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ON THE COVER
The written word has told the story of our National Pastime nearly as far back as the first cry of “Play Ball!” With its treasure trove of newspapers, periodicals and other publications, the National Baseball Hall of Fame and Museum preserves these stories for fans to enjoy.
Sunday papers, jammed with supermarket circulars, into the saddle baskets on my bike. I was inspired to make my morning deliveries early, knowing that I was the key to letting all of the subscribers in my neighborhood feel as exhilarated as early as possible about the local nine, just like me.

As my love for the game grew, I started watching NBC’s Game of the Week and collecting baseball cards. And with my newfound deeper knowledge of opposing players, I became interested in the other 23 teams in the majors. I discovered the Sporting News at Quinn News, where I bought my cards, and it, too, became a weekly purchase. I could not believe there was a paper that provided box scores, short game highlights and reports on every major league team. My knowledge of the players and love of the game grew exponentially. I eventually developed a great appreciation for Sports Illustrated, which always had insightful baseball coverage.

My obsession with the newspaper world led me into the public relations field, allowing me to work with the men and women who produced the news. When I worked for the Yankees in the late 1980s and early 1990s, we had seven newspapers cover us home and road, and I read each one’s sports section every day: New York Post, New York Daily News, Newsday, New York Times, Bergen Record, Newark Star Ledger and the Gannett paper, which serviced communities north of the Bronx.

I was in heaven working with journalists. I learned so much from them and took great pride in being their liaison to the players, the team and its ownership. I loved the role of helping writers in search of the truth.

Even today, I have several on-line subscriptions to newspapers that are delivered to my laptop and phone, but still, there’s nothing like having an actual newspaper to devour. In fact, when flying, I will route my connections through cities that publish papers I like to read, picking one up in the terminal. It’s a habit I don’t see breaking any time soon.

A photograph is certainly worth 1,000 words; but it’s the words that accompany them that keep me connected to the game. They did so when I was 10 years old and they do today.
Astros World Series trophy at Museum Aug. 4-5

The Hall of Fame will host Astros Weekend Aug. 4-5, with the 2017 World Series trophy on display at the Museum both days.

Museum visitors will have the chance to relive the 2017 season and create new memories in Cooperstown, where artifacts of the Astros’ world title will be preserved forever.

The trophy will be on exhibit at the Museum from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. on Saturday, Aug. 4, and 9 a.m. to 3 p.m. on Sunday, Aug. 5. Visitors will be permitted to take pictures with the trophy.

The Museum will be open from 9 a.m. until 9 p.m. both days. Throughout the weekend, visitors can learn about the history of the Houston Astros through guided exhibit tours, artifact spotlights, player profiles, trivia contests, themed craft stations and other special opportunities.

The Museum’s exhibit honoring the 2017 World Series champion Astros, which is part of the permanent Autumn Glory exhibit, features artifacts, photographs and ephemera detailing the Astros’ first-ever World Series title.

Artifacts in the exhibit include:
- Glove used by Astros third baseman Alex Bregman throughout the Series;
- Orange road jersey worn by Astros pitcher Francisco Liriano in Game 7;
- Cap worn by Game 7 winning pitcher Charlie Morton;
- Road jersey worn in Game 6 by Justin Verlander;
- Ball used in Game 7;
- Helmet worn by Derek Fisher in Game 5 when he scored the winning run in the 10th inning;
- On-deck circle bat weight used by Astros hitters throughout the World Series.

Experience the Museum as a VIP

Fans have the opportunity to explore the Hall of Fame through a special program designed to give Cooperstown visitors a VIP Experience. The Museum has partnered with Cooperstown accommodations to offer this unique package, which features behind-the-scenes experiences at the Museum that include a Hall of Fame Sustaining Membership, exclusive after-hours access to the Museum on Thursday evening, a Library archive tour, a Museum collections artifact presentation and concludes with a private late-afternoon reception on Friday with light refreshments served.

This special package is a great way to learn more about the Museum and baseball history, whether this is your first or your 50th visit to Cooperstown. The VIP Experience is only available for purchase through select Cooperstown Chamber of Commerce accommodations.

For more information on the program and a list of participating accommodations, visit baseballhall.org/VIPExperience. Dates for upcoming packages include Sept. 6-7, Oct. 25-26 and Nov. 8-9.

We’d like to hear from you

We love hearing from you and about your connections to the stories in each issue of Memories and Dreams. Send your notes and letters to us at membership@baseballhall.org.

CORRECTION
On page 43 of the Opening Day issue of Memories and Dreams, Walter Alston was incorrectly identified in a photo as Pee Wee Reese.
Six for ’18

Newest Hall of Fame Class to be inducted July 29 as part of Hall of Fame Weekend.

By Craig Muder

The jerseys in the crowd will represent teams from coast-to-coast, bringing a cornucopia of colors to the Clark Sports Center.

And the stars on stage will be plentiful as well as baseball’s best weekend is celebrated in Cooperstown.

Vladimir Guerrero, Trevor Hoffman, Chipper Jones, Jack Morris, Jim Thome and Alan Trammell will be inducted as the Class of 2018 on July 29. The Induction Ceremony, which starts at 1:30 p.m. ET and will be televised live by MLB Network, is expected to feature more than four dozen returning Hall of Famers.

“IT’s going to be an awesome summer,” said Jones, whose wife, Taylor, is scheduled to deliver a baby boy – named Cooper – the day after the Induction Ceremony. “I don’t feel worthy by any means. You can feel the aura and the ghosts here.”

Guerrero, Hoffman, Jones and Thome were elected by the Baseball Writers’ Association of America in January, while Morris and Trammell earned election through the Modern Baseball Era Committee in December.

Guerrero played 16 seasons for the Expos, Angels, Rangers and Orioles, earning nine All-Star Game selections and winning the 2004 American League Most Valuable Player Award. An eight-time Silver Slugger Award winner for his work in right field and at designated hitter, Guerrero hit .300-or-better 13 times, drove in 100-or-more runs 10 times and topped the 30-home run mark in eight different seasons.

Hoffman pitched for the Marlins, Padres and Brewers, spending 16 of his 18 seasons in San Diego. The first pitcher to reach both the 500-save and 600-save milestones, Hoffman ranks second in MLB history with 601 saves and second with 856 games finished. He saved 40-or-more games in nine seasons, tied for the most in history with Mariano Rivera.

Jones played 19 seasons, all for the Atlanta Braves, including 13 years in which the Braves made the Postseason. An eight-time All-Star and the 1999 NL Most Valuable Player, Jones topped the 100-RBI mark nine times and had eight seasons with at least 100 runs scored. Among players who appeared in at least half their games at third base, Jones is the only major leaguer to record at least 1,600 RBI and score at least 1,600 runs.

Morris pitched 18 seasons for the Tigers, Twins, Blue Jays and Indians, earning 14 Opening Day starts and four World Series rings. A five-time All-Star, Morris finished in the Top 5 of his league’s Cy Young Award voting five times. He led all pitchers in the 1980s with 2,443.2 innings pitched and 162 wins and topped all American League pitchers in strikeouts with 1,629.

Thome played 22 seasons for the Indians, Phillies, White Sox, Dodgers, Twins and Orioles.
One of nine members of the 600-home run club, Thome’s 612 long balls rank eighth on the all-time list, and his 1,747 walks rank seventh. A five-time All-Star, Thome recorded 100-or-more RBI nine times and scored 100-or-more runs in eight seasons.

Trammell played 20 seasons for the Tigers, earning six All-Star Game selections, four Gold Glove Awards and three Silver Slugger Awards at shortstop. A seven-time .300 hitter, Trammell scored 100-or-more runs three times, topped the 30-double mark six times and stole 20-or-more bases three times. His 2,139 games at shortstop rank 11th on the all-time list, and his .977 fielding percentage ranks sixth among shortstops with at least 2,000 games played.

Hall of Fame Weekend gets under way on Friday, July 27, with the annual PLAY Ball with Ozzie Smith event. Ozzie and his Hall of Famer guests will greet fans in the Museum’s Plaque Gallery before heading out to a Cooperstown-area diamond to field grounders and reminisce about their playing days. The event, now in its 17th year, is a fundraiser for the Museum. Spots can be reserved by calling (607) 547-0310.

Saturday of Induction Weekend features the annual Awards Presentation at Doubleday Field. Starting at 4:30 p.m. on July 28, the event will honor Ford C. Frick Award winner Bob Costas and J.G. Taylor Spink Award winner Sheldon Ocker. Admission is first come, first served.

The Parade of Legends immediately follows the Awards Presentation and will showcase the returning Hall of Famers riding down Main Street in trucks provided by the Ford Motor Company.

Sunday, July 29, is highlighted by the Induction Ceremony, which is expected to last two-to-three hours. The six electees will deliver speeches in front of the assembled returning Hall of Famers and tens of thousands of admirers. Admission to the Induction Ceremony is free.

Hall of Fame Weekend concludes on Monday, July 30, with the Legends of the Game Roundtable at Doubleday Field. Guerrero, Hoffman, Jones, Morris, Thome and Trammell will take part in the event, which is open to participants in the Museum’s Membership Program. Tickets are $10 for adults and $5 for children 12-and-under. Tickets are available at the Museum’s Membership Desk or by calling (607) 547-0397.

The Museum will feature special hours during Hall of Fame Weekend (opening one hour early for Members on Saturday, Sunday and Monday), and commemorative Hall of Fame Weekend merchandise will be available at the Museum Store.

For more information and a complete schedule of Hall of Fame Weekend events, please visit baseballhall.org/HOFW. 🌍

Craig Muder is the director of communications for the National Baseball Hall of Fame and Museum.
he J.G. Taylor Spink Award, considered by many the highest honor in the baseball-writing profession, has been bestowed annually to the sport’s greatest scribes for more than a half century.

Named after the pioneering publisher of the Sporting News and voted on by members of the Baseball Writers’ Association of America, it is presented during the National Baseball Hall of Fame’s Induction Weekend to writers for “meritorious service to the national sport and to our profession.”

The winners also are recognized in the Museum’s Scribes & Mikemen exhibit outside the Hall of Fame Library atrium.


Though print newspapers may have lost some of their edge in today’s digital age with real-time baseball reportage available with the push of a button, there was a time – beginning more than 150 years ago – when this coverage was the lifeblood of an emerging sport.

The symbiotic relationship between baseball and those writers covering the game dates back to the mid-19th century, a period during which the sport rapidly grew with the help of a press that enthusiastically praised its star players, triumphant teams and the physical, moral and entertainment value baseball brought with it.

