

SABR 22

Society for American Baseball Research
22nd National Convention
St. Louis, Missouri
June 25 - 28, 1992

**The
Sporting News**

Welcomes



The



National Convention



To

St. Louis

Greetings!

The St. Louis Bob Broeg Chapter of the Society for American Baseball Research is pleased and proud to welcome SABR members from across the country and around the world to SABR's 1992 Annual Convention. St. Louis has been a baseball town for many, many years, and this booklet explores some of the many aspects of its baseball history. We hope you enjoy reading about it. And we know you'll enjoy SABR 22!

St. Louis's Favorite Sport **Table of Contents**

Billy Southworth's St. Louis Swifties 1942 St. Louis Cardinals World Champions, <i>by E. G. Fischer</i>	3
The St. Louis Red Stockings: More than A Footnote	10
Cardinal Managers From Huggins to Herzog, <i>by Bob Broeg</i>	13
The St. Louis City Series, <i>by Jerry Lansche</i>	21
St. Louis Ballparks	26
Before the "Bible of Baseball": The First Quarter Century of <u>The Sporting News</u> , <i>by Steve Gietschier</i>	31
Night Baseball Comes to St. Louis, <i>by David Pietrusza</i>	35
A St. Louis Harbinger: The 1942 Browns, <i>by Bill Borst</i>	39
Stan Musial: Home Run Champ	43
George Washington Bradley: St. Louis Hero/St. Louis Villain, <i>by Jim Rygelski</i>	45
St. Louis Wins 1930 Series In Seven Games	48
The Cardinals' First Publicity Man, <i>by Gene Karst</i>	52
St. Louis Leaders, <i>by Ralph Horton</i>	58
Missouri-Born Major Leaguers, <i>by Bill Carle</i>	62
Count Hoffmann's Last Game, <i>by Joe A. Scott</i>	63

St. Louis's Favorite Sport

Convention Brochure of the
22nd National SABR Convention

Copyright 1992, Society for American Baseball Research, Inc.
All rights reserved.

No part of this journal may be reproduced or transmitted in whole or in part in any form or by any means, electronic or mechanical, including photocopying, recording, or by any information storage or retrieval system, without permission in writing by the Society for American Baseball Research, Inc. (SABR), P.O. Box 93183, Cleveland, OH 44101.

Printed in the United States of America
First Printing: June, 1992.

Editing

Robert L. Tiemann

Typesetting & Cover Design

Jim Shoulak Graphics, Cleveland, OH

Printing

Mathews Printing, Pittsburgh, PA

Production Assistance

Tom Shields



Billy Southworth's St. Louis Swifties

1942 St. Louis Cardinals World Champions

by E. G. Fischer

New York World-Telegram cartoonist Willard Mullin labeled Billy Southworth's 1942 Cardinals the "St. Louis Swifties." They were a young and determined ball club utilizing speed, great defense and good pitching to stage one of the greatest pennant drives of all time, winning 43 of their last 51 games in August and September to clinch the pennant on the last day of the season to beat out a talented Brooklyn Dodgers team.

Although they stole only 71 bases, the 1942 Cardinals ran with a purpose, routinely stretching singles into doubles, doubles into triples. They hustled from first to third or scored from second base on most base hits and tagged up and scored from third on almost every fly ball. Casey Stengel, Boston Braves manager, called them a "track team that ran like uncaged rabbits."

Shortstop Marty Marion cemented an air-tight defense in the infield and Terry Moore, their captain and team leader along with two future Hall of Famers, Stan Musial and Enos Slaughter, closed the gaps in the outfield with acrobatic catches. A pitching staff that included two twenty-game winners, Mort Cooper and rookie Johnny Beazley, held opponents to only 3.1 runs per game, fewest in the National League.

The 1942 Cardinals displayed an "esprit de corps" resulting from the fact that virtually every one of the players had been schooled in and risen from Branch Rickey's innovative and productive farm system. They were also one of the youngest teams to win a pennant, averaging only 26 years of age. Terry Moore was the oldest regular at age 30.

Experts had picked the Brooklyn Dodgers and St. Louis Cardinals as co-favorites for the National League pennant in 1942. The 1941 Cardinals, plagued with key injuries to Terry Moore (beaned), Enos Slaughter (frac-

tured collar bone), Walker Cooper (fractured shoulder blade), Mort Cooper (surgery for elbow chips), Johnny Mize (broken finger) and Jimmy Brown (fractured hand) had waged a constant battle with the Brooklyn Dodgers from April through September. For almost the entire 1941 season, the teams were within two games of each other, until the Dodgers eventually clinched the pennant three days before the end of the season. The Dodgers finished the season 100-54, 2 1/2 games ahead of the Cardinals who finished with a record of 97-56.

While their near-miss in 1941 was disappointing to the Cardinals, they did call up three players from their farm system in September who would make key contributions in the 1942 pennant race. The new players joining the Cardinals in September of 1941 were outfielder Stan Musial, third baseman George Kurowski, and pitcher Johnny Beazley. Musial batted .426 in twelve games. Kurowski appeared in five games for the Cardinals, batting .333 (3 hits in 9 appearances), and Beazley made his major league debut as a starting pitcher on September 28, 1941 and pitched a 9-inning complete game victory, allowing only one run.

The Cardinals would make one other key move, this one after the 1941 season. Ray Sanders was another young prospect of the Cardinals' farm system, a first baseman. He was asked to report to the Cardinals in spring training in 1942. In order to make way for him, on December 11, 1941, the Cardinals traded their slugging first baseman Johnny Mize to the New York Giants for cash and three players, catcher Ken O'Dea, pitcher Bill Lohrman, and reserve first baseman Johnny McCarthy.

The opening day line-up for Billy Southworth's 1942 Cardinals included Ray Sanders 1B, Frank Crespi 2B, Marty Marion SS, Jimmy Brown 3B, Stan Musial LF, Terry Moore CF, Enos Slaughter RF, Walker Co-



THE 1942 CARDINALS. (back row, from left)—Frank Crespi, Coaker Triplett, Erv Dusak, Ray Sanders, Terry Moore, Max Lanier, Mort Cooper, Howie Krist, Murry Dickson, Lloyd Moore, Butch Yatkeman. (center row)—Doc Weaver, Bill Beckman, Jimmy Brown, Harry Walker, Johnny Beazley, Ernie White, Enos Slaughter, Harry Gumbert, Howie Pollet, Walker Cooper, Jeff Cross, Leo Ward. (front row)—Marty Marion, Stan Musial, Johnny Hopp, Mike Gonzalez, Billy Southworth, Buzzy Wares, Whitey Kurowski, Sam Narron, Ken O'Dea. (Bat Boy)—Arthur Peters.

Dorrill Photo. Courtesy Rick Salamon

per C, and Mort Cooper P. They lost on opening day, before a good crowd at Sportsman's Park to the Chicago Cubs, 5-4. They continued to struggle, being shutout in five of their first twenty-four games and were only at .500 winning 15 and losing 15 after their first thirty games, while the Brooklyn Dodgers led the league from the first week of the season. The Cardinals did move into second place in late May by winning four games in a row and then proceeded to win seven in a row in early June before starting to sputter again. By late June, Billy Southworth revamped his lineup, making several changes in the starting infield. Marty Marion would be the only infielder keeping the same job all season. Southworth moved George Kurowski in as the regular third baseman, he shifted Jimmy Brown to second base replacing Frank Crespi, and he had Johnny Hopp replace Ray Sanders at first base.

The Dodgers continued rolling up victories, winning four out of five games from the Cardinals at Ebbets Field. The Dodgers ended the first half of the schedule with a record of 55-22, building up an eight-game lead on the Cardinals, whose record at the half-way point of the season was 47-30.

While the Dodgers had built up a 10-game lead on August 5, 1942, the Cardinals were starting to catch fire. They were to lose two games in a row once during the second half of the season, and had begun their August,

September record drive of winning 43 of their last 51 games.

The Cardinals had won nine of their last ten before the Dodgers came to St. Louis for a key four-game series, August 24-27. "Pass the Biscuits Mirandy" had become the Cardinals fight song to be played constantly in the club house. Mort Cooper, who defied superstitions by wearing uniform # 13, was wearing uniforms from his teammates to coincide with whichever victory number he was seeking.

The Dodgers came to town leading by 7 1/2 games, but the Cardinals won three of the four games. Lefty Max Lanier beat Larry French and the Dodgers 7-1 in the opener. Mort Cooper and Whitlow Wyatt engaged in a twelve-inning scoreless pitching duel the next evening. Both the Dodgers and Cardinals scored a run in the thirteenth inning. Mort Cooper became the winner as the Cardinals scored a run in the bottom of the fourteenth inning to beat the Dodgers 2-1. The following day, Johnny Beazley beat the Dodgers 2-1 in a ten-inning game. Max Lanier came back and attempted to start the final game with only two days rest, but was defeated by Curt Davis and the Dodgers 4-1. The Dodgers lead was reduced to 5 1/2 games with 30 games to play.

The Cardinals continued their winning ways. By their next showdown with the Dodgers on September

11th and 12th at Ebbets Field, the Brooklyn lead was down to 2 games. Mort Cooper was again paired against Whitlow Wyatt for the opener of the two-game series. Cooper went on to pitch a three-hit shutout, beating the Dodgers 3-0 for his 20th victory of the season. Max Lanier won the next day against the Dodgers 2-1 on Whitey Kurowski's two-run home run. The Cardinals, having defeated the Dodgers in five of the last six games played between the two clubs, had tied the Dodgers in the standings with 14 games left to play.

On Sunday, September 13th, 1942, the Cardinals captured first place all to themselves. The Dodgers lost a doubleheader to the Cincinnati Reds, while the Cardinals split a doubleheader with the Philadelphia Phillies.

The Cardinals maintained first place. They went on to win eleven of their final twelve games, including seven in a row and had a record of 21-4 for the month of September. Going into the final day of the season, the Cardinals had a record of 104-48, holding a 1 1/2 game lead over the Dodgers who had a record of 103-50. The Cardinals were scheduled to play the Cubs in a doubleheader, while the Dodgers would be playing the Phillies in a single game. The Dodgers would have to win and the Cardinals would have to lose the doubleheader for Brooklyn to tie St. Louis. The Cardinals clinched the pennant at home, Ernie White beat the Cubs 9-2 in the first game and Johnny Beazley achieved his 21st victory, beating the Cubs in the second game for good measure.

The Cardinals ended up with the most wins (106), the fewest losses (48) and best winning percentage (.688) of any Cardinals team. Their 106 wins in 1942 were the most wins by a National League pennant winner until 1975 when the Cincinnati Reds won 108 games (in a 162-game season).

Enos Slaughter led the team in batting with a .318 average (second in the league to Ernie Lombardi's .330). Slaughter led the National League in base hits (188), triples (17), was second in runs scored (100), third in runs batted in (98), and third in slugging average (.494). Marty Marion led the National League in doubles (38). Stan Musial, after a slow start in his first full season in the majors, ended up batting .315 to finish right behind Enos Slaughter.

Mort Cooper, who would be voted the NL's MVP in 1942, went 22-7, led the league in wins, ERA (1.77), starts (35) and shutouts (10). Johnny Beazley finished second in the National League with wins (21) and second in ERA (2.13). Max Lanier finished with a record of 13-

8, ERA of 2.96 and was 5-2 against the Dodgers. Mort Cooper was 5-1 against the Dodgers. The Cardinals' pitching staff led the National League with the best ERA (2.55).

As a team, the Cardinals topped the National League in batting (.268), hits (1,454), doubles (282), triples (69), runs scored (755), slugging average (.379) and total bases (2,054).

Even though they would lose the first game of the 1942 World Series, the Cardinals would regain their momentum to beat a heavily favored New York Yankees, a team that had won its sixth pennant in seven years. Red Ruffing beat Mort Cooper and the Cardinals in the opening game at Sportsman's Park 7-4. Ruffing had a no-hitter for 7 2/3 innings, before Terry Moore singled to right. The Yankees led 7-0 going into the bottom of the 9th. The Cardinals came up with a spirited 9th inning rally, scoring four runs and still had the bases loaded with two outs and Stan Musial at bat for the second time in the inning. As the first batter leading off the bottom of the 9th, Musial had fouled out to catcher Bill Dickey. For one of the rare times in his career, Musial would account for two outs in an inning by grounding out to first baseman Buddy Hassett.

However, the Cardinals had thrown a scare into the Yankees and gained the confidence to keep their momentum going. Johnny Beazley beat the Yankees and Ernie Bonham 4-3 in Game Two. As the series moved back to Yankee Stadium, Ernie White shut the Yankees and Spud Chandler out 3-0 in Game Three. Ernie White was supported by two outstanding defensive catches in the seventh inning, one by left fielder Stan Musial taking a home run away from Joe Gordon with a leaping catch, and the other by right fielder Enos Slaughter robbing Charlie Keller of a home run with a spectacular leap and catch. The Cardinals won Game Four in a slugfest 9-6, Max Lanier receiving the win with three scoreless innings of relief.

The "St. Louis Swifties" topped off their fabulous 1942 season with a 4-2 victory over the New York Yankees in Game Five to become World Champions, Whitey Kurowski hit a two-run home run off of Red Ruffing in the top of the ninth to provide Johnny Beazley with his second complete game victory in the World Series. The Cardinals celebrated their upset triumph over the New York Yankees with a rendition of "Pass the Biscuits Mirandy" in their victorious clubhouse celebration.



The 1942 Cardinals

Day-by-Day

Date	Opp	Score	Cardinal Pitcher	Opp. Pitcher	Standing	GB/A	Highlights
APRIL (22-10 in spring training, 7-7 at end of month)							
Tu 14	CHI	L 4-5	Cooper	PASSEAU (Schmitz)	t 5th	-1	Opening Day draws 13,821 paid
We 15	CHI	W 4-2	GUMBERT *	Mooty	t 3rd	-1	Marion has 2 RBI singles
Th 16	CHI	W 11-6	LOHRMAN #	Flores #	t 2nd	-1	Musial 3-for-5 with a homer
Fr 17	at Pit	L 2-3	Warneke	SEWELL *	t 4th	-2	Stewart's 2-run 2B wins for Bucs
Sa 18	at Pit	L 0-3	White	HEINTZELMAN *	t 5th	-2	Birds held to 5 hits
Su 19	at Pit	W 3-2	BEAZLEY (Gumbert)	Deitz	t 4th	-1	Brown has key 2-run single
Mo 20	—	—	—	—	t 4th	-1.5	off (Pollet has sore arm)
Tu 21	CIN	W 8-0	COOPER *	Walters	3rd	-1.5	Three-hit shutout for Mort Cooper
We 22	CIN	W 6-1	GUMBERT *	Riddle	3rd	-1.5	Slaughter drives in 3 runs
Th 23	at Chi	L 1-2	Lanier	LEE *	t 3rd	-2.5	Cards strand 12 runners
Fr 24	at Chi	L 3-4	Pollet	SCHMITZ (Pressnell)	t 4th	-2.5	Pollet yields 3 runs in 2/3 innings
Sa 25	PIT	Rain	—	—	5th	-3	ppd. (papers can't mention weather)
Su 26-1	PIT	L 0-2	Warneke	HEINTZELMAN *	—	—	Six-hitter for Heintzelman
Su 26-2	PIT	T 4-4 (11)	—	—	t 5th	-4.5	Triplett's daring running brings tie
Mo 27	—	—	—	—	5th	-4.5	off (FDR proposes price controls)
Tu 28	NY	W 5-4 (10)	LANIER #	Melton *	t 3rd	-4.5	Lanier fans Mize twice w/men on
We 29	NY	L 3-4 (10)	Lohrman #	ADAMS #	6th	-5.5	Walker Cooper drops throw in 10th
Th 30	NY	W 7-3	POLLET *	Schumacher	t 4th	-5.5	Pollet has 1-hit shutout through 8
MAY (7-7 at start, 25-18 at end)							
Fr 1	BOS	W 8-7 (10)	BEAZLEY #	Sain #	3rd	-4.5	Musial: 2 HRs, O'Dea's HR wins it
Sa 2	BOS	L 0-1 (6)	Cooper *	TOST *	t 4th	-4.5	Sisti homers for game's only run
Su 3-1	BKN	W 14-10	WHITE #	Allen #	—	—	O'Dea has 7 RBI's in opener
Su 3-2	BKN	W 4-2 (6)	LANIER *	Higbe	3rd	-2.5	Bases-loaded triple for Brown
Mo 4	—	—	—	—	3rd	-2.5	off (Cards carrying 11 pitchers)
Tu 5	BKN	L 1-3 (11)	Pollet	FRENCH *	3rd	-3.5	French RBI's in 7th & 10th to win
We 6	PHI	W 11-2	COOPER *	Johnson	3rd	-3	Six different Cards get 2 hits each
Th 7	PHI	Rain	—	—	3rd	-3	ppd. (Murtaugh's .359 leads league)
Fr 8	at Cin	W 5-2	WARNEKE *	Riddle	3rd	-3	Sanders homers and scores twice
Sa 9	at Cin	L 2-5	Gumbert	VANDER MEER *	3rd	-3.5	Vander Meer's 1st CG without a BB
Su 10-1	at Cin	L 0-1	Cooper *	STARR *	—	—	Marshall has RBI single for Reds
Su 10-2	at Cin	L 0-3	Beazley *	WALTERS *	t 4th	-5	Walters pitches 4-hitter & has 2 RBI
Mo 11	—	—	—	—	t 4th	-5	off (Brown: 22 RBI's in 25 games)
Tu 12	at Phi	L 2-3	Lanier	HOERST *	5th	-5	Four straight hits in 3rd for Phils
We 13	at Phi	W 9-1	WARNEKE *	Johnson	t 4th	-5	Musial, Brown, Slaughter: 3 hits ea.
Th 14	at Bos	Rain	—	—	4th	-5.5	ppd. (baseball shortage in Tex. Lea.)
Fr 15	at Bos	L 2-3	Beazley #	JAVERY *	6th	-6.5	Beazley makes key error in 9th
Sa 16	at Bos	W 7-4	COOPER *	Wallace #	t 4th	-6.5	St. Louis receives 11 walks
Su 17-1	at NY	L 1-7	White	HUBBELL *	—	—	Mize homers in 4-run Giant 1st inn.
Su 17-2	at NY	W 8-6	BEAZLEY # (White)	Adams #	t 4th	-7.5	Cards rally with 4 in 8th
Mo 18	at NY	W 16-4	LANIER #	Koslo	4th	-7.5	W. Cooper & Brown have 4 RBI ea.
Tu 19	at NY	W 8-4	POLLET (Beazley)	Schumacher	3rd	-7.5	Eleven more walks for Red Birds
We 20	at Bkn	W 1-0	COOPER *	Wyatt *	3rd	-6.5	Walker's triple wins for bro. Mort
Th 21	at Bkn	Rain	—	—	3rd	-6.5	ppd. (Slaughter's .321 leads team)
Fr 22	—	—	—	—	3rd	-6	off (Manhattan: 1st total blackout)
Sa 23	CIN	W 6-3	KRIST #	Thompson #	2nd	-5	Musial hits GW 3-run HR off Beggs
Su 24-1	CIN	L 2-3	Beazley #	VANDER MEER *	—	—	Blattner's 3-base error in 9th loses
Su 24-2	CIN	L 0-2	Gumbert	STARR *	3rd	-6.5	Starr hurls 2-hitter for Reds
Mo 25	at Chi	W 10-2	WHITE *	Schmitz	3rd	-6.5	Schmitz routed in 4-run 1st inning
Tu 26	at Chi	W 3-1 (10)	KRIST #	Olsen #	3rd	-6	Musial catch in 10th saves the game
We 27	at Pit	W 5-3	BEAZLEY #	Sewell	2nd	-6	Three Bucco E's pave way for Birds
Th 28	at Pit	W 3-2 (11)	BEAZLEY # (Gumbert)	Wilkie #	2nd	-6	Crespi delivers GW pinch single
Fr 29	—	—	—	—	2nd	-5.5	off (Williams' 52 RBI leads AL)
Sa 30-1	at Cin	L 2-3	Gumbert	VANDER MEER *	—	—	Third time Vander Meer beats Cards
Sa 30-2	at Cin	W 10-5	WARNEKE (Beazley)	Thompson	2nd	-5.5	Slaughter has 4 RBI
Su 31-1	at Chi	W 3-0	POLLET *	Olsen	—	—	Kurowski steals home for 2nd run
Su 31-2	at Chi	Rain	—	—	2nd	-6	second game rained out

The 1942 Cardinals Day-by-Day

Date	Opp	Score	Cardinal Pitcher	Opp. Pitcher	Standing	GB/A	Highlights
JUNE (25-18 at start, 38-27 at end)							
Mo 1	—	—			2nd	-6	off (Cubs buy Jimmie Foxx)
Tu 2	BOS	W 4-3	COOPER (Beazley)	Tobin *	2nd	-6	Beazley saves in 9th w/man on 3rd
We 3	BOS	L 3-4	Dickson	TOST (Sain)	2nd	-6.5	11,447 attend Relief Fund Benefit
Th 4	BOS	W 6-2	WARNEKE *	Donovan	2nd	-6	Controversial ump call helps rally
Fr 5	NY	L 1-3	Lanier	KOSLO *	2nd	-6.5	Koslo hurls 6-hitter, Mize homers
Sa 6	NY	Rain			2nd	-7	ppd. (U.S. wins Battle of Midway)
Su 7-1	NY	W 4-1	POLLET *	Hubbell	—	—	Cards win though outhit 9-5
Su 7-2	NY	W 2-0	COOPER *	Carpenter	2nd	-7	Hopp homers, Mort hurls 4-hitter
Mo 8	—	—			2nd	-7	off (A. Busch Jr.: Air Warden)
Tu 9	BKN	Rain			2nd	-7	ppd. (night game)
We 10	BKN	Rain			2nd	-7	ppd. (Slaughter's .297 leads Cards)
Th 11	BKN	Rain			2nd	-7	ppd. — entire series washed out
Fr 12	PHI	W 2-1	COOPER *	Hughes *	2nd	-6.5	Slaughter's triple keys 2-run 1st
Sa 13	PHI	Rain (2)			2nd	-6.5	doubleheaderppd.
Su 14-1	PHI	W 9-1	WARNEKE *	Johnson	—	—	Warneke stops Phils on 6 hits
Su 14-2	PHI	W 6-5	KRIST #	Nahem #	2nd	-5.5	Philly boners give game away in 9th
Mo 15	—	—			2nd	-5	off (call up catcher Sam Narron)
Tu 16	at NY	W 4-3 (10)	BEAZLEY #	Hubbell *	2nd	-4.5	Slaughter's homer in 10th wins it
We 17	at NY	W 3-0	COOPER *	Melton	2nd	-4.5	Kurowski's HR leads Cards in 2nd
Th 18	at Bkn	L 2-5	Beazley #	FRENCH *	2nd	-5.5	Big brawl in 6th highlights this one
Fr 19	at Bkn	L 3-4	White	WYATT *	2nd	-6.5	Wyatt survives 2-run 9th by Birds
Sa 20	at Bkn	L 4-10	Warneke	CASEY #	2nd	-7.5	Bums' Medwick: 4-for-5 w/3 RBI
Su 21-1	at Bkn	W 11-0	COOPER *	Head	—	—	St. Louis outhits Brooklyn, 14-5
Su 21-2	at Bkn	L 2-5	Pollet	HIGBE *	2nd	-7.5	Crespi error in 6th opens the gates
Mo 22	—	—			2nd	-7.5	off (Rickey after Estel Crabtree)
Tu 23	at Bos	Rain			2nd	-8	ppd. (Rommel attacks Egypt)
We 24-1	at Bos	L 2-6	Gumbert	TOBIN *	—	—	StL outhits BOS 11-8 but loses 6-2
We 24-2	at Bos	L 1-3	White *	DONOVAN *	2nd	-9	Demaree & Ross homer vs. White
Th 25	at Bos	W 4-0	COOPER *	Javery	2nd	-9	Cooper 2-hits Braves before 25,053
Fr 26	at Phi	Rain			2nd	-9.5	ppd. (Cooper bros. named All-Stars)
Sa 27	at Phi	Rain			2nd	-9	ppd. (serious Missouri River flood)
Su 28-1	at Phi	L 1-2 (15)	Krist #	HUGHES *	—	—	Ex-Card Koy has GWRBI in 15th
Su 28-2	at Phi	W 3-1	WARNEKE *	Johnson	2nd	-9	W. Cooper homers for 1st run
Mo 29	—	—			2nd	-9.5	off (win exhib. in Columbus, OH)
Tu 30	PIT	W 4-2	COOPER *	Sewell *	2nd	-8.5	Mort's scoreless string ends at 32 IP
JULY (38-27 at start, 60-36 at end)							
We 1	PIT	W 4-0	WHITE *	Heintzelman	2nd	-8	Cards find Heintzelman for 3 runs
Th 2	PIT	W 3-1	BEAZLEY *	Klinger	2nd	-7.5	Beazley pitches first CG win
Fr 3	PIT	L 4-5	Warneke	LANNING (Dietz)	2nd	-8.5	Card rally fails, Moore last out
Sa 4-1	CHI	L 5-6	Cooper	OLSEN (Mooty)	—	—	Foxx 3-run HR by beats Cooper
Sa 4-2	CHI	W 9-3	DICKSON #	Bithorn	2nd	-9.5	Slaughter is 4-for-5 with 2 runs
Su 5-1	CHI	W 5-3	GUMBERT *	Lee	—	—	Eight of nine starters get hits
Su 5-2	CHI	W 11-6	BEAZLEY # (Lanier)	Bithorn #	2nd	-8.5	Six-run 5th breaks 5-5 tie
Mo 6	(All-Star Game)				2nd	-8.5	off (M. Cooper loses All-StarGame)
Tu 7	—	—			2nd	-8.5	off (exhib. at Jefferson Barracks)
We 8	—	—			2nd	-8.5	off (Warneke to Cubs for \$7,500)
Th 9	NY	W 9-0	BEAZLEY *	Koslo	2nd	-8.5	Beazley has 6-hitter & hits 3-run 3B
Fr 10	NY	W 3-2 (10)	DICKSON #	Adams #	2nd	-7.5	Cards tie with 2 in 9th after 2 outs
Sa 11	NY	L 3-8	Pollet	HUBBELL *	2nd	-9	Mize: 3-for-4 w/HR, 3 runs & 3 RBI
Su 12-1	BOS	W 5-1	GUMBERT *	Tost	—	—	Gumbert wins on 2-hitter
Su 12-2	BOS	W 9-3	KRIST #	Tobin #	2nd	-8	W. Cooper is 5-for-7 on the day
Mo 13	—	—			2nd	-8	off (big German victory in Russia)
Tu 14	BOS	W 7-5 (11)	KRIST #	Errickson #	2nd	-8	Musial's 2-out, 2-run HR wins it
We 15-1	PHI	W 7-3	BEAZLEY *	Hoerst	—	—	Beazley wins despite allowing 9 hits
We 15-2	PHI	W 9-4	DICKSON *	Podgajny	2nd	-7.5	Harry Walker is 5-for-6 on the day
Th 16	PHI	L 3-4 (10)	Moore #	HUGHES *	2nd	-8	Waste W. Cooper's 1-out 3B in 10th
Fr 17	PHI	W 10-1	KRIST *	Johnson	2nd	-8	Slaughter's 3 hits lead 13-hit attack
Sa 18-1	BKN	W 7-4	WHITE *	French	—	—	Marion, Slaughter get three hits ea.
Sa 18-2	BKN	L 3-4	Lanier	MACON (Davis)	2nd	-8	Camilli paces Dodgers with HR, 3B

