



SABR Nineteenth Century Committee

Overlooked Legend Award

2013 Nominees

Doc Adams

Ross Barnes

Bob Caruthers

Jim Creighton

Jack Glasscock

Paul Hines

Dummy Hoy

Bobby Mathews

Tony Mullane

Al Reach

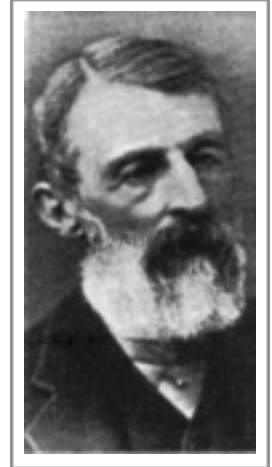
Biographies compiled by Joe Williams and Adam Darowski.

Doc Adams

Born: November 1, 1814, **Died:** January 3, 1899

Years as Player: 1839–1862

Position: Pioneer



The title “Father of Baseball” has been bestowed on a handful of gentlemen since the early days of our national pastime. Daniel Lucius Adams is among them. A graduate of both Yale and Harvard, Adams helped shape the game as we know it today. As a young physician in New York City, “Doc” played a form of baseball as early as 1839 and became a member of the famed Knickerbocker Base Ball Club in 1845, about a month after the club was formed. In 1846, Doc was elected vice president of the Knickerbockers and played in the famous “first” game between clubs on June 19 at Elysian Fields in Hoboken, New Jersey. The following year he was elected president of the club, a position he held for the next three years and would serve again from 1856 to 1858.

In 1848, he headed the committee to revise the rules and by-laws of the Knickerbockers. As a player, Adams is credited as being the first shortstop in 1849 or 1850, first as an intermediary to receive the relay throws of the outfielders, but later moving up to the infield. The lefty batter played regularly and productively into his forties. At his suggestion, the first baseball convention of ball clubs met in May 1857 to formalize set rules between clubs and ultimately leading to the formation of the National Association of Base Ball Players. Adams was elected president of the convention and was the first chairman of the Rules Committee. In his leadership positions, Doc played a crucial role in the establishment of several key aspects that make up the game of baseball, which include nine players per team, the nine inning game, ninety feet between bases and catching the ball on the fly to record an out rather than being able to catch the ball on one bounce for an out. In 1862, Adams stepped down from the Rules Committee post and resigned from the Knickerbockers. He left the legendary club as the most significant member in team history, membership that included Hall of Famer Alexander Cartwright.

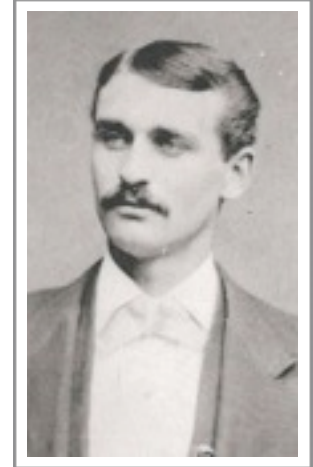
Adams was an Overlooked Legend finalist from 2010-2012, finishing fourth last year.

Ross Barnes

Born: May 8, 1850, **Died:** February 5, 1915

Years as Player: 1866–77, 1879, 1881

Position: Second Base, Shortstop



Barnes may have been the most exciting all around player of the 1860s and 1870s. Prior to the establishment of the National Association, Barnes was a star player for the Forest City Club of Rockford, Illinois. In 1871, he joined the Boston Red Stockings of the new professional league and quickly established himself as one of the league's shining stars. Over the next five seasons, Barnes would lead the league in at least eighteen offensive categories while becoming the National Association's career leader in runs (459), hits (531), doubles (101), base on balls (57), stolen bases (103), total bases (704), batting average (.391) and on-base percentage (.415). Barnes, the premier fair-foul hitter, won batting titles in 1872 (.430) and 1873 (.431). Also a defensive standout, Barnes was one of Boston's "Big Four" that led the Red Stockings to the league championship each year from 1872 to 1875.

