

Winter  
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# Traces

of Indiana and Midwestern History

Winter 1989

Volume 1, Number 1

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**Dan Wakefield's  
Writing Life**

**American Heritage:  
The Early Days**

**Panaceas from  
Duneland**

**Indiana Sports  
Legends**



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(1989)

# Traces of Indiana and Midwestern History

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## 10 A Writing Life

by *Dan Wakefield*. Raised in a family of storytellers, Indianapolis native Dan Wakefield knew by the time he was in the first grade that he wanted to be a writer. In its inaugural issue, *Traces* presents the candid story of this well-known author's life-long search for meaning through words.

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## 4 Popular History and the Search for Common Ground

by *Howard H. Peckham*. A former executive secretary of the Indiana Historical Society recounts early efforts to provide a history "that would speak to the world of today as it interpreted the past."



## 22 Panaceas from Dune-land: Bruce Calvert and The Open Road

by *Robert M. Taylor, Jr.* In 1912 Bruce Calvert was Indiana's "Prize Crank," publishing a little magazine from his rustic Lake County hideaway and promoting a life-style that was simple, robust, and somewhat unusual.



## 40 Thunderbolt, The Ebony Streak, The Blond Terror of Terre Haute . . .

by *Dale Ogden*. All Indiana sports fans know the names Knute Rockne, George Gipp, Bobby Plump, Bob Knight, and Larry Bird, but how many are familiar with Norman Selby, Mordecai Brown, Amos Rusie, and Fritz Pollard?



