



EMIL ROTHE CHICAGO CHAPTER

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Above: Emil Rothe Chapter members gathered at Coom's Corner Sports Grill in Lockport, Illinois on Saturday, December 14 to celebrate another fantastic baseball season.

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BASEBALL CAPS: A QUICK HISTORY ABOUT LICENSING AND LOGOS

BY: DAVID HALLSTROM 

The baseball cap has a long and storied tradition, but in the days of Major League Baseball's exclusive licensing deals, if you want a Major League Baseball or even a Minor League Baseball cap, your choice is a New Era 59FIFTY. But that has not always been the case. There have been at least a dozen manufacturers of major-league caps over the years that have led to some interesting business relationships and maddeningly inconsistent logos.

The 1860 Brooklyn Excelsiors are credited with being the first team to wear what we think of as a baseball cap, although the original Excelsiors cap had a smaller peak (aka brim or bill) and smaller crown than caps do today. But it did have a squattee on top.

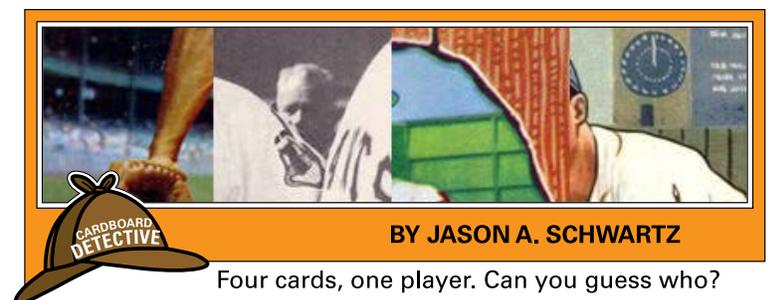
Prior to the Excelsiors introducing their cap, baseball teams wore boaters, jockey caps and pillbox caps.

By the beginning of the 20th century, what we'll call the Excelsior cap was the most common head gear, although the pillbox cap was still popular (and still is, at least in Pittsburgh).

Albert Spalding excelled at capitalizing on his name and his place in the game. So it should not be surprising that the first notable supplier of baseball caps to major-league teams was A. G. Spalding & Brothers. Spalding controlled a significant portion of the baseball cap business until they sold off their cap manufacturing line to The Leslie Company around 1950. Spalding then outsourced their manufacturing (mainly to American Needle) and continued to sell caps to Major League Baseball teams into the late 1950s.

Other major cap manufacturers over the years included Rawlings, Goldsmith (in multiple name variations), MacGregor, KM Pro, Roman Pro, Devon, Sports Specialties and Twins (now '47 Brand). Wilson was a major distributor of caps to Major League Baseball teams, but their caps were manufactured either by New Era (until 1974) or American Needle. The 1987 Phillies were the last team to wear Wilson-branded caps.

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BY JASON A. SCHWARTZ

Four cards, one player. Can you guess who?



CHICAGO CONNECTIONS TO NEGRO LEAGUE CENTENNIAL

BY: JASON SCHWARTZ

Kansas City will be the center of the baseball universe on February 13, 2020, as the Negro Leagues Baseball Museum kicks off its [yearlong celebration](#) of a very special anniversary. One hundred years earlier to the day, Andrew “Rube” Foster and several other baseball executives walked into the Paseo YMCA in Kansas City’s 18th and Vine district and founded the Negro National League, providing structure, organization, and stability to black baseball in addition to economic success.

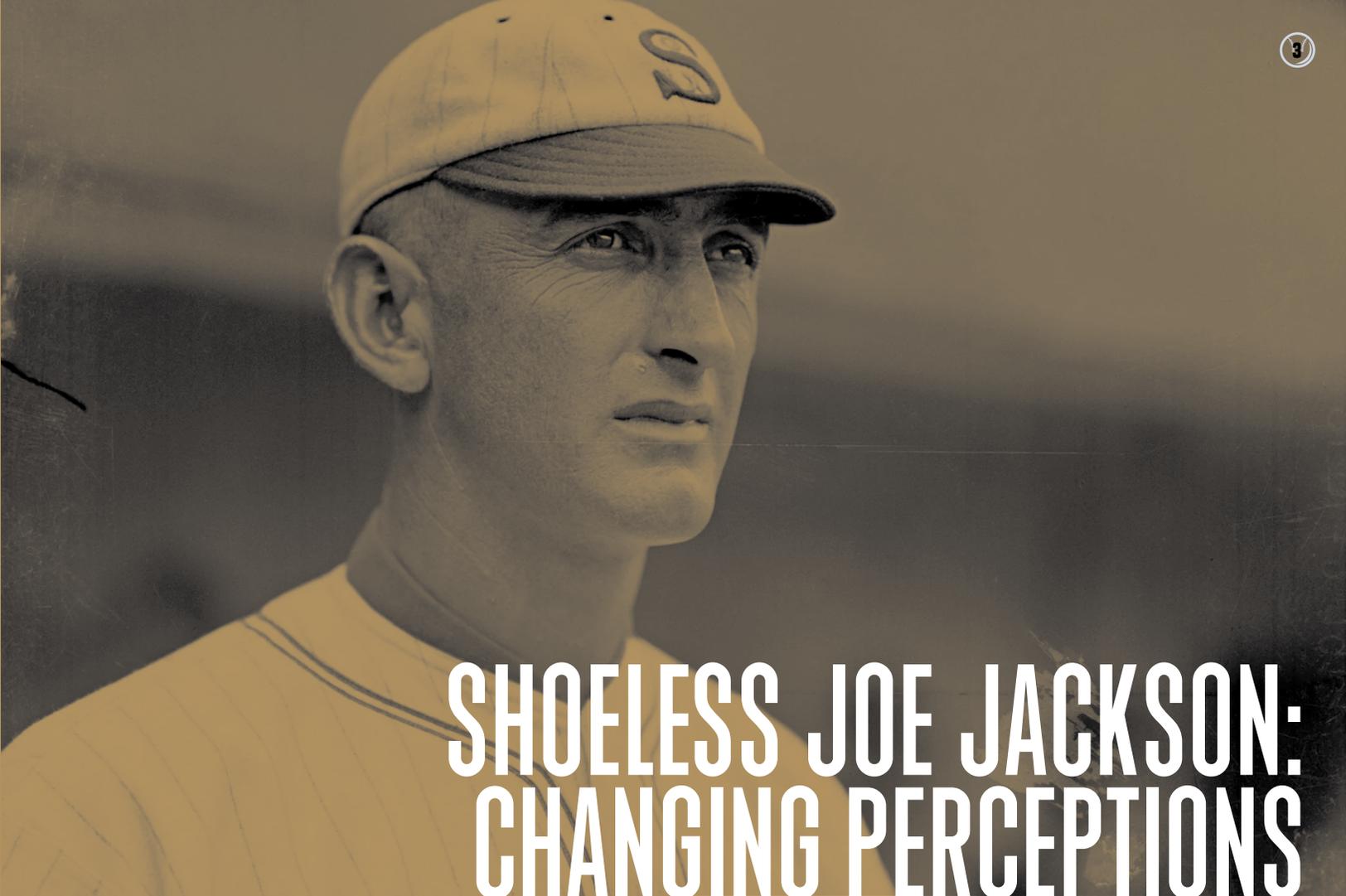
While several short-lived leagues preceded the NNL, none lasting more than a year, and black baseball itself dates back to before the Civil War, February 13, 1920, has come to be seen as the birth of Negro League baseball at its highest level. The Negro National League’s motto, “We are the ship, all else the sea,” inspired the title of Kadir Nelson’s [2008 masterpiece](#).

Readers may already know Rube Foster’s Chicago connection. After all, this Hall of Fame hurler-executive was the owner and manager of the [Chicago American Giants](#), a team that shared two White Sox playing venues (South Side Park, Comiskey Park), dominated black baseball for more than two decades, and boasted seven Hall of Famers, among them Cool Papa Bell, Oscar Charleston, and Rube’s half-brother Willie Foster.

However, Chicago wasn’t merely home to the Rube Foster’s Giants. It was home to the League itself. The Negro National League was in fact headquartered at [3342 South Indiana Avenue](#) in Chicago’s Douglas neighborhood, a short walk from the Illinois Institute of Technology campus just a block north of the former headquarters of the *Chicago Defender*.

Right: Kansas City’s Paseo YMCA in the 18th and Vine district.