The 1942 Cardinals Day-by-Day

Date	Opp	Score	Cardinal Pitcher	Opp. Pitcher	Standing	GB/A	Highlights
(July, continued)							
Su 19-1	BKN	W 8-5	COOPER (Lanier)	Wyatt	—	—	Twinbill draws 34,443 paid
Su 19-2	BKN	W 7-6 (11)	LANIER #	Allen #	2nd	-6	Reiser seriously injured hitting wall off (Reiser leads NL with .350 mark)
Mo 20	—	—	—	—	2nd	-6.5	All nine Cardinals get hits
Tu 21	at Phi	W 6-1	KRIST *	Hughes	2nd	-6.5	Beazley allows 10 hits but no runs
We 22	at Phi	W 7-0	BEAZLEY *	Johnson	2nd	-6.5	Glossop has GW 2-run 1B for Phils
Th 23	at Phi	L 3-4	Gumbert	MELTON *	2nd	-7	Musial, Sanders, Sl'ghter: 3 hits ea.
Fr 24	at Bos	W 8-0	LANIER *	Tobin	2nd	-7	Krist raises lifetime mark to 18-1
Sa 25	at Bos	W 6-3	KRIST (Gumbert)	Tost	2nd	-6	Early gives just 1 hit in 9 innings
Su 26-1	at Bos	L 2-5	Beazley	EARLY #	—	—	W. Cooper scores 2 and drives in 2
Su 26-2	at Bos	W 5-3	GUMBERT #	Wallace	2nd	-7	ppd. (Mort's sore elbow better)
Mo 27	at Bkn	Rain	—	—	2nd	-7	Rizzo's homer in 8th wins for Bkn
Tu 28-1	at Bkn	L 6-7	Pollet #	DAVIS #	—	—	Seven-run 7th inning wins for Cards
Tu 28-2	at Bkn	W 9-1	LANIER *	Higbe	2nd	-7	Curfew ends game. Cards strand 11
We 29	at Bkn	L 3-4 (7)	Cooper	WYATT *	2nd	-8	off (Mize leads NL: 19 HR, 75 RBI)
Th 30	—	—	—	—	2nd	-8.5	ppd. (Musial leads Cards w/.320)
Fr 31	at NY	Rain	—	—	2nd	-8.5	—
AUGUST (60-36 at start, 85-44 at end)							
Sa 1-1	at NY	W 3-1	LANIER *	Sunkel	—	—	Birds turn 5 DP's, Slaughter hits HR
Sa 1-2	at NY	L 4-5 (11)	Krist #	McGEE #	2nd	-9	Cards botch 2 bunts in bot. of 11th
Su 2-1	at NY	L 1-7	White	HUBBELL *	—	—	Ott has 5 RBI's on 2 HR
Su 2-2	at NY	W 3-2	COOPER *	Schumacher *	2nd	-9	Bartell E sets up Kurowski's GWSF
Mo 3	—	—	—	—	2nd	-9.5	off (win exhib. at Cooperstown)
Tu 4	at Cin	L 3-4	Krist	VANDER MEER (Beggs)	2nd	-10	Beggs halts Card rally w/bases full
We 5	at Cin	W 5-0	BEAZLEY *	Walters	2nd	-10	Beazley blanks Reds on 3 hits
Th 6	—	—	—	—	2nd	-9.5	off (Nazis advance on Stalingrad)
Fr 7	at Pit	L 6-13	Lanier	WILKIE #	2nd	-9.5	V. DiMaggio has 2 hits in 8-run 2nd
Sa 8	at Pit	T 5-5 (16)	—	—	2nd	-9	M. Cooper fails to win #14
Su 9-1	at Pit	W 4-3	DICKSON #	Lanning #	—	—	Musial's 3B and 1B are key blows
Su 9-2	at Pit	W 2-1 (8)	KRIST #	Klinger	2nd	-8	Krist snaps 2-game losing streak
Mo 10	at Pit	L 4-6	Cooper	WILKIE (Dietz)	2nd	-9	Elliott's 3-run 3B routs M. Cooper
Tu 11	at Chi	W 7-2	LANIER *	Olsen	2nd	-8.5	Lanier wins on 5-hitter
We 12-1	at Chi	W 9-4	BEAZLEY (Dickson)	Lee	—	—	Beazley struggles for 6.1 but wins
We 12-2	at Chi	W 8-3	GUMBERT *	Fleming	2nd	-8	Slaughter paces attack w/2 RBI
Th 13	at Chi	L 5-13	Dickson	PASSEAU *	2nd	-8.5	Passeau wins #16 for Cubs
Fr 14	CIN	W 4-0	COOPER *	Derringer	2nd	-9	M. Cooper borrows #14; wins #14
Sa 15	CIN	Rain	—	—	2nd	-9.5	ppd. (Marion hitting .331 since May)
Su 16-1	CIN	W 10-5	LANIER #	Beggs #	—	—	Cards score 5 in 8th on 6 solid hits
Su 16-2	CIN	W 6-3	BEAZLEY *	VanderMeer	2nd	-8	Five-run 5th inning wins this one
Mo 17	CIN	W 5-2	KRIST *	Starr *	2nd	-7.5	Hopp delivers key 3B in 8th
Tu 18	CHI	W 5-0	LANIER *	Passeau *	2nd	-6.5	Lanier beats Passeau with 7-hitter
We 19	CHI	W 5-1	COOPER *	Warneke	2nd	-6.5	Slaughter and W. Cooper homer
Th 20	—	—	—	—	2nd	-7	off (Laabs hits HR #22 for Browns)
Fr 21	PIT	W 10-2	BEAZLEY *	Dietz	2nd	-6.5	W. Cooper has HR & 3 RBI
Sa 22	PIT	W 7-6	LANIER #	Klinger	2nd	-6.5	Lanier's 3-inn. stint preserves win
Su 23-1	PIT	L 3-5	Cooper #	KLINGER #	—	—	Cards' 8-game win streak snapped
Su 23-2	PIT	W 5-2	DICKSON *	Lanning	2nd	-7.5	Dickson has 2-hit shutout until 9th
Mo 24	BKN	W 7-1	LANIER *	French #	2nd	-6.5	Moore scores 4 runs to lead attack
Tu 25	BKN	W 2-1 (14)	COOPER *	French #	2nd	-5.5	Win in 14th on 3 bunts & grounder
We 26	BKN	W 2-1 (10)	BEAZLEY *	Macon *	2nd	-4.5	Triplet's tap in 10th plates winner
Th 27	BKN	L 1-4	Lanier	DAVIS *	2nd	-5.5	Davis hurls 8-hitter & has 2-run 1B
Fr 28-1	PHI	W 7-4	GUMBERT #	Nahem #	—	—	Kurowski hits GW 3-run 3B in 7th
Fr 28-2	PHI	W 7-5	KRIST (White)	Melton	2nd	-5	White squelches 5R 6th & finishes
Sa 29	PHI	W 5-2	COOPER *	Pearson	2nd	-4	Marion has 2 2B's for 3 RBI
Su 30-1	BOS	W 8-3	BEAZLEY (Gumbert)	Sain #	—	—	Slaughter is 4-for-5 with 4 RBI
Su 30-2	BOS	W 3-2 (10)	GUMBERT #	Tobin #	2nd	-3	Gumbert wins own game w/RBI 2B
Mo 31	—	—	—	—	2nd	-3.5	off (meat rationing announced)

The 1942 Cardinals Day-by-Day

Date	Opp	Score	Cardinal Pitcher	Opp. Pitcher	Standing	GB/A	Highlights
SEPTEMBER (85-44 at start, 106-48 at end)							
Tu 1	BOS	W 4-3	COOPER *	Javery *	2nd	-3.5	M. Cooper wins #18 w/2-run 1B
We 2	NY	L 2-8	Lanier	CARPENTER *	2nd	-4.5	Young hits 2B after IBB to Mize
Th 3	NY	W 7-0	POLLET *	Hubbell	2nd	-4.5	Pollet cruises with 4-hitter
Fr 4	at Cin	W 5-3	BEAZLEY (Krist)	Derringer	2nd	-4	Krist hurls 2.2 perfect innings
Sa 5	at Cin	W 3-2	KRIST #	Thompson #	2nd	-3	Win in 9th: Hopp & Kurowski hits
Su 6	at Cin	W 10-2	COOPER *	Riddle	2nd	-2.5	M. Cooper borrows #19 & wins #19
Mo 7-1	at Pit	L 6-11	Dickson #	SEWELL (Klinger)	—	—	Bucs pound 4 pitchers for 11R 6th
Mo 7-2	at Pit	W 6-4 (8)	BEAZLEY *	Dietz	2nd	-2.5	Crespi is 3-for-3 to pace St. Louis
Tu 8	—	—	—	—	2nd	-3	off (Beckman & Cross join Cards)
We 9	at NY	Rain	—	—	2nd	-3	ppd. (Columbus beg. AA playoffs)
Th 10	at NY	W 5-1	POLLET *	Schumacher	2nd	-2	Three-run first makes it easy
Fr 11	at Bkn	W 3-0	COOPER *	Wyatt	2nd	-1	M. Cooper: 3-hitter & scores twice
Sa 12	at Bkn	W 2-1	LANIER *	Macon	t 1st	+0	Finally catch Bums; win thriller
Su 13-1	at Phi	L 1-2	Beazley *	HUGHES *	—	—	W. Cooper, Marion E's in 9th: lose
Su 13-2	at Phi	W 3-2	BECKMANN #	Melton *	1st	+1	Take NL lead; Beckmann's only W
Mo 14	at Phi	W 6-3	KRIST #	Podgajny #	1st	+1.5	Rally with 4 in 9th to win 6-3
Tu 15	at Phi	W 3-2 (14)	DICKSON #	Johnson *	1st	+2	Brown singles GWRBI in 14th
We 16	at Bos	W 6-2	WHITE *	Tobin *	1st	+2	Slaughter, Musial get 2 key hits ea.
Th 17	at Bos	W 6-4	POLLET # (Gumbert)	Javery	1st	+3	Squeeze by O'Dea sparks 5R 9th
Fr 18	—	—	—	—	1st	+3	off (Series sales brisk, says Bredon)
Sa 19	at Chi	Rain	—	—	1st	+2.5	ppd. (Dodgers edge Phils in 11)
Su 20-1	at Chi	W 1-0	COOPER *	Warneke *	—	—	Hopp scores only run on dbl. steal
Su 20-2	at Chi	L 0-3	Lanier	PASSEAU *	1st	+2.5	Passeau stops Birds before 38,519
Mo 21	PIT	W 2-1	WHITE *	Gornicki *	1st	+2.5	Brown RBI's Marion for both runs
Tu 22	PIT	W 9-3	GUMBERT # (Dickson)	Sewell	1st	+2.5	Musial grand slam is biggest blow
We 23	CIN	W 4-2	BEAZLEY *	Walters *	1st	+2.5	Three misplays give Birds 3 runs
Th 24	CIN	W 6-0	COOPER *	Starr	1st	+2.5	M. Cooper's 10th ShO clinches tie
Fr 25	—	—	—	—	1st	+2	off (Dodgers stay alive w/victory)
Sa 26	CHI	Rain	—	—	1st	+1.5	ppd. (Dodgers stay alive again)
Su 27-1	CHI	W 9-2	WHITE *	Warneke	—	—	Cards clinch on White's 5-hitter
Su 27-2	CHI	W 4-1	BEAZLEY *	Passeau *	1st	+2	Beazley wins #21 to close campaign
WORLD SERIES vs. New York (AL)							
We 30	NY	L 4-7	Cooper	RUFFING (Chandler)	trail	0-1	Score 4 in 9th & leave bases loaded
Th 1	NY	W 4-3	BEAZLEY *	Bonham *	tied	1-1	Slaughter's throw in 9th saves game
Fr 2	—	—	—	—	—	—	off (travel day)
Sa 3	at NY	W 2-0	WHITE *	Chandler	lead	2-1	Brown has RBI and run scored
Su 4	at NY	W 9-6	LANIER #	Donald #	lead	3-1	Blow 6-1 lead in 6th but have 2R 7th
Mo 5	at NY	W 4-2	BEAZLEY *	Ruffing *	Win	4-1	Kurowski HR in 9th: Cards champs

WINNING PITCHER in Capital Letters (Saves in parentheses) Losing Pitcher in lower case letters
 * indicates pitched complete game # indicates pitched in relief

1942 NATIONAL LEAGUE Final Standings

	W	L	Pct.	GB	R	H	BA
ST. LOUIS	106	48	.688	—	755	1454	.268
Brooklyn	104	50	.675	2	742	1398	.265
New York	85	67	.559	20	675	1323	.254
Cincinnati	76	76	.500	29	527	1216	.231
Pittsburgh	66	81	.449	36.5	585	1250	.245
Chicago	68	86	.442	38	591	1360	.254
Boston	59	89	.399	44	515	1216	.240
Philadelphia	42	109	.278	62.5	394	1174	.232

1942 AMERICAN LEAGUE Final Standings

	W	L	Pct.	GB	R	H	BA
NEW YORK	103	51	.669	—	801	1429	.269
Boston	93	59	.612	9	761	1451	.276
St. Louis	82	69	.543	19.5	730	1354	.259
Cleveland	75	79	.487	28	590	1344	.253
Detroit	73	81	.474	30	589	1313	.246
Chicago	66	82	.446	34	538	1215	.246
Washington	62	89	.411	39.5	653	1364	.258
Philadelphia	55	99	.357	48	549	1315	.249

The St. Louis Red Stockings: More Than A Footnote

If SABR members have heard of the St. Louis Red Stockings (or Red Sox or just Reds) at all, they probably know only that the club played a couple of dozen National Association games in 1875. But the team had a continuous history lasting from 1873 thru 1876, and even had a couple of revivals in later years.

A top local amateur club in 1873 and 1874, the Red Stockings made a go at professional ball in 1875 and 1876. Financial losses killed the team for 1877, but founder Thomas McNeary organized semi-pro Reds teams in 1878 and again in 1880 and 1881, and the name was used by other operators in 1882 and 1884.

Amateur baseball flourished in St. Louis in the 1860s with the Empire, Union, and Turner clubs dominating the local scene. The emergence of professional baseball in the East led to a decline in local enthusiasm for these amateurs in the first few years of the 1870s. Still, local sportsman Thomas McNeary organized a new club in 1873. Naming the squad after Harry Wright's famous Cincinnati and Boston teams, he caught onto a new wave of baseball fervor in the Mound City.

Like Chris Vonder Ahe of the later-day Browns, Tom McNeary and his brother Frank had their own combination grocery and saloon in what was then the western part of the city. Friendly with many ballplayers, the McNearys recruited their players mostly from the Variety and St. Louis clubs. The initial Red Stocking lineup featured the Blong brothers, Andy and Joe. Andy was appointed captain, while Joe was part-time pitcher and all-around standout. Other stalwarts included catcher Packy Dillon, pitcher Bill Morgan, and infielder Johnny Peters. Billy Redmond, Zack Mulhall, Dean, and Mathae (first names unknown) rounded out the nine.

This was a formidable team by local standards, and the Red Stockings' first match game was played

against the state champion Empires on May 25, 1873. The Reds held a 15-12 lead after five innings but lost 26-16. Like other amateur clubs, the Red Stockings played only on Sundays, often just intrasquad games. Match games versus other clubs were played as part of best-of-five series for season honors. The Reds beat the Empires twice in 1873, the second win coming in a tense game on October 12th. The lead changed hands four times, and the champs threatened to win out in the bottom of the ninth until second baseman Peters snared a hot shot and started a pretty double play to preserve the upstarts' 17-16 victory. One week later, however, the Empires won the rubber game of the series, 10-4 to retain state championship honors.

All of the big games had been played at Gus Solari's park on Grand Avenue, the future site of Sportsman's Park. But in 1874, McNeary leased his own grounds on Compton Avenue at the Missouri Pacific tracks. This Compton Avenue Park rivaled Solari's park for decades to come.

The 1874 season opened with the professional Chicago White Stockings, a brand-new club that eventually evolved into today's Cubs, coming to St. Louis for spring training games. The rolling contractor had not finished at Compton Avenue in time for the Reds-Whites game on April 23rd, so the contest took place at Grand Avenue. The Red Stockings lost, of course, but the final score was only 6-0, which was thought to be very good against a team of out-and-out professionals. Four days later the new park was ready, but rain stopped the game after two innings. The first game at Red Stocking Park was finally played to completion on April 30th, Chicago winning by the lopsided count of 31-10. The White Stockings repeated the pasting two days later, 39-13. The Chicago club also trounced the Empires and Turners, but they were impressed enough by the Reds to invite them to come to Chicago for more exhibitions.

So the Red Stockings embarked on their first road trip in May, 1874. They were beaten by the Whites four times in the Windy City. And they lost their best player, as well, when Johnny Peters accepted an offer from the White Stockings and became the first St. Louisan to play professional baseball. The Reds had made a modest profit from the trip, but they almost lost that, too. On the train home, Andy Blong fell in with some three-card monte sharpers and lost the club's stake. But when the other players found out, they surrounded the gamblers and, "flourishing their baseball clubs, they promised to beat the monte men to death." The money was returned without bloodshed. Thereafter, Tom McNeary accompanied the club on the road.

The Red Stockings beat the Empires in a welcome-home game, 14-9. Trick McSorley and John Dillon had become regulars by this time, but replacing Peters was a problem. A man named Gaffney was brought up from New Orleans but was sent back after striking out three times in his first game. Joe Miller, who had come to town with the Westerns of Keokuk, stayed over to help the Reds beat the Empires again, but the champs protested this blatant violation of the accepted roster rules, and the game was eventually awarded to the Empires by forfeit. Late in the year the Empires beat the Reds two more times to win the state title again, the two late games attracting over 10,000 spectators paying 25 cents each.

The Reds hosted two visiting NA clubs, the Atlantics and Mutuels in 1874, and these games were well-attended despite a steep 50-cent admission. The Empires also did well at the gate, and this local baseball boom led to the formulation of a stock company to launch a professional club for 1875. This team, the St. Louis Brown Stockings, entered the National Association. Since other NA clubs would be coming to St. Louis to play the Browns, McNeary decided to enter the Red Stockings into the association, as well. He attracted financial backers of his own, attended the NA meeting, and hired veteran professional Charlie Sweasy to captain the Red Sox (as they were now sometimes called). For their part, the Empires hired Denny Mack but did not enter the NA.

Aside from Sweasy, the 1875 Red Sox roster was made up entirely of St. Louis players. Joe Blong, Art Croft, McSorley, Morgan, Redmond, and the Dillon brothers had all played for the Reds in '74. Charlie Houtz, Tom Oran, and Joe Ellick came from the Empires, while young catcher Frank "Silver" Flint had played with the Elephants.

This group was sadly overmatched by the bonafide pro teams of the National Association. The final score of the season opener at Compton Avenue versus the Browns was a respectable 15-9 loss, but eight of the Reds' runs came when the Browns let up in the eighth inning. The Red Sox' only official victories came versus the equally inexperienced "cooperative" nines from Keokuk and Washington. They did play the first 1-0 game in NA history, losing to Chicago on May 11th with a gale blowing into the batters' faces. The feature of that game was Flint's excellent catching. But Frank would hit only .082 in league games, and the club average as a whole was a woeful .201.

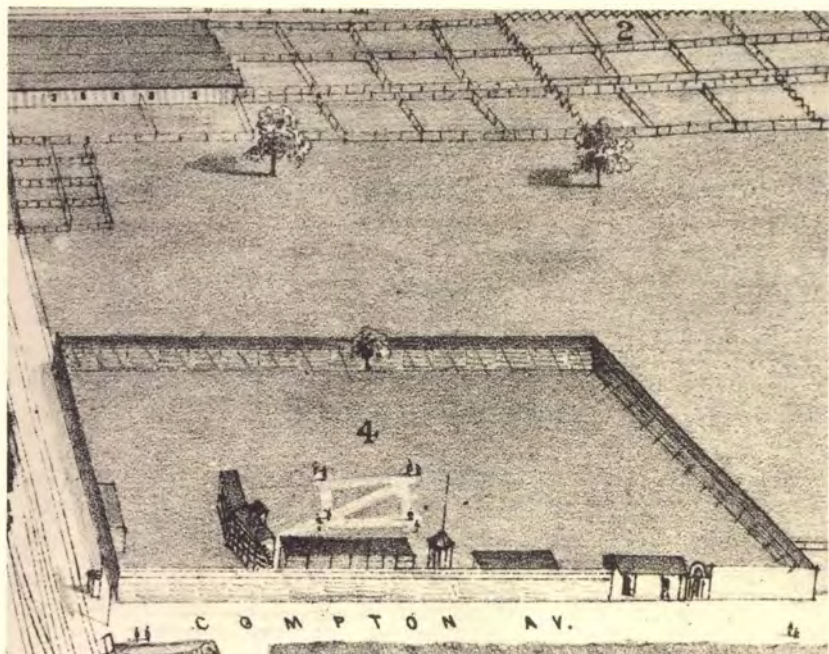
The Browns, using imported players, held their own against all comers and attracted good crowds, averaging close to 2,000 per game. "Crowds" at Red Stocking Park, on the other hand, averaged around 300. And given their weak play, they could not hope to attract crowds on the road, so the eastern clubs refused to schedule them. There was not much money to distribute to the players, and on June 28th Joe Blong jumped to the Covington Stars, a semi-pro club near Cincinnati.

After the Fourth of July, the Red Sox were frozen out of the NA. The eastern clubs and even the Browns refused to play them anymore. Undaunted, McNeary took his team on the road even though he only had games lined up against non-NA clubs in Kentucky and Ohio. "The idea of disbanding never entered the manager's head," the Globe-Democrat reported, "and the boys will do their utmost to endeavor to play their quota of games with every other club in the [NA] arena."

But there were no more NA games. The rest of the summer was spent on short trips to Louisville, Cincinnati, St. Joseph, and Little Rock, and at home playing clubs like the Stocks and Rowenas. McSorley, Sweasy, and Packy Dillon all skipped out as the season wore on, and it seemed that the professional experiment was a dismal failure.

Still, McNeary was determined to press on. In November he raised an additional \$10,000 capital to back the team for 1876. Plans for reentering the NA were scotched when the leading clubs seceded and formed the new National League, which restricted membership to eight clubs. So the Red Stockings played as an independent professional club. They traveled to eight states and one Canadian province, playing a total of 91 games, up by about 30 from the previous year. The only games versus NL opposition were six losses to the Browns, but the Reds held their own against other independent pros

The St. Louis Red Stockings



Red Stockings Park in 1875.

*From Pictorial St. Louis, by Compton and Dry.
Missouri Historical Society*

like the Alleghenies, the Buckeyes, Indianapolis, and the Phillies. Their overall record was a gaudy 67-23-1.

Unlike the previous year, the Reds gained good players instead of losing them. The Gleason brothers, Jack and Billy, were added over the summer. And the key acquisition was the signing of 20-year-old Jimmy Galvin from the local Stock club, which had gone bankrupt early in the season. He homered in his first at bat for the Red Stockings, a “terrific drive” in Indianapolis on June 22nd. Displaying the form that would win him over 300 National League games in later years, Galvin pitched a no-hitter against Philadelphia on the Fourth of July and a perfect game versus the Cass club of Detroit in a tournament in Ionia, Michigan, on August 17th.

Rebelling against the high-handed tactics of the National League, Red Stocking secretary L.C. Waite sent out a circular to the other independents in October proposing a rival organization. This led to the formation of the International Association in 1877, sometimes cited as the first minor league. But the St. Louis Red Stockings were not a member. McNeary and his backers had lost too much money, and the club closed down.

When the Browns folded following the 1877 season, however, McNeary revived the Red Stockings in 1878 as a stay-at-home semi-pro outfit. His squad featured the Gleason boys as the only holdovers from the

'76 Reds. The Spink brothers had organized several out-of-work pros into a new semi-pro Browns squad, and the two rivals gave the local fans what little good baseball was to be seen in St. Louis that summer.

The Reds did not take the field in 1879, many of the players moving on to the Springfield (Ill.) Reds. But in 1880 McNeary rounded up another team, captained this time by veteran Ned Cuthbert. In 1881 Cuthbert and the Gleasons went across town to the Browns, and Henry Overbeck took over the helm of the Reds. The squad also included the likes of Harry McCaffrey, Eddie Hogan, Charlie Houtz, Bill Morgan, and Art Croft.

The Reds of 1882 featured returning Johnny Peters, but they were outshone by the new professional Browns of the American Association. And Tom McNeary had retired from the game, giving control of the Compton Avenue park over to Mike Kelly. The new man had no real connection to the old name, and an 1884 revival was short-lived. But the old yard on Compton continued to serve local clubs into the next decade before it gave way in 1898 to expanded railroad tracks. Today the grounds are still partially occupied by tracks, with the Bi-State bus shops taking up the rest.

The St. Louis Red Stockings are long gone now. But they lasted a good deal longer than the baseball encyclopedias would lead you to believe.

Cardinal Managers

From Huggins to Herzog

by Bob Broeg

When Miller Huggins found he couldn't own the Cardinals—or at least a good hunk of them—he opted for a job for which he had been recommended by Ban Johnson, the founder of the American League, and endorsed by J. G. Taylor Spink, salty young editor of *The Sporting News*.

Before Hug took the train to New York in late 1917 to be interviewed by the Yankees' Jacob Ruppert, Spink had a piece of advice for the pasty-faced little manager, then 38. "Don't wear that damned street cap," snapped Spink. "Ruppert doesn't like 'em and, besides, it makes you look like a jockey."

You know the rest, of course. Huggins got the job and managed the Yanks to six pennants and three world championships. Here, in a review of St. Louis Cardinal managers, the mighty midget may have rated as the best ever if he had stayed here. But he didn't, so who rates the top honors?

Through research, bull sessions, and observation, having watched the ball club since 1927 and covered them regularly or part-time since 1946, I'd vote for Eddie Stanky as the best teacher and Whitey Herzog as the best overall and all-around. I know it takes gall if not guts, but I guess I'm beginning to believe my press clippings, like Hall of Fame recognition, i.e., the Spink Award; the first University of Missouri journalism medal presented to a sportswriter; and St. Louis SABR's inexplicable move in naming the local chapter after me. Of course I flubbed Ralph Horton's question as to which St. Louis manager has won the most pennants. Before I could say Herzog and Southworth with three each, Ralph grinned and said, "Charley Comiskey with four." Sure back in the 1880s, but nobody can go back that far now!

So this piece begins with Huggins, who twice brought the rag-tag Redbirds home third with second-

division talent. He was succeeded by Branch Rickey, who came on board as president and business manager and soon became field manager to save expenses. At the time the club was so poor that B.R. "borrowed" his wife's finest rug to impress a visitor to the Cardinal offices.

After former New York bank clerk Sam Breadon took over full financial control and made himself club president, Rickey continued to manage, finishing third in 1921 and 1922. But the team then flattened out, and Singin' Sam wanted the teetotaling Rickey to step down before the 1925 season. B.R. resisted, but Breadon took a long look at the lousy Memorial Day advance-ticket sales and fired Rickey as manager.

Rickey was a good teacher and masterful at giving signs, using a bat on the bench beneath his legs to wig-wag instructions. But maybe he did over-complicate a simple game. Breadon did Rickey a favor by broadening his base as general manager, where he expanded on the success his farm system was already starting to produce.

His successor as field manager was tough-talking Rogers Hornsby, whose first command was, "Throw that damned blackboard outta the clubhouse. This ain't a football team." Hornsby's simplified form paid off in an historic pennant and World Series in 1926, his first full year.

Trouble was, the Rajah's animosity toward his old field boss Rickey paid off in a brief fist fight. But Hornsby's biggest problem came after owner Breadon went into the clubhouse after a loss and informed his manager that he couldn't cancel a late-September exhibition game in New Haven. To quote sportswriter J. Roy Stockton, the irritated manager "recommended an utterly impossible disposition" of the game to the boss.



Miller Huggins

Courtesy Jim Shadwell

Nobody talked like that to Breadon, and the proud stubborn Irishman was determined that the equally-stubborn Texan had to go.

When Hornsby demanded a three-year contract for \$50,000 per, Breadon offered a one-year deal, period. After a knockdown, dragout office argument, Breadon shocked St. Louis just before Christmas by trading Hornsby to the Giants for Frankie Frisch and Jimmy Ring. The Chamber of Commerce condemned him by resolution, and fellow Key Club patrons walked out of their exclusive rooms when Breadon walked in. Fans festooned his Pierce Arrow auto agency and fashionable home with black crepe paper.

Fortunately, Frisch took Breadon off the hook with a spectacular season in 1927, and the Cardinals won three more games than the year before while drawing more people. If Ring hadn't hung around long enough to go 0-4, the Birds might have repeated as pennant winners. "I never again was afraid to trade a player," Sam recalled years later. "I knew then that it's the club and where it finishes that counts most." He learned not to be afraid to change managers, either, having six managers in a six-year stretch (counting Bill McKechnie twice) and still winning four pennants!

If Hornsby was too hard-nosed, his successor in 1927, catcher Bob O'Farrell, was as bland as he looked. The round-faced, fair-skinned blond backstop was injured much of the year, shortstop Tommy Thevenow

suffered a broken leg, and the Cardinal came up a length and a half behind the Pirates. O'Farrell was eased back into the playing ranks and actually rewarded with a \$5,000 raise to \$30,000. But Rickey and Breadon got nervous any time a player's salary approached \$15,000, and O'Farrell was soon traded to the Giants. Between Hornsby and Musial, Frisch's \$28,000 was the top Cardinal salary.

Bill McKechnie, who had already won a pennant for Pittsburgh, was the next manager. Frisch appraised him highly, saying, "Bill really knew how to handle pitchers, and he was the best I saw at withholding his best pinch-hitter until the proper moment." The Cards won the pennant but were ripped four straight in the World Series, and Breadon thought the Deacon hadn't had himself or the ballclub sufficiently animated.

As a result, McKechnie swapped jobs with Billy Southworth, who had piloted Rochester in his first year after retiring as a player. At 36 years old, Billy the Kid was abrasive, probably too aggressive, and certainly unwise in trying to handle his ex-teammates. When Southworth addressed the 1929 spring squad with a military air about a train trip from Bradenton to Miami for a few exhibition games, star catcher Jimmy Wilson said, "If you don't mind, Bill, I'll drive. I'd like to take Mrs. Wilson and my son."

"If you do it'll cost you 500," snapped the manager, using a figure with boxcar proportions at the time. One of the future Hall of Famers, Chick Hafey or Jim Bottomley, was heard to growl under his breath, "Heel!"

By mid-season the Cardinals were out of the race and Breadon reversed himself, sending Southworth back to Rochester and bringing McKechnie back to St. Louis. Breadon was content to stay with McKechnie for 1930, but Deacon Will knew better and took a long-term contract with Boston. So Sam turned to coach Charles "Gabby" Street, a droll man with World War I stories that prompted all to address him as "Sarge." Coaching for McKechnie, Gabby had flunked a key test, keeping Grover Cleveland Alexander in playing shape, but heck, he worked cheaply, signing for only \$7,500.

By August the team seemed out of it again, in fourth place 11 1/2 games back, when Breadon did a most unusual thing. He rehired Street for '31 and '32. Gabby's guys, bolstered by the mid-season addition of Burleigh Grimes to the pitching rotation, immediately caught fire, taking four out of five from first-place

Brooklyn. The hot streak continued through 39 wins in the last 50 games for a miracle pennant.

A year later that well-seasoned team won the pennant handily and took the world championship, too. Late in spring training in 1932, traveling secretary Clarence Lloyd asked close friend and drinking buddy J. Roy Stockton if he foresaw another Series check ahead. The cagey Stockton saw Frisch come in heavy from a round-the-world cruise after a post-season series in Japan, and other members of the World Champions were living the high life on the Gulf Coast. So J. Roy told Clarence that the Cardinals were in for a fall. And fall they did, all the way to a tie for sixth place.

One reason was that Street was beginning to think of himself as a smart manager. All along, capable veterans like Frisch, Bottomley, Wilson and Grimes had made helpful suggestions. This aid from others had been subtle. Like in the seventh game of the '31 series. As Grimes pitched shutout ball in a bid for the decisive win, catcher-coach Mike Gonzalez had strolled from the bullpen to the dugout, ostensibly for a drink of water. There, the Cuban later recalled in his cracked-ice English, "To look at Grime eyes. Ah, she tire. So I go back and holler to 'Moong' (Bill Hallahan), 'Hey Moong, you get ready. Grime, she tire. No game tomorrow, amigo.'" Hallahan was warmed up and ready to get the last out after Grimes collapsed with two down and allowed two runs. Now in 1932, however, ol' Gabby testily told the others to keep their ideas to themselves.

Street took out his displeasure on captain Frisch, who jogged to first on some infield grounders. Before Street insisted on a \$5,000 fine for "laying down," Stockton confronted Frisch with the accusations. The overweight star took the writer to his room and pulled down his pants, showing both legs taped from thigh to ankle. "Dammit, Roy," Frisch said, "I've apologized to Sarge for not getting into shape after too many weeks shipboard, but he's playing me because I'm better on one leg (than Jimmy Reese is on two). I don't want the old bastard's job, but if ever I do manage a ball club and use a player not perfect, I'll be damned certain the press knows about it." And in his later years as a skipper, Frisch always said when he used a player who was less than 100%.

The five grand fine was never levied, and Frisch eventually took Street's job in July of 1933. Frank had wanted to succeed John McGraw in New York a year earlier, but Breadon was not about to trade him, so Bill Terry got the Giant job. Frisch got to head the Gas House



Branch Rickey, ca. 1922

Missouri Historical Society

Gang, winning one pennant and finishing second twice. The Cardinals sagged to fourth in 1937, and Rickey insisted that Frisch hold and advance camp in Winter Haven before the start of spring training in 1938. Demonstrating sliding to the rookies, Frank broke a bone and was through as a player.

With the Cardinals in sixth place in September, Frisch was fired by a tearful Breadon. Uncle Frank summed himself up pretty well, I thought. "Managing when playing hurt me as a player, but once I couldn't lead by example, I lost something as a manager."

Frisch's successor, Ray Blades, was hand-picked by Rickey. Brisk and brusque, he did a helluva job in 1939, finishing a close second by using a bullpen almost as fully and adroitly as now. He turned two of the three players acquired from Chicago for Dizzy Dean (along with a cool \$185,000) in to profitable use. Blades made southpaw Clyde "Hard Rock" Shoun into a good short reliever. And he used rangy, sidearming righthander Curt Davis so much in and out of turn that the pale-faced "Coonskin" was 22-16 and also served as the team's top righthanded pinch-hitter.

