

The Composition of Kings

The Monroe Monarchs and the Negro Southern League, 1932

When Negro National League officials agreed to close operations for 1932 due to the hard realities of the Great Depression, the usually minor Negro Southern League and the newly created East-West Colored League became black baseball's "major leagues." Low attendance figures, disillusionment with the National League collapse, doubts about the ability of the leagues to complete a season, and the complications of player trade disputes led to a muddled portrait of black baseball in 1932. The collapse of the East-West in early July didn't help. The cumulative result was an historiographical lapse in coverage of black baseball in 1932. But baseball happened in the black communities that year—baseball with important consequences for the development of the Negro Leagues—and one of the year's most relevant teams was the Monroe Monarchs.

Monroe was in the northeast corner of Louisiana, the hub of a poor cotton-farming region in the Mississippi Delta approximately 70 miles from the river and 40 from the Arkansas border.¹ Its 10,112 African Americans constituted 38.9% of the city's 26,028 residents. Almost 43% of the black population was out of work, and almost 17% were unable to read. 19,041 of Ouachita Parish's 54,337 were black. Of those, close to 10,000 were gainfully employed and slightly more than 3,000 were illiterate.² In 1919, Monroe earned the moniker "lynch law center of Louisiana," and from the turn of the century to the close of 1918, the region witnessed 30 lynchings.³ As Michael Lomax demonstrated in his study of 19th-century black baseball entrepreneurship, the Negro Leagues as a "unifying element" of a community is so common and self-evident a conclusion that it lacks any tangible edifying power.⁴ Monroe's situation, however, served as a paradigmatic example of the need for this "unifying element." And unlike many small town baseball teams, the Monarchs' impact extended far beyond Monroe's city limits.

Fred Stovall wanted his Monarchs to be part of a new league in 1932 rather than the 1931 Texas League, which his team won. A white Dallas native, Stovall came to Monroe in 1917, and by 1932 owned both the Stovall Drilling Company and the J. M. Supply Company, among other enterprises, allowing him to found his black baseball team in 1930 with drilling employees. He never incorporated the team, even after its success led him to hire veteran professionals. Even before the pros arrived, however, Stovall built his team—and the larger black community, many of whom he employed at his various businesses—Casino Park, which included not only a ball field but a swim-

ming pool and dance pavilion. Historian Robert Peterson echoes contemporary reports that the erection of the stadium was largely the product of generosity. (Of course, Stovall was a businessman, and the entry fees of 25 and 50 cents demonstrated that profit was also a motive.⁵)

Through a series of negotiations, Stovall maneuvered his team into the newly formed Negro Southern League for 1932, with a far more prestigious roster of teams than Monroe had ever faced. The Atlanta Black Crackers, Birmingham Black Barons, Memphis Red Sox, Montgomery Grey Sox, Little Rock Greys, and Nashville Elite Giants were joined by newcomers the Indianapolis ABCs, Louisville Black Caps, and Chicago American Giants (under the new ownership of Robert A. Cole), along with the Monarchs.⁶

The Monarchs acquitted themselves well the first half of the season. They were 33–7 on the Fourth of July. Chicago's 30–9 record kept them slightly behind the Monarchs. "All is not well in the Southern League," the *Chicago Defender* reported. League President Reuben B. Jackson issued a ruling at the close of the first-half schedule that, due to its use of players claimed by other teams, two Memphis Red Sox games against Cole's American Giants would be forfeited. Rather than nullifying the outcomes, however, Jackson ruled the games to be Chicago wins. The controversial decision gave Chicago the first-half pennant.⁷

The *Louisiana Weekly* acknowledged the league ruling on the games, but declared Monroe the victor anyway. The paper's coverage noted the protests mailed to the league office by Monroe fans, arguing that the NSL attempted "to give the Chicago nine something they have not rightfully won. All the southern papers as well as

some of the northern and eastern papers carry the standing just as it is with Monroe leading and naturally, the fans are not fooled.”⁸

Various reports of the first-half standings led to uncertainty. The *Defender*'s first half standings gave Chicago first place with a 34–7 record, while Monroe was 33–7.⁹ The *Morning World* reported that the Monarchs' record trumped Chicago's 28–9.¹⁰ As of mid-August, the remainder of the Southern League season seemed in doubt, with Monroe (according to the *Defender*) not playing any league games, and Chicago canceling a scheduled trip to Memphis. Montgomery, Atlanta, Little Rock, and Birmingham had already abandoned league play.¹¹

In this confused state, Nashville took the second-half pennant. Although Chicago and Nashville began referring to the NSL championship as the only championship, the Pittsburgh Crawfords (who played games against the East-West and the Southern, not officially joining either in 1932) scheduled a series with the Monroe Monarchs billed in most black weeklies as the “world series.”¹² The season had been as beneficial for the Crawfords as it had for the Monarchs. Gus Greenlee, the team's owner, took the opportunity created by the financial destitution of the leagues to lure the best players from its Pittsburgh rival, the Homestead Grays. The Crawfords moved from beneath the shadow of Cumberland Posey's Grays to become a premier team in their own right. When playing at home, the Crawfords played in the newly opened Greenlee Park, which held 6,000 fans.¹³

The Monarchs opened their World Series in front of a capacity crowd on September 3. “Returns of the games at Pittsburgh will be given at Tenth and Desiard Streets every day starting about 2 o'clock,” announced the *Morning World*. “This is the first time a Negro southern team has won the right to take part in the Negro world series and the entire south is pulling for the Monarchs to win the series.” The first game in front of that crowd was unsuccessful for the Monarchs, while the second was a win. The Monarchs broke a 1–1 tie in the 10th inning for what would be their only World Series victory. The following day was Labor Day, and the Pittsburgh fans celebrated “Louisiana Day” in honor of the visiting Monarchs as the team from Monroe lost a doubleheader. “The hustling, whole-hearted assault of the Monarchs, even though behind, made a hit with Greenlee field fans,” reported the *Courier*. “Rounds of applause greeted their determined efforts to stage a batting rally at two or three different points.” One of the Labor Day doubleheader losses served as an exhibition game, “with gate receipts going to charity,”

so the Monarchs returned home down two games to one.¹⁴

For the first home game, Stovall made arrangements with area railroads, both the Missouri Pacific and Illinois Central, “for the purpose of bringing spectators from Little Rock, New Orleans, Alexandria, Shreveport and intervening points.” Though Chicago defeated Nashville four games to three to take the “Dixie World Series,” the Monarchs held a Negro Southern League pennant-raising ceremony prior to the opening inning of the first home game against Pittsburgh. The game that followed served as something of an anticlimax as the teams played to a 6–6 tie before darkness halted the contest. The following day, a September 11 Crawfords win made them one short of series victory. On September 12, the Monarchs lost once and for all.¹⁵

The Crawfords' 1932 squad was managed by Oscar Charleston, who also played first base. Josh Gibson, Judy Johnson, Satchel Paige, and Ted Radcliffe were also on the team. Those players are now in the pantheon of Negro Leagues immortals. The Crawfords, too, continued to be a successful franchise even after its stars moved to other teams. Monroe, however, quickly faded away. The team resumed play in a reformulated “minor” Dixie League the following season and dissolved by 1936. But many of its players—who contributed to such a successful season and brought a small Southern town, “the lynch law center of Louisiana,” to the precipice of a national championship (however makeshift it may have been)—went on to successful careers in larger markets.