# Thunderbolt, The Ebony Streak, The Blond Terror of Terre Haute...

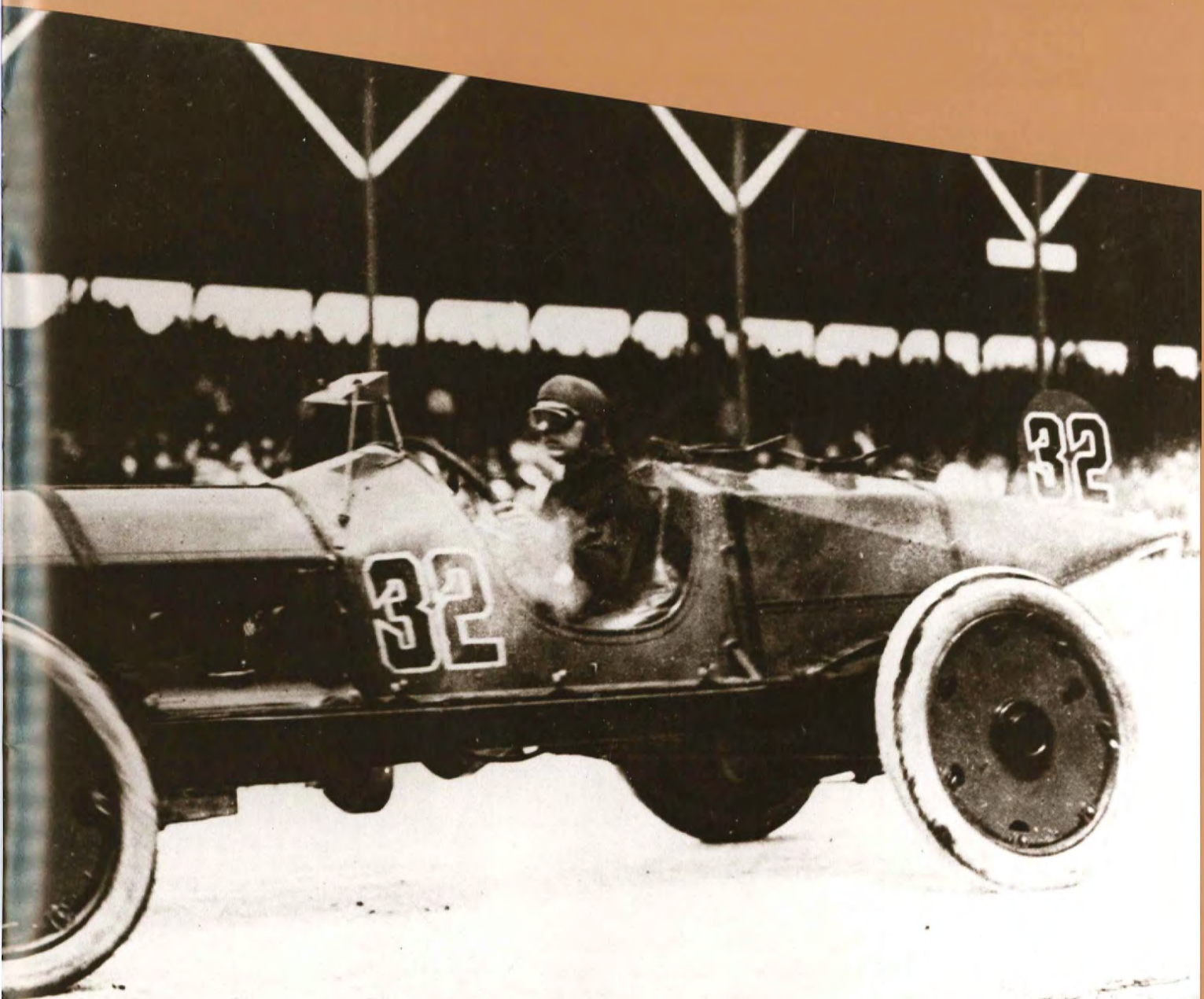
**DALE OGDEN**

All Indiana sports fans know the names Knute Rockne, George Gipp, Bobby Plump, Bob Knight, and Larry Bird, but how many are familiar with Norman Selby, Mordecai Brown, Amos Rusie, and Fritz Pollard?

**A**ny barroom conversation about the history of sports in Indiana will inevitably focus on certain events and personalities familiar to sports fans nationwide. Names like Knute Rockne, George Gipp, Kenesaw Mountain Landis, Gil Hodges, John Wooden, Bob Knight, Larry Bird, and Oscar Robertson define epochs in American sports history. The Indianapolis "500" has evolved from an obscure automobile test facility into the largest single-day sporting event in the world, and Indiana high school basketball has reached such a mythological level that Hollywood has produced an Academy Award nominated film using the game as a metaphor for the American Dream.

As satisfying as all this is for the typical Hoosier sports fanatic, many more fascinating Indiana sports stories are fading rapidly into obscurity.





In 1911 Indianapolis's Ray Harroun captured the first checkered flag at the "Indianapolis 500" with an average speed of 75.59 miles per hour. Driving an Indianapolis-manufactured Marmon "Wasp," Harroun spent nearly six and three quarter hours circumnavigating the brick track 200 times on hard rubber tires with little to absorb the shock.

"Indianapolis 500" Hall of Fame

In 1910 a black man by the name of Jack Johnson was beating the stuffing out of every Great White Hope sent against him. He was also very publicly demonstrating an extreme fondness for white women. In the popular mind Johnson is remembered as the first black world champion in any sport—he wasn't.

In 1893 a fifteen-year-old trick rider for Indianapolis's Hay & Willets Bicycle Co. broke the local Capital City Track record for the mile by seven seconds. Unfortunately for the Indianapolis promoters, Marshall "Major" Taylor was "colored." His feat resulted in numerous death threats, and the track was subsequently restricted to whites only.

Unable to compete locally, Major Taylor moved to Worcester, Massachusetts, in 1896 in search of new records to conquer. Over the ensuing fourteen years, "The Ebony Streak" became one of the most dominant athletes in sports history.

In an era when bike racing rivaled baseball and prize fighting for top billing on the United States sports scene, Taylor had no peer. He set world records for seven different distances and became undisputed American Champion in 1899 and undisputed World Champion in 1900. A 1901 barnstorming tour of Europe produced forty-two victories in fifty-seven races against the best of the rest. A 1902 world tour drew crowds of over twenty thousand from Chicago to Sydney, Australia, and a 1903 world tour netted the Champion over \$35,000 in winnings—over a quarter million in 1988 dollars.

