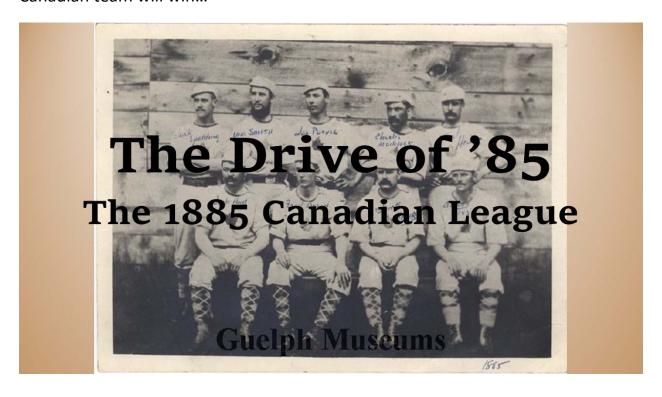
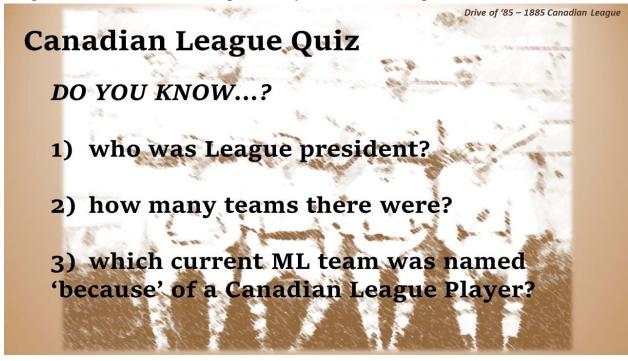


We all remember the Blue Jays pennant drive of 1985, but there was another drive of '85 100 years earlier. Let's go back, and ensure ourselves that a Canadian team will win...

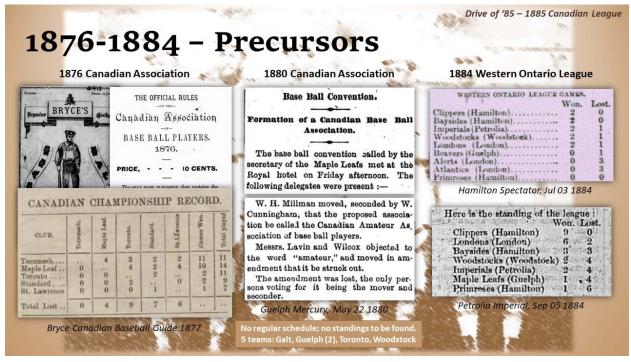


Despite its labelling, the image above actually depicts the 1883 Guelph team. One can invent a connection between the 1985 Blue Jays and the 1885 Canadian League, in that one of the league's umpires was a George Bell.



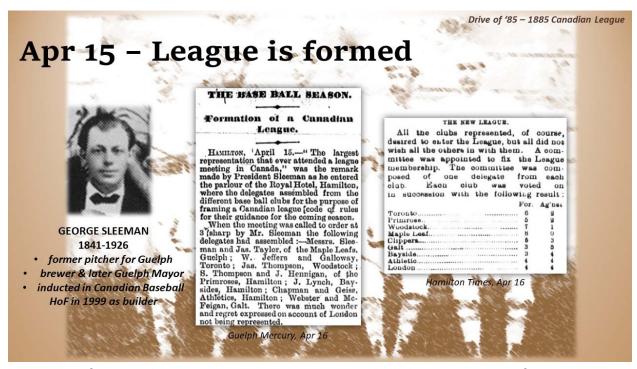
We'll learn the answers to these questions in the course of this presentation.

