

THE BALTIMORE CHOP

THE NEWSLETTER OF THE BABE RUTH CHAPTER OF BALTIMORE



SOCIETY FOR AMERICAN BASEBALL RESEARCH



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President's Message

Farewell, 2022!

While the world still recovered from the global pandemic, the Baltimore Babe Ruth Chapter of SABR had a year to remember.

We kept our months full with Zoom meetings (like Peeps at the Peeb) and monthly in-person lunches at the Babe Ruth Birthplace. We even added the well-received Baltimore Baseball Babble on the last Sunday of the month from March to November for more informal baseball discussions.

And we could not forget that SABR 50 was finally held in Baltimore back in August after a two-year delay. While attendance was not up to pre-pandemic levels, the more than 500 people who attended almost universally regarded the gathering as one of the best ever. As a chapter that has only been around since 2015, the folks in Phoenix took a gamble on us, and I don't think anyone was

President ► Page 7

Back Together Again: SABR Day 2023

For the first time since early 2020, the Baltimore/Babe Ruth Chapter will be having SABR Day on February 20 at the Peabody Heights Brewery in Waverly from 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.

Speakers are still being lined up, but we can confirm a presentation by Orioles PA announcer Adrienne Roberson and an official MLB scorer (to be named). We will also have an Orioles alumnus speak.

Cost for the day will be \$40 per person and includes lunch and water/soft drinks. Beer will be available for purchase from the brewery all day.

We will also be hosting our annual raffle of baseball books and related goodies.

More info will be forthcoming, so keep your eyes on your inbox in the coming weeks.

Monday, February 20
10 A.M. - 4 P.M.
\$40



BBRC Raffle Returns

The BBRC's SABR Day raffle is back. Every winning number means the ticket-holder gets to pick from tables filled with pre-loved baseball items. It's recycling for a great cause.

Cash or a check for tickets—no contactless transactions.

Bring your pre-loved baseball goodies to SABR Day (yes, we want the good stuff you don't have room for anymore):

- Books
- Bobbleheads
- Shirts
- Mugs and glassware
- Ballgame giveaways

Think Spring! Warm Up with These Dates

January 24: Hall of Fame vote announcement

January 28: Bob Davids Chapter SABR Day

February 13: Nationals pitchers and catchers report

February 15: Orioles pitchers and catchers report

February 20: BBRC SABR Day

March 28: Orioles opener at Red Sox

March 28: Nationals opener vs. Braves

April 6: Orioles home opener vs. Yankees





SABR Baltimore Babe Ruth Chapter

Formed 2015

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Find us on [Facebook](#), too.

Calendar

Regularly scheduled events

Zoom registration links are sent by the chapter
Peeps @ The Peeb (in-person and Zoom)

Conversation, nibbles, libations
 First Wednesday of the month, 7-9 PM
 Peabody Heights Brewery, 401 E. 30th St., Baltimore

Talkin' Baseball (Zoom only until further notice)

Since 2001, Bob Davids Chapter hosts a guest speaker
 First Saturday of the month, 9 A.M.

Called Shot Lunch (in-person only)

BYO lunch and talk baseball
 Third Wednesday of the month, noon
 Babe Ruth Museum, 216 Emory St., Baltimore

Baltimore Baseball Babble (Zoom only, March-November)

Free-for-all baseball chat, not recorded
 Last Sunday of the month, 7-9 P.M.

January

- 18: Called Shot Lunch
- 19: Babe Ruth Museum virtual speaker series: Joe Maddon
- 28: Bob Davids Chapter SABR Day

February

- 1: Peeps @ The Peeb
- 4: Connie Mack-Dick Allen SABR Day, Temple Center City
- 15: Called Shot Lunch
- 20: SABR Day, Peabody Heights Brewery, 10 A.M.

March

- 1: Peeps @ The Peeb
- 15: Called Shot Lunch
- 22: Babe Ruth Museum virtual speaker series: Mark Teixeira
- 26: Baltimore Baseball Babble, Inning 1

April

- 5: Peeps @ The Peeb
- 19: Called Shot Lunch

Getting to Know ... Teresa Egbert

Teresa Egbert is fairly new to SABR but a lifelong Orioles fan. She also admits to a love for the Cubs.

"My girlfriend and I would sit in her grandparents' kitchen and listen to the games on the radio, no TV coverage back then," she says. "My father was an electrician for the city of Baltimore. He was at Memorial Stadium as part of his places to cover. I guess that is why I loved that stadium because I could go in anytime they were playing. It was actually 2-3 miles from my house, so we walked to and from the games."



She counts Brooks Robinson as her all-time favorite player, and Memorial Stadium as her favorite ballpark. They combined for her favorite baseball memory: Thanks Brooks Day, September 18, 1977.

The Bel Air resident is a retired medical secretary and avid photographer. Her favorite subjects are landscapes and baseball.

"When I worked for the Babe Ruth Museum, I was able to

get my press pass and go the Cooperstown induction ceremony each year," she says. The last one she attended was in 2007, when Cal Ripken Jr. and Tony Gwynn were inducted.



However, what most people don't know about her? "How much I love baseball!"

Welcome, New Members

Caleb Angell	Washington, DC
Mike Barrett	Baltimore
Foster Beach	Rock Hall
Josh Braverman	Baltimore
Daniel Brilliant	Ellicott City
Louis Charlip	Rockville
Marc Cowans	Washington, DC
Steven Escaravage	Gaithersburg
Tony Forray	Hummelstown, Pennsylvania
Paul Lee	Columbia
Alee Marschke	Manchester
Michael Molino	Saint Michaels
Bradley Myers	Crownsville
Joseph Natalicchio	Silver Spring
Jason Palmateer	Catonsville
Mike Rosenwald	Olney
Mike Sortino	Nottingham
Drew Sullins	Woodstock
Mark Terpstra	Havertown, Pennsylvania

Who Was the First Manager of the Modern Era Orioles?

By Pat Brown

Anyone with a rudimentary knowledge of Orioles history (or a good search engine) can tell you that it was Jimmie Dykes who managed the Orioles in 1954, after the September 1953 sale of the St. Louis Browns to the Baltimore group headed by attorney Clarence Miles. However, as part of that sale, the team took over the contract of Browns manager Marty Marion, which had a year to run. That is why, even though the decision had not been officially made, newly hired Orioles general manager Art Ehlers, who came from the Philadelphia Athletics organization, said in late October 1953, "After all, [Marion] is signed for 1954, so you have to say he is the manager of the Orioles."¹ Furthermore, while emphasizing that the decision would be Ehlers's, Miles said, "There's no reason to believe we'll change managers."² Yet they did, so the question becomes how did it happen?