**M**ajor Taylor vanished from the public stage nearly as fast as he had burst upon it. Hounded by racist governing bodies, beset by terrible investment advice, and exhausted by the pace of competition, Taylor found himself the champion of a dying sport. The great racer Barney Oldfield had abandoned his interest in Indianapolis's Newby Oval to invest

in an exotic venture called the Indianapolis Motor Speedway. Taylor faded from view. His 1928 autobiography *The Fastest Bicycle Rider in the World* was a financial disaster. Taylor died in 1932 and was buried in an unmarked grave in Chicago's Englewood Cemetery. Years later, Frank Schwinn, of Schwinn bicycle fame, provided a tombstone for the forgotten hero.

Taylor never lived to see his daughter Sydney become a 1936 graduate of the University of Chicago, nor did he live to see his grandson, Dallas Coverdale Brown, Jr., become one of the first black generals in the history of the United States Army. And, of



**Adopted by columnists and gossip writers in the popular press as the original "Real McCoy," the simple Hoosier farmboy plunged into the fast life with a vengeance.**

course, Taylor didn't live to see construction of Indianapolis's state of the art bicycle racing facility, the Major Taylor Velodrome.

Misfortune, however, was not limited to black athletes in the early days of organized sports. Years before Gary's Tony Zale knocked out Rocky Graziano, decades before World Light Heavyweight Champion Marvin Johnson was born in Indianapolis, Charles (Bud) Taylor, "The Blond Terror of Terre Haute," defeated Tony Canzoneri in a decision for the bantamweight championship of the world. Sadly, if Taylor is remembered at all, it is for the fact that he killed a fighter by the name of Clever Sencio in the ring in 1926. Boxing casualties weren't all that uncommon in the days before twelve-ounce gloves, twelve-round championship fights, and the three-knock-

down rule, but Sencio was Taylor's second victim. In 1924 Frankie Jerome had met the same fate after a particularly brutal beating at Taylor's hands. Bud drifted out to Los Angeles, California, where he died in obscurity in 1962.

Dying in obscurity, in fact, was not an uncommon end for Hoosier prizefighters. Chuck "The Hoosier Playboy" Wiggins cut up heavyweight Gene Tunny in one memorable 1920s bout and took a lucrative two-dive fall to Primo Carnera to help that fighter's rise to the world title. After those brief brushes with glory, Wiggins served as a punching bag for numerous contenders and pretenders on their way up or down. He died drunk and penniless in the hallway of a third-rate Chicago hotel in 1948.

Norman Selby, a.k.a. Kid McCoy of Moscow, Indiana, enjoyed his moment in the sun as the turn-of-the-century's world welterweight and world middleweight champion. The Kid was the busiest fighter of his time and entered the ring with every stud of the period. Monumental battles with the likes of Tom Sharkey, Gentleman Jim Corbett, and Peter Maher captured the public imagination.

Adopted by columnists and gossip writers in the popular press as the original "Real McCoy," the simple Hoosier farmboy plunged into the fast life with a vengeance. Selby married ten times, starred in films for Mack Sennett and D. W. Griffith, costarred with Lionel Barrymore, and operated one of Broadway's trendiest watering holes for show-business moguls and their entou- rages during the Roaring Twenties.

Sadly, Norman Selby was never able to live up to the myth of Kid McCoy. On December 31, 1924, financially bankrupt and physically exhausted, he was sentenced to forty-eight years in San Quentin on a manslaughter conviction in the death of his lover, Mrs. Thelma Mors. In a decade of sensational trials, the destruction of the legend of Kid McCoy ranked near the top in the degree of media frenzy it created.

**Marshall W. "Major" Taylor**  
—the fastest bicycle rider  
in the world.



Indiana State Museum



**Kid McCoy** at a prosperous point  
in his career, c. 1900.



Indiana State Museum

**Major Taylor** with his wife, Daisy, and daughter, Sydney. Taylor named his only child in honor of the host city for his triumphant 1903-1904 racing tour of Australia.

**Kid McCoy** as he appeared in 1924 before the bar in Los Angeles Court on charges of murdering his lover, Mrs. Thelma Mors.



UPI/The Bettmann Archive

Paroled from prison in 1932, Selby attempted to live out his life in obscurity as a gardener for Henry Ford and sometime lecturer on the evils of life in the fast lane. He was never able to reconcile the fact that his glory days had ended before most of his real life had begun. On April 17, 1940, Kid McCoy—the real “Real McCoy”—swallowed a bottle of sleeping pills in the Hotel Tuller in Detroit, Michigan.