SHOELESS JOE JACKSON: CHANGING PERCEPTIONS

**BY: DAN WALLACH, Executive Director,
Shoeless Joe Jackson Museum**

Joe Jackson passed away on December 5, 1951. For much of the last 30 years of his life, unless you lived in Greenville, South Carolina or in Savannah, Georgia and happened to run into Joe in the community, you probably didn't hear much from him. Or of him. So how do we have the perception we do of who Joe was as a person, when he hasn't had an overwhelming public presence in nearly 100 years? Why do so many people believe he was a country bumpkin who only knew one thing in life: baseball? When did this view of Joe start, and why has it persisted?

Much of our current perception of Joe Jackson is due to how he was portrayed in 1988's *Eight Men Out*. Very quiet. Very shy. Easily taken advantage of. A one-track mind that only thought about, and only cared about, baseball. That he was unintelligent, because he was uneducated. A broad concept which many people fail to grasp in society is that there is a big difference between being uneducated and being unintelligent. One doesn't necessarily always mean the other.

Joe started working in the cotton mills of South Carolina when he was six years old to help earn money for his family. Never having gone to school for a day in his life, he never had the chance to learn how to read or write. He was, unquestionably, uneducated. But that didn't stop Joe from leading a consistently successful financial life, even from the time he was a child. He may not have been educated, but he definitely was not unintelligent.

Joe knew that his southern drawl and his lack of education made people look down on him. It was one of the reasons his career with the Philadelphia Athletics didn't pan out. His teammates were not only educated, but many were college educated, as Connie Mack preferred.

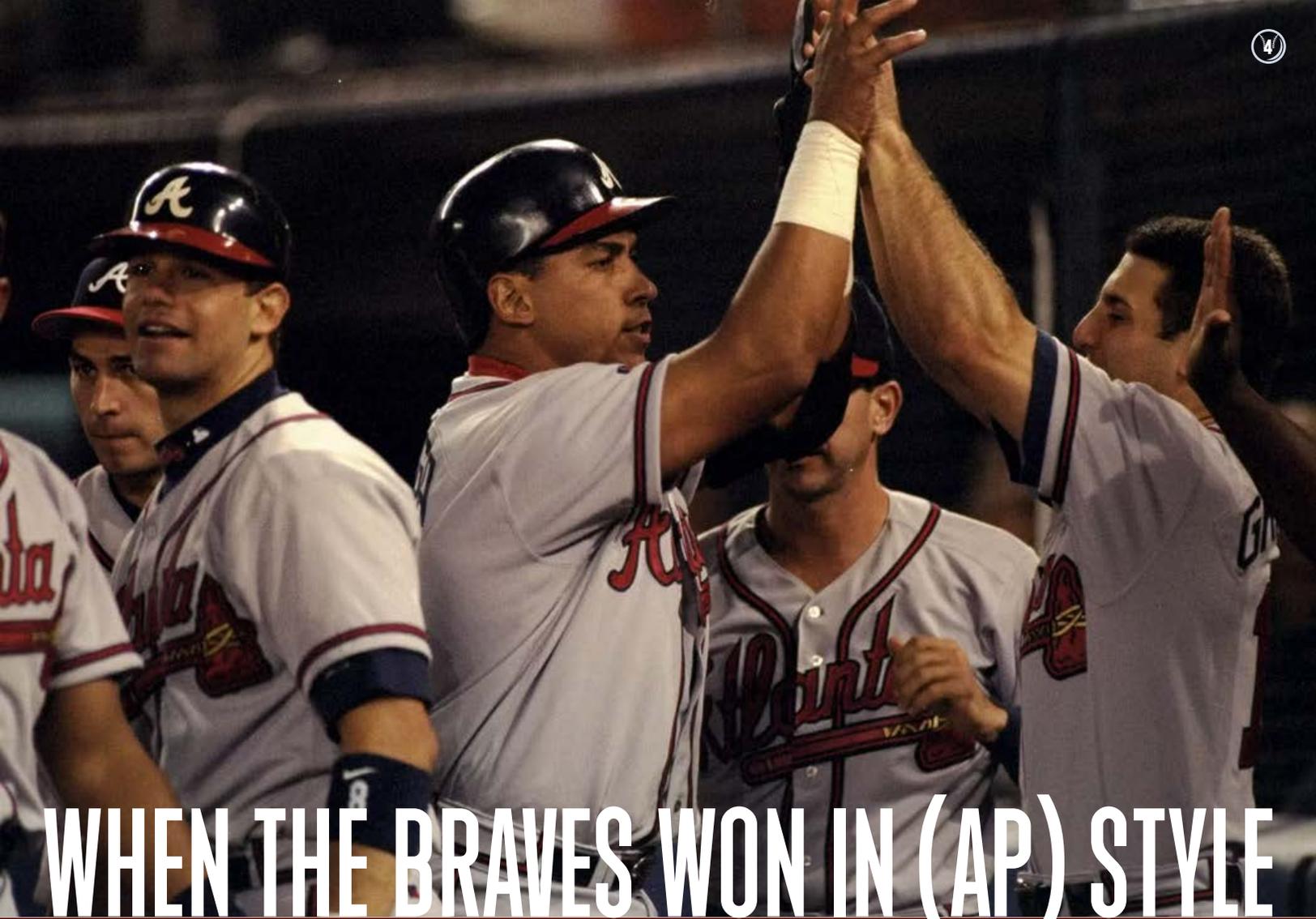


EIGHT MEN OUT



Top: Shoeless Joe Jackson, as depicted by actor D.B. Sweeney, in the 1988 film, *Eight Men Out*.

Bottom: Jackson (third row, fourth from the left) as a member of Connie Mack's Philadelphia Athletics.



WHEN THE BRAVES WON IN (AP) STYLE

BY: BILL PEARCH

My career ambitions gravitated toward marketing and communications from an early age. During high school, I assumed that career trajectory meant I'd be directing commercials and designing ads while hobnobbing with sports icons like Michael Jordan and Bo Jackson during filming and photo shoots. Oh, the naiveté of a teenager navigating an era that was neither '80s neon nor '90s grunge. During my nearly 25-year marketing and communications career, I've spent a better portion of that time consulting the latest AP Stylebook to determine proper word choice, capitalization and hyphenation.

During summer 2018, I was finalizing a baseball research project and consulted both the AP Stylebook's sports section and compared it with the Society for American Baseball Research (SABR) guide.

Later that year, around Thanksgiving, I needed to consult my 2018 AP Stylebook for a project at work. I randomly decided to flip to the baseball section. Under AP's baseball entries, they include sample box scores and line scores to demonstrate how journalists should properly document games. In the past, I discussed how I enjoy attempting to identify undated game photos so I decided it was time to identify the actual games that AP uses as an example. Are they real games?

Top: Andres Galarraga celebrates after slugging a seventh-inning grand slam giving the Atlanta Braves an 8-3 lead over the San Diego Padres. (Photo: SBNation - Gaslamp Ball)

Perhaps they are meaningless spring training exhibitions or completely fabricated contests? The first game listed showed the Atlanta Braves beating the San Diego Padres, 8-3.

Here are two photos:

on the left, the home team on the right.
Only one position, the first he played in the game, is listed for any player.

ATLANTA		SAN DIEGO	
ab	r	h	bi
Ogilen ss	5	1	1
Lckhrt 2b	5	2	0
Chjnes 3b	4	2	2
Girrga 1b	2	1	1
Klesko lf	4	0	1
Rocker p	0	0	0
Perez p	0	0	0
Seanez p	0	0	0
Lgtmbr p	0	0	0
JLopez c	4	1	1
QVeras 2b	4	1	0
SFinley cf	4	0	1
Gwynn rf	4	1	1
Cminiti 3b	3	0	1
Leyritz 1b	3	1	2
Joyner 1b	1	0	1
CHrndz c	4	0	1
RRivra lf	3	0	1
MaSwy ph	1	0	0
Gomez ss	3	0	0

IP	H	R	ER	BB	SO
Atlanta	5	2	3	3	1
Neagle	5	2	3	3	1
DeMrtz W, 1-0	1	3	0	0	0
Rocker	1	1	3	0	0
Perez	0	1	1	0	0
Seanez	2	3	0	0	0
Ligtenberg	1	0	0	0	1
San Diego	6	7	4	4	2
JHamilton L, 0-1	6	7	4	4	2
RaMyers	2	3	3	3	1
Miceli	1	3	1	1	0
Boehringer	1	2	0	0	0
Langston	1	0	0	0	0

Perez pitched to 2 batters in the 8th, JHamilton pitched to 2 batters in the 7th.
Umpires_Home, Bonini; First, Davis; Second, Rippley; Third, Tata; Left, Poncino; Right, Hallion.
T.258. A.65,042 (59,772).