When the National League was formed in 1876, he became a member of the Chicago White Stockings and led them to the league's best record. He also led the league in almost every offensive category including batting average (.429, his third batting title), on-base percentage (.462), slugging percentage (.590), runs (126), hits (138), doubles (21), triples (14) and total bases (190). After the 1876 season, he was never the same player. Both an illness (which limited Barnes to just 22 games in 1877) and the banning of the fair-foul hit were contributing factors in his demise. He finished his career by playing in the International Association in 1878, followed by two seasons as a shortstop for Cincinnati in 1879 and Boston in 1881.

Barnes was an Overlooked Legend finalist from 2009–2012, finishing second last year.

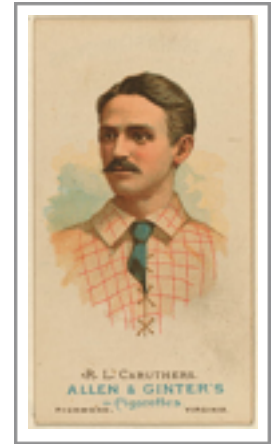
Sabermetric slant: In addition to leading the National Association in many traditional batting categories, Barnes also led the circuit in Wins Above Replacement (WAR) with 18.9. In the batting component, he was worth 159 runs above average while the next best hitter (Cal McVey) was worth 101 runs above average. Over his entire career, Barnes was worth 59 batting runs above average per 700 plate appearances. For comparison, Babe Ruth was worth 88 and Henry Aaron was worth 44. Defensively, Barnes' 53 runs above average trail only Bob Ferguson's 55 in league history.

Bob Caruthers

Born: January 5, 1864, **Died:** August 5, 1911

Years as Player: 1884–93

Position: Pitcher, Outfield



Born in Memphis, Tennessee and raised in Chicago, Illinois, Robert Lee Caruthers was among the greatest all-around players of his day. He was an outstanding pitcher with a deceptive right-handed delivery and a hard-hitting outfielder who had a solid reputation as a defensive player and a base-runner. Before signing with the St. Louis Browns of the American Association in 1884, Caruthers played for Grand Rapids (1883) and Minneapolis (1884) of the Northwestern League. The 5'4", 140-pound twenty-year-old made his major league debut for the Browns on September 7, 1884 and went 7-2 in 13 games to close out the season. In 1885, he teamed with Dave Foutz to lead the Browns to the pennant, going 40-13 and leading the league in wins, winning percentage (.755) and ERA (2.07). After the 1885 season he went to Paris, France and became engaged in a trans-Atlantic salary dispute with Browns' owner Chris Von der Ahe, earning his nickname "Parisian Bob" and settling for a \$3,200 salary. The Browns won the pennant again in 1886 with Caruthers going 30-14 with a 2.32 ERA (second in the league) while hitting .334, slugging .527 and leading the league with .448 on-base percentage. The 1887 season was much of the same with a pennant, a 29-9 record and a league-leading .763 winning percentage, at the same time hitting .357, slugging .547, scoring 102 runs, stealing 49 bases and getting on base with a .463 percentage.

After the season in a Von der Ahe shakeup, Caruthers was traded to Brooklyn where he would play for four seasons, winning 29, 40, 23 and 18 games, respectively, while contributing to pennant winners in 1889 and 1890, Brooklyn's first season in the NL. In 1892, he went back to the Browns, now a NL team, and played primarily in the outfield, having career highs in games (143), at bats (513), hits (142) and walks (86). The 1893 season was his last in the majors, playing briefly for the Chicago Colts and the Cincinnati Reds. He finished with a 218-99 record, an ERA of 2.83 and a .391 OBP for his career. He continued playing in the minors until 1898 before becoming an American League umpire in 1902 and 1903.

Caruthers was an Overlooked Legend finalist from 2010-2012, finishing sixth last year.