Indeed, their talent was prolific. Homer “Blue Goose” Curry (a late-season addition from Memphis) played left field and pitched for the team, later enjoying a long and distinguished career with the Baltimore Elite Giants, Philadelphia Stars, and (again) Memphis Red Sox. Catcher Harry Else went on to play in the mid-1930s with the Kansas City Monarchs, making the East-West All-Star game in 1936. Monroe's shortstop, Leroy Morney, had a well-traveled but substantial all-star career for a variety of Negro National League teams through 1944. Pitchers Barney Morris and Samuel Thompson enjoyed success after leaving Monroe, Morris with the New York Cubans and Thompson with the Philadelphia Stars and Chicago American Giants. Right fielder Zollie Wright was another former Monarch to become an East-West All-Star, playing for Baltimore, New York, and Philadelphia. Roy Parnell played center field and pitched for the Monarchs. He played on a variety of minor Southern teams before coming to Monroe. His most productive years came with the Philadelphia Stars in the 1940s, and his success

earned him candidacy for a special 2006 Negro and Pre-Negro Leagues election to the National Baseball Hall of Fame. Though Parnell was ultimately not included in the final group of enshrined players, his candidacy validates his talent. But the player who would become the most famous on the team did not join it until late August, when he came to Monroe from the Austin Black Senators. Hilton Smith's impressive showing against the Monarchs convinced the team to purchase his rights for the remainder of the season, and he would stay in Monroe for two more years. Smith would become a powerful pitcher for the Kansas City Monarchs in the 1930s and 1940s, though his career was often overshadowed by fellow Kansas City pitcher (and former 1932 World Series foe) Satchel Paige. He is now a member of the National Baseball Hall of Fame.¹⁶

The statistics of these players and the rest of the 1932 Monarchs that follow are necessarily incomplete. The statistical inconsistencies of the Negro Leagues were only exacerbated in the Monarchs' situation by (1) a newly created league struggling to stay afloat in the face of the Depression and (2) the realities of a small-town Southern team two years from its inception and four from its eventual demise. Monroe had a viable black press in 1932, though its *Southern Broadcast* did not begin until the middle of the year. Sherman Briscoe founded the *Broadcast*, which remained a solvent publication until 1939. Though Briscoe went on to serve as a press officer for the U.S. Department of Agriculture and Executive Director of the National Newspaper Publishers Association, his paper's longevity did not match his own. Only scattered editions of the *Southern Broadcast* from 1936 and 1937 now exist.¹⁷

Many of the surviving box scores of the Monarchs' 1932 season come from the town's white newspapers, the *Monroe Morning World* and the *Monroe News Star*, which, when compared with far larger mainstream newspapers in far larger markets, gave a significant amount of coverage to the

local black team. Though many African-American papers throughout the nation published reports of the Monarchs' games, fewer carried box scores. The *Louisiana Weekly*, *Memphis World*, *Atlanta Daily World*, *Chicago Defender*, and *Pittsburgh Courier* were among those who did. What follows is an attempt to take some of the raw data from those papers and from other sources to create a statistical archive of the 1932 season—a measured documentation of a team whose prior appearances in scholarly work has been scarce and woefully unmeasured.

Part 2 of this study provides the Monarchs' schedule and results, along with win and loss totals divided by month and by team played. It compares Monroe's played schedule with the printed schedule as announced by the Negro Southern League. Finally, the section compares the author's results to other statistical tallies from encyclopedic accounts that are incomplete and incorrect. Part 3 provides a timeline of player and personnel acquisitions prior to and during the season. Part 4 catalogues the Monarchs' 1932 roster and compares the complete roster to the accounts of other encyclopedic treatments that are incomplete and incorrect. The fifth and final part provides a statistical analysis of the available data for the Monarchs' 1932 season. It includes an evaluation of the statistics of Monarchs' opponents and leaders from other leagues to gauge the comparative success of the team.

Throughout most of the 1930s, the Monroe Monarchs remained on the periphery of Negro Leagues baseball. But the 1932 team proved a success. A questionable midseason decision by the president of the Negro Southern League kept the Monarchs from a pennant, but their participation in what most of the nation considered the black baseball championship for 1932 gave the team its proverbial 15 minutes of fame. What follows is an attempt to document those 15 minutes of fame, to return them to black baseball's historical memory.

Part 2

1932 Monroe Monarchs Schedule and Results

EXG: Exhibition Game NR: No Report NBX: No Box Score Available NPT: No Pitcher Tally Available

Date	Opponent	Score	Note	Date	Opponent	Score	Note
				7/2	v. Memphis	W 6-5	
3/25	v. Pittsburgh (EXG)	L 2-11	NBX	7/3	v. Memphis	W 5-3	
3/27	v. Pittsburgh (EXG)	W 6-3		7/4	v. Memphis	W 6-1	
4/3	v. Chicago (EXG)*	W 7-0			v. Memphis ^c	W 8-2	
4/4	v. Chicago (EXG)	W 8-5		7/9	@ Memphis	L 6-7	
4/10	v. Houston (EXG)	W 1-0		7/10	@ Memphis	W 15-2	
4/11	v. Houston (EXG)	W 5-2			@ Memphis	L 7-13	
4/17	@ Houston (EXG)	L 3-4		7/11	@ Memphis	L 7-8	
4/18 ^a	@ Houston (EXG)	L 5-10	NBX	7/16	@ Chicago	L 1-2	
4/22	@ Little Rock	W 6-1	NBX	7/17	@ Chicago	W 9-4	
4/23	@ Little Rock	W 6-3	NBX		@ Chicago	L 2-4	
4/24	@ Little Rock	W 15-6	NBX, NPT	7/18	@ Chicago	L 6-1	NBX
	@ Little Rock	W 8-3	NBX, NPT	7/19	@ Chicago	L 1-2	NBX
4/30	@ Memphis	W 6-1		7/24	@ Louisville	W 4-1	NBX
5/1	@ Memphis	L 2-3			@ Louisville	L 3-4	NBX
	@ Memphis	L 2-3		7/31	v. Memphis	W 2-0	
5/2	@ Memphis	W 9-1			v. Memphis	L 0-1	
5/6	v. Cleveland	W 4-3		8/1	v. Memphis	W 10-0	
5/7	v. Cleveland	W 5-2			v. Memphis	W 5-4	
5/8	v. Cleveland	W 6-0		8/7	v. Algiers ^d	W 4-2	
	v. Cleveland	W 4-0			v. Algiers	L 2-3	
5/12	v. Rayville (EXG)	W 27-3	NBX	8/8	v. Algiers	W 10-1	
5/14	v. Little Rock	W 7-1		8/11	@ Lincoln Giants ^e	W 7-3	NBX
5/15	v. Little Rock	W 6-1		8/12	@ Lincoln Giants	L 1-3	NBX, NPT
	v. Little Rock	W 8-2		8/13	@ Algiers	W 5-0	NBX, NPT
5/16	v. Little Rock	W 4-3		8/14	@ Algiers	W 17-2	NBX
5/21	v. Birmingham	L 1-5		8/15	@ Algiers	L 2-6	NBX
5/22	v. Birmingham	W 2-0		8/16	@ Algiers	W NR	NBX, NPT
	v. Birmingham	W 1-0		8/20	@ Austin	W 5-2	NBX
5/28	@ Montgomery	W 12-2	NBX	8/21	@ Austin	L 2-3	NBX
5/29	@ Montgomery	W 10-6	NBX	8/22	@ Austin	W 5-4	NBX
	@ Montgomery	W 4-2	NBX	8/28	v. Austin	L 2-4	
5/30	@ Montgomery	W 8-1	NBX	8/29	v. Austin	W 3-2	
6/5				8/30	v. Austin	W 10-0	
6/6	@ Nashville	W 4-2		9/3	@ Pittsburgh	L 3-7	NBX, NPT
	@ Nashville	L 7-8		9/4	@ Pittsburgh	W 2-1	
6/7 ^b				9/5	@ Pittsburgh	L 2-7	
6/11	v. Montgomery	W 3-0			@ Pittsburgh	L 2-9	NBX
6/12	v. Montgomery	W 4-2		9/10	v. Pittsburgh	T 6-6	
	v. Montgomery	W 3-2		9/11 ^f	v. Pittsburgh	L 4-11	
6/13	v. Montgomery	W 7-2		9/12	v. Pittsburgh	L 6-9	NBX
6/18	v. Nashville	W 16-5		9/13	v. Pittsburgh ^g (EXG)	L 17-5	NBX, NPT
6/19	v. Nashville	W 2-3		9/17	@ Lincoln Giants (EXG)	L 10-26	NBX
	v. Nashville	L 5-0		9/18	@ Lincoln Giants (EXG)	W 9-6	NBX
6/20	v. Nashville	W 6-4		9/25	@ Lincoln Giants (EXG)	W 4-3	NBX
6/25	@ Montgomery	W 6-3			@ Lincoln Giants (EXG)	L 1-2	NBX
6/26	@ Montgomery	L 1-7		10/6	v. Little Rock (EXG)	? ?-?	NBX, NPT
	@ Montgomery	W 8-1			v. Little Rock (EXG)	? ?-?	NBX, NPT
6/27	@ Montgomery	W 2-0		10/7	v. Little Rock (EXG)	? ?-?	NBX, NPT