CLICK HERE TO PLAY
CAN YOU NAME THE TOP 100
MLB PLAYERS OF 2019
AS RATED BY ESPN FANTASY?

SHOELESS JOE JACKSON (CONTINUED)



Above: Jackson disliked his famous nickname. He was always well-dressed and enjoyed driving big cars.

They ridiculed Joe for not knowing how to read. When the team would eat meals, Joe would try to order last so it would give him a chance to listen to everyone else's order, and he could repeat to the server the meal he heard from his teammates that sounded best to him. His teammates knew Joe wasn't just being polite by allowing them to order first. They would make subtle (and not-so-subtle) remarks around Joe about what they perceived to be his lack of intelligence.

Did Joe feel homesick for Greenville? Of course. Though, I would venture to guess that many players who are away from home for the first time in their life feel homesick. Even today. But Joe hopping on a train back to Greenville in the middle of the night multiple times during his short tenure with Philadelphia was much more about feeling out of place in a northern city, among a group of men who never tried to (and never intended to) accept him as one of their own.

Joe even disliked his famous nickname, "Shoeless." He knew the connotation the moniker had, and he did whatever he could to shed that image. Whenever you see a picture of Joe off the field, from very early on in his professional career, he was always well-dressed. He liked wearing nice shoes. He usually wore a nice hat. He loved driving nice, big cars. He wasn't necessarily flashy, though. And when he would go back to his hometown of Greenville during his playing career, he actually went out of his way not to show off his wealth, knowing that a lot of his community wasn't as financially successful as he had been. But when he was among his peers in Major League Baseball, he absolutely let it be known that he was making money.

And Joe was making money. During one off-season, he had a (controversial) vaudeville act called "Joe Jackson's Baseball Girls" that was so successful, he chose not to report to Cleveland's 1915 spring training on time because he was making more money on the road than he would have with the team. He knew how to promote that show. He knew how to route it from southern city to southern city. And he was entertaining on stage. Just because he was uneducated did not mean he was unintelligent.

Joe was actually a very successful businessman. He was one of the first players to have an endorsement deal with Louisville Slugger, and a signature bat with his name on it. He owned a pool hall and cigar shop in Chicago. He owned a dry-cleaning service in Savannah, Georgia that was so successful it needed to open a second location. He owned a barbecue restaurant in Greenville, South Carolina, and later a liquor



store where the famous Ty Cobb/Furman Bisher encounter took place. Each of them was successful.

Joe was always able to provide for himself and for his family, but he didn't do it by himself. His wife, Katie, played an integral role in the successful financial lives they led. Katie knew how to read and write, and would pore over his contracts (both in baseball and in business) and discuss their content with Joe. She worked at the businesses, too, at least helping at their dry-cleaners, Savannah Valet Service, and at the liquor store.

Katie helped interact with fans on Joe's behalf. When people would write asking for Joe to send an autograph, Katie would sign Joe's name on a ball, or a photo, or an index card, and send it back. Joe kept Katie's version of his signature in his wallet, in case he ever needed to sign something when she wasn't around to help him do it, or on legal documents that truly needed his signature. Only a handful of 100% verifiable signatures of Joe's exist, which is why it's one of the most coveted and expensive signatures in the hobby. The deed to his house, the deed to his liquor store, his driver's license, and his last will and testament, just to name a few. Nearly every other time you see "Joe's" signature anywhere, it's actually Katie signing Joe's name on his behalf. But she was much more than a secretary for him. She was his partner, in life and in business.



Joe and Katie bought multiple homes for themselves, and for Joe's mother. They raised one of Joe's brother's children during a time in which most of America was struggling through the Great Depression. They moved from Savannah back to Greenville when Joe's mother got sick and took care of her until she passed. Money was seemingly never an issue for the Jacksons, and considering he hadn't played professional baseball since 1920, that's saying something. Just because he was uneducated did not mean he was unintelligent.

- CONTINUED ON PAGE 6 -



Top: Joe Jackson's wife, Katie, helped the couple manages their finances successfully.

Bottom: Long after his playing career ended, Jackson would offer tips to local kids and ballplayers.

Left: Jackson behind the register at his liquor store.

BY: JOHN RACANELLI



Above: Jackson talking to sportswriter Furman Bisher during the summer of 1949.

More than just being good at earning money, though, Joe was well-respected in his community. He never shied away from spending time with local kids or local baseball players, teaching them about the game. He knew his career had been taken away from him, but he also knew he still had worthwhile insight to offer. When players from the Brandon Mill baseball team would ask for pointers, he would happily talk with them and show them the tricks of the trade.

Joe Jackson is thought of as a tragic figure in baseball history. In American history. But Joe never viewed himself that way. Baseball may have been taken away from him, but he never viewed baseball as his entire life. When his career was over, he focused his efforts on other endeavors, and he succeeded in all of them.

As Joe told famed sports writer Furman Bisher for an October 1948 article in Sport Magazine, "All the big sportswriters seemed to enjoy writing about me as an ignorant cotton-mill boy with nothing but lint where my brains ought to be. That was all right with me. I was able to fool a lot of pitchers and managers and club owners I wouldn't have been able to fool if they'd thought I was smarter."

Just because he was uneducated did not mean he was unintelligent.

To learn more about Joe, his life, and his career, follow the Shoeless Joe Jackson Museum on social media @shoelessmuseum on all platforms. Keep up to date with our upcoming move and expansion. Please donate if you can.

Photos: All courtesy of www.blackbetsy.com, unless otherwise noted.

Jacob Aydelott (1861-1926) pitched in the American Association for the 1884 Indianapolis Hoosiers and 1886 Philadelphia Athletics. He compiled a 5-9 record, posted a 4.79 ERA, and fanned 30 in his 124 big league innings. After a pair of seasons in the minors, his professional career fizzled. As of 1902, however, he was still pitching locally for the Marion, Indiana nine and struck out 18 in the league championship game over Ft. Wayne on September 1.

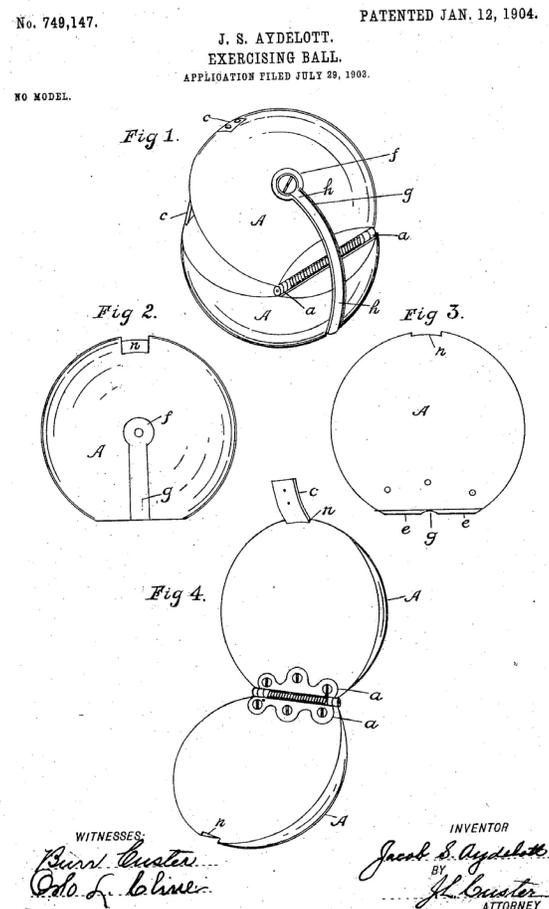
Ever the inventive type¹, Aydelott was granted a patent in 1904 for his "Exercising-Ball," essentially a wooden baseball that was halved and fitted with a spring. It was Aydelott's claim that the tension exerted on the pitcher's hand by keeping the spring-loaded device closed would "strengthen and develop and train the muscles of the thumb, fingers, wrist, hand, and arm."

Despite his limited success in the professional ranks, the forty-two-year-old boasted that his years-long use of the training aid allowed him to pitch without having to "limber up" and had prevented any "sore" or "glass" arm." Aydelott also claimed to have lost only one game in his past two seasons pitching across Indiana. Regardless, his Exercising-Ball was not a commercial success.