“Baseball has grown from a semi-occasional pastime to a mighty sport and a gigantic business – and the baseball scribe has grown from an underpaid utility man to a specialist of prominence and pleasing compensation,” penned longtime baseball writer William A. Phelon in the June 1915 issue of Baseball Magazine. “It is undoubtedly true that the press has made baseball what it is today – that without the hearty support and the tremendous boosting of the papers, the game might still be what it was 50 years ago.”

With baseball’s popularity increasing – thanks in no small part to its positive newspaper coverage – a unique alliance was created where, in a sense, newspapers sold baseball and baseball sold newspapers.

In addition to newspapers, both daily and weekly, also helping to promote baseball were baseball magazines, annuals and books for an information-starved fan base.

“Thousands upon thousands will see a game every day, but millions upon millions will read what the baseball writers have to say about the games and the players and the umpires and the politics of the diamond,” wrote Frederic J. Haskin in the Washington Post of March 13, 1910. “The baseball writer is the medium through which the vast majority of the fans see and enjoy the game.

“The writer may be one of that fantastic school who adds to the thrill of the game by the use of a baseball language thoroughly unintelligible to any but the initiated. He may be a serious person who writes of the game in manner as grave and vocabulary as sedate as if he were discussing a great problem of international politics. Or he may be one of those clever chaps who lug in the incidents of the whole outside world to serve for moral pointers and tale adorners in the chronicles of the great American game. But always he will have the readers turning first to his page in the paper.”

The St. Louis Post-Dispatch, in December 1921, editorialized on the largely positive effects the press had on baseball while taking a swipe at the game and its perceived negative tendencies:

“The press is largely responsible for the popularity of professional baseball. It invests what has come to be a sordid business with the romance of sport. It presents the drama of the diamond with unflagging zeal and skill. It maintains the interest of habitués and is forever recruiting reinforcements to grandstand and bleacher.

The National Baseball Hall of Fame and Museum’s collection contains thousands of publications featuring Hall of Famers and the work of Spink Award winners. The symbiotic relationship between the press and baseball grew both institutions throughout the 20th century and beyond.
The baseball magnates for years have been trying to kill baseball. They have shown zeal and ingenuity in their murderous design. But they have failed: the sport page has frustrated their insolence and persistence.

“The prestige of professional baseball is a monument to the power of the press; it is not a monument to the discrimination of the press.”

One of the earliest and most significant practitioners of promoting the game through the written word was Henry Chadwick. Elected to the Baseball Hall of Fame in 1938, the text on his bronze plaque begins: “Baseball’s preeminent pioneer writer for half a century.”

Known during his lifetime as the “Father of Baseball,” Chadwick was born in England, but, as he explained in his 1868 book “The Game of Base Ball,” a chance encounter changed the trajectory of his life.

“It was in 1856, I think, when, on returning from the early close of a cricket match on Fox Hill, I chanced to go through the Elysian Fields during the progress of a contest between the noted Eagle and Gotham Clubs. The game was being sharply played on both sides, and I watched it with deeper interest than any previous ball match between clubs that I had seen. It was not long before I was struck with the idea that base ball was just the game for a national sport for Americans.”

“From the time that I first became an admirer of base ball, I have devoted myself to improving and fostering the game in every way I thought likely to promote the main object it had in view, viz: to assist in building up a national game for the country as much so as cricket is for England.”

Tim Murnane, a big league player in the 1870s who went on to a three-decade career writing about the sport for the Boston Globe, put the recently deceased Chadwick’s role in poetic perspective in a 1908 column.

“While I never considered Mr. Chadwick the father of baseball, I always believed that he loved the game by adoption and nursed the infant plant as a gardener would a favorite rose bush, and seeing it thrive, loved it all the more for the fact of being closely connected with so healthy a creation.

“During Chadwick’s active lifetime, the baseball acorn grew up to be a wide spreading tree, furnishing strong seed to the four winds from heaven to scatter over a new country and thrive in every clime.”

In 1939, the year the Baseball Hall of Fame was officially dedicated, sportswriter Westbrook Pegler pondered whether his profession should be recognized inside the hallowed Cooperstown destination.

“Baseball has lived as much by publicity as by prowess, for the glamorizing prose of the working press has kept the business in the public mind in season and out for more than 40 years and clothed it in the appeal of a national institution.

“True, the press has covered baseball for box-office reasons of its own, but the writers rarely have permitted such thoughts to soil their work, and it is for the writer in the press coop, not for the business manager in his lair, that I bespeak honorable mention. If Babe Ruth’s bat and the pants of John McGraw be relics worth treasuring under glass at the Hall of Fame at Cooperstown, an institution adopted from the Lenin Museum and the typical American attic, then Bill McGeehan’s portable typewriter, which made McGraw the mastermind, is not less sacred.”

And so it was that on Oct. 20, 1962, the Baseball Writers’ Association of America, at its World Series meeting held in the Comstock Room of the Sheraton-Palace Hotel in San Francisco, announced that a meritorious award honoring Spink in the Hall of Fame be created. The resolution was approved unanimously that not only should a Spink Award be established, but Spink should be its first recipient.

“Saluting J.G. Taylor Spink’s contributions to baseball and to baseball writing, the BBWAA herewith establishes in his name an award to be
made for meritorious service to the national sport and to our profession,” the resolution read. “The BBWAA requests of the Hall of Fame directors space at Cooperstown to honor recipients of the Spink Award. Further, the BBWAA proudly announces that Spink himself shall be the first to be given the award by which his name and deeds will hereafter be recognized.”

Hall of Fame President Paul Kerr had earlier given his tacit approval of such a measure, telling the BBWAA that the writers who elected Hall of Famers should receive some recognition and that space would be made available at the Hall of Fame for this honor.

“We writers of today owe a tremendous debt to the men who set the early pace and we are going to try to pay it in part by setting up a special Baseball Writers’ Room in the Baseball Museum at Cooperstown, N.Y.,” wrote Dan Daniel, 1972 recipient of the Spink Award, in October 1962. “J.G. Taylor Spink, publisher of the Sporting News in whose honor the award is named, has been elected subject No. 1, a distinction he richly deserves.”

Sadly, on Dec. 7, 1962, only seven weeks after the Spink Award was first announced, 74-year-old John George Taylor Spink passed away. He had worked at the Sporting News, a publication established in 1886 by his uncle and father, since the age of 18 and took over the national weekly in 1914. In the ensuing decades, he made it the “The Bible of Baseball” in his role as writer, editor, publisher and chairman of the board.

On Aug. 5, 1963, at the Hall of Fame Induction Ceremony, C.C. Johnson Spink, the son and Sporting News successor to J.G. Taylor Spink, accepted the Spink Award on his father’s behalf.

“My father knew of this award prior to his death last Dec. 7 – and for this our family will be eternally grateful,” C.C. Johnson Spink said that day. “My father considered this the greatest honor ever paid him. I am personally thankful for the award since it recognizes the efforts of the team of over 300 people who work together each week to produce the Sporting News.”

As the Spink Award has grown in stature, its winners have shared similar sentiments of awe and inspiration. And though there is no plaque – that honor is reserved for Hall of Fame inductees – recipients are feted throughout Hall of Fame Weekend, presented with a certificate and honored with a permanent biographical display in the Museum.

“This is the absolute highlight of my career,” said 2002 Spink Award recipient Hal McCoy, a longtime writer for the Dayton Daily News. “I love my job and I love the game so much. To be rewarded for something like this is something I never dreamed about or even thought about.”

After being informed he was the 2010 recipient, Bill Madden of the New York Daily News said, “In all the years I covered the Hall of Fame ceremonies, starting in 1979, I never thought there would come a time where I’d be on the other side of those ceremonies. You never think of yourself in the class of a Red Smith, a Damon Runyon, a Dick Young or a Milton Richman.”

In 2014, 93-year-old Roger Angell received the Spink Award. The esteemed writer with The New Yorker magazine was the first winner who was never a part of the BBWAA, which limits its membership to writers covering Major League Baseball for daily newspapers, wire services and some internet outlets.

“I was surprised to find how much I secretly hoped this would happen because I was very moved and startled and extremely pleased,” said Angell, who dedicated much of his rich prose to baseball. “I’ve had a lot of old friends and idols of mine that have won this award, people who I really care about, and so to be in their number is a huge honor.”

Spink Award voting has undergone numerous changes over the years.

Today, a Spink Award committee studies nominations from chapters and decides on three writers during a conference call prior to the All-Star Game, where the ballot is announced. Ballots are mailed in November to BBWAA members of 10 or more consecutive years of service, and the winner – based on majority vote, not the 75 percent threshold needed for Hall of Fame induction – is announced at the Winter Meetings.

While newspapers and other long-established forms of media were once the all-powerful source on which baseball relied, today one can find their up-to-the-minute baseball information on a device held in the palm of the hand. Continuing to evolve with the times, the baseball writer, however, remains as important as ever.

“When you get voted into something by the people you’ve worked with for years and years, it makes it more special, because they know what you do and you know what they do and you’re kind of all in the same boat,” said Sheldon Ocker, the longtime Akron Beacon Journal writer after being informed he was the 2018 recipient of the Spink Award. “When they recognize you like that, it makes it pretty neat.”

Bill Francis is a Library Associate at the National Baseball Hall of Fame and Museum.
Got It Covered

Sports Illustrated began its legendary publication with baseball on the front page.

By Dick Friedman

It is midsummer 1954 and you are the editor of a new national weekly sports magazine. Job One is to choose the cover for your first issue, dated August 16.

You are looking for an image that will grab readers by evoking the excitement, majesty and tradition of sports. Unlike your counterpart three-quarters of a century later, you are handicapped by technology: A color shot will need to be chosen well in advance of the deadline.

Looking at the sports landscape, there can be little question that you want a baseball image. For one thing, the National Pastime is the only major sport that is in season. Baseball also is by far the country’s most popular sport, approached in mass appeal only by boxing and college football.

But … what to choose? You have two hot pennant races. In the American League, the Indians are bidding to finally depose the Yankees, who have won five World Series in a row. The Tribe features a rotation with three future Hall of Famers – Bob Lemon, Early Wynn and Bob Feller – plus sluggers Al Rosen and Larry Doby. They play before huge, enthusiastic crowds at mammoth Municipal Stadium. Surely a terrific photo could come out of Cleveland.

Or, with the Bronx Bombers nipping at the Tribe’s heels, you could fall back on the tried-and-true and go for a Yankees star such as Yogi Berra, Mickey Mantle or even baseball’s most photogenic face, manager Casey Stengel.