NOTES

(a) Season begins. (b) MMW has them at 22-5, meaning they have assumed four games versus Nashville. (c) First half ends. (d) Played in New Orleans. (e) Played in Alexandria. (f) Available box scores come from the following 1932 sources: *Monroe Morning World* (March 27, April 4, 5, 11, 12, May 7-9, 15, 22, June 12-14, 19-21, July 3-5, August 1, 2, 8, 9, 29, 30, 31, September 5, 11, 12); *Monroe News Star* (May 16, 17, 23); *Memphis Commercial Appeal* (May 1-3, July 10-12); *Pittsburgh Courier* (September 10); *Kansas City Call* (April 22); *Chicago Defender* (June 11, July 2, 16, 23); *Atlanta Daily World* (June 30); *Afro-American*, (July 23); and *Louisiana Weekly* (September 17). (g) Played in New Orleans.

Win-Loss Totals

	W	L	T	Win%
Exhibition*	8	5	0	.615
Regular Season	51	20	0	.718
(Month-by-Month)				
(April)	(5)	(0)	(0)	(1.00)
(May)	(15)	(3)	(0)	(.833)
(June)	(11)	(3)	(0)	(.786)
(July)	(8)	(9)	(0)	(.471)
(August)	(12)	(5)	(0)	(.706)
World Series	1	5	1	.143
TOTAL	60	30	1	.659

Win/Loss Breakdown by Team

	W	L	T	Win%
Algiers Giants	5	2	0	.714
Austin Black Senators	4	2	0	.667
Birmingham Black Barons	2	1	0	.667
Chicago American Giants	3	4	0	.429
Cleveland Cubs	4	0	0	1.00
Houston Black Buffaloes	2	2	0	.500
Lincoln Giants (Alexandria)	3	3	0	.500
Little Rock Greys	8	0	0	1.00
Louisville Black Caps	1	1	0	.500
Memphis Red Sox	10	6	0	.625
Montgomery Grey Sox	11	1	0	.917
Nashville Elite Giants	4	2	0	.667
Pittsburgh Crawfords	2	6	1	.222
Rayville Sluggers	1	0	0	1.00
TOTAL	60	30	1	.659

Monroe's Original First-Half Schedule

(As Announced by the Negro Southern League in March 1932*)

April	@ Little Rock (23, 24, 25) @ Memphis (30)
May	@ Memphis (1, 2) v. Cleveland (6, 7, 8) v. Little Rock (14, 15, 16) v. Birmingham (20, 21, 22) @ Montgomery (28, 29, 30)
June	@ Nashville (5, 6, 7) @ Little Rock (10, 11, 12) v. Nashville (18, 19, 20) v. Little Rock (25, 26, 27)
July	v. Memphis (2, 3, 4)

Monroe's Original Second-Half Schedule

(As Announced by the Negro Southern League in March 1932*)

July	@ Memphis (9, 10, 11) @ Chicago (16, 17, 18) @ Louisville (23, 24, 25) @ Memphis (30, 31)
August	@ Memphis (1) v. Knoxville (6, 7, 8) OPEN (13-16) v. Memphis (21, 22, 23) @ Nashville (28, 29, 30)
September	v. Louisville (3, 4, 5) @ Montgomery (10, 11, 12)

Comparative Tallies of Other Sources

Robert Peterson's *Only the Ball Was White* and Dick Clark and Larry Lester's *The Negro Leagues Book* both give Monroe's first-half total as follows: 33 wins, 7 losses, a percentage of .825.¹

John Holway's *The Complete Book of Baseball's Negro Leagues* offered a season total for the Southern League teams, and seems incredibly mistaken with his tally of 26 wins, 22 losses, a percentage of .542.²

The *Monroe Morning World's* first-half standings were 33 wins, 7 losses, a percentage of .825.³

The *Pittsburgh Courier* did not print any final first half standings, but their standings as of (and including) July 3 seem to match my count: 31 wins, 7 losses, a percentage of .816.⁴

As part of its pre-World Series coverage, the *Courier* printed its breakdown of all of Monroe's games:⁵

Opponent	# Games	W	L
Memphis	13	8	5
Little Rock	12	12	0
Montgomery	12	11	1
Nashville	8	5	3
Louisville	2	1	1
Birmingham	3	2	1
J. Brown's Chicago	5	1	4
New Orleans	7	5	2
Austin	3	2	1
Cleveland	4	4	0
Cole's Chi. Giants	3	3	0
Houston	5	3	2
Crawfords	2	1	1
Alexandria	3	2	1
TOTAL	82	60	22

Part 3

Timeline of 1932 Player/ Personnel Acquisitions

2/27	Monroe admitted to the newly-formed Negro Southern League at its Nashville meeting ¹
3/23	The Monarchs purchase "Red" Murray (P) from the New York Black Yankees ²
3/27	The Monarchs purchase Dick Mathews (P) from the New Orleans Black Pelicans ³
4/7	The Monarchs purchase Elbert Williams (P) from the Cuban House of David ⁴
4/9	The Monarchs reduce the team to the required 14-player roster ⁵
4/19	The Monarchs acquire Roy "Red" Parnell (P-OF) and Chuffie Alexander (OF-IF) from the Houston Black Buffaloes ⁶
5/14-16	The Monarchs add Leland Foster to the pitching staff. ⁷
7/9-19	The Monarchs acquire Samuel "Sad Sam" Thompson (P) from Indianapolis. ⁸
8/11	The Monarchs acquire Homer "Blue Goose" Curry (P) and Bob Harvey (P) from the Memphis Red Sox ⁹
8/20-22	The Monarchs acquire "Red" Murray (P) from the Memphis Red Sox ¹⁰
8/31	The Monarchs acquire Hilton Smith (P) from the Austin Black Senators. ¹¹

Part 4

1932 Monroe Monarchs Roster Breakdown and Comparison

The roster compiled by the author precedes rosters presented by three other sources. When considered with the acquisition list from Part 3 and the statistical analysis from Part 5, the presentation of the following rosters constitutes an inherent argument for the author's version of the team's list of players. This should *not* be construed as an indictment of the other versions, however.

The rosters demonstrate the ease with which inconsistencies can develop. The confusion of the season has led to historiographical confusion. Additionally, the final three lists appear in reference books containing the rosters of hundreds of Negro League teams. The author has focused on one team in one season.

Discrepancies will never fully disappear. The author's compilation below is not (and *cannot be*) definitive, but seeks to provide a more accurate count of the contributing players.

The 1932 Monroe Monarchs as Compiled by the Author

Core Position Players

Morney, Leroy	SS
Saunders, Augustus	2B
Wright, Zollie	RF
Dallas, Porter	3B
Else, Harry	C
Walker, W.	LF
Alexander, Chuffie	1B
Parnell, Roy	CF-P (and reserve 3B)
Curry, Homer	LF-P (late addition)

Core Pitchers

Mathews, Dick	P
Murray, Red	P
Morris, Barney	P
Williams, Elbert	P
Harvey, Bob	P (late addition)

Reserves

Harris, Samuel	OF (all), 3B, PH
Walker, H.*	rC, LF
Johnson, Frank	LF, MGR
Sheppard, Ray	IF (all), P, PH
Gillespie, Murray	P (first half, returning for world series) [#]
Smith, Hilton	P (late addition)
Thompson, Samuel	P (acquired midseason)

Players of Brief Consequence

Heller, (name unknown)	preseason 1B
Burnham, Willie	preseason P
Markham, (Johnny?)	preseason P
Sias, (name unknown)	preseason 3B
Carter, Marlin	preseason 2B
Sanders, Samuel	preseason P
Foster, Leland	reserve P (appeared for 2/3 inning against Little Rock on May 16, and 2/3 of an inning against Birmingham on May 21)
Purvis, (name unknown)	P (appeared in the second game of a May 29 doubleheader against Montgomery, earning the win)

The 1932 Monroe Monarchs as Compiled by Dick Clark and Larry Lester*

From Dick Clark and Larry Lester, eds. *The Negro Leagues Book* (Cleveland: Society for American Baseball Research, 1994), 109.

