

## *National League's Best Teams*

### *Chapter Two*

#### **The 1910-14 and 1920-24 New York Giants: Was Either the Best of the Giants' Dynasty?**

Manager John McGraw's New York Giants would succeed the Chicago Cubs in seizing a stranglehold on first place in the National League, winning eight pennants in the next fourteen years, from 1911 through 1924. With bookend second-place finishes, the best of McGraw's teams during this period in terms of overall winning percentage were the **1910 to 1914 Giants**—who from 1911 to 1913 became the fourth team in the young century (after the 1901-03 Pirates, the 1906-08 Cubs, and the American League's 1907-09 Detroit Tigers) to win three consecutive pennants.

The first of the three, in 1911, was the only pennant race the Giants were not in control of by July 4. The Cubs were still a formidable team, although their infield was substantially different with shortstop Joe Tinker the only member of the famous quartet to remain a regular; first baseman-manager Frank Chance and second baseman Johnny Evers missed virtually the entire year with injury or illness, and third baseman Harry Steinfeldt had been let go. Chicago held a one-game lead over New York when they visited the Polo Grounds for a crucial three-game series in late August, but the Giants took two of three to move into a tie for first place. Those New York victories came in the midst of winning 19 of 23 games, and by September 2 the Giants had opened up a 3½-game lead. There followed winning streaks of ten and eight games that gave them a comfortable 7½-game cushion and their first pennant since 1905 at the end of the season.

The Giants' next two pennants were won in convincing fashion by margins of 10 and 12½ games. In 1912, the race was over early as New York won 37 of their first 45 games to open up an insurmountable 12-game lead by June 13. In 1913, the Giants seized command of

the pennant race by winning 33 of 38 games between June 23 and July 29 to secure a 9½-game advantage over second-place Philadelphia and a 17½-game edge over third-place Chicago. There was no mid-summer drama in either pennant race.

The Giants won 99, 103, and 101 games in winning their three straight pennants. This was after winning 91 games in 1910 but finishing 13 games behind Chicago. In 1914, the Giants won only 84 games as they stumbled to the finish line, 10½ games off the pace, after having held first place from the end of May through September 7, when they were overtaken by the Boston Braves' "miracle" surge from last to first.

The 1910-14 New York Giants are tied with the **1984-88 New York Mets** for the third highest dominance score in the National League for any five-year period in the twentieth century, according to my methodology. They led the league in scoring three times in five years—although only in one of their pennant-winning seasons (1912)—and in fewest runs allowed twice, in their pennant-winning years of 1911 and 1913. They were also second in runs scored once and twice in fewest runs allowed. Their balance between the contributions of their position players and pitchers as measured by wins above replacement (WAR) was nearly optimal at 59:41, comparable to the **1906-10 Chicago Cubs'** 58:42 split. Based on Bill James's assertion in his "win shares" system to measure players' contributions to their team's success that offense accounts for 48 percent of success and defense by position players for about one-third of the remaining 52 percent contributed by pitching and fielding, I judge the optimal split for balance between position players and pitchers to be somewhere from 60:40 to 65:35.

The Giants' pitching was not as dominate as that of the 1906-10 Cubs, but had greater historical name recognition. Christy Mathewson and Jeff Tesreau (beginning in 1912) were two of the five best pitchers in the league at the time, as well as in the surrounding decade, and Rube Marquard was superb in each of the three pennant-winning seasons—the only three years he won 20 or more games. Except for 1914, Giants' pitchers were first or second in the league in strikeouts each of the years under consideration, and they had the best or second-best ratio of base runners to innings pitched every year but 1910. As good as their pitching was, defensively the Giants were mostly at about the league average in turning batted balls in play into outs. In 1913, however, they did lead the league in defensive efficiency rating.

While the concept of relief specialist had yet to be adopted by baseball managers, McGraw was way ahead of his time in using Doc Crandall mostly in relief during this time—a role in which Crandall was so effective from 1909 to 1913 that an argument could be made for him being the best reliever in the National League for the entire first half of the twentieth century; he certainly was one of the three best, at least according to me. From 1910 to 1913, Crandall appeared in 110 games in relief, finishing 99 games that others started, with a record of 23-9 and 18 retroactively-awarded saves. Crandall was in at the finish of 39 percent of the Giants' non-complete game pitching performances.