The National League also offers an appealing possibility in the surprising Giants, who are in first place thanks to the wizardry of manager Leo Durocher and the dazzling play of their young centerfielder, Willie Mays.

Well, as we know, the answer turned out to be none of the above. The first issue featured a night game at Milwaukee’s County Stadium with a huge crowd framing Braves left-handed slugger Eddie Mathews, Giants catcher Wes Westrum and home-plate umpire Augie Donatelli. It had been taken weeks earlier, on June 9, by photographer Mark Kauffman.

Eddie Mathews (above), one of baseball’s biggest stars of the 1950s, was featured on the cover of the first issue of Sports Illustrated (opposite page) on Aug. 16, 1954 – an original copy is preserved in the Museum’s collection. Mathews was elected to the Hall of Fame in 1978.
But given the lack of “moment,” why was it used? Walter Bingham, who began a 32-year writing and editing career at the magazine in 1955, has one theory. As he told SI’s Ted Keith last year: “I imagine it was chosen because there was a good crowd, [conveying the message] ‘You see, everyone loves sports.’”

Thus the first cover of SI also became the first cover of SI to feature a baseball subject – now among the 600 and counting to do so. (Football, the leader, has earned more than 800 covers.) The Yankees would get their due, easily becoming the leader among MLB teams with more than 70 covers. Pete Rose is tops among baseball players with 16 covers, followed by Mickey Mantle and Derek Jeter (13 times each), and Willie Mays, Ted Williams and Mark McGwire, who have been cover subjects nine times apiece. Along the way, covers even have featured two Frank Thomases: the 1950s and ’60s National League slugger, who graced the July 28, 1958, cover; and the 1990s and 2000s White Sox power hitter, who bannered the issues of August 8, 1994 (with Ken Griffey Jr.), and March 13, 2000.

In that first issue, there wasn’t even a story about Mathews, the Braves or Milwaukee in the magazine. Instead, the editors covered themselves, as it were, with a measly caption on the contents page. It read: “Nowhere does baseball create more enthusiasm than in Milwaukee. Last season, after moving to town from Boston, the Braves drew 1,826,379 fans, a new National League record. This year, despite slow starts by sluggers like Ed Mathews, shown in baseball’s classic home plate tableau in a game against the Giants, attendance of over two million seems certain.”

(In fact, potentially a far more worthy cover appeared days before the issue’s close, at the Commonwealth Games in Vancouver, when England’s Roger Bannister and Australia’s John Landy each ran the mile in under four minutes, the first time two men had ever done so in the same race. The magazine carried an excellent story on the event, but a cover was out. There would have been no way to get a color photo processed in time.)

Not having a story about your cover subject violates the main tenet of magazine-making. But no one seemed bothered. The issue flew off the stands. In 1954, the Giants won the World Series. The Braves drew 2,131,388 fans. Eddie Mathews finished the season with 40 homers and his career with 512, circling the bases to Cooperstown in 1978. (Still called “Ed” Mathews, he would appear on the cover in a solo portrait on the June 2, 1958, issue.)

Once again baseball had delivered.

It kept doing so. Eighteen times baseball has supplied the SI Sportsman of the Year. Sometimes they have been part of a tandem or a team, such as the 2004 Red Sox. Baseball’s first SI Sportsman came as the result of tragedy. As detailed in “The Franchise,”
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Yet no prediction can match what ran on the June 30, 2014, cover of SI, which pictured young Astros slugger George Springer next to the headline “Your 2017 World Series Champs.” Life then went out and imitated art: The Astros won the crown and Springer was the Series MVP.

Just as it had some 63 years earlier, baseball and Sports Illustrated made history.

Dick Friedman was an editor at Sports Illustrated from 1994 to 2012. He is the author of the forthcoming “The Coach Who Strangled the Bulldog: How Harvard’s Percy Haughton Beat Yale and Reinvented Football.”

 Provocative picks can sell magazines – or sink them, especially when one is dealing with the notorious SI Cover Jinx. The most ignominious baseball prediction announced itself on the cover of the April 6, 1987, issue, which forecast an “Indian Uprising” and displayed grinning Cleveland sluggers Cory Snyder and Joe Carter. The Tribe never rose up, slinking to a 61-101 finish. Then again, the temptation to go out on a limb is irresistible. Such as in 2000 when yours truly decided to defy 82 years of history and declare, “Why the Red Sox Will Win the World Series (Really)!” It was a prediction only four seasons ahead of its time.

More than 50 years after Eddie Mathews and Milwaukee County Stadium graced the first cover of Sports Illustrated, a similar shot of future Hall of Famer Jim Thome and Target Field was shown in 2010 – helping to demonstrate the timeless quality of baseball. A copy of this issue of Sports Illustrated can be found in the Museum’s collection.
Congratulations

Jack Morris on your induction into the National Baseball Hall of Fame.
The 26-year-old Taylor, fearless and opinionated, hard-working and driven, set out to further the Sporting News’ influence, appeal and profitability.

One of his first moves was to hire correspondents from each city with a team in organized baseball to improve the depth of coverage for “The Base Ball Paper of the World,” the slogan that ran on the masthead. The Sporting News became the go-to source for fans and insiders alike, the only source for baseball news from around the country not found in local newspapers.

“What we used to call ‘dope,’” said Steve Gietschier, who served as TSN’s archivist from 1986-2008. “It was the newspaper not only for fans but for those in the business, a trade paper like Variety or the Wall Street Journal when it concentrated on Wall Street.”

The paper frequently took stands on issues that affected baseball. When Secretary of War Newton Baker ordered an early ending of the 1918 season to make players available for military service, TSN complained: “Baker’s Order a Blow to Nation’s Morale/Not Only

By the time of Charles’ death in 1914, Taylor, who had worked at the paper for five years, inherited a publication of influence embedded in the game’s hierarchy. Ban Johnson, American League president, and Charles Comiskey, White Sox owner, were pallbearers at Charles’ funeral.

By John Rosengren

“When baseball wanted to speak, the Sporting News cleared its throat.” – Bill James

Back in the 1920s, Jack Potter, whose father had owned the Philadelphia Phillies, was on board an ocean liner in port at Le Havre, France, when he spotted a familiar figure returning from a European vacation with his wife. He turned to the ship’s captain next to him on the bridge and pointed. “There is the man who wrote the Bible.”

“Who is he: Matthew, Mark, Luke or John?” the captain asked.

“That’s Taylor Spink, and he writes the Bible of Baseball.”

Such was the renown of the Sporting News during the height of its powers under the leadership of J.G. Taylor Spink.

His uncle Alfred had started the sports weekly in 1886 but his interest strayed to the theatre. Al’s brother – Taylor’s father, Charles – assumed leadership in 1890 and within 20 years had devoted the Sporting News’ coverage exclusively to the emerging National Pastime, its masthead declaring: “Official Organ, National Commission, Authority of Game.”

J.G. Taylor Spink took over leadership of the Sporting News in 1914 upon the death of his father, Charles. Spink quickly turned the Sporting News into the voice of baseball.
In December 1919, the paper called for an inquiry of charges the World Series had been fixed, and Spink provided Ban Johnson with valuable leads that allowed him to prove the guilt of eight White Sox players.

The Sporting News campaigned against the Federal League, in favor of Sunday baseball, against the practice of leaving gloves and catcher’s equipment on the field, and for the use of numbers on jerseys.

After the first All-Star Game was played in 1933, TSN advocated for MLB to make the game an annual event played in sites rotating among the 10 cities with teams. When the Reds installed lights at Crosley Field, the paper hailed Larry MacPhail, the team’s general manager, as a visionary and encouraged fans to give night baseball a chance. Initially against radio broadcasts of games, hopping the band wagon of fear that it would kill interest in newspapers, Spink shifted course and published a “Radio Log” listing nearly 300 stations.

Spink’s paper occasionally proved prophetic, as with the 1925 headline: “Gehrig’s Bat May Keep Pipp on Bench.” Also in 1925, eight years before the first All-Star Game, TSN polled 102 BBWAA members to select its first major league all-star team, which included future Hall of Famers Dazzy Vance, P; Walter Johnson, P; Mickey Cochrane, C; Jim Bottomley, 1B; Rogers Hornsby, 2B; Pie Traynor, 3B; Goose Goslin, OF; and Kiki Cuyler, OF.

Many of the nation’s best sportswriters wrote for the weekly, including Grantland Rice, Dan Daniel, H.G. Salsinger, Dick Young, Bob Broeg and Jerome Holtzman. Damon Runyan contributed fiction. Fred Lieb’s byline was a constant for 60 years. Spink also employed former players like George Wright, a star on the 1869 Cincinnati Red Stockings, who wrote highlights from the game’s history, and Al Demaree, who became a syndicated cartoonist after retiring as a pitcher in the National League. Billy Evans, an American League ump, penned a column.

Spink also commissioned photographs from Charles M. Conlon, the premier photographer of baseball players during the first half of the 20th century. There are more than 8,000 negatives of his in the TSN archives, spanning four decades. Hundreds of other Conlon images are preserved at the National Baseball Hall of Fame and Museum.

The Sporting News dispensed much of its information in the form of regular columns, which included “Stove League Stories,” “Caught on the Fly,” “In the Bull Pen,” “Deals of the Week” and “My Funniest Story” (told by players and managers). Readers could register their complaints in “Beef Box,” and the paper (which by 1930 offered the “Latest and Best Baseball News-Gossip”) dished on players’ wives. As early as 1910, three weeks after Rube Waddell’s marriage, the paper reported that his wife was in New Orleans while he was pitching for the Browns on the East Coast.

“Rube is too crazy for me,” TSN quoted her. “I’ve quit him cold.”

The weekly also featured poetry, serialized novels with prominent bylines – such as “Won in the Ninth” and “Pitching in the Pinch” by Christy Mathewson – and the serialized life stories of players that included Ty Cobb, Eddie Collins and Honus Wagner.

But box scores were long the backbone of the Bible of Baseball. Since its inception, it ran the box score of every major league game played – triple-checked for accuracy. In the 1920s, after it added the box scores from 12 minor leagues, these statistical summaries filled more than half of its pages (six to seven of 10 total). The box scores were a portal into the games played around the country, and the Sporting News, an early aggregator, the only source.

The addition of minor league box scores boosted circulation, something Spink was always scheming. “A lot of subscribers in minor league towns were starved for baseball news,” Gietschier said.
During The Great War, he worked out a deal with the American League to purchase 150,000 copies at a discount and send them to troops overseas. During the Depression, he came up with contests, such as a competition on who could provide the best advice to the National or American League president and predicting the precise standings on July 4.