Fortunately for the emotional well-being of the fans, most Indiana sports stories—obscure, famous, or infamous—don’t end so morbidly. In the years following the Civil War, baseball provided a much healthier outlet for the aggressively competitive tendencies of Hoosier youth than had cavalry charges and artillery duels. Most Indiana cities, towns, and villages had at least one team to carry the community’s honor onto the Diamond Battlefield.

**O**ne such team that enjoyed particular success was the Wadena Plowboys. Led by the Crandall brothers, the Plowboys had a penchant for pounding lumps on the surrounding communities. After absorbing a 63-14 drubbing, the Kentland nine requested a temporary suspension of the rivalry. The Crandall boys eventually tired of such massacres and moved on to greater glories. Karl had a long career with Indianapolis in the American Association and the Memphis Chicks of the Southern Association. Arnold was a stalwart with Buffalo in the International League. Brother James—“Doc” to all who knew him—enjoyed the greatest success. One of the first relief specialists, Doc joined the New York Giants in 1908 to back up the likes of future Hall of Famers Christy Mathewson and Rube Marquard. His eleven-year career included 101 wins; a 2.92 ERA; appearances in the 1911, 1912, and 1913 World Series; and a lifetime .285 batting average.

The Crandalls weren’t the only players to leave the tiny Benton County village for the big city. Plowboy alumnus Fred “Cy” Williams enjoyed a nineteen-year Major League career. He led the National League four times in home runs and five times in home run percentage. Unfortunately for Cy, he was forced to split his career between the Chicago Cubs and the Philadelphia Phillies and thereby never had the opportunity to appear in the World Series.

Wadena was hardly the only Indiana small town sending players to the fledgling Big Leagues. Big Sam Thompson of Danville hit .404 in 1894 and ended up in the Hall of Fame. Morocco, Indiana’s Sam Rice collected 2,987 hits and stole 351 bases for the Cleveland Indians and the great Senator teams of the 1920s. Rice joined Big Sam at Cooperstown in 1963.

Oakland City’s Eddie Roush played for the Indianapolis Federals—champions of the “outlaw” Federal League in 1914—and for Cincinnati in the scandal-plagued 1919 World Series. Eddie had no part in the run shaving scam and swore to his dying day the Series was not rigged.

Whatever the truth about the gambling fix, Logansport’s Judge Kenesaw Mountain Landis was appointed the first commissioner of baseball and charged with cleaning up the game. His success at this task won him recognition as the father of modern professional baseball. Eddie Roush was elected to the Hall of Fame in 1962, and in 1987 a major motion picture entitled “Eight Men Out,” detailing the story of the “Black Sox Scandal,” was filmed in Indianapolis. A tidy circle of events for a state everyone knows has no baseball history.

Amos “The Hoosier Thunderbolt” Rusie took his dominating fast ball from Mooresville to the Indianapolis Blues of the old National League in 1889, then on to the New York Giants in 1890. Rusie’s “heater” was so overpowering that he is generally credited as being the reason for the

**With a career .331 batting average, Big Sam Thompson of Danville, Indiana, was a shoe-in for Cooperstown. The short list of Thompson’s accomplishments includes 166 RBIs in 1887, 165 RBIs in 1895, eight seasons over .300, 222 hits in 1893, 23 triples in 1887, 6,005 career at bats, and a .404 batting average in 1894. Playing for the Detroit and Philadelphia entries in the National League from 1885 through 1906, Big Sam was the terror of the league. He was inducted into the Hall of Fame in 1974.**

**Amos Wilson “The Hoosier Thunderbolt” Rusie of Mooresville, Indiana, completed 392 of the 462 Major League games he started. Rusie posted records of 33-20 in 1891, 32-28 in 1892, and 36-13 in 1894 on his way to 243 career wins for the New York Giants. His 1,957 strikeouts and 1,716 walks (fourth on the all-time list) help explain why no batter dared to dig in when facing Thunderbolt. Rusie was elected to the Baseball Hall of Fame in 1977.**

