

BROTHERS OF THE DIAMOND

FREEMASONRY & PROFESSIONAL BASEBALL

by

CHRISTOPHER L. MURPHY



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Inquiries on this publication
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Christopher L. Murphy <cmurphy101@shaw.ca>

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IMPORTANT

**Additional material has
been provided in this ebook
version of the work.**



Alexander Joy Cartwright, Jr. (1820–1892) is referred to as a “father of baseball.” He is thought to be the first person to draw a diagram of a diamond-shaped baseball field; and the rules of the modern game are based on the Knickerbocker Rules developed by Cartwright and a committee from his club, the Knickerbocker Base Ball Club. Cartwright was inducted into the National Baseball Hall of Fame as an pioneering contributor 46 years after his death. He was a member of Lodge Le Progress de l’Océanie, Honolulu, Hawaii (French charter). A full biography is on page 28.

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NOTE:

At the time this book was written, there were no Internet resources. There is now excellent information and photographs on Wikipedia, which should be referenced if one is doing specific work on baseball players.

Nevertheless, what I present is from the books of highly accredited authors and was the best information available at the time.

DEDICATION

To my fraternal U.S. Brother, Nick Batalias. If the National Baseball Hall of Fame ever has a category for best baseball fan, Nick will be the first fan named.

Brother Batalias was President of the Masonic Stamp Club of New York from 1985 until his death in 1999. He was an ex-US Navy service man.

I visited him at his home in New Jersey in about 1989. We spent a day touring New York City, and during that time I learned of his great passion for baseball.

The significant number of baseball Hall of Fame members who were Freemasons came as quite a surprise to me in my research for this book. At that time, there were no individual baseball players honored on US postage stamps so I had not diligently pursued the subject.



Nick Batalias

For certain, it was Nick's baseball passion that led me to delve into the world of the game, and thus my dedication of this book to him. He was a great guy and I am proud to follow him as president of the Masonic Stamp Club of New York

ABOUT THE AUTHOR

After more than thirty-six years with the British Columbia Telephone Company (now Telus), Chris Murphy retired (1994) to pursue other interests. While with this company he authored three books on Masonic philately and four books on business processes. He has received awards from the Cardinal Spellman Literature fair. Many of his articles on philately were featured in the *Scott Stamp Monthly* magazine. After retirement, he authored five books on cryptozoology.

Chris became a Freemason at Mount Lebanon Lodge No. 72, Vancouver, BC in 1973. He later affiliated with Zenith Lodge No. 104, Burnaby, BC, Canada, and became Master of this lodge in 1987. He served as secretary of this lodge until it closed in 1999. He is a Royal Arch Mason, Mark Master Mason, 32nd Degree AASR Mason and a Shriner. In 1995, he was proclaimed a member of the Society of Blue Friars (Masonic authors).

In 2000, Chris became President of the Masonic Stamp Club of New York, and in 2014 the Editor and Publisher of the Club's quarterly magazine, *The Masonic Philatelist*.

P R E F A C E

The Masonic Order has attracted many men in professional sports, both actual players and those in associated positions. Some Masons have made a hobby of researching sports brethren and writing about them in Masonic periodicals. **Brother Jerry Erikson** of California was one of these researchers and the depth of his investigation was certainly commendable.

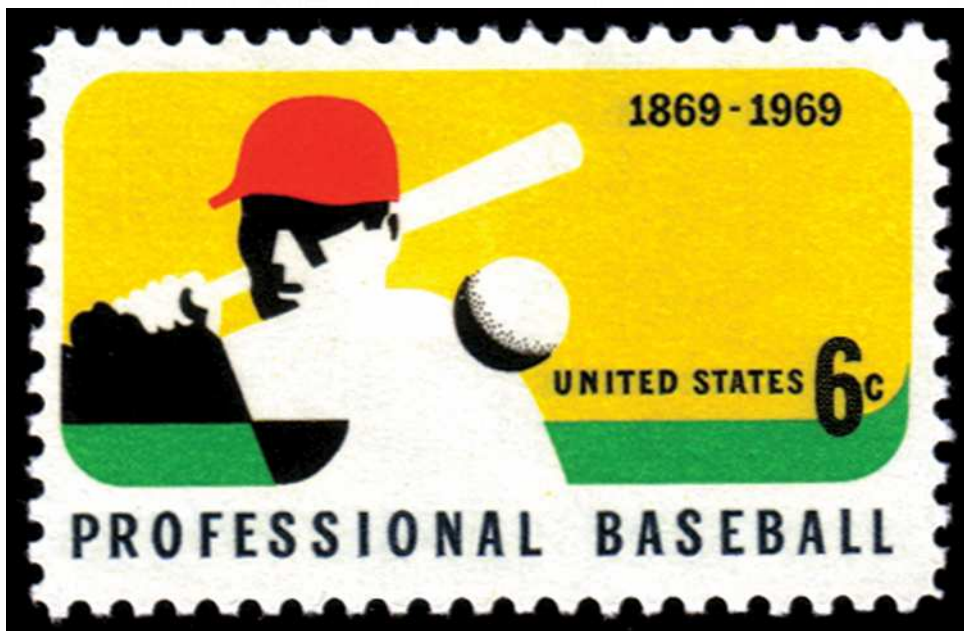
Some years ago, I happened to come across one of Brother Erikson's lists which was published in the *Masonic Philatelist* (New York). The list stayed in the back of my mind and did not resurface until I made a recent business trip to New Jersey and visited my good friend **Brother Nick Batalias**, president of the Masonic Stamp Club of New York. At one point during my visit Nick said to me out of the blue, "Have you ever written anything on baseball?" Nick, of course, ranks among the greatest baseball fans in the United States and will go to any length to convert the baseball profane.

While my knowledge of sports was (and continues to be) very limited, Nick's question stuck in my mind. I have written a lot about famous Masons in many fields; why not baseball fields? I dug up some of Brother Erikson's work and after a little research I found many fascinating stories behind the dugouts.

This book explores the private lives of Freemasons who achieved the highest honor in baseball - election to the National Baseball Hall of Fame. The work looks at the personal triumphs, defeats and tragedies of these great players whom I am proud to call our *Brothers of the Diamond*.

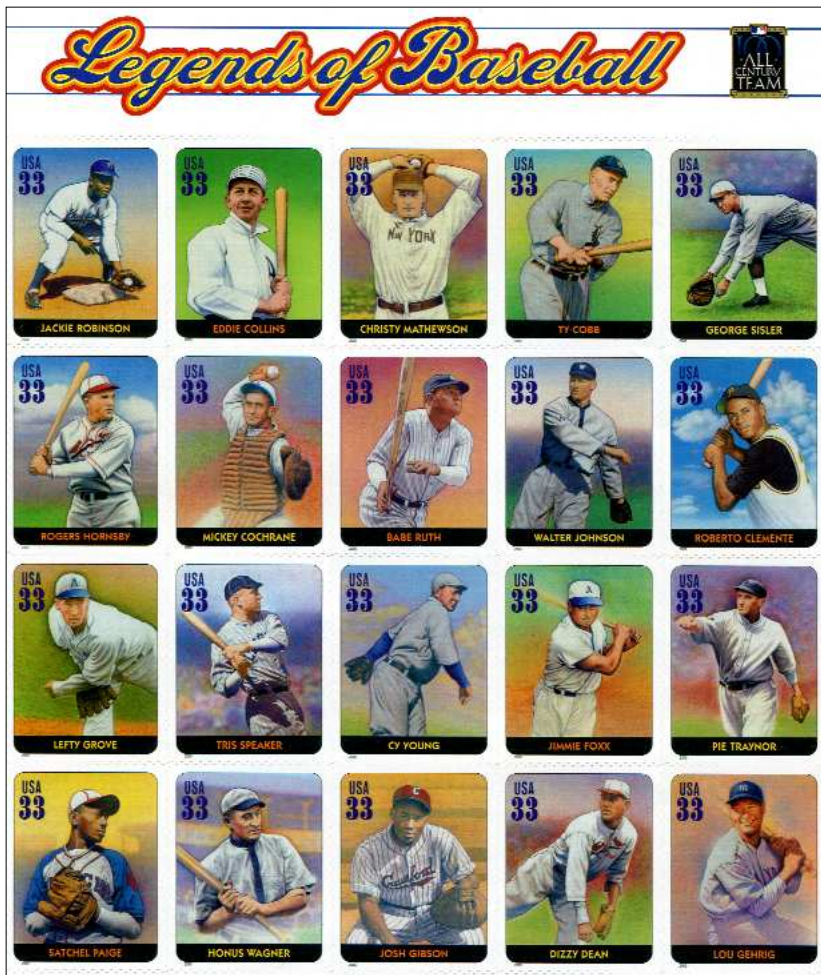
Christopher L. Murphy
Spring, 1993

Baseball on US Postage Stamps



Two US stamps recognizing baseball issued in 1939 and 1969.

Baseball on US Postage Stamps



This US sheet issued in 2000 depicts the following Freemasons:

Eddie Collins
 Christy Mathewson
 Ty Cobb
 George Sisler
 Mickey Cochran
 Tris Speaker
 Cy Young
 Jimmie Foxx
 Pie Traynor

CONTENTS

SUBJECT PAGE

ALEXANDER, GROVER CLEVELAND "PETE" . .	13
BAKER, JOHN FRANKLIN "HOME RUN"	16
BANCROFT, DAVID JAMES "BEAUTY"	18
BENDER, CHARLES ALBERT "CHIEF"	20
BOTTOMLEY, JAMES LEROY "SUNNY JIM" . .	22
BROWN, MORDECAI P. "THREE FINGERS" . .	24
BULKELEY, MORGAN GARDINER	26
CARTWRIGHT, ALEXANDER JOY	28
CHANDLER, ALBERT BENJAMIN "HAPPY" . . .	31
COBB, TYRUS R. "THE GEORGIAN PEACH" . .	34
COCHRANE, GORDON STANLEY "MICKEY" . .	38
COLLINS, EDWARD TROWBRIDGE "COCKY" .	41
COMBS, E. "THE KENTUCKY COLONEL" . . .	44
DOERR, ROBERT PERSHING "BOBBY"	46
FELLER, ROBERT W. A. "RAPID ROBERT" . .	48
FOXX, JAMES EMORY "THE BEAST"	50
FRISCH, FRANK "THE FORDHAM FLASH" . . .	52
GRIFFITH, CLARK C. "THE OLD FOX"	54
GRIMES, BURLEIGH "OLD STUBBLEBEARD" .	57
HARRIDGE, WILLIAM "WILL"	59
HARRIS, STANLEY RAYMOND "BUCKY"	61
HERMAN, WILLIAM JENNINGS B. "BILLY" . .	63
HORNSBY, ROGERS "RAJAH"	65
HOYT, WAITE CHARLES "SCHOOLBOY"	68
HUBBARD, ROBERT CAL	70
HUBBELL, CARL OWEN "KING CARL"	72
JACKSON, TRAVIS C. "STONEWALL"	74
JOHNSON, BYRON BANCROFT "BAN"	76
JOSS, ADRIAN "ADDIE"	78
LYONS, THEODORE AMAR "TED"	80
MACPHAIL, LELAND STANFORD "LARRY" . . .	82
MATHEWS, EDWIN LEE JR. "EDDIE"	85
MATHEWSON, CHRISTOPHER "BIG SIX"	87
MAYS, WILLIE HOWARD JR. "SAY HEY" . . .	90
MCKECHNIE, WILLIAM BOYD "DEACON" . . .	94

SUBJECT	PAGE
PENNOCK, HERBERT JEFFERIS	96
PLANK, EDWARD S. "GETTYSBURG EDDIE" . . .	98
RICE, EDGAR CHARLES "SAM"	100
RICKEY, BRANCH WESLEY	102
RIXEY, EPPA "JEPHTHA"	105
ROUSH, EDD "EDDIE"	107
RUFFING, CHARLES HERBERT "RED"	109
SCHALK, RAYMOND WILLIAM "CRACKER" . . .	111
SEWELL, JOSEPH WHEELER "JOE"	113
SISLER, GEORGE "GORGEOUS GEORGE"	115
SPEAKER, TRIS "GRAY EAGLE"	117
TERRY, WILLIAM H. "MEMPHIS BILL"	120
TINKER, JOSEPH BERT "JOE"	123
TRAYNOR, HAROLD JOSEPH "PIE"	125
VANCE, ARTHUR CHARLES "DAZZY"	127
WAGNER, JOHN P. "HONUS" or "HANS"	129
WANER, LLOYD JAMES "LITTLE POISON"	132
WANER, PAUL GLEE "BIG POISON"	134
WHEAT, ZACHARIAH DAVIS "ZACK"	136
WILSON, LEWIS ROBERT "HACK"	138
YOUNG, DENTON TRUE "CY"	140
MAJOR LEAGUE RECORDS	143
THE NATIONAL BASEBALL HALL OF FAME . . .	144

BROTHERS OF THE DIAMOND



GROVER CLEVELAND "PETE" ALEXANDER
(1887 - 1950)

Born on a farm at Elba, Howard County, Nebraska, Grover Alexander was the sixth of eight surviving children (in all, his mother had twelve boys and one girl). His mother named him after the United States president, Grover Cleveland, who was in office at that time. As a youth, Alexander played baseball on a local town team where he first developed his pitching skills. After he graduated from Saint Paul High School, he took a job as a telephone line-man and helped his parents support their large family. At age 21, he married Aimee Marie Arrants, a childhood friend. During his varied and stormy career, Alexander divorced Aimee, remarried her and again divorced her. The couple did not have any children.

Alexander pursued a career in baseball and a minor league team signed him in 1909. During his first season, a pitched ball hit him in the head and knocked him unconscious for two days. When he awoke, he had double vision. He resumed playing while still disoriented and on his first pitch went wild and broke three of his manager's ribs. The following year, Alexander's exceptional performance of 29 game wins, including 15 shutouts, drew the attention of major league scouts. The Philadelphia Phillies bought Alexander's contract in 1911 and he started his major league career.

Grover Alexander, like so many other gifted people, seemed to "run the gauntlet" in life. After seven years in the major league, he left baseball to serve in the First World War (1918). He achieved the rank of sergeant but did not escape from the war unscathed. While in action, a shell exploded very close to one of his ears resulting in a hearing loss. This event may have also attributed to fits of epilepsy which Alexander suffered for the rest of his life. Moreover, like many other veterans, the war turned Alexander to a dependency on alcohol. This dependency further complicated his life.

However, this die-hard pitcher went on to share major league records for most games won in a lifetime; most shutouts in a season and most one-hit games in a season. In addition, he holds the National League lifetime record for the most shutouts and most completed games. Alexander played 3 World Series events, taking part in 7 games.

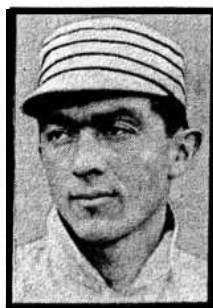
Alexander's day of reckoning came in the 1926 World Series when his team, the St. Louis Cardinals, played against the New York Yankees. In the seventh inning, the Yankees were at bat. They had the bases loaded and the score was 3 - 2 for Alexander's team, the Cardinals. The Yankee slugger, Tony Lazzeri, was up and few fans doubted anything less than a single from the great Lazzeri. After Alexander worked Lazzeri up to a strike one, ball two count, he connected, but the hit fouled. The next pitch got past the slugger for strike three. Alexander followed-up with two more shut-out innings and cinched the game for his team. This historic episode in baseball later found its way into a movie called *The Winning Team*. Former United States president, Ronald Reagan, played the part of Alexander.

After Alexander's major league career came to a close, he drifted into despair. He pitched for semi-professional and independent clubs for about seven years and took several odd jobs. One of his jobs was selling tickets at a racetrack.

He ended up with a flea circus on New York's Broadway in which he reenacted his famous Lazzeri strike-out. Heavily dependent on alcohol, on two occasions Alexander was found laying on the street unconscious.

Alexander was named to the National Baseball Hall of Fame in 1938. Although he now became a living baseball legend, alcoholism had consumed him. He suffered a heart attack in 1946 but recovered with no lasting after effects. He subsisted on a meagre war pension and small sums of money provided by the National Baseball League. He died alone in a rooming house at Saint Paul, Nebraska in 1950 at 83 years of age. The cause of death is believed to be a cardiac arrest. He was buried at Elmwood Cemetery, St. Paul, Nebraska.

Alexander's Masonic career was disappointing. He was raised in St. Paul Lodge No. 82, Saint Paul, Nebraska on February 8, 1923. Seven years later his lodge expelled him for un-Masonic conduct.



JOHN FRANKLIN "HOME RUN" BAKER
(1886 - 1963)

John Baker was born on a farm at Trappe, Talbot County, Maryland. He grew up on the farm and after primary schooling he played baseball on local amateur teams. He signed a contract to play on a minor league team in 1907 and his contract was bought less than two years later (1909) by the Philadelphia Athletics. In that same year, Baker married Otilie Rosa Tschantre and the couple had two children.

Baker was more of a hitter than a home run king. In his major league career, he totaled 313 doubles and 103 triples compared to his total of 96 home runs. However, he led the American League in home runs for three years (1911, 1913 and 1914). He stayed in the limelight until 1920 when Babe Ruth came on the scene. Baker played 6 World Series events taking part in 25 games. In World Series history, Baker holds the fifth highest career batting average.

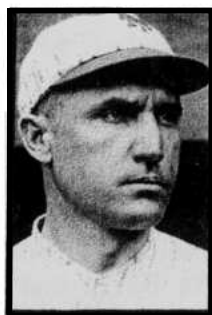
Baker got his nickname as a result of two homers he hit in a 1911 World Series game. His team, the Philadelphia Athletics, was playing the New York Giants. Two of the best pitchers in baseball history, Christy Mathewson and Rube Marquard, were playing with the Giants. Baker hit a homer off Marquard in one game which helped the Athletics win. After this game, Mathewson criticized Marquard. He accused him of being careless with Baker. The next

day, Baker hit a home run off Mathewson to tie the game. The Athletics again went on to win the game.

In 1915, Baker had a salary dispute with his club owners. He therefore sat out the entire season. In 1916, he was sold to the New York Yankees for \$35,000. In 1920, the death of his first wife, Ottilie, caused him to also miss that season. Two years later Baker married Margaret Elizabeth Mitchell and also had two children by this marriage.

Baker retired from major league baseball in 1922. In 1924 he became player-manager for Easton, a minor league team. He was manager only for this team the following year. He then took up farm management in his hometown. Also, he had a sideline of raising and training hunting dogs. In 1941 he served one year as president of Easton.

Baker died at Trappe, Maryland in 1963 at 77 years of age. He was named to the National Baseball Hall of Fame in 1955. Brother Baker was a member of Coats Lodge, No. 102, Easton, Maryland.



DAVID JAMES "BEAUTY" BANCROFT
(1892 - 1972)

The ambidextrous batter, James Bancroft, was born in Sioux City, Iowa. He was the youngest of three children, (one brother and one sister). He attended Hopkins Grade School and Sioux City Central High School. Throughout these early years, he played baseball on community sandlots. Upon graduating from high school, he sought a career in professional baseball. A minor league team in Duluth, Minnesota signed him in 1909. He was released later that same year and he signed with a team in Superior, Wisconsin. Here he met and married Edna H. Gisin. The couple did not have any children.

After six years in the minor league, Bancroft got a major league contract with the Philadelphia Phillies. A keenly observant man, Bancroft was one of the greatest shortstops of all time. In 1922, he led the National League shortstops in double plays. In that same year he also handled a record number of shortstop plays.

Bancroft received his nickname, "Beauty," as a result of his habit of yelling this word when his team's pitcher made a good pitch. It is evident very few things escaped his piercing eyes. After five years with Philadelphia, he joined his old foe the New York Giants (1916). When he got together with his new team, the manager asked him if he wanted to

go over the teams signs. Bancroft replied, "I don't have to, I already know them."

In 1924, Bancroft played for the Boston Braves. He became player-manager for this team from that year through 1927. Throughout his career, Bancroft played 4 World Series events taking part in 24 games. He ceased active play in the major league in 1930 to coach the New York Giants. He remained with the Giants until 1932 and then went on to manage teams in the minor league. He returned to active play in the minor league for one season (1936) and retired the following year. In retirement, he briefly managed a women's softball team and later worked as a warehouse supervisor for the Lakehead Pipe Line Company.

Dave Bancroft was named to the National Baseball Hall of Fame in 1971. Prior to this honor, he was named to the Iowa Sports Hall of Fame, Superior Athletic Hall of Fame, Sioux City Athletic Hall of Fame and the Duluth Sports Hall of Fame. He died at Superior, Wisconsin in 1972 at 80 years of age. Brother Bancroft was a member of Superior Lodge No. 236, Superior, Wisconsin.