McGraw managed a highly potent offense that emphasized getting runners on base and relentless speed to advance runners. The 1910-14 Giants led the league in on-base percentage all five years and in stolen bases from 1911 to 1914. In their three straight pennant-winning years, the Giants averaged just over two stolen bases for every game played. They set a new major league record with 347 steals in 1911, followed by 319 in 1912, and 296 in 1913. No other National League team came close to running with the abandon of McGraw's Giants, who stole 20, 28, and 31 percent more bases than the runner-up team in

steals those three years. But the Giants also battered opposing pitchers for more extra-base hits—the most efficient way to drive in runs, rather than rely on singles and advancing base runners alone—than the league average. The Giants outscored their game opponents by 32 percent from 1910 to 1914.

Of the six position players who were core regulars on the 1910-14 Giants, catcher Chief Meyers was the only one who was best at his position, and second baseman Larry Doyle the only one I count among the league's ten best position players in the surrounding decade. Doyle would have been the best at his position during this time were it not for Johnny Evers, and Art Fletcher would have been at shortstop if not for Honus Wagner. Fletcher would be the league's best shortstop, according to me, from 1913 to 1919 (better even than future Hall of Famer Rabbit Maranville, says I), and Doyle the league's best second baseman from 1915 to 1919.

As dominant as the 1910-14 Giants were in winning three straight NL championships, however, the historical legacy of their players does not match up even with the 1904-08 Giants with Mathewson and Bresnahan, let alone the 1906-10 Cubs. Christy Mathewson, whose best consecutive years extended from 1903 to 1913, is the only player on this team with a century-plus legacy. Art Fletcher has a legacy as one of the NL's 25 best position players in the first half-century, but this does not count for the 1910-14 Giants because his best consecutive years were 1913 to 1917, based on WAR, only two of which were in the years under consideration for this team.

Unfortunately, the 1910-14 New York Giants have never gotten the credit they deserve because, despite three straight National League pennants (in the dead ball era, some critics would say), they failed to win a single World Series. In 1911, they lost the Series in six games to the Philadelphia Athletics as Frank Baker earned the sobriquet "Home Run" (he had two) by which he would be known in history. In 1912, they lost the World Series in eight games (one of which ended in a tie) to the Boston Red Sox because, in the 10th inning of the final game, Fred Snodgrass dropped a routine fly ball in center field, and then the Giants' catcher and first baseman failed to catch a pop foul by Tris Speaker that dropped between them, after which Speaker delivered the championship-winning single. And in 1913, they lost the World Series to the Athletics again, in five games, this time as Home Run Baker once more battered Giants' pitching, although not so much with the long ball (he had only one home run).

The legacy of this team was perhaps irrevocably damaged by what happened in 1914. The Giants, you recall, were overtaken by the "Miracle" Boston Braves, who rose from last place in mid-July to win the pennant by 10½ games over second-place New York. And then, the very next year—1915—the Giants finished dead last. (That never happened to John McGraw in a full season before, and wouldn't ever again.)

While the 1914 Braves' fantastic finish has often made it seem as though the Giants collapsed, McGraw's team was never in command of the race, as they had been during their three previous pennant-winning seasons. After posting a record of 21 wins and only 11 losses through May, the Giants went 63-59 the rest of the way—hardly the mark of a pennant winner. On July 18, when the Braves began their drive from the bottom of the heap to the National League pennant, they were only 11 games behind the first-place Giants in tightly-bunched standings; New York's lead over second-place Chicago was three games. The

Giants went 38-38 thereafter; the Braves were an astonishing 21 games better than the defending National League champions, going 59-16. Contributing to the Giants' downfall was their mediocre 18-25 record (.419 winning percentage) in games decided by one run.

Christy Mathewson had the last of his twelve consecutive 20-win seasons in 1914, with a 24-13 record, but it was his least impressive performance. Mathewson's ERA of 3.00 was his highest since breaking into the starting rotation in 1901, and the Giants' record indicates that age and fatigue may have caught up with him in the stretch drive of 1914. After July 18, when the Braves began their drive from last place, the Giants were only 9-9 in games started by Mathewson. Rube Marquard, who had such great seasons when the Giants won their three straight pennants, winning 24, 26, and 23 games, fell to 12-22 in 1914. The Giants won only five of Marquard's last 19 starts after July 18.

