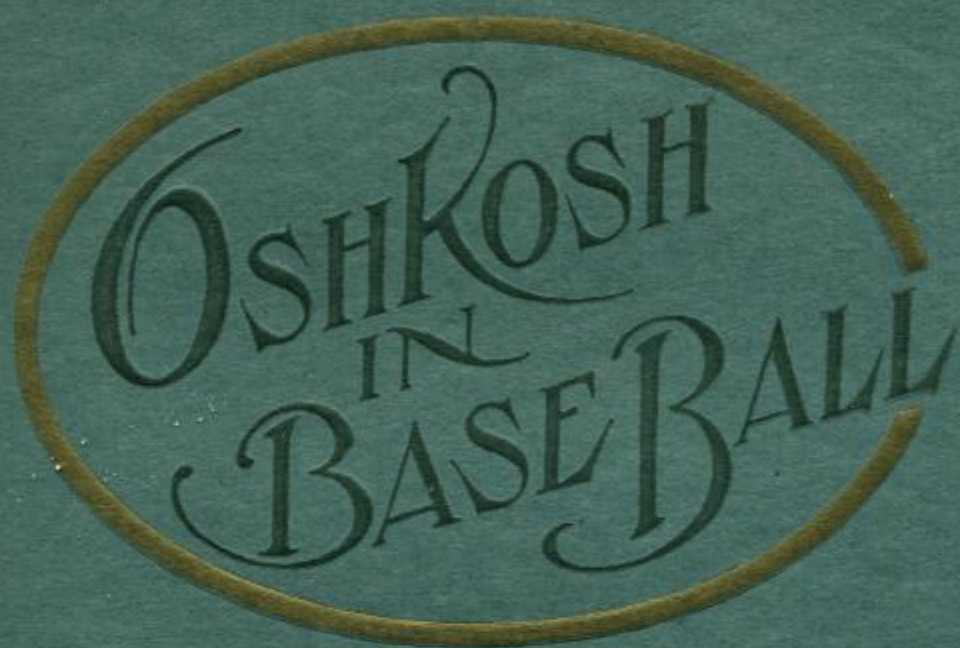
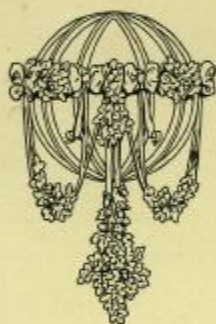






OSHKOSH IN BASE BALL



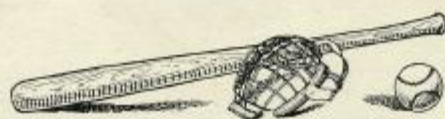
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JULY FOURTH
1913



JOHN F. KLUWIN

PRESIDENT OSHKOSH BASE BALL CLUB

1912-1913



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FOREWORD



OLD-TIME local ball players, who have since become identified with the social and business life of this city, have often expressed a wish that records of the game in Oshkosh be preserved.

A desire that the memories of these men, who took part in the very beginning of base ball, be not lost to coming generations, and the conspicuous part which Oshkosh has since played in the development of famous players, seems to justify this fragmentary history.

Though hastily prepared, it is published without apology and respectfully dedicated to the people of this community who have given such loyal and liberal support to base ball, the world's greatest national game.

John F. Kumm

PRESIDENT OSHKOSH BASE BALL CLUB



OSHKOSH BASE BALL CHRONICLES

BY MOSES HOOPER



IN 1865, the one-armed soldier, Col. Henry B. Harshaw, took the lead in organizing an amateur baseball club in Oshkosh. Mr. Arthur Everett was then the very popular principal of the High School. He was not an athlete, but loved and encouraged athletics. Hence, this amateur club took the name of the "Everetts." This organization existed and "played ball" from 1865 to 1872, inclusive, and during these eight years played many match games and series of games.

Then the pitcher pitched, straight arm, under hand. The batter could require the ball to come high (belt to shoulder) or low (belt to knee). A foul ball not caught went for nothing (not a strike); but the batter was out if a foul ball was caught on the fly or on the first bound. The ball had a much larger rubber core than the ball now in use. The latter was, when first introduced, called a dead ball. The players used no gloves. The infielders played as near the batter as now. Hence the game was much more dangerous to infielders. Otherwise than as above, the rules of the game were practically the same as now.

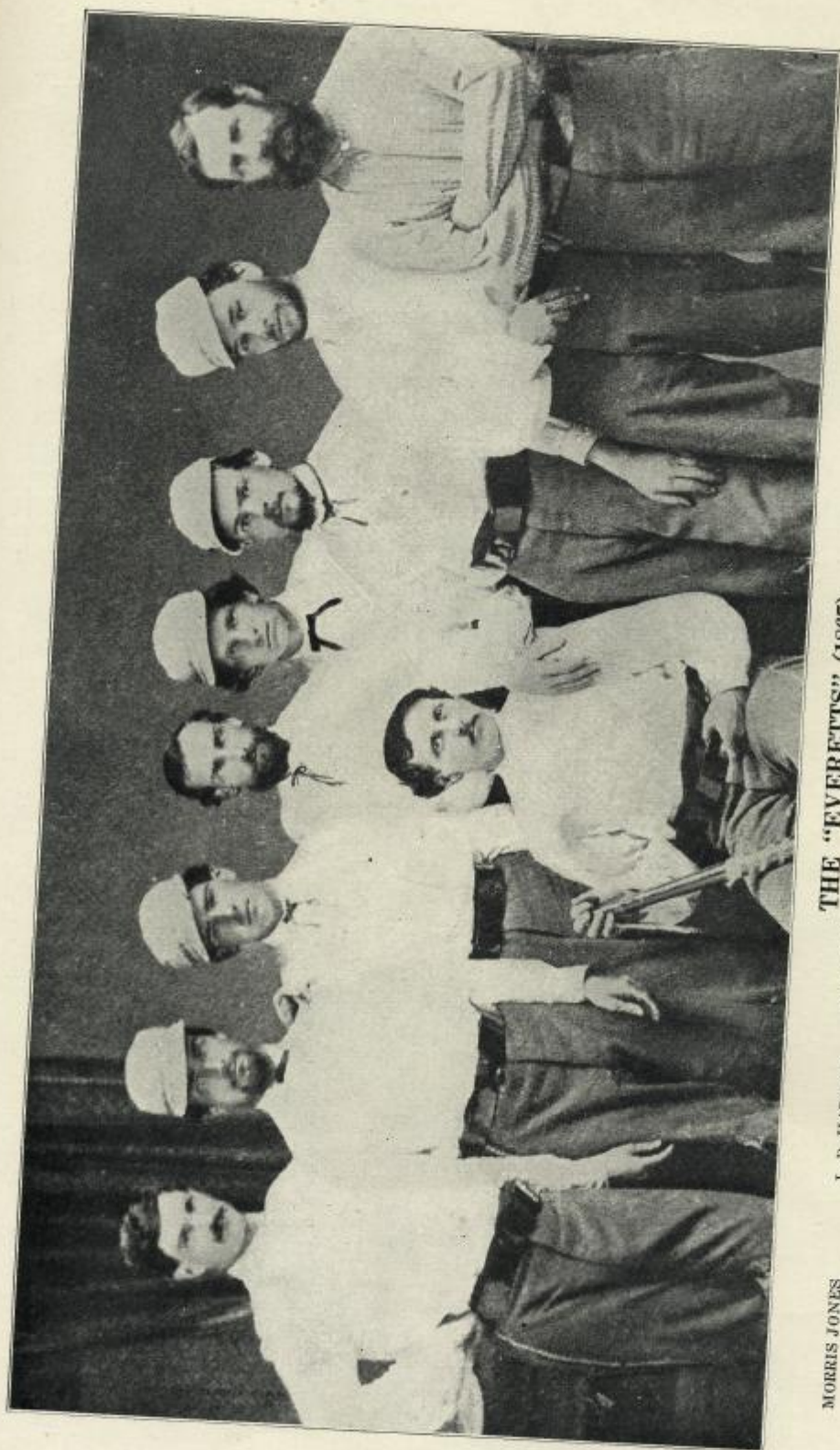
Other parties were, at different times, connected with the club, and played in matches. But during those eight years, the men on whom the city principally relied to uphold its baseball banner were, reading from left to right in photograph of 1867: Morris Jones (Dry Goods), L. D. Harmon (Insurance), Fred Badger (lately Clerk of Court), Daniel Forbes (Dry Goods), Thomas Daly (then bank clerk, now President of Commercial National Bank), Henry Bailey (Lawyer), H. B. Harshaw (then Clerk of Court), Moses Hooper (Lawyer). In front, LeGrand Peari (Salesman).

This club played many match games and series of games with amateur clubs of other cities, notably Green Bay, Madison, Berlin, Fond du Lac, Neenah and Menasha, also the Welaunee Club and many others. The Welaunee "Stars," a club of husky young farmers from near Berlin, Wis., gave us the most trouble. There were several Hills in that club which we found it hard to climb. We also played other Oshkosh clubs organized later.

The first match game was played at Green Bay in 1865 on Astor Heights with the "Stars" of Green Bay, chivalrous baseball players. Fine high, dry grounds. The "Stars" made thirty-six tallies, but the "Everetts" won.

In 1885, the nine "Everetts" were in Oshkosh in good health. They got together and played the "Amateurs." Proceeds, seventy odd dollars, to the Benevolent Society. Then they were photographed in a group. Thomas Daly appears with bat in hand. This bat, wound with red, white and blue ribbons, was put up as a prize for the best batting score, in a match game, played on July 4. Mr. Daly earned the prize.

Harshaw, having but one hand, used a light, short bat. He made up for want of force by skillful placing of the ball. His batting average was fair. But I think that he could not have successfully faced the pitcher (thrower) of to-day. He had great skill as a pitcher. He seemed to have the pitching strength of two arms in one.