? Alexander (Chuffy)	1B
Homer Allen	P
Willie Burnham	P
Marlin Cater (Mel)	SS
Homer Curry (Goose)	OF
Porter Dallas (Big Boy)	3B
Harry Else	C
Leland Foster	P
Murray Gillespie	P
Samuel Harris	OF, P
Bill Harris	C
David Harvey (Bill)	P
Frank Johnson	OF
James Liggins	P
Dick Matthews	P
P.D. Moore	C
Leroy Morney	SS
Barney Morris	P
Harold Morris	P
? Murray	P
Roy Parnell (Red)	CF, P
? Pervis	P
Bob Saunders	2B
Ray Sheppard	1B, 3B
Hilton Smith	P
Samuel Thompson (Sad Sam)	P
H. Walker	C, 1F
W. Walker	OF
Graham H. Williams	P
Zollie Wright	RF, LF

The 1932 Monroe Monarchs as Compiled by John Holway*

From John Holway, *The Complete Book of Baseball's Negro Leagues: The Other Half of Baseball History* (Fern Park, FL: Hastings House Publishers, 2001), 292-293. The Holway book includes batting averages and/or pitching wins and losses. These are included and can be compared with the compiled statistics from Part 5: Statistical Analysis of the Available Data for the 1932 Monroe Monarchs.

Chuff Alexander	.293	Graham Williams	10-5
Bob Saunders	.225	Dick Matthews	7-5
Leroy Morney	.313	Big Boy Morris	6-4
Big Boy Dallas	.342	Red Parnell	5-1
Zolley Wright	.289	Purvis	1-0
Red Parnell	.500	Sandy Thompson	0-1
Hoss Walker	.107	Rube Curry	0-1
Bill Harris	.200	Square Moore	0-1
		Bob Harvey	0-1
		Yellowhore Morris	0-1
		Murray Gillespie	0-2

The 1932 Monroe Monarchs as Compiled by James A. Riley*

From James A. Riley, *The Biographical Encyclopedia of the Negro Baseball Leagues* (New York: Carroll and Graf Publishers, Inc., 1994), 28,30-31, 136, 157-158, 206-207, 209, 266, 267, 292, 319, 358-359, 363, 432, 482, 520, 565, 568-569, 569-570, 605, 621, 698, 711, 723-725, 746, 781-782, 809, 811, 835, 848, 850, 884-885.

Alexander, Chuffy, OF, IF
 Allen, Homer, P
 Burnham, Willie "Bee," P
 Carter, Marlin "Mel" "Pee Wee" Theodore, 3B
 Curry, Homer "Blue Goose" "Rube," P, OF
 Dallas, Porter "Big Boy," 3B
 Else, Harry, C
 English, HD, officer
 Foster, Leland, P
 Gillespie, Murray "Lefty," P
 Harris, Bill, C, OF
 Harris, Samuel "Sam," OF
 Johnson, Frank, OF, MGR
 Liggins, James, OF
 Matthews, Dick, P
 Moore, P.D. "Square," C
 Morney, Leroy, SS
 Morris, Barney "Big Ad" "Big Boy," P
 Morris, Harold "Yellowhorse," P
 Parnell, Roy "Red," P
 Pervis, P
 Saunders, Bob, 2B
 Sheppard, Ray, P
 Smith, Hilton, P
 Stovall, Fred, Owner
 Thompson, Samuel, P
 Walker, Hoss, C
 Walker, W., LF
 White, Clarence "Red," P
 Williams, Elbert, P
 Williams, Graham, P
 Wright, Zollie, RF

Other Monarchs Players Listed in Riley's Biographical Encyclopedia for Years Other Than 1932

Willard Jesse Brown, CF, 1934
 Lloyd "Ducky" "Bear Man" Davenport, OF, 1934
 Otis Henry, IF, 1934
 John Mathew "Johnny" Markham, P, date not listed
 Zearlee "Jiggs" Maxwell, 3B, 1931
 Eldridge "Chili" "Ed" Mayweather, 1B, 1934
 B. Muse, 2B, SS, 1934
 Willie "Bill" Simms, OF, 1934
 Thomas "Tom" "Big Train" Parker, P, 1934
 Ernest Smith, ?, mid-1930s

Part 5

Statistical Analysis of the Available Data for the 1932 Monroe Monarchs

Team and individual totals based on available box scores. Highlights or significant figures from games with accompanying newspaper descriptions, but lacking box scores, will be noted following the available box score data. (Pitching wins, however, are, where appropriate, included in the statistical data from newspaper reports as well as box scores.) Exhibition games with box scores are included in the aggregate. Since the only constant among the available box scores are "at bats," "hits," and "runs," these are the categories used to derive player and team statistics. The players are listed in order of appearance.

Season Totals Listed in descending order by number of at-bats

HITTING	AB	H	R	E	2B	3B	HR	SB	RBI	SAC	BA*
Morney, Leroy, SS	230	81	55	21	11	10	2	14	5	2	.352
Wright, Zollie, RF	218	57	35	2	7	5	5	3	12	5	.261
Saunders, Augustus, 2B	205	54	22	14	6	0	0	4	13	2	.263
Parnell, Roy, CF(PH)(P)(3B)	198	67	40	5	13	10	1	8	30	2	.338
Alexander, Chuffie, 1B(PH)	194	52	31	10	7	2	1	8	6	7	.268
Dallas, Porter, 3B	196	59	29	15	9	0	4	5	6	4	.301
Walker, W., LF(CF)(PH)	170	38	20	1	3	0	1	3	9	7	.224
Else, Harry, C	165	39	19	4	6	3	0	2	7	1	.236
Harris, Samuel, CF,LF,RF,3B,PH	99	18	10	1	2	0	0	2	4	3	.182
Morris, Barney, P	60	8	7	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	.133
Williams, Elbert, P(PH)	48	7	4	1	1	0	0	0	2	3	.146
Matthews, Dick, P	43	8	2	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	.186
Sheppard, Ray, 2B, 1B, SS, PH, P	24	8	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	.333
Curry, Homer, LF	22	9	4	0	2	0	0	1	1	0	.409
Heller, (name unknown), 1B	24	5	5	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	.208
Walker, Hoss, C(LF)	14	5	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.357
Johnson, Frank, LF(CF)(PH)(M)	14	1	2	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	.071
Carter, Marlin, 2B	6	2	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	.333
Sias, (name unknown), 3b	6	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	.000
Murray, Red, P(PH)	5	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.200
Smith, Hilton, P(PH)	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.000
Markham, (Johnny?), P	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1.00
Burnham, Willie, p	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1.00
Sanders, Samuel, P	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1.00
Harvey, Bob, P	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	.000
Foster, Leland, P	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.000

PITCHING	W	L
Matthews, Dick, P	14	6
Morris, Barney, P	14	6
Williams, Elbert, P	13	8
Parnell, Roy, P	8	0
Murray, Red, P	2	0
Gillespie, Murray, P	1	1
Harvey, Bob, P	0	2
Purvis, (name unknown), P	1	0
Thompson, Samuel	0	1
Curry, Homer	0	1

1932 Monroe Monarchs Team Statistics*

W	L	T	Win%	Sh0	Sh0 Against	Runs Scored				Runs Allowed			
						H1	H2	WS	Season	H1	H2	WS	Season
60	30	1	.659	13	1	302	153	25	480	141	88	50	279
	AB	H	R [^]	E	2B	3B	HR	SB	RBI	SAC	BA [†]		
	1949	523	295	80	71	31	15	52	97	37	.268		

Derivative Statistics

The given statistics are few, and only for offensive categories. While doubles, triples, and home runs were consistently provided in all formats, regardless of newspaper, stolen bases, RBI, and sacrifices were not. Therefore, in the interest of consistency and accurate representation, only statistics derivative of the consistent numbers are created below. A brief description of the meaning of each statistic appears in a corresponding footnote.

