and a second place finish, winning 68 percent of their games. Then Goldsmith hurt his arm, and after a bad year in 1884 was dropped by Chicago, finishing the season with Baltimore of the American Association. He retired from playing, and umpired in the two leagues for a few years. According to A. C. Anson's memoirs, Goldsmith later tended bar, then went into farming near Detroit.

In the years 1880–1883 Goldsmith ranked in the top five in several pitching categories, notably fewest walks per game and lowest opponents' on base percentage. He had the NL's best winning percentage in 1880—.875—which stood as the Chicago club record for more than a century, until Rick Sutcliffe surpassed it in 1984. Goldsmith was also

the first Chicago pitcher to hit two home runs in a game, achieving that feat against Buffalo on May 27, 1884.

Because he played on an outstanding team which used only two pitchers, his contextual statistics don't look too good, but that merely shows that Corcoran was a bit better. Goldsmith's absolute statistics (vs. the league) are most impressive. In addition to a high winning percentage, he had an ERA (per 250 innings pitched) which was 13 points below the league. Cap Anson described Goldsmith as "a great big, over-grown, good-natured boy... the possessor of a great slow ball... always cool and good-natured." But he also regarded Goldsmith as a bit of a clown and a lackadaisical fielder, and he clearly preferred Corcoran as an all-around player.

—William E. McMahon

Year	Club	League	GP	IP	W	L	Pct	SHO	R	H	BB	SO	ERA	BH	BA	E	FA	
1875	T.B.E.U.S.		~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~		
"	New Haven		NA		(played one game at second base)									2	.500	3	.700	
1876	New Haven		~	1	9	1	0	1.000	0	4	7	~	~	#5	.172	8	.692	
"	Tecumseh		~	36	295	31	5	.861	~	132	179	~	205	~	73	~	.47	.745
1877	Tecumseh	IA	20	193	14	4	.778	3	49	124	~	~	~	21	.236	83	.616	
1878	Tecumseh	IA	38	347	25	12	.676	8	104	257	~	~	~	24	.162	36	.872	
1879	Springfield	NA	23	175	10	10	.500	0	111	169	6	~	~	40	.274	42	.801	
"	Troy City	NL	8	63	2	4	.333	0	38	61	1	31	1.57	9	.237	5	.821	
1880	Chicago	NL	26	210	21	3	.875	4	80	189	18	90	1.75	37	.261	11	.908	
1881	Chicago	NL	39	330	24	13	.649	5	166	328	44	76	2.59	38	.241	21	.849	
1882	Chicago	NL	45	405	28	17	.622	4	192	377	38	109	2.42	42	.250	7	.935	
1883	Chicago	NL	46	383	25	19	.568	2	256	456	39	82	3.15	52	.221	24	.857	
1884	Chicago	NL	21	188	9	11	.450	1	140	245	29	34	4.26	11	.136	13	.797	
"	Baltimore	AA	4	30	3	1	.750	0	12	29	2	11	2.70	2	.143	1	.889	
Major League Total			189	1610	112	68	.622	16	884	1685	171	433	2.73	193	.226	85	.868	





CLARK CALVIN GRIFFITH (The Old Fox)

Born: November 20, 1869, Clear Creek, Mo.

Died: October 27, 1955, Washington, D.C.

BR TR 5-6-1/2, 156

Pitcher. Manager. Executive. In his time, Clark "The Old Fox" Griffith was a virtuoso in all three roles.

Born literally in a log cabin in western Missouri, Griffith was a son of the frontier, assisting his father as a fur trapper at age ten. Disobeying Horace Greely's dictum to "Go West," the Griffiths instead headed East, to Bloomington, Illinois, where young Clark caught the baseball bug. In 1888 the diminutive righthander signed with that city's team in the Central Inter-State League before moving on to the Milwaukee Brewers in the Western Association. He reached the majors in 1891 with St. Louis in the American Association, finishing the year with pennant-winning Boston.

When the AA folded after that season, Griffith found refuge for two seasons on the West Coast, going 30–17 for Oakland in 1893. Ironically, future magnate Griffith was an early union organizer, engineering a strike of Oakland players when their paychecks lagged. To pay the bills during the labor action, Griffith and several teammates moonlighted as vaudevillians in San Francisco's Barbary Coast district.

By season's end, however, not only was the strike successfully concluded, but Griffith was back in the major leagues with Cap Anson's Chicago Colts. From 1894 through 1901 (except for 1900) Griffith won more than 20 games per season. Over the years, his repertoire included quick pitches and six different deliveries, including spitballs and screwballs, the latter a pitch he claimed to have invented. Griff also claimed to have invented the scuff ball: going beyond such mundane methods as sandpaper, he would ostentatiously whack the ball against his spikes. Such methods paid off: he tied for the NL lead in complete games in 1897, led the league in ERA in 1898, and tied for the shutout lead in 1900. Ironically, he did not pitch his first big league shutout until 1897, when he had over 100 wins.

One celebrated Griffith confrontation involved batter Kip Selbach, with runners on second and third and Griffith's Cubs just one run ahead. Goad-

ing Selbach with such taunts as "You big stiff, you couldn't hit this one with a board," Griffith tossed balls deliberately outside the strike zone, but nonetheless got the count to three-and-two on the over-anxious outfielder. Griffith then yelled, "Here, hit this you big bloke," and lobbed the ball slow as could be to the plate underhand. Selbach was so unnerved, he swung wildly before the ball reached the plate—so wildly he fell to his hands and knees.

Griffith would often stall seemingly forever before finally quick-pitching to the plate. "No brainier pitcher ever lived," wrote Windy City scribe Hugh Fullerton concerning Griffith, who appeared in his last big league game at age 44. It was said that he could sit in the stands and predict 97 out of 100 pitches that the hurler on the mound would throw.

By 1900 Griffith was in an organizing mode again, as vice president of the League Protective Players' Association. This time the union activity

was a wedge to force players from the National League into Ban Johnson's new American League, and the Old Fox had enticed 39 National Leaguers to jump to the rival circuit. Griffith himself moved across town to become manager of Charles Comiskey's White Sox (where he tied for the shutout lead in 1901), but Ban Johnson soon had an even bigger assignment for him.

The AL was invading New York City, and Johnson needed a strong franchise there. Griffith was the man for the job. He was put in charge of the Highlanders, and while he brought the club in a respectable fourth in 1903, animosity soon developed between him and ownership. Fired in mid-season 1908, Griffith switched back to the NL the next season to manage Garry Herrmann's Cincinnati Reds.

Ban Johnson lured Griffith back to the AL in 1912, getting him the job of Washington Senators manager. Despite Washington's reputation as a poor

Year	Club	League	GP	IP	W	L	Pct	SHO	R	H	BB	SO	ERA	BH	BA	E	FA
1888	Bloomington	Clns	16	142	10	6	.625	-	69	109	-	123	-	.16	.203	.25	.867
"	Milwaukee	WA	25	228	12	12	.500	1	131	198	57	125	245	.16	.155	.7	.966
1889	Milwaukee	WA	43	328	23	18	.561	0	266	357	134	214	-	.31	.201	.17	.876
1890	Milwaukee	WA	44	-	27	7	.794	1	186	300	131	116	-	.27	.196	.9	.916
1891	St. Louis/Bos	AA	34	226	14	9	.609	0	155	242	73	88	374	.16	.160	.6	.913
1892	Tacoma	PNW	28	221	13	8	.619	2	136	198	72	119	1.59	.27	.241	.6	.931
1893	Oakland	Cal	50	427	30	17	.638	1	314	459	125	151	2.30	.49	.265	.5	.964
"	Chicago	NL	4	20	1	2	.333	0	14	24	5	9	5.03	.2	.182	0	1.000
1894	Chicago	NL	36	261	21	14	.600	0	193	328	85	71	4.92	.33	.232	.10	.880
1895	Chicago	NL	42	353	26	14	.650	0	228	434	91	79	3.93	.46	.319	.9	.924
1896	Chicago	NL	36	318	23	11	.676	0	189	370	70	81	3.54	.36	.267	.9	.917
1897	Chicago	NL	41	344	21	18	.538	1	231	410	86	102	3.72	.38	.235	.12	.914
1898	Chicago	NL	38	326	24	10	.706	4	105	305	64	97	1.88	.20	.164	.5	.952
1899	Chicago	NL	38	320	22	14	.611	0	163	329	65	73	2.79	.31	.258	.11	.921
1900	Chicago	NL	30	248	14	13	.519	4	126	245	51	61	3.05	.24	.253	.6	.917
1901	Chicago	AL	35	267	24	7	.774	5	114	275	50	67	2.67	.27	.303	.5	.946
1902	Chicago	AL	28	213	15	9	.625	3	117	247	47	51	4.18	.20	.217	0	1.000
1903	New York	AL	25	213	14	11	.560	2	92	201	33	69	2.70	.11	.159	.1	.983
1904	New York	AL	16	100	7	5	.583	1	40	91	16	36	2.87	.6	.143	.2	.946
1905	New York	AL	25	102	9	6	.600	2	30	82	15	46	1.68	.7	.219	.1	.960
1906	New York	AL	17	60	2	2	.500	0	30	58	15	16	3.02	.2	.111	0	1.000
1907	New York	AL	4	8	0	0	-.0	0	16	15	6	5	8.64	0	.000	.1	.800
1909	Cincinnati	NL	1	6	0	1	.000	0	8	11	2	3	6.00	0	.000	0	1.000
1910	Cincinnati	NL	0	(appeared in game as a pinch hitter)	0	0	-.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1912	Washington	AL	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	infy	0	.000	0	1.000
1913	Washington	AL	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0.00	1	1.000	0	0
1914	Washington	AL	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0.00	1	1.000	0	0
Major League Total			453	3386	237	146	.619	22	1852	3670	774	955	3.31	321	.233	.78	.933



baseball town, Griffith saw a future along the banks of the Potomac, buying ten percent of the team's stock for \$27,000.

Tired of the Washington ownership's penurious ways, the Old Fox engineered a buyout in 1920. He and Philadelphia grain exporter, William Richardson, bought 80 percent of the team for \$145,000 each. In 1920 Griffith served as manager-president of the club, but thereafter served solely as president.

The 1920s were Griffith's glory years. The Senators won a world championship in 1924 and a pennant in 1925. In those years, Griffith helped develop the strategy of relief pitchers Firpo Marberry and Allan Russell, although as far back as 1905, Griff's Highlanders had just 88 complete games, the lowest percentage in big league history up to that point.

Washington's reputation as "first in war, first in peace, and last in the American League" was largely undeserved under Griffith, as the Nats finished in the first division almost half the 44 seasons he was either manager or president. They finished last just three times.

Griffith was a surprisingly flexible individual. It was he who persuaded William Howard Taft to initiate the custom of Presidents throwing out the first ball. And it was he who received FDR's blessing to keep baseball afloat during World War II. An early and vociferous opponent of night baseball, he became ardent play's biggest advocate once he "saw the light," arguing for virtually unlimited after-dusk play. After a Carl Mays pitch killed Ray Chapman in 1920, Griffith—the former scuffer and spitter *par excellence*—was all for the elimination of such pitches. His perennially strapped finances led him

to scout and sign Hispanic players far in advance of other clubs.

He was also flexible enough to sign 28-year-old Bucky Harris as player-manager in 1924, and to trade his own son in law Joe Cronin away to the Red Sox in 1934.

In 1946, the Old Timers Committee named Griffith to baseball's Hall of Fame.

Clark Calvin Griffith died of a massive stomach hemorrhage in Washington on October 27, 1955. He had been hospitalized five days earlier for neutritis. Within six weeks of his passing, two other greats, Cy Young and Honus Wanger, would follow him in death. Despite Washington's absence from the World Series for two decades, the club was debt-free on his passing.

—David Pietrusza





ADDISON COURTNEY GUMBERT (Ad)

Born: October 10, 1868, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Died: April 23, 1925, Pittsburgh, Pa.

BR TR 5-10, 200

Ad Gumbert was one of the better pitchers from 1889 to 1892. His performance declined after the pitching distance was increased in 1893, but he hung on for a few more years, ending up with 123 major league victories.

His major league career began a few weeks before his twentieth birthday, when he was acquired late in the 1888 season by the Chicago White Stockings after compiling a 27-9 record for Zanesville, Ohio, of the Tri-State League. After a strong rookie season for Chicago in 1889 (which included a one-hit shutout against the champion Giants on June 24), he jumped from the National League to the Players' League, where he won 23 games for the pennant-winning Boston Reds.

When the PL folded after the 1890 season, Gumbert returned to Chicago. After two solid seasons there, including 22 wins in 1892, he held out against a salary cut, and was finally traded in late June, 1893. Joining his hometown Pittsburgh club, he enjoyed two more winning seasons in 1893-1894, although with the pitching distance now 60'6" his earned run average shot up to 5.15 and 6.02. In 1895 and the start of 1896 he pitched for Brooklyn, but wound up his major league career later in 1896 with Philadelphia.

Out of baseball by his twenty-eighth birthday, Gumbert subsequently entered politics in Pittsburgh, where he was elected high sheriff and county commissioner.

Gumbert's record is that of a solid rather than a flashy pitcher. He was never one of the leaders in any category except in 1890, when he was fifth in the PL in wins and fourth in winning percentage.

He fits the pattern of a "finesse" pitcher: good control (one walk per three innings), not many strikeouts, relatively easy to hit. His ERA averaged 14 points above his league, and in winning he was about as good as his team. He was lucky to play on some good teams: the 1890 PL champions, and second place NL teams in 1891 and 1893. Considering that, his best year would be 1892, when he went

22-19 for a team that finished six games under .500. In an absolute sense, however, his 1890 performance is more noteworthy. In the second half of the season he went 20-5, including ten straight wins in July and August, enabling Boston to move ahead of Chicago and then clinch the PL pennant.

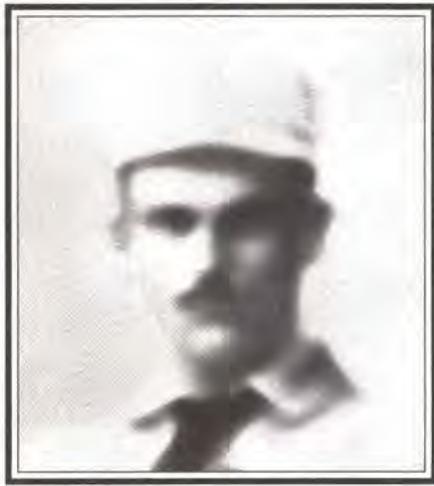
He was a good hitting pitcher, swatting 15 career home runs, including seven in 1889 (in 153 at bats), tying A. C. Anson and Fred Pfeffer for fifth highest on the team. On Labor Day, 1890, pitching

in relief in the morning game, he capped a Boston comeback with a game-winning grand slam home run in the ninth inning. He then pitched a complete-game 11-2 victory in the afternoon. Perhaps his most memorable game occurred on June 30, 1892, when he dueled Cincinnati's Tony Mullane for 20 innings to a 7-7 tie. For a number of years that stood as the record for the longest pitching performance in an unfinished game.

—William E. McMahon

Year	Club	League	GP	IP	W	L	Pct	SHO	R	H	BB	SO	ERA	BH	BA	E	FA
1888	Zanesville	TriSt	38	327	27	9	.750	4	143	236	32	253	1.54	.64	.324	25	.939
"	Chicago	NL	6	49	3	3	.500	0	24	44	10	16	3.14	8	.333	1	.923
1889	Chicago	NL	31	246	16	13	.552	2	148	258	76	91	3.62	44	.288	15	.860
1890	Boston	PL	39	277	23	12	.657	1	189	338	86	81	3.96	35	.241	14	.884
1891	Chicago	NL	32	256	17	11	.607	1	149	282	90	73	3.58	32	.305	8	.904
1892	Chicago	NL	46	383	22	19	.537	0	220	399	107	118	3.41	42	.236	11	.914
1893	Pittsburgh	NL	22	163	11	7	.611	2	119	207	78	40	5.15	21	.221	1	.977
1894	Pittsburgh	NL	37	269	15	14	.517	0	241	372	84	65	6.02	33	.292	4	.944
1895	Brooklyn	NL	33	234	11	16	.407	0	183	288	69	45	5.08	35	.361	5	.926
1896	Bkn/Phila	NL	16	108	5	7	.417	1	73	133	34	17	4.32	11	.244	2	.943
Major League Total			262	1985	123	102	.547	7	1346	2321	634	546	4.27	261	.273	61	.909





GEORGE SILAS HADDOCK (Gentleman George)

Born: December 25, 1866, Portsmouth, N.H.

Died: April 18, 1926, Boston, Mass.

BR TR 5-11, 155

When the Players' League folded after its one season in 1890, Boston's pennant-winning Reds survived to enter the American Association in 1891. The Reds had lost two of their top pitchers, Ad Gumbert and veteran Charlie Radbourn, but they picked up a strong replacement in Charlie Buffinton, plus a pitcher whose previous record gave little indication that he could help the club: George Haddock.

In 1888, his one full minor league season, Haddock had compiled a dreadful 3-25 record for Troy of the International Association. Even so, Washington brought him up to the NL for a couple of games (0-2), and he remained with Washington the next year, losing 19 games. Like most of the best major leaguers, Haddock jumped to the PL in 1890, where he contributed to Buffalo's distant last-place finish, with a 5.76 earned run average (more than 1.5 runs per game worse than the league as a whole) and a 9-26 record.

The AA of 1891 was weaker than the PL of 1890, but few would have predicted Haddock's turnaround. For the only time in his major league career (apart from his two games in 1888) he struck out more batters than he walked. Lowering his ERA more than three runs per game, he pitched over 35 percent of his team's wins and led Boston to another pennant. In his first start he shut out Washington on three hits, and in mid-May contributed to an eight-game Boston win streak with a pair of victories that brought his season record to 9-1. By the end of June he was 16-5; no other Reds pitcher had yet won more than nine games. He won his twentieth game—in relief—on July 15, in the midst of a Boston 11-game win streak, then won two more games during the streak to extend his personal win streak to six. While he wasn't quite as overwhelming the rest of the way, his 6-2 victory on September 25 clinched the pennant for Boston. He finished with a 34-11-1 record as his Reds topped the AA by 8.5 games.

Haddock's five shutouts (more than half his ca-

reer total) tied for the league lead, and he was second in wins, winning percentage, ERA, and opponents' on base percentage. *Total Baseball* ranks him as the AA's second most productive player at any position for 1891.

After the season the AA merged into the NL, and the Reds were disbanded, as the NL already had a club in Boston. Haddock was assigned to Brooklyn, where, after holding out through the first month of the 1892 season, he enjoyed his one other big year with "some excellent strategic work in the box." His 29-13 record gave him the league's third best winning percentage, and as ace of the Brooklyn staff he contributed significantly to the Bridegrooms' strong performance—a close second-place finish behind Boston in the first half of the divided season, and a successful struggle with Pitts-

burgh for third place in the second half.

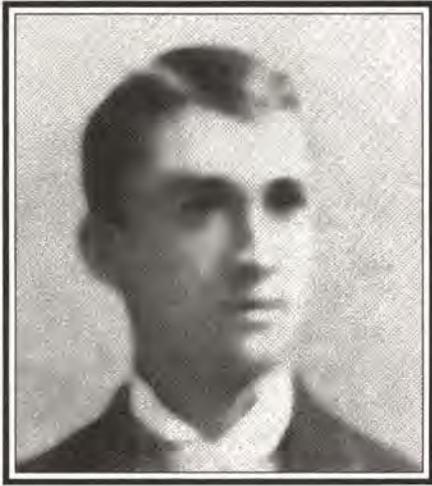
Injuries limited Haddock to just 23 games for Brooklyn in 1893, and the next season—his last—he pitched ten games for Philadelphia and four for Washington, as the two clubs blundered "by experimenting with too many pitchers," according to Henry Chadwick's complaint in *Spalding's Guide*.

Nicknamed "Gentleman George," Haddock's demeanor brought occasional scorn in those rougher baseball days. Chadwick, reviewing Haddock's 1893 season, observed that in addition to his injuries, he "incurred the dislike of most of the occupants of the bleachers because of his gentlemanly conduct. The rough element prefer rough players like themselves almost invariably . . ."

—Frederick Ivor-Campbell

Year	Club	League	GP	IP	W	L	Pct	SHO	R	H	BB	SO	ERA	BH	BA	E	FA
1887	Emporia/KC	WL	13	107	6	6	.500	0	45	75	15	9	395	16	.262	-	-
1888	Troy	IA	31	-	3	25	.107	0	223	301	66	120	-	91	.226	57	.864
"	Washington	NL	2	16	0	2	.000	0	8	9	2	3	2.25	1	.200	1	.909
1889	Washington	NL	33	276	11	19	.367	0	203	299	123	106	4.20	25	.223	9	.885
1890	Buffalo	PL	35	291	9	26	.257	0	307	366	149	123	5.76	36	.247	9	.927
1891	Boston	AA	51	380	34	11	.756	5	172	330	137	169	2.49	45	.243	14	.911
1892	Brooklyn	NL	46	381	29	13	.690	3	190	340	163	153	3.14	28	.177	12	.897
1893	Brooklyn	NL	23	151	8	9	.471	0	145	193	89	37	5.60	24	.282	10	.762
1894	Phil/Wash	NL	14	85	4	7	.364	0	86	113	51	8	6.78	8	.178	1	.963
Major League Total			204	1580	95	87	.522	8	1111	1650	714	599	4.07	167	.227	56	.899





WILLIAM WILSON HALLMAN

*Born: March 31, 1867, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Died: September 11, 1920, Philadelphia, Pa.
BR TR 5-8, 160*

Besides playing 1,503 games during 14 seasons in four major leagues, Billy Hallman was a busy actor and vaudevillian in the offseason. He joked that his song-and-dance acts kept his legs in shape for his baseball career, which centered on Philadelphia. In just three years, he played for Philadelphia teams in three major leagues.

Hallman began his baseball career as a 19-year-old with Wilkes-Barre in the Pennsylvania State League. He was signed as a pitcher, but the team was short of catchers, so they put him behind the bat in an exhibition against Lehigh University. He hit a grand slam and did well defensively, so he became the team's catcher.

It was as a catcher that he was signed by Philadelphia (National League) for 1888, but he first played regularly the next season as the Phillies' shortstop. In January 1890 the Phillies sought unsuccessfully in court to keep him from jumping to the Players' League Philadelphia team. When the PL folded after one season, he played a year at second base for Philadelphia's Athletics in the American Association, then returned to the NL Phillies.

Hallman played second base regularly for the Phillies until 1897, when George Stallings became manager and banished him on June 1 to St. Louis. On July 17 the Browns promoted Billy to manager. His first game as manager—a 10-5 win over his former teammates—was the highlight of his season; from then on the last-place Browns went 12-46 before owner Chris Von der Ahe suspended Hallman and took the reins himself for the final two weeks.

By 1899 he was back in the minors, where he spent two years, mostly with Buffalo in the Western League, renamed the American League in 1900. Buffalo was dropped from the league when the AL promoted itself to major league status in 1901, and Hallman signed with Cleveland. His five games at shortstop with the Blues were the extent of his major league AL career. Released May 6, Billy signed

six days later for a third go-round with the Phillies. The club immediately inserted him at second base, replacing Bert Conn at the position vacated earlier by Larry Lajoie, who had jumped to the AL Athletics.

In the early 1970s *Sports Illustrated* came out with a board game which had all-star teams for the various franchises. Hallman was on the 25-man Phillies roster, a judgment no doubt based on his four straight .300 seasons in the mid-1890s. Had the game's designers normalized Hallman's averages, however, they might have picked someone else. Relatively, his best BA was .292 in 1892, 47 points above the NL average. None of his .300 seasons was more than 30 points above the league, and his .309 in 1894 was exactly the league average. For his career he batted about three points

below the league.

Defensively, he played well at shortstop in 1889, but was primarily a second baseman, with more than 1,100 games at that position. While he was generally above the league in fielding average, he was usually below average in range, in chances per game.

By 1901 Billy was getting by with his mediocre glove. He hit only .184 in 123 NL games, the lowest BA for any batting title qualifier of the twentieth century until Rob Deer hit .179 in 1991. In 1902 he played third base—quitting early to do a stage show—and concluded his major league career as a utility infielder the next season. His playing career ended six years later, after five seasons with six clubs in four minor leagues.

—John Phillips and William E. McMahon

Year	Club	League	G	AB	R	H	2B	3B	HR	RBI	SB	BA	Pos	PO	A	E	FA
1886	Wilkes Barre	PaSt	55	223	46	63	12	3	3	-	16	.282	c	234	68	27	.918
1887	Wilkes Barre	PaStA	23	108	31	46	6	3	1	-	-	.426	c	68	23	14	.867
"	Wilkes Barre	IL	38	147	19	49	8	1	0	-	10	.333	c	89	34	18	.872
1888	Philadelphia	NL	18	63	5	13	4	1	0	6	1	.206	c-2-0	54	24	12	.867
1889	Philadelphia	NL	119	462	67	117	21	8	2	60	20	.253	ss-2	278	370	79	.891
1890	Philadelphia	PL	84	356	59	95	16	7	1	37	6	.267	o-c-1	194	103	36	.892
1891	Athletic	AA	141	587	112	166	21	13	6	69	18	.283	2b	327	399	55	.930
1892	Philadelphia	NL	138	586	106	171	27	10	2	84	19	.292	2b	335	379	49	.936
1893	Philadelphia	NL	132	596	119	183	28	7	5	76	22	.307	2b-1	388	375	36	.955
1894	Philadelphia	NL	119	505	107	156	19	7	0	66	36	.309	2b	318	320	48	.930
1895	Philadelphia	NL	124	539	94	169	26	5	1	91	16	.314	2b	300	401	45	.940
1896	Philadelphia	NL	120	469	82	150	21	3	2	83	16	.320	2b	304	368	39	.945
1897	Phil/St. Louis	NL	110	424	47	99	9	2	0	41	13	.233	2b	289	327	36	.945
1898	Brooklyn	NL	134	509	57	124	10	7	2	63	9	.244	2b	273	432	45	.940
1899	Milw/Buffalo	WL	112	419	66	115	22	6	4	-	11	.274	2b	295	367	24	.967
1900	Buffalo	AL	100	397	53	111	23	5	0	-	11	.280	ss-2	220	366	47	.926
1901	Cleveland	AL	5	19	2	4	0	0	0	3	0	.211	ss	11	11	5	.815
"	Philadelphia	NL	123	445	46	82	13	5	0	38	13	.184	2b-3	210	322	17	.969
1902	Philadelphia	NL	73	254	14	63	8	4	0	35	9	.248	3b	71	147	16	.932
1903	Philadelphia	NL	63	198	20	42	11	2	0	17	2	.212	inf	148	101	16	.940
1904	Denver	WL	139	680	59	159	23	7	2	-	15	.234	2b	305	440	28	.964
1905	Baltimore	EL	13	50	2	8	1	0	0	-	0	.160	2b-3	25	30	3	.948
"	Savannah	SAL	30	115	11	24	2	0	0	-	4	.209	1b-2	160	39	4	.980
1906	Savannah	SAL	35	132	14	36	-	-	-	-	3	.272	ss	64	106	15	.919
"	Albany	NYSI	43	163	8	41	5	1	0	-	6	.252	2b	112	122	8	.967
1907	Albany	NYSI	7	26	4	9	0	0	0	-	1	.346	ss	19	23	3	.933
"	Columbia	SAL	38	124	7	31	-	-	-	-	6	.250	ss	54	79	11	.924
1909	Pueblo/Denvr	WL	25	63	5	18	3	0	0	-	2	.286	c-2B	78	29	3	.973
Major League Total			1503	6012	937	1634	234	81	21	769	200	.272		3500	4079	544	.933





WILLIAM ROBERT HAMILTON (Sliding Billy)

*Born: February 16, 1866, Newark, N.J.
Died: December 16, 1940, Worcester, Mass.
BL TR 5-6,165*

Billy Hamilton was the daringest, crowd-pleasingest baserunner of the nineteenth century, and the most prolific run scorer of any century. A head-first slider at a time when that tactic was likely to draw a knee in the neck and a tag between the eyes, Hamilton stole 117 bases for Kansas City in the American Association in 1889, and 115 for Philadelphia in the National League two years later. His 937 lifetime steals topped Ty Cobb's 892, but were not listed in the record books, an omission Hamilton protested heatedly and repeatedly in letters proclaiming himself the "greatest stealer of all time" and signed "Sliding Billy Hamilton."

The main reason Hamilton's numbers did not even rate an asterisk in the record books is the scoring rule in effect from 1892 through 1896 (and used by scorers even before 1892) that allowed crediting a player with a stolen base if he advanced on a fly ball or advanced two bases on a single or an infield out, provided there was a possible chance and a palpable attempt made to retire him. Current research has revised Hamilton's figures to 111 steals for both 1889 and 1891, and to 912 lifetime, a total still ahead of Cobb, and third best all-time behind Rickey Henderson and Lou Brock.

When Kansas City folded after the 1889 season, the Philadelphia Phillies bought Hamilton for \$5,000. There he joined Sam Thompson in the outfield. In 1891 Ed Delahanty returned to the club after a year in the Players' League, and over the next five seasons the trio hit for a combined batting average of .354, higher than any other outfield in baseball history.

A lefthanded poke hitter, the little Scotsman was Ty Cobb, Jackie Robinson and Rickey Henderson rolled into one. He took bold leads against pitchers who had to throw only 55.5 feet to the plate prior to 1893. On August 31, 1894, he stole seven bases in one game, and swiped one or more in 13 consecutive games in 1891.

His .344 lifetime batting average is in the books, as is his all-time leading 1.06 runs scored per game. His 192 runs scored in 1894 is still the highest sea-

son total on record. Five times he led the NL in walks, five times in steals, five times in on base percentage, and four times in runs scored. Although his lifetime BA ranks seventh all-time, he won only one batting title—in 1891, with a .340 average that he later topped six seasons in a row.

A ten-second dash man in high school in Newark, and an expert roller skater, Hamilton was "more daring and reckless" than Cobb, according to Sam Thompson, who played with both. "Hamilton's work on the baselines was spectacular; he delighted in stealing bases," said Thompson. His critics, though, called him a "record player," a man more interested in his own personal statistics than in the team's best interests.

At 5'6" and 165 lbs., Hamilton was built more like Hack Wilson than a greyhound. Playing center field between six-footers Thompson and Delahanty, he looked like a midget. But he covered more ground than either of them, and had a strong arm.

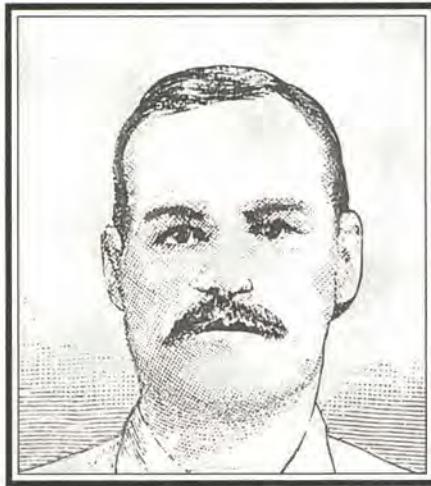
He considered any fly ball hit inside the park to be catchable, and routinely robbed hitters of what appeared to be sure hits with shoetop snares of line drives and running catches on the 15-foot banked bicycle track that circled the field in Philadelphia. He stood facing the left fielder, hands behind his back, head turned to watch the batter over his left shoulder, and moved with the crack of the bat.

In 1896 Hamilton was traded to Boston for Billy Nash, who became the Phils' manager. His style of play took a toll on his legs, and his base stealing fell off sharply in his last three years. Hamilton's 14-year major league career ended with the 1901 season, but he played nine more years in the minors, and managed minor league teams until 1916. He scouted for the Boston Braves, and owned part of the minor league club in Worcester, Massachusetts, where he died in 1940. In 1961 the Veterans Committee elected him to the Hall of Fame.

—Norman L. Macht

Year	Club	League	G	AB	R	H	2B	3B	HR	RBI	SB	BA	Pos	PO	A	E	FA
1887	Waterbury	EL	71	313	75	116	19	5	0	-	18	.371	of	99	17	29	.800
1888	Worcester	NEng	61	248	76	87	10	4	0	-	72	.351	of	111	6	12	.907
"	Kansas City	AA	35	129	21	34	4	4	0	11	19	.264	rif	45	4	2	.961
1889	Kansas City	AA	137	534	144	161	17	12	3	77	111	.301	rif	202	20	37	.857
1890	Philadelphia	NL	123	496	133	161	13	9	2	49	102	.325	lf	232	23	34	.882
1891	Philadelphia	NL	153	527	141	179	23	7	2	60	111	.340	lf	287	17	31	.907
1892	Philadelphia	NL	139	554	132	183	21	7	3	53	57	.330	lf	291	26	28	.919
1893	Philadelphia	NL	82	355	110	135	22	7	5	44	43	.380	cf	228	8	16	.937
1894	Philadelphia	NL	129	544	192	220	25	15	4	87	98	.404	cf	361	15	14	.964
1895	Philadelphia	NL	123	517	166	201	22	6	7	74	97	.389	cf	313	11	31	.913
1896	Boston	NL	131	523	152	191	24	9	3	52	83	.365	cf	276	8	20	.934
1897	Boston	NL	127	507	152	174	17	5	3	61	66	.343	cf	296	10	12	.962
1898	Boston	NL	110	417	110	154	16	5	3	50	54	.369	cf	189	8	21	.904
1899	Boston	NL	84	297	63	92	7	1	1	33	19	.310	cf	166	11	9	.952
1900	Boston	NL	136	520	103	173	20	5	1	47	32	.333	cf	326	14	19	.947
1901	Boston	NL	102	348	71	100	11	2	3	38	20	.287	cf	232	7	14	.945
1902	Haverhill	NEng	66	243	67	82	23	2	2	-	26	.337	of	127	10	5	.964
1903	Haverhill	NEng	37	132	37	60	15	2	4	-	27	.455	of	67	4	3	.960
1904	Haverhill	NEng	113	408	113	168	32	8	0	-	74	.412	of	242	7	11	.958
1905	Harrisburg	TriSt	110	386	82	132	15	8	2	-	45	.341	of	-	-	-	-
1906	Haverhill	NEng	14	51	1	10	1	0	0	-	5	.196	of	26	2	3	.903
"	Harrisburg	TriSt	43	155	33	43	5	1	0	-	16	.278	of	82	4	6	.935
1907	Haverhill	NEng	91	324	50	108	16	4	1	-	29	.333	of	161	6	2	.988
1908	Haverhill	NEng	85	300	63	87	19	0	1	-	39	.290	of	164	11	13	.931
1909	Lynn	NEng	109	376	61	125	17	2	0	-	23	.332	of	195	6	14	.935
1910	Lynn	NEng	41	112	14	28	1	2	0	-	5	.250	of	45	3	1	.980
Major League Total			1591	6268	1690	2158	242	94	40	736	912	.344		3444	182	288	.926





FRANK EDWARD HANKINSON

Born: April 29, 1856, New York, N.Y.

Died: April 5, 1911, Palisades Park, N.J.

BR TR 5-11, 168

Frank Hankinson was the type of ballplayer—solid, if unremarkable—that every good team needs and every poor team desires. During his ten-year major league career, and in the three years leading up to it, he was noted for his exceptional defense, capable offense, and always dependable performance. Yet he seldom stole the headlines during his playing years, and carried virtually no lasting fame with him into the years that followed.

Hankinson began his career in 1875 as a third baseman and change pitcher for the semipro Alaska Club of New York. He played with them for three years, and it was there that he first gained his reputation for fine fielding. In late 1877 he played 40 games for Wilkes-Barre and led his team in both fielding and batting. It was a good enough performance to promote him to the National League.

In May 1878, Hankinson debuted with Cap Anson's famous Chicago White Stockings, where he became the starting third baseman, and even pitched a game (which he lost). The next year, he became the change pitcher on a two-man staff, winning 15 games, and filling in occasionally in the outfield and at third base. In 1880, he went over to Cleveland's NL club, where he again became the starting third baseman, a position he would hold on various teams for the remainder of his career. The next year he played for Troy (NL), then returned to New York to play for the independent Metropolitans. Both the Mets and Hankinson moved up to the majors in 1883, but not together; the Mets joined the American Association, while Hankinson was assigned to New York's newly formed entry in the NL, also owned by Met owner John B. Day. Day strengthened the Maroons (or Gothams, as they were also known) in 1885 by moving Metropolitan standouts Tim Keefe and Dude Esterbrook to the NL club. In the transfer, Hankinson went back to the Mets, where he played three years before closing out his major league career at Kansas City (AA) in 1888.

Throughout these years, the newspapers consis-

tently remarked on Hankinson's defensive skills at third base, saying that he had "few equals and no superiors in that difficult position." *Sporting Life* remarked that "of course there is no better third baseman in the Association than Hankinson." *The Sporting News* noted that he was "much praised by ball players for his magnificent running stops." But this type of praise was usually just a passing reference, for Hankinson was never more than a supporting player, albeit a valuable one. Weak hitting relegated him to ninth in the batting order during much of his career. He closed out his ballplaying

career in 1890–1891 with minor league seasons in Troy (New York State League) and Ottawa, Iowa (Illinois-Iowa League).

When he died, *Sporting Life* recalled him as the "once famous" third baseman, and said that "Hankinson in his day was one of the best ball players in the country." But beyond that the paper had little to say. Instead it simply listed the names of some of his more famous teammates. Perhaps the *New York Times* obituary notice was more telling: "HANKINSON—Frank, Palisades Park, April 5." Even death couldn't grab him a headline.

—James T. Costello

Year	Club	League	G	AB	R	H	2B	3B	HR	RBI	SB	BA	Pos	PO	A	E	FA
1876	NY	Alaska	-	47	230	48	61	-	-	-	.265	3b-p	91	136	53	.811	
1877	NY	Alaska	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	p-3b	-	-	-	-	
"	Wilkes Barre	-	40	-	49	55	-	-	-	-	-	3b-p	107	124	18	.928	
1878	Chicago	NL	58	240	38	64	8	3	1	27	-	.267	3b	95	138	.33	.876
1879	Chicago	NL	44	171	14	31	4	0	0	8	-	.181	p-o-3	42	87	14	.902
1880	Cleveland	NL	69	263	32	55	7	4	1	19	-	.209	3b-o	79	101	29	.861
1881	Troy City	NL	85	321	34	62	15	0	1	19	-	.193	3b	152	170	.34	.904
1882	Metropolitan	-	141	620	107	155	-	-	-	-	-	.250	3b	-	-	.58	.897
1883	New York	NL	94	337	40	74	13	6	2	30	-	.220	3b	123	166	.44	.868
1884	New York	NL	105	389	44	90	16	7	2	43	-	.231	3b	135	182	.47	.871
1885	Metropolitan	AA	94	362	43	81	12	2	2	44	-	.224	3b	106	212	.33	.906
1886	Metropolitan	AA	136	522	66	126	14	5	2	63	10	.241	3b	181	316	.72	.873
1887	Metropolitan	AA	127	512	79	137	29	11	1	71	19	.268	3b	161	276	.69	.864
1888	Kansas City	AA	37	155	20	27	4	1	1	20	2	.174	if-o	72	84	.18	.897
1889	Troy	NYSI	65	252	55	63	10	5	0	-	16	.250	1b	638	38	20	.971
1890	Ottawa	Illa	95	376	57	95	-	-	-	-	13	.252	1b	993	26	10	.990
Major League Total			849	3272	410	747	122	39	13	344	(31)	.228		1146	1732	393	.880





RICHARD HIGHAM

Born: July 1851, Ipswich, E. Suffolk, England

Died: March 18, 1905, Chicago, Ill.

BL TR 5-8, 171

Dick Higham is arguably the most infamous character to disgrace the diamond in the nineteenth century. In an era when many ballplayers were known as much for their drinking, debauchery, and dishonesty as their hitting, throwing, and catching, Higham was one of those strong of flesh, but weak of spirit. Henry Chadwick accurately characterized young Higham at the beginning of his professional baseball career as one who was "prone to growl...not always amenable to discipline...rather careless in his habits, impulsive in temper, and in some respects not a model player." The scribe was wrong, however, in thinking that "he can be relied upon for honest service."

Like many early ballplayers, the English-born Higham parlayed batting skills developed as a cricketer into hitting prowess on the diamond. As a teenager in New York City, he played for several prominent cricket clubs as well as the Brooklyn Atlantics and the Unions of Morrisania. Before turning 20 he was playing for the professional New York Mutuals in the inaugural season of the National Association, 1871. The next year he became a regular for the Lord Baltimores, but returned to the Mutuals for 1873–1874. Twenty-five games into the 1874 season, he was named manager of a team struggling to maintain a .500 mark. Under his aggressive leadership, the weak-hitting club played .725 ball the rest of the season (29–11) to finish second behind Harry Wright's powerful Boston Red Stockings. In 1875 Chicago signed him as lead-off hitter and team captain, but instead of leading the White Stockings to the pennant, Higham proved that the rumors about his involvement with gamblers and crooked play were true. Batting an uncharacteristically poor .236, he was expelled from the club for throwing games.

Apropos the times, Higham's strong bat and versatility (he played every position except pitcher and shortstop) overshadowed his shady reputation. He promptly re-signed with the Mutuals for the remainder of the 1875 season, regained his batting

eye, and hit .391. In 1876 he joined the Hartford Dark Blues of the new National League, switched his primary position from catcher to the outfield, and on May 13 had the dubious distinction of hitting into the first triple play in league history. Higham jumped to the independent Syracuse Stars for 1877, but the next year returned to the NL with the Providence Grays. Seemingly on the verge of becoming an established star in the NL (he hit well over .300 each year, tied for the lead in doubles in 1876, and led the league in doubles and runs in 1878), the peripatetic Higham moved to the Capital City club of Albany, New York, in the National Base-Ball Association in 1879. The team disbanded May 9 amid charges of "crooked" play, and after one game with Troy (NL) in 1880, his playing career came to an end amid persistent rumors of collusion with gamblers.

That Higham was hired in 1881 as a NL umpire despite his reputation for dishonesty illustrates the prevalence of betting in professional baseball during the 1870s and 1880s. Moreover, arbiters were in great demand, and Higham's crookedness was offset by the experience gained as a substitute umpire in the NA in 1873–1875. John Doscher, a former

teammate and current member of the NL umpiring staff, was likely responsible for his signing. Higham worked 58 games in 1881, second only to Doscher's 79.

Tricky Dick's corrupt past caught up with him in 1882. Acting on a complaint brought by William Thompson, mayor of Detroit and president of the Detroit Wolverines, the league's board of governors expelled Higham on June 24 after handwriting experts identified him as the author of a letter instructing a prominent gambler how to bet on games. A telegram from Higham advising "Buy all the lumber you can!" indicated a bet on Detroit, while no telegram indicated a wager on their opponent.

Partly because he got caught, but primarily because he was an umpire, Dick Higham has become baseball's Antichrist, the perfidious personification of an era in which betting and throwing games were commonplace. He richly deserves ignominy for being the only major league umpire to be banished permanently for fixing games. But he also warrants recognition for a more positive act: eschewing a catcher's mask during his playing days, Higham was the first major league arbiter to wear a mask while umpiring behind home plate.

—Larry R. Gerlach

Year	Club	League	G	AB	R	H	2B	3B	HR	RBI	SB	BA	Pos	PO	A	E	FA
1870	MrsnaUn/Mut (Pro)		27	139	42	52	(64 TB)	-	-	-	.302	2b-c	82	70	-	-	
1871	Mutual	NA	21	94	21	34	3	1	0	9	3	.362	2b-o	49	30	26	.752
1872	Baltimore	NA	50	245	72	84	10	1	2	38	3	.343	c-o-2	181	33	55	.796
1873	Mutual	NA	49	245	57	77	5	4	0	34	1	.314	o-2-c	150	42	50	.793
1874	Mutual	NA	65	333	58	87	14	3	1	37	5	.261	c-rf	263	47	70	.816
1875	Chicago/Mut	NA	57	272	56	74	10	3	0	22	6	.272	c-2-o	219	74	71	.805
1876	Hartford	NL	67	312	59	102	21	2	0	35	-	.327	rf-c	99	35	26	.838
1877	SyrStars	-	97	413	58	106	3	2	0	-	-	.257	c-of	322	60	99	.794
1878	Providence	NL	62	281	60	90	22	1	1	29	-	.320	rf	77	28	25	.808
1879	Cap-Cy-FlourCy	NA	27	125	26	36	4	1	0	-	-	.288	rf	24	5	12	.707
1880	Troy City	NL	1	5	1	1	0	0	0	0	-	.200	rf-c	1	0	0	1.000
Major League Total			372	1787	384	549	85	15	4	204 (18)	.307	1039	289	323	.804		





WILLIAM HENRY HOLBERT

Born: March 14, 1855, Baltimore, Md.

Died: March 20, 1935, Laurel, Md.

BR TR 197

Many professional umpires began their careers as major league ballplayers. But in 1876, the 21-year-old Billy Holbert began his professional baseball career as an umpire. During an exhibition game between the independent Allegheny Club of Pittsburgh and Louisville of the newly formed National League, the Louisville catcher, Pop Snyder, was injured. At first no one could be persuaded to take Snyder's place and receive the terrific pitching of Jim Devlin (who would go on that year to lead the league in games, complete games, innings pitched, and strikeouts). Finally umpire Holbert volunteered for the role; according to the *New York Clipper*, "he filled it well, and his reputation was at once made." Holbert stayed with Louisville for the rest of the season, thus becoming one of the select few who completed that first season of the NL.

After a season in which he played several games for Allegheny (now in the International Association), Holbert returned to the NL with Milwaukee in 1878. For the next 11 years he continued as an "earnest, quiet and effective worker behind the bat," alternating with some of the best catchers—Buck Ewing and Charlie Bennett—and catching some of the best pitchers—Tim Keefe and Mickey Welch—of his era. In 1884, the *New York Clipper* assessed Holbert's seven-year career to that point as "a remarkably brilliant one, his ability to face pluckily and successfully the swiftest and wildest pitching being a prominent feature of his catching." The same article went on to compliment his "swift and accurate" throwing, and mentioned his throwing out six men who attempted to steal second base in a Metropolitan-Eclipse game on September 12, 1883. Total Baseball ranks Holbert's 1883 season behind the plate among the finest ever by a major league catcher.

Holbert's defense had to be exceptional because his bat couldn't have kept him in the lineup for 12 minutes, let alone 12 years. His lifetime average was .208, he never scored more than 28 runs in a season, never hit a home run, and rarely even got a

base on balls. But he had a great sense of humor which, along with his defense, was his greatest contribution to a team. *Sporting Life* called Holbert "the comical genius of the Mets," one who could "tell a good story and crack a joke with the best of them." He was named captain of the Syracuse Stars July 29, 1879, but after the Stars made 15 errors and lost to Boston, 13-4, he quit the next morning, thus becoming the first one-game manager in major league history.

His best years were when he was teamed with pitcher Tim Keefe, first in Troy (1880-1882) and

then with the New York Metropolitans (1883-1884). That 1884 team won the American Association championship and, at the end of the season, *Sporting Life* gave credit for the pennant to the Mets' "perfect batteries," one of which was Holbert and Keefe.

After his playing career ended, Holbert helped to found the old Brotherhood of Baseball, and worked as a stereotyper on several New York newspapers. His obituary noted that Holbert, "despite his 80 years, maintained a keen interest in the game."

—James T. Costello

Year	Club	League	G	AB	R	H	2B	3B	HR	RBI	SB	BA	Pos	PO	A	E	FA
1876	Louisville	NL	12	43	3	11	0	0	0	5	-	.256	c	62	24	16	.843
1877	Allegheny	IA	17	61	1	6	0	0	0	-	-	.098	rf-c	48	12	12	.833
1878	Milwaukee	NL	45	173	10	32	2	0	0	12	-	.185	rf-c	107	47	26	.856
1879	Syracuse/Troy/Cy	NL	63	244	12	50	0	0	0	23	-	.205	c	296	73	42	.898
1880	Troy City	NL	60	212	18	40	5	1	0	8	-	.189	c	268	107	37	.910
1881	Troy City	NL	46	180	16	49	3	0	0	14	-	.272	c	206	70	26	.914
1882	Troy City	NL	71	251	24	46	5	0	0	23	-	.183	c-3b	269	152	59	.877
1883	Metropolitan	AA	73	299	26	71	9	1	0	-	-	.237	c	530	139	60	.918
1884	Metropolitan	AA	65	255	28	53	5	0	0	-	-	.208	c	383	147	55	.906
1885	Metropolitan	AA	56	202	13	35	3	0	0	13	-	.173	c-of	256	96	44	.889
1886	Metropolitan	AA	48	171	8	35	4	2	0	13	4	.205	c	270	106	33	.919
1887	Metropolitan	AA	69	255	20	58	4	3	0	32	12	.227	c-lb	311	114	46	.902
1888	Brooklyn	AA	15	50	4	6	1	0	0	1	0	.120	c	74	26	8	.926
Major League Total			623	2335	182	486	41	7	0 (144)	(16)	.208		3032	1101	452	.901	





JAMES WEAR HOLLIDAY (Bug)

*Born: February 8, 1867, St. Louis, Mo.
Died: February 15, 1910, Cincinnati, Ohio
BR TR 5-11 151*

Bug Holliday was such a promising amateur player as a teenager in St. Louis that in 1885 he became the only non-professional athlete to start in a World Series game. Four seasons later he entered the major leagues with the Cincinnati Reds and more than fulfilled his promise.

James started playing with St. Louis-area amateur teams as a 14-year-old in 1881. After four years of service with various clubs in local leagues like the Business League, Holliday—used primarily as a pitcher—had apparently created enough of a reputation to become a character in one of the most curious incidents in nineteenth century World Series history.

The 1885 Series matched Chicago and St. Louis in a highly anticipated clash between two midwestern urban rivals. Unfortunately, the event started disappointingly and went downhill from there. The first game was a disputed tie, and the second a controversial forfeit win for Chicago. By the fourth game a disgusted Cap Anson decided to rest Chicago's star pitcher John Clarkson, who was scheduled to play right field, and replace him with young Holliday, then a member of the Enterprise club. The 18-year-old went 0 for 4—making the game's final out—and committed one error in his two chances in a 3-2 Chicago defeat. The October 18 issue of the *St. Louis Republican* summed up the experience: "Holiday, who played right for the Chicagos, is a local amateur, who has been playing under the name Hall. He did very poorly yesterday."

Nevertheless, Holliday officially initiated his professional career the next year in St. Joseph, Missouri—still playing as "Hall"—by finishing fifth in the Western League batting race. In 1887, under his own name, he starred with Topeka (WL), and the next year played for Des Moines in the Western Association, his second straight pennant-winning club. His success in the minors, and later in the major leagues, may have resulted in part from a "St. Louis Slugger," commissioned in 1884 from a

St. Louis wood turner by Orator Shaffer, who used it that year to lead the Union Association in doubles. In 1886 he gave the bat to Holliday, who was quoted in 1890 as saying he cherished it above all other bats.

Holliday, nicknamed "Bug" because he looked so small playing center field, wielded his St. Louis Slugger—and all bats—with authority. With Cincinnati in 1889, his rookie major league season, he tied for the American Association lead in home runs and finished near the top in five other major offensive categories. Cincinnati transferred to the National League, and for the next five seasons Bug battered NL pitchers, leading the league in homers in 1892, and capping his efforts in 1894 by hitting .372 and both scoring and driving in 119 runs.

This period of success came abruptly to a halt. Holliday missed most of 1895 with appendicitis, and played even fewer games the next season after injuring his hand. He retired following the 1898 season, having totalled only 512 at bats in his final four years.

Like many players of his era, Holliday remained close to sports after retirement. In 1903 he umpired a short time in the NL, and later served in the same capacity in the minor league American Association. He also worked in a Cincinnati poolroom and reported races for a local afternoon paper. By 1907 Holliday had contracted rheumatism, prompting former teammates and opponents to stage a benefit game that September which earned him several hundred dollars.

—Dean A. Sullivan

Year	Club	League	G	AB	R	H	2B	3B	HR	RBI	SB	BA	Pos	PO	A	E	FA
1886	St. Joseph	WL	69	312	74	98	28	2	5	-	-	.314	o-p-s	70	34	14	.881
1887	Topeka	WL	104	540	172	231	37	10	16	-	17	.428	cf	182	19	23	.897
"	Des Moines	NWL	4	17	2	7	2	1	0	-	0	.412	cf	12	0	0	1.000
1888	Des Moines	WA	114	473	101	147	33	11	7	-	65	.311	cf	150	24	22	.879
1889	Cincinnati	AA	135	563	107	181	28	7	19	104	46	.321	cf	234	29	22	.923
1890	Cincinnati	NL	131	518	93	140	18	14	4	75	50	.270	cf	253	20	15	.948
1891	Cincinnati	NL	111	442	74	141	21	10	9	84	30	.319	cf	186	13	13	.939
1892	Cincinnati	NL	152	602	114	176	23	16	13	91	45	.292	of	271	21	21	.933
1893	Cincinnati	NL	126	500	108	155	24	10	5	89	32	.310	cf	285	14	17	.946
1894	Cincinnati	NL	121	511	119	190	24	7	13	119	29	.372	lf	251	22	26	.913
1895	Cincinnati	NL	32	127	25	38	9	2	0	20	6	.299	of	60	3	4	.940
1896	Cincinnati	NL	29	84	17	27	4	0	0	8	1	.321	of	64	6	6	.921
1897	Cincinnati	NL	61	195	50	61	9	4	2	20	6	.313	of	108	22	9	.935
1898	Cincinnati	NL	30	106	21	25	2	1	0	7	5	.236	of	61	1	2	.969
Major League Total			928	3648	728	1134	162	71	65	617	248	.311		1773	151	135	.934





TIMOTHY CARROLL HURST

Born: June 30, 1865, Ashland Pa.

Died: June 4, 1915, Minersville, Pa.

5-5

You can't beat the hours." Best remembered for his irreverent quip about umpiring, Tim Hurst was one of the most popular, most feared, and most colorful arbiters in baseball history.

Hurst was born to be an arbiter. Cocky and extroverted, he loved athletics and thrived on the attention and authority that accrued to sports officials. A professional pedestrian (run/walk racer) in New York City, where he became acquainted in the mid-1800s with umpire John Kelly and sports promoter Jim Kennedy, he began officiating running and walking races and boxing matches, and later refereed bicycle races, wrestling matches, and roller polo games. Hurst began his professional umpiring career in the Pennsylvania State League in 1888. He advanced to the Southern League in 1889, and when the league disbanded in July finished the year in the Western Association. In 1890 he managed the Minneapolis Millers, who lost the WA championship in the final game of the season. Hurst resigned after a dispute with one of the club's owners and signed on as a National League umpire in 1891.

Hurst spent 13 stormy seasons as a major league arbiter. League authorities resented his officiating other sports during the season as well as in the winter. Almost as well known for refereeing as for umpiring, he was the third man in the ring for numerous important fights involving Bob Fitzsimmons, Kid Lavigne, Peter Maher, Kid McCoy, Tom Sharkey, and Joe Wolcott. When he refused to quit the fight game, his contract was not renewed after the 1894 season. The defiant Hurst then signed

with the Eastern League for 1895, returning to the NL in August.

The greatest source of controversy was his deportment on the field. He was called "Fearless Tim," "Terrible Tim," and "Sir Timothy"—monickers reflecting his clenched-fist approach to umpiring. His common sense, quick wit, fearlessness, and irreproachable honesty made him the most respected and popular umpire of the 1890s. But his quick temper, stubbornness, pugnacity, and defiant attitude earned him a host of enemies and a heap of trouble. Never the aggressor, the short, stocky Hurst was always a retaliator. In 1892 he flattened an abusive fan and cop with his mask; in 1896 he dropped two Pirate players after a game with rights to the jaw; and in 1897 he hurled a beer glass into the stands, knocking out a fan. Suspensions and fines failed to soften him.

While subjected to much criticism, Hurst's belligerence likely accounted for his survival during baseball's roughhouse days. He was selected to umpire all four of the first Temple Cup postseason games in 1894, three of the five games in 1895, and all five contests in 1897. According to Connie Mack, Hurst did more to combat rowdyism than any other umpire.

Hurst's toughness was tested in 1898 when he agreed to manage the St. Louis Browns. One of the rowdiest clubs in baseball, the Browns in 1897 went through four managers in posting a .221 winning percentage and last-place finish, 63.5 games behind pennant-winning Boston. Under Hurst the team's winning percentage improved to .260, but

again they finished last, 63.5 games back of Boston. (Indicative of his esteem as an umpire, he was chosen by opposing managers to call two games involving the Browns.) Hurst's battles carried over into tempestuous encounters with equally temperamental owner Chris Von der Ahe.

Admitting that there were some jobs in baseball worse than umpiring, Hurst, who had been a notorious umpire-baiter as manager of the Browns, sat out a year before returning to the NL staff in 1900. He worked the four-game Chronicle-Telegraph Cup postseason playoff series, but then—banned from umpiring games in Cincinnati and New York at the request of team owners, and fed up with run-ins with the New York Giants management—he quit baseball again to pursue other sports opportunities in New York.

Umpiring remained in his blood, however, and he worked the last two months of the 1903 season and a single game in 1904 for the NL before joining the staff of the American League in 1905. Trouble followed. He was suspended for five days in 1906 after punching out New York manager Clark Griffith, and his career ended in 1909 when he spit in Eddie Collins' face and spiked the Philadelphia second baseman in the foot. When asked to explain, he retorted, "I don't like college boys." Hurst refused to issue the public apology that would save his job, but did so privately after being fired.

In his last years Hurst refereed boxing and wrestling matches, but mostly engaged in sports promotion and real estate.

—Larry R. Gerlach





HUGH AMBROSE JENNINGS (Ee-Yah)

*Born: April 2, 1869, Pittston, Pa.
Died: February 1, 1928, Scranton, Pa.
BR TR 5-8-1/2 165*

During the mid-1890s, Baltimore Oriole shortstop Hugh Jennings was one of baseball's most brilliant performers. Though arm trouble cut short his stardom, he remained prominent in the game for another quarter century as a player, manager and coach. Renowned for his thunderous "Ee-yah" yell, he had a loud, hyperactive demeanor and a fiercely competitive spirit that irked many opponents. Yet he possessed a kindly personality and a fine analytical mind.

Raised in the coal country near Scranton, Pennsylvania, young Hughie escaped a life in the mines by becoming a ballplayer. Originally a catcher, he first played as a professional in 1890 for Allentown. Unfortunately, the league failed in July. The following spring, his play for semipro Lehighton earned him a contract with Louisville's American Association club, where he debuted on June 1, 1891. He immediately became a fixture in the lineup as the Colonels' shortstop and cleanup hitter.

After flirting with a .300 average as a rookie, he dropped off about 70 points in 1892 as opposing pitchers began to exploit his weakness against curve balls. By the end of May 1893 he was hitting under .150, and was included in a trade that sent holdout Harry Taylor to Baltimore for Tim O'Rourke, who was hitting .350.

Jennings took ill right after reporting to Baltimore, and wound up playing only 16 games for the Orioles that year. During the offseason, however, he joined Oriole roommate John McGraw as a student at St. Bonaventure College in Allegany, New York. When not in class, the two directed the baseball team and coached each other. In the basement of Alumnus Hall McGraw cured Jennings of his habit of stepping into the bucket by pitching tight to Hugh while his back was pressed against the side of the batting cage. The experience paid long-term dividends, both in Jennings' emergence as a hitter and in his newfound devotion to academics. He would later go to Cornell Law School and pass the Pennsylvania bar.

Jennings developed a batting style that had him diving into every pitch, and he was hit by many pitches, even during batting practice. In 1896 he was nicked a record 51 times, and was plunked another 46 times the following year, including a bloody beaning behind the ear by an Amos Rusie fastball. The gritty Oriole was back in the lineup in four days.

The brash young Orioles took the National League by storm, and won three straight pennants from 1894 through 1896. Although he was relegated to the seventh spot in the batting order in 1894, Jennings moved into the third slot in early 1895. He hit over .370 during the Orioles' pennant run while averaging over 50 steals per season and leading the club in sacrifice bunts. Like many of his teammates, Hugh was cocky and aggressive, mix-

ing it up on the basepaths especially.

But it was on defense that he performed most brilliantly. He was particularly sensational during the 18-game winning streak that put the Orioles into first place in September, 1894. And he capped Baltimore's 1895 pennant-clinching victory with a phenomenal catch to start a double play and end the game. He had wide range and a strong arm. And in this era of the hit-and-run he was so quick that he could stay in position until the batter swung and still get to the base to apply an acrobatic tag on sliding runners, an ability that amazed contemporary observers. He shares (with Donie Bush, 1914) the single-season putout record for shortstops, with 425 in 1895. In a 15-inning game that same year he accepted 20 chances without an error, and also drove home the winning run in the bottom of the

Year	Club	League	G	AB	R	H	2B	3B	HR	RBI	SB	BA	Pos	PO	A	E	FA
1890	Allentown	EInst	13	50	8	16	1	0	0	-	3	.320	c	53	23	5	.938
1891	Louisville	AA	90	360	53	105	10	8	1	58	12	.292	ss-1	364	236	57	.913
1892	Louisville	NL	152	594	65	132	16	4	2	61	28	.222	ss	343	537	90	.907
1893	Louv/Balt	NL	39	143	12	26	3	0	1	15	0	.182	ss	86	126	25	.895
1894	Baltimore	NL	128	501	134	168	28	16	4	109	37	.335	ss	307	499	63	.928
1895	Baltimore	NL	131	529	159	204	41	7	4	125	53	.386	ss	425	457	56	.940
1896	Baltimore	NL	130	521	125	209	27	9	0	121	70	.401	ss	377	476	66	.928
1897	Baltimore	NL	117	439	133	156	26	9	2	79	60	.355	ss	335	425	55	.933
1898	Baltimore	NL	143	534	135	175	25	11	1	87	28	.328	ss-2	365	440	62	.928
1899	Bkn/Bal/Bkn	NL	69	224	44	67	3	12	0	42	18	.299	1b-s	480	56	19	.966
1900	Brooklyn	NL	115	441	61	120	18	6	1	69	31	.272	1b	1053	84	23	.980
1901	Philadelphia	NL	82	302	38	79	21	2	1	39	13	.262	1b	750	46	18	.978
1902	Philadelphia	NL	78	290	32	79	13	4	1	32	8	.272	1b	677	63	15	.980
1903	Brooklyn	NL	6	17	2	4	0	0	0	1	1	.235	If	7	0	0	1.000
"	Baltimore	EL	32	122	26	40	8	0	0	-	9	.328	2b	51	95	7	.954
1904	Baltimore	EL	92	332	65	97	21	0	1	-	23	.292	2b-s	227	235	24	.951
1905	Baltimore	EL	56	179	24	45	8	0	0	-	3	.251	ss	134	158	37	.887
1906	Baltimore	EL	75	242	24	60	9	1	0	-	2	.248	ss-2	177	192	24	.928
1907	Detroit	AL	1	4	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	.250	ss-2	2	3	3	.625
1909	Detroit	AL	2	4	1	2	0	0	0	2	0	.500	1b	9	1	0	1.000
1912	Detroit	AL	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.000	ph	—	—	—	—
1918	Detroit	AL	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	1b	2	0	0	1.000
Major League Total			1285	4904	994	1527	232	88	18	840	359	.311		5582	3449	552	.942



fifteenth.

After another great season in 1897, Jennings held out through most of spring training in 1898. He gave in just before opening day and signed for the same salary—\$2,600—as 1897. But his batting dropped off to .328 and his fielding was hampered by a sore arm. Still he led all NL shortstops in most offensive categories, and was crowned fielding champion for the fifth straight season.

Along with the cream of the Oriole players, Jennings was transferred to Brooklyn for the 1899 season. But by now his arm troubles were serious, and he was shifted to first base. The joint Brooklyn/Baltimore ownership even tried to trade him back to Baltimore in exchange for up-and-coming Gene DeMontreville, but the deal was nullified after Jennings had played just two games with the Orioles, and he returned to Brooklyn.

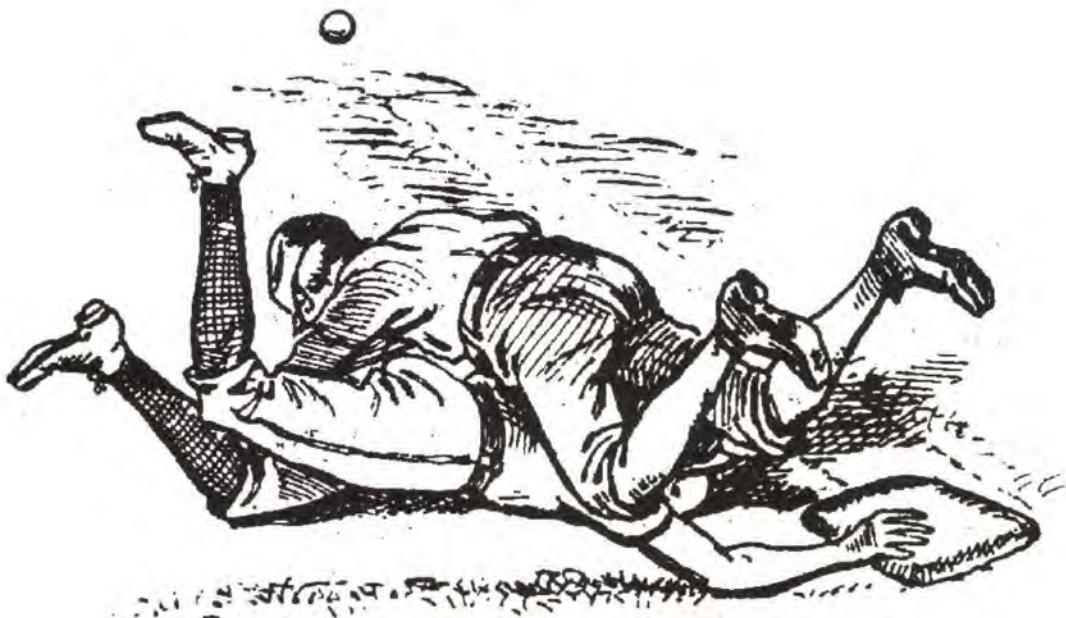
In 1900 Jennings was made the Superbas' regular first baseman, and he was once again the number three hitter in a championship lineup. But in 1901 he held out through the entire spring while completing his semester at Cornell. Finally, on June 20, his contract was sold to Philadelphia for \$6,000. Signing a contract for \$3,500, he took over as team captain and helped guide the Phillies to a second-place finish. In 1902 he once again reported late and was further handicapped by a broken wrist.

After half a dozen games with Brooklyn in June 1903, Jennings was traded to the minor league Orioles, where he launched a new career as manager. After four first-division finishes, he was considered for several major league openings in 1907. He wound up in Detroit because the Tigers simply drafted him off the Baltimore player roster. His term with the Tigers started out spectacularly with three

consecutive pennants (1907–1909), and lasted through 1920. He handled the volatile Ty Cobb deftly, though other players often complained about that star's special treatment. He was one of the American League's top drawing cards with his boisterous "Ee-yah" and his nervous habit of plucking and chewing the grass around the coach's box.

Soon after losing his Detroit job, Jennings was hired by his bosom buddy John McGraw as coach and assistant manager of the New York Giants. After the 1925 season he suffered a physical collapse. Found to have tuberculosis, he retired to the mountains near Scranton, though he still made weekly trips to that city to attend meetings of a bank's board of directors. He died from a sudden attack of spinal meningitis in 1928, at age 58. In 1945 the Old-Timers Committee elected him to the Hall of Fame.

—Robert L. Tiemann





TIMOTHY JOHN KEEFE

Born: January 1, 1857, Cambridge, Mass.

Died: April 23, 1933, Cambridge, Mass.

BR TR 5-10-1/2 185

Tim Keefe began his baseball career in the mid-1870s with amateur clubs in Cambridge and neighboring Boston. He turned professional in 1879 with Utica, later playing with New Bedford and, in the following season, Albany. In midsummer 1880 Troy, then in the National League, acquired his contract.

Keefe gained his first major league victory in his debut at Troy, August 6, limiting Cincinnati to four hits in a 4-2 triumph. For the season, he registered an earned run average of 0.86, which remains, after over a century, the major league record. Lack of support at the plate restricted Keefe's won-lost totals to 6-6, as Troy scored only ten runs in those six losses. Severe strain on his pitching arm forced him out of action after a 1-0 loss to Providence on September 9.

Keefe would hurl a pair of two-hitters in 1881, and a one-hitter in 1882. They were small comfort. He posted won-lost totals of 18-27 for 1881. His 1882 ERA of 2.50 ranked fifth among National League pitchers, but Troy's sieve-like defense, which yielded 2.80 unearned runs per nine innings, helped produce a 17-26 record.

In 1883 New York replaced Troy as a major league franchise, fielding teams in both the National League and the rival American Association, with local businessman John B. Day as owner of both clubs. Keefe, taking the mound for the Metropolitans of the Association, achieved spectacular totals: 68 games started—all completed—with 619 innings pitched and a 41-27 won-lost record. His victory total was second only to Will White's 43.

On September 3 Keefe hurled a one-hitter against Louisville, but his greatest feat of the season occurred on the Fourth of July, when he limited Columbus to one hit in the morning game and two in the afternoon. His combined total of three hits allowed is the major league record for fewest hits yielded by a pitcher hurling both games of a double-header.

In 1884 the Metropolitans gave New Yorkers their first pennant. Keefe won 37 games, lost 17 and tied

2; he also left two no-decision starts with severe pain in his side. His record included three two-hitters and eight three-hitters.

Shortly after midseason, Metropolitan manager Jim Mutrie challenged Frank Bancroft, manager of the National League leading Providence Grays, to a post-season match. The result was baseball's first World Series. Keefe lost twice to Hoss Radbourn 6-0 and 3-1 as Providence swept the three-game series.

Early in April, 1885, owner Day transferred Keefe and infielder Duke Esterbrook to his NL entry. Mutrie was also brought over to manage the team which he would shortly dub "Giants." A recurrence of the ailment that had forced him off the field twice in 1884 limited Keefe to three pitching appearances in the first month of the 1885 campaign, but one of those games was close to a masterpiece: a one-hit, 1-0 victory on May 9 over Providence and Radbourn. All told that season, he hurled 46 games—45 complete—and led the league in ERA, while compiling a 32-13 won-lost record.

Keefe did not let down in 1886 or 1887, posting records of 42-20 and 35-19. His 42 victories in 1886 tied Detroit's Charles Baldwin for the league

lead. In 1887, for the fifth consecutive year, his complete game totals included at least 20 games wherein the opposing team recorded fewer than six hits.

Keefe, who had surpassed 300 strikeouts in 1883 and 1884, accomplished the feat a third time in 1888—a record broken only by Nolan Ryan. Another highlight of the season was a one-hitter on August 20 against Washington. His 1888 campaign, however, is remembered chiefly for two record streaks. From June 23 through August 10, he established the enduring record of 19 consecutive victories. In those seven weeks he hurled 162 1/3 innings, yielding 43 runs on 106 hits and 43 walks, while striking out 138.

On August 25, when he shut out Philadelphia 7-0, Keefe set an even greater record: his thirtieth victory of the year, giving him a total of six consecutive 30-win seasons. He closed out the regular season with a 35-12 won-lost record, and the NL lead in victories, winning percentage, ERA, strikeouts and shutouts. He topped off his greatest season with World Series victories against St. Louis in all four of his starts.

A contract dispute with the Giant management kept Keefe out of action the first two weeks of 1889.

