

**Progressive Team Home Run Leaders of the
Milwaukee Brewers, St Louis Cardinals, and Atlanta Braves**

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Abstract - In this paper, we will look at which players have been the career home run leaders for the Milwaukee Brewers, St Louis Cardinals and Atlanta Braves since the beginning of the organizations.

Introduction

In the past, I published the progressive team home run leaders for the New York Mets, Chicago White Sox, Washington Nationals, Houston Astros, Los Angeles Angels, Los Angeles Dodgers, Pittsburgh Pirates, Boston Red Sox, and New York Yankees. Since I simply enjoy this kind of statistical amusement, I have done similar research and decided to publish three more this year.

I find this topic interesting for a variety of reasons. First, I simply enjoy baseball history. Of the four major sports (baseball, football, basketball, and cricket), none has had its history so consistently studied, analyzed, and mythologized as baseball. Secondly, I find it amusing to come across names of players that are either a vague memory or players I had never heard of before.

Atlanta Braves

Franchise Name History

In the 19th century, team names were not always as firmly established as they are now. The franchise that is now known as the Atlanta Braves started to play in the 1876 National League. They were based in Boston and were known as the Red Stockings according to most of my sources. But others call them the Red Caps. One simply calls them the Boston NL Team. In 1883, a different subset of my sources gave the name as the Boston Beaneaters. A smaller subset calls them the Braves. Most sources go with Beaneaters until 1907 when the majority go with the Boston Doves, though a couple says Braves. In 1911, most of my sources go with the Boston Rustlers. However, beginning in 1912, all of my sources agree for a while. They call them the Boston Braves until 1936. With one exception, they are called the Boston Bees from 1936 until 1941. The one exception stays with Braves. Finally, from 1941 on, there is complete agreement. It is Boston Braves through the 1952 season. From 1953 through 1965, it is Milwaukee Braves. From 1966 to now, they are the Atlanta Braves. For simplicity, I will refer to them by whichever name was used by the majority of my sources.

Home Run Progression

In 1876, the Red Stockings hit a grand total of nine home runs. The first home run did not come until their 23rd game on June 15th. It was hit by Hall of Famer Jim O'Rourke against George Bradley of St Louis. O'Rourke was alone at one for nine days when Tim Murnane hit one against Cincinnati's Dory Dean. They were alone until July 20th when Lew Brown hit his first. Murnane took sole possession of the top spot on July 29th. The team's next homer was Jack

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Maning's first. On August 25th, Lew Brown pulled into a tie with Murnane, followed the next day by O'Rourke. Then, on September 5th, Manning also got his second creating a four-way tie at the top. On September 16th, George Wright hit the team's ninth home run to pull within one of the leaders.

Of the four home runs the team hit in 1877, only two contribute to our list. On May 22nd, Lew Brown hit the team's first of the year to take first place all to himself at three. Just under two months later, on July 17th, Lew Brown joined him. Only two home runs were hit in 1878. The first of those, on August 3rd, was O'Rourke's third, getting us to a three-way tie on top.

In 1879, the team had a power surge, hitting 20 home runs to give a franchise total of 35 to this point. Charley Jones hit homers on June 6th, 17th, and 25th to join the logjam at the top of the list. John O'Rourke, Jim's brother, homered twice on June 28th and once on July 11th to make it a five-man tie at the top. But things were not going to be so crowded after this. On July 14th, John O'Rourke hit his fourth to take over the lead. On July 28th, Jones tied for the lead at four. Three days later he took first place with his fifth, a first-inning shot. His sole possession of the lead lasted seven innings, as John O'Rourke hit his fifth. But that tie lasted until the 9th inning when Jones hit his second of the game to take the lead with six. In August, Jones hit three more to build his total to nine. John O'Rourke hit another that year but his time at the top of the leaderboard was over.

In 1880, Jones hit five more to stretch the mark to 14. Both O'Rourke brothers finished the year with nine. Jones and the O'Rourkes were all done with Boston after that year.