Early in 1940 the bullpen and the team flopped, and Breadon blamed Rickey and Blades. Without telling his general manager, Sam flew to Rochester and brought back Southworth, who had turned out repeated pennant winners in the minors. This was a different Southworth from the insecure young manager of '29. After he had

Cardinal Managers

taken a swing at Bill Terry while coaching for the Giants in 1933, Billy had quit drinking and become one of Rickey's reclamation projects. Southworth was now quick, alert, and orderly, using a clipboard for efficient organization.

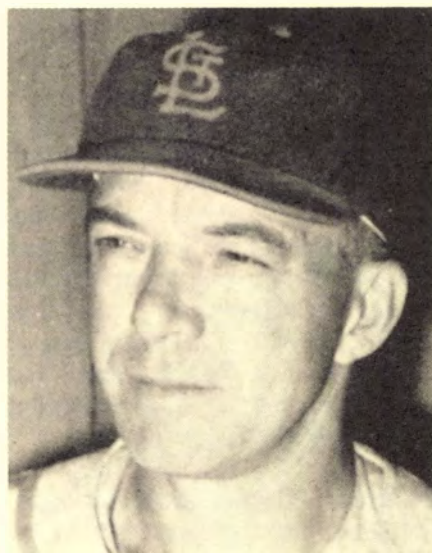
He was definitely the right man at the right time. Rickey's double-decade farm system was at its booming peak. Southworth rallied the Cards from seventh to third in '40, then almost won in '41 despite an incredible string of injuries. Their pitching was so deep that one prospect, Hank Gornicki, pitched a one-hitter in his only start and was still shipped out at the cutdown date!

Southworth knew how to handle men by this time, and he had plenty of speed, defensive ability and pitching to work with. The St. Louis Swifties came from far behind to win the 1942 pennant. They had a dazzling 43-8 record in the final third of the season and won 106 games overall, yet didn't clinch the pennant over the Dodgers until the final day. Although G. M. Rickey left the club that fall, Terry Moore was the only regular over 30 on this brilliant young club, and despite losses to the armed services, the Cardinals breezed to pennants in 1943 and '44. Not until Stan Musial joined Moore and Enos Slaughter in the service in '45 did the Cards lose a close race to the Cubs to break their championship run.

With the war over, Southworth fled to Boston, where the owners had an open checkbook. Relying largely on St. Louis castoffs, Billy led the Cape Cod Cards to the 1948 pennant.

Back in St. Louis, new manager Eddie Dyer was expected to win the 1946 pennant with ease. But '42 pitching heroes Johnny Beazley and Ernie White had sore arms, and Mort Cooper had been sold to the Braves. Lefty Max Lanier started 6-0 but then jumped to the Mexican League with teammates Fred Martin and Lou Klein. Dyer, an Irish-Cajun from Houston who had been a college football star at Rice, had a shrill, exciting manner that tensed some players. As he would say almost in self-recrimination, "Football and baseball are different games. In football you can have at 'em physically. Baseball is a game of loose wrists, a game that requires physical relaxation."

Indeed, Pepper Martin's cacophonous Mudcat Band had kept the Gas House Gang loose. So did Doc Weaver's mandolin and jukebox in the immediate post-war clubhouse. But the Cardinals couldn't bunt and run like they had before the war, Breadon had dealt away many still-useful players, and the team finished the



Billy Southworth

Courtesy Rick Salamon

regular season tied with the Dodgers. At what was to have been a season-ending victory party, Roy Stockton irritated Breadon with the remark that, "Looks to me, Sam, that you might have sliced the baloney too thin."

The Cardinals did win the playoff and World Series in 1946, but gaps existed. Farm-system superiority was gone, and St. Louis was late in entering the pursuit of black players. It would be 18 years until they won another pennant. Dyer brought them home second in 1947, '48, and '49 before a late slump in his last year (1950) dropped them to fifth.

New owner Fred Saigh, who had teamed with politician Bob Hannegan to buy out the ailing Breadon in 1947, hired lanky shortstop star Marty Marion to manage in 1951. His playing career diminished by an aching back, Marion missed himself at short yet still won 85 games and finished third. But Saigh canned him, maintaining that for home dates when he expected the manager to sit in and help him run the club, Marion wasn't available. Still, I suspect that losing 18 of 22 to traditional rival Brooklyn had been a bitter subliminal blow.

For a replacement, pint-sized Saigh viewed with attraction another short-snorter, Eddie Stanky, who had been on pennant winners with the Braves, Dodgers, and Giants. To get the Brat, the Cards traded aging lefthander Lanier and defensive outfielder Chuck Diering.

But Stanky had been an enemy too long, and not enough fans, or even older players, accepted him. He could be even more sarcastic than Frisch but not nearly as funny. Although his stings at his players were private, he did jab publicly with a nickname. For example, prissy young righthander Stu Miller was “Gertrude” privately or “the Secretary” for publication.

Stanky had a deep understanding and tolerance for young players but much less for established athletes. The older players who had not been disturbed when Marion criticized them directly in the press, were more angry with Stanky, although Eddie would only generalize criticisms publicly, though cuttingly in the clubhouse.

Many people, including old know-it-all Broeg, found Stanky the best teacher around. The elder statesman of Cardinal minor-league operations, George Kissell, rates Stanky No. 1, as do a couple of young catchers, Tim McCarver and Hal Smith, who were exposed to the Brat years later when he headed the club’s minor league camp at Homestead, Florida.

Stanky’s clubs finished a strong third in 1952, a weaker third in 1953 and then dipped to sixth in 1954. Eddie didn’t have enough pitchers, and his indignation caused him trouble. The last act came in Cincinnati when the Cards blundered away a game they should have won. The irate manager swept the post-doubleheader lunch off the trunk and cut himself on a glass jar. Eddie tried to conceal the injury, but I saw it and wrote about it commiseratingly. Even so, they dismissed the manager within a week. Stanky’s firing at Grant’s Farm, estate of new boss Auggie Busch, was circus. Eddie even presided at the press conference at which Harry Walker was named his successor.

In the 1955 sag to the seventh-place finish, Walker fell victim to a flaw that affected some other former big leaguers who lose major-league perspective in the minors (Bob Scheffing and Bobby Bragan, to name a couple). Before regaining his big-league standards, the Hat called up players who were fine in Rochester but not ready for the National League. Harry was also hurt by his wearying, early-morning workouts, which are good for a player’s future but not for the present. Naively, Walker expected to be back in 1956, and he would have been if Busch hadn’t been persuaded to hire Frank Lane as general manager.

Frantic Frank wanted his own man and hired former Detroit skipper Fred Hutchinson. Hutch was a

remarkable man, a gutty competitor so hot-tempered—often at himself—that he was a danger to be around when the kettle steamed over. Because he kept his anger impersonal, players feared and respected—and even liked—him. He was a good leader but not a great manager. Basically, he wasn’t as trigger-sharp in judgments as, say a Stanky, or a Schoendienst, or a Herzog.

One boo-boo in Brooklyn was a classic. The Redbirds held a rare four-run lead into the ninth when Hutch brought in lefthander Vinegar Bend Mizell to face lefty Duke Snider with the bases loaded. The strategy worked, and the Duke struck out. But here Hutch made a glaring error: he permitted Mizell to face righthanded Gil Hodges, who hit a grand slam to tie the game, and Brooklyn won in extra innings. Lane, who was in attendance and could be an extremely articulate second-guesser, flew into a rage. He raced through the Cardinals’ hotel and confronted Hutch. In a fight, the Big Bear would have won hands up, but he retreated discreetly.

So fourth, second, and then fifth weren’t good enough. The Cards said sayonara to Hutchinson shortly before a post-season trip to Japan. There they were headed by Solly Hemus, a former Redbird shortstop who had been re-acquired from Philadelphia for the express purpose of appointing him manager.

Hemus had been a hustling, walk-wheeling leadoff man and infielder with much of Stanky’s image. Solly had, in fact, played his best ball under the Brat. After being traded away by Lane, Solly wrote Mr. Busch a bread-and-butter thank-you note. The old man never forgot.

After Bing Devine replaced Lane as G. M., I was asked to lunch at the brewery with Devine and Dick Meyer, Busch’s right-hand man with both the brewery and ball club. Shown a confidential list of candidates to succeed Hutchinson, I voted for Hemus. I thought he would be a better-humored Stanky. Hemus knew the game and frequently was humorous and lighthearted. But he was inexperienced. And his biggest problems were umpires—and Musial.

A game-saver and job-saver for many a manager over the years, Musial had run out of gas late in the 1958 season. He was urged to take it easy in spring training, ’59, but that was a mistake. He batted just .255 that year for his first and only really bad season. Hemus felt he had to treat Stan as only “one of twenty-five players” and benched him frequently.



Eddie Stanky, Gussie Busch, and Harry Walker on center stage at the Grant's Farm news conference announcing Stanky's firing.

The Sporting News

Musial worked hard in the off season to get into good condition, but still played a platoon role in 1960. Hemus' handling of The Man didn't impress the fans or the press, but Musial played his way back into the lineup with a torrid three-week stretch just for the 1960 All-Star Games. The Cardinals stayed in the pennant race into late August, aided by three late-inning homers by Musial against first-place Pittsburgh. St. Louis finished third in 1960, up dramatically from seventh in '59.

But Hemus' feuding and fussing with umpires, even if it was funny ("Hey Landes, move around, you're tilting the infield!") helped do him in. Devine unloaded him in Los Angeles in early July, 1961. Hemus didn't take the dismissal pleasantly, questioning the loyalty of his old friend and mentor, Johnny Keane, who had been brought in as a coach. I was ashamed of the Mouse then, but not years later when he quietly and anonymously donated \$5,000 toward the cost of Ken Boyer's cancer treatments.

Keane made two quick changes. Staff ace Larry Jackson had been in the bullpen since suffering a broken jaw in spring training. Keane said he'd go nine innings in a game during the next series in San Francisco. He did, winning a sloppy 9-7 game, and was back in the rotation. And Keane told parttime center fielder Curt Flood that he was in the lineup to stay.

Musial had hit .288 in 123 games in 1961, and I asked Keane before the World Series if Stan would play even less in '62. Surprisingly, Johnny replied, "I want him to play more, not less. I told him that IF next season would be his last, I wanted it to be one we'd all remember."

It was. Buoyed by Keane's confidence and expansion pitching, Musial played 135 games and hit .330 with 19 homers and 82 RBIs. He turned 42 one month after the season ended. The Cardinals came home in sixth place in the new 10-team circuit.

When Musial and Devine decided late in the summer of '63 that it was time to quit, I made the announcement at a players' family picnic at Grant's Farm. Near tears, soberly, Musial said, "I'd like to go out with one more winner." The Cardinals nearly did it. In late August and September they won 19 out of 20 to close to within 1 game of Los Angeles. Musial's bat played a prominent part in the drive, and he hit his final home run in the first game of the showdown series against the Dodgers. But L.A. swept an extremely well-played series to put the race away.

In 1964, the Cardinals got off slowly but Devine called up young Mike Shannon and old Barney Schultz, and acquired Lou Brock in trade. When Devine didn't dismiss assistant Art Rutzong, and Gussie misread a bit

of gossip, Busch fired both men. Keane would be next, a strong rumor made stronger by the way new G. M. Bob Howsam avoided him like the plague.

The turning point came in New York. The Cards lost a game to finish the first half 40-41, but that night Dick Groat apologized for having popped off after Keane removed Groat's automatic hit-and-run privilege. Trouble was, Groat had told Eddie Mathews, who was then courting Busch's daughter Elizabeth. Liz told Pop, and Gussie later confronted Devine and Keane about withholding information from him. In their minds, the Groat matter had been patched up long before, so it didn't occur to them that that was what Busch was talking about. Devine and Routzong were fired in August, with Keane scheduled to go any time. But the Cardinals rallied to win the pennant in a breathtaking finish and capped it off by beating the Yankees in the Series.

Now Busch had to withdraw his private offer to Leo Durocher and called a news conference to announce Keane's rehiring. But on the same day that China dropped its first hydrogen bomb and the Soviet Communists ousted Nikita Khrushchev, Keane resigned (as in quit) rather than re-sign (as in approve a new contract). He then signed with the Yankees, suggesting that he had been contracted previously, where he lasted just over one season.

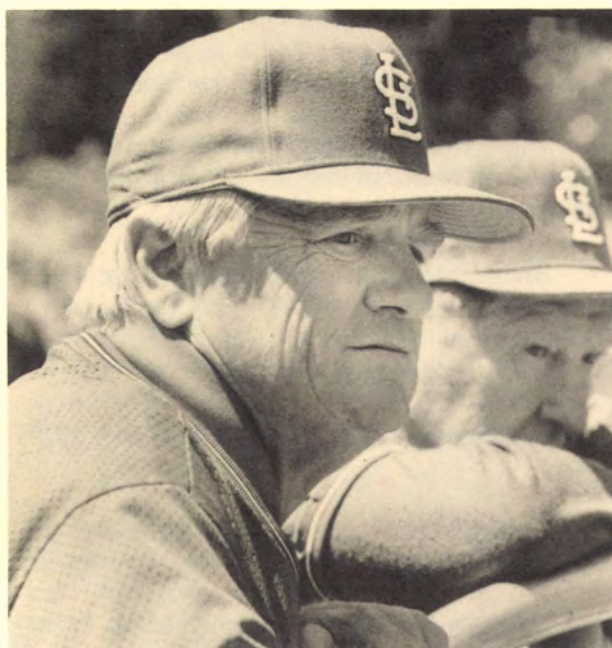
With St. Louis native Keane gone and Durocher out of the picture for P. R. reasons, the Cardinals turned to the popular redhead, Albert Fred Schoendienst. The freckled farm kid from nearby Germantown, Ill., had just finished his career as a pinch-hitter with the Birds and had stayed on as a coach. When he signed as manager, his old roommate Musial said, "I think he's going to be such an effective, relaxed manager, he'll last a long time, like Walter Alston." Bingo! Red lasted 12 years on the job, the club record. He outlasted G. M. Howsam, who quit after 1966, and G. M. Musial, who spent just 1967 on the job, and served most of his tenure under Devine, who was rehired in 1968.

After second-division finishes in his first two seasons, Schoendienst adopted a five-man pitching rotation and won a pennant in 1967. A mid-season broken leg for Bob Gibson didn't stall the team, as youngster Nellie Briles came out of the bullpen and won nine in a row. Schoendienst wanted Gibby ready to pitch three World Series games, if necessary. They were and he did, winning all three to lead the Cards to a seven-game win over the Red Sox.

Schoendienst managed the way he played, low-keyed. With highly professional play from the likes of Roger Maris, Curt Flood, Brock, Gibson, and the rest, his Redbirds repeated in '68. After that there were no more pennants, but Red's Birds came close a couple of times, finishing just a game-and-a-half back in both 1973 and '74. In the last game of that latter year, Schoendienst allowed the battling Gibson to face lefthanded Mike Jorgenson with one on in the eighth inning of a one-run game even though he had ace lefty Al Hrabosky in the bullpen. Jorgenson hit a two-run homer to kill the Cardinal pennant chances, but the Redhead and Gibby were so popular that complaints about the strategy were limited.

After the team slipped badly in 1976, Busch wanted a tougher manager. He got one in former hometown catcher Vern Rapp, who had been a minor league straw boss for Howsam in the Cincinnati organization. Maybe Rapp was too tough, but I don't think he got a fair shake. After a third-place finish in 1977, he hurt himself in '78 with a injudicious remark, describing Ted Simmons as a "loser." Simmons may not have been the greatest catcher, but he was one of the toughest, a durable competitor and a good hitter. Rapp took the rap for that slip and was fired in '78, just when he was honestly trying to ease up.

Rapp's successor, Ken Boyer, had gone out of the organization to manage in the minors. Now he



Whitey Herzog, with Red Schoendienst

The Sporting News

Cardinal Managers

returned with an easy-does-it manner like Schoendienst and just a touch of sarcasm, too. But he wasn't helped when Devine was fired for the second time after the '78 season. Still, Boyer's Cardinals had an encouraging 86-76 season in 1979.

The G. M. job had gone to John Claiborne, whom Devine had picked off the Washington University campus. Claiborne acquired expensive over-the-hill Bobby Bonds but did nothing to strengthen the woeful bullpen. It was so bad that on Opening Night 1980, Pete Vuckovich was permitted to battle into the ninth inning with a 1-0 lead and the bases loaded. He struck out the next three batters. But the need caught up to Boyer and the ball club. Claiborne sat on his hands even though I all but laid out a deal that could have gotten Bruce Sutter from the Cubs. Boyer was ousted in June, 1980, and Claiborne let out on Labor Day.

Meanwhile, Lou Susman, an attorney in Busch's tight inner circle, came up with a bell-ringer replacement, crew-cut, cotton-topped Whitey Herzog. From Day One, Herzog hit it off with Busch, speaking as positively and profanely as the baron from Grant's Farm. Given the boss' backing and both the G. M. and manager's jobs, Herzog's dealing was dramatic. He signed his old Kansas City catcher Darrell Porter to the free-agent contract, then dealt promising backstop Terry Kennedy to San Diego in an 11-man trade that brought Rollie Fingers. He traded Leon Durham, Ken Reitz, and Tye Waller to the Cubs for Sutter. This allowed him to send Fingers along with Simmons and Vuckovich to Milwaukee for Sixto Lezcano, David Green, Larry Sorenson, and Dave LaPoint. An extra outfielder went to Houston for inconsistent fastballer Joaquin Andujar. The revamped Redbirds finished with the best record in the East in 1981, though they missed out on the split-season playoffs.

The next winter he was back at it, trading highly regarded but headstrong Garry Templeton to San Diego for defensive wizard Ozzie Smith. Minor leaguer Willie McGee was picked out of the Yankee organization for next to nothing, and the leadoff man Lonnie Smith came in through a three-team deal. This time the team went all the way.

Herzog's teams had great defense and adequate pitching most of the time. And they turned the base hit, stolen base, and squeeze play into many runs. His double-switching substitutions were most adroit, and he even maneuvered by putting pitchers in the outfield for a batter so he could bring them back to the mound later.

So until Joe Torre's tenure proves to be long and successful, I've got to vote Herzog as No. 1 among Cardinal managers. But if Miller Huggins and his Cincinnati friends had been given first choice to buy the club for \$300,000 back in 1917, baseball might have been different. As it was, a group of small local investors pooled their nickels and made the deal. Then they hired Branch Rickey out of the Browns' front office. Now if the Browns owner Phil Ball had just kept Rickey on and listened to his plan to build a system of farm clubs . . .

Well, then this might be a too-lengthy review of BROWNS managers!



St. Louis Managerial Records

Years Managed

Schoendienst	14
Herzog	11
Rickey	10
Comiskey	8
Hornsby	8
McAleer	8
Southworth	7
Frisch	6
Sewell	6
Street	6
Dyer	5
Huggins	5

Games Managed

Schoendienst	1,996
Herzog	1,551
Rickey	1,277
McAleer	1,209
Southworth	981
Hornsby	918
Comiskey	850
Sewell	850
Frisch	822
Dyer	777
Huggins	774
Street	712

Games Won

Schoendienst	1,039
Herzog	822
Southworth	620
Rickey	597
Comiskey	563
McAleer	551
Frisch	450
Dyer	446
Sewell	432
Hornsby	408
Street	367
Huggins	346

Winning Percentage

Comiskey .....	.673
Southworth .....	.642
Dyer .....	.578
Frisch .....	.564
Keane .....	.560
Fohl .....	.553
Herzog .....	.530
Stanky .....	.522
Schoendienst .....	.521
Street .....	.520
Hutchinson .....	.513
Sewell .....	.512

Pennants

Comiskey	4
Herzog	3
Southworth	3
Schoendienst	2
Street	2
Dyer	1
Frisch	1
Hornsby	1
Keane	1
McKechie	1
Sewell	1

World Championships

Southworth	2
Comiskey	1
Dyer	1
Frisch	1
Herzog	1
Hornsby	1
Keane	1
Schoendienst	1
Street	1

The St. Louis City Series

by Jerry Lansche

There was a time in baseball history when exhibition games meant something.

There was a time when rival teams met each other on the field of play, and even though the exhibition contests did not figure in the regular season standings, the outcome of the games was important to both teams. In those long-ago, pre-commissioner days, this was how the World Series found its origin—a series of post-season exhibition games between pennant-winning teams to determine the championship of the United States. And along with the early Fall Classics another of baseball's early traditions was founded—the City Series matching rival teams from the same area. In Ohio, the Cincinnati-Cleveland series dated from 1882; in Philadelphia and New York the city series dated from 1883; in Chicago from 1903; in Boston from 1905. Some lasted longer than others. The Boston City Championship was played only in 1905 and 1907, while the Philadelphia, New York and Ohio series lasted into the teens. The Chicago exhibitions began in 1903 and were played on-again, off-again through 1942. (Even today the Cubs and White Sox play an exhibition game at some point during the regular season.)

The St. Louis City Series lasted from 1885 through 1917, and its total of 14 fall series was exceeded only by the Windy City's 27. In the first two St. Louis City Championships, the American Association powerhouse St. Louis Brown Stockings defeated the National League St. Louis Maroons handily, three games to none in 1885 and five games to one in 1886. The Browns were pennant winners both years, and they opened the first City Series between Games Four and Five of the 1885 World Series. Little righthander Bob Caruthers, a 40-game winner during the regular season, was staked to an early four-run lead and beat the Maroons easily 5-2 before a crowd of 10,000. St. Louis fans were obviously

more eager to see the Browns play the Maroons than to see the World Championship, since a total of only 8,000 came out to see three World Series games that fall. After the Browns had downed the Chicago White Stockings in the World Series, they returned to beat the Maroons again, Caruthers winning 6-0. Two days later, the Association champs finished off their National League rival with an 11-1 laughter, capturing the first St. Louis City Series. Maroons' owner Henry Lucas, upset by the lopsided score, swore, "Well you can count me out of the baseball business. This game has sickened me." True to his word, Lucas sold his club before the next season was finished. His club had been held to just 11 hits in that first series.

The next year, 1886, saw the Browns capture their second successive American Association pennant. Dave Foutz (41-16 on the year) spun a five-hit, 3-0 shutout in the opening game against the Maroons, and when the Browns scored 10 times in the seventh inning of Game Two to cruise to a 10-1 victory, none of the spectators were under any illusions as to the inevitable outcome of the second St. Louis City Series. Foutz rolled to a 7-2 win in Game Three and first baseman Charlie Comiskey, one of the game's early legends, slammed an RBI double in Game Four to give the Browns a 4-2 win. The Association champs then took a week off to beat the Chicago White Stockings in the World Series. When they resumed the local series they found a somewhat renewed Maroon club. After falling behind 2-0, the Browns rebounded in the middle innings and pulled out a 6-5 squeaker, but they needed the services of both their pitching aces, Foutz and Caruthers. That game gave the Browns the City Championship, but a week later, on Halloween, Egyptian Healy bested Nat Hudson 2-1 to give the Maroons their only victory in two series. It was the last game the Maroons ever played. Before the 1887 season opened the club had been moved to Indianapolis.

The St. Louis City Series

With no crosstown rival for the Brown Stockings, the St. Louis City Series lay dormant until after the formation of the American League. (In 1889, however, the Browns played a series with the Kansas City Cowboys for the championship of Missouri—a slate of seven sloppy games won by the Browns, four games to three.) The St. Louis City Series resumed in 1903 when the last-place Cardinals met the fifth-place American League Browns in the first of 12 ongoing fall series between the two teams. The Cardinal club was rife with dissension, and many players refused to give their best for manager Patsy Donovan. The American Leaguers started like a house afire, winning the first four games easily, 5-0 behind Jack Powell's three-hitter, 9-2 behind Willie Sudhoff, 10-2 with 15 hits to back Ed Siever, and 11-3 with a 17-hit onslaught in Game Four. The Redbirds exploded in the fifth game, blasting Sudhoff for seven third-inning runs in the first game of a doubleheader, cruising to a 12-1 win. (Perhaps not entirely by coincidence, manager Donovan was absent from the ballpark due to illness.) In the nightcap the Browns scored four late runs and rolled to a 6-2 victory, officially clinching the best-of-nine championship. The series ended the next afternoon with a lackluster 9-5 Cardinal victory, but the Browns won the series five games to two.

The following season, 1904, marked the first of two tie series in the history of the championship. In Game One, Mike Grady blasted a dramatic, tenth-inning, two-run homer to win for Jack Taylor and the Cardinals. But the Redbirds couldn't stand prosperity, made eight errors the next afternoon, and went down to an ignominious 6-3 defeat at the hands of Ed Siever. Cardinal pitcher-manager Kid Nichols started Game Three and gave up just two hits over the last eight innings, but the damage was already done by two first-inning runs and the Browns won 2-1 behind Harry Howell's two-hitter. The Cards jumped off to a 2-0 lead in the first inning of Game Four, but the Brownies tallied three in the fifth off of Chappie McFarland and squeaked out a 3-2 victory. The National Leaguers rebounded the following day with a 13-hit attack and an 8-2 victory, Taylor's second of the series. The final inning featured a bench-clearing brawl after Browns catcher Mike Kahoe slammed a shoulder into John Butler, who had just legged out an inside-the-park home run. The Browns hit Nichols freely in the early going of Game Six, building a 4-0 lead, but the Cards sent 14 men to the plate in the bottom of the third, blasting Willie Sudhoff for nine runs and a 10-6 victory. The Cardinal ballplayers, whose contracts expired at the end of the day, then announced they were through playing unless they got half of the next day's gate receipts. When management on both sides

rejected this idea, the series ended in a 3-3 tie.

The 1905 City Series promised to be a financial and artistic disaster as the last-place Browns (99 losses) and the sixth-place Cardinals (96 losses) met for the dubious honor of the championship of St. Louis. The Redbirds tallied for four runs in the seventh inning of Game One to pull out a 4-1 decision, but the Browns reversed the tables in Game Two, scoring six in the eighth for an 8-3 victory. The Nationals won Game Three handily, 9-1, but the fourth contest ended in a 1-1 tie—both runs were unearned—when darkness halted the proceedings after 11 innings. Browns' hurler Harry Howell outlasted Jack Taylor in Game Five, 2-1, setting the stage for the most exciting confrontation of the series. Through the first eight innings of the sixth contest, Buster Brown held the Browns to five safeties while Fred Glade handcuffed the Redbirds on just one hit, a harmless double by Art Hoelskoetter. But in the top of the ninth the Cards eked out a 1-0 win when Spike Shannon tripled with two out and scored on Homer Smoot's infield single when no one covered first base. The next afternoon the Cardinals needed only one victory in a doubleheader to clinch the series, and they held a 6-2 lead before the Browns erupted for five runs in the 8th inning. The big hit was a bases-loaded triple by Emil Frisk that put the Americans into the lead. The nightcap was limited to seven innings by prior agreement, but darkness prevented the final frame from being played. The Browns roughed up Jack Taylor in the fifth and won 3-0 to emerge as city champions for the second time in three years.

The clubs were back at it again the next year, the fifth-place Browns (76-73) looking to annihilate a hapless Cardinal team (52-98) that had barely avoided the NL cellar. Although the series went eight games, three of them were ties, and the Browns won in five decisions, four games to one. The Americans won the opener 4-3 on an unearned run in the eighth, then fell behind 4-0 in the first inning of the second game but rebounded to tie the game two innings later. Darkness and cold forced a halt in the proceedings after nine, and the first tie of the series was recorded. Two days later, Brown hurler Jack Powell outlasted Stoney McGlynn 2-1 in a tightly pitched contest, and Game Four saw the American Leaguers continue their winning ways by pulling out a 4-3 victory with an unearned run in the eleventh. The next afternoon Harry Howell clinched the championship for the Browns with a nifty three-hitter in the opening game of a doubleheader, but the second game was scoreless when it was called because of darkness at the end of five innings. The final two games of the series were scheduled for October

14. Cardinal starter Stoney McGlynn made a first-inning run stand up for a 1-0 win in the opener, and the nightcap went five scoreless innings before darkness halted play for the 1906 season.

The 1907 Cardinals (52-101) had dropped into last place, and it looked as if the Browns (69-83) would capture yet another City Series. But baseball is nothing if not unpredictable, and the Cards proved it by taking the series by showing an amazing ability to score runs in bunches. The opening game on October 7 saw the Birds rough up Barney Peltz for five runs in the fifth and cruise to the 6-1 victory. But the Browns rebounded the next day when Jack Powell stifled the Cardinal offense on four hits and eked out a 1-0 win on Ollie Pickering's seeing-eye single in the top of the ninth.

The Browns raked Bugs Raymond for five runs through three innings of Game Three and were poised to take a 2-1 lead in the series, but the Redbirds struck for two in the eighth and six in the ninth to prevail 8-5. The Americans came back the next day to win an 11-7 slugfest and tie the series. The Cardinals held a slim 3-2 lead in Game Five before erupting for four runs in the eighth and an easy 7-2 decision. Leading 1-0 in Game Six, the Nationals mauled Harry Howell and reliever Bill Bailey for six runs in the second and another soft win, this one by a 9-2 score. The series finished the next day when the Redbirds won 3-1 as Stoney McGlynn held the Browns to five hits and no earned runs.

By 1911 the Browns (45-107) had become comfortably mired in last place and looked to be an easy mark for the Cardinals (75-74), who had broken the .500 mark for the first time since 1901. Game One was scoreless when darkness halted play after nine innings. A sixth-inning RBI double by future manager Miller Huggins gave the Redbirds an exciting 3-2 victory in Game Two, but the Browns came off the carpet in the third contest with a rollicking 10-2 rout, scoring in every inning but the second. On October 15, the teams played a doubleheader. The Browns made short work of the Nationals in the opener, scoring four in the third and coasting to a 6-2 win, then the Browns won a pitchers' nightmare, 10-8 before it became too dark to start play in the sixth. The Cards took a 5-0 lead in the sixth game and managed to hang on for a 9-5 verdict with the aid of three ninth-inning runs. October 17 saw the two clubs exchange 5-1 victories, the Browns officially clinching the City Series in the opening game.

The next year, 1912, saw a bad (63-90) Cardinal team face an even worse (53-101) Browns team in what

surprisingly turned out to be one of the best city championships ever. The Cards took an early 3-0 lead in the first game, but the Browns tallied six unanswered runs in the middle innings to go ahead 6-3. The Nationals rallied to tie with three in the eighth, then won the game on a bases-loaded walk in the tenth. Game Two was a 3-2 squeaker won by the Redbirds with a solo tally in the eighth. Browns' rookie Carl Weiland made his City Series debut in the third game and began a mastery of his National League rivals, the likes of which has rarely been seen. The Browns won the game handily, 4-0, while Weiland shut down the Cardinal offense on one hit, a single by right fielder Steve Evans. The Americans took a two-run lead in Game Four, but the Redbirds came back with two in the fourth to tie, and Cardinal spitballer Bill Steele matched pitches with Earl Hamilton for ten innings and a 2-2 tie. The Americans jumped off to another early lead in Game Five, but the Cards made mincemeat of three Brownie hurlers, capturing a 10-4 decision and a 3-1 lead in the series. Cardinal lefty Slim Sallee gave up two eighth-inning runs in Game Six and went down to a 3-1 defeat, setting the stage for Carl Weiland to duplicate his shutout of the third game in Game Seven. Weiland wasn't quite as sharp as in his debut but nevertheless managed to handcuff the Cards on six hits for a 2-0 victory that squared the series at three games apiece. That put it all up to the eighth and deciding game. Steele and Hamilton, the ten-inning pitchers of Game Four, were matched in the series finale, with Steele winning easily, 6-1 on a four-hitter to give the Cardinals the series.