CHARLES ALBERT "CHIEF" BENDER
(1884 - 1954)

One of thirteen children in his family, Charles Bender was born in Crow Wing County, Minnesota. A part of Charles Bender's ancestry was Chippewa Indian which accounts for his nickname. His home was on the White Earth Indian Reservation and Charles lived here until he was eight years old. He then attended the Lincoln Institution in Philadelphia until he was twelve years old. After a brief return to White Earth, he continued his education at Carlisle Indian School and later Dickson College, both in Carlisle, Pennsylvania.

Bender played both baseball and football at Carlisle Indian School. Here, he played baseball with the legendary Jim Thorpe. While Bender was attending Dixon College, he pitched for an athletic club during the summer. A scout for the Philadelphia Athletics was impressed with Bender's baseball skills and offered him a contract in 1903. Bender, therefore, started his professional career in the major league. One year later, he married Marie Clements of Detroit. The couple did not have any children.

In Bender's baseball days, doctoring the ball was allowed. His specialty was the "talcum ball" by which he would rub the ball with talcum powder to make it smooth. This process, he claimed, gave the ball a sharp drop. Bender led the American League in games won in 1910, 1911 and 1914.

In two of his major league seasons, he won more than 20 games. He played in 5 World Series events, taking part in 15 games. He was the first pitcher in a World Series event of 6 games to pitch 3 complete games (1911).

His team manager frequently used him for relief pitching in "must win games." On one occasion, his manager, Conni Mack, asked him to pitch out of turn in place of a player who had been hurt. Mack promised to pay Benders' mortgage of \$2,500 if he would do it. Bender agreed and came through winning both of his starts.

In 1915, Bender played for a minor league team and then returned to the Philadelphia Phillies the next season. In 1918, he voluntarily retired from baseball and went to work in a shipyard. He returned to the minor league the following year. No reason is given for his leave. In his first year back (1919), he won 29 games with only 2 losses. He considers this accomplishment his finest. Overall, Bender won 208 games in 15 major league seasons. Throughout his career he played in 5 World Series events taking part in 10 games. He retired from active play in 1927. However, he remained active in the sport by managing, coaching and scouting until 1952 when cancer and a heart condition forced his retirement.

A very gentle and patient man, Bender became involved in the watchmaking business and later jewelry and clothing sales. His hobbies were landscape painting, trapshooting, golf and billiards. He died at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania in 1954 at 70 years of age. He was named to the National Baseball Hall of Fame in 1953. Brother Bender was a member of Robert A. Lamberton Lodge No. 487, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. He received his Master Mason degree on April 4, 1911.



JAMES LEROY "SUNNY JIM" BOTTOMLEY
(1900 - 1959)

A native of Oglesby, Illinois Jim Bottomley was a self-confident and popular baseball player. He began his professional baseball career in the minor league in 1920. The St. Louis Cardinals acquired him two years later. Bottomley was a product of Branch Rickey's farm system and a shining example of the effectiveness of the farm process. Bottomley's very pleasing nature, smiling face and cocked hat gave him his nickname.

Bottomley holds the major league record for the most runs batted in a game. On September 16, 1924 he brought in 12 runs with a total of six hits. Four runs were the result of a grand slam in the fourth inning. He also led the National League first basemen in double plays in 1925 and 1927. A good leader, he was player-manager for two different teams. In 1933 he married Betty Brawner. The couple did not have any children.

Bottomley spent sixteen years in the major league. He played in 4 World Series events, taking part in 24 games. He retired from active play in 1938. He had managed his money well so had no trouble buying a Missouri cattle farm. It is, however, apparent his flair for baseball never left him. In 1957 he became a scout for the Chicago Cubs and later managed a baseball club.

Jim Bottomley died at St. Louis, Missouri in 1959 at 59 years of age. He was named to the National Baseball Hall of Fame in 1974. Brother Bottomley was a member of Nokomis Lodge No. 456, Nokomis, Illinois.



MORDECAI PETER "THREE FINGERS" BROWN
(1876 - 1948)

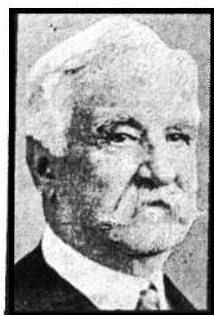
Mordecai Brown's nickname "Three Fingers" was given him because he had only three whole digits on his right hand. At the age of seven, he caught his right hand in his uncle's corn shredder (or grinder). As a result, he stubbed his little finger and lost his forefinger. While his injured hand was still in a cast, he broke his other two fingers. All remaining fingers, therefore, were misshapen. In his youth, Brown worked in a coal mine. He played baseball on a semi-professional team made up mostly of mine workers. Brown's other nickname, "Miner," comes from his mining experience. He spent two years in the minor league before joining the St. Louis Cardinals in 1903.

Somehow, Brown's damaged fingers gave him an unusual advantage in baseball. He used them to throw a superior knuckle ball. His so-called shredder pitch, became a popular tourist attraction.

Brown's major league lifetime record was 208 wins. His team often pitted him against the other pitching star of the era, Christy Mathewson. In 1908, Brown pitched four shut-out games in a row, setting the record for a major league pitcher. During his entire career, Brown threw 57 shutout games. He played in 4 World Series events, taking part in 9 games. He shares several World Series fielding records for pitchers.

Brown left major league baseball in 1914 to pitch on a minor league team. He rejoined the major league in 1916 for one year. He then pitched in the minor league for the rest of his playing career. He retired from baseball in 1920 and operated a service station.

Brown died at Terre Haute, Indiana in 1948 at 71 years of age. He was named to the National Baseball Hall of Fame in 1949. Brother Brown was a member of Edward Dobbins Lodge No. 164, Lawrenceville, Illinois. He received his Master Mason degree on July 7, 1925.



MORGAN GARDNER BULKELEY
(1837 - 1922)

Morgan Bulkeley was the first president of the National League. He was a very prominent person with a high level of credibility and these were the qualities needed to solidify the new league. The National League members asked Bulkeley to accept the office of president. Bulkeley stated that he could probably only serve for one year. He accepted the position and served for exactly one year (1876). During his term, he improved the image of baseball by restricting gambling and drinking at games.

Bulkeley was born to a very wealthy family in East Had-dam, Connecticut. His father, an attorney and Connecticut State Senator, was the founder and first president of the Aetna Life Insurance Company. The family members are descendants of the *Mayflower* settlers. Morgan attended school until the age of 15. He then worked as an errand boy in his uncle's dry goods firm at Brooklyn, New York. Highly energetic and industrious, Morgan became a partner in his uncle's business within seven years. When the civil war broke out, Morgan enlisted in the 13th New York Volunteers. He fought in the Virginia Peninsular campaign. After the war, he went on to build his New York firm and became very prosperous in the dry goods business.

In 1872, Bulkeley organized the United States Bank of Hartford and served as its president for seven years. Upon

the death of his father (1872), he was chosen head of the Aetna Life Insurance Company. A few years later, he became president of the Hartford Dark Blues Baseball Club (1874-1875). Bulkeley's position with the Hartford Dark Blues was his only other connection to professional baseball. In 1885 he married Fannie Briggs and the couple had two sons and a daughter.

A highly successful politician, Bulkeley was mayor of Hartford City from 1880 to 1888. While in this position, he gave his entire salary to the city's poor fund. He went on to become Governor of the state of Connecticut (1888-1893). During his stormy administration, the Democratic Legislature once locked out Morgan (a Republican) from his office in the State Capitol. When Morgan used a crowbar to pry open the door, the Democrats dubbed him "The Crowbar Governor." He was elected a United States Senator in 1905 and served until 1911. During his long career, Yale University awarded Bulkeley a honorary Master of Arts degree. Also, Trinity College awarded him a Doctor of Laws degree.

Bulkeley died at Hartford, Connecticut in 1922 at 84 years of age. He was named to the National Baseball Hall of Fame in 1937. Brother Bulkeley was a member of Saint John's Lodge No. 4, West Hartford, Connecticut.



ALEXANDER JOY CARTWRIGHT
(1820 - 1892)

Alexander Joy Cartwright pioneered the game of baseball. He sparked the creation of the original code of the game which has not changed significantly to the present.

Cartwright was born in New York City on April 17, 1820. He was the son of Alexander Joy Senior, a sea captain and marine surveyor. Alexander Junior attended school in New York City until 1836. At that time, he was about one-half way through grade 10. It was necessary for him to leave school to help support his family (parents, two brothers and a sister). He played the original form of baseball as a boy and remained interested in the game into his twenties.

At age twenty-five, Cartwright became discouraged with the haphazard rules of the game. He therefore organized a group of players to formulate new rules. Cartwright and his committee developed a standard code which included foul lines, three outs, tagging out, batting order, ninety-foot base lines, nine-man teams and nine-inning games. The new rules prohibited the old practice of putting-out a player by hitting him with the ball. In time, all of the eastern states adopted the new rules. Meanwhile, Cartwright married Eliza Ann Gerrits Van Wie of Albany, New York. The couple had four children, three boys and a girl.

A real man's man with a jovial and pleasant nature, Cartwright rose rapidly in the financial world. His many friends included bankers, lawyers and successful merchants. He regularly gathered with his friends to play baseball at Madison Square. Under Cartwright's direction, the Knickerbocker Ball Club of New York City was formed. The first professional baseball game was between the Knickerbockers and New York (June 19, 1846). Cartwright umpired this game. In other games, Cartwright actually played on his team, taking positions as infield, outfield or behind (catcher).

In 1849 Cartwright set out to join the California gold rush. On the way, he taught baseball to frontiersmen, Indians, miners and anyone else who would take the time to listen. He intended to sail back to New York by way of China. However, he fell ill near the Sandwich Islands (Hawaii) and the ship's captain had to put him ashore. After he recovered from his illness, Cartwright found the Islands very agreeable so he stayed there. He soon set up a business, send for his family and became very influential in his new home.

Cartwright became one of Hawaii's leading citizens, having personal contact with the Hawaiian Royal family as friend, advisor and diplomatic envoy. Cartwright founded a bank and a hospital in Honolulu. He also set up the Honolulu fire and transportation departments. He introduced baseball to Hawaii and set up baseball leagues. Ironically, Cartwright had fully entrenched baseball in Hawaii before the game was even known in about one-half of the United States.

As time went by, America forgot about their baseball pioneer. He quietly passed away at Honolulu, Hawaii in 1892 at 72 years of age. About 1937, a U.S. government department announced a baseball centennial celebration for the year 1939. The celebration was to honor Abner Doubleday, who at that time was believed to be the inventor of

baseball. This announcement prompted one of Cartwright's grandsons to inform the Centennial Committee of his grandfather's contributions to the game. After investigation, officials recognized Alexander Cartwright as the father of modern baseball. He was named to the National Baseball Hall of Fame in 1938 as the "Builder of Baseball." In addition, Hawaiian officials placed a replica of his Hall of Fame plaque in the Honolulu City Hall. Also, Honolulu City officials named a park, a street, and baseball tournament in Cartwright's honor.

Brother Cartwright was a member of Lodge Le Progress de l' Océanie, Honolulu. The Supreme Council of France chartered this lodge. Eventually it came under the Grand Lodge of California. Cartwright later joined Hawaiian Lodge No. 21 in which he served as secretary and as master.



ALBERT BENJAMIN "HAPPY" CHANDLER
(1898 - 1991)

Both a noted public official and sports figure, Albert Chandler was a native of Corydon, Kentucky. His handyman father, Joseph, had just enough money to make ends meet so Albert had to fend for himself. Extremely ambitious, the young Chandler finished high school and enrolled in Transylvania University. He sums up his state of affairs at that time as: "a red sweater on my back, a \$5 bill in my pocket, and a song in my heart."

Chandler was highly active in both football and baseball at university. While attending classes, he answered the call to serve in World War I. When the war ended, he returned to his studies and graduated in 1921. He went on to study law at Harvard University, and then got his law degree at the University of Kentucky. He practiced law in Versailles, Kentucky and as a hobby coached high school baseball. In 1925 he married Mildred Watkins and the couple had four children.

He then pursued a political career and was chosen to serve in the Kentucky Legislature in 1929. Two years later, he became lieutenant governor. He then ran for, and won, the office of Governor of Kentucky. Later, he resigned this office to serve in the Senate on an appointment to an unexpired term. Chosen for a full term in the senate, he served

for three years. He resigned from the senate to become the commissioner of professional baseball.

The tasks he now had to face were both difficult and complex. The first issue he addressed was one involving players jumping to the Mexican League on promises of higher salaries. Chandler ruled (1946) that players who made this move would be banned from organized major league baseball for five years. This was a highly unpopular decision. Three years later (1950) the commission lifted the ban and granted amnesty to all jumpers.

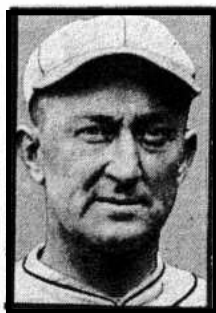
The next major issue was integration in baseball. Branch Rickey of the Brooklyn Dodgers was promoting Jackie Robinson, an American Black, to the all-white major league (1947). Although club owners had voted against the move, Chandler overruled their decision.

Moving on, Chandler supported players in their bid for a pension plan. He also ruled with a heavy hand when it came to misconduct or poor baseball ethics. Early in his appointment, he suspended for one season the notorious Leo Durocher. The reasons for this action were that Durocher had a physical fight with a baseball fan and he was associating with known gamblers. In a separate incident, Chandler fined both the Dodgers and Yankees for airing a dispute in public.

Chandler's reforms and decisions unfortunately alienated many team owners and managers. Most owners would have preferred a figurehead for commissioner rather than an able administrator like Albert Chandler. When his term as commissioner expired, he did not receive the two-thirds owner endorsement necessary for reappointment. He returned to Kentucky where he again became governor of that state winning two terms. During his terms, he provided outstanding support for the construction of the University of Kentucky medical center. This institution bears

his name as a tribute to his dedication. After retirement, he returned to his home in Versailles, Kentucky.

He was named to the National Baseball Hall of Fame in 1982. Brother Chandler was a member of Landmark Lodge No. 41, Versailles, Kentucky. Also, he was a honorary member of Monitor Lodge No. 528, New York City. In addition, he was a Royal Arch Mason (Webb Chapter No. 6, Versailles), a Knight Templar (Versailles Commandery No. 3), an A.A.S.R. Mason 32 degree, (Valley of Louisville) and a Shriner (Oleka Shrine Temple, Lexington). He served as a member of the board for the state Shrine Hospital.



**TYRUS RAYMOND "THE GEORGIAN PEACH"
COBB**
(1886 - 1961)

Born at Narrow Banks County, Georgia, Tyrus Raymond Cobb was the son of a noted Georgian educator and Senator, William Herschel Cobb. Tyrus grew up in Royston, Georgia. He was constantly under the heavy dominance of his father who urged the boy to become a doctor or a lawyer. Tyrus, of course, preferred baseball over his studies. Whenever possible he played town ball, an old form of baseball. In this game, each team can have any number of players. Also, a base runner is out if an opposing player hits him with a thrown ball. Winning against these odds required superior batting and running abilities. The young Tyrus excelled in both.

At the age of 17, a minor league team signed Cobb but released him after only two games. He then played one season in a semi-professional capacity for an independent team. He returned to his original minor league team the following year (1905). In August of that same year, the Detroit Tigers offered him a contract and he became a major league player at the age of 18.

Cobb's stern and distant father disapproved of his career choice and gave him the cruel and cold instructions, "Don't come home a failure." The following year, the boy's mother accidentally killed his father with a shotgun. Somehow,

his father's last words to him now became an obsession rather than a challenge. The words are partially responsible for Cobb's fanatical desire to win at any cost. The rest of the credit goes to the ridicule and criticism Cobb received from senior Detroit Tigers players when he was a rookie. In 1908 he married Charlotte Marion Lombard. The couple had five children.

When Cobb retired from the game in 1928, he had set the major league record for the highest lifetime batting average (15 or more years). In addition, his records included most years leading the league in batting average, hits, and runs, and most times for five or more hits in a game. Further, he holds the American League record for most hits, singles, triples, and stolen bases, and most years with 200 or more hits. He also played in more games and scored more runs than any other major league player. Moreover, he is noted for hitting three home runs in the same game! Finally, Cobb has the unusual distinction of having the best batting average at age 40.

Cobb received his nickname from a sportswriter. However, in retrospect, a better nickname may have been "The Thief." Cobb's ability to steal bases was amazing and it was his main attribute in the eyes of baseball historians. In one season (1915) he stole 96 bases. Of the total bases he stole (892), thirty-five (35) of these were home bases!

Cobb played his life as hard as he played baseball. He was very short tempered and was known as one of the meanest competitors in the game. Rumor has it that he sharpened his spikes to intimidate (and actually use on) opposing players. While he denies this allegation, he did have many brawls on and off the field with other players. This would indicate his severe hostile nature.

During one game in 1912, he actually jumped into the stands and beat-up a spectator who had been cursing him. With Cobb, enough was enough - he did not give much

thought to the consequences of his actions. He was suspended without a hearing. The rest of the team then went out on strike in sympathy for their hot-tempered team mate. This was baseball's first strike. A game scheduled for the next day (Detroit Tigers vs Philadelphia Athletics) was played by anyone the Tigers' manager could find. This alternative was taken rather than pay a \$5,000 fine for a "no-show." The game was a catastrophe, 24-2 for the other side (Athletics). The strike ended with the club fining each striking player \$100. Cobb himself got a \$50 fine plus a ten day suspension.

More trouble, however, soon erupted. Cobb spoke his mind to the newspaper about how the opposing team (Athletics) had "laid it on" with their ill-gotten win. When the Tigers again played in Philadelphia, enraged Athletics fans hurled strong verbal threats at the team members. As a result, the mayor ordered heavy police reinforcements for the scheduled games.

During World War I, Cobb joined the U.S. Army. He served in the Chemical Warfare Division and he achieved the rank of Captain. Unlike many of his contemporaries, Cobb did not miss a baseball playing season during the war.

In 1926 Cobb and Tris Speaker were accused of helping to throw a game back in 1919. The allegations made before the American League president, Ban Johnson, compelled him to force both players to quit baseball. However, a later investigation by the baseball commissioner, Judge Landis, exonerated both players and they were reinstated in baseball.

In his personal life, Cobb was a shrewd businessman. He made very wise investments, which included stocks in Coca-Cola and General Motors. He was a millionaire long before he retired from baseball. Cobb was divorced from his

first wife in 1947. He married Frances Fairburn Cass in 1949. He again divorced in 1955.

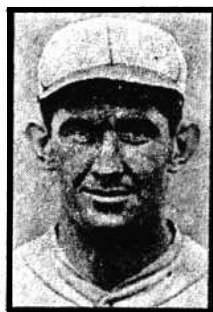
Cobb retired from baseball in 1928. Eight years later (1936) he became the first player named to the National Baseball Hall of Fame. In the voting, he beat out Babe Ruth by seven votes.

In his latter years Cobb practiced philanthropy (possibly to temper his mean reputation). He created the Cobb Educational Foundation for needy Georgian college students. He also gave \$100,000 for a new hospital in his hometown of Royston, Georgia.

Cobb spent the last years of his life in loneliness and despair. Ravaged by cancer, he fought off the disease with drugs and alcohol. He had alienated himself from his children and had few close friends. He became exceedingly critical of modern baseball and the professional players.

Cobb died in an Atlanta hospital at age 74. On his bed table he left one million dollars in negotiable securities covered with a pistol. Hospital authorities attributed his death to prostrate cancer, diabetes and heart disease.

Cobb's Masonic record shows that he became a member of Royston Lodge No. 426 (Now No. 52), Georgia, at the age of 21. He was elected honorary life member of City of Straights Lodge No. 452, Detroit in May, 1921. He joined the Moslem Shrine Temple, Detroit in 1912.



GORDON STANLEY "MICKEY" COCHRANE
(1903 - 1962)

A born athlete, Gordon Cochrane was the son of an Irish immigrant. At the time of the boy's birth at Bridgeport, Massachusetts his father was a laborer who later became part owner of a local movie theater.

Gordon graduated from Bridgewater High School and then entered Boston University in 1921. Here he excelled in athletics winning ten varsity letters in football, baseball, basketball and hockey. He was even on the university's boxing team. In a football game against Brown University, Cochrane drop-kicked a record forty-eight yard field goal.

Also known as "Black Mike," Cochrane, was both a refined person and a born leader. In 1923, he started playing baseball in the minor league, using the name Frank King to protect his amateur status. In 1924 the Philadelphia Athletics purchased his contract and Cochrane started his major league career the following season. Two years later he married Mary Bohr. In time, the couple had three children.