Joe Hornung joined the Red Stockings in 1881, hitting only three homers in his first two seasons. But in 1883, he hit eight and followed that up with seven in 1884 to take the lead. He tied Jones on June 23, 1884, and hit the record 15th on July 7th. Three more in 1884 and one in 1885 gave Jones the lead at 19.

John Morrill had been on the Red Stockings since the beginning. But in his first four years, he hit no homers. From 1880 through 1882, he hit five. Over the next three years, he hit 13 more, ending the 1885 season one behind Hornung. In 1886, Hornung hit two more but neither until after Morrill had passed him. Hornung would never get to the top spot again. Morrill's 19th came on May 3rd against Dupee Shaw of Washington. Number 20 came on June 5th.

By the time Morrill left the Beaneaters after the 1888 season, he had built his total up to 41, leaving him 12 ahead of Hornung and eight ahead of Sam Wise, who never held the top spot.

In 1894, the Beaneaters saw a group of players threatening the home run record. Bobby Lowe joined the Beaneaters as a rookie in 1890. He was with them for 12 years. Most years he hit three or four home runs. But in 1893 and 1894, he combined for 31 home runs. He finished 1893 with eight home runs in August and September to give him a career total of 25. Herman Long also joined the team in 1890. By the end of 1893, he had 29. Billy Nash had been with the team since 1885. His annual production was usually around five. He finished 1893 with 33. Lowe was farthest from the lead, but he got there first. On August 22, 1894, Lowe hit his 16th of the season and number 41 of his Beaneaters career to tie Morrill. Long turned it into a three-way

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tie on September 1st. And Nash hit his 41st off of Hall of Famer Clark Griffith on September 3rd. That would have made it a four-way tie, but he came in the second inning after Lowe had slugged number 42 in the first.

The crowd showed up again in 1895. On April 19th, Long hit his 42nd. Nash got there as well, hitting his on May 2nd. But the next day, Long snapped the tie by hitting two and pushing the record to 44. On June 4th and 8th, Nash took the lead by hitting numbers 44 and 45. June 19th saw Lowe and Nash go back-to-back, with Lowe tying Nash at 45 but Nash immediately responding by taking the lead alone with number 46. But the next day, Lowe tied it again.

Long pulled to within one of Lowe and Nash but then on August 2nd, Nash hit number 47, and on August 3rd Lowe did as well. On the 5th, Long pulled to within one, but on the 6th, Lowe took sole possession with number 48. August 21st saw Lowe hit another to have the largest lead anyone had for a while, at 49. But Nash homered on September 2nd and 3rd to tie it again. Long, who had again pulled within one, finally got back into the mix with his 49th on September 7, 1895. The season closed out with a single leader as Nash and Long got to 50 on September 9th and 10th respectively, but Nash got to number 51 on the 19th.

That was the end for Nash in the race since 1896 saw him in Philadelphia. Lowe hit two homers on May 7, 1896, to tie Nash. Two days later Long made it a three-way tie for the last time. On June 24th, Long hit his 52nd to take the lead alone. He followed that with four more over the rest of the season while Lowe had none, giving Long the 56-51 lead.

Long hit three homers in 1897, ending the year leading Lowe 59-56. In 1898, another name got into the mix. At the end of the year, it was Long with 65, Lowe with 60, and Hugh Duffy sneaked into second place at 62.

In 1899, Long and Duffy each hit two by the middle of July. But in August, Duffy hit three within nine days so that on August 14th, he and Long were tied at 67. But four days later, Long hit his 68th. And while Duffy hit no more in 1899, Long hit there more to finish the year with 71. Duffy was at 67 and Lowe at 65.

Long took the drama out of the race in 1900, 1901 and 1902, finishing his Beaneaters career with 88, 18 ahead of his nearest competitor.

The franchise saw no one capable of challenging Long's hold on the title until 1930. Wally Berger joined the Braves in 1930, slugging 38 home runs. Though he never hit that many again, on June 30, 1933, Berger tied Long at 88 home runs. The next day he hit another to take the lead. He continued to add to his total until leaving the Bees partway into the 1937 season. His last was on June 9th, leaving him with 199 homers.