MORRIS JONES

L. D. HARMON

FRED BAUGER

THE "EVERETTS" (1867)

DANIEL FORBES

THOS. DALY

LE GRAND PEARL

HENRY BAILEY

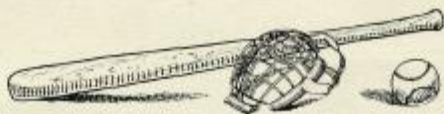
H. B. HARSHAW

MOSES HOOPER



THE "EVERETTS" (1885)
A REUNION

L. D. HARMON	DANIEL FORBES	THOS DALY
FRED BADGER	LE GRAND PEARL	MORRIS JONES
HENRY BAILEY	H. B. HARSHAW	MOSES HOOPER



The writer, coming up one afternoon from the practice grounds with bat and bases, met Mr. Ansel Kellogg, founder of the Old National Bank, and Mr. S. M. Hay, for many years its President. Wishing, for business purposes, as well as others, to have the good opinion of those very exemplary business men, he began to apologize for having let baseball encroach on business hours. But Mr. Kellogg said: "Keep right on, young man. Keep right on. You'll make it up on the other end."

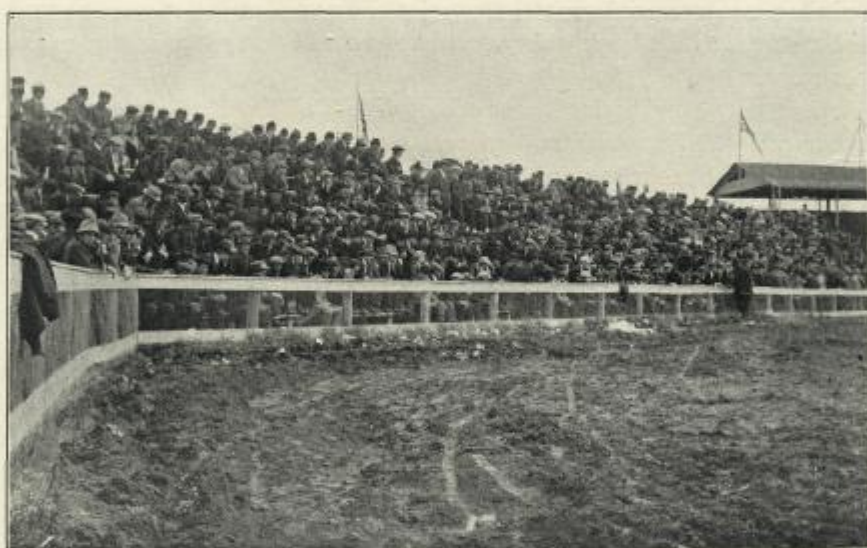
Morris Jones was the sprinter of the Everetts.

LeGrand Pearl was the baseman. He always played first. There didn't seem to be any interval between the time when the ball touched his hands and the time when it was on his man.

May 27, 1913.

M. H.

A CORNER OF THE BALL PARK



THE PRESENT-DAY "BLEACHERS"



OSHKOSH BASE BALL IN THE '70'S

BY E. M. CRANE



OUR great national game of baseball was first played in 1845, but outdoor sports occupied small space in the American heart in those days. It was not until 1870 that the germ of fanology got into the national blood and began the development of a race of fan-atics. Since then, analysis discloses ravages of the disease in three degrees of intensity, viz: positive, "Fan;" comparative, "Bug;" superlative, "Nut." About 1874 ball clubs of local amateur players were formed in almost every city of the land, and the most intense rivalry sprang up between neighboring communities.

"The Amateurs" was the name of the club which represented Oshkosh from 1874 to 1885. The club was organized by Sam Hay, Jr., who was manager, captain, pitcher, treasurer and general strategist. His various duties were so well performed that the "Nine" won thirty-seven games and lost nine, so far as existing records show.

At first only neighboring towns were visited, all falling before the Oshkosh team, excepting Berlin, which kept on even terms for years against the "Amateurs." Later the Oshkosh team became ambitious and challenged the "Mutuals" of Janesville, with Joe Doe at their head. The game was played at Oshkosh, August 5, 1875, and Oshkosh, to the surprise of the big crowd which gathered at the old Fair Grounds, won by 22 to 15. The Oshkosh boys played in white shirts and long trousers and looked odd in contrast with the neatly uniformed "Mutuals." During this game the crowd realized that the town had a team which deserved uniforms. Joseph Porter started a subscription paper which was circulated by Worthy Patton, and at the end of the game it was handed to Captain Hay with \$125.00. The line-up at that time was: Phil Dugan, short stop; Charles Nevitt, right field; "Rollie" Finney, catcher; "Bob" Holland, first base; Pierre Mallett, center field; Job Schoonover, second base; Joe Conroy, left field; George Cary, third base; Sam Hay, Jr., pitcher. E. M. Crane was the official scorer.

Oshkosh did not lose in 1875 to any city excepting Berlin, although many games were played, including one with a Milwaukee team. The next year, 1876, the "Libertys" of Chicago were defeated, and a tie game was played with the "Dreadnaughts" of Chicago, who, however, in a return game beat the "Amateurs." It was this year that the first paid ball player came to Oshkosh, Charles G. Gillette, a catcher.

In August, the team made a tour of Wisconsin and Minnesota, playing at Mil-





THE OSHKOSH "AMATEURS"

(1874 - 1885)

R. P. FINNEY	PHIL. DUGAN	SAM HAY, JR.
ROBERT HOLLAND	JOB. SCHOONOVER	GEORGE CARY
JOSEPH CONROY	CHARLES NEVITT	PIERRE MALLET

waukee, La Crosse, Winona, St. Paul, Northfield and Mauston; losing on the trip three games and winning five.

At Winona the game broke up in a row in the seventh inning, when the score was 8 to 1 in favor of Oshkosh. The visitors would have been mobbed had it not been for the presence of the late Earl P. Finch and Dr. Barber. These two prominent citizens of Oshkosh accidentally fell in with the club at La Crosse and remained with the party until St. Paul was reached. At Winona, when the trouble began, they left their seats, went upon the diamond and faced the angry Winona fans, who claimed that the umpire, a La Crosse man, was robbing them. The umpire was protected by the Oshkosh boys with drawn bats, the party leaving the grounds under the lead of Mr. Finch and Dr. Barber.

Demand for the extirpation of umpires was as prompt, unanimous and insistent then as it is to-day. Al Davis ("Rummy"), who umpired most of the big games at Oshkosh in those days, was a character whose nerve was suited to the duty. He was a member of a wealthy family, and, like the lillies of the field, he toiled not. He was a popular cosmopolitan, and an accepted authority on all questions of sport. He was of ponderous frame, fashionable and spotless in personal attire, imperturbable in temperament. He came from Cincinnati, and never tired of relating the wonders of his home town. His view was, that most things of earthly interest had taken place "on the corner o' Fourth and Vine." He had been on terms of intimate personal friendship with players on the famous "Cincinnati Reds" of 1868. He was very proud of this fact. It gave him standing and backed his decisions with an air of assurance, that, combined with his physical proportions, rarely failed to inspire, in the players, a trembling submission. Fireside "Fans," in the cozy corners of Oshkosh clubs, will laugh for generations to come over some of the sayings and doings of this tranquil philosopher and lovable man. But they must not be recorded here.

Up to the end of 1876, Sam Hay, Jr., had done practically all of the pitching for the "Amateurs," Schoonover and Holland assisting him occasionally. Captain Hay was the most popular player and the best baseball executive in Wisconsin, and those of to-day who remember him, never tire of reciting his achievements, his good generalship and his control of the team in which there was never known to be the slightest dissension. In 1875 he made a trip to Boston to learn the wrist movement in pitching. In those days a straight arm pitch was the rule. Later a slight wrist snap was permitted. Then followed the throw below the hip.

In the winter of 1876-'77, Charles Nevitt learned to throw the curve ball, much to Captain Hay's delight, who thereafter played short and catch. Hay's father doubted the possibility of a curve being thrown and quoted President Albee of the Normal School in support of his opinion. Both gentlemen, however, admitted the fact when Nevitt demonstrated, back of Hay's store on Division street, that the ball could be thrown around a corner of the building. These were the first days of curve pitching and Nevitt was something more than a "nine days' wonder." Baseball experts and managers came from all parts of the country to witness his work and to consult him about the new art. He had splendid control, and his speed, said to have been the original blue streak, certainly made greased lightning seem a relatively poky affair.



