

= Marty Hogan =

Martin Francis Hogan (October 25 , 1869 ? August 15 , 1923) , nicknamed " The Indianapolis Ringer " , was an Anglo @-@ American right fielder in Major League Baseball who played for the Cincinnati Reds (1894) and St. Louis Browns (1894 ? 1895) . After leaving the National League , Hogan moved on to the minor league Indianapolis Hoosiers . Some sources suggest he set a national baserunning record in the 1890s .

When his playing career ended , he worked as a minor league baseball manager in Ohio , Pennsylvania , and Wisconsin . As a manager , Hogan groomed several pitchers who excelled in the major leagues . He signed future stars Stan Coveleski and Sam Jones to their first professional contracts and helped launch the career of Roy Castleton , the first native of Utah to play in the major leagues .

In 1912 , Hogan was among a select group of veteran managers invited to participate in the United States Baseball League , which was treated by the baseball establishment as an " outlaw league " . For reasons that are unclear , he did not actually manage a franchise in the short @-@ lived alternative league and resumed his career as a minor league manager . Hogan eventually settled in his adopted hometown of Youngstown , Ohio , where he died in 1923 .

= = Early years = =

Hogan was born to Patrick J. Hogan , Sr. , and his wife , the former Margaret Gillen , in the West Midlands industrial town of Wednesbury , Staffordshire , England . When he was still a child , his parents , both natives of Ireland , relocated the family from England to Youngstown , Ohio , a steel @-@ production center near the Pennsylvania border . Although Hogan is routinely identified as Anglo @-@ American (given his English birth) , baseball historians Joel Zoss and John Bowman wrote that he probably regarded himself as an Irish American .

The Hogan family settled on Youngstown 's near west side , in a working @-@ class district known as Westlake 's Crossing . In Youngstown , Hogan 's father , Patrick J. Hogan , Sr. , secured employment as a steelworker , while his older brother , Patrick J. Hogan , Jr. , worked his way up to the position of " roller " at the Union Steel Company (later consolidated with U.S. Steel) . Martin Hogan moved in the direction of an athletic career , gaining early recognition as a " foot racer " . His interest in sports was evidently encouraged by his father , who closely followed his son 's baseball career even in later life . Patrick J. Hogan , Sr. ' s obituary described him as " a great baseball fan " , who " was as quick to appreciate a clever ' steal ' or a ' heady ' play as any one of the younger generation " .

While little is known about Martin Hogan 's early years in Youngstown , there is evidence he was popular among local residents . His obituary referred to him as an individual " of pleasing personality " who " made many friends during his long residence in Youngstown " . Another newspaper article described him as " a good fellow " , and a third indicated he was well liked among players with whom he worked . At the same time , Hogan was reportedly quick to comment when he felt he was treated unfairly .

= = Playing career = =

Before joining the major leagues , Hogan played for minor league baseball teams in the northeastern United States , including the Akron (Ohio) Summits and Scranton (Pennsylvania) Miners . He began his career as a major league player with the Cincinnati Reds , on August 4 , 1894 , but played only six games before switching to the St. Louis Browns (later known as the Cardinals) . By this time , St. Louis had been eliminated from league championship contention , after being tied with Cleveland and Boston for first place in April . Hogan participated in 29 games with St. Louis in the 1894 season . According to the 1895 edition of Spalding 's Official Baseball Guide , he ranked tenth among league outfielders with a percentage of .941 for put @-@ outs , assists , and errors . Among his teammates , Hogan held the second highest percentage of stolen bases for games

played . In March 1895 , a reporter for Sporting Life praised the Browns ' decision to retain Hogan in center field and emphasized the young outfielder 's potential . " On the bases and in the field the lad is a wonder " , the paper stated . " His only fault is weakness at the bat , but increasing confidence and familiarity with [National] League players will undoubtedly improve him in this respect " . Despite Hogan 's physical speed , however , his overall performance with the Browns proved uneven , and his two @-@ season batting average was just .241 . On May 17 , 1895 , the Youngstown Daily Vindicator reported that Hogan had been " farmed out " as a center fielder to the Indianapolis Hoosiers , a club connected to the well @-@ organized Western League , the predecessor of the American League . The Vindicator added , " At any time by giving a proper notification the St. Louis team , of which club Hogan is a member , can again secure his services " . Yet , for reasons that are unclear , Hogan never returned to the St. Louis Browns . He played his last game with the team on April 24 , 1895 , concluding a major @-@ league career that comprised 40 games over two seasons .

At Indianapolis , Hogan led at the bat , and contemporary sources indicate his performance improved . " Marty Hogan , who is playing temporarily in middle field for the Indianapolis team of the western league ... is covering himself in glory with his superb playing " , the Vindicator reported on June 4 , 1895 . " The Indianapolis Sentinel of May 31st says : Hogan made a great record at the bat yesterday morning " , the newspaper added . " One of the drives was for a home run and three of the hits were bunts " . In addition , the article credited Hogan with four runs , five base hits , and two put outs in a late morning game against a rival team from St. Paul , Minnesota . The Vindicator went on to quote the Indianapolis Journal as follows : " Among the features of the forenoon game was Hogan 's batting . He got five hits , one a home run , and his bunting was even cleverer than usual , and that is saying a great deal " . The article concluded , " If he keeps up this gait , it will not be long before [St. Louis Browns owner Chris] Von der Ahe reclaims his pet " .