When he offered lifetime subscriptions to the weekly for $25 in 1941, Private Hank Greenberg, stationed at Fort Custer, was one of the first to sign up. A 1942 crossword puzzle about Hall of Famers offered the prize of an all-expenses paid trip to Cooperstown and two World Series games in New York. Spink created the Sporting News Fans Club with Cincinnati pitcher Bucky Walters as its national president. For five dollars, members received a one-year subscription, copies of the “Baseball Register” and the “Record Book,” and free answers to 25 questions a year.

Spink also initiated awards. In 1936, the paper began naming its picks for the top executives, managers and players in the majors and minors. In 1947, after initially balking at integration, it established its own Rookie of the Year Award, and Spink flew to New York to present its first winner, Jackie Robinson (an “ Ebony Ty Cobb”), with a watch.

Franklin D. Roosevelt had sent Spink a letter on the publication’s 50th anniversary in 1936, ending, “I wish for it continued success in the service of the fans of whom I am one.” Spink ran the President’s letter on the front page. When FDR issued his “Green Light Letter” in January 1942, Spink printed it across three columns with the headline “Player of the Year/President bestows a Signal Honor – and Responsibility – on Game.”

“He knew if baseball goes out of business, the Sporting News goes out of business,” Gietschier said.

When Roosevelt died three years later, Spink hailed him as “Baseball’s Savior.”

In the fall of 1942, Spink sought to expand interest in the publication by adding coverage of other sports during baseball’s off-season, ending the weekly’s 32-year run devoted exclusively to baseball. By 1946, it started publishing an eight-page football weekly, The Quarterback, printed on peach-colored paper. The following year, it became an insert into TSN that changed to The All-Sports News when the season ended. But TSN continued to bill itself as “The Base Ball Paper of the World” as late as December 1960, even with large drawings of NFL quarterbacks on its cover.

When Bob Feller suggested to Spink in 1955 that TSN pick a player of the decade, he organized a 260-man panel of writers, executives and players who bestowed the honor on Stan Musial. (Ted Williams was selected in 1960, Willie Mays for the ’60s, Pete Rose for the ’70s.) Instead of a watch, Spink gave winners a grandfather clock.

In 1958, Spink opposed the way the Associated Press and United Press changed box scores from five columns listing at-bats, runs, hits, putouts and assists to four columns listing at-bats, runs, hits and RBI. He believed eliminating defensive statistics failed to tell the full story of a game. For three years at considerable expense, TSN converted box scores to the traditional format until finally capitulating in 1961.

It was perhaps a sign of the paper losing its influence in changing times. A year later, Spink, who had long suffered from emphysema, died of a heart attack. That same year, the Baseball Writers’ Association of America established the J.G. Taylor Spink Award for “meritorious contributions to baseball writing.”

Spink was the first winner, and all the recipients are honored in the Scribes and Mikemen exhibit at the Hall of Fame in Cooperstown.

Following Spink’s death, his only son, Johnson – named after the former AL president — took over as editor and publisher. Within a year, he changed the masthead slogan to “The Nation’s Oldest and Finest Sports Paper.”

For decades, TSN had thrived without direct competition. But in the 1960s, it had to contend with Sport and Sports Illustrated doing more extensive profiles and reporting behind the scenes of multiple sports. But television struck the fatal blow; box scores could not compete with live coverage in living color. At the same time, baseball had grown up into a big business.

“It no longer needed the imprimatur of one publication for what it was doing,” Gietschier said.

The publication’s print edition died a slow death, finally succumbing in 2012, though a digital version carries on at sportinnews.com. One thing that will never change, however, is the Sporting News’ immortal legacy as the “Bible of Baseball.”

John Rosengren is a freelance writer from Minneapolis and the author of “The Fight of Their Lives: How Juan Marichal and John Roseboro Turned Baseball’s Ugliest Brawl into a Story of Forgiveness and Redemption.”
CONGRATULATIONS
Jack Morris and Jim Thome
From the Minnesota Twins and fans throughout Twins Territory
DRIVING CARDS

SPORTS CARTOONISTS USED BASEBALL AS PRIMARY MESSAGING FOR DECADES.

BY BILL MADDEN

This is a story about dinosaurs. Not the kind that proliferated the earth 200 million years ago, but about sports cartoonists who proliferated the nation’s newspapers for the first three-quarters of the 20th century before becoming nearly extinct due to a similar drastically changed environment.

“We all went the way of the newspapers,” lamented Charlie McGill, who began his career May 20, 1954, with the Bergen Evening Record (now The Record) in Hackensack, N.J., and is one of the last sports cartoonists still active – although instead of doing artwork of Joe DiMaggio, Mickey Mantle, Casey Stengel or New Jersey natives Joe Medwick, Goose Goslin and Johnny Vander Meer, his renderings have been limited to the Bergen County high school athletes of the week.

“It began with the slow demise of the afternoon papers, which were heavily comprised of features and thus the perfect niche for cartoons,” McGill said. “But then with the rise of the internet and papers starting to go online, there was just no place for cartoons.”

A favorite annual ritual for McGill was to draw a cartoon of the newest Hall of Famers, which ran in The Record the Friday before inductions in Cooperstown. His last was Mickey Mantle and Whitey Ford in 1974 – that’s when the Record’s editor told him to put away his pen – and his most challenging was Pud Galvin, the only inductee in 1965.

“I had never heard of Galvin, but after looking him up, I saw where he was certainly deserving … over 360 wins,” McGill said. “So I went through my files and actually found a picture of him – full body shot – and did the cartoon. I wonder if that’s the only cartoon there ever was of Pud Galvin.”

If anything, sports cartoonists became victims of space. Sports editors simply did not see the value of devoting four-by-six inches of real estate in the sports pages to a cartoon, where a photo or more copy would suffice at no extra cost. Cartoonists became viewed as luxuries the papers could ill afford. And yet, in their 1940s-to-mid-'60s heyday, cartoonists, both on the editorial pages and in the sports section, were among the most influential “voices” in the papers.

From the dean of cartoonists, Willard Mullin of the New York World-Telegram & Sun, to Burris Jenkins Jr. of the New York Journal-American, Gene Mack of the Boston Globe, Lou Darvis with the Cleveland Press, Amadee Wohlschlaeger with the St. Louis Post-Dispatch, to Karl Hubenthal of the Los Angeles Examiner, nearly every major newspaper, especially the afternoon ones, had a signature sports cartoonist, usually summing up the major sports story of the day with pencil, pen and ink. And then there was Murray Olderman, perhaps the most versatile one of them all, who both wrote news stories and features and drew cartoons that were distributed to more than 750 newspapers across the country by the Newspaper Enterprise Association (NEA).

In the case of Mullin and Darvis in particular, their broadsheet papers allowed them great freedom of space; their cartoons often stretched across four columns to take up nearly half a page. Along with Amadee, they were the most frequently used cartoonists by the Sporting News for its front page.

It is probably not coincidental that the golden age of sports cartoonists coincided with the golden age of baseball, especially since the Sporting News, a weekly which early on described itself on its masthead as “The Base Ball Paper of the World,” regularly devoted nearly its entire front page during that period with a cartoon.

“Cartoons and cartoonists flourished right up until the ’70s, but began disappearing when all the afternoon papers folded,” said Olderman, who, at 96, was still drawing cartoons up to a few years ago. “We were competing with color photography. That’s what happened with the Sporting News. Sometime in the mid-’60s, instead of using a Mullin or Darvis cartoon on the front page, they started using color photos. By the 1980s, almost all (the cartoonists) were gone, the one notable exception being the New York Daily News, where Bill Gallo, who succeeded the great Leo O’Mealia, continued right up until his death (in 2011).”

You don’t have to tell the old cartoonists a picture is worth a thousand words. Between art and text, their cartoons summed up Willard Mullin of the New York World-Telegram & Sun created “Lenny,” the famous Brooklyn bum who symbolized the Dodgers in newspapers for decades.
STARS IN HIS EYES

WORLD CHAMPS
everything – and often more – that was contained in the accompanying 750-1,000-word story.

A prime example of that was Gallo’s Aug. 3, 1979, classic in the Daily News the day after Yankees catcher Thurman Munson died in a plane crash. Surrounded by multiple stories on Munson’s death, Gallo’s cartoon was simple and to the point – Thurman’s face in the sky, looking down as two kids with baseball caps and gloves, in black silhouette, are slowly walking off a baseball diamond, shedding tears, having left their bat lying at home plate. One of them is saying, “I just don’t feel like playin’ ball today.” For millions of New Yorkers and Yankees fans, it said it all.

A lot of the cartoonists had their own distinguishing characters that they used to help tell their stories. Gallo had a few of them, most notably his George Steinbrenner depiction, “General Von Steingrabber,” a Prussian general, whip in hand, braided uniform and a helmet with a spike on it, who spoke with a German accent, and “Basement Bertha,” a frumpy, unkempt washer-woman type he created for the fledgling, originally downtrodden New York Mets.

For Mullin, it was “Lenny,” the famous Brooklyn bum, unshaven, with a half-lit cigar in his mouth, rumpled hat, tattered jacket and striped baggy pants who symbolized their perennial also-ran culture (until 1955) and managed to endure long after they left New York for Los Angeles in 1957. (For Los Angeles, Mullin spruced his bum up with sunglasses, a flowered shirt and a fedora hat.)

Mullin explained that the Bum’s origin came one afternoon when he was leaving a Dodgers game at Ebbets Field to go back to the office to draw his cartoon. The cab driver asked him: “How’d our bums do today?” A light bulb went off in Mullin’s head and a legend was created.

From that day on, Mullin’s Brooklyn bum appeared in more than a hundred of his hard pencil-and-ink cartoons until the World-Telegram folded in 1966 – as well as on the covers of the Dodgers yearbooks in the ’50s. Even though he was a symbol of losing, Dodgers owner Walter O’Malley loved the bedraggled Bum, just as...
Dodgers fans viewed him with affection.

One of Mullin’s most famous Bum cartoons was Don Larsen, at an easel painting his “perfect game” in the 1956 World Series with the bum on the other side of the easel, his back to Larsen, frowning, “It may be art but I don’t like it. It don’t do nuttin’ for me. It don’t even look like me!”

Another of his most prized works came the day after the Dodgers won their first world championship, in 1955, which was just of the grinning bum’s face with stars instead of eyes – one saying “world” and the other “champs.”

“Mullin was clearly the leader of the pack,” Olderman said. “He was very innovative. His style was kind of looey-goosy. He had great ideas and a great sense of humor.”