Before 1885, various "leagues" or "associations" did exist in Canada, but each was short-lived, as seen below. Teams of the 1876 Canadian Association, for



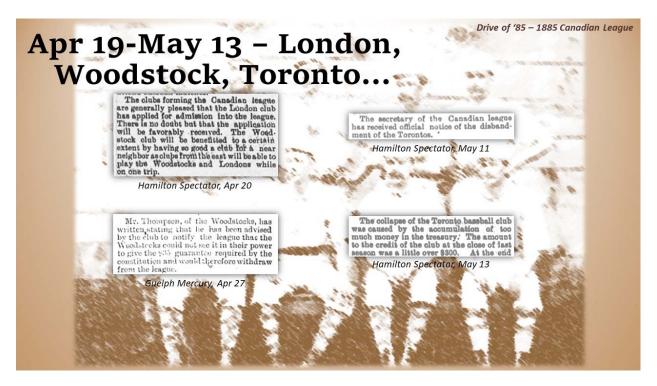
example, played between 7 and 14 games only (although more were played on an exhibition basis). The 1880 Canadian Association was a strictly amateur league for which no standings were kept. And the 1884 Western Ontario League was similarly amateur, with teams playing between 6 and 9 games only.

On April 15th 1885 a meeting was called at Royal Hotel in Hamilton where "delegates assembled from the different base ball clubs for the purpose of framing a Canadian League code of rules for their guidance for the coming season." The meeting was instigated by Guelph's George Sleeman. (As an aside, Sleeman Mansion in Guelph is now a gentleman's entertainment venue.)



Delegates from eight teams were present: Toronto, the Primroses of Hamilton, Woodstock, Guelph Maple Leafs, the Clippers of Hamilton, Galt, the Baysides of Hamilton, and the Athletics of Hamilton. London was interested but not present. A vote determined that the League's teams would be Toronto, the Primroses, the Clippers, Guelph and Woodstock; London was accepted as a provisional entry. Five hours later a league constitution was adopted, and the name Canadian Baseball League chosen, as moved by James Henigan of the Primroses.

A few days later London applied, and were accepted. However, the Woodstock club withdrew, finding itself unable to raise the \$35 guarantee



required for membership. As well, on May 11, the Toronto club disbanded, citing the odd reason of "too much money in the treasury". As of May 13th, then, the League consisted of four teams: Guelph, Primroses, Clippers and London.

The first on-field action of the 1885 season was an exhibition game in Guelph on April 25th between the host Maple Leafs and the non-league Live Oaks



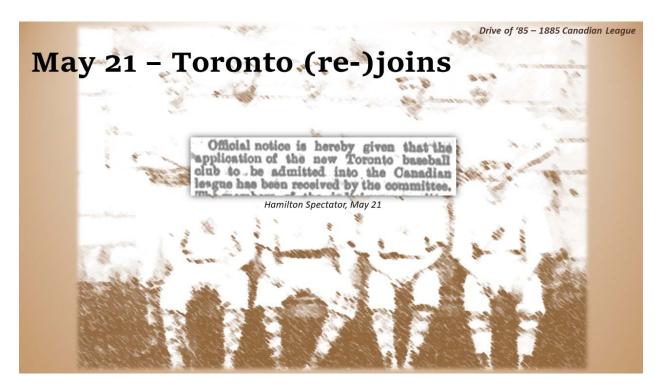
club. An interesting feature of this exhibition was that the underdog Live Oaks were allowed six outs during each turn at bat.

The League season opened on May 16th in dramatic fashion, and with the commensurate dramatic media coverage: "The greatest baseball match ever played in Canada..." according to the *Hamilton Times*. 1,000 people attended, and witnessed a match between the host Clippers and the visiting Maple Leafs of

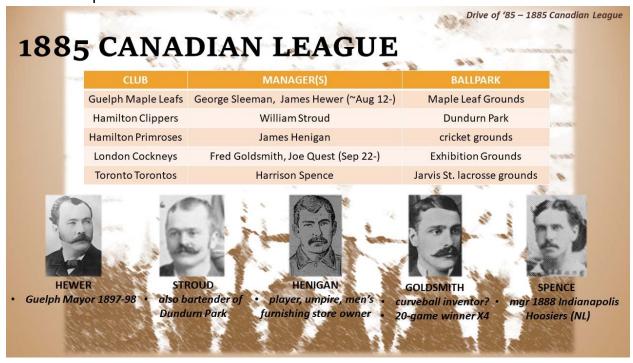


Guelph. Guelph's Andrew Dillon singled in Thomas Cockman in the top of the 14th inning for the winning run, as the Maple Leafs defeated the Clippers 4-3. The game featured 16 walks (a result of new pitching rules), 13 innings pitched by Clippers pitcher Pete Wood and a 14-inning complete game by his Guelph counterpart Fred Dyson, 0 earned runs, 1 extra-base hit (a double), and 30 errors.