Hogan 's obituary stated that , at some point in his playing career , he set a record for baserunning . Several sources trace this record to a field day event held in Indianapolis in 1895 , when he reportedly rounded the bases in 13 @. @ 2 seconds . The World Almanac and Encyclopedia 1906 , for instance , reported that Hogan " lowered the base @-@ running record " in 1895 , noting that " [t] he distance around the bases is 120 yards " . In January 1906 , Sporting Life reported that Hogan had " taken steps to have the base running record awarded to him " . The report added , " Under proper conditions [Hogan] turned the route in 13 1 ? 5 seconds at Indianapolis in 1895 " . Some observers questioned the veracity of the record , however . In 1907 , for instance , Washington Post sports columnist J. Ed Grillo conceded that " Hogan was a great sprinter " but described his unofficial record as " out of reason " . Grillo , who argued that " the fastest runners in baseball failed to come anywhere near the mark " , lent his support to an official record of 14 @. @ 1 that had been set more recently by Eastern League player Wally Clement . An article published in the Washington Herald days earlier also raised questions about Hogan 's baserunning record . In this case , however , the writer claimed that the most " authentic " record had been set by Harry Berthrong in the 1860s . The article stated that , while Hogan was " said to have beaten Berthrong 's base @-@ circling record of 13 2 ? 5 seconds by a fifth of a second " , this alleged feat was not " performed under official sanction " . One year earlier , in 1906 , Berthrong , himself , weighed in on the debate . According to an article that appeared in Sporting Life in March of that year , Berthrong disputed Hogan 's claim . " My time ... around the bases was made in Washington , D.C. , in July 1868 , after the old Nationals of Washington , D.C. , had played a game with the Pastimes of Baltimore , Md . " , Berthrong was quoted as saying in an interview . " Three stop watches were held over me , the slowest giving me 14 1 / 4 " . The retired player added : " I am skeptical about this man Hogan doing the bases in 13 1 @-@ 5 : nobody but an Arthur Duffey could possibly do it , and I doubt if he could " . For reasons that are unclear , the article indicated that Hogan claimed to round the bases in 1889 , six earlier than other reports . (A similar description of Hogan 's claim appeared elsewhere in the same edition of Sporting Life ; a brief news item suggested he claimed to set the record " in Indianapolis in the 80 's " .) Baseball historian Jon Daly traced Hogan 's contested record to 1898 ; he speculated that Ben Morgan , an official of the National Association , " disputed that claim when doing a study of field day records " . The most widely accepted national baserunning record was set

by Evar Swanson , who rounded the bases in 13 @.@ 4 seconds in 1929 . Despite questions surrounding Hogan 's baserunning record , he became popularly known as the " Indianapolis Ringer " . Newspaper reports suggest he defended his position as baserunning champion of the Western League in various pre @-@ game competitions . On August 2 , 1895 , the Vindicator noted that the outfielder had " a rival for the base running honors in the western league in George Nichol of the Milwaukeees who , it is claimed , can get down to first quicker than Hogan " . The article added , " A race between the two is talked of " . Then , on August 17 , 1895 , the Vindicator reported that Hogan had defeated Detroit outfielder Frank Tower in a baserunning contest . " The Hoosiers have in Mart Hogan a pretty good extra card " , the article added . " Indianapolis goes around the land , and their sprinting outfielder meets all comers in foot races before the game . He has not yet been defeated " . Several days earlier , the same newspaper quoted a journalist from Sporting Life , who reportedly commented : " Mart Hogan , the Indianapolis outfielder , is showing such astonishing speed that he will probably be taken to England next year for the Sheffield Handicap " .

In February 1896 , Hogan received an offer to manage the Youngstown (Ohio) Puddlers , a minor league team associated with the Interstate League . The Vindicator reported that the outfielder refused the offer . " Hogan expects to play again with the St. Louis team in the National League " , the Vindicator stated . The paper went on to quote an article that supposedly appeared in the Cincinnati @-@ based Commercial Gazette : " St. Louis fans are opposed to the idea of selling Marty Hogan , the fast out @-@ fielder , who played with the Indianapolis team last season , having been loaned by the Browns " . In the spring of 1896 , however , Hogan attempted to extricate himself from remaining contractual obligations to the St. Louis Browns . Sporting Life reported , in May 1896 , that Hogan was unsuccessful in his efforts to obtain a final release from the Browns , who retained him as an " extra " right fielder . " Marty has not been given any kind of trial by the manager of the Browns , although he stood high in batting and base running in the Western League last year " , the article stated . " He is in fine condition , and is anxious to play , but does not prepare to be shifted about at the will of alleged managers " . The paper added that Hogan had returned to St. Louis in March 1896 , prepared to " purchase " his release , " but he has been held onto until now , when he could have secured \$ 1550 for his services in the Western League " . Hogan appeared especially confident of his baserunning abilities . The article noted that the outfielder had " offered to match himself to run 100 yards for \$ 500 a side against any player in the National League " . Meanwhile , his batting evidently continued to improve . On May 24 , 1896 , an article in the St. Paul (Minnesota) Globe indicated Hogan performed exceptionally well at the bat during a contest between the Hoosiers and the St. Paul Saints . " Marty Hogan ... through an inadvertent mix @-@ up of pugilism and baseball ... tried to hammer the face off the ball , which had tantalized the other Hoosiers " , the article stated , " and when Marty 's work was done , the ball was out of the lot and he was on second base " .