If Mullin was the most innovative, Olderman was the most versatile. His artwork ranged from caricatures, to standard editorial cartoons, to brilliant hard pencil-and-ink portraits. At the same time, he supplemented his cartoons by writing articles, magazine pieces and nearly a dozen books, including “The 20th Century Encyclopedia of Baseball.”

Since cartoonists and their works have largely disappeared, recent generations of sports fans have never been able to appreciate what is literally a lost art. Fortunately, nearly 500 original baseball cartoons are preserved at the Hall of Fame. These originals are stored in the temperature-controlled archives so as not to expose them to light or changes of temperature and humidity, but there are a handful of reproductions in the Scribes and Mikemen exhibit outside the Giamatti Research Center. Just like almost everything in the Museum’s Library, visitors and researchers can view the originals on request.

“What makes cartoons unique is their ability to act as ‘snapshots’ of a given place and time, while simultaneously providing more commentary than a photograph,” said Erik Strohl, the Hall of Fame’s vice president of Exhibitions and Collections. “Many baseball cartoons had a singular function: To inform readers about the performances of players and clubs. Other cartoons were meant to entice thought on certain topics. Still others reflected the intertwining histories of baseball and the American people.”

The origins of modern cartoons stretch back more than 100 years. Among the most prolific of those early pioneers was Clare Briggs, creator of the first daily comic strip (“A. Piper Clerk”), who worked for the Hearst Corporation’s Chicago Herald and Chicago American in the early 1900s. According to Strohl, the Hall of Fame has about 50 of Briggs’ originals, more than any other cartoonist.

“Briggs also incorporated discussion of cultural topics into his baseball cartoons. Like the impact of World War I,” Strohl said. “It is the work of men like Briggs that lead directly to the golden age of cartoons and the likes of Willard Mullin.”

Bill Madden was the BBWAA’s 2010 J.G. Taylor Spink Award winner.
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While growing up in Florida in the 1910s and '20s, Buck O'Neil couldn’t wait for Monday afternoons. That’s when the bundles of newspapers would arrive in the mail, and he and his friends would congregate to read about their baseball heroes in historically black publications that included The Chicago Defender, The Pittsburgh Courier and New York Amsterdam News.

“My father subscribed to those weekly papers, mostly so I could learn about the Negro baseball teams,” O’Neil wrote in his 1996 autobiography “I Was Right On Time.” “When the mail arrived on Monday, all the kids were at my house, reading about Dick Lundy, who was from Jacksonville and was a great shortstop with the Bacharach Giants of Atlantic City. Or the legendary John Henry Lloyd, another fantastic shortstop from Palatka, Fla.”

Those stories of local African Americans making good jumped off the pages. They provided O’Neil and his friends with role models, and gave them hope during times when things seemed hopeless for blacks, especially in the Jim Crow South.

“We’d read about these guys until we wore the paper out,” O’Neil recalled. “Then, we’d go out and make believe we were Pop Lloyd and Dick Lundy until it got too dark to see the ball.”

In that era long before television, widespread radio availability and the internet, newspapers were the dominant disseminator of news and information, and baseball was the undisputed sports king. The black press played an integral role not only in boosting the collective spirits of African Americans, but also in writing the rough drafts of Negro Leagues baseball history.

The black newspapers and black baseball franchises would benefit from a symbiotic relationship that grew more complex over time, particularly in the 1930s and 1940s when pioneering African-American baseball writers Wendell Smith and Sam Lacy led the charge toward integration, on and off the diamond.

“The Negro Leagues would not have existed without the black press — it’s as simple as that,” said Leslie Heaphy, a Kent State University history professor and one of the nation’s foremost experts on black baseball. “The leagues benefitted enormously from the publicity generated during a time when the mainstream white press ignored virtually anything of consequence to African Americans. And there’s no doubt that the papers benefitted, too. Their coverage of Negro League baseball, which was a huge source of pride to their readers, sold newspapers.”

Larry Lester, one of the driving forces behind the building of the Negro Leagues Baseball Museum in Kansas City, said the black press’ coverage of the Negro Leagues provided one of the few avenues of information available to African-American readers.

“The black press was the voice of the voiceless,” Lester said. “It was essential in getting out the message of black achievement, black accomplishment. It’s coverage of the Negro Leagues, in particular, had a huge impact on the collective psyche of the black community. And the black baseball writers, in addition to pushing for integration, played a big part in the creation of heroes and role models, and...
reminding us that we weren’t inferior because of the color of our skin.”

Lester cited columns and editorials putting black stars on equal footing with white stars.

“The black newspapers ran editorials saying, ‘Hey, Spot Poles is just as great as Ty Cobb,’ or ‘Josh Gibson is just as great as Babe Ruth,’” said Lester, an accomplished author, whose work with the National Baseball Hall of Fame and Museum’s “Out of the Shadows” project unearthed huge amounts of data about the Negro Leagues. “Those comparisons to the white superstars had meaning to black readers.”

Interestingly, white baseball writers would never compare white major leaguers to Negro Leaguers. In the 1930s and ’40s, no one in the mainstream press was writing that Babe Ruth was the white Josh Gibson. Not surprisingly, white and black writers covered exhibition games between white and black teams differently.

“If Babe Ruth went 0-for-3, the white papers might write that Babe had to be under the weather or that the white players didn’t care as much about the outcome as the black players.
Papers like the advocating the abolition of baseball need for integration. Columns and editorials there were stories in the black press about the National Association of Baseball Players, back as the late 1860s, when the all-black Philadelphia Pythians were denied entry into ballparks or trying to take advantage of them felt white major league owners were either shoulders for Jackie to cry on, they were out front and proactive, writing about how Jackie's story far transcended the sports pages. Their historical impact did not go forgotten. In 1993, Smith became the first African American to receive the J.G. Taylor Spink Award from the Baseball Writers' Association of America. Four years later, Lacy would join him in Cooperstown in the Museum's Scribes and Mikemen exhibit, which honors every Spink Award winner.

The advocacy journalism of Smith, Lacy and other African-American writers would ultimately lead to the demise of the Negro Leagues. Robinson's shattering of the color barrier with the Brooklyn Dodgers opened the doors for black baseball stars to join the heretofore segregated major leagues. The loss of those outstanding ballplayers, coupled with scaled-back coverage by the black press, proved to be a death knell for the Negro Leagues.

"Instead of devoting the lion's share of their coverage to Negro League stars, Smith and Lacy were traveling with Jackie, even in 1946 when he was in the minors (with the Montreal Royals)," Heaphy said. "This trend would continue when other black stars, like Roy Campanella and Willie Mays and Hank Aaron and Ernie Banks, joined the majors. They became the stories that readers of the historically black press wanted to read about."

Negro Leagues owners found themselves in an impossible spot. They realized they couldn't argue against the integration that ultimately would put them out of business.

"Owners like Effa Manley tried to bargain with the black press," Heaphy said. "She correctly pointed out that not every Negro Leaguer was going to make the white major leagues. In fact, only a small percentage of them would. So she pried with black sportswriters to keep covering the Negro Leagues, to not turn their backs on them. But they were in business to sell papers, and so they turned their attention to the black players in the major leagues."

Over time, many of the historically African-American newspapers would fold, too. But their impact, like the impact of the Negro Leagues, continues to be felt long after they ceased publication.

"Those stories provided us with a treasure trove," Lester said. "So much of the history of black baseball is based on those newspapers' accounts, and it becomes even more essential as more and more of the people who played in the Negro Leagues or witnessed the Negro Leagues die off."

Added Heaphy: "Those newspaper accounts are the primary foundation on which Negro League history is based."
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... that Ken Griffey Jr. tied a big league record by hitting home runs in eight consecutive games in 1993?

... that Griffey and his father, Ken Griffey Sr., became the first father and son to play in the same big league game, accomplishing the feat with the Mariners on Aug. 31, 1990?

... that Griffey won the All-Star Game Home Run Derby three times?

All statistics are from baseball-reference.com • All bolded marks are league-leading totals, numbers in italics led both leagues and career stats asterisks are all-time records

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DID YOU KNOW...

... that Ken Griffey Jr. tied a big league record by hitting home runs in eight consecutive games in 1993?

... that Griffey and his father, Ken Griffey Sr., became the first father and son to play in the same big league game, accomplishing the feat with the Mariners on Aug. 31, 1990?

... that Griffey won the All-Star Game Home Run Derby three times?
Former New York Yankees shortstop Derek Jeter for example, who grew up idolizing Winfield for both his baseball athleticism and humanitarianism, credits him as the inspiration for his own Turn 2 Foundation.

You have to wonder what might have happened had Winfield not chosen baseball over the other sports in which he also excelled.

A native of St. Paul, Minn., Winfield earned a full scholarship to the University of Minnesota, where he starred in baseball and basketball. Following college, he was drafted by four teams in three different sports. The San Diego Padres selected him as a pitcher in 1973, the NBA’s Atlanta Hawks and the ABA’s

**LARGER THAN THE GAME**

**DAVE WINFIELD’S WORK ON AND OFF THE FIELD MADE HIM A HALL OF FAMER.**

**BY HAL BODLEY**

here was that contagious smile and soft, easy-listening voice. He just looked and sounded like a gentle giant.

And then he’d pick up a bat that looked like a twig in his enormous hands and send the baseball screaming to another time zone.

At first glance, David Mark Winfield was a contradiction.

There was the powerfully built 6-foot-6 body with the broad shoulders, long arms – an uncanny muscular presence. But the calmness when he spoke and the accompanying kindness were disarming.

That total package was not only a superb athlete, but a human being far above the 3,110 hits, 465 homers and 1,833 runs batted in that opened the Hall of Fame’s doors for him in 2001.

To put it bluntly, Dave Winfield is good people.

He more than defined that during his 22-year career and has continued to since he retired following the 1995 season. He and wife, Tonya, spend untold hours in charitable work. Some say his philanthropic endeavors have had as much influence on big league players as his on-field play.

Dave Winfield was drafted by four teams in three sports in 1973, choosing to sign with the San Diego Padres. He went straight from the University of Minnesota to the Padres that year, bypassing the minor leagues entirely.
Then, by my 10th year, I didn’t really need a coach telling me what I needed to do. To perform at a high level consistently, I knew what I had to do.

By then, Winfield had made the transition from being a good player to a great one. His undying hustle and unabashed passion for baseball were exemplary.

He was en route to becoming a 12-time All-Star and one of the best defensive outfielders in the majors (which earned him seven Gold Gloves Awards) – and election to the Hall of Fame by the Baseball Writers’ Association of America in his first year of eligibility.