Sabermetric slant: Caruthers was worth 43.8 WAR in his nine years as a pitcher. While that total alone is impressive, he added another 16.8 WAR as a hitter and position player. This puts him in small group of players who provided sixteen or more WAR both at the plate and on the mound. Caruthers is joined by only Babe Ruth (163.2 WAR at the plate and 20.6 on the mound) and John Montgomery Ward (35.8 WAR at the plate and 28.4 on the mound). This, of course, makes Caruthers' Hall of Fame case a unique one. While his pitching was certainly impressive, how much should his offense help his case?

Jim Creighton

Born: April 15, 1841, **Died:** October 18, 1862

Years as Player: 1857-62

Position: Pitcher

James Creighton was baseball's first superstar and possibly its first professional. His life came to a tragic end just six months after his twenty-first birthday, making the young ballplayer a baseball legend and fueling the lore that makes baseball our national pastime. He was a tremendous hitter but made his mark on baseball history by revolutionizing the pitcher position with his swift and accurate pitching that didn't allow batters to get a solid hit on the ball.



Creighton grew up in Brooklyn, New York and took a liking to both cricket and baseball, for which he would excel at both sports. In 1857, he created a ball club with his childhood peers called Young America. The club played a few matches but lasted just one year. He then joined the Niagaras of Brooklyn and became their second baseman. In 1859, Creighton filled in for the Niagaras regular pitcher John Shields by taking the mound against the Star Club of Brooklyn. The rest is history (and lore).

Creighton threw with a sweeping low delivery and a wrist snap that increased the spin on the ball, causing the ball to rise to the catcher's shoulder. As John Thorn has written, "he possessed an unprecedented combination of speed, spin and command that virtually defined the position for all those who followed". After the game, the Star

Club snapped up the new pitching phenom and by the following year he was a member of the Excelsior Club of Brooklyn. It wasn't until he started pitching for the Excelsiors in 1860 that he became the game's most dominant pitcher. Creighton had the benefit of playing with the greatest catcher of the time in Joe Leggett, who was adept at handling swift pitching and limited his passed balls in comparison to others of the day. The battery was the best in the nation in 1860 and the Excelsiors were the best team in the land despite not officially beating the reigning champion Atlantics in a best-of-three series. The Excelsiors went on the first baseball tour of a team earlier in the season which enhanced Creighton's reputation outside of Brooklyn as his contemporaries and fans witnessed his attention-grabbing delivery and success. On November 8, 1860, Creighton pitched the first recorded shutout against the St. George Cricket Club, 25-0.

In 1861, the Excelsiors did not play any matches and Creighton played in just six games in 1862 before he passed away on October 18. It appears he died from a ruptured inguinal hernia. How that exactly happened will never be known but in baseball lore it occurred on October 14 against the Unions of Morrisania when he hit a home run. His death made him a baseball immortal. His pitching changed the game forever. Creighton was a pioneer that changed the focus from tossing the ball to the batter so they could put the ball in play to trying to get the player out and not giving the hitter a clean shot at the ball. Due to his success, others would soon follow this strategy and there was no turning back. Creighton died at his father's home and was buried with a large monument in Brooklyn's Greenwood Cemetery, a popular tourist spot for baseball enthusiasts.

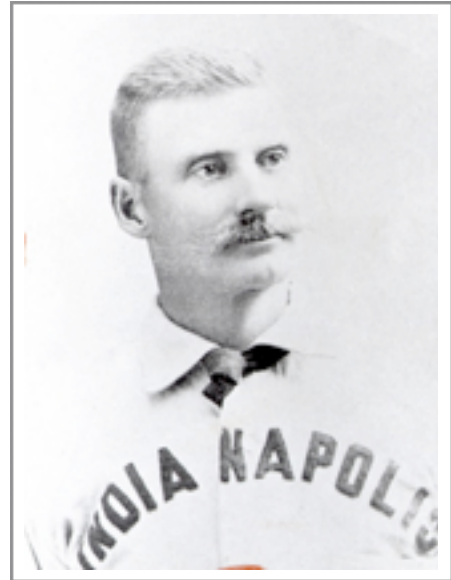
Creighton was an Overlooked Legend finalist in 2012, finishing fifth.