After their last place finish in 1915, the Giants returned to their winning ways, with Doyle, Fletcher, and left fielder George Burns (whose first full season with the Giants was 1913, so he is not included as a core regular of the 1910-14 team) as one of three outfielders the best at their positions from the middle to the end of the 'teens. The Giants won the National League pennant again in 1917, but once again were losers in the World Series. By losing in six games to the Shoeless Joe Jackson and Eddie Collins-led Chicago White Sox, the Giants played the foil to help establish the myth that the White Sox of that era were one of the greatest teams in history, derailed only by the greed and/or naivety of their "eight men out." The White Sox beat the Giants—didn't they?—and surely too would have done in the Cincinnati Reds in the 1919 World Series had they not conspired to throw the World Series to an inferior team, and if not for that the New York Yankees' dynasty might have been delayed. But that's another tale to tell. The 1917 Giants, despite winning the NL pennant by a convincing 10 games, were nonetheless a team in transition between the 1910-14 Giants and the 1920-24 Giants, to which we now turn.

Astute trades by Manager McGraw proved key to the Giants' success in the early 1920s. Youngs and Burns were the foundation, although Burns would be traded away after the 1921 season, but it was the acquisition of catcher Frank Snyder from St. Louis in 1919; pitcher Art Nehf from Boston in 1919; shortstop Dave Bancroft—the best at his position at the time—and outfielder Irish Meusel from Philadelphia in 1920 (in exchange for Fletcher, who was nearing the end of his career); and third baseman Heinie Groh from Cincinnati (for whom the Giants gave up Burns) in 1922 that provided the essential players that enabled the New York Giants to continue as a baseball dynasty extending from 1911 to 1924.

The New York Giants from 1921 to 1924 became the first major league team in history—including the nineteenth century—to win four consecutive pennants, something the 1906-10 Cubs, great as they were, failed to accomplish. They also won the World Series in 1921 and 1922, and—but for catcher Hank Gowdy tripping over his mask and failing to catch a pop foul, and a pebble or divot causing a bad hop over rookie teenage third baseman Freddie Lindstrom's head—the Giants might have won the 1924 World Series as well.

In winning four straight pennants, after finishing second in 1920, the **1920 to 1924 New York Giants** were indisputably the best team in the league, but hardly as dominant as the 1906-10 Cubs or even the 1910-14 Giants in their time. They had no 100-win seasons—the most games they won was 95 in 1923—and their pennant-winning margins were by four,

seven, 4½, and 1½ games. In 1921, New York had spent only six days in first place before taking over for good on September 9 in the midst of a 10-game winning streak. They did not take command of the 1922 pennant race until the end of August. Only in 1923 were the Giants relatively comfortably ahead for most of the season, and in 1924 the Giants squandered the 9½-game lead they held on August 8 to spend all of September never more than two games ahead of pennant rivals Brooklyn and Pittsburgh. This team of McGraw's did not overwhelm the competition.

As was typical of McGraw teams, the 1920-24 Giants won with a combination of the best overall offense and some of the best pitching in the league. Four times in these five years they led the league in scoring. While Babe Ruth and the New York Yankees in the early 1920s were offending McGraw's sensibilities with their power game, the Giants were not averse to playing such a game themselves. The Giants were consistently one of the NL's top teams in extra-base hits and were first or second in the league in slugging percentage each of the four years they won the pennant. On the other side of the ledger, the Giants gave up the fewest runs only once—in 1922, the one year they did not lead in scoring—but were the second stingiest National League team three other times. This may have been McGraw's strongest team defensively. Unlike the 1910-14 Giants, who were typically at the league average in defensive efficiency, the 1920-24 Giants had the best average in the league in making outs on balls put into play, leading the league three times and coming in second twice. Strong fundamental defense probably made the Giants' pitching appear better than it actually was, because—

—Unlike McGraw's earlier teams, with pitchers Mathewson, McGinnity, Tesreau, and Marquard, the 1920-24 Giants did not have a pitching staff led by a league-dominating hurler. Instead, every year McGraw's top four starting pitchers were a different combination, with Art Nehf the one constant. Neither of the team's two most significant pitchers during these years—Nehf and Jesse Barnes—were among the five best in the league at the time, according to me. The Giants had only four twenty-game winners from 1920 to 1924, but only one—Nehf in 1921—pitched for a pennant-winner. In 1922, the Giants became the first National League team to win a pennant since the start of the century without any pitcher winning twenty games. (The 1914 Philadelphia Athletics in the American League were the first major league team to win a pennant without a twenty-game winner, but manager Connie Mack's five principal starters averaged only 24 starts on the year and only one had as many as 30, which was extraordinarily unusual for the time.) The Giants repeated the dubious feat of winning the pennant without a twenty-game winner in 1923 and 1924. As he had with Doc Crandall on his 1911-13 pennant winners, McGraw had a designated relief ace to help win the 1922, 1923, and 1924 pennants in Claude Jonnard, whose major league career was short-lived and now virtually entirely forgotten. Relying on Jonnard and Rosy Ryan, who also averaged 18 starts between 1921 and 1923, the Giants led the league in saves in each of their four-straight pennants.