Marion was an outstanding shortstop, an eight-time All-Star and National League MVP in 1944, whose 13-year playing career was spent entirely in St. Louis. Red Smith described Marion as "quiet, courteous, modest, and straightforward"³ His superb defensive abilities earned him the nickname "Mr. Shortstop". His popularity with the hometown fans was similar to that of future Oriole Brooks Robinson, with substantial anecdotal evidence of several parents naming their children after him. (For the sake of transparency, it should be noted that as a child, the author's wife lived in St. Louis, where one of her playmates was Martinna Marion, one of Marty's daughters.) He was with the Cardinals from 1940 to 1950, and, while he couldn't play in 1951 because of a knee injury suffered in spring training, he was hired by owner Fred Saigh to manage the Cardinals. The Cardinals finished 81-73, winning three more games than in 1950, moving up two positions to third in the league behind New York and Brooklyn, and weathering a flu epidemic in May which devastated the team. Still, it took until November 17 for the owner and the manager to have an "exploratory" meeting at which the main issue was reportedly whether Marion would receive the two-year contract he wanted or a one-year contract, the Cardinals' usual policy.⁴ A few days later, Saigh announced that Marion's contract would not be renewed, which Marion called "a complete surprise".⁵ While several reasons were reported in the press, including the generic "incompatibility", the most likely one appeared to be that the owner wanted a "more colorful" manager who would "instill a fighting spirit" as he thought a "fired-up" team would have won more than 81 games. While flatly denying it to the press, Saigh was trying to secure Eddie Stanky from the Giants.⁶

Because the Cardinals had unconditionally released Marion as a player, once they ousted him as a manager, he was in effect a free agent. Bill Veeck, owner of the Browns, had heard rumors that the Cardinals were going to release Marion, and, to prevent them from hiring former Cardinal great Rogers Hornsby as Marion's replacement, had signed Hornsby as the Browns manager with the idea that if he could then hire Marion as well, it would be a great publicity coup.⁷ While Marion had multiple offers, he wanted to stay in St. Louis, so on November 29 he signed a three-year contract to coach the Browns as well as a one-year player contract.⁸ By early June, it was so obvious that many of the Browns players and Hornsby had such irreconcilable differences that Veeck felt Hornsby had to be fired for the benefit of both sides. However, considering Hornsby's comment upon his firing ("When you work for a screwball, you get screwball answers"), perhaps "incompatibility" was just as good a reason. Veeck believed that it was his fault for hiring Hornsby, putting publicity ahead of operations, so when he fired Hornsby, Veeck gave him a document fully guaranteeing his three-year \$36,000-a-year contract.⁹ Veeck then hired

Introducing The New American League Orioles



Editor's note: The Baltimore Sun ran a composite of 16 players and manager Marty Marion that took up nearly one-third of the first sports page on September 30, 1953. Assistant editor Jim Considine kept the format but found better photos. However, he benched Bobby Cain, Jim Dyck, Hank Edwards, and Johnny Groth (because he couldn't find good photos and described their contributions as Orioles as "nominal") and put in Les Moss, Duane Pillette, Marlin Stuart, and Bob Turley.

Marion to be player-manager of the Browns (even though at this stage in the season it was clear that his playing days were quickly coming to an end). Marion managed them to a 42-61-1 record and seventh-place finish in 1952 and then to 54-100 in 1953, finishing eighth. Additionally, attendance, which was perennially last in the American League, but which had grown from 247,131 in 1950 to an all-time high 518,796 in 1952, fell to 297,238 in 1953.

Manager ► Page 7

'The Next Mickey Mantle' Faced Dynamic Challenges

Barry Sparks, a Baltimore Babe Ruth Chapter member and York, Pa., resident, is the author of a new book, *The Search for the Next Mickey Mantle: From Tom Tresh to Bryce Harper*, which was recently published by Sunbury Press.

Here's a Q & A with Sparks about his book.

Why did you write this book?

As a 13-year-old baseball fan in 1962, I remember Tom Tresh of the Yankees being named Rookie of the Year. Shortly after that, I began to read articles about if Tom Tresh was going to be the next Mickey Mantle. Tresh, and a long list of other players, was never able to fill Mantle's shoes.

I wondered why that was? Did they lack the ability? Did they get an opportunity to prove themselves? Were they managed correctly? What were their weaknesses? Did the pressure of being "the next Mickey Mantle" crush them?

Most of the articles I read about players who were supposed to be "the next Mickey Mantle" didn't go into much detail as to why they failed. I wanted to find out why. I read more than 1,500 articles researching the book.

Who are the players you feature in this book?

I feature 16 players, plus a chapter on Mickey Mantle, who I consider the gold standard for superstars. The players are Tresh, Joe Pepitone, Roger Repoz, Rick Reichardt, Bobby Murcer, Steve Whitaker, Bill Robinson, Tony Solaita, Ron Blomberg, Clint Hurdle, Kirk Gibson, Jay Buhner, Gregg Jefferies, Ruben Rivera, Mike Trout, and Bryce Harper. All 16 were tabbed, often unfairly, as "the next Mickey Mantle".

It seems that the curse of talent and the burden of potential is a theme that runs through the book.

Former major-league pitcher Ken Brett said, "The worst curse in life is unlimited potential." No player ever asked to be labeled "the next Mickey Mantle". It's an albatross because the expectations are so high. The expectation is the player will become one of the greatest players in the game, not an average player or even a star, but a superstar of the brightest magnitude.

High expectations lead to increased pressure and other negative consequences. In trying to meet the high expectations of others, players typically will try harder, compounding the pressure. While players can adjust their goals, they rarely can adjust the expectations of others. In discussing Clint Hurdle, sportswriter Jim Hawkins wrote, "The fans haven't forgiven him for being human."

I try to give readers a close look into the dynamic challenges some players had trying to meet expectations of others. The physical and psychological struggles these players faced is an aspect of the game we don't hear enough about.

Were the expectations placed on "the next Mickey Mantle" realistic?

In most cases, no. All the players had talent, but it was unrealistic to think they could achieve what Mantle did. Bill Robinson homered on Opening Day in 1967 as a rookie for the Yankees and then went into a depressing three-year

slump. He said he tried to hit a home run every at-bat to prove he was capable of being "the next Mickey Mantle". Some of the players featured in my book had solid careers; others were mediocre; some were disappointments or complete busts. One or two may be headed to the Baseball Hall of Fame.

What role do sports psychologists or mental skills coaches play today?

Most teams psychologically ignored their players until the late 1980s, when *The Mental Game of Baseball: A Guide to Peak Performance* by H.A. Dorfman and Karl Kuehl was published in 1989. It was instrumental in shifting how teams perceived the psychological aspects of the game. Now, every team has a sports psychologist or mental skills coach.