At some point in the 1896 season , Hogan apparently secured his release from the Browns . Once again , however , his physical speed offered no guarantee of consistency on the playing field . On July 21 , 1896 , the St. Paul (Minneapolis) Globe reported that Hogan had performed poorly in a contest between the Hoosiers and the local ball club . " Marty Hogan ... made a bad fumble , and then looked up at the sky to see if it had moved while he was locating the ball " , the paper reported . " It was a good bluff , but the crowd discovered Marty 's weakness before the end of the game " . In January 1897 , the Vindicator reported that the Hoosiers had sold Hogan to a club in Grand Rapids , Michigan . The article called Hogan " one of the fastest outfielders and baserunners in the Western League " and predicted he would " greatly strengthen the Grand Rapids outfield " . The following month , however , the paper described the previous report as a " mistake " , indicating instead that Hogan had signed a contract with baseball executive John T. Brush to play with the Hoosiers for another year . The paper also reported that the contract granted Hogan " the largest salary he has ever drawn " . Despite this lucrative contract , Hogan established and maintained his own advertising distribution agency in Indianapolis . " He goes about the streets dressed much like an English costermonger " , Sporting Life reported in January 1897 . " Marty can be seen with a little red wagon full of signs and advertising matter chasing up and down streets nailing the signs to buildings and convenient places and distributing advertising literature in the reel @-@ dance portion

of Indianapolis " . Less than four months later , in May 1897 , he was released by the Indianapolis ball club . In June 1897 , the Kansas City Journal indicated Hogan had moved on to the Dayton (Ohio) Old Soldiers , a team affiliated with the Class B Interstate League , where he was " playing a sensational center field " . In October of the same year , Sporting Life speculated Hogan would remain with Dayton during the upcoming 1898 season . " Marty Hogan 's contract with Dayton is such that he cannot be reserved , as are the rest of the players " , the article stated . " Unless Marty has a better offer to play with some other team it is safe to say that he will be with Dayton next year " . Further research is required to determine how long Hogan continued to play as an outfielder in the minor leagues . (His obituary indicated that he also worked as a major league trainer .) During his playing career , he apparently received at least one serious injury . In February 1903 , Sporting Life reported that the former baseball player 's friends were " anxious to get him appointed on the staff of American League umpires " . The article added , " Hogan has suffered from operations to remove portions of his breast bone , which was injured in a collision during a baseball game " .

= = Managing career = =

= = = Youngstown Ohio Works = = =

After retiring as a baseball player , Hogan settled in Youngstown and went into business . At some point , Sam Wright , then sports editor of The Youngstown Daily Vindicator , encouraged him to manage the city 's baseball team . In 1902 , Hogan was hired as manager of the Youngstown Ohio Works , an independent ball club sponsored by Joseph A. McDonald , superintendent of the Ohio Works of the Carnegie Steel Company . The club did not immediately become associated with an independent league , however . On April 5 , 1902 , Sporting Life noted that Hogan represented the Youngstown club at a poorly attended meeting of the Western Association , a short @-@ lived independent league based in Cleveland . " Marty Hogan arrived at noon and wanted a franchise for Youngstown " , the paper reported , " but Zanesville , Springfield and South Bend , who had asked to be admitted to membership , had no representatives present " . Then , in January 1904 , Sporting Life reported that Hogan had " declined the proposition to put a Central League into Youngstown " . In May 1905 , however , the Youngstown club was one of eleven teams to join the Protective Association of Independent Clubs , which formed the basis of the Class C Division Ohio ? Pennsylvania League . Ultimately , the league trimmed down to eight teams from the following cities : Akron , Ohio ; Homestead , Pennsylvania ; Lancaster , Pennsylvania ; Newark , Ohio ; Niles , Ohio ; Sharon , Pennsylvania ; Youngstown , and Zanesville , Ohio . That September , the Youngstown Ohio Works won the league championship , although sources disagree on the team 's final record . As baseball researcher John Zajc writes : " The Reach Guide (1906) credits Youngstown with an 84 ? 32 won @-@ lost record where the Spalding Guide of the same year lists a 90 ? 35 record . The Encyclopedia of Minor League Baseball (1993) tells a third story , giving Youngstown an 88 ? 35 mark " .

