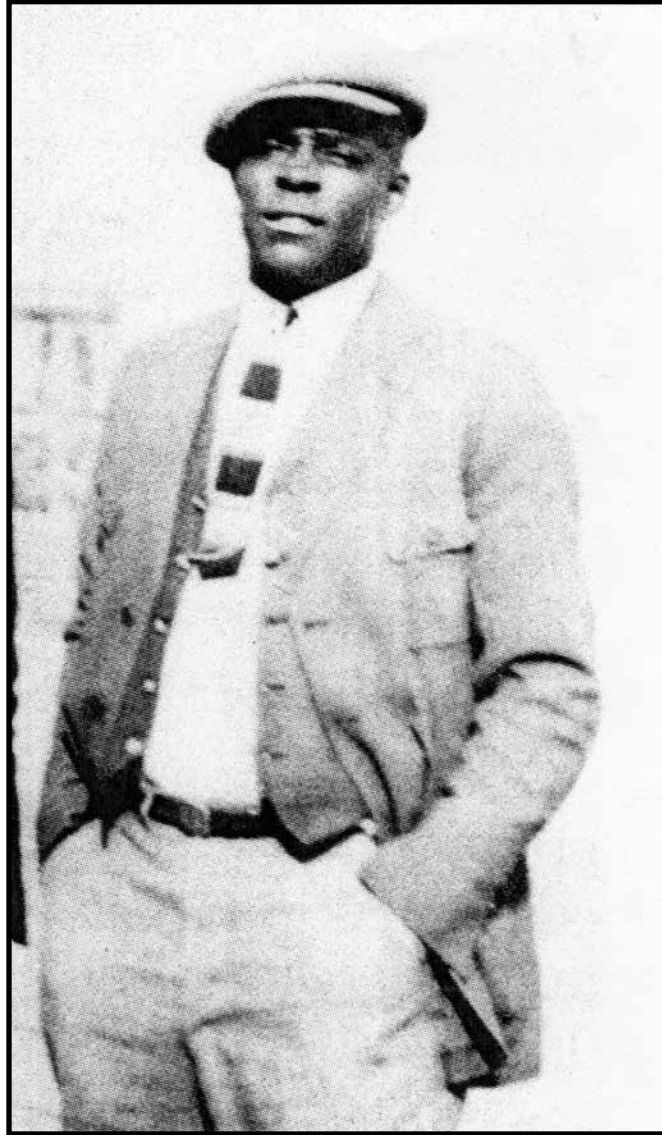


Forgotten Heroes: George “Tank” Carr



by

Center for Negro League Baseball Research

Dr. Layton Revel

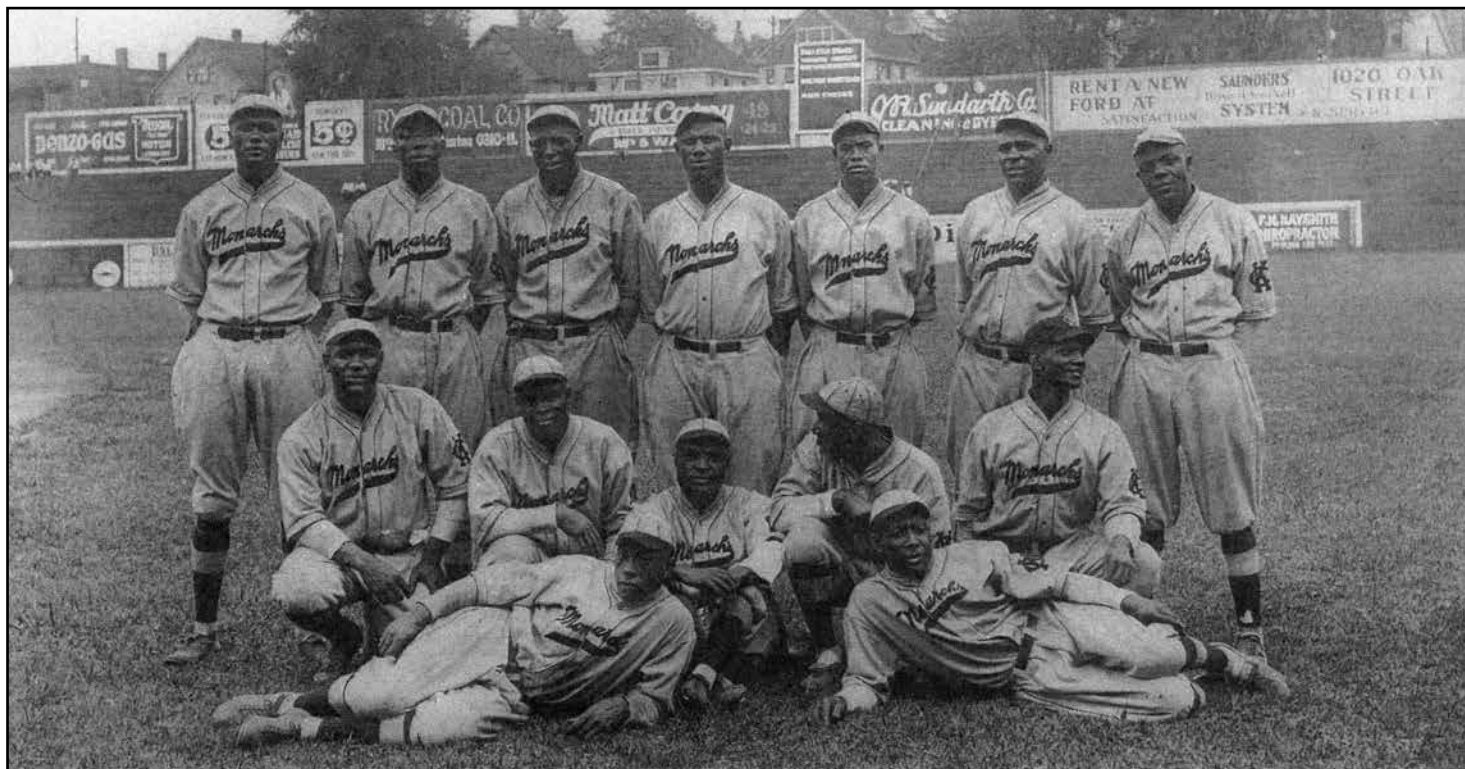
and

Luis Munoz



Kansas City Monarchs (1920)
Negro National League

(Standing left to right – **John Donaldson**, Sam Crawford, Rube Currie, Jose Rodriquez, Zack Foreman, Unidentified, **George “Tank” Carr** and **Bullet Rogan**. Seated left to right – **Jose Mendez**, Unidentified, Bartolo Portuando, **Walter “Dobie” Moore**, Otto “Jaybird” Ray and **Hurley Mc Nair**.)



Kansas City Monarchs (1922)
Negro National League

(Back row left to right – George Sweatt, Rube Currie, Sam Crawford, William Drake, Frank Duncan, **George “Tank” Carr**, **Walter “Dobie” Moore**. Middle row left to right – **Oscar Johnson**, Newt Joseph, **Hurley McNair**, **Jose Mendez** and **Willie Gisenntaner**. Front row – left to right – Lem Hawkins and **Bullet Rogan**.)

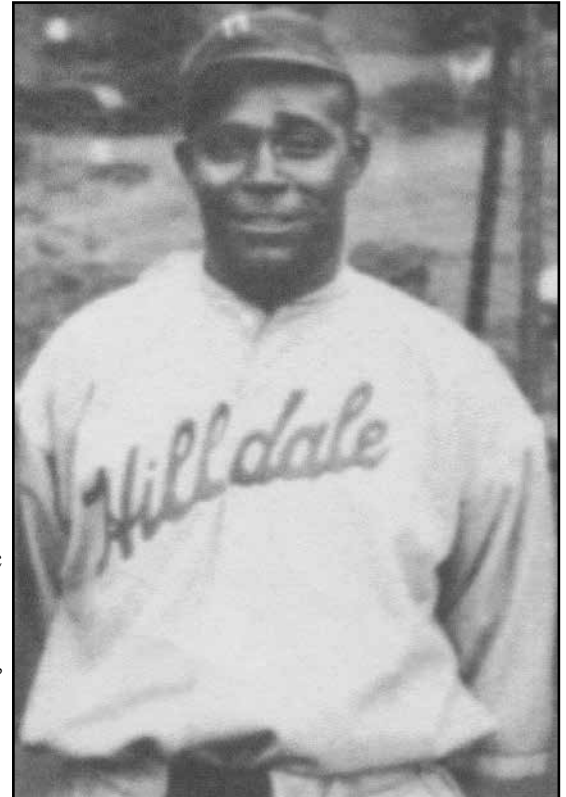
George Henry “Tank” Carr was born on September 2, 1894 (1895 or 1897) in Atlanta, Georgia. Sources vary on his actual year of birth.

Carr stood six feet two inches tall and weighed between 210 to 230 pounds during his playing career. He was a switch hitting power hitter who also hit for a high average. For a large man he possessed exceptional speed and was excellent at stealing bases. He was most often among the leaders of stolen bases on his team. Early in his career he was reportedly timed at 10 seconds flat for the 100 yard dash.

During his career Tank primarily played first base but also occasionally played in the outfield or at third base.

George played for the Dayton Marcos, Kansas City Monarchs, Hilldale, Indianapolis ABC’s, New York Lincoln Giants, Atlantic City Bacharach Giants, Philadelphia Stars, Baltimore Black Sox and the Washington Potomacs during his Negro League career. He also played for the Los Angeles White Sox, Colored All Stars, Philadelphia Royal Giants, Royal Poinciana, Alacranes, Cleveland Giants, Nashville Giants and Santurce (Puerto Rico) during winter ball.

After his career in the Negro Leagues was over, George Carr managed the Philadelphia Black Meteors and Philadelphia Colored Giants.



George “Tank” Carr
Hilldale

Early Baseball Career

George Carr grew up in Los Angeles, California and honed his baseball skills on the local playgrounds of the city. He also played high school baseball while attending Pasadena High School in Pasadena, California. In 1915 Carr joined the Los Angeles White Sox who were a highly competitive semipro team in southern California. They played an independent schedule over the winter of 1915-16. At the time that Carr first joined the Los Angeles White Sox they were a semipro team evolving into a professional organization.

Also playing in southern California during the winter of 1915-16 were the Chicago American Giants who played out of Athletic Park in San Diego. Chicago was led by the hitting of John Henry “Pop” Lloyd and Pete Hill. Smokey Joe Williams, Frank Wickware and Dizzy Dismukes were the starting pitchers for the American Giants. The Chicago American Giants opened their season with an exhibition game against the Los Angeles White Sox. The Los Angeles White Sox gave the pros all they could handle and drove Smokey Joe Williams off the mound by the third inning. Carr was the hitting star for Los Angeles. He went two for five in the game. Chicago did, however, come back to pull out a 10-6 victory. When the American Giants came to the West Coast in 1915 it was George Carr’s first exposure playing against a top level black baseball team.

Carr’s play in California during the 1915-16 winter season caught the attention of Smokey Joe Williams and the veteran pitcher recruited George to play ball in Florida before the start of the regular 1916 baseball season back east. From late January to early March the two major resort hotels in Florida (Breakers and Royal Poinciana) fielded black baseball teams that played games against each other for the entertainment of the hotels guests. Over the years the two team league was called both the Florida Hotel League and the Coconut League. In addition to playing baseball the players also were given jobs at the hotels’ primarily as bellmen and waiters. Ball games were generally played on the weekends and were always spirited contests. During the 1916 season the

Breakers Hotel team was comprised primarily of players from the Chicago American Giants. Spottswood Poles, Louis Santop, Jules Thomas and Blainey White were the hitting stars for the Breakers Bulldogs. Smokey Joe Williams (5-1) and Ad Langford were the top two pitchers for the Bulldogs. The Royal Poinciana Hotel team was managed by Charles Isham "C.I." Taylor and led by the hitting of Ben Taylor (.343), Joe Hewitt (.333), Todd Allen (.313), Bill Pierce and Jimmie Lyons. Carr's batting average for the 1916 Florida Hotel League season is unknown. Tom Johnson, Dicta Johnson, John Donaldson (1-5) and Jim Jeffries comprised the pitching staff for the Royal Poinciana Hotel. The Breakers Bulldogs were the champions of the 1916 season with a record of 10-6-1 (.625).

After the 1916 Florida Hotel League season, George Carr returned to Los Angeles. With no top black team from the East coming to the West Coast to play, the 1916-17 California Winter League was essentially a semipro league. Before the start of the season, the Los Angeles White Sox joined the "league." Other teams that competed in the 1916-17 California Winter League season were Anheuser-Busch, Pacific-Electric, Pasadena, San Diego Hulls, San Pedro and Santa Clara. George Carr dominated "league" pitching the entire season. He ended the season with a .458 batting average and won the California Winter League batting title. John Donaldson, one of the top pitchers in the history of black baseball, also played for the Los Angeles White Sox during the 1916-17 winter season. Newspaper coverage of the season was sporadic and from available research it is unclear which team won the "league" title. From box scores that have been discovered, the Los Angeles White Sox won five of the eight games they played.

Carr and the Los Angeles White Sox were back in the California Winter League for the 1917-18 season. Unfortunately for the White Sox they did not have a home field and that plagued them all season. The "league" lacked organization the entire season and teams came and went on a regular basis. No less than fourteen (14) teams played in the California Winter League over the 1917-18 season. League standings and individual player statistics are not available for this season.

The Los Angeles White Sox played an independent schedule and did not participate in the California Winter League during the winters of 1918-19 and 1919-20. The White Sox played most of their games on local school play grounds. George "Tank" Carr played first base for the White Sox and was their leading hitter. During the 1919-20 season Carr was also the player-manager of the team. Even though no statistics are available for these two seasons, the California Eagle newspaper reported the Los Angeles White Sox as an extremely well-balanced team during these two seasons.

Founding of the Negro National League

Prior to the start of the 1920 baseball season Rube Foster, owner of the Chicago American Giants, held a meeting of the owners of the top black teams in the West. These meetings were held on February 13 and 14, 1920 at the YMCA in Kansas City for the purpose of organizing the Negro National League. Some of the owners who attended the meeting were Andrew "Rube" Foster (Chicago American Giants), John "Tenny" Blount (Detroit Stars), Joe Green (Chicago Giants), C.I. Taylor (Indianapolis ABC's) and J.L. Wilkinson (Kansas City Monarchs).

Researchers differ on the "league" won-loss records of the eight teams that played in the inaugural season of the Negro National League season in 1920. Presented on the top of the next page is the research of Larry Lester/Dick Clark and Gary Ashwill (Seamheads) for the 1920 Negro National League season. Both research groups agree in the final order of standings, but Ashwill's group appears to have found significantly more "official" Negro National League games.

Negro National League (1920)

Research by Larry Lester and Dick Clark

1920	Games	Record	Pct.
Chicago American Giants	45	32-13	.711
Detroit Stars	58	35-23	.603
Kansas City Monarchs	70	41-29	.586
Indianapolis ABCs	74	39-35	.527
Cuban Stars	45	21-24	.467
St. Louis Giants	57	25-32	.439
Dayton Marcos	26	8-18	.308
Chicago Giants	28	4-24	.143

Research by Gary Ashwill (Seamheads)

1920	Games	Record	Pct.
Chicago American Giants	62	43-17-2	.710
Detroit Stars	64	37-27	.578
Kansas City Monarchs	79	44-33-2	.570
Indianapolis ABC's	86	44-38-4	.535
Cuban Stars (West)	69	35-34	.507
St. Louis Giants	72	32-40	.444
Dayton Marcos	52	16-36	.308
Chicago Giants	36	5-31	.139

The Bacharach Giants were an Associate Member of the "league" in 1920.

Tank Carr's Negro League Career

J.L. Wilkinson, the owner of the Kansas City Monarchs, formed his team from the best players off his All Nations barnstorming squad, members of the 25th Infantry Regiment Wreckers baseball team and by signing several key Latin players. Legendary Cuban pitcher Jose Mendez was the team's player-manager for the 1920 Negro National League season.

According to Negro League researcher John Holway, George "Tank" Carr was one of the leading hitters for the Kansas City Monarchs in their inaugural season. Negro League researcher John Holway credits Tank with a .336 batting average, 5 homeruns and 15 stolen bases (Gary Ashwill's research credits Tank with 18 stolen bases.) for the 1920 season. Other top hitters for the 1920 Kansas City Monarchs were Hurley McNair (.332), Bartolo Portuondo (.319), John Donaldson (.309), Walter "Dobie" Moore (.306) and Bullet Rogan (.273). The Monarchs' pitching staff was anchored by Sam Crawford (14-7), Rube Currie (12-13), Bullet Rogan (10-4), John Donaldson (5-4) and Jose Mendez (3-1).



Kansas City Monarchs
Negro National League (1920)

The Kansas City Monarchs finished the 1920 Negro National League season with a respectable record of 44-33-2 (.570). They ended the regular season in third place in the final “league standings” behind the Chicago American Giants (43-17-2) and the Detroit Stars (37-27).

For their outstanding play during the 1920 season, Kansas City Monarch’s players George “Tank” Carr, John Donaldson, Walter “Dobie” Moore, Hurley McNair, Bartolo Portuondo and Bullet Rogan were named to the Kansas City Sun 1920 Negro National League All Star team.

After the 1920 season the Kansas City Monarchs played an exhibition series against Casey Stengel’s All Stars.



Kansas City Monarchs (1921)
Negro National League

(Top row left to right – Rube Currie, **John Donaldson**, Frank Blattner, Sam Crawford, **George “tank” Carr**, **Walter “Dobie” Moore**. Middle row left to right – **Bullet Rogan**, Bartolo Portuondo, Zack Foreman, **Hurley Mc Nair**, Lem Hawkins and Otto Ray. Front row left to right - Sylvester Foreman and Bob Fagan.)

The Kansas City Monarchs improved on their performance from the previous year and finished the 1921 season with a record of 50-31 (.617) and were in second place just behind the league leading Chicago American Giants (50-27). During 1921 the Kansas City Monarchs also played a significant number of non-league games. Research by John Holway credits the Monarchs with a 73-43 (.629) record when “non-league” and “league” games were combined.

George “Tank” Carr had an excellent year in 1921. He hit .323 for the season and his 14 homeruns were second to Oscar Charleston for the Negro National League homerun title. Tank’s complete hitting statistics for the 1921 season were as follows:

Year	Team	Games	AB	Runs	Hits	2B	3B	HR	RBI	SB	BA	SLG
1921	Kansas City	100	390	87	126	20	7	14	73	22	.323	.518

The other leading hitters for J.L. Wilkinson's Kansas City Monarchs in 1921 were Hurley McNair (.354), Dobie Moore (.330), George Carr (.323), Bartolo Portuondo (.316), John Donaldson (.294) and Bullet Rogan (.290).

Rube Currie (13-8) and Bullet Rogan (12-8) led Kansas City's pitching staff in "league" play in 1921. Rogan has been credited with a record of 20-11 (.645) when games against "league" and "non-league" opponents were added together. Also pitching for the Monarchs in 1921 were Zack "Hooks" Foremen (6-4), Sam Crawford (6-6) and Cliff Bell (3-2).

After the regular 1921 season was over, the Kansas City Monarchs lost an eight game series to the Kansas City Blues of the American Association. The Blues won five of the eight games.

The 1922 Kansas City Monarchs were led by the hitting of Bullet Rogan (.395 w/14 homeruns), Oscar "Heavy" Johnson (.390 w/ 13 homeruns), Dobie Moore (.381 w/ 69 RBIs), Hurley McNair (.370 w/ 79 RBIs), Branch Russell (.345) and John Donaldson (.297). George Carr had an off season at the plate in 1922. In games against "league" competition, Tank hit a mere .265 with a .378 slugging percentage.

The 1922 Kansas City Monarchs' pitching staff was anchored by Bullet Rogan (20-11), Rube Currie (19-11), Sam Crawford (11-6) and Big Bill Drake (10-0).

With great hitting and a strong pitching staff, the Monarchs compiled a record of 47-31-2 (.600) but still finished in second place in the final 1922 Negro National League standings. Kansas City was only a game and a half behind the Negro National League champion Chicago American Giants (37-24-1).