Cochrane became a main factor in his team winning three straight pennants (1929-1931). He led the American League catchers in double plays in two separate years. He also had the best batting average for a catcher. In one game he hit three home runs. Finally, he was unusually

fast for a catcher, making 64 stolen bases in his career. He played in 5 World Series events, taking part in 31 games.

The Detroit Tigers purchased Cochrane in 1934. He became player-manager and the Tigers proceeded to win two pennants. He led the Tigers to their first World Series victory (1935). About one-half way through the following season he suffered a nervous breakdown. He recovered enough to play the next season (1937). However, while at bat in a game against the Yankees, a wild pitch by Irving Hadley hit him in the head. The hit fractured his skull in three places and for a while his life was in danger. This injury ended his career as an active baseball player.

In World War II, Cochrane joined the United States Navy. The Navy commissioned him a lieutenant and assigned him to the physical education branch. His lieutenant commander was Gene Tunney, the noted boxer. Cochrane saw duty in the South Pacific. Also, at one point he managed the Great Lakes Naval Training Station baseball team. Upon his discharge in 1945, Cochrane had attained the rank himself of lieutenant commander. His son, Gordon Stanley Jr., was killed in the war serving in the Netherlands.

For a time after the war, Cochrane worked as a representative for a trucking line. Later, he became a partner in a dude ranch at Nye, Montana. Also, he tried his hand in an automobile dealership at Billings, Montana. Now, at about age 52, he went back to baseball. He carried on in various management and executive positions with baseball clubs until his death at Lake Forest, Illinois in 1962.

Cochrane was named to the National Baseball Hall of Fame in 1947. The American Board of Baseball named Cochrane and another player, Bill Dickey, best catchers of the half century. Another member of the Hall of Fame, Mickey Mantle, was named after Mickey Cochrane (Mantle Sr.'s favorite player).

Brother Cochrane was a member of Fellowship Lodge, Bridgewater, Massachusetts. Also, he was a member of the Al Bedoo Shrine Temple, Billings, Montana.



EDWARD TROWBRIDGE "COCKY" COLLINS
(1887 - 1951)

An only child, Edward Collins was born to John Collins and his second wife, Mary, at Millertown, New York. The elder Collins was a railway freight agent. While Edward was very young, the family moved to Tarrytown, New York. Here, the boy attended Irving School (a private school). His athletic abilities were so good that the school named a trophy in his honor. He graduated from Irving and went on to Columbia University.

At Columbia, Collins was a star football player and baseball player. News of his talents reached Connie Mack, manager of the Philadelphia Athletics, who then sought to sign the young player. Mack contracted Collins (1906) under the pseudonym of Sullivan to protect the boy's non-professional collegiate standing. Collins played professionally for one year under his pseudonym. This ruse may have continued to work, however, Collins had played earlier in a semi-professional capacity in New England. The collegiate sports board found out about this engagement and disqualified him from collegiate sports. Nevertheless, Columbia did not want to lose Collins' valuable experience and advice. The university officials, therefore, appointed him baseball coach. Collins graduated from Columbia with a Bachelor of Arts Degree.

Collins started his major league baseball career in 1906 at the age of 19. He spent part of one season (1907) in the minor league. He then carried on in the major league for a total of twenty-five years. By 1910 he had become a national baseball star. He was a major factor in helping his team win four American League pennants and three World Series titles between 1910 and 1914. His loyalty to Connie Mack never failed. It was Mack who introduced the young star to Mabel Harriet Doan, whom Collins married in 1910. The couple had two sons. One son, Eddie T. Junior, followed his father and also joined Connie Mack as both a baseball player and an administrator.

Collins holds several second baseman major league records. These records include most games played, most putouts, most assists and most chances accepted. He holds the American League record for most years of service and most stolen bases in a game. He led the league in stolen bases in four separate years.

Collins earned his nickname, "Cocky," because of his keen understanding of the game and his total confidence in himself. Historians consider him the greatest second baseman in baseball history. The second base position lends itself to injuries. However, Collins never missed a game, save military service in the United States Marines in 1918.

Collins was with the White Sox in 1919 - the year of the worst scandal in baseball history. In that year, eight White Sox players were indicted for conspiring to lose the World Series to the Cincinnati Reds. Collins was not among the corrupted players.

Collins retired from active baseball in 1930 at the age of 43. He carried on with the sport as a coach and eventually he held executive positions. His wife died in 1945 and two years later he married Emily Jane Mann Hall.

A chronic heart condition forced Collins to retire in 1950. He died the following year in Boston, Massachusetts at 64 year of age. He was named to the National Baseball Hall of Fame in 1939. Brother Collins was a member of Solomon's Lodge No. 466, Tarrytown, New York. He received his degrees in 1911 at the age of 22.



**EARLE BRYAN "THE KENTUCKY COLONEL"
COMBS**
(1899 - 1976)

The warm and generous Earl Combs was born at Pebworth, Kentucky. One of six children, Combs had plans to become a school teacher and attended Eastern Kentucky State Normal School at Richmond. In college sports, he excelled in basketball, baseball and track. He managed to pay for his education by teaching elementary grades between his college terms. He taught in one room rural schools throughout the Richmond region. His baseball skills took him to the semi-professional level where he found he could make twice as much money as in teaching. A minor league team contracted him in 1922 and the New York Yankees bought his contract in 1924.

In play, he was both cool and determined to get on with winning the game. His unique specialty was triples (three-base hits). He hit 154 triples during his career and he shares the American League record for most triples in a game. A career outfielder, he was exceedingly fast. He twice led the American League in putouts. Combs played in 4 World Series events, taking part in sixteen games. In 15 of these games he scored 17 runs.

Unfortunately, Combs' active playing virtually ended when he crashed into an outfield fence while chasing a fly ball in 1934. He suffered a fractured skull in the accident. He tried

a comeback the following year but was never the same. He ceased active play at the end of the 1935 season. Baseball stadiums now use warning tracks to caution players when they are approaching the fence.

The following year, the New York Yankees made Combs a coach. He showed that he was a good teacher as well as a good player. When Joe DiMaggio arrived on the scene, Combs showed him the ropes of Yankee Stadium's outfield. Combs remained with the Yankees until 1944 and then went on to coach other teams until he retired in 1955.

In retirement, Combs settled on a farm he had bought earlier near Richmond. He took part in several civic projects and served as both a member and chairperson of the Board of Regents of Eastern Kentucky University.

Combs died at Richmond, Kentucky in 1976 at 77 years of age. He was named to the National Baseball Hall of Fame in 1970. Brother Combs was a member of Richmond Lodge No 25, Richmond, Kentucky.



ROBERT PERSHING "BOBBY" DOERR
(1918 -)

The son of a telephone company supervisor, Robert Doerr was born and raised in Los Angeles, California. He graduated from Fremont High School in 1935. Three years later he married Monica Terpin. The couple had one son.

Doerr started his professional baseball career in the minor league in 1934 at age 16. He was still in high school at that time. Three years later the Boston Red Sox bought his contract and he remained with this team until he retired. He played second base throughout his entire career. He led the American League second basemen in double plays for five separate years. Also, at one time he held the league record for consecutive chances by a second baseman without error. A dependable hitter, Doerr made 223 home runs in his comparatively short 14-year major league career. He played in 1 World Series event, taking part in 6 games (1946). In this series, he set a World Series record for assists by a second baseman. Rating statistics confirm that Doerr was the best fielding second baseman of the 1940's.

At age 27, Doerr entered military service in World War II. The war ended that year so he could return to baseball the next season. A bad back shortened his career, forcing him to retire from active play in 1951. He scouted and coached from 1957 to 1966. He fully retired the following year.

However, in 1977 the Toronto Blue Jays lured him into becoming their hitting coach.

Doerr's final retirement site was Junction City, Oregon where he pursued outdoorsman activities. He was named to the National Baseball Hall of Fame in 1986. Brother Doerr is a member of a Massachusetts Lodge (no details).



**ROBERT WILLIAM ANDREW "RAPID ROBERT"
FELLER**
(1918 - 2010)

We will never know Bob Feller's true potential as a pitcher. He just may have been the best pitcher in baseball history. Many historians say he was the fastest if not the best. At the height of his early career, Feller volunteered for combat duty in World War II as a naval gunner. He served on the battleship *Alabama*, earning five campaign ribbons and eight battle stars in Pacific theater combat. Although he returned to the game better than ever, the war had robbed baseball of almost four years of Rapid Robert's pitching.

Feller was a pitching prodigy. He was born in Van Meter, Iowa and began training for serious baseball in his preteen years. Strongly supported by his father, the young Feller practiced his pitching against a makeshift backstop on the family farm. He attended Van Meter High School and pitched on the school baseball team as well as on other local amateur teams. In one season, he pitched five no-hitter games for Van Meter High. His remarkable pitching reputation soon reached the ears of major league baseball scouts.

He went into major league baseball at the age of 17, straight out of high school and off the farm. The Cleveland Indians actually contracted Feller while he was still in high school. Not only that, but he pitched for the Indians before

he graduated from high school! The Indians, of course, had violated major league regulations which prohibit the signing of pre-college amateur players. The deal was virtually "covered-up" until the end of the school year.

By the age of 19, Feller was a fully established player for the Cleveland Indians. He led the American League in strikeouts and he went on to enjoy this distinction six more times. His best single game record was 18 strikeouts. There was only one opposing player in the American League that he had not struck out at one time or another. This player was Barney McCosky of the Tigers and the Athletics. Feller played in 1 World Series event, taking part in 2 games. In 1943 he married Virginia Winther and the couple had three sons.

Feller was fast. One of his pitches was clocked at nearly 100 miles per hour. Thus, we see how he got his nickname. However, his pitches were also a little wild at times. In one game, Lefty Gomez of the Yankees stepped up to the plate to face Rapid Robert. Gomez reached into his pocket pulled out a match and lit it. The umpire naturally questioned this action. He said to Gomez, "What's the matter? Can't you see?" Gomez loudly replied, "I can see just fine. I just want to be sure *he* can see me."

Feller retired from baseball in 1956. An astute businessman, he started his own company, Ro-Fel Incorporated. With this company, he marketed himself through public appearances and endorsements. In this endeavor, he made nearly as much money as he did from baseball. Feller was named to the National Baseball Hall of fame in 1962. He received his Entered Apprentice Degree only in an Iowa Lodge (No. 256) which is now defunct.



JAMES EMORY "THE BEAST" FOXX
(1907 - 1967)

James Foxx was born in the farming community of Sudlersville, Maryland. He had a wholesome upbringing on a farm. After primary school, he attended Sudlersville High School and played baseball for his high school team. He also played semiprofessional baseball for other teams. In 1924 Frank "Home Run" Baker, then player-manager for a minor league team, discovered Foxx. Baker contracted this lad who could pitch, play first, second or third as well as catch and hit. The Philadelphia Athletics bought Foxx's contract the following year (1925).

A good natured person, Foxx's healthy and rigorous upbringing gave him an excellent physique. His size and strength brought about his nickname, "The Beast." With his extraordinary upper-body strength, he soon became noted for the remarkable length of his home runs. His highlight hit was a smash into the furthest corner of the third deck at Yankee Stadium. Legend says this blast had enough power to break a seat. In Chicago's Comiskey Park, Foxx hit a ball over the stands and cleared the street on the other side. Several accounts show that he hit with such force that the ball lost its shape.

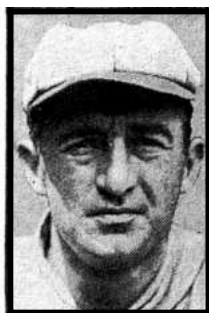
In all, Foxx hit 534 home runs in 2,317 major league games. He holds the major league record for the most consecutive years with 30 or more home runs. He led the

American league in home runs in 1932, 1933 and 1939. He played in 3 World Series events, taking part in 18 games.

Foxx married Helen Heite in 1928. The couple had two sons and later divorced. He married Dorothy Anderson Yard in 1943 and had a son and a daughter by this marriage.

After retirement, Foxx met with much misfortune. His business ventures failed which virtually eliminated his savings. A generous person, Foxx was known for "picking up the cheque." His kindness did not help his diminishing finances. Alcohol also played a part and as usual took its toll. He could not hold a job for a sustained period and soon became destitute. When informed of Foxx's condition, the Boston Red Sox arranged a coaching position for him (1958). After that year, Foxx drifted, holding odd jobs from place to place. At one point, he had a brief experience in radio. Foxx's untimely death in Miami, Florida at age 59 was tragic - he choked to death on a piece of meat while dining with his brother.

Foxx was named to the National Baseball Hall of Fame in 1951. Brother Foxx was a member of George W. Bartram Lodge, No. 298, Media, Pennsylvania.



FRANK "THE FORDHAM FLASH" FRISCH
(1898 - 1973)

Frankie Frisch was a native of New York. His father, Franz Frisch was a wealthy lace linen manufacturer. The young Frisch graduated from Fordham University in 1919 with a degree in chemistry. At Fordham, he was a star on the baseball, football, and basketball teams. He was also the captain of each team. In addition, he was a top sprinter on the track team. These accomplishments explain the origin of his nickname.

The New York Giants contracted Frisch the year he graduated. He did not even play a game in the minor league. In 1922 he married Ada E. Lucy. The couple did not have any children.

An outstanding athlete, Frisch played in 8 World Series events, taking part in 50 games. Of Frisch, baseball analysts say: "He never hit a home run when a single would win the game." In fact, the greatest moment in his career was a double he hit in the 1934 World Series. With a man on first and second, the opposing team plotted a double play. Frisch's searing hit to right field drove in two runs. This play not only dashed his opponent's hopes but also inspired his team to win the game.

Most baseball fans, however, probably best remember Frisch for his bad chemistry with umpires. In 1934, his

club made him player-manager for his team. In this capacity, he vehemently protested many umpire calls. His violent actions and words resulted in umpires ejecting him from several games. Sid Keener of the *St. Louis Post Dispatch* printed Frankie's sentiments which were as follows:

"Something must be done with those temperamental umpires. They refuse to listen to fair discussion. They insist they are always right and the manager or player who is arguing is wrong. One word from us and we're out of the game.... The club owners should convince President Heydler (National League head) that his system is making a "sissy" game out of baseball."

While this statement may be a little strong, one protest by Frisch did actually cause the league to reverse an umpire's decision. The reversal forced a replay of the game.

Frisch's career marks include the major league record for most assists and most chances accepted by a second baseman in a season. Also, he led the National League in stolen bases in 3 separate years. Finally, he led his league in second baseman double plays for one season.

After retiring from active play, Frisch continued in the sport in management positions. He did radio play-by-play broadcasts in 1939 and again from 1947 through 1949. Frisch died in 1973 at Wilmington, Delaware at 74 years of age. He was named to the National Baseball Hall of Fame in 1947. Brother Frisch was a member of Beacon Lodge No. 3, St. Louis, Missouri.



CLARK CALVIN "THE OLD FOX" GRIFFITH
(1869 - 1955)

Although he was an outstanding pitcher, Clark Griffith was named to the National Baseball Hall of Fame because he was one of the game's pioneers. He was born at Clear Creek, Missouri and during his boyhood and teen years he experienced the twilight of the American frontier. His father was killed in a hunting accident when the young Griffith was two years old. By the age of ten, the boy was an experienced trapper, which greatly aided the family's finances. History has it that Griffith once held Jesse James' horse.

Griffith got his first baseball job at age 11 - bat boy for a local team. At age 13, Griffith became ill. Doctors diagnosed the problem as malaria. This condition prompted his mother to move the family to Bloomington, Illinois. During his youth, Griffith tried his hand at being a cowpuncher, gambler and singer in a frontier saloon.

Seeking a career in baseball, Griffith was contracted by a minor league team in 1888. He continued to play in the minors for the next five years. During this time, one of his team owners went broke. The owners told the players they would not be paid. Griffith organized a players' strike in retaliation. He then took a job as an itinerant vaudevillian to meet his personal expenses. The Chicago Colts bought his contract in 1893 and he began his major league career.

Griffith received the nickname "Old Fox" as a result of his pitching arsenal, which included the screwball. This special pitch he co-invented with Christy Mathewson. In time, Griffith served in the league players' association, (a union). He led the members in their first universal strike. At about this time, he married Ann Robertson. The couple did not have any children. However, they raised seven children (adopting two). These children were Ann's nephews and nieces who were left homeless when Ann's brother died.

Griffith helped organize the American League and became the first manager (1903) of the New York Yankees. At that time, this team was known as the New York Highlanders. Disagreements with his owners and others led Griffith to join the Cincinnati Reds in 1909. He became player-manager for this team and then transferred to the Washington Senators (1912). He was also player-manager for the Senators until he retired from active play in 1912. He stayed on with the Senators as manager only and bought controlling interest in this team in 1920. He then took over as president of the club. The Senators won a world championship in 1924 and pennants in 1925 and 1933.

To his credit, Griffith has many "firsts." He was the first to sign Cuban players and the first to install a device to measure and record pitch speed. In game strategy, he was first to develop and use the relief pitcher process. In publicity, he was the first to pitch a baseball from the top of the Washington Monument. Also he was the first to use professional on-field entertainers.

In his position as president of the Senators, Griffith naturally mingled with many influential people. Among his friends were James A. Fairly, Postmaster-General and President Franklin D. Roosevelt. There is no doubt these friendships kept baseball alive throughout the trying years of World War II.

A stadium built in 1920 was named after Griffith, (Clark Griffith Stadium, Washington, D.C.). The old tradition of having the U.S. President throw out the first ball on baseball opening day took place in this stadium. The tradition itself started after Griffith prevailed upon the president (William Howard Taft) to make the throw. The stadium was demolished in 1965 and the site was used for the Howard University Hospital.

During both world wars, Griffith did his part by raising money to benefit servicemen overseas. At one time, he converted a baseball stadium into a temporary home for soldiers on weekend leave from boot camp. He was baseball's liaison with President Franklin Roosevelt during World War II. Griffith kept up interest and enthusiasm in the game through the war years.

Griffith gradually eased out of baseball, giving more and more executive responsibilities to his nephew, Calvin. When the "Old Fox" died in 1955 at Washington, District of Columbia at 85 years of age, Calvin became president of the Senators.

Griffith was named to the National Baseball Hall of Fame in 1946. Masonic record shows that was an active and interested Freemason. He was a member of Harmony Lodge No. 17, Washington, District of Columbia, and a honorary member of the Grand Lodge of the District of Columbia. Griffith gave liberally to Masonic charities. When he died, three fellow baseball players, also Masons, were pallbearers at his funeral - Ossie Bluege, Billy Werber and Billy Jorges.



**BURLEIGH ARLAND "OLD STUBBLEBEARD"
GRIMES**
(1893 - 1985)

Burleigh Grimes holds the distinction of being the last pitcher to throw a legal spitball. The Baseball commission outlawed this type of pitch in 1920. However, the commission grandfathered Grimes on the rule and they allowed him to continue using spitballs for the next 14 years. Before each pitch, Grimes would lift his glove to his face so the batter was never sure of the delivery.

Born at Emerald, Wisconsin, Grimes later moved with his family to Clear Lake, Wisconsin. He graduated from Clear Lake High School in 1911 and pursued a baseball career. A minor league team contracted him in 1912. He played for seven different minor league teams over the next five seasons. The Pittsburgh Pirates bought his contract in 1916. He served one year in the United States Navy during World War I.

Grimes team gave him his nickname because he never shaved on days he pitched. Apparently, the slippery elm he chewed to increase his saliva irritated the skin around his mouth. His thick stubble afforded a degree of protection. Moreover, the growth also gave him a very aggressive, unfriendly appearance which served to intimidate the batter. Grimes was one of baseball's tough guys. He once continued playing with an inflamed appendix. He put ice packs

on his stomach between innings to stay in the game. He shut out the opposing team for eight innings and then managed to get two outs in the ninth inning before his appendix called the play.

Grimes took the St. Louis Cardinals to a world championship in 1931. He led the National League many different times in many different categories. These categories include games won, innings pitched and strikeouts. He played in 4 World Series events, taking part in 9 games.

Also known as "Boiley" in Brooklyn, Grimes was very hot tempered. In one game he became embroiled in a dispute with the umpire over a pitch. Grimes insisted his catcher tell the umpire where the pitch was made. The umpire warned the catcher that if he answered, he would be out of the game. Grimes paid no heed to the umpire and persisted with his catcher. The catcher finally answered, "Right over the plate," and the umpire accordingly suspended him. When the catcher asked why, the umpire replied, "For being such a lousy umpire."

After he retired from active play in 1935, Grimes went on to manage, coach and scout for many major and minor league teams. In 1940, he was suspended from baseball for one year because of an altercation with an umpire. In that same year, he married Inez Martin. Grimes continued working in baseball until 1971, finally retiring at age 78.

