



Society For American Baseball Research Baseball Records Committee

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Not everything that counts is counted; not everything that is counted is worth counting. ---Albert Einstein

2023 SABR RECORDS COMMITTEE MEETING IN CHICAGO

The annual Records Committee meeting will be held at some point during SABR51 in Chicago this Summer. A specific date and time has not yet been determined.

DOUBLE-DIGIT HOMERS IN MULTIPLE STADIUMS

According to Committee member **David Matchett**, in 2021 **Vladimir Guerrero Jr.** became the first player in MLB history to hit 10+ homers in each of three different stadiums in a single season. He hit 10 in Sahlen Field in Buffalo, 10 in the Rogers Centre in Toronto, and 11 in TD Ballpark in Dunedin, Florida. This was made possible by COVID-19 travel restrictions that meant the Blue Jays used three different parks as their home stadium.

Matchett found there had been 1,478 player-seasons of 30+ homers, but no player has ever hit 10+ homers in a stadium that was not his home stadium, in a single season. Before expansion, there were players who came close to double-digits in a road stadium: **Lou Gehrig** hit 9 homers in St. Louis in 1931, **Jimmie Foxx** did the same in Detroit in 1932, and **Willie Mays** matched it in Brooklyn in 1955.

The last time a team used three different home stadiums in a single season (before the Blue Jays) was in 1903, before any player had hit 30+ homers in a season. So that means no other player could've hit 10+ homers in three different stadiums in a season, til Guerrero did so.

Matchett also checked teams that played at least five games in each of two different home stadiums in a season, identifying 13 such instances since 1920. Ballpark moves allowed **Johnny Bench** in 1970 (15 homers in Crosley Field and 15 in Riverfront Stadium) and **Ken Griffey Jr.** in 1999 (13 homers in the Kingdome and 14 at Safeco) to hit 10+ in each of *two* stadiums.

Another possibility are players traded mid-season. Matchett identified five players with 10+ homers in each of two stadiums due to trades: **Mark McGwire** in 1997 (17 in Oakland, 13 in St. Louis); **David Justice** in 2000 (14 in New York, 10 in Cleveland); **Steve Finley** in 2004 (16 in Arizona and 11 in Los Angeles); **Alfonso Soriano** in 2013 (11 in Chicago and 11 in New York); and **J.D. Martinez** in 2017 (16 in Arizona and 11 in Detroit).

But Guerrero remains the only player to hit 10+ homers in each of *three* stadiums in a single season.

SHORT-BUT-SOMEWHAT-BRIGHT CAREERS

Committee member **Dan Hill** notes that recently retired Lorenzo Cain had only five years of 500+ plate appearances and topped out at season highs of 16 home runs and 72 RBI—yet twice earned serious consideration for the MVP award. He finished in the top seven in MVP voting in 2015 for the **Kansas City Royals** and in 2018 for the **Milwaukee Brewers**.

Hill reports that since divisional play began in 1969, only four position players have retired with at least two top-seven MVP finishes and fewer than Cain's career 4,758 PA: **Glenn Davis** (4,189), **Darren Daulton** (4,340), **Josh Hamilton** (4,350), and **Kevin Youkilis** (4,436). And Cain, who had a mere 38 RBI in 2018, joined **Brett Butler** in 1991 and **Freddie Patek** in 1971 as the only division-era position players to post even one top-seven MVP finish with fewer than 40 RBI.

ACHIEVING—OR LOSING—A .300 CAREER AVERAGE DUE TO SAC FLIES

Committee member **Herm Krabbenhoft** continues his series of articles about .300 hitters, this time producing a full-length piece (attached) about batters who achieved or lost a .300 career batting average due to the variation over time in how sacrifice flies were recorded. For a period of time, they were marked as 0-for-1, unlike under today's rules when they do not count as an at-bat at all.

To maintain proper formatting, Herm's full article is appended to this newsletter, starting on the very next page. We are pleased to provide this exhaustive work as another in the Committee's series of longer pieces featuring excellent and interesting research.

The Varying Sacrifice Fly Rules

Roadblock or Gateway to a Career .300 Batting Average?

Herm Krabbenhoft

“A career .300 hitter ... Michael Young hangs up his spikes after a brilliant career.”[1] That message was tweeted by Major League Baseball on January 31, 2014, when Michael Young announced his retirement from the diamond game. In his ML career (2000-2013) Young played 13 full seasons; he batted .300 seven times.

“And the only statistic that really matters to me is hitting .300. I did it four times in my 10 full seasons in the major leagues, and finished with a .298 average lifetime. My only regret is not hitting .300. It would have meant so much.”[2] That sentiment was expressed by Dom DiMaggio in an article published in *The New York Times* in 2009. DiMaggio played full-time in the major leagues from 1940 through 1952 (missing the 1943-1945 seasons while in military service during the Second World War and retiring after playing in only three games in 1953).

Michael Young has a career .300 batting average, in part, because of the sacrifice fly rule, which was introduced prior to the start of the 1954 season — when RBI fly-outs officially became *non-at-bat* sacrifice flies, just like sacrifice hits on bunts. In contrast, Dom DiMaggio was shackled with a sub-.300 lifetime batting average because, in part, during the 1940-1953 period there were *no* non-at-bat sacrifice flies — RBI fly-outs were officially at bats, just like RBI ground-outs.

Had Young played under the official rules that DiMaggio played with, Young would *not* have been a career .300 hitter. Young had 2375 hits in 7918 at bats ... and 72 *non-at-bat* sacrifice flies, which, if treated as at bats, would have afforded him a hypothetical career batting average of .29725 (instead of his official .29995 mark). Thus, the sacrifice fly rule served as a gateway to Young’s career .300 batting average.

Had DiMaggio played under the official rules that Young played with, DiMaggio would have been a career .300 hitter. DiMaggio had 1680 hits in 5640 at bats ... and *no* non-at-bat sacrifice flies. However, he did have 37 RBI fly-outs, which, if treated as non at bats, would have afforded him a hypothetical lifetime batting average of .29984 (instead of his official .29787 mark). Thus, for DiMaggio, the “no sacrifice fly” rule served as a roadblock to a .300 lifetime batting average.

It is particularly important to emphasize that, with regard to the player’s impact on the winning or the losing of the baseball game, there is absolutely no difference between a *non-at-bat* RBI fly-out (i.e., a sacrifice fly) and an *at-bat* RBI fly-out (i.e., a non sacrifice fly). For each event, the player bats in a run while being retired on a fly-ball out. However, because of variations in the official scoring rules for RBI fly-outs — at-bat or non-at-bat, there is a significant difference with regard to the impact on the performance statistics achieved by the player — because the number of at bats is included in the denominator of many important percentage metrics. For example, the classic diamond yardsticks of batting average (BA) and slugging percentage (SLG) as well as the modern go-to metric, on-base-plus-slugging (OPS).[3]

The purpose of the research described in this article is twofold — (1) First, ascertain which players, like DiMaggio, would have had a hypothetical lifetime .300 batting average if their at-bat RBI fly-outs had been treated as non-at-bat sacrifice flies. (2) Second, determine which players, like Young, had a career .300 batting average because their RBI fly-outs were officially considered sacrifice flies and *not* treated as at bats. The time period covered is 1920-2022, i.e., from the beginning of the “live ball” era to the present. During this period there were three fundamentally different rules for what did constitute and what did not constitute a non-at-bat fly-ball sacrifice hit (aka a sacrifice fly). A brief chronological summary of the official sacrifice fly rules is given in the accompanying sidebar.[4]

Chronological Summary of Official Rules for Fly-Ball (Out) Sacrifice Hits

1908-1925 — Batsmen were credited with a sacrifice hit — i.e., they were not charged with an at bat — on a fly-out that resulted in a run being scored. Officially, there was no distinction between bunted or fly-ball sacrifices. [NOTE: This rule is essentially the same as the current rule, the only difference being that, in the current rule, bunted sacrifices and fly-ball sacrifices are officially distinguished.]

1926-1930 — Batsmen were credited with a sacrifice hit — i.e., they were not charged with an at bat — on a fly-out that resulted in a base-runner advancing one base. Officially, there was no distinction between bunted or fly-ball sacrifices. [NOTE: This modification gave sacrifice hit credit to a batter whose fly-ball out allowed a base-runner to advance from first base to second base or from second base to third base in addition to a base-runner advancing from third base to home.]

1931-1938 — Batsmen were not credited with a sacrifice hit — i.e., they were charged with an at bat — on a fly-out that resulted in a base-runner advancing one base (even from third base to home). [NOTE: This rule may be referred to as the “no-Sac-Fly” rule.]

1939 — Batsmen were credited with a sacrifice hit — i.e., they were not charged with an at bat — on fly-out that resulted in a run being scored. Officially, there was no distinction between bunted or fly-ball sacrifices. [NOTE: This rule is essentially the same as the current rule, the only difference being that bunted sacrifices and fly-ball sacrifices are officially distinguished.]

1940-1953 — Batsmen were not credited with a sacrifice hit — i.e., they were charged with an at bat — on a fly-out that resulted in a base-runner advancing one base (even from third base to home). [NOTE: This rule (identical to the 1931-1938 rule) may be referred to as the “no-Sac-Fly” rule.]

1954-2022 — Batsmen were credited with a sacrifice fly — i.e., they were not charged with an at bat — on fly-out that resulted in a run being scored. [NOTE: This rule is essentially identical with the original fly-out sacrifice hit rule (1908-1925) and the 1939 rule, the only difference being that, in the current rule, the sacrifice fly is officially distinguished from the sacrifice bunt.]

NOTE: The official scoring rules also stipulated that a sacrifice hit is credited to a batsman whose RBI fly-ball was not caught but “would in the judgment of the scorer so result [in a run being scored] if caught. Thus, “RBI fly-ball” and “RBI fly-out” are used interchangeably in this article.