In October of 1922 the Monarchs played the Kansas City Blues of the American Association in a six game series for the "City Championship" of Kansas City. The Blues had an excellent team and had led the American Association in hitting with a team batting average of .315 for the 1922 season. The Monarchs thoroughly dominated their formidable "white" counterparts and won the series five games to one. They had avenged their seriesloss from the previous season. The Kansas City Star newspaper declared the Monarchs as "The New City Champions of Kansas City."

HERE at LAST!

BASEBALL

For Kansas City Championship

Kansas City Monarchs

vs.

Kansas City Blues

AT ASSOCIATION PARK

Nine Game Series, Beginning

Friday, Oct 6th-7th-8th

Continued on Oct. 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19th.

Tickets on Sale Now!

Monarchs vs Blues (1922)
Kansas City Call
 09-27-22

After disposing of the Blues, the Monarchs played a two game series against the Babe Ruth All Stars. The Monarchs won both games of the double header. Kansas City easily won the first game by a score of 10-5. The score of the second game was not reported.

--BASEBALL!--

BABE RUTH & BOB MEUSEL

Playing with an All Star Team

vs

Kansas City Monarchs

SUNDAY, OCT. 22. 1 o'clock Sharp

This will be the first game of a double header
 participated in by Ruth and Mensel.
THE LAST CHANCE TO SEE THE MONARCHS
AND THE FIRST CHANCE TO SEE THE
GREAT BABE.

Babe Ruth All Stars vs Monarchs
Kansas City Call
 10-20-22

Formation of the Eastern Colored League (ECL)

When Rube Foster formed the Negro National League in 1920 his goal was to establish a national black baseball league. Feeling threatened by Foster and the Negro National League, team owners and promoters in the East decided to form their own league and crush Foster's plan of moving his sphere of influence to the East.

Through the leadership of Ed Bolden and Nat Strong, the Eastern Colored League was formed in 1923 before the start of the regular baseball season. Bolden owned the Hilldale team and Hilldale Park. Ed Bolden also served as President of the Eastern Colored League. Nat Strong was a promoter and team owner. As a sports promoter, he controlled black baseball bookings in the East. In addition he owned the Brooklyn Royal Giants and Cuban Stars. Nat Strong and his partner Max Rosner also owned Dexter Park which was the home of the Brooklyn Bushwicks.

The teams that played in the inaugural season of the Eastern Colored League and their final standings are as follows:

Eastern Colored League (1923)

Team	Record	Pct.	Rank
Hilldale	32-17	.653	1 st
Cuban Stars (East)	23-17	.575	2 nd
Brooklyn Royal Giants	18-18	.500	3 rd
Atlantic City Bacharach Giants	19-23	.452	4 th
New York Lincoln Giants	16-22	.421	5 th
Baltimore Black Sox	19-30	.388	6 th

Two problems plagued the Eastern Colored League from the very beginning. First the "league" had a difficulty in maintaining a balanced schedule because team owners always had problems with securing ball park rentals. This was not a problem for Hilldale because they owned their own ball park (Hilldale Park). As time went on, Hilldale proved to be the financial backbone of the Eastern Colored League. The second major problem of the "league" was the lack of cooperation among the owners.

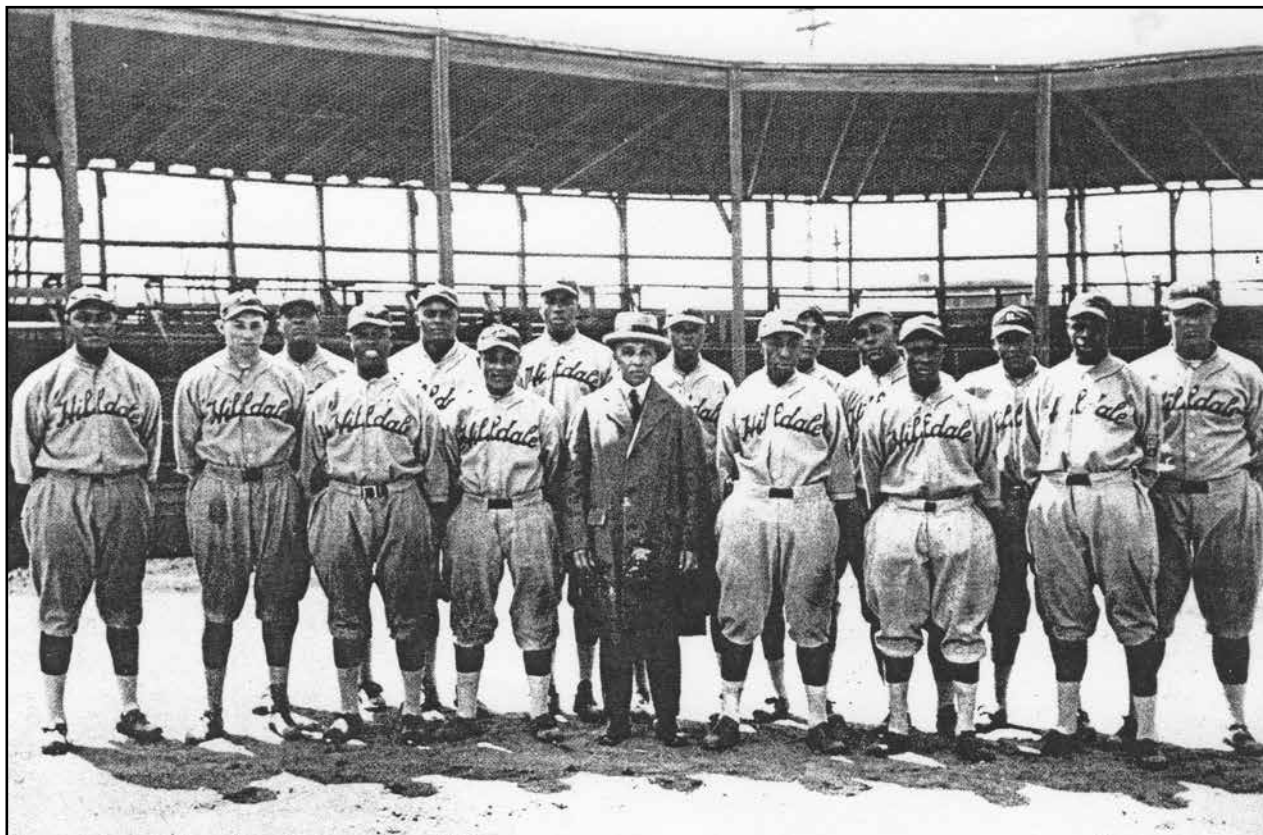
Carr leaves Kansas City to join Hilldale

In preparation for Hilldale's Eastern Colored League season, Ed Bolden was determined to strengthen his roster. Several key veteran players (Bunny Downs, Bill Francis, Charlie Henry, Connie Rector, Doc Sykes and Chaney White) from the 1922 team were released before the start of the 1923 season. Bolden's plan was to sign the best talent available in the East and also raid the western teams to put together a Hilldale squad that would be the best team in the East and dominate his newly formed "league."

Moving East was attractive to western players because eastern owners typically paid higher salaries to players. This was possible because eastern teams had shorter travel distances which resulted in lower travel expenses for the season and eastern teams paid cheaper ball park rentals than western teams. By March of 1930 thirty (30) top players from the West had jumped to eastern teams.

Players Hilldale signed from the West for their 1923 season were Frank Warfield (Detroit Stars) as the team's starting second baseman, George "Tank" Carr (Kansas City Monarchs) at first base, Raleigh "Biz" Mackey (Indianapolis ABC's) as the team's starting catcher and Clint Thomas (Detroit Stars) in the outfield.

Ed Bolden also signed John Henry "Pop" Lloyd (Bacharach Giants) at shortstop and Hosley "Scrip" Lee (Baltimore Black Sox) as a starting pitcher.



Hilldale (1923)
Eastern Colored League Champions

(Left to right – **John Henry “Pop” Lloyd**, Mervyn “Red” Ryan, Pud Flournoy, Clint Thomas, **Raleigh “Biz” Mackey**, Jake Stephens, **Jesse “Nip” Winters**, **Ed Bolden**, **Judy Johnson**, Otto Briggs, George Johnson, **George “Tank” Carr**, **Frank Warfield**, Toussaint Allen, Holsey “Scrip” Lee and **Louis Santop**.)

Bolden’s Hilldale team played its home games at Hilldale Park which was located at 3rd Street and Erie Street in Darby (PA). John Henry “Pop” Lloyd was named the team’s manager for the upcoming Eastern Colored League season. The Hilldale team that Bolden had put together had virtually no weakness. Bolden’s plan worked to perfection as he built a team that would be the most dominant team in the East for several seasons to come.

The top hitters for Hilldale during the 1923 season were Biz Mackey (.423), Pop Lloyd (.367), George Johnson (.352), Louis Santop (.292), Judy Johnson (.290), Otto Briggs (.284) and Clint Thomas (.281). The *Philadelphia Inquirer* dubbed Hilldale’s outfield of George Johnson, Clint Thomas and Otto Briggs as the “Million Dollar Outfield.” Hilldale hitters produced all season and averaged almost seven (7) runs a game for the season.

Researchers differ significantly on Tank’s batting average for the 1923 season. Larry Lester and Dick Clark credit Tank with a .273 season batting average for “league” games only. According to research by James Riley, George Carr hit 21 homeruns, stole 39 bases and compiled a .354 batting average when “league” and “non-league” games were added together.

Jesse “Nip” Winters quickly became the ace of the Hilldale pitching staff and he was considered the best pitcher in the “league.” In 1923 Winters led the Eastern Colored League in games pitched (26), complete games (15), wins (16), winning percentage (.842) and strikeouts (99). In addition Jesse Winters compiled a 2.45 earned run average (ERA) during the 1923 Eastern Colored League regular season. Negro League researcher James Riley credits Winters with a won-loss record of 32-6 (.842) when both “league” and “non-league” wins are added together.

Winter's complete pitching statistics for the Eastern Colored League season and in games against top level competition during the 1923 season were:

Year	Team	Games	Innings	Won	Lost	Hits	Runs	BB	SO	ERA
1923	Hilldale	26	169.0	16	3	124	46	21	99	2.45

The above record does not include "non-league" games and games against lower level teams.

Phil Cockrell (10-6), Red Ryan (8-7), Wade Hampton (7-2) and Scrip Lee (7-4) rounded out the starting rotation. Hilldale's pitching staff threw eighteen (18) shutouts during the season.

Hilldale started the 1923 season strong with a seventeen (17) game winning streak in June. They played excellent baseball all season long. Ed Bolden's strategy was very simple: "win ball games." At the end of the Eastern Colored League season, Hilldale had the best record (32-17) in the "league" and were crowned the Eastern Colored League champions. Their overall record for the 1923 season against all levels of competition was 137-43-6 (.761). Jake Stephens, back-up shortstop for Hilldale, in an interview with Negro League researcher John Holway summed up the Hilldale team as follows:

"Hilldale played like a team. There was so much cooperation, everybody knew his job. The main thing was to win ball games, regardless of how you did it."

In late September of 1923, Frank Warfield replaced Pop Lloyd as Hilldale's manager. The move did not surprise anyone, as Lloyd was never very popular with the players and Bolden was more than willing to unload Lloyd's hefty salary. Upon leaving Hilldale, Lloyd went to the Atlantic City Bacharach Giants. Warfield's first assignment as the team's "new" manager was to win the Philadelphia Baseball Association (PBA) Tournament. Warfield rose to the challenge in his first managing assignment by defeating Chester to win PBA championship.

In October when Hilldale finished their regular 1923 season, they played a six game exhibition series against the Philadelphia Athletics of the American League. The Athletics were also "billed" as the "Major League All Stars" during the series. The Major Leaguer's team included Jimmy Dykes, Chick Galloway, Joe Hauser, Fred Heinach, Bing Miller, Curley Ogden and Wid Matthews. Hilldale added Dick Lundy and Judy Johnson to their team to bolster their roster against the Major Leaguers. Game one opened on October 9th at Shettsline Field in south Philadelphia with Phil Cockrell throwing a 3-0 one-hitter against his Major League opponent. Nip Winters took the mound for Hilldale in game two which was played on October 10th at Smeadly Field in Chester (PA). Winters allowed his Big League opposition seven hits and came away with a 3-2 win. Hilldale came back the next day at Shettsline Field and defeated the Major Leaguers in game three. Game four was played on October 12th at Shettsline Field with Hilldale coming away with the win. Games five and six were played as a doubleheader at Hilldale Park. Over 20,000 fans showed up for the doubleheader which was played on October 13th. Led by the pitching of Phil Cockrell (2-0), Nip Winters (2-1) and Mervyn "Red" Ryan (1-0) Hilldale swept the series five games to one for the Major Leaguers. Clint Thomas (.333) and Judy Johnson (.300) were the leading hitters for Hilldale during the series. The series was financially very profitable for Hilldale and capped off a very successful season.

The 1923 season was an overwhelming success for Hilldale from all perspectives. Hilldale was dominant on the field, won the Eastern Colored League championship, won the Philadelphia Baseball Association title and then destroyed their Major League opposition in post season play. They drew massive crowds at Hilldale Park which led to financial success. On October 13th, Ed Bolden held a banquet for all his players at the Hotel Attucks in Philadelphia. Each player received a gold belt buckle in special recognition for their championship season.



Hilldale (1924)
Eastern Colored League

George Carr was back with Hilldale at the start of the 1924 season to help them defend their Eastern Colored League (ECL) championship. As manager of Hilldale, Frank Warfield had a difficult challenge in front of him entering the 1924 season. Even though he found himself at the helm of the number one team in the East and quite possibly the best team in Negro League baseball, he also was faced with defending Hilldale's Eastern Colored League championship. When the 1924 Eastern Colored League season started, Warfield returned all but one of his starters from the championship team of 1923. The only starter who was gone was former player-manager John Henry "Pop" Lloyd. Not satisfied to stay with the status quo, Bolden strengthened his roster by adding Rube Curie (Kansas City Monarchs) to the pitching staff and Joe Lewis (Baltimore) as a backup catcher to Louis Santop.

Hilldale got both outstanding hitting and great pitching all season. Hilldale posted a team batting average of .294 for the 1924 season. Biz Mackey (.356), Louis Santop (.349), Judy Johnson (.342), Joe Lewis (.316), Frank Warfield (.304), George "Tank" Carr (.300) and Clint Thomas (.284) were the leading hitters for Hilldale during the season.

In addition to a great hitting team, Hilldale also had excellent team speed. Everyone in the starting line-up could run and that provided Warfield with another dimension to his offense.

Jesse "Nip" Winters was once again the ace of the pitching staff and in 1924 he had the best season of his career. Winters went 23-7 (.767) against Eastern Colored League opponents and top level teams during the 1924 season. He led the Eastern Colored League in games pitched (35), complete games (24), innings pitched (260), wins (23) and strikeouts (147). In 30 starts he pitched 24 complete games and had three shutouts. Negro League researcher John Holway credits Jesse Winters with a won-loss record of 27-4 (.871) for the 1924 season. Nip started the season strong with a one hitter against the Washington Potomacs on May 10th. The highlight of the 1924 season for Winters was a no-hitter he threw against Oscar Charleston's Harrisburg Giants on September 3rd. He struck out seven and walked four in the game. The final score of the game was 2-0 in Hilldale's favor. This was the first no-hitter in Eastern Colored League history.

Mervyn "Red" Ryan (15-7), Phil Cockrell (10-3) and Rube Currie (3-9) rounded out Hilldale's starting rotation in 1924.

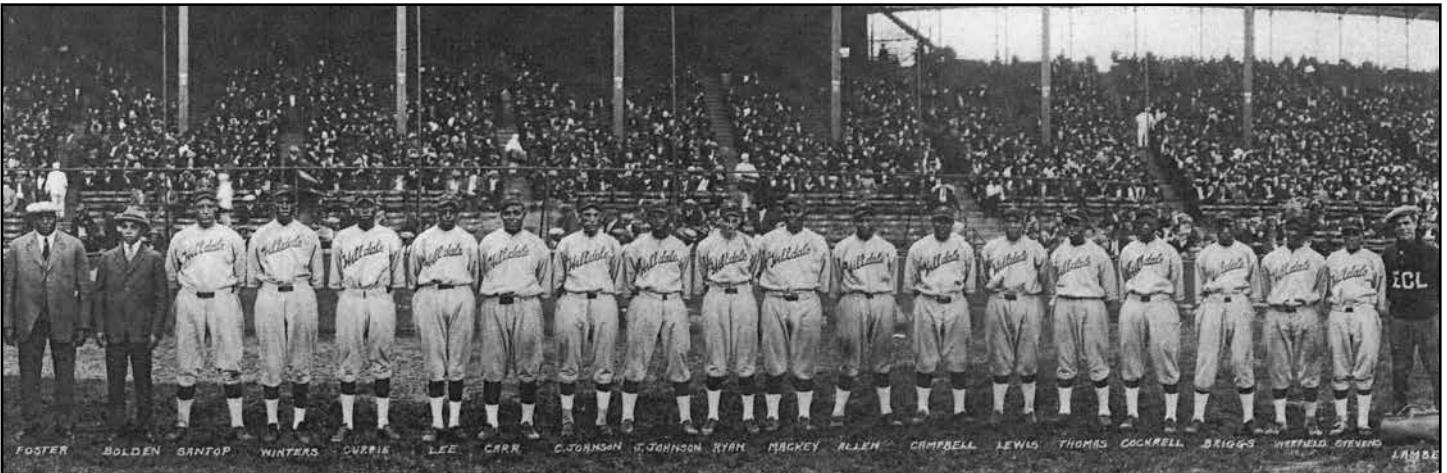
Negro League World Series (1924)

In 1924 the first ever Negro League World Series was held. The series pitted Hilldale (Eastern Colored League champions) against the Kansas City Monarchs (Negro National League champions). The event was held between October 3rd and October 29th. The Kansas City Monarchs won the series and were crowned Negro League World Series Champions.



Kansas City Monarchs
Negro National League Champions

(left to right – Frank Floyd, Hurley McNair, Newt Joseph, Harold “Yellow Horse” Morris, **Oscar “Heavy” Johnson**, **Bullet Rogan**, **Newt Allen**, **Jose Mendez**, **Walter “Dobie” Moore**, **William Bell**, Lemuel Hawkins, **Frank Duncan**, Cliff Bell, Dink Mothel, William McCall, Big Bill Drake, George Sweatt, J.L. Wilkinson, Dr. William Smith, Charles Spedden and Alex Pompey)



Hilldale
Eastern Colored League Champions

(left to right – **Rube Foster**, Ed Bolden, **Louis Santop**, **Jesse “Nip” Winters**, **Rube Currie**, Holsey “Scrip” Lee, **George “Tank” Carr**, George Johnson, **Judy Johnson**, Mervyn “Red” Ryan, **Raleigh “Biz” Mackey**, Toussaint “Tom” Allen, William “Zip” Campbell, Joe Lewis, **Clint Thomas**, Phil Cockrell, Otto Briggs, **Frank Warfield**, Jake Stephens and William “Doc” Lambert.)

Frank Warfield's first full season as a Negro League manager was a huge success. His Hilldale team improved on their performance from the year before and won the Eastern Colored League title for the second year in a row. The final order of finish for the 1924 Eastern Colored League season was as follows:

Eastern Colored League (1924)

Team	Games	Record	Pct.	Rank
Hilldale	69	47-22	.681	1 st
Baltimore Black Sox	51	32-19	.627	2 nd
New York Lincoln Giants	57	32-25	.561	3 rd
Atlantic City Bacharach Giants	59	30-29	.508	4 th
Harrisburg Giants	54	26-28	.481	5 th
Brooklyn Royal Giants	42	16-26	.381	6 th
Washington Potomacs	58	21-37	.362	7 th
Cuban Stars (East)	48	17-31	.354	8 th

Hilldale posted a won-loss record of 112-51-9 (.687) in games against all levels of competition.

The First Negro League World Series (1924)

In October of 1924 the first ever Negro League World Series was held. It pitted the Negro National League champion Kansas City Monarchs against Hilldale who were the champions of the Eastern Colored League. The series was held between October 3rd and October 29th.