Grimes died of cancer at Clear Lake, Wisconsin in 1985 at 92 years of age. He was named to the National Baseball Hall of Fame in 1964. Brother Grimes was a member of Trenton Lodge No. 111, Trenton, Missouri.



WILLIAM "WILL" HARRIDGE
(1883 - 1971)

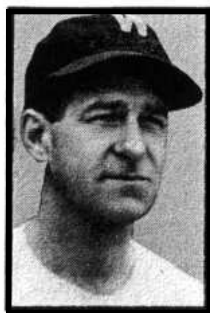
A highly respected baseball executive, William Harridge was born in Chicago, Illinois. After graduating from high school, he attended night classes to learn stenography. He then got a job with the Wabash Railroad Company in Chicago. One of his duties was to schedule transportation for American League baseball teams and umpires. He was so efficient in this function that the American League founder and president, Ban Johnson, asked Harridge to become his private secretary. Harridge took the job and served Johnson from 1911 to 1927.

Harridge's dedication and ability to handle difficult situations led to his appointment as the American League's secretary. At that time he worked under the league's president, Ernest S. Barnard. When Barnard died in 1931, Harridge was chosen as interim president. Within two months, Harridge was unanimously elected the third president of the American League. He was re-elected president three times and held this position for a record of twenty-eight years.

While president, Harridge effected many important changes in both the American League and baseball in general. He formed a league public relations department and film bureau. Also, he supported night baseball and the televising of baseball games. Two difficult issues he resolved involved the expansion of the major league and

formation of a players' association. On several occasions, he had to fire or suspend players and managers for "bating" umpires. On one occasion, he had to stop a team from using a midget pinch hitter. Harridge avoided publicity for himself and his office. He discretely handled all matters behind closed doors. It was his fairness and management professionalism which won him the respect and loyalty of the team owners.

Harridge died in 1971 at 87 years of age. At his funeral, it was fittingly stated of him: "Any enemy of Will Harridge was an enemy of good, clean baseball and sound organization." He was named to the National Baseball Hall of Fame in 1972. Brother Harridge was a member of Wilmette Park Lodge No. 931, Wilmette, Illinois.



STANLEY RAYMOND "BUCKY" HARRIS
(1896 - 1977)

The youngest manager in baseball history, Stanley Harris came into the world in Port Jervis, New York. When he was about five years old, his family moved to Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. Here the boy attended elementary school and played baseball with his classmates. From these early days, Stanley longed to be a baseball player. This ambition was nourished by his older brother, Merle, who played in the minor league. Stanley's young friends called him Bucky. His teammates revived this name when he entered professional baseball.

At the age of thirteen, Harris got a full time job with a coal mining company. He continued his education by going to night school. He worked in the actual mine pits and advanced to office boy, assistant weighmaster and finally weighmaster. All this time, baseball was still high among his priorities. He played the game after work, joined a Sunday School league and by age 15 was a semiprofessional player in the Suburban League.

For Harris, however, the road to the major league was rough and disappointing. On his first tryout, he did not meet requirements. Hired by a minor league club in 1916, his record left much to be desired. Signed to a second club in early 1917, he hardly had time to put on his glove - the club league disbanded in May. He scrambled and filled an

emergency opening on a different team. Thus, he at least played ball for the rest of the 1917 season. The following year, Harris joined yet another team.

By this time, Harris' game had greatly improved. As a result, scouts from two major league teams offered him contracts. Harris decided to go with the Washington Senators (1919). On the day the Senators' manager watched him play, Harris had to play with a broken finger. Nevertheless, he got six hits in eight times at bat, stole two bases and handled fourteen chances with only one error.

Harris was soon in the regular line-up of the Senators. He set the record in 1922 for the most put-outs by a second baseman. The next year he led the league in double plays. In 1924 he became player-manager (Age 28) and took his team to a world championship that season. This accomplishment earned him the name "Boy Wonder." Washington fans gave him a diamond studded miniature baseball and President Coolidge presented him with a gold watch. The next year his team won the American League pennant. In 1926, Harris married Elizabeth Sutherland. The couple had three children, two boys and a girl.

Other major league teams Harris managed were the Detroit Tigers, Boston Red Sox, Philadelphia Phillies and New York Yankees. In all, Harris was a major league player-manager for seven years and a full-time manager for 22 years. His last major accomplishment was the New York Yankees' World Series victory in 1947. An accomplished writer, Harris wrote and published his autobiography entitled *Playing the Game; from Mine Boy to Manager*. He also wrote a book entitled *Baseball, How to Play it*. Harris was named to the National Baseball Hall of Fame in 1975. He died on his birthday (November 8) at Bethesda, Maryland at 81 years of age. Brother Harris was a member of St. John's Lodge No. 233 West Pittston, Pennsylvania.



WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN "BILLY" HERMAN
(1909 - 1992)

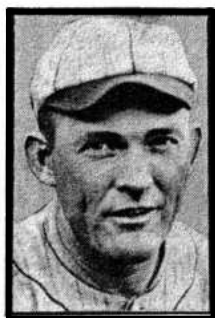
Billy Herman emerged at the finest second baseman in the National League during the 1930's and early 1940's. He shares the National League record for the most years leading the league in putouts by a second baseman. Also a good hitter, Herman led his league for one year in most hits and most doubles.

Herman was born in New Albany, Indiana in 1909. This was the year the great and very popular American orator William Jennings Bryan ran for President of the United States. Herman attended New Albany High School. He was the star of his church baseball team and he led the team to a league championship.

Herman started playing baseball in the minor league in 1928. He spent six years in the minor league. Even in those early years, second base was his position. The Chicago Cubs bought his contract in 1931.

During World War II, Herman spent the years 1944 and 1945 in the armed services. He returned to play for the Brooklyn Dodgers in 1946. In all, he played in 4 World Series events, taking part in 18 games. In 1927, Herman married Hazel Jean Steproe. Records show he later married Frances Ann Antonucci in 1961. (No information given relative to the situation with his first wife.)

Herman retired from active play in 1951 and went on to manage, coach and scout for many teams up to 1979. He was named to the National Baseball Hall of Fame in 1975. Brother Herman was a member of Lodge No. 973 on the Illinois registry. The lodge is now defunct. It ceased labor sometime after 1969.



ROGERS "RAJAH" HORNSBY
(1896 - 1963)

Rogers Hornsby came into the world in Winters, Texas. His father, a rancher, died when Rogers was two years old. The family then moved to Austin, and a short time later, to Fort Worth, when Rogers was five. In his boyhood, he became a star sandlot baseball player. When he was fifteen, he played semiprofessional ball in Dallas. He signed a major league contract with the St. Louis Cardinals at age 18.

Unfortunately, Hornsby did so poorly in the beginning that team officials put him on the release list. An offhanded remark by a scout on Hornsby's enthusiasm saved the scrawny Texan. At that time, Hornsby's nickname was "Pep." The scout confirmed that this name was certainly appropriate. This was enough to keep Hornsby on. However, his manager thought he was too slight. He commented that he may have to farm-out the boy until he put on some more weight and muscle. Hornsby took the comment very seriously and spent the next winter bulking up. He pitched hay, lugged milk cans and loaded up on steak and cream on his uncle's farm. With another twenty-six pounds, Hornsby succeeded in filling out his five-foot, eleven-inch frame.

Hornsby was very hard on other people and on himself. Described as blunt, argumentative, dictatorial and moody,

the man never drank (not even coffee), smoked, read or went to movies. His reason for living such a clean life was to protect his batting eye. He may have had a point because he became the greatest right hand hitter the game has ever known. In fact, Rogers claimed that his eyesight was so keen he could see the ball at the point of impact with the bat. In field play, however, he had an unusual problem. He had difficulty keeping his balance when running backwards and looking up to catch pop flies.

His only vice was gambling. He liked to play the horses, but unfortunately had difficulty "seeing the play" in that game. At one point in his career, his impulsive gambling measured in his club's decision to fire him as team manager.

His personal relationships were also stormy. His first wife, Sarah, divorced him in 1923. The couple had one son. The following year, Rogers married Jeanette Pennington Hine. He also had one son from this marriage which again ended in divorce. In 1957, at age 61, he married Marjorie Bernice Frederick.

At bat, Hornsby terrorized pitchers. This tactic paid off giving him a trip to first base more than half the times he came to the plate. Many of his hits, however, gave him the whole journey. He led the National League in home runs in 1922 and again in 1925. He also holds the league distinction for most home runs hit by a second baseman. Further, he holds the league record for highest batting average for a lifetime of 15 or more years. At second base he was also spectacular, leading the National League second basemen in double plays in 1922 and 1929. In World Series events, Hornsby played in 2 championships, taking part in 12 games.

A sportswriter gave him the nickname "Rajah," indicating that the player was as calculating, cold and commanding as an Oriental potentate. When an interviewer once asked

Hornsby why he never played golf, Hornsby replied: "When I hit a ball, I want somebody else to chase it."

A fast ball hit to the head seriously injured Hornsby in April, 1930. He suffered a concussion but fully recovered. Unfortunately, he also broke his leg that same year. He was, therefore, sidelined for most of the 1930 season.

Many people claim that Hornsby was his own most enthusiastic fan. His own words lend a little insight into this thought: "Baseball is the best. But it's like everything else, I guess, some players for you, some against you. I'm a tough guy, a gambler on horses, a slave driver and, in general, a disgrace to the game. I wish I knew why I only wanted to win."

After retiring from active play in 1942, Hornsby carried on in managing, coaching and scouting positions until 1962. In his latter years, he became cantankerous and unreasonable. When he became eligible for Social Security payments, he refused to take the money. He was as strongly against Social Security as he was against endorsement payments for liquor and tobacco products.

Before Brother Hornsby passed on to the Grand Lodge above, he made it clear that he did not want any flowers at his funeral. When the final inning had been played, friends asked Hornsby's step daughter the reason for his unusual last request. She simply replied, "He didn't like flowers."

Hornsby died at Chicago, Illinois in 1963 at 67 years of age. He was named to the National Baseball Hall of Fame in 1942. Brother Hornsby was a member of Beacon Lodge, No. 3, St. Louis, Missouri. He was a Royal Arch Mason and a Knight Templar.



WAITE CHARLES "SCHOOLBOY" HOYT
(1899 - 1984)

A street-smart Brooklyn kid, Waite Hoyt pitched at batting practices for both the Brooklyn Dodgers and the New York Giants while he was in his very early teens. The New York Giants gave the young pitcher a major league contract when he was 15! Although against regulations, the contract never became an issue. The next year he played for a minor league team and was given a \$5 bonus. When his father heard of the arrangement he was not pleased. He protested that \$5 was far too much money for a boy of that age to carry around. Hoyt's early entry into baseball later prompted his nickname "Schoolboy."

Hoyt attended Erasmus High School in Brooklyn. After graduating, he naturally chose a baseball career rather than attend college. He played in the minor league until 1919, except for a part season with the Giants the previous year. The Giants sold him to the Boston Red Sox in 1919 and he remained with that team for two years. The Red Sox traded him to the New York Yankees on December 15, 1920.

Hoyt's rise to fame started when he joined the Yankees. He won 19 games for his team that year, taking it to the World Series. In the series he was sensational. He pitched three complete games without allowing an earned run. Throughout the rest of that decade, Hoyt was a mainstay on the Yankees pitching staff. He led the American League in

percentage of wins in 1927. During his career, he appeared in a total of 7 World Series events. He won 6 of the 12 games he pitched.

After a bad year (1926), Hoyt felt a need to come to grips with himself. While at spring training in St. Petersburg, Florida, he took a long evening walk on the bay. While standing on a pier he looked up at the sky which by now was brilliant with stars. He then gazed across the black water and in his own words: "I could actually feel as if a hand had touched me on the shoulder and that made me realize there was a God." This experience led him to, as it were, mend his ways. He credited his new attitude with his 45 victories in the following two years. In 1933, Hoyt married Ellen Burbank. The couple had one son.

About three years after Hoyt retired from active play, he started a new career in radio for which he was well suited. For the next 24 years he became the voice of the Cincinnati Reds. An excellent announcer, Hoyt often gave interesting radio narrations during "rain delays" of experiences in his playing career.

Hoyt died at Cincinnati, Ohio in 1984 at the age of 85. He was named to the National Baseball Hall of Fame in 1969. After his naming, he served on the Hall of Fame veterans committee. Brother Hoyt was a member of King County Lodge No. 511, Brooklyn, New York.



ROBERT CAL HUBBARD
(1900 - 1977)

A remarkable athlete and dedicated sports person, Cal Hubbard was a college and professional football star. He went on to coach professional football teams and umpire major league baseball games. A huge man (6.03, 250 lbs), Hubbard was a familiar sight on the sports scene. He was named to both the National Football and Baseball Halls of Fame.

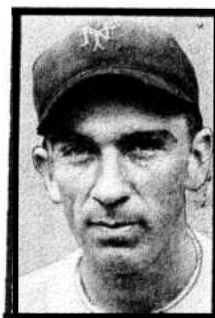
Born in Keytesville, Missouri, Hubbard grew up on a farm. He graduated from Keytesville High School in 1919. He kept himself busy with farm chores and odd jobs for the next two years and then enrolled in Centenary College, Louisiana. After two years at Centenary, he enrolled in Geneva College, Pennsylvania. He earned a Bachelor of Arts degree at Geneva and then left college to pursue a career in professional football. Hubbard played for New York and then joined the Green Bay Packers. Later, he became a football coach and at one point served as head coach at his old school, Geneva College. In 1927 he married Ruth Frishkorn and the couple had two sons.

During the summer months, Hubbard umpired baseball games. This activity brought about a smooth change to his second career as a professional baseball umpire. He started as an umpire in the major league in 1936. He carried on in this capacity for the next fifteen years.

Hubbard's imposing size, keen eyesight and intimate knowledge of the game soon established him as the best in the business. A Boston optical laboratory once examined his eyes. The laboratory stated that Hubbard had the best vision ever tested at their facility.

Hubbard was the first umpire to eject a pitcher for throwing a spitball. He was an umpire in 4 World Series events. Unfortunately, a hunting accident in 1951, which affected the vision in his left eye, ended his active umpiring. However, he carried on for an additional 17 years in supervisory capacities. He started as assistant supervisor of American League Umpires and in time he became fully responsible for this office (Supervisor of American League Umpires).

Hubbard died at St. Petersburg, Florida in 1977 at the age of 77. He was named to the National Football League Hall of Fame in 1963. He was named to the National Baseball Hall of Fame in 1976. Brother Hubbard was a member of Terry Lodge No. 74, Terry, Montana.



CARL OWEN "KING CARL" HUBBELL
(1903 - 1988)

The unique Carl Hubbell came into the world in Carthage Missouri. His family later moved to Meeker, Oklahoma where the boy grew up and picked cotton and pecans on nearby plantations. An ardent baseball player, he began his baseball career in the minor league in 1923. The Detroit Tigers bought his contract the following year. However, Hubbell carried on in the minor league until he was traded to the New York Giants in 1928. Hubbell soon proved himself to his new owners and he became a key player on the New York team for the next 15 years. In 1930 he married Lucille Harrington and the couple had two sons. Lucille died in 1964 and Hubbell later married Julia Stanfield.

Hubbell is one of the great heroes of baseball. In a 1934 All-Star game, he struck out five of the best all in a row - Babe Ruth, Lou Gehrig, Jimmie Foxx, Al Simmons and Joe Cronin. Hubbell accomplished this feat with his notorious screwball. He developed this pitching specialty using a clockwise arm snap. Eventually, his left arm became so twisted that his palm faced outwards when at rest. During Hubbell's minor league days, Ty Cobb gave him instructions. Cobb tried to discourage Hubbell from using his weird pitch. Fortunately, Hubbell carried on and his unusual style became his claim to fame. Opposing players hated Hubbell's pitching which, of course, encouraged him to continue.

Soon, the intellectual and level-headed Hubbell won so many games that his teammates called him "The Meal Ticket." He pitched for the New York Giants for his entire major league career. Leading the National League in shutouts in 1933, he went on and rallied his team to win the world championship that year. In this match, he won two games, did not allow an earned run in 20 innings and made 15 strikeouts. His team won National League pennants in 1936 and 1937. Hubbell was the first pitcher to be named most valuable player on two occasions (1932 and 1936). In all, he played in 3 World Series events, taking part in 6 games.

When Hubbell retired from active baseball in 1943, the New York Giants retired his number (11). From 1943 to 1978, he was director of field operations for the New York Giants' minor league system. He then became a scout for the Giants. His death at Scottsdale, Arizona in 1988 at age 85 was the result of an automobile accident. He was named to the National Baseball Hall of Fame in 1947. Brother Hubbell was a member of Meeker Lodge No. 479, Meeker, Oklahoma.



TRAVIS CALVIN "STONEWALL" JACKSON
(1903 - 1987)

Born in Waldo, Arkansas, Calvin Jackson attended public schools in that area and graduated from Ouachita Baptist College. He started playing professional baseball in the minor league in 1921. His playing greatly impressed his new manager and the young player soon became the team's regular shortstop. The manager, therefore, invited the New York Giants' manager to see the new find. The Giants purchased Jackson's contract at the end of the next season.

Within two years, Jackson was a regular shortstop on the Giant's team. He got his nickname because it was so difficult to get a ball past him. So the batter virtually came up against a stone wall. Jackson went on to lead the National League shortstops in assists four times. He also led the league three times in total chances and twice in most double plays. Jackson was one of the players in what became known as the Giants' "Hall of Fame Infield." This group included Fred Lindstrom, George Kelly, Bill Terry, Frankie Frisch and Roger Hornsby. Jackson played in four World Series events taking part in 19 games.

Jackson married Mary Blackman in 1928 and the couple had one son and one daughter. During the last two years of his major league career, knee ailments forced him to move to third base. He left the major league in 1936 and played in the minor league for the next two years. For the fol-

lowing twenty-three years, Jackson continued in baseball. He managed the Giants' farm team and also coached for his old team on two separate occasions. He then became a minor league manager. He eventually managed eleven minor league clubs

Jackson retired from baseball in 1961. He died in his hometown, Waldo, Arkansas in 1987 at the age of 83. He was named to the National Baseball Hall of Fame in 1982. Brother Jackson was a member of Lamartine Lodge No. 90, Waldo, Arkansas.



BYRON BANCROFT "BAN" JOHNSON
(1863-1931)

Often called the "Czar of Baseball, Byron Johnson is credited with making baseball American's national pastime. He was born in Norwalk, Ohio the son of a prominent school administrator, Albert B. Johnson. Byron grew up in Avondale, Ohio where he played baseball in his boyhood. He attended Marietta College for one year and played baseball on the college team in the position of catcher. Physically a big man (300 pound range) with plenty of nerve, Johnson sometimes caught without a glove, chest protector or mask.

He went on to study law at the University of Cincinnati and after about one year, took a position as sporting editor with a Cincinnati-based magazine the *Commercial-Gazette*. In this position, he met many prominent baseball people and soon acquired a deep and thorough knowledge of the game. In 1891, he married Sara Jane Laymon. The couple did not have any children.

Asked in 1893 to head the Western League (WL) as its president, Johnson took the position and through his brilliant leadership the WL became the most successful minor league in the nation. In time, Johnson and his colleagues moved towards major league status. They renamed their league the American League (AL), of which Johnson became first president, and pressed the National League (NL)

to accept the AL as an equal. Johnson's plans are summed-up in his own words as follows:

"My determination was to pattern baseball in this new league along the lines of scholastic contests, to make ability and brains and clean honorable play, not the swinging of clenched fists, coarse oaths, riots or assaults on the umpires, decide the issues."

Baseball organization, however, was a different story and what became known as the "Great Baseball War" broke out, with the NL set on crushing the newly formed AL. The AL declared itself a major league and took-up player raids. In the course of two years, eighty-seven National Leaguers Jumped to the AL. This action established the America League's credibility and led to a peace conference in Cincinnati in January, 1903. The results of this conference created a basic structure for governing baseball which remained in force for over fifty years.

Johnson exercised great dictatorial power in the AL and in baseball in general. His hard-line initiatives cleaned-up baseball, making it respectable family entertainment. As may be expected, however, his dominance resulted in considerable opposition. This condition brought about his retirement in 1927 with eight years still remaining on his contract. An in-sight into his character is seen in his refusal to accept remuneration in the amount of \$320,000 for his remaining contract duration. His health had started to fail prior to this time and it became worse when he left office. He died four years later at 68 years of age. Johnson was elected to the National Baseball Hall of Fame in 1937. Brother Johnson was a member of N. C. Harmony Lodge No. 2, Cincinnati, Ohio.