Thus, for the 1920-2022 period, there are three different official scoring outcomes which need to be addressed when creating a hypothetically uniform scoring process for RBI fly-ball plays for which the batter is charged with an at bat or is not charged with an at bat:

[1] A fly-out sacrifice hit (fly) which results in a base-runner scoring — officially a non-at-bat (1920-1930, 1939, 1954-2022).

[2] A fly-out which results in a base-runner advancing a base, but not scoring — officially a non at-bat (1926-1930).

[3] A fly-out which results in a base-runner scoring — officially an at-bat (1931-1938, 1940-1953).

RESEARCH PROCEDURES

Utilizing Baseball-Reference's Stathead search engine, I generated two domains of players: (1) All players with at least 1500 career hits who played in any seasons during the 1920-1953 period and had a career batting average between .295 and .299. (2) All players with at least 1500 career hits who played in any seasons during the 1954-2022 period and had a career batting average between .300 and .305. A number of players were in both domains. It is important to point out that the Negro League statistics (at bats and hits) are included for Minnie Minoso (1946-1948) and Willie Mays (1948). The Negro Leagues were officially decreed to be Major League on December 16, 2020.[5] To achieve my objectives it was necessary to ascertain the number of each of the three possible scoring events: (i) fly-ball sacrifice hits resulting in a base-runner scoring; (ii) fly-ball sacrifice hits resulting in a base-runner not scoring, but advancing one base; (iii) RBI fly-outs for which the batter was not credited with sacrifice hits. The numbers for these items for the 1920-1953 seasons were obtained by utilizing the Play-By-Play (PBP) narratives and the player's daily file on Retrosheet. For players who played during the 1920-1930 and the 1939 seasons I determined which of their sacrifice hits were bunts or fly-balls. For players who played during the 1926-1930 seasons, I ascertained which of their fly-ball sacrifice hits resulted in a base-runner scoring or not scoring. For players who played during the 1931-1938 and 1940-1953 seasons I determined which of their RBIs were the result of fly-balls. The Appendix provides the pertinent details for the each of the items for the 1920-1953 period. The numbers for the sacrifice flies for the 1954-2022 period are readily available from the official statistics, as given on Baseball-Reference and Retrosheet. With these numbers in hand, I was able to calculate the corresponding hypothetical career batting averages for (a) those players who would have had lifetime .300 batting averages if at-bat RBI fly-outs were treated as non-at-bat sacrifice flies and (b) those players who would have had sub-.300 career batting averages if non-at-bat sacrifice flies were treated as at-bat RBI fly-outs.

RESULTS

According to my research, there are seven players who would have finished their major league careers with a .300 batting average if RBI fly-outs had been treated as non-at-bat sacrifice hits; see Section [A]. On the opposite side, there are twelve players who would have completed their big league careers with a sub-.300 batting average if sacrifice flies had been treated as at-bat RBI fly-outs; see Section [B].

[A] Sac-Fly Rules — A Roadblock to a Career .300 Batting Average

The seven players whose road to a career .300 batting average was blocked by the official rules which did not include RBI fly-outs as non-at-bat sacrifice hits are — Carl Furillo, Minnie Minoso, Frank McCormick, Sam West, Dom DiMaggio, Pete Fox, and Bob Johnson; see Table 1.

Table 1. Players with a Sub-.300 Career Batting Average Who Would Have Had a .300 Lifetime Batting Average if RBI Fly-Outs Had Been Treated as Non-At-Bat Sacrifice Hits.

Player	Career	AB	H	SF	OFF BA	FBSH (2->3)	FBSH (3->H)	RBI-FO	AB ADJ	HYP BA
Carl Furillo	1946-1960	6378	1910	24	.29947	—	—	39	— 39	.30131
Minnie Minoso	1946-1980	7059	2113	57	.29933	—	—	14	— 14	.29993
Frank McCormick	1934-1948	5723	1711	—	.29897	—	12	91	— 91	.30380
Sam West	1927-1942	6148	1838	—	.29896	6	22	37	— 31	.30047
Dom DiMaggio	1940-1953	5640	1680	—	.29787	—	—	37	— 37	.29984
Pete Fox	1933-1945	5636	1678	—	.29773	—	4	44	— 44	.30007
Bob Johnson	1933-1945	6920	2051	—	.29639	—	10	77	— 77	.29972

NOTE: (1) The “AB ADJ” column (At Bat Adjustment) gives the number of at bats to be subtracted from the official at bats to give the hypothetical batting average shown in the “HYP BA” column.

Carl Furillo compiled an official career batting average of .29947 — just .00003 shy of the cherished .300 mark. Since he played before the current sacrifice rule was introduced in 1954, he was not rewarded with non-at-bats for the 39 RBI fly-outs he had during the 1946-1953 seasons. Therefore, reducing his official lifetime at bats by 39 (i.e., considering his RBI fly-outs as non-at-bat sacrifice flies) yields a hypothetical career batting average of .30131. Going into his final ML season (1960), Furillo, who had been a member of the prestigious Career .300 Hitters Club since joining in 1956, had a .29962 batting average. He surrendered his membership by going 2-for-10 while playing in just eight games (six in pinch hitting assignments) before being released. In recalling his final season years later, Furillo said, “I figured I still had something left. I didn’t want to hang them up yet. I figured I would still hit okay, and I wanted to keep my lifetime average at .300 because you end up with very few [players] that hit .300 for their lifetime average, especially with all the years I put in.”[6] So, even though Furillo did not officially end up with a lifetime .300 batting average, he would have if the current sacrifice fly rule had been in effect throughout his entire career. It can also be added that, according to Retrosheet’s discrepancy file, in the Brooklyn Dodgers game on April 30, 1946, the official records show Furillo with five (5) at bats and no (0) walks while the Retrosheet box score shows him with four (4) at bats and one (1) walk. Retrosheet has PBP documentation to support its position. This change [one fewer career at bat] results in Furillo having a lifetime batting average of .29951. Thus, if MLB accepts Retrosheet’s information, Furillo would be officially a lifetime .300 hitter.

Minnie Minoso assembled an official career batting average of .29933 while playing in three major leagues — the Negro National League (1946-1948) [.313 (150-for-480)]; the American League (1949, 1951-1961, 1963, 1964, 1976, 1980) [.300 (1944-for-6482)]; and the National League (1962) [.196 (19-for-97)]. In his AL seasons from 1949 through 1953 Minoso batted in 14 runners with fly-outs that

were officially deemed at bats. Considering these RBI fly-outs as non-at-bat sacrifice flies (as in the seasons from 1954 forward) affords Minoso a hypothetical .29993 batting average, which is conventionally rounded up to .300.

Frank McCormick would have retired as an active member of the prestigious Career .300 Hitters Club if he had played under the same official sacrifice fly rule that post-1954 players benefitted from. As it was, just like with Furillo, he stuck around for one more season, turning in a lackluster .250 batting average, which reduced his lifetime BA to .299. McCormick had 91 RBI fly-outs which, if treated as non-at-bat sac-flies would have given him a hypothetical lifetime batting average of .30380.

Sam West had a very strong opinion about being or not being a career .300 hitter, commenting, “Well, you know, if you don’t hit .300, you’re a lousy hitter. If you hit .300, you’re a great hitter; if you hit .299, you’re a lousy hitter. Just that one point difference.”[7] West, who compiled an official .299 career batting average, would not have been a self-imposed “lousy hitter” if the sacrifice hit rule in effect when he broke into the big leagues in 1927 had not been changed for 1931 — when RBI fly-outs were no longer considered non-at-bat sacrifice hits. With the exception of the 1939 season (when RBI fly-outs were officially scored as sacrifice hits), West was charged with an at bat for each RBI fly-ball he achieved during the 1931-1942 diamond campaigns — a total of 37 RBI fly-outs, excluding the 8 RBI fly-out sacrifice hits in 1939). During the 1927-1930 period, West had a total of 37 sacrifice hits — 17 were bunt sacrifices; 20 were fly-ball sacrifices. Of the 20 fly-ball sacrifices, 14 advanced a base-runner from third base to home (i.e., equivalent to today’s sacrifice fly) and 6 advanced a base-runner from second base to third base. Thus, to calculate West’s hypothetical career batting average one needs to add 6 at bats for his second-to-third fly-ball sacrifice hits and subtract 37 at bats for his RBI fly-outs. The net result is a hypothetical lifetime BA of .30047 — a mark which allows West to be hypothetically regarded not as a lousy hitter, but as a great hitter.

Dom DiMaggio finished his ML career with a .298 batting average (actually .29787). As mentioned above, his only regret was not hitting .300 for his career. DiMaggio was a member of the Career .300 Hitters Club for a very brief period. He joined the prestigious Club on June 4, 1952, when he collected the 1500th hit of his career, a double off Bob Feller. But, just three weeks later, on June 22, he became an emeritus member. He finished the 1952 campaign with a .294 batting average and a lifetime mark of .298. While he had planned to continue his career for one more season (1953), he ended up playing in just three games (each in a pinch hitting assignment). Rather than being a “bench warmer” for the remainder of the campaign, DiMaggio chose to retire on May 12.

Pete Fox joined the prestigious Career .300 Hitters Club while playing for the Boston Red Sox in 1944, on June 28, when he went 3-for-3 against the White Sox — his lifetime BA reached a rounded-up .300 [.29957 (1529 hits in 5104 at bats)]. He finished his penultimate big league season with a .315 batting average and a lifetime .29974 mark. In his final season (1945) he produced a mediocre .245, which dropped his official career batting average to .298, resulting in the expulsion from the Club. However, he would have remained an active member of the Club if the 44 RBI fly-outs he accumulated during the “no Sac-Fly” seasons are considered non at bats — i.e., treating his 44 RBI fly-balls as non-at-bat sacrifice flies affords Fox a hypothetical .30007 career batting average.