The St. Louis city championship reached its pinnacle of futility in 1913 as the Cardinals (51-99) and the Browns (57-96), both last-place teams, turned out to be so ineffectual that neither team could win the series. Browns' hurler Carl Weiland held the Cardinals to one hit in Game One, a harmless single by third baseman Mike Mowrey, yet suffered a 1-0 loss when his teammates failed to mount so much as a whisper of an offense against pitcher Slim Sallee. Game Two lasted just seven innings before it was called due to darkness, the Cardinals emerging 4-2 winners. On October 11 the two teams played the first of three doubleheaders in three days. The Browns rallied for eight runs in the middle innings of the first game and came away 8-5 winners, but the second contest ended as a 2-2 tie after six innings. Weiland took the mound against Slim Sallee in Game Five and for once was unable to contain his National League opponents. The Cards hit Weiland freely, taking a 5-3 lead with five runs in the fourth, but the Americans pecked away and then scored two in the ninth to win a 7-6 slugfest. Although ineffective, Weiland nevertheless posted the

win, with George Baumgardner working the ninth in relief. In the nightcap the Browns pounded Pol Perritt 6-2 to win a game limited to six innings. In the opener of the October 13 doubleheader, the Redbirds managed just seven hits but captured a 5-2 verdict nonetheless. Browns first baseman Derrill Pratt was thrown out of the game for fighting, and when he took his position on the field for the nightcap, the Cardinals objected, insisting that Pratt had been ejected for the day. Browns manager Branch Rickey refused to let his team start unless Pratt was allowed to play, but the umpires steadfastly supported the Cardinals' contention. At long last, Frank Crossin took first base for the Americans, but only five innings could be played and a 1-1 tie resulted. Because of the bad feelings between the two clubs, Rickey and Cardinal manager Miller Huggins decided to end the series in a tie. A Cardinal triumph would have given each team four City Series apiece.

The Cardinals (81-72) had risen to third place in 1914 and would have been favored in the City Series. But several of their players were preparing to jump their contracts for teams in the Federal League, and speculation had it that they were going to give less than their best efforts. The series opened with Cardinal nemesis Carl Weilman outdueling Bill Doak 2-1, and the Browns continued their winning ways the next afternoon with a 7-4 victory behind Earl Hamilton. (Hamilton celebrated his win a little too vigorously that evening and ended up crashing his car into a railing on the Eads Bridge.) After two days of rain, the series resumed with a doubleheader. Browns hurler Bill James spun a four-hit, 2-0 shutout in the opening game, but Cardinal starter Dan Griner returned the favor with a 2-0 blanking in the five-inning nightcap. Browns manager Branch Rickey, reckoning that his team couldn't beat 20-game-winner Doak twice in the same series, offered up reliever Harry Hock as his sacrificial starter in Game Five. But Hoch surprised everyone by twirling a one-hit shutout for a 2-0 win. The only Cardinal hit came when Hoch fell down attempting to field Dots Miller's scratch grounder to the left side. Had he allowed third baseman Jimmy Austin to take the ball, Hoch would have had a no-hitter. The victory clinched the City Series for the Browns, but the second game of the doubleheader was played anyway. Weilman and Perdue pitched seven innings for a 2-2 tie that was called on account of darkness.

Cardinal-killer Weilman opened the 1915 City Series by scattering eight hits and eking out a 3-2 win over the Redbirds. Game Two saw the Cardinals blow the lead three times, and when darkness set in after 12 innings they had to settle for a 3-3 tie. The Browns

captured both ends of a doubleheader on October 9, 5-1 and 6-2, to take a three-to-none lead in the series. The Americans pounded Slim Sallee for four runs in the first inning of the opener, and Weilman won on a five-hitter, his last City Series outing. His lifetime record in eight starts was 6-1, and in only one game had he allowed more than two runs. In the nightcap of the doubleheader, the Redbirds staked Lee Meadows to a 2-0 lead but then made six errors behind him as the Browns pulled out the 6-2 win. Another twinbill was scheduled for the next afternoon. The Cards pummeled Earl Hamilton and Ernie Koob for 13 hits in the opener, winning 7-2 behind Bill Doak's masterful two-hitter. But the Browns came back to win the nightcap and take the City Series when rookie Tim McCabe blanked the Birds on 7 hits, 5-0.

The 1916 City Series opened October 4 with the Browns staking former Federal Leaguer Dave Davenport to a 5-0 lead, which he converted in to a 5-3 final score. Bob Groom held the Cards to just three safety in Game Two and came away with a 4-3 victory. Game Three saw Cardinal starter Bill Steele take a 5-2 lead into the eighth before he weakened and was replaced by reliever Red Ames. The Birds held on to win that one 5-4, but the Browns swept a doubleheader on October 8 and took the City Series four games to one. In the opening game of the twinbill, veteran Eddie Plank, at the tail end of his long and distinguished career, scored two of the Browns' runs and drove home the other while also pitching a seven-hit, 10-inning, 3-2 win. The Americans then rapped out ten hits against Lee Meadows in the nightcap and were winning 4-1 when the game was ended by darkness.

Results of the St. Louis City Series

1885	Browns (AA) defeated Maroons (NL), 3-0
1886	Browns (AA) defeated Maroons (NL), 5-1
1903	Browns (AL) defeated Cardinals (NL), 5-2
1904	Cardinals (NL) and Browns (AL) tied, 3-3
1905	Browns (AL) defeated Cardinals (NL), 4-3-1
1906	Browns (AL) defeated Cardinals (NL), 4-1-3
1907	Cardinals (NL) defeated Browns (AL), 5-2
1911	Browns (AL) defeated Cardinals (NL), 4-3-1
1912	Cardinals (NL) defeated Browns (AL), 4-3-1
1913	Browns (AL) and Cardinals (NL) tied, 3-3-2
1914	Browns (AL) defeated Cardinals (NL), 4-1-1
1915	Browns (AL) defeated Cardinals (NL), 4-1-1
1916	Browns (AL) defeated Cardinals (NL), 4-1
1917	Cardinals (NL) defeated Browns (AL), 4-2-1

In 1917, Miller Huggins marked his last year at the Cardinal helm by leading the Birds to an 82-70 record and a third-place finish. Huggins then moved on to the Yankees, whom he managed to six pennants and an average of 89 wins over the next twelve seasons. The Browns had finished 43 games off the pace in 1917, escaping last place only because of Connie Mack's Philadelphia Athletics, who were in the midst of a string of seven consecutive cellar finishes. Game One of the St. Louis City Series opened at Cardinal Field (previously known as Robison Field) on October 3. The Browns tied the contest in the ninth at two-all, but the Redbirds eked out a run in the bottom of the inning to make a 3-2 winner out of Gene Packard. Spittballer Bill Doak stifled the Browns' offense on six hits the next afternoon, 3-1, to give the Cards a 2-0 lead in the series as the clubs prepared for a doubleheader October 6. The Americans staked Bob Groom to a 4-0 lead in the opener, but the Cards scored four in the eighth to tie the game. The comeback went for naught, however, when George Sisler and Grover Hartley slammed back-to-back triples in the tenth to give the Brownies a 5-4 victory. The nightcap went just five innings, but the Cardinals won in

convincing fashion, 6-1 behind Lee Meadows, to take a three-games-to-one lead in the series. A second doubleheader was scheduled for October 7, and with the Cardinals needing just one win to wrap up the championship, the Browns had their backs to the wall. Brownie hurler Grover Lowdermilk held the Birds to seven hits in the opener, winning 2-0, then took the mound and worked nine scoreless innings in the nightcap. But his second-game effort was wasted when his teammates failed to mount a scoring threat, and the game ended 0-0, the 11th tie in the history of the St. Louis City Series. Only Eddie Reulbach of the 1908 Cubs has ever duplicated Lowdermilk's feat of two complete-game shutouts in the same day. The next afternoon the Cardinals rebounded with a 10-hit attack against Dave Davenport and Bob Groom and captured the championship with a 6-1 victory.

Even though the Browns remained in St. Louis for another 36 years, this was the last St. Louis City Series to be played in the fall. The Browns emerged as clear winners, with seven series won, three lost, and two tied. In games, the Browns had a 42-31-11 edge over the Cardinals.

The St. Louis Spring Series

While the Cardinals and Browns contended for the city championship in the fall City Series only as late as 1917, the annual Spring Series was played here before almost every season from 1903 through 1954, the year the Browns left town to become the Baltimore Orioles. The format for these varied from era to era. Initially they composed a large segment of each team's spring exhibition schedule and stretched over two weekends. Cardinal general manager Branch Rickey favored these seven-game sets as good for the fans and good for the box office. But Browns G. M. Bob Quinn thought they hurt the teams' conditioning, and at his insistence the series was cut back to just the final Saturday and Sunday before the regular season openers. This had the effect of boosting per-game attendance but reduced the overall gate. Longer series were tried again in the Depression years of 1934-35 and the World War II years of 1943-44-45 when the Cardinals trained in Cairo, Ill.; the Browns in Cape Girardeau, Mo.

The chance to see new men for both local clubs at the same time made for good attendance at Spring Series games. The 1908 series, in which the Browns unveiled a new lineup featuring stars like Rube Waddell, drew over 90,000 for five games. And in the 1920s and again after World War II, crowds over 20,000 were possible with

good weather. But bad weather could ruin the owners' hopes for profits. In 1944 the five-game series attracted an all-time low of just 4,171 paying customers. That April the Cardinals previewed that fall's World Series by beating the Browns four games to one.

Coming at the end of spring training, the Spring Series also offered rookie players one last chance to impress the management and maybe make the club. In 1929, for instance, Chad Kimsey of the Browns seemed certain to be cut from the squad before an extra inning game against the Cardinals gave him his chance. He made the most of it by pitching seven scoreless innings and scoring both the tying and winning runs. That got him a spot on the roster that he kept until traded to the White Sox in 1932. On the other hand, Dizzy Dean further undermined his chances of making the 1931 Cardinals by getting hit hard in his start against the Browns in the Spring Series. He couldn't break into Gabby Street's rotation after that and was farmed out to Houston at the beginning of May.

Over the 52 years (1903-1954) the Browns won 18 series, the Redbirds won 11, 20 of the series were split, and 3 years there was no series played.

St. Louis Ballparks

MAJOR LEAGUE PARKS

Sportsman's Park

Location:

The block bounded by Grand Avenue, Sullivan Avenue, Spring Avenue, and Dodier Street

Used by:

- St. Louis Brown Stockings NA 1875
- St. Louis Brown Stockings NL 1876-1877
- St. Louis Browns AA 1882-1891
- (St. Louis Whites WL 1888)
- St. Louis Browns NL 1892
- St. Louis Browns AL 1902-1953
- St. Louis Cardinals July 1, 1920-May 8, 1966

Names:

- Grand Avenue Park, 1866-1880
- (Union Base Ball Park, 1868-1870)
- (St. Louis Park, 1868-1874)
- Sportsman's Park (I), 1881-1892
- Athletic Park, 1898-1901
- Sportsman's Park (III), 1902-1952
- Busch Stadium (I), 1953-1966

Field orientations:

- 1866-1901: home plate in southeast corner
first base line paralleled Grand Ave.
right field fence paralleled Sullivan Ave.
left field fence paralleled Spring Ave.
third base line paralleled Dodier St.
- 1902-1908: home plate in northwest corner
first base line paralleled Spring
third base line paralleled Sullivan
left field fence paralleled Grand
right field fence paralleled Dodier
- 1909-1966: home plate in southwest corner
first base line paralleled Dodier
third base line paralleled Spring
left field fence paralleled Sullivan
right field fence paralleled Grand

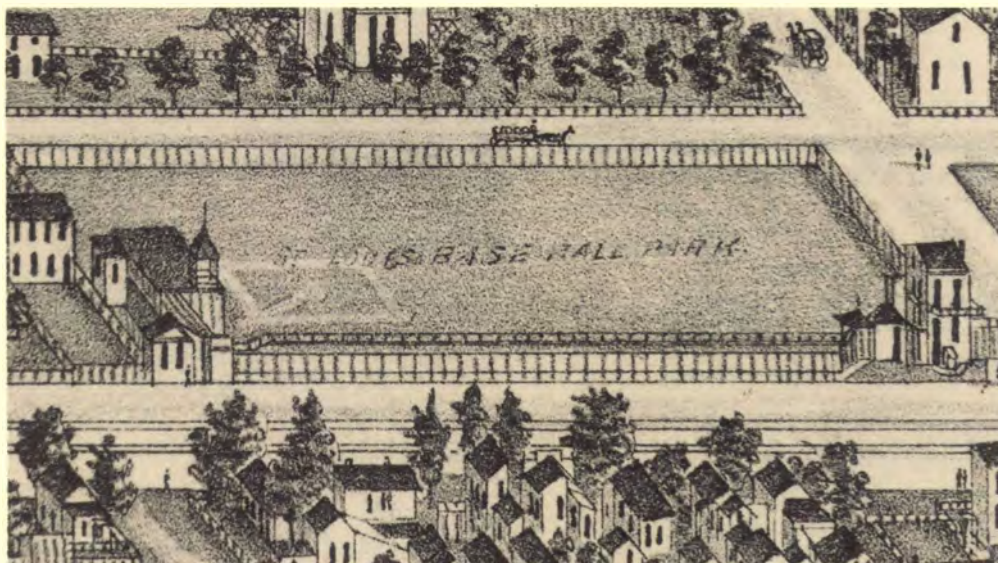
Structure:

A small stand was built by August Solari along south end of lot in 1866 and gradually expanded. By 1875 this stand was about 125 feet long. These stands were torn down after the 1877 season and replaced with a smaller bleacher which served the semi-pro Browns and other clubs through 1880. In 1881 a new corporation, called the Sportsman's Park and Club, took over control of the lot and expanded the stands to about 150 feet wrapped around the southeast corner of the lot. This stand was initially double-decked only along the south side, but later expanded along the east and double-decked there as well. In addition, bleachers were built down the foul lines and around the outfield in 1886.

This original Sportsman's Park was abandoned in 1893 in favor of a new Sportsman's Park a few blocks away. The stands at the Grand Avenue site were torn down. In 1898 a bicycle track was built at the Grand Avenue site and named Athletic Park. This oval had its main stand along the south side of the lot. It was used for one baseball game on May 5, 1901, when the Cardinals were forced to move a game because of a fire at their new park.

In 1902, the American League moved a team into St. Louis, called it the Browns, and took over the site of the old Sportsman's Park. They built a new single-decked grandstand in the northwest corner (Spring & Sullivan), with wooden bleachers running down the third base line and around along the left field wall (i.e., along Grand). A pavilion was also built down the first base line. The pavilion and grandstand were expanded slightly in 1907.

In 1909, the club expanded the park by acquiring and additional 60-foot strip along the south border of the plot, tearing out the old pavilion, and erecting a big double-decked grandstand in the southwest corner of the land. The diamond was moved down to that corner, the 1902-vintage grandstand became the new pavilion in the left field corner, the third base bleachers became the left field bleachers, and the old left field bleachers (now in right field) were expanded south to the end of the new lot. In 1911 the pavilion in left field was torn out and a larger pavilion took its place, while a similar pavilion was put up down the right field line.



Grand Avenue Park in 1875.

*From Pictorial St. Louis, by Compton and Dry.
Missouri Historical Society*

In 1926, these pavilions were torn out and the double-deck grandstand was expanded to both foul lines. The outfield bleachers were replaced with new, higher bleachers, and the new right field bleachers were roofed to create a new pavilion in right field. This basic structure was retained until the whole park was torn down in 1966.

Notes:

- There was a beer garden and handball court in play in right field from 1881 thru 1885.
- The 1902-08 bleachers in left had a 15-foot screen in front.
- The corner of the 1911 pavilion in right field cut the foul line by about 20 feet, but this corner did not extend more than 15 feet into fair territory.
- A screen was erected in front of the right field pavilion in mid-season 1929 running from the foul pole out about halfway to center. This screen was taken down for the 1955 season but re-erected in 1956.

Largest Crowds:

- (1875-1877)—9,000, July 5, 1876, vs. Chicago
- (1882-1892)—17,439, June 6, 1891, vs. Boston
- (1902-1908)—26,652, September 6, 1908, vs. Detroit
- (1909-1925)—28,159, September 18, 1922, vs. Yankees
- (1936-1966)—45,770, July 12, 1931, vs. Cubs

Red Stocking Park

Location:

The block bounded by Market Street, Compton Avenue, the Missouri Pacific Railroad, and Theresa Avenue.

Used by: St. Louis Red Stockings NA 1875

Names: Compton Avenue Park

Field Orientation:

- home plate in southeast corner
- first base line paralleled Compton
- third base line paralleled the railroad tracks
- left field fence paralleled Theresa
- right field fence paralleled Market

Structure:

A small grandstand curved behind home plate running about 100 feet to the north and eighty feet to the west. Seating capacity was under 1,000.

Notes:

- Opened by Thomas McNeary, owner of the Red Stockings, on April 30, 1874.
- Site of St. Louis' first regular season professional league game, May 4, 1875. The St. Louis Brown Stockings beat the Red Stockings, 15-9.
- Used by amateur and semi-pro clubs until torn down in 1898.

Union Park

Location:

The block bounded by Jefferson Avenue, Mullanphy Street, 25th Street, and Cass Avenue.

Used by:

- St. Louis Unions UA 1884
- St. Louis Maroons NL 1885-1886

Names: Union Grounds

Field Orientation:

- home plate in northwest corner
- first base line paralleled Jefferson
- third base line paralleled Mullanphy
- left field fence paralleled 25th Street
- right field fence paralleled Cass

Structure:

The grandstand was in the northwest corner and ran about halfway to Cass and to 25th. There were a couple of rows of prime seats on the roof. There was a three-story clubhouse in the right field corner.

Notes:

- This was said to be one of the prettiest parks of its era, called the Palace Park of America by one gushing St. Louis sportswriter. However comfortable the grandstand may have been, the playing field was extremely small, with a left field line less than 250 feet long and a right field line less than 300 feet. The short fence in left field had a screen atop it to cut down on cheap home runs.
- A fire started by Fourth of July fireworks in 1885, did serious damage to the clubhouse but did not cause any games to be postponed.
- Torn down in 1888.

Robison Field

Location:

The block bounded by Vandeventer Avenue, Natural Bridge Avenue, Prairie Avenue, and Lexington Avenue

Used by:

St. Louis Cardinals NL 1893-June 6, 1920 (team called the Browns 1893 thru 1898)

Names:

- Sportsman's Park (II), 1893-1898
- League Park 1899-1911
- Robison Field 1912-1916
- Cardinal Field 1917-1920

Field orientation:

- home plate in northwest corner
- first base line paralleled Vandeventer
- third base line paralleled Natural Bridge
- left field fence paralleled Prairie
- right field line paralleled Lexington

Structure:

The park featured a curved grandstand in the northwest corner, a slightly smaller, curved stand down the first base line, bleachers down the third base line, and more bleachers along left field. Two disastrous fires, one on April 12, 1898, and the other on May 5, 1901, destroyed the main grandstand, but each time basic layout was preserved when the park was reconstructed. In 1902 a narrow bleachers was built along the right field fence.

Notes:

- Largest crowd: 28,000 on August 29, 1914, vs. Braves
- The field was one of the largest in baseball with vast amounts of foul territory and a left field line about 470 feet long.
- Only one fly-ball home run was ever hit into the left field bleachers, that by Rogers Hornsby on September 19, 1919.
- In contrast, the right field line was short, and the bleachers there had a screen in front.
- A short picket fence was put across left field in 1896 and 1897.

Busch Stadium

Location:

The block bounded by Seventh Street, Walnut Street, Broadway, and Spruce Street.

Used by:

St. Louis Cardinals NL May 9, 1966-present

Names:

- Busch Memorial Stadium (1966-1981)
- Busch Stadium (II)

Field orientation:

- home plate in the western end of the park
- third base line approximately parallels Walnut
- first base line approximately parallels Seventh
- the outfield fence runs along the Broadway side

Structure:

The park consists of an upper deck circling the entire field, a middle deck with seating around the field except for the outfield between the power alleys, bleachers in the central portion of the outfield, and field level box seats occupying foul territory.

Notes:

- Largest crowds: 55,347 on October 20, 21, 22, 1987 vs. Minnesota
- An inner fence was built from power alley to power alley in 1973 to reduce the home run distance by 10 feet. It was taken down in 1977
- Another inner fence was built in 1992 from foul line to foul line, reducing the home run distance in center field by 12 feet.

FEDERAL LEAGUE PARKS

University Field

Located on Oakland Avenue just west of Lawn Avenue, University Field was used by the Federal League St. Louis Terriers in 1913. Field orientation and structure are unknown.

Federal League Park

Location:

On the block bounded by Grand Avenue, Laclede Avenue, Theresa Avenue, and Clark Avenue.

Used by: St. Louis Terriers FL 1914-1915

Field orientation:

- grandstand in northwest corner
- first base line paralleled Grand
- third base line paralleled Laclede
- left field fence paralleled Theresa
- right field fence paralleled Clark

Structure:

There was a single-decked grandstand running from just past third base around behind the plate and out to the right field corner. The only bleachers were along the left field fence. Down the left field line there were no stands



**Fire at League Park,
May 4, 1901.**

*Missouri Historical
Society*

because the house lots on Laclede ran nearly to the foul line.

Notes:

- Largest crowd: 18,000 on September 12, 1915 vs. Newark
- The park was an amusement park called Handlan's Park both before and after the ballpark existed.
- The right field line was less than 300 feet long because of the existence of houses along Clark and a public alley behind them.

NEGRO LEAGUE PARKS

Giants Park

Location:

The block bounded by North Broadway, Clarence Street, Prescott Avenue, and Holly Avenue

Names: Tigers Park, 1923

Used by:

- St. Louis Giants NNL 1920-1921
- St. Louis Stars NNL May 30 to June 21, 1922

Field orientation:

- Home plate in northwest corner
- First base line paralleled Broadway
- Third base line paralleled Clarence
- Left field fence paralleled Prescott
- Right field fence paralleled Holly

Notes:

- Opened May 3, 1919
- Largest crowd: about 7,000 for an exhibition game versus the Cardinals, October 10, 1920
- Hosted a post-season series between the white National League Cardinals and the Negro National League Giants in 1920. These two teams played another post-season series in Sportsman's Park in 1921.
- Taken over by the St. Louis Tigers of the Negro Southern League in 1922, but also used by the NNL Stars in 1922 until the Stars' new park was opened in mid-season.

Stars Park

Location:

The block bounded by Market Street, Compton Avenue, Laclede Avenue, and Effingham Avenue. The park occupied only one corner of this block, with Vashon High School occupying the eastern half, and a street car barn occupying the northern half of the western part of the block.

Used by: St. Louis Stars NNL July 9, 1922-1931

Field Orientation:

- home plate in southwest corner
- first base line paralleled Market
- third base line paralleled Compton
- left field fence paralleled Laclede

Notes:

- Largest crowd: 14,218 for game vs. Chicago American Giants, August 23, 1925.
- The streetcar barn in left was less than 250 feet from the plate, making this an easy home run.
- Had the first permanent lights for night baseball in St. Louis, beginning on September 2, 1930.

Metropolitan Park

Location: The same block as Giants Park

Used by: St. Louis Stars NNL 1937

Field Orientation: same as Giants Park

Southside Park

Location:

The block bounded on the west by Kingshighway Blvd. and on the north by Kemper Avenue.

Used by: St. Louis Stars NAL 1939

Names:

National Nite Baseball Park

Notes:

- The 1939 Stars played their last game in St. Louis on July 27, and then moved their home games to Mound, Illinois (near Cairo).
- Homeplate was in the northwest corner.

Before “The Bible of Baseball”

The First Quarter Century of The Sporting News

by Steve Gietschier

In the late 1920s, John George Taylor Spink, publisher of *The Sporting News*, a weekly newspaper produced then as now in St. Louis, embarked on a European vacation with his wife Blanche. The Spinks were in the French port of Cherbourg waiting to board an ocean liner when a voice from the bridge hailed the publisher. “I had no idea who was calling me from the captain’s bridge,” Spink recalled, “but when I looked up, I recognized Jack Potter [son of the former president of the Philadelphia Phillies] and, believe it or not, there was a copy of *The Sporting News* in his pocket.”

Potter turned to the ship’s captain and said, “There is the man who wrote the Bible.” “Who is he,” asked the captain, “Matthew, Mark, Luke or John?” “That’s Taylor Spink,” Potter replied, “and he writes the Baseball Bible.” Spink knew a catchy phrase when he heard one, and was smitten by the authority suggested by Potter’s alliteration. Henceforth, “The Bible of Baseball” became the paper’s unofficial title, a handy synonym that crisply described its editorial focus and the respect in which it was held. Indeed, some baseball addicts loved the paper so intensely that they willingly turned the metaphor inside out and insisted that the Bible, that is, the Old Testament and the New, was *The Sporting News* of religion.

Fitting though it was, “The Bible of Baseball” was not an original turn of phrase. The sport historian John R. Betts tells us that the nickname had earlier been bestowed on Frank Queen’s *New York Clipper*, founded in 1853. Potter’s usage, however, seemed particularly apt and has persisted. But the simple truth is that *The Sporting News* was exclusively a baseball paper for only a segment of its 106 years. It neither started out that way nor does it appear that way today.

Taylor Spink was the third of four Spinks to run

this family-owned business before the paper was sold to the Times Mirror Corporation in 1977. He was the son of Charles Claude Spink and the nephew of Alfred Henry Spink, who published the first weekly issue on March 17, 1886. The Spink brothers (there were four in all and four sisters) were born in Quebec Province. The second and third sons, William and Alfred, were especially close. They attended Quebec High School, read Tom Brown’s *School Days at Rugby*, and played on the school cricket eleven. We have Al’s testimony that the boys learned “that there was nothing so fair as a game at fisticuffs and down the hill from the high school there was a platform on which was settled with the fists all real differences that came up.” The family moved to Chicago during the American Civil War, and shortly thereafter the second oldest son, Billy, a crack telegrapher for Western Union, went on to St. Louis. Al soon followed his brother. Billy switched careers when the telegraphers’ union, of which he was secretary, lost a strike. He swore he would never work again for Western Union, a promise he kept, and became a newspaperman, eventually sports editor of the *St. Louis Globe-Democrat*. Al, after a few years with Joseph Pulitzer’s *Post-Dispatch* and the *Missouri Republican*, became sports editor of the *St. Louis Chronicle*.

The brothers seem to have been fully involved in the city’s sporting and journalistic subculture, what Betts calls “the barroom fraternity.” They knew its saloons and boardinghouses, its politicians and policemen, its ladies and gentlemen of leisure, and were interested in horse racing, boxing, and the stage. Most importantly, they had easily translated their youthful love of cricket into an adult zest for baseball. They were instrumental in organizing St. Louis’ first professional baseball team, the Browns, in 1875, and soon thereafter, with the financial backing of Chris Von der Ahe, they bought a local ballpark under the name Sportsman’s Park

Before "The Bible of Baseball"



Alfred H. Spink

The Sporting News

and Club Association. Al left the Chronicle in 1881 and helped establish the American Association, a league that challenged the National League, then 5 years old. He worked for Von der Ahe as press agent and secretary and saw a new version of the Browns win four Association championships from 1885 to 1888.

In the midst of this success, Al began his own newspaper for reasons which are no longer clear. He called it *The Sporting News*. In the paper's first issue, where it was traditional for the publisher to set out some sort of editorial philosophy, Spink remained purposely vague. "The Sporting News," he wrote, "intends to ignore this custom and let its readers guess out what its aims and objects are." Perhaps Al had been motivated by his friend Pulitzer who had argued with him for years before that "Given a good business manager and an editor who can really write, any newspaper should fast become a good paying institution." Perhaps he was encouraged that the competition was limited primarily to *Sporting Life* published in faraway Philadelphia. Or maybe he was simply driven to find a vehicle for seeking riches and greater stature among the gentry in the burgeoning metropolis that was St. Louis. At any rate, *The Sporting News*, eight pages long, hit the streets for the first time on St. Patrick's Day, 1886. Parenthetically, we should add that there is some evidence that *The Sporting*

News, or at least an earlier version, began in 1884. Spink himself says so twice in his book, *The National Game*, published in 1910. But there is no other evidence to support this claim, and the book, while valuable in many respects, is rife with error.

There was baseball in the first issue, of course. Front page stories, written in the form of letters to the editor, covered "The Game in Gotham," "The White Stockings," "Harry Wright's Team," and "The Northwestern League." But the longest piece on page one was about harness racing, "Ready for the Road," and an equally interesting note concerned two wrestlers, one Japanese and one English, who had visited *The Sporting News* office during the week. Here we have evidence that Spink intended to publish a paper not just to satisfy his own enthusiasm for baseball, but to appeal to the broader interests of his friends.

The other six pages of editorial matter (there was one full page of ads) confirm this view. Page 2 was devoted entirely to baseball, including the first installment of "Caught on the Fly," a column that still runs today. But in addition, there were sections on "The Wheel," "The Gun," "The Stage," "The Ring," and "The Turf." Subscription rates were set at \$2 a year (a single copy was five cents), and advertising cost 20 cents an agate line for the first insertion and fifteen cents thereafter.

The paper was an immediate hit, or at least enough of a success so that Al Spink buckled under the weight of multiple duties. He summoned his younger brother Charles to abandon a homesteading adventure in South Dakota for a \$50 a week offer as business manager. Charles arrived in St. Louis with \$10 in his pocket. Al borrowed the money and bought his brother dinner with it. Thus, we can surmise that it was Charles who would fit Pulitzer's mold for a "good business manager." In May, 1886, the paper proclaimed that it had "the largest circulation of any sporting paper published west of Philadelphia" and that it was "for sale weekly at every newsstand from New Orleans to St. Paul, and west to San Francisco." In October, 1887, just a year and a half later, the publisher boasted, probably with exaggeration, that circulation stood at 40,000.

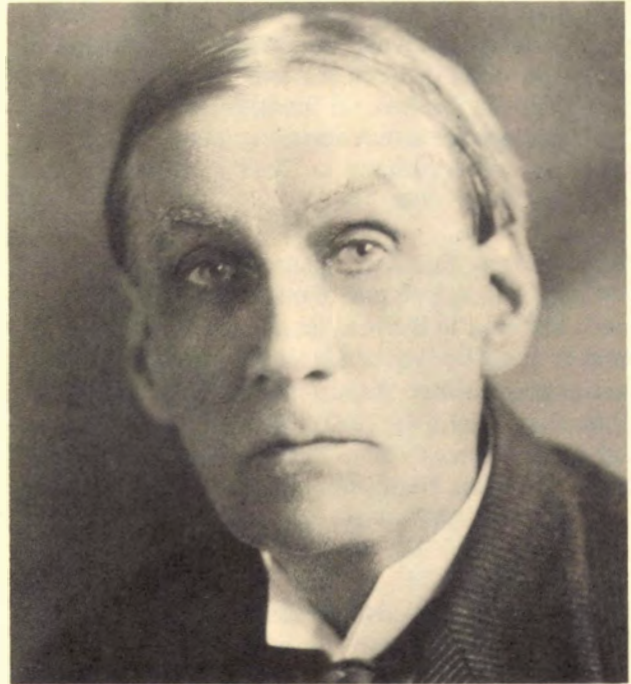
The editorial mix continued: the first "extra" issue in July, 1886, on the heavyweight fight between John L. Sullivan and Charles Mitchell; a special front page on October 30, 1886, to celebrate the triumph of the Browns over the National League's Chicago White Stockings in the early version of the World Series;

extensive coverage and support of the Brotherhood and the Players' League beginning with a scoop in June, 1889; and on-the-spot reporting by Al Spink of the July, 1889, fight between John L. Sullivan and Jake Kilrain in New Orleans.