ADRIAN "ADDIE" JOSS
(1880-1911)

While Adrian Joss was usually called "Addie," he had a traditional baseball nickname, the "Human Hairpin." This name he acquired because of his unusual exaggerated pin-wheel motion when making a pitch. Somehow, he made the ball appear to dip, level off and then dip again. We do not know his secret, however, it earned him the second best Earned Run Average (ERA) in baseball history. Joss' index was 1.88, second only to Ed Walsh at 1.82.

Joss was born in Juneau, Wisconsin. His father was a farmer and the young Joss attended primary schools in both Juneau and Portage, Wisconsin. He continued his education at St. Mary's College and played on the college baseball team. He commenced his professional baseball career with the minor league Toledo Mudhens in 1900. Two years later, he married Lillian Shinivar and the couple had a son and a daughter.

Joss entered the major league upon signing a contract with the Cleveland Indians in 1902 and he spent the rest of his baseball career with that team. At six feet, 3 inches and 185 pounds, Joss was a threatening sight on the mound. In all, he pitched 234 complete games with 45 shutouts and six one-hitters. Historians consider his greatest performance the perfect game he pitched against the Chicago

White Sox in 1908. Unfortunately, he never played in a World Series event.

Certainly a man who liked to keep busy, in the off-season Joss worked as a sportswriter for the Toledo *News Bee* and the Cleveland *Press*. He covered the 1907 to 1909 World Series events for the *Press*. Despite his remarkable baseball record and great energy, Joss did not enjoy good health. He was frequently ill with, among other sicknesses, fever, malaria, and a bad back. In 1910 his arm gave out which ended his pitching that season.

Joss showed up for spring training in 1911, however, he became very ill and fainted on the field during an exhibition game. He shrugged off the incident but was shortly taken ill again and this time was hospitalized. Eleven days later, he died. His death was attributed to tubercular meningitis. His funeral was held on what was scheduled to be Opening Day, however, his teammates refused to play in order that they could attend his funeral. In July, Cleveland played an All-Star benefit game and raised over \$13,000 to help defray some of the debts Joss had incurred through his illnesses. He was named to the Baseball Hall of Fame in 1978. A special exception was made for Joss as he did not have the minimum ten active seasons for Hall of Fame entry. Brother Joss was a member of Sanford L. Collins Lodge No. 396, Toledo, Ohio.



THEODORE AMAR "TED" LYONS
(1900 - 1986)

One of the most popular baseball players, Ted Lyons enjoyed his fans as much as they enjoyed him. He had a friendly personality, a great disposition and above all, never complained. Born in Lake Charles, Louisiana, he moved later with his parents to Vinton, Louisiana. Here he grew up with his two brothers and a sister. He played baseball on his high school team and after graduating he attended Baylor University, Waco, Texas. His plans were to study law. An excellent student, Lyons was elected president of his class and he excelled in both baseball and basketball. His baseball coach convinced him to take up pitching, which opened a new world of opportunity for the young player. He therefore abandoned his plans to take up law and pursued a baseball career.

Baseball scouts noticed Lyons' pitching skills while he was attending Baylor. Soon after graduating, he signed a major league baseball contract to play for the Chicago White Sox (1923). Lyons never played in the minor league. He started pitching for the White Sox immediately he was contracted by this team.

Lyons stayed with the White Sox throughout his entire playing career. In 1925 and 1927 he tied for the American League lead in wins. He had excellent pitching control and usually let the batter hit the ball. In this way, the batter put

himself out. However, Lyons did have a change of pace in 1926 when he pitched a 6-0 no hit victory against the Boston Red Sox. Although not noted for strike outs, his career record shows only 1,121 walks in 4,161 innings. Unlike many pitchers, Lyons pitched fast games. He completed one of his games in an hour and eighteen minutes. Unfortunately, Lyons was never able to show his skills in a World Series event.

In 1931, an injured arm ended Lyons' specialty fastball pitch and came close to ending his entire baseball career. Lyons, however carried on and developed an alternate specialty, the knuckleball. Very soon, he was back in the limelight. Towards the end of the 1930's he became a "Sunday pitcher" - always making sure he pitched on that day because that was when the largest crowds showed up.

A lifelong bachelor, Lyons joined the U.S. Marines in the fall of 1942. He saw combat in the South Pacific and returned to baseball in 1946. After he retired from active play, he became manager of the White Sox. Managing, however, was not one of his strongest points. Apparently he was too easy going to enforce proper discipline. He then went on to coach the Detroit Tigers and later the Brooklyn Dodgers. From 1955 through 1966 he was a scout for the White Sox. Lyons eventually went to Louisiana to help his sister manage a rice plantation.

Lyons died at Sulphur Lake, Louisiana in 1986 at 86 years of age. He was named to the National Baseball Hall of Fame in 1955. Brother Lyons was a member of Waco Lodge No. 92, Waco, Texas.



LELAND STANFORD "LARRY" MACPHAIL
(1890 - 1975)

The birth of Leland Stanford MacPhail in Cass City, Michigan foreshadowed profound changes in the world of baseball. A brilliant student and fine athlete, MacPhail went to primary schools in Michigan and then attended Staunton Military Academy in Virginia. He passed the entrance exam for the U.S. Naval Academy at Annapolis but decided instead to enroll at Beloit College, Wisconsin. He went on to study law at the University of Michigan and George Washington University. He passed the bar exams of Michigan, Illinois and Washington, D.C. He then joined a law firm in Chicago.

After about six months, MacPhail became a junior partner in another law firm. Given an assignment with a tool company, MacPhail left his law firm to join the tool company. About one year later, he accepted an executive position in a Nashville, Tennessee department store. Meanwhile, MacPhail married Inez Thompson and the couple had three children. One of his sons, Lee, became a baseball executive and was the American League president for 9 years. His daughter, Marian, became head of research for Time magazine.

An enterprising businessman, MacPhail moved onward and upward in business. When World War I broke out, he and two other executives organized a volunteer Tennessee

regiment. When the regiment was taken into the United States Army, MacPhail was commissioned a captain. He fought in the Saint-Mihiel and Argonne offensives in which he was both wounded and suffered gas poisoning. When the war ended, MacPhail, together with his colonel and six soldiers, made a lighthearted attempt to kidnap Kaiser Wilhelm. Although the plot failed, it created a great furor in the German ranks. MacPhail got close enough to the Kaiser to steal one of his ash trays. Luckily, MacPhail managed to escape detection in the fiasco.

Back in America, MacPhail embarked on several business ventures in Ohio but was not successful in any of them. He refereed football games on weekends and soon became involved in the sports scene. In time, his energy and ideas soon made him a highly influential businessman. He bought a baseball team and became very fond of this sport. He eventually sold his team and went on to become president of the St. Louis Cardinals and later vice-president and business manager for the Cincinnati Reds.

From that time on, the direction of baseball dramatically changed. Most notably, McPhail turned baseball into a real money-making sport. He persuaded club owners to permit night baseball which improved game attendance. For the historic first night game, he arranged to have President Franklin D. Roosevelt touch the signal in the White House to turn on the stadium lights. Other innovations included pretty usherettes, fireworks displays and publicity stunts. He was also involved in radio broadcasts of games. He knew that one must spend money to make money and in this way turned baseball itself into big business. At different times in his career, he measured in managing both the Brooklyn Dodgers and the New York Yankees. At one time, he had a one-third ownership interest in the Yankees.

In World War II, the army commissioned MacPhail as a lieutenant colonel. Later he served as special assistant (full colonel) to the under-secretary of war. Meanwhile

MacPhail and his wife separated and divorced. In May, 1945 MacPhail married Jean Bennett Wanamaker and the couple had one daughter.

After retirement, MacPhail settled on a Maryland farm where he raised Black Angus cattle. For a brief period he was president of Bowie Race Track. MacPhail died at Miami, Florida in 1975 at 85 years of age. He was named to the National Baseball Hall of Fame in 1978. Brother MacPhail was a member of Cumberland Lodge No. 8, Nashville, Tennessee.



EDWIN LEE "EDDIE" MATHEWS JR.
(1931 - 2001)

Born in Texarkana, Texas, Eddie Mathews had natural athletic abilities, especially for baseball. He took an early interest in the game and with the full support of his father worked towards a major league baseball career. A minor league team contracted him in 1949. Analyzing future prospects, the father and son team reasoned that a third base position would be available on the Boston Braves team within a few years. Eddie made attainment of this position his goal. While still in high school, he got a contract with the Braves to play for this team upon graduating. In less than three years, the young player got the Braves' third base position and he held it for the next fifteen years.

A somewhat shy person in his early career, Mathews' dedication and hustle on the field attracted a lot of attention. He had an excellent physique and this fact, coupled with his good looks, gave him considerable fan appeal. During spring training, he bowled over the baseball commissioner and the team publicist while running down a foul fly ball. While the incident injured a little pride, the publicity certainly did not hurt Mathews' career.

Mathews strongest attribute was his powerful, perfect swing and bat speed. His swing was certainly the fastest, or one of the fastest, in baseball history. Mathews even im-

pressed the great Ty Cobb. Cobb stated that Mathews had one of the best swings he had ever seen. In September, 1952, Mathews amazed players and fans alike when he hit three home runs in the same game.

In his first five seasons, Mathews hit 190 home runs. This record is still unsurpassed in baseball history. His career record of 512 home runs made him one of only eight players to break 500. In addition, he holds the National League record for the most consecutive years with 30 or more home runs. Mathews played 3 World Series events taking part in 16 games.

Mathews retired from active play (1968). He went on to coach, manage and scout for the Atlanta Braves. He then instructed in the minor league and scouted for the Milwaukee Brewers. He was named to the National Baseball Hall of Fame in 1978. Brother Mathews is a member of Magnolia Lodge No. 242, Santa Barbara, California.



CHRISTOPHER "BIG SIX" MATHEWSON
(1880 - 1925)

The early days of baseball gave rise to several players who achieved legendary status. Among these players we find Christopher Mathewson. He was born in Factoryville, Pennsylvania and carried all the qualities of an Eastern gentleman. He was handsome, clean-cut, clean living and intelligent. After preparatory school, he attended Bucknell University (1898) on a scholarship. He was president of his class, sung in a glee club and belonged to a literary society. In sports, he excelled in basketball, baseball and football. Baseball scouts quickly noticed his outstanding pitching abilities. As a result, Mathewson began his professional baseball career in the minor league in 1899 before graduating. About this time, he married Jan Stoughton and the couple had one child, Christopher Jr.

The New York Giants bought Mathewson's contract mid-season in 1900. However, the Giants turned him back to the minor league. Almost immediately, he was drafted by Cincinnati. Cincinnati then traded him to the Giants. Mathewson's team mates on the Giants gave him the nickname "Big Six," after New York's famous fire engine.

In time, Mathewson co-developed an unusual pitch which he called a fadeaway. This pitch, which later became generally known as the screwball, was his specialty. His greatest moment in baseball came in the 1905 World Se-

ries. In that series, he pitched a record three shutouts in the Giants' victory over the Philadelphia Athletics. Mathewson holds the National League record for most years winning 20 and 30 or more games. He also has the league record for most games won in a season. He shares the record for the most victories in a lifetime. He played in 4 World Series events, taking part in 11 games.

Quickly becoming a public hero, Mathewson elevated the image of professional baseball players by his clean living and gentlemanly manner. At one point in his career, a ghostwriter, John Wheeler, wrote two juvenile books under Mathewson's name. The books were entitled *Pitching in a Pinch* and *Pitcher Pollock*. Also, author Lester Chadwick used Mathewson as the character model for his "Baseball Joe," the hero in a series of juvenile sports books.

During his years as a player, Mathewson refused to play on a Sunday. This decision was the result of a promise he made to his mother. Records show that he never touched a ball on a Sunday in nineteen pro-seasons, seventeen of them with the Giants. However, when he was manager of the Cincinnati Reds in 1918, police arrested him for allowing a Sunday game. The game, which was between the Giants and Cincinnati, was contended to be a benefit game for the war effort. The police dropped the charge and one year later Sunday baseball was officially allowed in New York.

Mathewson joined the army in World War I and was sent overseas (1918). While in France, he underwent a chemical warfare training exercise. An error in the exercise process caused eight men to die. Many other men, including Mathewson, received a severe dose of poison gas. When back in the United States, he suffered pulmonary tuberculosis as a result of the gas incident. He therefore had to spend much of his time at a tuberculosis sanatorium in Saranac Lake, New York. His health forced him to end ac-

tive playing after 1918. He continued in the sport, however, by coaching and managing until his untimely death.

Mathewson died at Saranac Lake, New York in 1925 at the age of 45. He was named to the National Baseball Hall of Fame in 1936. His plaque in the Hall of Fame reads: "Matty Was Master of Them All." Brother Mathewson was a member of Architect Lodge No. 519, New York City.



WILLIE HOWARD "SAY HEY" MAYS JR.
(1931 -)

In the world of baseball, no writer can do justice to the story of the incredible Willie Mays. Many people consider him the most popular major league baseball star in history. For certain, he is the most publicized player.

Willie Mays was born in Westfield, Alabama. At birth, the attending doctor commented on Willie's large hands - Willie, it seems, had been chosen to play baseball.

His father, a baseball player himself, started teaching his son how to handle a ball when the boy was a toddler. The lessons continued right through Willie's boyhood. When Willie was around 10 years old, his father would bounce the ball just in front of the boy, forcing him to learn to scoop.

Mays' parents divorced while Willie was still a young boy. He therefore went to live with his Aunt Sara in Fairfield, Alabama. His mother later remarried and had ten children by her second marriage. His mother died in 1953 and Aunt Sara died the following year. At that time Mays had only just started his baseball career. Neither his mother or aunt, therefore, lived to see his outstanding achievements.

Mays attended Fairfax Industrial High School and starred on the school's baseball, basketball and football teams. By

the age of 17, he was earning \$600 a month as a baseball player with the Birmingham Black Barons of the Negro National League.

In 1950 the New York Giants purchased Mays' contract. After less than two years in the minor league, he played for the Giants. When he first arrived in New York, he lived with a family in Harlem. He played stickball with the kids in his neighborhood and he claims this game was his "eye sharpener." Although he had graduated from high school, school subjects were not his strong point. However, he always said the right things at the right time.

After one and one-half years with the Giants, Mays went into the U.S. Army. He was assigned to the physical training department which had a baseball club. He played about 180 games in the services, thereby keeping up his skills. Honorably discharged in March 1954, Mays rejoined the Giants. During his first game back with the Giants, he hit a home run and made several outstanding field plays.

There is little doubt that Mays loved baseball with a passion. He was never sick - not even a belly ache, toothache or headache. He never got mad at the game or at the officials - never threw his helmet or his bat. In play, he was often so spectacular that after hitting the ball in one game a sports announcer said, "The only man who could have caught that ball just hit it."

When out in the field making a play, Mays' hat would always fly off. This became a trait with him and added to the excitement of watching him play. In later years, Mays admitted he always wore a hat one size too small. His unusual nickname comes from a salutation he used when calling or addressing other players. This little quirk prompted a New York sportswriter to call him the "Say Hey Kid" and the name caught-on.

Mays is credited with making the most spectacular catch in baseball history. Called "The Catch," Mays caught a 460 foot fly-ball, very near the stadium wall, with his back to the plate. He actually ran directly towards the wall and caught the ball with his hands in front of him. Mays, many say, made the impossible look routine. In some cases, he would intentionally swing and take a strike on a certain pitch early in a game. He did this so the pitcher would try the same pitch later when it was more important for Mays to get a hit.

Among his many other attributes, Mays holds major league records for putouts and chances accepted by an outfielder. He shares major league records for most games with 3 or more home runs and most home runs in a game. He holds National League records for most home runs in a month. He led the National League in home runs in four separate years. Mays remains one of five players in major league history to hit at least 50 home runs and steal at least 30 bases in the same season. He played in 4 World Series events, taking part in 20 games.

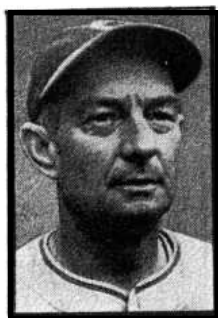
Mays personality was as bright and refreshing as his playing. The following quotation sums this up best:

"Willie Mays combined the skills of fielding, throwing, bunting, hitting for distance and hitting for average better than anyone else in baseball history. For my money, he was the best....and he had the other magic ingredients that turns a superstar into a super superstar. He lit up the room when he came in. He was a joy to be around." - Leo De-rocher

In his personal life, Mays married Marguerite Wendell Kennedy Chapman in February, 1956. The couple adopted a son whom they named Michael. The marriage ended in divorce in 1961 and ten years later Mays married Mae Allen.

After retiring from active play, Mays became a part-time baseball coach. He filled the rest of his time as a greeter in a hotel casino. The baseball commissioner, however, disagreed with this particular job mix and told Mays he must choose one job or the other. Mays chose the casino job and was consequently barred from baseball. About 6 years later, the edict was lifted so Mays again took on part time baseball coaching. In other endeavors, he held management positions in three corporations and is now president of the Say Hey Foundation. May's autobiography is entitled *Born to Play Ball*.

Mays was voted to the Black Hall of Fame in 1974 and the National Baseball Hall of Fame in 1979. He was also named to the San Francisco Bay Area Hall of Fame in 1980. Brother Mays is a member of Boyer Lodge No. 1, New York City, Prince Hall affiliation.



WILLIAM BOYD "DEACON" MCKECHNIE
(1887 - 1965)

Bill McKechnie was born in Wilksburg, Pennsylvania. He had a very religious Methodist-Episcopal up-bringing and sang in a church choir for twenty-six years. When he started his major league baseball career, news of him being a choir boy found its way to the locker room. This information, coupled with McKechnie's parson-like looks and clean life style, earned him the nickname "Deacon." In 1911 he married Beryl Bien and the couple had four children

McKechnie was very patient and likeable. His way with people soon led him to become a player-manager. Although a good player, it was McKechnie's managing skills that earned him a special place in baseball. After 7 years in the minor league and 9 years in the major league, he became a full time manager for the Pittsburgh Pirates (1922). Throughout his career, McKechnie managed seven major league teams. He took the Pirates to the World Series in 1925 and won that series. He also made it to the World Series three more times as a manager for two other teams. His team (Cincinnati Reds) also won the 1940 world championship.

In the late 1920's, poor treatment by his club owner led McKechnie to consider leaving baseball. He ran for the

position of tax collector for Wilkinsburg, Pennsylvania. He did not get the position so he carried on in baseball.

In 1937 and 1940, McKechnie was named Major League Manager of the Year. He is noted as one of baseball's most respected managers. After retirement in 1953, he went to Bradenton, Florida. He had substantial real estate holdings in both Florida and Pittsburgh. Also, wise investments had made him owner of several oil wells.

McKechnie was named to the National Baseball Hall of Fame in 1962. He attended the ceremony and emotionally stated: "Anything that I have contributed to baseball, I have been repaid today seven time seven." He died at Bradenton, Florida three years later at 78 years of age. Brother. McKechnie was a member of Orient Lodge No. 590, Monroeville, Pennsylvania.



**HERBERT JEFFERIS "THE KNIGHT OF KEN-
NETT SQUARE" PENNOCK**
(1894 - 1948)

An outstanding pitcher, Herb Pennock knew what the batter was thinking. Indeed, baseball scholars said of him that he knew the weakness of every batter in his league.

Pennock was born at Kennett Square, Pennsylvania. Here, his parents brought him up amid elegant country estates whose owners were horsemen and fox hunters. Pennock also partook in the hunt and prided himself on his horsemanship. Thus, we see a connection for his nickname (or nicktitle). As a hobby, Pennock raised silver foxes for their pelts. He attended Friends' School in West Town, Pennsylvania and went on to attend Cedar Croft School and Wenonah Military Academy.

In 1911 Pennock left Wenonah to play baseball for the Atlantic City Collegians. On the same team, as catcher, was Earl Mack, son of the Philadelphia Athletics' manager, Connie Mack. When Pennock pitched a no-hit game, the young Mack persuaded his father to sign Pennock. The following year the Athletics had a new pitcher. After six years in the game, Pennock's career was interrupted by World War I. He served in the United States Navy (1918) and returned to baseball immediately following the war. During his early baseball years (1915), he married Esther Freck and the couple had two children.

A left-handed pitcher, six feet high and 165 pounds, Pennock was hardly an overpowering sight on the mound. However, he had an effortless pitching style and superb control over his pitch. Noted for his soft curve ball, Pennock never went beyond what was necessary to win the game. Throughout his 22 season major league career, he threw 35 shutouts. In World Series events, he won 2 games each in 1923 and 1926, and 1 game in 1927. This performance was the best on record during Pennock's time.

After retiring from active play in 1934, Pennock continued his baseball career in coaching, supervising and managing positions. His last position was general manager of the Philadelphia Phillies. Pennock held this position from 1944 until his untimely death at New York City in 1948 at 54 years of age. He was named to the National Baseball Hall of Fame in that same year. Brother Pennock was a member of Kennett Lodge No. 475, Kennett Square, Pennsylvania.