Bob Johnson is unique among the seven players included in Table 1 — he’s the only one who never had an official lifetime batting average of at least .300 with at least 1500 hits; i.e., he’s the only one who was not an interim member of the prestigious Career .300 Hitters Club. Had Johnson played with

the current non-at-bat sacrifice rule, each of his 78 RBI fly-outs would have been deemed non-at-bat sacrifice flies, which would have afforded him a hypothetical .300 (.29972) lifetime BA.

[B] Sac-Fly Rules — A Gateway to a Career .300 Batting Average

Players who were beneficiaries of the 1954 rule restoring non-at-bats for RBI fly-outs include four Hall of Famers; see Table 2 for the complete list of the dozen players for whom the Sac-Fly rule was a gateway to a career .300 batting average.

Table 2. Players with a Career .300 Batting Average Who Would Have Had a Sub-.300 Lifetime Batting Average if Non-At-Bat Sacrifice Flies Had Been Treated as At-Bat RBI Fly-Outs.

Player	Career	AB	H	SF	OFF BA	SH (2->3)	SH (3->H)	RBI-FO	AB ADJ	HYP BA
Will Clark	1986-2000	7173	2176	101	.30336	--	--	--	+ 101	.29915
Mark Grace	1988-2003	8065	2445	99	.30316	--	--	--	+ 99	.29949
Buster Posey	2009-2021	4970	1500	53	.30181	--	--	--	+ 53	.29863
Willie Mays	1948-1973	10,924	3293	91	.30145	--	--	7	+ 91	.29896
Frank Thomas	1990-2008	8199	2468	121	.30101	--	--	--	+ 121	.29663
Robinson Cano	2005-2022	8773	2639	62	.30081	--	--	--	+ 62	.29870
Roberto Alomar	1988-2004	9073	2724	97	.30023	--	--	--	+ 97	.29715
Wally Berger	1930-1940	5163	1550	--	.30021	2	12	49	+ 14	.29940
Pedro Guerrero	1978-1992	5392	1618	73	.30007	--	--	--	+ 73	.29607
Michael Young	2000-2013	7918	2375	72	.29995	--	--	--	+ 72	.29725
Enos Slaughter	1938-1959	7946	2383	12	.29990	--	2	76	+ 14	.29937
Billy Goodman	1946-1962	5644	1691	15	.29961	--	--	21	+ 15	.29882

NOTE: (1) The “AB ADJ” column (At Bat Adjustment) gives the number of at bats to be added to the official at bats to give the hypothetical batting average shown in the “HYP BA” column.

Will Clark has the highest official batting average — .30336 — among the Table 2 players. However, Clark’s .303 becomes a hypothetical sub-.300 if his 101 non-at-bat sacrifice flies are treated as at-bat RBI fly-outs — .29915 (a decrease of .00421 points). Thus, for Clark, the current sac-fly rule was certainly a gateway to membership in the prestigious Career .300 Hitters Club.

Mark Grace has the highest hypothetical career batting average among the Table 2 players — .29949, just .00001 shy of being an official career .300 hitter.

Buster Posey qualified for membership in the distinguished Career .300 Hitters Club with the exact required minimum of 1500 hits. However, treating his 53 non-at-bat sac-flies as at-bats affords him a hypothetical .299 lifetime batting average.

Willie Mays is unquestionably the most prominent player included in Table 2. The “Sey Hey Kid” compiled an official lifetime .301 (.30145) batting average — 3293 hits in 10,924 at bats; he also had 91 non at bat sacrifice flies. However, without the benefit of his 91 non at bat sacrifice flies, he would have had hypothetical batting average of .299 (.29896). Excluding his one official season in the Negro American League in 1948 [during which he had a .233 BA (10-for-43) with the Birmingham Black Barons] affords him a .302 (.30172) batting average, which, when adjusted for the 91 non-at-bat sacrifice flies, also yields a .299 (.29922) batting average. It is important to point out that Mays also played for the Birmingham Black Barons in 1949 and 1950. In 1949, he played in 80 games and produced a .311 batting average (90-for-289); in 1950, he played in 27 games and had a .330 batting average (35-for-106); at the end of June he signed with the Minneapolis Millers (AAA American Association) and was farmed out to the Trenton Giants (Class B Interstate League).[8] If one includes Mays’s 1949 and 1950 NAL stats [which are not (yet) considered official by Major League Baseball], Mays has a hypothetical career batting average of .302 (.30197) [3418-for-11319], which, when adjusted for his 91 non at bat sacrifice flies gives him a hypothetical lifetime BA of .300 (.29956).

Frank Thomas has the most non at bat sacrifice flies among the Table 2 players — 121. Considering these as at-bat RBI fly-outs results in his official .30101 career batting being reduced to a hypothetical .29663, a decrease of .00438 point, the largest hypothetical decrease experienced by any of the twelve Table 2 players.

Robinson Cano was still active in 2022, having played for and been released by three teams (New York Mets, San Diego Padres, and Atlanta Braves), compiling an overall .150 batting average (15-for-100). He became a free agent upon his release by Atlanta. That Cano is still officially a career .300 hitter is due, in part, to his 62 non-at-bat sacrifice flies, which, if treated as at-bat RBI fly-outs, would afford him a hypothetical .299 career batting average (.29870).

Roberto Alomar fashioned nine full-season .300 campaigns in assembling his career .30023 batting average. However, without the benefit of the non-at-bat sacrifice fly rule, he would have concluded his career with a hypothetical .29715 BA.

Wally Berger played under three different official rules impacting sacrifice flies. In 1930, he was credited with 2 sacrifice hits on fly-balls (outs) which advanced a base-runner one base without scoring (once from first to second and once from second base to third base). He also had 10 sacrifice hits on fly-balls that advanced a base-runner from third base to home that season. During the 1931-1938 and 1940 seasons he had 49 RBI fly-balls for which he was charged at bats. And, in 1939 he had 2 fly-ball sacrifice hits. Combining all of this afforded Berger an official lifetime batting average of .30021. However, if one hypothetically converts his 14 non-at-bat fly-ball sacrifice hits into at-bat RBI fly-outs, Berger ends up with a hypothetical sub-.300 batting average (.29940).

Pedro Guerrero has the lowest hypothetical batting average among the dozen players listed in Table 2 — .29607 (a decrease of .00400 points).

Michael Young, as mentioned at the outset, benefitted from the non-at-bat sacrifice fly rule, which allowed him to achieve a “toenail” .300 batting average for his career — .29995.[9] However, treating his 72 non-at-bat sacrifice flies as at-bat RBI fly-outs gives him a hypothetical sub-.300 lifetime batting average — .29725.

Enos Slaughter also concluded his ML career with a toenail .300 batting average — .29990. He had 2 fly-out sacrifice hits in his rookie season (1938) and 12 sacrifice flies during the 1954-1959 seasons. Thus, hypothetically adjusting his lifetime at bats to include the 14 non-at-bats (from his 2 fly-out sacrifice hits and his 12 sacrifice flies) as at bats gives him a hypothetical career batting average of .29937.

Billy Goodman compiled an official career batting average of .29961, i.e., a toenail .300, thanks to five full-season .300 campaigns, including an AL leading .354 in 1950. However, carrying out the hypothetical adjustment, i.e., adding 15 hypothetical at bats from his 15 non-at-bat sacrifice flies during his 1954-1962 seasons, his hypothetical batting average would be a sub-.300 — .29882.

DISCUSSION

Achieving a batting average of at least .300 (.29950) has been an important objective for baseball players for some 140 years — “At some point in the 1880s,’ says John Thorn, MLB’s official historian, ‘.300 came to be seen as a good barometer of batting skill, as no National League club had batted .300 between 1877 and 1892. The .300 mark survived as a benchmark for good hitters even after the 1894 campaign when NL hitters averaged .309.’”[9] Furthermore, accomplishing a .300 bating average is still highly regarded today, as illustrated by what Albert Pujols opined in a 2021 article about .300 hitters — “‘Definitely!’ Pujols exclaimed when asked if .300 means something to him. ‘It’s very special to be able to hit .300 in this game, even in the course of a year. It’s not easy to hit .300 in this game. It’s pretty special. If someone doesn’t care about it, they’re crazy. It’s something they should focus on all the time. It’s not easy.’”[10] Indeed, the high regard players have for hitting .300 has been demonstrated a multitude of times throughout MLB’s history — by players choosing to prematurely end their season in order to preserve their .300 batting averages. Thus, during the past 103 major league seasons (1920-2022), 129 players have chosen to *not* play in their team’s final game of the season (or exit the game early) to avoid plate appearances, which, if resulting in outs, would have caused their batting averages to fall below the coveted .300 mark.[11] Among these are 16 Hall of Famers, including Hank Aaron, Ken Griffey Jr., Vladimir Guerrero, Reggie Jackson, Derek Jeter, and David Ortiz. Thus, there is a significant difference for a player being included in Table 1 or Table 2. Remarkably, the two critical factors for being included in either Table 1 or Table 2 have nothing do with a player’s performance on the baseball diamond — but rather have everything to do with timing of the variations in the sacrifice fly rule.

Timing is certainly important in determining which side of the threshold for a career .300 batting average a player stands. The Table 1 players were penalized by the timing of the elimination of the non at bat fly-out sacrifice hit during the 1931-1938 and 1940-1953 seasons — the consequence is that each of them was blocked from achieving a career .300 batting average. The Table 2 players were rewarded for their sacrifice flies by not being charged with at bats — consequently, each of them was given a gateway for accomplishing a career .300 batting average.