Hilldale was led by the pitching of Jesse "Nip" Winters (23-7), Phil Cockrell (15-7) and Mervyn "Red" Ryan (10-3). The top hitters for Hilldale were Raleigh "Biz" Mackey (.356), Louis Santop (.349) and Judy Johnson (.342). Baseball fans were eager to see the best two pitchers in the Negro Leagues, Wilber "Bullet" Rogan (Kansas City) and Jesse "Nip" Winters (Hilldale), face off against each other. The Kansas City Monarchs were led by Bullet Rogan who was 17-5 on the mound during the regular season and was also one of the Negro National League's top hitters with a .409 batting average for the season. In addition to Rogan, the Kansas City line-up included Oscar "Heavy" Johnson (.374), Newt Joseph (.363), Walter "Dobie" Moore (.356) and Hurley McNair (.346). Big Bill Drake (11-9), William Bell (11-2) and Harold "Yellow Horse" Morris (7-5) helped support Rogan on the Monarchs' pitching staff.

The starting line-ups for the Kansas City Monarchs and Hilldale for the 1924 Negro League World Series were as follows:

Kansas City Monarchs		Hilldale	
Mgr	Jose Mendez	Mgr	Frank Warfield
1B	Lemuel "Lem" Hawkins	1B	George "Tank" Carr
2B	Newt Allen	2B	Frank Warfield
SS	Walter "Dobie" Moore	SS	Raleigh "Biz" Mackey
3B	Walter "Newt" Joseph	3B	William "Judy" Johnson
C	Frank Duncan	C	Louis "Big Bertha" Santop
RF	Oscar "Heavy" Johnson	RF	Otto Briggs
CF	Hurley McNair	CF	George W. Johnson
LF	George Sweatt	LF	Clint "Hawk" Thomas
P	Wilber "Bullet Joe" Rogan	P	Jesse "Nip" Winters
P	William Bell	P	Phil Cockrell
P	Jose Mendez	P	Mervyn "Red" Ryan
P	William "Plunk" Drake	P	Hosley "Scrip" Lee



Kansas City Monarchs vs Hilldale
Baker Bowl
 Philadelphia, PA

The Negro League World Series opened on October 3rd with a double header at the Baker Bowl in Philadelphia. Bullet Rogan defeated Phil Cockrell in the first game by a score of 6-2. Jesse “Nip” Winters came back in game two and beat the Monarchs by a score of 11-0. Game three ended in a tie. Hilldale won games four and five to take a commanding three games to one lead. William Bell started and won game six of the Negro League World Series with approximately 9,000 fans in attendance. The series could not have been more dramatic in how it unfolded on the field. Going into the tenth and final game of the series, both teams each had four victories (game three had ended in a tie). An aging Jose Mendez took the mound for Kansas City. Hilldale countered with Scrip Lee. Mendez pitched brilliantly and led the Monarchs to a 5-0 win and the Kansas City Monarchs claimed the first ever Negro League World Series championship.

Tank Carr had a very good Negro League World Series at the plate. He went 6 for 18 for a .333 batting average.

A summary of the 1924 Negro League World Series is as follows:

Game	Location	Date	Winning Team	Score	Winning Pitcher	Losing Pitcher
1	Philadelphia	Oct 3 rd	Kansas City	6-2	Bullet Rogan	Phil Cockrell
2	Philadelphia	Oct 3 rd	Hilldale	11-0	Nip Winters	Jack Mc Call
3	Baltimore	Oct 5 th	Tie Game	6-6	-	-
4	Baltimore	Oct 6 th	Hilldale	4-3	Rube Currie	Cliff Bell
5	Kansas City	Oct 11 th	Hilldale	5-2	Nip Winters	Bullet Rogan
6	Kansas City	Oct 13 th	Kansas City	6-5	William Bell	Scrip Lee
7	Kansas City	Oct 14 th	Kansas City	4-3	Jose Mendez	Nip Winters
8	Chicago	Oct 18 th	Kansas City	3-2	Bullet Rogan	Rube Currie
9	Chicago	Oct 19 th	Hilldale	5-3	Nip Winters	Bill Drake
10	Chicago	Oct 20 th	Kansas City	5-0	Jose Mendez	Scrip Lee

While an important historical event in Negro League baseball history, the 1924 Negro League World Series unfortunately was a financial disaster at the box office. The ten games played only brought in \$ 52,000 in gate receipts (only 584 fans attended game 4). For over two weeks of work, each Kansas City Monarchs player got \$ 308.00 and each Hilldale player got only \$193.00.

Players reported to Hilldale on April 7th for spring training at Hilldale Park in Darby (PA) for the 1925 season. After only four days of spring training, the first of several preseason “non-league” games for the Hilldale squad was played on April 11th when they met the Passayunk Club. Hilldale opened the regular Eastern Colored League season on April 25th against Oscar Charleston’s Harrisburg Giants. Nip Winters received the honor as the starting pitcher for Hilldale. He held the Giants to just two runs on five hits and came away with his first “league” win of the season. Carr provided most of Hilldale’s offense during the game with three hits that included a homerun. A sold out crowd saw Hilldale easily win the game by a score of 6-2.



Hilldale (1925)

(Back row left right – Mervyn “Red” Ryan, **Judy Johnson**, George Johnson, unidentified, **Louis Santop**, **Ed Bolden**, **George “Tank” Carr**, unidentified, **Raleigh “Biz” Mackey**, William Campbell and **Clint Thomas**.
Kneeling left to right – Phil Cockrell, Bill Robinson, Holsey “Scrip” Lee, Namon Washington, **Frank Warfield**, Rocky Ellis, Jake Stephens, **Otto Briggs** and **Jesse “Nip” Winters**.)

Hilldale entered the 1925 season with three objectives: improve the team’s won-loss record, win the Eastern Colored League title and win the Negro League World Series. Like the season before, Warfield got both great hitting and great pitching all season long. The starting line-up for the 1925 Hilldale team posted the following batting averages for the season:

Hilldale (1925)

Position	Player	Batting Average	Position	Player	Batting Average
1B	George “Tank” Carr	.369	OF	Otto Briggs	.335
2B	Frank Warfield	.295	OF	Clint Thomas	.329
SS	Jake Stephens	.198	OF	George Johnson	.310
3B	Judy Johnson	.389			
C	Biz Mackey	.338	P	Jesse Nip” Winters	.306

In 1925 George “Tank” Carr was the most productive offensive player in the Eastern Colored League (ECL). His complete hitting statistics for the 1925 Hilldale season were as follows:

Year	Team	Games	AB	Runs	Hits	2B	3B	HR	RBI	SB	BA	SLG
1925	Hilldale	73	287	71	106	23	12	12	60	24	.369	.659

At the end of the season, Hilldale published Tank Carr’s 1925 statistics as 70 doubles, 20 triples, 20 homeruns and a .409 batting average in 177 games against all levels of competition.

Only “Country” Jake Stephens failed to hit for a high average during the season. This did not come as a surprise to anyone because Jake was a “weak” hitter his entire career. George “Tank” Carr led the team in homeruns with twelve (12). According to research by John Holway, Carr also led the Eastern Colored League (ECL) in doubles (26), triples (13) and stolen bases (27).

Warfield continued his emphasis on team speed during the 1925 season. He believed in focusing on smart base running and stealing a base whenever given the opportunity. Research by Neil Lanctot for his book on the history of the Hilldale club credits Hilldale with over 200 stolen bases for the season when “league” and “non-league” games are added together. According to Lanctot, the team leaders in stolen bases for the year were Frank Warfield (35), George Carr (34), Clint Thomas (32) and Otto Briggs (32).

Besides being the best hitting team and top offense in the Eastern Colored League, Hilldale also had the best pitching staff in the East. Jesse “Nip” Winters continued to be the ace of the staff for Hilldale with a 19-8 (.704) record in Eastern Colored League games. When non-league games are added to his season total, Nip is credited with winning at least 30 games during the season. During the 1925 season, Winters also led the “league” in games (30), complete games (17), innings pitched (218), wins (19), strikeouts (97) and base on balls (58).

Rube Currie contested Nip Winters for who would be the best pitcher on the staff in 1925. Currie posted an unbelievable 14-1 (.933) record for the year. Rounding out the pitching staff for Hilldale in 1925 were Phil Cockrell (9-3), Mervyn “Red” Ryan (5-2), Holsey “Scrip” Lee (4-1) and William “Zip” Campbell (2-3).

Hilldale dominated Eastern Colored League (ECL) play the entire season. On July 18th the Afro American reported that Hilldale swept a doubleheader from the Brooklyn Royal Giants and that gave them a winning streak of twelve (12) straight “league” games. Hilldale easily won their third straight Eastern Colored League championship. The final standings for the 1925 ECL season were:

Eastern Colored League (1925)

Team	Games	Record	Pct.	Rank
Hilldale	67	52-15	.776	1 st
Harrisburg Giants	55	37-18	.673	2 nd
Baltimore Black Sox	51	31-20	.608	3 rd
Atlantic City Bacharach Giants	52	26-26	.500	4 th
Brooklyn Royal Giants	33	13-20	.394	5 th
Wilmington Potomacs	35	13-22	.371	6 th
Cuban Stars (East)	41	15-26	.366	7 th
New York Lincoln Giants	46	7-39	.152	8 th

By the end of the season, Hilldale had accomplished more than anyone had hoped for during the year. Hilldale improved on what already was a great team going into the 1925 season. Hilldale’s won-loss record improved from 47-22 (.681) in 1924 to 52-15 (.776) in 1925. Not only did they win the Eastern Colored League championship but they dominated “league” competition. Hilldale also played a significant number of “non-league” games during the season that included most of the top independent teams in the East. Hilldale’s record against “non-league” opponents in 1926 was 69-33-5 (.676). Even with all their success on the field, Hilldale was faced with a problem of dwindling attendance during the season.

Hilldale Gains Redemption in the 1925 Negro League World Series

In addition to their Eastern Colored League title, Hilldale vindicated themselves for their loss in the 1924 Negro League World Series by destroying the Kansas City Monarchs (62-23) in the 1925 Negro League World Series.

Hilldale fielded a starting line-up in 1925 with seven of their nine starters hitting over .300 for the season. Judy Johnson (.389), Tank Carr (.369) and Biz Mackey (.338) led the way for Hilldale. Jesse "Nip" Winters (19-8), Rube Currie (14-1), Phil Cockrell (9-3) and Red Ryan (5-2) were the starting pitchers for Hilldale. The Kansas City Monarchs came into the series led by the hitting of Hurley McNair (.365), Newt Joseph (.335), Dobie Moore (.308) and Wade Johnston (.304). The Monarchs also had an exceptional pitching staff that included Bullet Rogan (22-2 w/ 2.95 ERA), Nelson Dean (11-3 w/ 2.32 ERA), William Bell (10-3 w/ 2.65) and Bill Drake (10-4 w/ 1.98).

Unfortunately for Kansas City a freak accident prevented Bullet Rogan from playing in the series. Without their best player, the Monarchs were no match for Hilldale. Hilldale outscored Kansas City 26 runs to 14 runs. Led by the hitting of Otto Briggs (.414) and the pitching of Rube Currie (2-0 w/ 1.29 ERA), Hilldale swept the series winning five of the six games. Hilldale had redeemed themselves and were crowned the 1925 Negro League World Series champions.



Hilldale vs Kansas City (1925)
Negro League World Series
Game Ticket

A summary of the 1925 Negro League World Series is as follows:

Game	Location	Date	Winning Team	Score	Winning Pitcher	Losing Pitcher
1	Kansas City	Oct 1 st	Hilldale	5-2	Rube Currie	Bill Drake
2	Kansas City	Oct 2 nd	Kansas City	5-3	Nelson Dean	Phil Cockrell
3	Kansas City	Oct 3 rd	Hilldale	3-1	Red Ryan	Jose Mendez
4	Kansas City	Oct 4 th	Hilldale	7-4	Nip Winters	Bill Drake
5	Philadelphia	Oct 8 th	Hilldale	2-1	Rube Currie	Cliff Bell
6	Philadelphia	Oct 10 th	Hilldale	5-2	Phil Cockrell	William Bell

George Carr had an excellent World Series in 1925. He went 8 for 25 in the series for a .320 batting average and hit a critical homerun to help win game five of the Negro League World Series.

On October 14, 1925 Ed Bolden held a banquet at the Hotel Brotherhood where he gave gold baseballs to all of the players.



Afro American
09-05-25

The 1925 Negro League World Series was an even worse financial disaster than the year before. The total gate receipts for the entire series were a mere \$ 21,000.00. When the players left to go home, each member of the losing Kansas City Monarchs team got \$ 57.64 per man or less than \$ 10 a game.

After the Negro League World Series, Hilldale played several exhibition games that included a three game series against the International League All Stars. Hilldale won two out of the three games from the “all stars.”

Entering the 1926 Eastern Colored League season, there was nowhere for Frank Warfield and his Hilldale Club to go but down. To compound the team’s problems, Ed Bolden (owner of Hilldale) was faced with significant financial challenges.

- Profits had been in decline for several years.
- There had been a steady decline in attendance at Hilldale Park.
- Ticket prices had not kept up with increases in the team’s expenses.
- Going into the season, the team had reduced ticket prices in order to attract more fans to the ball park.
- Hilldale also found it harder and harder to book games with “white” semipro teams and industrial teams which in the past had been their real money maker.
- To make matters even worse, the 1926 season started with numerous game cancellations due to unusually rainy weather.

The 1926 season started with numerous personnel changes. Before the start of the season Hilldale lost starting outfielder George Johnson, catcher Joe Lewis and one of their top pitchers in Rube Currie. In addition outfield reserves Rudolph Ash, Dewey Rivers and Melvin Sykes were released early in the season.

The team started slowly, especially in the hitting department. Hilldale dropped its first four games of the season. All of these losses were to “white” semi-pro teams. Early in the season, the Philadelphia Inquirer dubbed Hilldale as the “hitless wonders.” When Eastern Colored League (ECL) play started, Hilldale went 10-6 before going on a losing streak that saw them drop 10 of 12 “league” games between June 9th and June 21st. Then veteran Louis Santop was released in July. The team hit rock bottom on July 25th when they were shut out in both ends of a double header by the Farmers (“white” semi-pro team).

Fortunately for Hilldale by mid-season the team started hitting and winning more ball games. According to a newspaper article that appeared in the Afro American on August 28th, the leading hitters for Hilldale were George “Tank” Carr (.355 w/ 9 homeruns), Raleigh “Biz” Mackey (.333 w/ 16 homeruns), Judy Johnson (.329 w/ 41 doubles), Clint Thomas (.328 w/10 homeruns), Otto Briggs (.319) and Frank Warfield (.303).

Tank Carr had an excellent year at the plate by putting up the following hitting statistics for the 1926 Eastern Colored League (ECL) season:

Year	Team	Games	AB	Runs	Hits	2B	3B	HR	RBI	SB	BA	SLG
1926	Hilldale	118	418	92	148	30	6	9	-	23	.355	.519

CARR LEADING HILLDALE TEAM

**Mackey Second, Has 16 Home Runs
Cockrell Leading Pitcher**

PHILADELPHIA.—George Carr, the slugging Hilldale first sacker, is leading the Parby Daisies with the willow, having piled up an average of .355 in 118 contests. In his 148 safe hits are included 30 doubles, 6 triples and 9 home runs.

Bizz Mackey, however, is leading in extra-base hits. The big backstop and all-around player, who is in the runner-up position, has collected 26 doubles, 6 triples and 16 home runs. Judy Johnson, in third place, has socked out the most two-base hits, his total being 41. Mackey's 16 homers put him out in front in this class, and Thomas with 10 and Carr with 9 follow, respectively. Clint Thomas is the leading base stealer with 33 thefts to his credit. George Carr with 23 and Namon Washington, with 22 are the other Daisies who come in for honors in this line. Following are the batting averages, including games played August 18:

	G.	AB.	R.	H.	P.C.
Carr	118	418	92	148	.353
Mackey	108	377	75	119	.314
Johnson	119	456	88	150	.329
Thomas	124	451	10	144	.319
Briggs	124	449	111	146	.326
Warfield	121	442	102	134	.303
Winters	46	114	18	33	.290
Washington	114	373	81	105	.279
Lee	30	74	14	21	.284
Ryan	32	77	10	20	.260
Campbell	23	74	15	20	.270
Stevens	96	290	40	64	.220
Cockrell	23	54	12	12	.222
Robinson	64	127	83	26	.205

Phil Cockrell, with 13 victories against 4 defeats, leads the pitchers, while Bill Campbell, although ranking second, has turned in 20 games and lost but 8.

PITCHER'S RECORDS

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Cockrell	13	4	.763
Campbell	20	8	.714
Lee	12	6	.667
Winters	13	8	.612
Ryan	13	10	.563

Team speed once again supported the Hilldale run production. Once they got on base, Hilldale runners stole bases at an alarming rate. Hilldale players led the Eastern Colored League in stolen bases. Leading the way in stolen bases for Hilldale were Clint Thomas (33), George Carr (23), Otto Briggs (22), Namon Washington (22), Frank Warfield (17), Biz Mackey (14), Jake Stephens (14) and Judy Johnson (13).

The starting pitching rotation for Hilldale in 1926 was once again led by Jesse "Nip" Winters with a 20-7 record in "league" games and in games against top level competition. Negro League researcher John Holway credits Winters with a record of 23-4 (.852) in 1926. William Campbell (20-8), Phil Cockrell (13-4), Mervyn Ryan (13-10), Scrip Lee (12-6) and Charlie Henry (1-4) rounded out Hilldale's pitching staff. One of the highlights of the season for the Hilldale pitching staff was a no-hitter Charlie Henry pitched against the Newark Stars on June 27th. Ironically, this was Henry's only victory in Eastern Colored League play during the season.

During the 1926 season, Hilldale also played in the Interstate League. The Interstate League was an integrated league that started the season with three "black" teams (Atlantic City Bacharach Giants, Harrisburg Giants and Hilldale) and three "white" teams (Allentown Dukes, Camden and Chester). Hilldale's season in the Interstate League opened on May 3rd with Nip Winters hurling a two hitter and striking out five against Camden. With 5,000 fans in attendance for the game played in Wilmington (DE), Hilldale walked away with a 5-0 victory. On June 23rd Hilldale was in first place with a record of 12-4, Harrisburg (7-6) was in second place and the Bacharach Giants (6-7) were in third. The Baltimore Black Sox entered the "league" on July 4th. Hilldale was crowned the Interstate League champion at the end of the season.

Afro American

08-28-26

By most team's standards Hilldale had a very good Eastern Colored League season in 1926. They finished the year with a "league" record of 34-24 (.586). Unfortunately, the Atlantic City Bacharach Giants and the Harrisburg Giants were just a little bit better. Atlantic City won the "league" title and Hilldale finished in third place. The final "league" standings were as follows:

Eastern Colored League (1926)

1926	Games	Record	Pct.
Atlantic City Bacharach Giants	54	34-20	.630
Harrisburg Giants	42	25-17	.595
Hilldale	58	34-24	.586
Cuban Stars (East)	49	28-21	.571
New York Lincoln Giants	41	19-22	.463
Baltimore Black Sox	47	18-29	.383
Brooklyn Royal Giants	27	7-20	.259
Newark Stars	11	1-10	.091

The Atlantic City Bacharach Giants won the Eastern Colored League championship and played the Chicago American Giants (Negro National League) in the Negro League World Series. Chicago won the Negro League World Series title by winning 5 games to 4 games for Atlantic City.

Hilldale also played an extensive “non-league” schedule in 1926. In their games against these lower level opponents, Hilldale compiled an impressive won-loss record of 83-37-2 (.682). Hilldale was also referred to as the Darby Daisies in the media in 1926



Hilldale beats Major Leaguers
Chester Times
 Chester, PA
 10-4-26

In 1926 Hilldale played a six game exhibition series versus Earle Mack's All Stars during the first two weeks of October. The series was played in Wilmington (DE), Bloomington (PA) and at Hilldale Park. Earle Mack's team included Major League stars George Burns, Jimmie Dykes, Lefty Grove, Henie Manush, Jack Quinn and Rube Walberg. To bolster his hitting attack, Bolden signed Negro League super stars John Beckwith and Oscar Charleston. The first game of the series was played on October 1st in Wilmington (DE). Behind a two run homerun by John Beckwith and solid pitching from Phil Cockrell, Hilldale posted a 3-2 victory. Game two was played at Hilldale Park with 9,000 fans in attendance. Fans who attended the game saw two of the best left handers (Lefty Grove and Nip Winters) in baseball square off against each other. Nip Winters easily out dueled Lefty Grove in game two for a 6-1 victory. Earle Mack's All Stars won the third game in a 1-0 pitcher's duel with Scrip Lee taking the loss. Hilldale, however, came back the next day and won both ends of a double header by the scores of 3-0 and 4-1. In the final game of the series which was played on October 9th, Nip Winters defeated Philadelphia ace Rube Walberg by the score of 4-3. Hilldale dominated the Major Leaguers winning 5 of the 6 games played. Earle Mack's All Stars were also billed as the Major League All Stars during their post season play. The series was a success for Hilldale on the field but a disappointment at the box office. The final two games that were played at Hilldale Park only drew 3,102 fans.