**Of all the historic accomplishments of Mordecai Peter Centennial “Three Fingers” Brown, perhaps the most notable is that he was the undisputed pitching star for the last Chicago Cubs World Series champions. Three Fingers had some assistance in the form of a Tinkers to Evers to Chance double play combination that carried the Cubbies to Series appearances in 1906, ’07, ’08, ’09, and ’10. After a thirteen-year career in the big show, Brown returned to his boyhood home to coach both the Terre Haute Hot-tentots of the Three I league and the Indianapolis Indians of the American Association. Brown’s monumental career was capped by election to the Baseball Hall of Fame in 1949.**



**Big  
Sam  
Thompson**

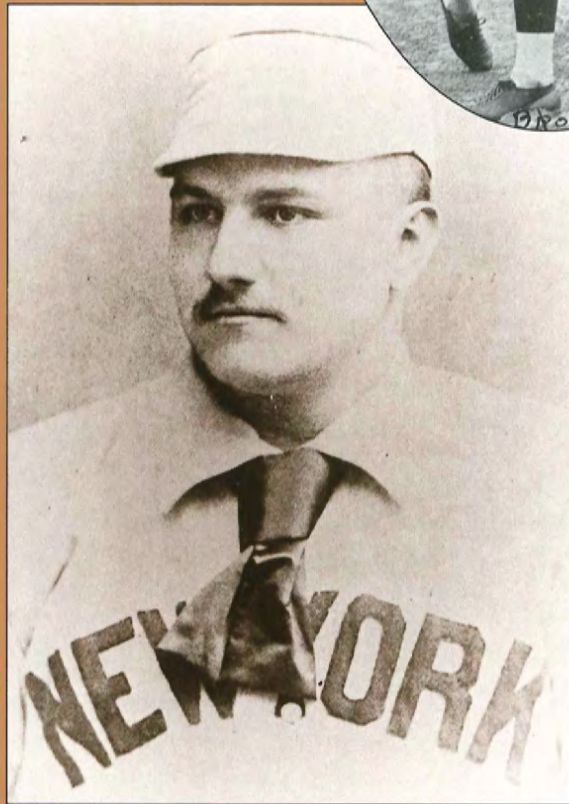
Baseball Hall of Fame

Baseball Hall of Fame

**Mordecai  
Peter  
Centennial  
"Three  
Fingers"  
Brown**



Baseball Hall of Fame



**Amos  
Wilson  
"The  
Hoosier  
Thunderbolt"  
Rusie**



decision to move the pitcher's mound to sixty feet, six inches from home plate from its previous fifty-foot location.

A more inglorious point to be remembered regarding Thunderbolt has the makings of a great baseball trivia question. In 1901 the Giants traded Rusie to the Cincinnati Reds for Christy Mathewson. Rusie lost one game and retired; Mathewson went on to win 373 games for New York and took his place as one of baseball's greatest pitchers. Who says only the Cubbies make silly trades?

**P**erhaps the most interesting Hoosier baseball story belongs to one Mordecai Peter Centennial "Three Fingers" Brown. Born and raised in Nyesville, Indiana, near Terre Haute, Brown lost his right forefinger and much of his thumb and middle finger in a childhood argument with a corn shredder. Undaunted by the disfigurement, Three Fingers learned to cradle the ball between the stubs of his thumb and index finger. A powerful overhand motion, coupled with the spin created from firing the ball from this unique launching pad, produced just about the most wicked curve ball in the history of professional baseball.

Playing primarily for the Cubs, Brown dominated the National League from 1903-1916. His 2.06 lifetime ERA ranks third on the all-time list. In 1906 his 1.04 ERA led the league and remains an almost incomprehensible feat. Fifty-eight career shutouts rank him second in that department. Three Fingers totaled 239 career victories, not including five World Series wins, and in 1949 was an early inductee into the Baseball Hall of Fame.

In a pleasant departure from many sports stories, Brown was not only one of baseball's greatest players, but one of its finest gentlemen as well. Liked and admired by both players and fans, he should be remembered as one of Indiana's pre-

mier contributions to American sports lore.

Most compulsive/obsessive Indiana sports fans are familiar with the story of the first forward pass in collegiate football. In 1913 Notre Dame All-American Gus Dorias hit his split end, Knute Rockne, with a down field toss. The Irish went on to destroy the Black Knights 35-13. The defeated Cadets were so impressed they asked Dorias and Rockne to hang around West Point for a few days to teach the revolutionary tactic to their arch rivals. The basic nature of the game of football was thus changed forever.