Rules are rules. And while rules may be altered from time to time, depending on circumstances and attitudes, the changes are applicable only to the forthcoming (and subsequent) season(s). They are not retroactive. Therefore, none of the Table 1 players can officially be a career .300 hitter; the best that they can claim is a hypothetical career .300 batting average. Nonetheless, just as fans of Will Clark, Mark Grace, Buster Posey, Willie Mays, and the other eight players included in Table 2 can proudly boast that each of them was a career .300 hitter, so should the fans of Carl Furillo, Minnie Minoso, Frank McCormick, Sam West, Dom DiMaggio, Pete Fox, and Bob Johnson — each of them

would have accomplished a lifetime .300 batting average on the same playing field as the Table 2 players.

To wrap up, it is of interest to mention three other players who are in the same situation as the Table 1 players, but were just a few RBI fly-outs short of having a hypothetical .300 batting average:

Jo-Jo Moore (1930-41) — $1615/5427 = .29759$ —(31 RBI FO)—> .29930 [4 RBI fly-outs shy]

Ted Kluszewski (1947-61) — $1766/5929 = .29786$ —(28 RBI FO)—> .29927 [5 RBI fly-outs shy]

Buddy Lewis (1935-49) — $1563/5261 = .29709$ —(38 RB FO)—> .29925 [5 RBI fly-outs shy]

Each of these three players is also a former member of the prestigious Career .300 Hitters Club, each having surrendered his membership in the Club when he played “one more season.”

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[4] The summaries of the official rules for fly-ball (out) sacrifice hits (flies) are taken from the official rules given in the annual editions of Spalding’s Official Baseball Guide and The Sporting News Official Baseball Guide.

[5] “MLB officially designates the Negro Leagues as Major League,” mlb.com/press-release/press-release-mlb-officially-designates-the-negro-leagues-as-major-league, December 16, 2020 (accessed October 13, 2022).

[6] Ted Reed, “Carl Furillo Brooklyn Dodgers All-Star,” (Jefferson, NC: McFarland & Company, 2010), page 131.

[7] Paul Green, “Sam West,” *Sports Collectors Digest*, probably the 1983-1984 timeframe. [I have the actual article, which I cut out from the *Sports Collectors Digest*. Unfortunately, I did not keep or note the publication details (publication date, page numbers, etc.) The same Paul Green-Sam West *Sports Collectors Digest* article was cited by Gary Sarnoff in his SABR Biography of Sam West; Sarnoff obtained a copy of the article (without the publication details) from a family member of Sam West.]

[8] Kevin Johnson, email to Herm Krabbenhoft, July 19, 2022.

[9] The use of the adjective “toenail” to describe a .300 batting average indicates that the player’s actual BA, expressed to five decimal places, is equal to or greater than .29950 but less than .30000, thus rounded up to .300 when expressed to three decimal places. The origin of “toenail” comes from what Ted Williams reportedly said when he was asked by his manager, Joe Cronin, if wanted to sit out the final two games of the 1941 season to protect this .400 batting average. As given in an article in *The New York Times* [September 17, 2011], Bill Pennington wrote the following — “His batting average stood at .39955 with a season-finale doubleheader to be played the next day at Shibe Park, home of Connie Mack’s Athletics. Since batting averages are rounded to the next decimal, Williams could have sat out the final two games and still officially crested baseball’s imposing .400 barrier. At the time, Williams said, “If I’m going to be a .400 hitter, I want more than my toenails on the line.”

[10] Sam Miller, “What is the new .300” How to read a 21st century baseball card,” ESPN.com, April 18, 2017 (Accessed February 15, 2021).

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APPENDIX — Details for Fly-Ball Sacrifice Hits and RBI Fly-Balls (Outs) for Selected Players

The tables provide the following information for each fly-ball sacrifice hit and each RBI fly-ball (out) the Table 1 and Table 2 players had in his major league career through the 1953 season — (a) the date (and number) of the game; (b) the inning; (c) the play; and (d) the name of the player who scored the run. For the “Play” column, the codes are:

1. “FO-#” indicates Fly-Out and the fielding position of the player who caught the ball for the out. [See, for example, Carl Furillo, 04-10-1947.]
2. “LO-#” indicates Line-Out and the fielding position of the player who caught the ball for the out. [See, for example, Carl Furillo, 08-02-1947.]
3. “FB(#)-E#” indicates that the RBI fly-ball (FB) was hit to the field position (#) and that batter was safe on an error by the fielder (E#). [See, for example, Carl Furillo, 06-30-1951.]
4. “SH-#” indicates Sacrifice Hit and the fielding position of the player who caught the ball for the out. [See, for example, Frank McCormick, 05-12-1939.]
5. “FOf-#” indicates that the fly ball was caught in foul territory and the position of the fielder who caught the ball. [See, for example, Frank McCormick, 05-24-1945.]
6. “FBSH-?” Indicates that the Retrosheet PBP narrative did not include the position of the player who caught the fly ball sacrifice hit. [See, for example, Sam West, 07-15-1930; the Retrosheet PBP narrative is, “SENATORS 8TH: Harris out on an unknown play; Judge doubled; West hit a sacrifice fly [Judge to third].”
7. “FO-?” Indicates that the Retrosheet PBP narrative did not include the position of the player who caught the fly-ball sacrifice hit. [See, for example, Sam West, 06-19-1932; the Retrosheet PBP narrative is, “SENATORS 3RD: Myer reached on an error by Walker; Manush singled [Myer to third, Manush to second (on throw)]; West flied out on an unknown play [Myer scored (unearned), Manush to third].”

8. “?O-?” Indicates that the Retrosheet PBP narrative did not include the type of out (fly ball or ground ball) on which the runner scored. [See, for example, Sam West, 07-24-1938 (2); the Retrosheet PBP narrative is, “SENATORS 8TH: HUGHES REPLACED KRESS (PLAYING SS); Leonard out on an unknown play; Case doubled; Lewis reached on an error by Heffner [Case to third]; West out on an unknown play [Case scored (unearned), Lewis to second].”

Carl Furillo (1946-1953) — 39 RBI Fly-Balls

Game	Inn	Play	Run Scorer	Game	Inn	Play	Run Scorer
04-19-1947	3	FO-9	Pete Reiser	05-25-1950	1	LO-7	Duke Snider
06-19-1947	6	FO-8	Pee Wee Reese	06-02-1950	6	FO-8	Jim Russell
06-21-1947	7	FO-7	Eddie Stanky	06-25-1950	7	FO-7	Duke Snider
06-25-1947	4	FO-8	Al Gionfriddo	08-17-1950 (2)	1	FO-8	Pee Wee Reese
07-03-1947	5	FO-7	Eddie Stanky	04-27-1951	6	FO-9	Billy Cox
07-04-1947 (1)	5	FO-9	Jackie Robinson	05-13-1951	8	FO-8	Gil Hodges
07-19-1947	1	FO-9	Eddie Stanky	05-23-1951	5	LO-8	Pee Wee Reese
07-27-1947 (2)	2	FO-7	Jackie Robinson	06-30-1951	3	FB(7)-E7	Duke Snider
08-02-1947	7	LO-7	Pete reiser	07-08-1951	7	FO-7	Roy Campanella
08-15-1947	5	FO-9	Jackie Robinson	07-29-1951	8	FO-9	Clyde King
05-31-1948 (1)	1	FO-9	Spider Jorgensen	07-31-1951	4	FO-8	Don Newcombe
06-06-1948	5	LO-8	Jackie Robinson	05-06-1952	10	FO-9	Andy Pafko
06-24-1948 (1)	8	FO-8	Bruce Edwards	06-12-1952	3	FO-8	Duke Snider
04-28-1949	8	LO-8	Billy Cox	06-14-1952 (1)	5	FO-8	Jackie Robinson
04-30-1949	9	LO-8	Gil Hodges	05-09-1953 (2)	6	FO-8	Billy Cox
06-12-1949	3	FO-7	Gene Hermanski	05-25-1953	2	FO-8	Gil Hodges
06-29-1949	1	LO-9	Pee Wee Reese	06-30-1953	9	FO-8	Gil Hodges
07-10-1949	8	LO-7	Gene Hermanski	07-19-1953 (2)	8	FO-8	Pee Wee Reese
07-19-1949	1	FO-7	Pee Wee Reese	08-23-1953 (1)	5	FO-8	Jackie Robinson
09-05-1949 (2)	1	FO-7	Pee Wee Reese	---	-	--	-----

Minnie Minoso (1949-1953) — 14 RBI Fly-Balls

Game	Inn	Play	Run Scorer	Game	Inn	Play	Run Scorer
04-24-1951	5	FO-8	Bob Kennedy	07-24-1952	3	FO-8	Nellie Fox
08-19-1951 (2)	7	FO-7	Lou Kretlow	07-30-1952	5	FO-9	Willie Miranda
09-07-1951 (1)	8	FO-8	Nellie Fox	08-10-1952 (1)	3	FO-8	Hector Rodriguez
09-08-1951	6	FO-7	Bud Stewart	07-18-1953	4	FO-8	Saul Rogovin
09-12-1951	1	FO-9	Nellie Fox	08-23-1953 (1)	3	FO-9	Chico Carrasquel
05-13-1952	3	FO-9	Nellie Fox	08-30-1953 (1)	1	FO-8	Nellie Fox
07-06-1952	8	FO-8	Nellie Fox	09-12-1953	1	FO-8	Nellie Fox