The 1950s saw the nearly simultaneous arrival of the top two home run sluggers in Braves history. Eddie Mathews came up as a rookie in 1952 while Hank Aaron came up in 1954. On June 10, 1957, Mathews hit his 199th to tie Berger. Two days later he hit number 200 to take the lead. Though Aaron eventually started gaining on him, Mathews kept the lead for the rest of his

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tenure with the Braves. He hit his final Braves homer, number 493, on September 11, 1966. The next year saw him in Houston.

In 1968, on June 17th, Aaron tied Mathews at 493. Four days later he hit number 494 to take the lead which he still holds. He finished with 733 Braves home runs, the most anyone has hit for a single team.

Milwaukee Brewers

Franchise Name History

In 1969, major league baseball went through its second wave of expansion of the decade. One of the teams added was the Seattle Pilots. The Pilots lasted only one year as the franchise relocated to Milwaukee in 1970. Ever since they have been the Milwaukee Brewers. They changed leagues once, but the franchise remains the same.

Home Run Progression

The Seattle Pilots started to play on April 8, 1969, playing a road game against the California Angels. Tommy Harper led off the top of the first with a double. Mike Hegan followed with the first home run in franchise history, connecting off of Jim McGlothlin. Hegan's sole possession of the franchise record lasted one day as Don Mincher hit the second team home run, also in California, victimizing Andy Messersmith.

Two days later, Mincher connected again with his second, two-run clout against the White Sox, the first homer at home for the franchise. There was no activity at the top of the leaderboard until April 19th, when Tommy Davis tied Mincher with his second, also against the White Sox, though this one was in Chicago.

Over the next month, Mincher hit several home runs. He took the lead on April 23rd. Over the next few weeks, he hit five more, moving the franchise record to eight with his May 21st homer against the Senators in Washington. He was then quiet for a while as Wayne Comer tried to catch up. Comer got his eighth on June 1, a seventh-inning blast against the Tigers. Unfortunately for Comer, Mincher had tagged a first-inning blast off of Earl Wilson to set the standard at nine.

A week later, on June 8th, Comer tied for the mark with his ninth. Mincher remained quiet, sitting out a couple of games and only playing parts of others, while Comer tagged another blast on June 24th against Gary Peters of the White Sox to take the lead with 10. Mincher stayed quiet for another week but then came back to life. On July 1st, Mincher hit his 10th, followed by four more in the next week to lift the mark to 14. He went a week without another but then hit home runs on three straight days at home against the Athletics, with the third, and his 17th career Pilots home run, off of Hall of Famer Catfish Hunter.

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Mincher then went two weeks without a homer before hitting five in August and three in September to finish the season with 25. And that mark still stands today as the most home runs as a Seattle Pilot, though the franchise record would fall midway through the next season.

In 1970, Tommy Harper suddenly became a power hitter. In his first eight major league seasons, he had hit a total of 59, with a season-high of 18. But in 1970, he clubbed 31. On July 2, 1970, Harper hit two to pull within one of Mincher. The next day, his first-inning homer off Bob Johnson of Kansas City put him in a tie with Mincher at 25. They stayed tied for nine days when, on July 12th, Harper also hit one off of Catfish Hunter to take sole position of the franchise mark with 26.

Harper extended the mark to 40 by the end of the season including another Hall of Fame victimization, getting one off Jim Palmer on August 30th. In 1971, Harper came back to his previous power levels, hitting 14, which stretched his lead, leaving the standard at 54. That included another off of Palmer. The next season, Harper joined the Red Sox so the mark stayed at 54 for a while.

John Briggs is another who did not hit a lot of home runs early in his career but found more power in Milwaukee. He joined the Brewers in 1971 after ten games with the Phillies. He finished the year with 21, nine more than he had hit in any of his first seven seasons. In 1972, he added 21 more.

On July 31, 1973, Briggs hit his 12th of the season, number 54 as a Brewer, to tie Harper. He took over the team lead on August 9th with a game-tying two-run homer off of Clyde Wright of the Angels. Five more 1973 home runs left the team lead at 60 going into 1974.

In 1974, Briggs homered 17 times, followed by three in 1975 before leaving Milwaukee to join Minnesota. That left him with the team record at 80.