Slowly, baseball news began to predominate although other sports were not yet excluded. Starting in early 1887, the paper devoted a separate section to each league and then, over the next few months, was named the official organ of the Western League, the Central Inter-State League, and the Texas League, meaning that "the official scores of these organizations will now be published in the Sporting News only." These relationships were engineered by Charles Spink, who also announced in May, 1887, that the paper would issue a daily edition commencing on June 6. Little is known of the daily since no copies survive. Apparently, it concentrated on baseball and horse racing and faded away after the summer.

Charles Spink also took a larger editorial role after 1890. In fact, the demise of the Brotherhood and the Players' League, which hurt circulation badly, seemed to have doused Al's interest in much of what the paper was trying to accomplish. He turned instead to his other passion, the theater. Al wrote and directed *The Derby Winner*, a play that required a cast of 42 persons, including jockey Tod Sloan, and 6 horses. The Spink name helped make it a success in St. Louis, but when Al took a year's leave to take the play on the road, it flopped monumentally. He was wiped out, even using his *Sporting News* stock as collateral for the loans he could not repay. He tried homesteading in the Dakotas, too, with nephew Ernest J. Lanigan, later a prominent baseball statistician, but soon came back to St. Louis. Charles had bought up his brother's stock, so when Al rejoined the paper, he did so as an employee. He left *The Sporting News* for good in 1899 and thereafter worked as a sportswriter and an author of books on baseball. He sued Charles in 1913 over the sale of his stock, but the suit was never tried. The brothers reconciled in time for Al to write a eulogy for his younger brother in 1914. It was his last contribution to the paper. He died in 1928 at the age of 74. Kenesaw Mountain Landis gave the eulogy.

With Charles Spink in control by the turn of the century, the paper devoted even more space to baseball. Gone were "The Stage" and "The Gun" and the patent medicine ads of earlier years. Horse racing and boxing remained, however, as the masthead from 1901 indicated: "A weekly journal devoted to baseball, the turf, ring, general sports and pastimes." The paper employed



Charles C. Spink

The Sporting News

the quaint custom, too, of using space on the masthead for transmitting information to newsdealers and correspondents: "Special Notice: Newsdealers supplied direct from this office. Unsold copies fully returnable. Correspondence on sporting topics solicited from all sections of the world. Communications, intended for publication, should be written on one side of the paper only."

Charles was aided in this transition by the paper's first non-Spink editor, Alonzo Joseph Flanner. A native of New Bern, North Carolina, Joe Flanner, too, was a South Dakota homesteader. After finishing a law apprenticeship, Flanner served as the first state's attorney for Lawrence County. We can presume that he knew the Spinks for in 1892, after sixteen years at the bar, Flanner left South Dakota for St. Louis and was immediately named sports editor of the *Post-Dispatch*. He joined *The Sporting News* three years later, and when Al Spink left the paper for good, Flanner was named editor. He brought a crisp, incisive style to his work along with a real devotion to baseball. He campaigned strenuously against liquor peddling in the stands, gambling abuses, and assaults upon umpires. In his desire to clean up baseball, Flanner was joined by Ban Johnson, then in the process of turning the Western League into the American League. *The Sporting News* supported Johnson squarely

Before "The Bible of Baseball"

and earned his lifelong appreciation. In 1903, Flanner helped draft the National Agreement which brought an end to the feud between the two major leagues and established the first modern World Series. Type for the agreement was set in the composing room of The Sporting News and forwarded to Cincinnati where it was adopted without alteration.

During Flanner's tenure, the paper printed its first photograph, a picture of pitcher Charles Harper in 1902, followed in the next issue, by a four-column of three St. Louis Browns and in the fall of that year by two special supplements, "handsome, full-page half tones" of the champions of the 1902 season, the Pittsburgh team and the Athletics of Philadelphia. Flanner's other contribution was the elimination of all non-baseball material. There was, for example, no coverage of the 1904 St. Louis Olympics. The masthead for March 10, 1906, reflected this change. It read: "The Sporting News, a weekly journal devoted to the advancement of the interests of organized baseball." A while later, the little box in the upper left corner of page 1, which had read "Largest Circulation of any Sporting paper," was itself changed to "Official Organ, National Commission, Authority of Game." The transition was complete. In 1909, Flanner left The Sporting News after a dispute with Charles Spink. He joined the American League office as official statistician and secretary to Ban Johnson. Two years later, he became assistant to Garry Herrmann, chairman of the National Commission, baseball's ruling body before the commissioner system was adopted.

In 1914, with Charles Spink dead, the paper fell into the hands of young Taylor Spink, a driven man if ever there was one. Taylor had been born in 1888 and first worked for the paper in 1909. Shortly thereafter, he commenced to badger Ban Johnson to let him serve as American League official scorer for the World Series. Johnson consented partly out of exasperation and partly out of affection for the Spink family. Taylor performed his duties creditably, and was reappointed to the post seven more times. He and his wife also reciprocated Johnson's kindness by naming their only son Charles Claude Johnson Spink.

Under Taylor Spink's intense leadership, The Sporting News lived up to the nickname bestowed upon it by Jack Potter. Its history became intertwined with that of baseball itself, so that no one in any phase of the game could be fully informed without reading it every week year round. Its lists of correspondents, recruited from the staffs of newspapers throughout the major cities, read like a Who's Who of American sports journalism.

The paper's editorial focus remained fixed exclusively on baseball until 1942. That fall the monopoly ended as coverage of football was added, followed in turn by basketball and hockey. There has been no turning back. Coverage of these sports, plus the Olympics, tennis, golf, auto racing, boxing, and horse racing is now year round. The Sporting News has in a sense come full circle in 106 years, back to an attempt to satisfy, as Al Spink did, the entire sports community. From "The Bible of Baseball" the paper has evolved into "The Bible of All Sports," a name not so euphonious but one which the founder would no doubt approve.

St. Louis Cardinals In the Hall of Fame

Grover Cleveland Alexander	Rogers Hornsby
Walter Alston	Miller Huggins
Jake Beckley	Rabbitt Maranville
Jim Bottomley	John McGraw
Roger Bresnahan	Bill McKechnie
Lou Brock	Joe Medwick
Mordecai Brown	Johnny Mize
Jesse Burkett	Stan Musial
Roger Connor	Kid Nichols
Dizzy Dean	Branch Rickey
Frank Frisch	Wilbert Robinson
James Galvin	Red Schoendienst
Bob Gibson	Enos Slaughter
Burleigh Grimes	Daddy Vance
Chick Hafey	Bobby Wallace
Jesse Haines	Hoyt Wilhelm
	Cy Young

St. Louis Browns In the Hall of Fame

Jim Bottomley	Heinie Manush
Jesse Burkett	Satchel Paige
Dizzy Dean	Branch Rickey
Rick Ferrell	George Sisler
Goose Goslin	Rube Waddell
Rogers Hornsby	Bobby Wallace

Night Baseball Comes to St. Louis

by David Pietrusza

Most people associate the history of night baseball with a few isolated incidents, Larry MacPhail in 1935, Johnny VanderMeer's double-no-hitter in 1938, Wrigley Field in 1988.

But the story is a complex one, going all the way back to the first night game in 1880, just a few months after Edison perfected the incandescent bulb. All through the nineteenth century tentative experiments occurred and St. Louis was a part of that grand tradition.

Chris Von der Ahe was a German-born St. Louis saloon keeper whose knowledge of baseball was practically non-existent. This, however, did not stop him from bank-rolling the St. Louis Browns franchise when the American Association formed in 1882. Ignorance, then as now, was no barrier to baseball success and the Browns were the Association's powerhouse in the 1880's.

After 1891, the American Association disappeared, but the Browns were one of four of its franchises to survive, being absorbed into an expanded 12-team National League. While Chris' Brown Stockings survived, they hardly prospered. Von der Ahe attempted to reverse the franchise's rapidly-fading fortunes by sponsoring nighttime horse racing ("Electric Light Racing") at his 10,000-seat Sportsman's Park. The field was rented out for that purpose for \$10,000 per annum to promoter Fred Foster. Each night at 8 (save Sundays) five races went off, with a "Concert Every Evening before the Racing commences."

Now this was not the only popular attraction at Sportsman's Park. There was an amusement park, a honky-tonk, a "wine room"—even Wild West shows featuring none other than Buffalo Bill Cody and Chief Sitting Bull—all this plus a ballgame for just fifty cents. The Sporting News was aghast, damning such goings-on as "the Prostitution of a Ball Park." It was during this

period that an unexpected incident occurred at Von der Ahe's emporium.

"Der Boss President" set records for going through managers that George Steinbrenner could only dream of, and in 1898 he outdid even himself by hiring an umpire, the famous Tim ("You can't beat the hours") Hurst, to pilot the Browns.

In March 1902, Hurst recalled the episode for the same Sporting News: "One of the funniest things I ever saw on a ball field took place when Chris Von der Ahe had the ponies over in St. Louis. It was getting dark one afternoon . . . and the fans were yelling at (umpire) Bob Emslie, burning matches and setting fire to newspapers to get his attention to the fact that it was getting dark. Bob kept 'em at it when all of a sudden there was a blaze of light all around the track which surrounded the field. Chris had turned the switch and the game was finished by electric light." But he never did it again.

Night baseball did not take off until 1930, but then it spread like wildfire throughout the minors. The majors were a different story, however, although the Cards showed a very early interest—and with a little cooperation from the Browns might have been the first big league team to lead the way.

Their interest was peaked in May, 1930 when the Kansas City Monarchs stopped off for two arc-lit tilts. Half a dozen Cardinal players turned out to watch. The St. Louis Negro National League team, the Stars, installed permanent lights at the home park later that summer, playing their first night game on September 2, 1930. On that same night the Cardinals were getting their first experience playing under the lights in an exhibition

*Excerpted from David Pietrusza's book
Lights On! by A&M Publishers*

Night Baseball Comes to St. Louis

game at Indianapolis. The first night game at Sportsman's Park occurred on September 22, 1932, when the Redbirds played Grover Cleveland Alexander and the House of David under portable arcs. That afternoon the Cards had drawn a miniscule 450 crowd versus the Reds. Against the barnstormers they attracted 9,000 customers who paid a total of \$9,273 at the gate.

"Singing Sam" Breadon was a Greenwich Village lad who moved West and made a fortune in St. Louis selling cars. He was immediately taken by the idea of night ball—and by the potential profits. At Houston, where he owned Buffalo Stadium, he immediately installed lights, something he could not accomplish at Sportsman's Park, which was owned by the rival Browns. The following year, however, Breadon suggested to Browns' owner Phil Ball that they jointly purchase a system, sharing costs equally. "It makes every day a Sunday," contended Singing Sam.

The Browns should have been just as interested as Breadon. Their attendance was abysmal, having been the worst in the majors for four years in a row. Yet the American Leaguers turned the proposition down. Breadon then offered to foot the whole bill himself. Even that situation was somewhat complicated. The park was technically owned by the Dodier Realty and Investment Company, a Ball-controlled operation. Dodier would have to do the actual installation with Breadon footing the bill. Ball, an engineer, laid out certain conditions. First, he would not allow standards or towers on the playing field itself; lights would have to be mounted above the grandstand. Doing this would involve greater expense to the Cards. The suspicion existed that this plan was created merely to add additional cost to the scheme.

Beyond that the Cards and Browns tangled over who would own the lights. The Dodier Co.? The Cards? If the Redbirds moved out of Sportsman's Park (there was a very serious proposal to this end during and just after the Second World War), would Breadon be free to take them along?

The wrangling continued. Would the lamps be used for non-diamond events such as boxing or wrestling? Breadon was firmly opposed to that.

Breadon offered the Browns the use of his system, but the Brownies demurred. "We're not interested in lights," Browns Vice-President J. L. McEvoy tersely commented, "and I have no idea what the company owning the park will do even if approached . . . by the Cardinals."

Ultimately, the deal just fell apart.

Throughout the 1930's, the Browns and the Cards battled back and forth on who would pay for Sportsman's Park's lights. On November 17, 1936 the two teams finally came to an agreement—no doubt helping matters was the fact that the new Brownies boss, Donald Barnes, had just come over from the Cards' employ.

Harmony lasted until January. On January 14 Sam Breadon announced the Redbirds would play their first arclit tilt on May 24th or 25th. Three days later Barnes summoned the Mound City press corps to blast him for allegedly violating a verbal agreement that neither club would have night baseball until June.

He now insisted that if the Cards wanted lights they could pay for them all themselves. "It's up to Mr. Breadon now to install the equipment," fumed Barnes. "It's in our agreement as co-tenants of the park and in the lease, that either the Browns or the Cardinals can spend their money for the mazdas and the other side can rent them."

Good-bye harmony. Hello darkness.

In 1938 after Cincinnati and Brooklyn had hit the jackpot with their systems, Breadon started agitating again. Barnes again hemmed and hawed, stuttering that the money would be wiser spent on better players for the woeful Brownies. The St. Louis-based Sporting News found Barnes' reasoning frustrating, noting that the \$50-100,000 the system would cost would hardly propel the Browns into competition for talent with such free-spenders as Tom Yawkey or Phil Wrigley.

"When any minor league club can install lights," seethed the Bible of Baseball, "it would seem two major league clubs could get together on the cost of a system, especially when the cost may be amortized over ten years. We wonder if the delay in installing the lights is due to the reports again circulating that one or the other St. Louis franchises will be moved?"

Ultimately, the two clubs got their act together and split the tab. Sportsman's Park received its nocturnal baptism on May 24, 1940, the very same night as the Polo Grounds' debut. Bob Feller and the Indians were the opponents. The young Iowan not only fanned nine Brownies, but also chipped in with his first Major League home run as the Tribe triumphed, 3-2. Only one error was recorded and that was on a hard-hit ball.



The first night game at Sportsman's Park, June 4, 1940.

Missouri Historical Society

The paid crowd was a huge one for the St. Louis Americans: 24,827 (25,562 total)—their third largest ever. How bad was Browns attendance? For the entire 1939 season they had drawn a pathetic 109,159. In 1938 the Cleveland Indians had drawn just 8,998 for all eleven games they played in the Mound City. One game, with Bob Feller on the hill, drew 598 fans.

With their usual flair, the impoverished Browns ownership provided none of the usual trappings: no fireworks, no marching bands, or like hoopla. The most noticeable special event was the company caps worn by the several hundred employees of the Johnson-Shinkle-Stephens Shoe Company present.

Judge Landis attended, having flown in from Chicago for the occasion. He felt the crowd might have been more sizable save for threatening weather in the outlying areas.

"St. Louis is an ideal town for night ball," analyzed A. L. President Will Harridge, "especially when the weather gets hot. There are no beaches, lakes or other cooling diversions to detract from night baseball attractions. As for me I am a nighter." Hardly a statement the Chamber of Commerce would want to reprint.



The Cardinals' June 4, 1940 arc-lit debut was hardly as dramatic as VanderMeer's double-no-hitter, but it did have its results—the firing of manager Ray Blades. Over 20,000 fans turned out to see the game. The club first announced the attendance as 23,500, then

May 24, 1940

CLEVELAND	ab	r	h	po	a	e
Boudreau, ss	5	0	1	1	1	0
Weatherly, cf	3	0	1	3	0	0
Chapman, rf	4	0	0	3	0	0
Trosky, 1b	3	0	1	6	0	0
Heath, lf	4	1	1	2	0	0
Keltner, 3b	4	0	0	2	0	1
Hemsley, c	4	1	2	10	1	0
Mack, 2b	4	0	2	0	1	0
Feller, p	4	1	1	0	2	0
TOTALS	35	3	9	27	5	1

ST. LOUIS	ab	r	h	po	a	e
Strange, ss	3	1	0	4	5	0
Judnich, cf	4	0	1	0	0	0
McQuinn, 1b	4	1	1	7	1	0
Radcliff, rf	3	0	3	2	0	0
Laabs, lf	4	0	0	2	0	0
Clift, 3b	4	0	1	1	1	0
Heffner, 2b	4	0	1	3	1	0
Swift, c	3	0	0	8	1	0
a Gallagher	1	0	0	0	0	0
Auker, p	3	0	0	0	0	0
b Hoag	1	0	0	0	0	0
TOTALS	34	2	7	27	9	0

a—batted for Swift in 9th; b—batted for Auker in 9th

CLEVELAND	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	—	3
ST. LOUIS	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	—	2

Runs Batted In—Feller, Hemsley, Mack, Radcliff. Two Base Hits—Judnich, Heath, Mack, Clift, Trosky, Heffner, Radcliff. Home Run—Feller. Stolen Base—Heath. Left On Bases—Cleveland 7, St. Louis 7. Struck Out—by Feller 9, by Auker 6. Bases on Balls—off Feller 2, off Auker 2. Umpires—Summers, Quinn, Rommel and Pipgras. Time—2:28. Att.—24,827.

Night Baseball Comes to St. Louis

changed the figure to 25,300, but the press was openly skeptical of both figures. However many turned out to see the seventh-place Cards, what they saw they did not like. The Redbirds suffered a 10-1 pasting from Leo Durocher's visiting Dodgers, and the crowd went crazy. Hundreds of empty bottles poured down onto left and center field. Patrons literally held their noses over quality of play.

June 4, 1940

BROOKLYN	ab	r	h	po	a	e
Walker, cf	5	1	2	3	0	0
Wasdell, rf	4	2	1	3	0	0
Vosmik, lf	3	3	1	3	0	0
Phelps, c	5	1	2	6	0	0
Lavagetto, 3b	5	0	3	2	2	1
Camilli, 1b	2	1	0	5	0	0
Coscarart, 2b	4	1	2	1	2	0
Durocher, ss	4	1	2	4	2	1
Tamulis, p	3	0	0	0	0	1
TOTALS	35	10	13	27	6	3
ST. LOUIS	ab	r	h	po	a	e
J. Martin, rf	2	0	0	0	0	0
Slaughter, rf	3	0	0	1	0	0
S. Martin, 2b	5	1	1	2	4	0
Marion, ss	5	0	0	4	5	0
Medwick, lf	5	0	5	3	0	0
Mize, 1b	4	0	1	9	1	0
Moore, cf	5	0	1	2	1	0
Owen, c	4	0	1	4	0	0
Orengo, 3b	4	0	2	2	0	0
Cooper, p	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lanier, p	2	0	0	0	1	0
a Gutteridge	1	0	0	0	0	0
Shoun, p	0	0	0	0	0	0
b Lake	1	0	0	0	0	0
Russell, p	0	0	0	0	1	0
TOTALS	41	1	11	27	13	0

a—batted for Lanier in 6th; b—batted for Shoun in 8th

BROOKLYN	5	0	0	0	2	0	2	1	0	—	10
ST. LOUIS	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	—	1

Runs Batted In—Phelps 2, Lavagetto 2, Coscarart 4, Mize, Vosmik. Two Base Hits—Medwick 3, Lavagetto 2, Phelps. Three Base Hits—Vosmik, Durocher. Home Run—Coscarart. Double Plays—S. Martin, Marion and Mize 2. Left On Bases—Brooklyn 5, St. Louis 14. Struck Out—by Tamulis 4, Lanier 1, Shoun 1. Bases on Balls—off Tamulis 1, Cooper 3, Lanier 4. Hits—off Cooper 2 in 2/3 inn., Lanier 4 in 5-1/3, Shoun 6 in 2, Russell 1 in 1. Wild Pitch—Shoun. Losing Pitcher—Cooper. Umpires—Barr, Magerkurth and Stewart. Time of Game—2:17. Attendance—23,500.

It was a mess. The Brooklyn (helped by a normally light-hitting second baseman Pete Coscarart's three-run homer) knocked out righthander Mort Cooper in the first as the Bums scored five times. In the second frame, right fielder Pepper Martin was tossed out of a game for the first time in his eleven-year major league career. (He was replaced by a young whippersnapper named Enos Slaughter.) Umpire Bill Stewart reversed partner George Magerkurth's decisions not once but twice in the seventh, first on a pop bunt, second on a double by Brooklyn's Babe Phelps. The crowd exploded with a shower of bottles, and the game was delayed for seven minutes.

Breadon was so distressed that he fired Blades after one more game, replacing him on an interim basis with veteran coach Mike Gonzales and then with Billy Southworth. The Redbirds turned their fortunes around, finishing third for the season and beginning a dynasty for the early 1940's.

Nineteen-fifty saw the first night season opener in Major League history. The site was Sportsman's Park. Cardinal owner Fred Saigh successfully petitioned the National League for permission and got it despite the opposition of the visiting Pirates. On April 18, 1950 a crowd of 20,871 (the previous Card record for an opener was 20,754 back in 1928) turned out with one thing in mind—to boo the tar out of weak-hitting Redbirds catcher Joe Garagiola. (He evidently was as bad as he made himself out to be.) Garagiola shrugged off the criticism ("No, they don't bother me anymore, even if I hit only .120 this year."). But actions speak louder than words, and he responded with three sharply hit singles including a sixth-inning knock that drove in the winning tally. A couple of guys named Musial and Schoendienst helped too, chipping in with four-baggers.

Conditions were hardly perfect. Temperatures plunged before game-time, holding the crowd down. A harsh wind blew out to right, increasing the wind-chill factor, and in the seventh it began to drizzle. Topping it off were field conditions. A soccer league had demolished the turf of the Sportsman's Park outfield. "It was the first night opening game in big league history and probably the first major league game," sarcastically noted Post-Dispatch sports editor J. Roy Stockton, "played on a grass infield with a skinned outfield."

So that's the history of arclit ball in the Mound City. As Casey Stengel (a native Missourian) used to say: "You could look it up."

A St. Louis Harbinger: The 1942 Browns

by Bill Borst

*"They're making me feel famous and I love it!"
—Chet Laabs in July*

After suffering through one of the most dismal decades in baseball history in the 1930s, the St. Louis Browns began to turn things around in the early 1940s. In 1940 they bounced back from their worst year ever to finish in sixth place, and in 1941 they improved to their best won-lost record since the 1920s. But it was the 1942 season that brought the real breakthrough: the club's first over-.500, first division season since 1929 and its best winning percentage since 1922. Although the team fell back to sixth place in 1943, the seeds had been sown for the Browns' one surpassing triumph, the 1944 pennant. For St. Louis Browns fans, 1942 was a harbinger of better things ahead.

Unfortunately for the Browns, Branch Rickey's St. Louis Cardinals grabbed all the headlines in St. Louis in the summer of 1942. The Cardinals experienced a bumper crop as their farm system paid off handsome dividends. A 21-year-old former pitcher named Stan Musial made his impact felt with a .426 average in the waning days of the 1941 season. In '42 he gave evidence of a Hall of Fame career in the making by hitting .315.

The cash register rang with a melody that was sweet music to Rickey's ears as fans poured into Sportsman's Park when the National League teams came to town to play the "St. Louis Swifties." Though they lost a dogfight with Brooklyn in 1941, nearly 650,000 laid down their money to see the Cardinals, and when they overcame a big Dodger lead to win the pennant in '42, Red Bird attendance was over 550,000.

The Browns, on the other hand, usually played before family and a few loyal diehards who showed up to cheer their team on no matter how poorly they played. Crowds of 500 were not unusual, while crowds of 4,000 to 6,000 were more the exception than the rule. Despite an improvement on the field, the Browns' bottom line

had been disappointing in 1941, as only 176,000 had paid to see the Browns play. The team ran a \$100,000 deficit, miniscule by 1992 standards but enough to put a team in severe trouble just before the nation entered World War II. To save money, the club dropped five of its minor league franchises. And the American League, which had contributed to the deficit by limiting the Browns to just seven night games in 1941, was forced to chip in with \$25,000 to get them over the hump. The constant losing had taken its toll on owner Donald Barnes' bank account, and Brownie stock that fans had purchased for \$5 a share dropped to a mere \$2. Furthermore, under the terms of their leases, the Browns and Cardinals split the ushering and cleanup costs at Sportsman's Park, in effect making the Browns underwrite part of the Cardinals' success.

Barnes had planned to move the team to Los Angeles, but America's entrance into World War II stopped the move. In February of 1942 a white knight rode in to save the day for the Browns. Richard D. Muckerman, an ice magnate and owner of the St. Louis Ice and Fuel Company, had purchased \$300,000 worth of new stock and was named Vice President of the club. Muckerman's money gave Donald Barnes, the DeWitts, Bill and Charley, and manager Luke Sewell enough financial backing to maintain their policy of keeping their most promising players and acquiring others to fill their key needs, albeit at bargain basement prices.

For the St. Louis Browns, 1942 was thought to be a rebuilding year. Since coming over to the team in June of 1941, Sewell had generated a new spirit of optimism long absent from the franchise. Under his leadership the team had played .500 ball to finish with its best record in a dozen years.

Sewell was unhappy with his keystone combi-

A St. Louis Harbinger: The 1942 Browns

nation. The 1941 incumbents, the ever-popular Johnny Berardino and Don Heffner, were not Sewell's kind of ballplayers. To replace them, Sewell had to buck the advice of the Brownie brain trust. Fred Haney, who had become the Toledo Mud Hen's manager after Sewell replaced him in St. Louis, was not impressed with the abilities of his slugging shortstop Vern Stephens, who had impressive statistics as a Mud Hen. According to Haney, "Stephens will never play shortstop in the major leagues as long as he's got a hole in his ass." Sewell figured that even without radical reconstructive surgery Stephens would be an improvement. As the pride of Akron put it, "It doesn't take too much to be better than the man we got at shortstop." Stephens was brought up and quickly became a key player.

Third baseman Don Gutteridge had been demoted to the minor leagues at age 30 after five mediocre seasons with the Cardinals and had hit .309 and scored 113 runs with the Sacramento Solons in 1941. His 46 stolen bases had led the league, yet he was passed over in the major league draft. Frustrated at the demotion and lack of interest by the big leagues, Gutteridge said he would quit baseball rather than spend another year in the minors. So the Cardinals offered him for sale to the Browns for \$7,500 on a contingency basis, Rickey offering the opinion that Gutteridge could not make the switch to second base. The ever-realistic Sewell saw an opportunity since, "the man we've got can't play second." Gutteridge turned out to be an excellent second sacker and a good leadoff man.

The Browns also picked up another National League discard from the 1941 Sacramento team, pitcher

Al "Boots" Hollingsworth, who had been battered around the National League for a 33-67 record in five years.

Sewell was cleaning house to get rid of those players who did not share his aggressive passion for winning or his distaste for losing. In June, Roy Cullenbine was dispatched to Washington for pitcher Steve Sundra and outfielder-first baseman Mike Chartak. Cullenbine was a great statistical hitter, but DeWitt recalled that the rap on him was that "Cullenbine wouldn't swing the bat! Sewell would give him the hit sign and he's take, trying to get a base on balls. Laziest human being you ever saw!" In his ten-year major league career, Cullenbine amassed 1072 hits and 852 walks, an amazing ratio for a player who did not lead off or hit for great power.

Most teams still had their major stars in 1942. The perennial favorite Yankees were as strong as ever. Joe DiMaggio, Charlie Keller, Tommy Henrich, Phil Rizzuto, Bill Dickey, Red Ruffing, and Ernie Bonham all suited up to start the season. The Red Sox had Ted Williams, Bobby Doerr, Dom DiMaggio, Jim Tabor, and Tex Hughson. The only big-name stars in the military were Hank Greenberg of the Tigers and the Indians' Bob Feller. Sewell realized he had his work cut out for him if he wanted the Browns to rise in the standings.

Yet the patchwork performed well enough to rank one of the best in Browns' history. Its 82-69 mark (.543) ranked it in a tie with the 1928 team for the third best win total in franchise history behind the 1908 team and the 1922 team. In many ways the 1942 season served as a prelude to the '44 club which would win the pennant.



THE 1942 ST. LOUIS BROWNS.
Luke Sewell is seated directly behind
the bat boy. Chet Laabs is third
from the right, bottom row.

Courtesy Rick Salamon

The Browns started out on the right foot, winning their first four contests. After slumping badly in the spring, they advanced in the summer, jumping into the first division in July and nosing ahead of Cleveland in August to finish third, their highest standing since 1928. They wound up 19.5 games behind the Yankees and 9 games in back of the Red Sox.

The high point of the season was an eight-game winning streak in July that vaulted the Browns into fourth place. A tall, dark Venezuelan, Alejandro Aparicio Elroy Carrasquel of the Senators, stopped the streak with a 3-0 shutout. Chet Laabs powered the offense with a Ruthian display of punch that had too often been absent from Brownie box scores. He went 16-for-29 during the heart of the streak, personally producing 25 of the team's 46 runs during the skein. In a four-game series in Philadelphia, Laabs poled five homers, including a grand slam. There was talk that the slugger, who had come to the Browns with Mark Christman and others for Bobo Newsom, Red Kress, and Beau Bell in 1939, would be the first Brownie to win the home run title since Kenny Williams had unseated Babe Ruth in 1922. After six seasons of mediocrity, he got hot in July, and Chesty Chet was suddenly mobbed by reporters. He loved all the attention.

When the Browns came home in late July, there was some genuine fan interest. Their largest crowd of the year and second-largest in a dozen years, 20,812 paid, came out for a two-night doubleheader against the second-place Red Sox. The Sox won the opener, but Laabs' homer in the 11th inning gave pitcher Johnny Niggeling a 3-1 win in the nightcap. It was Chet's 19th of the season, tying him with Williams temporarily. Niggeling would wind up beating Boston six times in seven decisions, seriously dampening the Red Sox' ability to catch the Yankees.

The Browns suffered a great loss of momentum during a doubleheader loss to the Detroit Tigers on August 9th. The team, which had fielded well all season long, fell apart defensively and committed 11 errors in losing 9-3 and 3-1. A total of eight unearned runs crossed the plate for Detroit that day. Seven different players contributed to the fielding breakdown, with the regular infielders (George McQuinn, Don Gutteridge, Vern Stephens and Harlond Clift) making two miscues each. Johnny Berardino, Frankie Hayes, and Mike Chartak chipped in with one apiece. This display still did not come close to the league record of 16 errors set by Cleveland against Washington in a doubleheader in 1901.