On a somewhat less epochal level, Wabash College and Butler University clashed on the gridiron for the first time during the fall of 1884. Teams and rules were very loosely organized. Butler had faced DePauw the previous spring, but few players from that contest remained. Teams at Purdue, IU, and Notre Dame were yet to be formed.

Years later Butler player Henry T. Mann reminisced about the Wabash team's suggestion that the game be contested using a recent innovation. It seems Wabash had become aware of a rules amendment that diversified the traditional method of advancing the ball by kicking or batting it forward.

To add to our discomfiture, the Wabash team, through Capt. Martin, proposed that the men should be allowed, when they should wish, to carry the ball in their hands or arms. In as much as this had been our hard part in the rules to comply with, that is, to refrain from so carrying the ball, we thought we should readily be able to "get on" to it; and, further, as we had never seen any such playing, we thought it couldn't be a very great advantage, even if we couldn't do it. With those thoughts, we agreed to the Wabash proposition.

Wabash went on to defeat Butler, six goals to four. Butler later defeated Hanover, who had defeated Wabash. Thus, Butler claimed the first Indiana Inter Collegiate State Football Championship. Possibilities for resolving that point of contention are

best left to partisans of the respective institutions involved.

In the 1988 Super Bowl, Doug Williams once and for all laid to rest the myth that blacks lacked the ability to be successful quarterbacks in the National Football League. Now the cry arises, "When will a black man have the opportunity to be a head coach in the NFL?" Isn't it a shame no black man has ever coached a major league football team? T'aint necessarily so. There has been a black head coach. His name is Frederick "Fritz" Pollard.

In 1922 the Hammond Pros finished 0-4-1 and in seventeenth place in the eighteen-team National Football League. Determined to improve their lot, the Pros signed Brown University's All-American quarterback to serve as the Hammond team's quarterback and head coach. Thus, Fritz Pollard is the first and, to this day, the only black head coach in the history of the NFL.

**B**y the 1924 season Hammond had moved up to 2-2-0 and eleventh place in the league, but a chance for further improvement never materialized. Between 1926 and 1927 nineteen professional teams succumbed to financial defeat. The Canton Bulldogs, Massillon Tigers, Columbus Panhandlers, and Hammond Pros among others gave way to Curley Lambeau's Packers, George Halas's Bears, and the Giants of New York City. Hammond players signed on with other league teams, took up with barnstorming squads, or rejoined the real world. John Shelbourne, the Negro star for Dartmouth and Hammond, accepted a lifelong teaching position with Evansville's Colored High School. Fritz Pollard and the Hammond Pros disappeared from the history of the NFL—not from the official records and histories, but at least from the minds of TV network commentators, sportswriters, and the average football fan.

In the 1925 Rose Bowl Knute Rockne's Four Horsemen of the Apocalypse rode to a 27-10 victory over Stanford, a National Championship, and into American sports mythology.



University of Notre Dame

The Four Horsemen rampaged behind seven linemen Rockne dubbed The Seven Mules. Toughest of the Mules was Joe Boland who would return to his alma mater in 1946 to found the 190-station Irish Football Network. Since the network hooked up with the Armed Services Radio Network in the 1950s, Irish exploits have been broadcast worldwide.



Professional Football Hall of Fame

Frederick Douglas "Fritz" Pollard (far left) became the only black head coach in the history of the NFL when he joined the Hammond Pros as a quarterback/head coach in 1923. Here Pollard, as an All American fullback for the Ivy League's Brown University, sweeps around right end behind his offensive line.



University of Notre Dame

**M**ajor Taylor, Kid McCoy, "Three Fingers" Brown, and Fritz Pollard were among the greatest athletes of their times. Where did it all begin? It's difficult to pinpoint an exact birthdate for organized sports in Indiana, but April 22, 1862, might be as good as any. On that day, Fort Wayne's Summit City Baseball Club was formed. Reorganized after the war as the Fort Wayne Kekiongas Choral, Debating, and Baseball Club, the team traveled to Chicago, Peoria, Joliet, Ottumwa, and other midwestern cities in search of baseball competition.