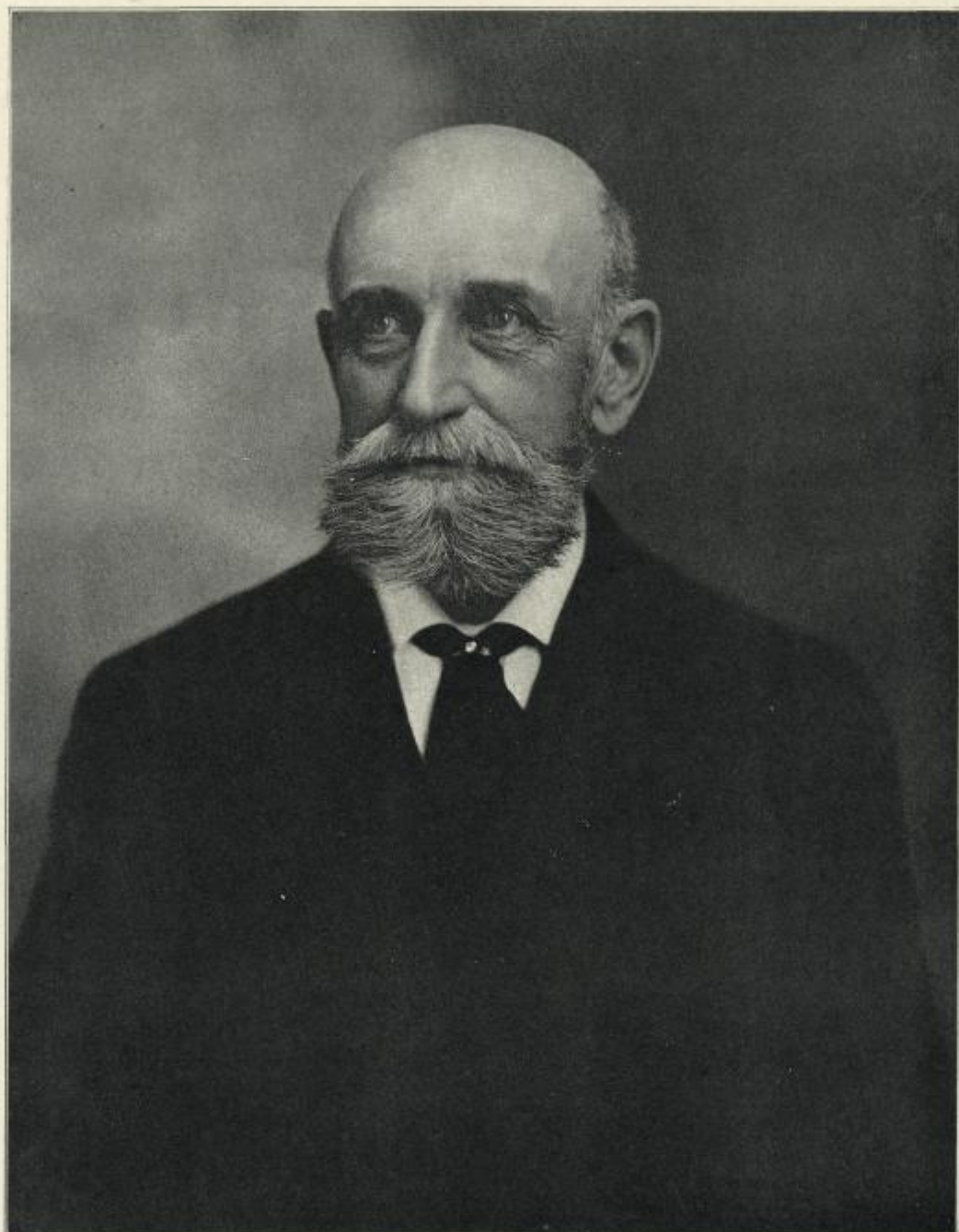
The Oshkosh "Nine" did not lose a game after 1876. A few games were played each year. The last game of which we have a record was on July 4, 1885, with the "Golden Eagles" of Milwaukee, when Oshkosh won 4 to 2; C. C. Chase landing the victory with a home run hit over the fence. The game was played before a crowd of 3,000 people. E. W. Paine and R. H. Halsey played in this game, and it was umpired by Ben Hooper.

In 1877 and 1878, Hay and Nevitt, as catcher and pitcher, played, at times, in Iowa, and did not lose a game until one of the Iowa towns hired Reis and Harbridge of the Chicago "White Stockings" (now "Sox") as a battery.

When Nevitt, at the age of twenty-five, a student in a law office, was nominated for Justice of the Peace, the boys were all for him regardless of politics. Some objected to his youth, but the cry was: "He'll make a good justice because he hasn't lost a game." And he did.

E. M. C.





EDGAR P. SAWYER

GENEROUS PATRON OF ALL OUT-DOOR SPORTS

President Oshkosh Base Ball Club

1886-1887

THE FAMOUS TEAM OF 1887

BY C. C. CHASE



PROFESSIONAL league baseball in Oshkosh had its first trial in 1886. "Billy" Harrington managed the team, which included "Home-run" Rooks, Gastfield, Kinzie, Pope, Roche, Krock, Ingram, and the mute, W. E. Hoy; the last-named being the only member of the club who, later, was successful in the major leagues. About twenty players were tried out during this season, but results were not satisfactory.

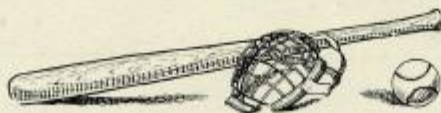
Messrs. Edgar P. Sawyer, Joseph Porter, S. W. Hollister, and Leander Choate had become interested in the national game and resolved to place a winning team in the field for the season of 1887. Milwaukee, Minneapolis, St. Paul, Duluth, Des Moines and Oshkosh composed the "Northwestern League."

The opening games resulted disastrously to the Oshkosh team. On July 4th, Oshkosh was fourteen games behind the leader, Milwaukee. Two wins over Milwaukee on the last day of the season put the championship with the local team, Oshkosh nosing out Milwaukee by three points! This feat was remarkable,—almost unequalled in the annals of baseball,—and was brought about in this way: Manager Frank G. Selee had brought from the East several good players and had selected from the '86 team its strongest members, signing also Burdick, Nagle and Doran of the defunct Eau Claire club, and Taylor Shafer of the Minneapolis string. The combination did not succeed. Late in June, Mr. Sawyer went East. He secured Lovett, Wilson, and Shannon, of the Bridgeport, Conn., club, and "Tommy" McCarthy, utility outfielder of the Philadelphia National Leaguers. With these acquisitions the battle for supremacy was fought to a successful conclusion. Every man of the fourteen under contract played to win the championship.

In 1887 the roll was: Batteries, Lovett and Wilson, Krock and Gastfield, Burdick and Nagle; first base, O'Connell; second base, Shafer; third base, Doran; shortstops, Cooney and Shannon (Capt.); left field, Burns; center, Hoy; right, McCarthy. (Mascot, Chris. Graebner). "Con" Murphy, procured from Syracuse N. Y., pitched, and won, one of the crucial games near the close of the season. The team, as thus constituted, was generally recognized as of major-league class, one of the best in the nation that year. A majority of these players went with Manager Selee to Omaha the next year. Lovett and Wilson did good work for Brooklyn. Krock, Gastfield and Burdick were signed by the Chicago Nationals, as was Cooney, who satisfactorily filled Williamson's place at short for a couple of seasons. W. E. Hoy, familiarly known as "Dummy," remained with Washington and Cincinnati. McCarthy was active in starting the Boston Americans.

Modern and ancient fans of this city honor these men, living or dead, for the game fight they made, against almost overwhelming odds, to bring Oshkosh a reputation in the baseball world.

C. C. C.





THE FAMOUS TEAM OF 1887

JOHN DORAN
THIRD BASE

P. H. O'CONNELL
FIRST BASE

JOE WILSON
CATCHER

THOS. LOVETT
PITCHER

W. E. HOY
CENTER FIELDER

JAMES BURNS
LEFT FIELD

FRANK G. SEELE
MANAGER

"CON" MURPHY
PITCHER

G. H. KROCK
PITCHER

TOM MCCARTHY
RIGHT FIELD

EDWARD GASTFIELD
CATCHER

TAYLOR SHAFER
SECOND BASE

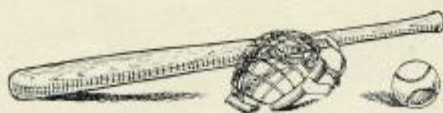
JAMES COONEY
SHORT STOP

W. B. BURDICK
PITCHER

DAN SHANNON
CAPTAIN AND S. S.

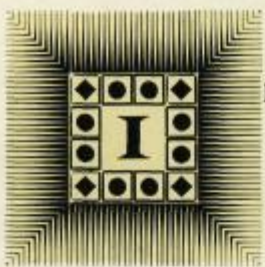


THE FAMOUS OSHKOSH TEAM OF 1887



REMINISCENCES, 1891-1904

BY W. J. O'ROURKE



IN 1888 Oshkosh was dropped from the Northwestern League. It is claimed that Milwaukee was in some measure responsible for this. That city had lost the pennant and could not quite accord Oshkosh full credit for its victory. Thereafter there was little doing in baseball here until the organization of the Wisconsin-Michigan League in 1891. The cities represented that year were Fond du Lac, Appleton, Green Bay, Marinette, Oconto and Oshkosh. In 1892, the only surviving clubs of the league were Oshkosh, Green Bay and Marinette. These three were joined by Menominee, Marquette, Ishpeming-Negaunee, and constituted the Wisconsin-Michigan League.

Oshkosh was unfortunate; its team was not up in the race. The fight was between Menominee, Marinette and Green Bay. At this time Mr. Frank W. Murphy, president of the Green Bay club, did something that will probably never be repeated in baseball history. He secretly negotiated the purchase of the entire Terre Haute baseball team, including uniforms and bats, and to the surprise of the faithful fans of Green Bay marched his new club onto the ball field, and released all his old players. This move gave Green Bay an all-star team and the pennant.

Many famous players started their baseball careers in the old Wisconsin-Michigan League in 1892. Hank O'Day, now premier umpire in the National League; Hoffer, a pitcher, afterwards with the Baltimore "Orioles," Hanlon's celebrated team; Willie McGill, another great pitcher; Ace Stewart, afterwards second baseman of the Chicago Cubs. These are a few names recalled by the writer. Financially this league was not a success. The intense rivalry for first honors between the cities was too expensive, and professional baseball was discontinued thereafter for a considerable length of time. The "Maple Leaves," a creditable amateur club, was organized about this time, with Moritz Weidner, catcher, and Leo Haben, pitcher. From 1892 to 1897 there was little interest in baseball, except that in 1895 and 1896, Oshkosh was represented by a team composed of local players, among whom were W. A. Hoernig, "Mickey" Frey, the two Green boys, Ed Bruette, Ernie Beth, Gus Nicolai and Frank Tichnor,, with occasionally a hired pitcher. In 1887 and in 1891 and 1892 Oshkosh had splendid baseball parks. The 1887 park was on the west side of Jackson street between Scott street and Prospect avenue. The 1891 and 1892 park was on the south side of New York avenue, about midway between Jackson and Main streets. When Oshkosh temporarily dropped out of professional baseball these parks were platted into lots and sold, and are now built up with modern homes. The 1896 clubs played their games on the old Fair Grounds on Jackson street. An enclosure was built in front of the grand stand, which was used for baseball purposes.