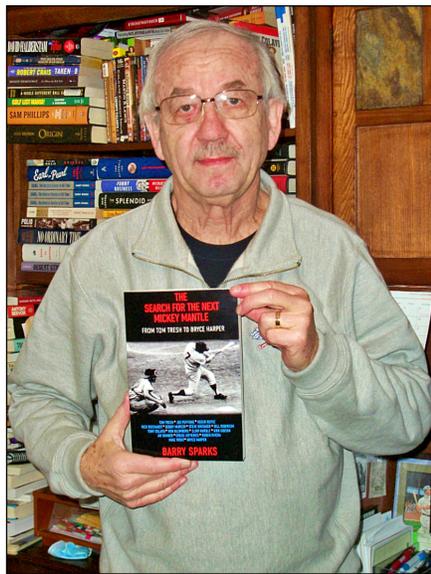
Bob Tewksbury, former major-league pitcher and mental skills coach for several major-league teams, is the author of *Ninety Percent Mental*. He writes that when expectations tend to undermine a player's confidence, he tends to doubt his ability when things don't go as planned.

Mental skills coaches teach athletes how to be more confident, improve focus, stay composed under pressure, practice more efficiently, and develop better pre-performance routines.

I feel sorry for all the players in the book who didn't have the benefit of a sports psychologist or mental skills coach. They had to face the pressure and expectations alone.

Which of "the next Mickey Mantle" players squandered the most talent?

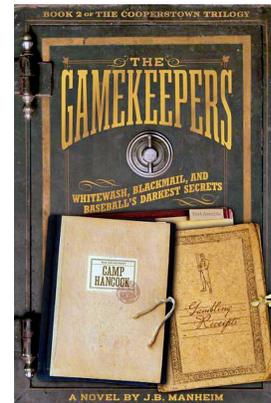
Probably Joe Pepitone and Ruben Rivera. If you read the book, you'll understand why I selected them.



Manheim Book Nominated For SABR Ritter Award

The second book of Jerry Manheim's Cooperstown Trilogy, *The GameKeepers: Whitewash, Blackmail, and Baseball's Dirtiest Secrets*, has been nominated for SABR's Ritter Award for the best book of 2022 about the Deadball Era.

His fourth baseball novel, *The Federal Case*, a contemporary legal thriller grounded in the Federal League's challenge to Major League Baseball, will be published by Sunbury Press in 2023.



Trivia Corner

In 1956, future Orioles Frank Robinson of the Reds and Luis Aparicio of the White Sox won the Rookie of the Year Award for the National League and the American League, respectively. Robinson won unanimously, receiving all 24 votes. Aparicio fell two votes short of being the unanimous winner, with two other players receiving one vote each. One of those was Rocky Colavito of the Indians. The other was the first member of the Orioles to receive a Rookie of the Year vote. Who was he?

Answer on Page 8.

Street & Smith's Predictions: Were They Reliable?

By Francis Kinlaw

Before the existence of cable television and pervasive sports-talk radio, baseball fans in the 1950s and 1960s relied on newspapers and magazines for information about their favorite teams. In the early spring of each year, the appetites of the masses hungered for words from respected sources regarding teams in the two major leagues. Particular attention was directed to predictions of how teams seemed to compare as a new season approached. Prominent among those printed sources, and one that could be found on many newsstands, were annual editions of the *Street and Smith's Baseball Yearbook*. Even as a preteen in the mid-1950s, I would save my few but precious coins in anticipation of the arrival of issues at Paylor's Book Store on the main street of my small North Carolina town.

Like many other readers, I believed every word that appeared in the magazine. However, now that almost 69 years have passed since predictions regarding the Orioles were first published in the 1954 yearbook, an evaluation of the accuracy of *Street and Smith's* predictions between 1954 (the first season for the current Orioles franchise) and 1968 (the season that preceded the advent of divisional play) becomes an interesting exercise.

Because a magazine is itself incapable of producing prognostications, Street and Smith's annually published an article by a prominent sportswriter featuring general comments on the forthcoming American League pennant race. That summary was followed by several paragraphs focusing on the expected fortunes (or misfortunes) of individual teams. From 1954 through 1964, the scribe playing the role of fortune-teller was Dan Daniel of the *New York World-Telegram and Sun*.

From 1954 through 1959, Daniel resembled a carpenter who usually found it difficult to hit the Oriole nail on its head despite consistently coming reasonably close:

- In the club's inaugural season of 1954, he predicted a sixth-place finish ahead of the Tigers and Philadelphia Athletics, but the Birds edged only the Athletics and finished seventh.
- He was a bit more optimistic about the prospects of the 1955 team, forecasting that it would land in fifth place, but seventh place (ahead of only the Washington Senators) became the final resting spot.
- Displaying much less confidence in the 1956 club, he predicted that Baltimore would drop into eighth place. He was likely surprised when the O's moved past the Kansas City Athletics and Senators to avoid the AL cellar by a considerable margin.
- Recognizing in 1957 his mistaken judgment of the previous year, Daniel jumped on the running board of the Orioles' bandwagon (but not into the actual body of the vehicle) by forecasting another sixth-place result ahead of the Athletics and Senators. He was slightly off-target again, as the team moved into fifth place, a mere one-half game above the Indians.
- In 1958, he finally did hit the nail on the head by forecasting a sixth-place finish ahead of the Athletics and Senators.
- Following his success of 1958, the veteran writer reverted to his previous level of performance when he predicted that Baltimore would complete the 1959 campaign in seventh place (ahead of only the Senators). Instead, the Birds sat in sixth place at season's end after also surpassing the Athletics.

The 1960 season was especially exciting for fans of Orioles, as the team took a leap into second place and challenged the Yankees into the month of September. Despite his experience behind a typewriter, however, Daniel had failed in the



spring of the year to anticipate the impressive flight of the "Baby Birds" and had predicted a fifth-place finish.

Daniel might have been expected to attempt to correct the error of his ways in *Street and Smith's* next edition, and he did so by perceiving Baltimore as the probable runner-up to the powerful Yankees in a 1961 pennant race that---due to expansion---featured 10 teams for the first time. Rather than finishing as a bridesmaid, the Orioles slipped into third place (trailing both the Bronx Bombers and Tigers). So, the writer again missed a prediction by a single spot in the league's standings.

After recording a reasonably accurate prediction, however, Daniel became overcome with unjustified optimism in early 1962 regarding the Birds' competitive situation. He predicted another third-place finish behind the Bombers and Bengals but, with only 33 victories in 80 road games, the Orioles fell all the way to seventh place and probably caused Daniel to hope that the circulation of *Street and Smith's* 1962 edition had been limited in the mid-Atlantic states.

The Birds threw Daniel another curveball in 1963 by moving back into fourth place. The magazine's "expert" had reacted to the club's subpar 1962 performance by lowering his expectations for 1963, but the Orioles rebound into the AL's first division made his prediction of a sixth-place finish erroneous.