Year	Club	League	GP	IP	W	L	Pct	SHO	R	H	BB	SO	ERA	BH	BA	E	FA
1879	Utc/NwBd/Alb	NA	28	238	11	14	.440	2	143	231	27	-	-	20	.167	.42	.821
1880	Albany	NA	18	154	7	9	.438	1	101	173	30	70	1.87	16	.213	6	.935
"	Troy City	NL	12	105	6	6	.500	0	27	68	16	39	0.86	10	.233	0	1.000
1881	Troy City	NL	45	402	18	27	.340	4	243	442	81	103	3.25	35	.230	17	.857
1882	Troy City	NL	43	375	17	26	.395	1	221	368	81	116	2.50	43	.228	14	.917
1883	Metropolitan	AA	68	619	41	27	.603	5	244	488	108	359	2.41	57	.220	61	.757
1884	Metropolitan	AA	58	483	37	17	.685	4	196	380	71	334	2.26	50	.238	32	.794
1885	New York	NL	46	400	32	13	.711	7	154	300	102	227	1.58	27	.163	13	.894
1886	New York	NL	64	535	42	20	.677	2	250	479	102	297	2.56	35	.171	15	.901
1887	New York	NL	56	477	35	19	.648	2	256	428	108	189	3.12	42	.220	15	.889
1888	New York	NL	51	434	35	12	.745	8	143	317	90	335	1.74	23	.127	11	.908
1889	New York	NL	47	364	28	13	.683	3	216	319	151	225	3.31	23	.154	8	.917
1890	New York	PL	30	229	17	11	.607	1	137	225	89	89	3.38	10	.109	4	.950
1891	NY/Phila	NL	19	133	5	11	.313	0	112	152	57	64	4.45	7	.140	2	.944
1892	Philadelphia	NL	39	313	19	16	.543	2	142	264	100	127	2.36	10	.085	13	.854
1893	Philadelphia	NL	22	178	10	7	.588	0	131	202	80	56	4.40	18	.228	6	.860
Major League Total			600	5047	312	225	.603	.39	2472	4432	1236	2560	2.62	.390	.187	211	.867



That absence almost certainly cost him a seventh 50-win season, as he closed the schedule with 28 victories, 13 defeats.

Early in that year, Keefe topped the 2,000 level in strikeouts—the first major league pitcher to do so. Although he would go on to pass the 2,500 mark in his career, he was never merely a fast-ball pitcher. In addition to tremendous speed, he had an excellent curve and a brilliant change of pace, in the use of which he was a pioneer.

During the 1889 season Keefe pitched three two-hitters and led all league pitchers in fewest hits per nine innings.

That year also included a joyful occasion off the field. On August 19, at Worcester, Massachusetts, he married a young widow, Mrs. Clara Helm, the sister of Ida Gibson (better known to theater audiences under her stage name Helen Dauvray), who had married teammate John Montgomery Ward two years earlier.

The Giants went on to their second straight World Series triumph that year, but Keefe played little part

in the victory. Losing 12-10 in the opener, his only other appearance was a save in the seventh game.

Keefe was, with Ward, a leader of the great player revolt of 1890. Disputes about the reserve clause and salary limitations led most of the leading players to form a new major league in competition with the NL and AA. Keefe was rocked with 24 runs in his first three starts for New York's new Players' League club, but quickly recovered to reel off ten straight victories from May 7 through June 7. The ninth of those victories was a milestone: he defeated Boston on June 4, 9-4, for the three hundredth triumph of his career.

By mid-August Keefe had won 17 games, but hopes for a 20-victory season ended August 19. In a practice session that morning, Keefe misjudged a batted ball, which broke the index finger of his right hand. He made only one further pitching appearance that year when, on September 8, Boston drove him out with five first-inning runs. He closed the season with 17 won, 11 lost.

Keefe would pitch another three seasons in the

major leagues, but the brilliance of his earlier years was gone. He who had averaged above 30 victories a year over the ten-year period 1881-1890 was now reduced to won-lost totals of 5-11, 19-16 and 10-7.

His lifetime total of 600 games pitched included 342 won, 225 lost, 13 tied, and 20 without the decision. His victory total has kept him, despite the passing of a century, among the ten top winning pitchers of all time.

Keefe remained in baseball as a NL umpire for a few seasons before returning to Cambridge, where he ran a real estate business for many years.

A heart attack claimed him at the age of 76. Upon hearing of the death of his longtime friend and teammate, Mickey Welch declared that he had never seen Keefe kick over an umpire's decision or try to injure an opposing player. He added: "He was one of the finest gentlemen that ever played ball."

In 1964 Keefe was elected by the Veterans Committee to baseball's Hall of Fame.

—John J. O'Malley





WILLIAM HENRY KEELER (Wee Willie)

Born: March 3, 1872, Brooklyn, N.Y.

Died: January 1, 1923, Brooklyn, N.Y.

BL TL 5-4, 140

When asked to account for his extraordinary ability to produce base hits, Wee Willie Keeler's laconic reply was, "I hit 'em where they ain't." The keen-eyed Keeler is the patron saint of diminutive players who become stars without the presumed crowd pleasing ability to hit the ball out of the park.

The succinct Keeler, a wee 5'4" who weighed 142 pounds during his peak years at Baltimore, was a lightly regarded prospect when he broke into professional baseball in 1892 with Binghamton of the Eastern League. He led the league in batting at .373 and was a lefthanded throwing third baseman. He was a lefthanded shortstop the next season with the New York Giants when he broke his leg after three games at that position. He was sold to Brooklyn, where he began his career in the outfield, although he was returned during the 1893 season to the Binghamton club for 15 games while still throwing lefthanded across the diamond from third base.

Brooklyn's faith in their home town prospect, born in the City of Churches in 1872, was so weak that they made as bad a trade as baseball has ever known. On January 1, 1894, they sent Keeler, a rookie, and Dan Brouthers, a superstar nearing the end of his major league career, to Baltimore. In exchange they obtained Bill Shindle, a third baseman who threw correctly, and George Treadway, a .260 hitter in 1893, his rookie season. Shindle hit .296 and Treadway .328 for Brooklyn in 1894, when the National League batting average was .309. Brouthers, playing his final season as a regular, hit .345 and Keeler, playing his first full season, hit .371 while covering right field. The outfield position exploited Keeler's speed of foot. He had natural instincts for the position, and ranged widely over the expanse of territory found in most nineteenth century parks. He also possessed a surprisingly strong throwing arm.

In 1894 Willie Keeler played on his first major league championship team, and repeated with Ned Hanlon's dynastic Orioles the next two seasons. From 1896 through 1898 he was at his top of his

game, batting .386, .424 and .385—taking the batting title the latter two seasons, although the Orioles dropped to second place—while stealing 67 bases in 1896 and 64 the next year.

Hanlon regained his championship touch when he switched his stars—Keeler included—from Baltimore to Brooklyn in 1899, and produced another pair of consecutive pennants. Keeler hit .379 and .362 for the pennant-winning Superbas of 1899 and 1900 to conclude his nineteenth century work with a .381 average, the top career BA for a batter in the nineteenth century. His lifetime batting average was to be .341, twelfth on the all-time list, dragged down from his nineteenth century pinnacle by his far less impressive twentieth century statistics.

The man who had led the EL in batting when he started in professional baseball with Binghamton concluded his career back in that league with a .277 average at Toronto in 39 games in 1911. Keeler's hitting ability had declined as he lost speed during

eight final major league seasons with the American League New York Highlanders. The foul strike rule, which led to a drastic reduction in all averages, affected Keeler more than almost anyone. And Willie was always a team player, willing to give himself up to advance a runner in the low-scoring years he spent with New York.

Wee Willie Keeler was a core player as the inventive Ned Hanlon made the avant garde Baltimore Orioles of the mid-1890s the developers of "inside baseball." John McGraw and Keeler, batting first and second, respectively, teamed up to establish the hit and run play. Hanlon's men included Hughie Jennings and Wilbert Robinson, as well as McGraw, all later pennant winning managers savvy in baseball techniques pioneered in the 1890s.

The Orioles innovated or perfected cutoff plays, double steals, the style of chopping the ball to produce the high bounce "Baltimore chop," used successfully by Keeler, and the sacrifice bunt. Keeler was also expert at bunting for base hits, account-

Year	Club	League	G	AB	R	H	2B	3B	HR	RBI	SB	BA	Pos	PO	A	E	FA
1892	Binghamton	EL	93	410	109	153	17	13	2	-	13	.373	3b	147	231	48	.887
"	New York	NL	14	53	7	17	3	0	0	6	5	.321	3b	15	21	5	.878
1893	NY/Brkln	NL	27	104	19	33	3	2	2	16	5	.317	3b-o	34	39	16	.820
"	Binghamton	EL	15	68	9	20	2	1	1	-	3	.294	3b	29	38	11	.859
1894	Baltimore	NL	129	590	165	219	27	22	5	94	32	.371	rif	217	26	16	.938
1895	Baltimore	NL	131	565	162	213	24	15	4	78	47	.377	rif	244	21	10	.964
1896	Baltimore	NL	126	544	153	210	22	13	4	82	67	.386	rif	227	20	8	.969
1897	Baltimore	NL	129	564	145	239	27	19	0	74	64	.424	rif	217	12	7	.970
1898	Baltimore	NL	129	561	126	216	7	2	1	44	28	.385	rif	211	14	9	.962
1899	Brooklyn	NL	141	570	140	216	12	13	1	61	45	.379	rif	208	21	5	.979
1900	Brooklyn	NL	136	563	106	204	13	12	4	68	41	.362	rif	227	23	16	.940
1901	Brooklyn	NL	136	595	123	202	18	12	2	43	23	.339	rif	194	36	9	.962
1902	Brooklyn	NL	133	559	86	186	20	5	0	38	19	.333	rif	208	14	5	.978
1903	New York	AL	132	512	95	160	14	7	0	32	24	.313	rif	183	15	15	.930
1904	New York	AL	143	543	78	186	14	8	2	40	21	.343	rif	186	16	14	.935
1905	New York	AL	149	560	81	169	14	4	4	38	19	.302	rif	207	38	11	.957
1906	New York	AL	152	592	96	180	8	3	2	33	23	.304	rif	213	16	3	.987
1907	New York	AL	107	423	50	99	5	2	0	17	7	.234	rif	144	13	5	.969
1908	New York	AL	91	323	38	85	3	1	1	14	14	.263	rif	123	9	9	.936
1909	New York	AL	99	360	44	95	7	5	1	32	10	.264	rif	111	9	4	.968
1910	New York	NL	19	10	5	3	0	0	0	0	1	.300	of	1	0	0	1.000
1911	Toronto	EL	39	155	26	45	7	0	0	-	4	.277	of	47	2	4	.925
Major League Total			2123	8591	1719	2932	241	145	33	810	495	.341		3170	363	167	.955

ing for a large share of his impressive base hit totals. He baffled infielders, dropping the ball in front of them when they played back or sending it over their heads when they played in. A ground ball to deep short was a sure hit, as Keeler's speed from the lefthand batter's box was phenomenal.

With Baltimore and Brooklyn, Keeler compiled eight consecutive seasons with more than 200 base hits, a record that still stands. His most notable nineteenth century feat, though, was hitting safely in 44 consecutive games. The streak began on opening day, April 22, 1897—making it easy for the public to follow it as it lengthened—and stood as the major league record until the AL's Joe DiMaggio broke it in 1941. As a NL record it stood unmatched until 1973, when Pete Rose tied it. As a player, Rose shared many of Keeler's on-field characteristics, but his character defects were of a different order than Keeler's. For Keeler, who came from the more partisan side of the Brooklyn Bridge, jumping from

NL Brooklyn to AL New York in 1903 was a dubious moral choice.

A lifelong bachelor, Keeler lived all his life in the blue-collar neighborhood where he had been born. He had learned to play baseball for the school team at PS 26, where he was elected captain and given a red and white belt with the word "captain" on it. Shortly before his death, he told J. C. Kofoed, a columnist for the *New York Post*, that he never took the belt off, day or night, all that summer. He was intensely proud of the honor. At 15 he quit school and was hired by a sandlot impresario, Harry Curtis, to play for the well-regarded Acmes for \$1.50 a game. In 1890 he was hired for \$60 a month to pitch and play third base for the Crescents of Plainfield, New Jersey. With that semipro team, Keeler made the most cherished batting record of his career, he told Kofoed. "We played a double header one day, and I came to bat 13 times. I made 12 hits, three of them two-baggers, and of all the

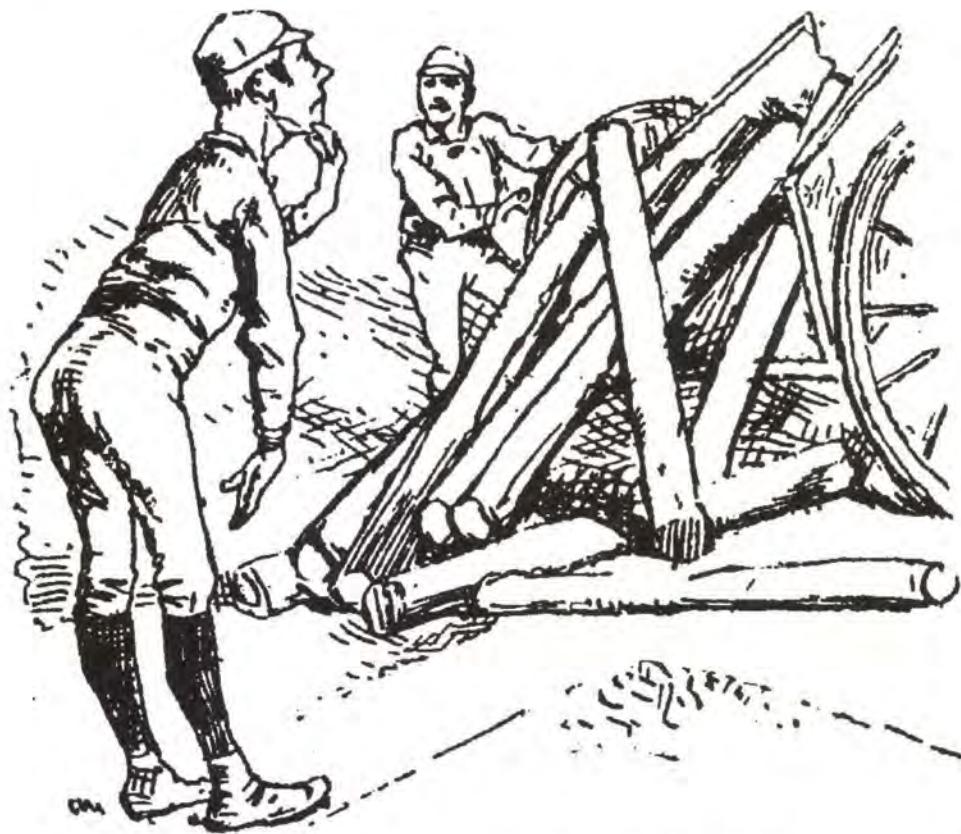
records I ever made in after years none gave me the keen pleasure that one did."

Real estate investments which lost their speculative value after World War One reduced Keeler to late-life dependency on his siblings. His earlier purchases of commercial lots in the New York City area, with income from his baseball earnings, had given him a millionaire's reputation in the years following his 1911 retirement from the game.

Devoted to his mother, Keeler's last wish was to be buried in the same grave in Brooklyn's Calvary Cemetery. Her already installed headstone blocked initial efforts to place a memorial marker for him. The problem was solved by moving the mother's headstone to be a footstone and using the vacated conventional space for the memorial marker.

Keeler was one of 26 baseball greats inducted into the Hall of Fame at its formal opening in June, 1939.

—Jack Kavanagh





JOSEPH JAMES KELLEY

Born: December 9, 1871, Cambridge, Mass.

Died: August 14, 1943, Baltimore, Md.

BR TR 5-11, 190

As the leading slugger on five pennant-winning teams, Joe Kelley was one of the biggest stars in baseball at the turn of the century. He was more than just a slugger, being a natural leader and fine fielder and baserunner, as well.

Born and raised in Cambridge, Massachusetts, young Joe pitched and hit for the local Woven Hose squad before earning his first professional contract with Lowell of the New England League at the age of 19. By midseason, his contract had been bought by the Boston National League club, and he made his big league debut on July 27, 1891, singling against Mickey Welch in his first at bat. He only got into 12 games with the Beaneaters before being cut after King Kelly joined the squad in August.

The following spring he landed an outfield berth with Omaha in the Western League, Boston manager Frank Selee's old club. He starred there until just before the league collapsed, when his contract was sold to the Pittsburgh Pirates for \$500. He made his Pirate debut in Boston on July 18, hitting a key triple in his first game, and throwing out a man at home plate in his second game to help his new team beat his old team twice. He cooled off after a hot start, however, and with two weeks left in the season, the Pirates were happy to ship him and \$2,000 to Baltimore for veteran George Van Haltren.

It turned out to be the first of Oriole manager Ned Hanlon's many brilliant trades. Working long hours with Hanlon, young Kelley perfected his game. As the number two hitter behind leadoff man John McGraw, Joe helped turn the Baltimore offense into one of the most aggressive in the league in 1893. Kelley moved from center field to left when Steve Brodie was obtained in late August.

Buoyed by more great trades, the Orioles broke out of the second division the following year to win the 1894 pennant. Young Willie Keeler took over the second spot in the order, and Kelley's big bat was moved to fifth behind Brodie and veteran Dan Brouthers. But when McGraw was injured in late July, Kelley was moved up to leadoff. With Joe at

the top of the order, the Orioles took off, winning 38 and losing only 9 to wrest the lead from Boston and hold off the New York Giants down the stretch. During those 47 games, Kelley scored 74 runs. His most remarkable effort came in the Labor Day doubleheader, when he went 9 for 9 and scored seven runs against Cleveland, including 5 for 5 with four consecutive doubles against Cy Young in the afternoon game. Four doubles in a game and nine hits in one day are records that have been tied but never broken, and 9 for 9 in one day is a feat that has never been matched in the major leagues.

When Brouthers was sold in early 1895, Kelley was installed in the cleanup slot, which was probably his best offensive position. Although he was a fine bunter and hit-and-run man, and fast enough to average over 50 steals per season in his prime, clutch hitting was his trademark. Despite long stints at leadoff when McGraw was out in 1895 and 1896, Kelley drove in 100 or more runs in each of five

consecutive seasons with Baltimore. On defense he covered plenty of ground and had a strong, accurate arm.

These Oriole teams, of course, were famous for their rowdiness, and Joe Kelley fit right in, running roughshod around the bases and bullying umpires frequently. But he was well liked and respected by his teammates. And he was very popular with the fans. A dashing figure in uniform, Joe carried a mirror in his pocket for mid-game preening, especially when a certain lady was in the audience. Immediately after the 1897 Temple Cup, Kelley married Margaret Mahon, daughter of the influential Baltimore politician John J. "Sonny" Mahon. At the time, Kelley was the highest paid Oriole player, earning a salary of \$2,700.

Before the 1899 season, the Baltimore and Brooklyn clubs merged their ownership, with Hanlon and his best players, including Kelley, moving to Brooklyn. When Oriole captain Wilbert

Year	Club	League	G	AB	R	H	2B	3B	HR	RBI	SB	BA	Pos	PO	A	E	FA
1891	Lowell	NEng	61	260	55	84	13	5	3	-	22	.323	of-p	195	136	16	.954
"	Boston	NL	12	45	7	11	1	1	0	3	0	.244	of	21	2	4	.852
1892	Omaha	WL	58	237	41	75	12	9	3	-	19	.316	If	71	7	10	.886
"	Pitts/Balt	NL	66	238	29	56	7	7	0	32	10	.235	cf	115	13	13	.908
1893	Baltimore	NL	125	502	120	153	27	16	9	76	33	.305	cf	307	22	21	.940
1894	Baltimore	NL	129	507	165	199	48	20	6	111	46	.393	If	276	16	15	.951
1895	Baltimore	NL	131	518	148	189	26	19	10	134	54	.365	If	260	20	16	.946
1896	Baltimore	NL	131	519	148	189	31	19	8	100	87	.364	If	280	20	13	.958
1897	Baltimore	NL	131	505	113	183	31	9	5	118	44	.362	If	242	23	12	.957
1898	Baltimore	NL	124	464	71	149	18	15	2	110	24	.321	of	235	19	9	.966
1899	Brooklyn	NL	143	538	108	175	21	14	6	93	31	.325	of	307	26	8	.977
1900	Brooklyn	NL	121	454	90	145	23	17	6	91	26	.319	o-1-3	450	49	18	.965
1901	Brooklyn	NL	120	492	77	151	22	12	4	65	18	.307	1b	988	92	29	.974
1902	Baltimore	AL	60	222	50	69	17	7	1	34	12	.311	cf-3	153	25	6	.967
"	Cincinnati	NL	40	156	24	50	9	2	1	12	3	.321	o-2-3	78	59	6	.958
1903	Cincinnati	NL	105	383	85	121	22	4	3	45	18	.316	of-if	239	86	22	.937
1904	Cincinnati	NL	123	449	75	126	21	13	0	63	15	.281	1b	1059	78	14	.988
1905	Cincinnati	NL	90	321	43	89	7	6	1	37	8	.277	If	151	11	4	.976
1906	Cincinnati	NL	129	465	43	106	19	11	1	53	9	.228	If	212	20	8	.967
1907	Toronto	EL	91	314	32	101	10	8	1	-	15	.322	1b-o	404	51	10	.978
1908	Boston	NL	73	228	25	59	8	2	2	17	5	.259	of-1	189	20	8	.963
1909	Toronto	EL	107	357	49	96	23	1	1	-	11	.269	of	191	13	1	.995
1910	Toronto	EL	46	110	13	31	5	2	0	-	4	.282	of	36	7	1	.977
Major League Total			1853	7006	1421	2220	358	194	65	1194	443	.317	5562	601	226	.965	



Robinson refused to go, Kelley was the obvious choice to captain Hanlon's Superbas. McGraw also stayed in Baltimore, so Joe added some leadoff duty to his chores of batting third and fourth. He was still the most feared hitter in the lineup, and when Brooklyn won pennants in 1899 and 1900, he led the squad in total bases and RBIs.

After another good (though not great) year in 1901, Kelley jumped to the rival American League for 1902, returning to Baltimore after his father-in-law had bought a large interest in the Orioles. But the team was a bust, and when John McGraw led a mass defection back to the NL, Kelley went to Cincinnati to become player-manager of the Reds.

While his managerial career was not as great a success as those of other old Oriole mates, it was anything but a failure. In his first half season in Cincinnati he lifted the team to a .500 finish and into the first division. The Reds won more than

they lost in his subsequent three years at the helm, finishing fourth, third and fifth. In 1906, when his old mentor Hanlon was brought in to manage, the Reds slipped to sixth place and fell below the .500 mark. As a player, Kelley had performed well enough through 1905, but in 1906 his average fell off 50 points to .228, and he was released after the season.

In 1907 he began a successful run managing Toronto in the Eastern or International League. That first year he became a local hero by leading the Maple Leafs—who had finished last in 1906—to the pennant. His stay was interrupted in 1908, when the Boston Doves drafted him to manage in the NL again. Although the Doves improved a notch to finish sixth, his year in Boston was not a happy one, and he was glad to get back to Toronto. He managed there for six more years, through 1914, winning another pennant in 1912 and finishing in the

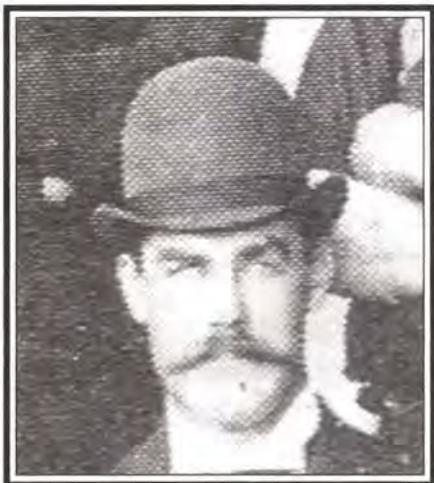
first division every year but one.

After leaving Toronto, Kelley served as chief scout for the New York Yankees through 1925. One year he created something of a legend by not recommending a single player! This did not cost him his job. On the contrary, club owner Cap Huston praised him for having "saved us \$150,000" over the years by not signing untested players who turned out to be failures with other clubs. Kelley's last job in baseball was as a coach for Wilbert Robinson's Brooklyn team in 1926.

Returning to Baltimore, Kelley lived just a few blocks from the old Union Park where he had been such a hero. His political connections got him an appointment to the Maryland State Racing Commission. When he died in 1943, he was the last of the old Orioles greats to pass away. In 1971 the Veterans Committee elected him to the Hall of Fame.

—Robert L. Tiemann





JOHN O. KELLY (Honest John)

Born: October 31, 1856, New York, N.Y.

Died: March 27, 1926, Malba, N.Y.

TR 6-1/2, 185

Few persons who read about the death of New York City's most famous gambler on the front page of the *New York Times* and *Herald Tribune* knew that Kelly was one of two "Honest Johns"—Gaffney was the other—who rank as the finest umpires of the nineteenth century.

Determined to be a professional ballplayer, Kelly caught for Manchester, New Hampshire, of the new International Association in 1877–1878 before moving up to the National League in 1879. However, a .155 batting average in 16 games with the Syracuse Stars and the Troy Trojans ended his major league career. Despite a reputation for umpire baiting that earned him the nickname "Kick Kelly," he took up umpiring. In 1881 he worked two NL games as a substitute umpire, and the next year became a regular member of the staff. From 1883 to 1886 Kelly umpired in the rival American Association, gaining recognition as one of baseball's premier arbiters. He also umpired single NL games in 1884 and 1885, but did not, contrary to general belief, umpire in the Union Association.

Known as "Diamond John," Kelly used a powerful physique and imposing presence to command attention, unquestioned integrity to earn respect, and an ingratiating personality to court favor with players and fans alike. (His popularity was enhanced by the tendency of home teams to win games he umpired: in 1884 the host club enjoyed a .686 winning percentage with Kelly, a whopping .130 greater than with the umpire with the next highest home club margin.) Indicative of Kelly's relative stature, his five World Series assignments from 1884 to 1888 is tops among nineteenth century umpires, and his 30 games umpired ranks second only to Gaffney's 37. In 1884 Kelly worked the first game of the Providence (NL) vs. Metropolitan (New York, AA) championship series, thus becoming the first World Series umpire in history. In 1885 he umpired the final three games of the 7-game series between Chicago (NL) and St. Louis (AA), and in 1886 he worked three of the Chicago-St. Louis contests.

Kelly left umpiring in 1887 to manage the Association's Louisville club. Dubbed "Smiling John" by the press, he was actually a taskmaster who brought discipline and an aggressive style of play to a club that had finished below .500 in 1886. The revitalized 1887 team reached second place in early August, but faded to finish fourth, 19.5 games behind the powerful St. Louis Browns, but only 5 games out of second. Kelly's reputation as an umpire persisted as he umpired two games involving his own squad during the regular season, and worked all fifteen Dauvray Cup (World Series) games between Detroit (NL) and St. Louis (AA), serving with fellow umpire-turned-manager John Gaffney as the first true two-man umpiring team.

Kelly's life changed dramatically in 1888. With Louisville floundering in last place, he was removed as manager after 39 games and returned to the NL as umpire for the rest of the season. Hailed as "Honest John" by NL president Nicholas Young for reportedly once turning down a \$10,000 bribe to fix a crucial series, Kelly worked eight of the World Series games between New York and St. Louis. However, he remained embittered by the Louisville firing. Intrigued by the boxing and horse racing he

encountered in Kentucky, Kelly left baseball, save for a stint as manager of Mobile of the Southern Association in 1892, and a brief return to umpiring in the NL in August–September 1897.

During the 1890s Kelly plunged into the nether worlds of sport: boxing, horse racing, and gambling. He became a prominent prize fight referee, officiating three title matches involving "Gentleman Jim" Corbett, George "Kid" Lavigne, and Frank Erne. Kelly quit the ring after the controversial Corbett–Tom Sharkey bout in 1899 amid suspicion that his gambling interests were affecting his officiating. At the turn of the century a symbiotic relationship existed between sportsmen, gamblers, and politicians, and Kelly was an intimate of key players in all three groups. He owned several palatial gambling parlors in New York City, played horses both as bettor and bookmaker, and by World War I was known as the King of the Gamblers. Like his umpiring, Kelly's gambling operations had a reputation for being "on the square." By the early 1920s he had given up his gambling houses—save for the Bahama Club opened in Nassau in 1924—and lived comfortably on real estate investments.

—Larry R. Gerlach

Year	Club	League	G	AB	R	H	2B	3B	HR	RBI	SB	BA	Pos	PO	A	E	FA
1875	Flyaway		-	21	-	23	31	-	-	-	-	-	c	114	31	-	-
1876	Mansfld	AtHL	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	c-ss	-	-	-	-
"	BghnCrickets		-	9	-	6	3	0	0	0	-	-	c-rf	14	6	13	.606
1877	Manchester	IA	14	60	4	12	1	0	0	-	-	.200	c	71	17	35	.715
1878	Manchester	IA	36	157	21	38	-	-	-	-	-	.242	c	189	67	47	.849
1879	Syracs/TroyC	NL	16	58	5	9	1	0	0	2	-	.155	c-o-1	57	17	18	.804
1881	New York/Met	ECA	10	45	7	13	-	-	-	-	-	.289	c-1b	74	3	12	.865
Major League Total			16	58	5	9	1	0	0	2	-	.155		57	17	18	.804



MICHAEL JOSEPH KELLY (King)

*Born: December 31, 1857, Troy, N.Y.
Died: November 8, 1894, Boston, Mass.
BR TR 5-10, 170*

Kirty years before there was a Babe Ruth there was King Kelly. A handsome Irishman with wavy black hair and an imposing mustache, Kelly treated life as one continuous party throughout his 37 years on earth. But he was also the brainiest, most creative, and most original player of his time. Primarily a catcher and outfielder, he never played a full season at one position, and covered them all before he was through.

Like Ruth's sale by the Boston Red Sox to the New York Yankees in 1920 for over \$100,000, Kelly's sale in 1887 by the champion Chicago Colts to Boston's Beaneaters for the then-whopping sum of \$10,000 was the biggest deal of its era. Kelly had just won the National League batting title at .388, and his sale raised a howl of protest in Chicago.

A spectacular baserunner who knew all the tricks—and invented some of his own to take advantage of the single umpire's limited scope—Kelly churned up dust storms with flamboyant slides, inspiring the cry—and the hit song—"Slide, Kelly, Slide!" He stole 84 bases in 1887.

Kelly was not the greatest hitter, although he twice led the NL in batting (1884 and 1888, although for 85 years it was believed that Jim O'Rourke was the 1884 leader), and led the league in runs scored three times (1884–1886). He had a rifle arm from behind the plate or the outfield, and was the fans' favorite on the field and off. But when Mike was in his cups, he showed it. After muffing a fly ball he would come back to the bench with a grin and a cheery, "By gad, I made it hit me glove, anyhow." He was always forgiven.

During the winter he cashed in on his popularity with appearances on the stage. A stylish dresser, his phiz beamed from billboards—and from the cover of his 1888 autobiography, the first by a ballplayer, though doubtlessly ghostwritten.

After breaking in with Cincinnati in 1878, Kelly was acquired by Cap Anson in 1880, and helped turn Chicago into NL champs for three straight years—1880–1882—and again in 1885–1886.

Brought to Boston as player-manager, Kelly was past his peak in 1887, and whiskey increasingly

made the slope slipperier. He was no more able to manage the team than himself, and was relieved of the reins before the season ended. By 1889 his BA slipped to .294, but he caught a career-high 113 games and played in 125.

Kelly was among the top bracket \$4,000 men when the players revolted and formed their own league in 1890. The most visible star in the game, Kelly's willingness to go along was considered essential to the Brotherhood's success in inciting a wholesale desertion of the NL. The NL owners were just as anxious to hold on to him, and they sent Albert G. Spalding, armed with \$10,000 in cash, to meet with him. Sorely tempted by the bills on the table, Kelly took a walk to think it over, but he could not bring himself to desert his comrades.

He played six positions and managed the Boston Brotherhood club to the only Players' League pennant. His success led to an offer to manage a new Cincinnati club in the fading American Association for 1891, but "Kelly's Killers" killed more beer kegs and whiskey bottles than anything else and disbanded in August. Kelly returned to Boston (which had transferred to the AA after the demise of the PL), but after four games he deserted the Associa-

tion and jumped back to Boston's NL club for a reported \$25,000 two-season contract.

By the end of the season Kelly had played every position, but he was now just a shadow of his old self, and he knew it. He also knew why. When a college pitching ace asked him for advice on being offered a contract by Boston, Kelly advised the medical student to stick to surgery and stay away from the booze. The future doctor took his advice.

Kelly hung on, batting .189 in 1892, and played his last major league games in 1893 with New York's Giants. Released after the season, he signed on as player-manager with Allentown in the Pennsylvania State League for 1894, moving with the club in August to a new league (Eastern) and city (Yonkers, New York). Barely literate, with little formal education, Kelly's greatest fear seemed to be going broke. He narrowly avoided that fate by running out of time just as he was about to run out of money. Less than two months after Yonkers' last game of the 1894 season he was dead. His breath was as ignitable as a dragon's to the end, but his days of glory on the diamond glow eternally in baseball's Hall of Fame, to which he was elected in 1945.

—Norman L. Macht

Year	Club	League	G	AB	R	H	2B	3B	HR	RBI	SB	BA	Pos	PO	A	E	FA
1877	Buckeye	IA	3	11	0	1	0	0	0	-	.091	c	14	2	4	.800	
1878	Cincinnati	NL	60	237	29	67	7	1	0	27	-	.283	r-f-c	150	65	43	.833
1879	Cincinnati	NL	77	345	78	120	20	12	2	47	-	.348	s-o-c	164	139	58	.839
1880	Chicago	NL	84	344	72	100	17	9	1	60	-	.291	o-c-3	111	68	42	.810
1881	Chicago	NL	82	353	84	114	27	3	2	55	-	.323	r-f-c	121	52	33	.840
1882	Chicago	NL	84	377	81	115	37	4	1	55	-	.305	s-o-c	133	149	59	.827
1883	Chicago	NL	98	428	92	109	28	10	3	61	-	.255	r-f-c	183	91	63	.813
1884	Chicago	NL	108	452	120	160	28	5	13	95	-	.354	o-c-i	201	141	86	.799
1885	Chicago	NL	107	438	124	126	24	7	9	75	-	.288	r-f-c	259	112	58	.865
1886	Chicago	NL	118	451	155	175	32	11	4	79	53	.388	r-f-c	387	141	59	.899
1887	Boston	NL	116	484	120	156	34	11	8	63	84	.322	o-2-c	252	163	72	.852
1888	Boston	NL	107	440	85	140	22	11	9	71	56	.318	c-of	395	150	66	.892
1889	Boston	NL	125	507	120	149	41	5	9	78	68	.294	r-f-c	211	53	44	.857
1890	Boston	PL	89	340	83	111	18	6	4	66	51	.326	c-ss	274	145	55	.884
1891	Cinci/Bos	AA	86	298	58	88	15	7	2	57	23	.295	c-of	305	149	47	.906
"	Boston	NL	16	52	7	12	1	0	0	5	6	.231	c-of	46	10	12	.824
1892	Boston	NL	78	281	40	53	7	0	2	41	24	.189	c	340	101	47	.904
1893	New York	NL	20	67	9	18	1	0	0	15	3	.269	c	55	22	10	.885
1894	Allentown	PaSt	75	325	82	99	16	3	3	-	-	.305	1b-c	573	84	40	.943
"	Yonkers	EL	15	61	11	23	2	0	0	-	-	.377	c	97	17	2	.983
Major League Total			1455	5894	1357	1813	359	102	69	950(368)	.308	3587	1751	854	.862		





WILLIAM P. KENNEDY (Roaring Bill)

*Born: October 7, 1867, Bellaire, Ohio
Died: September 23, 1915, Bellaire, Ohio
BR TR 5-11, 160*

The encyclopedias call Bill Kennedy "Brickyard," but in hundreds of references to Kennedy noted in newspapers of the 1890s and later years he was almost always known as "Roaring Bill," a tribute to his foghorn voice and hot temper. Kennedy's normal conversational tones could carry across a ball field.

Bill Kennedy was a pitcher whose career record came close to Hall of Fame standards. It was cut short by an arm injury, following two pennant winning seasons with Brooklyn (1889 and 1900) when he won 22 and 20 games. He had topped the 20 win mark in 1893 and 1894, winning 25 for a sixth place Brooklyn team and following with 24 wins when the team then known as the Bridegrooms finished fifth.

His greatest asset was his fast ball, which was very hard to hit but wild. Control—of both his pitches and emotions—often got him into trouble. On August 31, 1900, he walked six consecutive batters, a National League record that still stands. And on July 31, 1897, he got so mad that he threw the ball at umpire Hank O'Day and allowed a run to score in the ninth inning of a 4-3 game. Kennedy fumed at management, as well. After going 22-9 in 1899, he claimed he had been promised a \$100 bonus for a good year. But he had missed all of July, so Charley Ebbets withheld the payment, causing Bill to roar to the newspapers.

Roaring Bill briefly qualified as a "Bridegroom." He married a Brooklyn girl and became a father. When he tried to transplant his family to Bellaire, Ohio, the modest river town where he lived, local legend has it that Mrs. Kennedy sized up the town without leaving the depot. She bolted back to Brooklyn, and Bill Kennedy settled back into gruff bachelorhood. Tiring of supporting local taverns, although sometimes working as a bartender, he bought his own saloon. Bartending alternated with leading a semi-pro team, the Bill Kennedy All Stars, as post-career activities.

Fifty miles up the Ohio River from Bellaire is

Pittsburgh. After ten seasons in Brooklyn and a few games with the New York Giants, Bill ended his major league career with the Pirates, his third pennant winner, in 1903. As a spot starter, Kennedy turned in a 9-6 record. He had not pitched in the 1900 World Series (for the Chronicle Telegraph Cup), in which his Brooklyn club defeated the Pirates, but fate gave him a last opportunity to show his waning wares in 1903, when Pittsburgh met Boston in the first modern World Series.

Deacon Phillippe and Sam Leever topped the Pirates staff. Ed Doheny, the third starter, was committed to an insane asylum before the season ended. After Phillippe pitched three of the first four games and Leever came up with a sore arm, Kennedy convinced manager Fred Clarke to let him start Game

5 against Cy Young.

It was Bill's thirty-fifth birthday, and hundreds of well-wishers had come up from Bellaire to cheer him on. For five innings he matched Young with scoreless innings, but in the sixth, errors by Honus Wagner and Clarke opened the way for six Boston runs. After giving up four more in the seventh, Kennedy was gone. He never pitched a big league game again.

He did pitch five more years in the minors—and for his semipro team, whose bitter postseason rival was the Honus Wagner All Stars, semipro from the Pittsburgh area. There are no known newspaper accounts of these matchups; the Bellaire newspaper files were lost in a library fire.

—Jack Kavanagh

Year	Club	League	GP	IP	W	L	Pct	SHO	R	H	BB	SO	ERA	BH	BA	E	FA
1889	Wheeling	TriSt	29	-	15	10	.600	2	-	-	-	-	30	.242	19	.917	
1890	Denver	WA	21	-	10	6	.625	1	120	162	70	72	2.04	22	.201	3	.932
1891	Denver	WA	42	322	20	18	.526	1	210	325	138	145	2.29	51	.273	-	-
1892	Brooklyn	NL	26	191	13	8	.619	0	115	189	95	108	3.86	14	.165	2	.961
1893	Brooklyn	NL	46	383	25	20	.556	2	238	376	168	107	3.72	39	.248	10	.924
1894	Brooklyn	NL	48	361	24	20	.545	0	291	445	149	107	4.92	49	.304	8	.918
1895	Brooklyn	NL	39	280	19	12	.613	2	195	335	93	39	5.12	39	.307	5	.934
1896	Brooklyn	NL	42	306	17	20	.459	1	211	334	130	76	4.42	23	.189	5	.951
1897	Brooklyn	NL	44	343	18	20	.474	2	206	370	149	81	3.91	40	.272	4	.962
1898	Brooklyn	NL	40	339	16	22	.421	0	183	360	125	73	3.37	34	.252	6	.953
1899	Brooklyn	NL	40	277	22	9	.710	2	133	297	86	55	2.79	27	.248	8	.910
1900	Brooklyn	NL	42	292	20	13	.606	2	160	316	111	75	3.91	37	.301	5	.949
1901	Brooklyn	NL	14	85	3	5	.375	0	40	80	24	28	3.06	6	.167	1	.958
1902	New York	NL	6	39	1	4	.200	1	25	44	16	9	3.96	4	.267	2	.846
1903	Pittsburgh	NL	18	125	9	6	.600	1	62	130	57	39	3.45	21	.362	1	.969
1904	Wheeling	Cen	10	90	5	5	.500	0	34	71	15	78	-	28	.218	4	.909
1905	Wheeling	Cen	29	220	15	12	.556	-	-	-	-	-	-	26	.236	7	.935
1906	Dayton	Cen	23	176	12	10	.545	6	57	156	57	68	-	28	.226	2	.964
1907	Dayton	Cen	10	-	5	1	.833	-	23	51	17	23	-	3	.125	0	1.000
1908	Dayton	Cen	6	-	1	3	.250	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	1.000	
Major League Total			405	3021	187	159	.540	13	1859	3276	1201	797	3.96	333	.261	57	.918



JOHN NELSON KERINS

Born: July 15, 1858, Indianapolis, Ind.

Died: September 8, 1919, Louisville, Ky.

BR TR 5-10, 177

John Kerins enjoyed a seven-year career in the American Association as a defensive specialist capable of contributing offensively as well. Toward the end of his career Kerins parleyed his toughness and knowledge of the game into short-lived careers as a manager and an umpire. After leaving baseball, Kerins, like many former ballplayers, fell into poverty, but he was fondly remembered by the Louisville fans before whom he played most of his career.

Kerins made his major league debut with his hometown Indianapolis club in 1884. Switching between four positions—but mostly at first base—he led league first basemen in fielding percentage with a .972 mark. His bat did not keep pace, as Kerins managed only a .214 batting average, but he did hit six home runs, good enough for a share of sixth place in the AA.

In the following three seasons Kerins improved his average by a minimum of 25 points every year, reaching his career best (in a full season) of .294 in 1887. His best season may have been 1886, when he played primarily as a catcher. He scored 113 runs and, according to *Total Baseball*, led league catchers in fielding runs with 39—the highest figure ever for a catcher, even though he caught fewer than half his club's games. In catching 61 of pitcher Toad Ramsey's 67 games that year, he handled most of Ramsey's 499 strikeouts, assisting Ramsey to his finest season (38–27). He remained Ramsey's most frequent catcher the next year until an injury sidelined him for three weeks in August, after which he played mostly at first base, returning behind the plate only for the final game of the season. Despite his midseason absence, he tied (with five other players) for the AA lead in triples, and scored 101 runs.

In spite of these successes, Kerins' career entered into a rapid decline following 1887. In 1888 his batting average plunged nearly 60 points, to .235. He served as Louisville's manager for seven games toward the end of the season. In this short

span he fined Pete Browning \$100 for dissipation, and fined at least two other players.

Kerins played for only two more seasons after 1888, totalling only 36 games in these years for Louisville, Baltimore and St. Louis. Between 1889 and 1891 he served as an AA umpire, regularly and effectively using threats to enforce order on the field.

Apparently after 1891 Kerins left baseball. Little is known of him following his baseball career. During his stay in Louisville he was very popular, as

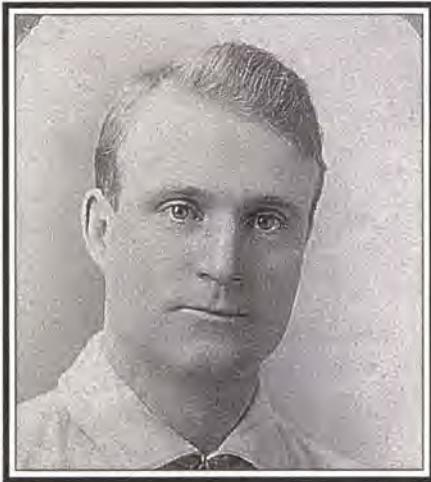
indicated by the decision of a team of 16-year-olds to name their club after him. Kerins returned the favor by managing them in his spare time. He spent the rest of his life in Louisville, holding a number of jobs. Toward the end of his life he was employed as a hotel houseman.

After his death in 1919, Kerins was buried in a potter's field, but his fans contributed to move his remains to another cemetery and erect a tombstone. Kerins was survived by two sons.

—Dean A. Sullivan

Year	Club	League	G	AB	R	H	2B	3B	HR	RBI	SB	BA	Pos	PO	A	E	FA
1884	Indianapolis	AA	94	364	58	78	10	3	6	-	-	.214	1b	896	43	31	.968
1885	Louisville	AA	112	456	65	111	9	16	3	51	-	.243	1b-c	1071	74	65	.946
1886	Louisville	AA	120	487	113	131	19	9	4	50	26	.269	c-1b	991	183	67	.946
1887	Louisville	AA	112	476	101	140	18	19	5	57	49	.294	1b-c	964	111	55	.951
1888	Louisville	AA	83	319	38	75	11	4	2	41	16	.235	of-c	344	70	55	.883
1889	Louv/Balt	AA	18	62	9	18	3	0	0	15	2	.290	I-c-o	74	11	6	.934
1890	St. Louis	AA	18	63	8	8	2	0	0	3	2	.127	1b	172	10	6	.968
Major League Total			557	2227	392	561	72	51	20	(217)	(95)	.252		4512	502	285	.986





MALACHI JEDDIDAH KITTRIDGE

Born: October 12, 1869, Clinton, Mass.

Died: June 23, 1928, Gary, Ind.

BR TR 5-7, 170

Malachi Jeddidah Kittridge is little remembered today, but he was a major league catcher for 16 years, and was often credited in later years for being the first to flash signals to the pitcher from underneath his glove.

"Jebediah," as he was sometimes known, was a graceful defensive catcher, but a light hitter with a .219 lifetime batting average. His professional baseball career began with Rutland, Vermont, the Northeastern League champions, in 1887. By 1889 he had moved up to Quincy, Illinois, in the Central Interstate League.

Signed by Chicago's National League club to fill in for the departed Duke Farrell during the Brotherhood War of 1890, Kittridge stayed in Chicago for eight years, splitting catching duties with either Pop Schriver or Tim Donahue. Kittridge's wife was a regular at the ballpark, where she scored the games, and she often followed her husband on the road as well. When they were in cities with Sunday baseball, Kittridge refused to play.

In the clubhouse, Kittridge could be cantankerous. During the 1896 season he feuded with Clark Griffith, the team's star hurler, over the presidential election. Griffith was a free silver Democrat backing William Jennings Bryan, Kittridge a McKinley Republican. Griffith occasionally burned a couple in on his catcher.

Kittridge moved on to Louisville (NL) in 1898, to Washington (NL) during the 1899 season, and, after batteing a dismal .150 there, to Worcester in the minor Eastern League for 1900. However, he wasn't just the catcher for Worcester, but a part owner, and he hit .300 in 127 games.

He had always had an entrepreneurial streak. During the offseason he would run a bowling alley, and after he joined the American Roller Polo Association and secured a rink in Clinton, Massachusetts, he organized a roller polo team.

When both Boston NL catchers defected to the American League in 1901, the call went out to Kittridge, and he was inked on March 22. He lasted

two years and part of a third in Boston before strife with manager Al Buckenberger sent him out of town. After his release he strolled around the clubhouse showing off telegrams containing better offers from the AL's Washington and St. Louis clubs. "Me with the real people," he marvelled. "After this you will have to cross the railroad tracks [where Boston's AL park was located] to see the old sport," adding, "I would play here again for \$100 a minute."

"He was independent and had ideas which sometimes hurt, they were true," Tim Murnane wrote in the *Boston Globe*. "A slave or pet to no manager, but always just to fellow players...must move on as he has often done before, to strengthen some weak catching department."

Kittridge moved on to Washington for \$500 a month, and in 1904 got a chance to run the team his way as manager. A 1-16 record terminated his big league managing career, though he remained as a player. He was also still involved with the Worcester franchise, and spent part of 1904 trying to straighten out the team.

Washington released him in 1906, and, after five games with Cleveland (AL), he finished the season with minor league Montreal. He coached at Harvard in 1911, and ended his playing career that summer in Saginaw, Mich.

Kittridge then became a travelling salesman for a Chicago firm. He died on a Saturday afternoon in June, 1928, at age 58.

—Rich Eldred

Year	Club	League	G	AB	R	H	2B	3B	HR	RBI	SB	BA	Pos	PO	A	E	FA
1887	Rutland	NorEa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	c	-	-	-	-	
1888	Portsmouth	NEng	15	56	10	14	2	0	0	-	2	.250	c	96	21	10	921
1889	Quincy	Clns	94	359	51	90	9	12	0	-	7	.251	c-3b	-	-	-	-
1890	Chicago	NL	96	333	46	67	8	3	3	35	7	.201	c	458	113	34	944
1891	Chicago	NL	79	296	26	62	8	5	2	27	4	.209	c	384	87	30	940
1892	Chicago	NL	69	229	19	41	5	0	0	10	2	.179	c	359	87	26	945
1893	Chicago	NL	70	255	32	59	9	5	2	30	3	.231	c	260	81	22	939
1894	Chicago	NL	51	168	36	53	8	2	0	23	2	.315	c	209	36	20	925
1895	Chicago	NL	60	212	30	48	6	3	3	29	6	.226	c	197	48	6	976
1896	Chicago	NL	65	215	17	48	4	1	1	19	6	.223	c	251	56	12	962
1897	Chicago	NL	79	262	25	53	5	5	1	30	9	.202	c	324	75	20	952
1898	Louisville	NL	86	287	27	70	8	5	1	31	9	.244	c	258	80	20	944
1899	Louv/Wash	NL	89	262	25	46	5	1	0	23	5	.176	c	280	117	16	961
1900	Worcester	El	127	483	66	145	20	4	0	-	32	.300	c	714	139	23	974
1901	Boston	NL	114	381	24	96	14	0	2	40	2	.252	c	581	136	12	984
1902	Boston	NL	80	255	18	60	7	0	2	30	4	.235	c	363	99	9	981
1903	Boston	NL	32	99	10	21	2	0	0	6	1	.212	c	160	42	4	981
"	Washington	AL	60	192	8	41	4	1	0	16	1	.214	c	238	76	7	978
1904	Washington	AL	81	265	11	64	7	0	0	24	2	.242	c	346	99	8	982
1905	Washington	AL	77	238	16	39	8	0	0	14	1	.164	c	323	113	10	978
1906	Wash/Clev	AL	27	78	5	14	0	0	0	3	0	.179	c	124	18	7	953
"	Montreal	EL	21	69	8	13	1	0	0	-	0	.188	c	94	35	5	963
1907	Montreal	EL	40	121	5	26	4	2	0	-	2	.215	c	181	48	7	970
"	Dayton	Cen	18	51	4	13	-	-	-	-	-	.255	c	111	21	2	985
1908	Scranton	NYSI	22	78	7	21	1	0	0	-	0	.269	c	114	34	1	993
1910	Elgin	NorAs	6	23	2	5	0	0	0	-	1	.217	c	-	-	-	-
1911	Saginaw	SMcha	49	166	8	43	6	0	0	-	1	.259	c	309	79	9	977
Major League Total			1215	4027	375	882	108	31	17	390	64	.219		5115	1363	263	.961





GEORGE JOSEPH LACHANCE (Candy)

Born: February 15, 1870, Putnam, Conn.

Died: August 18, 1932, Waterbury, Conn.

BB TR 6-1, 183

George LaChance got his nickname "Candy" because he chewed peppermints on the field instead of tobacco. He was also known as "Big George" since, at 6'1" and 183 pounds, he was often the biggest man on the diamond. Unfortunately, his peppermints, his size, and his very expressive features which were quick to register irritation made him an inviting target for loudmouthed fans. Nevertheless, he was a fine ballplayer for a dozen big league seasons—a steady if not spectacular batsman, and a surehanded glove at first base.

Born in Putnam, Connecticut, one of six children, he debuted as a catcher with Waterbury of the Connecticut League in 1891. The league folded after six weeks, and the locally famous Fred Klobedanz-LaChance battery moved on to Portland, Maine, of the New England League for the 1892 season. After a year with Wilkes-Barre (Eastern League) in 1893, LaChance was sold to major league Brooklyn. When illness curtailed Dave Foutz's career, LaChance got a chance to play first base, and he stayed there the rest of his career.

"LaChance's forte is handling the thrown ball," Walter Barnes of the *Boston Journal* explained. Candy was also adept at hot grounders, and his lifetime first base fielding average of .984 is quite good for the times. His long reach saved many an errant toss.

One of the first switch hitters, LaChance batted above .300 in five major league seasons. But he became a Brooklyn scapegoat in 1898 when his average tailed off to .247, and he was transferred to Baltimore when the two National League clubs amalgamated in 1899. He told manager John McGraw, "I don't know if I can make good or not after the way they roasted me in Brooklyn. It took all the starch out of me entirely."

He made good, batting .307. When Baltimore was dropped from the NL after the 1900 season, LaChance surfaced with Cleveland in the then-minor American League. When the AL went big time in 1901, he hit .303, but once again fell out of favor with the knockers. He had to be restrained from

going into the stands one day, and declared he was through with Cleveland.

Boston manager Jimmy Collins paid a December visit to LaChance's Waterbury home, and ended up swapping Ossie Schreckengost and Charlie Hemphill to Cleveland for his services. Getting away from Lake Erie with a boost in pay delighted LaChance, but ex-umpire Frank Lane opined: "LaChance will have heart disease inside a week when he meets the Boston gang of Terriers. He can't stand remarks from galleries."

After a dismal start—7 errors in 13 games—he rounded into form, finishing with a fielding average of .983 and leading the AL in putouts. At bat, he became the first man to homer over the right field fence at Boston's Huntington Avenue Grounds, on July 15, 1902. Although he was a big man, he rarely hit with power.

"LaChance is such a valuable man in so many respects that it does seem as though his equally obvious but much less numerous shortcomings

should be a little more leniently regarded," the *Boston Record* ventured. "Many bleacherites regard LaChance as an ugly sort of creature, easy to rile and to be riled accordingly. As a matter of fact he is a bit quick tempered, but one of the most good natured, kind hearted and liberal minded men in town."

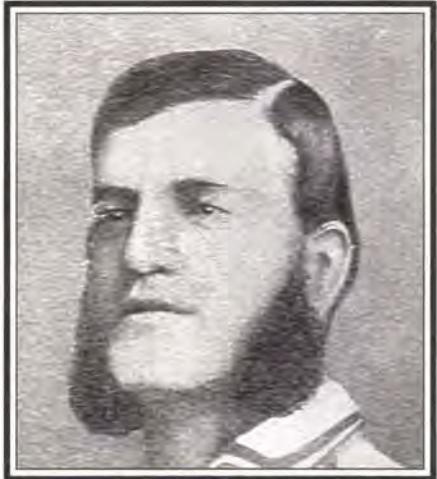
Candy played in the first modern World Series in 1903, and at one stretch played in 540 consecutive games. He served as a peacemaker in the clubhouse, and once wrestled opposing pitcher Rube Waddell for half an hour before a game so his teammates could more easily knock Waddell out of the box.

When his hitting hit bottom in 1905, LaChance was sold to Montreal (Eastern League). He went on to Providence (EL) in 1906 and Waterbury in 1907, and last played for New Haven in 1908.

He became a night watchman at the Waterville Mills in Waterbury, and died there in 1932, at age 62.

—Rich Eldred

Year	Club	League	G	AB	R	H	2B	3B	HR	RBI	SB	BA	Pos	PO	A	E	FA
1891	Waterbury	Conn	19	85	30	29	2	7	1	-	14	.341	1b	-	-	-	-
1892	Portland	NEng	47	207	44	68	7	2	6	-	22	.328	c-rf	163	19	11	943
1893	Wilkes Barre	EL	70	319	77	113	26	8	12	-	20	.354	of-c	184	28	22	906
"	Brooklyn	NL	11	35	1	6	1	0	0	6	0	.171	c-of	18	4	10	.688
1894	Brooklyn	NL	68	257	48	83	13	8	5	52	20	.323	1b-c	525	19	15	973
1895	Brooklyn	NL	127	536	99	167	22	8	8	108	37	.312	1b	1290	53	24	982
1896	Brooklyn	NL	89	348	60	99	10	13	7	58	17	.284	1b	956	37	14	986
1897	Brooklyn	NL	126	520	86	160	28	16	4	90	26	.308	1b	1289	64	30	978
1898	Brooklyn	NL	136	526	62	130	23	7	5	65	23	.247	1-s-o	934	163	49	957
1899	Baltimore	NL	125	472	65	145	23	10	1	75	31	.307	1b	1272	40	21	984
1900	Cleveland	AL	116	457	60	138	22	10	1	-	29	.302	1b	1231	40	19	985
1901	Cleveland	AL	133	548	81	166	22	9	1	75	11	.303	1b	1342	58	30	979
1902	Boston	AL	138	541	60	151	13	4	6	56	8	.279	1b	1544	46	27	983
1903	Boston	AL	141	522	60	134	22	6	1	53	12	.257	1b	1471	57	25	984
1904	Boston	AL	157	573	55	130	19	5	1	47	7	.227	1b	1691	59	14	992
1905	Boston	AL	12	41	1	6	1	0	0	5	0	.146	1b	154	7	2	988
"	Montreal	EL	117	430	38	117	12	4	0	-	21	.272	1b	1283	66	28	980
1906	Providence	EL	133	479	43	124	11	4	0	-	7	.259	1b	1398	47	22	985
1907	Waterbury	Conn	125	458	57	116	14	4	0	-	22	.253	1b	1329	57	18	987
1908	Wtrby/NwHvn	Conn	65	235	28	52	9	2	0	-	14	.221	1b	665	25	10	986
Major League Total			1263	4919	678	1377	197	86	39	690	192	.280		12486	607	261	.980



JOSEPH BOWNE LEGGETT

The most outstanding catcher of baseball's amateur era, Joe Leggett established the standards of reliability which receivers have sought to match ever since.

Leggett first came to prominence with the Wayne club of Brooklyn, but he achieved his fame with the Excelsiors of South Brooklyn, whom he joined in late 1857. In his first big match with his new team he scored eight runs while making only one out against the Unions of Morrisania. At the time the nature of the sport was such that, after a 41-23 defeat, the Unions "were hospitably entertained by their vanquishers, during which the most friendly feelings prevailed."

Quickly acknowledged as the "master of his position," Leggett was named as the catcher for Brooklyn in the first all-star game, played at the Fashion Course Race Track in 1858. But his passed balls helped New York win the contest, and he was reduced to scorer for the second game. Even then passed balls and stolen bases played prominent parts in the offense, but Leggett excelled at holding the opposition down by playing closer to the bat than his contemporaries. And "his throwing to the bases was beautiful." When Jim Creighton joined the Excelsiors in 1860, Leggett added to his laurels with his smooth handling of the newcomer's famous fastball.

He also set the pattern of catchers as field leaders, being "as active as a cricket, and what is more, chirped as lively, for there is nothing like good humor to make a man play well at anything." As captain of the Excelsiors, he pulled his club off the field in a decisive championship match versus the Atlantics on August 23, 1860, when the crowd became abusive in the sixth inning. The action may have cost his club a clear claim to the championship, but upholding the character and dignity of the game was paramount for Leggett.

This upright disposition made him popular with both teammates and opponents, and he was narrowly defeated (by a 32-29 vote) in a bid to be

elected president of the National Association of Base Ball Players in December 1861.

Besides all this, Joe Leggett was a powerful batsman and a canny baserunner. In 1860 he led all players in scoring by averaging 3.5 runs per game. And only once in his career did he fail to have more runs scored than times put out.

He never wore a glove or a mask, and it is doubtful that he ever received a professional baseball salary. But at the peak of his fame he was accorded an honor that few, if any, of today's multimillionaire superstars will ever receive, when a group in Cohoes, New York, named their new team the "Leggetts."

The Civil War curtailed baseball activity in New

York greatly, and the Excelsiors were especially hard hit by the call to military service. Leggett apparently did not join the army, but he played sparingly after 1860. When he appeared in the Excelsiors' opener in 1865, the *New York Clipper* hailed his return and noted that the Excelsiors "all played well, and one reason was they had their old and efficient Captain at their head and once more the old cry of 'Stay where you are' was heard in the field." But Leggett played in only one other match game that year, and he retired from the diamond following the 1866 season. Ten years later he was reported to be in ill health after having done poorly in business.

—Robert L. Tiemann

Year	Club	Games	Duds	Runs	HR	Pos
1856	Wayne	-	-	-	-	c
1857	Excelsior	1	1	8	-	c
1858	Excelsior	7	18	22	-	c
1859	Excelsior	15	32	58	3	c
1860	Excelsior	21	46	73	1	c
1861	Excelsior	(No Match Games)				
1862	Excelsior	5	11	11	1	c
1863	Excelsior	5	18	6	-	c
1864	Excelsior	1	2	4	-	c
1865	Excelsior	2	4	11	-	c
1866	Excelsior	14	40	45	2	ss-c



THOMAS JOSEPH LOFTUS

Born: November 15, 1856, St. Louis, Mo.

Died: April 16, 1910, Dubuque, Iowa

BR 168

Tom Loftus was a model of consistency in his two seasons of major league play. A reserve outfielder, he batted .182 (three games, two singles) for the 1877 St. Louis National League team. With the 1883 St. Louis American Association team, he batted .182 (six games, four singles) as well. Lifetime average: .182!

Though undistinguished as a player, Loftus holds a unique distinction as a big league manager, being the only person to manage teams in *four* different major leagues. A veteran "baseball man," he was widely respected during more than 30 years in the game, prior to his untimely death from cancer at age 53.

A graduate of Christian Brothers' School in St. Louis, he played for the independent St. Louis Elephants in 1874, and that city's Reds in 1875–1876. Loftus moved out of state in 1877 with the Memphis Reds. By 1878 he was serving as second baseman and manager of the Peoria Reds, with Hoss Radbourn and, later, Detroit "Big Four" member Jack Rowe among his charges. When the Reds were transferred to Dubuque in 1879, Loftus became a teammate of Charles Comiskey. Their manager was Ted Sullivan, who that year organized the Northwestern League (considered by some the first minor league) and led his "rabbits" to such a decisive championship lead that the circuit folded in July. In 1880, Loftus stayed to manage an independent Dubuque team, and made his offseason home there until his death.

After being out of baseball for a couple of years, Loftus was summoned to the major league St. Louis Browns in 1883 by friends Sullivan and Comiskey. He was already admired more for his baseball mind than his play and, with Sullivan a key figure in 1884 Union Association recruitment, Loftus found his first major league managerial post when his Northwestern League Milwaukee club replaced Wilmington in the UA cavalcade of teams. When that league failed, he remained in Milwaukee to manage in 1885 (Western League) and 1886 (NWL). In

early 1888 he managed the short-lived St. Louis Whites of the Western Association.

In the years which followed, Loftus managed in the AA (Cleveland, 1888), NL (Cleveland, 1889; Cincinnati, 1890–1891; and Chicago, 1900–1901) and American League (Washington, 1902–1903). He also managed minor league Columbus (1896–1899) between major league stints. Rarely did he lead talented teams, but he did manage players such as Lady Baldwin, Jake Beckley, Ed McKean, Bid McPhee, Arlie Latham, Tony Mullane, Pete Browning, Radbourn, Jimmy Ryan and Ed Delahanty. As part owner, as well as manager, of the Washington club, he was deeply affected by Delahanty's tragic

death in July 1903. After a falling-out with AL president Ban Johnson, Loftus sold his ball club stock to enter retirement in 1904.

Successful as a businessman in Dubuque, in 1908 he accepted the presidency of the Three-I League for one season, using his prestige and experience to solve a bitter factional fight that for two years had threatened its existence. Having managed in four major leagues, with a wealth of minor league contacts as well (Springfield, Illinois, and Grand Rapids, Michigan, in addition to clubs already mentioned), his gifts of teaching, organization and enthusiasm were recognized throughout the sport.

—James D. Smith III

Year	Club	League	G	AB	R	H	2B	3B	HR	RBI	SB	BA	Pos	PO	A	E	FA
1876	Memphis		-	27	125	-	33	-	-	-	-	.264	of	28	9	12	.755
"	St. Louis Reds		-	35	141	37	30	-	-	-	-	.212	rf	42	12	-	-
1877	Memphis		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	of	-	-	-	-
"	St. Louis	NL	3	11	2	2	0	0	0	0	-	.182	of	4	3	2	.778
"	Springfield		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	of	-	-	-	-
1878	Peoria		-	28	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	.250	2b	-	-	-	.800
1879	Dubuque	NWL	24	111	20	31	5	1	0	-	-	.279	2b	-	-	17	.890
1880	Dubuque		-	-	-	-	(.334 SA)	-	-	-	-	.314	2b	-	-	-	.891
1883	St. Louis	AA	6	22	1	4	0	0	0	-	-	.182	cf	15	0	2	.882
1884	Milwaukee	NWL	42	152	22	25	2	0	0	-	-	.164	2b	-	-	-	-
Major League Total			9	33	3	6	0	0	(0)	-	.182	19	3	4			.846





THOMAS JOSEPH LOVETT

Born: December 7, 1863, Providence, R.I.

Died: March 19, 1928, Providence, R.I.

BR TR 5-8, 162

It is known that Tom Lovett tossed the first no-hitter ever for Brooklyn's National League franchise. What is not known is which arm he used. While all reports credited Lovett with throwing a baseball with speed and control, no mention has been found saying whether he threw with his right hand or his left. On June 22, 1891, he became the first of 17 Brooklyn pitchers to toss a no-hitter when he shut down the New York Giants, 4-0.

The no-hitter highlighted a season when Lovett compiled a 23-19 record, but it was not his most outstanding major league campaign. The previous year he was 30-11.

Lovett's greatest success, however, came in six minor league seasons, during which he compiled a 147-68 record. His greatest professional season was 1887 when he compiled a 21-3 record for Bridgeport, Connecticut, of the Eastern League—then was sold along with many of the club's better players to Oshkosh, Wisconsin, of the Northwest League, where he went 20-2, a combined 41-5 record!

Lovett began his professional career with Willimantic, Connecticut, in 1883. The following year he played with Waterbury of the Connecticut State League, and then joined his first major league club, Philadelphia's Athletics of the American Association, for 1885. A stint with the Newburyport-Lynn, Massachusetts, entry of the New England League in 1886 preceded his fabulous 1887 season. After a strong season with Omaha in the Western Association, he returned in 1889 to the AA.

For the next three years in Brooklyn, Lovett formed a potent triple pitching combination with Bob Caruthers and Adonis Terry. The Bridegrooms won the AA pennant in 1889, but dropped the World Series to the New York Giants. Lovett's only Series appearance was inauspicious: he started Game 7 and lasted just three innings, getting smacked for nine runs on eight hits, including back-to-back home runs from Dan Richardson and Jim O'Rourke in an eight-run second inning, the largest single-

inning scoring in a nineteenth century World Series contest.

Brooklyn moved from the AA to the NL in 1890, and again landed on top of the heap. Lovett's 30-11 record led the team into postseason play against Louisville, where he was 2-2 as the Bridegrooms and Cyclones split the Series 3-3-1.

Following his 23-19 1891 season, Lovett became entangled in a salary squabble with Brooklyn president Charles H. Byrne, and eventually became the first player to sit out a season while unhappy with a contract offer. Lovett also "declared that he was tired of Brooklyn . . . the people did not enthuse over his pitching to an extent sufficiently pleasing to him," as *The Sporting Life* reported on February 27, 1892. The journal added, however, that it

was probably Lovett's "dull, phlegmatic manner that prevented him becoming the leading favorite." He lacked "magnetism."

Lovett finally returned to Brooklyn in 1893, but threw only 96 innings, after averaging 322 the previous three seasons. He finished his major league career with Boston (NL) before returning to his native Providence in the Eastern League, where a final blast in 1895 produced a 24-13 record. After a .500 season with a pair of EL clubs the next year, Lovett was gone from active play.

After his retirement, Lovett returned to the CSL for a season as an umpire. He died suddenly at age 64, collapsing while walking on a downtown Providence street.

—Richard Puff

Year	Club	League	GP	IP	W	L	Pct	SHO	R	H	BB	SO	ERA	BH	BA	E	FA
1884	Waterbury	Conn	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	.700
1885	Athletic	AA	16	139	7	8	.467	1	96	130	38	56	3.70	13	.224	12	.700
1886	Nwbypt-Lynn	NEng	50	429	32	18	.640	3	216	352	78	293	1.30	65	.256	-	-
1887	Bridgeport	EL	24	217	21	3	.875	2	92	181	23	159	1.12	38	.284	-	-
"	Oshkosh	NWL	23	201	20	2	.909	1	85	229	66	104	1.48	25	.254	8	.957
1888	Omaha	WA	45	392	30	14	.682	8	148	293	41	273	1.56	64	.267	26	.948
1889	Brooklyn	AA	29	229	17	10	.630	1	132	234	65	92	4.32	19	.190	3	.950
1890	Brooklyn	NL	44	372	30	11	.732	4	195	327	141	124	2.78	33	.201	10	.899
1891	Brooklyn	NL	44	366	23	19	.548	3	229	361	129	129	3.69	25	.163	6	.932
1892	(Holdout—did not play)																
1893	Brooklyn	NL	14	96	3	5	.375	0	92	134	35	15	6.56	9	.180	3	.889
1894	Boston	NL	15	104	8	6	.571	0	96	155	36	23	5.97	7	.143	1	.952
"	Providence	EL	15	137	9	7	.563	0	69	153	34	47	2.43	15	.241	1	.975
1895	Providence	EL	38	328	24	15	.649	3	180	356	112	72	2.61	36	.251	4	.934
1896	Roch/Scrtn	EL	25	204	11	11	.500	0	161	280	87	64	3.13	22	.236	4	.953
Major League Total			162	1305	88	59	.599	9	840	1341	444	439	3.94	106	.185	35	.896





JOHN H. LYNCH (Jack)

Born: February 5, 1855, New York, N.Y.

Died: April 20, 1923, New York, N.Y.

BR TR 5-8, 185

Jack Lynch, who began his baseball career catching for the Chathams and other amateur clubs in New York City, signed in 1875 with the Delawares, a semiprofessional nine in Port Jervis, New York. He remained with that team for the following two seasons, filling in chiefly at second base.

Lynch began the 1878 campaign as shortstop with Brooklyn-New Haven-Hartford (the club changed home cities twice) of the International Association. He later switched to the mound, and, following the club's midseason expulsion from the IA, signed on with the independent Washington Nationals. He remained with Washington (which joined the National Association in 1879) through 1880.

Two games he hurled for the Nationals in 1880 were memorable: a no-hitter against Baltimore on May 24; and the first professional game played in New York City, on September 29, which he lost 4-2 to the Metropolitans and Hugh Daily in the opening of the original Polo Grounds.

Lynch made his major league debut on May 2, 1881, with Buffalo's National League club, defeating Detroit 6-5. In mid-August, the *New York Clipper* reported that Lynch suffered a severe attack of rheumatism, and he was released by Buffalo September 6.

Lynch quickly signed on with the independent New York Metropolitans. In 1882 the Mets played a then-record 162 games against teams ranging from the collegiate nines of Harvard and Yale to the top professionals of the National League. Lynch pitched 82 of those games. His record against NL clubs was 16-24 with two ties. That record included a brilliant two-hitter on May 29 against Cap Anson's champion Chicago White Stockings, a team he bested three times in seven games.

The Metropolitans became a major league franchise on October 24, 1882, when they joined the American Association. Lynch's won-lost record the following season was a disappointing 13-15.

Lynch began the 1884 campaign with a hard loss

at Baltimore on May 2. Although his New Yorkers outhit Baltimore 8 to 7 and he fanned 14 Orioles, ten Metropolitan errors gave the game to Baltimore 8-3. Five days later, Lynch limited Pittsburgh to one hit in a New York 8-1 victory, and by July 11 his won-lost record stood at 14-10.

From July 12 through August 19 Lynch won 14 consecutive games, including a pair of two-hitters and a 16-strikeout performance August 12 against Richmond. His next two starts after August 19 were a 4-4 tie against Brooklyn and a loss to Baltimore, but he quickly recovered and racked up victories in his next five starts, through September 12. In the nine weeks then concluded, he had won 19, tied one and lost one. His 37-15 record for the year, combined with Tim Keefe's 37-17 and Buck Becannon's victory in the season finale, gave New York its first major league pennant.