	BA ¹	SLG ²	TB ³	ISO ⁴	HRR ⁵
Morney, Leroy, ss	.352	.513	118	.161	.009
Wright, Zollie, rf	.261	.408	89	.146	.023
Saunders, Augustus, 2b	.263	.293	60	.029	.000
Parnell, Roy, cf(ph)(p)(3b)	.338	.520	103	.182	.005
Alexander, Chuffie, 1b(ph)	.268	.340	66	.072	.005
Dallas, Porter, 3b	.301	.408	80	.107	.020
Walker, W., lf(cf)(ph)	.224	.259	44	.035	.006
Else, Harry, c	.236	.309	51	.073	.000
Harris, Samuel, cf,lf,rf,3b,ph	.182	.202	20	.020	.000
Morris, Barney, p	.133	.133	8	.000	.000
Williams, Elbert, p(ph)	.146	.167	8	.021	.000
Matthews, Dick, p	.186	.209	9	.023	.000
Sheppard, Ray, 2b, 1b, ss, ph, p	.333	.417	10	.083	.000
Curry, Homer, lf	.409	.500	11	.227	.000
Heller, (name unknown), 1b	.208	.375	9	.167	.042
Walker, Hoss, c(lf)	.357	.357	5	.000	.000
Johnson, Frank, lf(cf)(ph)(m)	.071	.071	1	.000	.000
Carter, Marlin, 2b	.333	.667	4	.333	.000
Sias, (name unknown), 3b	.000	.000	0	.000	.000
Murray, Red, p(ph)	.200	.200	1	.000	.000
Smith, Hilton, p(ph)	.000	.000	0	.000	.000
Markham, (Johnny?), p	1.00	1.00	2	.000	.000
Burnham, Willie, p	1.00	1.00	1	.000	.000
Sanders, Samuel, p	1.00	1.00	1	.000	.000
Harvey, Bob, p	.000	.000	0	.000	.000
Foster, Leland, p	.000	.000	0	.000	.000

World Series (3 through 12 September)

The players are listed in order of appearance.

	AB	H	R	E	2B	3B	HR	SB	RBI	SAC	BA*
Alexander, Chuffie, 1b	12	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.167
Morney, Leroy, ss	14	9	7	1	3	2	0	0	0	0	.642
Parnell, Roy, cf(3b)	14	4	0	0	2	1	0	1	4	0	.286
Dallas, Porter, 3b	8	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	.250
Wright, Zollie, rf	15	5	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	.333
Saunders, Augustus, 2b	13	3	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	.231
Curry, Homer, lf	12	3	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	.250
Else, Harry, c	5	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	.000
Walker, Hoss, c	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.000
Morris, Barney, p	6	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	.000
Murray, Red, p(ph)	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.500
Williams, Elbert, p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.000
Smith, Hilton, p(ph)	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.000
Walker, W., cf (ph)	6	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.167
Harvey, Bob, p	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	.000
Harris, Samuel, (ph)	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.000
Johnson, Frank (ph)	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.000

	W	L	Pct.†
Williams, Elbert, p	1	0	1.000
Gillespie, Murray, p	0	1	.000
Harvey, Bob, p	0	2	.000

Untallied highlights from games not recorded with a box score

@ Pittsburgh (9-3): Nothing but the 3-7 score was reported

@ Pittsburgh (9-5, game 1): An abbreviated box score for this game exists, but does not include at-bats in its statistics. Inclusion, therefore, would skew the sample, as estimated numbers of AB would be required. In the interest of keeping the absolutely known facts absolutely accurate, giving the best possible representative picture of the success and failure rates of the players, what information exists about the game is not included above, but is as follows: Morney, Parnell, Wright, and Dallas each had 1 hit; Saunders had two hits; Dallas scored a run, as did Hoss Walker, though he never recorded a hit; Alexander, Curry, Else, Harris, and Gillespie played, but neither hit nor scored.

@ Pittsburgh (9-5, game 2): Parnell and Wright each had an RBI; Curry and Parnell scored the team's two runs. The team had 9 hits; Parnell had one double.

v. Pittsburgh (9-10): {Box score above} Future MLB Hall of Fame inductee Hilton Smith pitches his first innings for the Monarchs: 5 2/3 innings, 6 hits, 4 runs, 2 strikeouts in a game ended by dark as a 6-6 tie, leaving Smith with a no decision

v. Pittsburgh (9-12): Nothing but the 6-9 score was reported

The Walker Discrepancy

The two Walkers, W. and H., are, in the author's opinion, the same person: W.C. Walker. (For more, see the footnote included in the above section headed "SECOND HALF (through August 30)," page 23) If that is the case, his statistics would be as follows:

	AB	H	R	E	2B	3B	HR	RBI	BA*	SLG	TB	ISO	HRR
Walker, W.C., lf,cf,c,ph	180	42	26	1	3	0	1	9	.233	.267	48	.033	.006

The Monarchs as a Comparative Statistical Success

When making comparisons between groups with varying numbers of games, at bats, etc., the derivative statistics measuring percentages are understandably the only measures that offer fair evaluations of comparative statistical success. Therefore, the derivative batting statistics (minus total bases) and pitcher's winning percentage are the only categories included. While the other individuals on other teams in other leagues have far more available data, only that comparative to existing data for the 1932 Monroe Monarchs is considered below.

Statistics Produced by 1932 Monarchs' Opponents*

	AB	H	R	E	2B	3B	HR	RBI	BA	SLG	TB	ISO	HRR
Algiers (New Orleans) (3)	97	19	6	12	6	0	0	5	.196	.258	25	.062	.000
Austin (3)	97	17	6	4	0	0	0	5	.175	.175	17	.000	.000
Birmingham (3)	87	15	5	3	2	1	0	4	.172	.218	19	.046	.000
Chicago (5)	169	25	15	8	5	0	0	0	.148	.178	30	.030	.000
Cleveland (4)	127	13	5	5	1	1	0	2	.102	.126	16	.024	.000
Houston (2)	51	10	2	1	1	1	0	2	.196	.255	13	.059	.000
Little Rock (4)	131	27	7	8	4	1	0	7	.206	.252	33	.046	.000
Memphis (16)	500	116	54	32	13	2	1	7	.232	.272	136	.040	.002
Montgomery (8)	240	48	17	22	4	3	0	13	.200	.242	58	.042	.000
Nashville (6)	191	49	22	5	7	2	0	3	.257	.314	60	.058	.000
Pittsburgh (4)†	141	38	21	3	6	1	1	10	.270	.348	49	.078	.007
Opponent totals (58)	1831	377	140	103	49	12	2	58	.184	.249	456	.043	.001

1932 Pittsburgh Crawfords World Series Statistics*

The players are listed in order of appearance.