During the latter half of 1896 and in 1897, there was intense enthusiasm and great rivalry in baseball in the villages and cities in our immediate vicinity. Fond





W. J. O'ROURKE

President and Business Manager Oshkosh Base Ball Club

1897 - 1904



du Lac, Waupun, and Stevens Point had exceptionally strong teams, partly composed of local players and partly professionals. The boys representing Oshkosh found themselves unable to successfully keep up the city's reputation, and the writer, with the aid and advice of many local enthusiasts, organized a ball team along the same lines. Oshkosh boys who had played either in college or professional ball were induced to join the home team. Those of the 1896 and 1897 teams who were retained were Ed Bruette, Fred Tichnor, Ernie Beth and Gus Nicolai. The new men were Harry Gould, Charles Freeman, "Tim" Spore, Eugene Glass, Charles Blyman and Fred Blakely. Assemblyman M. T. Battis was then assistant manager, and these boys succeeded in a great measure in re-establishing the fame of Oshkosh on the baseball diamond. Their playing was of a high order, and the two evening newspapers, the Daily Northwestern and the Enterprise, the sporting sections of which were ably edited by W. J. Clark and Charles L. Kennedy, were important factors in the success of re-establishing baseball in Oshkosh. These writers dubbed the team "Jerry's Colts," and as such it became known and feared from one end of the state to the other.

The team opened the season July 10, 1897, playing at the old Fair Grounds against Fond du Lac. Oshkosh won this game, and then in rapid succession defeated Waupun, Stevens Point and De Pere. Jerry's Colts became the acknowledged champions. The success of this team was largely due to the Sunday crowds, which cheered them on to many victories. Without Sunday games baseball would never have reached its present-day success.

In 1896 an agitation against Sunday ball games resulted in the arrest and prosecution of W. A. Hoernig, "Mickey" Frey and Harry Green, three of the most popular players on the team. The case was tried in the Municipal Court, before Judge A. H. Goss and a jury composed of Oshkosh business men. The late W. W. Quatermass was the prosecuting attorney. Attorney John F. Kluwin, president of the 1912 pennant winners, represented the defendants. This trial attracted a great deal of attention. The jury, composed of W. H. Leupold, A. G. Ramsdell, J. U. Basiliere, H. C. Johnson, Charles Sweet and George Croft, foreman, rendered a verdict of "not guilty" within five minutes after the case was submitted. Feeling that the sentiment of the community was expressed by that verdict, to remove any possible objection to Sunday baseball, and to prevent further prosecutions, Charles Nevitt was induced to convert his land just north of Murdock street into an athletic park, where all outdoor sports could be carried on. This is the site formerly called Combination Park, and today is known as the Oshkosh Fair Association Grounds and Oshkosh Baseball Park. It lies just north of Murdock street and between Main street and the Jackson road.

Special mention of "Big Tom" Morrissey is due his great ability as captain, manager, trainer and teacher of the boys who played for Oshkosh in 1897-1898. He was six feet four inches tall and knew the game thoroughly. He had played in the National League and for many years it was a recognized fact that he had no superiors and few equals as a first baseman. "Tom" would never submit to being photographed. This explains why no picture of the teams representing Oshkosh from 1897 to 1904 were ever taken.

Unquestionably the strongest team representing Oshkosh during this period, was composed of Harry Gould and Fred Dixon, catchers; Charles Chech and



"Nigger" Woods, pitchers; Tom Morrissey, first base; Tom Sullivan, second base; Fred Tichnor, short stop; Ed Bruette, third base; "Howdy" Casiboine, Morris Crall and G. Nicolai, outfielders. Besides playing a schedule of games with Wisconsin cities, the team played and defeated the Page Fence Giants, the Chicago Unions, and the Detroit American League team. They lost a 4 to 3 game to the St. Paul American Association team. Few changes were made in the team for a number of seasons. "Chip" Haniford came in 1899 as a catcher, and Addie Joss and "Si" Jennings, pitchers. Oshkosh and our chief rivals, Fond du Lac and Wau-pun, sent many players up to the big leagues. Chief of all, Mr. Addie Joss, who played his first professional baseball with Oshkosh, afterwards recognized as one of the greatest of pitchers. Joseph Wright, an Oshkosh boy, went to Pittsburg as an outfielder. Charles Chech, "Butch" Beaumont, Tommy Adkins, Kleinow, Davey Jones, Claude Elliott, Pete Hustings, all high-class players, certain made a creditable showing for these three cities.

The road was at times rough, but during these years a team was kept playing, so that in 1905, when the present Wisconsin-Illinois League was organized, Oshkosh took the franchise which it still holds. Seven years experience is convincing that if baseball is to continue successfully in Oshkosh and cities of equal size, there must exist a spirit of loyalty. This loyalty must be manifested when the team loses as well as when it wins. Patronage and liberal donations must come from the "fans" and patrons of the game.

W. J. O'R.



A. Winstanley F. Green T. Larie O. Worden W. Frey
W. Hanson E. Beth L. Lawson H. Green W. Hoernig
F. Honsinger E. Bruette R. Crowell

LAWSON'S "ALL STARS"

CHAMPIONS OF THE FOX RIVER VALLEY 1895-6 SUNDAY LEAGUE
THE CITIES REPRESENTED WERE APPLETON, KAUKAUNA, GREEN BAY AND OSHKOSH



WISCONSIN-ILLINOIS LEAGUE

BY FRANK H. WEEKS
PRESIDENT WISCONSIN-ILLINOIS LEAGUE



HE Wisconsin-Illinois League, first known as the Wisconsin State League, was organized during the winter of 1904-1905 by John T. Powers, who has just organized the Federal League. A great deal of hard work was done by Mr. Powers, and at the final meeting to complete the organization, held at Green Bay in April, 1905, representatives were present from La Crosse, Beloit, Freeport, Ill., Wausau, Oshkosh and Green Bay.

The full schedule for the first season was played with the exception of the last three games, which required the Beloit team to travel to Wausau. These games were forfeited by Beloit and is the only instance in which the full schedule has not been carried out.

During the nine years which the league has been a member of the National Association, the following cities have held franchises: Oshkosh, Green Bay, Wausau, Appleton, Eau Claire, La Crosse, Madison, Fond du Lac, Racine, Beloit, Milwaukee, Wis., and Rockford, Aurora and Freeport, Ill. The cities of Oshkosh and Green Bay are the only ones that have retained franchises since the founding.

John T. Powers served as president and secretary for two years, and was succeeded by Charles F. Moll of Milwaukee, who served as president, secretary and treasurer for a period of four years, and he in turn was succeeded by F. S. Edmison of Rockford.

To build up and improve the game has always been the aim of the executive officers of the league, and we have now secured an enviable position, being recognized as one of the best, if not the best Class C league belonging to the National Association of Professional Baseball Clubs.

Many of the players in the major leagues received their first lessons in professional baseball in the W.-I. League. Konetchy, considered by many as the greatest of first basemen, started with La Crosse. Luderus of the Philadelphia Nationals, played first base with Rockford. Tom Tenant, with San Francisco, another first baseman, was for three years a member of the Green Bay club. F. Lang, Joseph Benz and Frank Miller, all members of the White Sox pitching staff, went direct from the Wisconsin-Illinois League.

Among the many others who graduated from the W.-I. League are: Warhop, of the New York Highlanders; Ward Miller, of the Chicago Cubs; Henry Groh, of Cincinnati; "Cozy" Dolan, of the Philadelphia Nationals; Stengel, of the Brooklyn club.

The different clubs of the W.-I. League are under the control of men whose standing in professional and business circles is of the highest. It would be indeed difficult to find a more highly representative body of men upon the directorate of industrial or financial organizations. Each of these men has a reputation in his own calling of business that extends beyond the confines of his own municipality.



OFFICIALS OF THE
WISCONSIN - ILLINOIS LEAGUE OF PROFESSIONAL
BASE BALL, 1913



JOHN F. KLUWIN
LAWYER
OSHKOSH



CHARLES F. MOLL
AMERICAN GRINDER CO.
MILWAUKEE



MARK BELLIS
HOTEL BELLIS
WAUSAU



GEORGE BUBSER
STEAM FITTER AND PLUMBER
ROCKFORD



FRANK H. WEEKS
PRESIDENT WISCONSIN-ILLINOIS LEAGUE
LUMBER
GREEN BAY



DR. D. J. O'CONNOR
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON
APPLETON



C. O. CHRISTMAN
INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE
RACINE



D. B. CANTWELL
PRINTER AND PUBLISHER
MADISON



FRANK H. MURPHY
CAPITALIST
GREEN BAY

Their time is given cheerfully to the cause at great personal sacrifice and without possibility of financial gain or hope of reward. The fact that men of this caliber are willing to sacrifice their personal interests ought to be a source of civic inspiration to all.

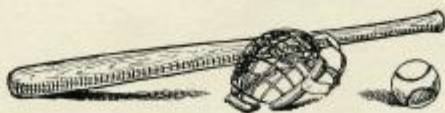
In the last analysis organized baseball in all the cities of this league is a community effort, and must each year be financed to a larger or greater extent by popular subscription. But for the fact that it is a clean game, played strictly upon its merits, it would not have such a great hold upon the American people as to cause these many sacrifices.

To maintain W.-I. baseball upon the highest possible plane has been my first desire. It has been my ambition to have every series characterized by faultless conduct on the part of every player. With the co-operation of such men it will be possible to realize that ambition. While the spirit that these men manifest is in evidence, the patrons of the game in every city are assured of clean baseball.