In 1885, Metropolitan owner John B. Day transferred manager Jim Mutrie and players Tim Keefe

and Dude Esterbrook to his National League franchise, and the Metropolitans sank to seventh place in the AA. Lynch finished strongly, winning 11 of his last 15 decisions to register a 23-21 record for the season. The other members of the Metropolitan pitching staff accounted for just 21 victories against 43 losses.

Lynch's career fell into a tailspin in 1886 and 1887 as he posted an over-all won-lost total of 27-44. After 1887 he made only one further appearance in the majors, when on April 19, 1890, pitching for Brooklyn, he was blasted by Syracuse for 18 runs.

Lynch, who in his early playing years in New York had operated a restaurant in partnership with veteran backstop John E. Clapp, joined the New York police force at the end of his pitching career. His passing at the age of 68 was, with the exception of a cursory four or five lines in the obituary columns, generally unnoticed in the newspapers of New York.

—John J. O'Malley

Year	Club	League	GP	IP	W	L	Pct	SHO	R	H	BB	SO	ERA	BH	BA	E	FA
1878	NwHvn-Hrtfd	IA	10	86	0	10	.000	0	66	92	-	-	-	16	.271	19	.808
"	National	-	33	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	.144	-	.849
1879	National	NA	46	386	25	14	.641	1	202	351	27	-	-	49	.239	35	.906
1880	National	NA	32	260	20	6	.769	4	103	197	33	108	1.14	28	.182	15	.926
1881	Buffalo	NL	20	166	10	9	.526	0	112	203	29	32	3.59	13	.167	4	.923
1882	Metropolitan	-	82	731	45	34	.570	5	383	698	-	229	1.90	59	.120	20	.912
1883	Metropolitan	AA	29	255	13	15	.464	1	161	263	25	119	4.09	20	.187	20	.762
1884	Metropolitan	AA	55	496	37	15	.712	5	225	420	42	292	2.67	20	.152	37	.738
1885	Metropolitan	AA	44	379	23	21	.523	1	243	410	42	177	3.61	30	.196	4	.918
1886	Metropolitan	AA	51	433	20	30	.400	1	307	485	116	193	3.95	27	.160	11	.871
1887	Metropolitan	AA	21	187	7	14	.333	0	158	245	36	45	5.10	14	.169	6	.917
1888	Scranton	Cen	31	255	14	16	.467	4	151	253	33	94	2.08	21	.194	6	.933
1890	Brooklyn	AA	1	9	0	1	.000	0	18	22	5	1	12.00	3	.750	0	1.000
Major League Total			221	1924	110	105	.512	8	1224	2048	295	859	3.69	137	.173	.82	.833





WILLARD EBEN MAINS (Grasshopper)

Born: July 7, 1868, North Windham, Me.

Died: May 23, 1923, Bridgton, Me.

TR 6-2, 190

During his 20 years of professional play, Willard Mains became widely known for three things. First, he was so tall (estimates ranged to 6'4") and lanky that he attracted instant attention and won the nickname "Grasshopper." Second, a native of rural Maine, his "quaint character" and ability to "pitch a great game of ball without cracking a smile" made him an interesting personality. Finally, he could pitch (and bat) with excellence, and became the first minor league hurler to win 300 games.

Mains first began amateur play in 1884, pitching for the local North and South Windham town teams through 1887. Billy (as he was known locally) signed his first professional contract in August, 1887, as veteran manager Manny Spence recruited him for Portland, in the New England League.

In 1888, Mains moved to Davenport, Iowa, where his 18 wins in 23 games made the team champions of the Central Interstate League—which promptly disbanded. Cap Anson brought Mains to Chicago in August, but after only two games and illness he was released.

The 1889 season was Mains' finest. Not yet 21, and maturing to 180 pounds, he won 32 games and batted .321 for St. Paul (Western Association). His tobacco card appeared (as "Manes") in the Old Judge series. He was overworked, however, and needed considerable rest late in the season. While he returned to St. Paul in 1890, and pitched even more skillfully, Mains won only 16 games for a very weak team—of his 305 runs allowed in 421 innings, a scant 123 were earned. He batted .311.

In 1891, Mains received another major league opportunity, pitching for catcher-manager King Kelly's new Cincinnati club in the American Association. With Cincinnati, and later Milwaukee (which moved up to the AA from the minor Western League when Cincinnati folded in August), he compiled a 12-14 record with a creditable 3.07 ERA, while batting .263 with a home run.

When the AA dissolved, Mains accepted an invi-

tation to play on the West Coast, joining Portland (Pacific Northwest League). While pitching effectively (11-9, 1.57 ERA) and becoming a major drawing card in the circuit, he was beginning to experience persistent arm trouble, and decided to return home to Maine.

With the "original" Portland in 1893, Mains won 10 of 15 decisions and batted .373, seeing most of his action at first base and in the outfield. The next year he pitched in 18 games and batted .326 for Lewiston, Maine, and his arm seemed improved. In the field, however, his speed was fair at best.

A strong 1895 season in Lewiston (25-14, .364) gained Mains a final major league trial with Boston in 1896, which, despite a 3-2 record, was brief.

At age 28, Mains returned to the minors for good. He played through 1906, mainly in the New York State League, where in seven full seasons he averaged over 20 wins a year. He was widely known in baseball circles, not only for his pitching (313-183 minors, 16-17 majors), but also because, after the onset of heart trouble, he operated a bat factory in his Sandy Creek home near Bridgton, Maine, for many years.

Mains was survived by his wife Edith, and a son and daughter, and remembered by New England baseball enthusiasts, who used to say: "Farmer Mains is down on the card today and we'll see some fun."

—James D. Smith III

Year	Club	League	GP	IP	W	L	Pct	SHO	R	H	BB	SO	ERA	BH	BA	E	FA
1887	Portland	NEng	7	60	4	2	.667	0	48	67	20	14	3.15	6	.222	1	.947
1888	Chicago	NL	2	11	1	1	.500	0	10	8	6	5	4.91	1	.143	0	1.000
"	Davenport	CIns	23	204	18	5	.783	-	100	168	-	-	-	20	.260	37	.811
1889	St. Paul	WA	50	402	32	13	.711	1	340	403	243	228	3.26	62	.321	12	.907
1890	St. Paul	WA	46	384	16	26	.381	1	305	421	196	193	2.88	73	.311	20	.911
1891	Cinc/Milw	AA	32	214	12	14	.462	0	146	210	117	78	3.07	25	.263	7	.914
1892	Portland	PNW	29	190	11	9	.550	1	135	177	27	76	1.57	51	.271	14	.930
1893	Portland	NEng	18	118	10	5	.667	1	87	131	32	68	3.81	139	.373	17	.864
1894	Lewiston	NEng	18	148	8	9	.471	0	87	160	39	67	2.31	112	.326	29	.911
1895	Lewiston	NEng	44	353	25	14	.641	1	206	366	77	169	1.99	87	.364	14	.930
1896	Boston	NL	8	43	3	2	.600	0	35	43	31	13	5.48	6	.273	0	1.000
"	Bangor	NEng	20	162	14	4	.778	0	81	155	37	81	1.72	32	.330	5	.951
1897	Sprfd/Toron	EL	42	307	20	15	.571	2	173	321	79	85	1.43	40	.301	8	.927
1898	Augusta	SL	7	71	5	2	.714	0	34	65	11	17	-	12	.343	-	-
"	Taunton	NEng	6	48	2	3	.400	0	35	48	14	25	-	6	.261	0	1.000
1899	Rome	NYSI	32	247	20	8	.714	-	113	248	62	81	-	66	.338	14	.956
1900	Rome	NYSI	34	296	27	5	.844	-	147	328	67	82	-	52	.307	11	.942
1901	Rome	NYSI	36	274	19	10	.655	-	108	278	52	57	-	29	.245	3	.972
1902	Syracuse	NYSI	34	292	17	14	.548	-	140	283	82	89	-	25	.223	5	.957
1903	Syracuse	NYSI	35	304	23	11	.676	-	96	226	56	110	-	35	.312	5	.950
1904	Syracuse	NYSI	32	287	21	11	.656	-	86	252	63	108	-	29	.230	3	.976
1905	Syracuse	NYSI	30	270	18	11	.621	-	102	256	67	117	-	29	.273	2	.944
1906	Syracuse	NYSI	9	79	3	6	.333	-	34	73	23	17	-	-	-	-	-
Major League Total			42	268	16	17	485	0	191	261	154	96	3.53	32	.258	7	.926



JOHN E. MANNING (Jack)

Born: December 20, 1853, Braintree, Mass.

Died: August 15, 1929, Boston, Mass.

BR TR 5-8-1/2 158

Jack Manning owes his place in the record book to the freaky fence at Chicago's Lake Park in 1884. Manning was the third batter to hit three home runs in a single game at Lake Park that year, and the first to do it as a visiting player.

Earlier in the season both Ned Williamson and Cap Anson of Chicago's White Stockings had clubbed three homers in separate games played in the friendliest confines any ball park, Chicago or elsewhere, ever offered. Manning's home runs were atypical: he hit only two others that season, and only 14 in his 12-year major league career. The three on October 9, 1884—which cleared the 215-foot fence, a fence against which the right fielder simply leaned while waiting for each risky pitch—came consecutively in the third, fifth and eighth innings. In the seasons prior to 1884, balls hit over the right field fence were ground rule doubles. Chicago vacated Lake Park after the 1884 season.

Manning's professional baseball career began when manager Harry Wright of the National Association champion Boston Red Stockings discovered him playing second base for a local nine. He signed him for 1873 and put him at first base. The next season Manning alternated between second base and the pitcher's box at Baltimore, and also played a game at third for Hartford. He hit an impressive .346, fourth in the league, but as a pitcher went only 4–16 in 20 starts.

Back with Boston in 1875, his hitting fell off but his pitching improved dramatically to 16–2, as manager Wright conducted an early experiment with relief pitching. Boston ace Al Spalding started 62 of Boston's 82 games that season, and Manning started 18. But Spalding also started several games in the outfield, and Manning was primarily a right fielder that year. They were thus available to relieve each other, which they did with a frequency unique in the nineteenth century. Applying modern statistics to these early seasons, we find that Spalding saved nine games in 1875, and Manning six, figures that would not be challenged for over

30 years. Manning's league leading five saves the next year, the National League's inaugural season—when he went 18–5, while again dividing his time between right field and the box—were the third highest total of the century, equalled once by Tony Mullane in 1889.

But when Manning went to Cincinnati on loan in 1877, he pitched in only ten games (0–4, with one save), playing chiefly at short and first. He revived at the plate, posting a career high .437 slugging average, and also managed the team for the final 20 games of their sixth place season.

In his remaining seven major league seasons, Manning played all but four of his games in the outfield, and came in to pitch relief only twice. Returning to Boston for 1878, his hitting and field-

ing did little to aid the club's successful pennant drive, but he did help the cause with a complete-game victory over Providence in the final pitching start of his major league career.

After a year in the minor National Association and an indifferent season back in Cincinnati, Manning sat out the 1881 season (except for one game as an emergency substitute for Buffalo) before heading for Philadelphia in 1882, where he remained four years. After a year with an independent club, he joined the newly formed NL Phillies in 1883 and put together three solid seasons in right field. After a final major league season with Baltimore's American Association Orioles in 1886, he played a year in the New England League before retiring from the diamond field.

—*Jack Kavanagh and
Frederick Ivor-Campbell*

Year	Club	League	G	AB	R	H	2B	3B	HR	RBI	BA	Pos	E	FA	GP	W	L
1872	Boston Jrs.		-	17	89	80	46	(58 TB)	-	.517	2b	-	-	-	-	-	-
1873	Boston	NA	32	159	29	43	6	1	0	.22	.270	1b-o	24	.931	--	--	--
1874	Balt/Hfd	NA	43	179	33	62	8	2	0	.18	.346	2b-p	48	.779	22	4	16
1875	Boston	NA	77	348	71	94	11	3	1	.46	.270	rf-p	28	.821	27	16	2
1876	Boston	NL	70	288	52	76	13	0	2	.25	.264	rf-p	26	.824	34	18	5
1877	Cincinnati	NL	57	252	47	80	16	7	0	.36	.317	s-ut	51	.861	10	0	4
1878	Boston	NL	60	248	41	63	10	1	0	.23	.254	rf	23	.760	3	1	0
1879	CapCy-FlourCty	NA	27	114	19	30	2	2	0	-	.263	lf-p	19	.747	3	0	0
1880	Cincinnati	NL	48	190	20	41	6	3	2	.17	.216	rf	20	.792	--	--	--
1881	Buffalo	NL	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	.000	lf	0	1.000	--	--	--
1882	Philadelphia	-	139	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	.261	rf	-	.896	--	--	--
1883	Philadelphia	NL	98	420	60	112	31	5	0	.37	.267	rf	33	.853	--	--	--
1884	Philadelphia	NL	104	424	71	115	29	4	5	.52	.271	rf	30	.847	--	--	--
1885	Philadelphia	NL	107	445	61	114	24	4	3	.40	.256	rf	18	.896	--	--	--
1886	Baltimore	AA	137	556	78	124	18	7	1	.45	.223	rf	23	.887	--	--	--
1887	Bos-HavBlue	NEng	77	289	67	89	19	5	6	-	.308	rf-1	23	.911	--	--	--
Major League Total			834	3510	563	924	172	37	14	361	.263		324	.855	96	39	27





JAMES DICKINSON McBRIDE (Dick)

*Born: 1845, Philadelphia, Pa.
Died: October, 1916, Philadelphia, Pa.
TR 5-9, 150*

Dick McBride was one of the star pitchers of the 1860s and 1870s, and captain of the first professional pennant winning club in 1871.

As a young player growing up in Philadelphia, McBride was recognized as a talented player in both baseball and cricket. While still a teenager, he joined the fledgling Athletic Base Ball Club and was on the club's first nine by 1861. Initially an outfielder, he soon moved up to shortstop and catcher.

By 1862 McBride was regarded highly enough to win the shortstop spot on a Philadelphia all-star nine selected to face a select squad from Brooklyn. By 1864 he had firmly established himself as the Athletics' number one boxman. He was also making a name for himself as a cricketeer. When his Philadelphia club visited New York in June 1864, Dick didn't bowl in the lopsided defeat at the hands of the St. George club, which featured the bowling and batting of Harry Wright. But McBride's swift bowling was a feature when the Philadelphians scored an upset over the New York club the following week. Dick seems to have cut back on his cricket playing after that year.

From around 1865 on, the Athletics were considered a serious contender for the national championship. Though they failed to wrest the title from various New York area clubs through the remainder of the decade, they considered themselves the best team in America. And McBride was considered the best pitcher. As the rules of the day demanded an underhand delivery and prohibited even a snap of the wrist, Dick never threw a curve. But he had speed and control, and was effective at keeping the hitters off stride. An able batsman and baserunner, as well, in 1866 McBride led the nation with 160 runs scored in 25 match games, an average of 6.4 runs per game.

In 1871 the National Association of Professional Base Ball Players was set up to formally conduct a pennant race for the undisputed championship of the United States. This very first pennant was captured by McBride's Athletics. It was Dick's finest

hour. Not only was he a star player, he was also captain of the nine, and his absence from three games late in the season, two of which were lost, underscored his value to the club. His hitting was falling off, but his pitching was still first rate. He continued to be among the leading pitchers and captains for the next four years, though the Athletics could not break Boston's stranglehold on the pennant.

McBride was one of the most prominent members of the 1874 tour of England conducted by the Boston and Athletic clubs. As the baseballists played cricket overseas, as well as baseball, Dick's bowling ability came in handy, and made a good impression upon the English.

In 1875 McBride piled up the largest win total of his NA career, but with unexpected results. The club was losing money, and a young substitute pitcher,

Lon Knight, was tried out in September. On October 9, McBride was back in the box and hit hard by Boston. The Athletic club directors stopped the game and held a short meeting on the field after the fifth inning, and immediately deposed faithful old Dick as captain in the middle of the game. Though his salary was probably less than \$2,000, it was considered a big expense. His successor, a youngster named Adrian Anson, then removed McBride from the game, and he never worked for the Athletics again! He had a brief trial with Boston in June 1876, but was released after four games, ending his baseball career.

His athletic earnings were enough to allow him to live a life of leisure for a few years, at least. He died in 1916, though the exact date, like that of his birth, is unclear.

—Robert L. Tiemann

Year	Club	League	G	R	H	TB	BA	Pos	E	FA	IP	W	L	ShO	OR	OH
1861	Athletic	-	-	-	-	-	-	lf	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
1862	Athletic	-	6	16	-	(14 outs)	-	ss-p	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
1863	Athletic	-	10	25	-	(27 outs)	-	ss-p	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
1864	Athletic	-	8	18	-	(21 outs)	-	p-c	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
1865	Athletic	-	15	60	-	(31 outs)	-	p	-	-	126	11	3	0	259	
1866	Athletic	-	25	160	-	(58 outs)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
1867	Athletic	-	45	265	-	(109 outs)	-	p	-	-	#249	27	2	0	368	
1868	Athletic	-	40	172	-	212	.631*	p	-	-	#315	33	3	0	534	
1869	Athletic	(pro)	15	51	54	75	.470	ss-p	-	-	56	3	3	0	160	145
1870	Athletic	(pro)	32	82	68	95	.372	p	-	-	308	21	10	0	362	464
1871	Athletic	NA	25	36	31	34	.235	p	7	.883	222	18	5	0	223	285
1872	Athletic	NA	47	57	74	82	.287	p	24	.830	419	29	14	1	349	508
1873	Athletic	NA	49	41	71	77	.281	p-rf	20	.811	383	24	19	3	325	453
1874	Athletic	NA	55	30	57	66	.217	p	17	.828	487	33	22	0	344	514
1875	Athletic	NA	60	42	73	82	.270	p	5	.955	538	44	14	6	297	607
1876	Boston	NL	4	2	3	3	.188	p-rf	1	.833	33	0	4	0	35	53
(*Slugging Average)																
Major League Total			240	208	308	342	.258		74	.859	2082	149	78	10	1573	2425



THOMAS FRANCIS MICHAEL McCARTHY

Born: July 24, 1863, Boston, Mass.

Died: August 5, 1922, Boston, Mass.

BR TR 5-7 170

When Tommy McCarthy gained his Cooperstown niche in 1946, the message was clear: the Hall of Fame is not simply the "Hall of Stats." Several nineteenth century ballplayers (e.g. Pete Browning, Harry Stovey, George Van Haltren) posted superior numbers. But because of his defensive skills, superior baserunning and scientific approach to the game, by the mid 1890s "Little Mac" was one of America's most famous ballplayers.

The son of Irish immigrants Daniel and Sarah McCarthy, young Tom worked in the clothing business, and on the Boston sandlots he starred with the Bundle Boys, the Actives and Chickering Piano. In 1884, manager Tim Murnane of Boston's entry in the ill-fated Union Association discovered the speedy outfielder/pitcher playing for Emerson Piano. Not yet 21, McCarthy was held hitless in his July 10 major league debut by Chicago's Hugh "One Arm" Daily. For the 1884 season, McCarthy lost all seven decisions as a pitcher and batted .215 in 53 games. (He would pitch only six more times in his major league career, all in relief, with no decisions).

The next three years McCarthy alternated between major and minor leagues. In the National League with Boston (1885) and Philadelphia (1886–1887), he batted .184 in 66 contests. He finished the 1885 season in Haverhill, Massachusetts (New England League), and spent most of 1886 at Providence (Eastern League) and Brockton, Massachusetts (NEng), where he batted an improved .330 in 76 games. After starring on a pennant-winning Oshkosh (Northwest League) team in 1887, McCarthy moved up to the St. Louis Browns of the major league American Association in 1888. There he helped the Browns to their fourth straight AA pennant by batting .274, stealing 93 bases, scoring 107 runs, and leading outfielders with 44 assists and 12 double plays. In just his fifth game with the Browns he stole second, third and home in succession, in a 3-2 victory. Three weeks later he saved a close game by sneaking in from right field to pick

a runner off first base in a rundown. On July 17, he batted five for five, stole six bases, and scored three runs. And in a critical game against Brooklyn in August he bunted and circled the bases on misplays and daring baserunning. This style of play naturally made him a fan favorite and a feared opponent.

During four seasons with the Browns (1888–1891), McCarthy batted .307 and averaged 127 runs scored, 68 stolen bases and 31 outfield assists. In 1890 he batted .350. A widely respected, "smart" ballplayer, he perfected the outfield trap play by juggling fly balls to catch base runners. McCarthy's tactics inspired the infield fly and "tag up" rules. He also popularized the fake bunt, the hit-and-run play, and sign stealing. In 1890 he piloted the Browns at the start of the season (11–11), and returned later (4–1) as the fifth of six St. Louis managers that year.

McCarthy enjoyed his greatest fame with his hometown Boston Beaneaters, whom he helped win NL championships in 1892 and 1893. Joining Hugh Duffy in the "Heavenly Twins" outfield, McCarthy from 1892 through 1895 averaged .305, 109 runs scored and 40 stolen bases per year.

Tommy was always a fine bunter. But with the increased pitching distance in 1893, Boston aban-

doned the sacrifice for the hit-and-run, and McCarthy excelled at the new strategy. And he still made incredible plays on defense. On August 15, 1894, McCarthy made one of the most unusual triple plays in history. With Duffy out with an injury, McCarthy was playing center field in the ninth inning of a tie game, with men on first and second. The batter looped one to center, and Tommy, charging in, cannily let it drop, then short-hopped the ball and threw to second baseman Bobby Lowe. The runner from first was forced and the batter tagged out, but home plate was uncovered until McCarthy sprinted home to make the tag for the third out.

Sold to Brooklyn (NL), he retired following the 1896 campaign. His off-field habits had brought him close to 200 pounds as "The Kid" turned to "Pudge."

Following his wife Margaret's death in 1897 (which left him with three young daughters), McCarthy operated "Duffy and McCarthy," a Boston bowling alley and saloon. Later he scouted for the Cincinnati Reds (1909–1912), the Boston Braves (1914, 1917) and the Boston Red Sox (1920). He managed Newark (International League) in 1918, and coached baseball at Dartmouth, Holy Cross and Boston Colleges.

—James D. Smith III and Robert L. Tiemann

Year	Club	League	G	AB	R	H	2B	3B	HR	RBI	SB	BA	Pos	PO	A	E	FA
1884	Boston	UA	53	209	37	45	2	2	0	-	-	.215	If-p	45	30	18	.806
1885	Boston	NL	40	148	16	27	2	0	0	11	-	.182	If	69	9	12	.865
"	Haverhill	ENEng	7	28	7	6	1	0	0	4	4	.214	ss-o	4	12	8	.667
1886	Providence	EL	20	89	14	25	2	0	0	-	-	.281	of	44	9	5	.914
"	Brockton	NEng	76	309	76	102	13	7	2	-	36	.330	of	134	17	18	.893
"	Philadelphia	NL	8	27	6	5	2	1	0	3	1	.185	If-p	8	1	2	.818
1887	Philadelphia	NL	18	70	7	13	4	0	0	6	15	.186	If-o	40	11	17	.750
"	Oshkosh	NWL	80	380	102	148	18	15	3	-	69	.389	of	106	7	16	.876
1888	St. Louis	AA	131	511	107	140	20	3	1	68	93	.274	rf	243	44	21	.932
1889	St. Louis	AA	140	604	136	176	24	7	2	63	57	.291	rf	230	39	33	.891
1890	St. Louis	AA	133	548	137	192	28	9	6	69	83	.350	rf-3	205	95	43	.875
1891	St. Louis	AA	136	578	127	179	21	6	8	95	37	.310	rf-2	228	93	48	.870
1892	Boston	NL	152	603	119	146	19	5	4	63	53	.242	rf	219	29	33	.883
1893	Boston	NL	116	462	107	160	28	6	5	111	46	.346	If	228	49	32	.896
1894	Boston	NL	127	539	118	188	21	8	13	126	43	.349	If	291	33	34	.905
1895	Boston	NL	117	452	90	131	13	2	2	73	18	.290	If	212	35	33	.882
1896	Brooklyn	NL	104	377	62	94	8	4	3	47	22	.249	If	175	20	17	.920
Major League Total			1275	5128	1069	1496	192	53	44	735(468)	.292			2193	487	343	.887





PATRICK HENRY McCORMICK (Harry)

Born: October 25, 1855, Syracuse, N.Y.

Died: Aug 8, 1889, Syracuse, N.Y.

BR TR 5-9, 155

On July 26, 1879, Patrick Henry "Harry" McCormick of the Syracuse Stars became the first pitcher in the three-year-old National League to win a 1-0 game with his own home run. His hit off a Boston pitcher sailed over the left field fence at Syracuse's Newell Park and into the record books.

Rarely would a star shine so brightly and burn out so quickly. Accomplishing in a few short years what others do in a lifetime, McCormick won 142 games in 1876–1878, and singlehandedly pitched Syracuse into the NL. Five seasons later he was dead. But not forgotten. Fifteen years after his death, in 1904, the Syracuse Common Council changed the name of the street where he had lived to McCormick Avenue.

McCormick grew up a stone's throw from the Armory Parade Grounds, the mustering point for ballplayers and Union soldiers. In 1875, Syracuse picked up McCormick, then 19, from the Geddes Plaid Stockings after defeating them 4-2 in an exhibition game. At the time, Harry was not only a good player but a good listener. During one tournament at Watertown, New York, he overheard Mike Dorgan and Will White, battery mates on the Lynn, Massachusetts, Live Oaks, discussing the virtues of the curve ball. McCormick asked them how to throw it. When Dorgan and McCormick roomed together that winter, they strung a simulated strike zone across their loft apartment so that Harry could work on his curve.

By spring he had perfected it. The Stars turned professional and McCormick—one of the holdovers from their amateur team—had a 33-10-1 record, completing all 44 of his starts. He also began to develop the traits for which he was best known: an arrogant and fearless manner combined with almost flawless control. He was said to have such a hold of the game that he could wave outfielders to particular positions, then make batters hit straight to them.

In 1877, McCormick threw an incredible 898 innings, went 59-39-2, and finished 99 of 100

starts. Typically, he was at his best against topflight teams. In a tournament played in Pittsburgh and Chicago, he took on Pud Galvin of the Alleghenys and the Only Nolan of Indianapolis. After some exciting events, including the usual 1-0 win by Mac and an accusation of a thrown game against the hard-living Stars, they took the over-all tournament title.

In 1878 McCormick enjoyed another triumphant season for Syracuse, which had joined the International Association. His 50-21-2 record (including non-league games), with a 1.04 earned run average and 70 complete games in 73 starts, led the Stars into the National League for 1879. There, alas, they quickly faded. While McCormick compiled an 18-33 record, the Stars bickered among themselves, complained about slow salary payments, drew poorly, folded two weeks before the end of the season, and finished seventh, 30 games out.

McCormick's whereabouts in 1880 are not fully documented. He did pass most of the 1879–1880 winter nursing his wounded pride in Syracuse saloons, and there is a record of an 1880 game he pitched (and lost) for Albany. He may have played semipro ball in the Cincinnati area, where he worked at a hotel during the winter of 1880–1881. In 1881, he and several former Stars teammates played for the Worcester, Massachusetts, NL club,

although—1-8 in nine games—he was a part-time performer at best.

When the American Association formed in 1882 as a second major league, McCormick returned to Star form. Contributing to Cincinnati's AA pennant, he was 14-11, with a 1.52 ERA. The following season he slipped to 8-6 and a 2.87 ERA. The end of his playing days was near.

In 1884, Trenton of the Eastern League wired McCormick \$200 advance money to report. He won his first game, committed three errors in three innings during his second game, borrowed \$10 from a teammate, and jumped the team to go to New York. Trenton put his name on the suspended list.

The next year McCormick purchased his reinstatement for \$100 and tried out for the again minor-league Syracuse Stars, but was cut because of wildness and inconsistency in the box. He became a tender on the Erie Canal, caught a chill, and died of cholera in 1889. An obituary in the *Syracuse Courier* remembered him as he had been in earlier, happier times: "McCormick was a physical model . . . in the prime of youth and health. As straight as an arrow, as lithe as a deer, and as cool as an iceberg, he was fitted by nature for athletic exertion, and besides, dogged in temperament, was especially suited to the exciting field of baseball."

—Lloyd Johnson

Year	Club	League	GP	IP	W	L	Pct	ShO	R	H	BB	SO	ERA	BH	BA	E	FA
1875	Syracuse Stars		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
1876	Syracuse Stars		44	383	33	10	.786	13	156	298	-	-	3.66	.53	.253	.36	.840
1877	Syracuse Stars		100	898	59	39	.602	14	406	-	-	-	4.04	.81	.209	.68	.845
1878	Syracuse Stars	IA	39	347	26	10	.722	6	105	277	-	-	-	.43	.252	.20	.907
1879	Syracuse	NL	54	457	18	33	.353	5	291	517	31	96	2.99	.51	.222	.8	.910
1880	Albany	NA	1	8	0	1	.000	0	7	13	2	3	4.50	1	.250	1	.800
1881	Worcester	NL	9	78	1	8	.111	1	50	89	15	7	3.56	6	.133	1	.941
1882	Cincinnati	AA	25	220	14	11	.560	3	87	177	42	33	1.52	12	.129	5	.946
1883	Cincinnati	AA	15	129	8	6	.571	1	70	139	27	21	2.87	17	.309	4	.905
1884	Minneapolis	NWL	3	15	1	2	.333	0	17	18	4	4	2.40	5	.208	4	.800
"	Trenton	EL	2	12	1	1	.500	0	11	13	6	6	-	1	.200	6	.538
Major League Total			103	884	41	58	.414	10	498	922	115	157	2.66	.86	.203	.18	.925





MICHAEL HENRY McGEARY

Born: 1851, Philadelphia, Pa.

Died: unknown

BR TR 5-7, 138

Mike McGahey was a noted catcher and infielder, playing in the National Association and National League for all or part of 11 seasons. At 5'7" and a scant 138 pounds, McGahey did not fit the modern-day profile of a catcher. Rather, he seemed more appropriate for shortstop, where he was ultimately switched during his years in Philadelphia with the Athletics. A scrappy player, he was best known for his daring baserunning and his graceful fielding.

McGahey first played with the Haymakers of Troy in 1870. He remained with the club through 1871, playing in the first year of the NA and leading baseball's first professional league in stolen bases with 20. He also led the league's catchers with an .897 fielding percentage.

Late in the 1871 season, McGahey received an \$800 advance to play with the Chicago White Stockings the following season. On October 8, however, much of the Windy City was burned to the ground, including Lake Front Park, the home of the White Stockings. The club finished the 1871 campaign on the road, but did not play the next two seasons, so McGahey signed with the Athletics.

Joining McGahey in the City of Brotherly Love was 20-year-old Cap Anson, along with other new additions Denny Mack and Fred Treacey. Dividing his time between catcher and shortstop, he was among the league's best hitters in 1872, swinging at a nifty .360 clip, and scored 68 runs in 47 games. But the Athletics finished fourth, a disappointment after their first-place finish the previous season.

After two more solid seasons with the Athletics, McGahey hopped to the cross-town Philadelphias for 1875, the final NA season, where he abandoned catching to manage and play second, short and third. In August he accused teammates George Zettlein and Fred Treacey of fixing a game with Hartford. While the accused played poorly, McGahey's only evidence was hearsay information that the two were on the take. Zettlein and Treacey responded that McGahey was the crooked one. They

claimed that a Hartford player informed them that McGahey had offered \$1,000 for Hartford to throw the game because he had placed a large wager on Philadelphia. McGahey also was accused of trying to arrange the outcome of an earlier Philadelphia game.

All three players were acquitted after a review of the charges and countercharges, but McGahey was replaced as manager before the season's end. Bitterness between the three players was ultimately blamed for the incident.

McGahey's career declined over the next several years as he wandered from the St. Louis Brown Stockings in the new National League to a few minor league games at Springfield, Massachusetts, to the NL again with Providence Grays and the Cleve-

land Blues, before finishing with the Detroit Wolverines in 1882. Only in 1879, when he anchored second base for the pennant-winning Grays and hit .275, did he reverse the decline for a season. Twice in this period he began the year as captain (field manager)—at Providence in 1880 and Cleveland the following year—but was replaced at the helm after only 16 and 11 games respectively.

In his final season, with Detroit, McGahey could manage only a .143 batting average in 34 games. That September he played in an old timer's game at Recreation Park in Philadelphia during a reunion of seven members of the Athletics. Playing right field this time, McGahey had a double and single in five at bats.

—Richard Puff

Year	Club	League	G	AB	R	H	2B	3B	HR	RBI	SB	BA	Pos	PO	A	E	FA
1870	Troy Haymaker (pro)		#11	51	15	21		(26 TB)	-	-	.412	c	45	13	-	-	
1871	Troy Haymaker	NA	29	148	42	39	4	0	0	12	20	.264	c-ss	91	31	16	.884
1872	Athletic	NA	47	225	68	81	9	2	0	35	13	.360	c-ss	135	110	49	.833
1873	Athletic	NA	52	275	63	83	8	1	0	31	3	.302	ss-c	94	155	61	.803
1874	Athletic	NA	54	271	61	87	10	2	0	22	10	.321	c-ss	157	116	56	.830
1875	Philadelphia	NA	68	310	71	90	6	2	0	37	19	.290	3-2-s	138	191	79	.806
1876	St. Louis	NL	61	276	48	72	3	0	0	30	-	.261	2b	146	185	44	.883
1877	St. Louis	NL	57	258	35	65	3	2	0	20	-	.252	2b-3	164	181	42	.891
1878	Springfield	IA	12	52	6	13	0	0	0	-	-	.250	2b-s	16	41	5	.919
1879	Providence	NL	85	374	62	103	7	2	0	35	-	.275	2b-3	238	290	67	.887
1880	Prov/Clev	NL	49	170	19	36	2	1	0	7	-	.212	3b	57	95	22	.874
1881	Cleveland	NL	11	41	1	9	0	0	0	5	-	.220	3b	8	13	8	.724
1882	Detroit	NL	34	133	14	19	4	1	0	2	-	.143	ss	64	120	16	.920
Major League Total			547	2481	484	684	56	13	0	236 (65)	.276	1292	1487	460		.858	





Willie McGill was unique in the annals of baseball history. At 15 years of age he was a professional pitcher. He was more than four months short of his sixteenth birthday when he pitched a no-hitter in the Central Interstate League. On May 8, 1890, when he made his major league debut with Cleveland of the Players' League, he was just short of 16 years old.

In the majors, McGill was the youngest to pitch a complete game, the youngest to hurl a shutout, and the youngest regular rotation pitcher. At 17, splitting the season between Cincinnati and St. Louis in the American Association, he became the youngest pitcher to win 20 games.

Strangely, McGill did not make his collegiate varsity debut until nearly two years after his debut in the bigs! The University of Notre Dame decided to upgrade its baseball program to varsity status for 1892 (baseball had been played there since Adrian and Sturgis Anson introduced it 27 years earlier), and scheduled the University of Michigan as its first opponent—a fitting choice since the Wolverines had taught football to Notre Dame and played the first varsity game with them in 1887.

Although in earlier years Notre Dame had enrolled big leaguers Anson, Count Campau and Bert Inks, there was apparently no one of that caliber in residence in 1892. Not wishing to see a repeat of the thrashing Michigan had given them on the football field, the Notre Damers decided to expand their eligibility pool, and brought in Willie McGill, who was absent from pro ball because of arm and conditioning trouble, and so was available for the college game. As the *Notre Dame Scholastic* reported: "The home team, being rather weak in the points, secured the services of Willie McGill, who used to be a student of the university several years ago [in the elementary school program, actually]. When the Michigan men faced him, their confidence began to sink, and after the first inning the game was practically won."

WILLIAM VANNESS McGILL (Wee Willie, Kid)

Born: November 10, 1873, Atlanta, Ga.

Died: August 29, 1944, Indianapolis, Ind.

TL, 5-6,170

The Wolverines recognized McGill and protested loudly, threatening to forfeit the game. They claimed Notre Dame fielded five professionals. (Three was the actual number.) But Notre Dame, the host school, countered by threatening not to pay the travel guarantee, so the contest was played. The three hits McGill surrendered in Notre Dame's 6-4 win equalled the number of hits he obtained with his own bat. He struck out 12 of his dispirited opponents.

Life in the fast lane may have come too fast for

the young McGill. He never knew a stranger and seldom left a party early. Newspaper accounts used euphemisms like "high living," "undisciplined" and "malaria" to account for his occasional playing lapses and frequent absences. But despite his poor training habits—ironic for a man who later made a career as a coach and athletic trainer—Willie lasted a long time as a professional and semi-pro. He was still pitching in the fast Chicago leagues 20 years after his pro debut.

—Cappy Gagnon

Year	Club	League	GP	IP	W	L	Pct	ShO	R	H	BB	SO	ERA	BH	BA	E	FA
1889	Evans/Brlgt	Clns	-	-	5	6	.455	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	.077	-	-
1890	Cleveland	PL	24	184	11	9	.550	0	146	222	96	82	4.12	10	.147	4	.934
1891	Cinc/St. Louis	AA	43	314	21	15	.583	1	211	294	168	173	3.35	16	.150	9	.862
1892	Cincinnati	NL	3	17	1	1	.500	0	14	18	5	7	5.29	2	.286	0	1.000
"	Mrqt/Memnne WisMi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1893	Chicago	NL	39	303	17	18	.486	1	206	311	181	91	4.61	29	.234	6	.891
1894	Chicago	NL	27	208	7	19	.269	0	195	272	117	58	5.84	20	.244	4	.895
1895	Philadelphia	NL	20	146	10	8	.556	0	122	177	81	70	5.55	14	.222	4	.897
1896	Philadelphia	NL	12	80	5	4	.556	0	62	87	53	29	5.31	6	.207	4	.846
"	St. Paul	WL	4	37	3	1	.750	0	25	45	24	7	1.47	5	.357	-	-
1897	St. Paul	WL	17	119	6	7	.462	0	101	139	64	60	2.87	11	.245	2	.920
1899	St.P/GrRpds	WL	40	-	15	20	.429	1	-	-	-	-	-	40	.303	9	.911
1900	Chicago	AL	6	32	5	0	1.000	0	25	40	14	6	-	3	.200	0	1.000
1901	St. Paul	WL	33	244	13	16	.448	1	159	242	107	124	-	16	.188	-	-
1902	Peoria	WL	22	-	4	15	.211	-	198	-	65	77	-	12	.185	-	.848
"	Evansville	III	4	28	1	1	.500	0	18	26	11	17	-	-	-	-	-
1903	Milwaukee/Tol	AA	25	-	10	11	.476	-	118	209	66	102	-	-	-	-	-
1904	Worc-Norwch	Conn	25	132	-	-	-	-	57	-	57	88	-	23	.247	9	.900
1905	Indianapolis	AA	13	85	3	7	.300	0	60	100	28	29	-	3	.111	3	.875
"	Freeport	WisSt	7	65	3	4	.429	-	25	51	12	48	-	5	.227	-	-
Major League Total			168	1251	72	74	493	2	956	1381	701	510	4.59	97	.202	31	.894





CORNELIUS McGILLCUDDY (Connie Mack)

Born: December 22, 1862, East Brookfield, Mass.

Died: February 8, 1956, Philadelphia, Pa.

BR TR 6-1, 150

Most people remember Connie Mack as he appeared at the end of his career: a dignified, courtly, but doddering old manager. Few picture him as a tricky, chattering catcher, who once needed a squad of policemen to remove him from the field after he was thrown out of a game.

Mack (born McGillicuddy) grew up in East Brookfield, Massachusetts, across the road from an open field that was used for pickup ball games. He was drawn to the game at an early age, and became the catcher on the town team while working in a boot factory.

Determined to make the game his career, Mack got a trial with Meriden's Connecticut State League club in 1884, thanks to Frank Hogan, a friend and neighbor who pitched for the club. His heady, aggressive play made him the most popular player among the fans, and at the end of the season they gave him a gold watch.

Mack joined Hartford in the Eastern League in 1886. There another pitcher befriended him, and insisted that he be included when the National League's Washington club offered \$3,500 for four other players at the end of the 1886 season. Mack was a light hitter, whose BA tumbled when the batter could no longer call where the pitcher should deliver the ball.

In Washington, as in Hartford, the 6'1", 150-pounder quickly became the fans' favorite with his spirited play behind the plate. He became an expert at tipping the hitter's bat, and developed the knack of slapping his mitt in time with the hitter's swing to fake the sound of a foul tip, which, if caught, retired the batter. Mack was among the earliest catchers to play just behind the plate instead of catching pitches on a bounce, and while in Hartford had encouraged his pitchers to pioneer the newly-permitted overhand delivery.

Mack led all NL catchers in 1888 with 152 assists. His highest full-season batting average was .293 in 1889, a year in which he uncharacteristically played in the outfield more than a third of the time.

Ranked by the NL's salary limits—he earned only \$2,750 in 1889—and the chains of the reserve clause (he would change his attitude when he became management), Mack eagerly joined the revolt of 1890 and jumped to the new Players' League. He invested his \$500 savings in the Buffalo club, and lost it all when the league folded after one season.

Assigned to Pittsburgh (NL) in 1891, he led league catchers with 143 assists in 1892, and started a triple play after catching a bunted popup in 1893. But a broken leg that sidelined him for most of that season may have cost the Pirates the pennant. They finished five games out.

When Pittsburgh slumped in 1894, manager Al Buckenberger was fired. Mack was the owners' first choice to replace him. As a playing manager in 1895, Mack had his team in first place as late as August 9, despite an injury to pitching ace Frank Killen. But then the Pirates slid to seventh in the 12-team league. On September 6, in New York, a few close calls in the fifth inning that went against his team teed Mack off, and he blew up at his former Washington battery mate, umpire Hank O'Day. After a lengthy harangue by Mack, O'Day fined him \$100 and ordered him off the field "for using insulting and abusive language." Mack re-

fused to leave. When one policeman came out to get him, Mack shook him off and stood his ground until several bluecoats arrived to usher him out.

Having demanded full control over player moves, Mack was angered in 1896 by what he considered second guessing and front office interference. When he aired his displeasure he was fired.

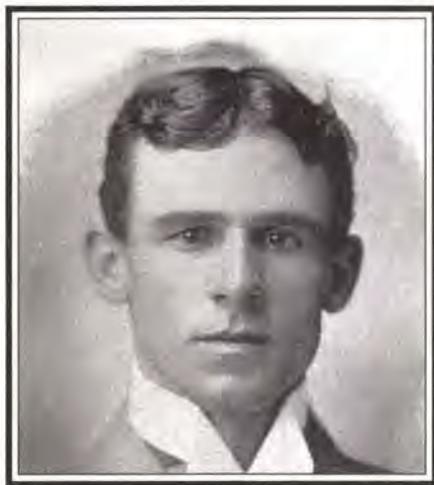
Enticed by a 25 percent piece of the club, he signed to manage Milwaukee in the Western League, where in 1897 he played his last games. At Milwaukee he handled all the business dealings, signed all the players, and met league president Ban Johnson, who turned the Western League into the American League in 1900. Mack later termed his four years with Milwaukee the most valuable experience of his life. It prepared him for the founding of the Philadelphia Athletics in 1901 and the half century of managing and operating the club that followed.

Mack piloted the Athletics to nine AL pennants and five world championships (and 17 last-place finishes), and in 1937 was among the earliest named to the Hall of Fame. He retired as A's manager at age 87, following the 1950 season. In 1953 Philadelphia's Shibe Park was renamed Connie Mack Stadium in his honor.

—Norman L. Macht

Year	Club	League	G	AB	R	H	2B	3B	HR	RBI	SB	BA	Pos	PO	A	E	FA
1884	Meriden	Conn	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	c	-	-	-	-	
1885	Hartford	SNEng	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	c	-	-	-	-	
"	Newark	EL	1	4	1	2	0	0	0	-	-	.500	c	11	0	1	917
1886	Hartford	EL	71	287	46	72	12	0	0	-	-	.251	c	419	133	27	953
"	Washington	NL	10	36	4	13	2	1	0	5	0	.361	c	88	22	5	957
1887	Washington	NL	82	314	35	63	6	1	0	20	26	.201	c	403	127	55	906
1888	Washington	NL	85	300	49	56	5	6	3	29	31	.187	c	384	155	48	918
1889	Washington	NL	98	386	51	113	16	1	0	42	26	.293	c-o-1	432	100	57	903
1890	Buffalo	PL	123	503	95	134	15	12	0	53	16	.266	c	500	147	50	928
1891	Pittsburgh	NL	75	280	43	60	10	0	0	29	4	.214	c	385	79	35	930
1892	Pittsburgh	NL	97	346	39	84	9	4	1	31	11	.243	c	415	143	29	951
1893	Pittsburgh	NL	37	133	22	38	3	1	0	15	4	.286	c	128	47	11	941
1894	Pittsburgh	NL	69	228	32	57	7	1	1	21	8	.250	c	274	67	19	947
1895	Pittsburgh	NL	14	49	12	15	2	0	0	4	1	.306	c	48	10	2	967
1896	Pittsburgh	NL	33	120	9	26	4	1	0	16	0	.217	1b-c	261	19	7	976
1897	Milwaukee	WL	28	74	12	21	1	2	0	-	4	.284	c-1b	134	17	6	962
Major League Total			723	2695	391	659	79	28	5	265	127	.245		3318	916	318	.930





JOHN JOSEPH McGRAW

*Born: April 7, 1873, Truxton, N.Y.
Died: February 25, 1934, New Rochelle, N.Y.
BL TR 5-7, 155*

John J. McGraw, the greatest manager of the first half of the twentieth century, was born April 7, 1873, in Truxton, a small town in central New York. His large family was working-class poor. McGraw's mother and four of his siblings died in the diphtheria epidemic of the winter of 1884–1885. He himself left home later that year at the age of 12, fleeing an abusive father.

When McGraw wasn't peddling newspapers or snacks at the local train station, he was playing baseball. Like many great players of the nineteenth century, McGraw starred for his town team. The Truxton team was managed by Bert Kenney, who became the owner of the Olean franchise in the newly formed New York-Pennsylvania League for the 1890 season. McGraw talked Kenney into signing him to a professional contract. The 17-year-old McGraw probably set some kind of record when he made eight errors in ten chances at third base in his first pro game. He was released by Olean six games into the season, but caught on with Wellsville of the Western New York League, where he hit a rousing .365. In 1891 he signed with Cedar Rapids, Iowa, of the Illinois-Iowa League, and was purchased by Baltimore of the American Association in August of that same year.

McGraw made his major league debut at shortstop for the Orioles on August 26. His major talent as a player was his ability to get on base and score runs. He choked up six inches on the bat and swung with a short, chopping motion that deprived him of power (McGraw had only 204 extra-base hits during his entire career), but gave him a career .334 batting average, twenty-first highest in major league history, and ninth highest in the 1893–1919 era. From 1893–1901 McGraw hit between .321 and .391. The latter mark, accomplished in 1899, is the highest ever recorded by a third baseman. McGraw's high batting average was coupled with an uncanny talent for drawing walks. According to historian Fred Lieb, McGraw's ability to foul off pitch after pitch led to the adoption of the foul-

strike rule by the National League in 1901.

McGraw finished his career with a stunning .466 on base percentage, ranking behind only Ted Williams and Babe Ruth on the all-time list. During his stellar 1899 season (which included 140 runs scored and 73 stolen bases), McGraw registered an unbelievable .547 on base percentage, since topped only by Ted Williams in 1941, and still the NL record.

McGraw was 5' 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ " and weighed only 121 pounds his rookie year. He was never robust, and lost so much time to various injuries, illnesses, and personal tragedies that he played in only 1,099 games in 16 major league seasons. In 1895 he had malaria and several hand injuries, and 1896 was almost completely wiped out by a case of typhoid fever that nearly killed him. His fabulous 1899 season was clouded by the death of his 22-year-old wife from peritonitis and blood poisoning brought on by acute appendicitis. He missed most of September in grief. He was disabled twice in 1900, once by a spike wound, once with a severe case of boils. A knee injury limited him to 73 games in 1901, and an infected spike wound held him to 55 games in 1902. His often-injured knee finally gave out in

1903 during spring training, essentially ending his playing career.

McGraw is sometimes credited with inventing the hit and run play while with the 1890s Baltimore Orioles. However, Bill James argues rather convincingly that the play was actually developed earlier by Tommy McCarthy of Boston. Monte Ward taught it to Willie Keeler, who then brought it to Baltimore, where he used it to perfection batting second to leadoff man McGraw.

McGraw's personality was somewhat controversial. By all accounts he was arrogant and abrasive. He abused opponents verbally, and sometimes physically. His biographer Charles Alexander called him the worst umpire baiter in the game's history. He knew the rule book thoroughly, but was not above ignoring the rules himself when it was to his advantage. He would block, trip and otherwise obstruct baserunners, sometimes grabbing them by the belt as they went by. The rough and tumble Orioles are labeled thugs by some historians, and certainly they contributed heavily to the general rowdiness that threatened baseball's integrity in the 1890s. Bill James lists McGraw as the major league all-star third baseman of the 1890s, but also calls

Year	Club	League	G	AB	R	H	2B	3B	HR	RBI	SB	BA	Pos	PO	A	E	FA
1890	Wellsville	WNY	24	107	40	39	—	—	—	—	—	.365	if-p	—	—	—	.875
1891	Cedar Rapids	Illi	85	359	68	99	—	—	—	—	21	.275	ss	175	269	63	.825
"	Baltimore	AA	33	115	17	31	3	5	0	14	4	.270	ss-o	47	52	21	.825
1892	Baltimore	NL	79	286	41	77	13	2	1	26	15	.269	if-o	165	144	28	.917
1893	Baltimore	NL	127	480	123	154	9	10	5	64	38	.321	ss	234	350	68	.896
1894	Baltimore	NL	124	512	156	174	18	14	1	92	78	.340	3b	143	265	48	.895
1895	Baltimore	NL	96	388	110	143	13	6	2	48	61	.369	3b	100	239	47	.878
1896	Baltimore	NL	23	77	20	25	2	2	0	14	13	.325	3b	32	38	12	.854
1897	Baltimore	NL	106	391	90	127	15	3	0	48	44	.325	3b	112	182	38	.886
1898	Baltimore	NL	143	515	143	176	8	10	0	53	43	.342	3b	148	271	47	.899
1899	Baltimore	NL	117	399	140	156	13	3	1	35	73	.391	3b	142	270	24	.945
1900	St. Louis	NL	99	334	84	115	10	4	2	33	29	.344	3b	106	213	32	.909
1901	Baltimore	AL	73	232	71	81	14	9	0	28	24	.349	3b	80	107	23	.890
1902	Baltimore	AL	20	63	14	18	3	2	1	3	5	.286	3b	26	25	8	.864
"	New York	NL	35	107	13	25	0	0	0	5	7	.234	ss	59	115	14	.926
1903	New York	NL	12	11	2	3	0	0	0	1	1	.273	if-o	2	1	1	.750
1904	New York	NL	5	12	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	.333	ss-2	12	17	2	.935
1905	New York	NL	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	—	lf	0	0	0	—	—
1906	New York	NL	4	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.000	3b	0	0	0	—
Major League Total			1099	3924	1024	1309	121	70	13	462	436	.334		1408	2289	413	.900



him that era's least admirable superstar.

When Baltimore was dropped from the National League after 1899, McGraw's contract was transferred to Brooklyn. McGraw refused to report, citing business problems that needed his attention in Baltimore. Eventually he reported to St. Louis for a salary of \$10,000—the highest salary of that time. Even more astonishing, he had the reserve clause stricken from his contract.

This enabled McGraw to return to Baltimore in 1901 when that city was awarded a franchise in the American League, but he soon discovered that he couldn't deal with AL president Ban Johnson, who ran his new major league with an iron hand. In mid-1902 McGraw jumped back to the NL with the New York Giants as player-manager. He managed the Giants for 30 years, winning ten pennants—and three World Series—and finishing second 11

times.

McGraw retired as Giants' manager in the middle of the 1932 season. By the fall of 1933 he was dying of prostate cancer that had spread to his internal organs and destroyed his kidneys. He passed away on February 25, 1934.

McGraw was elected to the Hall of Fame in 1937, and was a member of the first class of inductees when the Hall opened two years later.

—John J. Miller





HENRY DENNIS McKNIGHT (Denny)

Born: 1847, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Died: May 5, 1900, Pittsburgh, Pa.

As a youngster growing up in a prominent Pittsburgh family, Denny McKnight was introduced to early forms of baseball in his late adolescence. While enjoying the game and playing recreationally, he lacked the skill to compete at the game's rapidly advancing professional level. Instead, McKnight's contribution to baseball was one of organizer, club owner, manager and executive.

Upon graduation from Lafayette College, Pennsylvania, in 1869, McKnight embarked on a business career, first as a bookkeeper for a large Pittsburgh bank, and later—1876—as director of an iron manufacturing company. He spent much of his leisure time as captain of the "Queen of the Blues Military Company" in the Pennsylvania National Guard. An enthusiastic admirer of the national game, McKnight helped organize Pittsburgh's independent Allegheny club in 1876, serving as one of its directors. When the National League took several of the club's top players, he called a meeting in the winter of 1877 to organize what is sometimes considered the first minor league, the International Association. McKnight took over the new league's presidency when W. A. "Candy" Cummings resigned during the season. Under his direction, both the IA and the Allegheny club enjoyed some success before folding in 1879.

In 1881 a new baseball interest emerged. On October 10, Justus Thorner of Cincinnati and Chris Von der Ahe of St. Louis consulted with McKnight about organizing a new league independent of the NL. A call was issued to all interested club operators to meet November 2 in Pittsburgh.

Encouraged by the possibility of the proposed new league, McKnight organized a new Allegheny

Base Ball Club of Pittsburgh on October 15, 1881. On November 2 the American Base Ball Association was founded, with the motto "Liberty to All." McKnight was elected the association's president.

The AA was the first league to rival the established NL, and under McKnight's direction, challenged the NL reserve rule. But McKnight wanted honest and loyal players for each club, and had deep concern for the welfare of the professional game. He and the AA, therefore, at the urging of NL president A. G. Mills, eventually signed the "National Agreement," which ended the war between the two leagues and extended the reserve rule to the AA.

McKnight, a strong, outspoken leader, was responsible for the AA's success. Through his efforts the association widened the scope of major league baseball into neglected urban areas, provided opportunities for blossoming stars such as Charles Comiskey, Bid McPhee, Pete Browning and Tony Mullane, and helped mitigate some of the drudgery of the six-day industrial work week with Sunday baseball and ballpark saloons.

McKnight opposed the first post-season series in 1882 between the two pennant winning clubs, Cincinnati (AA) and the Chicago White Stockings (NL). To get around the AA's ban on games with NL teams, Cincinnati had used the subterfuge of releasing its players from their AA contracts and signing them to new, short-term contracts. Still, McKnight threatened the club with expulsion after it had played three games against Cleveland and two against Chicago. While no more games were played, McKnight made an example of Cincinnati with a strong reprimand and a \$100 fine.

As AA President and principal owner of the Al-

legheny club, McKnight recognized a conflict of interest and attempted to sell the club following the 1883 season. But the deal eventually fell through, forcing Denny to assume full responsibility for the Alleghenys (including a brief stint as field manager in 1884), though he yielded the club presidency to one E. E. Converse and took on the office of secretary. Still unable to sell the club, he made application to transfer the Alleghenys to the NL after the 1884 season. But the NL desired a club farther west than Pittsburgh to replace defunct Cleveland, and admitted Henry Lucas's St. Louis Maroons from the disbanded Union Association.

While McKnight was good for the AA and did much to advance professional baseball, his conflicts of interest probably forced him from office. In 1886, second baseman Sam Barkley, under contract with the AA's Baltimore club, signed with McKnight's Alleghenys. Baltimore protested to the AA, but McKnight failed to address the issue, and neglected other presidential responsibilities, including attending meetings. Angered by McKnight's actions, AA club owners met in Pittsburgh on March 20, 1886, and voted 7-1 for his presidency to be forfeited and declared vacant. The one "no" vote was cast by the Allegheny club.

After the 1886 season W. A. Nimick, Allegheny president since 1885, finally succeeded in moving the club into the NL, as McKnight faded from baseball. In the fall of 1886 McKnight moved to Oak Grove, New Mexico, to oversee the operation of Nimick's Land & Cattle Company. He returned to Pittsburgh in 1891, where he remained a popular figure in the city's business circles until his death.

—Jerry J. Wright



WILLIAM H. McLEAN

*Born: December 3, 1833, Preston, E. Lotbian, Scotland
Died: February 3, 1927, Philadelphia, Pa.*

Upon immigrating with his family to New York City in 1843, Billy McLean embraced America's passion for sports. He initially favored cricket and was skilled enough to play with the strong Union Club of Newark, New Jersey. An all-around athlete, he also excelled in gymnastics, pedestrianism (race walking), and boxing. One of the last generation of bare-knuckle fighters, McLean, a middleweight, fought most of the leading pugilists of the 1860s and early 1870s. Known in the ring as "Sweet William," he defeated Joe Coburn in 1869 for the world championship.

McLean began his baseball career after moving to Philadelphia in 1866. He played with numerous amateur teams in the city and also umpired college games. Umpiring in the National Association from 1872–1875, he quickly earned a reputation for fairness and honesty at a time when not a few players and umpires were "on the take" from gamblers. In 1874 he reported a bribe attempt by Philadelphia outfielder John J. Radcliff, resulting in the popular Radcliff's expulsion from his club.

In 1876 McLean signed on with the fledgling National League, where he established himself as the best and most important umpire in professional baseball's first decade. He became the first umpire in NL history by virtue of working the first

league game on April 22, 1876. From the beginning, McLean was no "homer," as the Boston Red Stockings defeated the Philadelphia Athletics 6-5. He umpired in the new International Association in 1877, but the following season returned to the NL. Recognizing McLean's unusual talent, the league agreed not only to his demand to be paid \$5 per game, but also to pay all his expenses on the road. The first truly professional umpire, McLean, in 1878, also became the first to be called "King of the Umpires." In recognition of his status as the league's best arbiter, he worked the final six games of the 1879 season between pennant contenders Boston and Providence; at the series' end he received a gold medal recognizing his impartiality.

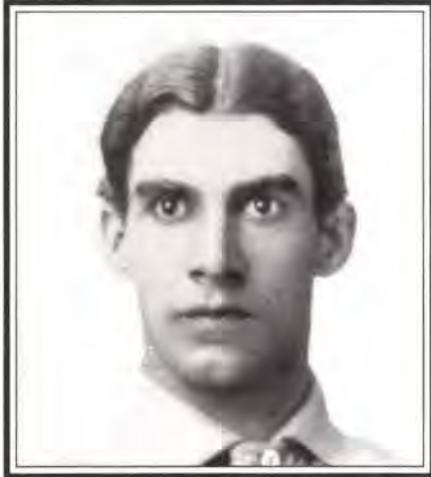
McLean was the most prominent umpire in professional baseball's formative decade largely because of his unquestioned integrity and toughness. (He reportedly once walked from Boston to Providence to umpire a game, a feat reflecting his skill as a pedestrian.) His reputation as a prize fighter always preceded him. Despite a quick temper and a readiness to impose fines on unruly players and managers, McLean struggled, probably because of his boxing skills, to avoid physical confrontations, and never resorted to fisticuffs. Prompt to reverse a decision when proved wrong, McLean enjoyed

near universal respect and was rarely challenged on the field.

Bowing to advancing age, McLean left umpiring in 1881. He was back in 1882–1883, but worked an abbreviated schedule. (He also umpired five American Association games in 1882.) He resumed full duty in 1884, but then, weary from umpiring a record 116 games and enduring abuse from increasingly rowdy players and fans, again retired. He signed with the AA in mid-June 1885, but retired for good on July 16. (He later substituted for three AA games in 1889–1890.)

After retirement, McLean operated a gymnasium in Philadelphia, where he gave boxing lessons. He was also a long-time boxing instructor at the University of Pennsylvania. In 1914 the city appointed him a special "custodian" to supervise the children playing in Rittenhouse Square. The adults who listened to his tales of the "good old days" of baseball and boxing dubbed him the "Dean of Rittenhouse Square," but to the kids he was "Uncle Billy." A year before his death at age 93, McLean's role as a pioneer in major league baseball was recalled when he and fellow umpire Calvin J. Stambaugh joined ten players from 1876 at a banquet in New York on February 2, 1926, to celebrate the National League's golden anniversary.

—Larry R. Gerlach



In 1903, George "Win" Mercer was 28 years old, had already played nine years in the major leagues, and had won 131 games. Twelve days into the new year, while in San Francisco on an off-season barnstorming tour, he shocked the baseball world by committing suicide. A great lover of horse racing, he had lost heavily at a Los Angeles track the day before. His losses apparently included not just his own money, but the funds from the barnstorming teams, Tip O'Neill's All-American and All-National teams.

Born in Chester, West Virginia, Mercer moved with his family, first to Wheeling, and then to East Liverpool, Ohio. As a teenager, he pitched so well for the East Liverpool pottery factory teams that he acquired the nickname of "Winner," quickly shortened to "Winnie" or "Win." In 1893, he began playing professionally in the New England League for Fall River, Massachusetts, and Dover, New Hampshire, where he compiled a 20-13 pitching record and a .262 batting average.

Manager Gus Schmeltz of Washington's National League club saw Mercer pitch in 1893 and purchased him for 1894. Although he lost his first nine decisions for the Nationals, Mercer went on to become the club's top pitcher with 17 wins. He played in the majors for nine seasons, but he had the misfortune to play for bad teams every year. Washington (NL) finished no better than seventh (1894-1899), New York (NL) came in last in 1900, Washington's American League Senators finished sixth in 1901, and Detroit was seventh in 1902, Mercer's final year.

Mercer's best years were 1896 and 1897, when he put together back-to-back 20-win seasons for Washington. In 1896, he won 25 games, including nine straight victories. In 1897 he won 20 and lost 20, while compiling a fine 3.24 earned run average. His pitching effectiveness fell off quite sharply after 1897, though, and his won-lost record dropped to 56-80 for the last five years of his career.

GEORGE BARCLAY MERCER (Win)

*Born: June 20, 1874, Chester, W. Va.
Died: January 12, 1903, San Francisco, Calif.
BR TR 5-7, 140*

The clean-shaven, handsome little player was one of the best all-around players of his time. In addition to pitching, he played every position except catcher, and compiled a solid lifetime batting average of .286. In 1898 he hit a resounding .321 for Washington in 80 games. In 1899 he was Washington's regular third baseman, and batted a solid .299. As a utility player with Washington in 1901, he again batted .300.

In 1902 Mercer appeared to regain the pitching skills which had left him after 1897. His 15 victo-

ries led Detroit and were his highest since 1897; his ERA of 3.04 was the best of his career. Following the season, the club announced that Mercer would be its manager the next year.

With his playing career seemingly on the rebound, a managerial career about to take off, and he being not yet 30, Mercer seemed to have everything to live for, a fact that made his suicide seem all the more shocking.

Mercer is buried in his home town, East Liverpool, Ohio.

—William E. Akin

Year	Club	League	G	R	H	HR	RBI	BA	Pos	E	FA	GP	W	L	DR	OH	ERA
1893	Dover	NEng	42	30	33	0	-	.262	p	12	.895	36	20	13	178	288	2.05
1894	Washington	NL	53	29	48	2	29	.293	p	6	.937	50	17	23	283	442	3.85
1895	Washington	NL	63	26	50	1	26	.255	p-ss	25	.828	43	13	23	280	430	4.46
1896	Washington	NL	49	23	38	1	14	.244	p	21	.857	46	25	18	266	456	4.13
1897	Washington	NL	49	22	43	0	19	.319	p	14	.863	46	20	20	218	397	3.24
1898	Washington	NL	80	38	80	2	25	.321	p-2-o	29	.877	35	12	18	181	309	4.81
1899	Washington	NL	108	73	112	1	35	.299	3-p-o	40	.869	23	7	14	128	234	4.60
1900	New York	NL	76	32	73	0	27	.294	p-3-o	32	.875	33	13	17	138	303	3.86
1901	Washington	AL	51	26	42	0	16	.300	p-3-1	15	.909	24	9	13	126	217	4.56
1902	Detroit	AL	35	8	18	0	6	.180	p	8	.935	35	15	18	129	282	5.04
Major League Total			564	277	504	7	197	.286		190	.879	333	131	164	1749	3070	3.99





GEORGE FREDERICK MILLER (Foghorn, Doggie, Calliope)

Born: August 15, 1864, Brooklyn, N.Y.

Died: April 6, 1909, Brooklyn, N.Y.

BR TR 5-6, 145

George "Foghorn" Miller was one of the better backstops of the nineteenth century. Moving up to the majors in 1884 after a year in the minors at Harrisburg, he spent all but three of his 13 major league seasons in Pittsburgh. For the first three years he played in the American Association, then moved to the National League in 1887 when his Allegheny club became the first to exit the AA for the elder and more prestigious NL.

Miller was as small as his voice was loud, which accounted for two of his three nicknames: Foghorn and Calliope. He also was known as "Doggie" because of his devotion to canine pets. Standing just 5'6", he became one of the most popular Pittsburgh players of the era.

The Sporting News called Miller a "clever and courageous player" who "never spared himself when his services were needed." Often playing through injuries, Miller refused to wear a chest protector while catching, and, in the era of meager mitts, his hands often became crippled from catching the likes of Pud Galvin, Ed "Cannonball" Morris and Harry Staley. He was quite adept at the art of picking runners off first base with strong, snap throws. When the pain of catching became too much, Miller would trot out to the outfield or any of the infield positions.

Miller was often compared to Mike "King" Kelly for his frolicsome, boisterous nature. He was known for playing the game "for all there was in it every day and spending his money merrily at night," as one contemporary sportswriter described it.

Hitting only .182 for Pittsburgh at the start of the 1893 season, Miller finished the year with minor league Harrisburg. He returned to the NL the next season with St. Louis, as player-manager, dividing his playing time between catching and third base. His team finished only ninth of 12 clubs, with a 56-76 record, but in this year of the slugger he achieved personal highs in several offensive categories, including his only major league batting average over .300, and a .453 slugging average that

exceeded his previous high by 69 points.

Miller was relieved as manager after one season, and his batting fell off in 1895, but the club did even worse, sinking to eleventh place under four managers (including Browns owner Chris Von der Ahe). After a final major league season, with Louisville in 1896, Miller continued playing for seven years in the minors, mostly as a right fielder.

In an obituary after his death in 1909, *The Sporting News* graciously credited Miller with being "one of the few players who indulged in intoxicants oftentimes to excess who had an extended career." He also was described as being one of the "old type of ball players who spent their salary during the season, took pot-luck during the winter and hailed the receipt of advance money as a life saver."

—Richard Puff

Year	Club	League	G	AB	R	H	2B	3B	HR	RBI	SB	BA	Pos	PO	A	E	FA	
1883	Harrisburg	InsA	56	221	41	51	8	1	0	-	-	.231	c-if	-	-	-	-	
1884	Allegheny	AA	89	347	46	78	10	2	0	-	-	.225	of-c	252	62	49	.865	
1885	Allegheny	AA	42	166	19	27	3	1	0	13	-	.163	c-of	185	60	33	.881	
1886	Pittsburgh	AA	83	317	70	80	15	1	2	36	35	.252	c-of	286	63	34	.911	
1887	Pittsburgh	NL	87	342	58	83	17	4	1	34	33	.243	c-of	294	61	31	.920	
1888	Pittsburgh	NL	103	404	50	112	17	5	0	36	27	.277	c-of	331	92	44	.906	
1889	Pittsburgh	NL	104	422	77	113	25	3	6	56	16	.268	c-of	357	101	53	.896	
1890	Pittsburgh	NL	138	549	85	150	24	3	4	66	32	.273	3b-o	236	285	82	.864	
1891	Pittsburgh	NL	135	548	80	156	19	6	4	57	35	.285	c-i-o	339	238	80	.878	
1892	Pittsburgh	NL	149	623	103	158	15	12	2	59	28	.254	o-c-s	413	145	44	.927	
1893	Pittsburgh	NL	41	154	23	28	6	1	0	17	3	.182	c	141	45	17	.916	
"	Harrisburg	PaSt	40	178	51	65	13	2	2	-	22	.365	2b-c	127	113	22	.912	
1894	St. Louis	NL	127	481	93	163	9	11	8	86	17	.339	3-c-2	361	191	60	.902	
1895	St. Louis	NL	121	490	81	143	15	4	5	74	18	.292	3-c-o	276	145	55	.884	
1896	Louisville	NL	98	324	54	89	17	4	1	33	16	.275	c-2b	202	130	31	.915	
1897	Minneapolis	WL	135	547	108	185	27	1	1	-	45	.338	rf-c	158	44	19	.914	
1898	St. Paul/St. Joe	WL	83	340	59	98	12	2	3	-	29	.288	of	104	14	19	.861	
1899	Reading	Atl	5	15	4	5	1	1	0	-	0	.333	c	19	4	1	.958	
"	Fort Wayne	Inst	116	513	100	168	32	0	10	-	27	.327	rf	121	9	13	.839	
1900	Fort Wayne	WA	129	522	79	153	16	1	1	-	33	.293	rf	166	16	10	.948	
1901	Fort Wayne	WA	137	536	-	148	16	2	1	-	12	.276	rf	280	27	24	.927	
1902	Saginaw/Jksn	McList	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
1903	Dayton	Cen	128	470	65	135	-	-	-	-	-	.287	2-o-c	342	382	41	.946	
Major League Total			1317	5167	839	1380	192	57	33 (567)(260)	.267	3673	1618	613	.896				



JOHN MILLIGAN (Jocko)

*Born: August 8, 1861, Philadelphia, Pa.
Died: August 29, 1923, Philadelphia, Pa.
BR TR 6, 192*

A man of large physical stature for his time, John Milligan gained a reputation as one of the hardest hitting catchers in his league. With a lifetime batting average of .286, he garnered respect as a catcher, and when not used in that position, he frequently covered first because of his hitting ability. More than a third of his career hits were for extra bases.

Born in Philadelphia in 1861, Milligan entered the professional ranks twenty years later as a catcher for Pottsville, Pennsylvania, where his abilities were noticed by Bill Sharsig, manager of Philadelphia's Athletics of the American Association. Milligan signed with the Athletics in 1884, remaining there four seasons.

In 1884 and 1885 Milligan caught over half the Athletics' games, spelled mainly by Jack O'Brien. In 1886 the arrival of rookie Wilbert Robinson relegated Milligan and O'Brien to second and third behind the plate, although Robinson fielded 26 points lower than Milligan (and 25 points behind O'Brien). In 1887, O'Brien was replaced by George Townsend, but Robinson and Milligan remained one-two in games caught.

For the next two seasons Milligan played second fiddle to Jack Boyle at St. Louis, with the Browns. In the 1888 World Series, though, against the National League champion New York Giants, Boyle had sore hands, so Milligan caught eight of the ten games, batting .400. It was his only postseason appearance, in a losing effort for the Browns following their fourth straight pennant.

Milligan was much more productive at the bat than Boyle, hitting a career-high .366 in 1889. Although he played in just over half his club's games that season, his 12 home runs ranked fourth in the AA, and his 30 doubles put him in the top ten. He did not play enough to qualify for the slugging title, but his .623 slugging average topped the official AA leader by 98 points.

With the formation of the Players' League in 1890, Milligan returned to his home town, sharing

catching duties about evenly for the Philadelphia entry in the new league with Lave Cross, who was in his fourth of 21 major league seasons. After the PL folded, Milligan once again became an Athletic when Philadelphia's former PL club was awarded the Philadelphia AA franchise and club name. In 1891 Milligan played in more than 100 games for the only time in his career, catching 87 of his 118 games. His 35 doubles led the AA and his 11 home runs tied for second. In slugging he ranked second only to Boston's Big Dan Brouthers. But he also led league catchers with 40 passed balls.

The Athletics expired with the absorption of the AA into the NL in 1892, and Milligan found himself for a season with Washington, playing behind Deacon McGuire. After another year divided between Baltimore and New York, his major league career was over.