George Carr led Hilldale in hitting during their exhibition games against the Major Leaguers. Tank went 9 for 25 for a .360 batting average.

Carr Sails to Cuba

Over the winter of 1926-27, George sailed to Cuba with several other Negro League ball players to play in the “Special Season – Triangular League.” This was an independent league in Cuba that included the following three teams: Alacranes, Havana Reds and Marianao. League games were played at the University of Havana Stadium. The season started on October 28, 1926 and ended on February 6, 1927.

Carr was signed by an Alacranes team that was made up primarily of players with Negro League experience. Alacranes was managed by Cuban great and Cincinnati Reds star pitcher, Adolfo Luque. Tank Carr was the leading hitter on the team and finished in second place for the “league” batting title with a .416 batting average. Other top hitters on the team were Dick Lundy (.410), Judy Johnson (.374), Esteban Montalvo (.356), Clint Thomas (.331) and Bernardo Baro (.309). The pitching staff for the 1926-27 Alacranes included Adolfo Luque (10-6), Ping Gardner (5-4) Oscar Tuero (4-2) and Jose Mendez (3-1).

The Alacranes dominated “league” play all season and finished with a 22-15 (.595) record to easily win the “league” title at the end of the season.

Carr Stops Off in Florida Before Returning to Hilldale

Before returning to Hilldale for the 1927 Eastern Colored League season, George Carr stopped off in Florida to play third base for the Royal Poinciana Hotel in the Florida Hotel League. Also playing for the Royal Poinciana squad were Chance Cummings (1B), Specs Clark (2B), Burlin White (C), Chaney White (OF), Smokey Joe Williams (P) and Ping Gardner (P).

The Breakers Hotel was the only other team in the “league.” The Breakers Bulldogs were led by the hitting of Jap Washington (1B) and Bobby Williams (SS). Lefty Gisentaner and Sam Streeter were the Bulldogs’ top two pitchers.

The 1927 Florida Hotel League season schedule consisted of 13 games. At the end of the season, both teams had won six games with one game ending in a tie.

Carr Returns to the Eastern Colored League

The 1927 Eastern Colored League season for Hilldale was the first time since the inception of the “league” that the team faced productivity problems on the field. The problems all started when Ed Bolden (owner of Hilldale) significantly cut players’ salaries and reduced the roster size to 14-16 players. This resulted in low morale that plagued the team all season. Hilldale also suffered a tremendous loss in their starting line-up when John Beckwith and Oscar Charleston did not return to the team for the regular 1927 season.

To make matters even worse, Hilldale also started the season with two of their best players not on the field. Biz Mackey had not returned from overseas and Clint Thomas was side-lined with a fractured rib. The loss of Mackey and Thomas had even more dramatic impact with the reduced roster size. During the 1927 season, Bolden tried to schedule as many games as possible. Hilldale played two to four “league” games a week and scheduled as many twilight games against “white” semipro teams and industrial clubs as they could. Hilldale was also referred to as the Darby Daisies in the media during the 1927 season.



Hilldale vs Cuban Stars

Opening Day Game – Eastern Colored League Season
Maryland Park (Richmond, VA)
May 5, 1927

Hilldale got off to a slow start in opening the 1927 regular season and never really recovered. From the very beginning of the season, other than George "Tank" Carr, every player in the starting line-up hit worse in 1927 than they had in 1926. Hilldale players with the largest drops in batting averages were:

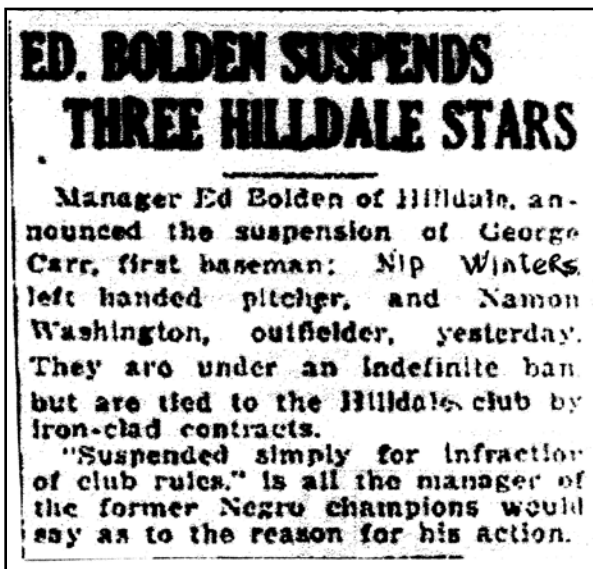
Player	Batting 1926 Average	Batting 1927 Average	Drop
Judy Johnson	.319	.253	66 points
Jake Stephens	.251	.198	53 points
Biz Mackey	.333	.284	49 points
Frank Warfield	.303	.254	49 points
Otto Briggs	.286	.255	31 points
Namon Washington	.254	.224	30 points

Besides a significant drop in batting average, Hilldale hitters also showed virtually no power at the plate. In 1926 Hilldale batters hit 53 homeruns. In 1927 Hilldale batters only hit 11 total homeruns for the entire season in "league" play. No player on the 1927 team hit more than two (2) homeruns for the Eastern Colored League season.

George "Tank" Carr (.309), Biz Mackey (.284), Clint Thomas (.268) and George Johnson (.264) were the team's top hitters for the season. Unlike most of his teammates, George Carr had a very good season at the plate in 1927. His batting numbers in "league" games and in games against top level teams were:

Year	Team	Games	AB	Runs	Hits	2B	3B	HR	RBI	SB	BA	SLG
1927	Hilldale	80	317	42	98	13	2	4	26	4	.309	.401

As bad as Warfield's team hit, Hilldale's pitching staff didn't do any better. In 1926 the starting pitching rotation had a record of 59-41 (.590). Other than Nip Winters who was the ace of the pitching staff with a 13-8 (.619) record all of the other Hilldale starters had dramatic drops in their pitching performances. In 1927 Hilldale starters went 29-39 (.426) in Eastern Colored League games. William Campbell was the biggest disappointment of all the starting pitchers for Hilldale. Campbell went from an 11-5 record in "league" play and an overall record of 20-8 in 1926 to 0-8 in 1927 against Eastern Colored League competition.



Chester Times
Chester, PA
06-10-27

During the season Ed Bolden was faced with numerous problems with his players both on and off the field. Things got so bad with the team that in early June, George "Tank" Carr, Namon Washington and Jesse "Nip" Winters were all three suspended for what in the media termed as "not trying." Manager Frank Warfield's official position was that the three had been suspended "simply for infractions of club rules." The real cause behind the three suspensions could have been drinking, attitude, morale or a combination of all three.

Besides Jesse Winters, Hilldale's starting rotation for the 1927 season also included Phil Cockrell (11-11), Mervyn "Red" Ryan (4-6), Scrip Lee (0-4) and William Campbell (0-8). According to Negro League researcher John Holway, when "league" and "non-league" games are added together, Hilldale pitchers had

the following records in 1927: Jesse "Nip" Winters (18-16), Phil Cockrell (14-21), Merven "Red" Ryan (8-15), Scrip Lee (3-10) and William Campbell (1-11).

With poor hitting and ineffective pitching, Hilldale suffered all season. Things got so bad that Frank Warfield was replaced as manager of Hilldale in June of 1927 by Otto Briggs. Warfield was 13-22 (.371) when he lost his job as the team's manager. Hilldale finished the first half of the season in fifth place in the Eastern Colored League with a record of 17-28 (.378). In July Ed Bolden started making changes to the team. The first thing he did was bring back outfielder George Johnson who had once been a mainstay of the team. Then he attempted to make a trade with the Harrisburg Giants that would have sent Jesse "Nip" Winters and Clint Thomas to the Giants in exchange for Oscar Charleston. When Harrisburg fans rose up to protest the trade, Harrisburg Giants management cancelled the deal.

Hilldale went 19-17 (.528) for the second half of the season. They finished the 1927 season in fifth place in the seven-team Eastern Colored League. Ed Bolden's Hilldale team posted their first losing season since the Eastern Colored League began in 1923. They were nine games under five hundred with a 36-45 (.444) won-loss record in "league" games and were in fifth place in the final Eastern Colored League standings. According to research by John Holway, Hilldale had an overall record of 47-70 (.402). The Atlantic City Bacharach Giants repeated as Eastern Colored League champions with a record of 54-35 (.607). To make matters even worse for Bolden, Hilldale suffered a financial loss of \$ 21,500 for the 1927 season.

The stress and strain of the season finally got to Ed Bolden in September when he suffered a complete nervous breakdown and had to be hospitalized. Bolden would be out of baseball for several months. Interestingly enough, Rube Foster (owner of the Chicago American Giants and founder of the Negro National League) had suffered a complete mental breakdown that required him to be institutionalized only thirteen months earlier. Charles Freeman replaced Bolden as President of Hilldale Baseball and Entertainment Company. One of Freeman's first moves was to sign Bill Francis as a non-playing manager. Freeman promised an extensive rebuilding process and changes to the roster for the 1928 season.

Carr and Winters Leave Hilldale

Having worn out their welcome in Hilldale, George "Tank" Carr along with Jesse "Nip" Winters were traded to the New York Lincoln Giants for Walter "Rev" Cannady and former Hilldale pitcher Merven "Red" Ryan in April of 1928 before the start of the regular season.

The New York Lincoln Giants were managed by John Henry "Pop" Lloyd and played their home games at the Catholic Protectory in New York City. They started the 1928 season as a member of the Eastern Colored League. The Eastern Colored League was on shaky ground from the very beginning of the season and folded in June. After the "league" ceased operation all of the teams played an independent-barnstorming schedule for the remainder of the season.

According to research by Gary Ashwill, the Lincoln Giants compiled a record of 21-17-2 (.553) against top level competition during the 1928 season.

**HILLDALE TRADES
WINTERS AND CARR**

The Hilldale Baseball Club plans to dispose of all dissatisfied players this season, so Manager Ed Bolden has completed a deal with Jim Keenan, of the Lincoln, whereby the New Yorkers get big Nip Winters and George Carr, while the Daisies acquire the services of Red Ryan and Walter Cannady.

Winters is one of the best pitchers in Negro baseball and Carr a leading first sacker, but they failed to keep in condition so it is believed a change of scenery will benefit both clubs.

Ryan is a former Hilldale hurler, noted for his blinding speed and knuckle ball, while Cannady formerly played at first for the Homestead Grays and at short and third for the Harrisburg Giants. The hitting of Cannady should aid the Hilldale club materially.

Jim Thorpe, the 17-year-old former Central High School pitcher, who is blazing his way through the South will likely be retained when the team returns home.

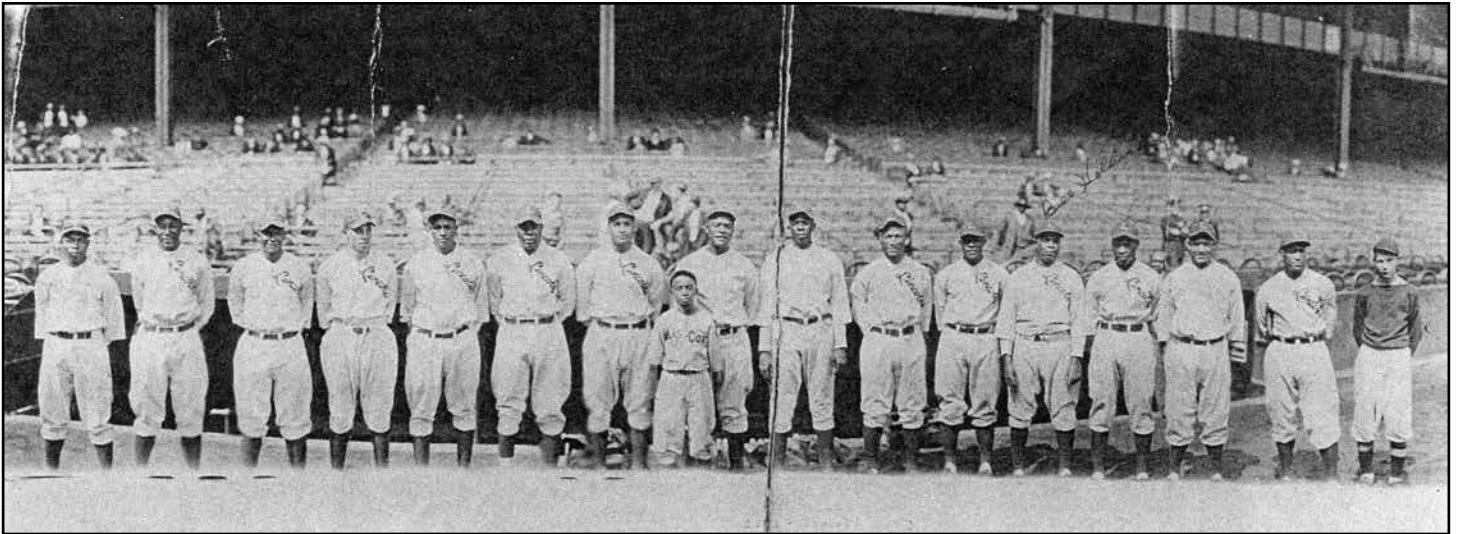
Chester Times

Chester, PA

06-10-27

New York got excellent hitting during the season and posted a team batting average of .295. The Lincoln Giants were led during the season by the hitting of Pop Lloyd (.383), Julio Rojo (.348), Charles Spearman (.345), George Scales (.328), George Carr (.314) and Willie “Dolly” Gray (.283). Even though his time was short with the Lincoln Giants, Tank was having a good season at the plate for the Lincoln Giants. He was hitting .314 for New York when he left the Lincoln Giants and signed with the Atlantic City Bacharach Giants.

Connie Rector (7-8), Herb Thomas (5-0), Willie Gisentaner (2-5) and William “Zip” Campbell (2-0) rounded out the starting rotation for New York. Unfortunately, the Lincoln Giants pitching staff compiled an earned run average of 5.44 runs per game against the top teams they played.



New York Lincoln Giants (1928)

(Standing-left to right – Clint Thomas, Orville, Riggins, Julio Rojo, Mervin “Red” Ryan, Walter “Rev” Cannady, **John Beckwith**, Luther Farrell, **Pop Lloyd**, **Jesse “Nip” Winters**, **Charles “Chino” Smith**, William “Yank” Yancey, Bill Holland, Connie Rector, Larry Brown, and **Clarence “Fats” Jenkins**. **George Carr** not pictured.)

When the New York Lincoln Giants dropped out of the Eastern Colored League in late May of 1928 all their players became fair game for the other Eastern club owners. The Atlantic City Bacharach Giants targeted both George “Tank” Carr and Clarence “Fats” Jenkins to strengthen their line-up. The Bacharach Giants signed both Carr and Jenkins. Carr and Jenkins joined their new team in late May of 1928. They both remained with the Bacharach Giants for the remainder of the 1928 season.

The Atlantic City Bacharach Giants with Dick Lundy as their manager entered the 1928 season with high hopes. They had a new ball park and had just spent \$ 20,000 remodeling it. Atlantic City held spring training in Richmond, Virginia before returning north for the start of the Eastern Colored League (ECL) season. Unfortunately, they got off to a slow start at the beginning of the 1928 baseball season and were 10-13 (.435) in “league” play when the Eastern Colored League folded at mid-season. After the league disbanded in June, the Bacharach Giants spent the rest of the season playing an independent schedule.

The Bacharach Giants got outstanding hitting from Clarence “Fats” Jenkins (.381), Dick Lundy (.362), Clint Thomas (.348), Chaney White (.342), Edward “Yump” Jones (.319), George “Tank” Carr (.303), Luther “Red” Farrell (.290) and Oliver “The Ghost” Marcelle (.288) during the season. Carr hit .303 against top level competition during the 1928 season and .411 against lower level teams for a .328 season batting average. According to John Holway, the 1928 Atlantic City

Bacharach Giants had a team batting average of .296 (889 for 3,000) for the 1928 season. Holway credits Carr with a .387 batting average, 14 homeruns and 19 doubles when both “league” and “non-league” games were added together. Carr’s 14 homeruns led the East for the 1928 season.

The starting rotation for the Bacharach Giants included Luther “Red” Farrell (16-8), Arthur “Rats” Henderson (10-4), Ping Gardner (7-14) and James Shields (6-3). Unfortunately for Atlantic City the pitching staff had a 4.21 ERA for the season. According to research by John Holway, the Atlantic City Bacharach Giants finished the 1928 baseball season with a 32-23 (.583) won-loss record against top level teams and were 54-38-4 (.587) against all levels of competition. In 1928 the Atlantic City Bacharach Giants were considered one of the best teams in the East.

Formation of the American Negro League

Prior to the start of the 1929 baseball season, the American Negro League was formed. The following teams and their final order of finish for the 1929 American Negro League (ANL) season were as follows:

American Negro League (1929)

Team	Games	Record	Pct.	Place
Baltimore Black Sox	70	49-21	.700	1 st
Lincoln Giants	66	40-26	.606	2 nd
Homestead Grays	63	34-29	.540	3 rd
Hilldale	74	39-35	.527	4 th
Bacharach Giants	64	19-45	.298	5 th
Cuban Stars (East)	54	15-39	.278	6 th

Carr Arrives Late to Atlantic City

During the winter of 1928-29 George Carr had played for Cleveland Giants in the California Winter League. After the winter league season was over Carr, Biz Mackey, Connie Day and Ping Gardner joined a group of players and traveled to Hawaii to play a series of exhibition games. The trip to Hawaii meant that these three ball players would be late for reporting to their respective teams for the start of the American Negro League season. The season had already started when Carr and Gardner arrived in Atlantic City and Mackey joined the Hilldale squad. For not fulfilling their contractual agreement of joining their teams before the start of the season, all three players were suspended by the “league.” The suspension would later be lifted in June in order for Carr, Gardner and Mackey to play for their teams in American Negro League games.

The Atlantic City Bacharach Giants started the 1929 season slowly losing 13 of their first 15 games. In the two games that they didn’t lose they managed one win and tied the other game. The absence of Carr in the line-up hurt but the team also suffered from nagging injuries to Chaney White, Ambrose Reid and Willie Jones that would last all season.

Atlantic City got good hitting the entire season. George “Tank” Carr (.364), Clarence “Fats” Jenkins (.356), Chaney White (.353), Clint Thomas (.343), Ben Taylor (.313) and Ambrose Reid (.293) were the team’s leading hitters. As a team the Bacharach Giants went 915 for 3271 at bats for a team batting average of .280.

Extremely poor pitching plagued Atlantic City the entire season. The starting rotation of the team included Rats Henderson (11-13 w/ 5.26 ERA), Bob McClure (8-11 w/5.41 ERA), James Shields (7-6 w/5.82 ERA) and Ping Gardner (4-9 w/7.40 ERA). The bull pen for Atlantic fared even worse than the starters. As a team the Bacharach Giants posted a dismal 6.21 ERA for the 1929 season.

The Atlantic City Bacharach Giants finished the American Negro League season in fifth place with a record of 19-45 (.298) in the final “league” standings. Research presented by James E. Overmyer in his book Black Ball and the Boardwalk credits the Atlantic City Bacharach Giants with an overall record of 41-59-2 (.410) when both “league” and “non-league” games are added together.

No Bacharach Giants

ATLANTIC CITY, N.J. — (ANP). —
Prospects for reorganization of the
Bacharach Giants for the 1930 sea-
son are not bright and Ike Washing-
ton, owner of the club, has admitted
that Chaney White, star centerfielder,
who was signed to manage the Bees,
has failed to communicate with him.
It was learned that White is playing
with the Homestead Grays of Pitts-
burgh.
Latest advices say White has jump-
ed Grays for the Hilldale team.

Afro-American
03-24-30

Ike Washington, owner of the Atlantic City Bacharach Giants, planned to reorganize the team for the 1930 season. Washington had counted on Chaney White, the team’s star center fielder, to manage the club. When White jumped the team to play for the Homestead Grays the demise of the Bacharach Giants was sealed. In March of 1930 team owner, Ike Washington, disbanded the Atlantic City Bacharach Giants.

