



The Wood Pile

Newsletter of the Smoky Joe Wood Chapter
of the Society for American Baseball Research

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Stephen Krevisky (President) | Alan Cohen (Vice President/Treasurer)
Stan Dziurgot (Membership Director) | Mark Richard (Newsletter Editor)

Leading Off

In the past year, we had a good spring meeting with Keith O'Brien, author of "Charlie Hustle", the biography of Pete Rose. Since Keith is from Cincinnati, he had an in to both Rose, and people who knew him. Keith could have easily gone on past an hour, and the 14 attendees enjoyed it. We also had a speaker named John Nogowski, whom we heard via Zoom, though the connection wasn't good. His topic was on Whitey Ford, who didn't seem to pitch much against the Red Sox in the 1950's, especially in Fenway Park.

We had a fall meeting, with a small group, featuring Paul Hensler, with his book on the early 1970s, David Gordon on evaluating managers, and Bill Ryczek on how Mets prospects fared prior to Seaver and Koosman.

Stan Dziurgot organized a good annual holiday party, which was well attended, including some new people! One of them, Mark Richard, has agreed to coordinate the revival of our chapter newsletter, The Wood Pile, and we encourage you to submit articles to him!

We have also had chapter breakfasts, with no set agenda, where attendees could bring up any baseball topics for discussion. At the last one, many suggestions were made for getting more people involved, which I recently passed along to you.

We had an outing to a Yard Goats game last August, and I am thinking about another August date for a game this year.

I am working with David Scrivines about speakers for a June general meeting, and we will keep you posted about this!

The annual SABR convention will be in Cleveland from July 29 to August 2, and some of us will be there. Members of our

chapter are authors who write books or articles.

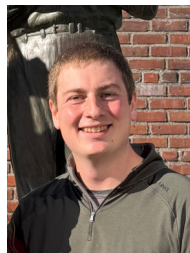
I am planning to step down as Chapter President after the convention, so we need new leadership! We also need to have chapter bylaws, so maybe we could borrow from what other chapters do.

Thanks to all of you for your activities for the Smoky Joe Wood chapter!

Best regards,
Steve

From the Dugout

Helping create this issue of a revamped newsletter has been tremendous fun. Thank you to Steve K. for his guidance and support; to all the chapter members who kindly welcomed me to the holiday luncheon in December and thus convinced me I had found the right group; to Alan C. and Stan D. for their submissions herein; and to Stan O. who so carefully managed this newsletter before and provided a clear pathway to restart.



Mark Richard

There is plenty I could share about my background that led me to help revitalize this newsletter, but I'll keep it short: I've been predisposed to enjoy every facet of SABR scholarship—statistical, historical, cultural—for as long as I can remember, plus I learned how to use publishing layout software during my time writing math curriculum. Between those mild prerequisites and the just-shy-of-thirty pep in my step, I aim to regularly assemble this newsletter to showcase the Chapter to

itself and to the broader SABR community. Its contents are inevitably informed by the interests of its contributors, but I'll bring my own flair here and there. I doubt you'll have trouble spotting those moments.

What will you find within? There are wacky coincidences and an initial accounting of an ambitious project. There's trivia to try, a "Smoky Joe Word" crossword puzzle, plus a bit of visual humor.

As you go through what's within, I encourage everyone to consider any writing or activity they could contribute to future editions.

I hope you enjoy, and happy baseball season!

Feedback, suggestions, and corrections are always welcome! You can submit them to mdrichard05@gmail.com.

Coincidences and Oddities in Baseball

By Stan Dziurgot

There are many oddities and coincidences in life. And, as the saying goes, baseball is life.

For instance, a Will Smith has appeared in the last six World Series. Dodger catcher Will Smith appeared in the World Series in 2020, 2024, and 2025. Left-handed pitcher Will Smith was there with Atlanta in 2021, Houston in 2022, and Texas in 2023.

Don Larsen pitched his World Series perfect game on October 8, 1956. Six years later on October 8, 1962, he won Game 4 of the 1962 World Series at Yankee Stadium pitching for the San Francisco Giants against the Yankees.