	AB	H	R	E	2b	3b	HR	sb	rbi	sac	BA		
Page, Ted, rf,cf	12	4	4	4	0	0	0	0	0	1	4	0	.333
Crutchfield, Jimmie, cf	9	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	.111
Wilson, Jud, lf,3b^	13	5	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	.385
Gibson, Josh, c	14	4	4	0	2	0	1	0	1	0	2	0	.286
Johnson, Judy, 3b,rf	12	2	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	.167
Charleston, Oscar, 1b	11	5	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	.455
Russell, Johnny, 2b	10	3	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	.300
Stevens, Jake, ss	11	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	.000
Streeter, Sam, p	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.250
Kincannon, Harry, p	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	.000
Radcliffe, Ted, p,c	5	2	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	.400
Paige, Satchel, p	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.000
Bell, William, p	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.000

	Wins	Losses	Winning Pct.
Streeter, Sam, p	0	1	.000
Bell, William, p	2	0	1.00
Paige, Satchel, p	1	0	1.00

1932 East-West League Individual Leaders§

	BA*	SLG	ISO	HRR	Win%
Wilson, Ernest "Jud" (Homestead)					.500
Finley, Thomas (Baltimore)					.724
Siki, Roque (Cuban Stars)					.307
Siki, Roque (Cuban Stars)					.055
Smith, Herb (Baltimore)					1.00^

1932 East-West League Team Leaders

	BA	SLG	ISO	HRR	Win%
Homestead Greys			.315		
Cuban Stars	.451				
Cuban Stars	.143				
Cuban Stars	.018*				
Baltimore Black Sox		.690*			

1932 Cotton States Individual Leaders[‡]

	BA	SLG	ISO	HRR	Win% [‡]
Glass, Clyde (El Dorado)				.393	
Glass, Clyde (El Dorado)				.679	
Glass, Clyde (El Dorado)				.286	
Baker, Bill (Monroe)	.051				
Danforth, C.B. [#] (Pine Bluff)				.857	

1932 Cotton States Team Leaders

	BA	SLG	ISO	HRR	Win%
Monroe	.298				
Baton Rouge	.422				
El Dorado	.135				
Baton Rouge	.020				
Baton Rouge	.707				

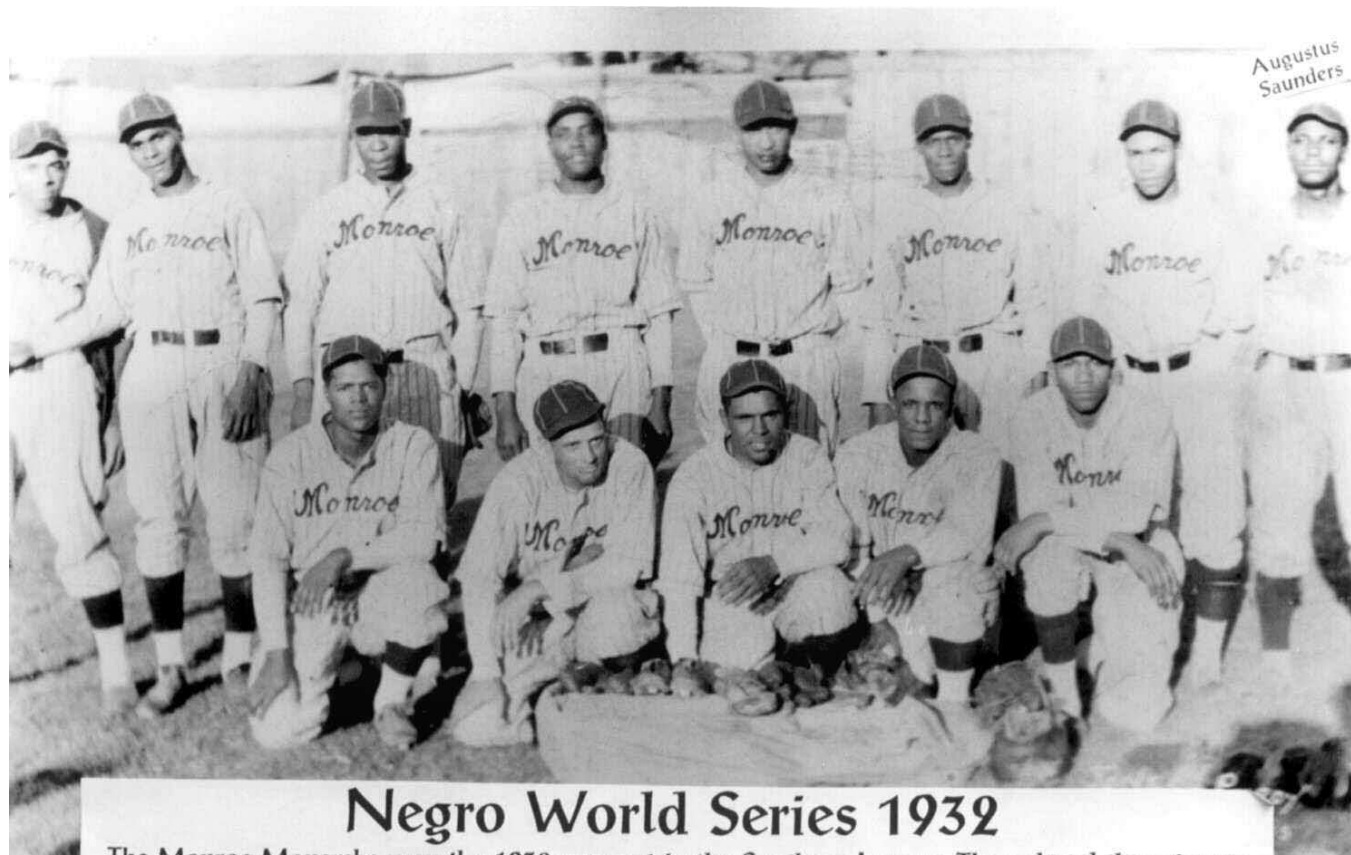
1932 Monroe Twins Individual Statistics

	BA	SLG	ISO	HRR	Win%
Bilgere, Joe, ss	.389		.545	.246	.024
Terrier, Phil, of	.327		.463	.136	.007
Crouch, Bill, p	.313		.333	.021	.000
Baker, Bill, of	.309		.515	.206	.051
Ezzell, Homer, 1b	.297		.365	.068	.005
West, Tommy, c	.297	.465	.159	.022	
Moses, Wallace, of	.294		.411	.117	.013
Smith, Red, 2b	.280	.413	.133	.028	
Hammack, Sterling, 3b	.275		.365	.090	.011
Kitchens, Frank, c	.212		.242	.030	.000
Perez, Elisea, p			.416		
Florrid, Dick, p			.400		
Lanning, Johnny, p			.500		
Erwin, Ben, p	.333				
Crouch, Bill, p		.214			
Bryant, Dobie, p		.000			

1932 Monroe Twins Team Statistics

	BA	SLG	ISO	HRR	Winning Pct.
Monroe	.298	.421	.123	.015	.456

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Negro World Series 1932

The Monroe Monarchs won the 1932 pennant in the Southern League. They played the winners of the pennant in the National League, the Pittsburg Crawfords, in the 1932 Negro World Series.