The twin disaster dropped the Browns' record to 56-56, but they played at a .667 (26-13) clip down the stretch to finish at 82-69. But disappointing attendance and sluggish cash flow continued to be vexing problems. The league allowed 14 night games, and the Browns averaged nearly 9,000 per date under the lights. Sunday doubleheaders did even better, but Monday-thru-Saturday day games averaged less than 1,200. The twin disaster against the Tigers drew only 4,842 on a Sunday, while that same day over 48,000 fans filled Comiskey Park in Chicago to watch Satchel Paige lose the Negro East-West All-Star Game. With the Cardinals' late pennant drive diverting the fans, St. Louis fans ignored the Browns in September. When they drew over 8,000 for an exhibition against the Pirates in Council Bluffs, Iowa, on September 23rd, it was more than any of the games on the homestand they had just finished. Even the Yankees could attract just 2,200 per game. And when the Browns clinched third place with a thrilling 5-4, 16-inning win over the A's on September 14th, the paying crowd was a paltry 732. Total home attendance was 256,000, an increase of 45% from 1941 and the club's highest since 1929, but it was still far-and-away the worst in the American League.

The most magnificent individual performance was turned in by Laabs, who finished second in the league with 27 homers and drove in 99 runs. Stephens proved that Haney knew as little about baseball as about anatomy, hitting 14 homers and batting .294 to begin a string of several seasons as the league's premier slugging shortstop. Though there was no official recognition of rookies in 1942, the consensus among American League beat writers was that Stephens was second only to Boston's Johnny Pesky, who hit .331. Center fielder Walter Judnich batted .313 and had 17 homers. He was one of the team's quiet heroes. An outstanding defensive player as well, his .991 fielding average led the league, yet he failed to attract much newspaper attention. The city belonged to Terry Moore, who made one more error than Judnich in four fewer games and handled fewer chances, 284 to Judnich's 337. Even when the Browns were playing solid ball down the stretch, Enos Slaughter's marital problems drew more ink than the Browns' box scores.

The Sporting News called Sewell a sorcerer. "His pitching staff is haunted!" wrote J. G. Taylor Spink. "Graybeards like Al Hollingsworth, Eldon Auker, Johnny Niggeling, Denny Galehouse, and George Caster live in a bygone day, but pitch decidedly in the present." The 39-year-old Niggeling was 15-11, submariner Auker was 14-13, Hollingsworth 10-6, Galehouse 12-12, Sun-

A St. Louis Harbinger: The 1942 Browns

dra 8-3, and Caster, pitching in relief, 8-2. Fritz Ostermueller chipped in with a 3-1 mark after his recall from Toledo. He would later make a career out of beating the Cardinals as a member of the Pittsburgh Pirates. It was a very old pitching staff. Of the 16 pitchers who appeared in 1942, 11 of them were over 30 years of age. Niggeling turned 39 in July, and Ostermueller, Caster and Hollingsworth, heart of the relief corps, were all 34.

Leadoff hitter Gutteridge hit .255 and led the league's second basemen in putouts and assists. Veterans McQuinn and Clift manned the corners well. Laabs and Judnich anchored a productive outfield. The weakest link in the Browns' armament was definitely behind the plate. At age 36 future Hall-of-Famer Rick Ferrell could muster just a .223 batting mark in 99 games. His backup Frankie Hayes hit .252 in 56 games.

Sewell did a marvelous job in getting his players to play over their heads. A harbinger of the scrapping '44 Browns appeared on August 1st in a game with the Yankees. Manager Sewell was behind the plate in a rare start. In the first inning, Tommy Henrich attempted to score from second on a hit to right. Chartak came up firing and gunned a strike to Sewell. Henrich elected not to slide, and he bumped the 42-year-old general less than lovingly as the tag was being made, causing Sewell to react with fighting words. The play fired up the Browns, who won easily, 7-3. Sewell also got his only hit of the season in the game. Although the team was only 7-15 against New York in '42, they would sweep the Yankees in a four-game set at the end of the '44 season to get into the only World Series in their history.

Along with Mel Ott's New York Giants, the Browns were the real Cinderella stories of baseball in 1942. They had moved up three positions in the standings and increased their win total by 12. Despite this big improvement, it was difficult for fans and players alike to get too excited about the progress that the Browns had made. The game's future seemed in jeopardy, despite President Roosevelt's "green light letter" about the importance of baseball as a morale booster. Most owners, players, and fans were resigned to the belief that the total number of regular season games would have to be greatly reduced, maybe even as far as to just 100 games, because of increasing demands in manpower that the World War would inevitably put on baseball. Some pessimists envisioned the game being shut down altogether. The real tragedy for St. Louis was that just when the Browns were becoming competitive and had a chance to make some money, the war put baseball's future in doubt.

1942 St. Louis Browns

Batting

Player	Ga	AB	R	H	HR	RBI	BA
George McQuinn	145	554	86	145	12	78	.262
Don Gutteridge	147	616	90	157	1	50	.255
Vern Stephens	145	575	84	169	14	92	.294
Harlond Clift	143	541	108	148	7	55	.274
Chet Laabs	144	520	90	143	27	99	.275
Walt Judnich	132	457	78	143	17	82	.313
Glenn McQuillen	100	339	40	96	3	47	.283
Rick Ferrell	99	273	20	61	0	26	.223
Tony Criscola	91	158	17	47	1	13	.297
Mike Chartak	73	237	37	59	9	43	.249
Frankie Hayes	56	159	14	40	2	17	.252
Roy Cullenbine	38	109	15	21	2	14	.193
Johnny Berardino	29	74	11	21	1	10	.284
Bob Swift	29	76	3	15	1	8	.197
Don Heffner	19	36	2	6	0	3	.167
Alan Strange	19	37	3	10	0	5	.270
Luke Sewell	6	12	1	1	0	0	.083
Babe Dahlgren	2	2	0	0	0	0	.000
Ray Hayworth	1	1	0	1	0	0	1.000
TOTALS	151	5229	730	1354	98	668	.259

Pitching

Player	W	L	Ga	SO	BB	ShO	ERA
Johnny Niggeling	15	11	28	107	93	3	2.67
Elden Auker	14	13	35	62	86	2	4.08
Denny Galehouse	12	12	32	75	79	3	3.61
Al Hollingsworth	10	6	33	60	52	1	2.96
George Caster	8	2	39	34	39	0	2.81
Steve Sundra	8	3	20	26	29	0	3.81
Bob Muncrief	6	8	24	39	31	1	3.90
Fritz Ostermueller	3	1	10	21	17	0	3.68
Stan Ferens	3	4	19	23	21	0	3.78
Pete Appleton	1	1	14	12	11	0	3.00
Loy Hanning	1	1	11	9	12	0	7.94
Bob Harris	1	5	6	9	17	0	5.56
Frank Biscan	0	1	11	10	11	0	2.33
Bill Trotter	0	1	3	0	2	0	18.00
John Whitehead	0	0	4	0	1	0	6.75
Ewald Pyle	0	0	2	1	4	0	7.20
TOTALS	82	69	151	488	505	12	3.59

Stan Musial

Home Run Champ

Over the course of his long and illustrious big league career, Stan Musial led the league in just about every batting category except home runs. But he did win a homer title in the Class C Western Association in 1941. Although he was with the Springfield Cardinals of that league for only 12 weeks of the 18-week season, his 26 homers stood up to the end to give "The Man," who was just a 20-year old at the time, the league crown.

Musial had been a pitcher in Class D for three years but had hurt his arm late in the 1940 season. Still, his potential as a hitter had not gone unnoticed, and he was promoted to Springfield, Mo. for 1941. There he was managed by Ollie Vanek, a minor league veteran who had first recommended that the Cardinals sign the Donora, Pennsylvania, youngster in 1937, when Vanek was managing the St. Louis farm in nearby Monessen in the Penn State League.

Vanek's confidence was quickly rewarded, as young Musial was an immediate sensation with Springfield. The home field, White City Park, had a short right field line, about 300 feet, and the wall cut straight across toward center, making the power alley a cozy 340 feet away. In Stan's first practice at White City Park, he lofted three straight pitches over the fence and smiled at the prospects ahead. The kid had hit just one home run in each of his three previous pro seasons, but that would change in the Western Association.

His best effort of Opening Day was a double off the wall, but he also showed the other talents that would help carry him to the NL MVP award just two years down the road. Playing right field he made a diving try at a sinking liner and turned the sure hit into a force out. Later in the game he caught the opposition flatfooted with a daring dash to third base on a routine ground out to the hot corner.

His first Springfield home run was in inside-the-parker on May 4th, a 440-foot drive to the flagpole in deepest center that Musial legged out with relative ease. The victimized pitcher was lefthander Conklin Meriwether, one of the six WA southpaws that Musial would reach for round-trippers. Two days later he hit two in one game, both over the right field fence, to beat St. Joseph, 4-3. The gopher balls were served up by righthander Clifford Stebe, a product of St. Louis' Cleveland High School. Musial would wind up with four homers off of Stebe, making him Stan's favorite WA pigeon. On May 8th, St. Louis general manager Branch Rickey was in town, and Stan really showed his stuff. His first hit was a triple, after which he tried to steal home. He was out on a close call, causing Vanek to give the umpire a loud lecture on eyesight. Stan then tied the game with a homer in the eighth inning and won it, 3-2, with an RBI single in the 12th. Mr. Rickey would remember Mr. Musial.

Mr. Musial's name was being pronounced "MU-shal," and Stan would not get around to correcting that until the following spring at the big Cardinals' training camp. But whatever way you said it, the youngster was the best player in the WA.

Stan's biggest game as a Springfield Cardinal came on May 29th when he hit three homers and drove home six runs against the Topeka Owls (see box score). Lillian Musial, Stan's wife, had brought their infant son to the park that night, but she missed her man's slugging because of the necessity to change diapers frequently. By the end of that homestand, Springfield led the WA with a 33-6 record, and Musial led the league in hits, doubles, triples, homers, runs scored, RBIs, and in batting with a .444 average. By the end of June he was still leading in most everything, and pitchers were walking him regularly. This led to a mild slump in early July, and Stan dropped below .400 on the Fourth. But he snapped

Stan Musial: Home Run Champ

out of his skid in mid-month, poling homers against the Hutchinson Pirates on July 15th and 17th. The next day he delighted the largest Springfield crowd of the season (5,000 at a "Frisco Night" gathering of railroad employees) with a blast over the fence and onto Boonville Avenue. The next night he whacked a drive to deep left center against young Ed Lopat of the Salina Millers and raced around the bases with his fourth inside-the-park home run of the year. It would be his last four-bagger for Springfield.

Musial was promoted to Rochester on July 21st, leaving Springfield with league-leading totals of 26 homers, 94 RBIs, 132 hits, 257 total bases, and a .379 average. He would be passed in all categories but homers and average by the end of the season, but he would not have enough at bats to qualify for the batting title. Still, no one could oust him for the home run title. Musial has certainly been helped by the friendly configuration of White City Park, and 17 of his homers had come at home. But they were not all cheap shots by any means. At least three of them went clear across the 80-foot-wide street on the fly. And one homer he hit in Topeka was described as the longest in the history of the local park. Howie Moss, who had started the season in Class D, but moved up to Fort Smith in time to play 103 games, finished second in the WA in HRs with 24.

Stan continued his fine work with Rochester. Installed in right field and the number-two slot in the order, he homered in his second game with the Red Wings. He also homered in his first Rochester home game. Though he finished with only 3 HRs in 54 IL games, he was called up to the parent club in St. Louis after the final Red Wing game on September 13th. With the big Cardinals, Musial whacked out a nifty .426 average in 12 games, including a home run off of Rip Sewell in Pittsburgh for a flock of family and friends who came up from Donora to see the event. The Man was on his way to stardom.

Meanwhile, Springfield had a date with disaster. The Cardinals had been leading Joplin Miners by 7 games when Musial left. Star pitcher Blix Donnelly ran his record to 18-1 at one point, and Musial's replacement Henry Redmond, sent down from Decatur, chipped in with an outstanding .381 effort. But without Musial the lead shrunk dramatically. The season came down to the final Labor Day weekend with Springfield leading Joplin by two and one-half games with three head-to-head doubleheaders remaining. Donnelly won the first game of the Saturday twinbill to finish the year with a 28-6 record and put the Cards just one win away from the

pennant. But the Miners swept the next five games to capture the flag.

Springfield would doubtlessly have won with ease if they could have kept Home Run King Stan Musial all season.

May 29, 1941

TOPEKA	ab	r	h	bi	o	a	e
Baker, cf	4	2	0	0	1	0	0
Adkins, ss	4	1	1	0	3	4	1
Justice, 2b	5	0	1	1	4	1	0
Springer, rf	3	1	3	2	1	0	0
Wilson, c	4	0	1	1	6	1	0
Tincup, pr7	0	1	0	0	—	—	—
Acton, c7	1	0	1	2	2	0	0
DeVincenzi, lf	3	0	1	0	1	0	0
White, 3b	5	0	2	1	0	2	0
Richardson, 1b	5	0	0	0	6	0	1
Waldo, p	2	1	0	0	0	2	0
Morris, ph8	0	1	0	0	—	—	—
Johnson, p8	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTALS	37	7	10	7	24	10	2

SPRINGFIELD	ab	r	h	bi	o	a	e
Olt, 3b	5	3	2	0	1	2	0
Hackett, ss	4	2	2	0	1	3	1
MUSIAL, cf	5	4	4	6	5	0	0
Broome, lf	5	1	3	3	0	0	0
Dantonio, c	3	0	2	0	5	0	0
Bush, 1b	4	0	1	0	14	0	0
Henning, 2b	4	0	0	0	0	5	0
Spohn, rf	4	1	0	0	0	0	0
Dothager, p	3	0	0	0	0	1	0
Papai, p7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sheef, p8	1	0	0	0	1	1	0
TOTALS	38	11	14	9	27	12	1

Topeka	0	0	2	0	1	0	2	2	0	—	7
Springfield	2	0	0	0	3	1	2	3	x	—	11

Two Base Hit—Justice. Three Base Hits—Broome, Springer. Home Runs—MUSIAL 3. Left on Bases—Springfield 7, Topeka 12. Stolen Bases—Broome, Spohn, Acton. Sacrifice Hits—Adkins, Dantonio.

TOPEKA	ip	h	r	er	bb	so
Waldo (L)	7	11	8	7	2	6
Johnson	1	3	3	3	1	1
SPRINGFIELD	ip	h	r	er	bb	so
Dothager (W)	6.2	9	5	5	4	4
Papai	0.1+	0	2	2	2	0
Scheef	2	1	0	0	2	1

Passed Ball—Dantonio. Wild Pitch—Dothager. Balk—Waldo. Umpires—Douglas and Anderson. Time—2:15.

George Washington Bradley

St. Louis Hero / St. Louis Villain

by Jim Rygelski

George Washington Bradley, author of the National League's first no-hitter, left his mark on St. Louis baseball in a couple of important ways.

At the beginning of his career he helped cement the city's interest in the "national game" by being the ace of its first professional nine; toward the end of it he helped prevent St. Louis from claiming its first major league pennant.

Throughout a career that saw him play nearly every position, Bradley remained a dependable player who avoided the vices that curtailed not only the careers but also the lives of some of his contemporaries.

A look at his life shows that ballplayers then, as now, wanted to be paid handsomely, wanted to play for a team close to home, and wanted to show they still had it when others had concluded that their best days were long gone.

Bradley was born July 13, 1852, in Reading, Pennsylvania. A righthanded thrower, he first pitched professionally for a club in Easton, Pennsylvania, in 1874. The following season he was a member of the St. Louis Browns, one of two "Mound City" teams entered in the National Association, American's first professional league. When the N.A. was reorganized as the National League for 1876, Bradley was counted on heavily to help the Browns bid for the league's "whip pennant."

"It must suffice to say that the chief credit of most of the victories gained by the 'Brown Stockings' undoubtedly belonged to Bradley's wonderfully effective delivery," read an 1881 account of his life in the New York Clipper, then perhaps the most respected source of baseball information.

Making that wonderfully effective delivery was no easy task. Hurlers then were required by the rules to put the pitch where the batter wanted it (either a high ball or a low ball) by a submarine-style motion requiring the hand to pass below the hip while pitching from a ground-level box just over 45 feet from the plate.

Pitching records from that era had none of the detail that today's do, but it appears that Bradley was indeed effective. In 1875 he was in the box for 33 of the Browns' 39 wins, and in 1876 he pitched all but four of the team's 577 innings, helping the Browns win 45 of their 64 matches, good enough for third place (N. L. standings were then based on games won, not percentage, and the Browns won two fewer games than Hartford and seven less than Chicago).

"The batting of the visitors was weak, as it usually is against Bradley's pitching," read an 1876 newspaper account of one of his games. "The pitching of Bradley may, therefore, be said to have been very effective, for the Louisville boys are all big men and hard hitters," read another account from that season, this one after he and the Browns had whitewashed Louisville by a 3-0 score.

A shutout was a team effort in those days, and no finer example exists of this from that season than Bradley's and the Browns' 2-0 win over Hartford at St. Louis's Grand Avenue Park on July 15. Sportswriters of the day gave much ink to the fact that this was the third straight shutout the Browns had registered over Hartford that week but barely noted (and usually well into their stories) that this was a no-hitter. (J. Lee Richmond, who tossed a perfect game in 1880, confirmed in an interview with *The Sporting News* founder Alfred Spink that this was a prevailing attitude, noting that he didn't recall "any particular fuss was made about [the perfect game] by any newspaper...")

1876 ST. LOUIS BROWN STOCKINGS.
(standing, from left)—Joe Blong, George Bradley (holding baseball), Harmon Dehlman. (seated, from left)—Joe Battin, John Clapp, Tim McGinley, Lip Pike, Mike McGeary, Denny Mack. (lying)—Ned Cuthbert.

Courtesy Rick Salamon



Bradley pitched 16 shutouts that season, still the big league record, and the modern encyclopedias list his earned-run-average as a league-leading 1.23. The 1877 Spalding Guide, using the standards of the time, lowers that to 1.12, still the best in the N.L. Bradley was, of course, aided by fine fielding support and by the rule that allowed the home team to choose the ball. Since the Browns stressed defense, they usually used a very dead ball at their Grand Avenue Park, and 11 of the shutouts were registered at home. The league adopted a standard ball the following season.

Bradley had made other news just two weeks before his no-hitter. Wanting to play closer to home, he had signed a contract for 1877 with the Athletics of Philadelphia. The league's constitution allowed players to sign during the season with a different club for the following year just as long as they honored their current commitment. Signings such as Bradley's were common until the N.L. instituted the reserve clause in 1879.

The Athletics, however, didn't finish their 1876 schedule and were tossed out of the league because of it. Bradley was then lured to the champion Chicago White Stockings for 1877. On his first appearance in St. Louis in a Chicago uniform, Bradley received "a rather hearty round of applause," then beat the Browns 4-2.

But neither Bradley nor the Chicagoans fared well in the N.L. second season. The White Stockings tumbled to fifth place, and Bradley lost 23 of his 41 decisions. He was not re-signed.

After a year with a minor-league team in New Bedford, Massachusetts, he was back in the N.L. in 1879 with Troy. It was the last year that he was primarily used as a pitcher, and Bradley was in the box for 40 of the 56 Troy losses.

The beginning of the new decade found Bradley with a new team, the Providence Grays, and a new role, that of "change pitcher" behind the club's ace, John Montgomery Ward. When he wasn't pitching, Bradley usually played third base, and he was there when Ward recorded the majors' second perfect game, on July 17, 1880.

After two undistinguished seasons in Cleveland, the 31-year-old Bradley finally made it to Philadelphia in 1883, this time signing with the Athletics of the American Association. The Athletics held a slim lead over the St. Louis Browns most of the summer and had a 2.5-game margin with just seven games left to play when they came to St. Louis in late September.

In the first game of the series, Bradley started at third base but was switched to center field after making four errors to help the Browns stay close. But in the bottom of the ninth he redeemed himself with a spectacular over-the-shoulder catch to thwart a St. Louis rally and preserve his club's victory. After the Browns won the second game, Bradley was the surprise choice to pitch the finale of the three-game showdown series.

Six years later he visited St. Louis and shared with *The Sporting News* his reflections on that Septem-

ber 23, 1883, game: "I remember how the Browns smiled when they heard I was going to pitch. Oh what pie and oh what pudding. When I got in the square, however, it was though I was born again. 'Go in, old Brad,' I heard someone say, 'and let the folks know you have come to life again.' Well, I went in and you know the rest."

The Browns got only three hits and didn't score until the eighth inning. But then it was too late, as the Athletics won easily 9-2 and hung on to edge St. Louis by one game for the pennant. Bradley was rewarded with his release.

"(They) sent me adrift just as you would a broken-down horse," he told *The Sporting News*. "But that was strictly business, you know."

He pitched credibly for Cincinnati in the short-lived Union Association of 1884, suing the club for

\$3,100 (quite a princely sum in those days) that it owed him when it went out of business, eventually settling for about half. He called it quits as a player after one game with Baltimore in 1888.

He turned to minor league managing and, in the 1890s, police work in Philadelphia. An 1899 account of Bradley said, "He looks well and as young as he did 20 years ago." As a police officer, he often pulled duty at the two 20th century ballparks in Philadelphia.

A non-smoker and -drinker, Bradley lived in Philadelphia until age 79. He died on October 2, 1931, during the World Series between the Cardinals and Athletics, two teams for whose precursors he had been such a star.



June 15, 1876

ST. LOUIS	ab	r	h	po	a	e
Cuthbert, lf	4	0	0	2	0	0
Clapp, c	4	1	3	3	0	2
McGeary, 2b	4	0	0	3	5	0
Pike, cf	4	0	1	1	0	0
Battin, 3b	4	0	0	2	4	1
Blong, rf	4	1	1	0	0	0
Bradley, p	4	0	0	0	4	0
Dehlman, 1b	3	0	1	16	0	1
Pearce, ss	3	0	1	0	3	1
TOTALS	34	2	7	27	16	5

HARTFORD	ab	r	h	po	a	e
Remsen, cf	4	0	0	3	0	0
Burdock, 2b	4	0	0	3	0	0
Higham, rf	4	0	0	1	0	0
Ferguson, 3b	3	0	0	2	1	0
Carey, ss	3	0	0	0	3	0
Bond, p	3	0	0	0	0	1
York, lf	2	0	0	3	0	1
Mills, 1b	3	0	0	11	0	1
Harbidge, c	3	0	0	4	2	1
TOTALS	29	0	0	27	6	4

St. Louis	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—	2
Hartford	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—	0

Left on Base—St. Louis 5, Hartford 3. Reached on Error—St. Louis 1, Hartford 3. Double Play—Battin to Dehlman. Two Base Hit—Clapp. [RBI—McGeary, Dehlman. SB—Dehlman, Pike. CS—Bradley.] Bases on Balls—off Bradley (York). Struck Out—by Bradley (Remsen), by Bond 3 (Cuthbert, Battin, Bradley). Earned Runs—none. Time—1:50. Attendance—2,000. Umpire—Chas. Daniels.

September 23, 1883

ST. LOUIS	ab	r	h	po	a	e
Gleason, ss	4	0	0	1	2	0
Comiskey, 1b	4	0	0	8	0	0
Lewis, cf	4	0	0	3	0	1
Nicol, rf	4	0	1	2	0	1
Quest, 2b	4	1	2	1	1	0
Latham, 3b	4	0	0	1	3	0
Strief, lf	4	0	0	0	0	0
Mullane, p	3	1	0	1	0	0
Dolan, c	3	0	0	7	2	2
TOTALS	34	2	3	24	8	3

ATHLETIC	ab	r	h	po	a	e
Birchall, lf	5	2	3	0	0	0
Stovey, 1b	5	3	3	14	1	1
Knight, rf	4	0	0	2	0	0
Moynahan, ss	4	0	0	0	3	1
O'Brien, c	4	0	0	6	0	0
Corey, 3b	2	2	2	1	5	1
Blakiston, cf	4	1	1	2	0	0
Bradley, p	4	0	0	1	2	0
Stricker, 2b	4	1	2	1	4	1
TOTALS	36	9	11	27	15	4

St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	—	2
Athletic	2	0	0	0	3	1	1	2	x	9

Left on Base—St. Louis 5, Athletic 5. Reached on Error—St. Louis 4, Athletic 1. Two Base Hits—Stovey 2, Stricker, Birchall. [RBI—Birchall 3, Stovey, Knight, Stricker, Comiskey. SB—Cory, Stricker, Mullane. Earned Runs—off Mullane 7, off Bradley 0.] Bases on Balls—off Mullane 2 (Corey 2). Struck Out—by Mullane 8 (Knight 2, Moynahan 3, Bradley 2, Stricker), by Bradley 3 (Lewis, Quest, Dolan). Wild Pitches—Mullane 5. Passed Balls—Dolan, O'Brien. Time—1:40. Attendance—16,800. Umpire—Chas. Daniels.

St. Louis Wins 1930 Series in Seven Games

St. Louis' claim to the 1930 World Championship came not from the Cardinals, who lost the white World Series to the Philadelphia Athletics, but from the Stars, who won the Negro National League Championship in a split-season playoff versus the Detroit Stars. As there was no organized Negro League in the east that year, there was no black World Series in 1930. But since St. Louis had won a series from the Homestead Grays, who claimed eastern supremacy, the Stars were proclaimed the World Champions of black baseball by their fans.

The NNL had been using a split season since 1925, and St. Louis had won one half in both '25 and '28. In 1925 they had lost a thrilling series to the Kansas City Monarchs, 4 games to 3, by dropping both games of the final-day doubleheader in Chicago. But in 1928 they had copped the title by besting the Chicago American Giants, 5 games to 4, winning at home on each of the final two days. Willie Wells hit six home runs in the series, including a pair in the final game.

The 1930 season had begun as a two-team race between St. Louis and Kansas City. The first half race went down to the wire. The Stars went west to finish the half needing to win two out of five in K.C. beginning on the Fourth of July. St. Louis won only one out of the first four games but backed into the title when the final game was rained out.

St. Louis led for much of the second half, too. But a late slump, coupled with a Detroit surge, put the Michiganders in the lead going into their final series, also in Kansas City. Like their St. Louis namesakes, the Detroit Stars lost the final series (2 games to 1 this time) but held onto first place when the final game was rained out. That set up the championship series but did not end the NNL's rain woes.

The St. Louis Stars, managed by John "Sparkplug" Reese, featured plenty of hitting. SABR researchers, headed by Dick Clark and John Holway, have pegged the team batting average as a healthy .327. Shortstop Willie Wells hit at a .397 clip with a league-leading 12 home runs, while George "Mule" Suttles led the league with a .733 slugging average. Suttles had begun the year playing for the Baltimore Black Sox but was able to hit 9 NNL homers after joining the Stars in late June.

Manager Elwood "Bingo" DeMoss' Detroit Stars featured a Murderer's Row of their own, with Ed Riles, Norman "Turkey" Stearns, and Clarence Palm at the heart of their lineup. Like Suttles, Stearns has started the year in the east, and Detroit had been in the middle of the pack in the first half. But his return had helped the Motor City nine to come on strong and win the second half.

GAME 1

Saturday night, September 13th in St. Louis

The best-of-nine series opened in St. Louis on Saturday, September 13th, before a crowd of about 5,000. Stars Park, which was famous for its cozy left field fence, had installed permanent lights a few weeks before, and this was the first championship game ever played there under the arcs. Detroit jumped in front right away, scoring two in the top of the first when Stearns homered with a man on base off Ted "Double Duty" Radcliffe. But the home team matched that with a pair in the bottom half. James "Cool Papa" Bell led off with an inside-the-park homer to distant right field, and an error by left fielder Wade Johnston allowed the next hitter, George Giles, to reach second. He scored on two infield outs. Johnston atoned for his error by throwing Suttles out at home to end the inning. Detroit got another

St. Louis Wins 1930 Series in Seven Games

pair in the top of the third, but St. Louis trumped this with three in the bottom half. Detroit pitcher Albert Dean walked Suttles intentionally to load the bases, but John Henry Russell followed with a three-run double, the blow that won the game. Dick Trent relieved Radcliffe in the fourth and shut Detroit out the rest of the way despite three passed balls by catcher Henry Williams. Trent fanned seven in six innings of work, getting two K's with the bases loaded in the seventh inning, and preserved the 5-4 victory.

Detroit	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	—	4	13	4
ST. LOUIS	2	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	x	—	5	7	4

Det—DEAN • StL—Radcliffe (3), TRENT (6)

GAME TWO

Monday night, September 15th in St. Louis

The second game, scheduled for Sunday afternoon, was rained out until Monday night, when only 1,500 braved the misty weather to see the game. Detroit outhit the home team by a 17-7 margin, but the game was decided by the fielding. The visitors built up a 10-1 lead with the aid of some loose St. Louis fielding. They committed four errors and failed to make several other plays. But the home team got right back into the game with a sudden five-run rally in the seventh inning. Detroit starter "Wee" Willie Powell was routed and "Lefty" Andy Cooper was knocked out in the eighth by three hits and a walk. Albert Davis was rushed into the game with the score 11-7 and the bases loaded. The first batter he faced, Branch Russell, cracked a liner toward left, and the runners lit out for home. But third baseman William Robinson made a great leaping catch, stepped on third base, then threw back to second to complete a triple play! St. Louis could muster just one hit in the ninth, and Detroit held on by a final score of 11-7. Turkey Stearns was the hitting standout with a 5-for-5 performance including a double and a home run.

DETROIT	2	0	3	0	2	3	0	1	0	—	11	17	0
St. Louis	0	0	0	1	0	0	5	1	0	—	7	10	4

Det—POWELL (6.1), Cooper (.2+), A. Davis (2)
StL—STRONG (6.1), Matlock (2.2)

GAME THREE

Tuesday night, September 16th in St. Louis

The Missourians won Game Three the next night, as Ted Trent fanned 10 to post his second win.

Detroit scored once on three singles in the top of the first. But St. Louis put a three on the board when Suttles homered to the center field scoreboard with two teammates aboard. Trent allowed only three more hits and won easily, 7-2. The game was marred by the serious beaming of Detroit's William Robinson, who was taken to a local hospital and missed the rest of the series.

Detroit	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	—	2	6	4
ST. LOUIS	3	0	0	0	0	1	3	0	x	—	7	9	2

Det—A. DAVIS • StL—TRENT

GAME FOUR

Wednesday night, September 17th in St. Louis

Game Four went to Detroit, 5-4, tying the series again. The victors made four errors, but the losers committed half a dozen. A muff by shortstop Wells and a "miserable heave" by left fielder Wilson Redus gave Detroit their first two runs, while three errors set the stage for Palm's game-winning three-run homer in the eighth. St. Louis pitcher Slap Hensley pitched a fine game and drove in a pair of runs with a double, but the poor support cost him the game. Nelson Dean pitched around the visitors' errors and got the win.

DETROIT	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	3	0	—	5	7	4
St. Louis	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	—	4	7	6

Det—DEAN • StL—HENSLEY (8), Radcliffe (1)

GAME FIVE

Saturday, September 20th in Detroit

So the series was even at two games apiece as the two Stars headed for Detroit for the final five games, if necessary. Two travel days were allowed for the trip, both teams traveling by bus, and the series resumed on Saturday, September 20th. Owner John Roesink's new Hamtramck Stadium was in its inaugural season and was one of the showcases of Negro League ball. Unlike the cramped quarters of Stars Park in St. Louis (at least in left field), the Hamtramck park was spacious all around, with the right field line measuring a distant 407 feet.