More on target in 1964, Daniel presumed that Baltimore would finish fourth (behind the Yankees, Twins, and Tigers). In an extremely competitive chase for the pennant, the local club was within two games of the league-leading Yankees at season's end with only the White Sox (rather than the Twins or Tigers) sandwiched between the Bombers and Birds.

'The Seven-Month Miracle', Part 2

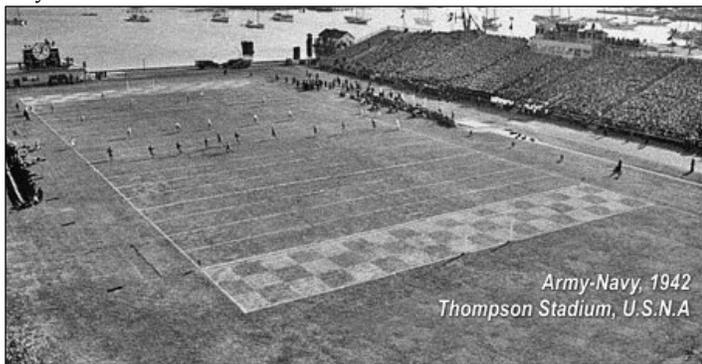
By Jim Considine

Following the roaring success of the 1924 Army-Navy game, the service academies would not look in Baltimore's direction for the next 20 years. Philadelphia, centrally located between West Point (150 miles) and Annapolis (125 miles) was no longer a cinch to host the game. Competition was coming from New York (1923 attendance: 43,000), Baltimore (1924 attendance: 80,000), and Chicago (record attendance of 110,000 at the 1926 Soldier Field debut). If Philadelphia wanted to secure its franchise as the home of the game, it needed to improve its venue. A new brick, mortar, and steel stadium was built, named Municipal Stadium, with its own train station, and attendance grew from 60,000 to 100,000.

However, Baltimore could take solace that its earthen structure sans every conceivable creature comfort would host the biggest home games for the Naval Academy, University of Maryland, and Johns Hopkins University. Baltimore's stadium provided one thing that these colleges could not do for themselves: a place where they could sell three times more tickets than at their campus homes.

In June 1942, the stadium hosted the premiere of the "Army War Show", an 18-city tour featuring demonstrations of the tools that "our boys" would use to defeat the Axis Powers and raising money for the Army Emergency Relief Fund. Life magazine covered the rainy show, whose gate was a disappointing 25,000.

The Naval Academy hosted 45 games at the stadium between 1923 and 1949. Thirteen of those games were against Notre Dame and drew crowds that peaked at 65,000. The second-biggest tenant was the University of Maryland, which played 40 games from 1923 through 1946. The Terps played 18 games on Thanksgiving between 1923 and 1941. They squared off against Johns Hopkins 11 times on "turkey day". By 1945, they had moved their big games to Griffith Stadium in Washington, since Navy had its pick of Saturdays.



The Naval Academy's Thompson Stadium, site of the 1942 Army-Navy game.

The year 1944 was the biggest of the 27 that Baltimore's stadium was in operation.

That year, Navy played five games in Baltimore, the most it had ever played there. Baltimore offered four times the seating capacity in a more secure location for a public exhibition. Navy's Thompson Field was located at the confluence of the Severn River and Annapolis Harbor. Plus, with a home schedule that included Notre Dame, Duke, Purdue, and Cornell, Navy needed to capitalize on its 65,000-seat home away from home.

On November 18, 1944, to meet a goal of selling \$50 million worth of war bonds in connection to the Army-Navy game, the Treasury and Navy departments announced that the game was moving from Annapolis to Baltimore Sta-

There are more than 150 photos of the Baltimore stadium at <https://flic.kr/s/aHBqjA9D1g>

dium. That goal could not be met at Navy's 12,000-seat Thompson Stadium. With only two weeks' notice, the plan:

To buy one of the 30,000 tickets available to the public, the purchaser:

- Had to live within an 8.3-mile radius of the stadium on 33rd Street.
- Had to purchase at minimum a \$25 war bond to get a \$4.80 game ticket. Demand for tickets exceeded supply, so buying the bond was not a guarantee of a ticket.
- Could improve seat location by buying a larger denomination bond.

Fifteen private boxes that seated six were sold for \$1 million each. The remaining boxes that wrapped around the circumference of the stadium were sold on a sliding scale with prices ranging from \$100,000 to \$ million.¹

A large platform was built for film crews. The newsreels were sent to movie theaters, military bases, and U.S. Navy ships around the world.

A temporary grandstand would be built in the open end of the horseshoe (the 33rd Street side). The stadium would be able to accommodate 74,000 fans for this game.

The 1944 Army-Navy is often rated as the greatest game in the history of the series. It was the first time the two academies were ranked #1 (Army) and #2 (Navy) in the Associated Press poll (they were also 1-2 in 1945). The winner would be the mythological college champion for 1944.

The game was declared a sellout on November 21; \$58.6 million dollars was raised for the war effort. This was the most successful war bond drive of the war.²

Grantland Rice predicted it would be "one of the best and most important football games ever played."³ And the December 2 game did not disappoint. Army led 9-7 after three quarters and won, 23-7.

Despite the excitement and attention of the Army-Navy football game, it was ultimately the 1944 baseball season that proved more profitable for Baltimore. That was the year the St. Louis Browns won the American League pennant for the only time in their history, then lost to their city-rival Cardinals in the World Series in six games, surprising no one.

Three months before the World Series ...

On July 4, 1944, Oriole Park was destroyed by fire. The 10-alarm fire was the second-largest in city history. The aged timbers were engulfed by flames, bringing the structure down in about one hour.

Former WBAL-TV sports director Vince Bagli grew up in one of the Guilford Court homes on Greenmount Avenue. He said that from his bedroom he saw a night sky that was painted in shades of pink, yellow, and orange. Fifty-six years later, the memory had not faded.⁴

While the embers were still smoldering, Mayor Theodore McKeldin went to work. Fire had destroyed many similar structures in the past. The city and the Orioles had created a contingency plan if this should ever happen: The city would make Baltimore Stadium available. However, with the country at war, raw materials to carry out this task were in short supply.

Orioles business manager Herb Armstrong, a former employee of Connie Mack and the Philadelphia Athletics, went to work to gather bats, balls, uniforms, caps, and all the nec-

Manager ► From Page 3

So, with the sale, the Orioles had Marion under contract to be their manager for the 1954 season. On Monday November 9, 1953, Marion flew to Baltimore for a meeting with Ehlers which lasted four hours. When it was announced after the meeting that Ehlers would delay his decision for 24 hours and Marion was on his way back to St. Louis, there was a lot of conjecture that Marion would not be retained. In fact, on November 11, Ehlers released Marion outright with a year to go on his \$30,000-a-year contract. On the same day, Ehlers brought in Dykes to manage, buying his one-year, \$30,000 contract from the Athletics (with Philadelphia paying \$10,000 of the contract). (Since the Orioles also inherited Hornsby's Browns contract in the sale, it was pointed out that, before they had played a game, the Orioles would be paying about \$100,000—about \$1 million in today's dollars—to three managers, with two of them paid not to manage.)¹⁰ Dykes had just been dismissed from the Athletics after finishing seventh in 1953, with supposedly a major reason for his dismissal his penchant for playing golf. Thus, one of Dykes' initial statements as Orioles manager was that he was giving up the game.¹¹ He also mentioned that he offered to come to the Orioles when Ehlers was hired but was talked out of it because "it would look like tampering."¹² (He was fired three days after Ehlers left.)