Sources:

- "Games in the State," Indianapolis Journal, September 2, 1902, 2.
- "Baseball Inventions," The Boston Globe, April 24, 1904, 24.
- Nemec, David. The Rank and File of 19th Century Major League Baseball. Jefferson, NC: McFarland and Co., Inc., 2012.
- U.S. Patent Nos.: 336,076; 749,147; 783,827; and, 1,289,077.

1. Aydelott's patent portfolio also included a parlor baseball game (336,076), a water bag and fountain syringe (783,827), and window screen (1,289,077).



GET SOCIAL WITH SABR'S EMIL ROTHE CHICAGO CHAPTER



BRAVES BEAT PADRES (CONTINUED)



EMBRACING PROGRESS VS. GLENCHING ON TO TRADITION

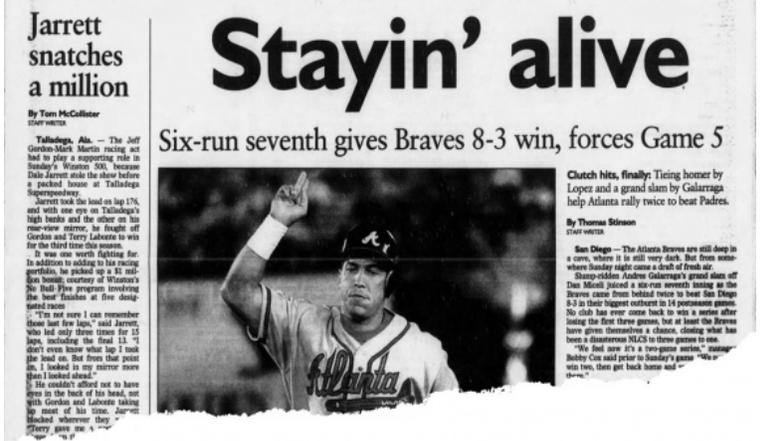
BY: NICK PERRI

I'm not going to regurgitate a lot of statistics that you've already seen a number of times and that can be searched in a matter of seconds to confirm whatever you already believe. I'm not going to give confirmation bias any legs in this article.

Instead, I'm going to tell you why Major League Baseball must move to computerized balls and strikes as soon as possible.

1. While the percentage of balls and strikes that umpires miss throughout the season may be extremely small, the times it does happen are egregious; blatant; game altering; playoff series changing and at times, season ending. One bad call can negatively impact how the pitcher approaches the batter and the batter approaches his at-bat. Depending on the outcome of that at-bat; the pitcher approaches the next hitter differently than he might have otherwise; the batter does the same. The manager for the team with the defense on the field now has to begin to manage differently. Perhaps he starts warming up another pitcher; has to go to his bullpen too early, which in turn, may affect the next day's game. And so many variables change depending on the situation of the game at the time; the significance of the game and potentially the significance of the next day's game. Maybe it's September. Maybe it's a Wild Card game; the NLDS; the ALCS or Game Seven of the World Series. It's a vicious cycle that can potentially affect the outcome of an inning; a game; a series or even a season.
2. This one will be quick. Because we have the technology to get it right. I have no time for someone who wants to keep tradition and get it wrong when we should be embracing progress and getting calls right. I want to see the best team win; not the team that gets the best break as a result of a horrendous call by an incompetent umpire. And yes ... I know they're human beings and we all make mistakes. But we also all have jobs and sometimes when we make mistakes at our job we get reprimanded. Sometimes we make mistakes so big, we get fired. Umpires are not special and should not be treated as such. Bottom line is we have the technology to get calls right 100% of the time. So ... that's what we should do. Because it makes sense.
3. Because, I swear, if I have to watch one more Cubs game where an umpire literally takes them out of an inning; costs us a game or even a season, I'm going to tear my flat screen off the wall; totally regret it and have to drop another \$1,200 on a new TV. And I don't want to do that.

I'm not saying we have to get rid of the home plate umpire altogether. They can still make calls at home plate; call balks; take baseballs out the game; put new ones in play. I'm just trying to lighten up their workload a little bit. Because obviously, they have a little too much on their "plate."



After glancing at the rosters, I used Padres pitcher, Mark Langston, as my key. Prior to checking his Baseball Reference page, I knew he spent most of his playing days with the Seattle Mariners and California/ Anaheim Angels. Langston pitched from 1984 through 1999, and his only season in San Diego was 1998. The Braves and Padres played nine times during 1998, and only one three-game series in San Diego. After checking all of that season's contests between the teams, none of the regular-season games ended with an 8-3 score. But of course, they met in the postseason.

It's Game 4 of the 1998 National League Championship Series at San Diego's Qualcomm Stadium. Entering that contest, the Padres held a 3-0 series lead over the Braves and needed just one win to claim the franchise's second National League pennant. After taking a 3-2 lead into the seventh inning, the Padres' pitching staff imploded. Braves catcher, Javy Lopez, tied the game with a solo home run off of Padres starter Joey Hamilton. Andres Galarraga's seventh-inning grand slam off of Dan Miceli proved fatal. Braves pitcher, Dennis Martinez, earned the win (the last of his MLB career).

After all of these years, I'm not sure what prompted me to determine whether or not they were authentic game summaries. Sure enough, they are (Baseball Reference, Retrosheet).

NOTE: AP omitted the home run by Jim Leyritz in the bottom of the sixth inning (circled in photo).

Sources: AP Stylebook, Baseball Reference, Retrosheet, Newspapers.com, and Gaslamp Ball

NOMINATIONS SOUGHT FOR SABR'S HIGHEST BASEBALL CARD HONOR

The SABR Baseball Cards Research Committee is requesting nominations for its inaugural Jefferson Burdick Award for Contributions to the Hobby. Nominations are due by February 28. For more information, email Jason Schwartz at jason.1969@yahoo.com or visit <https://sabrbaseballcards.blog/2020/01/10/announcing-the-burdick-award/> after January 10.

IN MEMORIAM: BASEBALL PLAYERS LOST IN 2019

BY: SAM GAZDZIAK 

This year, the baseball world said goodbye to a number of noteworthy people. Some were legends like Jim Bouton and Frank Robinson, and some, like Tyler Skaggs or minor-leaguer Ryan Costello, had barely started to make their names in the sport. People like umpires Eric Cooper and Chuck Meriwether and former Rays owner Vince Naimoli may not have played the game, but they helped shape the sport that we all love. Following is a list of those we lost this year who had a Chicago connection.

Ernie Broglio, 83. Though it was hardly his fault, Ernie Broglio has long been remembered as part of one of the worst trades in baseball history. Granted, the infamous Lou Brock-for-Broglio trade was a bust for the Cubs, but it didn't seem like such a bad deal at the time. After all, Broglio was former 21-game winner and was just 27 when he was traded from the Cardinals to the Cubs on June 15, 1964. The Cubs didn't know that he had been struggling with elbow pain off and on for years. He won 7 games in 3 years with the Cubs before retiring. He died July 16 after battling cancer.

Bill Buckner, 69. It's a crying shame that a distinguished 22-year career is best remembered for an error, but that's baseball for you. Bill Buckner racked up more than 2,700 hits in his career and retired with a .289/.321/.408 slash line. For all good he did, that ground ball that went through his legs in the 1986 World Series will forever be a part of baseball infamy. But as The Baseball Project sang, "Some kind of fame lies in being a scapegoat." During his 8 seasons with the Cubs, Buckner hit an even .300 and made his only All-Star Game appearance in 1981. He died on May 27 from Lewy Body Dementia.

Mike Colbern, 63. Colbern was an All-American catcher at Arizona State University and a second-round draft pick by the White Sox in 1976. He made it to the majors in 1978 and played with the Sox for parts of two seasons. He hit .259 and homered twice in 80 games. He never made it back to the major leagues, and his career was shortened by an undiagnosed broken wrist suffered in the minors. Colbern was one game short of being eligible for an MLB pension. He struggled with addiction, homelessness and mental illness in his retirement and was part of an unsuccessful lawsuit on behalf of former major leaguers who were denied pensions. He died March 8.

Bobby del Greco, 86. Outfielder Del Greco signed with his hometown Pittsburgh Pirates after being scouted by HOFer Pie Traynor. He made it to the major leagues in 1952 as a teenager, and while he wasn't too successful as a Pirate, he had a couple decent years with the Phillies and Kansas City A's in a 9-year career. He was traded from the Cardinals to the Cubs in 1957 and played 20 games with Chicago, hitting .200. Del Greco drove a newspaper delivery truck in Pittsburgh after his retirement. He died on October 13 after battling severe dementia.