On the heels of this achievement , Hogan reportedly " lost his entire infield " , when several players moved on to more established minor league and major league teams . " [Billy] Phyle will go to the [outlaw leagues] , Starr will be traded by [American League manager James] McAleer , Whitney goes to Buffalo and Burton will likely return to Central League ball " , Sporting Life reported . The manager had no difficulty compensating for these losses , however . The sports paper reported , in October 1905 , that future major @-@ leaguer Louis " Lew " Schettler , " the star twirler of the Sharon team " , was anxious to join the Ohio Works team . The paper added that Schettler " would like a year under Marty Hogan " . In December 1905 , the paper confirmed that Hogan had secured catcher Lee Fohl and pitcher Schettler , " the star battery of this league for last season " . The paper added that the manager had " signed two young Cleveland players in outfielder Hugh Donovan and first baseman Harry [Schwartz] " . In addition , Hogan attempted to sign on as pitcher Walter Purdue , " second rush of the Youngstown polo team " . Meanwhile , Hogan reportedly " sold out his cafe at Youngstown " in order to " devote his entire time to base ball " . According to Sporting Life ,

the manager even planned to challenge former major @-@ leaguer Charlie Morton for the presidency of the Ohio @-@ Pennsylvania League , a bid that evidently proved unsuccessful .

In January 1906 , Morton , as league president , called a meeting of the Ohio ? Pennsylvania League . According to Sporting Life , representatives of the clubs were scheduled to meet at Zanesville 's Hotel Rogge on January 16 . " Assurances have been received that representatives from Akron , Youngstown , Zanesville , Newark , Lancaster , Mansfield , New Castle , East Liverpool , Steubenville and Erie , Pa . , will be present " , the paper reported , " and from there an eight or ten club circuit will probably be formed , with McKeesport , Butler and Ashtabula as applicants also " . (The league eventually formed an eight @-@ team circuit that included teams from Akron , Lancaster , Mansfield , Newark , New Castle , Sharon , Youngstown and Zanesville .) The paper also noted that William J. Maloney , the center fielder for the Ohio Works club during the previous season , would sign a contract and serve as team captain . Among others , Hogan announced the " engagement " of Utah @-@ born pitcher Roy Castleton . The Ohio Works team opened the 1906 season with 16 players , three of whom had been part of the club during the 1905 season . According to Sporting Life , Hogan predicted the club would win the pennant at the close of the upcoming season . He expressed confidence in a lineup that included Maloney of Bradford , Kentucky ; Will M. Thomas of Morristown , Pennsylvania ; Tommy Thomas of Piqua , Ohio ; Fohl of Allegheny , Pennsylvania ; Schettler of Pittsburgh ; " Dotty " Freck of Columbus , Ohio ; A. C. McClintock of Columbus ; Castleton of Salt Lake City ; Lewis Groh of Rochester , New York ; John Kennedy of Youngstown , Charles Crouse of Detroit ; Roy Chase of Andover , Ohio ; Forrester J. Dressner of Garretttsville , Pennsylvania ; Schwartz of Cleveland ; and Roy Gould of Middlesex , Pennsylvania . Indeed , in 1906 , the Ohio Works team took the league championship once again , with an 84 ? 53 record , while new player Roy Castleton gained national recognition by pitching a perfect game against a rival club in Akron . On October 1 , 1906 , Hogan and members of the Ohio Works team were honored at a banquet held at the Elks ' Club in downtown Youngstown . Sporting Life reported that the keynote address was delivered by Father M. T. Kinkead , " who declared himself a fan of Sunday baseball playing " . The article added that Hogan " was presented with a ring and each player was given a pair of gold cuff link inscribed ' O. & P. Champs 1906 ' " . On October 6 , 1906 , Sporting Life summarized the league 's most recent season , reporting that the Ohio Works team had " held the lead continually after the first months of the season and at one time threatened a walkover " .

The following month , in November 1906 , Hogan responded to rumors that Walter East , manager of the Akron Rubbernecks , had agreed to " lay down " to the Youngstown club , enabling them to win the pennant . " Instead of laying down to us , Akron loaded up with catcher [Red] Munson and pitcher Bob Spade " , Hogan said in an interview with the Pittsburgh Press . " They worked their heads off to down us , but could not do so " . Hogan went on to assert that the Akron club , and its manager , received generous incentives to defeat Youngstown . " The Akron owner offered the players a bonus of \$ 500 if they would beat us out in addition to a \$ 300 wad for East " , Hogan said . Then , he accused East himself of attempting to " fix " a game during the 1906 season , claiming that the Akron manager had " tried to get another club to take things easy against Akron so that Akron could beat us for the pennant " .