It is unclear where or even if George Carr played professional baseball during the 1930 season. When the Bacharach Giants failed to field a team for the 1930 season, it appears that George did not return to the East. In addition research has not identified whether or not Tank even played baseball over the winter of 1929-30.

Lonnie Goodwin’s Hawaiian Tour

After going 28-2-1 (.933) in the “Other” California Winter League, Lonnie Goodwin, owner and manager of the Philadelphia Royal Giants, made plans for an exhibition tour to Hawaii for the 1931 regular baseball season. Even though it doesn’t appear that George Carr had played for Goodwin during the 1930-31 winter season in southern California, he was one of the players that Lonnie recruited for the Hawaiian tour. Goodwin’s roster for the 1931 Hawaiian tour included the following players:

Philadelphia Royal Giants (1931)

Position	Player	Position	Player
1B	Miranda	RF	George “Tank” Carr
2B	Jose “Pepin” Perez	CF	Clemente Delagado
SS	Alfred Bland	LF	Jake Dunn
3B	Santanella		
C	Neal Pullen	P	Andy Cooper
		P	Ted Shaw
		P	William Ross

Lonnie Goodwin’s Philadelphia Royal Giants team was a unique mixture of Negro League and local southern California ball players. George Carr had starred for the Kansas City Monarchs and Hilldale. Neal Pullen played in the Negro Leagues from 1920-1927 with the Brooklyn Royal Giants, Kansas City Monarchs, Baltimore Elite Giants and Lincoln Giants before spending the rest of his career on the west coast. Jose “Pepin” Perez had a long illustrious Negro League career from 1911 to 1937 with such teams as Cuban Stars, Harrisburg Giants, Bacharach Giants, New York Cubans, Homestead Grays, Madison Stars and Brooklyn Eagles. Joseph “Jake” Dunn also played in the Negro Leagues from 1930-1941 with the Detroit Stars, Washington Pilots, Nashville Elite Giants, Baltimore Black Sox and Philadelphia Stars.

ROYAL GIANTS NIP HAWAIIAN BRAVES, 5-0

Ross Hurls U. S. Outfit to 8th Victory

(Chicago Defender Foreign News Service)
HONOLULU, June 26.—Manager Lonnie Goodwin's Philadelphia Giants landed the Hawaiian Braves a 5 to 0 defeat here behind the good pitching of Ross, formerly of the Pittsburgh Homestead Grays. Ross gave up only four hits, one in the first, one in the second, one in the seventh and one in the ninth. The Giants got 12 bingles off the delivery of Nalus and Teetel, bunting four in the second inning to score four runs.

The Royal Giants arrived here from the United States on May 29 from Los Angeles, Calif., where they played in the Winter league. They defeated the Braves here in the first game, 5 to 4, the game going 12 innings. The Braves won the second game of the series by a score of 2 to 1. Andy Cooper was on the hill for the Giants and should have won the game, but the breaks were against him.

This is the second time Goodwin has brought a club over here from the States, his first trip being in 1927 and at that time all the local fans thought he had the best club available. But the bunch he has with him this season far outclasses that of 1927.

Andy Cooper and Ted Shaw of the Detroit Stars and Williams Ross of the Homestead Grays are three of the leading hurlers with the team seen here since the days of Bullet Rogan. The Giants have played nine games, won eight and lost one. They won seven of them in a row, three being shutouts.

HAWAIIANS				ROYAL GIANTS				
A.B.R.H.P.				A.B.R.H.P.				
Meyer c.-rf..	4	0	0	1	Delgado cf..	8	1	1
Harrison cf..	3	0	1	4	Carr rf.....	5	0	2
Meward 2b..	4	0	1	3	Santanella 3b	4	0	2
Mark'm 1b-c	4	0	1	9	Perez 2b... 3	0	1	2
Gleason ss..	3	0	0	2	Duns lf....	6	1	2
T. Nabriga 3b	4	0	1	1	Ward ss... 4	1	1	3
A. No's rf-3b	3	0	0	3	Miranda 1b	3	1	0
J. Kau lf....	3	0	0	3	Ross p.....	4	0	2
Nalus p.-lf..	2	0	0	0	Cooper 1b..	0	0	0
Teetel p.....	0	0	0	0				
Pika 3b.....	1	0	0	0				
Totals... 31 0 4 24				Totals... 33 3 12 27				
Hawaiana				0 0 0 0 0 0-0				
Royal Giants				0 4 0 0 0 10*-5				

Shortstop Alfred Bland played the vast majority of his career in southern California, primarily for the Philadelphia Royal Giants or one of Lonnie Goodwin's other teams. Goodwin also signed San Luis Giants' (1929-30 California Winter League) players Clemente Delgado, Miranda and Santanella. The three Latin players all consistently hit over .300 during their careers.

The pitching staff of Andy Cooper (Detroit Stars, Chicago American Giants, St. Louis Stars and Kansas City Monarchs), Ted Shaw (Detroit Stars, Chicago American Giants and Memphis Red Sox) and William Ross (Homestead Grays, St. Louis Stars, Cleveland Hornets, Chicago American Giants, Cleveland Tigers and Detroit Stars) all had extensive Negro League experience.

When the final roster for the Philadelphia Royal Giants team was finally put together, local and semipro teams were never a match for Lonnie Goodwin's team. An interesting side note to the 1931 Philadelphia Royal Giants team that went to Hawaii was that only Andy Cooper was a holdover from the Philadelphia Royal Giants team that had dominated the "Other" California Winter League for the 1930-31 winter season.

The Philadelphia Royal Giants set sail from Los Angeles, California and arrived in Honolulu, Hawaii on May 29th. From newspaper reports in the Chicago Defender it appears that the Royal Giants had a very successful exhibition tour. On June 26th the Chicago Defender reported that the Royal Giants had a record of 8-1 (.889) against their Hawaiian opponents and that Philadelphia had won seven of their games in a row with three shutouts during the winning streak.

Final statistics like the team's won-loss records and player statistics have yet to be uncovered. In the one game for which we have a box score, the Philadelphia Royal Giants beat the Hawaiian Braves by a score of 5-0. William Ross pitched a complete game and limited the Hawaiians to only four hits in the shutout victory. George Carr, who was now in his late 30's, played right field and went 2 for 5 at the plate. It is important to note that Carr batted second in the line-up, which meant he was still a very productive hitter.

Chicago Defender
07-04-31

Philadelphia Royal Giants
vs
Hawaiian Braves

Carr goes 2 for 5

George Carr Joins the Philadelphia Royal Giants
For a Tour of the Far East

Philadelphia Royal Giants on Tour

LOS ANGELES, Calif., July 22.—Lonnie Goodwin, owner and manager of the Philadelphia Royal Giants baseball club of this city, will sail on July 23 with his club for a tour of the Orient. They will play one month in Honolulu, Hawaii, one month in China, one month in Japan and one month in the Philippine Islands.

Chicago Defender
07-23-32

PHILLY GIANTS WIN FROM JAPS BY 4-1 MARGIN

YOKOHAMA, Japan, Oct. 6.—Lon Goodwin and his Philadelphia Royal Giants of Los Angeles, Calif., won their opening game here today, defeating the Columbia team by the score of 4 to 1. Ross, Cooper and Evans worked on the mound for the Giants with the great Mackey behind the bat. The Giants have a wonderful team and it will not surprise the fans here if they make a clean sweep of all their games here. They will play in China, Korea and the Philippine Islands before returning to the United States.

The Giants' team is composed of the following men: Lon Goodwin, manager; William Ross, capt.-p.; Andrew Cooper, p.; Alexander Evans, p.; Mackey, c.; J. Baker, c.; George Carr, 1b.; J. Perez, 2b.; A. Bland, 3b.; Halley Hardin, s.s.; Stack Martin, i.f.; Clemente Delgado, c.f., and V. Checo, r.f.

Chicago Defender
10-08-32

PHILLY GIANTS UNDEFEATED ON HAWAIIAN SOIL

HONOLULU, Hawaii, Sept. 5.—Lonnie Goodwin and his Philadelphia Royal Giants have just finished a nine-game series here, winning all of them. The Giants are composed of some of the leading players of all times and they play about the best brand of ball seen on these islands, and that includes the games played by the American All Stars last year after the world series. The Giants sail for Japan on the 10th, where they will play 20 games, and from there they sail for the Philippine Islands. They will also visit China for a few games. Below is the box score of the nine games:

R. H. E.
Giants033 100 020—9 12 2
Navy000 000 010—1 8 5

Batteries—Cooper and Mackey; Paterson and Wills.

R. H. E.
Giants110 120 000—5 9 2
Wanderers010 010 100—3 7 3
Batteries—Evans and Mackey; Shaw and Heiser.

R. H. E.
Giants120 010 001—5 11 1
Asahis000 001 000—1 5 3
Batteries—Ross and Mackey; Shibata, Wameda and Yoshioka.

R. H. E.
Giants000 040 102—7 9 0
Hawaiians000 000 010—1 3 4
Batteries—Cooper and Mackey; Teti and Morris.

R. H. E.
Giants110 010 000—3 8 0
Chinese000 000 000—0 5 1
Batteries—Evans and Mackey; Keer and Chai.

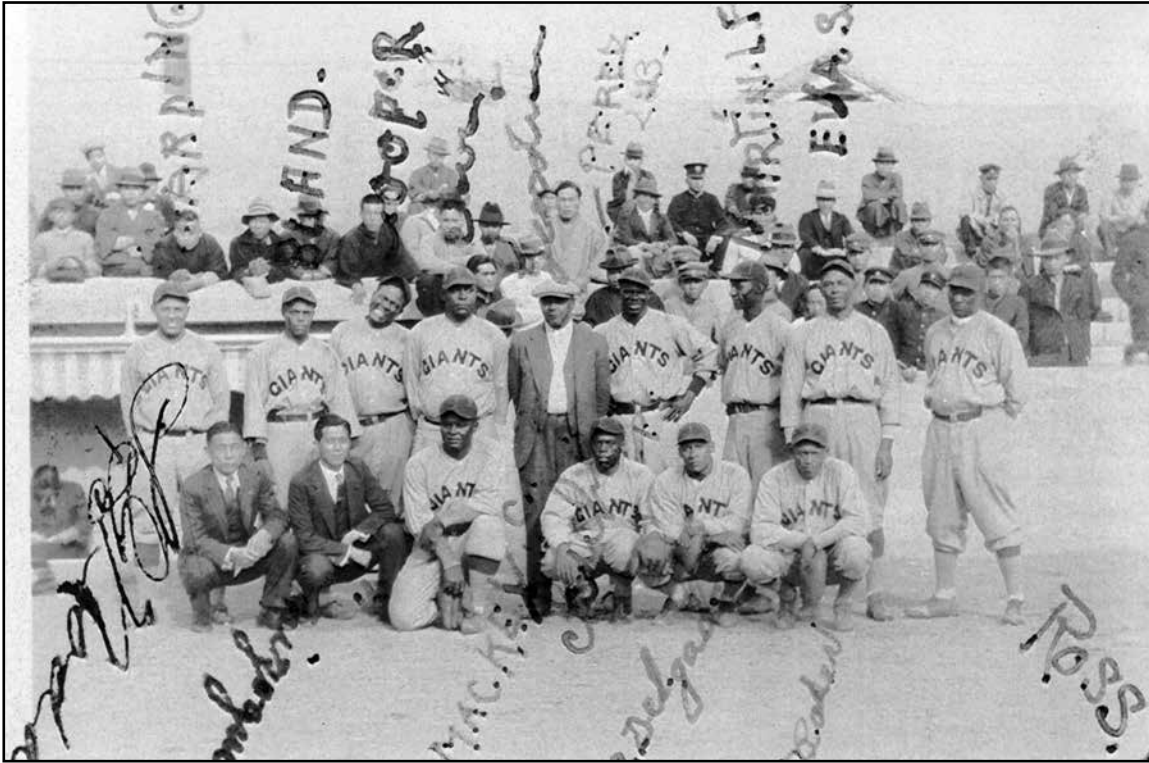
R. H. E.
Giants300 040 140—12 17 0
Braves100 000 200—3 7 2
Batteries—Ross and Mackey; Jakukui and Gabrinha.

R. H. E.
Giants012 000 003—5 10 3
Navy020 000 021—5 7 4
Batteries—Ross and Baker; Scheruble and Downs.

R. H. E.
Giants000 330 300—9 10 2
Braves000 000 000—0 6 3
Batteries—Cooper and Mackey; Williams and Gabrinha.

R. H. E.
Giants000 000 001—1 4 0
Hawaiians000 000 000—0 1 0
Batteries—Ross and Mackey; Teti and Meyer.

Chicago Defender
09-10-32



Philadelphia Royal Giants (1932)
Tour of Japan

(Standing left to right – Hallie Harding, Alfred Bland, **Andy Cooper**, **George “Tank” Carr**, Lonnie Goodwin, Javier “Pepin” Perez, William “Stack” Martin, Alexander Evans and William Ross. Kneeling left to right – L.G. Noda, Unidentified, **Raleigh “Biz” Mackey**, V. Chicho, Clemente Delgado and J. Baker.)

Lonnie Goodwin’s Tour of the Far East

In 1932 Lonnie Goodwin recruited George Carr (1B), Andy Cooper (P), Raleigh “Biz” Mackey (C), Hallie Harding (SS), Javier “Pepin” Perez (2B), William Ross (P) and several other black players to join his Philadelphia Royal Giants team for an exhibition tour of the Far East. This was Goodwin’s second tour of the Orient. Lonnie first took a team to Japan in 1927. The 1932 tour was sponsored by Osaka Mainichi newspaper with L.G. Noda as the promoter.

The Philadelphia Giants roster for the 1932 tour of the Far East included:

Philadelphia Royal Giants (1932)

Position	Player	Position	Player
1B	George “Tank” Carr	RF	V. Checo
2B	Jose “Pepin” Perez	CF	Clemente Delgado
SS	Hallie Harding	LF	William “Stack” Martin
3B	Alfred Bland		
C	Raleigh “Biz” Mackey	P	Andy Cooper
C	J. Baker	P	Alexander Evans
		P	William Ross

The Philadelphia Royal Giants set sail from Los Angeles, California on July 23, 1932 for their tour of the Far East. The schedule for the tour called for the Royal Giants to make stops in Honolulu (HI), China/Korea, Japan and the Philippine Islands. Goodwin’s team spent about one month playing exhibition games at each of their stops.

Royal Giants Win All Four Games Abroad

TOKIO, Japan, Oct. 13.—Lon Goodwin's Philadelphia Royal Giants baseball club added four more victories to their long string here this week at the expense of the best teams this country affords. Here are the scores:

	R.	H.	E.	
Giants	000	100	201	4 10 0
Ka Jima	000	000	010	1 5 0
Batteries—Evans and Mackey; Nagar and Kusumi.				
	R.	H.	E.	
Giants	200	003	032	10 18 2
Tokio	000	020	021	5 6 3
Batteries—Ross and Mackey; Heki and Hasegawa.				

Chicago Defender
11-15-32

The first stop on their schedule was Honolulu, Hawaii where they played nine games against the top baseball teams representing the Hawaiian Islands. Asahis, Braves, Chinese, Hawaiians, Navy and Wanderers were the opponents that Philadelphia faced in Hawaii. The Royal Giants won all nine of their games. Included in their nine victories were three shutouts. The Philadelphia Royal Giants outscored their opponents by the measure of 57 runs to 14 runs for the Hawaiian Islanders.

The Royal Giants arrived in Yokohama on September 7th and played a twenty-four game schedule. Unlike their tour in 1927, the Philadelphia Royal Giants played in sparsely attended ball parks against lower level industrial league and private teams. In 1932 there was no motorcade for the Royal Giants, no special train and no reception with the Japanese prime minister. The games for the 1932 exhibition tour were played at Takarazuka Stadium. Philadelphia played their first game in Yokohama on October 6th and defeated the Columbia team by a score of 4-1. The Philadelphia Royal Giants finished their exhibition tour of Japan with a record of 23-1 (.958).

After their tour of Japan the Royal Giants stopped briefly in China then played two games in Korea.



**Philadelphia Royal Giants
Manila, Philippines**

(Back row left to right – Andy Cooper, William Ross, Unidentified, Lonnie Goodwin, George Carr and Biz Mackey)

Royal Giants Are Home From Japan

MANILA, P. I., Dec. 1.—Lon Goodwin and his Philadelphia Royal Giants, who have been playing baseball for the past two months in Japan, China and Chosen, sailed today with one of the best records ever established in Japan. They played 36 games and only lost one, which is far better than any record set here before. They defeated the best teams with ease that could possibly be put together over here. They proved far too much for any team they met.

The only game they lost was 10 innings, 4 to 3, and Perez, their second baseman, pitched the game. Their pitching staff, Ross, Cooper and Evans, was all anyone could wish. Ross seemed to be unbeatable, having won 16 straight games since the club sailed from the States. He won five straight shutouts and fanned 63 batters in his last five games. They will play in Manila until the latter part of January.

Home Soon

They will sail for Los Angeles, Calif., where they will play winter ball. The batting record of each member of the club includes 34 games in Japan, China and Chosen, and 11 in Hawaii, 41 in all:

How They Hit

Harding, ss.....321	Bland, 3b.....298
Checo, rf.....333	Delgado, cf...296
Carr, 1b.....355	Cooper, p.....342
Mackey, c.....358	Evans, p.....263
Perez, 2b.....362	Baker, c.....275
Martin, lf.....362	Ross, p.....331

Chicago Defender

12-10-32

The last stop on the Philadelphia Royal Giants 1932 Tour of the Far East was the Manila in the Philippine Islands.

Newspaper accounts differ as to how many games were played on the 1932 exhibition tour, but all agree that the Philadelphia Royal Giants won nearly all of them.

Lonnie Goodwin's tour of the Far East was in short a huge success. The Afro American on February 2, 1933 credits the Royals Giants with a won-loss record of 50-2 (.962) for their exhibition tour.

Lonnie Goodwin got great hitting and excellent pitching during the entire tour. The Negro Leaguers easily dominated all their opponents. Leading the way in hitting for the Royal Giants were Raleigh "Biz" Mackey (.388), Jose Perez (.362), William "Stack" Martin (.362) and George "Tank" Carr (.355).

An interesting side note to the 1932 Philadelphia Royal Giants tour was that not all the players returned home. William Martin took a job at the Naval Yard near Manila and Alfred Bland who had graduated from New Orleans University accepted a position as an assistant professor of chemistry at the University of Saint Thomas in Manila.

When Lonnie Goodwin and the Philadelphia Royal Giants returned to Los Angeles, they played a series of games at White Sox Park against the El Paso Mexicans. According to newspaper reports Goodwin was also negotiating a series against the Joe Pirrone's All Stars.

Carr reportedly also played briefly for the Little Rock Grays of the Negro Southern League during the 1932 season.

Tank Returns to the East to Play Ball

George Carr returned to the East to play for the Passon's Philadelphia Bacharach Giants during the 1933 season. Harry Passon of Philadelphia had reorganized the Bacharach Giants team in 1931. The team played their home games at Passon Field at 48th and Spruce in Philadelphia. Even though the team was frequently referred to as the Atlantic City Bacharach Giants the team had no affiliation to Atlantic City other than occasionally playing a game there. Passon's Bacharach Giants played an independent schedule during the 1933 season. Gene Benson, Buddy Burbage, George Carr, James Johnson, Javier "Blue" Perez and Ed Stone led the hitting attack for the Bacharach Giants during the 1933 season. The pitching staff for the Giants included Clifford Carter, Phil Cockrell, Dolly Cooper, Rafael Gomez and Scrip Lee.

Only a handful of box scores have been found for the Bacharach Giants' 1933 season. In 29 at bats the 38 year old Tank Carr got 7 hits for a .241 batting average. His 7 runs batted in (RBIs), however, was more than twice as many as any other member of the team.

From newspaper accounts, the 1933 Bacharach Giants appear to have been only an average team when matched against top level competition.

Carr Travels to Puerto Rico

On October 14, 1933, the Chicago Defender reported that George Carr was joining Lonnie Goodwin's Philadelphia Royal Giants to make another trip to the Orient.