Alex Grammas, 93. Grammas spent more than 40 years in professional baseball, as a player, coach and manager. The bulk of his 10-year career as a utility infielder (1954-63) was spent with the Cardinals and Reds, but he played the final two seasons with the Cubs. He appeared in a total of 39 games with the Cubs, batting .218. He managed the Pirates and Brewers briefly, and he was a part of Sparky Anderson's coaching staffs with the Reds and Tigers, winning a World Series with both teams. He died on September 13.

Val Heim, 99. Heim was, for a few months following the death of Tom Jordan, the oldest living baseball player. He appeared in 13 games with the 1942 White Sox and batted .200. He helped fill out a Sox lineup that had been depleted due to World War II, and then he joined the war effort and spent most of the next three years in the Navy Air Corps. He returned to professional baseball in 1946, but an onset of rheumatic fever shortened his comeback. He was a long-time semipro baseball player in Nebraska. He died on November 21.

Randy Jackson, 93. "Handsome Ransom" spent a total of seven seasons with the Cubs as part of his 10-year career. While with Chicago he was named to two All-Star teams as a third baseman, in 1954 (.273 BA, 19 HRs, 67 RBIs)

and 1955 (.265, 21, 70). He was traded to the Dodgers, and while he wasn't as successful there, he earned the distinction of hitting the last home run in Brooklyn Dodgers history. He released his memoir, Handsome Ransom Jackson: Accidental Big Leaguer in 2016. He died on March 20.

Jake Jaeckel, 76. Paul "Jake" Jaeckel had an 8-year career in the minor leagues and a cup of coffee with the Cubs in 1964. He appeared in 4 games toward the end of the season, and he threw 8 scoreless innings, picking up a win and a save in his brief time in the majors. His one and only MLB win came on September 24 against the Dodgers. Down 3-1, Jaeckel threw 2 scoreless innings, and the Cubs rallied for a 3-2 win, thanks to a walk-off sacrifice fly by Ron Santo. Jaeckel died on March 31.

Tom Jordan, 99. Tom Jordan held the title of oldest living baseball player before Val Heim; the two players were briefly teammates in the White Sox organization. Jordan, a catcher, reached the majors with the White Sox in 1944 and again in 1946. In those two stints, he played in a total of 24 games and hit .267, with 3 doubles and 2 triples. He also played briefly with the Indians and Browns. Life as a rancher in Roswell, N.M., suited him more than life as a ballplayer in a big city, so his short career was more due to apathy than a lack of talent. He died of a heart attack on August 27, 10 days short of his 100th birthday.

Joe Keough, 73. Joe Keough finished his 6-year big-league career with the 1973 White Sox, appearing in 5 games and going hitless in 1 at-bat. He entered the majors with the Oakland A's in 1968 and was then drafted by the expansion Kansas City Royals. On Opening Day of 1969, his pinch-hit single in the bottom of the 12th inning against the Twins scored the winning run and gave the Royals their first franchise win. He broke his ankle in the middle of 1970, when he was hitting .322, and his career was never the same. He died on September 9 after a brief illness.

Rocky Krsnich, 91. Rocco Krsnich, a third baseman, played with the White Sox in 1949 and 1952-53. He got into a total of 120 games and slashed .215/.294/.335, with 3 homers and 38 RBIs. Though he didn't get many hits in the big leagues, he beat the Red Sox in back-to-back games in 1952, including a bases-loaded single in the bottom of the 17th inning. His brother Mike also played with the Milwaukee Braves, and Nick Krsnich played in the Phillies organization in the 1950s. Rocky died on February 14.

Barry Latman, 82. Right-handed pitcher Barry Latman started his 10-year career with the White Sox in 1957. After brief MLB appearances in '57 and '58, he pitched 156 innings for the 1959 Go-Go Sox, with 21 starts in 37 appearances. He had an 8-5 record and 3.75 ERA, with 5 complete games and 2 shutouts. While he didn't appear in the World Series, he did take a loss. Someone broke into his car while he was at a Blackhawks game and stole a coat that contained eight World Series tickets! Latman was traded after the season to Cleveland in exchange for pitcher Herb Score. He continued his role as an effective swingman, getting an All-Star nod in 1961. He also played for the Angels and Astros. He died on April 28 after a lengthy illness.

Frank Lucchesi, 92. In his 40+ years in professional baseball, Frank Lucchesi had three major-league managing jobs. He started working as a player/manager in the minors when he was just 25 and was successful enough in the Phillies organization that they named him manager in 1970. After a couple of bad finishes, he was fired and eventually tasked with replacing Billy Martin as the Texas Rangers manager. The low point in his career came on March 28, 1977, when disgruntled Lenny Randle assaulted Lucchesi, sending him to the hospital with a broken cheekbone and back injuries. He briefly managed the Cubs in 1987 after Gene Michael quit. They went 8-17 under his watch. Lucchesi died on June 8.

IN MEMORIAM (CONTINUED)

Dick Manville, 92. Dick Manville threw 2 hitless innings in a relief appearance for the Boston Braves in 1950. Two years later, he resurfaced in the majors with the Chicago Cubs, and it did not go nearly as well. In 11 games, he allowed 25 hits and 15 earned runs while walking 12 batters. The result was a 7.94 ERA. Manville went to Harvard and Yale and was a college baseball teammate of George H.W. Bush. After baseball, he and his wife owned a number of furniture stores in Florida. Manville died on February 13.

Don Mossi, 90. Don Mossi was a left-handed pitcher equally at home in the bullpen or the starting rotation. While he may have achieved some infamy thanks to his rather distinct facial features, he had many excellent seasons and was an All-Star in 1957 with the Cleveland Indians. After many pitching for the Indians and Tigers, Mossi joined the White Sox in 1964 in what would be his second to last year in the majors. He went 3-1 in 34 relief appearances, with a 2.93 ERA and 7 saves. He spent the last six weeks of the season in manager Al Lopez's doghouse, not making a single appearance. Supposedly it was over a disagreement about a pitching assignment; Lopez asked if Mossi could pitch, and he wanted one more day of rest. Mossi died on July 19.

Irv Noren, 94. The outfielder/first baseman played for five different teams in a 10-year career, most notably with the Senators and Yankees. He was an All-Star in 1954 with the Yanks and hit .319 that year, with 12 homers and 66 RBIs. He won three World Series with the Yankees and was considered "the best fourth outfielder in baseball" by his New York teammates. He was nearing the end of his career when he joined the Cubs in mid-season 1959. He hit .321 in 65 games but got off to the slow start in 1960, with 1 hit in 11 at-bats. He was released in June and finished his career with the Dodgers. After baseball, he owned several businesses in California. He died on November 15.

Kelly Paris, 61. Kelly Paris played for four teams over five seasons in the 1980s. Paris was a second-round draft pick by the Cardinals in the 1975 Amateur Draft, but he didn't reach the majors until a brief call-up with the Redbirds in

1982. He battled through several surgeries and injuries while in the minors and also became an alcoholic. After unsuccessful stints with the Reds and Orioles, Paris was involved in a horrific car accident in 1986. His injuries required extensive plastic surgery and he was out of baseball. He joined the White Sox in 1988, healthy and sober. In 14 games, he hit .250 for the Sox with the only 3 home runs of his MLB career, before an arm injury ended his season. Paris became a baseball instructor in retirement. He died on May 27 from cancer.

Tom Phoebus, 77. Phoebus was a fire-balling starting pitcher for the Orioles and threw shutouts in his first 2 MLB starts in 1966. He also threw the second complete-game no-hitter in Orioles history, in 1968. After complaining about a lack of use by manager Earl Weaver, Phoebus was dealt to San Diego, where he struggled for a pretty bad team. He was sold to the Cubs in 1972, and he was converted into a pretty successful reliever. He earned 6 saves for the Cubs and at one point allowed just 1 run in 22-2/3 innings. He was traded to Atlanta in the offseason for Tony LaRussa, and he never made it back to the majors. He became an elementary school PE teacher in Florida until his retirement. He died unexpectedly on September 5.

John Romano, 84. John Romano was an All-Star catcher for the Indians in 1961 and 1962 and was named to the list of 100 Greatest Indians. His career started with the White Sox in 1959, and he batted .294 as the backup catcher to Sherm Lollar. He was traded to Cleveland in a deal that brought Minnie Minoso to the Sox. In 1965, he came back to the Sox in a complicated three-team trade that saw the Sox land Tommie Agee and Tommy John as well. He stayed with the Sox for two more seasons. In four years with the South Siders, Romano hit .246 with 38 homers. He died on March 4.