In the wake of the Ohio Works ' second league championship , steps were taken to incorporate the club . In December 1906 , Sporting Life reported that the team 's backers , Joseph and Thomas McDonald , who served as superintendent and assistant superintendent , respectively , of the Ohio Works of the Carnegie Steel Company , were compelled to invite additional investors because of planned (and costly) improvements at the steel plant . " The incorporators of the club will be Thomas McDonald , Joseph McDonald , Thomas Carr , Thomas Carter and Marty Hogan " , the paper stated . " Manager Hogan will be given even more control of the team next season than he has had . Heretofore he has had the entire control of the team and transacted most of the business " . Sporting Life predicted that , in the wake of the team 's incorporation , " everything will fall absolutely on [Hogan 's] shoulders " . The paper added that the Ohio Works team intended to build a new ballpark on the south side of Youngstown , near the corner of Glenwood and Parkview avenues . " One of the largest grand stands in the minor leagues will be put up and the grounds will

be in every way modern " , the article stated .

Differences between Hogan and the McDonald brothers , however , had already surfaced in the autumn of 1906 . Although a sports writer for The Youngstown Daily Vindicator predicted in October 1906 that the " popular " Hogan would serve a fourth season as manager of the club , the Ohio Works manager appeared unwilling to negotiate the terms of a new contract without leverage . According to the Vindicator , Hogan publicly mulled an offer presented by a team in Nashville , whose representatives followed him to the train station . The same newspaper article indicated that Hogan later reached a verbal agreement with Ohio Works co @-@ owners Joseph and Thomas McDonald , announcing soon afterwards that he would remain with the local ball club . Yet , by January 1907 , the Newark Advocate reported that Hogan wanted to sell the Youngstown franchise . The paper observed that " a move in offering the Youngstown franchise for sale had created a furor in the league " . On January 8 , 1907 , Hogan and Joseph McDonald attended the annual meeting of the National Association of Professional Baseball Clubs in New York City , while the fate of the club remained uncertain . Then , on January 13 , The New York Times reported that the Youngstown team would participate in an eight @-@ team " outlaw league " comprising clubs from Elmira , New York ; Lancaster , Pennsylvania ; Pittsburgh , Reading , Pennsylvania ; Scranton , Pennsylvania ; Wilkes @-@ Barre , Pennsylvania ; and Williamsport , Ohio . The Times described the envisioned league as " the most powerful ' outlaw ' league the National Association of Professional Baseball Clubs was ever called upon to oppose " , and stated that Hogan would " be at the head of " the Youngstown team . These rather confusing reports were followed by the abrupt sale and relocation of the Ohio Works team in February 1907 .

= = = Zanesville = = =

On February 18 , 1907 , the Zanesville Signal reported that Hogan had received permission from the McDonald brothers to negotiate a \$ 3 @,@ 000 deal for the sale of the Youngstown club , including its players , to a group of investors in Zanesville , Ohio . In an interview with the Signal , the manager expressed frustration with the team 's former backers , when he said , " Youngstown couldn 't or didn 't raise enough money to cover a sparrow 's blanket " . The Zanesville investors reportedly raised an additional \$ 15 @,@ 000 to enter the team into the Ohio ? Pennsylvania League , although they were forced to settle for the less prestigious Pennsylvania ? Ohio ? Maryland League . The eight @-@ team P @-@ O @-@ M league included clubs from Braddock , Pennsylvania ; Charleroi , Pennsylvania ; East Liverpool , Ohio ; McKeesport , Pennsylvania ; Steubenville , Ohio ; Uniontown , Pennsylvania ; and Washington , Pennsylvania . Meanwhile , Hogan reportedly had some difficulty securing new players for the team . In June 1907 , the Marion Daily Mirror described Zanesville 's efforts to sign Bill Dithridge , a player in the Baltimore Eastern League , as " merely another of the pipe dreams of one Marty Hogan " . The article added , " Dithridge is not to be sold to Zanesville , and he has informed Hogan that he will play with his team under no conditions whatever " . The paper did observe , however , that Hogan had signed a Cleveland player named Tate and planned to secure another outfielder , " when three members of the present team will be canned " . After settling in Zanesville , Hogan apparently received offers from other teams . Sporting Life reported in June 1907 that Hogan was invited to manage a team in Rochester , New York , but had turned down the offer . Then , in October , Hogan was offered management of yet another league franchise in South Bend , Indiana , but , once again , he declined . He managed the Zanesville ball club for two seasons . During its first season , the team placed first in the eight @-@ team P @-@ O @-@ M League , with a record of 15 wins and seven losses .

In 1908 , his final season , the team was christened as the Zanesville Infants and joined the Central League . According to Sporting Life , the " schedule meeting " for the Central League that year was to be held in Zanesville on March 17 (St. Patrick 's Day) . " According to the plans of the magnates the season this year will consist of 140 games , not any of the club owners being willing to return to the 154 @-@ game schedule " , the paper reported . The paper added that Hogan was " making light of his task " of signing up players for his team . " His acquaintance with players , especially in

the independent ranks , gives him an advantage which few managers have " . Sporting Life also reported that by March , Hogan had " signed his outfield , the players accepting terms being [Curt] Elson , Blount , and Miller " . Further research is needed to determine the Zanesville Infants ' league ranking at the close of the 1908 season , but available information shows that the team neither won the championship nor placed as a runner @-@ up . More information is available on Hogan 's dissatisfaction with his situation in Zanesville , which evidently stemmed from increasing limits on his control over the club . An article that appeared in The (Pittsburgh) Gazette Times in December 1908 described Hogan 's reasons for leaving the organization . " There were too many directors connected with the Zanesville club to suit Hogan , as each one had his own idea of how a club should be run " , the paper reported . " As Hogan has his own , which did not exactly coincide with the numerous directors , he resigned " . The Gazette Times praised Hogan 's performance in Zanesville , stating that his club " was a pennant contender at all stages of the championship race " . The paper added : " He did not have a very good team , but kept the men playing the game at all times and was really the wonder of the [P.O.M.] league " .