He played three more seasons with a variety of minor league clubs, however, among them the ghost of the Pottsville club which had originally launched his baseball career. During the second half of the Pennsylvania State League's 1895 divided season, three clubs—Pottsville, Reading and Allentown (the first-half champion)—disbanded. But the former Pottsville players, now managed by Milligan (who

had been playing for Allentown and was in the midst of a mighty season at the bat), became first the new Allentown club, then the Reading club, and finally, still under the name of Reading, a homeless road team which became known as "Milligan's Wanderers." By default, Milligan's Pottsville-Allentown-Reading team played for the league championship in place of the original Allentowns, losing to second-half winner Hazelton.

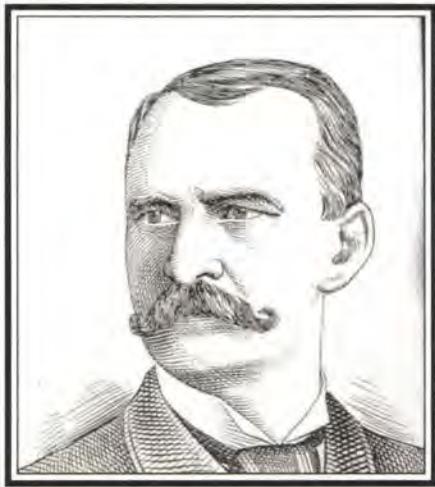
Jocko Milligan's major league career lasted only ten years—much shorter than those of his more famous catcher teammates Lave Cross, Deacon McGuire and Wilbert Robinson—and in only one of those seasons could he be described as a full-time player. Yet by the most sophisticated statistic available for rating position players, *Total Baseball's Total Player Rating*, Milligan outranks all three. In fact, with his combination of strong hitting and fielding, Milligan ranks twentieth among position players of his era, just behind Jim O'Rourke, and among the top 250 players of all time.

In 1923 Milligan died in Philadelphia, survived by his wife Isabella.

—Joan M. Thomas and
Frederick Ivor-Campbell

Year	Club	League	G	AB	R	H	2B	3B	HR	RBI	SB	BA	Pos	PO	A	E	FA
1883	Anthracite	InsA	68	307	57	92	23	9	1	-	-	.300	c	-	-	-	.913
1884	Athletic	AA	66	268	39	77	20	3	3	-	-	.287	c	477	101	37	.940
1885	Athletic	AA	67	265	35	71	15	4	2	39	-	.268	c	478	85	37	.938
1886	Athletic	AA	75	301	52	76	17	3	5	45	18	.252	c-1b	538	68	36	.944
1887	Athletic	AA	95	377	54	114	27	4	2	50	8	.302	1b-c	698	92	51	.939
1888	St. Louis	AA	63	219	19	55	6	2	5	37	3	.251	c	355	86	25	.946
1889	St. Louis	AA	72	273	53	100	30	2	12	76	2	.366	c-1b	425	107	36	.937
1890	Philadelphia	PL	62	234	38	69	9	3	3	57	2	.295	c	286	66	40	.898
1891	Athletic	AA	118	455	75	138	35	12	11	106	2	.303	c-1b	763	112	43	.953
1892	Washington	NL	88	323	40	89	20	9	4	43	2	.276	c-1b	552	99	24	.963
1893	Balt/NY	NL	66	249	35	59	10	8	2	44	4	.237	c-1b	380	84	23	.953
1894	Allentown	PaSt	65	261	59	90	16	10	4	-	3	.345	c	315	57	10	.974
"	Yonkers	EL	11	39	4	8	1	0	1	-	1	.205	c-1b	39	5	6	.880
1895	Alltn/Rdg	PaSt	55	228	61	103	22	8	2	-	8	.452	c	184	43	7	.970
1896	Shamokin/Rdg	PaSt	20	80	10	33	5	0	3	-	3	.413	c	-	-	-	-
"	Athletic	Afl	29	84	14	28	9	0	2	-	1	.333	c-1b	-	-	-	-
Major League Total			772	2964	440	848	189	50	49	(497)	(41)	.286		4922	900	352	.943





ABRAHAM GILBERT MILLS (A. G.)

*Born: March 12, 1844, New York, N.Y.
Died: August 26, 1929, Falmouth, Mass.*

Abraham Gilbert Mills was the fourth president of the National League, and although he presided for only two years, many felt that his aggressive, unwavering leadership and creative decision making kept baseball afloat during its most unsteady period.

Mills grew up in New York City, and lived there until the outbreak of the Civil War, when he became a Union Army recruit. Looking back on the war years, he remembered packing his bat and ball with his field equipment because he found as much use for them as for his sidearms.

By the war's end, Mills had achieved the rank of colonel. He went on to study law in Washington, D.C., at George Washington University. After being admitted to the bar, he moved his law practice to Chicago.

It was there, in 1876, that his career took an unexpected turn. He wrote a newspaper article critical of the way the NL freely raided non-league clubs for their players. The article contained a plan which would create territorial rights for each team. This plan caught the eye of NL president William Hulbert, who asked Mills for his help in formulating it into an official document.

The plan, completed in 1877, was known as the League Alliance. The NL kept Mills on as an advisor, and shortly after Hulbert's death in 1882, unanimously elected him president.

Mills' first action as president was the creation of the "Tripartite Agreement" between the NL, the American Association, and the Northwestern League (an agreement later expanded to include other leagues and called the National Agreement). This landmark document allowed each club to control specific territories and to reserve eleven players, thus preventing them from jumping teams for the lure of higher salaries.

The National Agreement had been in place for less than six months when players who didn't like the idea of being tied to one team started jumping to the newly formed Union Association, which had no reserve rule. After one season, The UA folded and the league welcomed back the players who had defected. An angry Mills, who was opposed to allowing the "traitors" back in, saying that his sole interest in baseball was "to foster it, to keep out all contaminating influences, and to maintain it on a plane where it would command the support and respect of all good citizens," resigned the league presidency in November, 1884.

Shortly after his resignation, he took a job with the Otis Elevator Company, where he worked many years, eventually becoming senior vice president. During this period he was frequently called upon as an advisor to the league. In 1890 he helped form a new National Agreement, but declined the league's

nomination to become the first National Board chairman.

In 1905, Albert G. Spalding, former star player and Chicago White Stockings president, asked Mills and six other prominent baseball men to form a committee to determine how baseball was created. Two years later, the Mills Commission, as it came to be known, made the controversial and now discredited decision that West Point cadet Abner Doubleday (who rose to become a major general in the Union Army) invented the game in 1839 at Cooperstown, New York. Although Mills maintained a close friendship with Spalding—including campaigning for him in his unsuccessful bid for the U.S. Senate in 1910—the Commission report was his last major duty for professional baseball.

Amateur athletics became Mills' new passion. He went on to be the director and president of the New York Athletic Club, and in 1921 wrote the American Olympic Association constitution. At the time of his death at age 85, he was president of the Association for the Protection of the Adirondacks, and was involved in planning the 1932 Winter Olympics.

Spalding summed up Mills' career best when he wrote that his friend was "an executive of sterling endowments in the way of administering affairs and managing men."

—James Mallinson





TIMOTHY HAYES MURNANE

Born: June 4, 1852, Naugatuck, Conn.

Died: February 7, 1917, Boston, Mass.

BL TR 5-9-1/2 172

Although he is remembered as one of the last century's great sportswriters, there was no job in the baseball universe Tim Murnane didn't do.

Despite his birth in Naugatuck, Connecticut, Murnane inherited from his father an Irish brogue he never lost. "Tim was one of those fellows who met you with his hat on the back of his head, his chest swelling and his great hands both reaching up to grasp yours in a bearlike clasp, with a hearty, echoing, 'Hello-o-o me boy' that rang like glad notes from a massive bell," wrote one obit writer.

Murnane attended Holy Cross Prep in 1868–1870, and began his baseball career as a catcher for the Stratford, Connecticut, nine in 1869. He continued behind the bat for the Savannahs in 1870–1871, before joining the Middletown, Connecticut, Mansfields in 1871 as a center fielder. He accompanied the Mansfields into the National Association in 1872, then played three years with NA clubs in Philadelphia: the Athletics in 1873–1874, and the Phillies in 1875.

Tim, a swift runner who ran with loping strides, recorded the first stolen base in National League history as a charter member of the Boston Red Stockings of 1876. He once hurdled over Andy Leonard's head to avoid a tag. When the Providence Grays were organized in 1878, Tim was the first player signed, and played there a year. After another season divided between the Rochester Flour Citys and the Capitol Citys of Albany, he retired to open a saloon and billiard hall in Boston.

The baseball bug bit him again in 1884 when Henry Lucas challenged the NL with his Union Association. Murnane became a part owner, manager, captain, first baseman and recruiter for the Boston Unions. He signed Ed Crane, Dupee Shaw and Tommy McCarthy among others, and Boston finished with a strong 58–51 record. The league flopped, however, and Tim played a few games in 1885 for the Jersey Citys in the Eastern League before starting a semipro club, the Boston Blues, and guiding them for a couple of years.

He tried umpiring in the NL in 1886, then found his vocation, putting out a weekly paper, the *Boston Referee*, covering baseball and polo. That proved a poor combination, so while the *Referee* folded he freelanced for the *New York Clipper* and the *Boston Globe*. In 1887 he joined the *Globe* staff, and soon was the baseball editor. Within a few years he was nationally known, penning specials for both *Sporting Life* and *The Sporting News*.

Signing his articles "THM," Murnane brought the game home: "Pitcher [Harley] Payne contorts himself into the Chinese laundry symbol for 33 cents before the delivery of the ball. He is long and lean and lank and brown like the shingles at Old Orchard [Beach]."

Murnane virtually invented the modern baseball column, but he was basically conservative, preferring the old-time game. "There will never be any better players than George Wright, Ross Barnes, Mike Kelly, Fred Dunlap, Ed Williamson and quite a few others almost equally prominent in their day," he wrote in 1897. When Fred Clarke observed that Honus Wagner was the best shortstop he'd seen, Tim countered, "A very bold statement in view of the fact that Corcoran and Ely have played that position for the Pirates."

Murnane opposed the NL's 1901 ruling that foul balls were strikes, and disliked bunting, but he supported a designated hitter for the pitcher as early as 1900, and suggested that umpires wear a red stripe on their right arm and white on their left to

indicate balls and strikes. He invented his own bat in 1904 with an extra knob for choking up.

When the Baseball Writers of America were organized in 1908, Tim became the first treasurer.

While he pursued his writing career with the *Globe*, and as editor of the Wright and Ditson *Guide* from 1889 to 1912, he lived another life as president of the class C New England League from 1891–1915. He founded the National Association of Professional Base Ball Leagues, September 5, 1901. When the NEL merged with the Eastern Association in 1915, Murnane became the resulting Eastern League's first president.

He also acted as the eastern agent (scout) for the Chicago NL club, and inked Jimmy Ryan, Hugh Duffy and Duke Farrell for them.

Tim was wed for the second time on February 22, 1898, to Agnes Dowling of Roxbury, Massachusetts. He had two daughters by his first wife, Frances, one of whom—Emma—became his personal secretary. When Agnes bore a son, he named him Horace Greely Murnane. He had three more children.

On February 17, 1917, the Murnanes went to see a Victor Herbert opera at Boston's Shubert Theatre. Agnes went to check her coat and returned to the lobby to see her husband on the floor surrounded by a knot of people. She raised his head, but "the old sport," as he called himself, was dead at age 64 of a heart attack.

—Rich Eldred

Year	Club	League	G	AB	R	H	2B	3B	HR	RBI	SB	BA	Pos	PO	A	E	FA
1871	Mansfield		-	15	150	-	30	(33 TB)	-	-	-	.200	1b	140	11	-	-
1872	Mansfield	NA	24	117	30	42	1	0	0	13	1	.359	1b	309	0	41	.883
1873	Athletic	NA	41	176	53	39	3	0	1	10	7	.222	o-1-2	142	15	30	.840
1874	Athletic	NA	21	82	11	17	2	0	0	11	0	.207	rf-if	37	11	17	.738
1875	Philadelphia	NA	69	313	71	85	5	0	1	30	30	.272	1-o-2	394	57	54	.893
1876	Boston	NL	69	308	60	87	4	3	2	34	-	.282	1b	697	9	56	.927
1877	Boston	NL	35	140	23	39	7	1	1	15	-	.279	of-1	78	9	13	.870
1878	Providence	NL	49	188	35	45	6	1	0	14	-	.239	1b	545	22	38	.937
1879	Cap-C-FlourC	NA	27	117	21	20	1	0	0	-	-	.171	cf	63	4	7	.905
1880	Albany	NA	2	8	1	0	0	0	0	-	-	.000	If	2	0	2	.500
1884	Boston	UA	76	311	55	73	5	2	0	-	-	.235	1b-o	603	10	35	.946
1885	Jersey City	EL	14	55	9	10	0	0	0	-	-	.182	1b-o	-	-	10	.846
Major League Total			384	1635	388	427	33	7	5 (127)	(38)	.261		2805	133	284		.912





WILLIAM MITCHELL NASH

Born: June 24, 1865, Richmond, Va.

Died: November 15, 1929, East Orange, N.J.

BR TR 5-8½, 167

Billy Nash was perhaps the best fielding third baseman of his time. A smart player, he was an expert handler of bunts and possessed an outstanding arm. He was also a dependable batter, especially in the clutch. Statistically he might not rate among the elite, and yet for a while his paycheck landed him there.

Born in Richmond, Virginia, Nash played for the local Virginia club from 1882–1885. Late in 1884 the Virginias briefly achieved major league status as an American Association club during the war with the Union Association. They were back in the minors the following year, but Nash was upwardly mobile and signed with the National League's Boston club part way through the season.

Taking over third base from 36-year-old Ezra Sutton (who shifted to shortstop and outfield), Nash quickly established himself as a star. He was one of the few Jewish players during the nineteenth century, and was very popular in Boston. During the Brotherhood War of 1890 he joined Boston's pennant-bound Players' League club. When the PL collapsed, a bidding war broke out for Nash's services between the new Boston AA entry and the NL club. A blizzard of telegrams blew around Nash, and when it was over the Boston Nationals had shelled out \$5,000 a year for three years, plus a \$1,000 bonus. (When the Brotherhood went to war a year earlier, they were fighting a \$2,500 salary cap.)

Nash was now the team captain, and by far the highest paid player. He resumed his steady play, and Boston won three NL championships. He captained the team for two years, but then stepped down because he felt it interfered with his play.

Although Billy was not known as a power hitter, he hit one of the longest home runs ever in Baltimore. It sailed high over the fence in left, across the street, and hit a roof on the other side.

Despite his homers, RBIs, and stellar glove, when Boston slumped to sixth place in 1895 and Jimmy Collins showed promise at third, Nash was traded to Philadelphia for Billy Hamilton. He became the

Phillies' manager and bought young Napoleon Lajoie for \$1,500 from Fall River in 1896. As Lajoie's career was dawning, Nash's was ending. In a June game he was beaned by a Tom Smith fastball and was never the same afterward. "He has an ugly scar over his right temple from the terrific crack that pitch from Tom Smith gave him," one reporter observed.

"Every once in a while when I go down for a ground ball I am seized with vertigo, then there will be two balls instead of one for me to handle," Nash explained. "That blow almost put me off the payroll forever." He went off the payroll in 1898, and managed Buffalo and Hartford before opening a hotel in Buffalo with Sam Wise, a former Boston teammate.

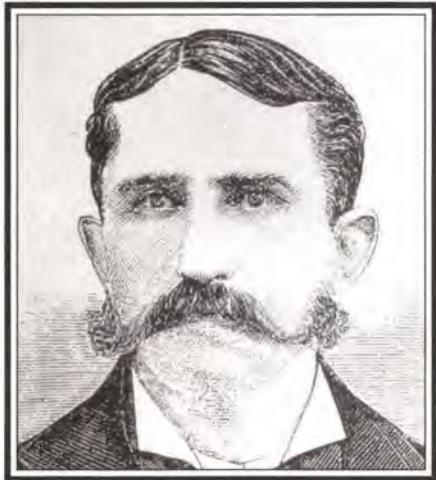
Nash returned to baseball as a NL umpire in 1901,

and soon found himself sunk in a major controversy. New York Giants' owner Andrew Freedman accused Nash of incompetence and banned him from the Polo Grounds. Although NL president Nick Young declared that Nash would umpire in New York again, he never did. He was either reassigned or held out because of an alleged injury. "They won't let you work in New York," Herman Long taunted. "That's no disgrace," Nash answered.

Afterwards, Nash managed an independent team in Foxboro, Massachusetts, and coached at Foxboro High. Earning his medical degree, he became the town health officer for Wrentham, Massachusetts. He had left that position and was on a lecture tour, inspecting the health department building in Orange, New Jersey, when a heart attack struck him down in November, 1929, at age 64.

—Rich Eldred

Year	Club	League	G	AB	R	H	2B	3B	HR	RBI	SB	BA	Pos	PO	A	E	FA
1884	Virginia	EL	60	256	71	86	14	11	1	-	-	.336	3b	95	143	54	.815
"	Virginia	AA	45	166	31	33	8	8	1	-	-	.199	3b	77	87	34	.828
1885	Virginia	EL	72	290	72	84	14	6	6	-	-	.290	3b	122	170	35	.893
"	Boston	NL	26	94	9	24	4	0	0	11	-	.255	3b-2	34	43	12	.865
1886	Boston	NL	109	417	61	117	11	8	1	45	16	.281	3b-s	160	217	61	.861
1887	Boston	NL	121	475	100	140	24	12	6	94	43	.295	3b	220	243	60	.885
1888	Boston	NL	135	526	71	149	18	15	4	75	20	.283	3b-2	229	358	58	.910
1889	Boston	NL	128	481	84	132	20	2	3	76	26	.274	3b	205	274	50	.905
1890	Boston	PL	129	488	103	130	28	6	5	90	26	.266	3b	198	307	78	.866
1891	Boston	NL	140	537	92	148	24	9	5	95	28	.276	3b	213	264	53	.900
1892	Boston	NL	135	526	94	137	25	5	4	95	31	.260	3b	197	351	62	.898
1893	Boston	NL	128	485	115	141	27	6	10	123	30	.291	3b	189	300	41	.923
1894	Boston	NL	132	512	132	148	23	6	8	87	20	.289	3b	204	267	34	.933
1895	Boston	NL	132	508	97	147	23	6	10	108	18	.289	3b	193	246	59	.882
1896	Philadelphia	NL	65	227	29	56	9	1	3	30	3	.247	3b	87	148	23	.911
1897	Philadelphia	NL	105	337	45	87	20	2	0	39	4	.258	3b-s	172	206	38	.909
1898	Philadelphia	NL	20	70	9	17	2	1	0	9	0	.243	3b	35	33	3	.958
1899	Buffalo	WL	4	12	1	4	2	0	0	-	0	.333	2b-s	9	12	4	.840
"	Hartford	EL	5	12	3	2	0	0	0	-	0	.167	2b	9	10	3	.864
Major League Total			1549	5849	1072	1606	266	87	60	(977)	(265)	.275		2413	3344	666	.896



JOHN W. NELSON (Candy)

*Born: Circa 1849, Brooklyn, N.Y.
Died: September 4, 1910, Brooklyn, N.Y.
BL TR 5-6, 145*

John "Candy" Nelson was one of baseball's highly regarded infielders during the game's early years. His career spanned the years from the pre-professional era of the 1860s to the opening of the 1890s.

Nelson's tenure in baseball, like that of many of his contemporaries, was marked by jumping to a new squad nearly every year, and on many occasions he was forced to seek out a new club when his team disbanded in midseason.

Most record books list Nelson's birth year as 1854, but that is highly unlikely, as he would have been a 13-year-old on the 1867 Eckfords. David Nemec, in *The Beer and Whisky League*, notes that after an 1890 arrest for playing Sunday ball in Rochester, New York, with the American Association's Brooklyn Gladiators, Nelson listed his age as 41. Also, a biographical sketch of Nelson in the October 8, 1881, *New York Clipper* says he was "born in Brooklyn, N.Y., about thirty-two years ago." An 1849 birth date would be more in line with his 1867 debut.

The diminutive, left-handed batting Nelson began playing ball in 1867 as catcher for the Eckfords of Brooklyn. In his first match game he fielded "handsomely," but by late July he was at shortstop, which would be his principal position for most of his 23-year playing career.

In 1870 Nelson joined the New York Mutuals for one season before returning to the Eckfords, when he led the squad in batting. He again left the Brooklyn team in 1872, this time for upstate New York and the Troy Haymakers. After Troy disbanded during the season, Nelson found his way back to the Eckfords.

A period of stability settled into Nelson's life when he rejoined the Mutuals in 1873 and spent three seasons with the club. In his first season as a Mutual he batted a career-high .327, with 22 runs batted in.

The 1876 and 1877 seasons found Nelson with Philadelphia and Allegheny outside major league

ranks. He returned to the majors with the National League's Indianapolis entry in 1878, and the next season divided his time between independent Hudson and NL Troy. In 1880, he played with three independent clubs: the Unions of Brooklyn, Albany, and the Metropolitans of New York.

After a year split between Brooklyn's Atlantics and NL Worcester, Nelson returned to the Metropolitans. His best years came during his five seasons with the Mets after they joined the major American Association in 1883. In 1884 and 1885 he paced the AA in bases on balls, and in 1884 just missed leading in on base percentage. He played

shortstop and led off for the Mets in the first World Series in 1884, when his club was devastated by the Providence Grays. Nelson batted just .100 in the Series.

Nelson was described as a sure catch, a swift and accurate thrower who maintained his cool in difficult situations. His batting stance featured a right leg lift later immortalized by another New Yorker, Mel Ott. He rarely swung at bad pitches and even more rarely struck out.

Nelson died from heart failure in 1910 at his home in Brooklyn.

—Richard Puff

Year	Club	League	G	AB	R	H	2B	3B	HR	RBI	SB	BA	Pos	PO	A	E	FA
1867	Eckford	-	19	-	54	-	(43 outs)	-	-	-	-	ss-c	-	-	-	-	
1868	Eckford	-	33	222	111	101	(134 TB)	4	-	-	.455	ss	66	73	-	-	
1869	Eckford	(Pro)	21	-	42	44	(64 outs)	-	-	-	-	3b	-	-	-	-	
1870	Mutual	(Pro)	35	202	58	59	(69 TB)	-	-	-	.292	3b	60	49	-	-	
1871	Eckford	(Pro)	30	149	33	44	-	-	-	-	-	.295	3b	63	51	36	.775
1872	Troy/Eckford	NA	22	96	14	26	2	0	0	12	1	.271	o-2-3	48	35	19	.814
1873	Mutual	NA	36	168	28	55	4	1	0	22	2	.327	2-o-3	73	66	25	.848
1874	Mutual	NA	65	297	55	73	7	5	0	32	6	.246	2b-s	133	143	64	.811
1875	Mutual	NA	70	276	28	55	7	1	0	23	4	.199	2b-3	153	189	64	.842
1876	Phila/Alleg	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	ss	-	-	-	-	
1877	Allegheny	IA	19	81	14	21	1	2	0	-	-	.259	ss	19	30	3	.942
1878	Indianapolis	NL	19	84	12	11	1	0	0	5	-	.131	ss	19	50	13	.841
"	Albany	-	#5	22	3	5	1	0	0	-	-	.227	ss-o	10	8	4	.818
1879	Hudson	-	35	205	-	65	-	-	-	-	-	.317	rf-s	-	-	-	.791
"	Troy City	NL	28	106	17	28	7	1	0	10	-	.264	ss-o	42	90	25	.841
1880	Union Of Bkn	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
"	Metropolitan	-	29	116	21	21	-	-	-	-	-	.181	ss	28	82	16	.873
1881	Atlantic	ECA #30	140	41	40	-	-	-	-	-	-	.283	ss	52	103	20	.886
"	Worcester	NL	24	103	13	29	1	0	1	15	-	.282	ss	20	94	13	.898
1882	Metropolitan	-	159	738	171	191	-	-	-	-	-	.259	ss	-	-	87	.874
1883	Metropolitan	AA	97	417	75	127	19	6	0	-	-	.305	ss	98	232	47	.875
1884	Metropolitan	AA	111	432	114	110	15	3	1	-	-	.255	ss	120	292	56	.880
1885	Metropolitan	AA	107	420	98	107	12	4	1	30	-	.255	ss	153	370	63	.892
1886	Metropolitan	AA	109	413	89	93	7	2	0	24	14	.225	ss-o	159	219	60	.863
1887	Metropolitan	AA	68	257	61	63	5	1	0	24	29	.245	of-s	121	111	27	.896
"	New York	NL	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.000	3b	0	0	0	--
1888	Buff/Albany	IA	100	386	60	107	9	4	0	-	26	.277	ss	124	289	59	.875
1890	Wilmington	AtIA	11	43	9	8	0	0	0	-	2	.186	ss	10	27	7	.841
"	Brooklyn	AA	60	223	44	56	3	2	0	12	12	.251	ss	67	198	40	.869
"	Albany	NYSt	21	70	16	20	2	0	0	-	8	.286	ss	22	70	13	.876
Major League Total			817	3294	648	833	90	26	3 (209)	(68)	.253	1206	2089	516	.865		





CHARLES AUGUSTUS NICHOLS (Kid)

Born: September 14, 1869, Madison, Wisc.

Died: April 11, 1953, Kansas City, Mo.

BR TR 5-10, 175

Charles Nichols was born in Madison, Wisconsin, in 1869. At the age of 11 his family moved to Kansas City, Missouri, where he would begin his baseball career. Charlie made quite a name for himself pitching for local amateur teams, and was signed to his first professional contract at the tender age of 17 by the Kansas City Western League club. Charlie's age and an even more youthful appearance earned him the nickname "Kid," a name which was to stick with him throughout his baseball career.

Nichols fashioned a fine debut season with Kansas City, winning 18 games for a relatively poor team. Thinking he was too young, though, the club released him following the season. Nichols then hooked on with Memphis in the Southern League for 1888. He did fine work there, going 10–9 with a 2.36 earned run average. When the league folded in midseason, Kansas City re-signed him for the rest of the year. Nichols was magnificent, winning 16 games, losing only 2, and posting a microscopic 1.14 ERA. Nichols' acquisition helped spur the team to the WA pennant.

The next year, at Omaha, Nichols turned in one of the finest seasons any minor league pitcher ever had. He was 39–8 with 368 strikeouts, and Omaha captured the WA flag. This stellar season drew the attention of several major league clubs, and Nichols signed on to pitch with Boston's National League club in 1890.

Although Boston finished fifth in a league weakened by defections to the upstart Players' League, Nichols was outstanding, winning 27 of his team's 76 victories. The NL returned to full strength the next year with the return of many of its stars from the failed PL, but Nichols showed his rookie year was no fluke, as he won 30 games. Even lengthening the pitching distance to its present 60'6" in 1893 didn't slow him down him as it did many pitchers. Nichols' earned run average rose for a few years, but throughout the 1890s he was a genuine superstar, winning at least 30 games a record seven times and leading his team to five NL pennants. Amaz-

ingly, Nichols' decade total of 297 wins was 30 more than those of the second place finisher, Cy Young.

As the century changed, Nichols became human, turning in a mediocre 13–16 record in 1900 and following that with a respectable 19–16 mark in 1901. Kid spent the winter of 1901–1902 in his Kansas City home mulling over his future. Boston had finished fifth in 1901 and, apparently feeling that the Kid's best years were behind him, the club made Nichols what the Kid considered a very unfair contract proposal. So Nichols accepted an offer from Jimmy Manning to become player-manager of his hometown Kansas City Blue Stockings of the Western League.

Nichols had a stellar minor league season, winning 26 games, losing only 7, and leading the Blue Stockings to the 1902 WL title. He followed that up with another fine campaign in 1903, winning 21 games as his club finished third.

His success with Kansas City earned Nichols an offer from the St. Louis Cardinals to become their player-manager for 1904. Although the Kid had his last good season in the majors, again joining the 20-win club, the Cardinals finished a disappoint-

ing fifth, and Nichols fell under the managerial axe fourteen games into the 1905 season.

After winding up his major league career with 21 appearances for Philadelphia (NL) in 1905–1906, Nichols returned to Kansas City, where he became active in several local amateur baseball leagues. During World War I he served as baseball coach of Missouri Valley College in Marshall, Missouri. The most interesting aspect of his post-baseball career, however, was his involvement with the sport of bowling. Nichols worked in his spare time as assistant manager of a bowling alley and in 1933, at the age of 64, he won a bowling championship, bowling a 299 in the final game. Nichols remained active in the sport up to his death in 1953.

An examination of Nichols' record reveals that he was quite likely the finest pitcher of the nineteenth century. Although Kid pitched only 15 years in the majors, he stands sixth all-time in major league career wins with 361, an average of 24 wins per season. When Nichols' minor league wins are added to his major league total, his nearly 500 wins rank him third only to Cy Young and Joe McGinnity in professional pitching victories. Mainly a one-

Year	Club	League	GP	IP	W	L	Pct	ShO	R	H	BB	SO	ERA	BH	BA	E	FA
1887	Kansas City	WL	33	285	18	13	.581	1	239	386	39	65	3.28	37	.298	13	909
1888	Memphis	SL	19	164	10	9	.526	0	86	165	15	85	2.36	14	.237	5	938
"	Kansas City	WA	18	158	16	2	.889	4	64	124	20	89	1.14	11	.155	9	942
1889	Omaha	WA	49	438	39	8	.830	8	182	345	95	368	1.77	38	.199	11	872
1890	Boston	NL	48	424	27	19	.587	7	175	374	112	222	2.23	43	.247	14	877
1891	Boston	NL	52	425	30	17	.638	5	219	413	103	240	2.39	36	.197	7	949
1892	Boston	NL	53	453	35	16	.686	5	211	404	121	187	2.84	39	.198	5	961
1893	Boston	NL	52	425	34	14	.708	1	222	426	118	94	3.52	39	.220	7	936
1894	Boston	NL	50	407	32	13	.711	3	308	488	121	113	4.75	50	.294	7	936
1895	Boston	NL	47	380	26	16	.619	1	217	417	86	140	3.41	37	.236	4	962
1896	Boston	NL	49	372	30	14	.682	3	211	387	101	102	2.83	28	.190	1	991
1897	Boston	NL	46	368	31	11	.738	2	152	362	68	127	2.64	39	.265	3	968
1898	Boston	NL	50	388	31	12	.721	5	136	316	85	138	2.13	38	.241	5	955
1899	Boston	NL	42	343	21	19	.525	4	155	326	82	108	2.99	26	.191	5	950
1900	Boston	NL	29	231	13	16	.448	4	116	215	72	53	3.07	18	.200	1	985
1901	Boston	NL	38	321	19	16	.543	4	146	306	90	143	3.22	46	.282	10	935
1902	Kansas City	WL	35	—	26	7	.794	5	121	260	90	168	—	25	.194	—	961
1903	Kansas City	WL	35	—	21	12	.636	1	121	281	81	156	—	33	.270	—	954
1904	St. Louis	NL	36	317	21	13	.618	3	97	268	50	134	2.02	17	.156	5	951
1905	St.L/Phila	NL	24	190	11	11	.500	1	94	193	46	66	3.12	15	.200	5	881
1906	Philadelphia	NL	4	11	0	1	.000	0	16	17	13	1	9.82	0	.000	0	1.000
Major League Total			620	5056	361	208	.634	48	2475	4912	1268	1868	2.95	471	.226	79	.947

pitch pitcher, relying on an outstanding fast ball, Nichols showed amazing stamina, even for the era in which he pitched, finishing nearly 95 per cent of his career starts. Never much of a strikeout artist, Nichols depended on his control, averaging slightly more than two walks a game.

In his later years, Nichols professed that he had never suffered from arm trouble. Shortly before his

death he stated: "If a pitcher wins fifteen games a year, he is considered great. We used to work forty or fifty games a season and pitch every other day. If we got a kink in the arm we just kept on pitching until we worked it out. Nowadays they rush a pitcher off to the hospital. These young pitchers try too much fancy stuff and ruin their arms. I pitched with a straight overarm motion and never had much

trouble."

Despite Nichols' claims, one wonders if his incredible total of innings pitched (he averaged almost 400 IP during the 1890s) took its toll on his arm, as he was out of baseball by age 36. Still, Kid Nichols was one of the greatest pitchers of his day, and earned baseball's highest honor in 1949 when he was elected to the Baseball Hall of Fame.

—Bill Carle





HUGH NICOL

Born: January 1, 1858, Campsie, Scotland

Died: June 27, 1921, Lafayette, Ind.

BR TR 5-4, 145

His small physical stature earned him the tag of "Little Nic," but there was no mistaking the range of skills that brought Hugh Nicol to major league baseball. His post-playing days would show him also to be a successful manager and administrator.

Hugh was born in Scotland, the ninth of ten children born to Robert and Mary Nicol. While he was still a child, the family came to the United States and settled in Rockford, Illinois, where young Hugh was eventually trained as a marble cutter.

Nicol in his teens played for various amateur baseball clubs in Rockford. He was also skilled in gymnastics, swimming, rowing and wrestling, which latter he would pursue professionally in the offseason during part of his major league years.

In 1878 Nicol played for Rockford's Forest City club, followed by a year with the Rockford club of the Northwestern League, and a season at Topeka before he broke into the National League with Chicago in 1881. He appeared in only 73 games for Chicago in their pennant-winning seasons of 1881 and 1882 before being released to the St. Louis Browns of the American Association.

With the Browns in 1883 Nicol became a regular in the lineup, either in right field or at second base, and he compiled a career high .285 batting average. By 1885 he had tailed off to .207, but appeared in every game for the pennant-winning Browns. In the World Series against Chicago though, Nicol appeared only in the game of October 15, when he played right field and was 0 for 2 at the plate.

Nicol had great speed, and was reputed to be one of the first players to use the head-first slide. But it was as a defensive player that he was held in particularly high regard, as evidenced by this description of his play in *Sporting Life*: "He ranks as one of the crack right fielders of the country. He covers a great deal of territory, recovers the ball cleanly and rapidly, and is so accurate and swift a thrower that batsmen who hit into his territory cannot afford to lose time in reaching first base."

In 1886 Nicol was ill much of the season, and did not appear in the World Series against Chicago.

Unhappy in St. Louis, he welcomed his trade to Cincinnati (AA) in November, 1886. One happy event of 1886 was his April 27 marriage in Kansas City to May Little of that town.

From 1887–1889 "Little Nic" was a regular with Cincinnati where—with the schedules now slightly longer—he compiled career highs for runs in 1887 and hits in 1888. His record for 1887–1888 shows stolen base figures of 138 and 103. The 1887 figure is the major league season record according to modern encyclopedias, although the official AA figures put him third in the league that year behind Harry Stovey (143) and Arlie Latham (142).

His big league career ended in early August, 1890, after 50 games with Cincinnati. He finished the season with Kansas City in the Western Association. In 1891 Rockford entered a franchise in the Illinois–Iowa League, with Nicol heavily involved in its organization. He became the playing manager at second base and in right field for the 1891–1892 seasons. In 1892 "Little Nic" showed he still had some of his old speed, as he singled and then promptly stole second and third bases off Joliet, and repeated later against Rock Island.

After spending 1893 as manager of a cigar store

in St. Louis, Nicol became player-manager for St. Joseph (WA) in 1894, and for the Rockford WA entry in 1895–1896. In 1897 he compiled a 8–32 record as one of the four managers that the NL's last-place St. Louis club went through that season.

After three years out of baseball, Nicol helped organize the famous Three-I League, and owned and managed its Rockford team from 1901–1903. In 1902 he guided his club to a pennant.

In 1906 Nicol became the first athletic director of Purdue University, where he quickly expanded the physical education activities and put the inter-collegiate athletic program on a money-making basis. From 1908–1912 he also travelled extensively as a scout for the Cincinnati Reds.

Nicol and his wife had two sons and a daughter. One of his sons, Scott, died tragically from injuries suffered while playing football in Lafayette, Indiana, in late 1906.

"Little Nic" retired from Purdue in 1916. Soon after, his health began to worsen, and he eventually developed complications from diabetes. He passed away in 1921 in Lafayette, and was buried at Grand View Cemetery.

—Ray Schmidt

Year	Club	League	G	AB	R	H	2B	3B	HR	RBI	SB	BA	Pos	PO	A	E	FA	
1878	RockfordForCity	-	19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	.317	-	-	-	-	.833		
1879	Rockford	NWL	22	106	15	21	5	0	2	-	.198	of	-	-	-	-		
1880	Topeka Western	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	of-s	-	-	-	-		
1881	Chicago	NL	26	108	13	22	2	0	0	7	-	.204	rf	45	12	5	.919	
1882	Chicago	NL	47	186	19	37	9	1	1	16	-	.199	rf-s	62	35	15	.866	
1883	St. Louis	AA	94	368	73	105	13	3	0	39	-	.285	rf-2	162	63	27	.893	
1884	St. Louis	AA	110	442	79	115	14	5	0	-	-	.260	rf-2	205	123	45	.879	
1885	St. Louis	AA	112	425	59	88	11	1	0	45	-	.207	rf	214	35	31	.889	
1886	St. Louis	AA	67	253	44	52	6	3	0	19	38	-	.206	rf-s	103	40	19	.883
1887	Cincinnati	AA	125	475	122	102	18	2	1	43	138	.215	rf	194	20	19	.918	
1888	Cincinnati	AA	135	548	112	131	10	2	1	35	103	.239	rf	217	43	12	.956	
1889	Cincinnati	AA	122	474	82	121	7	8	2	58	80	.255	rf	193	39	19	.992	
1890	Cincinnati	NL	50	186	28	39	1	4	0	19	24	.210	of	66	15	13	.862	
"	Kansas City	WA	31	134	32	26	2	3	1	-	-	.201	ss	54	80	26	.838	
1891	Rockford	ILlo	78	290	62	73	-	-	-	58	.252	2b	143	189	24	9	.933	
1892	Rockford	ILIn	75	286	69	71	8	5	0	-	.34	.248	of	93	22	9	.927	
1894	St. Joseph	WA	14	45	7	9	2	0	0	-	1	.200	rf	15	3	2	.900	
1895	Rockford	WA	10	47	8	8	2	0	0	-	1	.170	rf-2	17	1	0	1.000	
1896	Rockford	WA	1	4	1	2	0	0	0	-	-	.500	cf	0	0	0	--	
1901	Rockford	III	2	4	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	.000	2b-of	-	-	-	-	
Major League Total			888	3465	631	812	91	29	5 (281)(383)	.234	1461	425	205	.902				



EDWARD SYLVESTER NOLAN (The Only Nolan)

Born: November 7, 1857, Paterson, N.J.

Died: May 18, 1913, Paterson, N.J.

BL TR 5-8, 171

The evidence detailing the early years of Nolan's career is anecdotal and consists mainly of old newspaper clippings (including several obituaries) and a series of letters written by his daughter to the Hall of Fame in 1962.

It seems clear that his first club was the Paterson, New Jersey, Olympics. He played for this top amateur team in 1875 when he was 17, and acquired his nickname because many people came to see Nolan, "the only" boy, pitch against men. Later in 1875 he began his professional career with the Buckeyes of Columbus, Ohio. In her letters, Marguerite Nolan mentions that her father was known as one of the fastest pitchers of his day.

Newspaper accounts suggest that Nolan had a phenomenal year in 1877. One report states that he threw 32 shutouts for the Indianapolis Dark Blues, of the loosely organized League Alliance, who were regarded as the strongest club outside the National League. Indianapolis joined the NL in 1878, and Nolan pitched for them. Perhaps because of overwork from the previous year, he didn't fare as well. He went 13–22 with a 2.57 ERA and a league-leading 56 walks. A pair of suspensions—the first until he was cleared of charges that he threw games, and the second for lying about a sick brother to get time off to visit a prostitute—limited his playing time to just 38 games, and kept him out of the NL for two years.

Nolan played two seasons in San Francisco, then resurfaced in the majors with Cleveland in 1881, where he went 8–14. One of ten players blacklisted by the league on September 29 for "confirmed dissipation and general insubordination," he returned after a year's suspension for a partial season in 1883 with Pittsburgh of the American Association. In 1884 he was 18–5 with Wilmington when the club abandoned the minor Eastern League during the season to replace Philadelphia's Keystones in the outlaw major-league Union Association. In the UA Nolan went 1–4 before Wilmington, too, dropped out of the league in September. The next year he

returned to the NL with Philadelphia, where his major league career ended after seven games. In all, Nolan appeared in 102 major league games, but only 79 as a pitcher. He also played the outfield (21 games) and third base (six games), finishing with a .240 lifetime batting average. As a major league pitcher he was 23–52, with a 2.98 ERA.

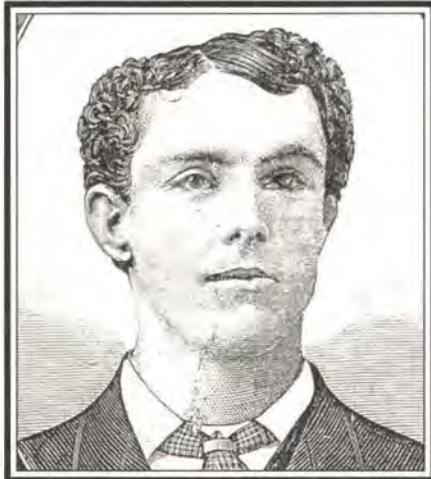
After his baseball career ended, Nolan became a policeman in his home town of Paterson, New Jersey. He rose in the ranks, becoming a sergeant.

On May 18, 1913, he died suddenly from illness brought on by strenuous activity relating to "strike duty."

While Nolan did not have an outstanding big-league record, it is clear that he was a famous and well-liked player. In his early years he had a devoted personal following that welcomed him in every city of the circuit, and his daughter claimed that young men frequently copied his mannerisms, clothing style, and even manner of walking.

—John J. Miller

Year	Club	League	GP	IP	W	L	Pct	ShO	R	H	BB	SO	ERA	BH	BA	E	FA	
1875	Buckeye		-	28	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	32	-	-	-	
1876	Buckeye		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	63	.227	11	.967	
1877	Indianapolis		-	101	-	-	-	-	23	266	643	87	526	-	123	.279	66	.800
1878	Indianapolis	NL	38	347	13	22	.371	1	208	357	56	125	2.57	37	.243	11	.900	
1879	Knickerbocker	Pac	9	-	6	2	.750	2	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1880	BayC/Knkr	Ca/Pac	6	46	3	2	.600	1	21	32	2	26	-	17	.288	8	.889	
1881	Cleveland	NL	22	180	8	14	.364	0	111	183	38	54	3.05	41	.244	9	.885	
1882	(Blacklisted—did not play)																	
1883	Allegheny	AA	7	55	0	7	.000	0	44	81	10	23	4.25	8	.308	5	.722	
1884	Wilmington	EL	24	203	18	5	.783	0	105	165	55	150	1.40	46	.326	31	.836	
"	Wilmington	UA	5	40	1	4	.200	0	28	44	7	52	2.93	9	.273	1	.941	
1885	Philadelphia	NL	7	54	1	5	.167	0	43	55	24	20	4.17	2	.077	3	.800	
1886	Savannah	SL	6	53	4	2	.667	0	29	58	6	18	2.17	6	.300	0	1.000	
"	Jersey City	EL	3	25	1	2	.333	1	18	27	4	6	3.60	1	.091	0	1.000	
Major League Total			79	676	23	52	.307	1	434	720	135	274	2.98	97	.240	29	.878	



JOHN JOSEPH O'CONNOR (Rowdy Jack, Peach Pie)

*Born: June 2, 1869, St. Louis, Mo.
Died: November 14, 1937, St. Louis, Mo.
BR TR 5-10, 170*

Pudgy Jack's career was long and tumultuous. As Patsy Tebeau's longtime henchman, he blistered the ears of rivals and umpires for a generation. He secretly helped the American League gain a foothold in New York. And the controversy that ended his brief career as major league manager still inspires heated debate.

A boyhood pal of Tebeau and Scrappy Joyce in the Goose Hill section of St. Louis, O'Connor played for the semipro Peach Pies with Tebeau and Silver King. At 16 he was catching in Jacksonville, Illinois, and the next year he and King played for St. Joseph, Missouri, in the Western League.

In 1887 Jack reached the majors with Cincinnati in the American Association. The next year, suspended by manager Gus Schmelz "after a big fight," he jumped to an outlaw Denver club. Signed by Columbus (AA) for 1889, he found his "old friend Schmelz [had] moved over there as manager."

Still, Jack spent three years with Columbus, hitting a career high .324 in 1890. In mid-1891 he left Columbus for Denver (Western Association). Patsy Tebeau, by then managing the National League's Cleveland Spiders, brought Jack back to the majors in 1892. An intelligent scrapper, Jack fit in perfectly, playing most every day as catcher or in the outfield. He ran the team if Tebeau was out of town or indisposed.

As Tebeau's top henchman and utility man, Jack played seven seasons with the Spiders. He played in the 1892 championship series and the 1896 Temple Cup series, but missed the 1895 Temple Cup with injuries. When the Robison brothers (who controlled both the Cleveland and St. Louis clubs) shuffled their players in March 1899, he was assigned to St. Louis. On May 10, 1900, he was sold to the Pittsburgh Pirates. He played in the Chronicle-Telegraph Cup series that fall, and on Pittsburgh's NL championship team the next year.

Suspended in 1902 for moonlighting for the American League, O'Connor claimed he merely had been asked to look around for a place for an AL

team to play in Pittsburgh. But years later he admitted that AL president Ban Johnson had employed him to lure teammates to the league's new New York franchise. Pirate 20-game winners Jack Chesbro and Jesse Tannehill, and two other Pirates, defected to the New York Highlanders.

Not coincidentally, O'Connor also played for the Highlanders in 1903. He spent most of his time squabbling with manager Clark Griffith, though, and in mid-August was suspended for "insubordination." Traded to the St. Louis Browns, he caught or coached for them through 1908. In 1909 he captained Little Rock in the Southern Association until he was released back to the Browns on August 1 amid rumors he would replace manager Jimmy McAleer. He did manage the Browns in 1910, when they finished last.

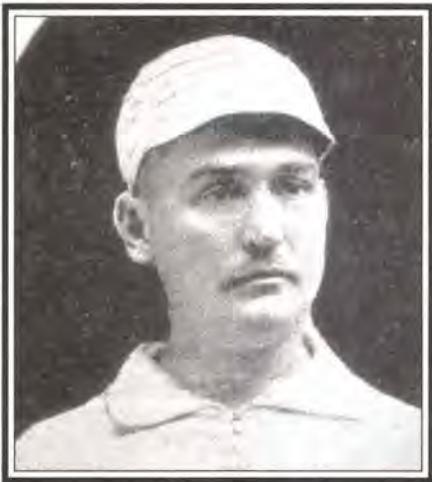
O'Connor's major league career couldn't have ended more controversially. On the final day of the

1910 season, he allowed his third baseman to play deep against Cleveland's Larry Lajoie, who was virtually tied with Ty Cobb in the AL batting race. Lajoie bunted down the third base line six times for hits. Jack, who hadn't played a major league game since 1907, even finished the game behind the plate. After questioning Jack and his third baseman, Ban Johnson forced the Browns to fire O'Connor. Jack later went to court and collected \$5,000 of his 1911 salary. Cobb was declared batting champion, although we now know Lajoie finished with the higher average.

Jack managed St. Louis's Federal League entry in 1913, its minor league season, and in 1914 was a scorer and general handyman for the team. That was his last connection with baseball. Later, after successfully promoting boxing in St. Louis, he would call baseball "a game for sissies."

—John Phillips

Year	Club	League	G	AB	R	H	2B	3B	HR	RBI	SB	BA	Pos	PO	A	E	FA
1886	St. Joseph	WL	70	281	72	76	-	-	-	-	.270	c-of	260	51	27	.920	
1887	Cincinnati	AA	12	40	4	4	0	0	0	1	.300	of-c	29	15	7	.863	
1888	Cincinnati	AA	36	137	14	28	3	1	1	17	.204	rf	68	17	20	.810	
1889	Columbus	AA	107	398	69	107	17	7	4	60	.269	c-of	492	135	35	.947	
1890	Columbus	AA	121	457	89	148	14	10	2	66	.29	.324	c	572	164	35	.955
1891	Columbus	AA	56	229	28	61	12	3	0	37	.10	.266	of-c	135	37	11	.940
"	Denver	WA	46	207	37	57	10	2	0	-	.10	.275	c	91	9	6	.943
1892	Cleveland	NL	140	572	71	142	22	5	1	58	.17	.248	rf-c	310	61	19	.951
1893	Cleveland	NL	96	384	72	110	23	1	4	75	.29	.286	c-of	252	70	19	.944
1894	Cleveland	NL	86	330	67	104	23	7	2	51	.15	.315	c-of	304	46	21	.943
1895	Cleveland	NL	89	340	51	99	14	10	0	58	.11	.291	c-1b	522	66	16	.974
1896	Cleveland	NL	68	256	41	76	11	1	1	43	.15	.297	c-1-o	242	40	7	.976
1897	Cleveland	NL	103	397	49	115	21	4	2	69	.20	.290	o-1-c	477	23	16	.969
1898	Cleveland	NL	131	478	50	119	17	4	1	56	.8	.249	l-c-o	761	92	20	.977
1899	St. Louis	NL	84	289	33	73	5	6	0	43	.7	.253	c-1b	427	76	18	.965
1900	St.L./Pitts	NL	53	179	19	42	4	1	0	25	.5	.235	c	161	56	11	.952
1901	Pittsburgh	NL	61	202	16	39	7	3	0	22	.2	.193	c	256	59	7	.978
1902	Pittsburgh	NL	49	170	13	50	1	2	1	28	.2	.294	c-1b	243	50	6	.980
1903	New York	AL	64	212	13	43	4	1	0	12	.4	.203	c	287	56	4	.988
1904	St. Louis	AL	14	47	4	10	1	0	0	2	0	.213	c	55	11	4	.943
1906	St. Louis	AL	55	174	8	33	0	0	0	11	.4	.190	c	248	64	3	.990
1907	St. Louis	AL	25	89	2	14	2	0	0	4	0	.157	c	87	29	1	.991
1909	Little Rock	SA	7	17	1	6	0	0	0	-	0	.353	c	-	-	-	-
1910	St. Louis	AL	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	c	1	0	0	1.000
Major League Total			1451	5380	713	1417	201	66	19 (738)	219	.263	.5929	1167	280	.962		



HENRY FRANCIS O'DAY (Hank)

Born: July 8, 1862, Chicago, Ill.

Died: July 2, 1935, Chicago, Ill.

TR 6, 180

Hank O'Day is the only man to combine playing, umpiring and managing careers by jumping back and forth several times between them. While pitching for Washington in 1888–1889, he occasionally filled in as a National League umpire. Eighteen years after he began his full-time umpiring career (in the Northwestern League in 1894, then in the NL), he resigned to manage the Cincinnati Reds in 1912. He went back to umpiring in 1913, and quit again the following year to manage the Chicago Cubs. In both managing stints his club finished fourth.

After weighing a possible switch to the American League in 1915 amid concern about adapting once again from the manager's role to the umpire's, he stayed on with the NL until his retirement after the 1927 season.

Of O'Day's seven active years as a major league pitcher, the first five were losing seasons. He was 9–28 with Toledo in the American Association in 1884 and 5–7 for Allegheny (Pittsburgh, AA) the next year. In 1886 he was bought by Washington (NL), at the same time catcher Connie Mack joined the club. Despite records of 8–20 in 1887 and 16–29 the following year, O'Day was considered an ace of the Nationals' staff. But his closeness with batterymate Mack did not prevent him from later becoming the only umpire who ever ejected Mack the manager.

Primarily a slowball pitcher, O'Day broke in at Toledo with another rookie, catcher Deacon McGuire. "He was crafty and had a world of stuff," McGuire said, "but he threw the heaviest and hardest ball I ever caught. It was like lead and it came to me like a shell from a cannon." McGuire stuck a slab of round steak into his thinly padded glove every time he caught O'Day.

Sold to the Giants in July 1889, O'Day was 9–1 for the pennant winners, and 2–0 against Brooklyn in the World Series. He earned \$2,000 that year, near the low end of the pay scale, and jumped to the Players' League for 1890, where he was 22–13

for the New York Brotherhoods. He never returned to the NL as a player.

A taciturn yet fiery player, as an umpire his calls were clear and demonstrative. His wide sweep of the right hand and arm calling a player out was easily recognizable, as was the shooting out of his right hand, palm down, to show the runner safe.

The ouster of Connie Mack occurred on September 6, 1895, at New York. Mack, managing the Pittsburgh Pirates, objected to a call at second base during a three-run New York rally. O'Day fined Mack \$100 and ejected him for using insulting and abusive language. It took a squad of police to persuade Mr. Mack to leave the field.

O'Day worked the first modern World Series in 1903, and was the umpire behind the plate who ruled Fred Merkle out on a force out at second base in the famous 1908 Giants-Cubs game. He was also the umpire at second base when Bill Wambsganss

made his unassisted triple play in the 1920 World Series. Altogether, O'Day worked ten Series, second only to Bill Klem.

O'Day's personality is illustrated by Ring Lardner's account of how O'Day inspired the title for Lardner's book, *What of It?* (In telling the story, Lardner said he could not recall the hotel manager's name.)

On the Cubs' first eastern trip in 1914, owner Charles Murphy accompanied the team. Murphy and O'Day, his new manager, were standing by the desk in the Aldine Hotel in Philadelphia one evening when the hotel's genial manager joined them.

"Hello, there, Mr. —," said Murphy cordially. "Have you met my friend, Mr. Henry O'Day?"

"Mr. —," explained Murphy to O'Day, "is the manager of this hotel."

"What of it?" said O'Day.

—Norman L. Macht

Year	Club	League	GP	IP	W	L	Pct	ShO	R	H	BB	SO	ERA	BH	BA	E	FA
1883	BayC/Toledo	NWL	29	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	75	.247	—	.854
1884	Toledo	AA	41	327	9	28	.243	2	241	335	66	163	3.75	51	.211	20	.886
1885	Allegheny	AA	12	103	5	7	.417	0	77	110	16	36	3.67	12	.245	4	.871
"	National	EL	15	155	15	2	.867	1	49	84	18	72	0.74	8	.151	—	—
1886	Savannah	SL	39	336	26	11	.703	5	124	229	39	208	1.34	48	.233	—	—
"	Washington	NL	6	49	2	2	.500	0	17	41	17	47	1.65	1	.053	2	.900
1887	Washington	NL	30	255	8	20	.286	0	197	255	109	86	4.17	23	.198	6	.925
1888	Washington	NL	46	403	16	29	.356	3	208	359	117	186	3.10	23	.139	8	.915
1889	Wash/NY	NL	23	186	11	11	.500	0	139	200	92	51	4.31	11	.147	3	.939
1890	New York	PL	43	329	22	13	.629	1	249	356	163	94	4.21	34	.227	7	.921
1891	Lincoln	WA	31	239	14	15	.483	1	194	269	89	83	2.86	22	.210	6	.893
1892	Columbus	WL	22	151	8	7	.533	—	89	151	60	50	2.50	14	.212	—	—
"	Marinette	WisMi	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1893	Erie	EL	7	47	3	4	.429	—	58	66	20	10	3.45	3	.167	—	—
Major League Total			201	1651	73	110	.399	6	1128	1656	580	663	3.74	155	.190	50	.907





JAMES HENRY O'ROURKE (Orator Jim)

Born: September 1, 1850, Bridgeport, Conn.

Died: January 8, 1919, Bridgeport, Conn.

BR TR 5-8, 185

As he stepped to the plate that bright Saturday afternoon in April 1876, James Henry O'Rourke, a Connecticut farmboy, cracked open the record book of modern baseball. His single to left field was the first hit in the first game of the National League. A crowd of 3,000 paid 50 cents each to watch the contest, played at 25th and Jefferson Streets in Philadelphia. O'Rourke was the center fielder for the Boston Red Stockings in the game against Philadelphia's Athletics, which Boston won 6-5.

O'Rourke, respected as a dangerous stick man, compiled a .311 batting average over 23 seasons in the big leagues. One of the most popular baseballists of his time, O'Rourke played on eight major league championship teams. A Yale Law School graduate, he entered the Baseball Hall of Fame in 1945.

In an era when most players lived in the fast lane, O'Rourke traveled in the middle lane. A fierce competitor, he employed any tactic to win. Off the field, his integrity and intelligence were unquestioned.

James Henry, the son of Irish immigrants, was born in Bridgeport, Connecticut, in 1850. He found time for baseball between chores on the family farm, and began his career as an amateur in 1870 with the Stratford Osceolas. In 1872, the Mansfields of Middletown, a professional team in Connecticut, approached O'Rourke, who agreed to sign only if the club provided a farmhand to help out his widowed mother. Contract negotiations being a lot simpler in those days, the Mansfields provided the farmhand. O'Rourke signed.

The Mansfields joined the National Association, baseball's first professional league, for the 1872 championship season, but went bankrupt and disbanded in late August, after only 24 NA games. As the Middletown *Constitution* reported, the club's breakup was due to "a want of funds" caused by "a run of bad luck."

Harry Wright, manager of the powerful Boston Red Stockings, offered O'Rourke a contract for

1873, with one condition. Wright told O'Rourke, "The Puritans of Beantown [who backed the team financially] will not stand for the name O'Rourke." The silk-stockings set recoiled at any mention of an Irish Catholic. He must drop the O from his name. The response, from the man who later would be known as "Orator Jim," was typically blunt: "I would rather die than give up my father's name. A million dollars would not tempt me." Case closed!

He signed his name—James Henry O'Rourke—to a contract for \$900.

Manager Wright drilled his players in the fundamentals of the game, and the hard work paid dividends. Boston was the scourge of the NA, winning the pennant four years in a row—1872–1875—the last three with O'Rourke in the lineup.

When he strode to the plate, the 5'8", 185-pound O'Rourke broadcast confidence. A righthanded

Year	Club	League	G	AB	R	H	2B	3B	HR	RBI	SB	BA	Pos	PD	A	E	FA
1872	Mansfield	NA	23	101	25	31	4	1	0	12	1	.307	ss-c	44	62	38	.736
1873	Boston	NA	57	280	79	98	19	3	1	48	4	.350	1-o-c	396	19	48	.896
1874	Boston	NA	70	331	82	104	15	8	5	61	11	.314	1b	754	10	46	.943
1875	Boston	NA	75	358	97	106	13	7	6	72	17	.296	cf-3	142	63	58	.779
1876	Boston	NL	70	312	61	102	17	3	2	43	—	.327	cf	170	7	28	.863
1877	Boston	NL	61	265	68	96	14	4	0	23	—	.362	cf	118	9	23	.847
1878	Boston	NL	60	255	44	71	17	7	1	29	—	.278	cf	124	17	22	.865
1879	Providence	NL	81	362	69	126	19	9	1	46	—	.348	rf-1	302	29	34	.907
1880	Boston	NL	86	363	71	100	20	11	6	45	—	.275	cf-i	268	96	43	.894
1881	Buffalo	NL	83	348	71	105	21	7	0	30	—	.302	3b-o	148	97	47	.839
1882	Buffalo	NL	84	370	62	104	15	6	2	37	—	.281	cf	149	17	26	.865
1883	Buffalo	NL	94	436	102	143	29	8	1	38	—	.328	lf-c	226	61	39	.880
1884	Buffalo	NL	108	467	119	162	33	7	5	63	—	.347	lf-1	350	23	30	.926
1885	New York	NL	112	477	119	143	21	16	5	42	—	.300	cf-c	369	96	28	.929
1886	New York	NL	105	440	106	136	26	6	1	34	14	.309	cf-c	182	13	15	.943
1887	New York	NL	103	397	73	113	15	13	3	88	46	.285	c-3-o	248	127	48	.887
1888	New York	NL	107	409	50	112	16	6	4	50	25	.274	lf-c	251	40	14	.954
1889	New York	NL	128	502	89	161	36	7	3	81	33	.321	lf	166	20	22	.894
1890	New York	PL	111	478	112	172	37	5	9	115	23	.360	rf	175	25	15	.930
1891	New York	NL	136	555	92	164	28	7	5	95	19	.295	lf-c	244	44	26	.917
1892	New York	NL	115	448	62	136	28	5	0	56	16	.304	lf	168	17	17	.916
1893	Washington	NL	129	547	75	157	22	5	2	95	15	.287	lf-1	487	52	27	.952
1895	Bridgeport	Conn	8	35	8	15	5	1	1	—	3	.429	c-of	—	—	—	—
1896	Bridgeport	NaugV	33	135	47	59	11	3	4	—	14	.437	c-of	—	—	—	—
1897	Bridgeport	Conn	73	321	75	130	28	9	8	—	20	.405	c	—	—	—	—
1898	Bridgeport	Conn	79	316	36	96	12	1	0	—	11	.304	c	347	85	16	.964
1899	Bridgeport	Conn	93	356	50	102	15	3	2	—	14	.287	c-of	—	—	—	—
1900	Bridgeport	Conn	93	352	61	126	19	3	1	—	12	.358	c-of	230	62	15	.951
1901	Bridgeport	Conn	80	318	47	105	20	0	3	—	6	.330	c	—	—	—	—
1902	Bridgeport	Conn	83	310	27	76	10	0	0	—	5	.245	c	317	92	11	.973
1903	Bridgeport	Conn	101	400	42	110	12	0	0	—	9	.275	c	365	95	15	.968
1904	Bridgeport	Conn	66	245	28	70	11	1	0	—	4	.286	c	230	72	7	.977
"	New York	NL	1	4	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	.250	c	4	0	1	.800
1905	Bridgeport	Conn	68	238	15	60	11	1	1	—	3	.252	c-of	119	34	8	.950
1906	Bridgeport	Conn	93	348	26	85	9	0	0	—	5	.244	1b	771	59	17	.980
1907	Bridgeport	Conn	24	83	3	16	2	0	0	—	4	.193	of-c	26	0	1	.963
1908	Bridgeport	Conn	18	57	2	9	2	0	0	—	1	.158	l-c-o	—	—	—	—
1909	Bridgeport	Conn	1	3	0	1	0	0	0	—	0	.333	c	—	—	—	—
1912	New Haven	Conn	1	4	0	0	0	0	0	—	0	.000	c	—	—	—	—
Major League Total			1999	8505	1729	2643	465	151	62	1203(224)	.311	5486	946	695	.902		

batter, he hit to either field. He played over 100 games at third base and over 200 at first and behind the plate, but mostly he played in the outfield. He was not the most agile outfielder, nor always the most attentive. Harry Wright once complained that O'Rourke would "stand on one leg with his arms folded, thinking of the girl I left behind." The girl was Annie Kehoe, whom O'Rourke had married on May 15, 1872.

Boston lost four of its top players to Chicago as the NA gave way to the NL in 1876, and the Red Stockings fell to fourth place. But one of the four—Jim "Deacon" White—returned to Boston the next year, and, with O'Rourke batting for a career high and White leading the league, Boston returned to the top. Although White left again after that one year, and O'Rourke's batting fell off more than 80 points, the Red Stockings repeated as league champions in 1878.

O'Rourke, who always wore a crisp and clean uniform, refused to re-sign with Boston for 1879, however, protesting the club's practice of assessing players \$20 a season for uniforms. The fans took up a collection to pay O'Rourke's bill, but O'Rourke was unforgiving. He packed his laundry and signed with the Providence Grays, rebounding at the plate to help lead them to their first pennant. It was his sixth pennant winner in seven years.

After one season with Providence, O'Rourke returned to Boston, where he was greeted by his brother John, who had taken Jim's place on the Boston roster for 1879. In 1880 they became the first brothers in major league ball to play beside each other in the outfield. A year later Jim moved on to Buffalo as player-manager, where he remained four years, piloting the club to four winning seasons, including a trio of third-place finishes.

Midway through the 1884 season, New York's NL club offered O'Rourke a contract, promising to make him the highest paid player in the game if he would leave Buffalo in midseason. O'Rourke's answer was, "No, I have given my word and will remain to the end of the season." After leading Buffalo to its best record ever in the NL, while leading the league in hits, O'Rourke joined New York in 1885 at a record-setting salary of \$4,500. With New York O'Rourke played on the Giants' first two pen-

nant winning—and world championship—teams, in 1888 and 1889.

A sensible man, Jim knew his baseball career would end one day. Acknowledged as the most garrulous man in baseball, he chose to pursue a career in law. He persuaded the Giants to pay his tuition at the Yale Law School, which he attended in the offseason. In 1887 he graduated.

Dubbed "Orator Jim," O'Rourke could talk a groundhog back into its hole. The Pittsburgh *Dispatch* remarked that "In Bridgeport they punish fractious reporters by sending them to interview Jim O'Rourke. The reporter always takes to his bed the same day."

A courageous journalist once asked O'Rourke, "What makes a good ballplayer?" The Orator replied: "However desirous and willing I am to yield to my inclination to oblige you, I feel constrained from circumstances to solicit your kindest indulgence in this matter, if for no other reason than in consequence of a conscientious conviction that my modesty would not permit me to swell my egotistical proportions to such limitations as to anticipate that I could talk upon any subject in a manner either entertaining or edifying your publication." The dazed reporter was never again seen in Bridgeport!

When labor unrest struck the NL in the late 1880s, O'Rourke joined the Brotherhood of Professional Base Ball Players. In 1890, unable to negotiate with management, the union men formed the Players' League. O'Rourke joined its New York franchise, and enjoyed one of his finest seasons, with career highs in several offensive categories. When the league folded after one year, he was returned to the Giants.

Traded to the Washington Senators for 1893, O'Rourke played one year while managing the club to a last-place finish, then retired from the NL. Back home, he organized the Connecticut League, and played for its Bridgeport club for many years. At one point he was simultaneously a player, manager, team owner and league president. This novel set of circumstances set up an incident that only he could have sidestepped adroitly. While catching for his team one day, he had a heated argument with an umpire. Fearful of fining the league president, the besieged umpire remained silent. Removing his

mask, O'Rourke turned to the crowd and declared: "As president of the league, I fine James O'Rourke \$10 for swearing at the umpire." He then decreed that play resume.

In 1904, Giants manager John McGraw asked O'Rourke to take a "final spin" with the club, and signed him to a contract for one game. Before the game he received a standing ovation and a three-foot floral horseshoe from his fans. At age 54, O'Rourke caught nine innings, rapped out a single, and scored a run to ensure a Giants victory. The game, played against St. Louis, clinched the pennant for the Giants.

The Connecticut League became a pool for major league talent, with O'Rourke known as a reliable judge of "horse flesh." Jim also served on the board of arbitration for the minor leagues, and later served on the National League's board of directors.

O'Rourke's mature years in Bridgeport were rewarding. He practiced law, looked after his real estate interests, dabbled in politics and, of course, played ball. The focus of his life, however, was his family. He doted on his wife and six daughters. His one son, James "Queenie" O'Rourke, followed in his father's footsteps. Queenie, an infielder, attended Yale and played briefly with the New York Yankees.

In 1917, at age 67, O'Rourke played his last full nine-inning game.

On a cold, windy New Years Day in 1919, James Henry O'Rourke went out to visit a client. His daughters urged him to take a streetcar, but O'Rourke, in a hurry, walked. He contracted pneumonia, and died seven days later. The Bridgeport Post wrote: "The streets around James O'Rourke's house thronged with autos and people." Baseball bigwigs, politicians, attorneys and fans packed St. Mary's Church. The air rang with eloquent praise for "the Grand Old Man of Baseball."

However, a friend, Sgt. Terry Rodgers of the Bridgeport Police Department, who had played for O'Rourke's Connecticut League team, stated simply, "James Henry O'Rourke—he was the fairest and squarest of all men."

Orator Jim would have appreciated that.

—Bernard J. Crowley





JOHN PAUL PETERS

Born: April 8, 1850, Louisiana, Mo.

Died: January 4, 1924, St. Louis, Mo.

BR TR 5-7, 180

It is difficult to assess the relative abilities of players from the 1870s and early 1880s because they played few league games (and as many exhibitions, for which statistics were not kept). But it is fair to say that Johnny Peters was as good as any shortstop of his time. He was the best defensive shortstop in the league before Jack Glasscock, and—at least briefly—he was a solid hitter.

Peters was from St. Louis, and started in baseball with the Empire club of that city. He later played for the independent St. Louis Red Stockings, leaving them in 1874 to join Chicago of the National Association. He split his time between shortstop and second base in 1874, then shifted almost exclusively to shortstop the next year, where his .871 fielding average was second best among NA shortstops. His offensive statistics were respectable, but showed no hint of the prowess he displayed the next three seasons when Chicago moved to the newly created National League.

Peters enjoyed his best years in Chicago, where he acquired the nickname "Humpty Dumpty." His finest season was 1876, the inaugural season of the NL, when he hit .351, fourth in the league, and ranked second in hits with 111, and third in runs scored with 70. He led the league with a .932 FA, the first ever over .900 by a shortstop. The next year he hit .317 and placed second in RBIs with 41. He defected to Milwaukee in 1878, where he enjoyed one final solid offensive season, hitting .309.

When Milwaukee was expelled from the league after the 1878 season, Peters returned to Chicago for a year, then moved on to Providence in 1880, where he replaced aging shortstop George Wright, who had retired when Providence placed him on the newly-instituted reserve list despite his wish to return to Boston. Peters, too, seemed reluctant to play for Providence. As William Perrin recalled in the *Providence Journal*: "Much trouble was experienced in getting Peters to report after he had signed his contract and only on threats of expulsion from the National League was he induced to

report." At Providence he hit only .228, but fielded .900 to lead the league's shortstops.

After a final National League season in Buffalo in 1881, Peters concluded his major league career with Pittsburgh's Allegheny club in the new American Association. His last full major league season was 1882, although he made brief appearances with Allegheny through 1884 while playing mainly in the minors.

What was most impressive about Peters was his defense. From 1876 through 1881 he was a "Gold Glove" caliber shortstop, leading the league in field-

ing average, total chances per game, and double plays twice each. That made him the dominant man at the position, although as soon as Peters moved on, Glasscock became an even more impressive shortstop. Peters has been largely forgotten today because of the brevity of his career, attributable to his being 26 when the National League began and, as noted above, the small number of games played at the time. But he has not been entirely forgotten: Bill James, in his *Historical Abstract*, lists Peters as the all-star NL shortstop for the 1876–1879 era.

—William E. McMabon and John J. Miller

Year	Club	League	G	AB	R	H	2B	3B	HR	RBI	SB	BA	Pos	PO	A	E	FA
1873	St Louis Reds		-	7	-	11	-	(18 outs)	-	-	-	.2-s-3	-	-	-	-	
1874	Chicago	NA	55	239	39	69	10	0	1	25	2	.289	ss-2	94	183	63	.815
1875	Chicago	NA	69	297	40	85	16	2	0	34	12	.286	ss	80	252	51	.867
1876	Chicago	NL	66	316	70	111	14	2	1	47	-	.351	ss	95	193	21	.932
1877	Chicago	NL	60	265	45	84	10	3	0	41	-	.317	ss	124	215	45	.883
1878	Milwaukee	NL	55	246	33	76	6	1	0	22	-	.309	2b-s	130	205	53	.863
1879	Chicago	NL	83	379	45	93	13	2	1	31	-	.245	ss	94	271	71	.837
1880	Providence	NL	86	359	30	82	5	0	0	24	-	.228	ss	111	268	42	.900
1881	Buffalo	NL	54	229	21	49	8	1	0	25	-	.214	ss	105	185	47	.861
1882	Allegheny	AA	78	333	46	96	10	1	0	-	-	.288	ss	92	282	51	.880
1883	Allegheny	AA	8	28	3	3	0	0	0	-	-	.107	ss	9	27	8	.818
"	Springfield	NWL	44	199	27	57	(63 TB)-	-	-	-	-	.287	ss	-	-	23	.890
1884	Allegheny	AA	1	4	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	.000	ss	1	1	1	.667
"	Stillwater	NWL	17	72	14	18	4	0	0	-	-	.250	ss-2	32	63	13	.880
Major League Total			615	2695	372	748	92	12	3 (249)	(14)	.278	935	2082	453	.869		





WILLIAM B. PHILLIPS (Silver Bill)

Born: 1857, Saint John, New Brunswick, Canada

Died: October 6, 1900, Chicago, Ill.