Jack Glasscock

Born: July 22, 1857, **Died:** February 24, 1947

Years as Player: 1879-95

Position: Shortstop



Considered by many historians as the greatest defensive shortstop of the Nineteenth Century, “Pebbly Jack” played the majority of his career without a glove. He received his nickname for his dutiful inspection of the field for pebbles and tossing them away to avert bad hops during the game. He led the league in fielding percentage and assists six times, double plays four times, putouts two times and had the most range of any shortstop of his era. He retired as the career leader for shortstops in games, assists, double plays, putouts, total chances and fielding percentage.

At the bat, he got better with age. A career .290 hitter, he led the National League in hits in 1889 and 1890, winning the 1890 batting title with a .336 average after finishing second the previous year with a .352 average. He finished his career with 1,164 runs, 2,041 hits and more than 827 RBI. Striking out just 196 times in his career, Glasscock was also one of the toughest hitters to strikeout, leading the league three times in at bats per strikeout.

The “King of Shortstops” played for nine teams in seventeen years, starting his career in 1879 with Cleveland in the National League. Glasscock joined with Fred Dunlap to form an impressive double play combo until both players departed for the upstart Union Association in 1884. Upon returning to the National League, Glasscock played with several organizations through 1895, then continued playing in the minors until 1901.

Glasscock was an Overlooked Legend finalist from 2009-2012, finishing seventh last year.

Sabermetric slant: Among 19th century shortstops, Glasscock ranks second in both the WAR batting component (behind Hughie Jennings) and fielding component (behind Germany Smith). Glasscock's 155 batting runs rank behind ten of the twenty-one shortstops currently in the Hall of Fame. His 149 fielding runs rank behind only three (backing up his reputation as the "King of Shortstops"). The only Hall of Fame shortstop with more batting runs and fielding runs than Glasscock is Cal Ripken.

Paul Hines

Born: March 1, 1855, **Died:** July 10, 1935

Years as Player: 1872-91

Position: Outfield

Hines, an outstanding defensive center fielder, was among the best all-around players in the game for 20 seasons. He started his professional career with Washington of the National Association before becoming a member of the Chicago White Stockings in 1874, playing for the first National League champion in 1876.



In 1878, he joined Providence and became baseball's first Triple Crown winner when he led the league with 4 homers, 50 RBI and a .358 batting average. He followed his historic season with another batting title in 1879 (.357), while also leading the league in games, hits and total bases as the Grays won their first NL championship. In 1884, along with Old Hoss Radbourn, Hines led the Grays to the NL pennant before defeating New York of the American Association to win the first "World Series." Hines played for the Grays during their entire existence (1878–1885).

He returned to Washington for the 1886 and 1887 seasons before bouncing from Indianapolis (1888 and 1889), Pittsburgh and Boston (1890) and back to play in Washington for the Statesmen of the AA in 1891. He continued to play in the minor leagues until 1896. Hines finished his career with 1,217 runs, 2,133 hits, 549 extra-base hits, 855 RBI and a .302 batting average. At the time of his retirement, he trailed only Cap Anson and Jim O'Rourke in hits.

Hines was an Overlooked Legend finalist in 2009, 2011 and 2012.

Sabermetric slant: Hines collected 2,133 hits over a 20-year career. That sounds like a solid, but unspectacular career. But he did it in only 1,658 games. He wasn't missing games because of injury—his teams simply played fewer games. Hines' durability and production might have made him a 3,000 hit man. In fact, if you project his hit totals over 162 game seasons, he could have gotten 3,972 hits. Of course, this is mere speculation and it is entirely unlikely he would have kept that same pace. But that does give you a general idea of how much playing time his era cost him.

Dummy Hoy

Born: May 23, 1862, **Died:** December 15, 1961

Years as Player: 1889-99, 1901-02

Position: Outfield

Hoy played 14 seasons in four major leagues, spending the most time in Cincinnati and Washington of the NL. Hoy was deaf and had difficulty speaking. Despite his challenges, he was among the best centerfielders and leadoff hitters in the game. He accumulated 2,048 hits, 1,429 runs, 121 triples, 596 stolen bases and 1,006 walks while hitting .288 with a .386 OBP. In 1901, at the age of 39, he played for the

American League champion White Stockings, leading the league in walks and hit by pitches.