= = = Lancaster Red Roses = = =

The following year , in 1909 , Hogan relocated to Lancaster , Pennsylvania , where he replaced local ball club manager Clarence " Pop " Foster , who had managed the Red Roses since 1907 . Once Hogan signed a contract , Foster moved on to lead another club in Trenton , New Jersey . The Lancaster team 's momentum escalated during the 1909 season , and in July of that year , Sporting Life reported that the Red Roses club was drawing positive attention . " The fast pace at which the Lancaster bunch has been going lately has been the talk of the league " , the paper stated . " Marty Hogan was not given much consideration as a pennant aspirant when the season opened , but the plucky Red Roses manager has been ' sawing wood ' and not talking " . Indeed , by the close of the 1909 season , the Lancaster Red Roses had worked up a 75 ? 39 record , seizing the championship of the Tri @-@ State League . As Spalding 's Baseball Guide (1910) reported : " Lancaster , under manager Marty Hogan , won its first pennant in the league , and the top rung of the ladder was only gained by the hardest kind of fighting " . Sporting Life indicated that Hogan was confident of the outcome early in the season . " After his return from the first trip around the circuit " , wrote reporter G. H. Hartley , " Marty said to your correspondent that he saw nothing in the league that was better than his team " . Hartley noted that , on the closing day of the season , Hogan accepted the Farnsworth Cup , " the Tri @-@ State trophy " , on behalf of his team . " Between the first and second innings the [Lancaster] players presented Manager Marty Hogan with a beautiful silver set and a silver loving cup " , he added . The inscribed silver cup reportedly left Hogan " so surprised that he was unable to respond " . On September 7 , 1909 , one day after the contest , the Reading Eagle stated , " A great crowd witnessed the final game , in which Hogan 's gallant band trimmed the Trenton wanderers " . The newspaper added , " The real enthusiasm was awakened , however , by the floating of the championship pennant , awarded by a Phila . [sic] paper " . A key participant in the team 's successful performance was a young pitcher named Stan Coveleski , who went on to post a record of 53 wins and 38 losses during his three seasons with Lancaster . He made his professional debut with the Philadelphia Athletics three seasons later . Indeed , the Ogden Standard had praised Hogan as a " live wire " back in February 1909 , when he " grabbed up the three brothers of Harry Coveleski of the Phillies , and had them all sign contracts " . Highlights of the season may have included an exhibition game with the Philadelphia Phillies , which was scheduled to be held in Lancaster on April 2 , 1909 .

The following year , however , the Red Roses ' performance fell short of the previous season when it placed second , with 63 wins and 47 losses . According to Spalding 's Baseball Guide (1911) , the Lancaster organization was one of several teams in the league caught off guard by a surprisingly strong new club from Altoona , Pennsylvania , which was " sent along at a clip that practically clinched the season " . While the Red Roses pulled out of a mid @-@ season slump , the " Altoonas " prevailed with a 72 ? 38 record . In an article regarding this outcome , Sporting Life stated that " nothing can be found to cast discredit upon the Lancaster team or its popular manager ,

Marty Hogan " . The paper added , " With a team that never stood high in club hitting or fielding , Marty pulled them through and anchored them in second place , which position they attained more by dint of their cleverness in inside work than with their prowess with the stick or in the field " . In December 1910 , a little more than two months after the article appeared , Hogan reportedly set down roots in Lancaster , opening a cigar shop and billiard hall in the city . His relationship with the Red Roses would not last more than another season , however . In 1911 , Hogan 's final year as manager of the Lancaster team , the club placed fourth in the eight @-@ team league , with 54 wins and losses , respectively .

Sporting Life reported that Hogan began the 1911 season with relatively modest expectations . The paper stated , " Hogan is not promising a pennant @-@ winning team ... but he does promise a good team and means to fight hard for the pennant again " . The team 's challenges included salary limits that sharply limited its capacity to attract more experienced players . Earlier that year , the Tri @-@ State League 's imposition of \$ 1 @,@ 900 limits for individual salaries had created a stir throughout Lancaster , where fans resented the fact that outgoing clubs had been permitted to vote on an issue that would not affect them . Club president John H. Myers ' efforts to persuade the league to " advance the individual salary limit " proved unsuccessful , and Hogan " was directed to secure the best team that can be secured " under the circumstances . In January 1911 , Hogan had announced he would " cut out exhibition games and devote the entire preparatory season to hard practice " . Hogan added that " the exhibitions do not pay the club , and do harm to the unseasoned players " . Ultimately , the 1911 league championship went to a franchise from Reading , Pennsylvania , which " took the lead at the beginning of the season and never was headed until the finish " , closing with a record of 74 ? 35 .