From 1912 to 1918, the Boston Red Sox were in the World Series four times. In 1912, they beat the New York Giants playing their home games in their new ballpark, Fenway Park. In 1914, the Boston Braves won the National League pennant. Fenway Park had a larger capacity than the Braves's home field, South End Grounds, so the Braves played their home games in the Series at Fenway. The Braves built a new ballpark, Braves Field, which opened in August 1915. The new stadium had a larger capacity than Fenway, so when the Red Sox won pennants in 1915 and 1916, they played their World Series games at the Braves's new ballpark. In 1918, the Sox were back in the World Series. Because of World War I, the series was played in early September and the Red Sox went back to playing their home games at Fenway. Their opponent, the Chicago Cubs, played their home games in the series at Comiskey Park, home of the White Sox, because its capacity exceeded that of the Cubs's home park, Weeghman Park, now renamed Wrigley Field.

Stan Musial, Ken Griffey, and Ken Griffey, Jr. were all born in

Donora, PA.

Musial had 3,630 hits in his career, with 1,815 at home and 1,815 on the road, all for the St. Louis Cardinals. Stan the Man had a fabulous year in 1948. He led the National League in batting average, hits, doubles, triples, runs scored, runs batted in, total bases, slugging average, and on-base percentage. He had 39 home runs, one behind Ralph Kiner and Johnny Mize for the league lead. Some sources claim that Stan had a home run washed out at the Polo Grounds but didn't give a date. Team results didn't show a rainout, but a good guess might be August 3. The Cardinals played a game on August 2, did not play on August 3, and played a doubleheader on August 4, so could August 3 be the game that was washed out before it became an official game?

Baseball was played in the 1860s during the presidency of Abraham Lincoln. Lincoln died on April 15, 1865. April 15th is now Jackie Robinson Day in Major League Baseball. A couple of years before the president's death, his son Robert escaped possible death when he fell off a platform while boarding a train. He was pulled to safety by a man named Edwin Booth. Edwin was the brother of John Wilkes Booth who would assassinate Robert's father a couple of years later.

Lincoln and President John F. Kennedy had many similarities. Their vice presidents were both named Johnson. Lincoln's secretary was named Kennedy and Kennedy's secretary was named Lincoln. When Kennedy was president in the 1960s, the Washington Senators had an infielder named John Kennedy. That's two John Kennedys working in Washington, D.C. at the same time. A bigger coincidence was that both John Kennedys were born on May 29th; the president in 1917 and the ballplayer in 1940.

Continued pg. 3

Great Negro League Home Run Project

By Alan Cohen

The documentation of Negro League Home Runs is incomplete. It is projected that the log, which now includes approximately 6,600 home runs, will grow to more than 7,000.

The enormity of documenting player-by-player, date-by-date, and ballpark-by-ballpark home runs goes far beyond the documentation of home runs in the AL/NL majors. From 1903 through 1952, there were AL/NL teams in 10 cities and 16 teams in all. There were perhaps 30 ballparks used in that span. In some cities (St. Louis, New York, and Philadelphia stand out), two teams shared ballparks for at least a decade.

Meanwhile, more than 400 ballparks were used by the Negro Leagues, some only for a game or two.

There are several categories of ballparks:

- AL/NL ballparks leased by the Negro League teams.
- Ballparks shared by Negro League teams and minor league teams.
- Black owned ballparks used exclusively by Negro League teams.
- Ballparks used during barnstorming excursions.

Most ballparks were in the final category.

We begin our tour with the big-league ballparks that were used by Negro League teams. Yankee Stadium is as good a place as any. It is estimated that, in approximately 240 Negro League games played at the ballpark in the Bronx between 1930 and 1961, there 167 home runs. Our log moves on to places like the Polo Grounds (site of 125 homers including one by Willie Mays

with Birmingham in 1949 and three by Minnie Minoso) and Ebbets Field, which was used by the Brooklyn Eagles in 1935. In all, 57 homers were hit at Ebbets Field. In 1959, in an exhibition game, Satchel Paige yielded its final home run.

Other ballparks used by the Negro Leagues most frequently hosted the Homestead Grays, who played in Forbes Field in Pittsburgh, Griffith Stadium in Washington, D.C., and seemingly any ballpark in between. Neither of these ballparks were particularly known for home runs. At Griffith Stadium, which was also used in the 1920s by the Washington Potomacs, there were 115 homers, 29 coming off the bat of Josh Gibson. There were only 79 homers at Forbes Field, 14 by Gibson and 10 by Buck Leonard. But there was another ballpark in Pittsburgh that hosted Negro League Games.