“The Hall of Fame (induction) was 17 years ago, but it never gets old,” he said. “I am extremely proud to have played a sport that I have loved since I was 8 years old, and to have played all the years I did, and to go all the places the game of baseball has taken me, and to think about all the people I have met, and what I accomplished.

“And then, the ultimate honor – being the Padres in home runs five times in eight years.

“I negotiated with the Padres that if I signed with them, I wouldn’t have to go to the minors,” he said. “But it was a difficult adjustment. It took a lot of ‘Come-early, stay-late, talk to as many people as possible, and evolve.’”

Winfield says his passion was to become more than just a good player. It took 10 years to reach a plateau that satisfied himself.

“I’ve said this many times: Baseball is a game, it’s a science and it’s a business. Even today, you are seeing more and more about the science of the game. I always looked at it this way: ‘What do I need to do to apply to my game or my physical well-being to improve my performance?’

“It took me 10 years to apply everything I learned from different people,” he explained. “In those days, we didn’t have all the technology – videotape, sensors, computers and those things. There were about a dozen players, coaches and managers who I learned something from and applied to my game. I gleaned something from each of them that helped me keep improving.

Utah Stars picked him for his basketball prowess, and even though he never played college football, the NFL’s Minnesota Vikings drafted him in the 17th round. He’s one of only three athletes to ever be picked by four leagues.

He chose the Padres.

“I never had second thoughts about choosing baseball over the other sports,” Winfield, now 66, said during a recent interview. “Not at all. People today always ask, ‘Why did you choose baseball?’

“I tell them that when I was growing up, in that era, baseball was the biggest sport in America. It wasn’t football, it wasn’t basketball, tennis or golf. It was baseball. America’s heroes were baseball players. I wanted to be one of them.”

Winfield had all the tools scouts looked for: Speed, power, a strong arm and the ability to put bat on ball. And he never played in the minor leagues. He moved to the outfield and debuted with the Padres shortly after the draft. Playing part-time, he hit .277 in 56 games.

In 1974, Winfield became a full-time player and hit 20 homers with 75 RBI. He would lead the Padres in home runs five times in eight years.

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“And then, the ultimate honor – being
inducted into the Hall of Fame. It’s the greatest of honors. People around the country, and even around the world, respect that. They know what the Hall of Fame is in baseball and how important it is. To be a part of that is fantastic.”

Following the 1980 season, Winfield became a free agent and signed a 10-year, $23 million deal with the Yankees that made him the majors’ highest-paid player. But when telling the Dave Winfield story, it would not be complete without a mention of his tumultuous, but productive, years with the Yankees and their late owner George Steinbrenner.

Even though Winfield was the most effective run producer in MLB from 1981-1984, and came within .003 points of winning the ’84 American League batting title, his feud with Steinbrenner escalated over contracts, performance and more personal matters.

From 1981-1988, Winfield drove in 812 runs and homered 203 times, won five Gold Glove Awards and had 100 or more RBI six times.

“When I was with the Yankees, we won more games than any team in the 1980s, but we couldn’t win a World Series,” he said. “All that’s important.”

He missed the entire 1989 season because of back surgery and was dealt to the California Angels on May 11, 1990.

After being traded, Winfield quickly rebuilt his career. He played in 112 games with the Angels that season, batting .275 with 19 homers and 72 RBI to win the Sporting News American League Comeback Player of the Year Award. In 1991, he hit for the cycle against the Kansas City Royals and later blasted his 400th home run against his hometown Twins.

“When I got to the Angels, I hadn’t played for 500-some days. So we went through some different protocols. We created practice routines where I had to make a slight adjustment to regain my quickness – putting hands in the right place, certain things I did to recover what I might have lost over that period. I knew what I had to do – balance, extension, weight shift, practice routines, grip on the bat … that enabled me to reclaim the abilities I had.”

Lasting memories?

“Teammates I had along the way, and the competition,” he said. “I owe a debt of gratitude to a lot of people who made contributions to my life and career. Playing up in Toronto for one year (1992) was one of the highlights. It was a great team. To win the World Series for a country was special. Some people win for a city, a state, a region, but when we won the World Series, it was for an entire country.”

He batted .290 with 26 homers and 108 RBI that season, and in Game 6 of the World Series against Atlanta, he hit an 11th inning RBI double to clinch the Series. The title, his first, came just weeks after he turned 41 years old.

Another dream came true when he played two seasons (1993-94) with the Twins.

“Playing for the Twins, that was special,” he said. “It was my team growing up. Got to meet all my heroes – Rod Carew, Harmon Killebrew, Tony Oliva. To play at home was wonderful with relatives and folks I knew being at the games.”

When Winfield collected his 3,000th hit, he drove in Twins teammate Kirby Puckett. Fittingly, they both were inducted into the Hall of Fame on the same day in 2001.

 “[Baseball] was always fun as long as you weren’t injured, traded or struggling all the time,” Winfield said. “The science was all the things I could do to improve my skills at a consistently high level.”

But the game is changing, with computers and analytics now so important.

Winfield laughed. “I just read something about a young outfielder for the Philadelphia Phillies (Nick Williams). He apparently wasn’t starting and when the reporters asked him why, he said, ‘I guess the computers got me today.’”

Dave and Tonya are pretty much empty nesters now. They’ve raised three children – daughter Lauren Shanel is a realtor in Houston, twins David II and Arielle graduated from the University of Pennsylvania last year and work in New York City.

Since retiring, aside from the myriad of charities, Winfield has busied himself with TV work on FOX and ESPN, served as an executive vice president with the Padres, been involved with the Major League Baseball Players Association and Executive Director Tony Clark as a special assistant and …. “Hey, we’re not all work and no play,” he interrupted. “Tonya and I just went to the movies the other night. We do a lot of great things together. Last year, we took the family on a safari to Africa.”

He just finished writing an E-book on Amazon: “Winning It All: Inning by Inning: the Game Plan for Business and Life from a Baseball Hall of Famer.”

“Reading, writing, speaking – that’s what I really enjoy, the whole communications thing,” he said. “I think I probably have one more good book in me because I haven’t talked about my whole career, something I’d like to do someday.”

It should be a bestseller.
Changing Memories

The Hall of Fame’s Membership magazine celebrates 40th anniversary in 2018.

BY ALEX COFFEY

The story of baseball has been told through publications since the game was in its infancy. The story of the Hall of Fame – and its connection to its supporting Members – is not quite as old, but the words and photos of Memories and Dreams have made it a beloved tradition in the baseball world.

This year marks the 40th anniversary of the publication, which started in 1978 as a four-page newsletter and has now blossomed into a 48-page magazine – reaching more than 40,000 Members with each edition through the Museum’s publishing partner H.O. Zinman, Inc. And with this transformation comes a shift in purpose, too. As the Hall expands its Hall of Fame family, Memories and Dreams has become a way to connect Members with the baseball legends who adorn the bronze plaques in Cooperstown.

“Memories and Dreams has been a staple benefit of the Museum’s Membership Program since it began, and much like the Museum itself, it has improved dramatically over the years,” said Ken Meifert, the Museum’s vice president of sponsorship and development.

“What started as a Member newsletter has grown into a world-class museum journal that keeps our Members connected to Cooperstown.”

Two of those Members, Joe and Gail Bosch, have personally witnessed the evolution of the magazine over the past 21 years, as they’ve sustained their membership since 1997.

“I save all of my issues of Memories and Dreams,” Joe Bosch said. “I can’t tell you how (often) that magazine saved me on the days I was feeling lousy. I read it cover to cover. One of the beauties about it is that it’s not like a regular magazine; the quality of it is just incredible. The texture, the color, the subject matter. The Hall of Famers really let their guard down when you folks interview them, in a good way.”

As lifelong baseball fans who have visited 20 ballparks in their 32 years of marriage, it shouldn’t come as too much of a surprise that the Boschs are so interested in baseball history – and in using that love of the National Pastime to connect with others.

“I had a dear friend who had an illness, and he couldn’t leave the house for six or seven months,” Bosch said. “I dropped some Memories and Dreams off for him. It helped him pass the time in a wonderful way. He sure wasn’t expecting it, but he knew every single person mentioned. It kind of brought him back to the days of those ballplayers. It even educated him on some things he didn’t know – and he’s a baseball fanatic.”
Unlike any other sport, baseball is a breeding ground for stories. A father and son can hit back-to-back home runs in the same game, and a 62nd-round draft pick like Mike Piazza can have his day in Cooperstown. Memories and Dreams allows its readers to relive that history—oftentimes with a Hall of Famer’s perspective sprinkled in.

“Picking your favorite section is like saying what inning is your favorite inning, or what part of the Hall of Fame is your favorite—you can’t,” Bosch said. “It’s a wonderful, wonderful read. There’s nothing like the Hall of Fame.”

Alex Coffey is the communications specialist at the National Baseball Hall of Fame and Museum.
Since its inception, the National Baseball Hall of Fame and Museum has meticulously documented the historic achievements of the National Pastime.

But there’s a little-known performance by a Hall of Famer that only a few historians have shared.

Martín Dihigo, a native of Matanzas, Cuba, was born in 1906 and is widely considered to be the most versatile ballplayer who ever wore a baseball uniform.

And a feat achieved 80 years ago – on Sept. 5, 1938 – might have been the pinnacle of his career. That season, Dihigo, who played in the Negro and Latin American Leagues, led the Mexican League in wins, strikeouts, ERA and batting average.

Under the unbearable heat of a relentless Mexican sun, he squared off against another outstanding pitcher from the Negro Leagues – Satchel Paige. According to baseball journalist/author Peter C. Bjarkman, an authority on Cuban baseball history, the two future Hall of Famers competed against one another in that year’s Mexican League championship game.

Dihigo was on the mound for Águila of Veracruz. With an impressive record of 18-2, a league-best 184 strikeouts and a jaw-dropping 0.92 ERA, he was fully aware of the challenge of facing Agrario of Mexico City with the incomparable Paige as their starting pitcher.

Through eight innings, the game was at an impasse, but Paige couldn’t continue to pitch in this highly contested matchup and the ball was handed over to Agrario’s Cuban hurler, Ramón Bragaña. With the score 1-1 in the ninth inning, Dihigo stepped up to the plate.

The owner of a whopping .387 average, Dihigo ripped a monstrous blast over the center field wall to end this thrilling game with a walk-off homer. With that swing, Martín Magdaleno Dihigo Llanos achieved a baseball trifecta: hitting the game-ending homer, earning the win as a pitcher and managing the pennant-winning team.