= = = United States Baseball League = = =

In March 1912 , organizers of a proposed United States Baseball League ? described by members of the sports establishment as an " outlaw league " ? met in New York City 's Hotel Imperial . The league is widely viewed as " a major precursor to the Federal League of 1914 ? 1915 " . Hogan , who attended the New York meeting , was named as manager of a Cincinnati @-@ based franchise scheduled to compete in the league . (The U.S. Baseball League also established teams in Chicago , Cleveland , Pittsburgh , New York City , Reading , Pennsylvania ; Richmond , Virginia ; and Washington , D.C.) The following month , however , Hogan was evidently replaced by Hugh McKinnon , who was described in an April New York Times article as manager of the league 's Cincinnati franchise . An article that appeared in The New York Times several weeks earlier suggested that McKinnon was originally tapped as manager of the league 's Washington franchise . The same article also pointed out that ex @-@ major leaguer George Browne " had been approached by the Washington Club " . In the end , Browne was named as head of the Washington team when McKinnon was appointed manager of the Cincinnati club . While these developments shed some light on the outcome , the reasons for Hogan 's replacement as manager of the Cincinnati franchise remain uncertain .

In any event , the league did not survive for long . Sports historian Rudolf K. Haerle observed that the U.S. Baseball League " stressed the inherent ' good ' of baseball for all individuals and communities , and indicated that it wished to conduct its business in the accepted capitalist style ? free competition in the marketplace " . The new league , however , quickly incurred the scorn and hostility of the baseball establishment . Burdened with weak leadership , limited financing , poor attendance , and a lack of skillful players , the U.S. Baseball League " folded after about one month of action " . In June 1912 , when the league ceased operation , the Cincinnati team that Hogan was supposed to manage ranked fourth in the eight @-@ team roster , earning 12 wins and 10 losses . The following year , former players of the Cincinnati club successfully sued the team 's owner , John J. Ryan , for unpaid wages . Sporting Life reported that the club 's members " received their money in Cincinnati on February 12 " .

= = = Zanesville Flood Sufferers = = =

In November 1912 , The Youngstown Daily Vindicator reported that Hogan would once again manage a local minor league ball club . The paper added , however , that the former Ohio Works manager was also considering an offer in Zanesville . Hogan evidently led the Zanesville team the previous season . In November 1912 , Sporting Life reported that the manager was still mulling his next move when he attended the annual meeting of the National Association in New York . " Marty Hogan , the veteran minor league manager , who is known from end to end of the land as a developer of minor league talent and winner of pennants , could not bear to miss meeting his old friends " , the paper stated . " Marty wound up the season with Zanesville and has not definitely decided upon his plans for the coming season " . Ultimately , Hogan went to Zanesville , where he managed the Zanesville Flood Sufferers in 1913 . The team 's nickname was evidently inspired by a massive flood that had devastated cities and towns throughout central and southern Ohio ? including Zanesville ? in the spring of 1913 . In April 1913 , Sporting Life noted that the Zanesville club would " stick to the circuit " , despite the fact that the city was " hit hard by the recent floods " . According to the paper , Zanesville 's ballpark was " completely destroyed , but the games will be played at the Fair Grounds " .

Earlier , in January 1913 , the Flood Sufferers pulled out from the 12 @-@ team Central League and joined the newly formed Interstate League , which included eight clubs . According to Sporting Life , the new league was expected to include teams from Akron , Youngstown , Canton , Steubenville , Wheeling , and either Johnstown or McKeesport . In February , the paper confirmed that the Interstate League (which included Johnstown , not McKeesport) had achieved Class B status on the basis of the eight cities ' combined populations . Sporting Life , which estimated the total population of the league 's participating cities at 412 @,@ 415 , noted that Youngstown (with a population of 79 @,@ 066) was the largest city in the Interstate League . Later that month , the paper reported that the new league 's " salary limit of \$ 2000 makes it imperative for each club to hold down expenses in every way ; consequently Marty Hogan , of the Zanesville Club , will be the only bench manager in the league , and he knows how to save his salary in various ways " .

During Hogan 's tenure as manager of the Zanesville Flood Sufferers , the club took advantage of at least one opportunity to test their skills against a major league club . Sports writer Walter LeConte observed that , on June 15 , 1913 , the Zanesville team participated in an in @-@ season exhibition game with the New York Giants . When the umpire declared the game forfeited after a disagreement with Giants player Fred Merkle , Hogan " ordered the game continued so the fans could see a 9 @-@ inning baseball game " . LeConte added that " Hogan even assumed umpiring duties and the game was then concluded " . The Giants won the game , with a score of 5 ? 4 . Reliable information on the Zanesville club 's overall performance is currently unavailable , but an Associated Press report indicated the team had disbanded by late July 1913 .