Gus Greenlee took control of the Pittsburgh Crawfords and built his own ballpark, which served as the home of the Crawfords from 1932 through 1938. It was, on occasion, used by the Homestead Grays. 157 homers were hit there, with Josh Gibson's 38 leading all sluggers. Gibson was with the Crawfords from 1932 through 1936, and he joined the Grays in 1937. The Crawfords were doomed by the exodus of Satchel Paige and several other key players in 1937. They ultimately, and briefly, became the Toledo Crawfords in 1939. The last season for the Crawfords was 1940, by which time they were playing in Indianapolis. The last of Oscar Charleston's home runs came in Toledo's Swayne Park on July 31, 1939.

Negro League teams used two AL/NL ballparks in Cleveland. If Cleveland did not have a Negro League team, the city was an excellent neutral site. Cleveland Stadium opened in 1931, and the first home runs hit there were by Josh Gibson in a

Continued pg. 4

"Coincidences" cont.

There were two players in MLB in 2025 named Max Muncy. One was the longtime Dodger and the other played for the Athletics. Coincidentally, both Muncys shared the same birthday of August 25. The Dodger was born in 1990, and the Athletic was born in 2002.

Back in the early 1900s, there were two pitchers going by the name Jeff Pfeffer. The two were actually brothers, but it wasn't like George Foreman naming more than one of his kids George. The older brother Frances resembled boxer Jim Jeffries and was nicknamed Big Jeff. Younger brother Edward was also given the name Jeff when he came up to the majors for a cup of coffee in 1911, which was Big Jeff's last year in the bigs. "Big" Jeff was six feet one inches tall and weighed 185 pounds. Younger brother Jeff was six foot three inches tall and weighed 210 pounds. To confuse matters more, another pitcher of that era, Jeff Tesreau, real name Charles, was given the name because he also looked like Jim Jeffries.

Hall of Famer Dave Winfield was born on October 3, 1951, the same day that Bobby Thomson hit the "Shot heard round the world".

Jack Fisher gave up the final home run, number 521, of Ted Williams's career in 1960. The next year, he gave up home run number 60 to Roger Maris.

Ty Cobb and Tris Speaker are tied on the all-time home run list with 117 each. Two Howards, Ryan and Frank, are tied with 382 each. Cecil Fielder and his son Prince both finished with 319 home runs. There was a near miss on the 2026 Hall of Fame ballot: Carlos Beltran finished with 435 home runs and Andrew Jones had 434.

Warren Spahn was considered a good hitting pitcher in his

career. He finished with 363 hits while batting, the same number of wins he had in his career, which is the most by a left-hander.

Khris Davis is known for an odd streak. In 2015, his batting average was .247. In 2016, it was .247. In 2017, it was .247. In 2018, it was .247. He broke the pattern in 2019 and slumped to .220.

While Daryl Boston was never on the Red Sox and Reggie Cleveland did not pitch for the Indians, (now Guardians), nor did Tyler Houston play for the Astros. However, Dave Philley actually played for the Phillies.

The Yankees had a veteran infielder in camp in 2026 named Zack Short. Play-by-play must prove difficult when they say "ground ball to Short".

Babe Ruth passed away on August 16, 1948. On August 16, 1977, Elvis Presley passed away. The King of Rock and Roll was only 42 years old. The King of Clout was 53.

Finally, there is a spiritual saying: "Birth and death are two sides of the same cycle. Life maintains balance through natural placement and succession. When someone is lost, someone else emerges to fill that space." I experienced this when my father passed away a couple of days before one of my sons was born.

In Major League Baseball history, there have only been two players with the last name Moyer. Ed Moyer had a cup of coffee with Washington in 1910. The other, Jamie Moyer, won 269 games in a 25-year career. Ed Moyer died on November 18, 1962. You guessed it: that is Jamie Moyer's birthday.

Caught Looking



September 16, 2025: Boston Red Sox third baseman Alex Bregman attempts to blow a ball foul during the eighth inning against the Athletics at Fenway Park. If you ask me, he's taking a rather ineffective angle of attack, but I'm no physicist.

Credit: Paul Rutherford, Imagn Images

"Negro League" cont.

postseason game between a Negro League All-Star team (mostly comprised of Homestead Grays and Pittsburgh Crawford players) and Steve O'Neil's American League All-Stars. The American League All-Stars were mostly minor leaguers and semi-pro players. O'Neil, a catcher during his big-league days, last played in 1928.