George Scott had joined the Brewers in 1972. He hit 20 homers that year followed by 24 and 17 the next two years, leaving him 16 behind Briggs at the beginning of 1975. Scott hit number 19 to tie Briggs on July 22nd. The new team record 81st came two days later. He hit 16 more in 1975, ending the season with 36 and putting the team record at 97.

Scott played one more season in Milwaukee, stroking 18 more, leaving the record at 115, before going back to Boston from whence he came.

In 1973, Gorman Thomas had joined the Brewers. In his first four years, he hit a total of 22 home runs in part-time duty. But, in 1978, finally in the lineup regularly, he hit 32 homers. He followed that with a league-leading 45 in 1979, giving him 99.

Thomas hit 38 more home runs in 1980 to take the team lead. The record-tying blast occurred on July 1st against Oakland. Number 116 came the next day, also against Oakland. The barrage continued the rest of the year leaving the record at 137 with his September 29th homer against Frank Tanana of California.

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Over the next two years, Thomas hit 60 more. In 1983, he was traded to the Indians, but not before hitting five more home runs to push the Brewers' team record to 202. After a couple of years elsewhere, Seattle released Thomas who was then signed by Milwaukee. He hit six more home runs to move the mark to 208. When the season ended, he was released by the Brewers.

Robin Yount joined the Brewers in 1974. In his first six years, he never reached double figures in home runs. During his 20 years with the team, he reached the 20s only four times. But he became the record holder due to many years of average power.

When Thomas left after 1986, Yount had 153 homers. By the end of 1988, he had upped his total to 187. Yount's last 1989 home run, which came on October 1 at Boston, was his 208th, tying him with Thomas for the team record.

In 1990, on April 28, the greatest Milwaukee Brewer of all-time, future Hall of Famer Robin Yount, became the team home run champion, connecting against Frank Tanana. He hit 16 more in 1990, followed by 26 more before he retired after 1993, leaving the mark at 251.

Yount's record stayed safe until Ryan Braun came along. Braun joined the Brewers in 2007, winning the Rookie of the Year award and hitting 34 home runs. He kept up his pursuit of Yount each year. There was a brief interruption in 2013 when, midway through the season, Braun was suspended for the rest of the year due to use of performance-enhancing substances.

His numbers were not as impressive after his return in 2014 but, nonetheless, on August 16, 2015, Braun connected for homer number 251 to tie Yount. Three days later, he hit number 252. Continuing with Milwaukee, Braun has upped his total to 322 through the end of the 2018 season.

St Louis Cardinals

Franchise Name History

In 1882, a St Louis franchise started playing in the American Association, one of the major leagues of the day. Some sources give the team name as the Brown Stockings; some simply call them the Browns. There is general agreement that from 1883 to 1898 that the name was the Browns. In 1899, the team was called the Perfectos. But then, in 1900, the familiar name of Cardinals was attached to the franchise and has remained unchanged since.

Home Run Progression

On May 3, 1882, in the second game in franchise history, Oscar Walker hit a home run in the bottom of the first off of ambidextrous pitcher, Tony Mullane. The next day, Hall of Famer, Charles Comiskey, tied for the team mark by hitting his first.

Nobody hit any for more than two weeks when Walker got another, on May 20th, to take back the lead with a home run in Baltimore. Four days later, Jack Gleason homered in Philadelphia, hitting his second to pull into a tie for the franchise and season lead. On May 30th, Walker hit

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another to take the lead back. Through the rest of 1882, Walker hit four more, his last being on July 6th, to be the team leader and franchise-record holder at the end of their inaugural season.

Walker's seven stayed the record until 1885, even though he left major league baseball in 1883, coming back in 1884 with Brooklyn. In 1885, Comiskey (on June 4th) and Bill Gleason (on October 1st) moved into a tie with Walker. But in 1886, Comiskey homered three times to take the lead, with number eight coming on April 29th and number 10 coming on August 16th.