Frank McCormick (1934-1948) — 91 RBI Fly-Balls; 12 Fly-Ball Sacrifice Hits

Game	Inn	Play	Run Scorer	Game	Inn	Play	Run Scorer
05-12-1937	5	FO-7	Phil Weintraub	09-06-1939 (1)	1	SH-8	Billy Werber
05-12-1938	6	FO-8	Dusty Cooke	09-08-1939	7	SH-8	Billy Werber
06-12-1938 (1)	1	FO-9	Wally Berger	09-15-1939 (1)	2	SH-9	Eddie Joost
06-17-1938 (2)	1	FO-9	Lonny Frey	09-18-1939 (1)	7	SH-7	Billy Werber
06-20-1938	13	FO-7	Ivan Goodman	09-21-1939	8	SH-9	Ivan Goodman
06-23-1938	4	FO-8	Dusty Cooke	09-22-1940 (1)	3	SH-7	Ivan Goodman
06-26-1938 (2)	1	FO-9	Lonny Frey	06-16-1940 (2)	8	FO-7	Billy Werber
06-26-1938 (2)	5	FO-7	Lonny Frey	06-28-1940	9	FO-8	Lonny Frey
07-22-1938 (1)	4	FO-8	Lonny Frey	07-07-1940	1	FO-7	Lew Riggs
07-23-1938	6	FO-8	Wally Berger	08-04-1940 (2)	6	FO-8	Lonny Frey
08-20-1938 (1)	1	FO-9	Lonny Frey	08-16-1940 (1)	9	FO-7	Billy Werber
08-25-1938 (2)	8	FO-7	Harry Craft	08-16-1940 (2)	9	FO-7	Lonny Frey
08-29-1938	7	FO-8	Dusty Cooke	08-29-1940	5	FO-7	Billy Werber
05-12-1939	1	SH-7	Billy Werber	09-01-1940 (1)	3	FO-8	Billy Werber
06-01-1939	7	SH-9	Billy Werber	09-07-1940	7	FO-8	Billy Werber
06-18-1939 (1)	2	SH-8	Lonny Frey	09-15-1940 (1)	8	FO-7	Billy Werber
07-02-1939 (1)	5	SH-7	Lonny Frey	09-21-1940 (2)	1	FO-9	Mike McCormick
07-05-1939	3	SH-8	Billy Werber	09-25-1940 (2)	7	LO-7	Harry Craft
07-17-1939	1	SH-9	Lee Gamble	---	—	--	-----

Frank McCormick (1934-1948) — 91 RBI Fly-Balls; 12 Fly-Ball Sacrifice Hits (continued)

Game	Inn	Play	Run Scorer	Game	Inn	Play	Run Scorer
04-30-1941	1	FO-8	Lonny Frey	08-01-1944	9	FO-7	Ed Heusser
05-10-1941	5	FO-7	Lonny Frey	08-19-1944	9	FO-7	Dain Clay
05-20-1941	6	FO-8	Lonny Frey	08-26-1944	5	FO-7	Woody Williams
05-28-1941	9	FO-7	Lonny Frey	09-02-1944	8	FO-7	Jo-Jo White
06-17-1941	4	FO-7	Lonny Frey	05-24-1945	5	FOf-7	Dain Clay
06-30-1941	2	FO-8	Lloyd Waner	05-28-1945	9	FO-8	Gee Walker
07-04-1941 (1)	1	FO-8	Lloyd Waner	05-30-1945 (2)	8	FO-9	Dain Clay
07-15-1941	8	FO-7	Lonny Frey	06-10-1945 (1)	1	FO-8	Dain Clay
07-26-1941	5	FO-8	Mike McCormick	06-10-1945 (1)	7	FO-7	Woody Williams
08-05-1941	3	FO-8	Lloyd Waner	07-15-1945 (1)	3	FO-7	Dain Clay
08-05-1941	8	FO-7	Ernie Koy	08-16-1945 (2)	7	FO-7	Woody Williams
08-17-1941 (1)	4	FO-8	Mike McCormick	08-28-1945	1	FO-7	Eric Tipton
08-26-1941 (2)	4	FO-9	Lloyd Waner	08-31-1945	1	FO-7	Dain Clay
09-09-1941	3	FO-8	Billy Werber	07-11-1946	4	FO-7	Johnny Wyrostek
09-18-1941 (2)	1	FO-8	Eddie Joost	07-14-1946 (2)	4	FO-9	Ken Raffensberger
04-19-1942	9	FO-7	Lonny Frey	07-16-1946	1	FO-9	Charlie Gilbert
04-27-1942	6	FO-8	Bert Haas	09-18-1946 (2)	9	FB(8)-E8	Johnny Wyrostek
06-14-1942 (1)	9	FO-7	Lonny Frey	05-20-1947	6	FO-7	Phil Masi
07-16-1942	6	FO-7	Eddie Joost	07-20-1947	4	FO-9	Johnny Hopp
08-25-1942	3	FO-8	Lonny Frey	07-26-1947	4	FO-7	Earl Torgeson
08-26-1942	9	FO-7	Lonny Frey	09-15-1947	1	FO-8	Tommy Holmes
09-11-1942	1	FOf-7	Ivan Goodman	05-28-1948	1	LO-7	Eddie Stanky
09-27-1942 (2)	1	FO-9	Eddie Joost	07-05-1948 (2)	7	FO-7	Mike McCormick
04-20-1944	1	FO-8	Dain Clay	08-26-1948 (2)	8	FO-7	Mike McCormick
05-03-1944	3	FO-8	Woody Williams	08-28-1948	6	FO-7	Jeff Heath
05-19-1944	1	FO-7	Max Marshall	09-17-1948	6	FO-7	Mike McCormick
05-26-1944	4	FO-7	Max Marshall	09-21-1948 (1)	6	FO-7	Tommy Holmes

Sam West (1927-1942) — 37 RBI Fly-Balls; 28 Fly-Ball Sacrifice Hits (including 6 2nd—>3rd)

Game	Inn	Play	Run Scorer	Game	Inn	Play	Run Scorer
04-11-1928	4	SH-8	Bucky Harris	05-21-1932 (1)	3	FO-7	Lloyd Brown
07-31-1928	8	SH-9	Red Barnes	06-02-1932 (1)	1	FO-9	Buddy Myer
09-15-1928	5	SH-8	Joe Cronin	06-19-1932	3	FO-?	Buddy Myer
05-14-1929	7	SH-8	NONE (2nd—> 3rd)	06-22-1932	4	FO-7	Joe Cronin
05-28-1929	4	SH-9	Joe Cronin	06-28-1932	9	FO-9	Buddy Myer
06-03-1929	9	SH-9	Sam Rice	08-30-1932	6	FO-8	Joe Cronin
06-22-1929 (2)	1	SH-7	Sam Rice	09-03-1932	6	FO-7	Joe Cronin
07-02-1929 (2)	8	SH-8	Sam Rice	04-25-1933	3	FO-9	Jim Levey
07-18-1929	3	SH-9	Goose Goslin	04-30-1933 (1)	2	FO-?	Art Scharein
07-21-1929	8	FBSH-?	NONE (2nd—> 3rd)	07-01-1933	5	FO-8	Merv Shea
08-02-1929	7	SH-8	NONE (2nd—> 3rd)	06-26-1934	1	FO-7	Harlond Clift
08-11-1929	2	FBSH-?	NONE (2nd—> 3rd)	04-26-1935	5	LO-7	Ski Melillo
08-20-1929	7	SH-8	Buddy Myer	06-19-1935 (2)	7	FO-9	Moose Solters
09-15-1929 (2)	6	SH-9	Buddy Myer	06-22-1935	3	FO-8	Moose Solters
07-02-1930 (2)	4	SH-8	Joe Cronin	09-10-1935	1	FO-8	Lyn Lary
07-07-1930	3	SH-8	NONE (2nd—> 3rd)	08-05-1936 (1)	1	FO-8	Harlond Clift
07-15-1930	8	FBSH-?	NONE (2nd—> 3rd)	06-04-1937 (1)	7	POf-5	Ethan Allen
07-25-1930	7	SH-4	Heinie Manush	07-28-1937	3	LO-8	Oral Hildebrand
08-03-1930 (1)	6	SH-7	Joe Cronin	09-01-1937	7	FO-8	Ethan Allen
08-19-1930	2	SH-7	Joe Cronin	04-19-1938	5	FO-8	Mel Mazzera
07-23-1931	1	FO-7	Buddy Myer	06-07-1938	8	FO-?	Harlond Clift
07-27-1931	3	FO-9	Heinie Manush	07-12-1938	9	FO-7	Ossie Bluege
07-28-1931	5	FO-8	Joe Cronin	07-24-1938 (2)	8	?O-?	George Case
07-30-1931	1	FO-8	Buddy Myer	08-04-1938	5	FO-?	Al Simmons
08-15-1931	4	FO-4	Joe Cronin	08-06-1938	2	FO-8	Zeke Bonura
09-22-1931	4	FO-8	Buddy Myer	08-06-1938	5	FO-8	Al Simmons
05-19-1932 (1)	3	FO-8	Buddy Myer	08-24-1938	5	FO-9	Al Simmons
05-19-1932 (1)	5	FO-8	General Crowder	08-30-1938	5	FO-7	Buddy Myer

Sam West (1927-1942) — 37 RBI Fly-Balls; 28 Fly-Ball Sacrifice Hits (continued)

Game	Inn	Play	Run Scorer	Game	Inn	Play	Run Scorer
04-27-1939	1	SH-8	Charlie Gelbert	09-13-1939 (1)	1	SH-7	Johnny Welaj
05-02-1939	6	FBSH-?	Buddy Lewis	09-17-1939	8	SH-8	George Case
06-10-1939 (1)	4	SH-8	Taffy Wright	07-21-1940 (2)	1	FO-8	George Case
06-24-1939	5	FO-8	Buddy Lewis	05-03-1942 (1)	4	FO-8	Don Kolloway
07-01-1939	2	SH-7	Jake Early	07-05-1942 (1)	3	?O-?	Ted Lyons
09-10-1939 (2)	9	SH-9	George Case	---	-	--	-----