Notice as well (above the box score) that the new Toronto club applied for admission to the League (shortly before May 18th). With new management, and



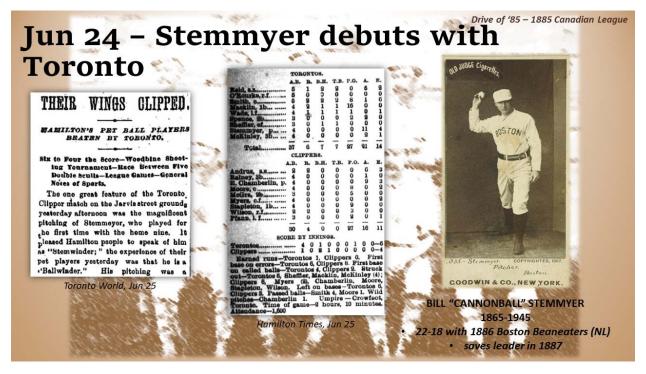
after a successful drive for subscriptions for shares in a new club, the Toronto application was accepted. By late May, then, the 1885 Canadian League membership looked like this:



The London and Toronto teams were rarely referred to as the Cockneys or Torontos, but usually by their city name alone. A note about Primrose manager Henigan: he had a close call in 1901 when he was thrown off his bike, and a car

came within a foot of hitting him. He survived, only to be killed a week later when he biked into an electric car.

With the season now fully underway, a number of noteworthy games were played. The June 24th Toronto/Clippers match, for example, featured the Canadian League debut of Bill "Cannonball" Stemmyer, who had played with Toledo earlier in the season until that club disbanded. And quite a debut it was: a no-hitter, as shown in this box score.

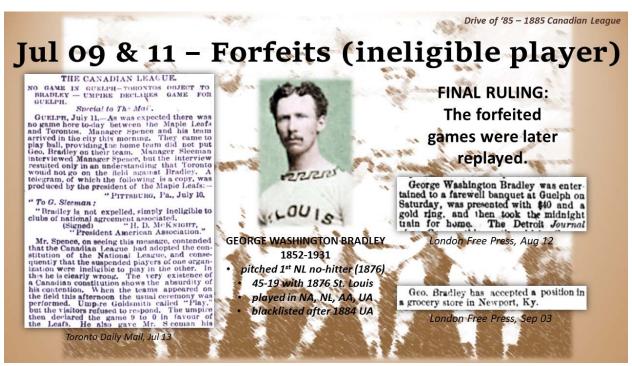


The July 1st London/Toronto match saw the Torontos score 19 runs, the League's highest output by one team. The game in Toronto was witnessed by 5,000 fans, "the largest attendance at any match for years". That no team scored more runs in a game all year underscores that the season was not marked by great offensive displays. As the calendar turned to July, the Clippers held a slim lead over Toronto and London.

The Canadian League strived for legitimacy by adopting and enforcing rules, not just of the game, but also of fair play; this included the agreement to not sign players under contract by other teams. This agreement was subject to much debate and interpretation, however, and caused many issues for teams and players, some of whom would end up suspended or blacklisted.



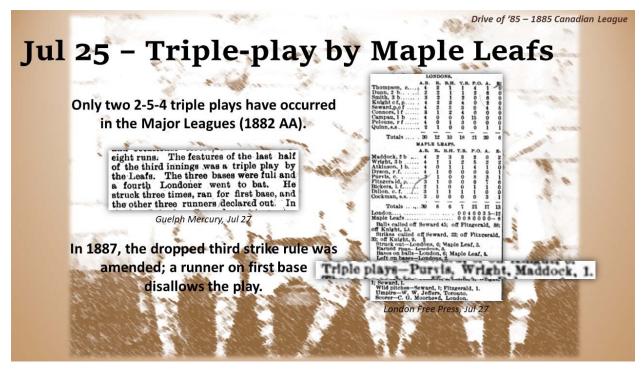
The League's first major 'scandal' involved former major leaguer George Washington Bradley, no stranger to controversy. Sleeman signed Bradley to play with Guelph, and was ready to pitch him in a game against London. London



noticed his presence and objected on the grounds that Bradley was an ineligible player; London refused to play, causing the umpire to call the game in favour of

Guelph. Many meetings (and newspaper articles) later, it was decided that the forfeited games (three of them) were to be replayed. But Bradley never did actually pitch in a Canadian League game. He was a popular fellow, being given a farewell banquet a month later. A month after that he was given a new position, in a grocery store in Newport, Kentucky.

