

III. Baseball

III-1 Clifton, Merritt. "Quebec Loop Broke Color Line in 1935," *Baseball Research Journal*, 13 (1984), 67-68.

Organized baseball in the United States practiced overt racial discrimination and covert ethnic discrimination in the first half of this century. To cope with discrimination against French-speakers, the Quebec Provincial League operated for years as a quasi-independent circuit with teams relying on gate receipts and industrial sponsors. The article makes a case for the league breaking the color line in 1935 by admitting pitcher Alfred Wilson. Wilson's success opened the doors of opportunity to other blacks (like Vic Powell, Ed Charles, and Reuben Gomez) who used the Quebec League as a stepping stone to the American majors. Based on primary and secondary sources; no notes.

—David Q. Voigt

III-2 Derby, Richard. "In Memoriam: Mays's Beating of Chapman Recounted," *Baseball Research Journal*, 13 (1984) 12-13.

In 1920 Cleveland shortstop Ray Chapman died after being struck on the head by a pitch delivered by Yankee Carl Mays. To this day Chapman has been the only major league player who died as the direct result of a playing field mishap. The circumstances surrounding the incident are recounted with observations from key witnesses. Based on primary and secondary sources; no notes.

—David Q. Voigt

III-3 Grace, Kevin. "Charlie Gould of the Red Stockings," *Baseball Research Journal*, 13 (1984). 82-84.

Grace's article sketches the life and times of the barehanded first baseman of the 1869 Cincinnati Red Stockings. Dubbed "the bushel basket" for his fielding exploits, Gould's fielding mishap contributed to the 1870 defeat at the hands of the Brooklyn Atlantics which ended Cincinnati's remarkable winning streak. Gould later played in the professional National Association and captained the Cincinnati Reds in their first season in the new National League. He ended his nine-year career as a player in 1877. Based on primary and secondary sources; no notes.

—David Q. Voigt

III-4 Holway, John B. "Sam Streeter Smartest Pitcher in Negro Leagues," *Baseball Research Journal*, 13 (1984), 71-72.

Diminutive Sam Streeter pitched 20 seasons in the Negro Leagues and was reputed by many, including John McGraw, to be the best left-handed pitcher of his time. Streeter retired in 1936 with an admirable record of success compiled against top black teams and white major league teams. This article reveals more of the history of the segregated era of baseball and bears witness to Holway's continuing efforts to probe

the “invisible” era of baseball history. Based on primary and secondary sources; no notes.

—David Q. Voigt

III-5 Levine, Peter. “Business, Missionary Motives behind the 1888-89 World Tour,” *Baseball Research Journal*, 13 (1984), 60-63.

As a zealous promoter of American baseball, A. G. Spalding combined business acumen and a staunch sense of mission. Levine examines the 1888-89 major league baseball world tour that Spalding promoted in hopes of spreading the game to other parts of the world. He provides useful insights into the character of this complex baseball innovator. Based on primary and secondary sources; no notes.

—David Q. Voigt

III-6 Lowry, Philip J. “Late Finishes Leave Fans Limp But Ecstatic,” *Baseball Research Journal*, 13 (1984) 55-59.

Unlike most team sports, baseball games are not limited by clock time. Lowry recounts a number of marathon games, including the 1981 Rochester-Pawtucket contest which lasted eight hours and seven minutes before being suspended at 4:09 A.M. the next morning. While rain delays accounted for many elongated games, the institutionalization of night baseball increased the number of such contests in recent years. Based on primary and secondary sources; charts depicting long contests in organized baseball; no notes.

—David Q. Voigt

III-7 Polhamus, Jim. “Pitchers: 95 Enjoyed Ten Winning Seasons,” *Baseball Research Journal*, 13 (1984) 9-11.

Of 6000 pitchers who pitched major league baseball between 1876 and 1984 only 95 recorded as many as 10 winning seasons in their careers. Spud Chandler and Babe Ruth posted winning seasons in each of the 10 seasons they pitched, but the most impressive record belongs to Grover Cleveland Alexander who recorded 19 consecutive winning seasons over a 20-year career. Records of the 95 pitchers who notched at least 10 winning seasons are supplied. Based on primary and secondary sources; no notes.

—David Q. Voigt