Dom DiMaggio (1940-1953) — 37 RBI Fly-Balls

Game	Inn	Play	Run Scorer	Game	Inn	Play	Run Scorer
08-04-1940	2	FO-8	Lou Finney	05-29-1948 (1)	7	FO-8	Johnny Pesky
09-11-1940	2	LO-?	Charlie Gelbert	06-10-1948	4	FO-9	Birdie Tebbetts
09-21-1940	7	FO-9	Jim Baby	06-24-1948 (2)	6	LO-8	Matt Batts
05-21-1941	8	FO-9	Skeeter Newsome	07-03-1948	9	FO-7	Billy Goodman
08-30-1941	2	FO-7	Skeeter Newsome	07-20-1948	7	FO-9	Birdie Tebbetts
05-28-1942	5	FO-8	Bill Conroy	08-31-1948	2	FO-9	Billy Hitchcock
08-04-1942	3	FO-8	Bill Conroy	09-15-1948	9	FO-8	Tom Wright
08-16-1942 (1)	4	FO-?	Jim Tabor	08-21-1949	7	FO-9	Merl Combs
08-18-1942	10	FO-9	Pete Fox	09-16-1949	6	FO-8	Lou Stringer
05-03-1946	5	FO-7	Ted Williams	05-02-1950	2	LO-8	Walt Dropo
05-30-1946 (2)	1	?O-?	Bobby Doerr	07-17-1950 (2)	1	FO-8	Billy Goodman
09-02-1946 (1)	3	FO-9	Wally Moses	07-23-1950	1	FO-8	Billy Goodman
09-24-1946	8	FO-9	Mickey Harris	07-25-1950	8	FO-9	Tom Wright
04-29-1947	8	FO-8	Billy Goodman	09-09-1950 (1)	4	FB(7)-E7	Buddy Rosar
07-06-1947 (1)	2	FO-9	Mickey Harris	09-20-1950 (1)	7	FO-8	Bobby Doerr
07-20-1947 (1)	8	FO-8	Sam Mele	09-30-1950	3	FO-8	Al Zarilla
07-31-1947	6	FO-8	Ted Williams	05-05-1951	9	FO-7	Johnny Pesky
08-21-1947	3	FO-8	Sam Mele	06-10-1951 (2)	2	FO-9	Bobby Doerr
05-29-1948 (1)	3	FO-8	Ted Williams	09-03-1952	3	FO-8	Al Zarilla

Pete Fox (1933-1945) — 44 RBI Fly-Balls; 4 Fly-Ball Sacrifice Hits

Game	Inn	Play	Run Scorer	Game	Inn	Play	Run Scorer
07-25-1933	4	FO-8	MarvOwen	08-13-1939	2	SH-7	Rudy York
08-23-1933 (1)	9	FO-8	Tommy Bridges	05-10-1940	6	FO-9	Charlie Gehringer
08-23-1933 (2)	5	FO-?	Billy Rogell	07-06-1940 (2)	6	FO-7	Hank Greenberg
06-25-1934	4	FO-7	Gee Walker	07-07-1940	7	FO-8	Barney McCosky
07-11-1934	8	LO-7	Hank Greenberg	08-03-1940 (1)	2	FO-7	Hank Greenberg
06-19-1935 (2)	3	FO-9	Hub Walker	08-03-1940 (2)	8	FO-8	Charlie Gehringer
08-27-1935 (2)	8	FO-7	Charlie Gehringer	08-20-1940 (1)	4	FO-7	Rudy York
06-27-1936	7	FO-7	Gee Walker	08-29-1940 (2)	6	FO-?	Billy Sullivan
07-21-1936 (1)	3	FO-?	Charlie Gehringer	09-25-1940 (1)	7	FO-8	Pinky Higgins
09-22-1936 (2)	6	FO-?	Jack Burns	04-20-1941	1	FO-8	Dom DiMaggio
05-19-1937	9	FO-8	Hank Greenberg	08-16-1941	7	LO-7	Frankie Pytlak
06-15-1937	15	FO-8	Flea Clifton	08-19-1941 (2)	9	FO-8	Bobby Doerr
07-14-1937	5	FO-8	Gee Walker	07-01-1942 (2)	7	FO-8	Johnny Pesky
05-15-1938	1	LO-9	Gee Walker	07-19-1942 (1)	6	FO-8	Johnny Pesky
05-20-1938	1	FO-9	Billy Rogell	07-19-1942 (1)	9	FO-9	Tony Lupien
06-05-1938	2	FO-8	Charlie Gehringer	07-27-1942	6	LO-8	Bobby Doerr
06-05-1938	8	FO-9	Gee Walker	06-03-1943	3	FO-9	Skeeter Newsome
08-10-1938	7	FO-9	Tony Piet	06-06-1943 (2)	3	FO-7	Bill Conroy
08-21-1938	3	LO-8	Charlie Gehringer	07-23-1943 (2)	9	FO-?	George Metkovich
08-29-1938	1	FO-9	Charlie Gehringer	07-28-1943 (1)	4	FO-9	Jim Tabor
09-01-1938	5	FO-8	Charlie Gehringer	05-14-1944 (1)	6	FO-8	Hal Wagner
05-04-1939	1	SH-8	Charlie Gehringer	08-15-1944	2	LO-9	Leon Culberson
06-02-1939	5	SH-9	Beau Bell	09-20-1944	9	FO-?	Eddie Lake
06-15-1939	3	SH-8	Charlie Gehringer	04-27-1945	7	FB(9)-E9	Jim Bucher

Bob Johnson (1933-1945) — 77 RBI Fly-Balls; 10 Fly-Ball Sacrifice Hits

Game	Inn	Play	Run Scorer	Game	Inn	Play	Run Scorer
06-07-1933	8	FO-8	Max Bishop	06-16-1938	8	FO-9	Billy Werber
05-22-1934	8	LO-8	Rabbit Warstler	07-01-1938	3	FO-7	Billy Werber
06-13-1935	8	FO-7	Wally Moses	07-16-1938	3	FO-9	Wally Moses
06-23-1935 (1)	3	FO-8	Wally Moses	08-03-1938 (2)	1	FO-9	Billy Werber
06-29-1935 (2)	3	FO-7	Wally Moses	08-13-1938	6	FO-7	Billy Werber
07-20-1935 (1)	3	FO-7	George Caster	08-23-1938 (1)	5	FO-8	Stan Sperry
08-09-1935	4	FO-9	Wally Moses	09-04-1938 (2)	4	FO-?	Sam Chapman
08-11-1935 (2)	3	FO-9	Wally Moses	04-29-1939	4	SF-7	Wally Moses
08-19-1935 (2)	5	FO-7	Lou Finney	05-03-1939	7	SF-8	Joe Gantenbein
04-23-1936	3	FO-8	Lou Finney	05-28-1939	7	SF-9	Nick Etten
04-25-1936	6	FO-?	Lou Finney	06-04-1939 (2)	8	SH-8	Wayne Ambler
05-19-1936	8	FO-7	Wally Moses	06-18-1939 (1)	3	SH-8	Joe Gantenbein
07-14-1936	7	FO-9	George Puccinelli	07-13-1939	9	SH-8	Skeeter Newsome
07-27-1936	5	FO-?	Chubby Dean	08-06-1939 (1)	3	SH-9	Wally Moses
07-29-1936	1	FO-9	Lou Finney	08-13-1939 (1)	3	SH-7	Buck Ross
09-07-1936 (2)	4	FO-8	Al Niemiec	09-22-1939	7	SF-7	Wally Moses
04-24-1937	1	FO-9	Lou Finney	09-23-1939	7	SF-9	Wally Moses
05-16-1937	1	FO-8	Billy Werber	05-08-1940	3	FO-7	Benny McCoy
05-20-1937	7	FO-7	Lou Finney	05-18-1940	8	FO-9	Wally Moses
05-22-1937	4	FO-7	Billy Werber	08-11-1940	9	FO-7	Crash Davis
05-29-1937 (1)	1	FO-7	Jack Rothrock	08-18-1940 (2)	7	FO-8	Wally Moses
07-04-1937 (1)	3	FO-7	Wally Moses	09-17-1940	1	FO-8	Dee Miles
07-18-1937 (1)	3	FO-7	Wally Moses	04-29-1941	5	FO-7	Benny McCoy
07-21-1937 (2)	4	FO-8	Lou Finney	07-10-1941	1	FO-7	Al Brancato
08-08-1937 (2)	1	FO-7	Chubby Dean	09-23-1941	9	FO-8	Elmer Valo
06-08-1938	7	FO-8	Billy Werber	09-28-1941 (1)	3	LO-7	Don Richmond
06-14-1938	3	FO-9	Lou Finney	---	-	--	-----

Bob Johnson (1933-1945) – 77 RBI Fly-Balls; 10 Fly-Ball Sacrifice Hits (continued)