The London/Guelph match of July 25th featured a triple play by the Maple Leafs, and an unusual one at that. Note from the box score that it was a 2-5-4



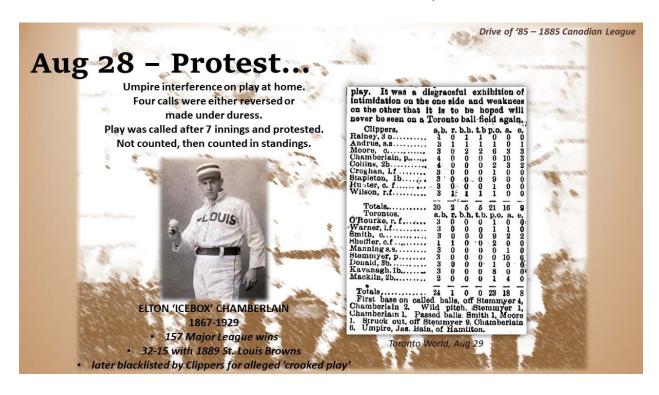
triple play. There have been only two such triple plays in major league history, both in the American Association of 1882; the reason for the rarity is that an 1887 rule change rendered this particular sequence no longer possible.

League standings at the end of July show London with a slim lead over the



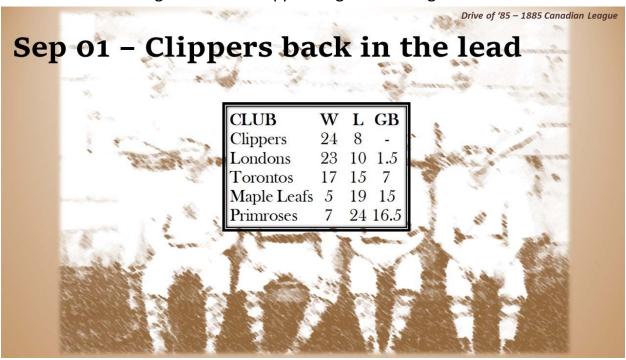
Clippers, with the Primroses and Guelph likely crying "Wait 'til next year!".

A game of August 28th in Toronto was protested under a strange sequence of events, as can be seen below. The *Toronto World* report terms the match a



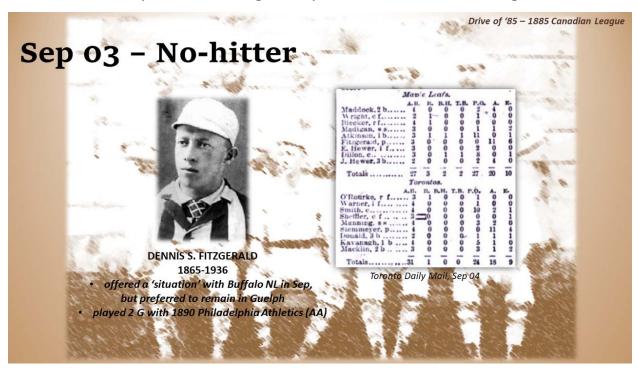
"disgraceful exhibition of intimidation on the one side and weakness on the other". Overshadowed by the goings-on was a stellar pitching performance by the Clippers' Elton "Ice Box" Chamberlain, who held the Torontos hitless. Chamberlain would later accumulate 157 major league wins in the American Association and National League. Alleging "crooked play", the Clippers blacklisted him later in the season, although he never really missed any action.

The end of August saw the Clippers regain the League lead in what had



become a two-team race with London.