BR TR 6, 200

When the 1879 baseball season opened, Bill Phillips, native of Saint John, New Brunswick, started at first base for the Cleveland Forest Citys of the National League. He thereby became the first Canadian to play in the major leagues. Phillips continues to be recognized as the best Canadian-born first baseman to play the game.

Little is known of Phillips' early years. His father, a cooper, raised a large family of seven girls and three boys. At some point in Bill's childhood, the family moved to Chicago. Where Bill got his start in baseball remains unclear, but he played in Minnesota in 1877. The following year he joined the Forest City club of Cleveland, one of the best of the many independent professional teams, and topped the club in hitting, with a .296 average.

When the Cleveland club obtained a National League franchise in 1879, Phillips and other members of the Forest City nine found themselves in the major leagues. The Cleveland infield, which from 1880–1883 included Phillips at first base, Fred Dunlap at second, and Jack Glasscock at shortstop, was termed the "Stonewall Infield" and recognized as the finest fielding unit of the early 1880s. Phillips participated in more double plays than any other first baseman during the first five years Cleveland's NL play.

The slick double-play combination broke up in 1884 when first Dunlap, and then Glasscock, jumped to the short-lived Union Association. Phillips picked up some of the slack, batting a solid .276 and leading the club in RBIs as he had done the three previous seasons. Cleveland, however, could not sustain the losses, and the franchise folded after the season.

Following Cleveland's collapse, Phillips shifted to the rival American Association. There, although he played in only four of the AA's ten seasons, he participated in five triple plays, the AA record for first basemen. With Brooklyn in 1885, he put together his best season. He batted .302, the only time in his major league career he hit over .300, com-

piled the best fielding average in the league (.973), and led first basemen in putouts. Unfortunately, his effectiveness dropped steadily in 1886 and 1887. Shipped to Kansas City (AA) in 1888, he batted a weak .236 for a last place team and was released.

After his major league career ended, Phillips returned to Canada to play one more season with Hamilton, Ontario (International League), but his .245 batting average signaled the end of his playing career. For the next decade, he made Chicago his

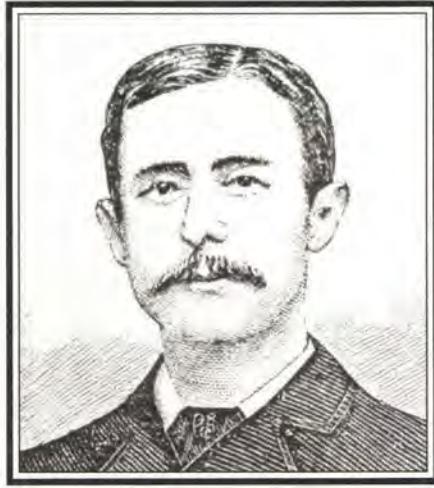
home, dying there when he was only 43.

In 1988, 100 years after his last major league season, Phillips was inducted into the Canadian Baseball Hall of Fame. Although he was never a great hitter, Phillips was a reliable batter in the clutch, and in 1,038 major league games over a ten-year span he compiled a .266 batting average, some 20 points above the average for the 1880s. As for his fielding, he may have been the slickest first baseman of his decade.

—William E. Akin

Year	Club	League	G	AB	R	H	2B	3B	HR	RBI	SB	BA	Pos	PO	A	E	FA
1878	ForCly Cleve		-	65	294	-	87	-	-(120 TB)	-	-	.296	1b-2	607	53	55	923
1879	Cleveland	NL	81	365	58	99	15	4	0	29	-	.271	1b-c	775	32	54	937
1880	Cleveland	NL	85	334	41	85	14	10	1	36	-	.254	1b	842	25	33	963
1881	Cleveland	NL	85	357	51	97	18	10	1	44	-	.272	1b	806	24	29	966
1882	Cleveland	NL	78	335	40	87	17	7	4	47	-	.260	1b	830	25	25	972
1883	Cleveland	NL	97	382	42	94	29	8	2	40	-	.246	1b	953	22	33	967
1884	Cleveland	NL	111	464	58	128	25	12	3	46	-	.276	1b	1107	30	48	959
1885	Brooklyn	AA	99	391	65	118	16	11	3	63	-	.302	1b	1109	24	32	973
1886	Brooklyn	AA	141	585	68	160	26	15	0	72	13	.274	1b	1395	33	32	978
1887	Brooklyn	AA	132	533	82	142	34	11	2	101	16	.266	1b	1299	46	24	982
1888	Kansas City	AA	129	509	57	120	20	10	1	56	10	.236	1b	1476	55	32	980
1889	Hamilton	IA	82	302	26	74	19	1	0	-	9	.245	1b	914	34	31	968
Major League Total			1038	4255	562	1130	214	98	17	534 (39)	.266	10592	316	342	970		





ALBERT GEORGE PRATT (Uncle Al)

Born: November 19, 1848, Allegheny, Pa.

Died: November 21, 1937, Pittsburgh, Pa.

TR 5-7, 140

A Pratt was a baseball pioneer, the first of many Pittsburgh baseball greats. While few remember him today, he was a major force for baseball in the city for eight decades, and did much to shape Pittsburgh as a strong baseball town.

At age 15 Pratt joined the Union army, and saw action with the infantry during the Civil War. It was during the war that Pratt, like so many other soldiers, was first exposed to baseball. He quickly showed an aptitude for the game, and a deep interest in baseball that would affect the rest of his life.

In the late 1860s Pratt joined with fellow war veterans and other enthusiasts to form the Enterprise Club, one of the pioneer teams in Pittsburgh baseball history. Other clubs soon sprung up, and before the year was over Pratt joined the Allegheny Club, perhaps for money (which would have made him Pittsburgh's first professional player).

The following year Pratt moved to the Riverside Club of Portsmouth, Ohio. While still an amateur in theory, there can be little doubt that Pratt was a professional at that point; it was unlikely that he would have left his native city without some financial inducement. In 1869 he joined the famous Forest City Club of Cleveland, a move which eliminated any pretensions of his amateur status. Forest City fielded one of the strongest teams in the nation, and Pratt's move firmly established him as one of the star pitchers in the land.

As a member of the Forest Citys, Pratt became a charter member of the first professional league, the National Association, in 1871. In fact, he pitched the first major league game in history, losing 2-0 to the Kekiongas of Fort Wayne on May 4 before 200 Fort Wayne fans. In those days of many errors and high scores, this game was marvelled at as an exhibition of outstanding skill. He was the fastest pitcher in his heyday, although he was wild and very hard to catch.

Pratt remained with Forest City through 1872, compiling a 12-26 won-lost record while batting .267. He then returned to Pittsburgh, rejoining the

Enterprise club, for whom he pitched from 1873-1875. In 1876 he joined the city's Xantha club, playing for them until 1879, when he left to umpire for a season in the National League.

In 1881 Pratt began his career in baseball management, helping found and manage Pittsburgh's Allegheny Club. There, he played a key role in the founding of the major league American Association, introducing league founder O. P. Caylor to Pittsburgh iron manufacturer Denny McKnight, who became the league's first president.

Pratt served as the first manager of the AA's Allegheny Club. He brought them in fourth in 1882, and managed the club until June, 1883, when he accepted a position as an AA umpire. The *New York Clipper* reported that Pratt's umpiring career "was a brief one, self-respect causing him to resign that onerous position rather than admit to the abuse and insults of partisan spectators and reporters." He continued to umpire on occasion, however, serving as a substitute in both 1886 and 1887.

Late in 1883 Pratt helped found the Union Association (some say it was he who came up with the idea of a new league), which challenged the NL and AA in 1884. Pratt was involved in the off-the-field management of the Pittsburgh Unions, and served on the UA's board of directors.

Although it lasted only one season, the UA, which challenged the way the older leagues treated their players, in many ways set the ground work for the players' revolt six years later. When the Players' League formed in 1890, Pratt was again in the forefront, helping to organize the PL's Pittsburgh club. When the PL also folded after a single season, its

Pittsburgh club merged with the Alleghenys, who had jumped from the AA to the NL in 1887 and in 1890 suffered their worst season ever. Pratt—by then considered the dean of Pittsburgh baseball—was named to the board of directors, with the hope that his knowledge and skill would put the club back on course. After another last place finish in 1891 the team, now known as the Pirates, began to improve, moving up to second by 1893. He remained on the board probably until around the turn of the century.

Pratt had begun working in the 1890s as a salesman at Spalding's sporting goods store in downtown Pittsburgh, and he remained there more than three decades, into his eighties. Recognized as the leader of any "old timers" group, he helped organize reunions, and played a major role in such events as the fiftieth anniversary of the NL in 1926.

"Uncle Al" was always interested in the welfare of former players. In Pittsburgh (unlike many communities) many former ballplayers—like congressman and governor John Tener, county sheriff Ad Gumbert, county commissioner S. J. Toole, director of public safety John Morin, deputy sheriff Ed Swartwood, doctor Mark Baldwin, Homestead police chief Henry Youngman—held positions of influence. Pratt acted as a go-between, helping to find jobs or other assistance for those in need.

When Pratt died just two days after his eighty-ninth birthday he was mourned throughout the city. At the time of his death, perhaps only Honus Wagner was more respected and loved in Pittsburgh's baseball world.

—Daniel E. Ginsburg

Year	Club	League	G	AB	R	H	TB	RBI	BA	Pos	E	FA	W	L	DR	OH
1869	FC Cleveland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	p	-	-	-	-	-	-	
1870	FC Cleveland	(pro)	#17	80	19	18	27	-	.225	p	-	4	12	268	260	
1871	FC Cleveland	NA	29	130	31	34	56	20	.262	p-of	10	.873	10	17	288	296
1872	FC Cleveland	NA	16	65	10	18	20	12	.277	p-of	6	.769	2	9	133	150
Major League Total			45	195	41	52	76	32	.267		16	.848	12	26	421	446





THOMAS J. PRATT

*Born: January 26, 1844, Chelsea, Mass.
Died: September 28, 1908, Philadelphia, Pa.
TR 5-7½, 150*

Following the death of Jim Creighton in 1862, Tom Pratt briefly assumed the mantle of best fastball pitcher in baseball. As such, he was among the most sought-after players of the 1860s, and he starred for the Atlantics of Brooklyn during their championship years, 1864–1866.

Though born in Massachusetts, Tom grew up in Philadelphia and was already a rising star in cricket circles when the baseball craze struck the City of Brotherly Love in 1860. He joined the fledgling Winona club that year, then switched to the one-year-old Athletic club in 1861. As that club rose to prominence, so did Pratt's reputation, and in mid-1863 he was recruited by the Atlantics of Brooklyn. It seems likely that some sort of monetary inducement was involved in his jump, though there is no record of it.

Pratt pitched the Atlantics to 19 victories and one tie in 1864, making them the undisputed champions of baseball. His delivery was described as having "tremendous velocity, but very regular and straight," making him both hard to hit and easy to catch. Under the tutelage of veteran Dickey Pearce, he developed into one of the outstanding pitching strategists of the day, becoming "celebrated for his skill in deceiving the batsman and the umpire at the same time." He had another undefeated season for the Atlantics in 1865.

The spring of 1866 found him back home in Philadelphia with the Athletics. Unable to oust Dick McBride from the pitcher's position, Pratt practiced with the team but did not make any road trips except the club's vacation excursion to Atlantic City. But in September the Atlantics induced him to come back to Brooklyn to replace young George Zettlein in their matches to defend their title. In those days, the championship was passed much as boxing crowns are today, with any challenger who beat the defending champ in two games out of three assuming the title. With Zettlein, the Atlantics had lost earlier games to both Eureka and Irvington. But with "Tommy . . . getting down to his work in last

year's style," the old champs beat them each twice to save the championship for the Atlantics. Pratt also helped turn back the Mutuals, and split a pair against his old Athletics mates.

Pratt returned to Philadelphia for 1867, heading a new club, Quaker City, that was put together to try to wrest local laurels from the Athletics. He shifted back to the Atlantics again for their western tour in 1868. After finishing with the Tri-Mountains of Boston, Tom was back with the Atlantics again in early 1869, but his career was winding

down. In 1870 he was a regular at third base for the Athletics, but in 1871 he all but quit active play, turning his attention back to cricket, and to Pratt Bros., a profitable paint dealership.

He had made a wealth of friends in baseball, though, and for years continued active in the game as an umpire and promoter. He was president of the Keystone (Union Association) club in 1884 and lost considerable money in the venture. His name last appeared in a box score as a National League umpire in 1886.

—Robert L. Tiemann

Year	G	Outs	R	H	TB	Pos	GP	W	L	OR
1860 Winona of Phila	-	-	-	-	-	o-1-p	1	1	0	33
1861 Athletic of Phila	4	-	-	-	-	p	4	2	2	-
1862 Athletic of Phila	10	28	25	-	-	2b-p	-	-	-	-
1863 Athletic of Phila	7	20	16	-	-	p	-	-	-	-
" Atlantic of Bkn	7	20	17	-	-	p	-	-	-	-
1864 Atlantic of Bkn	21	67	84	-	-	p	20	19	0	-
1865 Atlantic of Bkn	13	37	44	-	-	p	13	13	0	217
1866 Athletic of Phila	2	2	13	-	-	3b	0	--	--	--
" Atlantic of Bkn	7	20	16	-	-	p	7	6	1	133
1867 Quaker City of Phila	22	55	86	-	-	p	21	14	7	477
1868 Atlantic of Bkn	20	58	95	93	140	p-o-s	12	11	0	134
" Tri-Mtn of Boston	-	-	-	-	-	2b-s	-	-	-	-
1869 Atlantic of Bkn	6	22	12	19	22	p	6	3	1	87
1870 Athletic of Phila(Pro)	33 (167ab)	59	58	83	3b	1	0	0	0	0
1871 Athletic of Phila (NA)	1	2	2	2	2	1b	0	--	--	--





JOSEPH J. QUINN

Born: December 25, 1864, Sydney, Australia

Died: November 12, 1940, St. Louis, Mo.

BR TR 5-7, 158

Chosen by readers of *The Sporting News* in 1893 as the most popular baseball player in America, Joe Quinn garnered respect from his compatriots as well as baseball fans and the general public. Born on Christmas day in Australia, the first major leaguer to hail from that country, he came to Dubuque, Iowa, with his parents as a young boy. There, like many notable players of his era, he began his career in baseball.

A member of an amateur team in Dubuque, he broke into the majors in 1884 with the St. Louis club in the short-lived Union Association. Playing first base that year for a team that won its first 20 games and ran away with the UA championship, he remained with the club when it obtained a National League franchise in 1885. He played chiefly in the outfield for two seasons, but played several games at second base in 1886. This became his major position for the remainder of his career.

After the purchase of the club by John T. Brush of Indianapolis, the budding second baseman was transferred to the Northwestern League team in Duluth in 1887, where he captained the club. But Duluth folded after a seventh-place finish, and Quinn began the following year with Des Moines in the Western Association. Returning to the majors in late August with the National League Boston team, he remained in that city through 1892—jumping for the 1890 season to Boston's pennant-winning Players' League club before returning to the NL team in 1891. In 1892 he hit .286 in Boston's World Series sweep of Cleveland. He also played errorless ball, and saved the first game by throwing Jesse Burkett out at home in the ninth inning. The game ended after 11 innings, tied 0-0.

In 1893 Quinn returned to St. Louis. Earning a spotless reputation for honesty and integrity, he managed the team for 40 games in 1895, but was unable to lift it out of eleventh place. A clever baserunner and one of the most respected infielders around, he compensated for his slight physical stature with his knowledge of the game. A Sport-

ing News obituary in 1940 claimed that those who saw him play ranked him "as one of the smartest and speediest second sackers of his day." Thus his release to Baltimore during the 1896 season caused dismay among St. Louis fans.

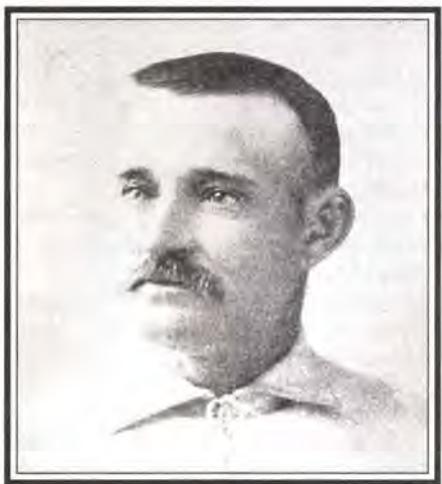
He returned to St. Louis early in the 1898 season, but, unfortunately, accompanied most of his teammates in the transfer to Cleveland in 1899 by the Robison brothers, who owned both clubs. Taking over 38 games into the season as manager of the team dubbed the Misfits, Quinn shepherded Cleveland to major league baseball's most dismal finish: 84 games out of first place—and 35 games out of eleventh!

The next year he returned to St. Louis once again, but finished the season in Cincinnati, and concluded his 17-year major league career in 1901 in his fourth major league, with the American League's Washington Senators.

Retiring from baseball after two seasons in Des Moines, Quinn devoted his efforts to the undertaking business he had developed during his ballplaying days. With his father-in-law engaged in that profession, Quinn foresaw it as a reliable living. When he died of hardening of the arteries at age 75, the one-time second baseman known as "Ol' Reliable" left behind a funeral home in St. Louis he had owned for 45 years.

—Joan M. Thomas

Year	Club	League	G	AB	R	H	2B	3B	HR	RBI	SB	BA	Pos	PO	A	E	FA
1884	St. Louis	UA	103	429	74	116	21	1	0	-	-	.270	Ib	1039	36	64	.944
1885	St. Louis	NL	97	343	27	73	8	2	0	15	-	.213	o-3-1	229	76	35	.897
1886	St. Louis	NL	75	271	35	63	11	3	1	21	12	.232	of-2	199	55	34	.882
1887	Duluth	NWL	94	435	87	162	37	6	11	-	46	.373	2b	301	296	52	.920
1888	Des Moines	WA	77	340	64	105	16	5	3	-	40	.309	2b	183	227	27	.938
"	Boston	NL	38	156	19	47	8	3	4	29	12	.301	2b	97	115	20	.914
1889	Boston	NL	112	444	57	116	13	5	2	69	24	.261	ss-2	174	314	59	.892
1890	Boston	PL	130	509	87	153	19	8	7	82	29	.301	2b	431	395	51	.942
1891	Boston	NL	124	508	70	122	8	10	3	63	24	.240	2b	275	364	42	.938
1892	Boston	NL	143	532	63	116	14	1	1	59	17	.218	2b	356	426	40	.951
1893	St. Louis	NL	135	547	68	126	18	6	0	71	24	.230	2b	354	366	44	.942
1894	St. Louis	NL	106	405	59	116	18	1	4	61	25	.286	2b	341	339	34	.952
1895	St. Louis	NL	134	543	84	169	19	9	2	74	22	.329	2b	359	390	43	.946
1896	StL/Balt	NL	72	273	41	67	7	2	1	22	14	.245	2b-o	123	206	16	.954
1897	Baltimore	NL	75	285	33	74	11	4	1	45	12	.260	inf	142	176	16	.952
1898	Balt/St. Louis	NL	115	407	40	102	11	5	0	41	13	.251	2b-s	235	356	35	.944
1899	Cleveland	NL	147	615	73	176	24	6	0	72	22	.286	2b	350	440	31	.962
1900	StL/Cinci	NL	96	346	30	94	7	2	1	36	11	.272	2b	198	215	24	.945
1901	Washington	AL	66	266	33	67	11	2	2	34	7	.252	2b	158	177	16	.954
1902	Des Moines	WL	135	532	66	147	21	5	2	-	18	.276	2b	256	375	26	.960
1903	Des Moines	WL	127	535	56	150	29	3	3	-	19	.280	2b	284	359	16	.976
Major League Total			1768	6879	891	1797	228	70	29 (794)(268)	.261		5060	4446	604		.940	



CHARLES RADBOURN(E), JR. (Rad, Old Hoss)

Born: December 11, 1854, Rochester, N.Y.

Died: February 5, 1897, Bloomington, Ill.

BR TR 5-9, 168

In his prime, Charlie Radbourn was known as the "king of pitchers." Baseball writer Jacob C. Morse called him "the great Hercules of baseball." And to Ted Sullivan, the baseball promoter-manager who "discovered" him, Rad was "the greatest pitcher that graced the game."

Radbourn was born in Rochester, New York, probably in 1854 (though many sources say December 9, 1853), and probably spelled his name without the final *e* (although the monument at his grave includes the *e*, and the press frequently employed it). His middle name may have been Gardner, his mother's maiden name, but he did not use a middle name himself and was known in his home town simply as Charles Radbourn, Jr.

Charlie's parents emigrated from England shortly before his birth, and moved from New York to Bloomington, Illinois, shortly after. His father was a butcher, and Rad seemed destined for the same career until he escaped to a job as a railroad brakeman. In 1878, however, when he was 23 (or 24), his baseball abilities won him a place on the roster of an impressive barnstorming club from Peoria, Illinois. There his pitching caught the eye of Ted Sullivan, who in 1879 helped found the Midwestern League—the Midwest's first minor league—for his Dubuque, Iowa, team to play in. He hired Radbourn to pitch for Dubuque, where he caught the attention of Buffalo's National League club. Rad, a good all-around player as well as a dominant pitcher, was hired for the 1880 season to pitch relief at Buffalo, playing in the field until needed. Unfortunately, in his enthusiasm he strained his shoulder before he had an opportunity to pitch, and was released after only six games as an infielder and outfielder.

Rad's arm recovered over the summer, and in 1881 he returned to the NL with Providence, where for two years he and Johnny Ward alternated between the pitcher's box and the outfield. In one memorable game on August 17, 1882, outfielder Radbourn homered over the left-field fence in the

eighteenth inning to give pitcher Ward a 1-0 victory over Detroit's George Weidman. In the box, Rad supplanted Ward as the Grays' ace, and when Ward moved on to New York in 1883, Rad became the Grays' only regular pitcher. By the end of the season he had proved himself the best in the game. He pitched in 76 games, 68 of them—more than two-thirds of his team's total—as a starter. He completed 66 of his starts (second only to Jim Galvin's 72), and his 48 wins established a new NL record. On July 25 he pitched a no-hitter against Cleveland. And he achieved career highs in most batting categories.

But Rad had been overworked, and by the end of the season his arm was lame. To keep him strong throughout 1884, Frank Bancroft, the Grays' new manager, decided to alternate his ace with young fireballer Charlie Sweeney.

For the first half of the season the plan worked well. While Sweeney won 17 games, Rad compiled a record of 24-8-1 that held him on course to equal or better his 1883 record. Included among his victories were three consecutive shutouts in June: a one-hitter, two-hitter, and three-hitter (1-0, in 14 innings). He also saved a game, and hurled what would prove to be the league's three longest games

Pitching

Year	Club	League	GP	IP	W	L	Pct	ShO	R	H	BB	SO	ERA
1878	Peoria		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1879	Dubuque	NWL	6	-	3	0	1.000	1	8	21	-	-	-
1881	Providence	NL	41	325	25	11	.694	3	162	309	64	117	2.43
1882	Providence	NL	55	474	33	20	.623	6	215	429	51	201	2.09
1883	Providence	NL	76	632	48	25	.658	4	275	563	56	315	2.05
1884	Providence	NL	75	679	59	12	.831	11	216	528	98	441	1.38
1885	Providence	NL	49	446	28	21	.571	2	209	423	83	154	2.20
1886	Boston	NL	58	509	27	31	.466	3	300	521	111	218	3.00
1887	Boston	NL	50	425	24	23	.511	1	305	505	133	87	4.55
1888	Boston	NL	24	207	7	16	.304	1	110	187	45	64	2.87
1889	Boston	NL	33	277	20	11	.645	1	151	282	72	99	3.67
1890	Boston	PL	41	345	27	12	.692	1	183	352	100	80	3.31
1891	Cincinnati	NL	26	218	11	13	.458	2	149	236	62	54	4.25
Major League Total			528	4535	309	195	.613	35	2275	4335	875	1830	2.67

Batting and Fielding

Year	Club	League	G	AB	R	H	2B	3B	HR	RBI	SB	BA	Pos	PO	A	E	FA
1878	Peoria		28	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	.299	-	-	-	-	.810	
1879	Dubuque	NWL	24	111	17	37	3	0	0	-	-	.333	2-o-p	-	-	31	.916
1880	Buffalo	NL	6	21	1	3	0	0	0	1	-	.443	2B-o	15	16	3	.912
1881	Providence	NL	72	270	27	59	9	0	0	28	-	.219	p-o-s	57	121	30	.856
1882	Providence	NL	83	326	30	78	11	0	1	32	-	.239	p-of	71	105	16	.917
1883	Providence	NL	89	381	59	108	11	3	3	48	-	.283	p-of	74	142	22	.908
1884	Providence	NL	87	361	48	83	7	1	1	37	-	.230	p-ut	69	131	25	.889
1885	Providence	NL	66	249	34	58	9	2	0	22	-	.233	p-of	40	122	22	.880
1886	Boston	NL	66	253	30	60	5	1	2	22	5	.237	p	39	107	12	.924
1887	Boston	NL	51	175	25	40	2	2	1	24	6	.229	p	15	69	16	.840
1888	Boston	NL	24	79	6	17	1	0	0	6	4	.215	p	14	37	6	.895
1889	Boston	NL	35	122	17	23	1	0	1	13	3	.189	p	19	58	2	.975
1890	Boston	PL	45	154	20	39	6	0	0	16	7	.253	p	16	99	8	.935
1891	Cincinnati	NL	29	96	11	17	2	2	0	10	1	.177	p	9	40	7	.875
Major League Total			653	2487	308	585	64	11	9	259 (26)	.235		438	1047	169	.898	



that year (a 1-1 tie in 16 innings, a 4-3 15-inning win, and his 14-inning shutout). Through mid-July the Grays remained in a tight pennant struggle with arch-rival Boston.

Early in July, though, Sweeney had been sidelined with a sore arm, and Radbourn was called upon to pitch some of Sweeney's games as well as his own. Finally, in a crucial game against Boston on July 16, Rad snapped. Angered by the umpiring, he began pitching with deliberate carelessness, and lost the game. That evening he was suspended indefinitely without pay.

Since Sweeney was ready to return, Rad's season might have ended at this point. But Sweeney—every bit as temperamental as his box mate—stormed out of the park in the middle of a game on July 22 when he was asked to give way to a relief pitcher and play right field. He was immediately expelled from the club and the league. The Providence management briefly considered disbanding the Grays, but instead they reinstated Radbourn, offering him extra pay for pitching more often.

The next day Rad defeated New York 11-5, and began the most remarkable half season in the history of pitching. His heroics over the next three months secured his nickname "Old Hoss" and—55 years later—carried him into the Hall of Fame.

Of the 51 regular season games that Providence played after Radbourn's reinstatement, Rad pitched in all but ten of them: 40 complete games, plus four innings of relief. His record in these games: 35-4-1, plus a save. From August 21 through September 24, he pitched 22 Providence games in a row and won 19 of them. In the space of one month (August 7–September 6), he won all 18 of the games he started. Then, in the nine days following a 0-2 loss to Buffalo's Jim Galvin (who was also enjoying his finest season), he won eight more in a row, for 26 wins in 27 starts. During this period he pitched all but two of his team's games. After the Grays reached the point where they could visualize their pennant flying from the flag pole, Rad eased off, and pitched only five of the club's final twelve championship games (plus an exhibition). He won them all.

Over the full season, Radbourn completed every one of the 73 games he started. He hurled three games in two days on May 30–31, twice pitched five games in five days (September 2–6 and 9–13),

and twice four games in four days (August 27–30 and September 15–18), emerging triumphant in 20 of the 21 games. In addition to his 75 championship games (73 starts and two relief appearances), Rad during the season pitched at least one full exhibition game and part of another. After blanking Philadelphia in the regular season finale, he hurled (and won) another exhibition, then finished up with three World Series wins on successive days over the American Association champion Metropolitans of New York.

Many of Radbourn's 1884 stats place him among the single-season all-time leaders. No one has topped his 59 wins, of course, and it is not likely anyone ever will. His 73 complete games rank just behind the 75 Will White completed in 1879, and his 678 2/3 innings pitched stand a close second to White's 680. His 18 consecutive victories—a record in 1884—still comprise the third best single-season win streak. Although both Hugh "One Arm" Daily and Dupee Shaw topped him in strikeouts that year, his 441 Ks still rank as the fifth highest season total ever. And while Jim Galvin edged him in shutouts, 12 to 11, Rad's total then equalled the third best ever, and is today tied for eighth.

But Radbourn's concern was to win, not to compile statistics, and he seldom exerted himself more than was necessary for victory. His 1.38 earned run average—a career best—led the NL in 1884, but it ranks only sixth for the 1876–1892 era, and twenty-third all time. While his season strikeout total ranks among the all-time best, his 5.8 strikeouts per game stand nowhere near the top even for 1884. Neither do his 1.3 walks per game. (Rad himself twice bettered that average, in 1882 and 1883). He finished second in the NL to teammate Sweeney in fewest hits per game, averaging .70, but this figure doesn't place him among the leaders of his era.

Radbourn could bear down when he needed to, however. In seven starts that carried into extra innings, he won five and tied another, losing just one. Of eleven one-run games he pitched in, he won eight (including three 1-0, two of them in extra innings), saved one, and lost only two. In five innings of relief he yielded no runs or hits.

Some saw in Radbourn's season an argument for giving pitchers more work, but his exertions had worn him down. He pitched seven more years—

going 144–127, with five 20-win seasons—but he was never again as productive over a full season as he had been in just the second half of 1884. In addition, changes in the pitching rules outlawed his leaping delivery and what he called his "balk trick" that kept runners close to first, further hampering his effectiveness.

When Providence folded after the 1885 season, Rad was acquired by the Boston Red Stockings, for whom he played four years. He was suspended for a time late in the 1887 season "by reason of unsatisfactory work as pitcher," and the next year, after holding out until May before coming to terms with the club, compiled the worst won-lost record of his career.

He rebounded for 20 wins in 1889, however, and, jumping to Boston's entry in the Players' League for 1890, put together a 27–12 season that helped bring the Reds their short-lived league's only pennant. With the dissolution of the PL, Boston was taken into the American Association, but Radbourn went to the NL's Cincinnati club. There, in 1891, after a disappointing first half, he asked for, and was given his release on August 23. He returned home to Bloomington to operate Radbourn's Place, a billiard parlor-saloon he had purchased in 1887.

Rad found that he missed baseball, and prepared to return to the game in 1894. On March 31 he wrote to the St. Louis Browns: "I am in good condition and would like to play ball with you this season. Have been in training, and feel as if I could play 'out of sight.'" But just two weeks later, on Friday the thirteenth of April, a hunting companion accidentally shot him in the face, destroying the vision in his left eye.

Disturbed by his disfigurement, he became a recluse in his home above Radbourn's Place, ministered to by his wife, Carrie. At some point—probably much earlier—he had also contracted syphilis, and the resulting paresis finally overcame him. On February 3, 1897, a "sudden failure of his physical energies . . . was followed by convulsions and paralysis . . . He lost consciousness and remained in a comatose condition until death came" on the afternoon of February 5, less than two months after his forty-second (or forty-third) birthday.

—Frederick Ivor-Campbell





PAUL REVERE RADFORD (Shorty)

Born: October 14, 1861, Roxbury, Mass.

Died: February 21, 1945, Boston, Mass.

BR TR 5-6, 148

One of the last of the old-fashioned gentleman ballplayers, Paul Revere Radford went to church on Sundays rather than play ball. Often he even taught Sunday school. On the other six days of the week, he loved playing ball so much that everyone thought he did it merely for fun. After all, people knew that his father owned an iron factory in Boston.

Paul's wealth was perhaps overstated. He worked as a machinist in the factory during the offseas and after his playing career.

Dad did sent \$5 for each hit, but Paul didn't get rich that way. Averaging only 100 hits a season, he was stigmatized as the worst hitting outfielder of his era. He offset his .242 career average, though, by doing everything else extremely well.

He was a smart player. A notorious "waiter" at the plate, he twice walked more than 100 times. He could steal and run the bases adroitly, twice scoring more than 100 runs. And during his 902 games in the outfield, he became baseball's best sun fielder, a splendid asset in those sunny days of all-daylight baseball. On top of that, he learned to play shortstop well enough to do it regularly, when need be.

Not coincidentally, "Little Paul" played for championship teams his first two seasons in the majors. With the National League's famous 1884 Providence team, he played in the inaugural World Series. Batting ninth, he went 0 for 7 in the Grays' three-game sweep of New York's Metropolitans.

By 1887, after a year in Kansas City, he was a Met, moving to shortstop regularly because Duke Esterbrook was ailing. Leading off, Paul led the American Association with 106 walks. If you count walks as hits (as they did that year), he batted .484—among the AA leaders—instead of the .265 with which he is now credited.

When the Mets disbanded after the season, Brooklyn owner Charles Byrne grabbed Paul and teammates Dave Orr and Darby O'Brien for his 1888 AA team. Paul played for Cleveland's new NL entry

in 1889, then, along with most teammates, jumped to the Cleveland Players' League team in 1890. It was there that he had his best season at the bat, hitting .292 and walking 82 times.

Returning east in 1891, he shortstopped the Boston Reds to the AA's last pennant. After the Association collapsed, he headed for the NL's Washington Senators for 1892. He was released late in the season to save expenses, but hired again the next year. After a last fling in the majors in 1894, Paul played a year in the Eastern League, then captained Bangor, Maine, to second-place in the New England League in 1896. Playing shortstop, he scored 114 runs in 102 games, hitting .286.

Although arguably baseball's most respected player, Paul was no patsy. He liked to do the unexpected. In a Bangor game at New Bedford, Massa-

chusetts, Paul was on third in a 2-2 tie. His jabbering at the umpire distracted the pitcher, who stood waiting for him to finish. All the while Paul edged toward the plate. When he figured he was close enough, he made a dash for it, slid, and won the game.

Bangor didn't return to the NEL in 1897, so Paul played for Hartford of the Atlantic League, where he stole 68 bases, just three off the league high.

In 1899 a newspaper reported that "Paul Radford, one of the best run-getters and waiters in the crack Boston Association team of 1891, has returned to his trade as a machinist in the Boston suburb of Hyde Park." Still, he occasionally played for independent teams in eastern Massachusetts. But never on Sunday. He taught Sunday school then.

—John Phillips

Year	Club	League	G	AB	R	H	2B	3B	HR	RBI	SB	BA	Pos	PO	A	E	FA
1883	Boston	NL	72	258	46	53	6	3	0	14	-	.205	of	86	16	20	.836
1884	Providence	NL	97	355	56	70	11	2	1	29	-	.197	rf	146	29	24	.879
1885	Providence	NL	105	371	55	90	12	5	0	32	-	.243	rf-s	156	73	40	.851
1886	Kansas City	NL	122	493	78	113	17	5	0	20	39	.229	rf-s	179	136	46	.873
1887	Metropolitan	AA	128	486	127	129	15	5	4	45	73	.265	s-o-2	226	294	89	.854
1888	Brooklyn	AA	90	308	48	67	9	3	2	29	33	.218	cf	186	28	12	.947
1889	Cleveland	NL	136	487	94	116	21	5	1	46	30	.238	rf	205	24	14	.942
1890	Cleveland	PL	122	466	98	136	24	12	2	62	25	.292	rf-s	228	176	42	.906
1891	Boston	AA	133	456	102	118	11	5	0	65	55	.259	ss	239	455	71	.907
1892	Washington	NL	137	510	93	130	19	4	1	37	35	.255	o-3-s	186	198	66	.853
1893	Washington	NL	124	464	87	106	18	3	2	34	32	.228	rf	198	33	25	.902
1894	Washington	NL	95	325	61	78	13	5	0	49	24	.240	s-2-o	219	247	73	.865
1895	Scranton	El	57	226	52	34	7	2	0	-	14	.150	ss-2	116	191	33	.903
1896	Bangor	NEng	102	427	114	122	18	3	2	-	44	.286	ss	237	346	65	.900
1897	Hartford	All	128	503	111	130	20	5	1	-	68	.258	ss-2	275	425	61	.920
Major League Total			1361	4979	945	1206	176	57	13	462(346)	.242		2254	1709	522	.884	





WILLIAM M. RANKIN

*Born: May 23, 1849, Greencastle, Pa.
Died: March 29, 1913, Brooklyn, N.Y.*

Will and A. B. "June" Rankin, brothers, were elected to the Helms Hall of Fame at its inception in 1952 with nine other baseball journalists: O. P. Taylor, Henry Chadwick, Michael Kelly, Hugh Keough, Louis Meacham, David Read, Al Spink, William MacDonald "Billy" Spink, and Al Wright. A thorough and conscientious investigative journalist, Will Rankin perhaps exemplifies the ideal SABR researcher better than any of his peers, even the famous Chadwick, frequently his antagonist.

Rankin attended Chambersburg, Pennsylvania, schools until his father, an editor, moved to Brooklyn, New York, in 1865, and to Nyack, New York, in 1868. At Nyack, Will worked as a job printer until 1870, covered baseball for the *Rockland County Journal* from 1870 to 1873, and resumed job printing from 1873 to 1876. While at Nyack, he organized, managed, captained, and caught for the amateur Tidal Waves throughout the club's three-year life.

Gravitating to New York City in 1876, Rankin reported baseball for the *Daily Witness*, served as official scorer for the Mutuals, and covered baseball for the *New York Times*, the *Tribune* and the *World*. Thus launched, he quickly became known as an accurate, reliable baseball reporter capable of handling multiple assignments. During ensuing

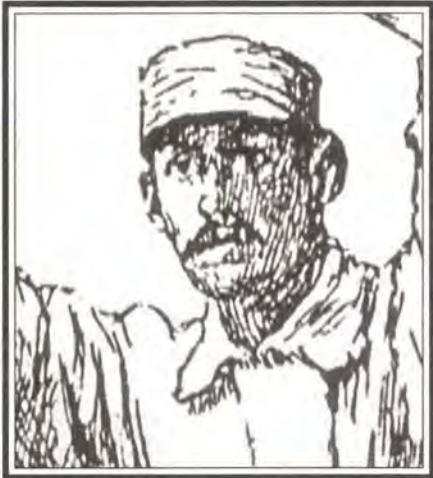
years, he reported for the Associated Press, the United Press, the *Mail and Express*, the *Evening Sun* and *The Sporting News*; acted as correspondent for many large city dailies, including the *Boston Herald*, the *Boston Globe*, the *Brooklyn Citizen*, the *Baltimore American* and the *Detroit Free Press*; and provided a weekly baseball letter, widely syndicated. He also wrote brief histories of the Chelsea, Metropolitan, and New York clubs; and served as official scorer for Brooklyn's 1883 Inter-State Association and 1884 American Association teams.

Rankin became assistant to Al Wright at the *New York Clipper* in 1888, and succeeded Wright as sporting editor in 1894. After the *Clipper* discontinued sports in 1901, Rankin became route department manager while continuing to provide baseball matter to many daily, weekly and monthly publications. A long-time resident of Brooklyn, he died there of heart disease on a Flatbush Avenue street car, survived by a widow and several children. At his death, the baseball library he had amassed was regarded as the sport's finest, most complete single collection of literature and historical facts. Today, the only locatable parts of the library are several scrapbooks which have been microfilmed.

Very accurate himself, Rankin abhorred errors of fact that others committed due to inadequate research. Continuously he upbraided and corrected his peers, including notables like Henry Chadwick, Sam Crane and Frank Richter. Fascinated by history, he often interspersed details of landmark events and reviews of former players' skills, lest they be forgotten, with contemporary comment. His investigations led him to conclude that baseball evolved from childhood pastimes in the New York area during the early 1800s, but not from rounders or town ball. He stated so in a brief history, "Our National Game," syndicated in 1886. After publication, he found, to his dismay, that his text had been "doctored" to cut out that key conclusion because it conflicted with the then popular rounders theory espoused by Chadwick.

In the public view, Rankin lost many of his bitter confrontations with Chadwick because the "Father of Baseball" was the more famous of the two. Rankin recalled, with obvious relish, that once when Chadwick had "informed all his friends that I was the only enemy he had, he came to my house to get some early dates for the last guide he ever edited."

—Frank V. Phelps



JOHN GOOD REILLY (Long John)

Born: October 5, 1858, Cincinnati, Ohio

Died: May 31, 1937, Cincinnati, Ohio

BR TR 6-3, 178

Long John Reilly was born in Cincinnati's East End, near which he would spend most of his life and playing career. When he was about four years old his father, an Ohio River pilot, died, and he spent several years living with relatives in Illinois. By 1870 his mother had remarried, and young John was soon brought back to Cincinnati. He displayed a talent for art and spent a session studying at the School of Design in Cincinnati. In 1873 he began an apprenticeship at the Strobridge Lithographing Company, a thriving commercial art firm.

His work there affected the development of his other talent, baseball. Just about the time he began at Strobridge, he also started catching for a boys' team across the river in Kentucky. Fearing that the rigors of playing behind the bat barehanded might injure his hands and damage his artistic career, he soon shifted to first base. The mature Reilly, tall and agile, was ideally suited to this position, although he was also a fine outfielder.

By the late 1870s Reilly was starring for the strongest semipro teams in Cincinnati. In 1880 the city's National League team stumbled badly out of the gate, and Reilly was inserted into the lineup in mid-May. His first experience in professional ball found him not yet able to hit NL pitching. In 1881, the Reds disbanded and Reilly was again a semipro.

Reilly played outside Cincinnati for the only time in his career when he spent 1882 with the independent, professional Metropolitans in New York. His fine play there established him as a player of the first rank, and enabled him late in the season to sign not one but two lucrative contracts for 1883, with New York's NL club and the newly resurrected Cincinnati Reds, an American Association team. His future remained in some doubt until a settlement between the warring League and Association awarded Reilly to Cincinnati. He was home to stay.

Reilly remained a mainstay of a strong Cincinnati team for the rest of the decade. A free-swinging hitter who rarely walked and found it difficult to adjust his big swing to the sacrifice and place hitting in fashion during the late 1880s, he never-

theless recorded consistently high batting averages, and was twice runner-up for the AA batting title. He had a strong arm, and was a superior if not exceptional base runner. As baseball was played in his day, Reilly's high totals for triples and home runs testify as much to his speed as to his power.

In 1884 he led the AA in home runs and slugging average and was second in hits, triples and batting average. In 1888, after opening the season with four home runs in his first five home games, he went on to lead again in homers and slugging as well as runs batted in, and finished near the top in doubles, triples, hits and batting average.

Reilly contributed to his team in other ways, as well. He was an intelligent and self-disciplined man who took good care of himself and was devoted to his team. Sportswriter-manager O. P. Caylor remarked that Reilly was the most cheerful player in the world when the Reds won and the grimmest after a loss. His intensity put him at odds sometimes with less stable and team-oriented players. Fred Lewis, a brilliant outfielder who was drowning his career in a sea of alcohol, reportedly ended his brief tenure with the Reds in 1886 by punching Reilly in the face. There was also friction with Kid Baldwin, another talented alcoholic, and with the temperamental pitcher Tony Mullane.

After 1888, Reilly's hitting began a slow decline which turned into a precipitous drop in 1891. Following that season, the Reds signed Charlie

Comiskey to manage the team and play first base. There had been talk of moving Reilly to the outfield, but Comiskey seems to have vetoed this. Later there were negotiations with New York, and at one point it was announced that Reilly and the Giants had come to terms, but this also fell through. Reilly retired and never returned to baseball.

Throughout his career Reilly had continued to work at Strobridge Lithographing. At first he spent his mornings at Strobridge and his afternoons at the ball park, then he devoted summers entirely to baseball and the off-season to his art work. While Reilly benefitted from the dramatic escalation in players' salaries during the 1880s, wages of artists at the rapidly growing Strobridge Company also rose sharply, so that even in his prime as a player Reilly's paydays at Strobridge were probably not much less lucrative than his baseball salary. By the 1890s, his best days were behind him and baseball salaries were stagnating. To continue to play would probably have meant an actual financial sacrifice.

While most players of his day were forgotten, Reilly, the hometown hero, remained something of a celebrity in Cincinnati. Even a decade after his death he made a small return to the headlines when the Cincinnati *Enquirer* reported that the old house at Columbia Parkway and Stanley Avenue in which Long John Reilly had lived most of his life was being transported to a new location several blocks up the avenue.

—David Ball

Year	Club	League	G	AB	R	H	2B	3B	HR	RBI	SB	BA	Pos	PO	A	E	FA
1879	CincStars		-	23	109	20	27	-	-	-	-	.248	1b-o	202	6	18	.920
1880	Cincinnati	NL	73	272	21	56	8	4	0	16	-	.206	1b	616	13	36	.946
1881	Buckeye/Cinc		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1b	-	-	-	-	-
1882	Metropolitan		-	159	678	130	175	-	-	-	-	.258	1b	-	-	71	.959
1883	Cincinnati	AA	98	437	103	136	21	14	9	79	-	.311	1b	960	19	40	.961
1884	Cincinnati	AA	105	448	114	152	24	19	11	91	-	.339	1b	979	26	30	.971
1885	Cincinnati	AA	111	482	92	143	18	11	5	60	-	.297	1b	1043	22	42	.962
1886	Cincinnati	AA	115	441	92	117	12	11	6	79	19	.265	1b	1126	38	42	.965
1887	Cincinnati	AA	134	551	106	170	35	14	10	96	50	.309	1b	1291	34	26	.981
1888	Cincinnati	AA	127	527	112	169	28	14	13	105	82	.321	1b	1275	45	31	.977
1889	Cincinnati	AA	111	427	84	111	24	13	5	66	43	.260	1b	1145	30	19	.984
1890	Cincinnati	NL	133	553	114	166	25	26	6	86	29	.300	1b	1393	38	33	.977
1891	Cincinnati	NL	135	546	60	132	20	13	4	64	22	.242	1b-o	1161	34	27	.978
Major League Total			1142	4684	898	1352	215	139	69	740(245)	.289	10988	299	326			.972





HENRY P. REITZ (Heinie)

*Born: June 29, 1867, Chicago, Ill.
Died: November 10, 1914, San Francisco, Calif.
BL TR 5-7, 158*

Heinie Reitz was a vital part of the Baltimore Orioles' mid-1890s dynasty.

He began his baseball career with the amateur Chicago Whitings in 1889, and the next year played second base for Sacramento in the California League, handling 17 chances in one June game. In 1891 and 1892 Reitz's minor league stops included Rochester, Oakland, Sacramento again, and San Francisco.

Baltimore, which had finished a last-place twelfth in the National League in 1892, with a 46-101 record, signed Reitz for 1893 and installed him at the keystone sack. On May 6, Reitz had a banner day against the Boston Beaneaters when he went five for six. He played August 16, when righthander Bill Hawke no-hit Washington, the first no-hitter from the present 60'6" pitching distance. Reitz collected two hits and scored once, but made no defensive plays. He hit .286 that year and tied for the team lead in RBIs with 76. Baltimore finished 28 games closer to the league leader than in 1892, in eighth place.

Reitz had a record-setting season in 1894. His 31 triples not only led the NL but tied Dave Orr's 1886 standard, since exceeded only by Owen Wilson's 36 in 1912. Also, Reitz's .968 fielding average eclipsed Lou Bierbauer's year-old .959 mark for second basemen. (Bid McPhee in turn surpassed Reitz in 1896, when he fielded .978.)

Baltimore had already clinched its first pennant when Reitz hit his only grand slam, on September 30, 1894, against Chicago's Adonis Terry. The Orioles went to the initial Temple Cup series featuring three future Hall of Fame infielders—first baseman Dan Brouthers, shortstop Hughie Jennings, and third baseman John McGraw—teaming up with Reitz, who contributed 105 RBIs. In the series, although Baltimore was swept by the second-place New York Giants, Reitz hit .333 and drove in four of his team's 11 runs.

Reitz was having another fine season in 1895 when he broke his collarbone in late June. Kid

Gleason, beginning his transition from pitcher to second baseman, replaced Reitz, who played only 71 games and sat out the Temple Cup, which Baltimore lost to Cleveland.

Baltimore won its third straight pennant in 1896 as Reitz drove in a career high 106 runs, tied for fifth in the league. The Orioles finally won the Temple Cup, sweeping Cleveland, although Reitz hit only .133.

Reitz led NL second basemen with 449 assists and 62 double plays in 1897, and knocked in 84 runs. Baltimore finished second, earning another Temple Cup berth. Boston won the first game and led Game Two 8-6 when Reitz came up in the fifth inning with two runners on base. Reitz, who had

only 11 career regular season home runs, smashed a three-run round tripper to give Baltimore a 9-8 lead. The Orioles won the game 13-11, and the series four games to one. Reitz's homer was the first in Temple Cup competition.

During the following offseason Reitz was traded to Washington, where he batted .303. His .959 fielding average topped the league. Reitz played 34 games with the 1899 Pittsburgh Pirates before being dealt to Philadelphia, for whom he did not play, in 1900. Battling alcoholism and unable to stay in shape, he bounced around the minor leagues until 1904.

Reitz was killed in an auto accident in San Francisco at age 47.

—David Zeman

Year	Club	League	G	AB	R	H	2B	3B	HR	RBI	SB	BA	Pos	PO	A	E	FA
1890	Sacramento	Cal	126	528	82	117	16	7	5	-	45	.222	2b-s	381	432	63	.928
1891	Rochester	EA	37	138	15	25	4	1	0	-	10	.181	2b	54	88	15	.904
"	Oakl/Sacto	Cal	85	343	51	86	16	5	5	-	16	.251	2b-s	198	261	40	.920
1892	San Francisco	Cal	176	744	102	181	34	11	2	-	37	.243	3b	249	486	84	.897
1893	Baltimore	NL	130	490	90	140	17	13	1	76	24	.286	2b	315	421	48	.939
1894	Baltimore	NL	108	446	86	135	22	31	2	105	18	.303	2b-3	278	373	25	.963
1895	Baltimore	NL	71	245	45	72	15	5	0	29	15	.294	2b-3	138	162	21	.935
1896	Baltimore	NL	120	464	76	133	15	6	4	106	28	.287	2b	259	342	31	.951
1897	Baltimore	NL	128	477	76	138	15	6	2	84	23	.289	2b	280	449	29	.962
1898	Washington	NL	132	489	62	148	20	2	2	47	11	.303	2b	323	401	31	.959
1899	Pittsburgh	NL	34	130	11	34	4	2	0	15	3	.262	2b	86	110	5	.975
1900	Milwaukee	AL	8	27	3	10	2	0	0	-	0	.370	2b	9	18	3	.900
"	San Francisco	Cal	8	29	4	11	2	0	0	-	0	.379	ss-2	11	21	6	.842
"	SxCity/Pueblo	WL	11	38	2	9	0	0	0	-	3	.237	2b	-	-	-	-
1901	Los Angeles	Cal	100	373	56	98	8	1	0	-	17	.263	2b	236	280	31	.943
1902	Spokane	PNW	83	329	46	95	17	3	1	-	4	.289	2b	166	222	26	.937
1904	Eugene	OrSt	8	31	6	11	6	0	0	-	5	.354	2b	-	-	-	-
"	San Francisco	PCL	-	159	18	34	4	1	1	-	5	.214	2b	90	125	17	.927
"	Milwaukee	AA	48	157	22	31	4	0	1	-	2	.197	2b	109	138	15	.943
Major League Total			723	2741	446	800	108	65	11	462	122	.292		1679	2258	190	.954





WILLIAM PEARL RHINES

Born: March 14, 1869, Ridgway, Pa.

Died: January 30, 1922, Ridgway, Pa.

BR TR 5-II, 168

Inly one pitcher led the National League in earned run average both before and after 1893, when the pitching distance was increased to 60'6" from home plate: Billy Rhines.

Rhines played for Binghamton, Jersey City and Davenport in the minors before making his major league debut for the Cincinnati Reds on April 22, 1890. He relieved Lee Vau in the fifth inning against the Chicago Colts and worked three scoreless innings before yielding two runs in the eighth. Chicago won, 13-3.

Rhines, who was a right-handed side-arm pitcher, shut out Cleveland eight days later in his first start. This began a stretch in which he won 13 of his first 14 decisions, including mid-June shutouts against Cleveland and Chicago. After beating Philadelphia July 7, Rhines was 18-2, but then he lost nine of ten before recovering to finish at 28-17.

Despite the slump, Brooklyn's Oyster Burns said Rhines was "one of the best pitchers I ever faced. He is a wonder and his great record this season was not a chance record." Rhines' repertoire included a curve ball and a trick pitch called an "upcurve," which because of its underhand release appeared to break upward instead of down. His 28 wins in 1890 are still a Reds record, though they ranked only fifth in the NL that year. He topped the league in ERA at 1.95, tied for second with six shutouts, and ranked fourth with 7.56 hits per nine innings.

Rhines fell to 17-24 in 1891 while his ERA rose to a still solid 2.87.

Two events marred his 1892 season. In March, wrestler Walter Norman, whom Rhines bet he could throw, broke the pitcher's collar bone in tossing him. Then an early May fight resulted in a suspension for Rhines, who pitched only 12 games and was 4-7. Pitching for Louisville in 1893 he was 1-4 with an 8.71 ERA. In 31 innings he walked 19 batters and fanned nobody.

Rhines pitched for minor league Grand Rapids the next year, but made a triumphant return to the

majors in 1895, going 19-10 with Cincinnati. He led the club in wins, and his .655 winning percentage was fifth in the league.

Despite winning only eight games in 1896, Rhines' 2.45 ERA led the circuit, as did his 8.06 hits per nine innings. He tossed three shutouts, one on September 16 against Pittsburgh in the opener of a doubleheader. Teammate Frank Dwyer matched the feat in the second game. This was one of only two such combined efforts from 1893 through 1898.

In 1897, Rhines went 21-15 and topped the league with five relief wins in his last year with Cincinnati. During the next season and a half he posted a combined 16-20 record for Pittsburgh, before being released in late June, 1899.

After baseball, Rhines ran a bus business, but heart trouble confined him to his home the last two years of his life. A charter member of the Ridgway, Pennsylvania, Elks lodge, Rhines died January 30, 1922, leaving behind a wife and four children.

—David Zeman

Year	Club	League	gp	IP	W	L	Pct	ShO	R	H	BB	SO	ERA	BH	BA	E	FA
1888	Bnhmtn/JrsyC	Cen	35	290	16	17	.485	1	181	258	42	179	2.48	25	.198	10	.906
1889	Davenport	Clns	42	-	27	15	.643	-	-	-	-	-	44	256	-	-	-
1890	Cincinnati	NL	46	401	28	17	.622	6	163	337	113	182	1.95	29	.188	7	.935
1891	Cincinnati	NL	48	373	17	24	.415	1	224	364	124	138	2.87	18	.122	7	.936
1892	Cincinnati	NL	12	84	4	7	.364	0	73	113	36	12	5.06	5	.167	2	.895
1893	Louisville	NL	5	31	1	4	.200	0	37	49	19	0	8.71	1	.091	0	1.000
1894	Grand Rapids	WL	56	407	25	19	.568	0	436	559	169	141	2.43	61	.316	-	-
1895	Cincinnati	NL	38	268	19	10	.655	0	195	322	76	72	4.81	25	.221	9	.890
1896	Cincinnati	NL	19	143	8	6	.571	3	52	128	48	32	2.45	10	.192	3	.935
1897	Cincinnati	NL	41	289	21	15	.583	1	175	311	86	65	4.08	17	.159	8	.896
1898	Pittsburgh	NL	31	258	12	16	.429	2	143	289	61	48	3.52	45	.150	3	.971
1899	Pittsburgh	NL	9	54	4	4	.500	0	42	59	13	6	6.00	10	.435	0	1.000
1901	Grand Rapids	WA	2	10	1	1	.500	0	9	16	2	6	-	0	.000	0	1.000
Major League Total			249	1900	114	103	.525	13	1104	1972	576	555	3.47	130	.176	39	.930





DANIEL RICHARDSON

Born: January 25, 1863, Elmira, N.Y.
Died: September 12, 1926, New York, N.Y.
BR TR 5-8, 165

Danny Richardson was one of the superior fielding infielders of the late 1880s and early 1890s. His steady play at second base for the New York Giants was an important factor in their winning the world championships of 1888 and 1889. Although not a high average hitter, he was a timely one. Playing on a team with heavy hitters like Roger Connor, Mike Tiernan, Buck Ewing and Jim O'Rourke, Richardson consistently placed second or third on the team in RBIs. *The Sporting Life* called him "a man worth a dozen ordinary players for his ability to send a man home in critical stages of the game."

Born in Elmira, New York, his first organized baseball experience was with the Telegrams in that city. His play attracted the attention of the Giants, who signed him for 1884. For his first three New York seasons he was used as a utility player, mostly in the outfield. He was also used as a change pitcher, and in 1885 had a won-loss record of 7-1. In 1887 he became the Giants' regular second baseman, and his solid fielding for the next five seasons attracted widespread praise. He was not a spectacular player, and his name rarely made the papers except for an occasional favorable comment on his fielding or his personal behavior. He distinguished himself in the 1889 World Series by hitting three home runs—a feat not equalled until Babe Ruth did it in 1923. Off-season, he returned to the Elmira dry goods business in which he was a partner.

In 1890, along with most of his teammates, Richardson jumped to the newly formed Players' League. Unlike them, however, he also bought stock in the league. He began to play shortstop and, according to press comments, was even better at that position than at second base. One writer claimed that he was a better shortstop than Jack Glasscock in his prime—high praise indeed.

When the PL folded, Richardson returned to the Giants, and to second base. However, his return seems to have triggered a change in personality. Whereas in his previous eight seasons he was noted for his quiet manner and model behavior, in the next four years he would become an argumenta-

tive and troublesome player.

The troubles began when, for reasons not made public, he felt the owners of the Giants were obligated to purchase his now worthless PL stock at face value. When they refused, he kept up a running argument with them about the matter. At the end of the season, his name was left off the Giant's reserve list for 1892. Since he seemed to be playing as well as ever, it must be assumed that the dispute was an important factor in that decision.

After considering a number of offers, Danny signed with Philadelphia's Athletics in the rival American Association. Richardson's contract was a two-year personal services one with the Wagner brothers, owners of the Athletics, for the then princely sum of \$4,000 per year. Shortly thereafter, the two leagues made peace and formed one 12-club league with the Athletics disbanded and the Wagners buying controlling interest in the Washington club. When Richardson learned that he was expected to play in Washington, he became infuriated and announced that he would not play there. The Wagners responded that the contract was with them and not with any team, and that he would play in Washington or not at all. In the midst of this argument, the Giant's underwent a change of attitude, deciding they wanted Richardson back, and they entered the fray on Danny's side. This argument became so intense that a league meeting had to be called to settle it. The league's board of governors ruled in favor of the Wagners who, perhaps as a peace offering, named Danny the team captain.

Although Richardson again played shortstop exceptionally well, Washington finished deep in the second division. With about six weeks left in the season, he was named manager, Washington's third that year, but the team played even more poorly under his leadership. At the end of the season he was traded to Brooklyn for Bill Joyce and \$2,000.

Once the 1893 season started, Richardson began missing games, claiming stomach problems, and the management began to blame his absences for its so-so performance on the field. The matter came to a head in early July. While in Cincinnati, Danny was observed in the hotel's public room so intoxicated that he had to be helped to his room by manager Dave Foutz. A later disappearance during a series in Baltimore, and a pair of suspensions without pay interspersed with bitter recriminations against the Brooklyn management brought Richardson's season to a close.

Sold to Louisville, Danny continued in 1894 to miss games and to disappear for days at a time, but now his play in the field had deteriorated to the point where it attracted press comment. Although the club reserved him for 1895, they did not offer a contract. Richardson recognized the situation and retired. An epitaph for his baseball career might well be a *Sporting Life* comment: "He climbed off his pedestal and smashed it under him."

Richardson died in 1926 while on a business trip for his Elmira firm, which over the years had grown into a department store.

—Joe Klein

Year	Club	League	G	AB	R	H	2B	3B	HR	RBI	SB	BA	Pos	PO	A	E	FA
1884	New York	NL	74	277	36	70	8	1	1	27	-	.253	of-s	110	54	24	.872
1885	New York	NL	49	198	26	52	9	3	0	25	-	.263	o-3-p	52	58	5	.957
1886	New York	NL	68	237	43	55	9	1	1	27	12	.232	of	103	26	6	.956
1887	New York	NL	122	450	79	125	19	10	3	62	41	.278	2b-3	273	413	59	.921
1888	New York	NL	135	561	82	127	16	7	8	61	35	.226	2b	321	423	46	.942
1889	New York	NL	125	497	88	139	22	8	7	100	32	.280	2b	332	416	53	.934
1890	New York	PL	123	528	102	135	12	9	4	80	37	.256	ss-2	301	430	72	.910
1891	New York	NL	123	516	85	139	18	5	4	51	28	.269	2b	358	461	46	.947
1892	Washington	NL	142	551	48	132	13	4	3	58	25	.240	ss-2	389	541	60	.939
1893	Brooklyn	NL	54	206	36	46	6	2	0	27	7	.223	2b	130	129	14	.949
1894	Louisville	NL	116	430	51	109	17	2	1	40	8	.253	ss	267	388	57	.920
Major League Total			1131	4451	676	1129	149	52	32	558(225)	.254			2636	3339	442	.931





FRANCIS CHARLES RICHTER (Frank)

*Born: January 26, 1854, Philadelphia, Pa.
Died: February 12, 1926, Philadelphia, Pa.*

While his reputation today is largely overshadowed by his rival Charles Spink of *The Sporting News*, Philadelphia-based sportswriter Francis Richter was a giant in his profession for over a half century.

Born in Philadelphia in 1854, Richter was a noted amateur player in that city. He began his sportswriting career with the Philadelphia *Day* in 1872, and rose to the post of managing editor. When the *Day* folded in 1880 he moved on to the *Sunday World* and *Public Ledger* in that city. It was at the *Public Ledger* that he instituted the first full-fledged sports department of any U.S. newspaper. Richter's coverage of diamond activities in Philadelphia was not helped by the National League's expulsion of the Athletics late in the 1876 season. As a consequence, Richter was all too ready to aid in the formation of the rival American Association in 1882.

Richter's greatest accomplishment came in 1883 when he formed the weekly *Sporting Life*—three years before the creation of Spink's *Sporting News* in St. Louis. The motto of his editorial column read:

"Devoted to Base Ball Men and Measures, With Malice Toward None and Charity for All." Also in 1883, Richter helped organize the Phillies as the NL returned to the City of Brotherly Love.

Richter was a supporter of the 1890 Players' League (*Sporting Life* had broken the story of the formation of the Brotherhood of Professional Base Ball Players), and he complained at the time: "I have no very great cause to love the National League. What has it ever done for *The Sporting Life*. . . . All the League ever did for *The Sporting Life* because it chose to act independently was to try and crush it."

After the demise of the AA in 1891, Richter was involved in several attempts to break the NL monopoly. In 1894 he joined with Al Buckenberger, Fred Pfeffer and Billie Barnie in an unsuccessful effort to revive the AA. In early 1900 he was at it again, this time with Chris von der Ahe, Cap Anson and John McGraw, in an equally unsuccessful attempt to form a new American Association. Later that year he was still at it, despite the advent of Ban

Johnson's American League, which he thought was in "a desperate situation."

Nonetheless, in 1901 Richter was named editor of the *Reach Guide* for 1902, which covered the activities of the AL. He edited the guide for the remaining quarter century of his life. In 1907 he was offered the presidency of the NL, but refused it. In 1909 he was instrumental in cajoling Cincinnati Reds president Garry Herrmann into experimenting with night baseball. In 1914 he authored *Richter's History and Records of Baseball, the American Nation's Chief Sport*, an expansion of his earlier *Brief History of Baseball*.

Sporting Life expired in 1917, a casualty of the First World War. *The Sporting News* was helped over these difficult times by a subsidy from Major League Baseball, but no such largess came Richter's way, and *Sporting Life* closed its doors forever.

Francis Richter died of bronchial pneumonia at his home in Philadelphia on February 12, 1926, one day following his completion of work on the 1926 *Reach Guide*.

—David Pietrusza



WILBERT ROBINSON (Uncle Robbie)

Born: June 29, 1863, Bolton, Mass.

Died: August 8, 1934, Atlanta, Ga.

BR TR 5-8-1/2, 215

Fondly remembered as a fun-loving manager when baseball was the people's sport and flourished with the greatest gusto in Brooklyn, a rotund icon in the twentieth century first had his spiked shoes firmly planted in the nineteenth. The fourth of five sons of Henry and Lucy Robinson, Wilbert was born in Bolton, Massachusetts, in 1863. Henry Robinson was the town butcher, and his sons learned his trade. When the teenaged Wilbert began to turn up at the practices of the Haverhill team in the New England League, he was hailed as "the butcher boy," and his earliest nickname in baseball was "Pork Chop."

Managed by Frank Selee, destined to be among baseball's greatest leaders, Haverhill won a championship with Robbie behind the plate and a lineup whose players all reached major league level. John Tener, who would become National League president as well as governor of Pennsylvania, was a battery mate.

In 1886 Robinson moved up to the major leagues with Philadelphia in the American Association. He was quickly recognized as a rising star, one of the first to move up close to the batter on all pitches. Not yet filled out to the XL uniform size of the future, he was not as skinney as the also emerging Cornelius MacGillicuddy, but lean enough to be a base running threat. He stole 33 bases his rookie season.

From the very first, young Wilbert was a good-natured keeper of the peace among his rancorous nineteenth century teammates. Walter Prince, one of his Haverhill teammates, recalled: "His good nature was a sure remedy to drive away all blues. No cliques could last while Robbie was around. He drew us together as a sociable, harmonious club."

Arlie Latham, the great base stealer and comic dynamo of the St. Louis Browns when they were winning American Association championships, later compared the styles of Uncle Robbie and John McGraw, his closest companion. Latham described the genial influence of Robinson on umpires when the duo was part of the dynastic Baltimore Orioles

in the 1890s:

"Robbie and McGraw are working both ends against the middle," Latham complained, "When a poor, inoffensive and well-meaning umpire appears in Baltimore, Robinson meets him at the plate, shakes hands with him and remarks: 'They tell me you've been doing great work out west. The boys say you're the best in the business and between us, I'm glad you're here. These are pretty tough games, old man, and that other fellow we had here was a little to the bad. Of course, he's a good fellow, but I'm glad you're here now. You want to watch this pitcher we're trying today. Great lad. Keep your eye on the outside corner. He gets lots of them just on the edge and the other fellow missed a lot of them.' All of this time," Arlie continued, "McGraw is barking and snapping around the umpire's heels and threatening to bite him. If one system doesn't work the other usually does."

Robbie was the hub around which Ned Hanlon's demons whirled like dervishes. This was the band, with Robinson and McGraw joined by Willie Keeler, Joe Kelley, Hughie Jennings, and Dan Brouthers,

that invented inside baseball. Ned Hanlon would propose the hit and run, squeeze play, double and triple steal, design cutoff plays and backing up other positions, and his stars would bring off these innovations. In three successive seasons, 1894–1896, Hanlon's team won championships and created a legend for brilliance and determination. Uncle Robbie contributed the prototype gesture. When a pitch ripped away a fingernail, he ground the damaged digit into the dirt and snarled, "Let's go."

The finger was later amputated at the first knuckle. It only impaired Robbie by curtailing his ability to signal for a curve ball. Perhaps it explains his future managerial focus on big pitchers like Dazzy Vance, all of whom featured a great fast ball.

Stamina went with the butcher boy's physique. He once caught all games of a triple header and came back the next day to catch both ends of a double header. He hit NL pitching better than the pitching he faced in the AA, batting .301 in nine NL seasons, after averaging just .201 in six seasons in the AA.

Robbie enjoyed his greatest day soon after his

Year	Club	League	G	AB	R	H	2B	3B	HR	RBI	SB	BA	Pos	PO	A	E	FA
1885	Haverhill	ENEng	75	316	57	85	11	1	0	48	6	.269	c-rf	364	164	40	.930
1886	Athletic	AA	87	342	57	69	11	3	1	30	33	.202	c-1b	442	118	58	.906
1887	Athletic	AA	68	264	28	60	6	2	1	24	15	.227	c	291	138	50	.896
1888	Athletic	AA	66	254	32	62	7	2	1	31	11	.244	c	437	143	39	.937
1889	Athletic	AA	69	264	31	61	13	2	0	28	9	.231	c	290	106	24	.943
1890	Athl/Balt	AA	96	377	39	91	14	4	4	46	21	.241	c	515	115	41	.939
1891	Baltimore	AA	93	334	25	72	8	5	2	46	18	.216	c	415	80	25	.952
1892	Baltimore	NL	90	330	36	88	14	4	2	57	5	.267	c	349	86	38	.920
1893	Baltimore	NL	95	359	49	120	21	3	3	57	17	.334	c	350	72	26	.942
1894	Baltimore	NL	109	414	69	146	21	4	1	98	12	.353	c	370	84	27	.944
1895	Baltimore	NL	77	282	38	74	19	1	0	48	11	.262	c	243	78	7	.979
1896	Baltimore	NL	67	245	43	85	9	6	2	38	9	.347	c	260	48	17	.948
1897	Baltimore	NL	48	181	25	57	9	0	0	23	0	.315	c	184	36	8	.965
1898	Baltimore	NL	79	289	29	80	12	2	0	38	3	.277	c	288	72	13	.965
1899	Baltimore	NL	108	356	40	101	15	2	0	47	5	.284	c	286	83	20	.949
1900	St. Louis	NL	60	210	26	52	5	1	0	28	7	.248	c	189	72	7	.974
1901	Baltimore	AL	68	239	32	72	12	3	0	26	9	.301	c	235	61	16	.949
1902	Baltimore	AL	91	335	38	98	16	7	1	57	11	.293	c	262	75	18	.949
1903	Baltimore	EL	75	241	15	64	5	2	3	-	2	.266	c	326	54	7	.982
1904	Baltimore	EL	32	93	8	22	3	0	0	-	3	.237	c	155	36	3	.985
1907	Baltimore	EL	1	4	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	.500	c	4	1	0	1,000
1908	Baltimore	EL	30	103	9	22	2	3	0	-	0	.214	c	145	25	3	.983
Major League Total			1371	5075	637	1388	212	51	18	722	196	.273		5406	1467	434	.941

Baltimore club moved from the defunct AA to the expanded NL in 1892. On June 10 the Orioles routed the hometown St. Louis Cardinals 26-4. (St. Louis starter Pretzels Getzein, in the last season of a nine-year career during which he won 145 games, was driven to cover; J. B. Young, in his only major league appearance, relieved and gave up 13 runs; and Ted Breitenstein, a rookie headed for stardom, mopped up.) By the game's end, Robinson had hammered out seven hits, one of them a double, and driven in 11 runs (nearly 20 percent of his season total), plus scoring one himself. Sadie McMahon, the Baltimore ace, was Robbie's battery mate.

Just as Uncle Robbie's big league seasons, as player, coach and manager, are divided by the turn from the nineteenth century to the twentieth, the demographics of his life fall into two different cen-

turies. He was widowed while starring for the Baltimore Orioles, and remarried. The former Mary O'Rourke had also been married, to the late president of the Gunther Brewery. She had a daughter, and also provided her new husband with two sons, Wilbert, Jr., and Harry. Uncle Robbie's namesake died in a traffic accident in 1918, and Harry became a major real estate operator in Baltimore.