Game	Inn	Play	Run Scorer	Game	Inn	Play	Run Scorer
04-14-1942	5	FO-7	Mike Kreevich	06-22-1944 (2)	9	FO-8	Jim Bucher
04-21-1942	6	FO-7	Buddy Blair	06-29-1944	1	FOf-7	Pete Fox
04-26-1942 (1)	7	FO-?	Bill Knickerbocker	07-13-1944 (1)	1	FO-7	Jim Bucher
05 01-1942	8	FO-8	Buddy Blair	07-28-1944	1	FO-9	Pete Fox
06-28-1942 (2)	1	FO-8	Dee Miles	08-13-1944 (1)	5	FO-7	George Metkovich
07-16-1942	4	FO-7	Elmer Valo	09-04-1944 (2)	8	FO-7	Skeeter Newsome
07-29-1942	9	FO-9	Dee Miles	09-19-1944	4	FO-7	George Metkovich
08-31-1942 (1)	6	FO-9	Elmer Valo	04-29-1945 (2)	13	FO-7	Ben Steiner
05-02-1943 (2)	3	FO-8	George Case	05-30-1945 (2)	6	FO-8	Ben Steiner
05-04-1943	1	FO-7	Ellis Clary	06-27-1945	6	FO-7	Ben Steiner
05-31-1943 (2)	4	FO-8	Stan Spence	07-02-1945 (1)	1	FO-7	Ben Steiner
07-08-1943	1	FO-9	George Case	07-18-1945	1	FO-7	George Metkovich
07-22-1943 (1)	1	FO-?	Stan Spence	08-03-1945 (1)	1	FO-8	Eddie Lake
05-01-1944	4	FO-7	Skeeter Newsome	08-08-1945 (2)	12	FO-9	Ty LaForest
06-14-1944 (1)	1	FO-8	Pete Fox	08-09-1945	3	LO-4	Eddie Lake
06-14-1944 (2)	1	FO-8	Pete Fox	8-29-1945	4	FO-7	Ty LaForest
06-18-1944 (1)	3	FO-?	Jim Bucher	09-03-1945 (2)	3	FO-8	Ty LaForest

Willie Mays (1951-1953) – 7 RBI Fly-Balls

Game	Inn	Play	Run Scorer	Game	Inn	Play	Run Scorer
06-15-1951	8	FO-9	Whitey Lockman	04-21-1952	3	FO-8	Hank Thompson
08-17-1951	5	FO-9	Alvin Dark	05-23-1952	4	FO-9	Hank Thompson
08-27-1951 (2)	5	FO-8	Monte Irvin	05-24-1952	6	FO-9	Hank Thompson
09-11-1951 (1)	2	FO-8	Monte Irvin	---	---	---	-----

Wally Berger (1930-1940) — 49 RBI Fly-Balls; 14 Fly-Ball Sacrifice Hits

Game	Inn	Play	Run Scorer	Game	Inn	Play	Run Scorer
04-27-1930	2	SH-8	Lance Richbourg	06-09-1934 (1)	5	FO-9	Billy Urbanski
05-17-1930 (2)	1	SH-8	Lance Richbourg	06-14-1934	6	FO-7	Marty McManus
05-18-1930 (1)	7	SH-7	Rabbit Maranville	06-15-1934	6	FO-8	Billy Urbanski
06-17-1930 (1)	1	SH-9	Rabbit Maranville	06-19-1934	6	FO-8	Dick Gyselman
07-05-1930 (1)	1	SH-7	Lance Richbourg	06-27-1934	4	FO-9	Marty McManus
07-06-1930	1	SH-7	Lance Richbourg	08-24-1934 (2)	4	FO-8	Lee Mallon
07-07-1930	6	SH-8	NONE (1st—>2nd)	09-14-1934	1	FOf-7	Lee Mallon
07-13-1930 (1)	5	SH-8	NONE (2nd—>3rd)	05-08-1935	3	FO-7	Randy Moore
07-20-1930 (1)	8	SH-9	Earl Clark	06-12-1935 (1)	1	LO-8	Buck Jordan
07-23-1930 (1)	3	SH-7	Rabbit Maranville	06-19-1935 (1)	1	FO-8	Buck Jordan
09-07-1930 (2)	4	SH-8	Rabbit Maranville	06-23-1935 (1)	7	FO-9	Ed Moriarty
09-10-1930	8	SH-7	Rabbit Maranville	08-02-1935	6	FO-7	Billy Urbanski
04-30-1931	4	FO-8	Rabbit Maranville	08-04-1935 (2)	3	FO-7	Billy Urbanski
05-17-1931	7	FO-7	Lance Richbourg	09-07-1935	6	FO-8	Bob Smith
06-06-1931	7	FO-7	Bill Dreesen	09-19-1935	1	LO-7	Tommy Thompson
06-07-1931	1	FO-8	Bill Dreesen	09-24-1935 (2)	9	FB(9)-E9	Tommy Thompson
06-07-1931 (2)	8	POf-3	Lance Richbourg	04-28-1936	5	FO-9	Gene Moore
06-24-1931 (1)	1	FO-1	Bill Dreesen	05-23-1936 (2)	5	FO-8	Gene Moore
07-14-1931	6	FO-7	Tom Zachary	05-30-1936 (2)	3	FO-7	Gene Moore
04-18-1932	1	FO-8	Rabbit Maranville	07-18-1936	11	FO-8	Tommy Thompson
05-28-1932	6	FO-7	Fritz Knothe	08-21-1936	9	FO-7	Gene Moore
05-03-1933	4	FO-7	Randy Moore	06-16-1937	1	LO-7	Dick Bartell
06-03-1933 (2)	9	FO-7	Randy Moore	07-17-1937	5	FO-7	Dick Bartell
06-10-1933	4	FO-9	Joe Mowry	09-09-1937 (2)	1	FO-8	Mel Ott
06-11-1933 (1)	1	FO-9	Fritz Knothe	07-31-1938	6	FO-8	Bucky Walters
06-12-1933	9	FO-8	Billy Urbanski	08-02-1938	6	FO-7	Johnny Vander Meer
07-09-1933 (2)	1	FO-7	Billy Urbanski	09-03-1938 (2)	4	FO-8	Bucky Walters
07-16-1932 (1)	1	FO-8	Billy Urbanski	09-10-1938	2	FO-8	Nolan Richardson
08-22-1933	1	FO-9	Billy Urbanski	09-10-1938	7	FO-8	Bucky Walters
08-30-1933	3	FO-8	Billy Urbanski	06-07-1939	5	SH-9	Harry Craft
04-19-1934	3	FO-9	Tom Zachary	09-23-1939 (1)	7	SH-7	Harry Craft
05-24-1934	3	FO-7	Billy Urbanski	---	—	—	-----

Enos Slaughter (1938-1953) — 76 RBI Fly-Balls; 2 Fly-Ball Sacrifice Hits

Game	Inn	Play	Run Scorer	Game	Inn	Play	Run Scorer
05-30-1938 (1)	9	FO-8	Pepper Martin	07-15-1946	1	FO-8	Harry Walker
06-02-1938	3	FO-7	Joe Stripp	07-27-1946	7	FO-7	Stan Musial
06-21-1938	6	FO-9	Jimmy Brown	07-31-1946	5	FO-7	Whitey Kurowski
08-21-1938 (1)	5	FO-7	Terry Morre	08-19-1946	5	FO-7	Harry Walker
07-09-1939 (1)	8	SH-7	Jimmy Brown	09-04-1946	3	FO-7	Red Schoendienst
07-14-1939	1	SH-9	Jimmy Brown	09-06-1946	4	FO-7	Stan Musial
06-09-1940 (2)	1	FO-?	Terry Morre	09-08-1946 (2)	1	FO-9	Harry Walker
08-07-1940 (1)	8	LO-8	Johnny Hopp	09-28-1946	8	FO-7	Terry Moore
08-11-1940 (1)	6	FO-7	Jimmy Brown	04-18-1947	1	FO-9	Chuck Diering
09-14-1940	3	FO-9	Jimmy Brown	05-01-1947	1	FO-8	Stan Musial
09-18-1940	9	FO-8	Jimmy Brown	05-04-1947 (1)	3	FO-8	Stan Musial
04-25-1941	1	FO-7	Jimmy Brown	07-13-1947 (2)	9	FO-8	Whitey Kurowski
05-16-1941	3	FO-7	Terry Morre	05-23-1948 (1)	9	FO-9	Erv Dusak
06-06-1941	9	FO-9	Jimmy Brown	07-29-1948	9	LO-9	Stan Musial
06-25-1941	1	FO-7	Johnny Hopp	08-20-1948	7	FO-8	Stan Musial
07-20-1941 (2)	8	FO-8	Estel Crabtree	09-21-1948 (1)	1	FO-9	Marty Marion
07-31-1941	1	FO-9	Creepy Crespi	05-30-1949 (2)	3	FO-8	Howie Pollet
04-16-1942	1	FO-8	Creepy Crespi	06-23-1949	5	FO-?	Howie Pollet
05-30-1942 (2)	8	FO-8	Harry Walker	07-19-1949	7	FO-7	Red Schoendienst
07-01-1942	3	FO-8	Jimmy Brown	08-15-1949	5	FO-9	Nippy Jones
08-07-1942	3	LO-8	Jimmy Brown	08-16-1949	1	FO-7	Red Schoendienst
08-08-1942	7	FO-?	Howie Krist	04-26-1950	1	LO-8	Tommy Glaviano
08-10-1942	5	FO-8	Mort Cooper	04-27-1950	3	FO-7	Harry Walker
04-20-1946	1	FO-8	Lou Klein	05-10-1950	8	FO-8	Hal Lanier
04-26-1946	1	FO-8	Lou Klein	06-21-1950	8	FO-7	Tommy Glaviano
05-19-1946 (1)	8	FO-8	Stan Musial	07-15-1950	1	LO-8	Chuck Diering
06-09-1946 (1)	4	POf-4	Red Schoendienst	07-23-1950	1	FO-8	Tommy Glaviano
06-17-1946 (1)	6	FO-8	Erv Dusak	08-01-1950	5	FO-9	Tommy Glaviano
07-06-1946	8	FO-9	Red Schoendienst	08-14-1950	4	FO-8	Red Schoendienst
07-07-1946 (1)	1	FO-9	Erv Dusak	08-29-1950	9	FO-8	Tommy Glaviano

Enos Slaughter (1938-1953) — 76 RBI Fly-Balls; 2 Fly-Ball Sacrifice Hits (continued)