**EDWARD STEWART "GETTYSBURG EDDIE"
PLANK**
(1875 - 1926)

Unlike most of his contemporaries, the stone-faced Eddie Plank never played baseball in his boyhood and early teens. After primary schooling, he attended Gettysburg College and here played organized baseball for the first time. He went on to become one of the top collegiate players in Pennsylvania. When he graduated from Gettysburg in 1901, he went directly into the major league, signing with the Philadelphia Athletics.

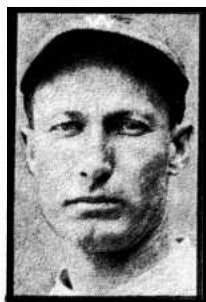
A highly skillful pitcher, Plank is known as one of the greatest lefties of the game. Most baseball fans remember him as much for his pitching psychology as they do for his actual pitching. Plank virtually drove batters crazy *before* he threw the ball. He would fuss about on the mound, often fidgeting with his uniform. Sometimes he would even talk to the ball! When Plank finally got around to throwing the ball, the batter was so frustrated he would swing at anything. In 1915 Plank married Anna Myers and the couple had one son.

On the pitching mound, Plank was always in control. He had an excellent sidearm fastball and curve which helped him strike out a total of 2,112 batters. He set the American League record for the most left-hander shutouts. Also, Plank's remarkable career score of 305 wins set the league

record for most wins by a left-hander. When he died in 1926, his record was still unsurpassed. In fact, it would be another thirty-seven years before another lefty would take the spotlight. Plank played in 4 World Series events, taking part in 7 games.

Plank retired from active play in the major league in 1917. He pitched in the semi-professionals for a few years and also worked as a tour guide at the Gettysburg battlefield. He eventually took up farming and operated an automobile business.

Plank died at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania at 50 years of age. He was named to the National Baseball Hall of Fame in 1946. Brother Plank was a member of Good Samaritan Lodge No. 336, Gettysburg, Pennsylvania. He was a Royal Arch Mason and a Knight Templar. He remained a member of these Masonic bodies until his death.



EDGAR CHARLES "SAM" RICE
(1890 - 1974)

Sam Rice was born in the farming community of Morocco, Indiana. He attended Rhode Island Country School in Iroquois County where he excelled in sports. In 1908 he married Beula Stam. Later, the couple moved to Watseka, Illinois where they had two children. Rice played baseball on local teams and tried unsuccessfully for four years to become a professional player.

In 1912, he left his wife and two babies in Illinois while he travelled to try out for a minor league appointment. While he was away, a tornado struck his home killing his little family together with both of his parents. Although Rice played 18 games for a minor league team that year, he was unable to carry on. Devastated by his loss, he wandered aimlessly for the next two years. He took a job in a distillery and later labored on a railway gang. He eventually ended up in the U.S. Navy. While visiting Mexico, Rice again took up baseball. During a furlough, a minor league team offered him a position. He therefore resigned from the navy to again pursue a baseball career.

Rice started with his new team as a pitcher. He either pitched or played outfield. After about four years, he found pitching a little too risky for his liking. Thus, he played outfield only for the rest of his career. His baseball record is very unusual. He had a lifetime record of 2,987

hits, just 13 hits short of 3,000. Baseball scholars feel he could have made the 3,000 mark. However, for some reason, Rice just did not seem to care. In one season, he hit 182 singles. Most players don't get that many season hits, let alone trips to first base. Rice led the American League in stolen bases in 1920. He also led the league in hits in two separate years. In one year, he tied the league record in double plays by an outfielder. Rice played in 3 World Series events, taking part in 15 games.

In 1929 Rice married Mary Kendal and the couple had one daughter. He retired from baseball in 1934 and went to live on a farm he had purchased earlier in Maryland.

In one World Series game (1925), Rice created a little mystery to which he did not reveal the answer until after his death. Chasing down a long drive, he tumbled over a right field barrier as he reached for the ball. He emerged with the ball in his glove. Was the hit a home run or an out? The umpire declared it an out, and a great controversy followed. Rice said nothing. Although asked many times if he had missed or caught the ball, Rice would never answer the question. He would just smile and leave you wondering. He wrote the answer in a letter which relatives opened upon his death - he had caught the ball.

Rice died at Rossmore, Maryland in 1974 at 83 years of age. He was named to the National Baseball Hall of Fame in 1963. Brother Rice was a member of Watseka Lodge No. 446, Watseka, Illinois.



BRANCH WESLEY RICKEY
(1881 - 1965)

A highly influential baseball executive, Branch Rickey was born on a farm near Lucasville, Ohio. His parents were devout Methodists. They named their son after their church founder, John Wesley. The young Rickey, instilled with a doctrine of hard work and continuous learning, persevered to improve himself in every way possible. He tried to enroll in West Point Military school at age 19 but did not have the necessary prerequisites.

After graduating, Rickey taught school in rural Ohio. He saved his money and enrolled at Ohio Wesleyan University. Here he excelled both in academic studies and athletics - winning letters in three sports. In 1903 Rickey earned a Bachelor of Literature degree at Wesleyan. He made a living by serving as baseball coach and athletics director. The following year, he taught philosophy and law. Also, he coached at Allegheny College as well as Wesleyan. In 1906, he received a Bachelor of Arts degree from Wesleyan. In that same year, he married Jane Moulton. The couple had six children - five daughters and one son.

During these years, Rickey also sought a career in professional baseball. In 1903 he was signed by a minor league team. Two years later he was sold to a major league team. In all he spent four years playing in the major league. His performance, however, was poor. Also, he received sev-

eral injuries and had a problem with playing on Sundays. These conditions resulted in teams trading him and dropping him. He then came down with tuberculosis and spent nearly two years in a sanatorium.

By this time, Rickey had to give more thought to the support of his growing family. He therefore enrolled in law school at the University of Michigan. Here he earned a degree in Civil Law (1911) and then, for health reasons, moved west to Boise, Idaho. He was admitted to the Bar in Boise and for a short time practiced law.

His lifelong career in baseball management started in 1913. That year, he was successful in gaining appointment as executive assistant to the owner of the St. Louis Browns. From there, he became manager and president of the St. Louis Cardinals. During World War I, Rickey served overseas as a major in the U.S. Army Chemical Warfare Service. He resumed his baseball career with the Cardinals immediately after the war.

As a baseball executive, Rickey was both brilliant and innovative. Among his attributes are invention of the baseball farm system, ladies day, and the Knothole Gang (club for children). Also, Rickey introduced the batting cage and the sliding pit. It was Rickey who insisted his players wear fiberglass hats lined with airfoam. A short time later, protective headgear became commonplace in baseball. Other executive positions he held include president and general manager of the Brooklyn Dodgers and chairman of the board of directors of the Pittsburgh Pirates.

In his mid 40's, Rickey enrolled in McKendree College, Lebanon, Illinois where he earned his Doctor of Laws degree (1928). He was certainly one of the best educated men in the history of baseball. Rickey, however, is best remembered for integrating baseball. It was Branch Rickey who signed-on Jackie Robinson, the first black player to enter modern major league baseball (1945). For this ac-

complishment, Rickey has been acclaimed "baseball's emancipator."

The die-hard manager carried on working right into his eighty third year. However, he was severely set-back upon the death of his only son. Now, in his closing years he became very desolate and wondered if baseball was worth a man's whole life. While making a speech upon his induction into the Missouri Sports Hall of Fame in 1965, the old leader suffered a heart seizure and died a short time later. He was in his 84th year.

Just before his death Rickey co-authored a book with Robert Rieger entitled *The American Diamond: A Documentary of the Game of Baseball*. The book was released in 1965.

Rickey was named to the National Baseball Hall of Fame in 1967. Jackie Robinson also achieved this honor - another tribute to Rickey. Brother Rickey was originally a member of Tuscan Lodge No. 360, St. Louis Missouri. In 1946 he dimitted from this lodge and joined Montauk Lodge No. 286, Brooklyn, New York.



EPPA "JEPHTHA" RIXEY
(1891 - 1963)

Born in Culpeper, Virginia, Eppa Rixey was a person of distinct contrasts. Off the field he was a southern gentleman, full of charm and polite humor. In play, he was a calculating, fierce and hot-tempered competitor. When his team lost, he often vented his anger on clubhouse furniture.

Rixey attended grade school in Culpeper and at age 11 moved with his family to Charlottesville, Virginia. Here, he went to high school and then enrolled in the University of Virginia where he earned a degree in chemistry. He was both a basketball and baseball star at University. His coach, who was also a baseball National League umpire, encouraged the young star to become a professional baseball player.

Rixey took his coach's advice and pursued a baseball career. At age 21, he went directly into the major league with the Philadelphia Phillies without even playing a minor league game. A consistently good and dependable pitcher, Rixey led the league with 25 wins in 1922. Ten year later, at the age of 42, he pitched a string of 27 scoreless innings. During his major league career, Rixey struck out 1,350 players and threw 39 shutout games. He played in 1 World Series event very early in his career, taking part in 1 game. His nickname (and adopted middle name) was given him by a sportswriter. The sportswriter felt the unusual nick-

name sounded right between the players other two unusual names.

In World War I, Rixey served overseas in an army chemical-warfare division. Fortunately, he made it through the war without the injuries that befell some of his contemporaries. In 1924, he married Dorothy Meyers and the couple had two children.

In 1933, Rixey retired completely from baseball. He dedicated himself to running an insurance agency he had set up earlier in Cincinnati. He died at Cincinnati, Ohio in 1963 at 71 years of age. He was named to the National Baseball Hall of Fame one month before his death (January 1963). Brother Rixey was a member of Kilwinning Lodge No. 356, Cincinnati, Ohio



EDD "EDDIE" ROUSH
(1893 - 1988)

By his own admission, Eddie Roush became a baseball player to "get away from cows." He was as stubborn as some animals he looked after back on the farm and twice as difficult. He sat out one entire season over a money dispute and he often "held out" so he could skip spring training.

Roush was one of twin boys born to William and Laura Roush at Oakland City, Indiana. He began playing baseball in high school and played semiprofessional ball with his hometown team the Walk-Overes. He enrolled in Oakland City Baptist College but left after two years when a minor league team offered him a baseball contract (1912). In 1914 he married Essie Mae Swallow and the couple had one child. Roush spent four years in the minor league. The New York Giants bought his contract in 1916.

The highest paid outfielder of his day, Roush was born left-handed and taught himself to throw right-handed. The reason given for the change is because left-handed gloves were scarce. At one point, however, he injured his right arm and had to revert to left arm throwing.

Roush swung the heaviest bat ever used in major league baseball. At 48 ounces, it outweighed the bat Babe Ruth used. However, unlike Ruth, Eddie was not a home run

king. Only 63 of his 2,158 major league career hits were home runs. To this statement we must add that most of his homers were due to outfielders stumbling while chasing the ball. Nevertheless, his hits usually counted and they became his claim to fame. He won the National League batting championship in 1917 and 1919. Also, he led the league twice with 27-game hitting streaks. In 1921 he led the league in doubles and in the following year, triples. In the field he made beautiful and graceful catches on hits that appeared to be definite base hits. Roush played in 1 World Series event, taking part in 8 games

Roush was on the opposing team during the infamous White Sox World Series fiasco. When it became clear that some White Sox players did throw the series, Roush declared their actions unnecessary. He said his team would have won anyway. Roush retired from active play in 1931. He had become independently wealthy from wise investments and went back to live in his hometown, Oakland City, Indiana. In 1938 he went back to baseball and coached the Cincinnati Reds for one year.

Roush died at Bradenton, Florida in 1988 at 94 years of age. He was named to the National Baseball Hall of Fame in 1962. Brother Roush was a member of Oakland City Lodge No. 467, Oakland City, Indiana.



CHARLES HERBERT "RED" RUFFING
(1905 - 1986)

Born in an Illinois coal mining community, Charles Ruffing followed his father and brother into the coal mines when he was 15 years old. Ironically, mine employees often made great baseball players. Historians attribute the reason to the miner's fanatical love for the game. Mine companies had their own league with fierce competition among the league members. You had to be good to play on a mine team. Thus, major league scouts often sought potential major league players in mining communities.

Ruffing was quick to get into the spirit of the sport. Baseball soon consumed most of his spare time. A minor league team offered him a position when he was 16. Ruffing looked to the future with stars in his eyes. However, a mining accident, which cost him four toes, dampened his hopes. Upon the advice of a semi-professional baseball manager, Ruffing took up pitching. With dedicated practice, the young player soon landed a semi-professional position at \$25 per week.

Although Ruffing lost more games than he won, major league scouts instinctively felt he had potential. A position offer in the major league with the Boston Red Sox followed, again with Ruffing's high expectations. His performance, however, did not impress his new manager. The

Red Sox, therefore, put him back in the minor league for a six week stint.

Back with the Red Sox, over the next seven seasons Ruffing lost 93 games out of 126 games. In one year (1928), he led the American League in defeats. His manager made desperate attempts to improve his performance - all to no avail. However, when the New York Yankees got Ruffing on a trade in 1930, an amazing change took place in the ailing player. The first year he won 15 games, losing only 3. In the 15 following seasons, the Yankees won 6 World Series championships and 7 pennants. Ruffing is credited with winning five of the World Series victories. In 1939 he led the American League in shutouts. A change of attitude and development of a devastating curve ball were the major factors in his success.

In 1934, Ruffing returned to his home town of Nokomis, Illinois to marry his childhood sweetheart, Pauline Mulholland. The entire community turned out for the event. The town placed a sign on the highway designating Nokomis as the home of Red Ruffing. Ruffing also gave his marriage some of the credit for his amazing transition in baseball.

Ruffing lost the entire 1943 and 1944 seasons to army service in World War II. When he returned to civilian life, he played baseball for three more years and then retired from active play. For a time, he managed in the minor league, scouted and coached. He permanently retired later to his home in Cleveland. His favorite hobby was bowling. Golf, armchair football and movies were next on his list. He suffered a stroke in 1973 which confined him to a wheelchair for the rest of his life. Ruffing died at Cleveland, Ohio in 1986 at 81 years of age. He was named to the National Baseball Hall of Fame in 1967. Brother Ruffing was a member of Nakomis Lodge No. 456, Nokomis, Illinois.



RAYMOND WILLIAM "CRACKER" SCHALK
(1892 - 1970)

What Raymond Schalk lacked in size (5.07, 155 lbs), he made up in spirit. His unusual nickname, "Cracker" has two sources. One source says the name resulted from the view of Schalk from behind (he was a catcher). This view apparently resembled a cracker box. The second source claims the name came from his whip-like manner. Whatever the claim, Schalk was fast on his feet, quick witted and honest - a real "cracker jack." He was a true catcher through and through, and had many broken fingers to prove it.

Schalk was born in Harvel, Illinois. He played baseball in his teen years and was invited to play on his town team. A minor league team contracted him in 1911. He spent two years in the minors before the Chicago White Sox bought his contract.

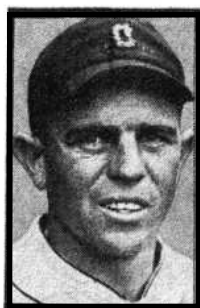
Schalk was the first catcher to back up plays at first and third base. In one game, he made a putout at second base! His speed is further evident by his ability to steal bases. In 1916 he set the major league record for a catcher (30 stolen bases). In addition, he caught four no-hitter games, also a major league record. He always sent telegrams of congratulations to other catchers who played in no-hit games. Among Schalk's other attributes, he holds the major league record for most years leading the league in putouts by a

catcher. Further, he holds the American League record for the most lifetime assists made by a catcher. Schalk played in 2 World Series events, participating in 14 games. In October, 1916 he married Lavina Graham and the couple had at least one child.

Schalk did not get caught up in the shameful White Sox conspiracy of 1919. During the infamous game, he could tell what was happening and nearly exchanged punches with his team's pitcher. Eight of his teammates were eventually indicted for throwing the World Series that year.

Schalk retired from major league baseball in 1929. He again played in the minor league in 1932 and retired from active play the next year. He then carried on in the sport as a manager for several minor league teams. He also served as an assistant baseball coach for Purdue University, Lafayette, Indiana and scouted for the Chicago Cubs. In addition, he was director of the baseball program for Chicago's Youth Foundation. In other endeavors, he operated a bowling alley in Chicago.

Schalk died at Chicago, Illinois in 1970 at 77 years of age. He was named to the National Baseball Hall of Fame in 1955. Brother Schalk was a member of Litchfield Lodge No. 236, Litchfield, Illinois.



JOSEPH WHEELER "JOE" SEWELL
(1898 - 1990)

Joseph Sewell is best remembered for his ability not to strike out. A person with remarkable self control and determination, he was one of three sons born to Jabez Wesley and his wife Susan at Titus, Alabama. Both of his brothers were also professional baseball players.

After primary school and high schools in Wetumpka, Alabama, Sewell enrolled in the University of Alabama (1916). His intentions were to study medicine. He played college football and baseball with his brothers on the university teams. He served in World War I in 1918 and returned to his studies the following year. During the years the Sewell brothers played for Alabama, the university won four intercollegiate baseball championships.

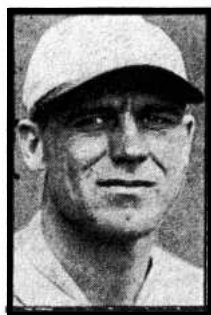
After graduating from Alabama in 1920, Sewell signed a contract with a minor league team to play shortstop. Later that same year, the Cleveland Indians purchased his contract. Cleveland, as it happened, was in desperate need of a good shortstop. Ray Chapman, their last shortstop, died recently upon being beamed by a New York Yankee pitcher. The following year, Sewell married Willie Veal and the couple had three children.

Noted for his control at bat, Sewell became the hardest batter to strike out in baseball history. In 7,132 times at bat

during his career, he struck out only 114 times (1.6%). He holds the major league record for the fewest strikeouts in a lifetime. In field play, he was also an outstanding player. He led the American League shortstops in double plays in 1928. He also led the league in putouts in four consecutive years.

After retiring from active play, Sewell coached and scouted in different periods for three separate teams. He operated his own hardware store in Tuscaloosa, Alabama and later worked as a public relations representative with a local dairy. He then coached for his old alma mater, the University of Alabama. Sewell received Conference Coach of the Year honors in 1968 after Alabama won the Southeastern Championship that year.

Sewell died at Mobile, Alabama in 1990 at 91 years of age. He was named to the Alabama Sports Hall of Fame in 1970. In 1977, he was named to the National Baseball Hall of Fame. Brother Sewell was a member of Rising Virtue Lodge No. 4, Tuscaloosa, Alabama.



**GEORGE HAROLD "GORGEIOUS GEORGE"
SISLER**
(1893 - 1973)

A native of Manchester, Ohio, George Sisler excelled at baseball as a youth in school sports. A major league scout discovered him and contracted him in 1912. However, Sisler was underage (18) and he signed the contract without parental consent. He did not receive any money, nor did he play any games. He continued his education and graduated from the University of Michigan with a degree in mechanical engineering.

During this time, a serious issue emerged when the team that signed Sisler sold his contract to another team. Questions were debated on both the legalities of the original contract and on the contract sale. A court battle soon raged over the issues. It took four years of arguments to settle the questions. Finally, the National Baseball Commission ruled that the original contract was invalid, thereby making Sisler a free agent.

Signing with the St. Louis Browns in 1915, Sisler was originally tried out as a pitcher. However, his team manager later decided that his new player's skills would be best utilized on first base. This position had long been a Browns weak spot. The match was perfect. Sisler went on to share an American League record for the most years leading his league in first base assists. Also, for two con-

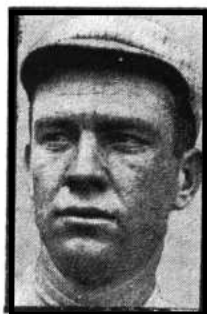
secutive years he led his league's first basemen in double plays. At bat, Sisler set a major league record for most hits in a season. Further, he led the American League in stolen bases in four separate years. In 1916, Sisler married Kathleen Holznagle and the couple had three sons and one daughter.

During 1920, Sisler's performance was particularly outstanding. In that season, he played 154 games (every inning) making 49 doubles, 18 triples and 19 home runs. In 1923, severe sinusitis caused him to miss the entire season. His optic nerves became infected and for a time he had double vision. The following year he returned to the game as a player-manager. Although still a superior player, Sisler was not his former self.

Sisler left the major league in 1931 and joined a minor league team as player-manager for one season. After retirement from active play in 1932, he became a scout at different times for several teams. He was also a batting instructor for the Pittsburgh Pirates. Moreover, he ran a printing company in St. Louis, Missouri and later opened a sporting goods store.