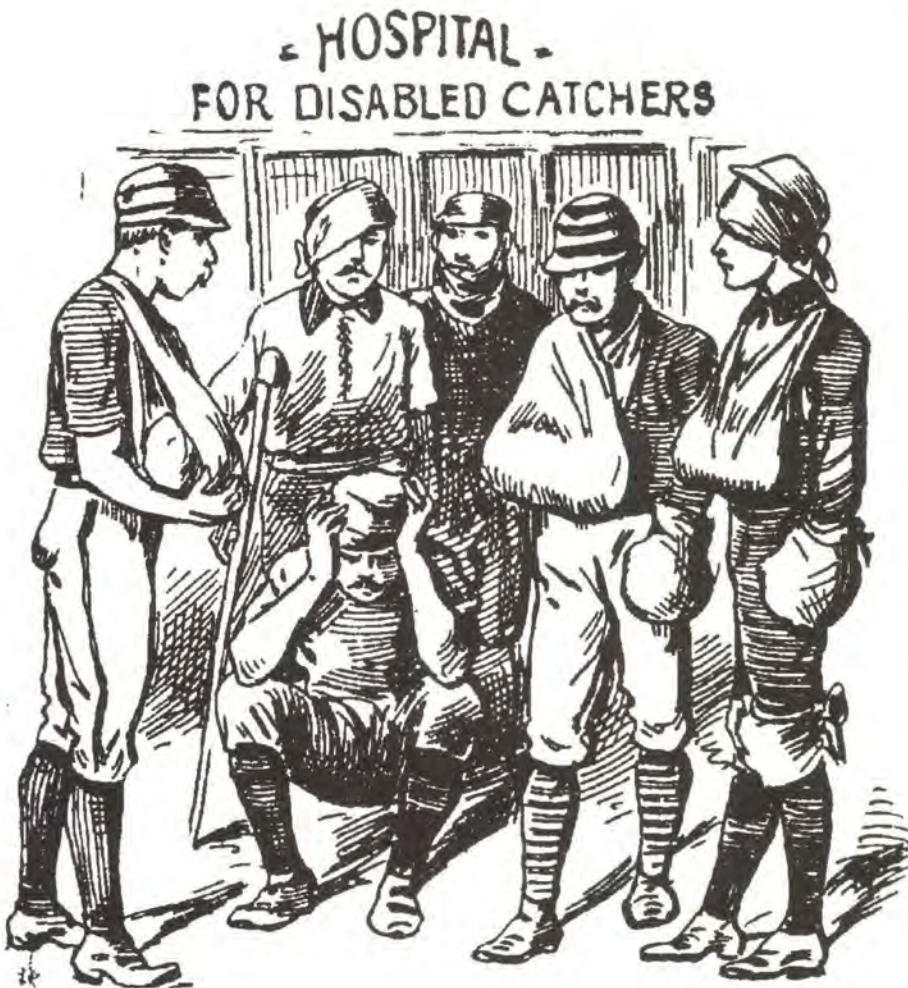
While together in Baltimore, John McGraw and Wilbert Robinson formed a partnership off the field as well as on. They owned The Diamond, a hotel and cafe. Robbie became sole proprietor, and ran a butcher shop, too, when McGraw moved to New York to manage the Giants. When Baltimore was dropped from the NL after the 1899 season, McGraw and Robinson moved on to St. Louis for a year, then jumped to the new Baltimore American League

club, managed by McGraw, in 1901.

When McGraw left Baltimore in mid-1902 to take over the Giants, Robbie assumed the reins, and the Orioles dropped a notch from seventh place to the cellar. The Orioles moved to New York and became the Highlanders in 1903, but Robinson remained behind to manage the Eastern League Baltimore Orioles briefly, then served as an advisor to Hughie Jennings and Jack Dunn. In 1911 Robbie rejoined McGraw as a Giants coach. Then in 1914, he began 18 wonderful, daffy, sunny years managing the Brooklyn Dodgers—known as the Robins during much of his tenure—during which he won NL pennants in 1916 and 1920.

In 1945, nearly 11 years after his death, Uncle Robbie was elected to baseball's Hall of Fame.

—Jack Kavanagh





FRANK DeHAAS ROBISON

*Born: November 16, 1852, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Died: September 25, 1908, Cleveland, Ohio*

MATTHEW STANLEY ROBISON

*Born: 1857, Dubuque, Iowa
Died: March 25, 1911, Cleveland, Ohio*

The brothers Frank DeHaas and M. Stanley Robison, owners of a horse-drawn trolley system in Cleveland, Ohio, also owned a major league baseball club in that city in the late nineteenth century. The team, known as the Spiders, eventually traded places with a National League St. Louis Browns club acquired by the Robisons. The transplanted Spiders, sporting red-trimmed uniforms, soon adopted the now familiar name of Cardinals.

The brothers spent their boyhood days in Dubuque, Iowa, where their parents moved from Pittsburgh, Frank's birthplace. Dubuque, the starting point for many illustrious baseball figures of the time, no doubt cultivated the youngsters' interest in the sport.

As an adult, Frank acquired a partnership in the street railway business with his father-in-law Charles Hathaway of Cleveland. In 1880 the younger Robison, Stanley, joined his brother in the enterprise.

Accumulating a fortune with their streetcar operation, the Robisons received a franchise for a Cleveland American Association baseball club when Pittsburgh's Allegheny club switched to the National League after the 1886 season. They built American Association Park on one of their streetcar lines in time for the opening of play in 1887, but after two seasons in the AA, they too moved to the NL and their grounds became known as National League

Park. Later they built League Park—also strategically located near one of their streetcar lines—which opened in 1891. Used for professional baseball through 1946, the site is now a Cleveland landmark.

The Spiders fared well in League Park at first. In 1892, supported by their star pitcher Denton True "Cy" Young, they won the second half of the divided season, and in 1895 finished second, but won the Temple Cup from pennant-winner Baltimore. The next year they again finished second to Baltimore, but lost the Temple Cup series. Despite the team's success on the field, its home attendance was weak. The Robisons' handling of a bitter labor dispute on their car lines alienated many working class fans, while their attempts to circumvent the Sunday blue laws rankled other potential supporters. By 1898 the Spiders, despite a first-division finish, were dead last in attendance, in part at least because the Robisons abandoned their Cleveland fans the final two months of the season, playing 38 scheduled home games on the road.

It was then that the Robisons purchased the St. Louis Browns and switched their best Cleveland players to the new city, where they hoped for better attendance. The players transferred from St. Louis to Cleveland, lacking in talent, comprised the Cleveland club in 1899, and achieved the dubious distinction of being one of the worst baseball teams in

history. The Spiders folded the following spring, when the NL cut back from twelve clubs to eight, but the Robisons did not suffer. For \$25,000, the NL purchased from the brothers the "franchise rights" to the club they had willfully destroyed.

The St. Louis club survived, although it would not during their lifetimes produce the pennant winners the Robisons had hoped for. Still maintaining their Cleveland homes, the brothers travelled to and from St. Louis to oversee their club. Playing at the park on Vandeventer Avenue they had renamed League Park, the Cardinals did not move to old Sportsmans Park until 1920, well after the death of both brothers.

The eldest, Frank, died suddenly in his home in 1908, two years after retiring from active involvement in the Cardinals. A civil engineer by profession, Stanley died of a heart attack in 1911, after returning from Panama where he travelled for his health. As owner and president of the St. Louis Cardinals, the unmarried Stanley left his baseball interest to his niece, Frank's daughter, Mrs. Helene Hathaway Robison Britton. A former mascot for the Spiders, the 32-year-old Britton became the only woman owning a major league baseball club in those days. She paid homage to her father and uncle by changing the name of League Park to Robison Field.

—joan M. Thomas





AMOS WILSON RUSIE (The Hoosier Thunderbolt)

Born: May 30, 1871, Mooresville, Ind.

Died: December 6, 1942, Seattle, Wash.

BR TR 6-I, 200

Blend a fastball that players claimed was so swift that it could not be seen along with a curveball that whipped by quicker than many other pitchers' fastballs and you have Amos Rusie, "The Hoosier Thunderbolt."

Rusie blazed through the National League and packed more wins in a ten-year career than did all but 40 pitchers in baseball history. In nine full seasons, Rusie, a strapping righthander from Mooresville, Indiana, won 245 games, and four times totaled more than 30 victories in a season. Five times he led the league in strikeouts, including two seasons of 300 or more whiffs.

And even when the pitching distance was lengthened to 60'6" in 1893—an attempt to take the edge away from Rusie, according to sportswriters of the day—Rusie doubled his shutouts to four and won two more games than he did the previous season.

Rusie began his baseball career playing on city teams around Indianapolis. John T. Brush learned of his prowess and signed him to a NL Indianapolis contract in 1889 as a 17-year-old, but because of his wildness manager Frank Bancroft sent him to Burlington for some seasoning. Rusie returned later in the summer and marched on to a 12–10 record.

With the emergence of the Players' League in 1890, a number of New York Giants stars left for the Brotherhood. Afraid that a weakened New York club might allow the city to fall into the hands of the PL, the NL fathers engineered a deal transferring several players from the abandoned Indianapolis franchise—including Rusie, Jack Glasscock and Jesse Burkett—to bolster the Giants.

Rusie took Manhattan by storm. New York restaurants named drinks after him and vaudevillians included skits about Rusie in their acts.

For five of the next six years, Rusie led the league in strikeouts while racking up an average of nearly 31 victories a season. On July 31, 1891, he tossed the Giants' first ever no-hitter, blanking Brooklyn 6–0. The phenomenal speed of Rusie's deliveries would lead Baltimore's John McGraw to remark,

"You can't hit 'em if you can't see 'em." Dick Buckley, Rusie's catcher when he broke into the majors, tried using a slab of lead covered with a handkerchief and a sponge in hopes of absorbing the authority of his fastball. McGraw nearly lost a teammate in 1897 when Rusie plunked Hughie Jennings with a pitch, knocking him unconscious for a day.

As fast as Rusie's deliveries were, they were often equally off their mark. Nearly matching his 1,934 career strikeouts were his 1,704 free passes. His 289 walks in 1890 still stand as the single-season major league record, and his 1892 and 1891 totals rank third and fourth.

Through it all, the only thing that could stop him from steamrolling over the league batters was Rusie himself. He did not take kindly to a \$100 fine levied against him by Giants owner Andrew Freedman during the 1895 season for allegedly being out after curfew one night. A second C-note fine came later in the campaign after Freedman thought Rusie wasn't trying hard enough on the mound. (Rusie slacked off to just 23 wins that season!)

Rusie refused to sign his 1896 contract unless the \$200 was returned to that season's salary. When Freedman refused, Rusie picked up his ball and left.

The Giants won just two fewer games in 1896 without Rusie, so Freedman was in no rush to bring him back. New York fans, however, were furious with Freedman. A group of Wall Street stockbrokers even urged a boycott of Giant games until Rusie returned.

The other NL owners, however, decided to do whatever they could to appease him when Rusie, represented by attorney Monte Ward, brought suit against Freedman seeking \$5,000 damages and his release from the Giants. Worried about the possible death of the reserve clause, the team owners kicked in and agreed to meet his demand for the \$5,000, much to Freedman's displeasure. ("That \$5,000 I received for not playing was almost \$2,000 more than I would have been paid for playing all season," Rusie quipped.) In return, Rusie agreed to remain a Giant, with a handsome \$3,000 annual salary.

Year	Club	League	GP	IP	W	L	Pct	ShO	R	H	BB	SO	ERA	BH	BA	E	FA
1889	Indianapolis	NL	33	225	12	10	.545	1	181	246	116	109	5.32	18	.175	6	.872
"	Burlington	Ctrs	4	36	2	2	.500	0	18	23	19	27	-	1	.071	1	.929
1890	New York	NL	67	549	29	34	.460	4	300	436	289	341	2.56	79	.278	23	.881
1891	New York	NL	61	500	33	20	.623	6	244	391	262	337	2.55	54	.245	14	.892
1892	New York	NL	64	532	31	31	.500	2	288	405	267	288	2.88	53	.210	22	.881
1893	New York	NL	56	482	33	21	.611	4	260	451	218	208	3.23	57	.269	15	.901
1894	New York	NL	54	444	36	13	.735	3	228	426	200	195	2.78	52	.280	14	.910
1895	New York	NL	49	393	23	23	.500	4	248	384	159	201	3.73	44	.246	11	.913
1896	(Held Out—Did Not Play)																
1897	New York	NL	38	322	28	10	.737	2	143	314	87	135	2.54	40	.278	8	.923
1898	New York	NL	37	300	20	11	.645	4	149	288	103	114	3.03	29	.210	12	.880
1899	(Held Out—Did Not Play)																
1900	(Held Out—Did Not Play)																
1901	Cincinnati	NL	3	22	0	1	.000	0	25	43	3	6	8.59	1	.125	1	.900
Major League Total			462	3770	245	174	.585	30	2066	3384	1704	1934	3.07	.427	.247	.126	.895



Freedman was still so furious with Rusie at the beginning of the 1897 season that he refused to let the pitcher suit up in the inaugural game. He finally relented, and Rusie went on to chalk up 28 victories. Rusie and Freedman never spoke to each other again.

Late in the 1898 season, however, a simple throw to first base attempting to pick off Bill Lange would do what lengthening the pitching distance couldn't. "My arm felt dead," Rusie recalled. "I finished the game throwing floating curves."

Rusie took five weeks off, and returned feeling fine. But every pitching effort the next spring was followed by nights of torturous pain.

While Rusie claimed he was forced to hang up

his glove and retire because of the pain in his arm, many said it actually was a continuation of the contractual feud between him and Freedman. Whatever the reason, Rusie sat out the 1899 and 1900 seasons.

On December 15, 1900, John T. Brush, who now owned the Cincinnati Reds, agreed to take a washed-up Rusie from the Giants in exchange for a prospect named Christy Mathewson. Mathewson had been with the Giants in 1900, but was sent to Norfolk after losing his first three decisions. The Reds then drafted him for a mere \$100. In retrospect, Brush at first seemed like the biggest rube the game had ever seen, but the explanation for the trade became clear a short time later when Brush took

controlling interest in the Giants, and Mathewson was there waiting for him in New York.

For Rusie, the 1901 season saw batters smack 43 hits off the former fireballer in just three games. He quickly hung up his spikes for good.

The rest of Rusie's life was a series of mishaps and misfortunes. A paper mill where he worked for several years after leaving the game closed, putting him out of work. The Depression ruined a chicken ranch he tried in Washington. Finally, a car crash in July 1934 seriously injured him. Rusie did enjoy eight years during the 1920s as superintendent of grounds at the Polo Grounds.

Rusie died in 1942. He was elected to the Hall of Fame in 1977.

—Richard Puff





ALEXANDER BENNETT SANDERS (Big Ben)

Born: February 16, 1865, Catharpin, Va.

Died: August 29, 1930, Memphis, Tenn.

BR TR 6, 210

Big Ben" Sanders had a relatively short but productive career as a major league pitcher. Despite playing only three full seasons and two half seasons, he amassed 80 wins for four clubs in three different leagues.

He was a big man for his time, and even more unusual, he was a college man. In addition to being an effective pitcher, he was a good hitter, and was often used in the outfield. In those rough-and-tumble baseball days, he stood out for his quiet and intelligent behavior, the press often commenting on his gentlemanly manner.

The Sporting Life described him as one of the "few willing pitchers, always ready to take the ball when called upon." That statement is not quite correct, since he refused to play on Sundays. One of his strong points as a pitcher was his control: he was consistently in the league's top five pitchers for allowing the fewest walks per game. The only negative comment about his playing was that he was an awkward fielder, particularly on bunts. Most of his fielding problems seemed due to his unorthodox delivery, which found him falling off the mound with his back to the plate after hurling the ball.

Sanders was born and grew up in Prince William County, Virginia, and began to play baseball seriously while a student at Roanoke College. His subsequent minor league pitching impressed Harry Wright, who signed him for the Philadelphia National League club for 1888.

Sanders did not start out well as a pitcher for the Phillies. He was hit hard in spring training and in exhibition games early in the season, and the press criticized Wright for not releasing him. Wright kept his patience, playing Ben in the outfield, and then halfway through the season starting him in the box. Sanders responded with a series of well-pitched games that had the once critical press calling him the reincarnation of Charles Ferguson—the great Phillies pitcher who had died earlier that year from typhoid. Statistically, 1888 was his best year. He won 19 of 29 decisions, tied Tim Keefe for

the league lead with eight shutouts, finished second to Keefe in ERA, and led the league in fewest walks per game (1.08). Among his outstanding games was an 11-inning shutout against the soon-to-be world champion New York Giants, and a shutout against Chicago in which he allowed just one scratch hit in the ninth inning.

Though not as impressive in 1889, he still had a winning record of 19–18. After that season, he jumped to Philadelphia's Players' League club, where he again went 19–18.

At the end of the 1890 season, Sanders announced his retirement from baseball and enrolled in Vanderbilt University to pursue an engineering education. The Players' League folded, and he was assigned to his old club, the Phillies. They released him when they realized he was serious about leaving baseball, but his release aroused the interest of several teams, particularly the Philadelphia Athletics of the American Association. He agreed to play for them provided they met three conditions: that he delay reporting until the college semester was over, that his contract run only to the end of the season, and that he be paid a full season's salary. The A's accepted these terms, and Sanders essentially became one of the highest paid players, with a salary of \$4,000 for 3½ months work.

He reported to the A's in mid-June, and in his

second game beat the league champion Boston team, giving up just three hits. He continued to pitch very well, winning two-thirds of his starts. However, in late August his arm came up lame and he finished the season in the outfield.

Sanders returned to Vanderbilt, and graduated the next spring. Again several teams approached him and this time, with the same three conditions, he signed for 1892 with Louisville (NL). Pitching for a ninth-place team, Sanders suffered his only losing season, but one highlighted by a no-hitter against Baltimore on August 22.

At the end of the season, Sanders went to work for an engineering firm that was building the Chicago elevated railway. In the fall of 1894 he returned to Louisville to start an engineering firm. The country was in the midst of a severe economic depression, and contracts must have been hard to get, because that winter the press reported that Sanders was working out and looking to return to baseball. Sanders denied the story and complained that such reports were harmful to his business.

For each of the next two years there would be a story, now confirmed, that Sanders was willing to return to the Louisville club provided certain conditions were met. But since he demanded to be made manager regardless of his making the team as a player, his baseball days were over.

—Joe Klein

Year	Club	League	G	R	H	RBI	BA	Pos	E	GP	W	L	Sho	DR	OH	BB	SO	ERA
1886	Nashville	SL	9	3	6	-	-	p-if	2	5	4	1	0	12	27	9	4	1.05
1887	Altoona	PaStA	13	11	15	-	.292	p	6	13	6	6	0	89	144	13	56	2.17
"	Canton	OhSt	17	16	22	-	.227	p	3	17	9	4	0	54	135	14	43	1.28
1888	Philadelphia	NL	57	26	58	25	.246	p-of	10	31	19	10	8	100	240	33	121	1.90
1889	Philadelphia	NL	44	21	47	21	.278	p	11	44	19	18	1	217	406	96	123	3.55
1890	Philadelphia	PL	52	31	59	30	.312	p-of	11	43	19	18	2	237	412	69	107	3.76
1891	Athletic	AA	40	24	39	19	.250	of-p	8	19	11	5	0	85	157	37	40	3.79
1892	Louisville	NL	54	30	54	18	.273	p-i-o	12	31	12	19	3	150	281	62	77	3.22
Major League Total			247	132	257	11	.271		52	168	80	70	14	789	1496	297	468	3.24





WILLIAM FREDERICK SCHRIVER (Pop)

*Born: July 11, 1865, Brooklyn, N.Y.
Died: December 27, 1932, Brooklyn, N.Y.
BR TR 5-9-1/2, 172*

Gabby Street, as a catcher for the Washington Senators, became a "living legend" in 1908 by catching a baseball dropped from the top of the Washington Monument. Street was forever after identified with the feat. But Pop Schriver did it first, in 1894. It is a shame Street's catch was the one remembered, because in 14 mostly journeyman seasons as a big league catcher and utility man, grabbing that ball is the only event to enhance Schriver's celebrity.

As soon as the landmark was completed in 1885, Providence outfielder Paul Hines, a Washington native, considered the feat, but when he saw the force with which the ball struck the ground he declined to risk a catch.

Between Hines' and Schriver's attempts—in 1888—Joe Gunson, a Kansas City catcher, designed the first catcher's mitt. Pop Schriver, a burly player with the courage to handle pitchers barehanded when he began, had been smart enough to adopt the mitt at the first opportunity. After a brief eight-game appearance with Brooklyn in the American Association in 1886 and a minor-league season in Scranton, Schriver arrived in the National League with Philadelphia in 1888, where he played three years.

On August 25, 1894, Schriver, now in his fourth season with Cap Anson's Chicago Colts (NL), was at the Washington Monument to settle a bet and justify his manager's confidence in him. He reckoned the first ball down traveled no faster than the cannonballs hurled from 50 feet away by battery mate Wild Bill Hutchinson. The next ball down settled into Pop's heavily padded glove and he walked away. He went out to the ball park where he caught Chicago's game against Washington, making two hits in a 9-4 loss.

The Sporting News reported the catch and the *Washington Post*, with a reporter at the scene, provided a complete account of the event in a feature story in the Sunday, August 26 issue. From this detailed account we learn that two of Anson's pitch-

ers had been sent to the top of the monument to throw down balls. The strong-armed Bill Hutchinson was there to throw the ball far enough to clear the monument's widening shaft on the way down. Clark Griffith, already known as the Old Fox, was also available if the feat required craft more than sheer strength. It is the final irony of the injustice of Gabby Street's claim that it was Griffith who set up Street's catch in 1908. Slyly, the man who was now Washington's manager, failed to mention that the event had already been accomplished in 1894. He wanted to showcase the speed of his new rookie fireballer, Walter Johnson. Griffith offered that a ball falling from the top of the Washington Monument would not travel as fast as pitches Gabby Street was catching from the team's new star.

Pop Schriver returned to baseball's journeyman trail with the New York Giants for part of the 1895 season, then was out of the majors through 1896.

He returned in 1897 to divide catching chores with several of the best nineteenth century backstops. In Cincinnati he spelled Heinie Peitz, half of the "Pretzel Battery" with pitcher Ted Breitenstein. With Pittsburgh as the century ended, Pop alternated with Frank Bowerman in 1898 and 1899, and gave way to Chief Zimmer as the main catcher in 1900. A final major league season in 1901 had Schriver catching and playing first base in St. Louis. He also pinch hit nine times, and his three hits topped the league in that infrequently employed category.

Schrive was a citizen of Brooklyn, New York. He was born there and developed as a ball player on the local diamonds. He lived in Brooklyn all his life, retreating there when his playing career ended after six final minor league seasons. His son, Bill, Jr., kept the family trade alive as the catcher for the renowned semipro Brooklyn Bushwicks.

—Jack Kavanagh

Year	Club	League	G	AB	R	H	2B	3B	HR	RBI	SB	BA	Pos	PO	A	E	FA
1886	Brooklyn	AA	8	21	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	.048	of-c	12	6	3	.857
1887	Scranton	PaSTA	20	87	23	40	10	2	2	-	5	.460	c-cf	67	28	15	.864
"	Scranton	IL	56	253	50	66	8	4	2	-	7	.281	c-3b	175	111	36	.888
1888	Philadelphia	NL	40	134	15	26	5	2	1	23	2	.194	c-s-3	156	63	36	.859
1889	Philadelphia	NL	55	211	24	56	10	0	1	19	5	.265	c-2b	241	99	36	.904
1890	Philadelphia	NL	57	223	37	61	9	6	0	35	9	.274	c-1-3	272	63	33	.910
1891	Milwaukee	WA	83	323	59	92	11	8	4	-	3	.285	c	296	98	13	.968
"	Chicago	NL	27	90	15	30	1	4	1	21	1	.333	c	135	27	6	.964
1892	Chicago	NL	92	326	40	73	10	6	1	34	4	.224	c-of	379	103	37	.929
1893	Chicago	NL	64	229	49	65	8	3	4	34	4	.284	c	224	63	23	.926
1894	Chicago	NL	96	349	55	96	12	3	3	47	9	.275	c	310	106	36	.920
1895	New York	NL	24	92	16	29	2	1	1	16	3	.315	c-1b	127	24	16	.904
"	Scranton	EL	38	147	29	44	12	3	1	-	3	.299	c-of	111	24	19	.877
1896	Minneapolis	WL	139	568	117	207	38	6	18	-	27	.364	c	531	147	26	.963
1897	Cincinnati	NL	61	178	29	54	12	4	1	30	3	.303	c	147	42	8	.959
1898	Pittsburgh	NL	95	315	25	72	15	3	0	32	0	.229	c	307	95	18	.957
1899	Pittsburgh	NL	91	301	31	85	19	5	1	49	4	.282	c	356	95	16	.966
1900	Pittsburgh	NL	37	92	12	27	7	0	1	12	0	.293	c	95	21	5	.959
1901	St. Louis	NL	53	166	17	45	7	3	1	23	2	.271	c-1b	273	61	10	.971
1902	Louisville	AA	88	303	47	96	17	9	0	-	11	.317	c-1b	418	88	16	.969
1903	Louisville	AA	132	465	49	123	27	3	4	-	9	.265	c-1b	682	137	16	.981
1904	Louisville	AA	103	360	50	99	17	2	6	-	5	.275	c-1b	469	114	18	.970
1905	Louisville	AA	31	95	4	23	2	2	0	-	0	.242	c	125	24	5	.968
"	ColoSp-Pblo	WL	77	280	32	87	15	4	0	-	-	.311	c-1b	595	88	21	.970
1906	Harrisburg	TriSt	105	324	46	98	15	10	3	-	6	.302	c-1b	623	84	14	.981
1907	Harrisburg	TriSt	89	260	18	60	9	2	1	-	1	.231	c	264	72	9	.974
Major League Total			800	2727	367	720	117	40	16	375	46	.264		3034	868	283	.932





GEORGE SHAFFER (Orator)

Born: 1852, Philadelphia, Pa.

Died: Unknown

BL TR 5-9, 165

George Shaffer was a steady hitter in his 13-year major league career, but was best known as a daring baserunner, and as an outstanding fielder with a fine arm, who on several occasions threw runners out at first base. He ranks tenth all-time in outfield assists with 290, and although he didn't play in enough games to qualify officially, his .34 outfield assists per game top the official all-time record by 11 points. He led National League outfielders in assists four times, and his 50 outfield assists in 1879 is still a record. In an era when players shifted positions frequently, Shaffer seldom was anywhere but right field.

After playing with several prominent amateur teams in his native Philadelphia, Shaffer launched his professional career in 1874 with Hartford in the National Association, later playing with the New York Mutuals and Philadelphia White Stockings. After a season with a pair of independent clubs, he made his National League debut in 1877 with the Louisville Grays, playing right field and batting fifth. A clutch hitter, Shaffer generally batted in the middle of the order, frequently serving as cleanup hitter. When Louisville dropped out of the league at the end of the season, after a betting scandal resulted in the expulsion of four of their key players, Shaffer moved to Indianapolis for a year, then to Chicago, before settling in for a three-year stand as Cleveland's right fielder.

After one season with Buffalo in 1883, Shaffer jumped to St. Louis in the outlaw Union Association to play for manager-second baseman Fred Dunlap, who had been his skipper in Cleveland in 1882. Dunlap and Shaffer proved to be the scourge of the league, as the Maroons won their first 20 games and went on to win the pennant by 25 games. Shaffer led the UA in doubles, and finished second to Dunlap in runs, hits, total bases and on base percentage. Dunlap also led in home runs and batting average, finished second in doubles, and third in bases on balls, while Shaffer was second in walks, third in triples and slugging, and fifth in batting.

With the dissolution of the UA after one year, Shaffer was forced to pay a \$500 fine to regain his playing eligibility. Released late in the 1885 season by St. Louis (which had joined the NL), Shaffer returned home to Philadelphia and caught on with the American Association Athletics. Released early in 1886, he then spent four productive years with minor league clubs, helping three of them (Atlanta, Des Moines and Detroit) win pennants, and hitting .460 with the other (Lincoln, Nebraska).

In 1890 the formation of the Players' League created a shortage of players in both other major leagues, and Shaffer secured his release from Detroit so that he could once again play for the Athletics in the AA. His teammates included his 19-year-old brother, Taylor, and veteran left fielder Blondie Purcell, who had played with Shaffer in Cleveland in 1881 and managed him at Atlanta in 1886. Although Shaffer hit .282 and stole 29 bases, his age and the demise of the Players' league after one season brought his playing days to an end.

Early in his career Shaffer gained the nickname "Orator," primarily because of his habit of "coaching" himself. While going after a fly ball he often was heard to say "Shaffer, if you are any good, catch this ball." *Sporting Life* reported the following oration in right field early in the 1884 season in St. Louis: "You're the stuff Shaff and no mistake. You can't play ball any more but you have got a snap on a \$2200 season job for two years. If you had stayed in Buffalo they would have fired you before the season was half over, but here in St. Louis they can't because you have got your money in advance. Oh, you're a dandy Shaff even if you are a blonde." He went on to have his greatest year.

Details of Shaffer's birth and death remain mostly unknown. A *Sporting Life* profile in 1882 stated that he was "born in Philadelphia about 30 years ago." There is also some question about the spelling of his name. Some sources say he preferred one "f" instead of two.

—Ralph L. Horton

Year	Club	League	G	AB	R	H	2B	3B	HR	RBI	SB	BA	Pos	PD	A	E	FA
1874	Hartford/Mut	NA	10	40	7	9	0	0	1	3	0	.225	of	22	0	9	.710
1875	Philadelphia	NA	19	70	10	17	2	1	0	6	2	.243	o-3-1	31	7	9	.809
1876	Philadelphia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	If	-	-	-	-
"	Buckeye	-	35	144	-	43	-	-	-	-	-	.299	If	46	4	9	.847
1877	Louisville	NL	61	260	38	74	9	5	5	34	-	.285	rf	133	21	28	.846
1878	Indianapolis	NL	63	266	48	90	19	6	0	30	-	.338	rf	105	28	25	.842
1879	Chicago	NL	73	316	53	96	13	0	0	35	-	.304	rf	99	51	38	.798
1880	Cleveland	NL	83	338	62	90	14	9	0	21	-	.266	rf	128	35	18	.901
1881	Cleveland	NL	85	343	48	88	13	6	1	34	-	.257	rf	122	24	20	.880
1882	Cleveland	NL	84	313	37	67	14	2	3	28	-	.214	rf	111	17	31	.805
1883	Buffalo	NL	95	401	67	117	11	3	0	41	-	.292	of	182	41	36	.861
1884	St. Louis	UA	106	467	130	168	40	10	2	-	-	.360	rf	132	40	26	.869
1885	St. Louis	NL	69	257	30	50	11	2	0	18	-	.195	rf	106	28	12	.918
"	Athletic	AA	2	9	1	2	0	1	0	1	-	.222	cf	1	0	0	1.000
1886	Athletic	AA	21	82	15	22	3	3	0	8	3	.268	of	40	4	10	.815
"	Atlanta	SL	40	143	13	38	8	1	1	-	13	.266	rf	54	14	5	.932
1887	Lincoln	WL	88	443	136	204	19	15	10	-	16	.460	rf	128	29	21	.882
1888	Des Moines	WA	110	435	84	134	23	12	2	-	31	.307	rf	147	36	12	.938
1889	Detroit	IA	110	436	99	131	14	5	8	-	38	.300	rf	152	22	18	.906
1890	Athletic	AA	100	390	55	110	15	5	1	58	29	.282	rf	169	19	8	.959
Major League Total			871	3552	601	1000	164	53	11 (315) (34)	.282		1381	315	270		.863	





FREDERICK LANDER SHAW (Dupee)

Born: May 31, 1859, Charlestown, Mass.

Died: June 11, 1938, Everett, Mass.

BL TL 5-8, 165

Dupee Shaw is generally credited as the first pitcher to use a windup, and also was noted for his other contortions in the pitcher's box. After fanning a batter—a frequent occurrence—he would shout "Ah! I duped you!" This led to the nickname "Dupee," which stuck with him through life. Possessor of a live fast ball, he also was noted for a deceptive curve and the ability to change speeds.

Shaw started playing baseball in the Boston area in 1876 as a first baseman, occasionally filling in as a pitcher with several strong amateur teams. In 1883, Detroit arrived in Boston short a player, and someone suggested they try Fred Shaw, the young lefthander. Shaw jumped at the chance to play for \$175 a month, and debuted in the outfield for Detroit on June 18, and made his pitching debut on June 22. After two losses, he earned his first major league win on June 26 against Buffalo, and pitched well enough the rest of the season to earn a spot as one of two Detroit starters for 1884, along with George "Stump" Weidman.

The Wolverines got off to a slow start, losing their first 11 games—five of the losses charged to Shaw—before Dupee broke the string with a 4-2 win over Boston. Several weeks later, Weidman developed arm trouble, and Shaw had to pitch 13 games in June, one a 14-inning 1-0 loss to Charley Radbourn. Worn out from overwork, he did not give his usual effort in an 11-4 loss to Philadelphia. After making a bad throw which led to two runs, he was fined \$30, and did not report to practice the next day. Boston's Union Association club had been courting him, and now offered a \$1,500 bonus. Shaw offered Detroit certain conditions, including less work, under which he would stay. Detroit refused, and he accepted the Boston contract.

In the less talented UA Shaw became an overnight sensation, striking out 14, 18 and 16 in his first three games, permitting only one earned run. The 48 strikeouts in three straight games and the 34 strikeouts in two games still stand as major

league records. The 18 strikeouts in a 1-0 loss set a record for strikeouts by a losing pitcher, a mark later tied by Bob Feller and then beaten by Steve Carlton. By averaging 8.81 strikeouts per nine innings for Boston, Shaw set a record that stood until broken by Herb Score in 1955. He immediately acquired another nickname, "The Wizard," and newspapers of the day rarely referred to him without attaching the new title.

The UA folded after one season and Shaw was forced to pay a \$1,000 fine to regain his NL eligibility. He joined Providence and shared pitching duties with Charley Radbourn. As the 1885 season was winding down, Providence had four games remaining, all with Buffalo. Radbourn had called it a season, so on October 7 Shaw hurled and won a doubleheader, 4-0—a no-hitter—and 6-1. Both games were five-innings, shortened so that they could be completed before dark. After two off days, Shaw pitched and won a second doubleheader, 3-0 and 7-3, in six and five innings, respectively. Shaw thus became the only pitcher ever to win two consecutive doubleheaders.

Providence folded after the 1885 season, and some of their players, including Shaw, joined the new Washington Statesmen. In 1887 both major leagues adopted new rules restricting motions made by pitchers in delivering the ball to the plate. Shaw, who was alleged to go through 32 different motions before delivering the ball, lost his effectiveness, and was out of baseball by early 1888. His catcher in his last two years at Washington was Connie Mack.

Sam Crane, who batted against Shaw for several years, and played with him in 1887, included him in his 1912 series of articles, "Fifty Greatest Baseball Players in History." Jack Gleason, who batted against Shaw in 1884, had this to say of the Wizard: "He is left-handed and watches first so closely that you can't get a yard away. Then when he pitches the ball, it comes in like a blue streak and you would think it is going to strike you right on the shin. But it doesn't. It goes straight over the plate, and before you know where you are, the umpire calls strike one. I've faced all of them, and Shaw, I think, is the swiftest and trickiest of the lot."

—Ralph L. Horton

Year	Club	League	GP	IP	W	L	Pct	ShO	R	H	BB	SO	ERA	BH	BA	E	FA
1883	Lynn																
"	Detroit	NL	26	227	10	15	.400	1	135	238	44	73	2.50	29	.206	7	910
1884	Detroit	NL	28	228	9	18	.333	0	153	219	72	142	3.04	26	.191	15	826
"	Boston	UA	39	316	21	15	.583	5	128	227	37	309	1.77	37	.242	19	.816
1885	Providence	NL	49	400	23	26	.469	6	209	343	99	194	2.57	22	.133	8	916
1886	Washington	NL	45	386	13	31	.295	1	224	384	91	177	3.34	13	.088	3	965
1887	Washington	NL	21	181	7	13	.350	0	177	263	46	47	6.45	13	.186	2	.933
1888	Washington	NL	3	25	0	3	.000	0	24	36	7	8	6.48	0	.000	0	1.000
Major League Total			211	1762	83	121	.407	13	1050	1710	396	950	3.10	140	.170	54	.888



WILLIAM SHINDLE

Born: December 5, 1860, Gloucester, N.J.

Died: June 3, 1936, Lakeland, N.J.

BR TR 5-8-1/2, 155

Bill Shindle was a rock solid third baseman. Two of his seasons—1888 and 1892—rank among the top five all-time at his position, as measured by fielding runs. Over his major league career, which included ten full seasons at third base, he ranks second all-time behind Jerry Denny in total chances per game and chances accepted per game, fifth in putouts per game, and second behind Mike Schmidt in assists per game. He is the only third baseman to post two top ten seasons in FRS, and in CA/G. His TC/G and A/G in 1892 also rank in the top ten.

Shindle came relatively late to professional baseball. He first appears in the record at age 24, dividing the 1885 season among three Eastern League clubs. The next year, at the end of a season with pennant winning Utica in the International League, he advanced to the National League for a few games with Detroit. He played several more games for Detroit in 1887, but his major league career did not really get under way until 1888, with Baltimore in the American Association. He hit only .208 for the Orioles, but fielded a dazzling (for the time) .922 to lead the league.

The next year Shindle boosted his batting average 106 points to .314, and was eagerly sought as a rising star by the seasoned pros who formed the renegade Players' League in 1890. With Philadelphia's PL team he enjoyed the finest season of his career offensively, hitting .322 while leading the league in total bases (edging out Hall of Famers Hugh Duffy and Jake Beckley), finishing third in hits and triples, and tying for fourth in home runs with 10. In the field he played shortstop regularly for the only time in his career—above average, but less impressively than his play at third base.

When the Players' League succumbed after its one season, Shindle moved to Philadelphia's NL Phillies for a year, then returned to Baltimore (now in the NL) for two years, where his less than all-out hustle failed to impress manager Ned Hanlon. He then became involved in one of the most lopsided trades in baseball history. Brooklyn had little faith

in a scrawny local lad called Wee Willie. They shipped the rookie to Baltimore, along with a still capable Dan Brouthers, for the 1894 season, and got Bill Shindle and a journeyman outfielder, George Treadway, in exchange. Shindle provided serviceable work at third base in Brooklyn, but his skills were in decline. Wee Willie Keeler, on the other hand, had his best seasons with Baltimore as a leadoff batter for the dynastic Orioles whom Ned Hanlon led to three successive pennants.

Shindle left Baltimore on the eve of their reign atop the NL, and his Brooklyn career also ended

just short of a championship. After the 1898 season the joint Baltimore/Brooklyn ownership upgraded the Brooklyn club by moving manager Hanlon and several top Oriole players from Baltimore to Brooklyn. Hanlon had no use for Shindle, and his Superbas won pennants the next two years, with Dan Casey, then Lave Cross at the hot corner.

Shindle, meanwhile, moved down a notch to the Eastern League, where he concluded his ballplaying career in 1902, a couple of months before his forty-second birthday.

—Jack Kavanagh and
Frederick Ivor-Campbell

Year	Club	League	G	AB	R	H	2B	3B	HR	RBI	SB	BA	Pos	PO	A	E	FA
1885	Wlmg/AtC/Nrl	EL	68	265	37	59	11	3	0	-	-	.223	3b	91	152	40	.859
1886	Utica	IL	96	417	80	129	20	15	3	-	-	.309	3b	168	218	56	.873
"	Detroit	NL	7	26	4	7	0	0	0	4	2	.269	ss	3	24	3	.900
1887	Detroit	NL	22	84	17	24	3	2	0	12	13	.286	3b	25	30	13	.809
1888	Baltimore	AA	135	514	61	107	14	8	1	53	52	.208	3b	218	340	47	.922
1889	Baltimore	AA	138	567	122	178	24	7	3	64	56	.314	3b	225	323	88	.862
1890	Philadelphia	PL	132	584	127	188	21	21	10	90	51	.322	ss	268	444	122	.854
1891	Philadelphia	NL	103	415	68	87	15	1	0	38	17	.210	3b	157	260	58	.878
1892	Baltimore	NL	143	619	100	156	20	18	3	50	24	.252	3b	225	406	90	.875
1893	Baltimore	NL	125	521	100	136	22	11	1	75	17	.261	3b	176	308	63	.885
1894	Brooklyn	NL	116	476	94	141	22	9	4	96	19	.296	3b	192	226	48	.897
1895	Brooklyn	NL	116	477	91	133	21	2	3	69	17	.279	3b	142	257	46	.897
1896	Brooklyn	NL	131	516	75	144	24	9	1	61	24	.279	3b	144	251	38	.912
1897	Brooklyn	NL	134	542	83	154	32	6	4	105	23	.284	3b	185	241	45	.904
1898	Brooklyn	NL	120	466	50	105	10	3	1	41	3	.225	3b	154	278	42	.911
1899	Hartford	EL	108	439	89	136	25	5	2	-	24	.310	3b	133	309	34	.929
1900	Hartford	EL	119	486	75	133	17	5	3	-	9	.274	3b	152	304	37	.925
1901	Hartford	EL	121	491	70	139	24	3	1	-	14	.283	3b	190	295	37	.929
1902	Jersey City	EL	132	531	84	143	16	3	3	-	24	.269	3b	186	271	47	.907
Major League Total			1422	5807	992	1560	226	97	31	758	318	.269		2114	3388	703	.887



CHARLES MARVIN SMITH (Pop)

Born: October 12, 1856, Digby, Nova Scotia, Canada

Died: April 18, 1927, Boston, Mass.

BR TR 5-11, 170

A journeyman player who wore the uniform of ten different teams in a 12-year major league career, Smith ranks as the game's finest Canadian-born second baseman. In Smith's case, his Canadian birth belied the fact that he learned the game of baseball in the Boston area where his family moved while he was a youngster. As a teenager he began playing on amateur teams in the Bay area.

An agile fielder who possessed an accurate arm and above average speed, he played all infield positions. In 1876 he joined the Binghamton, New York, Crickets, an independent professional team, staying two seasons. The following summer he played in Utica, New York, and in 1878 for Springfield, Massachusetts, both National Association clubs. Even then he did not hit for average (only .155 for Utica), but he drew praise for his fielding.

Smith made it to the major leagues in 1880 and remained there for a dozen years as a solid performer who was a regular for nine seasons. His travels took him to Cincinnati (NL) in 1880, Cleveland, Buffalo and Worcester (NL) in 1881, Philadelphia and Louisville (American Association) in 1882, Columbus (AA) for 1883–1884, Pittsburgh (AA, NL) in 1885–1889, Boston (NL) in 1889–1890, and Washington (AA) in 1891. Even though he never hit for a high average, .262 for Columbus in 1883 being his best season, and .222 his career batting average, he used speed, hustle and guile to advantage. He did have a few moments as a hitter: he led the AA in triples in 1883, and twice he was the top run producer on his club. Smith's forte was always his fielding. In the ten-year existence of the AA, only Bid McPhee of Cincinnati displayed better fielding skills among second basemen.

In 1890, the year of the Players' League, Smith became a favorite of the Boston fans as the captain of Boston's NL team. That year *The Sporting News* wrote of him: "He knows every point of the game, is thoroughly familiar with the tricks of the business, [and] is quick to take advantage of every play that will help his side win."

After his major league career ended, Smith played another six years in the minor leagues. He moved through ten cities in six leagues, including two stints back in Binghamton. There, aided by the lengthened pitching distance in 1893, he hit over

.300 for the only time in his professional career. When his playing days ended, Smith returned to Boston, where he worked as a motorman on the Boston street railway for the remainder of his working life.

—William E. Akin

Year	Club	League	G	AB	R	H	2B	3B	HR	RBI	SB	BA	Pos	PO	A	E	FA
1876	BrightCrickets	-	51	-	37	45	-	-	-	-	-	.3b-s	82	130	58	.785	
1877	BrightCrickets	-	84	369	72	105	-	-	-	-	.285	3b	161	227	84	.822	
1878	Utica	IFA	40	168	25	26	2	3	1	-	-	.155	3b	72	115	33	.850
1879	Springfield	NA	49	228	31	54	8	5	0	-	-	.237	3b	81	93	38	.821
1880	Cincinnati	NL	83	334	35	69	10	9	0	27	-	.207	2b	282	243	89	.855
1881	Clv/Buf/Worc	NL	24	86	5	7	0	0	0	6	-	.081	3-o-2	55	34	12	.881
1882	Atlantic	- #11	41	7	6	-	-	-	-	-	.146	ss-2	25	27	15	.776	
"	Athletic/Lou	AA	23	76	11	8	0	0	0	2	-	.105	3-s-o	32	67	27	.786
1883	Columbus	AA	97	405	82	106	14	17	4	-	-	.262	2b-3	286	296	74	.887
1884	Columbus	AA	108	445	78	106	18	10	6	-	-	.258	2b	324	394	75	.905
1885	Allegheny	AA	106	453	85	113	11	13	0	35	-	.249	2b	372	384	64	.922
1886	Pittsburgh	AA	126	483	75	105	20	9	2	57	38	.217	ss-2	221	456	75	.900
1887	Pittsburgh	NL	122	456	69	98	12	7	2	54	30	.215	2b-s	296	417	65	.916
1888	Pittsburgh	NL	131	481	61	99	15	2	4	52	37	.206	ss-2	222	431	70	.903
1889	Pitt/Bost	NL	131	466	47	108	23	6	5	59	23	.232	ss	253	392	72	.900
1890	Boston	NL	134	463	82	106	16	12	1	53	39	.229	2b	236	403	58	.917
1891	Washington	AA	27	90	13	16	2	2	0	13	2	.178	2-s-3	63	87	18	.893
"	Omaha	WA	22	71	18	17	4	1	0	-	6	.239	2b	60	66	7	.947
1892	St-Pt-Wayne	WL	50	190	38	44	9	2	3	-	4	.232	2b	101	160	18	.935
"	Atlanta	SL	#36	125	19	29	7	2	1	-	-	.232	2b-s	73	114	13	.935
1893	Binghamton	EL	96	393	112	127	20	14	4	-	39	.323	2b	211	287	52	.905
1894	Erie	EL	108	432	102	115	15	7	5	-	19	.266	ss	205	429	75	.894
1895	Roch/Prv/Tor	EL	23	91	11	19	4	0	2	-	1	.209	3-o-2	49	58	11	.898
"	Binghamton	NYSt	#28	132	29	32	6	3	0	-	15	.242	2b	86	101	15	.926
Major League Total			1112	4238	643	941	141	87	24 (358)(169)	.222		2642	3604	699		.899	



GEORGE J. SMITH (Germany)

Born: April 21, 1863, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Died: December 1, 1927, Altoona, Pa.

BR TR 6, 175

Hundreds of great fielders have come and gone in the majors, but at the top of the list of career leaders in assists per games played sits the name of Germany Smith.

A lanky shortstop in the mold of a later-day Marty Marion, George J. Smith began his career as a barehanded infielder in the days of the Union Association and was still playing at the birth of the American League. He was "as quick as a cat" with great range in the field, and a strong arm that made many picturesque throws from deep in the hole. He was never a big star because of his low batting average, although his bat did show occasional pop.

After growing up in Pittsburgh, he left home at age 18 to join the semi-professional Altoona club. Smith remained an Altoona resident for the rest of his years, and when the local club joined the Union Association in 1884, George's professional career was launched. The UA franchise folded after Memorial Day, but Smith was soon signed by Cleveland of the National League. He broke into the NL with some spectacular fielding at second base and eight extra-base hits in his first seven games.

In 1885 he hooked up with Brooklyn, then in the American Association, and he remained the Bridegrooms' shortstop through their championship seasons of 1889 and 1890. On an offense-oriented team, Smith was largely taken for granted. In August 1890, *Sporting Life* noted that "George Smith is playing a wonderful game at Brooklyn's short field, and hardly a word is said about it, because critics have lost their breath praising Long, Allen, and Cooney."

In one key game, at least, he was the center of attention. Smith was coaching third in a tie game, got carried away, and ran across the plate ahead of a Brooklyn runner. The Cincinnati catcher tagged Smith instead of the runner, igniting a furious argument. The umpire finally called the man out, but the fired-up Bridegrooms won the game anyhow to stay ahead of the Reds in the pennant race. In the 1890 World Series versus Louisville, Germany Smith

was one of the 'Grooms' brighter stars, fielding brilliantly and leading the team in runs batted in.

With the consolidation of the Players' League and NL clubs, Smith lost his Brooklyn job to John M. Ward and signed with Cincinnati for 1891. In his first four seasons with the Reds he topped 500 assists each year, and in his fifth he lifted his batting average to .300 for the only time. After a sixth season in Cincy, he was traded with pitcher Chauncey Fisher and cash to Brooklyn for Tommy Corcoran.

After he spent 1897 back in Brooklyn, the Bridegrooms tried to farm him out to Kansas City

in the Western League. But Germany refused to accept the demotion and was traded by Kansas City to St. Louis in early June 1898. After a poor year with a dreadful tailender, Smith was ready for the minors, signing with Minneapolis of the WL. In 1900, the Millers were part of the renamed American League. The next year found him in the Western Association. In 1902 he was back in Altoona running the local independent club. In 1904-1906 he managed his club in the Tri-State League. Later he worked as a railroad crossing guard. He was killed in an auto accident in 1927.

—Robert L. Tiemann

Year	Club	League	G	AB	R	H	2B	3B	HR	RBI	SB	BA	Pos	PO	A	E	FA
1884	Altoona	UA	25	108	9	34	8	1	0	-	-	.315	ss	40	88	19	.871
"	Cleveland	NL	72	291	31	74	14	4	4	26	-	.254	2b-s	155	243	50	.888
1885	Brooklyn	AA	108	419	63	108	17	11	4	62	-	.258	ss	161	455	81	.884
1886	Brooklyn	AA	105	426	66	105	17	6	2	45	22	.246	ss	142	381	85	.860
1887	Brooklyn	AA	103	435	79	138	19	16	4	72	26	.294	ss	161	389	72	.884
1888	Brooklyn	AA	103	402	47	86	10	7	3	61	27	.214	ss	155	352	94	.844
1889	Brooklyn	AA	121	446	89	103	22	3	3	53	35	.231	ss	182	417	67	.899
1890	Brooklyn	NL	129	481	76	92	6	5	1	47	24	.191	ss	232	468	74	.904
1891	Cincinnati	NL	138	512	50	103	11	5	3	53	16	.201	ss	240	507	75	.909
1892	Cincinnati	NL	139	506	58	121	13	6	8	63	19	.239	ss	239	561	70	.920
1893	Cincinnati	NL	130	500	63	118	18	6	9	56	14	.236	ss	250	500	53	.934
1894	Cincinnati	NL	127	482	73	127	33	5	3	76	15	.263	ss	233	501	72	.911
1895	Cincinnati	NL	127	503	75	151	23	6	4	74	13	.300	ss	251	457	59	.923
1896	Cincinnati	NL	120	456	65	131	21	9	3	71	22	.287	ss	207	407	49	.926
1897	Brooklyn	NL	112	428	47	86	17	5	0	29	1	.201	ss	201	399	61	.908
1898	St. Louis	NL	51	157	16	25	2	1	1	9	1	.159	ss	79	167	25	.904
1899	Minneapolis	WL	118	461	69	131	31	6	5	-	10	.284	ss	214	393	55	.917
1900	Minneapolis	AL	129	492	65	127	16	5	2	-	13	.258	ss	230	376	54	.918
1901	Louv-GrRpd	WA	114	438	41	104	16	1	0	-	13	.237	ss	-	-	-	-
Major League Total			1710	6552	907	1592	251	94	47	(797)(235)		.243		2928	6292	1007	.902





CHARLES NICHOLAS SNYDER (Pop)

Born: October 6, 1854, Washington, D.C.

Died: October 29, 1924, Washington, D.C.

BR TR 6, 184

Just as Charley Snyder died without a single printed comment by sportswriters in his life-long home town, so, too, baseball historians have neglected one of the game's most important catchers.

While catching for the amateur Creightons of Washington, D.C., in 1872, Snyder's athleticism and strong throwing arm caught the attention of Nicholas E. "Nick" Young, and the following year he debuted professionally with Young's Washington club of the National Association. Despite hitting only .194, his outstanding work behind the plate brought offers from numerous teams. He caught for the Lord Baltimores in 1874, the Philadelphias in 1875, and in 1876 joined the Louisville Grays of the newly-founded National League. When the Grays disbanded after the 1877 season, the defending champion Boston Red Stockings quickly signed Snyder. He left Boston in 1880 to play for his home town Washington Nationals of the minor National Association. The league collapsed at seasons' end, and he rejoined the Red Stockings in 1881.

Snyder bolted Boston again in 1882, enticed by an opportunity to be captain-manager of the Cincinnati Red Stockings of the fledgling American Association. Buoyed by his position, Snyder enjoyed perhaps his finest all-around year in 1882. Catching all but eight of the team's 80 games, he batted a career-best .291, while leading the AA in putouts and finishing second in fielding average. As a manager, Snyder was a taskmaster who stressed fundamentals in leading Cincinnati to the AA championship. A late-season hand injury kept him from playing in a two-game postseason match-up with Cap Anson's NL champion Chicago White Stockings, but a split with the heavily favored National Leaguers in the first ever inter-league showdown revealed the quality of Snyder's managerial skill. Although his teams never played under .600 ball, a steady descent in the standings led him to relinquish the managerial reins after a third of the 1884 season.

Thereafter his playing rapidly declined. In 1885 he suffered an arm injury that greatly reduced his

throwing ability. Despite diminished skills and being increasingly out of shape, "Pop" parlayed his astute knowledge of the game and conscientious work ethic into playing longer than any other catcher from the old National Association. After three years as a backup catcher with Cleveland (AA 1887–1888, NL 1889), he signed as a utility player with that city's Players' League club in 1890, but quit in late July to join the ranks of PL umpires for the rest of the season. Eleven games into the 1891 season, he took over as manager of the sixth-place Washington Statesmen (AA), but was replaced on July 30 after the team had dropped to seventh.

At the urging of Nick Young, now NL president, Snyder became a NL umpire in 1892 and worked three of the postseason playoff games between split-season winners Cleveland and Boston. Frequently criticized for his umpiring, he left the NL after 1893, and spent the next three years in the Eastern League (1895), Western League (1896), and Atlantic League (1897). (He also umpired a NL double-header as a substitute in 1895.) Snyder rejoined the NL in 1898, and from 1899 through 1901 worked games from late August to the end of the season.

A career .235 batting average does not indicate

Snyder's place in baseball history. Never much of a hitter, he was in his prime the best defensive catcher in baseball. He was remarkably durable, catching 90 percent of his team's games from 1876 through 1879, including all 60 games in 1878 and 81 of 84 contests in 1879. During the same four years, he led NL catchers in putouts twice, and three times in assists and fielding average. Although he twice led the league in passed balls and is the career leader in passed balls with 647, that dubious mark is a reflection of longevity, as his passed balls-per-game ratio (.811) is virtually identical with that of such other leading backstops of the 1870s and 1880s as Silver Flint (.810) and Doc Bushong (.824). Ranked by sportswriter Sam Crane in 1912 as one of the "fifty greatest baseball players in history," Snyder is one of three players credited with developing the basic fielding techniques of their respective positions: George Wright for shortstops, Ross Barnes for second basemen, and Snyder for catchers. Known as a "backstop with brains," he originated in 1877 an integrated system of signals that simultaneously coordinated the work of pitchers and fielders—a code that led to baseball's basic "sign language."

—Larry R. Gerlach

Year	Club	League	G	AB	R	H	2B	3B	HR	RBI	SB	BA	Pos	PO	A	E	FA
1873	Washington	NA	28	108	16	21	2	0	0	4	0	.194	c-of	97	44	25	.849
1874	Baltimore	NA	39	151	24	35	4	0	1	17	0	.219	c	132	47	48	.789
1875	Philadelphia	NA	66	263	38	64	8	2	1	25	3	.243	c	309	58	77	.827
1876	Louisville	NL	56	224	21	44	4	1	1	9	-	.196	c	252	87	68	.833
1877	Louisville	NL	61	248	23	64	7	2	2	28	-	.258	c	292	103	40	.908
1878	Boston	NL	60	226	21	48	5	0	0	14	-	.212	c	344	92	42	.912
1879	Boston	NL	81	329	42	78	16	3	2	35	-	.237	c	398	142	44	.925
1880	National	NA	48	195	21	59	8	0	0	-	-	.303	c-cf	248	71	44	.879
1881	Boston	NL	62	219	14	50	8	0	0	16	-	.228	c	261	110	44	.894
1882	Cincinnati	AA	72	309	49	90	12	2	1	50	-	.291	c	368	95	44	.913
1883	Cincinnati	AA	58	250	38	64	14	6	0	34	-	.256	c	286	78	36	.910
1884	Cincinnati	AA	67	268	32	69	9	9	0	39	-	.257	c	363	137	41	.924
1885	Cincinnati	AA	39	152	13	36	4	3	1	19	-	.237	c	192	64	35	.880
1886	Cincinnati	AA	60	220	33	41	8	3	0	28	11	.186	c-1b	329	80	44	.903
1887	Cleveland	AA	74	282	33	72	12	6	0	27	5	.255	c-1b	404	148	56	.908
1888	Cleveland	AA	64	237	22	51	7	3	0	14	9	.215	c	335	131	48	.907
1889	Cleveland	NL	22	83	5	16	3	0	0	12	4	.193	c	88	39	13	.907
1890	Cleveland	PL	13	48	5	9	1	0	0	12	1	.188	c	52	16	3	.958
1891	Washington	AA	8	27	4	5	0	1	0	3	0	.185	1-c-o	51	6	0	.1000
Major League Total			930	3644	433	855	124	41	9	385 (33)	.235	4553	1477	708	.895		





ARTHUR H. SODEN

Born: April 23, 1843, Framingham, Mass.

Died: August 13, 1925, Sunapee, N.H.

They called him the dean of the National League, and amid the turbulence of nineteenth century baseball Arthur H. Soden was never far from the ship's helm.

Arthur worked as a druggist before he was drafted into the Union Army in July, 1863, and served as a hospital steward until he was mustered out November 1, 1864. He settled in West Newton, Massachusetts, in 1865, and noting that nearby Boston was a growing city, he opened a roofing business downtown on Water Street. He stayed there for 31 years before shifting his business to Atlantic Avenue.

Arthur was a fine amateur ballplayer, and accompanied the Boston Red Stockings on their 1874 tour of England, playing a little outfield at the Kensington Oval. Around this time he became a minor stockholder in the Red Stockings, and in 1877 he and J. B. Billings bought control of the club. Soden became club president as the third member of the "Triumvers," William Conant, came aboard.

Money wasn't exactly gushing forth, and Soden dipped into his roofing profits to keep the club afloat. Angry at the desertion of James O'Rourke, and tired of trying to outbid other magnates for star players, he proposed and authored the reserve clause—which for nearly a century prevented players from jumping from one club to another—at an 1879 meeting of club owners.

As the free movement of ballplayers ceased, profits increased. Nevertheless, Soden developed a peerless reputation for stinginess. Boston players took tickets, mowed the grass, and chased foul balls into

the stands. They were allowed one pair of shoe-laces a year. If the pair lasted two seasons the team would pay the player's horse car fare to the park. Soden revoked free passes for the players' wives and ripped out the press box to add paying seats. When Charley Jones ran into Soden and demanded \$378 in back pay, he was fined \$100 and suspended two years.

The miser suddenly turned spendthrift in the late 1880s. Boston was raking in huge profits, and Soden shocked the baseball world by paying Chicago \$10,000 apiece for King Kelly and John Clarkson. After Clarkson vowed to desert his National League club for the Players' League, Soden changed his mind with a three-year pact for \$25,000, when baseball top salary was about \$3,000. Soden offered Indianapolis \$7,500 for Jack Glasscock (an offer rejected by club owner John T. Brush), and purchased Herman Long for \$6,700 a year later. In August, 1891, he lured King Kelly away from Boston's American Association club, signing him through 1892 for \$25,000—an act which ended peace talks between the warring NL and AA. Also, Soden rescued the New York Giants with a \$60,000 loan, and became a minority stockholder in that club.

Soden had served as interim National League president in 1882, after William Hulbert died, and chaired the various league power councils. If there was an important committee, Soden was on it.

Boston was winning pennants again in the 1890s and making big bucks. Soden kept an eye on the gate, often selling tickets himself, "usually seen with

a perfecto between his teeth and people marveled at his ambidextrous movements."

Through the 1880s, Soden never missed a game, but by the late '90s he often vacationed in Maine or fished for trout on Lake Sunapee, New Hampshire. "He enjoys nothing better than a catch unless it is a fine cigar," George Tuohy wrote. He was also president of the Boston Chess Club.

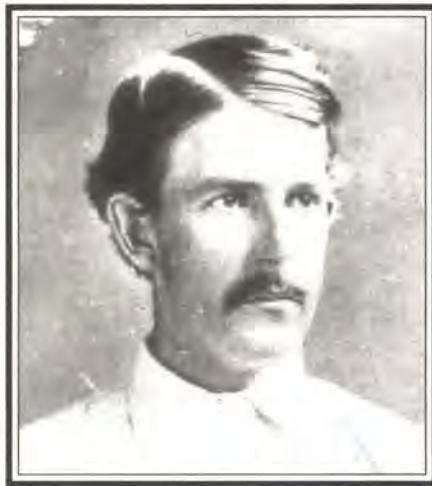
The game of baseball was changing, but Arthur met the upstart American League and Players Protective Association with scorn. "I do not believe in labor organizations or unions," he said. "When a player ceases to be useful to me I will release him."

When several of his players jumped to the rival Boston Americans in 1901 he opined: "Many of the men who are jumping the league are saving [us] the trouble of giving them their discharge papers. The public refused to enthuse over their work last season in the big league and is not likely to do so next season."

He was wrong. Boston's AL club immediately outdrew the Boston Nationals. Survivors of four early baseball wars, the Triumvers couldn't win this one. Boston and New York voted to continue fighting in 1903, but were overruled. The following year Conant and Soden bought out Billings, and on April 3, 1906, sold out themselves to George Dovey.

Soden went back to his roofing business, which he now ran with his son Charles. He still commuted into Boston from Newton six days a week with his lunch packed in a basket, and did so until he died at age 82, at his summer home in Sunapee.

—Rich Eldred



ALBERT GOODWILL SPALDING

*Born: September 2, 1850, Byron, Ill.
Died: September 9, 1915, Point Loma, Calif.
BR TR 6-I, 170*

Ine can hardly think of baseball—or indeed of sports in general—without thinking of the name Spalding. This is because of the life and achievements of Albert Spalding, first as a player, and later as a club owner and sporting goods magnate. Spalding was probably baseball's most influential figure in the formative years of organized ball, and he parlayed that influence into fame and fortune, thus personifying the American Dream.

Spalding was born into a well-to-do family in the small town of Byron, Illinois. His father died when he was eight years old, and he was raised by a strong mother. They moved to the larger community of Rockford, where playing baseball provided confidence for the shy, lonely boy. By the age of 15 he was the pitcher for Rockford's Forest City team, and he first achieved celebrity at age 16 by defeating the touring Washington Nationals in 1867. It was the Nationals' only loss on this first "western" tour by an eastern club. The Forest Citys subsequently became the dominant team in the Midwest, and by 1870 were able to upset the mighty Cincinnati Red Stockings.

When Harry Wright moved from Cincinnati to manage Boston's entry in the first professional league—the National Association—in 1871, he lured the young pitcher away from Rockford for a salary of \$1,500. Spalding became the pitching star of the Association, leading in victories each of the NA's five seasons as Boston won four pennants. In the pitcher's box, Spalding was in complete control, using a fine fastball and change of pace. He was a master at keeping hitters off balance, either by quick-pitching or by holding the ball while the batter fidgeted. In addition, he was a good batsman, adept at opposite field hitting, and a savvy fielder who helped perfect the dropped-popup double play.

Wright became Spalding's mentor in organizational skills, sending him to England in 1874 to set up a tour by the club. Another formative influence on Spalding was businessman William Hulbert, who

induced him to defect to Chicago with the offer of the position as manager of the White Stockings. Spalding then recruited other stars, and he and Hulbert protected their investment by forming a new league, the National League. Adding his \$2,500 base salary and a percentage of the profits, Spalding was paid \$6,902.86 for the 1876 season, a huge figure for that era.

As field manager (captain) and pitcher of the White Stockings in 1876, Spalding led his team to the first NL pennant. His performance on the mound was second only to that of George Bradley of St. Louis, who beat him in five of nine games. The following year the Whites acquired Bradley, and Spalding moved over to first base. Then, unable to

balance a playing career with administrative duties for the club and the direction of a newly formed sporting goods business, he retired as a player at the age of 27. On the strength of his pitching performance alone Spalding merits admission to the Hall of Fame, as he won 252 games and was the best pitcher in baseball from 1871 to 1876.

Upon his retirement as a player, Spalding became secretary of the Chicago club, and after the death of Hulbert in 1882 he became president and principal stockholder. He relinquished the presidency to James Hart in 1891, but remained in control behind the scenes for a few more years. Spalding was very much a "hands on" owner. He presided over the most successful team of the

Pitching														
Year	Club	League	GP	IP	W	L	Pct	ShO	R	H	BB	SO	ERA	
1866	FC Rockford		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
1867	FC Rockford		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
1868	FC Rockford		15	-	11	4	.733	0	-	-	-	-	-	
1869	FC Rockford		24	-	20	4	.833	0	-	-	-	-	-	
1870	FC Rockford	(pro)	22	-	7	14	.355	0	322	-	-	-	-	
1871	Boston	NA	31	257	19	10	.655	1	272	333	38	23	3.36	
1872	Boston	NA	48	405	38	8	.826	3	224	417	27	27	1.85	
1873	Boston	NA	60	498	41	14	.745	1	413	642	28	31	2.46	
1874	Boston	NA	71	617	52	16	.765	4	402	755	19	30	1.92	
1875	Boston	NA	72	571	54	5	.915	7	241	573	18	75	1.59	
1876	Chicago	NL	61	529	47	12	.797	8	226	542	26	39	1.75	
1877	Chicago	NL	4	11	1	0	1.000	0	12	17	0	2	3.27	
Major League Total			347	2887	252	65	.795	24	1790	3279	156	227	2.04	

Batting & Fielding																	
Year	Club	League	G	AB	R	H	2B	3B	HR	RBI	SB	BA	Pos	PO	A	E	FA
1866	FC Rockford		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	p	-	-	-	-	
1867	FC Rockford		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	p	-	-	-	-	
1868	FC Rockford		15	107	67	-	-	-	4	-	-	p	-	-	9	-	
1869	FC Rockford		24	212	120	107	(162 TB)	-	-	-	.505	p	36	39	-	-	
1870	FC Rockford	(pro)	22	110	30	47	(66 TB)	-	-	-	.427	p	-	-	-	-	
1871	Boston	NA	31	144	43	39	10	1	1	31	2	.271	p-cf	14	48	17	.785
1872	Boston	NA	48	237	60	84	11	5	0	47	3	.354	p-cf	29	101	14	.903
1873	Boston	NA	60	322	83	106	18	2	1	60	1	.329	p-cf	41	131	30	.851
1874	Boston	NA	71	362	80	119	13	1	0	54	2	.329	p	43	143	32	.853
1875	Boston	NA	74	343	68	107	15	3	0	56	2	.312	p-of	90	133	25	.899
1876	Chicago	NL	66	292	54	91	14	2	0	44	-	.312	p-of	58	94	10	.938
1877	Chicago	NL	60	254	29	65	7	6	0	35	-	.256	1b-2	511	82	33	.947
1878	Chicago	NL	1	4	0	2	0	0	0	0	-	.500	2b	3	0	4	.429
Major League Total			411	1958	417	613	88	20	2	327 (10)	.313		789	732	165	.902	



1880s, leaving field management to Cap Anson, but assuming responsibility for other matters. His main aims were to put baseball on a sound business footing and to present a favorable image to the public. He strongly opposed drinking and Sunday baseball, and these moral attitudes were behind personnel decisions like the sale of Mike Kelly to Boston. Players unhappy about their salaries were regarded as malcontents who put themselves above their team, and they were summarily dealt with.

Spalding was the most influential owner in the establishment of the National League as a stable institution, taking a leading role in all the battles of the 1880s and '90s, such as the suppression of the Players' Brotherhood. To promote baseball he organized the world tour of 1888–1889. In 1897, he decided to remove Anson as manager, terminating a friendship that had lasted since their days as teammates. No doubt Spalding regarded Anson as an ingrate for refusing the \$50,000 testimonial planned for him, while Anson probably resented the fact that Spalding prospered while his investments had turned sour. Spalding's last fight as a

baseball executive was also controversial. When in 1901 Andrew Freedman tried to counter the American League threat with his syndicate scheme, Spalding opposed it as a monopolistic practice detrimental to the game. Spalding's supporters conducted a questionable election to make him National League president. Though the election was overturned by the courts, Freedman was soon forced out of baseball.

In 1876 Spalding, with his brother and brother-in-law, had founded a sporting goods business at 118 Randolph Street, Chicago. He secured a contract to provide the official league ball and immediately began publishing a baseball guide. Eventually the firm published guides and instruction manuals for numerous sports, all promoting the Spalding line of products. Through expansion and acquisitions, Spalding & Brothers dominated the industry by the end of the century, and made Spalding a millionaire.

Spalding was concerned to demonstrate that baseball was uniquely American and that it typified the American character, and this spirit lay be-

hind his final two baseball projects. First, he called for a commission to ascertain the origins of baseball, and then influenced its dubious conclusion in 1907 that the game was invented by Abner Doubleday at Cooperstown. Second, he wrote his history of baseball, *America's National Game* (1911), which is informative and entertaining on the one hand, and self-serving and chauvinistic on the other.

After the death of his first wife, Josie, in 1899, Spalding married Elizabeth Meyer Churchill, his long-time lover and a follower of theosophist Katherine Tingley. In 1901 the Spaldings moved to Point Loma, California, to be near the theosophist community. Spalding became a leading citizen of San Diego, and in 1910 was induced to make a bid for the U. S. Senate as a progressive Republican, but party insiders gave the seat to someone else. He died of a stroke in 1915, a week after his sixtieth birthday. He was elected to the Hall of Fame in 1936, and inducted at the Hall's opening in 1939.

—William E. McMahon





ALFRED HENRY SPINK

*Born: August 24, 1854, Quebec, Que., Canada
Died: May 27, 1928, Oak Park, Ill.*

Alfred Henry Spink is best known for introducing *The Sporting News* on March 17, 1886. It is today the oldest sports periodical, with a worldwide circulation of 625,000.

Spink was born in Quebec, one of eight children, three of whom were brothers. After the American Civil War, the family emigrated to Chicago. The father died shortly after their arrival, and the sons—who had been excellent cricketers in Canada—turned their attention to baseball. The Spink boys helped form an amateur team on the West Side of Chicago: the Mutuals, named after the famous Mutuals of New York.

In 1875, Al moved south to St. Louis, at the suggestion of his brother Billy, a sports editor for the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat*, and was soon covering sports for local papers himself. The brothers were enthusiastic backers of the St. Louis Brown Stockings, the city's first professional club, which operated at Gus Solari's ball park on Grand Avenue.

When the professional club folded prior to the 1878 season, Al and Bill organized a semipro team to play at Solari's park. Finally, in 1881, Al convinced a neighborhood saloon keeper named Chris Von der Ahe to form a corporation called the Sportsman's Park and Club and to renovate (and rename) the grounds. Al himself organized a local team and booked its out-of-town opponents. The following fall he helped Von der Ahe bring professional baseball back to St. Louis with a charter membership in the new American Association.

While an executive of the Browns, Al Spink published the first issue of *The Sporting News* in 1886, a weekly eight-page publication, 17 by 22 inches. The paper sold for five cents, \$2.50 per year. In the

inaugural issue Al wrote in an editorial: "It is the custom when a journal of any class is thrust upon an all-confiding and unsuspecting public to launch out into a lengthy editorial as to what the newcomer will do and as to the aims and objects. Now, for various reasons, TSN intends to ignore this custom and let its readers guess at what its aims and objects are. One thing we must do, however, is thank the hundreds of kind friends who have wished us God speed in the new enterprise." An inside column of short items bore the caption "Caught on the Fly," a heading still found in the paper.

In September, 1886, the paper, in recognition of the Browns' World Series victory over the Chicago White Stockings, brightened page one with sketches of all the St. Louis players, proclaiming "St. Louis Browns—Champions of the World." The older sporting weekly *The Sporting Life*, published in Philadelphia, became aware of the new competition in St. Louis. When *Sporting Life* accused *The Sporting News* of copying its style, TSN responded: "The cruellest thing a Philadelphia contemporary can say is that we imitate his newspaper. He is right. Our advertising columns are very much like his except we have so very many more advertisements."