When he retired, he ranked ninth in games played, second in bases on balls, fourth in stolen bases and sixth in hit by pitches. He was the career leader in games played in centerfield (1,727) until 1920. Hoy has been credited with the use of hand signals in the game but that is open for debate. Still, the deaf boy from Ohio became one of the best players of his era and lived to be 99 (at the time, a record age for a former major league player).

Sabermetric slant: Hoy accumulated 32.6 WAR in his career, which translates to a relatively long career at a moderately above average level. He did pull a unique WAR-related feat, however. He managed a 2+ WAR season in four different major leagues: 4.3 for Washington (National League) in 1888, 4.2 for Chicago (American League) in 1901, 3.4 for St. Louis (American Association) in 1891, and 2.6 for Buffalo (Players League) in 1890. No other player in history has done so in more than three leagues.



Bobby Mathews

Born: November 21, 1851, **Died:** April 17, 1898

Years as Player: 1869-77, 79, 81-87

Position: Pitcher



Mathews, a pioneer pitcher in the development of both the spitball and the curveball, won 297 games, including the National Association's first game in 1871. Listed as five feet, four inches and 140 pounds, Mathews played amateur ball in Maryland before joining the Fort Wayne Kekiongas in the NA. In 1872, he joined Baltimore as their ace, winning 25 games and leading the league in strikeouts. Mathews moved again in 1873 and joined the New York Mutuals, where he would stay through the 1876 season. Mathews was their workhorse and led the league in strikeouts in 1873 and 1874, shutouts in 1874, and games started, complete games and innings pitched in 1875. Despite the Mutuals being a subpar offensive team, Mathews managed to become the third winningest pitcher in the NA's existence, behind only Albert Spalding and Dick McBride, winning 131 games.

At the end of the 1876 season, the Mutuals failed to play out their schedule and were removed from the National League, which was the beginning of an uncertain future for Mathews. From 1877 to 1882, Mathews bounced around from team to team, which ultimately cost him the three wins he needed for 300. He won just 39 games in those six seasons, although he was a key contributor as the change pitcher for the champion Providence Grays in 1879. Among his stops were the Columbus (1877) and Lynn (1878) teams of the rival International Association (considered a minor league) and a trip to the West Coast (in protest of the new reserve clause) to play for an independent team out of San Francisco in 1880. His career was rejuvenated in 1883 when he joined the Philadelphia-based Athletics of the American Association and led them to the championship. It was the first of three consecutive seasons of 30 wins for the hurler. Mathews finished his career with nearly 5,000 innings pitched and a 2.86 ERA.

Mathews was an Overlooked Legend finalist in 2009, 2010 and 2012.

Sabermetric slant: Bobby Mathews had a 2.89 ERA and 104 ERA+ in 4,956 innings. Meanwhile, Old Hoss Radbourn had a 2.68 ERA and 116 ERA+ in 4,527 innings. Yet, Mathews is worth 62.2 WAR while Radbourn received credit for 73.5. You would think the difference between the two would be greater. So what gives? Baseball-Reference's pitching WAR adjusts for not only era and park factors, but also strength of competition and the defense behind the pitcher. No pitcher in history was hurt more by his defense than Mathews. Mathews' defenses allowed 126 runs more than an average squad. Meanwhile, Radbourn's defenses helped him more than anyone. They allowed 146 runs fewer than average. This enormous shift closes the gap between their WAR totals considerably. But how much can we trust advanced defensive metrics from the 19th century? It's a good question. Radbourn's teams were better than Mathews', but how much of that was because of the pitching and how much was because of the defense?