They found more than they bargained for. In 1869 they lost to the Cincinnati Red Stockings 86-8 and 41-7. Chagrined by such ineptitude, the Kekiongas offered to pay several players from a disbanded Baltimore team as an inducement to join the Hoosier club. Star pitcher Bobby Matthews was expected to lead an organizational turnaround. Raiding Maryland in search of professional ballplayers for Indiana teams predates the Colts' midnight move by 114 years.

St. Patrick's Day, 1871, saw the formation of the first formal American professional baseball league. The National Association of Professional Baseball Players (NA) was born in a smoke-filled, gas-lit cafe on the corner of 13th and Broadway in New York City. An entry fee of \$10 committed each club to face every other league member in a best of five series. The team with the best record was to be awarded the right to fly the "Championship Streamer" for one year. NA teams included the Athletics of Philadelphia, Boston Bostons, Chicago White Stockings, Troy Haymakers, Washington Olympics, Forest City of Rockford, New York Mutuals, Forest City of Cleveland, and the Kekiongas of Fort Wayne. Teams like the Cincinnati Red Stockings remained independent barnstorming squads but scheduled games against NA competition.

On May 4, 1871, the first professional league game on record pitted Cleveland against Fort Wayne on the Kekiongas' home field. Bobby Mathews of Fort Wayne threw the first pitch—a ball. The Kekiongas' shortstop, Tom Carey, pulled the first double play, unassisted, in inning one. In the second inning, Cleveland's right fielder, a Mr. Allison, reached on the first passed ball, which was committed by Fort Wayne catcher Jim Lennon. Lennon atoned for his historic faux pas by scoring the first, and winning, run in the bottom of the second on a single by Joe McDermott. The Kekiongas, leading 2-0 and batting in the bottom of the ninth, were awarded the victory when the contest became the first called on account of rain.

By August the Kekiongas found themselves in dire financial straits and were forced to drop from the league with a record of 7-21. The Brooklyn Echfords, made up in part by former Fort Wayne players, replaced the Hoosier entry in the Association. The Echfords would eventually evolve into the Brooklyn Trolley Dodgers.

The National Association soon fell victim to total domination by the Boston entry and the pervasive influence of professional gamblers. By 1876 the league had been replaced by a new baseball reform group that called itself the National League.

On May 2, 1878, the Indianapolis Blues lost a 5-4 decision to the Chicago Whites in Indianapolis's first National League game . . . but that's another story.

We've hardly scratched the surface. We haven't talked about the time Tony Hulman saved the "500" by purchasing the dilapidated track from war hero Eddie Rickenbacker. We haven't talked about the Fort Wayne Hoosiers of the National Basketball League or the Anderson Duffy Packers or Indianapolis Kautskys or the Fort Wayne Zollner Pistons. We haven't mentioned Alex Groza, Ralph Beard, and Wah Wah Jones, who got caught in a point shaving scandal that ended up cost-

ing Indianapolis its 1953 NBA franchise. We've not reminisced about the Indianapolis ABC's, who played in the great Negro National League with the likes of the Kansas City Monarchs and the Cuban Stars. And what about the longest shot in the history of professional basketball? Or the lowest scoring game in the history of the NBA? And what became of the Fort Wayne Daisies from the Girls All-American Baseball League?

Ara Parseghian, Tony Hinkle, George McGinnis, Fuzzy Zoeller, Walt Bellemy, Don Mattingly, Alex Karras, Wilma Rudolph, Weeb Ewbank, Tommy John, Lamar Lundy, the Four Horsemen—these are Hoosier names that will live in legends and stories for generations. Won't they?

Maybe not. What became of C. I. Taylor or Nemo Lybold or Benny Borgman or "Jumping Deak" Ewry? Somebody should write a book. Somebody should build a museum. Maybe we should make a movie. Some other time, right? Some other time.

What ever happened to Vic "The Hoosier Schoolmaster" Aldridge . . .