In all, Cleveland Stadium saw only 18 Negro League home runs, one by Jackie Robinson in 1945 during his only Negro League season. Robinson homered six times in 1945. His homers came in Cleveland, Kansas City, Muskogee, Oklahoma, New Orleans, and Springfield, Illinois.

League Park was used for most of the games played in Cleveland, especially by the Buckeyes who moved there in 1942. The prime home run hitters at the ballparks in Cleveland were Josh Gibson (three at Cleveland Stadium, eight at League Park) and Sam Jethroe (seven at League Park).

Chicago's Comiskey Park was used by the Chicago American Giants in the 1940s and for the annual East-West All-Star Game from 1933 through 1960. 105 home runs were hit there. Mule Suttles homered there in the East-West games in 1933 and 1935. Willard Brown, Neil Robinson, and Art Pennington each homered there five times.

Wrigley Field was rarely used by Negro League teams and only nine homers were hit there, four by Neil Robinson of the Memphis Red Sox.

But there was another big-league ballpark in Chicago. Before moving to Comiskey Park, the White Sox played in a ballpark that took on many names, including Schorling Park at Coles American Giants ballpark. It was the home of the Chicago American Giants from the beginning of the first Negro National League in 1920 through 1940. 89 home runs were hit there, with Turkey Stearnes and Donald Reeves each having 12.

In Detroit, Negro League teams rarely played at Briggs Stadium. Indeed, only five homers were hit there, including one by Josh Gibson in the second game of a doubleheader on June 3, 1945. If you think Josh Gibson is showing up a bit, he is. He hit 377 home runs in the United States and Canada at 123 different ballparks.

One ballpark where we have yet to document a Gibson homer is Crosley Field in Cincinnati. Not much Negro League ball was played there. However, the Kansas City Monarchs often barnstormed there. Willard Brown had six homers and Hank Thompson had four. There were 49 homers in all, including two by Tarzan. Who is Tarzan? We are not too sure. The Clowns, when they made their home in Cincinnati, used nicknames for each of their players. Yes, the box score had those nicknames. Tarzan was the catcher, and multiple players used the nickname. Tarzan's homers came on June 29, 1941, one in each game of a doubleheader.

Many Negro League home runs were hit at Black-owned ballparks and minor league ballparks used by Negro League teams. When I first did a presentation on this subject, I was asked about Stars Park in St. Louis, the home of the St. Louis Stars from July 4, 1922, through the end of the 1931 season. The Depression hit the Negro League very hard, and St. Louis was not represented when the Negro National League remerged in 1933 or when the Negro American League started to play in 1937.

Sportsman's Park in St. Louis was home to the Cardinals and Browns, but rarely was a Black person made to feel welcome at this ballpark. At the end of the 1921 season, a barnstorming series was played between the St. Louis Cardinals and the St. Louis Giants of the Negro National League. Oscar Charleston hit two home runs in this series. It was not until July 4, 1941, that Negroes again took the field at Sportsman's Park when the

Kansas City Monarchs played the Chicago American Giants. There were other games at Sportsman's Park, but only 15 homers in total were hit by Negro Leaguers. Willard Brown, who homered there twice during his time with the Kansas City Monarchs, also homered there in the American League during his brief time with the Browns in 1947.

Stars Park, a Black-owned facility, proved an excellent launching pad for this search. In 10 years, 918 homers were hit there. They often played as many as five games a week, and they had a hard-hitting lineup. Shortstop Willie Wells had more homers there, 108, than any player had at any ballpark. Mule Suttles had 74. His count would have been higher, but he played his first seasons in Birmingham (under an assumed name). Cool Papa Bell, known for his exploits as a center fielder, had 47, a number that would have been higher had he not spent his first two seasons as a pitcher. In the park's early days, Candy Jim Taylor homered there 15 times before going on to a successful career as a manager.

Martin Stadium in Memphis was another Black-owned facility. The Memphis Red Sox were a top team in the Negro Southern League and the Negro American League. There were at least 183 home runs at the ballpark, the most being hit by Neil Robinson. He had 39.

Multiple ballparks were used in Philadelphia, as Shibe Park (hosting two AL/NL teams) was generally not available for the Negro League Philadelphia Stars until the 1940s, when it became available on Monday and Thursdays when the Phillies and Athletics had the day off. 58 homers were hit there, the most being four, by Larry Doby, during his time with the Newark Eagles. Parkside was used most frequently in the 1930s and 1940s, and there were 382 homers hit there, 17 by Josh Gibson. Another ballpark that was frequently used was Passon Park. 30 Negro League homers were hit there.