Scott Sanderson, 62. Sanderson spent 6 of his 19 years playing baseball with the Cubs and 1 with the White Sox. He grew up in the Chicago suburbs and was a star pitcher at Glenbrook North High School. He made his name as a starter with great control and a killer curve in Montreal before joining the Cubs in a trade.

Sanderson was a part of the Cubs' postseason runs in 1984 and 1989. Though he battled numerous injuries, he went 42-42 in his time there, with a 3.81 ERA. After a few seasons elsewhere, Sanderson joined the White Sox in 1994 and went 8-4 with a 5.09 ERA. He won 163 games in the majors and was a player agent in retirement. He suffered severe health problems in recent years, including cancer and a stroke. Sanderson died on April 11.

Paul Schramka, 91. Outfielder Paul Schramka appeared in 2 games for the Cubs in 1953, though he never made it to the plate. In the minor leagues, Schramka hit plenty of home runs, but he also had a tendency to strike out. Still, he made it out of the 1953 Spring Training camp on the Cubs' big league roster. On April 12, he pinch ran for catcher Clyde McCollough, and on April 16 he spent an inning in left field. That was it for his time in the majors. The Milwaukee native returned to his hometown and went to work in his family's mortuary business. Schramka Funeral Home has 4 locations in the Milwaukee area. He was also the last Cub to wear #14 before it was given to Ernie Banks. Schramka died on July 8.

Charlie Silvera, 94. Silvera is probably best known as the backup catcher to Yogi Berra on the Yankees. While that limited Silvera's playing time – he appeared in more than 50 games in a season just once between 1948-1956 – he didn't mind. He played about once a week, warmed up pitchers in the bullpen and collected a winning share in the World Series six times. He was traded to the Cubs in December 1956 and hit .208 in 26 games for the '57 Cubs as a backup to Cal Neeman. That was his last season

in the majors. He later worked as a scout for the Cubs as well. He died on September 7.

Paul Smith, 88. Smith, a first baseman and occasional outfielder, spent parts of three seasons with the Pittsburgh Pirates between 1953 and 1958. His contract was sold to the Cubs on May 6, 1958, and he appeared in 18 games with the team, mostly as a pinch-hitter. He had 3 hits in 20 at-bats with the Cubs and drove in 1 run. He played in the minor leagues until 1964 but never made it back to the majors. He died on August 18.

Gene Stephens, 86. Outfielder Stephens is one of only two players to collect 3 hits in a game in baseball's Modern Era. He did it while playing for the Red Sox on June 18, 1953. It was a pretty rare start for him, as Stephens was a left fielder, and the Sox, of course, already had a left fielder by the name of Ted Williams. He hit pretty well in limited chances before moving to the Orioles and Kansas City A's, finishing his career with the White Sox in 1963 and 1964. He slashed .252/.344/.377 for the Sox in those seasons. He died on April 27.

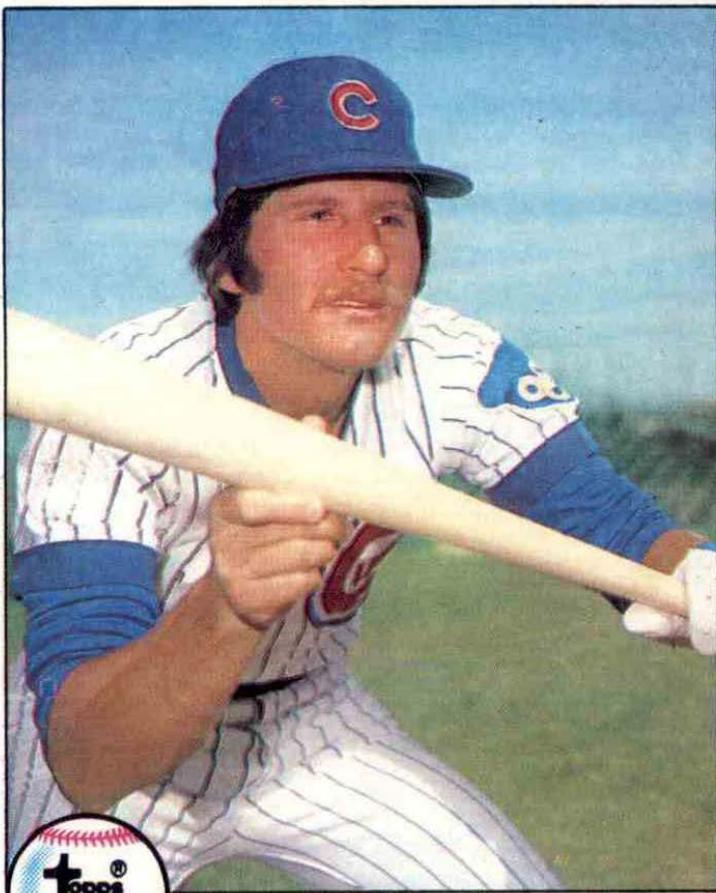
Sammy Taylor, 86. Catcher Sammy Taylor joined the Cubs after a trade with the Boston Braves. As a catcher for 4+ seasons, Taylor hit .249 with 30 home runs. Most of that offense came in 1959, when he appeared in 110 games, slashed .269/.336/.428 and homered 13 times. Arm woes cut into his playing time, and he was traded to the Mets after threatening to retire if the Cubs didn't move him. He played in the majors until 1963 and hit a lifetime .245. He worked in the textile industry in South Carolina in his retirement. He died on October 8.

SABR MEMBER SPOTLIGHT

We all have great baseball stories to share. We like to highlight SABR Chicago Chapter members. Contact Bill Pearch, newsletter editor, via email at wcpearch@comcast.net to schedule a brief interview.



NEGRO LEAGUE CENTENNIAL (CONTINUED)



MICK KELLEHER SS-2B

CUBS

The same address can be seen on the Negro National League's articles of incorporation, where it's provided as the address for three of the directors: both Fosters and Russell Thompson. An additional Chicago address, 104 W. Washington, can also be seen on the document. This address no longer exists today but is on the same block as City Hall (121 N. La Salle).

A final Chicago connection to the upcoming Negro League Centennial is the burial site of the league's founder and president. Rube Foster's gravestone can be found at [Lincoln Cemetery \(section 6, lot 57\)](#) in the south suburb of Blue Island.

As Chicago area fans count down the days to baseball season, I encourage them to trade their Kris Bryant worries for some Arthur Bryant barbecue, their Dave-Parker-didn't-make-the-Hall doldrums for the neighborhood of Charlie Parker, and their Spring Training baseball bucks for the legacy of baseball's greatest Buck. The centennial celebration promises to be an incredible party, and the museum's Field of Legends always has an ace on the mound that will make Sox fans forget all about Gerrit Cole.

9. The name and address of the subscribers to the capital stock, and the amount subscribed and paid in by each, are as follows:

NAME	ADDRESS			NUMBER OF SHARES	AMOUNT SUBSCRIBED	AMOUNT PAID IN
	NUMBER	STREET	CITY STATE			
Willie Foster	3342	Indiana Ave.,	Chicago, Ill.	40	\$1000.00	\$1000.
Russell Thompson	3342	Indiana Ave.,	Chicago, Ill.	15	\$ 375.	\$ 375.00
Walter M. Farmer	184	W. Washington St.,	Chicago, Ill.	5	125.	125.00
Andrew R. Foster	3342	Indiana Ave.,	Chicago, Ill.	20	500.	500.00
J.L. Wilkinson	4118	Agness St.,	Kansas City, Mo.	20	500.	500.00



Top: Addresses that were included on the Negro National League's articles of incorporation.

Bottom: Negro Leagues Baseball Museum's Field of Legends. (Photos: Jason Schwartz)

TOP 10: CHICAGO POSITION PLAYERS MOST AT-BATS WITHOUT A HOME RUN (1900-PRESENT)

RANK	PLAYER	AT-BATS	YEARS	TEAM
1	JACK MCCARTHY	1,206	1900-05	CUBS
2	BILL KILLEFER	970	1918-21	CUBS
3	EDDIE MURPHY	873	1915-21	WHITE SOX
4	RICHIE ASHBURN	854	1960-61	CUBS
5	GUS DUNDON	833	1904-06	WHITE SOX
6	MOE BERG	819	1926-30	WHITE SOX
7	MICK KELLEHER	792	1976-80	CUBS
8	CUPID CHILDS	767	1900-01	CUBS
9	JACK FARRELL	746	1914-15	CHI-FEDS
10	BOBBY MATTICK	620	1938-40	CUBS

HAVE YOU COMPILED A TOP TEN LIST THAT THE CHAPTER WOULD FAWN OVER? SEND IT TO JOHN RACANELLI VIA EMAIL AT J.RACANELLI@HOTMAIL.COM.