Why was Marion dismissed? The main reason given was that at their meeting Ehlers felt Marion had a "defeatist attitude", which Marion disputed. However, Marion did say that he disagreed with statements made by "others" that moving the Browns to Baltimore would make them a first-division club. As Red Smith put it: "Marion made two fatal mistakes. One was assuming that the general manager of a ball club wants to hear the truth about the team. The other was thinking it was the manager's duty to be honest in appraising the team to the boss."¹³ Dykes, upon getting the Orioles job, made public statements that he agreed with "others" who believed that the Browns were "not anywhere nearly as bad as they looked", but that their record was because of the lack of support by St. Louis fans and that having many enthusiastic fans in Baltimore would produce more wins.¹⁴

After all this managerial maneuvering, what happened?

The Cardinals did trade for Stanky on December 11, 1951 and hired him as player-manager for the 1952 season. He managed them to an 88-win season (an increase of seven wins over the previous year) and then an 83-win season, but the Cards finished third both times. After a 72-win season in 1954 and a 17-19 start to the 1955 season, Stanky was replaced by Harry Walker.

Hornsby did manage again in 1952, taking over a 42-61 Reds team (and being paid by both the Browns and Reds) and leading them to a 27-24 record to finish out the season, but was fired late in the 1953 season.

Dykes's replacement with the Athletics, Eddie Joost, finished 51-103-2 in 1954.

In Dykes' one year of managing the Orioles they went 54-100 (the same record as the Browns in 1953, but with 32 wins at home, nine more than 1953), finishing seventh, ahead of Joost's A's.

As for Marion, he was hired by White Sox GM Frank Lane to be a coach on manager Paul Richards' staff for the 1954 season. When Richards resigned in September to become the manager and general manager of, yes, the Orioles, Marion managed the last nine games of the season and then managed the Sox to third-place finishes in 1955 and 1956. 1956 would be the last year he would manage. It was announced by the Sox that he would return for the 1957 season, but then Al Lopez resigned from the Indians after leading them to a second-place finish in 1956 and ... by now it should be a familiar story.

1. Walter Taylor, "Ehlers, New G.M., To Trade Sharply, Envisions Flexible Farm System," *Baltimore Evening Sun*, October 27, 1953.
2. "Ehlers Signs 3-Year Contract as General Manager of Orioles," *Baltimore Sun*, October 27, 1953.
3. Red Smith, "Views of Sports," *Philadelphia Inquirer*, November 13, 1953.
4. "Fred Saigh Talks To Marty Marion Regarding Contract," *St. Louis Post-Dispatch*, November 17, 1951.
5. "Marty Marion Ousted as Cardinal Manager," *Springfield (Missouri) Leader-Press*, November 23, 1951.
6. "Sports Ramblings," *Jefferson City (Missouri) Sunday News and Tribune*, November 25, 1951.
7. Bill Veeck, *Veeck as in Wreck* (Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 2001), 225.
8. Bob Broeg, "Marion Signs With Browns - Veeck Gives Him 3-Year Contract," *St. Louis Post-Dispatch*, November 29, 1951.
9. *Veeck as in Wreck*, 229-234
10. "Jimmy Dykes Named Manager of Orioles - Marion Fired," *Norfolk Virginian-Pilot*, November 12, 1953.
11. "'Give Golf Up', Dykes," *Hartford Courant*, November 13, 1953.
12. "Dykes Reveals Offer to Quit A's After Ehlers Went to Orioles," *Philadelphia Inquirer*, November 13, 1953.
13. Red Smith, "Views of Sports," *Philadelphia Inquirer*, November 13, 1953.
14. "Dykes Climbs Out On Limb, Claims Orioles Are Contenters," *Hartford Courant*, November 13, 1953.

President ► From Page 1

disappointed. And with the cooperation of both the Orioles and the Babe Ruth Birthplace Foundation, along with many other sponsors and vendors, we really hit it out of the park. And I hope Charm City will be in the running to host again in the future and not have another 40-year gap!

In all seriousness, we have a lot to be thankful for as a chapter and city. The Orioles won 83 games and surprised everyone and seemed to announce their hat is now in the competitive ring once again. The BBRC now boasts the largest chapter roster overall in SABR with more than 570 members. It is great to be sitting at the grown-up table so quickly!

As I am about to begin my first full year as chapter president, I want to thank you, the SABR member and baseball fan, for your support of our chapter and of the illustrious baseball history we have here in Maryland. We may be a "small market", but few can claim the timeline we boast.

As we enter 2023, I hope to see more faces in person at SABR Day, monthly meetings, and summer baseball outings. We do have a lot to be thankful for, but we also have a lot of work to do as we roll into the spring and summer. More info to come on future projects.

Peter Coolbaugh

Macht Sports Blogs

Norman Macht has been posting several baseball blogs to a European sports site for the past few months, also stories of the past, no current commentary, as well as a few college and NFL stories. His baseball stories can be found at thesporting.blog/mlb and the rest by clicking on his name anywhere on the site or on American football or NFL.

Street & Smith's ► From Page 5

After Daniel had shared his annual preseason judgments with *Street and Smith's* readers for more than a decade, he surrendered his role in 1965 to Til Ferdenzi of the *New York Journal-American*. Ferdenzi's initial column touted the Orioles as the circuit's likely pennant winner, with the Yankees and White Sox coming in second and third, respectively. Not only did Baltimore finish in third place, but the Twins (rather than the Yanks or Chisox) captured the flag.

In 1966, most readers could not have been surprised by Ferdenzi's prediction of a repeat of Minnesota's success nor his placement of the Orioles in second place. Celebrations at season's end occurred in Baltimore rather than Minneapolis, but, in fairness to the writer, Ferdenzi's column did include the following sentences: "Confidence is high in Baltimore, Cleveland, Detroit, Chicago, and New York. Along with the Twins, this lineup adds up to the Big Six and it is likely that all of them will head into September mathematically very much alive for the big prize." With these words, Ferdenzi "covered his bases" in a very broad manner!