Royal Giants Nine to Play in Hawaii

LOS ANGELES, Calif., Oct. 13.—Lon Goodwin, owner and manager of the Philadelphia Royal Giants of this city and Capt. William Rose, formerly of the St. Louis Stars and Homestead Grays, are fast whipping their club in shape for their second Oriental tour. Last year the Giants spent six months in the Orient, playing in Hawaii, Japan, Korea, China and the Philippine Islands. They had a successful trip winning 49 games, losing two and tying one and the Oriental fans are demanding their return. They will sail Nov. 12 on the S. S. President Pierce for Manila, P. I., where they are booked for two months play. On their way back they will play in China and Hawaii. Here are some of the stars that will make the trip, Rose, Cooper, George Carr, Mackey, Perez, Gomez, Flenor and others. In all the Giants will play about 25 games and will be away

about four months. Watch this paper for the returns of their games while playing abroad.

Carr Reported Going to the Far East

Chicago Defender
10-14-33

Instead of going to the Far East, George "Tank" Carr joined several other Negro League players and sailed to Puerto Rico to play winter baseball. Some of the other Negro League players who played in Puerto Rico during the winter of 1933-34 were Tex Burnette, Joe Dunn, Dick Lundy, Slim Jones and Bill Holland.

There was no real professional league in Puerto Rico at this time. Teams merely played a series of exhibition games that were generally played on the weekends. During his stay in Puerto Rico, George Carr played for the Santurce team. Some of the other major teams in Puerto Rico at this time besides Santurce were Aguadilla, Caguas, Ponce and the San Juan White Stars.

Carr Returns to the United States

When Tank returned from playing winter ball in Puerto Rico, he played briefly for the Philadelphia Bacharach Giants at the start of the 1934 season. The Bacharach Giants were an aging team that included Otto Briggs (43), Luther Farrell (40), George Carr (39), Joe Lewis (39) and Jess Hubbard (38). In mid to late May, Carr was signed by the Philadelphia Stars of the Negro National League.

The Philadelphia Stars were owned by Ed Bolden who had also owned the Hilldale team that had dominated the Eastern Colored League in the early 1920's. The 1934 season was the Philadelphia Stars first year in the Negro National League. Bolden had an impressive line-up that featured the hitting of Jud Wilson (.368), Biz Mackey (.303), Chaney White (.301) and Jake Dunn (.286). Two box scores have been found with Tank Carr in Philadelphia's starting line-up. He played first base in both games and went 3 for 8 for a .375 batting average. The ace of the pitching staff for the Stars was Slim Jones. With a record of 20-4 (.833), 164 strikeouts and a 1.26 ERA, Jones was considered the best pitcher in the Negro National League during the 1934 season. Other pitchers on Philadelphia's staff were Glen "Rocky" Ellis (8-3), Webster McDonald (7-4), Lefty Holmes (6-6) and Paul Carter (3-2). The Stars had an excellent season that would culminate in them winning the 1934 Negro National League title. Negro League researcher Gary Ashwill credits the Stars with a 49-26-4 (.653) record.

In June Carr went from the Philadelphia Stars to the Baltimore Black Sox. In Baltimore Tank was a reserve but when called upon he delivered at the plate. When he left Baltimore in late July he was hitting .448 (13 for 29) and a .586 slugging percentage.

George Carr also played third base for the Washington Pilots in 1934. They were an independent team that primarily played against lower level competition. The Pilots were managed by Luther Farrell and were reported to have had an excellent record. Some of the top players on the 1934 Washington Pilots team were Walter Burch (C), Paul Dixon (OF), Tom Dixon (C) and Bun Hayes (P).

In his final season in the Negro National League, George Carr had an excellent season at the plate. Even though he played in a reserve role with each of the teams he played for, Tank Carr compiled a .448 batting average for the season in games against Negro National League opponents.

BLACK METEORS

PLAY HERE AGAIN

Had Chester 8-0 in Short Game Last Week; Germantown Sunday

Tonight's Game

Black Meteors	Chester
Clay, cf.	Eberts, 1f.
Robinson, ss.	Ollespie, ss.
Garrett, rf.	Mallard, 3b.
Carr, 3b.	Kirchner, 2b.
Dodson, 2b.	Lyster, rf.
Brown, c.	Baldwin, cf.
Cussell, lf.	Vann, 1b.
Smallwood, 1b.	Spotts, c.
Nix, p.	Hall or Veach p.

George "Tank" Carr
Player-Manager of Black Meteors

Chester Times
Chester, PA
07-27-35

Baseball after the Negro Leagues

The 1934 season was George Carr's last playing for a "major" Negro League team. In 1935 he took a job as player-manager for the Black Meteors who were based out of Philadelphia. The Black Meteors were a lower level club that played an independent schedule. According to an article that appeared in the Chester Times on July 27, 1935 the Black Meteors fielded a strong team that was led by the hitting of Carr who was also the team's starting third baseman. Tank also batted clean-up for his team. The Chester Times reported the following on George Carr's play for the Black Meteors:

"George Carr, manager and third baseman and former Hilldale star, is going great guns at third base. George has been hitting hard and fielding the hot corner in great shape."

Tank must have still been pretty productive at the plate because he batted clean-up in the batting order.

George Carr also shows up in 1941 as the manager of the Philadelphia Colored Giants who according to the Chester Times were a "hot team." In late June when they came to Chester, Pennsylvania to play All Darby (local Chester team), the Chester Times reported that the Colored Giants had a record of 18-6 (.750) and were coming to town with an 11 game winning streak.

One of the stiffest tests of the season confronts Wiggins crew on Monday night when the Philadelphia Colored Giants invade the Darby High school field to test the All-Darby tossers. Led by George Carr, former guardian of the initial sack for the original Hilldale club of a few seasons back, the Giants have compiled a record of 18 wins in 24 starts to date, the last eleven in a row.

Philadelphia Colored Giants (1941)
Chester Times
06-28-41

GIANTS VISIT ALL DARBY NINE

Old Hilldale First Sacker Returns With Hot Team Tonight

Aiming at its fifteenth victory in 21 starts this season, "Sonny" Wiggins' All-Darby nine will face the stiffest test thus far when the Philadelphia Colored Giants put a winning streak of eleven in a row against the Deled team on the Darby High School field tonight.

Since George Carr, former first baseman for the original Hilldale Club of a few seasons back, took over the reins the Giants have been cutting a wide swath in Philadelphia independent ranks and list the Black Meteors and Point Breeze among his recent victims in the 11-game winning streak.

George "Tank" Carr
Philadelphia Colored Giants
Chester Times
Chester, PA
06-30-41

George H. Carr, Pioneer Baseball Player, Is Buried

Final service for George Henry Carr, 53, who began his baseball career here over 25 years ago, was held in the Corner-Johnson Memorial chapel yesterday (Wednesday) with the Rev. A. W. Rose officiating. Interment was in Evergreen.

Born in Atlanta, Ga., he had made his home in Los Angeles for 53 years. Survivors include his widow, two sons, four grandchildren and a brother.

Palibearers, former teammates, were Raleigh Mackey, Jess Hubbard, "Babe" Wilson, Dobie Moore, Carlyle Perry, Oliver Goins and Moses Penroy.

Carr played ball here with "Doc" Anderson at Fourth and Anderson park before 1918 and later with Lonnie Goodwin at the old White Sox park, across from Jefferson high school.

In 1920 he went with the Kansas City Monarchs and, having gone with the Hilldale Giants, he played against the Monarchs in the first Negro World Series, leading the Eastern League in hits and home runs.

On a barnstorming tour, Carr then played in Cuba, Canada, Hawaii and Japan. He died on January 14 in McPherson, Kans., of a heart attack while in the employ of the Rock Island Railroad Company.

George Henry Carr
Obituary

Passing of a Negro League Star

After Carr retired from baseball he went to work for the Rock Island Railroad Company as a cook. While working for the railroad he died of a heart attack on January 14, 1948 in McPherson, Kansas. George "Tank" Carr was only 53 years old.

George Henry Carr was laid to rest in Evergreen Cemetery in Los Angeles, California. His pall bearers at his internment included former Negro League players Raleigh "Biz" Mackey, Jess "Mountain" Hubbard, Jud Wilson, Walter "Dobie" Moore and Carlyle Perry.

California Winter League Career

George Carr had a long illustrious career in the California Winter League. Tank started playing winter ball in 1915 and played baseball every winter in California from 1915 to 1920 when the California Winter League was elevated to a premier league.

Prior to the start of the 1920-21 California Winter League season, local black business man, Doc Anderson, and Joe Pirrone, local night club owner who had also played professional baseball, joined forces to revitalize the “league.” Through the efforts of Anderson and Pirrone, the California Winter League would be transformed into a true professional venue and feature the best winter baseball played in the United States.



White Sox Park (aka Anderson Park)

Home of the Los Angeles White Sox
Los Angeles , CA

Pirrone had two major priorities in mind before he started the venture. First, attract white professional ball players from the Major and Minor Leagues and secondly include at least one high level black team in the “league” each season. Doc Anderson’s role in the plan was to secure at least one black team to play in the league, market the California Winter League to the black community and secure a ball park so that the black team would always have a home field.

Through Anderson’s local and national connections, securing a black team for the “league” was very easy. Doc’s goal for fielding a black team to play in the “league” was to put together a team that would challenge for or win the championship. Securing a ball park was no problem for Anderson because he owned Anderson Park (also known as White Sox Park) which was located at East 4th and Anderson Street. Anderson Park proved to be an excellent location because it was in close proximity to the city’s black neighborhood.

Anderson’s efforts in marketing to the black community were tremendously successful. According to the California Eagle newspaper 75 % of the fans that attended California Winter League games were African American.

The Los Angeles White Sox were to be Anderson’s black entry for the 1920-21 California Winter League season. The White Sox were an excellent semipro team, but in order to compete and challenge for the “league” title significant changes to the roster would need to be made. Doc’s answer to his roster concerns was to recruit several players who had played for the Kansas City Monarchs during the 1920 Negro National League season. Tank Carr who had played for the Los Angeles White Sox for the five prior winter seasons was one of these Monarchs players that Anderson recruited. Other Monarchs who came West to play for White Sox were Rube Currie, Bob Fagan, Lem Harris, Hurley McNair, Walter “Dobie” Moore and Bullet Rogan.

The 1920-21 Los Angeles White Sox were led by the hitting of Bullet Rogan (.368), Dobie Moore (.331), Hurley McNair (.313), Bob Fagan (.302) and George Carr (.276). Los Angeles featured a two man starting pitching rotation that was made up of Rube Currie (12-4) and Bullet Rogan (8-8).

The teams, their records and league standings for the 1920-21 California Winter League were as follows:

Team	Record
Los Angeles White Sox	22-15-2
Pirrone's All Stars	10-10-1
Fisher's All Stars	4-4
Blue's All Stars	1-0
Alexander's Giants	0-2
Rolls All Stars	0-2-1
San Pedro	0-4

Joe Pirrone's All Stars were the Los Angeles White Sox most formidable competition during the season. Pirrone's team included Major League players Max Cary, Bob Meusel, Ray Keating and Sloppy Thurston.

The Los Angeles White Sox had an excellent season. They won the inaugural California Winter League pennant over teams that included Major League and Pacific Coast League players. The White Sox finished the season with a record of 22-15-2 (.595).

In addition to the Los Angeles White Sox there were two other black teams that played on the West Coast during the winter of 1920-21. They were the Lincoln Giants and Alexander's Giants. The Lincoln Giants were led by the hitting of Raleigh "Biz" Mackey (.494), Bill Pettus (.403), Spottswood Poles (.365), Neal Pullen (.333) and Bunny Downs (.319). Jesse Hubbard (9-1) and Ping Gardner (8-1) were the Lincoln Giants top pitchers. The Lincoln Giants finished their West Coast tour with a record of 20-2 (.909). Alexander's Giants were a lower level team that primarily played an independent schedule. Newspaper accounts credit them with having played 82 games over the winter of 1920-21.

Lonnie Goodwin's Colored All Stars replaced the Los Angeles White Sox for the 1921-22 California Winter League season. The Colored All Stars were essentially the same team as the White Sox with the addition of Oscar Charleston, Biz Mackey, Jose Mendez and Henry Blackman. Unfortunately for Goodwin, Bullet Rogan and Rube Currie did not return.

The 1921-22 Colored All Stars had an outstanding hitting team that included the following starting line-up:

Position	Player	Batting Average	Position	Player	Batting Average
1B	Lemuel Hawkins	.336	OF	Oscar Charleston	.405
2B	Bob Fagan	.280	OF	George "Tank" Carr	.340
SS	Walter "Dobie" Moore	.275	OF	Hurley McNair	.290
3B	Henry Blackman	.405			
	Raleigh "Biz" Mackey	.382	P	Jim Jeffries	9-5
C	Neal Pullen	.326		John Taylor	7-6
				Hurley McNair	4-1
				Biz Mackey	3-1

George "Tank" Carr's complete batting statistics for the 1921-22 season were as follows:

Year	Team	Games	AB	Runs	Hits	2B	3B	HR	RBI	SB	BA	SLG
1921-22	Colored A.S.	35	141	-	48	9	5	3	-	-	.340	.539

Halfway through the season, Goodwin retired and was replaced by James P. White as manager. Oscar Charleston served as the field captain for the Colored All Stars during the season.

No less than eleven (11) teams played in the California Winter League during the 1921-22 season. Joe Pirrone's All Stars and Bob Meusel's All Stars were the main competition for the Colored All Stars during the season. The Colored All Stars dominated all competition from the start of the season and won the California Winter League title with a record of 25-15-1 (.625).

Under the ownership of Doc Anderson the Los Angeles White Sox returned to California Winter League for the 1922-23 season. Anderson also served as the team's manager. The following four teams played in the "league" during the 1922-23 season: Pirrone's All Stars (11-9-2), Los Angeles White Sox (9-11-2), San Diego (4-2) and Vernon Tigers (0-2).

Pirrone's All-Stars				Los Angeles White Sox			
Name	Pos	AB	H	Name	Pos	AB	H
DeMaggio, Nick	LF	4	0	Hawkins, Lem	SS	4	1
Pirrone, Joe	CF	4	1	Fagan, Bob	2B	3	1
Oldham, Red	RF	4	0	Mackey, Biz	3B	4	1
Smith, Red	3B	3	0	Johnson, Osacr	C	4	3
Thurston, Sloppy	2B	3	0	Carr, Tank	1B	4	2
Peckham,	1B	3	0	Williams,	LF	4	0
Kingdon, Wes	SS	3	1	Ward, Tom	CF	4	2
Tobin, Frank	C	3	0	Currie, Rube	LF-P	3	0
Faeth, Tony	P	3	0	Mendez, Jose	P-RF	3	0
Totals		30	2			33	10
Pirrone's All-Stars		0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0—0—		2—2	
Los Angeles White Sox		0 0 0	2 0 0	0 4 x—6—10—1			
Two base hits: Pirrone, Ward, Hawkins							
Three base hits: Carr, Mackey							
Home run: Johnson							

Los Angles White Sox
vs
Pirrone's All Stars

Tank Goes 2 for 4

(1922-23)

The White Sox hitters struggled at the plate the entire season. The leading hitters for the season for the Los Angeles White Sox were Oscar "Heavy" Johnson (.340), Biz Mackey (.340) and Bob Fagan (.255). Carr had possibly the worst season of his career over the winter of 1922-23 and ended the season with a batting average of a mere .214. The pitching staff for the White Sox included Jose Mendez (3-1), Lem Hawkins (3-1), Rube Currie (2-3), Biz Mackey (0-1) and Linder (first name unknown) (0-3).

At the end of the 1922-23 season the Los Angeles White Sox met Joe Pirrone's All Stars in a double header for the "league" championship. Pirrone's All Stars pounded Rube Currie for 15 hits and 14 runs in a 14-0 route of the White Sox. Doc Anderson sent Jose Mendez to the mound for the second game. The Cuban great pitched the White Sox to a 4-0 shut out win over the Pirrone All Stars. At the end of the day the double header proved nothing. According to an article that appeared in the Los Angeles Times, the Los Angeles White Sox were the "official" California Winter League champions.

George Carr did not play in the California Winter League during the 1923-24 season.

The Los Angeles White Sox under the leadership of Lonnie Goodwin replaced the St. Louis Stars for the 1924-25 California Winter League season. Four teams played in the "league" during the season. They were White King Soapsters (20-9), Los Angeles White Sox (28-21-1), Vernon Tigers (14-9) and Pirrone's All Stars (9-16).

Games played during the 1924-25 California Winter League season were played at a new ball park built by Joe and John Pirrone. Pirrone Park took the place of White Sox Park.

George “Tank” Carr had the best season of his California Winter League career during the 1924-25 season. His complete hitting statistics were as follows:

Year	Team	Games	AB	Runs	Hits	2B	3B	HR	RBI	SB	BA	SLG
1924-25	Los Angeles	32	115	-	44	12	3	11	-	-	.383	.826

Other top hitters for the Los Angeles White Sox were Dobie Moore (.487), Hurley McNair (.407), Neal Pullen (.339), Connie Day (.320) and Hooks Foreman (.302). The pitching staff for Los Angeles included Plunk Drake (11-5), Cherry Bell (7-6) and Rube Currie (7-8).

The White King Soapsters led by the hitting of Buzz Arlett (.368) and the pitching of George Payne (10-3) won the California Winter League title.

For the 1925-26 California Winter League season, Lonnie Goodwin brought a talented group of Negro Leaguers to the West Coast. Goodwin named his team the Philadelphia Royal Giants. The “league” was made up of four teams for the 1925-26 season. The Royal Giants were the black entry. Three white teams (White King Soapsters, Pirrone’s All Stars and Shell Oil) also played in the California Winter League.

Goodwin fielded a strong hitting line-up for the 1925-26 season. Crush Holway (.371), Jess Hubbard (.347), Tank Carr (.342), Biz Mackey (.329) Bullet Rogan (.326) and Connie Day (.280) led Philadelphia in hitting. Besides putting up a .342 batting average, Tank also led the “league” in doubles (16) and homeruns (8). Carr’s complete batting statistics for the 1925-26 season were:

Year	Team	Games	AB	Runs	Hits	2B	3B	HR	RBI	SB	BA	SLG
1925-26	Philadelphia	39	146	-	50	16	1	8	-	-	.342	.630

Bullet Joe Rogan was the ace of the pitching staff with a 14-2 (.875) record. Rogan also had 16 complete games and a league leading 82 strikeouts.

The Philadelphia Royal Giants won the 1925-26 California Winter League title with a 24-15-3 (.615). They were followed by the White King Soapsters (10-8), Pirrone’s All Stars (5-10-2) and Shell Oil (2-9-1).

George Carr did not play in the California Winter League during the 1926-27 season. Instead he chose to travel to Cuba and play for the Alacranes.

After the 1927 Eastern Colored League season was over, Carr went to California to play winter league ball with the Philadelphia Royal Giants in Joe Pirrone’s California Winter League. Most of the California Winter League games were played in White Sox Park in Los Angeles. The Royal Giants were owned by James P. White who had previously managed the Colored Giants in the California Winter League in 1922. White put together an all star team of players from the Negro Leagues to play for his Philadelphia Royal Giants for the 1927-28 winter league season. The Philadelphia Royal Giants starting line-up included:

	Player	Negro League Team (1927)
1B	George “Tank” Carr	Hilldale Daisies
2B	Frank Warfield	Hilldale Daisies
SS	Jake Stephens	Hilldale Daisies
3B	John Beckwith	Harrisburg Giants
C	Biz Mackey	Hilldale Daisies
RF	Jess “Mountain” Hubbard	Atlantic City Bacharach Giants
CF	Clint Thomas	Hilldale Daisies
LF	Herbert “Rap” Dixon	Harrisburg Giants
P	Bill Holland	New York Lincoln Giants

The California Winter League for the 1927-28 winter league season also included the Cleveland Stars, Pirrone's All Stars and Orange County (Anaheim-Fullerton-Santa Anna). The roster for the Cleveland Stars like the Philadelphia Royal Giants was also made up of all Negro League players. The Cleveland Stars were managed by S.N. Cobb and included the following Negro League stars: Newt Allen, Andy Cooper (5-1), Frank Duncan, (.381), Crush Holloway, Harold "Yellowhorse" Morris, Dink Mothel (.352), Turkey Stearnes (.377) and Willie Wells (.313). Pirrone's All Stars included Major League players Fred Haney, Babe Herman, Bob Meusel, Emil "Irish" Meusel and Ping Bodie.