Tony Mullane

Born: January 20, 1859, **Died:** April 25, 1944

Years as Player: 1881-84,86-94

Position: Pitcher



Born in Ireland, Mullane won 284 games in thirteen major league seasons. Nicknamed the “Count” and the “Apollo of the Box” for his good looks and polished appearance, Mullane was a popular player who was often called to pitch on “Ladies’ Day” to get more fans to the field. He was a right-handed thrower who occasionally pitched from the left side as one of the few ambidextrous pitchers in baseball history. After a brief five-game stint in 1881 with the Detroit Wolverines of the National League, Mullane joined Louisville of the American Association the following season. Mullane won 30 games with a 1.88 ERA in over 460 innings pitched for the second place Eclipse. In 1883, he joined the St. Louis Browns and led them to a second place finish in the AA, winning 35 games with a 2.19 ERA. After flirting with playing for the St. Louis Maroons of the Union Association, despite being under contract with the Browns, he ended up in Toledo of the AA in 1884. He led the mediocre Blue Stockings with 36 wins, 325 strikeouts and 567 innings pitched.

Mullane's revolving finally caught up with him in 1885. Toledo folded and he became property of St. Louis once again. Mullane decided to sign and play with Cincinnati instead. For his actions, Mullane was suspended for the entire 1885 season which ultimately cost enough wins to leave him short of 300 victories. In 1886, he joined Cincinnati and stayed with the team until June 1893, when he was traded to Baltimore. With the Red Stockings (team changed their name to the Reds when they joined the NL in 1890), Mullane won 20 or more games five times, including 33 in 1886 and 31 in 1887 even though the Reds were usually in the bottom half of the standings. In 1892, he left the team to protest his salary being cut which cost him a few more wins. Mullane was a fine all around player who played the field in over 200 games when he didn't pitch and hit a respectable .243 for his career, scoring over 400 runs and stealing over 100 bases. He played minor league ball as late as 1902.

Mullane was an Overlooked Legend finalist from 2009-2012, finishing third last year.

Sabermetric slant: While Bob Caruthers has the most combined WAR in the history of the American Association, Mullane holds the record for having the most as a pitcher. Mullane earned 42.0 WAR on the mound and 6.6 offensively for a total of 48.6 (Caruthers had 37.8 as pitcher, 12.3 offensively, and 50.1 total). This honor also has a downside, as he was worth only 19.3 WAR in the National League as age and rule changes took their toll.

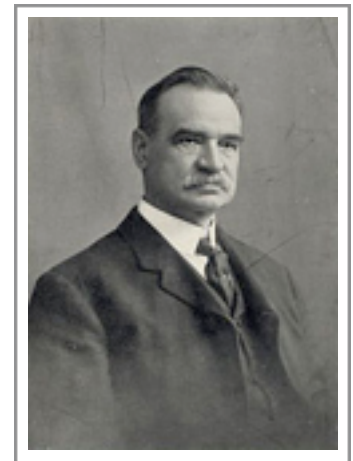
Al Reach

Born: May 25, 1840, **Died:** January 14, 1928

Years: 1858-1903

Position: Second Base/Outfield/Executive/Pioneer

Reach spent over 40 years in baseball. He was one of the best players of his era and one of the first to be paid. He played for the Eckford Club of Brooklyn from 1861-1864, participating on championship teams in 1862 and 1863. In 1865, he joined the Athletics and became their regular second baseman through the team's 1871 season when they won the National Association championship.



In 1874, he opened a sporting goods store which led to him forming the A.J. Reach Company. His company would go on to merge with Albert Spalding's sporting goods empire in 1892 but both companies retained their own identities. Reach balls, which was the official baseball of the AA from 1883-1891, became the official baseball of the American League and Reach's Official Base Ball Guide was published from 1883 to 1939. Reach became a founder and owner of the NL's Philadelphia Phillies in 1883. He sold his interest in the team in 1903. During his tenure as Phillies owner, he built a ballpark in 1887 which was called both Philadelphia Base Ball Park and Huntingdon Street Grounds. In 1894, a fire destroyed a good portion of the mostly wooden ballpark. Reach repaired and rebuilt the ballpark. In 1913, the structure was renamed Baker Bowl. It was the first modern ballpark made from brick and steel and was used by the team until 1938.