F. H. W.



“BUGS” ON THE BLEACHERS



Wisconsin State League 1905



Oshkosh "Indians"

MOORE	DUCHINE	WARNER	MUND	GRAVES	CRALL
HAZEL	DOOLEY	BEEBE	JOHNSON	DOLAN	
	COOK	DIAMOND			

THE CLUBS

1.	La Crosse
2.	Oshkosh
3.	Freeport
4.	Beloit
5.	Green Bay
6.	Wausau

HOW THEY FINISHED

Won	Lost	P. Ct.
64	42	.604
60	47	.561
54	52	.509
52	53	.495
45	63	.417
44	62	.415



Wisconsin State League 1906



Oshkosh "Indians"

HANFORD
MOHR

CRANGLE
GLEASON

MOORE
O'LEARY

DOLAN
GRAVES

SCHRINER
BURGEOIS SAFFORD

THE CLUBS

1. La Crosse
2. Freeport
3. Oshkosh
4. Green Bay
5. Eau Claire
6. Wausau

HOW THEY FINISHED

Won	Lost	P. Ct.
76	42	.644
73	43	.630
57	63	.475
54	61	.470
45	72	.385
47	72	.345



Wisconsin State League 1907



Oshkosh "Indians"

CONVERSE	SAFFORD	LEWIS	WHITE
REITZ	SULLIVAN	H. DANFORTH	BURGER
JOHNSON		WARREN	DOLAN
			BURGEOIS
			CALDWELL

THE CLUBS

1.	Freeport	
2.	Wausau	
3.	La Crosse	
4.	Eau Claire	
5.	Oshkosh	
6.	Madison	
7.	Green Bay	
8.	Fond du Lac	

HOW THEY FINISHED

Won	Lost	P. Ct.
79	41	.658
76	43	.639
67	50	.573
62	56	.525
59	65	.476
52	66	.441
48	73	.396
34	82	.293



Wisconsin-Illinois League 1908



Oshkosh "Indians"

WARREN DOLAN BAUER PINKNEY CONVERSE BUBSER CURTIS
JOHNSON GROH NICHOLS BURWELL ANKLAM WHITE

THE CLUBS

1.	Wausau
2.	Madison
3.	La Crosse
4.	Green Bay
5.	Freeport
6.	Fond du Lac
7.	Oshkosh
8.	Rockford

HOW THEY FINISHED

Won	Lost	P. Ct.
71	48	.597
66	54	.550
66	57	.537
65	58	.528
58	63	.479
57	65	.467
54	66	.450
48	74	.394



Wisconsin-Illinois League 1909



Oshkosh "Indians"

COATES	MC CARTHY	WARREN	BAUER
	BURWELL	DUMKE	BATEMAN
CALDERHEAD	NOEL	HAWLEY	LYNCH
		O'LEARY	

THE CLUBS

1.	Madison
2.	Green Bay
3.	Appleton
4.	Racine
5.	Rockford
6.	Fond du Lac
7.	Oshkosh
8.	Freeport

HOW THEY FINISHED

Won	Lost	P. Ct.
74	45	.622
69	54	.561
66	57	.537
65	58	.528
61	61	.500
58	64	.475
52	72	.419
45	79	.363



Wisconsin-Illinois League 1910



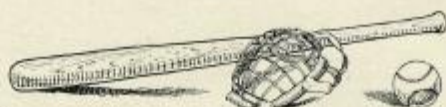
Oshkosh "Indians"

PRITCHETTE	LAMBING	ROONEY	GRAVES	DUMKE	NOEL	WATSON
SCHAUB		GROH	WARREN	O'LEARY	BURWELL	LANG

THE CLUBS

HOW THEY FINISHED

	Won	Lost	P. Cl.
1. Appleton	74	45	.622
2. Rockford	72	50	.590
3. Fond du Lac	66	55	.546
4. Madison	62	59	.512
5. Green Bay	59	61	.492
6. Racine	59	62	.488
7. Oshkosh	50	72	.410
8. Aurora	43	81	.347



Wisconsin-Illinois League 1911



Oshkosh "Indians"

LANG NOEL STEVENSON DERRICK SHEFFIELD SNOW MARSHALL SCHULTZ PRITCHETTE
SHAW CARTER MATT O'LEARY WARREN MIHILSKI

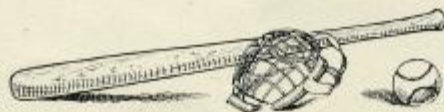
THE CLUBS

1.	Rockford
2.	Madison
3.	Green Bay
4.	Appleton
5.	Oshkosh
6.	Racine
7.	Aurora
8.	Fond du Lac

HOW THEY FINISHED

Won	Lost	P. Ct.
74	46	.617
66	57	.537
61	56	.521
63	58	.521
61	64	.488
58	64	.475
55	67	.451
47	73	.392

Manager after July 1st, W. H. (Rabbit) Warren.



THE MAKING OF CHAMPIONS

INSIDE FACTS FROM A BLEACHERITE



JULY 1st, 1911, found the Oshkosh team at the tail end of the Wisconsin-Illinois League. Up to that date it had won but fourteen games, patronage was falling off rapidly, dissension existed among the players, and the discouraged management acknowledged distress, both financial and professional. At this juncture, Mr. W. E. Krippene, a local lover of the game, took it upon himself to disclose the club's condition to Mr. E. P. Sawyer, who has for years acted the part of the friend in need in baseball affairs. The team was the highest paid team in the league, but salaries were way in arrears. The league itself had temporarily taken charge of the team. Charles F. Moll, of Milwaukee, then president of the league, had financed the team's last trip on the road. Mr. Sawyer's pride in the game, when Oshkosh is concerned, again asserted itself. He at once advanced money enough to pay all the players to July 1st, and asked that a good man be found who would undertake putting the conduct of the club on a business basis. Because of the crisis, Mr. John Kluwin, lawyer, former player and eternal enthusiast, consented to take charge. At this time the franchise was in the hands of Howard Cassiboine, manager. Under direction of Mr. Krippene, a subscription fund was solicited, with the understanding that Mr. Kluwin would accept the presidency of the club and that the franchise would be placed with him as trustee for the subscribers. Response was quick and generous. Mr. Kluwin took charge. Perplexing chaos in a tangle became flattering prospect under system. Discord gave way to harmony. There was, at once, a revival of interest on the part of the public, and a new spirit was in the players. Following this date, July 1st, to the end of the season, the team won more games, made more runs, made more base hits and less errors than any team in the league, finishing at the head of the second division.

When preparation for the season of 1912 was begun, Mr. Kluwin, who had agreed to continue in the work, found Oshkosh in possession of but four players: Stevenson, Schultz, Pritchette and Warren. Snow, Noel and Marshall belonged to Milwaukee, Sheffield belonged to St. Paul, Derrick belonged to Toledo. It transpired that the rest of the players on the 1911 team held contracts stipulating release at the end of the season. Mr. Kluwin visited cities comprising the "Minny" League to look over promising players. He purchased the releases of Killian, Kernan, Kline, Tracey and Watson. Joseph W. Killian, who had been catcher and manager at Winona, was installed as manager for the season of 1912, and he conducted the team to the W-I championship in the most interesting struggle, and amid the most brilliant playing ever seen in this league..





THE 1912 PENNANT WINNERS

FLUHARTY, O. F.

WATSON, P.

NOEL, P.

SHEFFIELD, O. F.

KLINE, O. F.

DURHAM, O. F.

DANIELS, P.

TRACEY, I. B.

BALLIES, P.

TAYLOR, S. S.

KERNAN, 3 B.

STEVENSON, P.

LIND, P.

FRITCHETTE, 2 B.

SNOW, C.

WARREN, C.

PRESIDENT KLUWIN

OSHKOSH
ENG. CO.

Mr. Killian's ready recognition of talent, his proclivity for "last-ditch" fighting and his insistence upon fair and equitable treatment for his men, are the elements in his character which have inspired respect in both patron and player, and they underlie other qualifications which will take him higher in the game. The team started the Spring training season with fourteen men. These same men brought home the flag. Surely this was a rare performance. Schultz was the only man dropped during the season, Fluharty taking his place in left field. Three pitchers (Lien, Daniels and Marshall) came in when the regular pitchers had been injured, Noel took the place of Watson when the latter was sold to Milwaukee, and other men were in temporary charge at third base during repair of Kernan's injuries. With these exceptions, and the addition of Durham, outfielder, the team went through the season without change of personnel. It was as fine a crowd of young athletes as has ever been gathered for a summer's struggle. Success followed exercise of individual skill, gentlemanly conduct, and the application of harmonious team work.

The building, and maintenance, of creditable minor-league baseball requires the services of an energetic genius with a personality of armor-plated nerve dominated by resolute purpose. In the minors, baseball management is pure sentiment. In the majors it's pure commerce. The minor league is a preparatory school for the big show. Also, it's an expensive expedition of discovery, wherein, if anything worth while is discovered, it belongs to someone else. Organized baseball has been well managed, and to it, perhaps, may be attributed the wide popularity of the game, but, in the power of the draft, it certainly has hung a millstone upon the neck of the patient minor manager, whose only dividend reaches him in those delirious shouts of joy when the home team wins.

With the team going splendidly in the fall of 1911, the draft made it necessary to begin all over again for 1912. And now, the draft and unlooked for exigencies, have taken Warren, Pritchette, Noel, Fluharty, Kernan, Stevenson, Watson, Bailles, Lind and Lien, of the 1912 champion team. Warren, for years idol of the fans, was drafted. Pritchette, a bunch of brains in action, still belongs to Oshkosh, but has been compelled to retire for the season. The White Sox, after much persuasion, returned Kernan. Stevenson, Watson and Fluharty, all popular players, were caught in the draft, and new and untried men are now asked, and expected, to do the work of these men. Patrons tolerate no retrogression in quality of their favorite article.