NOTES

1. Fifteenth Census of the United States: 1930, vol. III, part I, Alabama-Missouri (US Government Printing Office, Washington: 1932), 979.
2. Fifteenth Census, vol. III, 965, 982, 990, 999, 1003.
3. *New Orleans Item*, May 6, 1919; *New Orleans Times-Picayune*, May 12, 1919; "The Monroe Lynching," *Southwestern Christian Advocate*, June 12, 1919, 1-2; National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, *Thirty Years of Lynching in the United States, 1889-1918* (New York: Arno Press, 1969), 71-73, 104-105; and *Papers of the NAACP, Part 7: The Anti-Lynching Campaign, 1912-1955*, Series A, reel 12 of 30 (Bethesda, MD: University Publications of America, 1982), 348-352, 354, 356, 373-380, 383, 393.
4. Michael E. Lomax, *Black Baseball Entrepreneurs, 1860-1901: Operating by Any Means Necessary* (Syracuse, NY: Syracuse University Press, 2003), xv-xvi, xvii.
5. Robert Peterson, *Only the Ball Was White: A History of Legendary Black Players and All-Black Professional Teams* (New York: Oxford University Press, 1970), 122; DeMorris Smith, interview, September 2, 2004; "The Realty Investment Co. Ltd. to J.M. Supply Co. Inc.—Mortgage Deed, Sale of Land," Record 79482, April 23, 1927, Conveyance Record, Ouachita Parish, Book 157, pp. 775-778, Ouachita Parish Clerk of Court; "J.M. Supply Co., Inc. to the Realty Investment Co., Ltd.—Mortgage Deed, Vendor's Lien," Record 79482, April 23, 1927, Mortgage Record, Ouachita Parish, Book 129, pp. 707-710, Ouachita Parish Clerk of Court; "J.M. Supply Co., Inc. to Fred Stovall—Cash Deed, Sale of Land," Record 139386, May 21, 1930, Conveyance Record, Ouachita Parish, Book 20, pp. 435-456, Ouachita Parish Clerk of Court; Philip J. Lowery, *Green Cathedrals: The Ultimate Celebration of All 271 Major League and Negro League Ballparks Past and Present* (Reading, MA: Addison-Wesley Publishing Co., 1992), 81; and *Who's Who in the Twin Cities* (West Monroe: H.H. Brinsmade, 1931), 167.
6. *Atlanta Daily World*, 20, March 22, 1932; *Pittsburgh Courier*, March 19, 1932; and *Birmingham Reporter*, 12, March 26, 1932, April 2, 1932.
7. *Chicago Defender*, 4, 11, June 25, 1932.
8. *Louisiana Weekly*, July 9, 1932.
9. This is the formula generally repeated in historical accounts. Peterson's *Only the Ball Was White* sets the standings as follows: Cole's American Giants, 34-7, .829 winning percentage; Monroe Monarchs, 33-7, .825 winning percentage. The account of Dick Clark and Larry Lester is the same for the two front-running teams. John Holway's *The Complete Book of Baseball's Negro Leagues* offered a season total for the Southern League teams, and wrongly noted "Nashville was awarded the first half, Chicago the second.": *Chicago American Giants*, 52-31, .627 winning percentage; *Monroe Monarchs*, 26-22, .542 winning percentage. *Chicago Defender*, July 23, 1932; Robert Peterson, *Only the Ball Was White*; Dick Clark and Larry Lester, eds., *The Negro Leagues Book* (Cleveland: Society for American Baseball Research, 1994), 164; and John Holway, *The Complete Book of Baseball's Negro Leagues: The Other Half of Baseball History* (Fern Park, FL: Hastings House, 2001), 288, 292-293. See Part 2 for further details.
10. According to the *Morning World*, the first-half standings looked like this: *Monroe*, 33-7, .825 winning percentage; *Chicago*, 28-9, .756 winning percentage. The *Pittsburgh Courier's* first-half standings as of July 3 tallied eight losses for *Chicago*: *Monroe*, 31-7, .816 winning percentage; *Chicago*, 31-8, .795 winning percentage. In contrast to Holway's 26 wins and 22 losses for the season, the *Courier* tallied *Monroe's* total as 60 wins and 22 losses. *Monroe Morning World*, July 6, 1932; and *Pittsburgh Courier*, July 9, 1932, September 3, 1932.
11. *Monroe Morning World*, July 28, 1932; *Pittsburgh Courier*, July 16, 1932; and *Chicago Defender*, July 9, 1932, August 13, 1932.
12. For more on coverage of the series by the African-American press in 1932, see Thomas Aiello, "Black Newspapers' Presentation of Black Baseball, 1932: A Case of Cultural Forgetting," *NINE: A Journal of Baseball History and Culture* 15 (Fall 2006).
13. Jim Bankes, *The Pittsburgh Crawfords: The Lives and Times of Black Baseball's Most Exciting Team* (Dubuque, IA: William C. Brown Publishers, 1991), 23, 26-27; *Chicago Defender*, July 2, 1932; and *Pittsburgh Courier*, April 9, 1932, August 27, 1932.
14. Much of this brief treatment of the 1932 world series comes from Thomas Aiello, "The Casino and Its Kings Are Gone: The Transient Relationship of *Monroe*, Louisiana with Major League Black Baseball, 1932," *North Louisiana History* 37 (Winter 2006): 15-38. Though one of the *Pittsburgh* games was scheduled to be played in Cleveland, all took place at Greenlee Park. *Pittsburgh Courier*, September 10, 1932; *Chicago Defender*, August 27, 1932; *Monroe Morning World*, August 31, 1932, September 10, 1932.
15. *Monroe Morning World*, September 13, 1932.
16. Two years later, another Hall of Fame player would come from Shreveport to start his career with the *Monroe Monarchs*. Willard Brown played shortstop for the team before being purchased by J.L. Wilkinson to play for the *Kansas City Monarchs*. The same special 2006 Hall of Fame election that failed to elect Roy Parnell did elect Brown for induction. Much of this brief account comes from Riley's *Biographical Encyclopedia*, 206-207, 209, 266-267, 568, 569-570, 605, 723-725, 781-782, 884-885. Additional information from "Hilton Smith Autobiographical Account," Player File: Smith, Hilton, A. Bartlett Giamatti Research Center, National Baseball Hall of Fame, Cooperstown, NY; *Tri-State Defender*, April 13, 1974; "Pre-Negro Leagues Candidate Profile: Roy A. 'Red' Parnell," National Baseball Hall of Fame, www.baseballhalloffame.org/hofers_and_honorees/parnell_red.htm, accessed February 21, 2006; "Pre-Negro Leagues Candidate Profile: Willard Jessie 'Home Run' Brown," National Baseball Hall of Fame, www.baseballhalloffame.org/hofers_and_honorees/brown_willard.htm, accessed February 21, 2006; and Steve Rock, "Former *Monarchs* Pitcher Hilton Smith Elected to Baseball Hall of Fame," *Kansas City Star*, March 7, 2001.
17. Jessie Parkhurst Guzman, ed., *1952 Negro Year Book: A Review of Events Affecting Negro Life* (New York: William H. Wise & Co., 1952), v; *Who's Who Among Black Americans, 1977-1978*, 2nd ed., vol. 1 (Northbrook, IL: Who's Who Among Black Americans Publishing Company, 1978), 98; and *Southern Broadcast*, July 11, 1936, February 6, 1937.
18. The exhibitions were against the Rube Foster Memorial Giants—often confused, even in contemporary press reports—as the *Chicago American Giants*. A series of articles in the *Kansas City Call* in early April report on both teams and make their differences clear. *Kansas City Call*, 1, April 8, 1932.
19. The game total by this count is 42, with 35 wins and six losses (minus the exhibitions). This differs from any other account, contemporary or historical, of the season's first half. I stand by this count. The selective presentation by newspapers and the overall confused state of Negro League Baseball in 1932 both argue for the necessity of a new count. The contemporary and historical controversy over the first half standings, if nothing else, discredits any consistency in former counts. See below for a catalog of other tallies and for the *Monarchs'* original schedule as announced by the Negro Southern League in March 1932.
20. Available box scores come from the following sources: *Monroe Morning World*, March 27, 1932, April 4, 5, 11, 12, 1932, May 7, 8, 9, 15, 22, 1932, June 12, 13, 14, 19, 20, 21, 1932, July 3, 4, 5, 1932, August 1, 2, 8, 9, 29, 30, 31, 1932, September 5, 11, 12, 1932; *Monroe News Star*, May 16, 17, 23, 1932; *Memphis Commercial Appeal*, May 1, 2, 3, 1932, July 10, 11, 12, 1932; *Pittsburgh Courier*, September 10, 1932; *Kansas City Call*, April 22, 1932; *Chicago Defender*, June 11, 1932, July 2, 16, 23, 1932; *Atlanta Daily World*, June 30, 1932, *Afro-American*, July 23, 1932; and *Louisiana Weekly*, September 17, 1932.
21. The four final games with the *Lincoln Giants* of Alexandria, Louisiana are considered exhibition games, as they take place after the close of the World Series.
22. *Pittsburgh Courier*, 19 March 1932; and *Atlanta Daily World*, March 22, 1932.
23. *Pittsburgh Courier*, July 16, 1932; and *Chicago Defender*, July 9, 1932.
24. Robert Peterson, *Only the Ball Was White: A History of Legendary Black Players and All-Black Professional Teams* (New York: Oxford University Press, 1970), 269; and Dick Clark and Larry Lester, eds., *The Negro Leagues Book* (Cleveland: Society for American Baseball Research, 1994), 164.
25. John Holway, *The Complete Book of Baseball's Negro Leagues: The Other Half of Baseball History* (Fern Park, FL: Hastings House Publishers, 2001), 288, 292-293.
26. *Monroe Morning World*, July 6, 1932.
27. *Pittsburgh Courier*, July 9, 1932, September 3, 1932.
28. *Pittsburgh Courier*, September 3, 1932.
29. *Louisiana Weekly*, March 5, 1932; and *Shreveport Sun*, March 19, 1932.
30. Murray never played for the *Monarchs* in the first half of the season. He somehow made his way to Memphis, before returning to the *Monarchs* in late August. See below. *Monroe News Star*, March 24, 1932.