Photo: John Racanelli

GET YOUR BASEBALL RESEARCH PUBLISHED

Are you conducting baseball research? SABR's Emil Rothe Chicago Chapter can help. We are looking for new articles to publish in the Chapter's newsletter and our social media outlets. Submit your articles to Bill Pearch, newsletter editor, via email at wcpearch@comcast.net for inclusion in an upcoming edition.



BASEBALL CAPS (CONTINUED)

As teams changed cap suppliers, the logos on the caps underwent slight variations as each cap manufacturer created their own tapes for the embroidery.

The Chicago White Sox have officially changed cap styles at least 42 times in franchise history and are a great lesson in the variation of cap design from one manufacturer to another. The 1951-63 White Sox cap was black with a white interlocking S-O-X logo outlined in red. The caps were supplied by Wilson in 1951; Tim McAuliffe by Leslie from 1952-54; both Tim McAuliffe by KM Pro and Spalding from 1955-57; Tim McAuliffe by KM Pro from 1958-59; and, finally, from Wilson from 1960-63.

The “S” and the “O” are always interlocking on the 1951-63 Sox caps, but where and how they interlock is not consistent. Sometimes the “X” interlocks with the “O” but usually the “X” is overlying the “O,” except when the “O” is overlying the “X.” The width and length of the letters change as the manufacturer changes. The red outline sometimes crosses over the interlocking letters and sometimes does not.

The classic Brooklyn Dodgers cap, featuring a “B” with a notch on the middle left was mostly made by Spalding, although the Dodgers also wore caps from Coane, McGregor Goldsmith, Rawlings, Tim McAuliffe by Leslie and Wilson. For the final three seasons of their Brooklyn existence, 1955-57, the Dodgers bought their caps from Tim McAuliffe by KM Pro. The Tim McAuliffe by KM Pro Dodgers caps replaced the iconic Brooklyn “B” with the iconic Boston Red Sox “B.” The Brooklyn Dodgers may be the only team to win a World Series while sporting the logo of another team on their cap.

While teams changed cap suppliers with frequency, if a fan wanted to buy a replica cap, just like today, they had one choice. American Needle, or more accurately, The American Needle and Novelty Company (ANNCO), in 1946 approached the Chicago Cubs with the idea of selling souvenir caps. The Cubs agreed, the caps sold out quickly, and soon ANNCO was supplying souvenir Melton felt caps with metal eyelets, an elastic band in the back and sewn-on-patch-logos to fans of all MLB teams. This style of replica cap was available until the mid-70s when snapback and other adjustable style caps took over the replica market.

To the modern baseball fan, there are three major players in the cap market: New Era, Roman Pro and Sports Specialties/MacGregor.

The 1934 Cleveland Indians were the first to wear a New Era-branded cap on-field. New Era introduced the 59FIFTY in 1954 and quickly became a major manufacturer of caps bearing the Wilson and Tim McAuliffe brands. But at the same time New Era was making caps for others, The Leslie Company was making caps for New Era.

New Era began focusing on growing their own brand in the 1960s; by 1974, 20 of the 24 MLB teams were wearing New Era-branded caps on the field.

New Era began in 1978 selling MLB caps direct to the public through ads in *The Sporting News*. The “Official Licensee” tags first appeared on New Era caps in 1981. MLB granted New Era and Sports Specialties co-exclusive licenses in 1987, which led to the “Diamond Collection” labels sewn into the sweatbands (the name was changed to the “Authentic Collection” in 1999).

While New Era was capturing the on-field cap market, Roman Pro approached baseball with a plan to introduce the first Cooperstown Collection caps.

Roman Manufacturing Corp. began monogramming linens, handkerchiefs, shirts, etc. They changed their name to the Roman Art Embroidery Corp. and by the mid-1950s were a major source of embroidered logos for MLB uniforms and caps. McAuliffe/Leslie/KM

Pro and Wilson used Roman’s embroidery for their caps and uniforms.

When Leslie/KM Pro closed in 1976, Roman Art purchased their inventory and cap-making equipment and created the Roman Pro label. The initial Roman Pro caps in 1977 caps were Leslie/KM Pro stock re-branded as Roman Pro. Roman Pro caps were worn on-field by Atlanta, Boston, Baltimore, Houston, Los Angeles, Milwaukee, Montreal, and both New York teams. Roman Pro made on-field caps from 1977 until MLBN signed the co-exclusive deal with New Era and Sports Specialties.

Using patterns from their days embroidering caps manufactured by others, Roman Pro worked with MLB to develop “official,” if not quite accurate, throwback logos. In 1986, Roman Pro was awarded the first license for “Cooperstown Collection” throwback caps.

The quality of Roman Pro’s Cooperstown Collection caps deteriorated significantly and by 1994 they were out of business.

Sports Specialties Corporation was founded in 1928 and was the first company to make products under license from a professional sports team (similar to ANNCO, the license came from the Chicago Cubs). Sports Specialties also gave the world the bobblehead doll.

Sports Specialties became an official licensee for MLB caps in 1984, supplying their wool caps, “The Pro.” Unlike New Era and Roman Pro, which at the time made all of their caps in the USA, most Sports Specialties caps were manufactured by the Young An Hat Company in Korea (although some were made in Winslow, Arizona).

Sports Specialties caps featured thick wool, flat embroidery, and short, square visors. Sports Specialties never gained much of a following with MLB teams. After New Era became the exclusive licensee for on-field caps, Sports Specialties continued to make replica caps through the end of the 1990s.

The demise of Sports Specialties relationship with MLB may have been related to their frequent changes in ownership. MacGregor Sporting Goods Inc. bought Sports Specialties in 1986; MacGregor was acquired by the Oppenheimer-Palmieri Fund L.P. in 1987 before being acquired in 1992 by Nike.

While the basic design of the New Era 59FIFTY has been consistent since 1954, the cap has changed in both subtle and not-so subtle ways. The MLB Batterman logo was added to the back of caps in 1992. In 1996, New Era changed the logo embroidery from flat to raised, the World Series side patch debuted and Spike Lee inadvertently started the style cap market when he asked New Era to make him a Yankees cap in red.

The underbill was green until the mid-1970s when teams began switching to gray. By 1995 all teams had gray underbills, which lasted until 2007 when the underbill and sweatband were changed to black. New Era also in 2007 switched the fabric for all MLB and MiLB caps from wool to polyester.

The New Era flag first appeared on the side of a cap for the 2016 postseason and was on all on-field caps beginning with the 2017 season.

Few changes to baseball uniforms have rankled the fanbase as has adding the New Era flag to the side of the cap. There is a cottage industry of online videos showing how to remove the flag from a cap. But baseball fans should remember, things can always get worse. The cap licensing deal will be up for negotiation before long and Sports Specialties is now owned Nike. And if you’ve seen how the Nike logo is being displayed on 2020 baseball uniforms, just image what they can do to the cap.

WHAT'S ON DECK?

GET YOUR PENCILS AND SCORECARDS READY

- CHAPTER LUNCH

SATURDAY, JANUARY 11, 2020

Emmett's Brewing Company
5200 Main Street
Downers Grove, IL 60515
Meet at noon

CLICK
FOR
DIRECTIONS

- SABR DAY 2020

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 2020

The Brat Stop
12304 75th Street
Kenosha, WI 53142
Meet at 10 a.m.