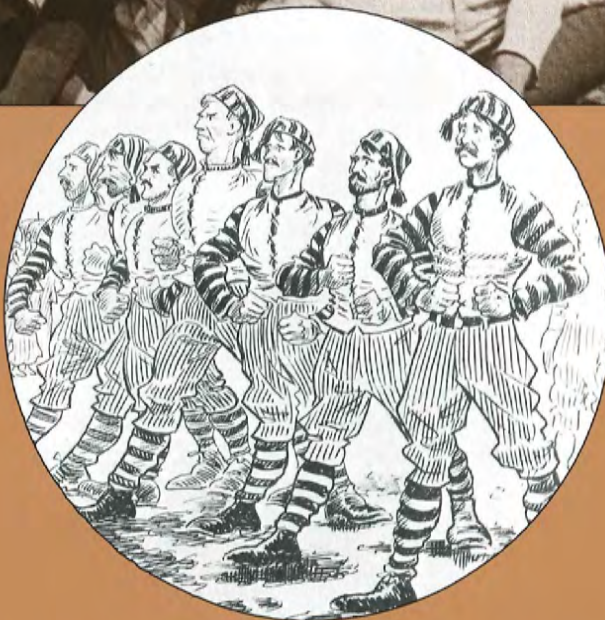


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Until Jackie Robinson broke the color barrier in 1947, blacks were prohibited from playing in baseball's major leagues. During the 1920s, 1930s, and 1940s, many of the greatest players of all time competed in the Negro National and American Leagues. Indianapolis ABC All Stars like Jim Williamson, Chickie Locket, Ulysses Jackson, and Charles Moore battled annually with Robinson, Satchel Paige, and other stalwarts of the Kansas City Monarchs, Birmingham Black Barons, Memphis Red Sox, Cuban Stars, and other worthy rivals.



A depiction of Purdue University's 1887 football team by John T. McCutcheon, Pulitzer prize winning caricaturist for the *Chicago Tribune* and Purdue graduate.

*John T. McCutcheon Collection, Special Collections, Purdue University Libraries*

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Dale Ogden is curator of history at the Indiana State Museum in Indianapolis and is currently coordinating the museum's efforts to preserve Indiana's sports history.

In January 1989 the ISM will open a permanent gallery on its fourth floor rotunda entitled "Indiana Museum of Sports: Phase I." Artifacts already lined up for this exhibition include Carl Erskine's 1958 Dodger World Series uniform, Bob Knight's red sweater, Eric Dickerson's 1987 Indianapolis Colt uniform, a 1909 Wabash College letter sweater, Bobby Plump's 1954 Milan High School letter jacket, a uniform from the Academy Award nominated film *Hoosiers* (inspired by Plump's heroics), Hallie Bryant's Harlem Globetrotters jersey, a 1914 uniform from Em-Roe Sporting Goods barnstorming semipro basketball team, Mel Daniels's 1970 ABA All-Star uniform, and numerous trophies, photos, advertisements, and icons from the career of Marshall "Major" Taylor.

Photos, programs, awards, equipment, and other memorabilia have been provided by organizations and institutions such as Indiana University, Purdue University, *Sports Illustrated*, the Indiana High School Athletic Association, Hiller-

ich and Bradsby (who manufacture "Louisville Sluggers" in Jeffersonville, Indiana), the Pro Football Hall of Fame in Canton, Ohio, the Basketball Hall of Fame in Springfield, Massachusetts, the Indianapolis Colts, the Indiana Pacers, the American College of Sports Medicine, the Indianapolis "500" Hall of Fame, DePauw University, the University of Notre Dame, the Indianapolis Indians, Inc., and the Baseball Hall of Fame in Cooperstown, New York.

Additionally, the ISM will be publishing a tri-yearly newsletter that will keep Hoosier sports fans abreast of the exhibition's continued development as well as provide interesting tidbits concerning Indiana's sports history.

It is hoped that this effort will generate momentum for additional donations, increased funding opportunities, and possibly some greater exhibition space to preserve and exhibit Indiana's great sports legacy.

Questions, suggestions, or requests to be added to the ISM sports mailing list should be directed to Curator of History, Indiana State Museum, 202 North Alabama Street, Indianapolis, Indiana 46204, phone: (317) 232-1637.

**Though claim to the 1884 State Championship was hotly disputed, by 1886 the rules, schedules, and standings had become adequately formalized, allowing Wabash College to claim the undisputed Indiana Intercollegiate Football Championship.**