The Newark Eagles used Ruppert Stadium in Newark, NJ, sharing the facility with the Newark Bears of the International League. 384 homers were hit there. The leading slugger was Lennie Pearson, the Newark first baseman, with 37. Monte Irvin had 26. Irvin had the distinction of hitting home runs in three games on the same day. On August 17, 1941, he homered in each game of a doubleheader at Red Bird Stadium in Columbus, Ohio. That night, he homered at Ducks Park in Dayton, Ohio.

Those two minor league ballparks were often used as a neutral site by Negro League teams. There were 53 homers at Red Bird Stadium with the home run twins of the Homestead Grays leading the way. Buck Leonard had four and Josh Gibson had three. Ducks Park saw 88 homers, 14 by Josh Gibson.

In 2024, Rickwood Field in Birmingham hosted a Negro Leagues celebration. The ballpark, in its heyday, was used by both the Birmingham Barons of the Southern Association and the Birmingham Black Barons of the Negro Leagues. More than 200 homers were hit by Negro League players at Rickwood. The players who had the most homers at Rickwood were Ed Steele (12) and Pepper Bassett (11). Willie Mays, in three Negro League seasons, had four home runs at Rickwood, the last coming on May 25, 1950, not long before he signed on with the New York Giants organization.

Another ballpark shared by a Negro League team and a minor league team was Muehlebach Field in Kansas City. This ballpark became Ruppert Stadium and Blues Stadium and, as Municipal Stadium, welcomed major league baseball when the Athletics moved there from Philadelphia in 1955. Elston Howard homered there in the Negro Leagues with the Monarchs, in the minor leagues with the Blues, and in the major leagues with the Yankees. 169 Negro League home runs were hit there including six by Buck O'Neil, 30 by Willard Brown, and one each by Jackie

Continued pg. 5

"Negro League" cont.

Robinson and Ernie Banks.

Island Park, in Harrisburg, PA, was home to Oscar Charleston's Harrisburg Giants in the 1920s. They shared the ballpark with the Harrisburg Senators of the Eastern League. Tracking down homers is difficult, but Charleston had at least seven homers there. In later years, the Homestead Grays often played there as they crisscrossed the state. In all, 96 homers were hit there. The most prolific of the Grays' sluggers at Island Park was Buck Leonard. He had seven homers at Island Park.

Baltimore was another city with multiple ballparks. In the 1920s, the Baltimore Black Sox played at Maryland Park, which was only used for Negro League games. There were 41 homers hit at games involving Negro League teams at Maryland Park. In postseason barnstorming events, the Black Sox played against minor league teams and major league All-Star teams. In two such games, one in 1928 and another in 1931, Jimmie Foxx hit homers.

With the coming of the Negro American League in 1937, the Elite Giants began to play in Oriole Park V, sharing the facility with the Baltimore Orioles of the International League. The ballpark had been a major league ballpark in 1914 and 1915 via the Federal League. 110 homers were hit at Oriole Park, the most being by Bill Hoskins.

The Elite Giants started using the Black-owned Bugle Field for some games in 1938, and it became the exclusive home of the Elite Giants in 1942. 171 home runs were hit there between 1931, when the Black Sox used the facility, and 1949 when the Bugles played their last game at the ballpark. The last game at the ballpark was the second game of the 1949 Negro League World Series between Baltimore and Chicago. The ballpark was demolished the very next day.

The Elite Giants, who wound up in Baltimore after stops in Columbus, Nashville, and Washington, D.C., had one slugger who cannot be overlooked. Roy Campanella first played for the Elite Giants at age 15 in 1937, and had a great career in the Negro Leagues before his time with the Dodgers. Four of his homers came at Oriole Park, and seven came at Bugle Field.

The Elite Giants continued in the Negro American League through 1951. On May 18, 1952, Baltimore's Memorial Stadium was used as a neutral site for a doubleheader between the Philadelphia Stars and the Indianapolis Clowns. Hank Aaron, playing shortstop for the Clowns, hit his first two regular season homers in the second game.