But aggregations of good ball players don't always make winning teams. Skillful play isn't the only essential. A ball player's disposition is his greatest stock in trade. Industry, ability and an even temperament on the part of the player, must be fused with justice, discipline and centralized authority on the part of the management. Great responsibility rests upon the business head; the man who selects, counsels and develops the players. With the players and field management he should share the glory of success. In expressing our grateful appreciation of the efforts of those sturdy bands of 1911-1912, and in assigning credits for all of their really remarkable achievements, President John F. Kluwin, the unpaid and invisible player, must not be forgotten.

E. M. C.



SOME OF THE GREAT PLAYERS DEVELOPED IN OSHKOSH

FRANK SELEE, Manager.....	Omaha, Chicago
THOMAS LOVETT.....	Brooklyn
JAMES COONEY.....	Chicago
GUS KROCK.....	Chicago
GEORGE WILSON.....	Brooklyn
THOMAS MCCARTHY.....	St. Louis, Boston
W. E. HOY "Dummy".....	Washington, Cincinnati
DAN SHANNON.....	Rochester
JAMES BURNS.....	Kansas City
JOE WRIGHT.....	Pittsburgh
GEORGE HOGRIEVER.....	Indianapolis, Des Moines
CHAUNCEY FISHER.....	Buffalo
EDW. MCMAHON.....	Washington
GEORGE BRECKENRIDGE.....	New Orleans
EDW. PURVIS.....	Des Moines
DAN FREUND.....	Chicago
OTTO WENDT.....	Buffalo
ACE STEWART.....	Chicago
HOWARD EARL.....	Chicago
WILLIE MCGILL.....	Chicago, Cincinnati
ADDIE JOSS.....	Cleveland
CHARLES CHECH.....	Boston, St. Paul
CHIP HANFORD.....	Chicago, Toledo
FRED BEEBE.....	Chi., St. Louis, Philadelphia
ALBERT DOLAN "Cozy".....	Cin., N. Y., Philadelphia
HENRY GROH "Kid".....	New York, Cincinnati
JAMES JOHNSON "Jimmy".....	San Fran., Chi. White Sox
LESTER STEVENSON.....	St. Louis, Toledo
JOE KERNAN.....	Chicago (White Sox)
W. H. WARREN "Rabbit".....	Dayton
ED. BRUYETTE.....	Nashville, Salt Lake City
C. J. WATSON.....	Milwaukee
LEO SAGE.....	Minneapolis
BRUCE NOEL.....	Pittsburgh, Milwaukee
WILLIAM T. BRAND.....	Kearney, Neb., Appleton
GEORGE BRIGGS.....	Ottawa, Appleton
GEORGE SPORE.....	Ottawa, Appleton



AN OSHKOSH GRADUATE



ALBERT J. DOLAN—"Cozy"—now general utility for the Philadelphia Nationals, played with the Oshkosh Indians in 1905-1908; later with Rockford, by that club sold to the Cincinnati Nationals. His sensational work in the Western League for Denver, and for Jersey City and Rochester in the International League in 1910-1911-1912, earned for him a place in the major league.

The 1912 drafting season disclosed that twelve of the sixteen clubs comprising the American and National Leagues had put in their claim for "Cozy." He was awarded to the Philadelphia Nationals, now leaders in the race for the 1913 National League pennant. "Cozy" was born in Oshkosh twenty-seven years ago, where he still has many admirers and friends who are anxious to see his team the next world's champions.

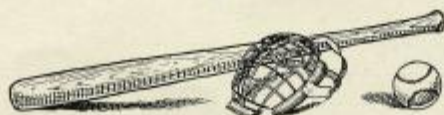


ANNUAL SUBSCRIBERS TO THE FUND WHICH MAKES "THE BEST IN BASEBALL" POSSIBLE IN OSHKOSH

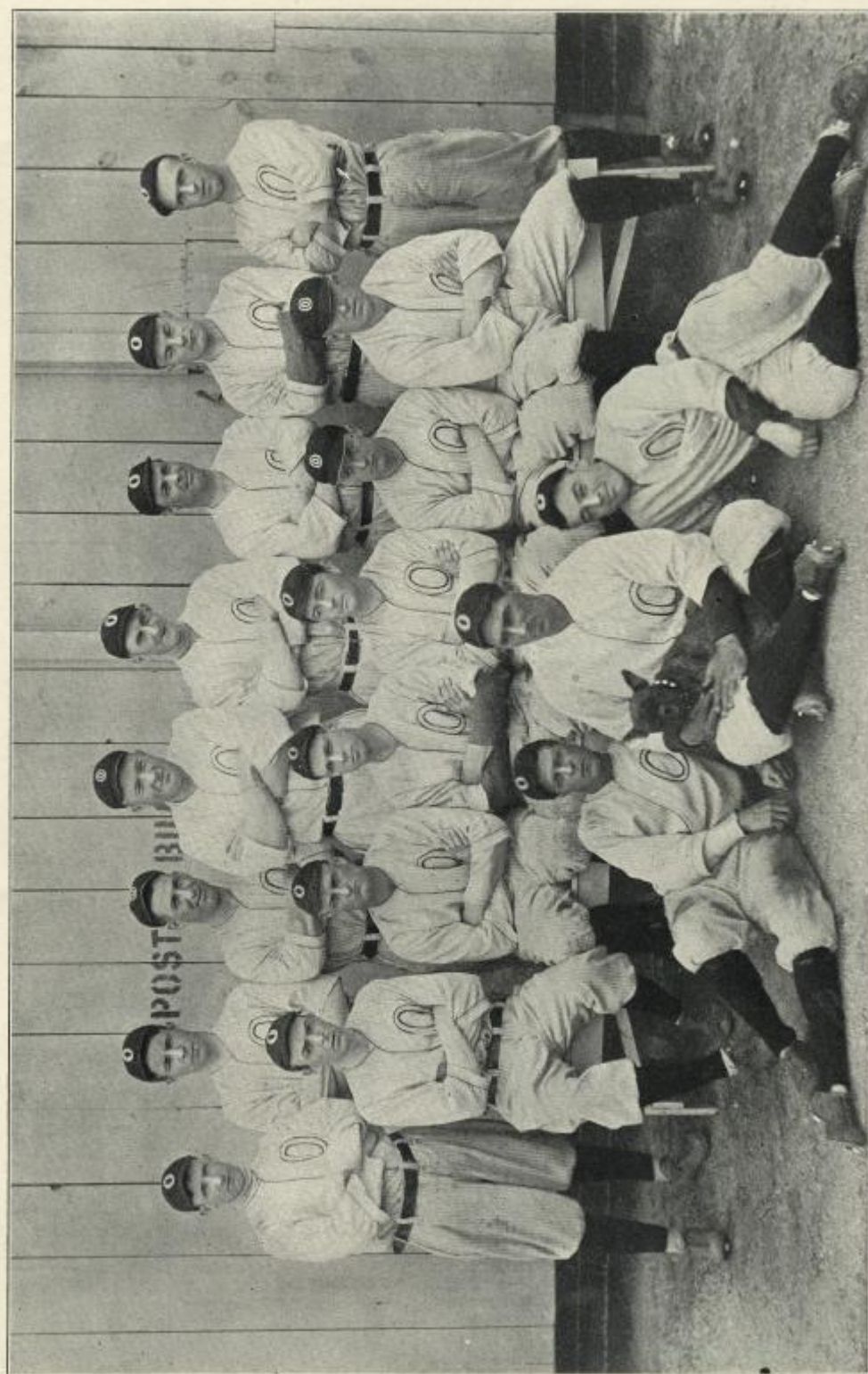
Edgar P. Sawyer
S. W. Hollister
Phil H. Sawyer
G. F. Gilkey
Moses Hooper
Sinclair Mainland
Dunham-Fulton Gun Co.
T. R. Wall
W. J. Hay
J. H. Wall
James Laing
Oshkosh Grass Matting Co.
Stroud & Co.
J. P. Pulliam
A. G. Cone
John Mulva
Hicks Printing Co.
J. G. Morris
W. J. Campbell
The Continental
Buckstaff Company
H. B. Keeler
J. R. Chapman & Co.
J. Rasmussen & Sons Co.
L. Frank Gates
George A. Miller
Fred R. Kluwin
M. T. Battis
D. N. Cameron
S. Heymann Co.
Thomas Daly
H. A. Stannard
Athearn Hotel Co.
Charles Schriber
Thomas Ryan
Castle-Pierce Printing Co.
Tremont Hotel
T. R. Frentz
L. Struebing Co.
Dr. Burton Clark
J. A. Crum
F. A. Plummer Co.
Charles Nevitt
F. A. Streich
Dr. Neil Andrews
R. A. Hollister
Dr. Gregory Connell
F. C. Luebke
Robert Lutz
Cook-Brown Lime Co.
Frank Stein
P. S. Bixby
R. A. Hermann
Aug. Guenther & Son
William Faber
F. J. McPherson
R. C. Brown
Edwin R. Zweifel
E. W. Ihrig
Judge A. H. Goss

Bouck & Hilton
Elmer Leach
Frank Dougherty
Dr. C. J. Combs
Dr. M. E. Corbett
Pabst Brewing Co.
Jess E. Powers
Dr. J. M. Conley
Globe Printing Co.
Tobey Luck
W. C. Kimball
John H. Laabs
R. B. Anger
Henry Guillaume
Nic Stein
Ira Parker
Robert Brand & Sons Co.
R. J. Miller Meat Co.
Gottlieb Puepke
E. M. Crane
Oshkosh Typo. Union
Lampert-Ryder Shoe Co.
Neumann Co.
H. I. Weed
Simpson & Koplitz
William Grady
Dr. A. J. Provost
R. J. Foelch
Carl Wickert
Oshkosh Furn. and Und. Co.
H. M. Foulke
D. E. McDonald
L. A. Bauman Co.
Henry Hagene
H. F. Kitz
Ralph M. Burtis
Weeden Drug Co.
Ben Hooper
Duggan Printing Co.
McNichol & Nichol
Welch & Favour
John W. Hume
T. C. McCullough
J. C. Thompson
McPartlin Tire Co.
H. C. Jenkins Cigar Co.
Charles Bray
E. F. Wilson
Erickson & Joegers
Webb House Furnishing Co.
George Foster
Dr. Morganroth
E. C. Crawford
Schrottky Bros.
C. W. Brown
F. A. Labudde
F. W. Mueller
Charles P. Rang
Union Cigar Co.
Swedish Chemical Cleaners