The season's second no-hitter was turned in on September 3rd by Guelph's Dennis Fitzgerald, who defeated the Torontos 3-1 in Toronto in a game in which the victorious Maple Leafs managed only two hits themselves. Fitzgerald, who

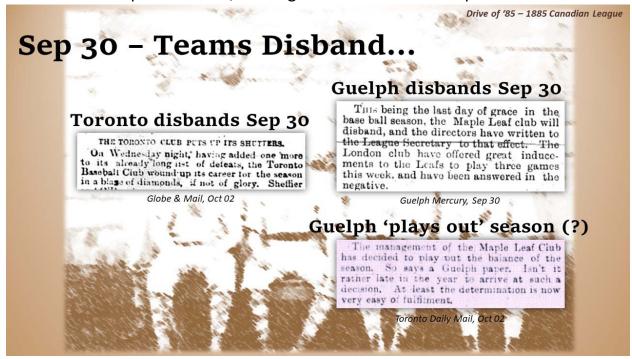


later played in the major league American Association, was offered a "situation" later that month by the Buffalo club of the National League; the "situation" likely referred to a paid job in Buffalo in return for his ball-playing services.

Another blacklisting occurred on September 18th, as second baseman Louis Bierbauer agreed to play for London, while having just signed a contract with Guelph that paid him \$75 a month, plus board. The signing caused hard feelings, coming on the heels of the Bradley incident in July. Bierbauer played in the Players' League in 1890, but after it collapsed, he was scooped up by the Pittsburgh Alleghenys in a surprise move; the press took great pleasure in calling the Pittsburgh team a bunch of 'pirates' for their actions.

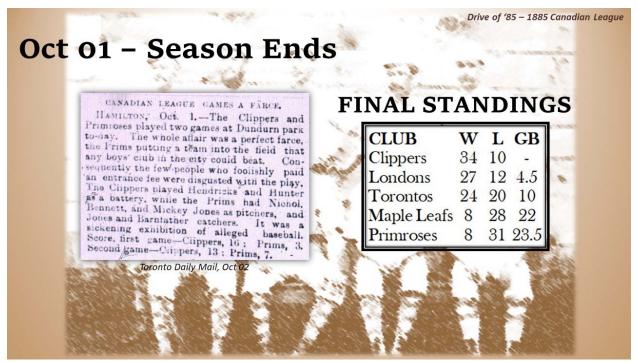


As the season's end approached, both the Toronto and Guelph teams disbanded on September 30th, although the status of the Maple Leafs was

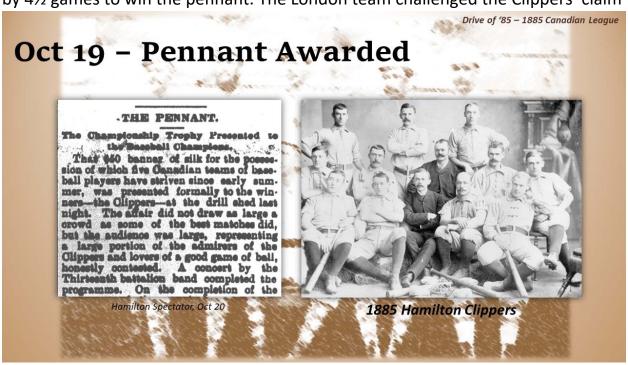


ambiguous. In any event, Guelph played no more games after September 30th, whether any were scheduled or not.

The season ended, not with a bang, but with a whimper. Some sources say the League disbanded, and did not complete its season; however, nowhere did I

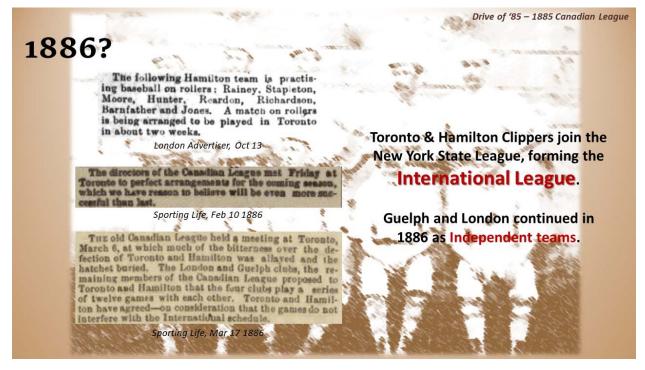


notice any indication that schedules were not completed, and October 1st was the intended end of the season. The final standings show the Clippers besting London by 4½ games to win the pennant. The London team challenged the Clippers' claim



to the title, but to no avail, and on October 19th the Clippers were officially awarded the League championship.