Notwithstanding the Giants consistently being one of the toughest teams to score runs against during these years, but consistent with having an unsettled starting rotation from one year to the next, the ratio for wins above replacement between position players and pitchers for the 1920-24 Giants was 75:25, heavily weighted to the offense.

Four of the six core position players on the team are in the Hall of Fame. Frankie Frisch, a versatile infielder who didn't settle full-time at second base until 1923, is beyond question deserving of his Cooperstown enshrinement. Although first baseman George Kelly,

shortstop Dave Bancroft, and right fielder Ross Youngs were all eventually voted into the Hall of Fame by the Veterans Committee, none of those three were among the National League's 25 best position players for even the first half-century, according to me based on WAR for their five (or more) best consecutive years. All four were among the 10 best in the league in the surrounding decade. Frisch had three of the four best years of his career in helping lead the Giants to the 1921, 1923, and 1924 pennants and would have been the best player in the National League at the time were it not for Cardinals' second baseman Rogers Hornsby.

With the exception of Frisch, the 1920-24 Giants may have lacked players with century or half-century legacies, according to my methodological approach, but four of the six position players who were core regulars on this team—Frisch, as a multi-position regular playing second and third during these years, shortstop Bancroft, Youngs as one of three outfielders, and catcher Frank Snyder—were the best at their positions during all or most of these seasons. The relatively large number of the team's core regulars who were the best at their positions explains the success of this team. John McGraw simply fielded an overall superior team, even if not a dominant one, than his competitors in the National League at the time.

Neither of these Giants teams is in the discussion with the 1906-10 Chicago Cubs as the best NL team of the first quarter-century. The question is: how do McGraw's three best teams stack up against each other, after the Cubs?

The **1920-24 Giants** have a big edge in accomplishment, winning an unprecedented four straight pennants—something no National League team has done since—as well as two World Series. They did not, however, overwhelm their competition; they simply played better as a team and had more good players than their rivals for the pennant. Furthermore, the league was not as strong as in the Cubs' era. While the 1906-10 Cubs played 23 percent of their games against eight other teams with 90 or more wins and had a terrific 98-77 (.560) record against them, only five other teams from 1920 to 1924 won 90 games, and none more than 93—Brooklyn, in winning the 1920 pennant. The Giants' record against those teams in only 14 percent of their games was barely over .500 at 56-54. They won two season series and lost three against 90-win teams. Frankie Frisch was their only century-legacy player.

The **1910-14 Giants** won three straight pennants, with no World Series triumphs, but were the most dominant of McGraw's teams relative to their time. They also played against only five other 90-win teams, with a losing 51-57 (.472) record against them. The Giants won only one season series against 90-win teams during those years, lost two, and split two—including with the Boston Braves in 1914. Christy Mathewson was their only century-legacy player. Based on their dominance of the league from 1911 to 1913 and their having led the league in scoring in both 1910 and 1914, I believe they were a better team than the 1920-24 Giants.

The **1904-08 Giants** won back-to-back pennants and then had the misfortune of having to contend against the 1906-10 Cubs. That team also had the misfortune of having one relatively bad season in the mix—1907, when they were a poor man's fourth, 25½ games back of Chicago. Indicative of the strength of their competition, however, the 1904-08 Giants played against nine teams in five years that won at least 90 games, accounting for 26 percent of their games, and the Cubs twice won more than 100 in that stretch. New York's

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record against those teams was 91-107 (.460). The only season series they won against 90-win competition were in 1905, when they won more than they lost in their series with both the Pirates and Cubs on their way to winning the pennant by nine games. Otherwise, the Giants lost three season series and split four others against the NL's other best teams. In the great pennant race of 1908, the Giants tied the season series with both of their competitors for first place, the Cubs and Pirates. Even discounting for the sake of argument their disappointing 1907 season, these Giants in the other four years were still below .500 at 75-79 against 90-win teams. The 1904-08 Giants had the best players score of McGraw's three teams, according to my methodological approach, with Mathewson and Bresnahan having century-plus legacies. They also had the highest overall winning percentage of the three McGraw teams being considered here, calculated to 98 wins per 154 games—and that, despite their 82-71 record in 1907—compared to 96 for the 1910-14 Giants, and 93 for the 1920-24 Giants. Their poor 1907 season does give me pause, but the 1904-08 New York Giants were better than the 1910-14 Giants, at least according to me.