John Buchhart
Wm. Crook
H. Nichols
J. F. Hakbarth
Otto B. Krippene
W. H. Jenkins
Nash & DeBolt
Frey & Bestler
C. C. Konrad
J. P. Fitch
Goettman Co.
Carl B. McCabe
Charles Auler
Fred Glines
L. O. Rumery
A. J. Greenkorn
H. E. Horn
Thom Auto Co.
Dan Harmon
Edwn Spoo
Palace Clothing Co.
Exchange Bank
John R. Thix
E. S. Hinman
Al Pittelkow
D. L. Covey
William F. Steude
Kemnitz & Morse
F. B. King
A. W. Kirst
Al Steuck
Mueller Bros.
O. T. Waite
Fluor Bros. Const. Co.
John R. Evans
Joe Genal
Dr. A. H. Broche
A. B. Medberry
H. Derksen & Son
F. M. Newton
Dr. H. H. Meusel
Dr. Gehbe
Dr. Bender
Dr. W. N. Linn
Dr. Stratton
Ed Schneider
Judge F. Beglinger
J. W. Hogan
C. H. Krippene
A. J. O'Brien
F. E. Nolan
West-Nevitt-Tuttle Co.
O. H. Schram
C. C. Norris
Jacob Klemmer
H. M. Harmon
J. E. Mallery
Knights of Columbus



THE 1913 INDIANS



MC DEVITT	DEVINE	SPELLMAN	GOODBRED	TRACEY	DURHAM	SNOW	TAYLOR
KIRWAN	SHEFFIELD	SLOVER	HOFFMAN	CANTWELL	KILLIAN		
	MURPHY	CHASTANT	KERNAN				
		"BUSY"					

Chief Killian and His Warriors, 1913



THE qualities that make a real baseball player are the same that other men have made the stepping stones to their own success. Courage, alert intelligence, perseverance, health—all these are necessary—but if we have not loyalty—if we fail to cleave to our job as the only one for us—these other qualities alone cannot lift us above mediocrity. For loyalty is born of love. Manager Joe Killian loves baseball because playing baseball is his job. He is of the kind that love their work, and because they love it they are never disloyal to it. Killian was born in Sterling, Illinois, November 28, 1883, and has been in baseball ever since. It's in the Killian family—all his brothers are good ball players. Our Killian's characteristics on the field are many, chief of which is an intelligent aggressiveness. He is never commonly pugnacious. He was called the "Muggsy McGraw" of the "Minny" League. Always alert, full of courage, helpful to his team, he is proud of the baseball game and of his fellow players. Of exemplary habits himself, he insists on good conduct, and he

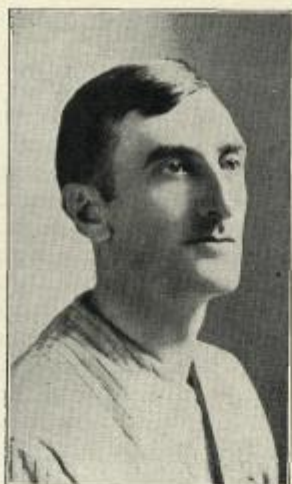
governs his team without a formal set of rules. By showing loyalty himself, he inspires it in his men. His familiar call from the coaching lines, "Let's go now; never too late to win;" has started many a rally that ended in victory. Killian insists that the game must be played right, and played to win. He will take all sorts of chances to win; but even when the game seems won, he will never allow his players to take chances.

This sketch begins when he was playing with Burlington, Iowa, in 1905. That year he went to La Crosse, then in the Wisconsin State League. As catcher for La Crosse, 1905-1908, he was known as the best in the league. In 1906, for a whole season, Joe never missed an inning behind the bat, catching every scheduled, practice and post-season game played by his club that year. Naturally modest, he is proud of this record, and well he may be. In 1909 he went to Winona, Minnesota, as manager. For three seasons, 1909-1911, he filled this position with credit to himself and honor to Winona. He had his club at or near the top all the time, finishing second under the handicap of adverse circumstances. The Winona club had fought its way to first place in 1911, when Killian, his leading pitcher and three others of his team, were quarantined, diphtheria having invaded the club while on a road trip. Winona finished second.

His work in giving to Oshkosh the 1912 pennant winners is now history.

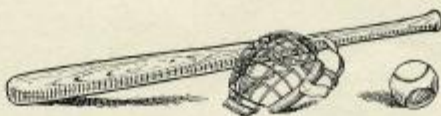
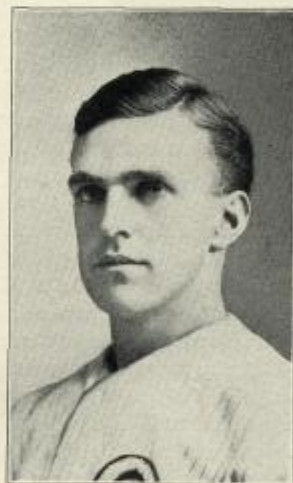
W. M. C.





GROVER H. TRACY. Nature made him a first baseman. Born in 1885. Home town, Dixon, Illinois. Received his education at Illinois university. On account of his health, he was obliged to give up his studies, and he turned his attention to outdoor exercise, taking to baseball. His first professional playing was with Duluth, in 1907. The next year he was with La Crosse. He was the premier "first sacker" of the Wisconsin League, and many clubs were looking for his services. St. Paul, in 1908, succeeded in negotiating his purchase from La Crosse. Differences regarding terms of sale resulted in his "jumping" to the outlaw California League, where he played for three years. His three years' exile from organized baseball is by him regarded as the greatest mistake of his life. But for that mistake, he would no doubt be in the major league today. His suspension was lifted in the spring of 1912, since which time he has played with Oshkosh, to the great delight and satisfaction of admiring fans. He bats and throws left-handed.

BAYARD H. TAYLOR. Short stop, Oshkosh, 1912-1913. His home is in Catonsville, Maryland. He is a lawyer by profession. His baseball ability with his college team was recognized, and he commenced his career in the Virginia League in 1910 as an infielder. In 1911 he was with Anderson, S. C., in the Carolina League. He came to Oshkosh in the spring of 1912, having been drafted. Early that season he was sold by Oshkosh to the Brooklyn National League Club on option. The Brooklyn Club exercised that option and intended to send Taylor to the International League, but through the courtesy of Mr. Charles H. Ebbitts, President of the Brooklyn Club, he was permitted to remain the 1913 season with the Champions. Taylor is one of the fastest men in the league going to first base, and has always batted well above 300. He is a left-handed batter. He is always in the game, giving the team at all times the best that is in him. He enjoys the distinction of being the only player among the 1912 Pennant Winners who played every game that the club was in that season, and the records show that he did not miss a single time at bat during the entire season. His batting average in 1912 was .325. He is the property of the Oshkosh Club, subject to option by Brooklyn.





FRANK HOFFMAN. A farmer boy, born and raised near Clear Lake, Indiana. Age, 23. Height, 5 feet 11 inches. Weight, 175 pounds. Throws and bats right-handed. Is a steady and willing pitcher. His professional experience is limited to New York State League in 1909, with Wilkes-barre; with Fort Wayne, in Central League, in 1910, and Duluth in 1912. Injuries kept him out of the game in 1911. Last year he pitched for Duluth, winning twenty-six, losing eight, and tying three games.

In the post-season series between Duluth, champions of the Central International League, and Oshkosh, champions of the Wisconsin-Illinois League, played at Oshkosh in September, 1913, his ability as a pitcher was recognized, and when the opportunity presented itself the Oshkosh club purchased his release from Davenport, which club secured him from Duluth through the draft.

JOSEPH E. KERNAN. Infielder, Oshkosh, 1912-1913. A Chicago boy, born in 1890. In baseball he is a "town lot" graduate, and a product of the Prairie League, and one of the "gamiest and brainiest" young players in the game to-day.

In 1909 he played his first professional baseball in the Illinois-Missouri League on the Galesburg team. In 1910-1911 we find him playing second base with La Crosse in the "Minny" League.

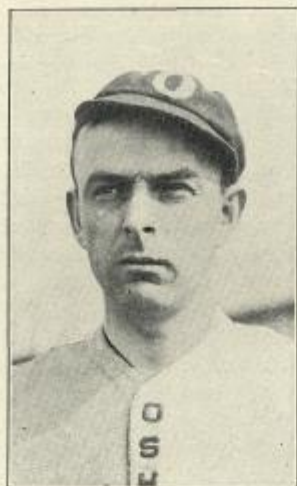
He, together with Charles Watson, pitcher, Harry Tracey, first baseman, and Edward Kline, outfielder, were purchased by Oshkosh from La Crosse in the spring of 1912, and these players by their brilliant work for Oshkosh in 1912 materially aided in making the Oshkosh Indians the 1912 Pennant Winners of the W.-I. League.

In 1913 Kernan was shifted from his 1912 position at third base to second base, where his abilities are of the greatest value to the team.

In 1912 he was drafted by the Chicago White Sox and by that club sent to Indianapolis, from which club he was purchased by the Oshkosh club, Indianapolis retaining the right to re-purchase.

He bats and throws right-handed, is 5 feet 10 inches tall, and weighs 165 pounds. He is a fast runner, brilliant fielder, and "heady" ball player.