31. *Chicago Defender*, April 2, 1932.
32. *Monroe Morning World*, April 8, 1932.
33. *Monroe Morning World*, April 9, 1932.
34. *Monroe Morning World*, April 21, 1932.
35. *Louisiana Weekly*, May 21, 1932.
36. Thompson was the losing pitcher on Tuesday, 19 July loss to Chicago, described by the *Chicago Defender* as the “former Indianapolis twirler.” *Chicago Defender*, July 23, 1932.
37. Announced in the *Monroe Morning World*, August 26, 1932. But the players appeared in games versus the Lincoln Giants beginning on August 11.
38. His first appearance came at Austin, August 22, 1932. *Monroe Morning World*, August 23, 26, 1932.
39. *Monroe Morning World*, September 10, 1932.
40. See “The Walker Discrepancy” in Part 5.
41. Gillespie was suspended by the Southern League for the second half of the season. See *Pittsburgh Courier*, September 7, 1932 for his return.
42. Batting average is the only statistic in this section not physically provided by the actual box scores. Further derivative statistics follow under the heading “Derivative Statistics,” pages 26–27.
43. On June 12, the Monarchs played a doubleheader with the Montgomery Grey Sox, and the box score for the first game lists the left fielder as Maher—a name never mentioned before or after. The number of incorrect spellings and misinterpretations of names leads the observer to conclude that the handwritten box score submission that included Walker appeared to be Maher to the *Monroe Morning World*’s typesetter. Walker (Maher) was 1-for-4 with no runs.
44. Winning percentage is the only pitching statistic not physically provided by the actual box scores. The lack of consistent details about specific pitching performance categories makes derivative pitching statistics virtually impossible to provide. The percentage is calculated by dividing the number of wins by the number of decisions.
45. There here exists a discrepancy that must be acknowledged. James Riley’s *The Biographical Encyclopedia of the Negro Baseball Leagues* lists two Walkers as players for the 1932 Monarchs. Neither are very well known. W. Walker is listed as a left fielder. H. Walker is listed as a catcher. In a game against the Chicago American Giants, the box score of which appears in the *Chicago Defender*, July 23, 1932, Walker is listed as playing lf and c in the Saturday box score. The dearth of information available about these players (even accurate first names) leaves open the very real possibility that this is these two players are the same, particularly with the prevalence of box score typographical errors. Box scores generally list “Walker” and a position, so absolute accuracy is impossible. For the sake of the best possible sample, however, I have separated the catching Walker from the left fielding Walker. One newspaper account, however, describes W. Walker as W. C. Walker, “former Campbell College star.” This information doesn’t discount the possibility that H. and W. Walker were different players, but it seems to suggest that there was one known Walker on the team, making the possibility that W. C. Walker was the only member of the 1932 Monarchs more than plausible. *Atlanta Daily World*, September 15, 1932; and James Riley, *The Biographical Encyclopedia of the Negro Baseball Leagues* (New York: Carroll and Graf Publishers, Inc., 1994), 809, 811. Following the combined season totals below, the statistics of both possible Walkers are combined to demonstrate the totals of one player, W. C., (in the event that the Walkers were indeed one player) under the heading “The Walker Discrepancy,” page 27.
46. All totals derived from the available data. Wins, losses, and scores are totals from Part 2: 1932 Monroe Monarchs Schedule and Results. Statistical performance numbers are totals from the “Season Totals” section of Part 5: Statistical Analysis of the Available Data for the 1932 Monroe Monarchs, page 25. As in the First and Second Half statistical breakdowns, exhibition games with available scores (with the exception of those taking place after the close of the World Series) are included in the total runs scored and allowed.

^ The run totals for this section of the team statistics are derived from available box scores, and thus from fewer games than are the run totals based solely on the reported wins and losses. Addition of runs not included in the box scores cannot be included in this section, as they would skew the representative sample the box score statistical analysis is supposed to provide.

‡ Batting average is the only statistic in this section not physically provided by the actual box scores. Further derivative statistics follow under the heading “Derivative Statistics.”

¹ Batting average is simply the batter’s number of hits divided by his number of at bats (AB above).

² Slugging percentage follows this formula: [singles + (2 x doubles) + (3 x triples) + (4 x home runs)] / at bats.

³ The total bases statistic follows this formula: singles + (2 x doubles) + (3 x triples) + (4 x home runs).

⁴ The isolated power statistic follows this formula: total bases—hits / at bats. The original formula calculated the “total bases” by awarding a 0 for singles, 1 for doubles, 2 for triples, and 3 for home runs. Here, total bases is calculated as described in note 3 above.

⁵ Home run ratio is calculated by dividing the number of a batter’s home runs by his number of at bats.

^ Batting average is the only statistic in this section not physically provided by the actual box scores. Further derivative statistics follow under the heading “Derivative Statistics.”

^ Note, as mentioned above, that hits, runs, errors, and at bats are the most consistently noted statistics. In this section, for example, though Chicago has scored 15 runs, they have no listed rbi’s. The box scores for games with Chicago did not include rbi as a statistic, and so is not there. While the first four numbers are clearly the most complete, the numbers to the left of the rbi column are reasonably accurate. The same derivatives generated above are generated below the hard numbers section. The given numbers are for the games noted in Part 2, “1932 Monroe Monarchs Schedule and Results,” as having an available box score. The total number of games used to derive each team’s statistics against the Monarchs follows the team name in parentheses.

‡ The Pittsburgh statistics presented here include the three World Series games with available box scores and the early exhibition game. Pittsburgh’s individual and team World Series statistics are included below.

^ The statistics here correspond to the three box scores used to compile the Monarchs World Series statistics. See above.

^ This Jud Wilson, one in a litany of future Hall of Fame inductees from the 1932 Crawfords, is the same Jud Wilson who led the 1932 East-West League in batting average for 1932. Wilson moved to the Crawfords after the East-West collapse. See below.

¹ The East-West League, the other major Negro Baseball League in 1932, folded early in June. The final statistical release by the league was published in the *Baltimore Afro American*, 11 June 1932. The statistics and derivative numbers for individual and team East-West sections come from that source.

^ Minimum of fifty at bats, for batting average and the rest of the East-West League statistical leaders.

^ Smith was 4 and 0 in six games, with thirty innings pitched.

^ The Cuban Stars’ home run ratio just edges Baltimore’s .017.

^ This statistic comes from the *Baltimore Afro American*, 25 June 1932. Soon after this standings release, the league folded.

‡ The Cotton States League was a white minor league of teams from Louisiana, Arkansas, and Mississippi. It included, among other teams, the Monroe Twins, who played across town from the Monarchs in Desiard Park. The league, however, did not outlast the NSL. It folded early in July. The final statistical release by the league was published in the *Monroe Morning World*, 10 July 1932. The statistics and derivative numbers for individual and team Cotton States sections come from that source, as do the Monroe Twins statistics that follow.

¹ Minimum of fifty innings pitched imposed by the author.

^ The Pine Bluff rookie came from Dallas, and though the local paper used first names in its reports on the Pine Bluff Judges, Danforth was always called C.B., often with the nickname “Tarzan” added. *Pine Bluff Daily Graphic*, 22, 24, 26 April 1932, 1, 15, 27 May 1932.