**5 BEST NATIONAL LEAGUE TEAMS, 1901-1925**

	<b>P-WS</b>	<b>W - L %</b>	<b>Ach</b>	<b>Dom</b>	<b>Play</b>	<b>Total</b>
Chicago Cubs, 1906-10	4 - 2	530-235 .693	32	60	33	125
New York Giants, 1904-08	2 - 1x	487-278 .637	22	40	24	86
<b>New York Giants, 1910-14</b>	<b>3 - 0</b>	<b>478-286 .626</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>92</b>
<b>New York Giants, 1920-24</b>	<b>4 - 2</b>	<b>461-306 .601</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>79</b>
Pittsburgh Pirates, 1901-05	3 - 0x	467-257 .645	22	30	27	79

x = no World Series in 1901, 1902, and 1904

P = Pennant    WS = World Series    Ach = Achievement Score  
 Dom = Dominance Factors Score    Play = Players Score    Total = Total Score

## TRANSPARENCY ANNEX

### NEW YORK GIANTS, 1910-1914

3 Pennants (1911, 1912, 1913)  
 0 World Series Wins

#### ACHIEVEMENT

1 <sup>st</sup> place (x 3)	2 <sup>nd</sup> place (x 2)	3 <sup>rd</sup> place (x 1)	World Series (x 1)	Score
3 x 3 = 9	2 x 2 = 4	0	0	13

**ACHIEVEMENT SCORE** = 13 / 5 years x 10 = **26**

#### DOMINANCE

100 Wins	8 Games Ahead	NL1/Runs Scored	NL1/Fewest Runs Allowed	Score
2	2	3	2	9

**DOMINANCE SCORE** = 9 / 20 (4 x 5 seasons) x 100 = **45**

#### PLAYERS

CORE REGULARS	WAR 1910-14	BEST at POSITION	Decade 1908-17	1 <sup>st</sup> ½ 20 <sup>th</sup> C	20 <sup>th</sup> C +
1B Fred Merkle, 1910-16	11.4	no	no		
2B Larry Doyle, 1908-16	20.1	s/o	1910-15	no	
SS Art Fletcher, 1911-19	14.8	no	*	*	
CF Fred Snodgrass, 1910-14	13.4	no	no		
RF Red Murray, 1909-13	7.3	no	no		
C Chief Meyers, 1909-15	16.2	1909-14	no		
P Christy Mathewson, 1901-15	29.2	1903-13	1908-13	yes	yes
P Rube Marquard, 1909-15 (-1)	17.2	no	no		
P Jeff Tesreau, 1912-18	14.8	1912-16	1912-16	no	
P Red Ames, 1905-12	7.9	no	no		
RP Doc Crandall, 1908-13	6.7	1909-13	1909-13	no	
<b>TEAM WAR, 1910-14 = 217.7</b>	159.0				
Core WAR= 73.0 % of Team	75.3 / 10	4.5 / 11 x 10	4 x 1	1 x 2	1 x 3
43.5 Av. Team WAR + 73.0 %	<b>7.5</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>

\* Fletcher one of NL's 10 best position players of decade for best years of 1913-17.

**PLAYERS SCORE** = 7.5 (Base WAR) + 4.1 (Best at Position) + 9 (NL Best) = **20.6**

**NEW YORK GIANTS, 1920-1924**

4 Pennants (1921, 1922, 1923, 1924)  
2 World Series Wins (1921, 1922)

**ACHIEVEMENT**

1 <sup>st</sup> place (x 3)	2 <sup>nd</sup> place (x 2)	3 <sup>rd</sup> place (x 1)	World Series (x 1)	Score
4 x 3 = 12	1 x 2 = 2	0	2 x 1 = 2	16