We know now that the Canadian League did not continue beyond 1885. But that was not for lack of trying, as there was much activity after season's end. Up

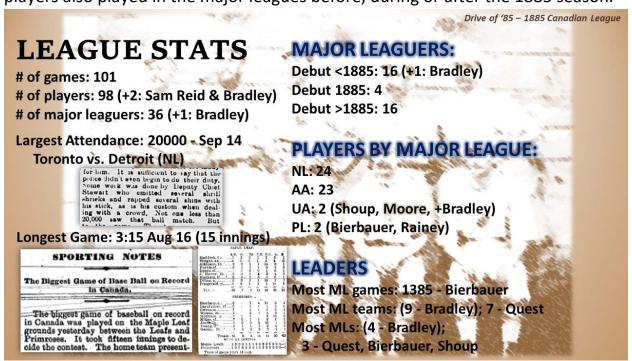


until February or so, plans were to go ahead in 1886. Then at some point around March, Toronto and Hamilton followed through on earlier speculation that they

might join the New York State League. And what of the players?

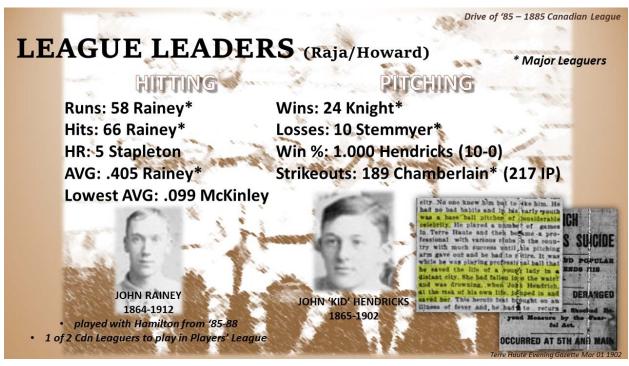


Pitcher Jack Horner, who later became a scout for the Detroit Tigers, slipped on his way into Turkish baths in 1910; he fell and broke his skull. 36 of the League's players also played in the major leagues before, during or after the 1885 season.



Of these, Louis Bierbauer played the most games (1,385).

The individual statistical leaders are given below. Batting categories were dominated by the Clippers' John Rainey, who later would hit the first home run in

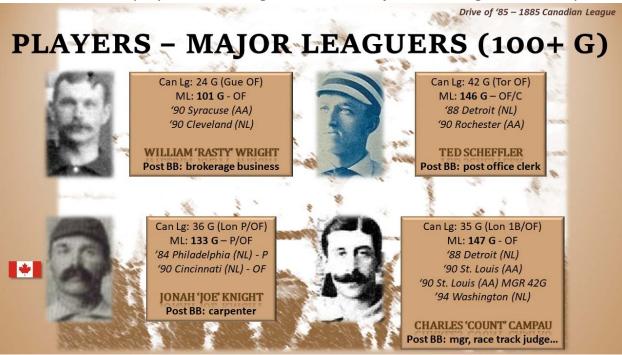


the Players' League. Joe Knight and "Ice Box" Chamberlain excelled on the mound. Leading won-lost percentage pitcher John "Kid" Hendricks later made news by rescuing a drowning woman from a river.



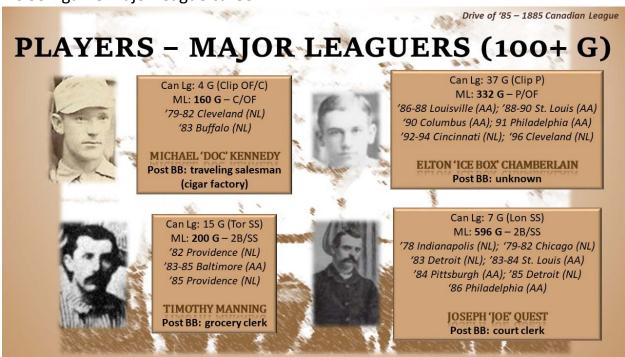
The 36 players who appeared in the major leagues are summarized above. Harrison Spence did not appear in any games as a player, but did manage the Indianapolis National League team for the entire 1888 season. The Tip O'Neill is not THAT Tip O'Neill. O. R. Casey (originally thought to be Dennis Casey, who ironically was thought to be signed by the Clippers, but was not) was a "mountainous" member of the Primroses, to the extent they had a tough time finding a uniform to fit him; he was later cited by some as the inspiration behind *Casey at the Bat* (as was Dennis Casey).