A lifetime .300-plus hitter and a four-time Cuban Winter League MVP, Dihigo began his playing career at age 16 with the Cuban Stars of the Eastern Colored League. Dihigo’s versatility would today be a manager’s dream – he could play every position other than catcher. Similar to Babe Ruth, Dihigo’s pitching

In 1977, Martín Dihigo became the first Cuban elected to the Hall of Fame. Dihigo’s skills on the mound and at the plate earned him acclaim as one of the greatest and most versatile players in history.
prowess was extraordinary; he notched no-hitters in three different countries (Puerto Rico, Mexico, Venezuela) and finished with a combined 218-106 Winter League/Negro Leagues record.

Given that the game of baseball was still segregated until 1947, one could only imagine the records Dihigo and so many others would have broken if given the opportunity to play in the big leagues.

Although he passed away just short of his 66th birthday in 1971, his legend has grown larger than ever. Throughout Latin America, Dihigo was idolized and anointed with two distinct Spanish nicknames: “El Inmortal” (The Immortal) and “El Maestro” (The Teacher).

In his fascinating book, “Mi Padre, El Inmortal” (My Father, The Immortal), about his beloved father, Gilberto Dihigo takes readers on a narrative journey to discover who Martín Dihigo really was outside of his native country. For the author, this revelation didn’t happen until he reached the age of 24 on a visit to the Dominican Republic.

On that trip, Gilberto was stunned by the emotional outpouring as baseball fans stopped and asked him, “Are you the son of Martín Dihigo?”

“I knew my dad was a famous ballplayer because of how people spoke about him. But that was in Cuba. But for foreigners to idolize my dad in that manner is what struck me. For me, it was very impressionable,” said the now 65-year-old author from his home in Orlando, Fla.

Born in Cuba in 1952, Gilberto majored in history but was drawn to journalism and worked as a reporter and television producer at various news agencies throughout Latin America. Through his own research, his many travels abroad and at one point interviewing those who knew and played with his late father, he began to grasp his father’s standing in the baseball world.

Gilberto describes his father, who was always impeccably dressed, as a great communicator and a “progressive” who delved into politics and social issues. He was a phenomenal chef (which he had to do because restaurants during that era were segregated) and loved Cuban history.

“I inherited my father’s passion for history. My father would play trivia games with me on various topics that I tried to answer. If I got it right, he would reward me with some money,” Gilberto said.

When asked about what his father’s opinion would be of baseball in 2018, he mentioned one of the hot topics in Major League Baseball today: The length of the game.

“One of the things that my father complained about was the pace of the game. He
said something had to be done,” Gilberto said. “For example, pitching changes add to the length of the game. This is something my father talked about for years. He said games should be two hours because fans don’t have the patience.”

On the mound, Martín Dihigo frustrated hitters with his impeccable control, blazing fastball and rocket for a throwing arm. Off the mound, he had strong views on pitching and conditioning.

“He said a pitcher doesn’t have to throw hard. The pitcher needs control and how to work the corners,” Gilberto said. “As for conditioning, there was no such thing as lifting weights. Players during that era ran because that was the best exercise for a pitcher. It seemed to work because they played the entire year and they needed the money. He played every position out of necessity just to have a job.”

Alex Pompeo, the intuitive executive/owner of the Cuban Stars and New York Cubans and a 2006 Hall of Fame inductee, played an instrumental role in the life of Gilberto’s father and other Latin American and Negro Leagues players. So did future Baseball Hall of Famers Oscar Charleston, John “Pop” Lloyd and Cristóbal Torriente, who served as mentors to the Cuban sensation from Matanzas during his formative years.

Added Gilberto: “The book pays homage to a father, but also to all of those players who played with my dad. They were the pioneers for all Latinos and African-American players. They played in adverse conditions, for little pay, and with no medical benefits. Judy Johnson, Cool Papa Bell and, of course, Josh Gibson (all of whom were eventually enshrined in Cooperstown) were friends of my dad.”

In 1987, while Gilberto was traveling in Mexico, a man approached him and told an inspirational story about his dad’s charitable side that few knew of.

“An elderly man looked into my eyes and gave me a hug. He said, ‘This hug is not for you, but in the name of your father.’”

When the elderly man was a young boy, he was a shoe shiner and Martín Dihigo was his customer.

Gilberto continued, “One day my father asked, ‘Why aren’t you in school?’”

“The young boy responded, ‘I have to work for myself and my family.’”

“My dad asked another question,” Gilberto said. “‘Where do you live?’

“And within a week, my dad went to his home and said to his parents that their son was bright and observed this while he was shining shoes. My dad ended up paying for the boy’s entire education.”

Similar to legends Roberto Clemente and Lou Gehrig, Martín Dihigo wasn’t able to celebrate his grand entrance into Cooperstown. He passed away six years prior to the Special Committee on the Negro Leagues electing him to the National Baseball Hall of Fame in 1977. In his place stood José Valdivielso, a former Washington Senators infielder who was from the same town in Cuba and also a distant cousin of “El Maestro.” He would have the distinct honor of accepting Dihigo’s Hall of Fame plaque.

But, as Valdivielso recalled, there’s more to this touching story:

“I called the Commissioner’s office. At that time, my dear friend, Monte Irvin, worked there,” he said. “Rodolfo Fernández (former pitcher in the Cuban Baseball League), Bowie Kuhn and a few others began to research Dihigo’s career. Once it was decided he was going to be inducted, they asked me to receive his plaque. I said I would do this for my country and my hometown.”

Another revered ballplayer, Atanasio “Tony” Pérez Rigal, played 23 seasons in the majors. As a two-time World Series champion, seven-time All-Star and a 2000 Baseball Hall of Fame inductee, he described his immense pride in meeting “El Inmortal” in Havana, Cuba. He credits Dihigo’s oldest son, Martín Jr., for making the moment possible.

“I played with his son in the minors, and from everything I heard from my father and father-in-law, they said [Dihigo] was the best,” Pérez said. “He was a super player and what an honor it was to meet him. I became quite emotional in his presence. Keep in mind, I’m meeting a legend.”

Dihigo’s extraordinary impact as player, manager and even after his retirement as a commentator of Cuban league games continues as succeeding generations of Cuban ballplayers leave their mark on the game.
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How about being presented with the game of baseball’s greatest honor and celebrating the birth of a child … all on the same day this summer? That amazingly possible doubleheader scenario, and the locally inspired name already chosen for the soon-to-be-born boy, was shared by Chipper Jones while visiting the National Baseball Hall of Fame and Museum on April 10.

“Induction day is the 29th of July, and my beautiful wife, Taylor, is due July 30th,” said Jones with a wide grin, during his first trip to the Hall of Fame since his election was announced on Jan. 24. “So when we got into town, our first visit was to the hospital (Cooperstown’s Bassett Medical Center) to make sure we got all our bases covered and we know where we’re going if something does happen.

“Obviously, there’s no better way to commemorate this summer and the name of our son by calling him Cooper,” Jones added. “It’s going to be an awesome summer. Hopefully, he waits until we get back home, but it would certainly be apropos if she had him here, wouldn’t it?”

Jones’ trip to Cooperstown in April was part of the Orientation Visits offered to all new inductees as a way to learn more about the Museum and prepare for Hall of Fame Weekend.

“Walking through these doors, it’s really awe-inspiring,” said Jones, wearing blue jeans and a grey sweater. “When I sat down on the bench in front of Babe Ruth and
Ty Cobb and all those guys (an oversize image of the living inductees from the first Induction Ceremony in 1939 on the Museum’s second floor), I got misty. I don’t feel worthy by any means.

“But to be in the presence of greatness, it’s kind of like walking down the tunnel in Yankee Stadium or Fenway Park,” he added. “All the great players who have walked down those tunnels, you can feel the aura and the ghosts, if you will, and the same thing is true here.”

For Alan Trammell, who visited on March 15, the stop in Cooperstown included a meet-and-greet with the Cooperstown High School baseball team as they prepped for the 2018 season.

“It’s overwhelming, to be honest with you,” Trammell told the media after autographing the spot where his plaque will reside come this summer. “As somebody who has been a sports junkie my whole life, baseball first and foremost,
and now just to say that you’re part of that group, it’s hard to comprehend.

“Talking to other inductees, it might not sink in until after the ceremony on July 29. Each day, there are moments when it crosses my mind and I smile to myself and say, ‘Tram, you are now on the Dream Team.’ For individual accomplishment, it doesn’t get any better than that.”

The Hall of Fame Class of 2018 includes Baseball Writers’ Association of America electees Vladimir Guerrero, Trevor Hoffman, Jim Thome and Jones, as well as Modern Baseball Era Committee electees Jack Morris and Trammell. The six will be inducted into the National Baseball Hall of Fame on Sunday, July 29, at the Clark Sports Center in Cooperstown.

Switch-hitting slugger Jones was a third base mainstay for a dozen postseason Braves squads during his 19 seasons spent with the franchise. An eight-time All-Star and two-time winner of the Silver Slugger Award for National League third sackers, Jones won the NL batting title at the age of 36 in 2008 when he hit .364, and ended his accolade-filled career with 2,726 hits, 468 home runs, a .303 batting average and a .401 on-base percentage.

Jones was the 1999 NL MVP, and knocked in at least 100 runs nine times and had eight seasons with at least 100 runs scored. As a rookie, he helped lead the Braves to the 1995 World Series title.

Trammell, a beloved symbol of Motor City baseball for two decades, was a consistent all-around producer for the Tigers from 1977 to 1996. A six-time All-Star, he earned four Gold Glove Awards and three Silver Slugger Awards at shortstop. In 1984, his two home runs and .450 batting average led him to being named World Series MVP in Detroit’s five-game triumph over the Padres.

Batting cleanup in 1987, Trammell finished second in AL MVP voting after hitting .343 with 28 homers and 105 RBI.

He would bat .300-or-better seven times in his 20-year career, and finished with a .285 career average, while his .977 fielding percentage ranks sixth among shortstops with at least 2,000 games played.

And Hoffman, who visited the Museum on April 4, was the first pitcher in MLB history to...
reach both the 500- and 600-save milestones. The durable righty was a seven-time All-Star who finished in the Top 10 in NL Cy Young Award voting four times. Hoffman is tied at the top of the all-time list with Mariano Rivera with nine seasons of at least 40 saves.

“I hadn’t really spent time in the Hall of Fame,” said Hoffman, “and so to be able to go at the pace we did, even though it was at light-speed in terms of going through it, to see some of the artifacts in [collections storage], some of my stuff, some of the greats, like Bob Feller’s cleats, the mitt used by Hoyt Wilhelm’s catchers, Scotty Erickson’s no-hit ball from ’94, and then ultimately to run through some of the game’s greatest hitters’ bats, to pick them up and hold them. Who gets to do that, right? It’s ridiculous.