CLICK
FOR
DIRECTIONS

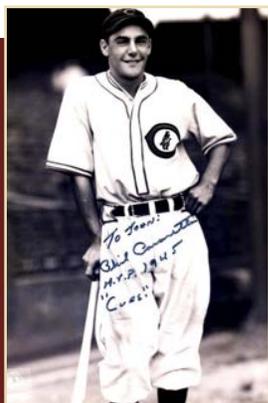
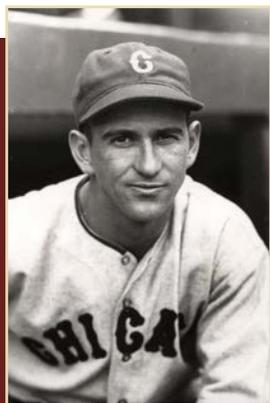
- CHAPTER MEETING: SATURDAY, MARCH 14, 2020

Joliet, IL - Details coming soon

- SABR 50: NATIONAL CONVENTION

JULY 15-19, 2020

Baltimore, MD
Details coming soon

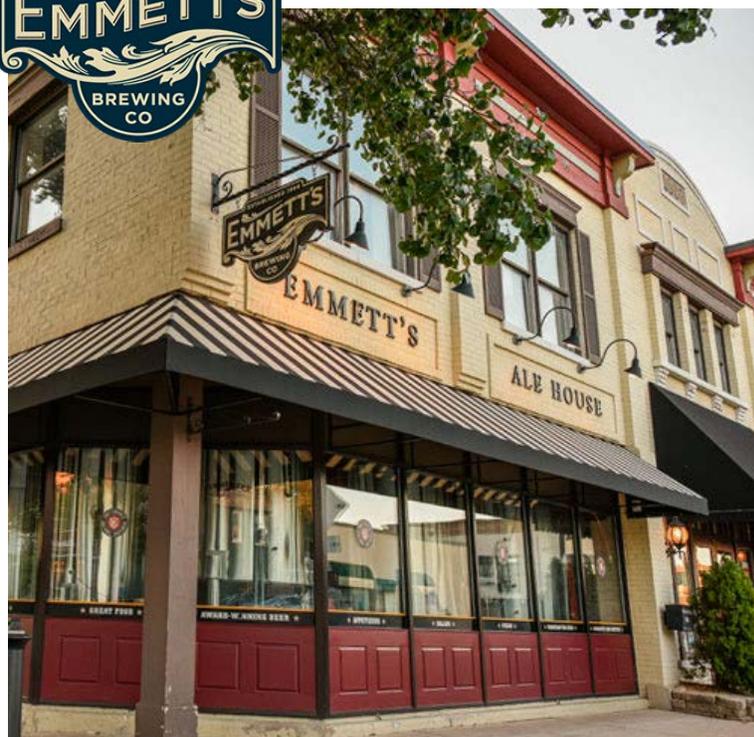


CHICAGO RANDOM TANDEM LUKE APPLING AND PHIL CAVARRETTA

In 1941, White Sox SS Luke Appling led the AL with a .328 AVG and .419 OBP.

In 1945, Cubs 1B Phil Cavarretta led the NL with a .355 AVG and .449 OBP. (Photos: Hall of Fame / Author's collection)

Have a sweet Chicago Random Tandem?
Send it to j.racanelli@hotmail.com!



HISTORY HUNTERS

Beyer Stadium, home of the AAGPBL Rockford Peaches (1943-1954), 245 15th Avenue, Rockford, IL 61104 (42.250801, -89.095251). This ticket booth is all that remains of the ballpark; however, preservationists have constructed a ballfield, dugouts and replica scoreboard at the site. Additionally, several plaques and monuments commemorate the players who called Beyer Stadium home.

If you go out of your way to visit old ballparks, historical markers, statues or gravesites we would love to hear about it! Send your experiences and photos to j.racanelli@hotmail.com!

(Photos: John Racanelli)



2020 CHAPTER NEWSLETTER SCHEDULE

During 2020, Chicago's Emil Rothe Chapter will switch to a bimonthly newsletter. We are always looking for new contributors. Here is the upcoming publication schedule, corresponding deadlines for content, and potential topics for lead stories.

MARCH-APRIL 2020

Published: March 8

Content Deadline: February 2

Topics: SABR Day Recap, MLB Opening Day, Spring Training Recap, Chapter News/Events

MAY-JUNE 2020

Published: May 3

Content Deadline: April 5

Topics: Minor League Baseball, Independent Leagues, Chapter News/Events

JULY-AUGUST 2020

Published: July 5

Content Deadline: June 7

Topics: All-Star Game Preview, MLB Trade Deadline, Chapter News/Events

SEPTEMBER-OCTOBER 2020

Published: September 6

Content Deadline: August 2

Topics: Postseason Preview/Predictions, Chapter News/Events

NOVEMBER-DECEMBER 2020

Published: November 8

Content Deadline: October 4

Topics: World Series Recap, Chapter News/Events

JANUARY-FEBRUARY 2021

Published: January 3

Content Deadline: December 6

Topics: 2020 Season Recap, SABR Day Promotion, Chapter News/Events

We are looking forward to a great New Year, a new decade and a fantastic baseball season.

If you would like to contribute to a future issue of our Chapter newsletter, contact Bill Pearch at wpearch@comcast.net.

SCOREBOARD PUZZLER WINNERS

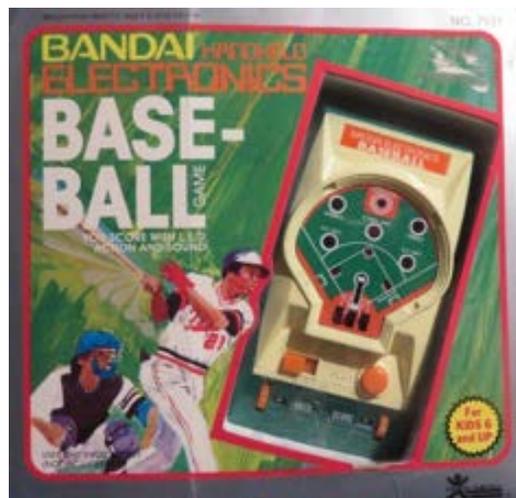
During December 2019, we had two winners who successfully identified the game dates based upon the scoreboard photos from Wrigley Field and Comiskey Park. Ed Hartig and Al Yellon correctly guessed the dates as: June 26, 1994 (Wrigley Field) and June 6, 1980 (Comiskey Park). Congratulations!

COLLECTOR'S CORNER

BY: JOHN RACANELLI



Bandai Baseball Game (1978)
- One of the first handheld electronic baseball games ever made and very rudimentary. Despite not being licensed by MLB or MLBPA, the box graphics seemingly show a distinctive batter – any guesses?



It's okay to brag here – we want to see your coolest stuff! Send photos and descriptions of your coolest baseball cards or memorabilia to j.racanelli@hotmail.com.

ZEMAN'S ZINGERS: THE 1920 SEASON

BY: DAVE ZEMAN



Here are five questions that will challenge your baseball knowledge and make you flip the calendar back 100 years. Ready? Play ball!

1. The only major league no-hitter of the 1920 season was thrown by a pitcher who was suffering through his first season since 1907 in which he didn't win at least 10 games. Who was this veteran hurler?
2. 1920 saw one of the rare instances of a batter collecting at least 200 hits but not hitting even one home run. Name this hitter.
3. On August 16, tragedy struck the Cleveland Indians when Ray Chapman was beamed by Carl Mays. Who pinch ran for Chapman and replaced him at shortstop?
4. While Jim Bagby topped the Indians with 31 wins, what other hurler was Cleveland's ace during the World Series, winning three games against Brooklyn?
5. Two future Hall of Famers debuted in 1920, playing their first major league games within five days of one another in September. Name these Cooperstown-bound infielders.

DECEMBER 2019: HOW DID YOU DO?

1. Three Kansas City Royals tied for the American League lead in triples in 2019. Who were they? **Hunter Dozier, Whit Merrifield and Adalberto Mondesi each had 10.**
2. The Royals feat was reminiscent of the 1993 Toronto Blue Jays having the top three batting average leaders. Name them. **John Olerud (.363), Paul Molitor (.332) and Roberto Alomar (.326).**
3. Who was the last pitcher to be a 20-game winner in consecutive seasons? **Roy Oswalt for the Houston Astros in 2004 and 2005.**
4. Prior to Christian Yelich, who was the last to lead the National League in batting average in back to back seasons? **Larry Walker of the Colorado Rockies in 1998 and 1999.**
5. Ronald Acuna Jr. topped the Senior Circuit with only 37 stolen bases. Who was the last NLER to top the circuit with fewer steals? **Maury Wills swiped 35 bags in 1961.**



IN OTHER NEWS(LETTERS)

BALLPARKS
COMMITTEE
NEWSLETTER -
12/2019

BLACK
SOX SCANDAL
RESEARCH
COMMITTEE
NEWSLETTER -
12/2019

BUSINESS
OF BASEBALL
COMMITTEE
NEWSLETTER -
FALL 2019

PASTIME PASSAGE...

“BASEBALL MUST BE A GREAT GAME TO
SURVIVE THE FOOLS WHO RUN IT.”

— BILL TERRY

Source: Florida Today (Cocoa, Florida), June 6, 3C.

*Do you have a favorite baseball-related quote? Send it to
John Racanelli via email at j.racanelli@hotmail.com.*