Year	S&S Prediction		O's Actual Finish
1954	Sixth	Daniel	Seventh
1955	Fifth	Daniel	Seventh
1956	Eighth	Daniel	Sixth
1957	Sixth	Daniel	Fifth
1958	Sixth	Daniel	Sixth
1959	Seventh	Daniel	Sixth
1960	Fifth	Daniel	Second
1961	Second	Daniel	Third
1962	Third	Daniel	Seventh
1963	Sixth	Daniel	Fourth
1964	Fourth	Daniel	Third
1965	First	Ferdenzi	Third
1966	Second	Ferdenzi	First
1967	First	Ferdenzi	Sixth (tie)
1968	Sixth	Trimble	Second

In the magazine's 1967 edition, Ferdenzi adhered to his pattern of the previous year (i.e., predicting that the pennant winner would repeat) and thereby fell into a trap that was likely embarrassing. He placed the Orioles at the top of the American League months before the team plummeted to a sixth-place tie with the Senators when (1) several of its promising young pitchers developed sore arms and (2) Luis Aparicio and Boog Powell experienced forgettable seasons.

After Ferdenzi's three-year run with *Street and Smith's*, Joe Trimble of the *New York Daily News* provided the usual commentary in the final year of non-divisional play (1968). Trimble recited the Orioles' shortcomings and failings of 1967 and accompanied his words with an unenthusiastic prediction that Baltimore would again find itself in sixth place. In the months that followed, fans rooting for the Birds were pleased to compare that bleak forecast with actual events of a season in which the locals rose to second place---albeit a dozen games behind the pennant-winning Tigers.

With this year-by-year summary at hand, the primary question to be explored in this article can be addressed: Were *Street and Smith's* annual predictions regarding the Orioles in the first 15 years of the modern franchise's existence reliable? The most appropriate answer to that question will disappoint those desiring an unqualified response because, as in the moments after a very competitive boxing match, the ultimate finding must be a "split decision". The magazine's experts predicted that the Orioles would finish higher in the standings than they eventually did in six of the years, and they were overly pessimistic about the outcomes of

eight seasons. In only one year (1958) did a journalist (Dan Daniel) place the Birds exactly in their final destination.

A secondary question, related to the primary one, is this: When the writers missed their target, by how much did they err? In the six instances when the writers predicted that the Orioles would finish higher than they did, the misses ranged from only one spot in the standings to as many as four spots (in 1962) or even five (in 1967). In the eight years when the writers picked the Birds to finish lower in the standings than they did, the range of misses was from one place in the standings to four (in 1968).

In the final analysis, the annual opinions expressed by Daniel, Ferdenzi, and Trimble were inconsistent from year to year and occasionally off-target by considerable margins. Despite shortcomings in accuracy, however, the contributions of informed sources drew attention to *Street and Smith's* publication in the spring of every year and provided fascinating reading for fans eagerly awaiting new seasons of baseball.

We're No. 1!

To borrow a boxing cliché, the Baltimore Babe Ruth Chapter punches above its weight.

Sometime in late summer or early fall of 2022, our chapter became the largest in SABR!

The stats are impressive:

- Our chapter began in 2015 and has 574 members.
- The Baltimore metro area is the 20th largest.
- The Baltimore TV market ranks 26th.

Who's No. 2? That's the Casey Stengel Chapter (1984) of New York City (No. 1 metro and market) with 524 members.

No. 3 is SABR's first chapter, Bob Davids (1974) of DC and the Mid-Atlantic (No. 6 Metro, No. 9 market) with 520 members.

Chapter	Members	Founded	Metro/Rank	Market
Casey Stengel	524	1984	New York/1	1
Elysian Fields	402	2011	New York/1	1
Allan Roth	327	1976	LA/2	2
Emil Rothe	405	1976	Chicago/3	3
C. Mack-Dick Allen	354	1978	Philadelphia/7	4
Bob Davids	520	1974	DC/6	9
Boston	428	1983	Boston/11	7
BBRC	574	2015	Baltimore/20	26

Fun Fact

On May 14, 1922, the Phillies beat the Cardinals, 5-1. That wasn't terribly important. The win gave the Phillies a record of 11-12 on the year.

No, but in a longer view, it had a meaning. That win gave the Phillies an all-time, cumulative franchise record of 2,827 wins and 2,827 losses, exactly .500. It proved to be the last time they'd ever break even.

The next day, the club began a 12-game losing streak and never has seen .500 again. So, congrats to the Phillies for spending more than a century below sea level.

Their regular-season record though 2022 is 10,022-11,187 for a .473 winning percentage.

The team with the second-most losses currently is the Braves, who are 10,921-10,818.

Trivia Answer

Tito Francona

Miracle ► From Page 6

essary materials needed to make a football stadium suitable for baseball. The mayor and the departments of Parks and Recreation and Public Works provided the labor and whatever supplies they could get their hands on.

Within 10 days, Armstrong had marshaled all the resources he needed. Mack and Calvin Griffith of the Senators sent the Orioles whatever they were not using. Shag Shaughnessy, president of the International League, made some quick changes so Baltimore could go on the road until its new home was ready.

On July 17, 1944, the Orioles returned to Baltimore. The stadium had 35,000 square feet of new sod, the infield turf was moved from old Oriole Park, and 3,000 square feet of screen were installed. Two light stanchions were preserved from the fire and transplanted at their new home. The only complaint was that first baseman Bob Latshaw, one of the team's best hitters, had not been able to find a first baseman's mitt, which kept him out of the lineup.

The Stadium on 33rd Street— By the Numbers

The Dimensions

Overall		
15-acre lot	8 acres of stadium	7 acres of parking
40 feet high		
357 feet wide	100 feet wide for seating	
745 feet long	600 feet of seating suitable for viewing	
15-foot walkway		

The original plans were for a diagonal layout (running NE to SW), whereas the closed end was actually due north.

They Played There

University of Maryland

- 40 games from 1923 to 1946
- Thanksgiving games every year between 1923 and 1941 except 1933 and 1939

U.S. Naval Academy

- 45 games between 1923 and 1949
- 13 games against Notre Dame

Baltimore Colts (All-America Football Conference)

- 22 regular-season games and 1 postseason game between 1947 and 1949

High School Football Thanksgiving Games

- City-Poly (City College-Baltimore Polytechnic Institute)
- Calvert Hall College-Loyola

Baltimore Orioles (International League)

- 422 regular-season games between 1944 and 1949
- 27 postseason games in 1944, 1945, and 1946

The team took a doubleheader from Jersey City before an estimated crowd of 13,000. Winning baseball games in front of crowds they had never drawn before became the norm.

The next day, July 18, Stan West tossed the only no-hitter in the history of the International League Orioles. The Orioles were playing in front of huge crowds, and they were drawing the attention from a national audience.

This season ends with Baltimore capturing its first championship in 19 years. Attendance records were broken. On the evening of Monday, October 9, the Orioles tied the Little World Series against the Louisville Colonels at two games each in front of 52,388 fans. It was the largest crowd to ever see a minor-league game. The attendance would not be eclipsed in Baltimore baseball history until the 1966 World Series.