Even with all this stiff competition, the Philadelphia Royal Giants won the league championship with a record of 19 wins, 11 losses and 2 ties. Jess "Mountain" Hubbard of the Royal Giants won the league batting championship with a .442 batting average. The Royal Giants also had three other players who hit over .375 for the season. These players were Biz Mackey (.385), Rap Dixon (.380) and Tank Carr (.377). Carr's hitting statistics for the 1927-28 season were:

Year	Team	Games	AB	Runs	Hits	2B	3B	HR	RBI	SB	BA	SLG
1927-28	Philadelphia	19	69	-	26	4	1	2	-	-	.377	.551

Philadelphia's Bill Holland was the league's best pitcher with 10 complete games and a 7-3 (.700) record in 11 starts. Holland also pitched four shutouts during the season. Willis "Pud" Flournoy (6-3) and Sam Cooper (2-2) also pitched for the Royal Giants.

George Carr returned to California to play for the Cleveland Giants during the 1928-29 season. The Cleveland Giants dominated their white opponents (Shell Oil, Pirrone's All Stars and White Kings) all season. The Giants had one of the best hitting teams in the history of the California Winter League. Only two members of the Giants hit below .300 for the season. As a team Cleveland posted a team batting average of .371 (338 for 911 at bats) for the season.

Splitting his time at first base with Biz Mackey, Tank Carr batted .311 for the season. The starting line-up and their batting averages for the 1928-29 season were as follows:

Position	Player	Batting Average	Position	Player	Batting Average
1B	Raleigh "Biz" Mackey	.459	OF	Turkey Stearnes	.372
	George "Tank" Carr	.313	OF	Herbert "Rap" Dixon	.360
2B	Connie Day	.261	OF	Dink Mothel	.280
SS	Newt Allen	.365			
3B	John Beckwith	.485	P	Bullet Joe Rogan	.406
C	Neal Pullen	.368			

Chet Brewer (14-4) and Bullet Joe Rogan (9-1) led the pitching staff for the Cleveland Giants. Carl Glass (6-3) and Ping Gardner (4-2) also pitched for Cleveland during the season.

Cleveland finished the season with a record of 30-13-2 (.698) and easily walked away with the "league" championship. None of the white teams finished with a won-loss record above .500.

Tank Carr's last appearance in the California Winter League occurred during the 1930-31 winter league season. Carr played in eight games at first base for the Nashville Elite Giants. He collected 8 hits in 21 at bats for a .381 batting average and a .905 slugging percentage.

The Nashville Elite Giants had an excellent team that was led by Norman "Turkey" Stearnes (.377), Bill Riggins (.361), William Poindexter (.360), Bill Evans (.345), Jake Dunn (.322) and Dewey Creacy (.308). The Elite Giants also had an outstanding pitching staff that included Jim "Cannonball" Willis (11-3), Speedball Cannon (6-0), Sam Ross (6-0) and Cherry Bell (6-2).

The 1930-31 California Winter League season included one black team (Nashville Elite Giants), one Latin team (El Paso Mexicans) and four white teams (Pirrone's All Stars, MGM, Pasadena and San Diego). With both outstanding hitting and pitching all season, Nashville dominated their competition all season. Nashville ended the season with a record of 33-10-2 (.767) and easily won the "league" title. The final standings for the 1930-31 California Winter League season were as follows:

California Winter League (1930-31)

Team	Record	Pct.
Nashville Elite Giants	33-10-2	.767
MGM	2-1	.667
San Diego	10-9-2	.526
Pasadena	1-2-1	.333
Pirrone's All Stars	5-13	.278
El Paso Mexicans	2-8	.200

Recapping Tank Carr's Career in the California Winter League

During his California Winter League career from 1915 to 1931 while playing with the Los Angeles White Sox, Colored All Stars, Philadelphia Royal Giants, Cleveland Giants and Nashville Elite Giants, Carr compiled the following career hitting statistics:

Games	AB	Runs	Hits	2B	3B	HR	RBI	SB	BA	SLG
197	715	-	240	52	17	27	-	-	.336	.569

* It is important to note that we are still missing virtually all of his batting statistics from 1915 to 1920.

The following chart shows how George Carr ranks on the list of All Time Leading Hitters in the California Winter League:

Category	Number	Rank
Batting Average	.336	9 th
Doubles	52	2 nd
Triples	17	1 st
Homeruns	27	4 th

The California Winter League gave Tank Carr the opportunity to play against some of the top Major League and Minor League ball players of the day. George "Tank" Carr faced Major League pitchers in 49 games. In his 189 plate appearances against "white" Major League pitchers he collected 60 hits for a .317 batting average and a slugging percentage of .545. He also had eight (8) homeruns against Major League pitching while playing in the California Winter League. Tank Carr's complete batting statistics against Major League pitching while playing in the California Winter League are as follows:

Games	AB	Runs	Hits	2B	3B	HR	RBI	SB	BA	SLG
49	189	-	60	9	5	8	-	-	.317	.545

George Carr played on seven (7) California Winter League championship teams. They were as follows: Los Angeles White Sox (1920-21 and 1922-23), Colored All Stars (1921-22), Philadelphia Royal Giants (1925-26 and 1927-28), Cleveland Giants (1928-29) and Nashville Elite Giants (1930-31).

Assessing Tank Carr's Career

Even though the statistical analysis of Negro League researchers may have come up with different batting statistics, all Negro League researchers agree that George “Tank” Carr was an outstanding Negro League baseball player.

A comparison of George “Tank” Carr’s yearly and career batting average for the majority of his baseball career by seven leading Negro League researchers is as follows:

	CNLBR	Larry Lester and Dick Clark	Baseball Reference	Seamheads	John Holway	James Riley	MacMillan Baseball Reference
1920	.315	.327	.332	.315	.336	.296	.296
1921	.323	.308	.324	.323	.330	.311	.311
1922	.265	.259	.274	.265	.303	.274	.274
1923	.273	.273	.260	.271	.195	.354	.203
1924	.300	.300	.284	.297	.270	.300	.304
1925	.369	.369	.365	.308	.358	.367	.363
1926	.355	.326	.306	.315	.302	.311	.316
1927	.309	.309	.339	-	.272	.412	.338
1928	.308	.300	.310	.308	.315	.307	.307
1929	.364	.364	.364	-	.385	-	.412
1933	.241	.233	.241	.143	-	-	.125
1934	.448	.429	.448	.474	-	-	.429
Career Batting Avg.	.321	.311	.316	.303	.310	.313	.313

- CNLBR stands for the Center for Negro League Baseball Research. The CNLBR only includes “league” games and games against top level competition in their totals that are presented in this chart.

Batting averages for Carr differ between researchers because the number of box scores that each research group analyzed is not the same and some researchers include “non-league” games in their totals while others only count “league” games.

	CNLBR	Larry Lester and Dick Clark	Baseball Reference	MacMillan Baseball Reference	Seamheads
At Bats	2749	2517	2206	1858	1824
Hits	882	784	697	581	553
Career Batting Average	.321	.311	.316	.313	.311

Some of the facts that need to be given serious consideration when evaluating George “Tank” Carr’s baseball career are as follows:

- Many of his career batting statistics are still missing. The best example of this is games against “non-league” and lower level opponents. Currently we have found only 33 “non-league” games in which he played. Realistically Tank must have played in several hundred games against lower level opponents.
- Over his twelve (12) year Negro League career, Tank Carr batted over .300 nine (9) times.
- Tank Carr was a power hitter who also hit for a high average. In addition he possessed excellent speed for a big man which is extremely hard to find. In the prime of his career, Carr was consistently among his team and the “league” leaders in stolen bases.

Carr Travels to the Far East

Over the winter of 1932-33, Lonnie Goodwin took his Philadelphia Royal Giants team on a tour of the Far East. The six month exhibition tour traveled to Hawaii, Japan, China, Korea and the Philippine Islands. George Carr joined fellow Negro League stars Andy Cooper, Raleigh "Biz" Mackey, William Ross and several other black players to dominate all the local competition that they faced on the tour. According to an article that appeared in the Afro American on February 4, 1933 the Royal Giants compiled a won-loss record of 50-2 (.962) for the tour.

Royal Giants Nine Returns to U. S. With Only Two Defeats in 52 Games

Bizz Mackey, Hallie Harding, Andy Cooper among Those Returning.

LOS ANGELES. (WS) — The Philadelphia Royal Giants baseball team returned to the United States last week after a lengthy trip to the Orient where they won 49 games, lost two and tied one.

The trip which lasted for six months, carried them to Hawaii, Japan, Korea and the Philippine Islands. The team won eight games and lost one in Honolulu. The lone loss sustained was at the hands of the University of Michigan team which stopped there on its trip to the Orient. In Hilo (Hawaiian Islands) they won two and lost none; in Japan they won 28 and lost one (at Hiroshima); in Manila they won 9 and tied one, and in Korea won two and lost none.

Players who made the trip are: Hallie Harding, shortstop; George Carr, onetime first baseman for Bacharach Giants; Bizz Mackey, hard hitting catcher of Hilldale;



"BIZZ" MACKEY

Bland, Third Baseman, Gets Post Teaching Chemistry at Manila School.

Kansas City Monarchs; Roy Evans, pitcher; Nagadoches Ross, pitcher of the Homestead Grays; and Baker, a catcher.

TWO GET JOBS

All of the players returned to the States except Martin and Bland. The former secured work at the Cavite Navy Yard near Manila, and Bland, who is a graduate of New Orleans University, and at the time of the departure was a student at the University of Southern California, has secured a position as assistant professor of chemistry at the University of Santo Tomas in Manila.

The Giants are scheduled to play a series of baseball games with the El Paso Mexicans at the White Sox park here. The Mexican team finished second in the winter league last season and was only beaten consistently by Tom Wilson's Elite Giants. After the series there may be another with Joe Pirrone's All-Stars.

Wilson Martin, left fielder of the Indianapolis A.B.C.; Alfred Bland, third baseman from New Orleans University; Andy Cooper, pitcher of Stars.

Afro American
02-04-33

While splitting his time between first base and the outfield, George "Tank" Carr was one of the leading hitters for the Philadelphia Royal Giants during the tour. The Philadelphia Royal Giants individual player batting averages for their 1932 tour of the Far East were as follows:

Philadelphia Royal Giants (1932)

Player	Position	Tour Batting Average
Raleigh "Biz" Mackey	C	.388
Jose "Pepin" Perez	2B	.362
William "Stack" Martin	LF	.362
George "Tank" Carr	1B	.355
Andy Cooper	P/1B	.342
V. Checo	OF	.333
William Ross	P	.331
Hallie Harding	SS	.321
Alfred Bland	3B	.298
Clemente Delgado	CF	.296
J. Baker	C	.275
Alexander Evans	P	.203

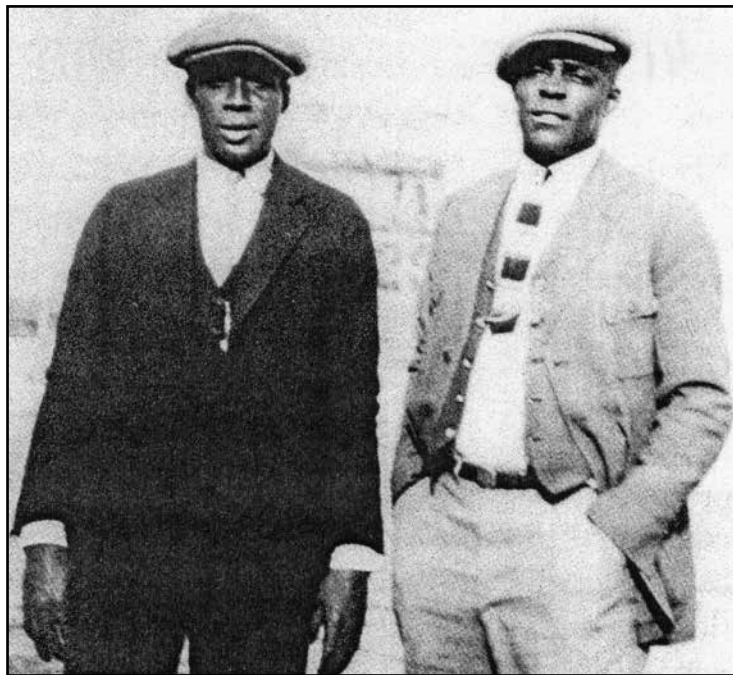
- Over the course of his career with Hilldale and in the California Winter League, Carr proved over and over again that he could hit Major League pitching. Our research has identified 64 games in which he batted against Major League pitchers. In these 64 games he got 77 hits in 235 at bats for a .328 batting average.
- George Carr brought a winning tradition to the teams for which he played. Over his career he was the member of at least fifteen (15) championship teams.
- During his professional baseball career, George Carr played all over the world. Besides the mainland of the United States, Carr played in China, Cuba, Hawaii, Japan, Korea, Philippine Islands and Puerto Rico

Final Thoughts

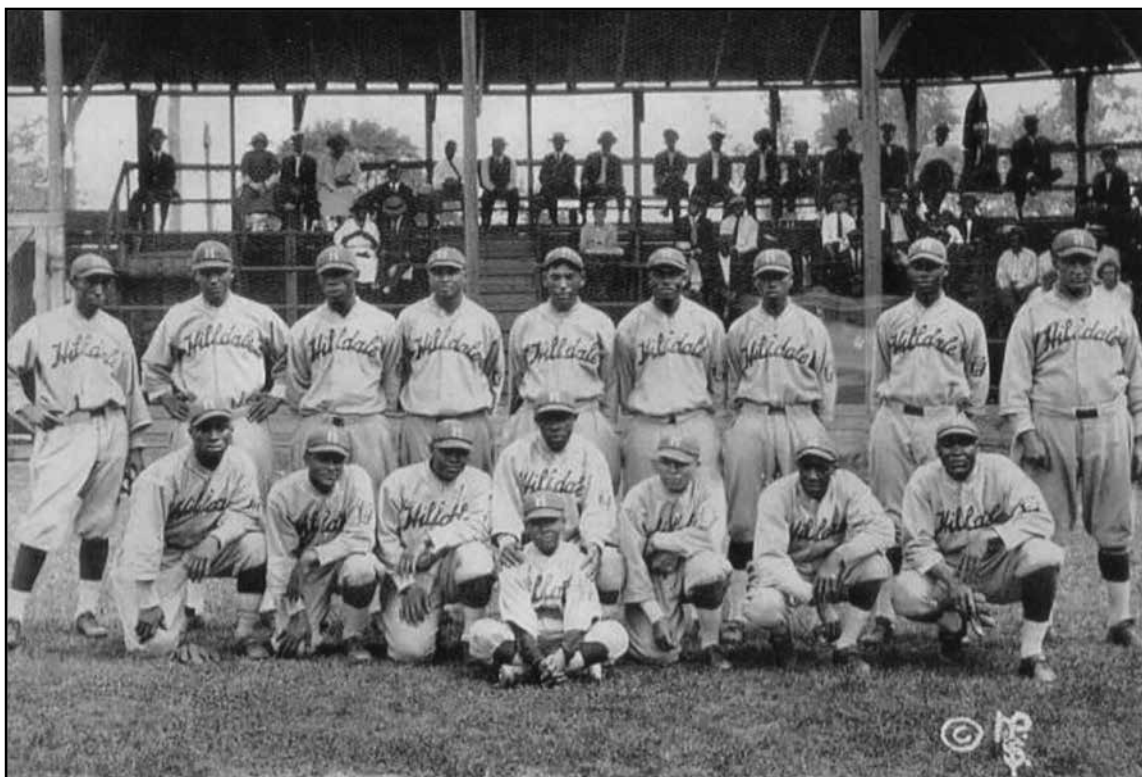
Several researchers have presented George “Tank” Carr in less than a favorable light. They have often referred to him as having a severe drinking problem which led to discipline problems and brought about an early end to his baseball career.

From this researcher’s perspective, I feel that Carr has been unfairly slandered by various sources. He obviously had a unique personality and may well have had problems with alcohol but he consistently played baseball from 1915 through 1934. It is important to note that he didn’t start playing in the highest level of Negro League baseball until 1920 when the Negro National League was formed. Carr was already over 25 years old. Over a ten year period from 1920-1929 he was one of the top players in Negro League baseball. During the 1934 season he was a reserve player for several teams but still managed to end his career with a .448 batting average for the season. He was 40 years old which was long past the prime of most all professional ball players.

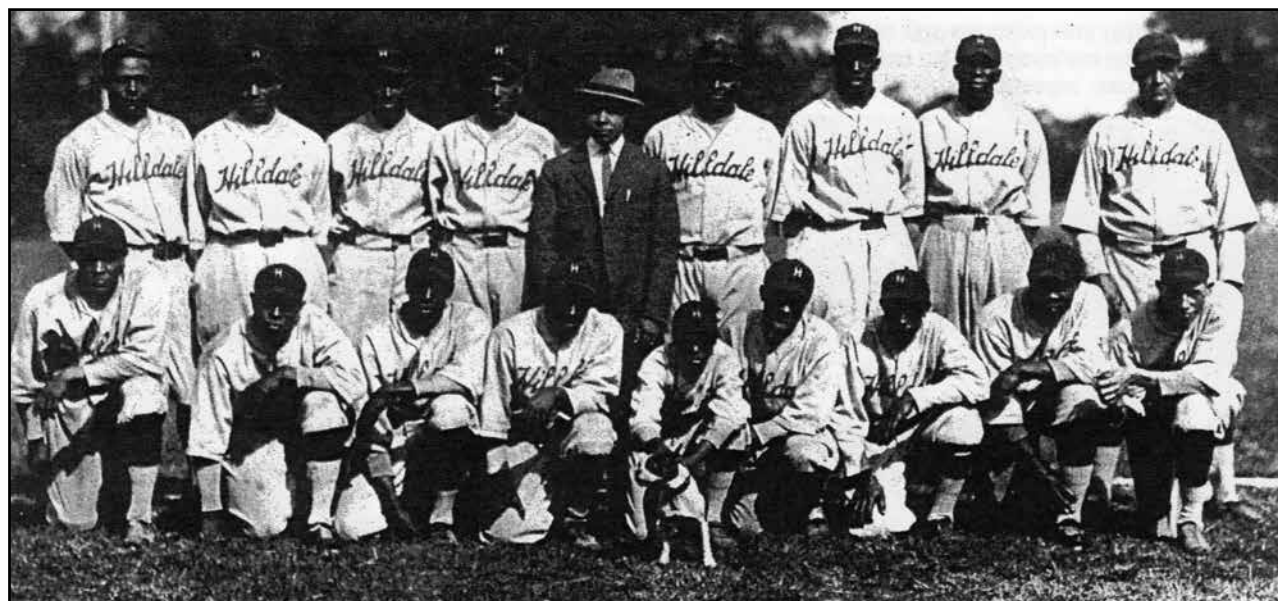
In addition he was a player-manager for at least two different lower level teams from 1935 to 1941. He was obviously respected by team owners and players as his services were always in demand. His on the field performance speaks for itself. George “Tank” Carr was a great ball player whose career has been overlooked.



Bullet Rogan and George Carr
Kansas City Monarchs



Hilldale (1924)
Eastern Colored League



Hilldale (1925)

(Standing left to right – **George “Tank” Carr**, Tom Allen, **Judy Johnson**, George Johnson, **Ed Bolden**, **Biz Mackey**, **Jesse “Nip” Winters**, Rube Currie and Louis **Santop**. Kneeling left to right – Joe Lewis, **Clint Thomas**, Scrip Lee, **Frank Warfield**, Rocky the mascot, Jake Stephens, Otto Briggs, William Campbell, Mervyn “Red” Ryan.)