Al Spink was a great editor, but a poor businessman. Realizing his inadequacies, he hired his younger brother Charles, for \$50 a week, to become business manager. Success followed, and in the May 4, 1889, issue, TSN reported reaching a half million readers weekly with its 60,000 circulation.

In 1889 Al's intimate association with players allowed TSN to break the story of the impending

players' revolt that led to the formation of the Players' League. The story headline read: "The Brotherhood/Every Man but Anson Pledged to Jump The League/The Greatest Move in the History of The National Game."

During 1890 Al wrote a melodrama titled *Derby Winner*, and took the play on the road, leaving all responsibility for *The Sporting News* to his brother Charles. Because TSN backed the Players' League, National League clubs and advertisers (particularly Spalding) withdrew editorial and advertising support from the paper in favor of *Sporting Life*, and Al returned from his unsuccessful attempt in the theater to find circulation and revenue declining with a vengeance. He christened his paper *The Sporting Death*, and reported that Jack Glasscock, active in the players' organization, was actually a spy for the club owners.

Al also lashed out at his old benefactor Chris Von der Ahe, whom he called "J Christ Von der Ahe." Brother Charles resumed control of TSN, decreasing costs and increasing circulation.

In 1894, Al began to lose interest in *The Sporting News* and, in dire need of finances, sold all his stock to Charles. Al opened a racetrack at this time, but continued to work for TSN. Finally, in 1899, he left the paper for good. In 1910 he moved to Chicago and published his book *The National Game*, a history of the early years of baseball. In 1921, while a columnist for the Chicago *Evening Post*, he authored a three-volume set titled *One Thousand Sport Stories*. At his funeral in 1928, baseball commissioner Kenesaw Mountain Landis gave the eulogy.

—Mark Cooper



EDWARD F. STEIN

Born: September 5, 1869, Detroit, Mich.

Died: May 10, 1928, Detroit, Mich.

BR TR 5-II, 170

Despite the self-induced handicap of walking far more hitters than he struck out, pitcher Ed Stein still managed to compile a lifetime record of 109–78.

Stein was born in Detroit in 1869, one of three brothers. The first evidence of him in professional baseball is with the Bay City-Saginaw, Michigan, International Association club in 1890. When that loop folded on July 7, he was signed, along with several other minor leaguers, by Cap Anson for the Chicago White Stockings of the National League.

Stein made his major league debut on July 24 in a seven-inning relief loss to Brooklyn. Four days later he started and won a six-hitter against Philadelphia, 8–6. The Chicago *Tribune* was impressed enough to note that "Stein promises to make a good man. He has good speed and fair control of the ball. Anson expects to make a great pitcher out of him."

On August 9, Chicago was in Pittsburgh when umpire John McQuaid became ill, so Stein was given the job of working the game. He satisfied no one with his calls, and from the second inning on Pittsburgh manager Guy Hecker and some of his players led the fans in harassing him. When the game ended, some of the crowd charged onto the field, but the rookie was escorted out safely by Anson himself.

The 1890 season was further distinguished when Stein threw two-hitters against Boston on July 31 and Brooklyn on August 22, the rookie hurler himself driving in the only run scored in the latter game.

The 1891 season got off to a good start for Stein when he threw a two-hitter at Pittsburgh, in a game that included a Chicago triple play after he had walked the first two batters. But by early June his control problems were getting out of hand. My mid-July Anson had seen enough, and Stein was sold to Omaha of the Western Association.

In 1892 he was picked up by Brooklyn, where he posted the best seasons of his career. While going 27–16 for an excellent team, he tied for second

in the NL with six shutouts, and ranked fourth in strikeouts with 190. Stein posted the best ERA, by far, of his career—2.84—and this was his only big league season that he struck out more batters than he walked. Stein's season included three three-hitters and a two-hitter, and he knocked off the Chicagoos four times. The *Tribune* wryly noted that "Anson has probably come to the conclusion by this time that he made a mistake in letting Stein go. The cast off's revenge has been complete."

The 1893 season saw Stein post a 19–15 record for a sixth place ballclub, his year highlighted by a one-hitter in the Bridegrooms' home opener, a 3–1 win over Philadelphia on May 5.

In 1894 Stein compiled a season that, while not statistically comparable to 1892, is more impressive, given that he won 26 of Brooklyn's 70 victo-

ries that year. In Brooklyn on June 2 he pitched a six-inning rain-shortened no-hitter against Chicago, escaping with a 1–0 win despite walking five men. His control problems continued, as evidenced on May 10, when he threw a two-hitter at Boston, yet lost 7–1 after he walked nine and fired two wild pitches. That year he also hit his only two major league home runs, on May 15 against Washington and August 9 against Baltimore.

Stein was seriously injured in a bicycle accident in October 1896, and an 1898 comeback ended after just three appearances. He returned to Detroit, where he and his wife Margaret raised a son and daughter. He served a term as sheriff of Wayne County, and was implicated in a financial scandal. He died in Detroit in 1928.

—Ray Schmidt

Year	Club	League	GP	IP	W	L	Pct	ShO	R	H	BB	SO	ERA	SH	BA	E	FA
1890	Sagnw-BayCty	IA	18	153	11	7	.611	0	83	113	74	74	144	7	.104	4	.952
"	Chicago	NL	20	161	12	6	.667	1	100	147	83	65	3.81	9	.153	2	.923
1891	Chicago	NL	19	101	7	6	.538	1	68	99	57	38	3.74	7	.163	3	.925
"	Omaha/KC	WA	10	85	3	7	.300	0	67	104	31	59	2.96	4	.114	—	—
1892	Brooklyn	NL	48	377	27	16	.628	6	166	310	150	190	2.84	31	.215	5	.958
1893	Brooklyn	NL	37	298	19	15	.559	1	190	294	119	81	3.77	25	.212	6	.939
1894	Brooklyn	NL	44	350	26	14	.650	2	261	388	170	84	4.63	38	.259	7	.923
1895	Brooklyn	NL	32	255	15	13	.536	1	163	282	93	55	4.72	26	.250	2	.974
1896	Brooklyn	NL	17	90	3	6	.333	0	79	130	51	16	4.88	10	.256	2	.931
1898	Brooklyn	NL	3	23	0	2	.000	0	21	39	9	6	5.48	4	.400	1	.833
Major League Total			215	1656	109	78	.583	12	1048	1689	732	535	3.97	150	.226	28	.942





JACOB CHARLES STENZEL

Born Jacob Charles Stelzle: June 24, 1867, Cincinnati, Ohio

Died: January 6, 1919, Cincinnati, Ohio

BR TR 5-10, 168

Although he compiled a lofty .339 lifetime batting average over nine major league seasons, and hit over .350 for five consecutive years (1893–1897), Jake Stenzel has received little recognition. There were so many outstanding hitters in the 1890s that even in his peak seasons he could not make the list of top five batters. The 1897 season illustrates his fate. As the center fielder for the champion Baltimore Orioles, he hit a resounding .353, but his was only the fifth highest average on the team, and the following spring the club let him go.

Born Jacob Stelzle, he changed his name when he left Cincinnati to play professionally. He started his pro career in the Tri-State League as a catcher with Wheeling, West Virginia (1887–1888), and Springfield, Ohio (1889). In the turbulent 1890 season, Chicago manager Cap Anson gave Stenzel a chance to play in the National League, and he performed adequately in limited playing time. When the regulars returned following the demise of the Players' League, Stenzel found himself back in the minors. Playing in the Pacific Northwest League in 1891 and 1892, he developed into a solid hitter and an above average outfielder.

Pittsburgh offered Stenzel the opportunity to return to the big time. After a brief appearance at the end of the 1892 season, he emerged as a strong hitter in 1893 when he batted .362. From 1894 through 1897 he averaged 104 RBIs, 120 runs scored, 37 doubles, 60 stolen bases, and a .360 batting average. Despite Stenzel's outstanding hitting, Pittsburgh's fortunes declined and the club fell from the second best record in 1893 to the second division two years later.

In 1897, Stenzel went from Pittsburgh to Baltimore in a trade for Steve Brodie, and responded with a great year. He led the league with 43 doubles and was second in stolen bases with 69, while driving in 116 runs and batting .353. That fall he enjoyed a strong Temple Cup series, batting .381 as the Orioles defeated Boston, four games to one, to take the Cup.

Stenzel's career declined rapidly. After a slow start in 1898 (.254 in 35 games), he was sold to last place St. Louis. He never regained his batting stroke, and St. Louis released him early in the 1899 season. His hometown Cincinnati Reds signed him for nine games at the end of 1899, but made no effort to re-sign him for 1900.

When his playing career ended, Stenzel opened a cafe across Western Avenue from League Park, the home of the Reds, which he operated until 1917.

To customers he was a "jovial companion"; however, he became increasingly critical of contemporary players. *The Sporting News* quoted him in 1915 as complaining, "Does anyone ever give ten minutes reflection to the influence this money grubbing fever will have on the future of the youngsters now coming up through the little leagues?" After selling his cafe in 1917, he worked as a night watchman for two years before his death at age 51, probably of influenza.

—William E. Akin

Year	Club	League	G	AB	R	H	2B	3B	HR	RBI	SB	BA	Pos	PO	A	E	FA
1887	Wheeling	OhSt	42	177	37	66	4	3	2	-	2	.373	c	131	48	21	.895
1888	Wheeling	TriSt	60	230	47	49	9	3	4	-	21	.213	c	-	-	17	.948
1889	Springfld	TriSt	103	444	121	130	-	-	-	-	81	.293	c-l-o	589	79	43	.940
1890	Galveston	Tex	43	180	58	56	17	4	5	-	15	.311	c-of	270	55	16	.953
"	Chicago	NL	11	41	3	11	1	0	0	3	0	.268	c-of	31	6	2	.949
1891	Spokane	PNW	101	425	135	149	33	11	5	-	68	.351	1b-c	769	78	30	.966
1892	Portland	PNW	73	286	75	97	19	6	3	-	56	.339	o-l-c	191	28	18	.924
"	Pittsburgh	NL	3	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	.000	o-f-c	3	2	0	1.000
1893	Pittsburgh	NL	60	224	57	81	13	4	4	37	16	.362	o-f-c	109	18	20	.864
1894	Pittsburgh	NL	131	522	148	185	39	20	13	121	61	.354	cf	311	23	27	.925
1895	Pittsburgh	NL	129	514	114	192	38	15	7	97	53	.374	cf	257	23	27	.912
1896	Pittsburgh	NL	114	479	104	173	26	14	2	82	57	.361	cf	250	13	23	.920
1897	Baltimore	NL	131	536	113	189	43	7	4	116	69	.353	cf	264	12	20	.932
1898	Balt/St. Louis	NL	143	542	97	149	20	13	1	55	25	.275	cf	314	14	21	.940
1899	St. Louis/Cinc	NL	44	157	26	44	10	0	1	22	10	.280	of	85	3	4	.957
Major League Total			766	3024	662	1024	190	71	32	533	292	.339		1624	114	144	.900





GEORGE WASHINGTON STOVEY

Born: 1866, Williamsport, Pa.

Died: March 22, 1936, Williamsport, Pa.

TL, 165

George Stovey, the greatest African-American pitcher in nineteenth century baseball, was a talented but troubled man, whose brilliance was repressed by racial discrimination and hindered by a surly disposition and belligerent nature.

Stovey, whose mother was white and father was black, was born in Williamsport, Pennsylvania, in 1866. He spent his adolescent years with a family named Johnson, playing ball with white boys. When he joined the local semipro team in 1884 one of his teammates was Mike Tiernan, future slugging outfielder for the New York Giants. Stovey was so eager to play that it is said he offered to tend the grounds if admitted. After pitching for Elmira, New York, in 1885, he was ready for big time ball.

In 1886 the tall, lean southpaw was pitching for white teams in Canada when he was signed by the Cuban Giants, the pioneering all-black team from Trenton, N.J. But after pitching only one game for them, Stovey jumped to the Eastern League. Stovey went 16–15 while holding opposing hitters to a .167 batting average. In one game he struck out 22 Bridgeport batters—and lost. Stovey, very light-skinned, almost signed with the New York Giants at the end of the season, but the Giants backed off at the last minute in deference to Chicago manager Cap Anson's notorious disdain for blacks.

The following year, 1887, Stovey signed with Newark of the International League. There he joined with Moses Fleetwood Walker to form the first African-American battery in organized baseball. Early in the season, Giants manager Jim Mutrie offered to buy both Stovey and Walker, but Newark spurned the offer. Stovey went 34–15, a league single-season record for wins that still stands. Yet the season was blighted in mid-July when Anson succeeded in excluding the advertised black battery of Stovey and Walker from a Chicago-Newark exhibition game.

Stovey split the 1888 season between Worcester, Massachusetts, of the Northeastern League and the Cuban Giants, and spent all of 1890 in Troy, New York. Thereafter, he played for all-black teams, particularly the Cuban Giants. In 1891 he played for

the Big Gorhams, of New York, a hybrid of the Cuban Giants and the Gorhams of New York that represented Ansonia, Connecticut, briefly in the Connecticut League. Sol White rated the Big Gorhams, which lost only four of more than 100 games, the greatest black baseball team of the 1890s. As late as 1893 Stovey was still pitching for the Cuban Giants, and the Williamsport City Directory for 1897 listed his occupation as "ballplayer."

During his playing days, owners, fans and teammates often found Stovey unbearably petulant, willful and explosively temperamental. His temper could get the best of him off the field, too. *Sporting Life* reported in the spring of 1891 that he had been "hauled into court in Hoosick Falls, New York, on an assault charge for allegedly beating up an old lady." But Stovey could pitch.

Press accounts abound praising Stovey's devastating pickoff move to first base. His bewildering array of hard breaking pitches were described by a Binghamton, New York, reporter who wrote that Stovey, "the brunette fellow with the sinister fin and the demonic delivery...has such a knack of tossing up balls that appear to be as large as an alderman's opinion of himself, but you cannot hit 'em with a cellar door...[He] can throw a ball at the flag-staff and make it curve into the water pail." Yet Stovey's turbulent career was summarized less hyperbolically by Pat Powers, who managed him in Jersey City in 1886: "I consider him to be one of the greatest pitchers in the country, but [he] is head strong and obstinate, and, consequently, hard to manage."

Stovey spent his last years in his native Williamsport, where eventually he achieved a measure of veneration. He pitched intermittently for local

teams until he was almost 50, and umpired many games. He supplemented his income as a sawmill laborer by trafficking in the prohibition era's illicit liquor trade, but when he was convicted in a federal court, Mayor Archibald Hoagland told the court, "George Stovey has more friends in Williamsport than any other colored man." (Stovey received a suspended sentence and small fine.) He became friends with Lycoming County sheriff Joe Mertz, who recalled that Stovey was "not only a great baseball player, but he was a marble champion, an incomparable sprinter, and a harmonica player the like of which you have never seen."

Stovey mellowed with the passage of time. Williamsport native Rich Washington recalled his adolescent acquaintance with Stovey, who at the time was approaching 50. Stovey was reluctant to speak of his days pitching in the fastest white minor leagues, but "the Negro community thought it was great that he had done this. He was well thought of. His head wasn't swelled by this pride from the black community. He never bragged...at all." He was constantly trying to organize baseball teams among the neighborhood youths, and his temper would flare up in his impatience as an instructor. Still, Mr. Washington concluded that Stovey "was a nice guy and he left a good impression on me."

It is not known if Stovey ever married. He died of a heart attack at age 70, while a refugee from the most disastrous flood in Williamsport's history. The city Poor Board buried him in an unmarked grave in Wildwood Cemetery, but in 1937 his friend Sheriff Mertz purchased a headstone whose inscription reads, with eloquent simplicity: GEO. STOVEY/1866-1936/BALL PLAYER.

—Jerry Malloy and Lou Hunsinger, Jr.

Year	Club	League	GP	IP	W	L	Pct	ShO	R	H	BB	SO	ERA	BH	BA	E	FA
1886	Jersey City	EL	31	270	16	15	.516	3	113	189	43	203	1.13	20	.167	33	900
1887	Newark	IL	48	424	34	14	.708	-	244	419	119	107	2.46	33	.255	6	.974
1888	Worcester	NEng	11	98	6	5	.545	0	72	112	26	43	2.30	14	.264	43	.688
1889	Trtn/Phil	MidSt	7	45	1	4	.200	-	40	58	28	20	4.40	-	-	-	-
1890	Troy	NYSt	2	18	1	1	.500	-	5	12	5	6	2.00	-	-	-	-
1891	Ansonia	Conn	3	27	2	1	.667	-	21	24	7	8	4.00	-	-	-	-



C. SCOTT STRATTON

Born: October 2, 1869, Campbellsburg, Ky.

Died: March 8, 1939, Louisville, Ky.

BL TR 6, 180

After going 13–30 in his first two seasons in the American Association, pitcher Scott Stratton repaid the patience of his Louisville employers by achieving a 34–14 record in 1890, including a streak of 16 consecutive wins, to lead the Cyclones to a stunning AA championship. Though he never again approached that level of success, Stratton enjoyed one more strong season in 1892.

Stratton started to play baseball as a boy in Taylorsville, Kentucky, where his family moved shortly after his birth. Once he switched from first base to pitcher, he established himself as the "Taylorsville Wonder," a nickname that would follow him to Louisville, where he made his major league debut as an 18-year-old in 1888.

In his first two seasons Stratton played more games in the outfield than in the pitcher's box, but he managed to earn a better winning percentage than that of his woeful team. In fact, manager John Kerins vetoed a proposed trade of Stratton to Baltimore, saying he "would have none of it." One reason for his refusal to trade Stratton may have been the youngster's popularity. Although for religious reasons Stratton never played ball on Sundays, for the Saturday games he pitched, according to the Louisville *Courier-Journal*, as many as 500 Taylorsville residents would travel by train to watch their hometown hero in action. Even they, however, could not have anticipated the spectacular season awaiting Stratton and his club in 1890.

The upheaval created by the formation of the Players' League resulted in the departure of many starting players from AA clubs in 1890. Louisville lost fewer key players than their rivals, placing them in an advantageous position, which Stratton took full advantage of. Between June 28 and August 28 he won 16 straight games, leading Louisville (which had finished last in 1889) to its only major league pennant. In the World Series against Brooklyn, however, Stratton pitched poorly, though he managed to split his two decisions.

After this sterling season Stratton jumped to

Pittsburgh, but he was ill much of the time, and was released after losing his only two games with the newly-named "Pirates." Signed by Louisville again, Stratton's record declined as the Colonels crashed to seventh place. His best performance of 1891—a one-hit shutout over Philadelphia's Athletics—came after the team had lost 18 of their previous 19 games. He rebounded with an outstanding 1892 campaign, going 21–19 for a dreadful Louisville squad, but this would be his final quality season.

In 1893 Stratton set a major league record that survived for 20 years, throwing a 12-hit shutout

against New York. This performance, while impressive, reflected his struggle to survive in the majors. More typical of his decline was a July 1894 game in which he hit home runs in each of the final two innings, only to lose a 14–12 decision to Cincinnati. He pitched only a few more games before being released by Chicago in 1895.

Stratton's pitching career was over, but he played outfield in the minors for several more seasons—batting .324 in 537 games—before winding up his playing days with Hartford, in the Eastern League, in 1900.

—Dean A. Sullivan

Pitching

Year	Club	League	GP	IP	W	L	Pct.	ShO	R	H	BB	ShO	ERA
1888	Louisville	AA	33	270	10	17	.370	2	196	287	53	97	3.64
1889	Louisville	AA	19	134	3	13	.188	0	126	157	42	42	3.23
1890	Louisville	AA	50	431	34	14	.708	4	186	398	61	207	2.36
1891	Pittsburgh	NL	2	18	0	2	.000	0	9	16	5	5	2.45
"	Louisville	AA	20	172	6	13	.316	1	112	204	34	52	4.08
1892	Louisville	NL	42	352	21	19	.525	2	188	342	70	93	2.92
1893	Louisville	NL	37	315	12	23	.343	1	253	445	100	43	5.43
1894	Louv/Chicago	NL	22	162	9	10	.474	0	177	270	53	26	6.65
1895	Chicago	NL	5	30	2	3	.400	0	42	51	14	4	9.60
Major League Total			230	1883	97	114	.460	10	1289	2170	432	569	3.87

Batting & Fielding

Year	Club	League	G	AB	R	H	2B	3B	HR	RBI	SB	BA	Pos	PO	A	E	FA
1888	Louisville	AA	67	249	35	64	8	1	1	29	-	.257	of-p	66	70	17	.889
1889	Louisville	AA	62	229	30	66	7	5	4	34	-	.288	o-p-1	198	57	21	.924
1890	Louisville	AA	55	189	29	61	3	5	0	24	-	.323	p	29	111	4	.972
1891	Pittsburgh	NL	2	8	1	1	0	0	0	0	-	.125	p	0	8	1	.889
"	Louisville	AA	34	115	9	27	2	0	0	8	-	.235	p-o-1	88	62	10	.938
1892	Louisville	NL	63	219	22	56	2	9	0	23	-	.256	p-of	83	94	17	.912
1893	Louisville	NL	60	217	34	49	8	5	0	16	-	.226	p-of	66	96	8	.953
1894	Louv/Chicago	NL	36	133	38	48	6	6	3	27	-	.361	p-of	44	33	4	.951
1895	Chicago	NL	10	24	3	7	1	1	0	2	-	.292	p-of	10	10	5	.800
"	St. Paul	WL	45	210	56	80	18	2	1	-	-	.381	of	77	10	3	.967
1896	St. Paul	WL	64	251	52	81	12	2	0	-	-	.331	of	98	16	14	.891
1897	Reading	Atl	84	350	82	119	16	7	6	-	-	.338	of	196	19	10	.949
1898	Reading	Atl	119	439	65	130	23	10	3	-	-	.296	of	164	15	17	.913
1899	Reading	Atl	78	301	51	89	5	5	0	-	-	.295	of	-	-	-	-
"	Bristol	Conn	29	114	29	42	-	-	-	-	-	.368	of	-	-	-	.892
1900	WilkesBarre	Atl	37	166	39	65	10	8	2	-	-	.392	1b-o	-	-	-	-
"	Hartford	EL	77	262	32	75	6	4	0	-	-	.286	of	122	5	11	.920
Major League Total			389	1383	201	379	37	32	8	163	-	.274	584	541	87	.928	





CYRUS EDWARD SWARTWOOD (Ed)

Born: January 12, 1859, Rockford, Ill.

Died: May 15, 1924, Pittsburgh, Pa.

BL TR 5-11, 198

Ed Swartwood compiled a .299 lifetime major league batting average in the 1880s and early 1890s, predominantly as a member of mediocre ballclubs. After a single game in 1881 with National League Buffalo, he joined the Allegheny (Pittsburgh) club of the American Association for 1882, and had a fine offensive season. He hit a nice .329, third highest in the AA, led the league in runs scored (86) and total bases (159), and tied for the lead in doubles with 18.

In 1883 Swartwood won the AA batting crown with a .357 average, led the circuit in hits with 147, and was runner-up in doubles with 24. He played one more year in Pittsburgh, and then moved to the Brooklyn club of the same league after a contract dispute.

While with Brooklyn from 1885–1887, Swartwood's offensive statistics tailed off considerably, although he did tie for the league lead in walks in 1886, with 70. In 1886 he became the team captain, but by the end of the 1887 season he was being criticized in the media for his listless play.

After the 1887 season Ed tended bar. Besides his salary, he received a percentage of the sales, as he sought to capitalize on his popularity. But by December it was clear that Brooklyn was not going to retain him, and he hooked up with the Hamilton, Ontario, club of the International Association for the 1888 and 1889 seasons.

In late June 1889, Hamilton dumped its manager and named Swartwood interim skipper. In late July Abner Powell was named as the new manager, which came as no disappointment to Swartwood, who was not happy imposing discipline on the other players. He had gone so far as to move to a rooming house far from where the players lived.

In January 1890, the Hamilton club filed a complaint of tampering against the Detroit IA club for making overtures to Swartwood. Swartwood then pointed out that Hamilton, having financial troubles in 1889, had approached him late in the season and indicated that he would be given his unconditional

release at the end of the year in exchange for accepting a \$100 pay cut for the last couple of months.

When the 1889 season ended, the Hamilton club and Swartwood agreed to keep his name on the reserve list until December 1 so that the club could make some money selling him to another team, with Ed to receive half. When a sale did not come about and Hamilton sought to prevent Detroit from signing him, Swartwood filed a complaint with the Board of Arbitration. After much bitterness, he was given his release.

Back in the AA with Toledo for 1890, Swartwood hit .327 and was third in the league with a career

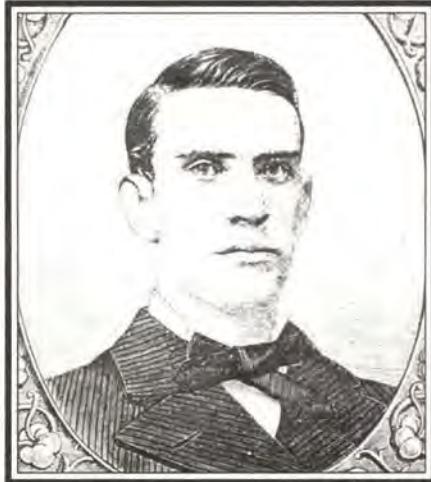
high 80 walks, while acting as team captain. He was consistently praised by the Toledo media for his fine offensive and defensive play. But Toledo dropped out of the AA, and Swartwood spent the 1891 season with Sioux City of the Western Association, then—after 13 games for NL Pittsburgh in 1892—finished his playing career with two seasons in the Eastern League.

Swartwood served as an umpire in the NL in 1894 and 1898–1900, and also in the Eastern League. In later years he lived in Pittsburgh, where he was involved in several businesses in addition to serving as a deputy sheriff for Allegheny County.

—Ray Schmidt

Year	Club	League	G	AB	R	H	2B	3B	HR	RBI	SB	BA	Pos	PO	A	E	FA
1879	Detroit		-	29	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	.319	rf	-	-	-	.827
1880	Akron		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1881	Akron/Eclipse		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	of	-	-	-	-
"	Buffalo	NL	1	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	-	.333	rf	1	0	1	.500
1882	Allegheny	AA	76	325	86	107	18	11	4	+	-	.329	of	135	10	32	.817
1883	Allegheny	AA	94	412	86	147	24	8	5	+	-	.357	1b-o	703	32	63	.921
1884	Allegheny	AA	102	399	74	115	19	6	0	+	-	.288	rf-1	349	46	54	.880
1885	Brooklyn	AA	99	399	80	106	8	9	0	49	-	.266	of	179	9	26	.879
1886	Brooklyn	AA	122	471	95	132	13	10	3	58	37	.280	of	190	33	29	.885
1887	Brooklyn	AA	91	363	72	92	14	8	1	54	29	.253	rf	129	23	30	.835
1888	Hamilton	IA	109	428	81	127	27	9	0	+	73	.297	rf-1	413	25	29	.938
1889	Hamilton	IA	105	427	69	121	21	10	3	+	36	.283	of	150	23	21	.892
1890	Toledo	AA	126	462	106	151	23	11	3	64	53	.327	rf	224	23	20	.925
1891	Sioux City	WA	109	395	94	113	22	11	5	+	38	.286	of	155	15	11	.939
1892	Pittsburgh	NL	15	42	8	10	1	0	0	4	1	.238	of	22	6	2	.933
"	Rochester	EL	100	388	77	119	20	5	4	+	27	.306	of	278	15	19	.939
1893	Providence	EL	40	142	41	45	15	1	1	+	18	.317	of	74	9	13	.865
Major League Total			724	2876	607	861	120	63	14 (229)(120)	.299			1930	182	257		.892





WILLIAM J. SWEENEY

*Born: ca. 1858, Philadelphia, Pa.
Died: August 2, 1903, Philadelphia, Pa.
TR*

Bill Sweeney earned his niche in baseball history by winning 40 games as a pitcher for the Baltimore Unions in 1884. That's quite impressive considering that pitchers have won 40 games or more for one team in a season only 39 times in the history of major league ball since 1871. It becomes somewhat less impressive when you realize that only two of those times occurred in this century, and 23 of them occurred in the 1880s. Even more luster rubs off when you see that five of those pitchers reached 40 victories in 1884—the highest total ever in a single season. Of those five, one (Hoss Radbourne) had 59 victories, and another (Guy Hecker) had 52. Sweeney's 40 was the lowest total of them all. Add in Billy Taylor's 43 victories, Charlie Sweeney's 41, and Jim McCormick's 40—all split between two leagues—and you reach the inevitable conclusion that Bill Sweeney, despite his 40 wins, was not only not the best pitcher of 1884, he wasn't even the best pitcher named Sweeney.

Of course, that doesn't mean he wasn't a good ballplayer. Bill Sweeney began his career in 1877 as a catcher for the amateur Fairmont Club in his native Philadelphia. The next year he switched to pitching for Fairmont. He demonstrated his ability when he pitched a 21-inning complete game victory, hitting a triple to score two runs and scoring on a passed ball in the final inning to break a 4-4 tie and win the game.

Typical of the itinerant ballplayer of that era, Sweeney joined the Athletic Club of Philadelphia in late 1878, and then moved to the California Club of San Francisco in 1879, where his 13-4 pitching and .349 batting carried his team to the California League championship.

Though he enjoyed great success in these early years as a pitcher and hitter, his major league career consists of less than two full seasons. In 1882 he started 20 games as a pitcher with Philadelphia's American Association Athletics, but lost more games than he won. Then in 1884 the Union Association gave Sweeney his next (and last) chance at

major league ball. He made the most of it as he led the association in wins (40), games pitched (62), complete games (58), and innings pitched (538). But while he was the undisputed league leader, the UA was never really equal to either the AA or the National League, despite its claim to major league status.

The UA itself disappeared after that one season, as did most of its players, including many of its stars. Sweeney faded slowly from the scene in the minor leagues: Cleveland (Western League), Elmira and Oswego (New York State League) in 1885, and Oswego (now in the International League) and Little Falls (NYSL) in 1886. Oswego simply released

Sweeney in midseason because he had lost the speed on his fastball. He wasn't the first pitcher to suffer that fate, and he wouldn't be the last. In fact, he wasn't even the only pitcher named Sweeney to experience it. For in that same year, Charlie Sweeney—who is still remembered as one of the better pitchers of the nineteenth century—was released by Syracuse (IL) just a few weeks after Oswego released Bill Sweeney—who is generally forgotten today. It was said that Charlie's pitches had become too slow and too straight. For that one brief moment, as in 1884, you could barely tell the two Sweeneys apart.

—James T. Costello

Year	Club	League	GP	IP	W	L	Pct	ShO	R	H	BB	SO	ERA	BH	BA	E	FA
1877	PhilFairmount	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
1878	PhilAthletic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	.304	-	.910	
1879	SFCalifornia	Cal	17	-	13	4	.765	-	-	-	-	-	-	22	.349	-	
1880	SFAthletic	Cal	15	131	8	7	.533	1	63	83	15	98	-	40	.242	29	.905
1881	Philadelphia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	62	.233	53	.830
1882	Athletic	AA	20	170	9	10	.474	0	119	178	42	48	2.91	14	.159	6	.909
1883	Peoria	NWL	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	62	.233	53	.830
1884	Baltimore	UA	62	538	40	21	.656	4	294	522	74	374	2.59	71	.240	34	.823
1885	Cleveland	WL	7	60	2	5	.286	-	44	56	12	22	-	3	.107	-	-
"	Elmira-Oswgo	NYS	21	-	-	-	-	-	138	193	-	-	1.33	57	.289	-	-
1886	Oswego	IL	3	27	1	2	.333	0	31	46	14	14	4.00	3	.156	-	-
"	Little Falls	CenNY	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Major League Total			82	708	49	31	.613	4	413	700	116	422	2.67	85	.221	40	.845





WILLIAM HENRY TAYLOR (Billee, Bollicky Bill)

*Born: 1855, Washington, D.C.
Died: May 14, 1900, Jacksonville, Fla.
BR TR 5-11-1/2, 204*

Billy Taylor was a colorful and versatile player who is usually remembered for his spectacular play, on and off the field, during the years 1883–1884. Often overlooked is a long career, over 20 years in length, at all fronts of nineteenth century baseball.

The complete details of Taylor's early career are obscure, but he turned professional as early as 1873, and affiliations with several of the prominent independent professional clubs are known. Taylor was the catcher (and Dave Rowe the pitcher) when the Peoria Reds, one of the first great Midwest teams, stunned the touring Boston Red Stockings by a 3-1 score on July 18, 1878. Taylor was also a member of several of the early barnstorming teams to Cuba.

In 1879 Taylor was a valued member of the talented Dubuque team put together by T. P. "Ted" Sullivan in the first Northwestern League, which also included future Hall of Famers Hoss Radbourn and Charles Comiskey. Years later Sullivan would write of Taylor that he was "one of the most natural ball players that ever donned a uniform."

Taylor first attracted national attention with Pittsburgh in 1883, when he played at six positions, often enough at five to appear in the official fielding statistics. After a particularly utilitarian streak in midseason, when Taylor successfully flip-flopped quality pitching and catching performances, the club owner, a Mr. Brown, awarded him a diamond shirt stud. Unfortunately, Taylor was suspended only a few weeks later for dissipation, and Brown demanded the return of the stud. Taylor refused, of course, and was jailed for theft, but he quickly won his release, plus the jewelry and monetary damages.

That fall Taylor became romantically involved with outfielder Livingstone of the "Brunettes," a traveling female baseball team. In November they were married, but within two months "love's sweet bloom had faded," and the game's first known ballplaying couple separated.

Taylor, who was much in demand, signed for

1884 with the St. Louis entry of the new Union Association for a reported \$2,500. Pitching regularly for the first time in his career, he won 25 games for the mighty St. Louis team before jumping to the Philadelphia Athletics of the American Association in July. There he posted 18 more wins, for a total of 43 wins for the season.

Such success would never be Taylor's again. He had gained only one victory as a pitcher in 1885 when he was dumped off to minor league Kansas City (Western League). There he also was less than brilliant, and when the team and league folded,

Taylor was reduced to pitching for Kansas country teams before drifting to the Southern League.

On May 29, 1886, Taylor, now back in the majors with Baltimore (AA), tied a major league record for a catcher with seven errors in one game. He soon showed up back in the Southern League.

In the late 1880s Taylor began spending his winters in Florida, while continuing to play minor league baseball. He played in the Florida winter leagues as late as 1894, and was additionally involved in advertising and advance work for railroads and circuses for several years.

—Harold Dellinger

Year	Club	League	G	R	H	TB	BA	Pos	E	GP	IP	W	L	OR	DH	ERA	
1878	Peoria	-	28	-	-	-	.264	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00	
1879	Dubuque	NWL	22	12	23	32	.240	If	-	1	-	0	0	0	0	111	
1880	BayC/Ca/Knkb	Cal	29	13	27	38	.205	p-3b	22	14	122	2	10	82	111	-	
1881	Wor/Det/Cly	NL	31	9	30	34	.222	of	15	2	11	0	1	13	15	5.73	
1882	Allegheny	AA	70	40	84	135	.281	c-ut	60	1	5	0	1	10	11	16.20	
1883	Allegheny	AA	83	45	96	129	.260	util	58	19	127	4	7	115	166	5.39	
1884	St. Louis	UA	43	44	68	102	.366	p-1b	16	33	263	25	4	97	222	1.68	
"	Athletic	AA	30	8	28	38	.252	p	21	30	260	18	12	118	232	2.53	
1885	Athletic	AA	6	0	4	4	.190	p	4	6	52	1	5	35	68	3.27	
"	Kansas City	WL	3	1	3	4	.273	p	0	3	23	0	2	13	23	1.57	
"	Nashville	SL	27	19	31	36	.295	1b-p	10	13	114	7	5	44	72	0.55	
1886	Baltimore	AA	10	4	12	14	.308	p-l-c	3	8	72	1	6	63	87	5.72	
"	Nashv/Macon	SL	15	3	5	8	.100	p-1b	3	10	74	3	7	52	83	2.44	
1887	Chrs/Mac/Bir	SL	11	4	10	11	.244	p-of	-	5	45	1	4	35	72	3.86	
"	Athletic	AA	1	0	1	1	.250	p	0	1	9	1	0	5	10	3.00	
1888	Scranton	Cen	75	35	60	75	.196	1b	27	0	--	--	--	--	--	-	
1889	Birmingham	SL	6	5	7	11	.269	1b-p	3	3	23	2	1	36	47	3.65	
Major League Total			274	148	323	457	.277			177	100	800	50	36	456	811	3.17





WILLIAM H. TERRY (Adonis)

*Born: August 7, 1864, Westfield, Mass.
Died: February 24, 1915, Milwaukee, Wisc.
BR TR 5-II, 168*

Bill Terry pitched two no-hitters and was a mainstay of the Brooklyn Bridegrooms staff in the World Series of 1889 and 1890. He won almost 200 major league games, but his career winning percentage was barely above .500. A good all-around athlete who kept himself in top shape, Terry also saw considerable duty as an outfielder.

Before his seventeenth birthday, in 1881, Terry began pitching with the semipro Rosedale club of Bridgeport, Connecticut. Two years later he was signed by Brooklyn of the Inter-State Association, and was promoted to the majors with the rest of the team when Brooklyn joined the American Association in 1884. Terry and the team struggled for a couple of years, but by the end of the decade they were contenders. In 1889 they broke the St. Louis Browns' four-year hold on the championship, with Terry pitching back-to-back wins on the final two days of the season to nail down the pennant. Although the Bridegrooms lost the World Series against the New York Giants, six games to three, Terry won two games. He beat Tim Keefe, 12-10, in Game 1, and Cannonball Crane, 10-7, in Game 4. He lost his last three decisions, but two of these were by scores of 2-1 and 3-2.

Brooklyn joined the National League in 1890 and again won a pennant, in a league weakened by the Brotherhood revolt. They faced AA champion Louisville in the World Series, which ended in a 3-3-1 tie. Terry and Tom Lovett handled all the Brooklyn pitching, with Terry pitching a two-hit shutout in Game 1, a 7-7 tie in Game 3, and a 9-8 loss in Game 6. With the league back to full strength in 1891, the Bridegrooms' fortunes declined, and Terry suffered an off year. He held out for nine weeks into the 1892 season, then after one game (a loss) with Baltimore, he went to Pittsburgh, where he made a strong comeback. His last major league team was the Chicago Colts, with whom he had his last big year in 1895. In 1897 he was released and joined Milwaukee of the Western League, compiling a 34-12 record in two years before re-

tiring to go into business. In 1900 he umpired in the NL, an unhappy experience punctuated by a game at the Polo Grounds in which he was attacked by a mob of fans led by Giants manager George Davis. He lived in Milwaukee until his death of pneumonia at age 50.

Terry's achievements include two no-hitters: July 24, 1886, vs. the champion Browns, 1-0, striking out two and walking two; and May 27, 1888, vs. Louisville, 4-0, striking out eight and walking two. He was known for his wide assortment of puzzling curves, including what *Sporting Life* called "the sharpest and speediest outcurve ever seen." Unfortunately, these deliveries led to periodic arm trouble.

Terry's profile is that of the classic power pitcher

with poor control. He was among the leaders in strikeouts per game six times (leading the AA in 1888) and in fewest hits per game three times (also leading in 1888). On the other hand, he walked more than 100 batters six times. Over his career he was -17 wins vs. his team, -3 vs. the league. But he was better than his team and the league in earned run average. Normalizing to seasons of 250 innings pitched, Terry would be ten points below the league ERA, e.g., .340 in a 3.50 league.

Although he was not one of the top pitchers of his day, Terry had a lengthy, productive career. One noteworthy event therein occurred on July 13, 1896, when he served up four home runs to Ed Delahanty—yet beat the Phillies, 9-8.

—William E. McMabon

Year	Club	League	GP	IP	W	L	Pct	ShO	R	H	BB	SO	ERA	BH	BA	E	FA
1883	Brooklyn	InsA	26	216	16	9	.640	3	135	216	26	130	-	19	.178	-	.714
1884	Brooklyn	AA	56	476	19	35	.352	2	308	486	72	230	3.55	55	.233	37	.792
1885	Brooklyn	AA	25	209	6	17	.261	0	147	213	42	96	4.26	45	.170	15	.901
1886	Brooklyn	AA	34	288	18	16	.529	5	177	263	115	162	3.09	71	.237	35	.861
1887	Brooklyn	AA	40	318	16	16	.500	1	230	331	99	138	4.02	103	.293	26	.893
1888	Brooklyn	AA	23	195	13	8	.619	2	79	145	67	138	2.03	29	.252	6	.929
1889	Brooklyn	AA	41	326	22	15	.595	2	189	285	126	186	3.29	48	.300	10	.946
1890	Brooklyn	NL	46	370	26	16	.619	1	200	362	133	185	2.94	101	.278	19	.916
1891	Brooklyn	NL	25	194	6	16	.273	1	139	207	80	65	4.22	19	.209	4	.922
1892	Balt/Pitts	NL	31	249	18	8	.692	2	113	192	113	98	2.57	16	.154	7	.918
1893	Pittsburgh	NL	26	170	12	8	.600	0	121	177	99	52	4.45	18	.254	4	.920
1894	Pit/Chicago	NL	24	164	5	12	.294	0	196	234	127	39	6.09	33	.347	6	.889
1895	Chicago	NL	38	311	21	14	.600	0	228	346	131	88	4.80	30	.219	13	.885
1896	Chicago	NL	30	235	15	14	.517	1	161	268	88	74	4.28	26	.263	2	.968
1897	Chicago	NL	1	8	0	1	.000	0	10	11	6	1	10.15	0	.000	1	.750
"	Milwaukee	WL	33	277	22	10	.688	2	151	273	79	91	1.75	28	.264	11	.901
1898	Milwaukee	WL	16	133	12	2	.857	1	68	109	61	38	-	15	.306	4	.923
Major League Total			440	3514	197	196	.501	17	2298	3520	1298	1552	3.73	.594	.249	195	.894





SAMUEL LUTHER THOMPSON (Big Sam)

*Born: March 5, 1860, Danville, Ind.
Died: November 7, 1922, Detroit, Mich.
BL TL 6-2, 207*

Sam Thompson was the most prolific run producer in baseball history. A genuine slugger in the days of the scientific hitters, Thompson drove in runs at a rate of .923 per game over a 12-year span, the best in the record books. (Appearing in only 25 games in his last three years, he still managed 21 RBIs.)

As part of baseball's all-time heaviest hitting outfield with Billy Hamilton and Ed Delahanty, Thompson drove in 142 runs per game in 1894 and 1.39 the next year, still the top two single-season marks. Despite sometimes batting second behind Hamilton, who was on base about half the time, Thompson bunted only twice in ten years. In 1895, 84 of his 211 hits were for extra bases, including a league-leading 18 home runs. Not bad for the dead ball era. And that was not his best year.

Before he was a professional ballplayer, Thompson was a carpenter and roofer. Playing on local teams in Danville, Indiana, he gained a reputation for hitting a home run just about every time he went up to bat, in the days when *Spalding's Guide* perennially knocked the circuit clout as a selfish blow by a "rutty class of slugging batsmen" and "one of the least difficult hits...as it needs only muscle and not brains to make it."

Legend has it that a scout for the Detroit Wolverines coaxed Thompson down from a roof he was repairing with an offer to play baseball for the same \$2.50 per day that he was earning as a carpenter. Before he reached Detroit, though, he played a few minor league games for Evansville in 1884, and 30 more at Indianapolis the next season before debuting with the National League Wolverines in July. In 1887, with what is now accepted as a league-leading .372 BA, 203 hits, 23 triples and 166 runs batted in, he and Dan Brouthers powered Detroit to the NL pennant. (The original stats, in this one season when walks were counted as hits, showed Thompson third in the batting race behind Cap Anson and Brouthers, and second to Brouthers in hits.) In a 15-game World Series against the Ameri-

can Association champion St. Louis Browns, Thompson hit .362—including two home runs in Game 8—as the Wolverines devoured the Browns ten games to five. Thompson was sidelined by a sore arm and illness much of 1888, and when Detroit dropped out of the league at the end of the year they sold Sam to the Phillies for \$5,000.

From 1892 through 1895 Thompson, Delahanty and Hamilton were awesome. For three of those years their combined batting averages topped the league average by more than 90 points.

Thompson was a quiet, sober man who never argued with the umpires or got into any brawls. But he gradually became the team leader and spokesman. In 1894, he openly criticized the Phillies' owners for providing the players second-rate railroad and hotel accommodations, and vowed to quit the team unless things improved. They did. A favorite with the fans, he won a popularity contest in 1895, and was often presented with bouquets of flowers at home plate before a game.

His long strides covered plenty of ground in right field, and he perfected the one-bounce throw to home plate. In 1894 he played 50 straight games without dropping a fly ball, a rarity in the days of palm-size gloves. He was out for a month that year when his left hand, battered by hard line drives,

swelled painfully. Diagnosed as suffering from "dead bone" in his little finger, he chose to have the small bones removed rather than lose the entire finger. He made just seven errors in 1896, when the average game saw five or six misplays.

An old man of 36 with an aching back, Thompson slumped to .298 and only 100 RBIs in 119 games in 1896, and saw little action until he retired two years later and moved back to Detroit.

When Detroit returned to the majors in 1901 via the new American League, Thompson became friendly with part-owner Frank Navin while working as a deputy U.S. marshall and court bailiff. He kept in shape by playing in amateur leagues, and late in the 1906 season, when a rash of injuries left the Tigers shorthanded, Thompson, now 46, agreed to play the outfield. In eight games he had seven hits and three RBIs.

A lifetime tobacco chewer, Thompson regretted it only once. During the flu epidemic of 1918 he wore a surgeon's mask while registering alien women seeking permits to work in war production. One day he forgot he was wearing the mask and expectorated into it. But neither the flu nor tobacco juice got him. He died in 1922, and was elected to the Hall of Fame in 1974.

—Norman L. Macht

Year	Club	League	G	AB	R	H	2B	3B	HR	RBI	SB	BA	Pos	PD	A	E	FA
1884	Evansville	NWL	5	23	5	9	2	1	0	-	-	.391	of	14	0	1	.933
1885	Indianapolis	WL	30	136	38	43	7	5	1	-	-	.316	of	39	6	14	.763
"	Detroit	NL	63	254	58	77	11	9	7	44	-	.303	rf	86	24	14	.887
1886	Detroit	NL	122	503	101	156	18	13	8	89	13	.310	rf	194	29	13	.945
1887	Detroit	NL	127	545	118	203	20	23	11	166	22	.372	rf	217	24	24	.909
1888	Detroit	NL	56	238	51	67	10	8	6	40	5	.282	rf	86	4	12	.882
1889	Philadelphia	NL	128	533	103	158	36	4	20	111	24	.296	rf	173	19	21	.901
1890	Philadelphia	NL	132	549	116	172	41	9	4	102	25	.313	rf	170	29	13	.939
1891	Philadelphia	NL	133	554	108	163	23	10	7	90	29	.294	rf	234	32	18	.937
1892	Philadelphia	NL	153	609	109	186	28	11	9	104	28	.305	rf	233	28	17	.937
1893	Philadelphia	NL	131	600	130	222	37	13	11	126	18	.370	rf	178	17	15	.929
1894	Philadelphia	NL	99	437	108	178	29	27	13	141	24	.407	rf	159	12	4	.977
1895	Philadelphia	NL	119	538	131	211	45	21	18	165	27	.392	rf	186	31	13	.943
1896	Philadelphia	NL	119	517	103	154	28	7	12	100	12	.298	rf	231	28	7	.974
1897	Philadelphia	NL	3	13	2	3	0	1	0	3	0	.231	rf	4	1	1	.833
1898	Philadelphia	NL	14	65	14	22	5	3	1	15	2	.349	rf	19	5	0	1.000
1906	Detroit	AL	8	31	4	7	0	1	0	3	0	.226	rf	14	0	0	1.000
Major League Total			1407	5984	1256	1979	340	160	127	1299(229)		.331		2174	283	172	.935





HARRY R. VON DER HORST

*Born: 1851, Baltimore, Md.
Died: July 27, 1905, New York, N.Y.*

Harry R. Von der Horst, successful businessman and wealthy brewer, entered the baseball world somewhat reluctantly in 1883, when manager William Barnie induced him to purchase controlling stock in the Baltimore club. But during his 22-year baseball career, Von der Horst was one of the most liberal magnates in the national game.

The oldest of three sons and one daughter of German immigrant brewer John H. Von der Horst, Harry was groomed to run his father's business from an early age. The Eagle Brewery and its stables was his playground, as he took great interest in horses, becoming an accomplished horseman. He joined his father in the brewery business in 1872, and took over the operation upon his father's death in 1894.

Harry Von der Horst was a famous man in Baltimore because of his brewery, but even more because he owned the Orioles. Initially uninterested in baseball, Von der Horst viewed the club as a means to promote his brewery business—especially since the Orioles' American Association affiliation permitted alcohol to be sold at the ballpark. For seven seasons he allowed manager Barnie to run the club, and showed little concern over the Orioles' failure to contend for pennants or for their four last-place finishes.

Though unembarrassed by the club's performance, Von der Horst was concerned for lost revenue should the proposed AA ban on beer sales and Sunday baseball pass. In preparation for the ban, Harry placed the club in a minor league for most of the 1890 season, saying, "They'll come out to Union Park to drink beer, dance and have their picnics just the same." But when Brooklyn's AA

franchise went under in August, Von der Horst allowed his Orioles to return to the Association to complete Brooklyn's season. The two clubs finished a combined last.

Following the 1890 season, Von der Horst directed greater business efforts toward baseball. The Orioles were incorporated under the name "The Baltimore Base Ball Club & Exhibition Company," with capital stock of \$6,000, held by Harry, his nephew Herman Von der Horst, William Barnie, John W. Walz and William Belt. Harry retained principal ownership. Following a third-place finish in 1891, the AA's final season, Baltimore accepted an invitation to join the National League. From 1892 until his death, Harry exerted his greatest influence on the Orioles and professional baseball.

At the close of the 1891 season, Von der Horst fired manager Barnie and hired outfielder George Van Haltren as player-manager. After the Orioles lost 14 of 15 games to open the 1892 NL season, though, Von der Horst relieved Van Haltren of managerial duties and hired Ned Hanlon to replace him.

Hanlon was an aggressive opportunist. Within a year he obtained a 20 percent interest in the Orioles and persuaded Von der Horst to step aside and let him function as manager and club president. Harry agreed, and exhibited his dry wit by wearing a lapel button he would point to when people inquired about the ball club that read, "Ask Hanlon." Despite the button, Von der Horst was still in control.

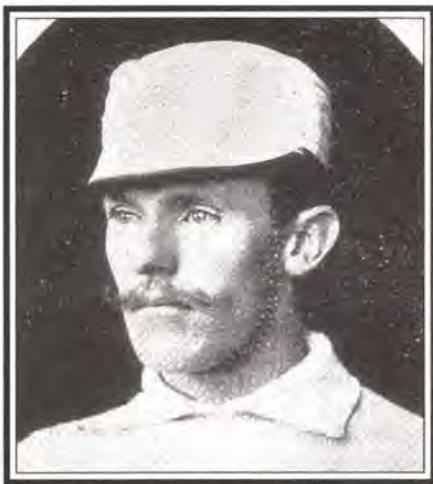
Von der Horst's Orioles dominated the NL in the 1890s. With the acquisition of future Hall of Famers John McGraw, Hughie Jennings, Willie Keeler and Joe Kelly, Baltimore won pennants in 1894, 1895

and 1896, and finished second the next two years. They won the Temple Cup series in 1896 and 1897. Von der Horst served on the NL board of directors during his club's years of major success, 1895–1897.

By 1898, Ned Hanlon had acquired sufficient shares of the Baltimore club's stock to become co-principal owner with Von der Horst. That same year, the co-owners consolidated their Baltimore franchise with Ferdinand Abell's and Charles Ebbets' Brooklyn club, and transferred several top Orioles players to Brooklyn to form one strong club. The consolidation arrangement also marked Von der Horst's gradual retirement as a high-level baseball executive. While retaining co-half ownership in both the Brooklyn and Baltimore clubs, he became secretary of the Brooklyn club, holding the office until his death. In 1903, Von der Horst developed an aneurysm of the aorta, and with deteriorating health was seldom seen at ballgames in his final years. In the spring of 1905 he disposed of the bulk of his baseball stock to Brooklyn businessman Henry W. Medicus, giving Medicus and Charlie Ebbets control of the club.

Harry Von der Horst amassed considerable wealth from his brewery business and baseball. He became an avid baseball enthusiast and took great pride in his pennant winning Orioles. He was prominent in the councils of the baseball magnates at their winter meetings, yet he remained devoted to his brewery business, traveling frequently between Baltimore and New York until three months before his death. On these excursions it was said that Harry always attended to brewery matters before going to the ballpark.

—Jerry J. Wright



JOHN MONTGOMERY WARD (Johnny, Monte)

Born: March 3, 1860, Bellefonte, Pa.

Died: March 4, 1925, Augusta, Ga.

BL TR 5-9, 165

In the late 1870s, a youthful John Montgomery Ward was tossed out of the Pennsylvania State University for knocking some upperclassmen down a flight of stairs when he didn't like the idea of being hazed. In 1884, as the shortstop and field leader of the New York National League Base Ball Club, he disputed an umpire's call by punching the official in the face. In 1888, playing exhibition games on a goodwill tour of the world, he argued bitterly with umpires and fought with opposing players during games in Australia.

Sounds like a roughneck, this Ward, and even by the rugged standards of his day he was a ferocious, naturally combative competitor. But he was more, too—so much more that he is perhaps the most fascinating figure in all baseball history.

Born in 1860, by his college days the light-haired, blue-eyed, broad-shouldered 5'9" Ward was already mystifying batters with his curve. Later, adding great control, "head work," and superb fielding, he rang up a 47–19 record to help Providence to the National League championship in 1879. His manager, the great shortstop George Wright, later said Ward was "obstinate."

The next year Ward pitched the second perfect game in NL history (five days after John Lee Richmond had pitched the first). He moved to New York, and in 1884 a baserunning injury to his right arm ended his pitching career. He moved to the outfield and taught himself to throw lefthanded. When his right arm strengthened, he shifted to the infield, and captained New York in the mid-1880s. He must have learned well from his old leader, Wright, because he soon became one of the first in a long line of ballplayers to earn the sobriquet "Mr. Shortstop."

This wasn't Ward's only ambidextrous feat. He was beaned while he was with New York, and found that he could no longer hang in without stepping in the bucket. So he turned around, practiced hard, and learned to bat lefty. He claimed that he had less power, but that he got more hits and scored more runs.

Playing with "dash and grace," Ward in 1888 led New York to its first NL pennant, and then to a World Series victory over the St. Louis Browns of the American Association. "He was considered—and rightly so," a reporter later wrote of the Ward of this period, "as the model ballplayer of the country." He was, wrote another, "the most dashing, daring and winning player the [Giants] ever had. The fans swore by him."

At the same time, this pugnacious young man was coming to be known more and more for his leadership qualities and his sheer intelligence. "As a field general Ward has no superior," wrote one journalist of the day. "He is quick to see and take advantage of any opportunity. His keen perception helps him to win many games." (Thirty years later, old-timers watching terrified pitchers intentionally walk Babe Ruth remembered that it was Ward who

Batting & Fielding

Year	Club	League	G	AB	R	H	2B	3B	HR	RBI	SB	BA	Pos	PO	A	E	FA
1877	Athletic		-	6	27	3	7	2	0	0	-	.259	p	3	19	4	.846
"	Philadelphia		-	3	10	1	2	0	0	0	-	.200	p	0	7	1	.825
"	Janesv/Mutual		-	14	61	4	14	-	-	-	-	.230	p	11	87	16	.860
"	Buffalo		-	10	26	2	5	-	-	-	-	.192	rf-p	6	10	8	.667
1878	Bgh/Crickets	IA	30	107	11	21	2	0	0	-	-	.196	p-rf	26	208	51	.821
"	Providence	NL	37	138	14	27	5	4	1	15	-	.196	p	23	74	15	.866
1879	Providence	NL	83	364	71	104	9	4	2	41	-	.286	p-3b	55	167	23	.906
1880	Providence	NL	86	356	53	81	12	2	0	27	-	.228	p-3b	74	203	17	.942
1881	Providence	NL	85	357	56	87	18	6	0	53	-	.244	o-p-s	110	130	29	.892
1882	Providence	NL	83	355	58	87	10	3	1	39	-	.245	o-p	105	105	31	.871
1883	New York	NL	88	380	76	97	18	7	7	54	-	.255	cf-p	154	116	42	.865
1884	New York	NL	113	482	98	122	11	8	2	51	-	.253	cf-2	201	206	58	.875
1885	New York	NL	111	446	72	101	8	9	0	37	-	.226	ss	167	350	55	.904
1886	New York	NL	122	491	82	134	17	5	2	81	36	.273	ss	91	369	69	.870
1887	New York	NL	129	545	114	184	16	5	1	53	111	.338	ss	226	469	61	.919
1888	New York	NL	122	510	70	128	14	5	2	49	38	.251	ss	185	331	86	.857
1889	New York	NL	114	479	87	143	13	4	1	67	62	.299	ss	245	339	76	.885
1890	Brooklyn	PL	128	561	134	189	15	12	4	60	63	.337	ss	303	450	105	.878
1891	Brooklyn	NL	105	441	85	122	13	5	0	39	57	.277	ss	235	352	72	.891
1892	Brooklyn	NL	148	614	109	163	13	3	1	47	88	.265	2b	377	472	74	.920
1893	New York	NL	135	588	129	193	27	9	2	77	46	.328	2b	348	464	73	.918
1894	New York	NL	136	540	100	143	12	5	0	77	39	.265	2b	331	446	64	.924
Major League Total			1825	7647	1408	2105	231	96	26	867(540)	.275			3230	5043	950	.897

Pitching

Year	Club	League	GP	IP	W	L	Pct	ShO	R	H	BB	SO	ERA
1877	Athletic		-	6	54	5	1	.833	0	17	33	-	-
"	Philadelphia		-	3	27	2	1	.667	1	5	15	-	-
"	Janesv/Mutual		-	14	-	7	7	.500	0	74	91	-	-
"	Buffalo		-	3	16	0	3	.000	0	13	19	-	-
1878	Bgh/Crickets	IA	30	286	14	16	.467	4	165	252	-	-	-
"	Providence	NL	37	334	22	13	.629	6	151	308	34	116	1.51
1879	Providence	NL	70	587	47	19	.712	2	270	571	36	239	2.15
1880	Providence	NL	70	595	39	24	.619	8	230	501	45	230	1.74
1881	Providence	NL	39	330	18	18	.500	3	183	326	53	119	2.13
1882	Providence	NL	33	278	19	12	.613	4	141	261	36	72	2.59
1883	New York	NL	34	277	16	13	.552	1	165	278	31	121	2.70
1884	New York	NL	9	61	3	3	.500	0	43	72	18	23	3.41
Major League Total			292	2462	164	102	.617	24	1348	2317	253	920	2.10



had introduced this tactic to baseball.)

Playing in New York in the 1880s, Ward's keen perception led him to take advantage of the city's social and educational opportunities. Studying during the off-season, he earned law and political science degrees at Columbia. During the season, he lived fashionably downtown, while most of his teammates took merely respectable rooms in Harlem, conveniently near the old Polo Grounds. Ward's commute was a long one, and he was so notoriously late to practices and workouts that for a while any player who didn't appear on time was chided as a Johnny Ward. His chronic tardiness was perhaps more easily understood when, in October 1887, Ward eloped with the beautiful Helen Dauvray, recently divorced toast of the New York stage.

In the fall of 1885, Ward and several New York teammates had founded the Brotherhood of Professional Base-Ball Players. Their declaration of purpose, coupling their own welfare with that of the game as a whole, was hardly a radical manifesto. Growth was steady but unspectacular until the owners pressed the reserve rule to its logical extreme. In 1887 Al Spalding, owner of the Chicago club, sold Mike Kelly to Boston for the colossal sum of \$10,000. All of a sudden, even the most individualistic of players began to wonder about the equity of the situation he found himself in.

Ward, who quickly became the voice of the players, penned an article for *Lippencott's Weekly* that remains one of baseball's great documents. In "Is the Base-Ball Player a Chattel?" his thesis was that baseball's reserve rule resulted in "a contract which on its face is for several months being binding for life," thereby consigning the players to "a species of serfdom." Membership in the Brotherhood blos-

somed, and Ward and his colleagues were able to negotiate some minor concessions from the paternalistic owners.

But after the owners instituted the "Brush Classification Plan" to restrict player salaries while Ward and other players were on Spalding's 1888–1889 world tour, the Brotherhood determined to take action. In November 1889, Ward announced the formation of the Players' National League of Base Ball Clubs. Entire rosters switched allegiance from the NL to the PL, and almost every great star in the game threw in his lot with the Brotherhood.

Although it put a better product on the field and outdrew the NL, the PL failed. For more than three quarters of a century, the baseball establishment pointed to its collapse as proof that players couldn't run the business of baseball, that the owners could, and that the reserve clause was necessary to maintain order in the game.

This was good propaganda, and it must have made owners—most of whom probably believed it—feel good. But it was a poor analysis of what really happened. The PL under Ward's guidance out-organized, out-hustled and out-fought the NL right down the line. And through the tumultuous 1890 season, Ward played the most inspired ball of his career, leading a lightly-regarded collection of young Brooklyn players to a strong second-place finish. The difference, in the crunch, was the inability of any of the PL's financial backers to match the foresight and acumen of Al Spalding, who led the fight for the NL. Ward, even with his marriage to Dauvray falling apart, was a great organizer and an inspirational leader, but he didn't have the financial clout to stiffen the resolve of his backers by example, as Spalding had been doing for NL

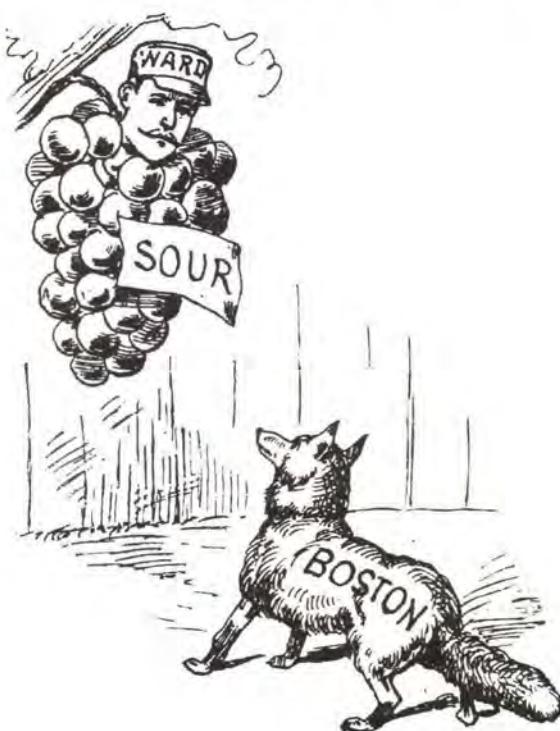
owners all year.

When push finally came to shove, the PL had no businessman with the guts, the will, and the simple business acumen to match Spalding, who ran the most spectacular bluff in the history of the game. (The fact that the NL had no one else to match him, either, seems to have escaped notice over the years.) No one on the scene in the late 1880s could have organized and led the Brotherhood War but Ward. No one on the scene in 1890 could have won it for the NL but Spalding.

Ward managed and played ball in the NL for four more years, retiring when the odious Andrew Freedman took over the Giants. He established a full-time law practice, but stayed in close touch with the game, often representing players who had grievances against their leagues or teams. His stature was such that he was almost elected president of the NL in 1909. He was blocked by the maneuvering of the powerful president of the American League, Ban Johnson, who had bitterly resented Ward's efforts on behalf of George Davis in that player's dispute with the Chicago White Sox. It is interesting to speculate on what this great players' advocate would have done if he had won such a bully pulpit.

Ward turned enthusiastically to golf as he got older, but he never severed his connection with baseball. He was briefly president of the Boston Braves, and in the mid-teens he went to baseball war again as business manager of the Brooklyn franchise in the Federal League. He died in 1925, and was voted into the Hall of Fame in 1964. His plaque mentions neither the Players' League nor the Brotherhood.

—Mark Alvarez





GEORGE E. WEIDMAN (Stump)

Born: February 17, 1861, Rochester, N.Y.

Died: March 2, 1905, New York, N.Y.

BR TR 5-7-1/2, 165

George Weidman was a competent right-handed pitcher for Detroit and several other major league teams in the 1880s. He was twice a 20 game winner, and for five consecutive years lost 20 or more games while playing mostly for losing teams.

Weidman was born in Rochester, New York, where he learned the shoemaking trade as a youth. He followed that trade until he became a professional ballplayer.

After starring for the University of Rochester, Weidman turned pro in June 1880, signing with the local minor league team. He soon moved up to the very decent Buffalo (National League) team of 1880, but had little success, compiling a won-lost record of 0-9. He returned to the NL in midseason 1881 with Detroit, after beginning the season with a pair of Eastern Association clubs, and pitched well enough to be listed in modern encyclopedias as the league ERA champion, although the feat went unrecognized at the time.

The next two seasons were Weidman's best. He won 25 and 20 games and pitched over 400 innings each season for exciting but only average Detroit teams. Less successful seasons followed in 1884 and 1885. Although Weidman was considered "a quiet, unassuming gentleman who uses a great deal of judgement in his work," he was not a favorite of new Detroit manager, Bill Watkins, and was transferred to the new Kansas City NL club for 1886.

Few of the veteran players gathered in Kansas City found much to like there that year. The team won only 30 games and was plagued by unusually bad weather, including heavy rains and a devastating cyclone in May, followed by a blazing hot summer. Despite a discouraging 36 losses ascribed to him, Weidman pitched well, totaling over 400 innings pitched and 48 complete games in 51 starts. On September 20, Weidman pitched all 11 innings of a 0-0 tie with St. Louis in which he allowed only five hits.

Kansas City was forced out of the NL after the 1886 season, and Weidman became the property

of the league itself. Later he was assigned to Indianapolis, but ended up back in Detroit before the next season.

The 1887 Detroit team was much improved and would handily win the NL pennant and world championship over the American Association champion St. Louis Browns. Weidman won his first five starts for Detroit, but in July he and catcher Charles "Fatty" Briody were suspended for dissipation. Weidman denied the allegations, but was nevertheless dropped from the team. He finished the season with 12 appearances for the New York Mets (American Association) and one for the NL New York Giants.

Weidman made two pitching starts for the Giants in 1888, and these proved to be his last major

league appearances. He spent the rest of that season and 1889 in the minor leagues. There was talk of a tryout with the Pittsburgh Players' League club in 1890, but a severe case of influenza halted those plans. Weidman made several other attempts at comebacks over the next few years, but they were not successful. He retired to Rochester, where he was said to own a large share of brewery stock.

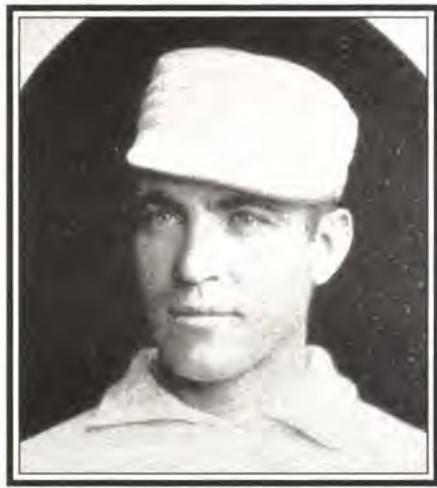
Weidman later umpired briefly in the Atlantic Association and in the NL, and also managed Rochester and Montreal in the Eastern League. He was coach of the Syracuse University team in 1897.

A younger brother, Andy, caught for several minor league clubs in the 1880s.

—Harold Dellinger

Year	Club	League	GP	IP	W	L	Pct	ShO	R	H	BB	SO	ERA	BH	BA	E	FA
1880	Rochester	NA	11	91	4	6	.400	1	57	79	11	21	1.09	7	.363	7	.821
"	Buffalo	NL	17	114	0	9	.000	0	77	141	9	25	340	8	.103	5	.891
1881	Natnl/Albany	ECA	#28	236	15	12	.520	3	123	213	-	-	141	26	.187	12	.897
"	Detroit	NL	13	115	8	5	.615	1	48	108	12	26	1.80	12	.255	0	1.000
1882	Detroit	NL	46	411	25	20	.556	4	204	391	39	161	2.63	42	.218	12	.906
1883	Detroit	NL	52	402	20	24	.455	3	265	435	72	183	3.53	58	.185	26	.871
1884	Detroit	NL	26	213	4	21	.160	0	179	257	57	96	3.72	49	.163	37	.803
1885	Detroit	NL	38	330	14	24	.368	3	198	343	63	149	3.14	24	.157	18	.814
1886	Kansas City	NL	51	428	12	36	.250	1	292	549	112	168	4.50	30	.168	9	.936
1887	Detroit/NY	NL	22	191	13	8	.619	0	138	231	62	60	5.18	18	.212	11	.831
"	Metropolitan	AA	12	97	4	8	.333	1	84	122	25	37	4.64	7	.152	2	.882
1888	New York	NL	2	18	1	1	.500	0	20	17	8	5	3.50	0	.000	2	.714
"	Toronto	IA	10	88	6	4	.600	1	52	92	10	39	2.86	11	.343	3	.889
1889	Hamilton	IA	2	17	0	2	.000	0	16	20	14	6	3.18	0	.000	1	.857
Major League Total			279	2318	101	156	.393	13	1536	2594	459	910	3.60	248	.177	122	.867





MICHAEL FRANCIS WELCH (Smiling Mickey)

Born: July 4, 1859, Brooklyn, N.Y.

Died: July 30, 1941, Concord, N.H.

BR TR 5-8, 160

The name of Mickey Welch belongs in one of the most elite groups of major league baseball players: the 300 game winner. Only Pud Galvin and teammate Tim Keefe preceded him in reaching the 300 win level. Welch compiled all 307 wins and 210 losses in the National League, with the Troy, New York, Haymakers from 1880 through 1882 and the New York Giants from 1883 through 1892. His career was filled with some remarkable accomplishments.

Patriotically enough, Mickey Welch was born on the Fourth of July, 1859, in Brooklyn. Welch said years later of his old Williamsburg neighborhood, "we turned out ball players and fighters galore in those days."

Welch learned the fundamentals of baseball on the post-Civil War Brooklyn sandlots and broke into professional ball in 1877 with the Poughkeepsie, New York, Volunteers, an independent club, at \$45 a month. (He never made more than \$4,000 a year playing ball.) He began the next season with Auburn, New York, and finished that year and played the next with Holyoke, Massachusetts, in the National Association, before starting his major league career with Troy in 1880.

Welch was only 5'8" and about 160 lbs., but his durability soon became apparent. During his first big league season he pitched 574 innings, completing 64 of his 65 starts for a 34-30 record. He also played in the outfield, collecting 72 hits in 251 at bats for a very respectable .287 average. As if his efforts on the field weren't enough, Welch was required during his first year in the NL to be at the ball park an hour or so ahead of time to watch the turnstile. The next year, in the holiday double-header on his twenty-second birthday, he pitched two complete-game victories.

In 1883, after Troy was dropped from the NL, Welch was signed by New York City's new entry in the league. Welch had the honor of pitching—and winning, despite five errors by second baseman Dasher Troy—the club's first game, in the original

Polo Grounds, then located at 110th Street and Fifth Avenue in Manhattan. Welch remembered the game years later: "The stands and the bleachers were crowded and there were thousands of fans standing around the field, so I should say we had about 15,000 all told." Former President Ulysses S. Grant was among the spectators. "Many ladies were also present," reported the *New York Tribune*.

In 1884 Welch enjoyed his second busiest season, completing 62 of 65 starts while compiling a 39-21 record with a career-high 345 strikeouts. On August 28 he set a record against Cleveland by striking out the first nine batters he faced.