When the Browns lost to the Cardinals in the sixth game of the World Series, 3,000 seats went unsold and 31,630 attended the game at Sportsman's Park. Support for two-team cities Boston, Philadelphia, and St. Louis seemed to be fading, while cities like minor-league cities such as Baltimore were starting to put up more major-league numbers.

The words that seemed to resonate across sports pages came from the typewriter of Grantland Rice. I can only imagine how Baltimoreans felt when they read his words. Baltimore has a propensity to prop up its self-esteem based upon the words. See what they saw in the *Sun* on page 10.

Author's note: The reason I have explored the history of this earthen stadium on 33rd Street has nothing to do with the structure, but rather the stories that changed the fate of sports in Baltimore. Baltimore was a proud, successful member of the National League until 1899. Between 1899 and 1915, the city lost three major-league baseball franchises. As a child, besides the score, the first number I looked for in the Orioles box score was the attendance for home games. I heard my elders lament the loss of our major-league teams and recount stories of the spectacular teams managed by Jack Dunn Sr. The year 1944 reset our path at the Baltimore stadium.

1. Phill McGowan, "War bond drive is on the money," *Baltimore Sun*, November 26, 2000.
2. Phill McGowan, "War bond drive is on the money," *Baltimore Sun*, November 26, 2000.
3. Grantland Rice, "Crowds Here Stir Comment," *Baltimore Sun*, October 13, 1944.
4. Vince Bagli, interview, 2000.

Babe Ruth Museum Virtual Speaker Series

The Babe Ruth Museum's Virtual Speaker Series begins on January 19 and runs from hot stove season to the final month of the regular season. All talks begin at 7 P.M., and prices start at \$15.

The lineup:
January 19, interview with Joe Mad-don

March 22, interview with Mark Teixeira

June 22, interview with Nicole Sherry

September 7, interview with Jon Miller

Details and ticket information at brmspeakers.givesmart.com.

Also at the museum:

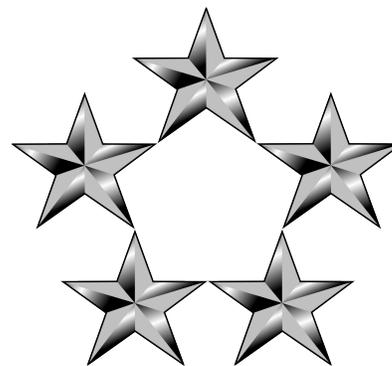
January 28, noon to 2 P.M., "Community Building Through History and Art:". Learn about Babe's childhood in Baltimore and create baseball art. It's geared toward kids but open to anyone. It's free, but registration is required: <https://forms.gle/YjjFemOgHvpapW9A>.



More on 'The Seven-Month Miracle'

Star Power

On December 14, 1944, Congress authorized the establishment of the ranks of Fleet Admiral and General of the Army, aligning the highest U.S. ranks with those of its allies and eliminating the situation where a U.S. general commanded a higher-ranking officer. When the Air Force became a separate service branch in 1947, General Henry H. "Hap" Arnold became General of the Air Force. [Two generals have held higher rank, although the Army has never given them six stars: John J. Pershing was promoted to General of the Armies in 1919, and George Washington received a posthumous promotion as part of the 1976 bicentennial celebration.



Future Five Stars Who Attended the 1944 Army-Navy Game			
	Promotion Date	Academy Class	Played in Army-Navy
Adm. William D. Leahy	December 15, 1944	USNA 1897	No
Gen. George C. Marshall	December 16, 1944	VMI 1901	No
Adm. Ernest J. King	December 17, 1944	USNA 1901	No
Gen. Henry H. "Hap" Arnold	December 21, 1944	USMA 1907	Yes
Future Five Stars Who Did Not Attend the 1944 Army-Navy Game			
	Promotion Date	Academy Class	Played in Army-Navy
Gen. Douglas MacArthur	December 18, 1944	USMA 1903	Played baseball
Adm. Chester W. Nimitz	December 19, 1944	USNA 1905	No
Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower	December 20, 1944	USMA 1915	Yes
Future Five Stars Did Not Attend and Who Were Promoted After World War II			
	Promotion Date	Academy Class	Played in Army-Navy
Adm. William F. "Bull" Halsey	December 11, 1945	USNA 1904	Yes
Gen. Omar N. Bradley	September 20, 1950	USMA 1905	Yes

Recruiting the Best

In September 2022, Pulitzer Prize winner, Buzz Bissinger's newest book, *The Mosquito Bowl*, was published as an instant *New York Times* best seller. In an interview with Dave Davies for NPR's "Fresh Air", Bissinger said this about the cadets who were playing football at West Point during World War II:

"West Point would recruit you with this pitch, 'If you want to play football, avoid the draft with a three year exemption, the best placed to go is West Point. This is probably why Army was ranked #1 in 1944 and 1945.'"¹

Barney Poole played college football for eight years. He played at Mississippi State for two years, and then signed up for the Military Academy, where he played for three years. He then flunked his exams and returned to Mississippi State and played for two more years. After that, he was finally drafted ... by the New York Giants. Poole played for the Baltimore Colts in 1953 and Dallas Texans in 1952, where he was a teammate of Gino Marchetti, who had fought in the Battle of the Bulge (which began two weeks after the 1944 Army-Navy game). He played for three years with Art Donovan, who had enlisted in the Marines after college and fought at Iwo Jima and Luzon.

Navy took a different view of recruiting football players. It used football and college to train their future officers. Its V-12 officer training program was set up at many of the great football schools such as Notre Dame and is often credited with saving college football during World War II. This is why Notre Dame plays Navy every season.

"Navy felt that football was the best source of combat training because it teaches discipline, teamwork, violence, and playing through pain."²

1. "Buzz Bissinger On 'The Mosquito Bowl'," *Fresh Air*, NPR, September 15, 2022.
2. "Buzz Bissinger On 'The Mosquito Bowl'," *Fresh Air*, NPR, September 15, 2022.

The SPOTLIGHT

by Grantland Rice

New York, October 12, 1944

What are big league and what are minor league cities?

The situation today is something of a joke. While the Cardinals and the Browns were playing in the sixth game of the recent World Series before 31,630 spectators, Baltimore and Louisville, of two so-called minor leagues, were playing to 52,388 fans in Baltimore in a Junior World Series contest.

Baltimore has no big-league team and St. Louis has two big-league teams. Yet Baltimore outdraws St. Louis by a wide margin. Baltimore will draw 60,000 spectators for any Navy-Notre Dame football game. It will draw 40,000 for any good pro football game.

Baltimore is a stronger sporting center than St. Louis, yet the Monumental City has no big-league club, while the Mound City has two big-league clubs.