Sisler did not drink or smoke. He was much admired for his exemplary life-style. One of his fans was the noted comedian, W.C. Fields. Once during his career, Sisler had dinner with Fields. When the player refused a drink which Fields was pouring, the comedian responded, "Even the perfect ball player isn't perfect in everything."

Sisler died at St. Louis, Missouri in 1973 at 89 years of age. He was named to the National Baseball Hall of Fame in 1939. Brother Sisler was a member of Rose Hill Lodge No. 550, Creve Coeur, Missouri



**TRISTRAM "SPOKE" or "GRAY EAGLE"
SPEAKER
(1888 - 1958)**

It is possible Tris Speaker was the first outfielder to test the direction of the wind by throwing grass in the air. He also used observation to predetermine where a ball would go after it was hit. When the batter reached a certain point in his swing, Speaker gaged both the ball power and direction, thereby getting a jump on the catch.

Speaker was born and raised in Hubbard City, Texas. After primary school, he enrolled in Fort Worth Polytechnic Institute. Throughout his school years, he excelled in sports. During the summer months he worked as a telegraph linesman and cow puncher. One summer, he broke his collar bone and right hand while taming broncos. Thus, he had to train himself to throw and bat left-handed. At the Polytechnic Institute, he played on the school's football team. In one game he seriously injured his left arm to the point where doctors considered amputation. However, by his own perseverance Speaker overcame the injury.

Speaker pursued a baseball career and accepted a minor league contract in 1906. In 1907 the Boston Red Sox bought Speaker's contract. The Red Sox left him in the minor league until late next season. He then began his major league career. Speaker learned much about baseball from Cy Young. When Young was in the autumn of his

baseball career, he befriended the new player. Young schooled Speaker in the ways of the game, giving him the benefit of many years experience.

Speaker received one of his nicknames, Gray Eagle, because of his prematurely gray hair and his swift and precise glide when he was in pursuit of a fly ball. In one game, however, he misjudged his flight and crashed into the surrounding concrete wall as he made the catch. The impact left him unconscious for several minutes, but he never let go of the ball.

Between 1907 and 1919, Speaker was the only player other than Ty Cobb to win an American League batting championship. He claimed his single title in 1916. He was player-manager of the Cleveland Indians in 1920 when this team won its first world championship. After the triumphant end of the game, Speaker climbed into the stands to hug his mother. He was very close to his mother and she was very devoted to him. She once consulted a lawyer to prevent sale of her son for \$750 which she claims was "like slavery."

Speaker holds or shares several lifetime baseball records. His major league records include most doubles hit, most assists and most double plays by an outfielder. His American League record includes most chances accepted by an outfielder. He shares the major league record for most outfielder unassisted double plays. Speaker played in 3 World Series events, taking part in 20 games.

Speaker enjoyed the fringe benefits associated with baseball. In 1912, he was given an automobile (value \$1,950) for what was then the equivalent of the Most Valuable Player Award. Also, he was given a sterling silver bat by an admiring Boston jeweler. Further, he received a few \$50 prizes for hitting the Bull Durham sign at two different stadiums. He endorsed Boston garters and, in lasting memory, a straw hat was named in his honor.

At one point in his career, he played with a vengeance. While in a slump with Boston, his team owner proposed that Speaker's salary be cut because of his falling batting average. Infuriated, Speaker would not sign the contract. His owners (Boston Red Sox) therefore traded him to the Cleveland Indians. It was the Red Sox salary issue that drove Speaker to pilot the Indians to the World Series title. From 1919 to 1926, Speaker was player-manager for the Cleveland Indians.

In 1926 an allegation was made that Speaker, Ty Cobb and another player, had conspired to fix a 1919 game. In that game, Speaker had made two triples and a single. This record did not support the allegation and along with other evidence resulted in a full dismissal.

He left the major league in 1929 and became a player-manager for a minor league team. Throughout his entire life, Speaker stayed with baseball. Although he retired from active play in 1930, he carried on in other capacities. At one point in the 1930's, he became a successful baseball radio announcer. Also, he held an interest in the Kansas City Blues, a minor league team. Finally, from 1947 right up to his death, he was active in coaching, instructing and scouting for the Cleveland Indians.

Speaker died at Whitney, Texas in 1958 at 70 years of age. He was named to the National Baseball Hall of Fame in 1937. His plaque is inscribed: "Greatest Centerfielder of His Day." Brother Speaker was a member of Hubbard City Lodge No. 530, Hubbard City, Texas.



WILLIAM HAROLD "MEMPHIS BILL" TERRY
(1898 - 1989)

Considered by many baseball historians as the best first baseman in National League history, Bill Terry's early life was far from glorious. He attended school in Atlanta but had to leave at age 13 to support himself when his parents separated. When he was 15, he got a job unloading freight cars in an Atlanta railroad yard.

An avid baseball player, Terry pitched for local teams and pursued a baseball career. A minor league team signed him in 1916 which began his professional career. In that same year, he married Evena Snead and became a father while still in his teens. The couple had three sons and one daughter.

Terry pushed hard to make more money to support his little family. In 1918 he decided to leave baseball and take a job with the Standard Oil Company in Memphis, Tennessee. He pitched for the company's semi-professional team from 1918 to 1921. Standard Oil went on to dominate the industrial competitions. Terry's superb bat work did not go unnoticed. The New York Giants offered him a contract in 1922. However, to the surprise of the Giants, Terry refused the initial offer. He demanded a sum that bettered his salary with the oil company. The Giants made a suitable settlement and Terry again entered the professional baseball ranks. Terry's hitting, however, interested his new

owner more than his pitching. Although now contracted to the Giants, he was not immediately placed on his new team. The Giants assigned him to a minor league team where he played first base for almost two seasons. He started playing for the Giants late in the 1923 season.

Terry played the game and later managed the team as if he were running a business. In short, baseball was Terry's job - but a job he did very well. A notorious slugger, in one season (1932) he hit 28 home runs. He took his team to three pennants and a world title (1933). He led the National League in first basemen double plays in three separate years. He also led the league in putouts in three consecutive and two separate years. He shares a National League record for most hits in a season. Terry played in 3 World Series events, taking part in 16 games. Although an excellent player, he was very unpopular with the press. He would not cater to sports writers and resented any attempt by them to get information on his private life.

Terry was driven by financial gain. He played baseball because it gave him more money than any other job he could do. He was moody, independent and outspoken. He stated his mind on any issue which sometimes got him into trouble. When he was player-manager for the Giants, an interviewer asked him what he thought of the Dodgers who were in a playing slump. Terry responded: "Is Brooklyn still in the league?" This statement so inflamed the Dodgers that they beat the Giants in several critical games at the end of the season.

Terry was player-manager for the Giants from 1932 to 1936. When he retired from active play, he continued as manager until 1941. He served one season as the Giants' farm system director and then retired from baseball. An enterprising business man, Terry went into the cotton business. He also operated automobile agencies in Memphis, Tennessee and Jacksonville, Florida (Bill Terry's Buick Agency). He took a baseball executive position in 1955 but

resigned after two years to continue his other business endeavors.

Terry died at Jacksonville, Florida in 1989 at 91 years of age. He was named to the National Baseball Hall of Fame in 1954. Brother Terry was a member of Park Avenue Lodge No. 362, Memphis, Tennessee. He was a Scottish Rite Mason and a Shriner.



JOSEPH BERT "JOE" TINKER
(1880 - 1948)

Joseph Tinker was a high-spirited baseball player who actively supported progressive changes in baseball. Most noteworthy, he was instrumental in the abolition of the spitball. A native of Muscotah, Kansas, Tinker attended school in Kansas City and later played semi-professional baseball for a Kansas team. He started his professional career in the minor league in 1900. The Chicago Cubs bought his contract in 1902.

Tinker played shortstop for the Cubs and became a part of the "Tinker to John Evers to Frank Chance" double-play combination. The playing skill of this trio was lauded in a poem by Frank P. Adams. Also a good hitter, Tinker batted well against the powerful pitcher, Christy Mathewson. In 1910, Tinker tied a major league record by stealing home twice in the same game. He led the National League once in double plays and twice in assists and put-outs. Tinker played in four World Series events taking part in 21 games. He hit the only home run in the 1908 championship.

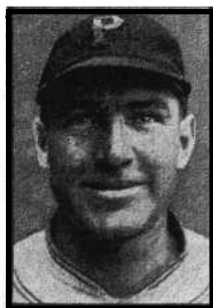
It appears Tinker was both frugal and stubborn. His manager originally shifted him to the position of shortstop against the player's will. As a result, Tinker became baseball's first holdout by demanding a raise. He sat out part of the 1909 season awaiting settlement on this issue. Further,

a disagreement with his team's second baseman over payment of a taxicab fare resulted in the two not speaking to each other for nearly three years.

In 1913, Tinker was traded to Cincinnati and became player-manager for his new team, the Cincinnati Reds. He left the major league after that season and spent the next two years as player-manager in the minor league. He then jumped back into the major league for one year (1916). After that season, he again went back to the minor league where he both played and later held executive positions. In 1921, he bought controlling interest in a minor league team, the Orlando Gulls. He managed this club and went on to serve as its vice-president in 1923. Tinker was married and he and his wife, Ruby Rose Menown, had three sons and one daughter.

After he left baseball, Tinker both made and lost a fortune in Florida real estate investments. He owned a billiard parlor and bar in Orlando, Florida. He invested some of his money in a baseball stadium in Ohio, (Tinker Field). At age 56, he was stricken with a serious illness and later developed diabetes and lost one of his legs. In 1942, at age 62, he married Suzanne Chabot, (no information given relative to the situation with his first wife).

Tinker succumbed to a respiratory complication and died in 1948 on his 68th birthday. He was elected to the National Baseball Hall of Fame in 1946. Brother Tinker was a member of an Illinois lodge (No. 938) which is now defunct.



HAROLD JOSEPH "PIE" TRAYNOR
(1899 - 1972)

Harold Traynor was one of eight children born to an Irish printer and his wife in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. Harold attended school until the age of 12 and then he got a job as an office boy. When World War I broke out, he tried to enlist but the army rejected him because he was too young. He found a job as a freight car checker and filled his spare time playing baseball.

His unusual nickname had an equally unusual source. One day his father looked at his grimy, scruffy little boy who had just come in from play. Dirt, skin, clothing and hair had melded into one mass. His father shook his head and remarked, "You look like pied type, " (a reference to colored and blotched printed type on a page). However, it is also true that young Harold loved pie. This item, he made certain, was always on his mother's shopping list.

An excellent baseball player in his early years, Traynor sought a baseball career. A minor league team signed him as a shortstop in 1920. During his first season, the Pittsburgh Pirates purchased his contract. After he played 17 games for the Pirates, he was assigned to a minor league team. He started playing for the Pirates permanently late in the 1921 season.

Traynor was a very genial and articulate man who had many friends. He liked people and he liked to talk and listen. By his own admission, he says he learned more about baseball in morning hotel lobby bull sessions than on the field. Traynor holds or shares several baseball records. His lifetime National League record includes most putouts for a third baseman. Also, he led the National League in third base putout seven times. Further, he led his league in third basemen double plays for four consecutive years. Finally, he shares the league record for most years leading the league in putouts by a third baseman. Traynor played in 2 World Series events, taking part in 11 games. In 1931, he married Eva Helmer. The couple did not have any children

In 1933, Traynor went into a partnership with John "Honus" Wagner. The two players opened a sporting goods store in downtown Pittsburgh. The venture lasted until 1951. Traynor became player-manager for the Pirates in 1934. During that year he sustained an injury that more or less ended his active playing. While trying to score, Traynor slid home and reached out (and back) with his right arm to touch the base. The catcher landed full weight on his arm. Traynor played hardly more than one season after this incident.

When he retired from active baseball, Traynor continued as the Pirates' manager for two more years. In 1940, he moved to Cincinnati. Here he got a job for a few months selling cars, although he did not drive. In that same year, he became a part-time scout and instructor for the Pittsburgh Pirates. In 1944 he became a sports commentator for a radio station. He left radio in 1966 but carried on as a Pirates scout.

Traynor died at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania in 1972 at 72 years of age. He was named to the National Baseball Hall of Fame in 1948. Brother Traynor was a member of John Abbot Lodge, Somerville, Massachusetts.



ARTHUR CHARLES "DAZZY" VANCE
(1891 - 1961)

Arthur Vance was born on a farm in Orient, Iowa. Shortly after his birth, his family moved to rural Nebraska. Here, the boy grew up on a farm near Little Creek Community. After attending local grade school, he went to Hasting High School. He played baseball on his school team and on community teams. After graduating, he pursued a career in the sport.

His middle name has caused some confusion. Many people insist that the name was Clarence. However, birth records show that it was Charles. Baseball students have also disputed the origination of his nickname. In reality, his nickname had nothing to do with baseball. When Arthur was a boy, he copied the expression "Ain't that a daisy" (pronouncing the last word dazzy) from an old family friend. In time, the boy's friends and neighbors started calling him "Dazzy."

In 1912, a minor league team noticed Vance's baseball skills and gave him a contract. He spent seven years in the minor league, twice failing trials for major league teams. Part of the reasons for these failures were arm injuries he received while taking part in boxing matches off season. The injuries affected his pitching control making him a poor prospect. Vance only got into the major league by default. The Brooklyn Dodgers had to take him as part of a deal they made for another player!

Meanwhile, Vance married Edyth Carmony and the couple had one daughter. Vance began investing his money in Florida real estate in the early 1920's. His wise business decisions made him a very wealthy man.

To his pitching advantage, Vance had very long arms (83 inch reach). He could deliver a devastating fastball. Also, he virtually dazzled hitters with many different types of pitches. Many people believe this skill resulted in his nickname (Dazzy). He liked to pitch with tattered shirt sleeves which served to confuse the hitter. Vance holds the National League record for most years, and most consecutive years, leading the league in strikeouts. He played in 1 World Series event, taking part in 1 game.

Vance was reserved in appearance. However, he had a very active sense of humor. Fans knew him as much for his clowning around as they did for his pitching. He became known as one the Dodgers' "Daffiness Boys." He contributed a lot to the Dodgers' daffy reputation. Dazzy liked to party and often kept late hours. Nevertheless, he was very serious on the mound, winning 187 games for the Dodgers in 11 years.

When he retired, Vance had gained extensive land holdings around Homosassa Springs, Florida. He also owned a hotel, a gift shop, fishing camp, woodworking business plus other small businesses. He kept active in his businesses for the rest of his life. He died at Hamosassa Springs, Florida in 1961 at 69 years of age. He was named to the National Baseball Hall of Fame in 1955. Brother Vance was a member of Clearwater Lodge No. 127, Clearwater, Florida.



JOHN PETER "HONUS" or "HANS" WAGNER
(1874 - 1955)

Some baseball historians claim that John Wagner was the best all-around player in the game. He was both colorful and loveable. His nickname "Honus" was a corruption of his Christian German name, Johannes. He also had another nickname, "The Flying Dutchman." However, this name was inappropriate because his parents were German, not Dutch.

Born in Carnegie, Pennsylvania, Wagner was one of nine children. He worked in a coal mine at age 12 and earned seventy cents for every ton of coal he loaded. His total income came to about \$3.50 a week. Wagner played baseball throughout his youth. He went on to study to be a barber but his mother hoped he would become a Lutheran minister. His brother recommended him to a minor league baseball manager and Honus signed a contract for \$35.00 month.

One of the contract provisions stated that the player must buy his own uniform, shoes and glove. By the time Honus was ready to play, he had \$3.00 left out of his first month's pay. After two years in the minor league, The Louisville Colonels bought his contract and he started his major league career (1897). He joined the Pittsburgh Pirates in 1899 where he remained until his retirement.

Wagner was a very gentle and bashful man. Physically, he was barrell-chested, bowlegged and awkward. There was a popular myth that he could tie his shoe laces without bending over. In addition, baseball fans said he walked like a crab, played like an octopus and hit like the devil. Wagner always had time for friends. He helped rookies, was bright and cheerful and never acted the star.

Wagner holds the National League records for the most years leading the league in batting average and most triples in a lifetime. Further, he led the league in stolen bases five times. Wagner most often played short stop. When he went for the ball, his big hands would scoop up dirt, ball and anything else on the ground. The throw-out would result in the first baseman getting showered with debris. Wagner played in 2 World Series events, taking part in 15 games.

Popular with his team mates, opponents and fans of all persuasions, Wagner was also very honorable. He refused to let a cigarette company use his picture on baseball cards. He did not want children to be encouraged to smoke. One cigarette company made and distributed cards before getting Wagner's permission. Wagner made them recall the cards but the company could not get them all back. These cards are now the most valuable baseball cards in the world.

Wagner refused to capitalize on his fame in any way. He had many offers (vaudeville, clothing stores, newspapers) but rejected them all. He was just not that kind of a person. The only endorsement he allowed was his signature on bats produced by Hillerich and Bradsby of Louisville (1905). Ironically, historians believe this testimonial is the first advertisement by an athlete.

In 1916, Wagner married Bessie Baine Smith and the couple had two daughters. He retired from active play after the next season. He went on to coach baseball and basketball at what is now Carnegie-Mellon University in Pittsburgh.

He also served as sergeant-at-arms for the Pennsylvania Legislature. In 1933, he entered a partnership with Harold "Pie" Traynor in a sporting goods store in downtown Pittsburgh. At the same time, he became a coach for the Pittsburgh Pirates. He carried on with both ventures until 1951.

Wagner died at Carnegie, Pennsylvania in 1955 at 81 years of age. He was named to the National Baseball Hall of Fame in 1936. Brother Wagner was a member of Centennial Lodge No. 544, Carnegie, Pennsylvania.



LLOYD JAMES "LITTLE POISON" WANER
(1906 - 1982)

Lloyd Waner was the younger half of the great Waner brothers team of Pittsburgh Pirates fame. His older brother, Paul, the taller and heavier of the two, was nicknamed "Big Poison" and Lloyd was allotted "Little Poison." The origination of these nicknames came from a Brooklyn fan who once exclaimed: "Them Waners! It's always the little poison on thoid and the big poison on foist!"

Born in the farming community of Harrah, Oklahoma, Lloyd attended State Teachers' College in Ada, Oklahoma. He played amateur and semi-professional baseball in his youth and virtually followed his brother into major league baseball. He first played one year (1925) in the minor league. Upon the recommendation of his brother, the Pittsburgh Pirates bought Lloyd's contract in 1926. After one more season in the minor league, Lloyd joined his brother.

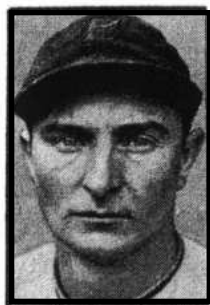
The two brothers played together for the Pittsburgh Pirates from 1927 through 1940. Evidence shows the two were much closer on the field than off. This fact, of course, would not be uncommon for brothers in a general sense. In 1929, Lloyd married France Mae Snyder and the couple had two children.

Lloyd's greatest attribute was his speed in field play. He led the National League in putouts four times. In batting,

he holds his league record for most singles in a season. Also, he shares his league record for most years leading the league in singles. In his rookie year (1927), he set and still retains the major league rookie hitting record of 223 hits. He played in 1 World Series event, taking part in 4 games.

To his credit, Lloyd did not drink. His brother had a problem with alcohol and this would probably have measured in Lloyd's abstinence. Lloyd retired from active play in 1945. He became a scout for the Pirates for the next four years. From 1950 to 1967, he worked as a field clerk for Oklahoma City. Meanwhile, he also did some scouting for the Baltimore Orioles (1955).

Lloyd Waner's death in 1982 at Oklahoma City occurred after he suffered a long bout of emphysema. He was 76 years of age. He was named to the National Baseball Hall of Fame in 1967. Brother Lloyd Waner was a member of Ada Lodge No. 119, Ada, Oklahoma.



PAUL GLEE "BIG POISON" WANER
(1903-1965)

The sons of a prosperous Oklahoma farmer, both Paul Waner and his brother, Lloyd, were noted major league baseball players. Paul was nicknamed "Big Poison" and Lloyd "Little Poison." Paul was not a big person (5.08', 153 lbs) - his brother was smaller. The word "poison" is Brooklyn slang for "person." The story of how this word became part of his nickname is explained in Lloyd Waner's biography.

Paul attended State Teachers College in Ada, Oklahoma. His plans were to become a teacher and ultimately to become a lawyer. While attending college, he played baseball on several Oklahoma amateur and semi-professional teams. An excellent hitter, Paul learned this skill back on the farm by practicing on corncobs with a broom handle.

A minor league scout soon learned of Waner's skills. The young player signed a contract in 1923 and entered professional baseball as a minor league pitcher. Arm troubles, however, forced him to take an outfield position. During the 1925 season, Paul astounded the baseball world with his hitting capabilities. His 280 season hits included 75 doubles which matched the Coast League (minor league) record. In 1926, the Pittsburgh Pirates bought his contract and he began his major league baseball career.