“[The Hall of Famers] are pillars of the game. These are iconic figures who are hard to really wrap your mind around, even at the stage of life I am. These are people you hear stories of who are larger than life. And then they become somewhat alive when you come here.”

Bill Francis is a Library Associate at the National Baseball Hall of Fame and Museum.
Ernie Banks’ signature smile. Greg Maddux’s impenetrable focus. Jeff Bagwell’s unique batting stance. Part of what makes baseball so lovable lies in its players’ characteristics. And artist Justyn Farano is on a mission to depict those features on canvas.

“My objective with all my paintings is to capture the player’s likeness and intensity that will live forever,” stated Farano, who has created paintings depicting the Hall of Fame Classes of 2017 and 2018. Farano will be returning to Cooperstown this summer from July 27-29.

“With each Hall of Fame painting, my goal is to capture that player’s essence and trademark look while incorporating recognizable key milestones from their performance on the diamond,” Farano added.

Fittingly, Farano’s first memory of the National Pastime was of a pitcher’s duel between two Cooperstown-bound flame throwers.

“As a young child, I was always attracted to sports and drawing,” he said. “What brought about my love for the game of baseball especially was the 1991 World Series. Jack Morris and John Smoltz dueling it out in Game 7. Man, was that intense! I remember my father letting me stay up late to watch the whole World Series.”

Nearly 27 years and dozens of paintings later, Farano will be at Hall of Fame Weekend to unveil his Class of 2018 original oil painting, to showcase various other baseball classics from his portfolio and to meet with fans. Limited editions of the Class of 2018 painting are available in the Museum Store in Cooperstown and at shop.baseballhall.org.

Creating the Class of 2018 painting featuring Vladimir Guerrero, Trevor Hoffman, Chipper Jones, Jim Thome, Alan Trammell and Morris was a lengthy process, but for the artist and baseball fan, it’s all a labor of love.

“The 2018 Hall of Fame project was quite an undertaking, taking more than 250 hours,” Farano said. “I wanted to create a conceptually pleasing design layout without making it look too busy. I think it really came together with the player compositions and made it flow well.

“The museum, baseball field and color tones really complement each other and provide the weathered, nostalgic, aged, classic baseball feel I was looking to achieve.”

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Alex Coffey is the communications specialist at the National Baseball Hall of Fame and Museum.

Artist Justyn Farano (center) talks with fans in the Museum during Hall of Fame Weekend 2017. A renowned baseball artist, Farano has created dozens of baseball paintings, including (opposite page) a portrait of the Class of 2018. Limited editions are available in the Museum Store in Cooperstown and at shop.baseballhall.org.
Our Museum in Action

These ongoing projects are just a few of the ways the National Baseball Hall of Fame and Museum’s mission is being supported today.

WHAT WE’VE DONE TOGETHER

Joe DiMaggio’s glove

Thanks to a generous gift from Mike Thaller, a glove that was used by Joe DiMaggio during the 1938 and 1939 seasons will undergo much needed conservation work ensuring that it is preserved here in Cooperstown.

AAGPBL cap

We have received generous gifts from Thomas Boone and Cecil Kennedy toward the preservation of Betty Yahr’s Rockford Peaches cap. To ensure that this cap from the All-American Girls Professional Baseball League is preserved, we are still in need of funds to conserve this artifact.

Conservation Balance: $500 remaining ($750 received)

Photos to be digitally preserved

Thanks to a number of generous donors, photographs of several Hall of Famers will be digitally preserved and added to the PASTIME online collections database at collection.baseballhall.org. They include:

- Mordecai Brown, Henry Chadwick, Kid Nichols and Herb Pennock – Thanks to a gift from Clint Rumble

WHAT YOU CAN HELP US DO

Contract collection

The Museum collection and Library archive are substantial, encompassing nearly 40,000 artifacts, 140,000 baseball cards and more than three million Library items, including a collection of original contracts.


We need your help to digitally preserve our contract collection, which includes contracts from as early as 1870.

Cost to digitally preserve contracts from the following years:

- Segment I: 1870 to 1900 (44 contracts) $660
  Noted contracts include:
  Hugh Duffy, Christy Mathewson, John McGraw, Old Hoss Radbourn, Cy Young

- Segment II: 1901 to 1920 (54 contracts) $810
  Noted contracts include:
  Home Run Baker, Ty Cobb, Eddie Collins, Shoeless Joe Jackson, Nap Lajoie, Babe Ruth

- Segment III: 1921 to 1930 (64 contracts) $960
  Noted contracts include:
  Moe Berg, Dizzy Dean, Lou Gehrig, Burleigh Grimes, Joe Sewell, Lloyd Waner

Total cost to digitally preserve all 162 contracts: $2,430

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Options to give to this project:
1. Fund a segment in FULL
2. Contribute any amount toward a specific segment
3. Make a general gift to fund digital preservation with a gift of:
   • $15 for one contract
   • $75 for five contracts
   • $150 for 10 contracts

George Kell spikes
Spikes (B-154.83) worn by Hall of Famer George Kell (Class of 1983) are in need of conservation work to ensure they are preserved for future generations of fans.

Kell, one of just 14 big league third basemen in the Hall of Fame (including 2018 inductee Chipper Jones), parlayed his skills with the lumber and the leather into one of baseball’s most consistent careers during the middle part of the 20th century.

A 10-time All-Star who played for the A’s, Tigers, Red Sox, White Sox and Orioles from 1943-1957, Kell compiled a .306 lifetime average and smacked 385 doubles. He won the 1949 American League batting title as a member of the Tigers, outlasting the Red Sox’s Ted Williams by a mere .0002 in one of the closest races in baseball history.

Estimate for conservation to be performed by B.R. Howard and Associates: $2,250

Digitally preserve historic photos of the Hall of Fame Classes of 1955, 1956, 1957 and 1959
We need your help to continue our work to digitally preserve the Museum’s photo collection, which contains more than 250,000 images.

You can help us to preserve the images of the classes of 1955, 1956, 1957 and 1959.

Cost to digitally preserve images of:

Class of 1955
Home Run Baker (33 images): $175
Joe DiMaggio (842 images): $4,360
Gabby Hartnett (180 images): $900
Ted Lyons (64 images): $320
Ray Schalk (63 images): $385
Dazzy Vance (70 images): $350

Class of 1956
Joe Cronin (251 images): $1,385
Hank Greenberg (144 images): $800

Class of 1957
Sam Crawford (42 images): $210
Joe McCarthy (256 images): $1,370

Class of 1959
Zack Wheat (94 images): $470

Total cost to digitally preserve all 2,039 images: $10,725

Options to give to this project:
1. Fund a Hall of Famer in FULL
2. Contribute any amount toward a Hall of Famer or Class
3. Make a general gift to fund historical photos with a gift of:
   • $5 for one standard size photo
   • $25 for five standard size photos
   • $50 for 10 standard size photos

For more information—or to make a donation of any amount toward one of these projects—please contact Becky Ashe of our Development Team at (607) 547-0310 or bashe@baseballhall.org.
THE CLOSER

CLAIRE SMITH

A JOURNEY GOES ON

Telling the stories about – and beyond – the game are a life-fulfilling experience.

BY CLAIRE SMITH

You can’t blame a person for pinching herself if the first time she stepped foot in Yankee Stadium is also the first time she had been tasked to report for duty as a baseball beat reporter.

What a confluence of emotions spilt from me that day. I realized a career goal of covering Major League Baseball. I did so by entering The House That Ruth Built, a cathedral I’d only experienced through television and the magic of Hollywood.

The dovetailing of dreams and paths that so often seemed a million miles away still takes my breath away, just as it did that day in 1982. I’ve walked into dozens of ballparks since. I am older, but the sense of wonder and affirmation that “I made it” is not.

So often I am asked to name my favorite park, my favorite story, the most memorable players or managers that I have covered. Dodger Stadium? Phil Niekro’s march to 300 victories? Koufax? Aaron? Frank Robinson? Yogi Berra?

Little do the questioners know how the layers of history and reasoning make each attempt to answer so complex. For every journey onto a ballfield, every climb to a press box and every conversation conducted in clubhouses and dugouts filled to overflowing the reporter’s notebook in my mind.

Whether the parks were creaky, storied throwbacks or brand-spanking new, each has its own story to tell. And those stories were nothing compared to the news and analysis of history that poured from the cross-section of people who make up baseball’s universe.

Writing about George Steinbrenner, Billy Martin and the Yankees of the 1980s required fast-track learning on a curve with no guardrails or speed limits.

Chronicling labor issues, the story of Pete Rose and the impact devastating earthquakes and hurricanes had on the game served as great reminders that we are news reporters who happen to write about sports rather than “sports reporters.” Equally important, remaining true to my heritage, as a woman, as an African American, reminded me that no obstacle was so large that it would prevent staying the course on behalf of myself and others who sought similar paths.

Writing about equality and a never-ending goal of assuring level playing fields is, in my mind, time-honored, and has been a part of the journalism of baseball long before Jackie Robinson. Following in the footsteps of Wendell Smith and Sam Lacy is not only part of my mission, but a privilege.

Each day has had its unique requirements and opportunities. That has made each day educational.

Sharing the newsrooms and press boxes with the most incredible writers, peers and friends is akin to attending master classes in journalism. My credentials afford me the access, and opportunities, to interview so many Hall of Famers. They’ve also allowed me, day in, day out, to watch, learn from and compete with the best writers in the business.

Murray Chass, Bob Elliott, Tracy Ringolsby were in my Hall of Fame before their names were emblazoned on the J.G. Taylor Spink Award exhibit in Cooperstown. I cannot imagine having traveled this path without them.

The privilege of having done so, like my first day on the job, simply takes my breath away.

Claire Smith is a coordinating editor at ESPN and the winner of the 2017 J.G. Taylor Spink Award.

In 2017, Claire Smith became the first woman to win the BBWAA’s J.G. Taylor Spink Award.
THE PASTIME DIGITAL COLLECTION

The team in Cooperstown is working to digitally preserve the Museum and Library collections. Artifacts, photographs, documents and audio and video recordings are regularly added to the PASTIME digital collection.

Visit

collection.baseballhall.org

PASTIME includes images like this one from Look Magazine of Hall of Famer Jackie Robinson during a 1945 tryout.

To purchase an archival quality print of this image, please call (607) 547-0375. Hall of Fame Members receive a 10-percent discount.
AROUND COOPERSTOWN

cooperstowngetaway.org

Fog drifts off Otsego Lake, with Kingfisher Tower in the background, during a chilly April day in Cooperstown.