... The same thing goes for pro-football ... Pro football has lost as much as it has made. This shows poor management and even poorer site selections.

Chop Deadlines

Spring 2023	March 31
Summer 2023	June 30
Fall 2023	September 30
Winter 2023-24	December 31, 2023

Orioles Spring Training

Year	Site	Record
1954	Yuma, AZ	16-12
1955	DaytonaBeach, FL	11-15
1956	Scottsdale, AZ	10-19
1957	Scottsdale, AZ	14-19
1958	Scottsdale, AZ	11-19
1959	Miami	17-8
1960	Miami	16-13
1961	Miami	12-16
1962	Miami	13-11
1963	Miami	17-10
1964	Miami	16-12
1965	Miami	12-16
1966	Miami	15-11
1967	Miami	14-13
1968	Miami	12-12
1969	Miami	19-5
1970	Miami	11-12
1971	Miami	14-13

Year	Site	Record
1972	Miami	10-8
1973	Miami	13-11
1974	Miami	11-11
1975	Miami	18-9
1976	Miami	4-11
1977	Miami	14-10
1978	Miami	13-11
1979	Miami	10-15
1980	Miami	7-14
1981	Miami	12-13
1982	Miami	14-12
1983	Miami	15-11
1984	Miami	15-12
1985	Miami	14-14
1986	Miami	14-15
1987	Miami	13-15
1988	Miami	9-19
1989	Miami*	14-15

Year	Site	Record
1990	Miami*	6-9
1991	Sarasota, FL**	14-16
1992	St.Petersburg, FL	17-11
1993	St.Petersburg, FL	16-10
1994	St.Petersburg, FL	15-15
1995	St.Petersburg, FL	7-4
1996	Ft.Lauderdale, FL	13-13
1997	Ft.Lauderdale, FL	18-13
1998	Ft.Lauderdale, FL	17-11-2
1999	Ft.Lauderdale, FL	13-12
2000	Ft.Lauderdale, FL	13-16
2001	Ft.Lauderdale, FL	18-13
2002	Ft.Lauderdale, FL	20-9
2003	Ft.Lauderdale, FL	14-14
2004	Ft.Lauderdale, FL	12-16
2005	Ft.Lauderdale, FL	15-11
2006	Ft.Lauderdale, FL	13-17
2007	Ft.Lauderdale, FL	16-13

Year	Site	Record
2008	Ft.Lauderdale, FL	10-17-2
2009	Ft.Lauderdale, FL	13-21
2010	Sarasota, FL	12-17-1
2011	Sarasota, FL	15-15-2
2012	Sarasota, FL	11-13-6
2013	Sarasota, FL	19-9-4
2014	Sarasota, FL	13-9-4
2015	Sarasota, FL	12-19-2
2016	Sarasota, FL	12-15-5
2017	Sarasota, FL	16-14-3
2018	Sarasota, FL	17-12-2
2019	Sarasota, FL	12-17-3
2020	Sarasota, FL	9-7-3
2021	Sarasota, FL	10-17-1
2022	Sarasota, FL	8-8-2

*-Trained in Sarasota, played games in Miami

**-Trained in Sarasota, all road games, with 5 "home" games in Bradenton, Sarasota, and Pompano Beach, renting another club's ballpark

Orioles Career Leaders

At-Bats	
Cal Ripken	11,551
Brooks Robinson	10,654
Eddie Murray	7,075
Adam Jones	6,385
Brady Anderson	6,271
Boog Powell	5,912
Mark Belanger	5,734
Paul Blair	5,606
Nick Markakis	5,331
Brian Roberts	5,214

Runs	
Cal Ripken	1,647
Brooks Robinson	1,232
Eddie Murray	1,084
Brady Anderson	1,044
Adam Jones	875
Brian Roberts	810
Boog Powell	796
Al Bumbry	772
Nick Markakis	749
Paul Blair	737

Wins	
Jim Palmer	268
Dave McNally	181
Mike Mussina	147
Mike Cuellar	143
Mike Flanagan	141
Scott McGregor	138
Milt Pappas	110
Dennis Martinez	108
Steve Barber	95
Mike Boddicker	79
Scott Erickson	79

ERA (500 innings)	
Stu Miller	2.37
Hoyt Wilhelm	2.42
Eddie Watt	2.74
Pat Dobson	2.78
Jim Palmer	2.86
Billy O'Dell	2.86
Dick Hall	2.89
Jim Harden	2.95
Tom Phoebus	3.06
Robin Roberts	3.09

Hits	
Cal Ripken	3,184
Brooks Robinson	2,848
Eddie Murray	2,080
Adam Jones	1,781
Brady Anderson	1,614
Boog Powell	1,574
Nick Markakis	1,547
Ken Singleton	1,455
Brian Roberts	1,452
Paul Blair	1,426

Home Runs	
Cal Ripken	431
Eddie Murray	343
Boog Powell	303
Brooks Robinson	268
Adam Jones	263
Chris Davis	253
Rafael Palmeiro	223
Brady Anderson	209
Ken Singleton	182
Frank Robinson	179

Winning % (50 starts)	
Steve Stone	.656
Mike Mussina	.645
Jim Palmer	.638
Wally Bunker	.620
Mike Cuellar	.619
Dick Hall	.619
Dave McNally	.616
Alan Mills	.604
Milt Pappas	.598
Wei-Yin Chen	.590

Saves	
Gregg Olson	160
Zack Britton	139
Jim Johnson	122
Tippy Martinez	105
Stu Miller	100
Jorge Julio	83
Randy Myers	76
Eddie Watt	74
Dick Hall	60
Tim Lincecum	57

RBI	
Cal Ripken	1,695
Brooks Robinson	1,357
Eddie Murray	1,224
Boog Powell	1,063
Adam Jones	866
Ken Singleton	766
Brady Anderson	744
Rafael Palmeiro	701
Melvin Mora	662
Nick Markakis	658

Batting Avg. (1,200 AB)	
Roberto Alomar	.312
Miguel Tejada	.305
Bob Nieman	.301
Bob Boyd	.301
Harold Baines	.301
Frank Robinson	.300
Eddie Murray	.294
Javy Lopez	.293
B.J. Surhoff	.291
Tommy Davis	.291

Innings Pitched	
Jim Palmer	3,948
Dave McNally	2,652.2
Mike Flanagan	2,317.2
Scott McGregor	2,140.2
Mike Cuellar	2,028.1
Mike Mussina	2,009.2
Dennis Martinez	1,775
Milt Pappas	1,632
Steve Barber	1,414.2
Sidney Ponson	1,375.1

Strikeouts	
Jim Palmer	2,212
Mike Mussina	1,535
Dave McNally	1,476
Mike Flanagan	1,297
Mike Cuellar	1,011
Milt Pappas	944
Steve Barber	918
Scott McGregor	904
Dennis Martinez	858
Chris Tillman	847