9 of the 36 played over 100 games in the majors. Joe Knight is the only

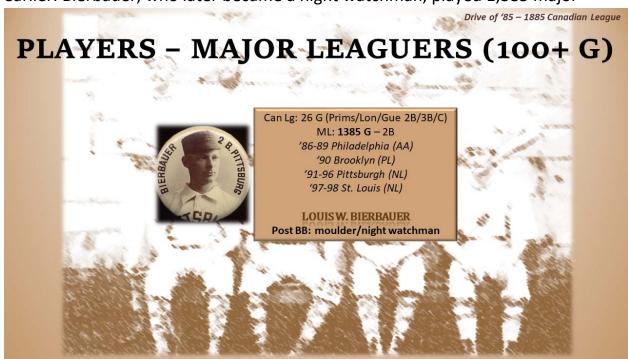


Canadian of these nine. Count Campau later became a manager, unsurprisingly given the moustache. Elton Chamberlain (below) played for six different teams in

his 332-game major league career.

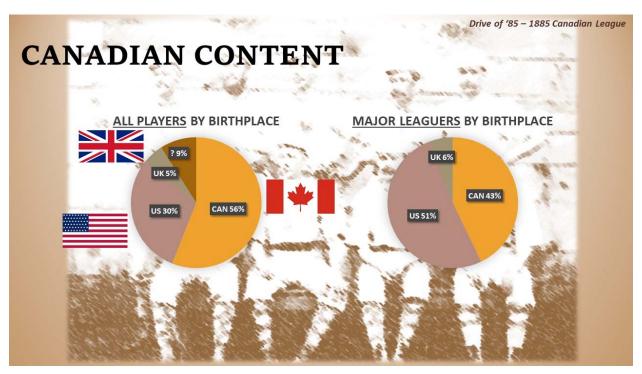


But the award for most major league games played by a player from the 1885 Canadian League goes to second baseman Lou Bierbauer, as mentioned earlier. Bierbauer, who later became a night watchman, played 1,385 major



league games for four teams in three leagues over a 13-year career.

Finally, a question that I had: How truly Canadian was the League? Of all League players, roughly two thirds were non-American: Canadian, British subjects considered Canadian, or unknown. The majority of the unknowns were likely Canadian, for two reasons. First, the signing of a known American player from a place such as Erie or Cleveland would have been noted in the press. Also, most of the unknowns played only a few games, and were therefore likely local.



Of the players who also played in the major leagues, more were American, not surprisingly. The better players would have been sought after from Canada, but also from such nearby cities as Detroit, Buffalo, Erie, Cleveland and Toledo.

As a footnote, here are the umpires who presided over Canadian League games in 1885. Note the presence of George Bell of Toronto!

and the	- Bet.	100 00 7		Drive of '85 – 1885 Cana
	UMPIRE	FROM	# GAMES	NOTES
UMPIRES	Fred Goldsmith	London	20	Ex-Tecumseh / Major-Leaguer
1	William W. Jeffers	Toronto	15	Ex-Toronto Clipper
4	Fred Dyson	Guelph	8	Ex-Maple Leaf
100	J.E. Thompson	Woodstock	8	Ex-Woodstock Active
No. of the second	W.L. Crowfoot	Toronto	7	
1 1	Bain	Hamilton	7	
	Thomas Gillean	London	6	Ex-Tecumseh
	McLean	London	6	Ex-Tecumseh
Service Marie	John Flynn	Hamilton	6	
48,	George Bell	Toronto	4	
THE A	J. O'Hara	Hamilton	4	
	William S. Smith	Guelph	4	Ex-Maple Leaf
The same of the sa	Charles Maddock	Guelph	3	Current Guelph player
Will College	Jack Horner		1	Current Toronto player
THE STATE OF	Tindall/Tindell		1	
	Josh Wayper		1	Ex-Maple Leaf
Mark Market	James Henigan	Hamilton	0	Current Hamilton Mgr; on list

Martin Lacoste November 2017