Welch's greatest season was 1885, the year his club became known as the Giants. He started 56 games (half the team's total) and failed to finish only once. He won 44 games while losing only 11, leading the NL with an .800 winning percentage. His wins included 17 in a row and a career-high seven shutouts. His 1.66 earned run average, also a career-best, was second in the league only to teammate Tim Keefe's 1.58.

One of Welch's most outstanding performances began on July 3, 1885, when he shut out the Chicago White Stockings 1-0 in ten innings. The following day—his twenty-sixth birthday—he pitched a morning game against the Buffalo Bisons, winning 6-0, then volunteered to work the afternoon game, which he won 6-2. Thus, in a span of two days he pitched 28 innings, winning three games and giving up only two runs.

Welch helped lead the Giants to league championships in 1888 with 26 wins and in 1889 with 27. In the World Series, although the Giants won both years, Welch contributed only a 1-2 won-lost record. He won 17 games in 1890, but by 1891 his arm had worn down seriously, and he was able to win only six games. He retired in 1892 after pitching five innings in one game.

After retiring from playing baseball, Welch spent much of his later life in Holyoke, Massachusetts, serving for a time as steward of the Elk's Club. In 1912 he returned to New York and worked for the Giants as a gatekeeper at the Polo Grounds bleacher

Year	Club	League	GP	IP	W	L	Pct	ShO	R	H	BB	SO	ERA	BH	BA	E	FA
1877	Poughkeepsie	Vol	-	23	-	16	6	.727	0	78	105	-	-	-	13	-	33
1878	Auburn/Hlyk		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1879	Holyoke	NA	41	332	23	14	.622	0	267	409	28	-	-	53	.265	50	.856
1880	Troy City	NL	65	574	34	30	.531	4	321	575	80	125	2.54	72	.287	23	.841
1881	Troy City	NL	40	368	21	18	.538	4	186	371	78	104	2.67	30	.203	7	.894
1882	Troy City	NL	33	281	14	16	.467	5	221	334	62	53	3.46	37	.245	11	.847
1883	New York	NL	54	426	25	23	.521	4	271	431	66	144	2.73	75	.254	38	.779
1884	New York	NL	65	557	39	21	.650	4	275	528	146	345	2.50	60	.241	14	.880
1885	New York	NL	56	492	44	11	.800	7	170	372	131	258	1.66	41	.206	14	.860
1886	New York	NL	59	500	33	22	.600	1	279	514	163	272	2.99	46	.216	5	.953
1887	New York	NL	40	346	22	15	.595	2	191	339	91	115	3.36	36	.243	12	.850
1888	New York	NL	47	425	26	19	.578	5	156	328	108	167	1.93	32	.189	17	.843
1889	New York	NL	45	375	27	12	.692	3	196	340	149	125	3.02	30	.192	4	.947
1890	New York	NL	37	292	17	14	.548	2	145	268	122	97	2.99	22	.179	4	.930
1891	New York	NL	22	160	5	9	.357	0	136	176	97	46	4.27	10	.141	4	.875
1892	New York	NL	1	5	0	0	-	0	9	11	4	1	14.40	1	.333	0	1.000
"	Troy	EL	31	268	17	14	.548	3	130	230	121	121	0.94	14	.136	7	.900
Major League Total			564	4802	307	210	.594	41	2556	4587	1297	1850	2.71	492	.224	153	.865

entrance, "where he frequently traded stories of baseball's early days with old-time admirers." He died at the age of 82, in Nashua, New Hampshire, while visiting a grandson.

Welch was described by contemporaries as having "a kindly, easygoing disposition," and being "a cheerful young pitcher who had a friendly word for every fan." He was given his nickname "Smiling Mickey" by a cartoonist on the staff of *Puck*

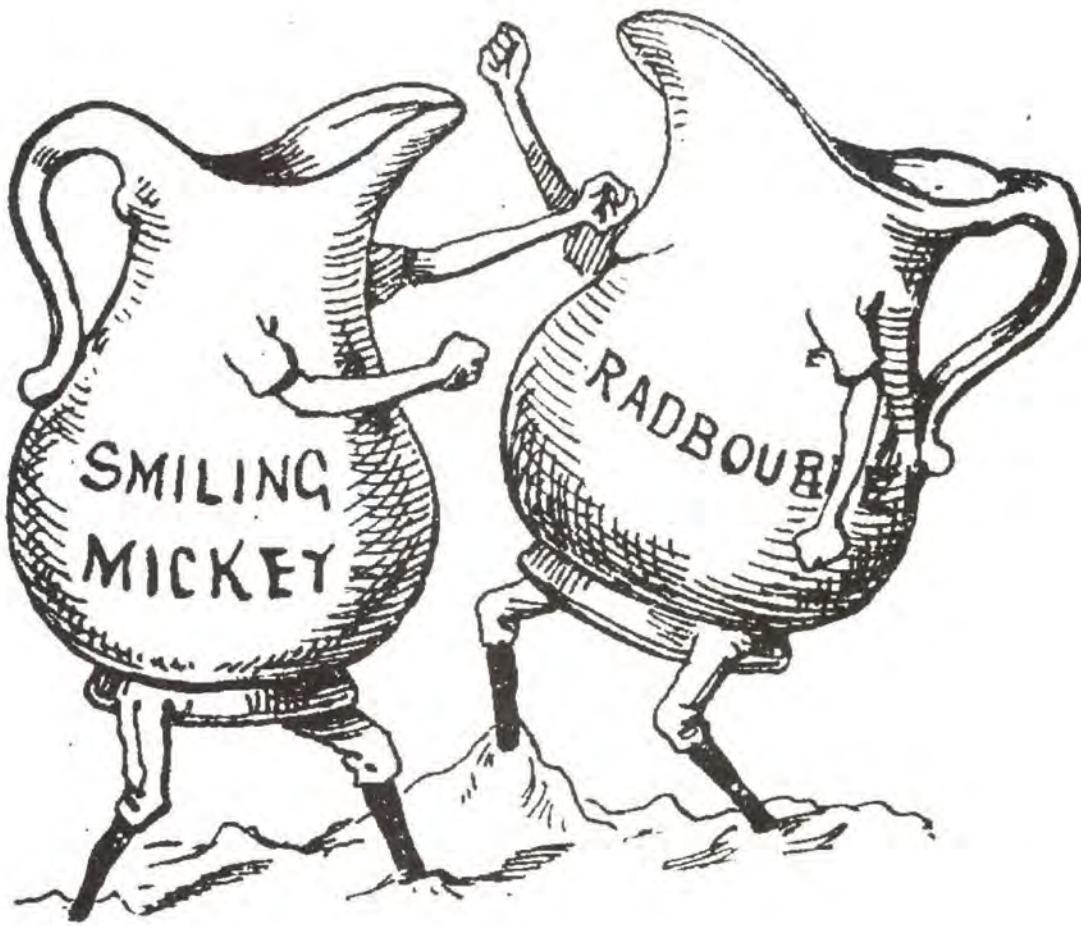
magazine and the *New York Journal*. Welch never wore the moustache or sideburns popular with so many ballplayers of his day. He also didn't drink liquor, smoke, or swear. As one reporter wrote, "Smiling Mickey just pitched."

One reporter stated that Welch had a "fair" curve and fast ball. Welch once described his own pitching as follows: "I was a little fellow, and I had to use my head. I studied the hitters and I knew how

to pitch to all of them, and I worked hard to perfect my control. I had a pretty good fast ball, but I depended chiefly on change of pace and an assortment of curve balls."

In 1973, when the Veterans committee of baseball examined Welch's playing record, they obviously were impressed. That year Mickey Welch was given baseball's highest honor: a plaque in the Hall of Fame at Cooperstown.

—Irv Bergman





WALTER ROBERT WILMOT

Born: October 18, 1863, Plover, Wisc.

Died: February 1, 1929, Chicago, Ill.

BB TR

After losing the 1886 World Series, A. C. Anson's National League Chicago club began replacing its veterans with younger players, and some began calling the team the Colts. When, in the Brotherhood revolt of 1890, the club lost its key members to the Players' League and had to replace them with young talent, "Colts" replaced "White Stockings" as the club's dominant nickname. One of the 1890 Colts was outfielder Walt Wilmot, who became available when Washington's NL franchise collapsed. Wilmot had come up to Washington in 1888 after hitting .342 and stealing 89 bases for St. Paul of the Northwestern League. His rookie performance was unimpressive, but in 1889 he was one of the league's better players, leading the majors in triples, with 19.

Wilmot tied for the home run lead in the weakened NL of 1890, and was fourth in total bases, RBIs and stolen bases. He played left field for Chicago for five more years, alongside Jimmy Ryan and, later, Bill Lange. Perhaps his best year was 1894, when he hit .330, finishing third in doubles and stolen bases, and fourth in RBIs. He hit .283 the next year, but this was 13 points below the league, and he returned to the minors as a player-manager. While managing Minneapolis to a Western League pennant in 1896, he hit .376. But the following season the Millers slumped to seventh place, and Wilmot was fired in late July. He was picked up by the New York Giants in August, but was released the following June after hitting only .239 in 35 games. He was soon back in Minneapolis, where he remained through 1900. He was owner-manager of Grand Rapids (Western Association) in 1901, but he lost money in that endeavor, and returned to Minneapolis in 1902 to play for and manage their American Association club. Early in the 1903 season he left Minneapolis for Butte, Montana, where he played and managed in the Pacific National League.

To call Wilmot a star is to stretch a point somewhat. His effective career lasted only six years, and

at best he hit about 25 points above the league average. The .330 BA was achieved in a .309 league, and his career BA, normalized for a .250 league, would be only .257. He was overshadowed by the other Colt outfielders, not to mention such National Leaguers as Delehanty, Burkett, Duffy, Thompson and Hamilton. Defensively he had good range and apparently an adequate arm, but he made too many errors (41 in 1888 and 1894). For a brief period

Wilmot was a solid player with extra-base power, speed and the ability to draw walks. (On August 22, 1891, batting third in front of Pop Anson, he drew six bases on balls, which is still a major league record.) He thus compares favorably with other outfielders who had fewer than 4,000 at bats, like Socks Seybold, Johnny Mostil, Stan Spence, Hoot Evers, Bob Nieman, Chuck Hinton and Bill North—not great players, but pretty good company.

—William E. McMahon

Year	Club	League	G	AB	R	H	2B	3B	HR	RBI	SB	BA	Pos	PO	A	E	FA
1886	St. Paul	NWL	71	298	80	87		(121 TB)		-	-	.292	If	95	14	25	.813
1887	St. Paul	NWL	119	553	122	190	30	18	8	-	89	.342	If	185	16	27	.882
1888	Washington	NL	119	475	61	106	16	9	4	43	46	.224	If	260	19	41	.872
1889	Washington	NL	108	432	88	125	19	19	9	57	40	.289	of	232	22	20	.927
1890	Chicago	NL	139	571	114	159	15	13	13	99	76	.278	cf	320	26	23	.938
1891	Chicago	NL	121	498	102	139	14	10	11	71	42	.279	If	223	15	20	.922
1892	Chicago	NL	92	380	47	82	7	7	2	35	216	.216	If	197	8	22	.903
1893	Chicago	NL	94	392	69	118	14	14	3	61	39	.301	of	198	16	31	.873
1894	Chicago	NL	133	597	134	197	45	12	5	130	74	.330	If	264	16	41	.872
1895	Chicago	NL	108	466	86	132	16	6	8	72	28	.283	If	226	19	23	.914
1896	Minneapolis	WL	125	550	144	207	33	13	17	-	60	.376	of	284	18	34	.899
1897	Minneapolis	WL	74	296	55	88	13	5	5	-	24	.297	cf	154	11	24	.873
"	New York	NL	11	34	8	9	2	0	1	4	1	.265	of	13	2	1	.938
1898	New York	NL	35	138	16	33	4	2	2	22	4	.239	rf	35	4	5	.886
"	Minneapolis	WL	44	174	42	54	5	2	0	-	16	.310	of	87	1	10	.898
1899	Minneapolis	WL	97	390	85	120	24	7	4	-	37	.308	of	196	17	15	.934
1900	Minneapolis	AL	129	511	76	136	21	6	2	-	42	.266	of	193	19	15	.934
1901	Louv-GrdRpds	WA	130	512	109	159	38	8	3	-	48	.310	of	214	28	16	.938
1902	Minneapolis	AA	135	531	74	139	33	7	3	-	30	.262	of	204	21	25	.900
1903	Minneapolis	AA	13	51	8	15	5	1	1	-	5	.294	of	20	2	2	.917
"	Butte	PNat	97	380	77	120	22	8	3	-	38	.316	of	201	22	23	.907
1904	Butte	PNat	46	184	32	55	5	8	1	-	16	.299	of	86	4	9	.909
Major League Total			960	3981	725	1100	152	92	58	594	381	.276		1968	147	227	.903





SAMUEL WASHINGTON WISE

Born: August 18, 1857, Akron, Ohio

Died: January 22, 1910, Akron, Ohio

BL TR 5-10-1/2, 170

Sam Wise teamed with Jack Burdock to form a steady double-play combination for the Boston Red Stockings for seven years during the 1880s. An unusual shortstop, Wise was a free swinger with power who led the National League in strikeouts in 1884. While far-ranging, he possessed a highly erratic, scattershot throwing arm. With his unique combination of skills and deficiencies, managers moved him around the batting order and diamond. For one banner year, however, Wise compared favorably to some of the enduring legends of the game.

After a cup of coffee with Detroit in 1881—a caricature of his career: he struck out in half his plate appearances, and mishandled three of his seven chances—Wise signed first with Cincinnati of the American Association and then with the Boston Nationals. Cincinnati sought, but failed, to obtain an injunction to prevent Wise from breaking his contract, in the first court case in professional baseball history.

Wise made a league-leading 88 errors when Boston won the NL pennant in 1883. One scribe noted: "Wise makes hair-raising throws, for which he holds a patent, the ball going among the spectators back of first base." In one stretch, Wise first fanned four times against future Hall of Famer Monte Ward, and followed up with four errors the next day.

Wise slumped badly in 1884. He had a seven-game error streak during which he batted ninth. But he rewarded Boston with four strong years. In 1885 he led NL shortstops in chances per game. In one pair of games against Chicago he went 8 for 10, with three doubles, three triples, seven runs scored, and 15 flawless chances.

Despite his superb range at short, Wise played many positions, suggesting that his glove did not completely compensate for his arm. He played predominantly at first base in 1886 because of an arm injury, and reached new highs in batting and slugging, suggesting that the switch might have helped his hitting.

Back at shortstop, though, Wise shattered these marks in 1887, his career year. A *Boston Herald* correspondent "sent in as his choice of the three best batsmen—Sam Wise, Capt. Anson, and Dan Brouthers." While the two Hall of Famers outran Wise by more than 50 points over the course of their careers, they barely outpaced him in 1887, when Wise finished fourth in slugging and fifth in batting. In one 15-game stretch, he hit .507 and slugged .971.

Wise had a more typical season in 1888, his Boston swan song. He again led shortstops in chances per game and batted throughout the lineup. He tried batting right-handed in both the leadoff and cleanup positions, but struck out each time. Over one 21-game period he scored only three runs, but made 14 errors, at least three of which led directly to losses. During his last two weeks in Bos-

ton, he fanned three times on nine pitches against former teammate Charley Buffinton; he also smashed three triples and fielded 11 chances flawlessly at shortstop during a doubleheader.

In his remaining major league seasons, Wise alternated weak years with strong. After a mediocre year in Washington (NL) in 1889, he jumped to Buffalo in the Players' League, where he drove in a career-high 102 runs. After a middling season with Baltimore (AA) in 1891, Wise dropped to the minors for a year before returning to Washington. Now 36, Wise again led the NL in chances per game, and hit .311, setting or tying career highs in hits, doubles and triples.

Despite this strong performance, Wise spent the rest of his playing career in the minors, where he hit over .300 in five of six seasons.

—Mark S. Sternman

Year	Club	League	G	AB	R	H	2B	3B	HR	RBI	SB	BA	Pos	PO	A	E	FA
1880	Akron		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	.ss	-	-	-	-	
1881	Akron		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	.ss	-	-	-	-	
"	Detroit	NL	1	4	0	2	0	0	0	0	-	.500	3b	1	3	3	.571
1882	Boston	NL	78	298	44	66	11	4	4	34	-	.221	ss	90	199	.54	.843
1883	Boston	NL	96	406	73	110	25	7	4	58	-	.271	ss	134	274	.88	.823
1884	Boston	NL	114	426	60	91	15	9	4	41	-	.214	ss	175	330	.70	.878
1885	Boston	NL	107	424	71	120	20	10	4	46	-	.283	ss-2	196	338	.86	.861
1886	Boston	NL	96	387	71	112	19	12	4	72	31	.289	1-2-s	592	100	.55	.926
1887	Boston	NL	113	467	103	156	27	17	9	92	43	.334	s-o-2	231	289	.81	.865
1888	Boston	NL	105	417	66	100	19	12	4	40	33	.240	ss	242	281	.62	.894
1889	Washington	NL	121	472	79	118	15	8	4	62	24	.250	2-s-3	245	323	.76	.882
1890	Buffalo	PL	119	505	95	148	29	11	6	102	19	.293	2b	328	375	.73	.906
1891	Baltimore	AA	103	388	70	96	14	5	1	48	33	.247	2b	229	308	.68	.888
1892	Roch/Bngtn	EL	124	517	102	170	33	21	2	-	36	.329	2b	385	146	.55	.906
1893	Washington	NL	122	521	102	162	27	17	5	77	20	.311	2b-3	345	380	.79	.902
1894	Allentown	PaSt	74	326	104	104	22	13	8	-	24	.319	2b	249	193	.46	.906
"	Yonkers	EL	20	80	14	20	1	0	0	-	7	.250	2b	83	88	.10	.945
1895	Buffalo	EL	111	480	80	152	26	21	4	-	22	.317	2b	327	376	.80	.923
1896	Buffalo	EL	77	323	76	112	22	12	6	-	18	.347	2b	217	224	.36	.925
1897	Buffalo	EL	122	486	94	164	33	5	1	-	22	.337	2b	419	443	.44	.951
1898	Buffalo	EL	123	497	77	144	21	13	1	-	16	.290	2b	396	370	.57	.931
1899	Newark	AL	39	140	21	44	8	2	0	-	6	.314	2b	103	95	.12	.943
Major League Total			1175	4715	834	1281	221	112	49	672(203)	.272	2808	3200	795	.883		





JAMES LEON WOOD

Born: December 1, 1844, Brooklyn, N.Y.

Died: Unknown

TR 5-8, 150

A stout batsman and able fielder, Jimmy Wood was one of baseball's premier second basemen in the 1860s and early 1870s until his career was abruptly ended by the amputation of his right leg. He was also one of the best-known captains of the National Association era.

A Brooklyn native, Wood first joined the Eckford club of that city in late 1860, and immediately made a good impression. He was a mainstay of the Eckfords' championship years in 1862 and 1863, leading the country's top clubs in scoring average in the latter year with 35 runs in ten match games. He was also regarded as a fine fielder at a key position.

Wood upped his average to four runs per game in 1864, but the Eckfords only played in five games, thus forfeiting the championship. Jimmy appears to have sat out the 1865 season entirely, not returning to play a match game until October of 1866. In 1867 he appeared in only three matches, and in both 1868 and 1869 he played in well under half the Eckford games. It is possible that he was absent so frequently because his employer did not allow him time off to play ball.

Finally, in 1870, Jimmy got a full-time professional engagement as the captain of the brand-new Chicago White Stockings. Under his management—and using a lively ball—his club ran up some impressive scores in the early part of the season. But they had trouble with the better opponents on their first eastern tour, until writer Henry Chadwick convinced Wood to switch to a dead ball to maximize the team's fielding skills. In the second half of the season the White Stockings made a strong bid for the unofficial title of Champions of the United States, winning road games from the Athletics, Atlantics, Mutuals, Eckfords, and Cincinnati Red Stockings. Wood himself had a batting average of .417 for the season.

In the first National Association pennant race in 1871, Chicago was a serious contender, staying in the race until the final day of the season, when they

were beaten by the Athletics. Wood was once again outstanding, ranking fifth in batting average, second in doubles and stolen bases, and first in fielding average for second basemen. He signed a contract with Chicago for 1872 calling for a salary of \$2,000, one of the highest figures known. But the great fire that leveled much of the Windy City in October 1871 left the club without the resources to field a team in 1872, so Wood signed with Troy, New York, as captain. When that club folded in July, Wood and several other Haymakers joined Jimmy's old club, the Eckfords.

Wood was hired to head the new Philadelphia White Stockings (or Phillies, for short) one month into the 1873 season. This team was making a runaway of the NA pennant race before Wood took his players to Cape May, New Jersey, for a midseason vacation. When they returned, they lost five games in a row and could not hold off the late charge of the Boston Red Stockings, and finished second.

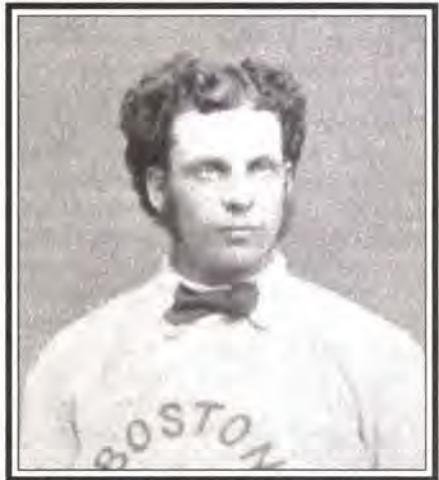
For 1874 Wood was hired to captain Chicago's first professional club since the great fire of '71. But over the winter he developed an abscess in his left leg. He cut it out himself, only to drop the knife and gash his right knee. This new wound became infected, and he was unable to straighten his leg, ending his playing career. In July, doctors tried to realign his leg, only to find that it was diseased to such an extent that it required amputation. By August Wood had recovered enough to be hired by new Chicago club president William Hulbert to manage the team. He continued as manager through the 1875 season without great success. When Hulbert lured Al Spalding away from Boston for the 1876 season, Wood was let go.

After an unsuccessful citrus-growing venture in Florida, Wood was involved in the management of the Memphis Club in 1887. He later returned to Chicago, where he ran a popular saloon.

—Robert L. Tiemann

Year	Club	League	G	AB	R	H	2B	3B	HR	RBI	SB	BA	Pos	PO	A	E	FA
1860	Eckford	-	4	-	10	-	-	-	1	(8 outs)	2b-o	.12	-	-	-	-	
1861	Eckford	-	10	-	32	-	-	-	-	(29 outs)	2b	-	-	-	-	-	
1862	Eckford	-	14	-	58	-	-	-	3	(28 outs)	2b	-	-	-	-	-	
1863	Eckford	-	10	-	35	-	-	-	-	(22 outs)	2b	-	-	-	-	-	
1864	Eckford	-	4	-	16	-	-	-	4	(9 outs)	2b	-	-	-	-	-	
1866	Eckford	-	3	-	8	-	-	-	-	(4 outs)	2b	-	-	-	-	-	
1867	Eckford	-	3	-	6	-	-	-	-	(7 outs)	2b-s	-	-	-	-	-	
1868	Eckford	-	19	126	52	64	(84 TB)	1	-	-	.508	2b	55	50	-	-	
1869	Eckford	(pro)	14	-	-	27	(44 TB)	-	(35 outs)	2b	-	-	-	-	-	-	
1870	Chicago	(pro)	25	139	-	58	(81 TB)	-	-	A17	2b	-	-	-	-	-	
1871	Chicago	NA	28	135	45	51	10	6	1	29	18	.378	2b	105	83	24	.887
1872	Troy/Eckford	NA	32	143	50	44	12	5	2	27	4	.308	2b	106	76	26	.875
1873	Philadelphia	NA	42	209	67	67	11	1	0	27	8	.321	2b	141	115	45	.850
Major League Total			102	487	162	162	33	12	3	83	30	.333		352	274	95	.868





GEORGE WRIGHT

Born: January 28, 1847, New York, N.Y.

Died: August 21, 1937, Boston, Mass.

BR TR 5-9-1/2, 150

It is difficult to judge the significance of player statistics in baseball's high-scoring early decades, but by any measure, George Wright's performance was awesome. At the age of 19, playing for two of the better clubs in metropolitan New York, he scored, on average, 4.5 runs per game while being put out only 1.5 times. The next season, in a game for the National club of Washington, D.C., against the Westerns of Indianapolis, he hit six home runs. In 1869, when he starred for the unbeatable Red Stockings of Cincinnati, he averaged 5.3 hits per game, and twice that number of total bases. Granted, much of Cincinnati's competition was semi-skilled, but even against other professional clubs that year he rapped out nearly four hits and drove in more than three runs per game, batting .587. When he finally found his niche as a shortstop, he quickly became regarded as the best at his position.

George Wright grew up in a sports-minded family. His father, Samuel, was a professional cricketer, and his much older brother Harry starred both in cricket and baseball. George learned cricket at the St. George Cricket Club in Hoboken, New Jersey, where his father was coach and bowler, and also learned baseball at the nearby Elysian Fields. He excelled in both sports, and at the age of 15 he moved up from baseball's Gotham juniors to the senior club, and was hired as assistant professional for his father's cricket club. When he was 18 he spent the summer in Philadelphia as a professional for the Philadelphia Cricket Club, and also played baseball occasionally for that city's Olympics.

He returned to the Gothams the next year, but left them in July for the Unions of Morrisania (then a town in Westchester County, and now a part of the Bronx). After a year with the Nationals in Washington, he returned to Morrisania in 1868, where he finally settled in at the shortstop position he would make his own for all but one of his remaining years as a player.

In 1866, Harry Wright had moved to Cincinnati

as a cricket professional, but he switched over to baseball, and in 1869 was putting together the game's first all-salaried nine. Seeking the best players he could find, he lured brother George with a salary of \$1,400, the team's highest. George's play in two seasons for the Red Stockings earned him an offer to play for the newly formed Boston club in 1871, which Harry was hired to assemble and manage.

Professional league play made its debut in 1871 with the formation of the National Association, and George Wright was an important part of the great Boston team that won the pennant four of the five years the NA operated. Only in 1871—when George missed much of the season because of an injury suffered in an outfield collision—did Boston fall short of first place. With the improving quality of professional play, George's stats gradually declined, yet over his five NA seasons he batted .350, averaging nearly two hits and more than 1.5 runs per game.

His batting fell below .300 after the formation of the National League in 1876 eliminated the weakest of the old NA teams from league competition. But his fielding remained strong for another four seasons (including a year at second base). After Boston won a pair of NL pennants in 1877 and 1878, George left the club for Providence and his only managing experience. With a solid season at the bat, and one of his strongest ever at short, George led his Grays to the NL pennant over Harry's Red Stockings.

George had opened a sporting goods store in Boston in 1871, and then joined with Henry A. Ditson to form the firm of Wright & Ditson. He wished to return to Boston in 1880 to be nearer his business, but the league owners, concerned about the constant "revolving" of players from club to club, had secretly instituted a "reserve rule" in October, 1879. George, reserved by Providence, was forbidden to play for another club unless Providence released him. They did not, and Wright left

Year	Club	League	G	AB	R	H	2B	3B	HR	RBI	SB	BA	Pos	PO	A	E	FA
1864	NY Gotham		-	8	-	19	-	-	-	(19 outs)	-	c	-	-	-	-	
1865	Phil Olympic		-	5	25	13	-	-	-	(10 outs)	-	c-2B	-	-	-	-	
1866	Union/Gotham		-	14	-	63	-	-	-	(21 outs)	-	c-ss	-	-	-	-	
1867	Wash National		-	29	213	132	-	-	11	(64 outs)	-	2-c-p	-	-	52	-	
1868	Mrsna Union		-	43	-	195	-	-	-	(91 outs)	-	ss	-	-	-	-	
1869	Cincinnati	(pro)	19	126	87	74	23	8	13	65	33	.587	ss	48	52	15	.870
1870	Cincinnati	(pro)	23	131	74	60	11	8	4	34	20	.458	ss	60	77	29	.825
1871	Boston	NA	16	80	33	33	7	5	0	11	9	.412	ss	41	62	21	.822
1872	Boston	NA	48	255	87	86	16	6	2	32	14	.337	ss	87	193	54	.838
1873	Boston	NA	59	325	99	126	19	8	3	50	3	.388	ss	89	244	79	.808
1874	Boston	NA	60	313	76	103	10	15	2	44	2	.329	ss	97	198	64	.821
1875	Boston	NA	79	408	106	136	20	7	2	61	13	.333	ss	95	254	56	.862
1876	Boston	NL	70	335	72	100	18	6	1	34	-	.299	ss	96	253	44	.888
1877	Boston	NL	61	290	58	80	15	1	0	35	-	.276	2b	175	217	55	.877
1878	Boston	NL	59	267	35	60	5	1	0	12	-	.225	ss	72	197	15	.947
1879	Providence	NL	85	338	79	107	15	10	1	42	-	.276	ss	96	319	34	.924
1880	Boston	NL	1	4	2	1	0	0	0	0	-	.250	ss	0	3	0	1.000
1881	Boston	NL	7	25	4	5	0	0	0	0	-	.200	ss	7	19	1	.965
1882	Providence	NL	46	185	14	30	1	2	0	9	-	.162	ss	46	133	26	.873
Major League Total			591	2875	665	867	126	61	11	330	(41)	.302	901	2092	449	.870	



the Grays, choosing business over ballplaying. He did manage to play a few games for Boston over the next two years, and returned to Providence for a final season in 1882, when brother Harry left Boston to manage the Grays.

In 1884, George supported the renegade Union Association, assisting in the formation of Boston's UA club, and secured the contract to supply the league with baseballs and scorecards. When the UA folded after one season, Wright turned his full attention to Wright & Ditson. The firm became part of A. G. Spalding's sporting goods empire in 1891, but it retained its name, and Wright remained active in company leadership the rest of his long life.

George Wright did not influence the development of baseball to the degree his brother Harry—or other contemporaries like Spalding, Henry Chadwick and J. M. Ward—did. But he did find himself present at many of the game's "firsts." With Washington's Nationals in 1867 he took part in the first "western" tour by an eastern club (they trav-

elled as far as Chicago), and two years later his Cincinnati club was the first ever to travel to both the West and East Coasts. With Boston in 1874, he was part of the first baseball tour to England, and in 1889 he accompanied the game's first round-the-world tour. He was, as we have seen, one of the first players reserved by a club, and the first to resist the reserve rule. He was a member of the Mills Commission that in 1907 declared Abner Doubleday the creator of baseball, and he traveled to Oslo, Norway, where he umpired a baseball game as a sidelight to the 1912 Olympics.

Despite his participation in baseball's trailblazing events, George Wright exerted a more decisive influence on other sports in America. Wright & Ditson was probably the first, and certainly the early leader in the sale of tennis equipment in the United States, and Wright himself introduced golf to Boston in 1890. Five years later he was instrumental in carrying ice hockey into the

United States from Canada when an "ice polo" team that he had taken to Montreal to compare the two sports declared their preference for hockey.

Wright's two sons developed into champion tennis players, and Wright led tours of eastern players to the West Coast in 1899 (including son Beals) and 1908 (with son Irving). On the first trip, the skilled easterners stimulated new interest in the sport; by 1908 the westerners had so improved that they overwhelmed the visitors. During the 1908 tour, Wright persuaded the reluctant parents of Hazel Hotchkiss to let her travel east to the national grass court championships, where she dominated women's tennis for the next three years.

For all his influence on golf, hockey and tennis, Wright is best remembered today for baseball. In December 1937, four months after his death, baseball's Centennial Committee announced his election to the Hall of Fame.

—Frederick Ivor-Campbell





WILLIAM HENRY WRIGHT (Harry)

Born: January 10, 1835, Sheffield, Yorkshire, England

Died: October 3, 1895, Atlantic City, N.J.

BR TR 5-9-1/2, 157

When Harry Wright was about ten years old, his father Sam brought the family to the United States, where he became the cricket professional at the St. George Cricket Club in New York. Harry was learning the English game from his father at roughly the same time the Knickerbockers and their friends were developing the New York game of baseball.

In 1858, Harry joined the Knickerbockers and played with them at the Elysian Fields, Hoboken, New Jersey, five years before moving on to the more competitive Gothams. He was so good that he was chosen to represent New York as center fielder against Brooklyn in baseball's first all-star games, the Fashion Course Series of 1858.

Following in his father's footsteps, Wright moved to Cincinnati in 1865 as a cricket pro for the Union Cricket Club. He was paid \$1,500 a year as a bowler and instructor. In 1867, the new Cincinnati Base Ball Club, which used the Union grounds, hired him as its pitcher. Relying on control and what some call the game's first change of pace, he was considered by one contemporary to have been "probably the trickiest pitcher in the United States." He could hit, too. In a game against a team from Holt, Kentucky, he had seven home runs.

In late 1868, Wright was hired by the club to find "the best men procurable" for a new, salaried, all-professional team. He assembled the unbeatable Cincinnati Red Stockings, one of whose players was Harry's younger brother, George, a shortstop who was generally considered the greatest player of the era. (Wright is often credited with creating the basic baseball uniform by specifying that his team would wear knickerbockers, rather than the standard long pants tied at the ankle. The long stockings these pants required gave his team its famous nickname. Credit for the innovation, though, may belong to George B. Ellard, a founding member of the Red Stockings and the man who originally hired Wright to play cricket in Cincinnati.)

Wright trained his team as no team had been

trained before. He demanded a lot of his men, but he seldom raised his voice and never swore. He saw to it that his players were fit, that they practiced their skills in an organized way, and that they knew—as a team—what to do in certain situations. This was revolutionary in 1869, and this organized, disciplined approach kept Wright teams ahead of the pack for a decade.

In 1869, the Red Stockings made an eastern tour, and then traveled all the way to the West Coast on the new transcontinental railroad. They were undefeated in 57 club matches and six games against what amounted to all-star teams. The following year, the team opened with 27 straight wins before finally meeting defeat at the hands of the Brooklyn Atlantics in one of the most dramatic games in baseball history. The game was tied 5-5 at the end of nine innings. It was customary, in those days, to declare a tie in these circumstances. Wright, however, insisted that the teams play to a conclusion. The Red Stockings pulled two runs ahead in the eleventh, but the Atlantics took advantage of tiring pitcher Asa Brainard, some fan interference on a

hit to left field, and a double error by first baseman Charlie Gould to come back with three runs to end the Cincinnati winning streak. Stung by this and a few more losses, Cincinnati reverted to amateur status after the season, and Wright was hired to manage a new professional club in Boston.

Wright's 1871 Boston team included many of his original Cincinnati players and competed in the newly formed National Association. Although these transplanted Red Stockings finished a disputed second that year, Wright's men never again lost an NA pennant, making him the first major league manager to win four championships. Over five NA seasons, his teams were 225–60, for a staggering .789 winning percentage.

During 1874, Wright led the first international baseball tour, taking his Red Stockings and the Philadelphia Athletics to England. This tour is often credited to Al Spalding, whom Wright sent to England to make arrangements. Wright was appalled to discover that Spalding had represented the ballplayers as fine cricketers, too. The resulting tour was considered a joke by the British, who

Year	Club	League	G	AB	R	H	2B	3B	HR	RBI	SB	BA	Pos	PD	A	E	FA
1858	Knickerbocker		3	-	6	-	-	-	-	(9 outs)		p-c-s	-	-	-	-	
1859	Knickerbocker		4	-	14	-	-	-	-	(8 outs)		ss-c	20	-	-	-	
1860	Knickerbocker		1	-	1	-	-	-	-	(3 outs)		c	6	-	-	-	
1861	Knickerbocker		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
1862	Knickerbocker		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
1863	Gotham		7	-	14	-	-	-	-	(16 outs)		-	-	-	-	-	
1864	Gotham		7	-	14	-	-	-	-	(8 outs)		3b-if	-	-	-	-	
1865	Gotham		7	-	22	-	-	-	-	(16 outs)		ss	-	-	-	-	
1866	Cincinnati		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	p	-	-	-	-	
1867	Cincinnati		17	-	112	-	-	-	22	(43 outs)		p-of	-	-	-	-	
1868	Cincinnati		40	293	146	131	19	16	12	102	81	.447	p-2b	87	102	72	.724
1869	Cincinnati	(pro)	19	118	50	55	9	8	0	50	11	.466	cf	30	2	12	.727
1870	Cincinnati	(pro)	26	143	50	50	8	4	3	30	6	.350	cf-p	35	3	13	.745
1871	Boston	NA	31	147	42	44	5	2	0	26	7	.299	cf-p	43	13	11	.836
1872	Boston	NA	48	208	39	52	5	1	0	23	0	.250	cf-p	68	9	12	.865
1873	Boston	NA	58	266	57	67	10	4	2	35	1	.252	cf-p	63	14	16	.828
1874	Boston	NA	40	184	44	58	4	2	2	27	1	.315	cf-p	58	13	14	.835
1875	Boston	NA	1	4	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	.250	rf	1	0	0	1.000
1876	Boston	NL	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	.000	rf	0	0	0	—
1877	Boston	NL	1	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	.000	cf	1	1	1	.667
Major League Total			180	816	183	222	24	9	4	111	(9)	.272	234	50	54	.840	



cared not at all about baseball, and played a sort of picnic cricket against the mainly inexperienced Americans, letting them field teams with many more than the regulation number of players, and not taking the games seriously. The tour lost about \$3,000.

Wright, who had hoped to show off his adopted country's national game to the sportsmen of his native land, was embarrassed. Spalding, on the other hand, never batted an eye. He declared the tour a great success, trumpeted the teams' meaningless victories in cricket as evidence of American superiority, and for the rest of his life cheerfully took credit for the venture.

During those years, the Boston club made much of its income playing exhibition games against any team that could raise the guarantee. Wright was a careful, serious businessman, and he demanded—and got—top dollar. In fact, it was Wright's determination to make baseball an honest and honorable profession that sets him apart from most baseball figures of his day. He demanded that his club be run on a sound business footing. In Boston, the club went to great lengths to keep the game respectable—and therefore profitable. Its park was one of very few in which no gambling at all was allowed, and the team even installed a sign in the stands reminding patrons, "Don't dispute the umpire."

Wright was also an innovator. It was probably

Doug Allison, his Cincinnati catcher, who first wore protective "mittens" behind the plate. And Wright and his Boston catcher, Deacon White, made a special trip to Cambridge, Massachusetts, in 1875 to look over the mask developed by Harvard receiver James Tyng. White wore a personally improved version the next year.

After the NA was supplanted by the National League, Wright led Boston to two more championships, then managed a contender at Providence for four years before moving on to hapless Philadelphia in 1884. Although the Phillies under Wright became a first division club after just one season, they finished only once as high as second. Like virtually all managers, Wright was ultimately fired by an impatient owner. John Rogers of the Phillies let him go after the 1893 season, and was immediately attacked by the press, to whom Wright, now in failing health, had long since become "the Nestor of managers." Shamed by the reaction of press and public, the NL created the position of chief of umpires for Wright.

Harry Wright was a man of enormous integrity, but he was far from stuffy. He had a puckish sense of humor, and his vast correspondence is studded with dozens of puns and pithy comments about other baseball figures. Often called "the Father of the Game," Wright once responded that his own

seventh "base bawler" had just arrived, and that was enough fathering for him. And it is important to remember that Harry Wright wasn't just an old man with a beard. He was a great athlete—a player on his own greatest teams—and was known by friends and family to be graceful and successful at any physical pursuit.

Like Connie Mack, who would arrive in Philadelphia a few years after Wright died in 1895, Harry was treated with respect verging on veneration. After he died, Henry Chadwick wrote: "He was the most experienced, skillful and successful manager of a baseball team in the professional fraternity. His high integrity of character, his unassuming manner and his perfect knowledge of the game commanded the respect of every player who ever served under him.... By his sterling integrity of character alone he presented a model every professional ball player can copy from with great gain to his individual reputation and public esteem and popularity."

Chadwick also wrote that "Harry Wright was the father of professional ball playing." While he was precisely correct, Wright was curiously overlooked in the early years of Hall of Fame balloting. His election came only in 1953, 17 years after the Hall had first begun selecting its immortals.

—Mark Alvarez





DENTON TRUE YOUNG
(Cy)

*Born: March 29, 1867, Gilmore, Ohio
Died: November 4, 1955, Newcomerstown, Ohio
BR TR 6-2, 210*

During a career of unsurpassed brilliance and durability, Cy Young set the standards by which all subsequent pitchers have been judged. With over 500 career victories, he set a record that may last forever. He also holds numerous other records for career totals and for pitching efficiency. Despite his popularity with players and fans, his strong confidence in his own ability, and his great success, Young never tried to be more than an unpretentious Ohio farmer.

Born in 1867, Denton True Young was raised in the hills of Tuscarawas County in east central Ohio. "Dent," as he was called in his youth, pitched for local amateur clubs, and even went west to Red Cloud, Nebraska, to try his skill. But he got a late start in professional ball, signing for 1890 with the Canton club of the Tri-State League at age 23. Possessing an outstanding fastball, he was an immediate success. He started both the season opener and home opener, and culminated his Canton exploits with an 18-strikeout no-hit game on July 25. His record was 15-15 for a team that was deep in last place. As his club's only marketable asset, Young's contract was sold to Cleveland in the National League for a reported price of \$300 on July 30. The Canton club quickly folded, but Young's stay there left him with his nickname "Cy," short for "Cyclone." Cy was also a common moniker for a rural yokel, so it fit Dent Young well in both respects.

Young's big league debut on August 6 was likewise spectacular, a three-hit win over Pop Anson's Chicago Colts. Cy ended his rookie season with a 9-7 record by winning both games of a double-header on the final day. He had once again done much better than his club overall, and earned Cleveland's opening day start in 1891. Although the *Chicago Tribune* lampooned his "jumping Jack" pitching motion, and the *Inter-Ocean* observed (correctly) that Young would "retain about him that indefinable air of the farm as long as he lives," he was already established as the Spiders' ace. In 1892

Young enjoyed a fantastic season, winning 36 games. In the split-season format used that year, the Spiders won the second-half championship thanks partly to Cy's 21-3 record, including 13 wins in a row. In the first game of the playoff that followed, Young pitched an 11-inning shutout, but had to settle for a 0-0 tie as Jack Stivets of Boston also hurled scoreless ball. Stivets won a rematch in the third game, 3-2, and Young also lost in the sixth and final game, 8-3, as Boston swept the series.

Called "Old Cy Young" even while still in his twenties, he continued as Cleveland's pitching mainstay through 1898, all the while ranking as one of the top handful of pitchers in baseball. With the Spiders in pennant contention again in 1895, he pitched on Sunday for the first time in his career as part of a nine-day stretch in which he won five games. Young's 35-10 record that year carried the

Spiders to a second-place finish and a spot in the Temple Cup, where he beat Baltimore three times in a five-game series to gain a \$582 winner's share. Cy had already reached the league-maximum \$2,400 annual salary.

Cy was known to enjoy a beer or a shot of rye whiskey, but he never got drunk the day before he was to pitch. During the season he stayed in shape with plenty of running. And in the offseason he remained very active by hiking, hunting, and chopping lots of wood. He made some extra money by designing and selling traveling trunks for ballplayers, and he invested the excess in more land around his farm.

In 1896 his record slipped to 28-15, and he lost his only Temple Cup start. On September 18, 1897, he pitched the first major league no-hitter in over four years, beating a good Cincinnati team 6-0 while

Year	Club	League	GP	IP	W	L	Pct	ShO	R	H	BB	SO	ERA	BH	BA	E	FA
1890	Canton	TriSt	31	260	15	15	.500	0	165	253	35	201	-	.24	.386	11	921
1890	Cleveland	NL	17	148	9	7	.563	0	87	145	30	39	3.47	8	.123	5	900
1891	Cleveland	NL	55	424	27	22	.551	0	244	431	140	147	2.85	29	.167	9	917
1892	Cleveland	NL	53	453	36	12	.750	9	158	363	118	168	1.93	31	.158	8	946
1893	Cleveland	NL	53	423	34	16	.680	1	230	442	103	102	3.36	44	.235	8	946
1894	Cleveland	NL	52	409	26	21	.553	2	265	488	106	108	3.94	40	.215	7	947
1895	Cleveland	NL	47	370	35	10	.778	4	177	363	75	121	3.26	30	.214	6	957
1896	Cleveland	NL	51	414	28	15	.651	5	214	477	62	140	3.24	52	.289	12	935
1897	Cleveland	NL	46	556	21	19	.525	2	189	391	49	88	3.79	34	.222	9	929
1898	Cleveland	NL	46	378	25	13	.658	1	167	387	41	101	2.53	39	.253	4	971
1899	St. Louis	NL	44	369	26	16	.619	4	173	368	44	111	2.58	32	.216	9	935
1900	St. Louis	NL	41	321	19	19	.500	4	144	337	36	115	3.00	22	.177	11	892
1901	Boston	AL	43	371	33	10	.767	5	112	324	37	158	1.62	32	.209	3	975
1902	Boston	AL	45	385	32	11	.744	3	136	350	53	160	2.15	34	.230	7	929
1903	Boston	AL	40	342	28	9	.757	7	115	294	37	176	2.08	44	.321	5	948
1904	Boston	AL	43	380	26	16	.619	10	104	327	29	200	1.97	33	.223	7	940
1905	Boston	AL	38	321	18	19	.486	4	99	248	30	210	1.82	18	.150	3	967
1906	Boston	AL	39	288	13	21	.382	0	137	288	25	140	3.19	16	.154	6	937
1907	Boston	AL	43	343	21	15	.583	6	101	286	51	147	1.99	27	.216	6	936
1908	Boston	AL	36	299	21	11	.656	3	68	230	37	150	1.26	26	.226	3	957
1909	Cleveland	AL	35	295	19	15	.559	3	110	267	59	109	2.26	21	.196	10	907
1910	Cleveland	AL	21	163	7	10	.412	1	62	149	27	58	2.53	8	.145	6	919
1911	Cleveland	AL	7	46	3	4	.429	0	28	54	13	20	3.88	1	.063	1	958
"	Boston	NL	11	80	4	5	.444	2	47	83	15	35	3.71	2	.080	1	933
1912	Canton	Cen	0	(played one game at first base)									0	.000	0	1.000	
Major League Total			906	7357	511	316	.618	76	3167	7092	1217	2803	2.63	623	.210	146	939

allowing only one base on balls.

Speed and control were always Young's strengths. A giant of a man with a powerful physique, he was a bear for work, pitching over 320 innings for 15 consecutive seasons. He usually had three days of rest, but often worked with two days and occasionally just one day off. Never one to wear himself out warming up, he was the prototype of a pitcher that the opponents wanted to score on early, since once he got his rhythm he could take complete command of a game. He worked well with his two main catchers, Chief Zimmer in Cleveland and Lou Criger later in St. Louis and Boston. When they suspected the opposition of stealing their signs, they would reverse roles, Young signaling the pitch while the catcher flashed a false sign to cross up the hitters.

When the Cleveland owners gained control of the St. Louis club in 1899, Young and the other Spider stars were shifted to the Missouri city. Cy stayed for two years. After his first mediocre season ever (19-19) in 1900, he jumped to the Boston Pilgrims of the upstart American League for a salary of \$3,500. Cardinal owner Frank Robison smugly predicted that Young was washed up.

But in the new league Young was a star once again, leading the AL in wins each of his first three seasons. When Boston won the pennant in 1903, Cy was naturally a big part of their success. On June 23 and 28, and July 1 he won three successive games by 1-0 scores, a feat that has never been matched in big league history. The first of those minimum-score victories put Boston into first place to stay, and in the last one he drove in the game's only run with a tenth-inning double, and then started a double play in the bottom of the inning to insure the outcome. As staff ace, he was chosen to pitch the opening game of the World Series, the first ever played between the National and American League champions. Though Young lost the opener, he came back to win his other two starts.

His best pitch was still his fastball, especially high and tight. But he also had two different curves,

one with a wide sweep and one with a short break. He had an effective change of pace, and his delivery was difficult to pick up. He turned his back to the hitter while winding up, and could release the ball overhand, sidearm, or in between. His career batting average was over .200, and he won more than a few games with key hits.

In 1904 New York Highlander Jack Chesbro supplanted Young as the AL's top pitcher, but Old Cy still had a great season. Although 37 years old, he had a record stretch of 24 consecutive hitless innings early in the campaign, including a perfect game against Philadelphia on May 5. In his previous appearance a ground ball through the second baseman's legs had kept him from finishing with seven perfect innings, and he followed his perfecto with a 15-inning 1-0 win. Shutouts in each of his final three starts enabled him to reach a career high of ten for the campaign. The last one was a 1-0 win over the Highlanders on October 8, with first place at stake. On the final day of the season, October 10, Cy was ready to go in the second game of a doubleheader, if necessary. But Chesbro's famous wild pitch in the ninth inning of the first game clinched the pennant for Boston, so Young did not have to work the finale.

Cy had his first losing season in 1905, winding up 18-19 as a result of ten losses in one-run games. Things were even worse in 1906, when Young slipped to 13-21 as Boston finished a distant last. Again it looked like Old Cy was finished, but once again he bounced back, posting 21 wins for a seventh-place club in 1907, and repeating with 21 wins for another sub-.500 club in 1908. That year was highlighted by his third career no-hitter, on June 30 against New York. A walk to the leadoff man in the first inning spoiled an otherwise perfect game. Young even stroked three hits and batted in four runs that day.

By this time Young had become a revered institution in the national pastime. On August 13, 1908, Boston staged a special Cy Young Day to honor him.

Besides a healthy \$7,500 in cash from gifts and gate receipts and a plaque from his teammates, Cy also received a loving cup from the opposing players and a travel bag from the league's umpires!

In February 1909, the Cleveland Naps purchased Young's contract for cash and two pitchers, Jack Ryan and Charlie Chech. At 42, Cy in 1909 was still good enough to finish fourth in the league in wins and innings pitched. But 1910 brought his first serious arm trouble ever (a sore shoulder), and he won only seven games. One of those was his historic five hundredth career victory, on July 11 at Washington in an 11-inning, 5-2 game in which he allowed only four hits. Young was out with pneumonia when the 1911 season opened, and was released by Cleveland August 15. He soon caught on with the Boston Nationals, for whom he posted his final victory, 1-0 over Babe Adams and the Pirates, on September 22.

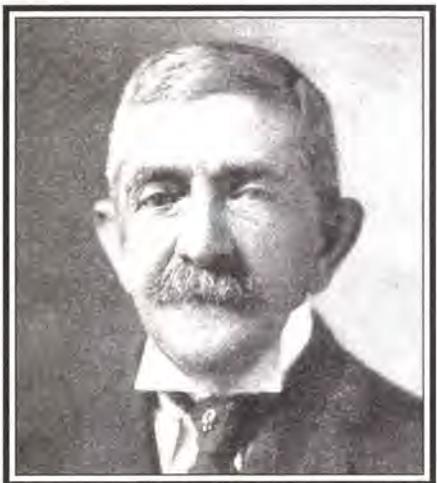
Young went to spring training with Boston in 1912, but quit when a sore arm and an inability to field bunts finally spelled an end to his long career. He managed the Cleveland entry in the fledgling Federal League in 1913, but then retired from the game for good.

Returning, as always, to his farm near Peoli, Ohio, he lived in modest circumstances, working the land until his wife Robba died in 1934. Then he retired from farming and moved in with neighbors. He was a frequent visitor at Cleveland Indians games and old-timers reunions around the country. He was also known for his support of little league baseball.

Young was elected to the Hall of Fame in 1937, and, shortly after he died in the fall of 1955, was accorded an unprecedented honor at Commissioner Ford Frick's urging. Major League Baseball created the Cy Young Award to be given to each season's most valuable pitcher, permanently and appropriately linking his name to pitching's greatest through the ages.

—Robert L. Tiemann





NICHOLAS EMANUEL YOUNG (Uncle Nick)

Born: September 12, 1840, Fort Johnson, N.Y.

Died: October 31, 1916, Washington, D.C.

There is perhaps no one who served baseball longer and at higher levels throughout the nineteenth century than did Nicholas E. Young. Learning the game as a soldier during the Civil War, Young served variously as a player, club manager, business manager and umpire, then league secretary, treasurer and president, helping to shepherd the game from its infancy as a professional sport into the twentieth century.

Young was born in 1840 at Fort Johnson, near Amsterdam, New York. During his youth he became adept at cricket. Once the Civil War began he joined a New York regiment in the Third Army Corps, and first played baseball in the spring of 1863, while his regiment was in Virginia.

After the war Young moved to Washington, D.C., where he began work as a clerk for the Treasury Department. He would continue his federal employment through most of his tenure as a baseball official, finally stepping down in 1897.

Young helped organize the Olympic club of Washington in 1867, and through 1870 played with the club—usually in right field—and maintained a reputation as a sure batter. He still played cricket, and in October 1868 represented Washington in an international match in Philadelphia.

Young, as secretary of the Olympics, is credited with suggesting that club secretaries gather to formalize a schedule for 1871. Out of that meeting came the National Association of Professional Base Ball Players, baseball's first major league. Young was elected the NA's first secretary, a position he held through the league's five-year history.

In 1872, Young shifted to the Lord Baltimore's, where he served as club manager. He used his formidable skills to assemble a fine team, which included such standouts as pitcher Bobby Mathews and outfielders Tom York, George Hall and Lipman Pike. The Canaries, as the team was often called because of their garish uniforms, finished in second place that season, with a record of 35–19.

The following year Young hopped back to Washington to join the Nationals, then in 1874 went to

Chicago as business manager of the resurrected White Stockings, who had been put out of business in 1872–1873 by the great Chicago fire of 1871.

Throughout the existence of the NA, Young frequently umpired, even when his team was one of the contestants. Later he would lead an umpire's school in Washington for National League arbiters. But Young was often criticized for not upholding league arbiters, and for too frequently yielding to the protests of owners. Young admitted that he often assigned umpires to cities where they were popular because it was a good business policy.

When the National League was born on February 2, 1876, Young was elected secretary to handle the league's day-to-day operation. Each year he was reelected unanimously by NL owners. In November 1884 he was also elected to succeed A. G. Mills as the league's fifth president, while continuing his duties as secretary and treasurer.

As reported in many contemporary accounts, Young was regarded as a highly liked and respected official, and described as "modest and unassuming" with "lots of friends." He was affectionately referred to as "Uncle Nick." *Spalding's Guide* said of him in 1889: "It is an honor and credit to the baseball magnates that they have such a man at the head of the League." In 1895 the guide lavished more praise, calling him "the master of league records," and adding that Young was "known throughout the entire baseball world...for his disposition and the marked industry and persevering application which has characterized the discharge of his onerous official duties."

In retrospect, however, Young was a mere figurehead of a president. Harold Seymour, in his *Baseball: The Early Years*, points out that Young was "dominated by the owners of the league who ran things fairly much to suit themselves."

Barney Dreyfuss, owner of the Pittsburgh Pirates, nominated Al Spalding for president at the league meetings in December, 1901. According to Seymour, Dreyfuss, Jim Hart of Chicago, Charles Ebbets of Brooklyn and John Rogers of Philadelphia recognized a distinct need for a strong leader if the league was to stand up to the advances of the American League. The other four owners—John T. Brush of Cincinnati, Frank D. Robison of St. Louis, Arthur Soden of Boston and Andrew Freedman of New York—wanted the malleable Young to remain.

After a multitude of ballots ended in a 4-4 tie, Young's contingent left the room and Young ended the meeting because there was no longer a quorum. Rogers believed otherwise, saying "once a quorum, always a quorum." The remaining owners elected Rogers chairman *pro tem*. Spalding, of course, was elected president on the next ballot and quickly rushed into office. Spalding even went so far as to wake up Young in the early morning hours and spirit away a trunk full of league records.

After a series of court proceedings ruled against Spalding's election, he "resigned" the office he never really had, and in December 1902 Harry Pulliam was genuinely elected league president, bringing Young's long reign as a league official to an end.

Perhaps as a token of atonement, or simply because he knew Young would not dissent with any of the findings, Spalding placed "Uncle Nick" on the Mills Commission in 1905 to review and determine baseball's origins. On December 30, 1907, the commission unanimously bestowed the title "founder of baseball" on Abner Doubleday.

Young attended many Senators games after his formal separation from baseball. In 1914 he became ill and lost his vision. He died in 1916.

—Richard Puff

Year	Club	Games	Outs	Runs	Hits	TB	Pos
1867	Olympic of Washington	13	34	31	-	-	rf
1868	Olympic of Washington	9	28	34	-	-	rf
1869	Olympic of Washington	26	72	82	78	108	rf
1870	Olympic of Washington	25	-	-	73	91	rf-1b



GEORGE ZETTLEIN

Born: July 18, 1844, Brooklyn, N.Y.

Died: May 23, 1905, Patchogue, N.Y.

BR TR 5-9, 162

Although the career of George Zettlein spanned the amateur era, the National Association and the first year of the National League, he is perhaps best known as the pitcher of the Brooklyn Atlantics, one of the dominant teams of the mid- and late 1860s.

At the outbreak of the Civil War the 17-year-old Zettlein joined the Union Army. Two years later, in 1863, he left the Army for the Navy and fought under Admiral Farragut at the Battle of Mobile Bay.

Zettlein began his baseball career late in 1865 with the Brooklyn Eckfords. The following year, he debuted with the Atlantics, where he alternated with veteran Tom Pratt through 1869. In 1868 Zettlein enjoyed one of his finest seasons, winning 31 games against only 5 losses. When Pratt moved on to the Philadelphia Athletics in 1870, Zettlein became the Atlantics' regular hurler. He was the winning pitcher in the famous eleven-inning 8-7 upset of the Cincinnati Red Stockings which ended that team's two-year winning streak on June 14, 1870.

Most of the Atlantics' key performers deserted the team just as the professional National Association was formed, rendering the Brooklyn team's participation in the new league unfeasible. Zettlein joined the 1871 Chicago White Stockings who, behind his 18-9 record, led the league for much of the season before falling victim to the Athletics and the devastating effects of the Chicago fire. Forced to play the deciding final game of the season on a neutral field in Brooklyn, Chicago lost to the Athletics and finished the season two games behind Philadelphia.

During the remaining four years of the NA, Zettlein became somewhat of a vagabond, pitching for the Troy Haymakers, the Eckfords, the Philadelphia White Stockings, Chicago again, and Philadelphia for a second time. His 125 NA wins rank him fourth behind Al Spalding, Dick McBride and Bobby Mathews.

Zettlein gained notoriety during his NA tenure from factors other than pitching ability. In 1873, his Philadelphia White Stockings won 27 of their

first 30 games and surged to a seemingly insurmountable lead. But after it was announced in late August that several Philadelphians—including Zettlein—had signed with Chicago for the following season, the team staggered to a 9-14 record the rest of the way and finished seven wins behind Boston. Zettlein, who had pitched virtually every early-season contest, was held out of several key games down the stretch, for reasons that were never satisfactorily explained.

The following year, with Chicago, he was again removed from the lineup, this time for "bad and suspicious errors." In 1875 Zettlein left Chicago in mid-season, following a dispute with manager Jimmy Wood, and rejoined Philadelphia. Shortly after his arrival, a teammate accused him of throwing games, a charge that was dismissed for lack of evidence.

In 1876, pitching for the Philadelphia Athletics of the newly-formed National League, Zettlein posted a dismal 4-20 record as his team finished

seventh. When the Athletics were expelled from the league at the end of the season for failing to complete their schedule, Zettlein's major league career came to an end.

Zettlein was nicknamed "George the Charmer" not for any aptitude with the ladies or any clever pitching strategy, but merely after a dancer in Hooley's Minstrels. He was, in fact, continually criticized for a lack of "headwork" and a stolid, consistent style which gave opposing batters ample opportunity to dig in and whale away at his good fastball. Perhaps his most noteworthy trait was the ability to absorb continued punishment from batted balls, repeatedly taking shots to the head and other bodily parts with negligible effect.

Following his retirement from the diamond, Zettlein served in the office of the Brooklyn District Attorney for several years. He died at age 60 from complications stemming from Bright's disease.

—William J. Ryczek

Year	Club	League	GP	IP	W	L	Pct	ShO	R	H	BB	SO	ERA	BH	BA	E	FA
1865	Eckford		-	#6	-	3	.500	0	114	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1866	Eck/Atlantic		-	9	-	7	.278	0	119	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1867	Atlantic		-	#19	166	11	.765	0	372	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1868	Atlantic		-	39	326	31	.589	0	456	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1869	Atlantic	(pro)	19	160	13	5	.722	0	284	342	-	-	-	46	-	-	-
1870	Atlantic	(pro)	26	241	12	14	.462	0	394	515	-	-	-	43	.309	-	-
1871	Chicago	NA	28	241	18	9	.667	0	233	298	25	22	2.73	32	.250	11	.820
1872	Troy/Eckford	NA	34	263	15	15	.500	2	194	313	14	25	2.33	32	.218	16	.816
1873	Philadelphia	NA	51	460	36	15	.706	0	368	593	41	28	2.70	50	.207	18	.866
1874	Chicago	NA	57	516	27	30	.474	3	439	640	43	26	2.43	47	.193	31	.813
1875	Chi/Phil	NA	52	463	29	22	.569	7	263	475	16	31	1.59	44	.204	14	.942
1876	Philadelphia	"	#5	45	3	2	.600	1	23	38	-	-	-	2	.095	-	-
"	Athletic	NL	28	234	4	20	.167	1	212	358	6	10	3.88	27	.211	12	.896
Major League Total			250	2177	129	111	.538	13	1709	2677	145	142	2.49	232	.210	102	.858





CHARLES LOUIS ZIMMER (Chief)

Born: November 23, 1860, Marietta, Ohio

Died: August 22, 1949, Cleveland, Ohio

BR TR 6, 190

Catcher Charles Louis Zimmer made his major league debut at age 24 with Detroit's National League Wolverines in 1884, and played a few games with New York's American Association Metropolitans in 1886—the year he acquired his nickname "Chief" as captain of the minor-league Poughkeepsie, New York, team. But he didn't catch on in the big leagues until he joined Cleveland (AA) late in 1887.

After alternating behind the plate with Pop Snyder for a season, Zimmer became Cleveland's primary catcher in 1889, the year the club moved from the AA to the NL and began to be known as the Spiders. The next season (after first jumping to Cleveland's renegade Players' League club, then returning to the Spiders before the start of the season), Zimmer caught rookie pitcher Cy Young, forming a battery that endured eight years, until Zimmer was replaced by Lou Criger in 1898. Young and Zimmer helped lead Cleveland into three postseason championship series—in 1892, 1895, and 1896—including a Temple Cup title in 1895, when the Spiders won the series four games to one, with Zimmer hitting .333 and Young going 3–0.

Zimmer has the distinction of being one of the first catchers who consistently positioned himself close to home plate, and was thus able to help target his pitchers and throw out runners trying to steal. However, what he is now best known for is Zimmer's Base Ball Game (see back cover), described in *The National Pastime* (Spring 1984) as "the most beautiful baseball table game ever created." Game collectors and sports enthusiasts concur that this 1893 game is the most sought after of all baseball games. What sets it apart is the chromolithography and the portraits of 18 stars from the 1890s, in addition to Zimmer's portrait in front of home plate. Hall of Famers featured include Buck Ewing catching, Amos Rusie pitching, Dan Brouthers at first base, John M. Ward at second base, Billy Hamilton in left field, and Sam Thompson in right. In the dugout are Ed Delehanty, Kid Nichols, and Cy Young. The other players are Cleve-

land Spider teammates, plus W. Zimmer, believed to be a relative of the Chief. The game is played with a pool cue-type spring loaded pitching device and a typical spring-type bat. Metal clasps are located at the nine positions to catch the ball.

Released by Cleveland in June, 1899, Zimmer joined Louisville, then moved on to the Pittsburgh Pirates in 1900, when the NL dropped Louisville as part of its reduction from twelve clubs to eight.

That spring the Chief was appointed president of the newly formed Protective Association of Professional Baseball Players. The purpose of this organization was to organize the players and "prevent any member from being lent, traded, or sold to any baseball club without his consent,...on terms and conditions entirely satisfactory to said member; to prevent any member from being unjustly deprived of any portion of his salary by fine or otherwise from being in any manner unjustly treated professionally or financially by any club owner." The players also wanted limitations on the reserve clause. It was fortunate that the timing of the Pro-

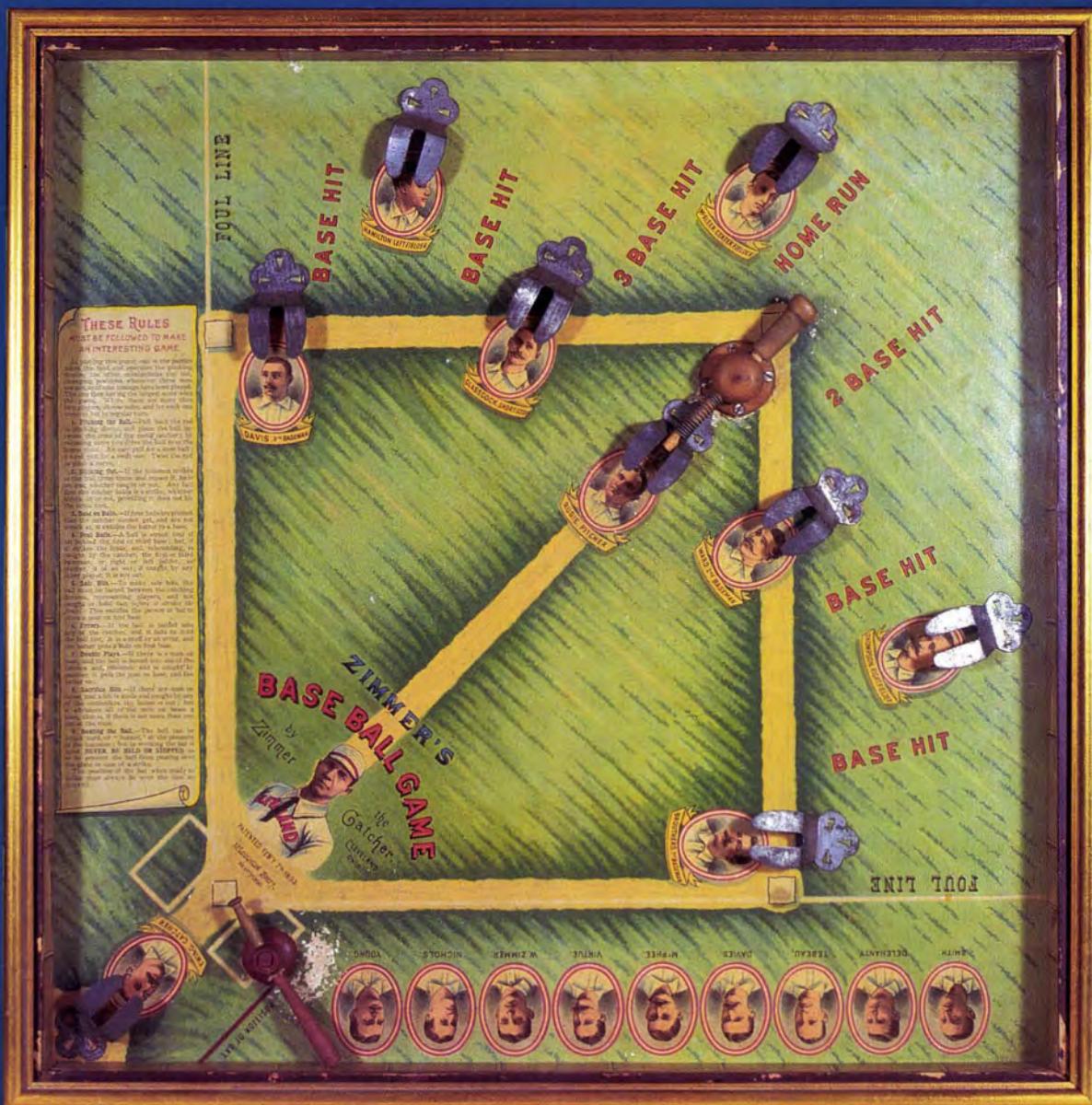
tective Association allowed Zimmer to speak with American League president Ban Johnson when he was in the midst of promoting the AL to major league status. Although the NL rejected Zimmer's demands, the AL acceded to them. Zimmer shrewdly used the AL acceptance to get the NL to accept an amended version of the players' requests. In accepting, the NL pushed Zimmer to suspend any member who jumped to the AL. Zimmer agreed, but allowed a loophole in which the player who jumped would be suspended "pending final action by the Protective Association as a body." Players ignored the agreement, jumped to the AL, and the Protective Association reinstated them as members.

After a final postseason appearance in 1900 (for the Chronicle-Telegraph Cup) and two seasons with Pittsburgh pennant winners, Zimmer concluded his 19-year major league playing career in 1903, catching 35 games while managing the seventh-place Phillies. After umpiring in the NL in 1904, Zimmer returned to the minors for three seasons as umpire, club owner, manager, and catcher.

—Mark Cooper

Year	Club	League	G	AB	R	H	2B	3B	HR	RBI	SB	BA	Pos	PO	A	E	FA
1884	Ironton	OhSt	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
"	Detroit	NL	8	29	0	2	1	0	0	0	-	.069	c-of	31	11	8	840
1886	Poughk'psie	HudR	43	164	-	67	-	-	-	-	-	.409	c	-	-	9	976
"	Metropolitan	AA	6	19	1	3	0	0	0	1	0	.158	c	33	17	6	893
1887	Rochester	IL	64	272	50	90	18	5	6	-	22	.331	c	255	80	20	944
"	Cleveland	AA	14	52	9	12	5	0	0	4	1	.231	c-lb	64	13	8	906
1888	Cleveland	AA	65	212	27	51	11	4	0	22	15	.241	c	345	115	42	916
1889	Cleveland	NL	84	259	47	67	9	1	21	14	.259	c	336	131	35	930	
1890	Cleveland	NL	125	444	54	95	16	6	2	57	15	.214	c	480	188	45	937
1891	Cleveland	NL	116	440	55	112	21	4	3	69	15	.255	c	477	184	45	936
1892	Cleveland	NL	111	413	63	108	29	13	1	64	18	.262	c	514	122	42	938
1893	Cleveland	NL	57	227	27	70	13	7	2	41	4	.308	c	169	73	8	968
1894	Cleveland	NL	90	341	55	97	20	5	4	65	14	.284	c	289	100	15	963
1895	Cleveland	NL	88	315	60	107	21	2	5	56	14	.340	c	339	79	11	974
1896	Cleveland	NL	91	336	46	93	18	3	3	46	4	.277	c	338	81	12	972
1897	Cleveland	NL	80	294	50	93	22	3	0	40	8	.316	c	278	81	9	976
1898	Cleveland	NL	20	63	5	15	2	0	0	4	2	.238	c	78	20	3	970
1899	Clev/Louisvl	NL	95	335	52	103	13	4	4	43	10	.307	c-lb	358	111	13	973
1900	Pittsburgh	NL	82	271	27	80	7	10	0	35	4	.295	c	343	101	17	963
1901	Pittsburgh	NL	69	236	17	52	7	3	0	21	6	.220	c	285	69	9	975
1902	Pittsburgh	NL	42	142	13	38	4	2	0	17	4	.268	c	202	48	8	969
1903	Philadelphia	NL	37	118	9	26	3	1	1	19	3	.220	c	162	50	7	968
1906	Little Rock	SA	41	133	13	28	(34 TB)	-	2	.210	c	185	52	6	975		
Major League Total			1280	4546	617	1224	222	76	26	625	151	.269	5121	1594	343	.951	





The previous volume of this series, entitled *Nineteenth Century Stars*, was published in 1989. It included the greatest players of the 1800s who had not yet been recognized by induction into the Baseball Hall of Fame.

This new volume includes the Hall of Famers, along with over a hundred other players and figures from baseball's largely forgotten but endlessly fascinating years before 1900.



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Front cover: An 1880s cigar label and an 1880s circular chromo-lithograph.

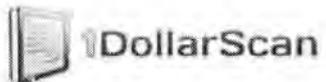
Transcendental Graphics.

Back cover: Chief Zimmer's table baseball game.

Barry Halper.

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