Playing Career

Regular Season:

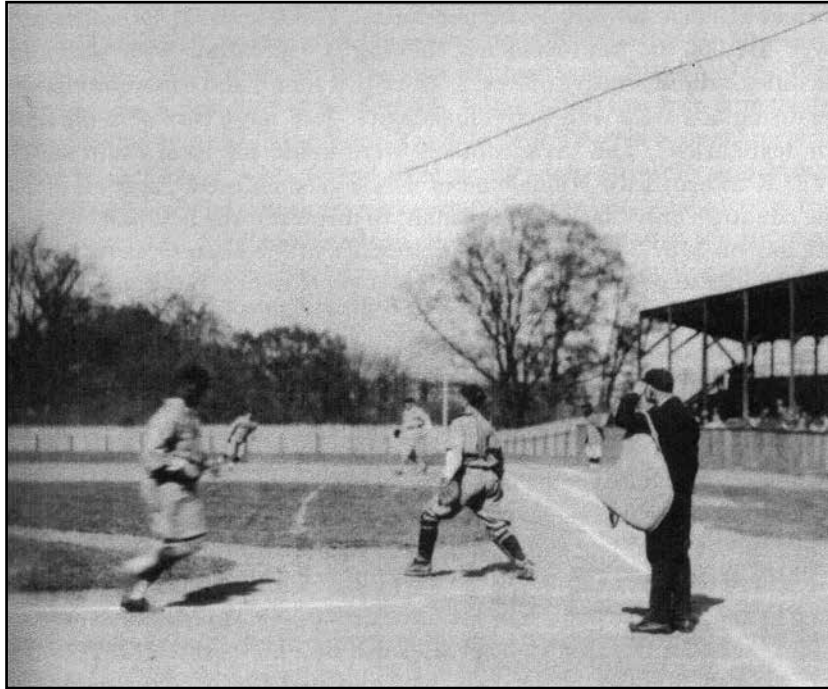
Year	Team	League
1916-1918	Dayton Marcos	Independent
1920-1922	Kansas City Monarchs	Negro National League
1922	Indianapolis ABC's	Negro National League
1923-1927	Hilldale	Eastern Colored League
1928	New York Lincoln Giants	Eastern Colored League
1928	Atlantic City Bacharach Giants	Eastern Colored League
1929	Atlantic City Bacharach Giants	American Negro League
1931	Philadelphia Royal Giants	Hawaiian Tour
1932-33	Philadelphia Royal Giants	Tour of the Orient
1932	Little Rock Grays	Negro Southern League
1933-1934	Bacharach Giants (Philadelphia)	Independent
1934	Philadelphia Stars	Negro National League
1934	Baltimore Black Sox	Negro National League
1934	Washington Pilots	Independent
1935	Philadelphia Black Meteors	Independent
1941	Philadelphia Colored Giants	Independent

Winter Leagues:

Year	Team	League
1915-16	Los Angeles White Sox	Independent
1916	Royal Poinciana Hotel	Florida Hotel League
1916-17	Los Angeles White Sox	California Winter League
1917-18	Los Angeles White Sox	California Winter League
1918-19	Los Angeles White Sox	California Winter League
1919-20	Los Angeles White Sox	California Winter League
1920-21	Los Angeles White Sox	California Winter League
1921-22	Colored All Stars	California Winter League
1922-23	Los Angeles White Sox	California Winter League
1923	Hilldale	Series vs Major League All Stars
1924	Hilldale	Negro League World Series vs Kansas City Monarchs
1924-25	Los Angeles White Sox	California Winter League
1925	Hilldale	Series vs Brooklyn Bushwicks
1925	Hilldale	Negro League World Series vs Kansas City Monarchs
1925-26	Philadelphia Royal Giants	California Winter League
1926	Hilldale	Series vs Earl Mack's All Stars
1926-27	Alacranes	Special Season – Triangular (Cuba)
1927	Royal Poinciana Hotel	Florida Hotel League
1927-28	Philadelphia Royal Giants	California Winter League
1928-29	Cleveland Giants	California Winter League
1930-31	Nashville Elite Giants	California Winter League
1933-34	Santurce	Puerto Rico

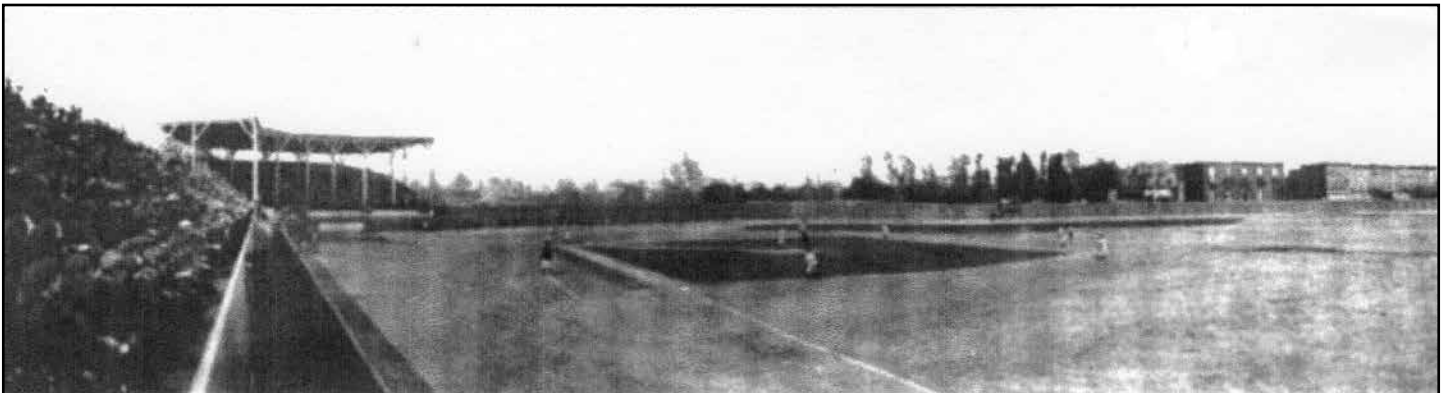
Managerial Career

Year	Team	League
1919-20	Los Angeles White Sox	California Winter League
1935	Philadelphia Black Meteors	Independent
1941	Philadelphia Colored Giants	Independent



Hildale Park
Darby, PA

Home of the Hildale Club



44th and Parkside Park
Philadelphia, PA

Home of the Philadelphia Stars

Career Statistics – Hitting (Negro Leagues)

Year	Team	Games	AB	Runs	Hits	2B	3B	HR	RBI	SB	BA	SLG
1920	Kansas City	78	308	49	97	15	5	4	51	18	.315	.435
1921	Kansas City	100	390	87	126	20	7	14	73	22	.323	.518
1922	Kansas City	67	239	33	61	6	1	6	27	11	.265	.378
1923	Hilldale	42	154	42	42	3	0	5	32	5	.273	.390
1924	Hilldale	63	203	38	61	13	4	1	29	15	.300	.419
1925	Hilldale	73	287	71	106	23	12	12	60	24	.369	.659
1926	Hilldale	118	418	92	148	30	6	9	-	23	.355	.519
1927	Hilldale	80	317	42	98	13	2	4	26	4	.309	.401
1928	New York Atlantic City	54	208	43	64	13	1	9	53	5	.308	.441
1929	Atlantic City	21	77	16	28	1	0	0	17	5	.364	.377
1933	Atlantic City	7	29	2	7	0	0	1	7	0	.241	.333
1934	Philadelphia Baltimore	8	29	5	13	1	0	1	7	2	.448	.586
	Total	711	2659	520	851	138	38	66	382	134	.320	.475

Career Statistics – Hitting (Negro League World Series)

Year	Team	Games	AB	Runs	Hits	2B	3B	HR	RBI	SB	BA	SLG
1924	Hilldale	8	18	-	6	0	0	0	-	2	.333	.333
1925	Hilldale	6	25	-	8	0	0	1	-	1	.320	.444
	Total	14	43	-	14	0	0	1	-	3	.326	.395

Career Statistics – Hitting (Exhibition Games vs Major League All Star Teams)

Year	Team	Games	AB	Runs	Hits	2B	3B	HR	RBI	SB	BA	SLG
1923	Hilldale	4	11	4	3	-	-	-	1	-	.273	-
1925	Hilldale	3	10	4	5	1	1	-	4	-	.500	.800
1926	Hilldale	8	25	7	9	1	0	0	2	-	.360	.400
	Total	15	46	15	17	2	1	0	7	-	.370	-

Career Statistics – Hitting (Non-League Games)

Year	Team	Games	AB	Runs	Hits	2B	3B	HR	RBI	SB	BA	SLG
1923	Hilldale	2	8	2	4	-	-	-	-	-	.500	-
1924	Hilldale	2	8	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	.250	-
1925	Hilldale	3	12	1	8	2	0	1	-	0	.667	1.000
1926	Hilldale	2	4	1	2	-	-	1	-	-	.500	-
1927	Hilldale	1	1	-	1	-	1	-	2	-	1.000	-
1928	Atlantic City	14	56	16	23	1	1	1	13	0	.411	.518
1929	Atlantic City	13	45	5	12	0	0	0	4	1	.267	.267
	Total	37	134	26	52	3	2	3	19	1	.388	-

Career Statistics – Hitting (Los Angeles White Sox – Before California Winter League)

Year	Team	Games	AB	Runs	Hits	2B	3B	HR	RBI	SB	BA	SLG
1915-19	Los Angeles	-	162	-	65	14	-	9	-	54	.401	-

* The statistics reported above appeared in the Kansas City Star on October 2, 1920. They were for games played by George Carr for the Los Angeles White Sox prior to 1920 which was the first year that the California Winter League was considered a top level league.

Carr Travels to Puerto Rico

During his professional baseball career, George Carr played all over the world. Besides the mainland of the United States, Carr played in China, Cuba, Hawaii, Japan, Korea, Philippine Islands and Puerto Rico.

In 1934 Tank Carr joined several other Negro League players like Texas Burnette and Slim Jones to play winter baseball in Puerto Rico. While in Puerto Rico, Carr played for both the Santurce team and the White Stars. The White Star Line baseball team was sponsored by the White Star Ocean Liner company.



Tex Burnette, George "Tank" Carr, Slim Jones and Joe Dennis
White Star Line (1934)
Puerto Rico

Career Statistics – Hitting (California Winter League)

Year	Team	Games	AB	Runs	Hits	2B	3B	HR	RBI	SB	BA	SLG
1915-16	Los Angeles	1	5	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	.400	-
1916-17	Los Angeles	7	24	-	11	2	1	0	-	-	.458	.625
1917-18	Los Angeles	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1918-19	Los Angeles	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1919-20	Los Angeles	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1920-21	Los Angeles	31	123	-	34	7	2	1	-	-	.276	.390
1921-22	Colored A.S.	35	141	34	48	9	5	3	-	6	.340	.539
1922-23	Los Angeles	16	56	-	12	0	2	0	-	-	.214	.286
1924-25	Los Angeles	32	115	-	44	12	3	11	-	-	.383	.826
1925-26	Philadelphia	39	146	-	50	16	1	8	-	-	.342	.630
1927-28	Philadelphia	19	69	-	26	4	1	2	-	-	.377	.551
1928-29	Cleveland	9	16	-	5	1	0	0	-	-	.313	.375
1930-31	Nashville	8	21	-	8	1	2	2	-	-	.381	.905
	Total	197	715	-	240	52	17	27	-	-	.336	.569

Career Statistics – Hitting (Cuba)

Year	Team	Games	AB	Runs	Hits	2B	3B	HR	RBI	SB	BA	SLG
1926-27	Alacranes	-	125	21	52	-	-	-	-	-	.416	-

Career Statistics – Hitting (Florida Hotel League)

Year	Team	Games	AB	Runs	Hits	2B	3B	HR	RBI	SB	BA	SLG
1927	Royal Poinciana	1	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	.500	-

Career Statistics – Hitting (Hawaiian Tour)

Year	Team	Games	AB	Runs	Hits	2B	3B	HR	RBI	SB	BA	SLG
1931	Philadelphia	1	5	0	2	-	-	-	-	-	.400	-

Career Statistics – Hitting (Tour of the Far East)

Year	Team	Games	AB	Runs	Hits	2B	3B	HR	RBI	SB	BA	SLG
1932	Philadelphia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	.355	-

Career Hitting Statistics (Totals)

	Games	AB	Runs	Hits	2B	3B	HR	RBI	SB	BA	SLG
Negro League	711	2659	520	851	138	38	66	382	134	.320	.475
World Series	14	43	-	14	0	0	1	-	3	.326	.395
Exhibition	15	46	15	17	2	1	0	7	-	.326	-
Non-League	37	134	26	52	3	2	3	19	1	.388	-
Los Angeles	-	162	-	65	14	-	9	-	54	.401	-
California	197	715	-	240	52	17	27	-	-	.336	.569
Cuba	-	125	21	52	-	-	-	-	-	.416	-
Florida	1	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	.500	-
Hawaii	1	5	0	2	-	-	-	-	-	.400	-
Total	976	3891	583	1294	209	58	106	408	192	.333	-

Championship Teams

During the course of his professional baseball career, George “Tank” Carr played for the following championship teams:

Year	Team	League
1920-21	Los Angeles White Sox	California Winter League
1921-22	Colored All Stars	California Winter League
1922-23	Los Angeles White Sox	California Winter League
1923	Hilldale	Eastern Colored League
1923	Hilldale	Philadelphia Baseball Association
1924	Hilldale	Eastern Colored League
1925	Hilldale	Eastern Colored League
1925	Hilldale	Negro League World Series
1925-26	Philadelphia Royal Giants	California Winter League
1926	Hilldale	Interstate League
1926-27	Alacranes	Special Season – Triangular (Cuba)
1927-28	Philadelphia Royal Giants	California Winter League
1928-29	Cleveland Giants	California Winter League
1930-31	Nashville Elite Giants	California Winter League
1934	Philadelphia Stars	Negro National League

Batting and League Leader Hitting Titles

Category	Year	League	Number
Games	1921-22	California Winter League	35
At Bats	1921-22	California Winter League	141
Doubles	1925	Eastern Colored League	26
	1925-26	California Winter League	16
	1928	East (no league)	19
Triples	1925	Eastern Colored League	13
Homeruns	1921-22	California Winter League	3
	1925-26	California Winter League	8
	1928	East (no league)	14
Stolen Bases	1925	Eastern Colored League	27
Batting Average	1916-17	California Winter League	.458
Slugging Percentage	1916-17	California Winter League	.625

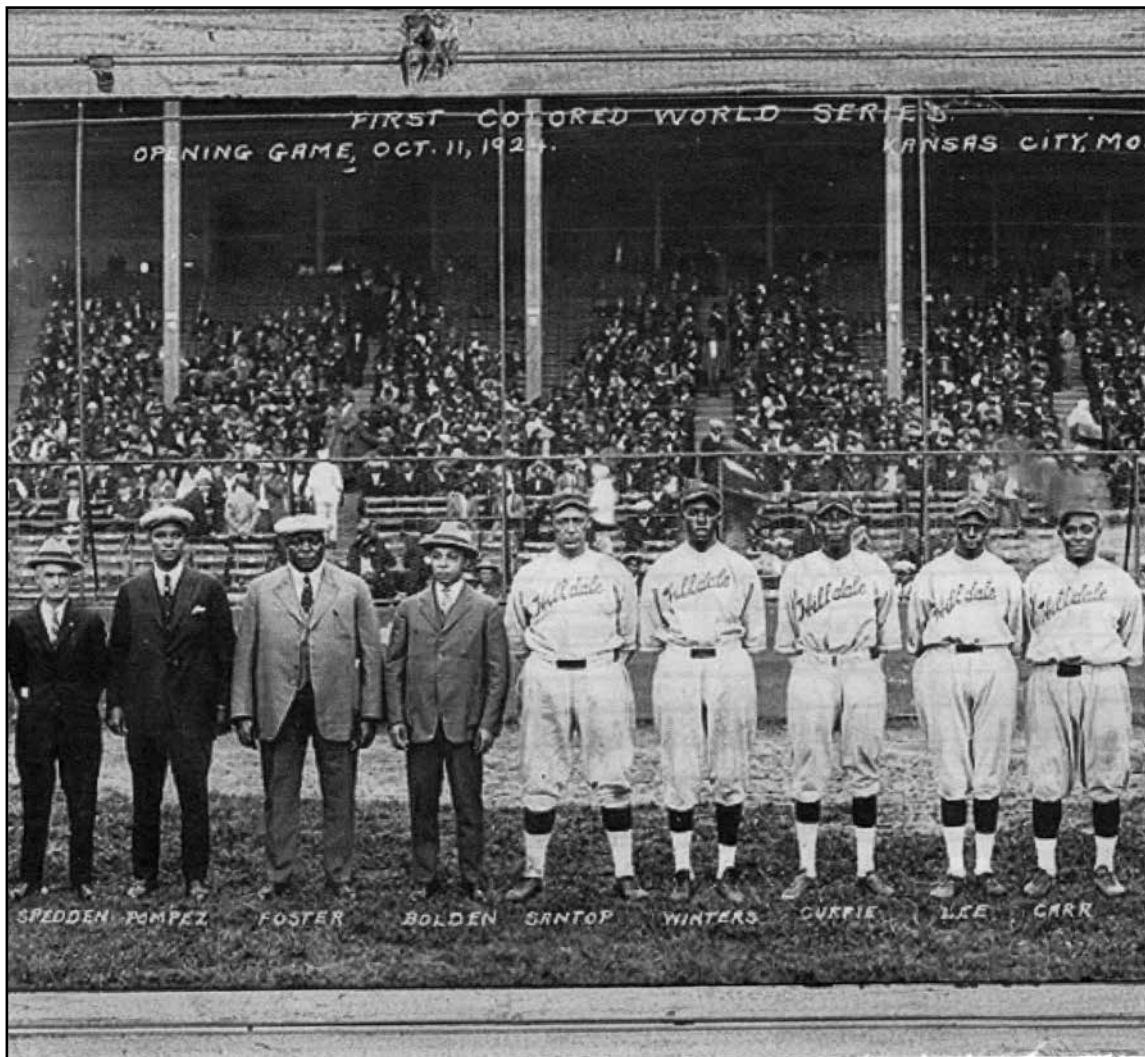
Selected Career Highlights

- George “Tank” Carr compiled a career batting average of .321 and .475 slugging percentage in Negro League play and a career batting average of .333 in games against all levels of competition.
- When facing Major League pitchers in the 15 exhibition games for which we have found box scores in which he played against Major League All Star teams, Tank went 17 for 46 for a .326 batting average.
- He led the California Winter League in batting average (.458) and slugging percentage (.625) for the 1916-17 winter league season.
- The Kansas City Star reported in October of 1920 that Tank Carr had compiled a batting average of .401 while playing for the Los Angeles White Sox prior to joining the Kansas City Monarchs for the inaugural season of the Negro National League in 1920.
- George Carr compiled a career batting average of .336 and .569 slugging percentage for his California Winter League career.
- Tank Carr was the member of seven (7) California Winter League championship teams (1920-21, 1921-22, 1922-23, 1925-26, 1927-28, 1928-29 and 1930-31).
- Named to the Kansas City Star Negro National League All Star team in 1920.
- Carr led the California Winter League in homeruns during the 1921-22 and 1925-26 seasons.
- In the 31 games for which we have found box scores for George Carr playing against “non-league” opponents, he went 40 for 116 for a .345 batting average.
- Member of the 1923, 1924 and 1925 Hilldale team that won three consecutive Eastern Colored League titles.
- In 1924 George Carr played first base for Hilldale in the first Negro League World Series. He went 6 for 18 for a .333 batting average.
- Starting first baseman for the Hilldale squad that won the 1925 Negro League World Series. Tank hit .320 for the series.
- According to the research of John Holway, Carr led the Eastern Colored League in doubles (26), triples (13) and stolen bases (27) in 1925.
- In his only year in Cuba, Tank Carr batted .416 for Alacranes (1926-27). He also helped lead his team to the Cuban championship for the 1926-27 season.
- In 1926 George Carr led Hilldale in hitting with a .355 (148 hits in 428 at bats) for the season.
- Tank Carr led the East (no league) with 14 homeruns in 1928.
- In his last season at the “Major League” level of Negro League baseball he was a member of the 1934 Philadelphia Stars team that won the Negro National League championship.
- After his Negro League career George Carr managed the Philadelphia Black Meteors and Philadelphia Colored Giants.

1st Negro League World Series

The first Negro League World Series was played after the 1924 season. It showcased Hilldale who were the Eastern Colored League champions against the Kanas City Monarchs who were the champions of the Negro National League.

George “Tank” Carr had the distinction of being the starting first baseman for the Hilldale squad. Carr had a very good series going 6 for 18 for a .333 batting average. He also had two (2) stolen bases.



Negro League World Series Hilldale vs Kansas City Monarchs

Opening Game
October 11, 1924

(Standing left to right – Charles Speeden, Alex Pompex, **Andrew “Rube” Foster**, **Louis Santop**, Jesse “Nip” Winters, Rube Currie, Hosley “Scrip” Lee and **George “Tank” Carr**.)