Mocked by Babe Ruth as a little kid who might get hurt, Paul went on to out-hit both Ruth and Lou Gehrig. A left-hand hitter, Paul did not have a favorite bat like most players. In one game, he made six hits with six different bats. In his overall career, Paul made 3,152 hits. This record made him one of the few players in history to break the 3,000 hitting mark. Paul shares an American League record for the most doubles in a game. He led the National League in base hit doubles three times and in triples two times. In field play, he led the National League outfielders in double plays in two separate years.

Paul was married twice. His first marriage was to Corrine Moore in (1927) and his second to Mildred Carroll (1953). He had one son by his first marriage. Unfortunately, towards the end of Paul's career, heavy drinking took its toll on his baseball performance. Alcohol probably cost him two or more batting titles in this period. However, in his early career, drinking was apparently helpful to him. When he agreed to stop drinking in 1938, his batting average dropped sharply.

World War II brought about a shortage of baseball players. Therefore, Paul's active baseball career extended until he was over forty years old. He left the major league in 1945 and the following year became player-manager for a minor league team for one season. He retired from active play at the end of that season and operated a batting practice range. He was also a part-time batting instructor/coach at different times for three major league teams.

Paul Waner died at Sarasota, Florida in 1955 at 62 years of age. He was named to the National Baseball Hall of Fame in 1952. Brother Paul Waner was a member of Ada Lodge, No. 119, Ada, Oklahoma.



ZACHARIAH DAVIS "ZACK" WHEAT
(1888 - 1972)

A quiet, level-headed person, Zack Wheat was a noted outfielder for the Brooklyn Dodgers from 1909 to 1926. An unusual compliment to his skills was shown on a sign in Ebbets Field: "Zack Wheat caught 345 flies last year, Tanglefoot fly paper caught 10 million." The Tanglefoot people changed the number of put-outs each season to keep the sign current.

Born in the rural community of Bonanza, Ohio, Wheat grew up on a farm. At the age of 14, he moved with his family to Kansas City, Missouri. A minor league team contracted him in 1908 which gave him his start in professional baseball. A Brooklyn Dodgers' scout signed him in 1909 and Wheat stayed with this team for his entire major league career.

In batting, Wheat was particularly noted for his ability to hit curve balls. He did this so well that the New York Giants' manager forbade his pitchers to use a curve ball when Wheat was at bat. He was the Brooklyn Dodgers' all-time leader in games played, at-bats, hits, doubles, triples and total bases. He led the National League in putouts in 1914. Further, he won a National League batting title in 1918. Wheat played in 2 World Series events, taking part in 12 games.

Wheat also ranks among the players who had strange occurrences in their careers. He once hit a ball that got tangled up in the crease of a flag flying from a staff in the center of the outfield wall. As he ran the bases, the ball came loose and fell to the ground. A debate resulted as to whether the hit was a home run or a ground-rule double. The umpire finally declared the hit was a home run. He reasoned that if the flag had not been there, the ball would have cleared the wall.

Physically, Wheat had a problem with injuries. He had thin weak ankles that often gave him trouble together with other leg problems. Once, with an injured heel, his manager called upon him to pinch hit. He met the challenge with a slam over the right field wall. However, as he hobbled to first base, he got a charley horse in one leg. He struggled on to second base and reached the bag just as his other leg gave out. He sat on the base and time was called while the umpires and other officials consulted. Wheat, however, got up and with agonizing steps crept to third and home. It took him about five minutes to make the journey - the crowd feeling the pain all the way.

Wheat left major league baseball 1927. He played one last year in the minor league and then retired to a farm he owned near Polo, Missouri. He also owned a bowling alley and billiards parlor in Kansas City, Missouri. When depressed conditions forced him to sell his holdings, he moved to Kansas City and served on the local police force. While he was on police duty in 1936, he was involved in a serious patrol car accident. He was nearly killed in the mishap and had to be hospitalized for five months. His great determination, however, carried him through. After he recovered, he left the police force.

Wheat died at Sedalia, Missouri in 1972 at 83 years of age. He was named to the National Baseball Hall of Fame in 1959. Brother Wheat was a member of Polo Lodge No. 232, Polo, Missouri.



LEWIS ROBERT "HACK" WILSON
(1900 - 1948)

A barrel chest, bulging arms and thighs, short legs and tiny feet mark Lewis Wilson as the most physically unusual baseball players in history. In all, he carried 195 pounds on a 5 foot 6 inch frame. This strange combination, however, clicked together to produce a mighty hitter.

Wilson was born in Ellwood City, Pennsylvania and later moved with his family to Chester, Pennsylvania. He grew up in Chester and at an early age left school to work in a print shop. Later, he went to work for a railroad company and then a shipyard. During this time, he played baseball on local teams and he pursued a baseball career. A minor league team signed him in 1921. After nearly three years playing for a minor league team, the New York Giants bought his contract.

Aside from the obvious connotation, Wilson's nickname has two possible sources. First, it was derived from George Hackenschmidt, the wrestler. Second, it was derived from Hack Miller, a Wilson look-alike, who preceded Wilson some years before on the New York Giants' team.

In 1930, Wilson set a major league season record, yet to be broken, for the most runs batted-in. Also, in the same year he set the National League record for most home runs in a season and most extra bases on long hits. As one may envi-

sion, Wilson was a squat, lumpy and menacing sight at the plate. His keynote was force - hit the ball with everything you have. Yet in the field he was both quick and dependable. In 1927 he led his league in putouts. Wilson played in 2 World Series events, taking part in 12 games.

From 1932 onward, Wilson's performance severely declined. Alcohol possibly played a part - both physically and in making him difficult to manage. He left the major league after the 1934 season. He played one last year in the minor league and then retired from active play and went to live in Martinsburg, West Virginia. By this time he was divorced. In his business interests, he operated a saloon in Chicago. During World War II he moved to Baltimore and worked in a defense plant.

After the war, Wilson became a groundskeeper and swimming pool manager for the Baltimore City parks system. He quit this job in 1948 and died later that year of internal hemorrhaging and influenza. He was 48 years of age. He was named to the National Baseball Hall of Fame in 1979. Brother Wilson was a member of an Illinois lodge (No. 913). This lodge is now defunct.



DENTON TRUE "CY" YOUNG
(1867 - 1955)

A career in baseball did not measure in Denton Young's plans in his early years. He was born in the farming community of Gilmore, Ohio, the son of McKenzie Young and his wife Nancy. Denton himself became a farmer. He travelled once outside his home state but soon returned to a waiting lady friend whom he had known in his childhood.

He played sandlot baseball and was particularly good at pitching. This skill he developed by his interest in throwing rocks and other objects. He was obsessed with throwing and once asserted "All us Youngs could throw."

In 1889, Young played third base for a county baseball team. The following year, he travelled to Canton, Ohio to try out for a minor league team. The team gave him a contract which started his professional career. He played exceptionally well for his new team. By the end of the season, a major league team, the Cleveland Spiders, had bought his contract.

Young astounded his new manager by winning his first four games. By the end of the next season, Young was a fully established pitcher with a highly promising future. The following year he married his childhood sweetheart, Robba Miller. The couple did not have any children.

Young never had a sore pitching arm, though he seldom gave his arm any rest. At the end of the season, he would go home to his Ohio farm. He would do farm chores all winter and show up fresh and eager for baseball the next spring. His special pitches were his overhand curve, sidearm curve and his "tobacco ball." On the mound, he did not spend very much time warming up. He said his arm had just so many throws in it and there was no use wasting them.

His nickname "Cy" has two origination stories, both being somewhat related. First, his pitching was like a cyclone. Second, he once repeatedly threw a baseball at a fence until it looked like a cyclone had hit it. Whatever the case, he certainly lived up to his name. His skill led him to the major league record for most victories in a lifetime and most consecutive hitless innings pitched. Also, he led his league in strikeouts in two separate years. Young played in one World Series event, taking part in 4 games.

Like some other players of his time, Young would not play baseball on Sunday. For the one game he did play, he used scripture to justify his action. In this instance, his manager, Pat Tebeau, was in a real fix for a Sunday pitcher. Young referred to a bible passage which infers that if your neighbor's ox or ass shall fall into a pit on Sunday, you shall help him out. Young stated that he did not know a bigger jack-ass than Tebeau and the man was in an awful hole.

Young retired from baseball in 1912 and went back to farming. After his wife died, he moved to the farm of his good friend (and Masonic Brother) John Benedum in Newcomerstown, Ohio. The town dedicated a park and a museum to the great player. His bronze image adorns the park.

Young died at Peoli, Ohio in 1955 at 88 years of age. He was named to the National Baseball Hall of Fame in 1937. Also, major league officials established the Cy Young

award which is given annually to the best pitcher in each major league.

Brother Young was a member of Mystic Tie Lodge No. 194, Uhrichsville, Ohio. He was also a Royal Arch Mason, Knight Templar, A.A.S.R. Mason and a Shriner. He was buried wearing his Masonic apron.

MAJOR LEAGUE RECORDS

LEGEND:

GAMS PLAD	-	GAMES PLAYED
GAMS WON	-	GAMES WON (PITCHERS)
PCT. WON	-	PERCENT OF PITCHED GAMES WON (PITCHERS)
STRK OUTS	-	STRIKE OUTS (PITCHERS)
HITS	-	HITS MADE
RUNS	-	RUNS SCORED
HOME RUNS	-	HOME RUNS HIT
BAT AVE.	-	BATTING AVERAGE
PUTOUTS	-	PUTOUTS MADE

NAME	GAMS PLAD	GAMS WON	PCT. WON	STRK OUTS	HITS	RUNS	HOME RUNS	BAT AVE.	PUT- OUTS
ALEXANDER	696	373	.642	2198	4868	1851	N/A	N/A	N/A
BAKER	1575	N/A	N/A	N/A	1838	887	96	.307	2154
BANCROFT	1913	N/A	N/A	N/A	2004	1048	32	.279	4623
BENDER	433	208	.650	1630	2455	987	N/A	N/A	N/A
BOTTOMLEY	1991	N/A	N/A	N/A	2313	1177	219	.310	18337
BROWN	411	208	.652	1166	2284	863	N/A	N/A	N/A
COBB	3033	N/A	N/A	N/A	4191	2245	117	.367	6501
COCHRANE	1482	N/A	N/A	N/A	1652	1041	119	.320	6409
COLLINS	2826	N/A	N/A	N/A	3309	1816	47	.333	6624
COMBS	1455	N/A	N/A	N/A	1866	1186	58	.325	3418
DOERR	1865	N/A	N/A	N/A	2042	1094	223	.288	4928
FELLER	570	266	.621	2581	3271	1557	N/A	N/A	N/A
FOXX	2317	N/A	N/A	N/A	2646	1751	534	.325	17761
FRISCH	2311	N/A	N/A	N/A	2880	1532	105	.316	4876
GRIFFITH	416	240	.632	962	3372	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
GRIMES	615	270	.560	1512	4406	2048	N/A	N/A	N/A
HARRIS	1264	N/A	N/A	N/A	1297	722	9	.274	3398
HERMAN	1922	N/A	N/A	N/A	2345	1163	47	.304	5084
HORNSBY	2259	N/A	N/A	N/A	2930	1579	301	.358	4201
HOYT	675	237	.566	1206	4037	1780	N/A	N/A	N/A
HUBBELL	535	253	.622	1677	3461	1380	N/A	N/A	N/A
JACKSON	1656	N/A	N/A	N/A	1768	833	135	.291	3154
JOSS	286	160	.623	915	1893	730	N/A	N/A	N/A
LYONS	594	260	.531	1073	4489	2056	N/A	N/A	N/A
MATHEWS	2391	N/A	N/A	N/A	2315	1509	512	.271	2966
MATHEWSON	635	373	.665	2505	4203	1613	N/A	N/A	N/A
MAYS	2992	N/A	N/A	N/A	3283	2062	660	.320	7752
MCKECHNIE	546	N/A	N/A	N/A	427	163	5	.234	1146
PENNOCK	617	240	.597	1227	3900	1699	N/A	N/A	N/A
PLANK	581	305	.628	2112	3688	1470	N/A	N/A	N/A
RICE	2404	N/A	N/A	N/A	2987	1514	34	.322	4772
RICKEY	119	N/A	N/A	N/A	82	38	3	.239	291
RIKEY	692	266	.515	1350	4633	1986	N/A	N/A	N/A
ROUSH	1748	N/A	N/A	N/A	2158	1000	63	.325	4121
RUFFING	624	273	.548	1987	4294	2117	N/A	N/A	N/A
SCHALK	1760	N/A	N/A	N/A	1345	579	12	.253	7155
SEWELL	1903	N/A	N/A	N/A	2226	1141	49	.312	3202
SISLER	2055	N/A	N/A	N/A	2812	1284	102	.340	18876
SPEAKER	2790	N/A	N/A	N/A	3515	1881	117	.345	6941
TERRY	1721	N/A	N/A	N/A	2193	1120	154	.341	15972
TINKER	1642	N/A	N/A	N/A	1565	716	29	.264	3497
TRAYNOR	1941	N/A	N/A	N/A	2416	1183	58	.320	2366
VANCE	442	197	.585	2045	2809	1246	N/A	N/A	N/A
WAGNER	2785	N/A	N/A	N/A	3430	1740	101	.329	7367
WANER L.	1993	N/A	N/A	N/A	2459	1201	27	.316	4860
WANER P.	2549	N/A	N/A	N/A	3152	1627	113	.333	5416
WHEAT	2406	N/A	N/A	N/A	2884	1289	132	.317	4996
WILSON	1348	N/A	N/A	N/A	1461	884	244	.307	2810
YOUNG	906	511	.620	2819	7078	3168	N/A	N/A	N/A

THE NATIONAL BASEBALL HALL OF FAME

The following is a listing of all baseball people who have been named to the National Baseball Hall of Fame, up to and including, the year 1992. Those people who were, or are, members of the Masonic Order are in bold print with an asterisk (*). Readers who know of a brother who is not identified on this list are asked to write and inform the author. It is important we keep alive the memory of our distinguished brethren in works of this nature. Your assistance will be greatly appreciated.

Aaron, Henry Louis
Alexander, Grover C.*
Alston, Walter Emmons
Anson, Adrian Constantine
Aparicio, Luis Ernesto
Appling, Lucius Benjamin
Averill, Howard Earl
Baker, John Franklin*
Bancroft, David James*
Banks, Ernest
Barlick, Albert J.
Barrow, Edward Grant
Beckley, Jacob Peter
Bell, James Thomas
Bench, Johnny Lee
Bender, Charles Albert*
Berra, Lawrence Peter
Bottomley, James Leroy*
Boudreau, Louis
Bresnahan, Roger Phillip
Brock, Louis Clark
Brouthers, Dennis
Brown, Mordecai P. C.*
Bulkeley, Morgan G.*
Burkett, Jesse Cail

Campanella, Roy
Carew, Rodney Cline
Carey, Max George
Cartwright, Alexander*
Chadwick, Henry
Chance, Frank Leroy
Chandler, Albert B.*
Charleston, Oscar
Chesbro, John Dwight
Clarke, Fred Clifford
Clarkson, John Gibson
Clemente, Roberto Walker
Cobb, Tyrus Raymond*
Cochrane, Gordon*
Collins, Edward T.*
Collins, James Joseph
Combs, Earle Bryan*
Comiskey, Charles Albert
Conlan, John Bertrand
Connolly, Thomas Henry
Connor, Roger
Coveleski, Stanley
Crawford, Samuel Earl
Cronin, Joseph Edward
Cummings, William Arthur

Cuyler, Hazen Shirley
 Dandridge, Ray
 Dean, Jay Hanna
 Delahanty, Edward James
 Dickey, William Malcolm
 Dihigo, Martin
 DiMaggio, Joseph Paul
Doerr, Robert Pershing*
 Drysdale, Donald Scott
 Duffy, Hugh
 Evans, William George
 Evers, John Joseph
 Ewing, William B.
 Faber, Urban Clarence
Feller, Robert W. A.*
 Ferrell, Richard Benjamin
 Fingers, Rollie
 Flick, Elmer Harrison
 Ford, Edward Charles
 Foster, Andrew
Foxx, James Emory*
 Frick, Ford
Frisch, Frank Francis*
 Galvin, James F.
 Gehrig, Henry Louis
 Gehringer, Charles Leonard
 Gibson, Joshua
 Gibson, Robert
 Giles, Warren Crandall
 Gomex, Vernon
 Goslin, Leon Allen
 Greenberg, Henry B.
Griffith, Clark Calvin*
Grimes, Burleigh Arland*
 Grove, Robert Moses
 Hafey, Charles James
 Haines, Jesse Joseph
 Hamilton, William Robert
Harridge, William*

Harris, Stanley R.*
 Hartnett, Charles Leo
 Heilmann, Harry Edwin
Herman, William J.*
 Hooper, Harry B.
Hornsby, Rogers*
Hoyt, Waite Charles*
Hubbard, Robert Cal*
Hubbell, Carl Owen*
 Huggins, Miller James
 Hunter, James Agustis
 Irvin, Montford Merrill
Jackson, Travis Calvin*
 Jenkins, Ferguson
 Jennings, Hugh Ambrose
Johnson, Byron Bancroft*
 Johnson, Walter Perry
 Johnson, William Julius
Joss, Adrian*
 Kaline, Albert William
 Keefe, Timothy J.
 Keeler, William H.
 Kell, George Clyde
 Kelley, Joseph James
 Kelly, George Lange
 Kelly, Michael Joseph
 Killebrew, Harmon C. Jr.
 Kiner, Ralph McPherran
 Klein, Charles Herbet
 Klem, William Joseph
 Koufax, Sanford
 Lajoie, Napoleon
 Landis, Kenesaw Mountain
 Lazzeri, Tony
 Lemon, Robert Granville
 Leonard, Walter Fenner
 Lindstrom, Frederick C.
 Lloyd, John Henry
 Lombardi, Ernest Natali

Lopez, Alfonso Ramon
Lyons, Theodore Amar*
 Mack, Connie
MacPhail, Leland S.*
 Mantle, Mickey Charles
 Manush, Henry Emmett
 Maranville, James W. V.
 Marichal, Juan Antonio
 Marquard, Richard W.
Mathews, Edwin Lee Jr.*
Mathewson, Christopher*
Mays, Willie Howard Jr.*
 McCarthy, Joseph Vincent
 McCarthy, Thomas F. M.
 McCovey, Willie Lee
 McGinnity, Joseph Jerome
 McGraw, John Joseph
McKechnie, William B.*
 Medwick, Joseph Michael
 Mize, John Robert
 Morgan, Joe Leonard
 Musial, Stanley Frank
 Nichols, Charles Augustus
 O'Rourke, James Henry
 Ott, Melvin Thomas
 Paige, Leroy Robert
 Palmer, James Alvin
Pennock, Herbert J.*
 Perry, Gaylord
Plank, Edward S.*
 Radbourn, Charles
 Reese, Harold Henry
Rice, Edgar Charles*
Rickey, Branch Wesley*
Rixey, Eppa Jephtha*
 Roberts, Robin Evan
 Robinson, Brooks C. Jr.
 Robinson, Frank
 Robinson, Jack Roosevelt

Robinson, Wilbert
Roush, Edd J.*
Ruffing, Charles H.*
 Rusie, Amos Wilson
 Ruth, George Herman
Schalk, Raymond W.*
 Schoendienst, Albert Fred
 Seaver, Thomas George
Sewell, Joseph Wheeler*
 Simmons, Aloysius Harry
Sisler, George Harold*
 Slaughter, Enos Bradsher
 Snider, Edwin Donald
 Spahn, Warren Edward
 Spalding, Albert Goodwill
Speaker, Tristram*
 Stargell, Wilver Dornel
 Stengel, Charles Dillon
Terry, William Harold*
 Thompson, Samuel L.
Tinker, Joseph Bert*
Traynor, Harold Joseph*
Vance, Arthur Charles*
 Vaughan, Joseph Floyd
 Veeck, William
 Waddell, George Edward
Wagner, John Peter*
 Wallace, Roderick John
 Walsh, Edward Augustine
Waner, Lloyd James*
Waner, Paul Glee*
 Ward, John Montgomery
 Weiss, George Martin
 Welch, Michael Francis
Wheat, Zachariah Davis*
 Wilhelm, James Hoyt
 Williams, Billy Leo
 Williams, Theodore S.
Wilson, Lewis Robert*

Wright, George
Wright, William Henry
Wynn, Early Jr.
Yastrzemski, Carl Michael
Yawkey, Thomas Austin
Young, Denton True*
Youngs, Ross Middlebrook