St. Louis sluggers Wells and Suttles were able to clear the left field fence with 400-foot drives in Game Five, but once again poor fielding cost the Missourians the contest. A double error by Branch Russell gave the home team two unearned runs and a 3-0 lead in the second inning. A pair of Detroit errors helped St. Louis

St. Louis Wins 1930 Series in Seven Games

tie the count in the fifth, but a two-run two-bagger by Stearns gave Detroit the lead again in the bottom half. Wells and Suttles put their homers back-to-back to tie the score again in the sixth with Suttles' drive clearing the wall with at least 30 feet to spare. The visitors could have taken the lead in the seventh but for a baserunning blunder by Cool Papa Bell. Cool laced an apparent triple to center field but was called out for missing second base. Giles immediately followed with a double, but St. Louis failed to score. The home team then won the game, 7-5, with two out in the eighth on singles by Clarence Palm, Lou Dials, and Jake Dunn plus a sacrifice fly by Grady Orange. Wilson Redus gave the visitors some brief hope in the ninth with a long hit into the right field corner, but the drive was called foul. Relievers Lefty Powell and Ted Radcliffe were the pitchers of record.

St. Louis	0	0	0	0	3	2	0	0	0	—	5	9	3
DETROIT	0	3	0	0	2	0	0	2	x	—	7	12	2

StL—Trent (5), RADCLIFFE (3)
Det—Shaw (5), POWELL (4)

GAME SIX

Sunday, September 21st in Detroit

Sunday's game was the first really well-played contest of the series, St. Louis winning out, 4-3. Willie Wells was the star, poling another homer, adding two RBI singles, and fielding beautifully. Turkey Stearns kept Detroit in the game with a homer in the fourth and a triple in the sixth. His four-bagger was the first ever to clear the new park's right field fence. But St. Louis pushed the winning run across in the eighth when Dewey Creacy singled, moved to second on an infield out, and raced home on a hit by Cool Papa Bell. Slap Hensley pitched a seven-hitter for the win.

ST. LOUIS	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	—	4	15	1
Detroit	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	—	3	7	0

StL—HENSLEY • Det—A. DAVIS

GAME SEVEN

Monday, September 22nd in Detroit

St. Louis reverted to its loose-fielding ways in Game Seven on Monday, committing five errors, but this time they overcame them with a 19-hit attack. Bell was out of the lineup with a foot injury, so Giles moved into the leadoff spot and responded with two doubles and two singles. The lead seesawed until the fifth, when a two-

run double by Giles and a two-run single by Wells gave St. Louis a 10-7 advantage. It stayed that way until the visitors added three more in the ninth for a 13-7 final. Roosevelt Davis, making his first appearance of the series, went the distance for the winners, allowing 10 hits and only 3 earned runs.

ST. LOUIS	4	0	1	1	4	0	0	0	3	—	13	19	5
Detroit	1	3	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	—	7	10	4

StL—R. DAVIS • Det—DEAN (8), Cooper (1)

The St. Louis Stars now had a 4-games-to-3 lead, and the series seemed to be headed for a rousing climax, but it was washed out in a whimper, instead. Crowds in Detroit had been disappointing, and after rainouts on Tuesday and Wednesday, the remainder of the series was called off. The premier stars had been Wells for St. Louis and Stearns for Detroit. The Devil had collected 13 hits and 11 RBI's, while the Turkey had poled 14 hits and driven home 9 runners.

St. Louis claimed the NNL title and with it the western Negro League championship. They had previously beaten the Eastern champion Homestead Grays in four games out of five and had swept four straight from the Southern champ, the Houston Black Buffaloes, so the local black weekly, the St. Louis Argus, touted them as world champions, exulting, "Give Them 'More Worlds to Conquer!'"

St. Louis Stars Negro National League Standings (unofficial)

Year	Pl.	First Half			Second Half			
		W	L	Pct.	Pl	W	L	Pct.
1922	5th	23	23	.500	(no split season)			
1923	6th	23	31	.426	(no split season)			
1924	4th	40	36	.526	(no split season)			
1925	2nd	33	15	.717	1st	38	12	.760
1926	4th	29	18	.617	3rd	20	11	.645
1927	3rd	32	19	.627	3rd	23	16	.590
1928	1st	31	9	.775	2nd	31	16	.660
1929	2nd	28	14	.667	3rd	28	16	.636
1930	1st	40	15	.727	2nd	25	7	.781
1931	1st	31	7	.816	1st	14	4	.778

St. Louis Wins 1930 Series in Seven Games

ST. LOUIS BATTING	G	AB	R	H	BI	2B	3B	HR	SB	BA	PO	A	E	FA
Bell, cf	6	25	5	7	3	3	0	1	2	.280	10	1	0	1.000
Giles, 1b	7	26	9	9	3	3	0	0	2	.346	76	1	2	.975
B. Russell, rf	7	24	6	7	1	1	1	0	1	.292	4	1	6	.455
Wells, ss	7	30	6	13	11	2	0	2	3	.434	15	14	2	.935
Suttles, lf(6)-3b(2)	7	23	5	8	9	0	1	1	0	.348	5	1	1	.857
J. Russell, 2b	7	30	3	9	7	2	1	1	0	.300	9	26	4	.897
Creacy, 3b	6	23	4	8	3	0	1	0	1	.348	6	6	0	1.000
H. Williams, c	5	16	2	3	1	1	0	0	0	.188	32	5	4	.900
Radcliffe, p(3)-c(3)	6	15	1	4	0	1	0	0	0	.267	21	3	3	.889
Redus, cf(1)-lf(2)-ph(2)	5	12	2	4	1	1	0	0	0	.333	6	0	2	.750
Trent, p	3	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.000	1	7	0	1.000
Strong, p	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.000	0	3	0	1.000
Hensley, p	2	7	0	1	2	0	1	0	0	.143	0	3	0	1.000
R. Davis, p	1	3	1	2	1	1	0	0	0	.667	1	2	1	.750
Matlock, p	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1.000	0	0	0	1.000
J. Williams, ph	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—	—	—	—	—
Reese, pr	1	0	0	0	0	—	—	—	0	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS	7	244	45	76	42	15	4	5	9	.311	186	73	25	.912

DETROIT BATTING	G	AB	R	H	BI	2B	3B	HR	SB	BA	PO	A	E	FA
Johnston, lf	7	31	6	7	1	2	0	0	0	.226	5	3	1	.889
Holloway, rf	7	29	8	9	2	0	0	0	1	.310	6	1	0	1.000
Rile, 1b(3)-2b(5)	6	23	6	8	2	1	0	0	1	.348	38	11	1	.980
Stearns, cf	7	30	9	14	9	4	1	3	1	.467	11	1	3	.800
Palm, c	7	29	3	10	7	0	0	1	1	.345	43	1	3	.936
Robinson, 3b	3	8	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	.125	4	7	1	.917
Dials, 1b(5)-rf(1)	5	16	1	4	0	0	1	0	0	.250	25	2	1	.964
Daniels, 1b(3)-ph(2)	4	10	0	4	2	1	0	0	0	.400	21	1	0	1.000
Dunn, ss	7	26	2	8	3	1	1	0	0	.308	13	25	3	.927
Orange, 2b(3)-3b(5)-ss(1)	7	23	3	4	1	1	0	0	0	.173	13	19	4	.889
Dean, p	3	9	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	.000	2	6	1	.889
Powell, p	2	5	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	.200	2	0	0	1.000
A. Davis, p(3)-ph(1)	4	10	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	.100	0	5	0	1.000
Shaw, p	1	2	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	.500	0	1	0	1.000
Cooper, p	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.000	0	0	0	—
TOTALS	7	252	39	72	30	10	3	4	4	.286	183	83	18	.937

ST. LOUIS PITCHING	W-L	ERA	G	IP	H	R	ER	BB	SO	HBP	WP
Radcliffe	0-1	7.71	3	7	12	6	6	2	4	1	0
Trent	2-0	1.80	3	20	19	7	4	8	20	1	0
Hensley	1-1	2.12	2	17	14	8	4	4	10	1	0
Strong	0-1	11.37	1	6.1	14	10	8	1	8	0	0
R. Davis	1-0	3.00	1	9	10	7	3	2	7	0	0
Matlock	0-0	3.38	1	2.2	3	1	1	2	2	0	0
TOTALS	4-3	3.77	7	62	72	39	26	19	51	3	0

DETROIT PITCHING	W-L	ERA	G	IP	H	R	ER	BB	SO	HBP	WP
Dean	1-2	5.04	3	25	29	19	14	10	15	0	1
Powell	2-0	4.35	2	10.1	10	6	5	8	13	0	0
A. Davis	0-2	4.26	3	19	24	11	9	6	8	0	0
Shaw	0-0	9.00	1	5	6	5	5	3	3	0	0
Cooper	0-0	21.60	2	1.2	7	4	4	1	1	0	0
TOTALS	3-4	5.46	7	61	76	45	37	28	40	0	1

Statistics from St. Louis Argus

The Cardinals' First Publicity Man

by Gene Karst

Sixty years ago there were no millionaire ball-players in St. Louis. No night baseball, no artificial turf, no exploding scoreboards, no plane travel, no West Coast baseball teams, no television, no helmets, no batting gloves, no blacks in the grandstand, no luxury air-conditioned boxes, no stadium club. No parking problems—most people used a street car or a bus—and oftentimes no crowds!

Sam Breadon owned the Cardinals and Phil Ball was the owner of the Browns. Anheuser-Busch, the brewery which owns the Cardinals nowadays, had nothing to do with baseball back then. In fact, the brewery had nothing to do with Michelob, Budweiser, Bud Light or even Busch beer—it was manufacturing Diesel engines, truck bodies, soft drinks, “near beer,” corn sugar, syrups, whatnot. August A. Busch and son Gussie, just 32, were too busy with the problems of doing business in the days of the Depression and Prohibition.

You could get into the Missouri Theater for 25 cents in the afternoon until 6:30, after which it cost 50 cents to see a double bill like this: “Dude Ranch,” with Jack Oakie, Mitzie Green, Stewart Irwin, June Collier and Gene Pallette; and “Too Young to Marry,” starring Loretta Young, Grant Withers and O. P. Heggie (Who was he? Do any of you remember?)

Hellrung and Grimm was ready to sell a “distinctive” 4-piece bedroom suite for \$89, reduced from \$139. Newspapers featured used car ads for sedans and coupes in fine condition, one or two years old, for \$415 and all the way down to \$275—or less. Two bars of Lifebuoy soap could be had at a Walgreen’s for 11 cents.

That’s when a new world opened up for me, not long out of St. Louis University and my days as a cub reporter for the Globe-Democrat helping to pay my

college tuition. Branch Rickey, then vice president and general manager of the Cardinals, liked my scheme to do publicity work for the club, the first time any major league team had employed a publicity man. Nowadays all sports organizations have publicity departments, usually with several hands grinding out statistics and information, to say nothing of promotion and marketing specialists.

Rickey sent me to spring training in Florida that year, 1931, and soon I was getting acquainted with the likes of Frankie Frisch, Jimmy Wilson, Chick Hafey, Jim Bottomley, Charlie Gelbert, Jesse Haines, Burleigh Grimes and the rest of that great ball club. By mid-May the Redbirds were on top with a record of 14 wins and four defeats, while the hapless old Browns, who had players like Goose Goslin, Oscar Melillo, Red Kress, Rick Ferrell, George Blaeholder, Sam Gray and Dick Coffman, held title to last place in the American League.

The Cardinals, of course, went on to win the pennant by 13 games. The Browns, under Bill Killefer, rose to fifth place before the season ended.

The Cards and the Browns had interlocking schedules which meant that the old ballpark, Sportsman’s Park at Grand and Dodier, was in use almost every day from early April to October, save for an occasional rainy day or a rare time when there was an open date. The infield grass got browner and scragglier as the summer progressed. The outfield wasn’t much better.

Ballparks were more restful, relaxed in those days. The scoreboards were simple affairs which gave the ball and strike count, the number of outs and the line scores from other major league games. No messages about visiting groups from Carbondale, Decatur or Festus. No animated cartoons, no instant replays. No “hit”

George Watkins scores in the first inning of Game Seven of the 1931 World Series.

Missouri Historical Society



or “error” signs—Sam Breadon believed posting an error on the scoreboard might make a home player unduly nervous.

No canned music blaring out “charge” between plays. The Star Spangled Banner was played before the game only on opening day. We did come up with a Cardinal Boys Band which played at the ballpark occasionally, but generally you could talk to your friend in the next seat without shouting.

Umpires on the field wore coats and ties as part of their dignity. And everybody, from players in their wool uniforms to spectators in the stands to scribes in the press box, sweltered, sweated, ate peanuts, Eskimo Pies, and soft drinks. Prohibition did not end until midnight, April 7, 1933, when Gussie Busch declared, “It was the greatest moment of my life, the greatest, I guess, that I will ever know.” At that moment trucks loaded with Budweiser—real beer—began rolling out of the Anheuser-Busch brewery.

In the 1980’s when Busch hired Whitey Herzog to manage the Cardinals, they won three pennants and one world championship. Busch used to ride that big wagon led by a team of Clydesdales triumphantly around Busch Memorial Stadium, and we believe he did enjoy

those moments more than he had the end of Prohibition.

But back to 1931 when Sam Breadon, Cardinal owner, also owned the Pierce-Arrow automobile agency. They were like the Cadillacs and Lincolns of today, and were selling for \$2,895 delivered. Gabby Street was field manager of the Cardinals, reportedly earning \$7,500 in annual salary. Gabby, as a player, had gained some notoriety as the catcher for Walter Johnson with the old Washington Senators. Gabby also got some passing attention for catching a baseball dropped from the top of the Washington Monument.

Gabby had been a sergeant in the army (he lived on Sergeant Street in Joplin, Mo.). At one time Branch Rickey, in an off-the-record remark, confided to me the difference between Street’s strategy running a ballclub with that of John McGraw, the master minding the New York Giants. “Gabby was a sergeant—but McGraw would have been at least a major general.”

Gabby had so many good pitchers in 1931 that he didn’t need Dizzy Dean, still in the minors at the Cardinal farm club in Houston. Undoubtedly he could have been a winning pitcher in the majors that year. On May 17 Dizzy experienced a victory and defeat pitching against Dallas. He won his ball game, 7 to 1. But during



Dizzy Dean

courtesy Rick Salamon

the contest he threw a "purpose pitch" dangerously close to the skull of Al Todd, husky Dallas catcher. Todd promptly dashed to the mound, decked Dizzy with quick blows to the arm, the eye and the mouth, knocking him to the ground. Thus ended any idea Dizzy might have had for a boxing career. From then on, he used his pitching arm and his hyperactive tongue, which earned him good money over the airwaves long after his arm went dead.

In 1931 Paul Dean, Dizzy's brother, was just getting started at the Cardinal farm club in Springfield, Mo., where Eddie Dyer was getting his first managerial experience in the Class C Western Association. Tex Carlton and Joe Medwick were teammates of Dizzy at Houston, then managed by the original Joe Schultz, the St. Louisian who had been a Cardinal outfielder in the 1920's.

It was a colorful, glorious, fun year for an awful lot of people in St. Louis, despite the ominous, growing national economic depression. The Cardinals traded Taylor Douthit, "the ball hawk," to the Reds in mid-June, paving the way for Pepper Martin to bat .300 for the season, en route to a fabulous World Series against the Philadelphia Athletics.

Thomas Patrick and Bob Thomas (the Convey father and son) regaled radio fans with their enthusiastic boosting of the Cardinals on KWK, headquarters at the Chase Hotel. France Laux did a calmer, more workman-like job covering baseball for KMOX, whose studios were located on Twelfth Street, about a block south of Market Street.

My job included singing the praises of the Cardinals to newspaper editors, sportswriters and announcers in places like Princeton and Terre Haute, Indiana; Cairo, Peoria and Springfield, Illinois; Union City, Tennessee; Paducah, Kentucky; Moberly, Jefferson City and Cape Girardeau, Missouri—and most towns and hamlets in between. It also included writing and editing "The Cardinal News," the first fan publication.

I dug up statistics, made them available to sportswriters like J. Roy Stockton, John E. "Ed" Wray, Sid Keener, Red Smith, Jim Gould, Dick Farrington, Glen Waller, Martin J. "Mike" Haley, Herman Wecke, Kid Regan and Sam Muchnick, predecessors of guys like Bob Broeg, Bob Burnes, Dick Kaegel, Rick Hummel and other later scribes. J. G. Taylor Spink of The Sporting News used our material occasionally, as did some of the sportswriters for New York and other metropolitan dailies.

What a season! It came to a climax October 10 when the Redbirds vanquished the Philadelphia Athletics by a score of 4 to 2. The Cardinals had overcome a powerful team which included Lefty Grove, Al Simmons, Jimmy Foxx, Mickey Cochrane, Rube Walberg, Jimmy Dykes, George Earnshaw and managed by Connie Mack.

Pepper Martin, alias the Wild Horse of the Osage, was the superstar of that series, earning a salary of \$4,500. All he did was bat .500, stole a lot of bases and completely discombobulated Mickey Cochrane and the Philadelphia pitchers. Old Burleigh Grimes, the last of the legal spitballers, pitched most of that final game of the 1931 series. He was on the mound despite an inflamed appendix and finally had to be taken out of the game in the ninth inning. Bill Hallahan relieved him, got the final out when Martin squeezed a fly ball in center.

By that time Martin had captured the imagination of the American people through his stellar World Series play and was besieged with offers for stage appearances, requests for endorsements, business propositions, to say nothing of those who merely wanted his autograph.

Pepper accepted an offer to go on stage for \$1,500 a week. After a few weeks the call of the great outdoors overcame any latent ideas he might have had about acting. "Hell, I ain't no actor," said Pepper, "I'm a ballplayer." So he turned down a chance for additional weeks and returned to St. Louis.

They gave me the job of handling Pepper's mail. Every day brought letters and telegrams by the basketful. We sorted out offers of contracts and business propositions, and turned them over to Bill DeWitt, Cardinal treasurer who was acting as Martin's business manager. We tried to answer all other letters with form letters.

Most of the mail was filled with superlatives, congratulating Martin on his exploits, his modesty in the face of national adulation, with a sprinkling of mash notes, requests for handouts, invitations to turkey dinners, hunting trips and requests to speak at service club luncheons, church suppers and boys' clubs.

We packaged the fan mail in several large bales and presented it to Pepper when he was ready to drive back to Oklahoma. He loaded it onto his trailer and took off for the winter. Soon he was out quail hunting, duck hunting, and tramping through the wilder sections of Oklahoma.

Next spring when Pepper appeared at the Cardinal training camp in Bradenton, Florida, I asked him what he thought of all those flattering, congratulatory letters he had taken home with him. "You know, Gene," he said, "I never got around to opening those bales of mail all winter long. Maybe I will someday." I doubt that he ever did.

In 1932 the world champion Cardinals fell on evil days. Pepper came up with an insect bite which led to infection. He broke a bone in his hand. He tried too hard, slumped, and couldn't get out of the doldrums. The rest of the team also faltered badly and finished a poor sixth. When the 1933 season rolled around it looked like Martin might not even make the club. The Cardinals had problems at many positions, among them third base. Sparky Adams had faded as Redbird hot corner man and in desperation Gabby Street gave Martin a chance at the job. After all, he had started out as an infielder in the minors and still had a powerful throwing arm.

Pepper was an incredibly horrible third baseman. He couldn't field cleanly. When he did pick up the ball after it hit his chest, his great arm often sent the ball miles above the first baseman's head or into the dirt. He



Paul Dean

courtesy Rick Salamon

wasn't hitting, either.

Then came a Sunday game when he was particularly futile, fumbling grounders, making wild throws and striking out two or three times. After his last strikeout he threw his bat toward the dugout. His head down and mumbling imprecations, when he reached the bat rack he kicked at the collection of bats. One of them uncannily bounced into the box seats and landed in the lap of Mrs. Sam Breadon, wife of the Cardinal owner.

When the crowd saw this they roared their disapproval with resounding boos. It was a tragic moment for the fallen star—the hero of 1931. Probably no hometown player had ever suffered such ignominy in St. Louis.

The Cardinals fortunately went on the road that night. Gabby Street kept Pepper in the lineup. If he made errors or struck out on the road it wasn't the same as suffering before the home fans. Martin couldn't get worse than he had been on that fateful Sunday. He bounced back. By the time the team returned home he had settled down and become a pretty fair third baseman.

The nation's fans voted for players to be on the

National League All-Star team—the first time ever—and apparently they remembered Martin's 1931 World Series, as he was one of those selected. So was Pie Traynor, at that time the greatest third baseman anywhere. John McGraw, managing the National League team, used Martin as his third baseman throughout the contest. Traynor rode the bench. Quite a compliment for the comeback of a man who had been on the verge of being relegated to the minors a few weeks earlier.

Locally, that 1933 season wasn't much of an improvement over 1932. Rogers Hornsby, after managing the Cardinals to their first pennant and World Series ever in 1926, came back to the team contrite and penitent. He and Breadon had come to a parting of the ways late in 1926 after Rogers demanded a three-year contract at \$50,000 a season. Breadon countered with a one-year contract at \$50,000 or a three-year pact at \$40,000 a year. St. Louis fans at the time thought of Hornsby as a demigod and a miracle worker, and the Rajah fully expected Breadon to capitulate. Instead, Breadon grabbed the phone and traded Hornsby to New York for Frankie Frisch and a mediocre pitcher, Jimmy Ring.

St. Louis fans were furoius at the Cardinal owner, and wanted to lynch him or run him out of town. They talked about court action to nullify the trade. But it stood. During that period between 1926 and 1933 Hornsby had become playing manager at Boston and again for the Chicago Cubs. In the field he had slowed down considerably, but still could hit. Though he made big money for those days, he frittered it away at race tracks and elsewhere. So when the Cubs fired him well into the 1932 season he was unemployed and broke.

The Cardinals signed him to a 1933 contract. He hit .325 as a sub and pinch hitter, but the team continued to flounder. Frisch was also slowing down. Changes were in order, so in mid-season Hornsby was released so he could become manager of the Browns, and Frisch replaced Gabby Street as boss of the Cardinals. The Redbirds finished above the .500 mark but still ended up in fifth place.

When the 1934 spring training season rolled around, the Cardinals had the nucleus of the team which later would become "The Gas House Gang:" Dizzy Dean, Rip Collins, Joe Medwick, Lippy Leo Durocher, Pepper Martin, Virgil Davis, and three rookies of considerable promise, Paul Dean, a pitcher, catcher Bill De-lancey, and Burgess Whitehead, an infielder.

Rickey took me to spring training camp in Brad-

enton, Florida. I helped him drive, took care of his voluminous correspondence—mostly telegrams in those days—and roomed with him in the old Dixie Grande Hotel.

After watching the team workouts a few days, Rickey told me he had spotted two glaring weaknesses in the Cardinal lineup—catching and second base. "We can't win the pennant with Davis catching and Frisch playing second base," he said. "What I really ought to do is try to trade for a catcher and put Whitehead at second base. I'm sure I could trade Frisch to Boston for catcher Al Spohrer. What I should do would be to catch a plane and sell the idea to Sam Breadon."

Rickey toyed with the idea quite a while, swearing me to secrecy. "Mike Gonzalez could manage the team and we could win," he ruminated. But he soon realized that Breadon probably would not go along with the idea of trading Frisch, so Rickey gave up the idea completely.

Still the 1934 Cardinals weren't going to win the pennant without a struggle. They were headed nowhere in particular as the pennant race went along into August. Dizzy and Paul were the starting pitchers in a Sunday double-header. Both of them lost. Unhappy about their fate, Dizzy stayed in St. Louis that night when he should have been on a train headed for Detroit, where the club was scheduled to play an exhibition game the next day.

Frisch, with Breadon's approval, plastered a modest fine on Dizzy, who was making \$6,500 that year. In the argument which ensued, Dizzy tore up his uniform, complained to the press that Paul also was underpaid, and both of the Deans walked out of the clubhouse. Suspensions followed and both were off the payroll. Paul's 1934 salary was \$3,000.

During their absence the Cardinals had just 19 men on their roster. The player limit at the time was 23 but the Cardinals were carrying just 21 players. Short-handed, the remaining 19 players "came together" as a team and seemed to be showing what they could do without Dizzy and Paul. Pepper Martin volunteered to pitch—and did. When the Cards began to win consistently, first Paul, and later Dizzy, decided to get back on the payroll. Both promised to be good boys, and they were for the rest of the season. Paul won 19 games and Dizzy came up with 30 victories despite missing at least two or three starts during the strike.

Rickey believed the strike of the Dean brothers

was a blessing in disguise. He felt the rest of the team had resented the Deans hogging the limelight and that during the strike they proved they could win a lot of games without Dizzy and Paul. When the Deans repented, a spirit of togetherness bolstered the unity of the club.

Manager Frisch, slowed down by aching legs, was stimulated by the chase, and proved himself still a great "money player." Leo Durocher, who had been called "the All-American Out," found romance with a classy St. Louis fashion designer, Grace Dozier. At first Rickey tried to discourage Leo from marrying Miss Dozier until after the season. But the couple was married anyway and matrimony seemed to result in great play in the field for Leo. He fielded in top form and got numerous timely hits.

Frisch, like Rickey, wasn't too happy with Virgil Davis as a catcher, and gave rookie Bill Delancey more and more time behind the bat. By the season's close, Bill was definitely the Cardinals' first-string catcher—and he hit a healthy .316 in 93 games.

The Cardinals went 33-12 after the Deans' walkout, and when the Giants collapsed at the wire, St. Louis had a surprise pennant.

No need to repeat the stories about the 1934 World Series against the Detroit Tigers, a formidable club with stars like Hank Greenberg, Goose Goslin, Charlie Gehringer, Bill Rogell, Schoolboy Rowe, Eldon Auker, Tommy Bridges and Fred Marberry. Mickey Cochrane managed the team and was still a fine catcher and a good hitter.

But we who were rooting for the Cardinals suffered a terrible shock during the fourth game of the series, played in St. Louis on Saturday, October 6. The Redbirds were leading at the time, two games to one. But in that fourth game after three-and-a-half innings the Tigers were ahead, 4 to 2. In the last of the fourth inning the Cardinals were trying to get back in the game. Pinch hitter Virgil Davis got a single and Frisch sent Dizzy Dean in to run for him. Dizzy was much faster than Davis, of course. But, trying to break up a double-play moment later, Dizzy tried to go into second base standing up. Shortstop Billy Rogell's throw hit Dizzy in the noggin and he dropped to the ground like he was shot. He was carried from the field with his lanky arms and legs flopping over the makeshift stretcher. Cardinal fans feared the worst. Would he be out of the picture for the rest of the World Series? Did he suffer a fractured skull? Would he ever pitch again? After play resumed the

Tigers continued to bash Redbird pitchers and won the game, 10-4.

Fortunately Dizzy must have had an awfully hard head. X-rays showed no fracture and Dizzy was ready for the seventh and crucial game the following Tuesday. All he did was hold the Tigers to six scattered hits, got a single and a double and won the game, 11 to 0. The rejuvenated Frankie Frisch held his own, driving the first three runs of the game with a double with the bases loaded. The Cardinals made 17 hits in all. Pepper Martin, Jack Rothrock, Leo Durocher and Dizzy had two hits each. Fun-loving first baseman Rip Collins came up with four hits. That also was the game when Judge Landis removed Joe Medwick from the premises when Detroit fans took out their frustrations by pelting him with all kinds of garbage and debris, threatening to stop the game.

Thus ended my four eventful years as publicity man for the Cardinals—two pennants, two world championships in four seasons. As they say, I didn't make much money but I certainly had a lot of fun. Before the pennant had been decided Larry MacPhail, general manager of the Cincinnati Reds, came to town and offered me a 50% salary increase and a contract for the 1935 season. I accepted Larry's offer, spent a couple of years with the Reds and later did publicity work for the Hollywood Stars in the Pacific Coast League, and spent three wonderful years in Montreal with the Royals in the Brooklyn Dodger organization.



St. Louis Leaders

by Ralph Horton

Stan Musial leads most offensive categories among players who have played major league baseball in St. Louis, while Bob Gibson dominates the pitching departments. The leadership of Musial and Gibson is expected, of course, but the attached lists of St. Louis Leaders includes some names that may surprise.

The lists were compiled on the basis of figures in the Encyclopedia of Baseball and Total Baseball, and include players who played for St. Louis teams in the National League (1876-77; 1885-86; 1892-1991), American Association (1882-1891), Union Association (1884), American League (1902-1953), and Federal League (1914-15).

Leaders in Batting Average and Slugging Average are based on a minimum of 1,000 at bats. The qualifying number of at bats for pinch hitters is 50. Pitching percentage leaders are based on a minimum of 50 decisions, and at least 500 innings are required for the ERA leaders, and the leaders in hits, walks and strike outs per nine innings. Leading hitters among pitchers are based on a minimum of 100 at bats, and the fielding leaders qualify with at least 500 innings pitched. Winning percentage for managers is based on at least 200 wins.

Any omissions or errors should be called to the attention of Ralph Horton at 314/843-9342.