**ACHIEVEMENT SCORE** = 16 / 5 years x 10 = **32**

**DOMINANCE**

100 Wins	8 Games Ahead	NL1/Runs Scored	NL1/Fewest Runs Allowed	Score
0	0	4	1	5

**DOMINANCE SCORE** = 5 / 20 (4 x 5 seasons) x 100 = **25**

**PLAYERS**

CORE REGULARS	WAR 1920-24	BEST at POSITION	Decade 1917-26	1 <sup>st</sup> 1/2 20 <sup>th</sup> C	20 <sup>th</sup> C +
1B George Kelly, 1920-26	16.8	no	1921-25	no	
2B/3B Frankie Frisch, 1920-26	31.4	1920-25 MPR	1921-26	yes	yes
SS Dave Bancroft, 1920-23	23.8	1920-25	1917-23	no	
LF Irish Meusel, 1921-26	8.9	no	no		
RF Ross Youngs, 1918-26	26.2	1918-23	1919-24	yes	no
C Frank Snyder, 1920-26	8.1	1920-23	no		
P Art Nehf, 1919-25	8.6	no	no		
P Jesse Barnes, 1919-22	7.2	no	no		
P/RP Rosy Ryan, 1921-24	5.5	no			
<b>TEAM WAR, 1920-24 = 214.5</b>	136.5				
Core WAR= 63.6 % of Team 42.9 Av. Team WAR + 63.6 %	70.2 / 10 <b>7.0</b>	4 / 9 x 10 <b>4.4</b>	4 x 1 <b>4</b>	2 x 2 <b>4</b>	1 x 3 <b>3</b>

**PLAYERS SCORE** = 7 (Base WAR) + 4.4 (Best at Position) + 11 (NL Best) = **22.4**

**BEST PLAYERS IN SURROUNDING DECADE**

(based on best consecutive years, informed by wins above replacement)

1910-14 GIANTS	1920-24 GIANTS
<b>10 BEST NL POSITION PLAYERS, 1908-1917</b>	<b>10 BEST NL POSITION PLAYERS, 1917-1926</b>
Honus Wagner, SS, 1908-12	Rogers Hornsby, 2B, 1919-26
Johnny Evers, 2B, 1908-14 (-1)	<i>Frankie Frisch, IF-2B, 1921-26</i>
Art Fletcher, SS, 1913-17 *	Edd Roush, OF, 1917-24 (-1)
Gavvy Cravath, OF, 1913-17	Heinie Groh, 3B, 1917-21
<i>Larry Doyle, 2B, 1910-15</i>	<i>Ross Youngs, OF, 1919-24</i>
Joe Tinker, SS, 1908-13	George Burns, OF, 1917-21 *
Sherry Magee, OF, 1910-15	<i>Dave Bancroft, SS, 1917-23</i>
Ed Konetchy, 1B, 1909-13	Max Carey, OF, 1917-25
George Burns, OF, 1913-17 *	Zack Wheat, OF, 1920-25
Rabbit Maranville, SS, 1913-17	<i>George Kelly, 1B, 1921-25</i>
* Only two of Fletcher and Burns' five best consecutive years were with 1910-14 Giants.	* Only two of Burns' five best consecutive years were with 1920-24 Giants.
<b>5 BEST NL PITCHERS + BEST RELIEVER, 1908-1917</b>	<b>5 BEST NL PITCHERS, 1917-1926</b>
<i>Christy Mathewson, 1908-13</i>	Grover Alexander, 1917-23 (-1)
Grover Alexander, 1911-17	Wilbur Cooper, 1917-22
Nap Rucker, 1908-12	Dazzy Vance, 1922-26
<i>Jeff Tesreau, 1912-16</i>	Eppa Rixey, 1921-25
Babe Adams, 1909-13	Dolf Luque, 1920-25
<i>Doc Crandall, RP, 1909-13</i>	n/a

**BEST AT POSITION**

1B	Konetchy-----→Daubert-----→Bottomley---→(28)
2B	(06) Evers-----→Doyle-----→Hornsby-----→(29)
SS	(03) Wagner-----→Fletcher-----→ <b>Bancroft</b> -----→
3B	(05) Devlin---→R.Smith-----\Groh-----→Traynor,-----→(33)
OF	(02 )Clarke---→Cravath-----→Youngs- <b>-----</b> →Cuyler--→(28)
OF	(05) Sheckard-----→Burns-----→Carey-----→
OF	(06) Magee-----→Roush-----\Wheat-----→
MP	Herzog, IF-----→Hornsby, 2B/3B--→ <b>Frisch, 2B/3B</b> -----→
C	Meyers <b>-----</b> →Wingo-----→ <b>Snyder</b> -----→Hartnett→(37)
P	(03) Mathewson-----→Pfeffer-----→Luque-----→(28)
P	(06) Brown---→ <b>Tesreau</b> -----→Toney-----→Vance-----→(31)
P	(07) Rucker-----→Vaughn-----→Rixey-----→
P	Adams-----→Cooper-----→
P	Alexander-----→-----→(28)
RP	<b>Crandall</b> -----→
	08   09   10   11   12   13   14   15   16   17   18   19   20   21   22   23   24   25   26