In New York City, the Catholic Protectory Oval, located in the Bronx, served as the home park for the Lincoln Giants in the early years of the Eastern Colored League in the 1920s. The search has so far yielded 143 home runs, the most being by Charlie Smith (18) and Martin Dihigo (15). The team last played there as an Independent team in 1930. In a barnstorming game between the Lincoln Giants and a group of American League All-Stars on October 13, 1929, Lou Gehrig of the New York Yankees hit a homer at this site.

Dexter Park on the Brooklyn-Queens border was host to many Negro League Games as well as games between the semi-pro Bushwicks and teams from the Negro Leagues. Barnstorming Negro League teams had 39 homers there.

The Dyckman Oval in upper Manhattan was used by the New York Cubans in the 1930s. At least 107 homers were hit there, including 11 by Martin Dihigo.

This completes our tour of an incomplete list.

Numbers Game

By Mark Richard

While I know just enough about baseball history that I recall running the board on the "1950s Baseball" category while watching an episode of Jeopardy!, I didn't join this chapter with any prior knowledge of Smoky Joe Wood. So, this trivia represents my attempts to learn a bit more.

Answers are found at the bottom of the following page.

1. While Smoky Joe is buried in Pennsylvania, he died in this Connecticut town.
2. Between stints in Connecticut, Smoky Joe spent nearly a decade in California operating what business venture with his brother?
3. Smoky Joe's best season was 1912, where he tossed 35 complete games, won 34 games, and had 10 shutouts—all major league bests that season. Yet, he came in 5th place in MVP voting, losing to this giant (not Giant!) of that time period.
4. Smoky Joe played on two World Series-winning teams. Which two teams lost in those series?
5. In what season did Smoky Joe hit more home runs than triples?
6. According to the Similarity Score (defined by Bill James, available on Baseball Reference), Smoky Joe's career was quite similar to what New York Giants pitcher who appears elsewhere in this newsletter?
7. True or False: Smoky Joe stole more bases in his career than he gave up home runs.
8. True or False: Smoky Joe stole more bases in his career than he had shutouts.



Smoky Joe Wood

Smoky Joe Word

Across

1. Quaint afternoon socials
5. Rocker Joan
9. Giant Hunter
14. Florence's river
15. Either that, ___ forgot
16. Went up against
17. Result of a Cox outage
20. Fab Four drummer
21. Close
22. "Barbie" actress Rae
23. Prof's helpers
25. Drat
27. Where fans are taken out
33. Sun Devils sch.
35. Let up
36. Like revenue
37. Type
39. Paper packs
42. Tropic tuber
43. Lao or Thai
45. Benches
47. Hi-__
48. Home of Baseball in The Bronx
52. Spanish 101 verb
53. Many AARP members
54. Friend of Stitch
57. End of apocryphal presidential childhood statement
60. Unsettling
64. What Smoky Joe briefly was
67. Sups
68. Dry
69. London gallery
70. Retail giant (once)
71. Miracle team of '69
72. Futbol cheers

Down

1. Highland hats
2. Middle of QED
3. Actress Kendrick
4. Reach, as new heights
5. Catcher Mauer
6. Goofs up
7. Olde You
8. Shortstop Miguel
9. USMC rank
10. Eroding
11. Longtime procedural
12. Office honchos
13. Anti-cape Mode
18. Italian restaurant table-side action
19. Mideast carrier
24. __-Pei
26. Classic literature monogram
27. Shroud city
28. Opposite of WNW
29. Beauty's counterpart
30. Panicked concern
31. Simple
32. Those, in Spanish
33. Have ___ in the matter
34. Slugger Sammy
38. Coup
40. Athlete Hamm
41. Norms: Abbr.
44. Mario Bros. console
46. Temptress
49. Rest of the author list
50. Peace in the Middle East
51. Once did
54. Some TVs
55. Just kidding
56. Dunham of "Girls"
58. Memo opener
59. Make a long story short?
61. Iranian bread
62. "None for me, thanks"
63. Hydrocarbon suffixes
65. Tee preceder
66. Cards

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
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17				18				19				
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64				65				66				
67					68			69				
70					71			72				

By Mark Richard

Numbers Game (Answers)

1. New Haven/West Haven
2. Golf Driving Range
3. Walter Johnson
4. NY Giants, Brooklyn Robins
5. 1918
6. Jeff Testean
7. True (23 stolen bases vs. 10 home runs)
8. False (23 stolen bases vs. 23 shutouts)