At Zanesville , Hogan signed future Cleveland Indians pitcher Samuel Pond (" Sad Sam ") Jones to his first professional contract . Baseball historian Alexander Edelman noted that Jones gained valuable experience as a member of the Zanesville club (including a chance to play against the Giants in an exhibition game) , but he added that the player " was only 20 years old and very homesick " . When Jones was faced with the prospect of a pay cut , he approached Hogan on the street and demanded that he be released from his contract immediately . Edelman wrote : " In what Sam 's son , Paul , would later call ' probably the craziest release in baseball history , ' Hogan obliged , writing Jones ' release in pencil on the inside of a chewing tobacco packet " .

= = = Fond du Lac Molls = = =

On July 20 , 1913 , The New York Times reported that Hogan left Zanesville to manage a Fond du Lac franchise in the Illinois @-@ Wisconsin League . According to the article , he planned to bring with him five players from the defunct Zanesville club . Reliable information on the Fond du Lac Molls ' overall performance is currently unavailable .

In February 1914 , Sporting Life reported that Hogan was considering a return to the Tri @-@ State League . " In a letter to a friend in Lancaster [Pennsylvania] the former Lancaster manager stated

that the Trenton [New Jersey] Club was after him and that there was [sic] good prospects of both sides coming to terms " , the paper stated . " Marty is anxious to get back in the Tri @-@ State , where he won fame as a manager " . The paper added that Hogan , at that point , was working as a " successful businessman " in Youngstown , Ohio . The same edition of Sporting Life , however , carried a wire report noting that the Trenton club 's new owner , W. J. Morris , had signed Zeke Wrigley as team manager . The report observed , " Manager Wrigley was strongly recommended to the club by Connie Mack " . (Wrigley , a former major league infielder , had earlier pursued a position on the Tri @-@ State League 's umpire staff , and he was not initially in the running for the position of Trenton club manager .) Further research will be required to determine whether Hogan 's career as a minor league manager continued after this point .

= = Personal life = =

Hogan was married to the former Agnes Daugherty on October 28 , 1896 , in St. Columba Church , in Youngstown , Ohio . After a wedding trip , the couple initially settled in Indianapolis . Although Hogan 's obituary makes no reference to children , he and his wife evidently raised an adopted child , Amy M. Hogan (born Amy Deagon) , who died at the age of 16 in a 1921 automobile accident . A front @-@ page article in the Vindicator reported that Amy Hogan was one of three passengers in an automobile whose driver had failed to slow down at a curve in the road and skidded into a telephone pole near Hubbard , Ohio . The article noted that Amy Hogan had recently graduated from Ursuline Academy and described her as " a girl of exceptional talents , being especially prominent in local amateur theatricals and entertainments " . Records at Youngstown 's Calvary Cemetery show that Amy Hogan was buried in the same plot as her adoptive parents . Published cemetery records also suggest that Martin Hogan 's wife , Agnes Hogan , gave birth to an unnamed infant , who died on September 6 , 1898 . The infant was buried in a section of the cemetery usually reserved for unbaptized children and the indigent . Agnes (Hogan) Moreland died on February 7 , 1950 , in Salem , Ohio .

Throughout his sports career , Hogan 's pastimes included trap shooting . In July 1911 , when he was manager of the Lancaster Red Roses , Sporting Life reported , " Marty shoots targets very well and can be looked to for high scores once he gets a little shooting " . Hogan 's obituary noted that , at some point , he helped to organize the Youngstown Gun Club .

Upon returning to Youngstown , Hogan supervised the athletic training of his youngest nephews , Edward and Raymond Hogan , who became sports stars at Rayen High School . In the early 1920s , Edward Hogan emerged as a track and field standout at the University of Notre Dame , where he trained under coach Knute Rockne .

= = Final years = =

In the mid @-@ 1910s , Hogan permanently resettled in Youngstown , where he became athletic director of Thomas Field , a ballpark owned by the local Brier Hill Industrial Works . Prior to the enforcement of the Volstead Act , he was also employed as a clerk at Buckley & Hogan , a downtown saloon operated by his older brother , Patrick J. Hogan , Jr . , and his business partner , John J. Buckley , Sr. Further research will be required to determine Martin Hogan 's level of involvement , if any , in local baseball during the last decade of his life .

Martin F. Hogan was only 54 years old when he died at his north side home from injuries sustained months earlier in an auto accident . Several blood transfusions failed to revive him , and a bout with pneumonia proved fatal . Funeral services for Hogan were held at St. Columba Church , and he was buried at Youngstown 's Calvary Cemetery . His wife , Agnes , survived him along with his brother , Patrick . A sister , Mrs. John Dillon , had died several years earlier . Hogan 's obituary in The Youngstown Daily Vindicator highlighted his contributions to organized sports , observing that many young athletes he trained and managed went on to careers in major league baseball . Major league players who worked with Hogan during his years as a minor league manager included Roy Castleton , Stan Coveleski , Lee Fohl , Sam Jones , Billy Phyle , and Louis Schettler . His disputed

baserunning record remains a curious footnote in American baseball history .