Games	Batting Average	Slugging Pct.	At Bats
Musial .....3,026	Manush .....362	Mize .....600	Musial .....10,972
Brock .....2,289	Hornsby .....358	Hafey .....568	Brock .....9,125
Wallace .....2,019	Sisler .....344	Hornsby .....566	Wallace .....7,301
Slaughter .....1,820	O'Neill .....343	Musial .....559	Schoendienst .....6,841
Schoendienst .....1,795	Burkett .....337	Williams, K. ....558	Slaughter .....6,775
Flood .....1,738	Mize .....336	Goslin .....552	Sisler .....6,667
Boyer .....1,667	Medwick .....335	Medwick .....545	Boyer .....6,334
Hornsby .....1,647	Musial .....331	Manush .....531	Flood .....6,318
Sisler .....1,647	Cooley .....326	Bottomley .....528	Hornsby .....5,998
Bottomley .....1,597	Hafey .....326	Clark .....522	Bottomley .....5,965
Javier .....1,578	Williams, K. ....326	Collins, J. ....517	Simmons .....5,725
Marion .....1,572	Dunlap .....324	Smith, R. ....495	Javier .....5,631
Simmons .....1,564	Bottomley .....321	Connor .....490	Tobin .....5,558
Smith, O. ....1,493	Jacobson .....318	O'Neill .....489	Marion .....5,506
Clift .....1,443	Fournier .....317	Cepeda .....484	Smith, O. ....5,333
Tobin .....1,430	Goslin .....317	Sisler .....481	Clift .....5,281
Austin .....1,311	Alou, M. ....314	Boyer .....475	Frisch .....5,059
Frisch .....1,311	Donovan .....312	Watkins .....474	Medwick .....4,747
Moore, T. ....1,298	Frisch .....312	Fournier .....472	Jacobson .....4,731
Gerber .....1,283	Rice, Harry .....312	White .....472	Moore, T. ....4,700

Hits	Doubles	Triples	Home Runs
Musial .....3,630	Musial .....725	Musial .....177	Musial .....475
Brock .....2,713	Brock .....434	Sisler .....145	Boyer .....255
Sisler .....2,295	Bottomley .....390	Hornsby .....143	Hornsby .....196
Hornsby .....2,145	Medwick .....377	Slaughter .....135	Bottomley .....194
Slaughter .....2,064	Hornsby .....376	Bottomley .....130	Williams, K. ....185
Schoendienst .....1,980	Slaughter .....366	Brock .....121	Simmons .....172
Wallace .....1,927	Schoendienst .....352	Wallace .....103	Clift .....170
Bottomley .....1,915	Sisler .....343	Tobin .....95	Mize .....158
Boyer .....1,855	Simmons .....332	Konetchy .....93	Medwick .....152
Flood .....1,853	Wallace .....324	Jacobson .....89	Slaughter .....146
Tobin .....1,726	Clift .....294	Medwick .....81	White .....140
Simmons .....1,704	Frisch .....286	McGee .....76	Brock .....129
Medwick .....1,590	Marion .....272	Martin, J. ....75	Hafey .....127
Frisch .....1,577	Flood .....271	Pratt .....72	Hendrick .....122
Jacobson .....1,503	Martin, J. ....270	Heidrick .....71	Stephens .....113
Clift .....1,463	Boyer .....269	O'Neill .....70	McQuinn .....108
Javier .....1,450	Jacobson .....269	Williams, K. ....70	Collins, J. ....106
Marion .....1,448	Tobin .....267	Templeton .....69	Kurowski .....106
Smith, O. ....1,439	Hernandez .....265	Stone .....68	Laabs .....101
McGee .....1,361	Moore, T. / Smith, O. ....263	Austin .....67	Torre .....98

Total Bases

Musial	6,134
Brock	3,776
Hornsby	3,395
Sisler	3,207
Bottomley	3,147
Slaughter	3,138
Boyer	3,011
Schoendienst	2,657
Simmons	2,626
Medwick	2,585
Wallace	2,538
Flood	2,464
Clift	2,391
Tobin	2,366
Williams, K.	2,239
Jacobson	2,180
Frisch	2,108
Javier	2,002
White	1,966
Marion	1,902

Runs

Musial	1,949
Brock	1,427
Hornsby	1,102
Sisler	1,091
Slaughter	1,071
Schoendienst	1,025
Clift	1,013
Bottomley	1,004
Boyer	988
Tobin	853
Flood	845
Wallace	844
Latham	832
Frisch	831
Comiskey	817
Medwick	811
Williams, K.	757
Smith, O.	740
Simmons	736
Martin, J.	726

Runs Batted In

Musial	1,951
Bottomley	1,212
Slaughter	1,148
Hornsby	1,101
Boyer	1,001
Sisler	959
Simmons	929
Medwick	923
Wallace	883
Brock	814
Williams, K.	808
Clift	769
Frisch	720
Jacobson	701
Mize	653
Schoendienst	651
Flood	633
White	631
McQuinn	625
Marion	624

Bases On Balls

Musial	1,599
Clift	986
Slaughter	839
Smith, O.	694
Hornsby	690
Brock	681
Wallace	648
Shotton	647
Boyer	631
Simmons	624
Hernandez	585
Bottomley	571
Huggins	571
McQuinn	520
Austin	513
Schoendienst	497
Williams, K.	497
Marion	470
Frisch	448
Tobin	446

Strike Outs

Brock	1,469
Boyer	859
Javier	801
McGee	698
Musial	696
Clift	649
Coleman, V.	628
Flood	606
White	601
Marion	537
Hernandez	536
Shannon, M.	525
Bottomley	499
Hornsby	496
Torre	476
Laabs	470
Maxvill	470
Simmons	453
Hendrick	448
McQuinn	446

Stolen Bases

Brock	888
Coleman, V.	549
Smith, O.	352
Sisler	351
Latham	309
Comiskey	295
McGee	274
McCarthy	270
Shotton	269
Smith, J.	203
Frisch	195
Austin	192
Dowd	187
Heidrick	183
Wallace	178
Huggins	174
Pratt	174
Smith, L.	173
Robinson	170
Herr	152

Pinch Hits

Braun	60
Schoendienst	53
Lowrey	47
Iorg	47
Schultz, Jr.	41
Criss	35
Garms	35
Musial	35
Davalillo	33
Crowe	33

PH Batting Avg.

Bordagaray .....	.356
Bennett .....	.337
Freed .....	.329
Grace .....	.314
Schoendienst .....	.312
Davalillo .....	.308
Coleman, E. ....	.300
Toporcer .....	.298
Lowrey .....	.296
James .....	.292

Games Played — 1B

Sisler	1,587
Bottomley	1,504
McQuinn	1,125
Hernandez	1,118
Musial	1,016
Comiskey	1,010
Konetchy	981
White	972
Jones, T.	817
Mize	808
Burns	741
Collins, J.	637
Sanders	512
Cepeda	425
Torre	425

Games Played — 2B

Javier	1,547
Schoendienst	1,429
Frisch	1,140
Melillo	1,099
Hornsby	1,016
Herr	987
Pratt	855
Huggins	773
McManus	716
Sizemore	624
Gutteridge	551
Oquendo	546
Blasingame	542
Quinn	514
Robinson, Y.	496

Games Played — SS

Wallace	1,826
Marion	1,547
Smith, O.	1,474
Gerber	1,276
Maxvill	1,054
Lavan	1,004
Stephens	816
Templeton	700
Durocher	681
Gleason, W.	659
Kress	627
Gelbert	586
Grammas	530
Hemus	471
Groat	466

Games Played — 3B

Boyer	1,539
Clift	1,419
Austin	1,187
Reitz	1,081
Pendleton	908
Kurowski	868
Latham	839
Strock	661
Mowrey	516
Shannon, M.	478
Dillinger	477
O'Rourke	452
Martin, J.	429
Torre	427
Bell, L.	408

St. Louis Leaders

Games Played — C	Games Played — OF	Games Played — OF	Games Played — OF
Simmons .....1,440	Brock .....2,206	O'Neill .....771	McHenry .....529
Severeid .....1,090	Musial .....1,890	Hafey .....767	Orsatti .....529
Rice, D. ....1,018	Slaughter .....1,751	Heidrick .....729	Scott, T. ....495
McCarver .....960	Flood .....1,687	Laabs .....693	McCarthy .....486
Ferrell .....658	Tobin .....1,340	West .....676	Donovan .....484
Wilson, J. ....630	Jacobson .....1,189	Schulte .....669	Watkins .....473
Snyder .....561	Moore, T. ....1,189	Evans, S. ....640	Bell, R. ....451
Smith, H. ....544	Medwick .....1,163	Hemphill .....630	Smith, L. ....443
Porter .....500	Shotton .....1,158	Blades .....623	Cunningham .....435
Hemsley .....490	McGee .....1,131	Smoot .....619	Melendez .....427
Moss .....476	Williams, K. ....1,060	Martin, J. ....613	Miller, W. ....426
Gonzalez .....453	Smith, J. ....1,014	Dowd .....571	Kokos .....419
Owen .....433	Coleman, V. ....861	Moon .....560	Landrum .....419
Cooper, W. ....426	Burkett .....839	Oakes .....559	Hopp .....417
Clemons, V. ....408	Stone .....837	Judnich .....547	Campbell .....406
	Douthit .....834	Repulski .....546	James .....404
	Hendrick .....790	Zarilla .....542	

Games Won	Games Lost	Winning Percentage	E. R. A.
Gibson .....251	Powell .....196	Chamberlain .....767	Bradley .....1.23
Haines .....210	Gibson .....174	Wilks .....718	Howell .....2.06
Powell .....176	Haines .....158	Tudor .....705	Plank .....2.11
Forsch .....163	Doak .....136	Foutz .....704	Waddell .....2.19
Sherdel .....153	Sherdel .....131	Bradley .....703	Boyle .....2.40
Doak .....145	Forsch .....127	Caruthers .....701	Karger .....2.46
Dean, J. ....134	Sudhoff .....125	Mullane .....700	Glade .....2.50
Brecheen .....132	Breitenstein .....124	King .....696	Tudor .....2.52
Shocker .....126	Pelty .....113	Cooper, M. ....677	Pelty .....2.55
Foutz .....114	Blaeholder .....111	Gumbert .....667	Foutz .....2.67
King .....112	Sallee .....107	Hrabosky .....667	Sallee .....2.67
Caruthers .....108	Weilman .....95	Hudson .....649	Taylor, J. ....2.67
Cooper, M. ....105	Brecheen .....92	Dean, J. ....641	Weilman .....2.67
Sallee .....105	Howell .....91	Warneke .....629	McGinnis .....2.69
Jackson .....101	Sothoron .....91	Alexander .....618	King .....2.71
Lanier .....101	Vangilder .....91	Shocker .....612	Ames / Lush .....2.74
Sudhoff .....100	Jackson .....86	Dean, P. ....605	Caruthers .....2.75
Breitenstein .....98	Gray .....82	Stivetts .....605	Cooper, M. ....2.77
Brazle .....97	Hamilton .....82	Harper .....603	Young .....2.78
Pollet .....97	3 tied at .....81	Munger / Brazle .....602	Beebe .....2.79

Games Pitched	Games Started	Complete Games	Innings Pitched
Haines .....554	Gibson .....482	Powell .....311	Gibson .....3,885
Gibson .....528	Forsch .....401	Gibson .....255	Powell .....3,228
Sherdel .....465	Haines .....388	Haines .....209	Haines .....3,204
Forsch .....455	Powell .....381	Breitenstein .....197	Forsch .....2,659
Brazle .....441	Doak .....319	Sudhoff .....193	Sherdel .....2,450
Powell .....425	Sherdel .....243	Pelty .....172	Doak .....2,387
Doak .....376	Brecheen .....240	Foutz .....156	Sudhoff .....1,981
McDaniel, L. ....336	Sudhoff .....225	King .....154	Breitenstein .....1,925
Jackson .....330	Breitenstein .....221	Caruthers .....151	Brecheen .....1,908
Hrabosky .....329	Sallee .....214	Howell .....150	Sallee .....1,902
Vangilder .....323	Blaeholder .....213	Doak .....144	Pelty .....1,744
Brecheen .....318	Pelty .....212	McGinnis .....144	Shocker .....1,743
Sallee .....316	Jackson .....209	Sherdel .....144	Dean, J. ....1,740
Staley .....301	Shocker .....206	Shocker .....143	Jackson .....1,672
Lanier .....287	Dean, J. ....197	Dean, J. ....141	Blaeholder .....1,631
Wilks .....282	Lanier .....188	Brecheen .....125	Howell .....1,581
Worrell .....281	Cooper, M. ....186	Sallee .....122	Vangilder .....1,548
Blaeholder .....280	Hallahan .....186	Donahue .....114	Weilman .....1,521
Dean, J. ....274	Mizell .....185	Cooper, M. ....105	Hallahan .....1,491
3 tied at .....259	Davenport .....180	Weilman .....105	Davenport .....1,484

Bases On Balls

Gibson	1,336
Haines	870
Breitenstein	839
Forsch	780
Doak	740
Powell	698
Hallahan	651
Davis, F.	640
Vangilder	625
Sherdel	595
Harmon	594
Sudhoff	574
Mizell	568
Lanier	543
Brecheen	536
Pelty	522
Sothoron	519
Kramer	506
Brazle	492
Davenport	491

Strikeouts

Gibson	3,117
Powell	1,181
Dean, J.	1,087
Forsch	1,079
Haines	979
Carlton	951
Doak	938
Brecheen	901
Jackson	899
Mizell	789
Hallahan	784
Sherdel	779
Lanier	772
Cooper, M.	758
Broglio	747
Howell	712
Shocker	700
Davenport	697
DeLeon	691
Stivetts	691

Shutouts

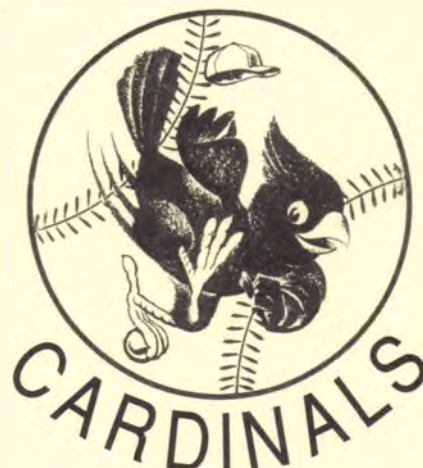
Gibson	56
Powell	34
Doak	32
Cooper, M.	28
Brecheen	25
Haines	24
Dean, J.	23
Shocker	23
Pelty	22
Lanier	20
Pollet	20
Forsch	19
Broglio	18
Davenport	17
Sallee	17
Bradley	16
Carlton	16
Foutz	16
Howell	16
Simmons	16

Saves

Sutter	127
Worrell	126
Smith, L.	74
McDaniel, L.	64
Brazle	60
Hoerner	60
Hrabosky	59
Dayley	39
Dean, J.	30
Caster	29
Wilks	29
Littell	28
Paige	26
Segui	26
Sallee	25
Sherdel	25
Schultz, G.	21
Woodeshick	21
Jackson	20
Lahti / Shocker	20

Hits / 9 Inn.

Beebe	7.29
Plank	7.37
Bradley	7.38
DeLeon	7.54
Howell	7.54
Gibson	7.60
Waddell	7.65
Chamberlain	7.66
Tudor	7.72
Broglio / Stivetts	7.78
Pelty	7.79
Glade	7.90
Cooper, M.	7.95
Foutz	8.06
Taylor, J.	8.07
Niggeling	8.11
King	8.16
Brecheen	8.17
Mizell	8.20
Weilman	8.25



Walks / 9 Inn.

Bradley	0.60
Young	1.04
McGinnis	1.38
Alexander	1.39
Sweeney	1.44
Caruthers	1.59
Glade	1.92
Dean, P.	1.94
King	1.95
Powell	1.95
Tudor	1.99
Hudson	2.02
McFarland	2.04
Johnson, Syl	2.05
Boyle	2.06
Shocker	2.11
Dean, J.	2.14
Simmons	2.16
Sherdel	2.17
Karger / Sallee	2.20

Strikeouts / 9 Inn.

DeLeon	7.63
Gibson	7.22
Carlton	6.77
Waddell	6.50
Haddix	6.23
Broglio	5.98
Stivetts	5.92
Vuckovich	5.87
Mizell	5.83
Dean, J.	5.62
Newsom	5.50
Sadecki	5.42
LaPoint	5.36
McDaniel, L.	5.32
Briles	5.31
Washburn	5.22
McGlothen	5.21
Rasmussen	5.03
Magrane	4.98
Hallahan	4.86
Wise	4.80

Batting Avg.

Taylor, W	.366
Kimsey	.307
Reinhart	.301
Caruthers	.300
Foutz	.296
Crandall	.293
Davis, C.	.293
Stivetts	.288
O'Neill, M.	.271
Bayne	.268
Byrne	.262
Garver	.258
Bush, J.	.255
Smith, B.	.250

Fielding Pct.

Alexander	.987
Warneke	.985
Brecheen	.983
Wise	.983
Poholsky	.982
Hollingsworth	.980
Shocker	.980
Pfeffer	.979
Stewart	.979
McGlothen	.978
Munger	.977
Gumbert	.976
LaPoint	.976
Plank	.976
Rasmussen	.976
Staley	.976
Steele	.976
Forsch	.975
Zoldak	.975
Harris, R.	.974

Missouri-Born Major Leaguers

by Bill Carle

Missouri has been quite proficient over the years in sending its native sons to the big leagues. With 531 ballplayers through 1991, Missouri ranks 8th among the 50 states in number of natives to play in the majors. Most of this is attributable to the city of St. Louis. Having had a major league franchise since 1882 as well as in 1875-76-77, St. Louis has been far and away the leader in producing big league ballplayers. In fact, of the first 51 Missourians to debut in the major leagues, 49 of them were born in St. Louis.

But interestingly enough, the first Missourian to play in the majors was not born in St. Louis. John Paul Peters, a shortstop who broke in with the 1874 Chicago White Stockings and later played with Milwaukee, Providence, Buffalo, and Pittsburgh, was born April 8, 1850 in Louisiana, Missouri, a small town about 75 miles northwest of St. Louis.

Since that time, many fine ballplayers from the state of Missouri have graced major league diamonds, including seven Hall of Famers. James "Pud" Galvin, one of the greatest pitchers of the 19th century and the only man besides Cy Young to both win and lose 300 games, was born in St. Louis on Christmas Day, 1856. Jake Beckley, who still holds the record for the most games played at first base, was born in Hannibal in 1867. Clark Griffith, 7-time 20-game winner and longtime owner of the Washington Senators, was born in Clear Creek, Missouri. Zack Wheat, outstanding outfielder for the Brooklyn Dodgers, hailed from Hamilton. Charles Dillon Stengel, legendary manager, was called "Casey" after his hometown of Kansas City. Carl Hubbell, screwball artist extraordinaire,

was born in Carthage. And Yogi Berra grew up on "The Hill" in St. Louis.

Missouri, particularly St. Louis, also seems to have been a breeding ground for successful major league managers. The above-mentioned Griffith, Stengel, and Berra, were all pennant-winning managers. In addition, Charlie Grimm (St. Louis), Johnny Keane (St. Louis), Tom Loftus (St. Louis), Mayo Smith (New London), Patsy Tebeau (St. Louis), Earl Weaver (St. Louis), and Dick Williams (St. Louis) were all native-born Missourians.

Many other fine ballplayers hailed from Missouri. These include Perry Werden (St. Louis), Silver King (St. Louis), George Van Haltren (St. Louis), Johnny Kling (Kansas City), Smokey Joe Wood (Kansas City), Dutch Zwilling (St. Louis), Glenn Wright (Archie), Vern Kennedy (Kansas City), Mort and Walker Cooper (Atherton), Mickey Owen (Nixa), Pete Reiser (St. Louis), Roy Sievers (St. Louis), Ken Boyer (Liberty), Elston Howard (St. Louis), Bob Allison (Raytown), Ron Hunt (St. Louis), Mel Stottlemyre (Hazelton), Ken Holtzman (St. Louis), Steve Rogers (Jefferson City), Jerry Reuss (St. Louis), Darrell Porter (Joplin), and Rick Sutcliffe (Independence).

Although in recent years the concentration of Missouri major leaguers has tended to move away from St. Louis and head west to the Kansas City area, Missouri continues to produce excellent big-league material. Missourians can look to David Cone (Kansas City), Lee Stevens (Kansas City), Bernard Gilkey (St. Louis), and Scott Cooper (St. Louis) to being the stars of the '90s.

Count Hoffmann's Last Game

by Joe A. Scott

Count Henry Hoffmann hadn't been feeling his old self for some months now. The doctors said it was his heart. Why, for the last week or ten days he'd been sick in bed, definitely no place for St. Louis's Number One baseball fan and party giver. Oh sure, he'd just turned 65, and maybe the many years of mixology and good times had been a little hard on Henry Hoffmann's system. But this had been his life to live, and he'd lived it with style and feeling. Still, maybe it was time to slow down a bit.

Ah, but maybe a day at the ballpark would be just the thing to shake this little setback. The Cardinals were back in town, the rains were gone and it looked to be a beautiful spring day. Henry'd been out for a drive yesterday and felt a little better. Today his brother-in-law Walter and nephew Joe were going to the game, and the doctor said he didn't see any harm in the Count going out to the park. Besides, Hubbell was gonna pitch for the Giants, so how could he stay away?

So to Sportsman's Park he went. Seemed as if everybody there knew him; the scorecard boy, the ushers, even the players waived to him. Shucks, Hoffmann'd been the master of ceremonies at the presentation of this or that gift to a dozen Cardinals over the years, so he had plenty of friends in the clubhouse.

Yessir, Henry Hoffmann had been coming to Cardinal games since the Cardinals were called the Browns, since before the turn of the century. Back before Prohibition, Henry'd been behind the bar at McTigue's Cafe downtown, mixing drinks for the vaudeville crowd at night then taking them out to the game in the afternoon. Those glory days... a couple of new groups in town every week, giving Henry a new party to mastermind each time. Being on the road could be boring for DeWolf Hopper or John McGraw. But when

they hit St. Louis, the Count was there to make their nights gay. Of course there were hangovers in the morning, for Hoffmann mixed the finest cocktails on either side of the Mississippi.

A lot of ballplayers had come and gone since then. Today the Cardinals were pitching their new man LeRoy Parmelee, that sidearm fastballer they got from these Giants. Parmelee'd won his only other home start, beating tough Bill Lee and the Cubs two weeks ago.

The Volstead Act had shuttered McTigue's, and Henry'd had to try his hand at real estate and insurance. This was not his true calling, however, and his fortunes declined a bit. But his parties went on, and when the Cardinals became world beaters, Henry headed the processions to celebrate their triumphs.

Parmelee was sailing through the early part of the game, facing only one over the minimum. Of course, Hubbell was just as tough, matching zeroes as the spring shadows crossed the diamond.

Now our Henry Hoffmann was not a real count. But years ago an enterprising newspaper man found out that his great-grandfather back in Germany was a count, and Henry'd been pinned with the title long ago. What's more, there was a distinct nobility in the way Henry ruled his realm, be it the barroom, back room, or clubcar, while he looked after the welfare of his subjects with such care.

"Quite a pitcher's duel today," Henry told Sam Breadon after nine scoreless innings. "Wouldn't have missed this for the world." Henry's seats were in the second row, Box 25, right behind the Cardinal owner, perfect for watching Parmelee's speed and Hubbell's cunning. Right next to Sam was Hoffmann's boss, Charles Heiss.

Count Hoffmann's Last Game

Mr. Heiss had brought Henry back as bar manager after Repeal, and his Hofbrau at the Mayfair Hotel was a favorite gathering spot. Henry didn't do so much actual pouring anymore, but he was still the man to ask on all pressing questions of mixology.

Zeroes in the tenth and eleventh before a leadoff walk in the twelfth turned into a Giant run. But Muscles Medwick saved Tarzan Parmelee a hard-luck loss by racing to third when Ott misplayed Mize's blooper, and scoring on Gelbert's single. Mize rumbled around third on Gelbert's hit, but Ott played this one perfectly and threw the rookie out by yards. The game would go to the thirteenth, and it was not exactly as relaxing as the doctor had hoped. But Henry was loving every minute of it.

Maybe the Cardinals would be back in the Series again this year. The Count's most famous parties just may have been his "World Series Specials," when he'd take dozens of his friends on the road to see the Cardinals play for the world title. Henry left a \$1,000 standing order with Breadon every spring for World Series tickets. And the Cardinals were slight favorites to win the pennant this year.

A diving stop by Frisch and a backhand grab by Medwick stymied the Giants in the fourteenth. And the Birds left the bases loaded in the sixteenth.

It was getting mighty dark, and the seventeenth would obviously be the last inning. Though the Count hadn't shown any signs of undue discomfort, one more inning would be enough for a man in his condition. Parmelee zipped through the top half in one-two-three fashion. Then Spud Davis opened the bottom half with a shot down the right field line for two bases. Fleet Lynn King went in to run. After an intentional pass, Durocher blasted one to deep left center, but Jo Jo Moore snatched it out of the night air. Manager Frisch let Parmelee hit for himself, since the hurler already had two safe knocks. This time, however, he bounced a double-play ball to short. But wait, an anxious bobble by Bertell made everybody safe. Bases loaded and one out! Terry Moore stepped in. Hubbell rocked into his motion and as Moore was starting to swing...

Suddenly the Count's head fell onto the shoulder of his nephew beside him. As Moore's roller to third was being hastily tossed home by Jackson, Henry's friends were trying to shake him back to consciousness. The throw was wide, pulling catcher Mancuso off the plate as King slid home with the game-winning run. Flashbulbs exploded as the cameramen near home plate

recorded the historic run...

But Henry didn't see it, his heart had given out. Such a great game, and he had missed the final triumph by seconds. His legion friends mourned his passing. But when their time came to join him, they doubtlessly filled him in on the details to the ending to the greatest pitcher's duel in St. Louis history. Then they most likely started to catch up on their celebrating.

April 29, 1936

NEW YORK	ab	r	h	po	a	e
J. Moore, lf	7	0	1	5	0	0
Whitehead, 2b	6	1	1	7	2	0
Ott, rf	5	0	1	3	1	0
Leiber, cf	5	0	1	7	0	0
Leslie, 1b	6	0	1	15	2	0
Jackson, 3b	6	0	1	1	3	2
Danning, c	2	0	0	2	0	0
Mancuso, c	2	0	0	6	2	0
Bertell, ss	5	0	0	2	8	1
Hubbell, p	6	0	0	1	1	0
TOTALS	50	1	6	49	19	3

ST. LOUIS	ab	r	g	po	a	e
T. Moore, cf	7	0	0	7	0	0
Frisch, 2b	7	0	1	4	7	0
P. Martin, rf	7	0	1	2	0	0
Medwick, lf	6	1	2	5	0	0
Mize, 1b	5	0	2	13	1	0
S. Martin, pr	0	0	0	—	—	—
Collins, 1b	2	0	0	3	2	0
Davis, c	6	0	1	11	3	0
King, pr	0	1	0	—	—	—
Gelbert, 3b	6	0	2	1	1	0
Durocher, ss	7	0	0	3	3	0
Parmelee, p	7	0	2	2	5	0
TOTALS	60	2	11	51	22	0

New York 000 000 000 001 000 00 — 1
 St. Louis 000 000 000 001 000 01 — 2
 one out when winning run scored

LOB—NY 5, StL 13. BE—StL 3. DP—Durocher-Frisch-Mize.
 2B—Mize 2, Davis. RBI—Leiber, Gelbert. SH—Ott 2, Bertell.
 SB—none. CS—Leslie, Frisch, T. Moore, J. Moore, Mancuso.
 ER—Hubbell 1, Parmelee 1. BBs—off Hubbell 4, off Parmelee 4.
 Struck Out—by Hubbell 6, by Parmelee 9. Time—3:41.
 Attendance—3,700 paid, 4,500 total. Umpires—Reardon and Barr.



For more than twenty years,
the Society for American Baseball Research
has published unique, insightful,
entertaining literature.

In addition to SABR's annual publications,
Baseball Research Journal and The National
Pastime, special issues have focused on
specific aspects of baseball history.

For further reading enjoyment, consider
obtaining the SABR publications below.

Name _____

Address _____

City _____ State _____ Zip _____

Phone _____

TOTAL NO. OF PUBLICATIONS _____

SUB-TOTAL COST _____

SHIPPING/HANDLING _____

GRAND TOTAL _____

SABR PUBLICATIONS ORDER FORM

Baseball Research Journals

_____ 1975 (112 pp.)	\$3.00
_____ 1976 (128 pp.)	\$4.00
_____ 1977 (144 pp.)	\$4.00
_____ 1978 (160 pp.)	\$4.00
_____ 1979 (160 pp.)	\$5.00
_____ 1980 (180 pp.)	\$5.00
_____ 1981 (180 pp.)	\$5.00
* _____ 1982 (184 pp.)	\$5.00
* _____ 1983 (188 pp.)	\$5.00
_____ 1984 (88 pp.)	\$6.00
_____ 1985 (88 pp.)	\$6.00
_____ 1986 (88 pp.)	\$6.00
_____ 1987 (88 pp.)	\$6.00
_____ 1988 (88 pp.)	\$7.00
_____ 1989 (88 pp.)	\$8.00
_____ 1990 (96 pp.)	\$8.00
_____ 1991 (96 pp.)	\$8.00

Baseball Historical Review

_____ 1981; Best of '72-'74	
Baseball Research Journals ..	\$6.00

Index to SABR Publications

_____ 1987 (58 pp.)	\$3.00
The National Pastime, Baseball Research Journal, & SABR Review of Books	

The Baseball Research Handbook

_____ 1987 (120 pp.)	\$6.00
How to Do Research	

Cooperstown Corner

Columns from The Sporting News; by Lee Allen

_____ 1990 (181 pp.)	\$10.00
----------------------------	---------

The National Pastime

_____ #1: Fall, 1982 (88 pp.)	\$5.00
* _____ #2: Fall, 1983 (88 pp.)	\$5.00
_____ #3: Spring, 1984 (88 pp.) ...	\$7.00
19th Century Pictorial	
_____ #4: Spring, 1985 (88 pp.) ...	\$6.00
_____ #5: Winter, 1985 (88 pp.) ...	\$6.00
_____ #6: Spring, 1986 (88 pp.) ...	\$8.00
Dead Ball Era Pictorial	
_____ #7: Winter, 1987 (88 pp.) ...	\$6.00
_____ #8: Spring, 1988 (80 pp.) ...	\$8.00
Nap Lajoie Biography	
* _____ #9: 1989 (88 pp.)	\$ 8.00
The Big Bang Era Pictorial	
_____ #10: Fall, 1990 (88 pp.)	\$8.00
_____ #11: Fall, 1991 (88 pp.)	\$8.00

Nineteenth Century Stars

_____ 1988 (144 pp.)	\$10.00
Biographies of America's First Heroes (Non-Hall of Famers)	

Baseball in the 19th Century

_____ 1986; An Overview	\$2.00
-------------------------------	--------

The Federal League of 1914-15

_____ 1989 (64 pp.)	\$12.00
Baseball's Third Major League	

* = Out of Print.

SABR Review of Books

Articles of Baseball Literary Criticism

_____ Vol. I, 1986	\$6.00
_____ Vol. II, 1987 (96 pp.)	\$6.00
_____ Vol. III, 1988 (104 pp.)	\$6.00
_____ Vol. IV, 1989 (128 pp.)	\$7.00
_____ Vol. V, 1990 (148 pp.)	\$7.00

Awards Voting

_____ 1988 (72 pp.)	\$7.00
History & Listing of MVP, Rookie of the Year & Cy Young Awards	

Baseball in Cleveland

_____ 1990 (40 pp.)	\$7.50
---------------------------	--------

Minor League Baseball Stars

_____ Vol. I, 1978 (132 pp.)	\$5.00
Year-by-year records of 170 minor league greats.	
_____ Vol. II, 1984	\$5.00
20 managers and 180 more players.	

Minor League History Journal, vol. I

_____ 1991 (40 pp.)	\$6.00
A Collection of Minor League Stories and Statistics	

Run, Rabbit, Run

_____ 1991 (96 pp.)	\$9.95
Tales of Walter "Rabbit" Maranville	

SHIPPING & HANDLING

Please add \$1.50 for 1 book, \$2.50 for 2 or 3 books, and \$5.00 when ordering 4 or 5 books. If ordering more than 5 books, add \$.50 per book. Ohio residents, add 7% sales tax. Foreign delivery add an additional \$1.00 in each category. Make checks payable to: SABR, P.O. Box 93183, Cleveland, OH 44101.

SABR members receive Baseball Research Journal, The National Pastime, one or more special publications, membership directory, and The SABR Bulletin, SABR's monthly newsletter. Additional membership benefits include access to a national convention and regional meetings, research exchange and research paper collection, the SABR lending library, and nearly six thousand baseball enthusiasts like yourself around the country and the world. You are welcome to join any of SABR's 14 research committees.

To join SABR (membership dues are \$35 U.S., \$45 Canada & Mexico, \$50 elsewhere) send check or money order (U.S. funds only) to SABR, P.O. Box 93183, Cleveland, OH 44101.

Fresh,

Pure &

Natural.

Budweiser

KING OF BEERS

The Only

Beer

With The

Genuine

Taste Of

The King

Of

Beers.

Budweiser