Tip O'Neill finished 1886 just one homer behind Comiskey. But in 1887, he passed him and ended up leaving him in the dust. On April 30th, Comiskey and O'Neill combined for three homers off of Mike Morrison of the Cleveland Blues. Comiskey hit his in the bottom of the 2nd, to boost his total to 11. But O'Neill hit homers in the fifth and sixth to pull into a tie. This was part of a great game for O'Neill since he hit for the cycle. But it was also part of a great year for him. He led the American Association in runs, hits, doubles, triples, home runs, runs batted in, batting average, on-base percentage, slugging percentage, OPS and total bases, getting a triple crown in the process.

The next day Comiskey went ahead with his 12th, but five and six days later O'Neill homered to take the lead at 13. By the end of the year, O'Neill was up to 23. O'Neill continued building on his lead. He left St Louis after the 1889 season but returned for 1891. He left again and retired a year later. But by then, the record was up to 47.

O'Neill stayed as king of the hill until 30 years later when Hall of Famer Rogers Hornsby came along. On July 20, 1921, Hornsby hit his 47th Cardinals home run off of fellow Hall of Famer Burleigh Grimes. He took the career lead a week later, hitting number 48 on July 27th. He finished the year with 57.

Hornsby stayed with the Cardinals through the 1926 season which ended with him having hit 191 home runs with the Cardinals. He returned in 1933 and hit two more to end his Cardinals career with 193.

Then another Hall of Famer came along. Stan Musial joined the Cardinals in 1941. By 1951, he caught up with Hornsby, hitting his team record-tying 193rd on July 22nd. Two days later, he took the record. He finished 1951 with 206. Musial stayed with the Cardinals through 1963, extending his record, which still stands, to 475.

In Conclusion

These studies are the third installment of a series I hope to continue. Baseball is unique among sports in the way that statistics play such a central role in the game and the fans' enjoyment thereof. The importance of baseball statistics is evidenced by the existence of the Society for American Baseball Research, a scholarly society dedicated to studying baseball.

References and Acknowledgements

This work is made much easier by Lee Sinins' Complete Baseball Encyclopedia, a wonderful software package, and www.baseball-reference.com. It would have been impossible without the wonderful web sites www.retrosheet.org and www.sabr.org which give daily results and information for most major league games since the beginning of major league baseball.

Biographical Sketch

Fred Worth received his B.S. in Mathematics from Evangel College in Springfield, Missouri in 1982. He received his M.S. in Applied Mathematics in 1987 and his Ph.D. in Mathematics in 1991 from the University of Missouri-Rolla. He has been teaching at Henderson State University since August 1991. He is a member of the Society for American Baseball Research and the Mathematical Association of America. He has three beautiful grandchildren. He loves the Mets and hates the Yankees.

The Medieval Hocket: Debate and Discourse

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Abstract:

Though the hocket creates a light-hearted and comical effect in music, the discourse surrounding its history and origin is rife with disagreement and debate. Several foundational works exist which clearly explicate the practice of a hocket in its purest form – an alternation of notes and rests frequently in the same register – and serve as a point of departure into speculation of both its etymological and musicological origin. These speculations and studies, though looking at similar corpora, arrive at very different conclusions. It is the purpose of the present work to summarize a select group of these speculations and studies in order to delineate both similarities and differences in their respective conclusions. Because a foundational understanding of Medieval hockets is necessary to unlocking the discourse surrounding its origin, a brief but clear overview of the technique is first provided. After analyzing multiple divergences in the discourse, it is shown that hocket practice most likely has its origin in medieval improvisation.

Essay:

Though the hocket creates a light-hearted and comical effect in music, the secondary literature surrounding its history and origin is rife with disagreement and debate. Several foundational works (both primary and secondary) exist which clearly explicate the practice of a hocket in its purest form – an interplay between voices alternating notes and rests, frequently in the same register – and serve as a point of departure into speculation of both its etymological and musicological origin. These speculations and studies, though looking at similar corpora, arrive at very different conclusions. It is the purpose of the present work to summarize a select group of these writings in order to delineate both similarities and differences in their respective conclusions. Because a foundational understanding of Medieval hockets is necessary to unlocking the discourse surrounding its origin, a brief but clear overview of the technique in agreement with all consulted authors is first provided.