WILLIAM B. KIRWAN. Born July 4, 1882. He is a left-handed pitcher and the veteran of this year's pitching staff. For twelve years he has pitched with success in as many different leagues. His career is spectacular. The record books show him with the following clubs:

1901-2—Austin, Pa.	1908—Wheeling, W. Va.,
1903—Hornell, N. Y., South-	Central League.
ern Tier League.	1908—Eric, Pa., Ohio and
1903—Binghamton, N. Y.,	Pennsylvania League.
State League.	1909—Des Moines, Ia.,
1904—Jacksonville, Florida,	Western League.
South Atlantic League.	1909-10—Fond du Lac, W.I.
1905—Connersport, Pa., In-	League.
terstate League.	1911—Chicago Cubs.
1906—Toronto, Eastern	1912—Terre Haute, Ind.,
League.	Central League.
1906-7—Bradford, Pa., Inter-	1912—Wausau, Wis., W.I.
state League.	League.

In 1910 he was Fond du Lac's winning pitcher. In 1911 he went to the Chicago Cubs. In 1912 he was one of Wausau's winning pitchers. Came to Oshkosh from Wausau by trade, in 1913. His home is in Baltimore, Md.

JOSEPH M. MURPHY. Infielder, Oshkosh, 1913. Comes from St. Joe, Missouri, where he was born in 1889. He began his professional career in Hutchinson, Kansas, in 1908. In 1909-10-11 he played with McPherson, Nebraska, in the M. I. N. K. League. Went to Davenport, Iowa, in 1912, traded to Oshkosh in the spring of 1913. When Kernan was transferred to second base, Joe went to third, which position seems to have been made for him. He is one of the fastest and most accurate throwers in the League. He is in the game every minute and always working hard. He is a favorite with the fans.

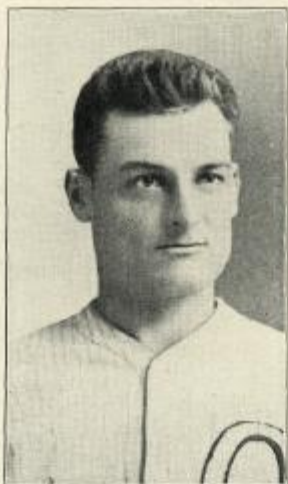




ALBERT L. DURHAM. Outfielder. Oshkosh, 1912-1913. Of him it can be truly said that he is a "clean-up hitter." It was his ability to hit for extra bases that brought him to Oshkosh. Toward the close of the 1912 season he came here from Lansing, Michigan, by purchase. He began playing professional baseball some six or seven years ago, and has always been in the .300 class of batters, and usually led the league in which he played in home-run "swats." In the month that he was with the Oshkosh team in 1912 he batted over .300, and had nine home runs to his credit. In the number of games played this season he has nine home runs to his credit. He is a good man to have on any team, and in "circuit drives" he has as many or more home runs to his credit than any one player ever in the business. He hit thirty-five home runs in 1912 with Lansing, Southern Michigan League, and Oshkosh, W.-I. League.

RICHARD H. GOODBRED. Pitcher, Oshkosh Indians, 1913. He is 23 years old, 6 feet 4 inches tall, weighs 210 pounds, all "brawn and muscle." "Tiny," as his team mates call him, comes from the Sunny South. His home is Mayo, Florida. He entered the professional ranks as a pitcher in 1912, playing with Lansing, Michigan, in the Southern Michigan League. Although with a tail-end team he won the majority of his games. Thus far he has demonstrated that he is a pitcher of more than ordinary ability. He will bear watching, as with anything like an even break in luck, one of the greatest factors in a young ball player's success, he ought to reach the top in his chosen profession.





JAMES P. SHEFFIELD. Outfielder, Oshkosh, 1912-1913. Born in 1888. Home, Uvalde, Texas. His first professional engagement was with the Victoria Club of the South-Texas League in 1910. In 1911 he went to St. Paul in the American Association; sold that year to Oshkosh. He is very fast in the outfield. The game has few faster men than he on the bases. In 1910, in 113 games he stole 74 bases. In 1912, while playing with the Oshkosh Champions he stole 50 bases and his batting average was .313. One of the hardest workers on the team and one of the most popular players.

ARCHIBALD F. SLOVER. Born in 1892. His home town is the city of Oshkosh. It was in this city that he first attracted attention as an amateur baseball player. During the past winter his batting in the indoor baseball league excited the admiration of the fans, and in the spring of 1913 he was given his first chance at professional baseball with the Oshkosh Indians. He is a diamond in the rough. His awkwardness is fast disappearing, and the improvement in his work is attracting considerable attention, and as he has patience and perseverance, he will no doubt prove a valuable asset to his team.





GRAEME M. SNOW. With the Oshkosh Indians, 1911-1912, as second catcher. In 1913 he shares the work behind the bat with Spellman. His home is in Detroit, Michigan, where he was born in 1892. His catching as an amateur in the prairie games around Detroit attracted the attention of a big league scout, and in 1911, when but eighteen years of age, he was signed by the Milwaukee American Association team. He was farmed out to Eau Claire of the Minny League, and in the middle of 1911 Oshkosh succeeded in getting his services. In 1912 he became the absolute property of the Oshkosh Club, being part of the consideration in the Watson deal with the Milwaukee Association team. "Pepper" stands 5 feet 11 inches, weighs 173 pounds, and there is no reason why he should not succeed in going up to the majors. He is at present batting .333, and if he continues we will no doubt find him in the big show before the 1913 drafting season commences. He has everything in his favor.

EDWARD SPELLMAN came to the Oshkosh Indians from Kearney, Nebraska. His only previous league experience was in the Nebraska State League in 1911 and 1912. He is a catcher and outfielder. He is young and ambitious. It was his catching and batting that led to his purchase by the Oshkosh Club from Kearney in the spring of 1913. He hit .345 last season and gives every evidence of duplicating or bettering that record this year. He is a natural right-hand hitter, a fast and accurate thrower and ought to rise rapidly in his chosen profession. He was born in Omaha, Nebraska, 1891, where he has since lived.





RICHARD M. CANTWELL. Pitcher. A Chicago boy, born January 1, 1895. He first attracted attention by pitching St. Phillip's High School to a pennant victory in the Catholic High School League in Chicago. He also played semi-pro ball in that city and was largely instrumental in the victories of the teams for which he pitched. His professional experience is with the Oshkosh 1913 Indians. At the present time he holds the league record for consecutive games won and for strike-outs. He is regarded as a "find" and is the pitching sensation of the league. He is a natural ball player and a strong batter. Being but eighteen years of age and of most exemplary habits, there is every prospect of his becoming one of the greatest pitchers of this decade.

DANIEL J. McDEVITT. Is at home in Philadelphia, Pa., where he was born in 1891. His baseball experience is with Easton College. He was captain of the 1911-1912 team and played third base. He was under contract with the Brooklyn Nationals for 1913, and on "approved optional agreement" with that club. He came to Oshkosh for 1913. His studies at school prevented his reporting to the team until after the opening of the season. He is general utility man for the 1913 Indians, playing either "in" or "out" field when occasion demands.



CLAUDE H. BRADY. A "southpaw" pitcher from Washington, D. C. Joined the Oshkosh Indians June 1, 1913. He played with Danville early in 1911, later going to Greene's Nebraska Indians, an independent team, where he remained during 1912. His work has left a favorable impression with the fans, and he gives promise of success in professional baseball.





UNFURLING OF THE PENNANT
Just after its presentation by President Weeks to Manager Killian
Scene at Oshkosh Ball Park, June 11, 1913



SNOW DODGING A FAST ONE



CATCHER SNOW HITTING OUT HIS FIRST HOMER



MORNING BATTING PRACTICE
Scene at Oshkosh Ball Park



SCENE AT OSHKOSH BALL PARK, JUNE 11, 1913
March to the flag staff by the Oshkosh Pennant Winners and the Milwaukee Club
just before the Raising of the Pennant



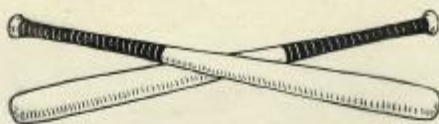
CANTWELL WARMING UP



**SPELLMAN MAKING A LONG CIRCUIT DRIVE
OVER RIGHT FIELD FENCE**



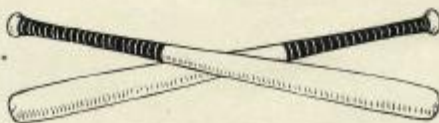
MORE 'BUGS'



FIRST RULES OF BASE BALL (1845)

The Knickerbocker Club, New York City, was the first one organized to play the now national game of baseball, and was the one from which the succeeding clubs derived their rules of playing. The organization bears the date of September 23, 1845, when playing rules were adopted, which are given below, and present a curious contrast to those now in vogue:

1. The bases shall be from "home" to second base, 42 paces; from first to third base, 42 paces, equi-distant.
2. The game to consist of 21 counts, or aces; but at the conclusion an equal number of hands must be played.
3. The ball must be pitched and not thrown for the bat.
4. A ball knocked out of the field, or outside the range of the first or third base, is a foul.
5. Three balls being struck at and missed and the last one caught is a handout; if not caught, is considered fair and the striker bound to run.
6. If a ball be struck or tipped and caught, either flying or on the first bound, is a handout.
7. A player running the bases shall be out if the ball is in the hands of an adversary on the base, or the runner is touched with it before he makes his base; it being understood, however, that in no instance is a ball to be thrown at him.
8. A player running, who shall prevent an adversary from catching or getting the ball before making his base, is a handout.
9. Three handouts, all out.
10. Players must take their strike in regular turn.
11. All disputes and differences relative to the game to be decided by the umpire, from which there is no appeal.
12. No ace or base can be made on a foul strike.
13. A runner cannot be put out in making one base when a balk is made by the pitcher.
14. But one base allowed when a ball bounds out of the field when struck.



OSHKOSH
IN
BASEBALL