Game	Inn	Play	Run Scorer	Game	Inn	Play	Run Scorer
04-22-1951	6	FO-?	Bob Habenichts	09-03-1952	2	FO-8	Solly Hemus
06-29-1951	2	FO-7	Tom Poholski	05-06-1953	7	FO-9	Red Schoendienst
08-27-1951 (2)	1	FO-7	Solly Hemus	06-11-1953	5	FOf-9	Solly Hemus
09-03-1951 (1)	5	FO-8	Red Schoendienst	07-01-1953	8	FO-9	Stan Musial'
06-01-1952 (1)	5	?O-?	Solly Hemus	07-04-1953 (2)	8	FO-7	Red Schoendienst
08-08-1952	4	FO-8	Red Schoendienst	09-13-1953	1	FO-9	Red Schoendienst
08-08-1952	8	FO-9	Red Schoendienst	09-13-1953	3	FO-8	Stan Musial'
08-14-1952	6	FO-9	Solly Hemus	09-20-1953	1	FO-8	Stan Musial'
08-20-1952	2	FO-9	Harvey Haddix	09-20-1953	3	FO-8	Solly Hemus
08-27-1952	7	FO-8	Solly Hemus	---	-	--	-----

Billy Goodman (1947-1953) — 21 RBI Fly-Balls

Game	Inn	Play	Run Scorer	Game	Inn	Play	Run Scorer
07-20-1948	7	FO-9	Sam Mele	05-01-1951	8	FO-7	Dom DiMaggio
08-13-1948	4	FO-8	Bobby Doerr	06-22-1951	1	FO-7	Dom DiMaggio
08-29-1948 (1)	5	FO-7	Bobby Doerr	09-08-1951	3	FO-8	Johnny Pesky
09-15-1948	5	FO-7	Ted Williams	09-27-1951	7	FO-8	Clyde Vollmer
09-29-1948	3	FO-8	Vern Stephens	07-11-1952 (2)	1	FO-7	George Kell
10-02-1948	3	FO-7	Ted Williams	08-24-1952 (2)	7	FO-8	Dizzy Trout
05-28-1949	3	FO-8	Ted Williams	08-12-1953	10	FO-8	Jimmy Piersall
08-04-1949	3	FO-7	Ted Williams	09-01-1953	6	FO-7	Hoot Evers
08-20-1949	2	FO-7	Bobby Doerr	09-06-1953 (1)	5	LO-7	Karl Olson
08-20-1949	4	FO-7	Vern Stephens	09-14-1953	2	FO-8	Sammy White
08-15-1950 (2)	1	FO-7	Dom DiMaggio	---	-	--	-----

Jo-Jo Moore (1930-1941) — 31 RBI Fly-Balls; 4 Fly-Ball Sacrifice Hits

Game	Inn	Play	Run Scorer	Game	Inn	Play	Run Scorer
08-06-1933 (1)	3	FO-8	Paul Richards	09-20-1937	7	FO-?	Burgess Whitehead
08-26-1933 (1)	5	FO-7	Gus Mancuso	04-19-1938	8	FO-7	Harry Danning
09-01-1933 (1)	10	FO-7	Blondy Ryan	05-06-1938	4	FO-9	Harry Danning
09-03-1933 (1)	7	FO-7	Paul Richards	06-08-1938 (2)	5	FO-7	Carl Hubbell
05-05-1934	5	FO-7	Johnny Vergez	06-12-1938 (1)	5	FO-?	Harry Gumpert
05-20-1934	3	FO-8	Gus Mancuso	06-14-1938	3	FO-8	Hal Schumacher
06-23-1934	3	LO-9	Gus Mancuso	05-23-1939	1	SH-8	Burgess Whitehead
08-17-1934 (2)	9	FO-9	Harry Danning	06-17-1939	2	SH-8	Lou Chiozza
05-31-1935 (1)	7	LO-8	Gus Mancuso	09-06-1939	3	SH-7	Harry Gumpert
06-24-1935	4	FO-9	Travis Jackson	10-01-1939	4	SH-8	Tom Hafey
07-25-1936	5	FO-9	Dick Bartell	05-12-1940	3	FO-7	Al Glossop
08-11-1936	2	FO-7	Dick Bartell	06-14-1940	5	FO-8	Mickey Witek
09-20-1936	7	FO-8	Gus Mancuso	07-19-1940	4	FO-9	Hal Schumacher
05-20-1937	8	FO-8	Dick Bartell	08-10-1940	3	FO-9	Harry Gumpert
05-25-1937	7	F0-8	Dick Bartell	08-11-1940	2	FO-7	Burgess Whitehead
07-11-1937 (1)	3	FO-8	Lou Chiozza	07-17-1941	3	FO-7	Johnny Rucker
07-24-1937	6	FO-7	Jimmy Ripple	08-23-1941 (2)	2	FO-9	Billy Jorges
08-03-1937	8	LO-7	Jimmy Ryan	09-01-1941 (1)	3	?O-?	Mel Ott

Ted Kluszewski (1947-1953) — 28 RBI Fly-Balls

Game	Inn	Play	Run Scorer	Game	Inn	Play	Run Scorer
09-18-1948	2	FO-9	Grady Hatton	07-05-1951	7	FO-9	Virgil Stallcup
08-21-1949 (1)	2	FO-8	Virgil Stallcup	07-15-1951 (1)	6	FO-8	Joe Adcock
06-01-1950 (1)	3	FO-8	Peanuts Lowrey	07-17-1951 (1)	1	FO-8	Connie Ryan
06-04-1950 (2)	1	FO-9	Bob Usher	08-16-1951	3	FO-7	Bobby Adams
07-20-1950 (1)	1	LO-7	Connie Ryan	08-28-1951	6	LO-7	Connie Ryan
08-01-1950 (1)	1	FO-8	Johnny Wyrostek	09-01-1951	5	FO-8	Bobby Adams
08-26-1950	1	FO-8	Grady Hatton	05-01-1952	1	FO-7	Grady Hatton
09-16-1950	1	LO-8	Bobby Adams	07-30-1952	8	FO-9	Bobby Adams
09-24-1950 (1)	7	FO-7	Grady Hatton	08-27-1952	9	FOf-9	Cal Abrams
04-17-1951	3	FO-8	Bobby Adams	04-21-1953	1	FO-8	Johnny Temple
04-21-1951	3	FO-9	Bob Usher	06-06-1953	8	FO-7	Jim Greengrass
06-04-1951	9	FO-7	Connie Ryan	06-09-1953	1	FO-8	Gus Bell
06-24-1951 (1)	1	FO-9	Bobby Adams	08-12-1953 (1)	3	FO-8	Bobby Adams
06-28-1951	8	FO-8	Bob Usher	08-15-1953	8	FO-7	Bobby Adams

Buddy Lewis (1935-1949) — 38 RBI Fly-Balls; 12 Fly-Ball Sacrifice Hits

Game	Inn	Play	Run Scorer	Game	Inn	Play	Run Scorer
07-11-1936	1	FO-7	Ben Chapman	06-15-1939 (1)	1	SH-7	George Case
08-19-1926 (1)	1	FO-8	Jesse Hill	06-15-1939 (2)	1	SH-7	George Case
07-28-1936	7	FO-8	Wally Millies	06-15-1939 (2)	3	SH-9	George Case
06-23-1937	1	FO-8	Mel Amada	08-02-1939	5	SH-9	George Case
08-18-1937	3	FO-9	Rick Ferrell	06-29-1940	2	LO-8	Sid Hudson
08-24-1937	4	FO-8	Wes Ferrell	09-11-1940	9	FO-7	Sherry Robertson
09-07-1937 (2)	6	?O-?	Monte Weaver	09-18-1940 (2)	8	FO-9	Jimmy Pofahl
09-10-1937	8	FO-9	Rick Ferrell	05-11-1941	3	FO-9	Doc Cramer
09-18-1937 (2)	4	FO-7	Mel Almada	05-12-1941	5	FO-9	Doc Cramer
05-02-1938	6	FO-?	Mel Almada	05-17-1941	6	LO-9	George Case
06-08-1938	9	FO-?	Goose Goslin	06-29-1941 (2)	1	FO-7	George Archie
06-18-1938	5	FO-7	Jimmie DeShong	08-06-1941	5	FO-9	George Case
06-21-1938	9	FO-8	George Case	07-28-1945	5	FO-9	Alex Carrasquel
06-23-1938	7	FO-8	George Case	08-22-1945 (2)	11	FO-7	Mike Kreevich
08-20-1938	6	FO-9	Rick Ferrell	09-06-1945 (2)	1	FO-8	George Myatt
08-24-1938	3	FO-9	Monte Weaver	09-07-1945	3	FO-8	George Case
09-19-1938	3	FO-8	Tony Giuliani	09-23-1945 (1)	5	FO-9	Dutch Leonard
09-29-1938	9	FO-?	Rick Ferrell	07-06-1946	1	FO-8	Joe Grace
05-15-1939	8	SH-9	Charlie Gelbert	07-14-1946 (2)	1	FO-?	Gil Coan
05-18-1939	5	SH-8	Charlie Gelbert	08-07-1946	6	FO-7	Mickey Vernon
05-21-1939	6	SH-8	Joe Krakauskas	08-25-1946	8	FO-8	George Binks
05-25-1939	7	SH-9	Rick Ferrell	05-30-1947 (2)	7	FO-8	Eddie Yost
05-27-1939 (2)	7	SH-9	Jake Early	09-01-1947 (1)	2	FO-8	Mickey Haefner
06-03-1939	7	SH-9	Tony Giuliani	04-18-1949	4	FO-8	Gil Coan
06-06-1939	7	FBSH-?	George Case	06-21-1949	1	FO-8	Gil Coan
06-10-1939 (2)	7	FBSH-?	George Case	---	-	--	-----