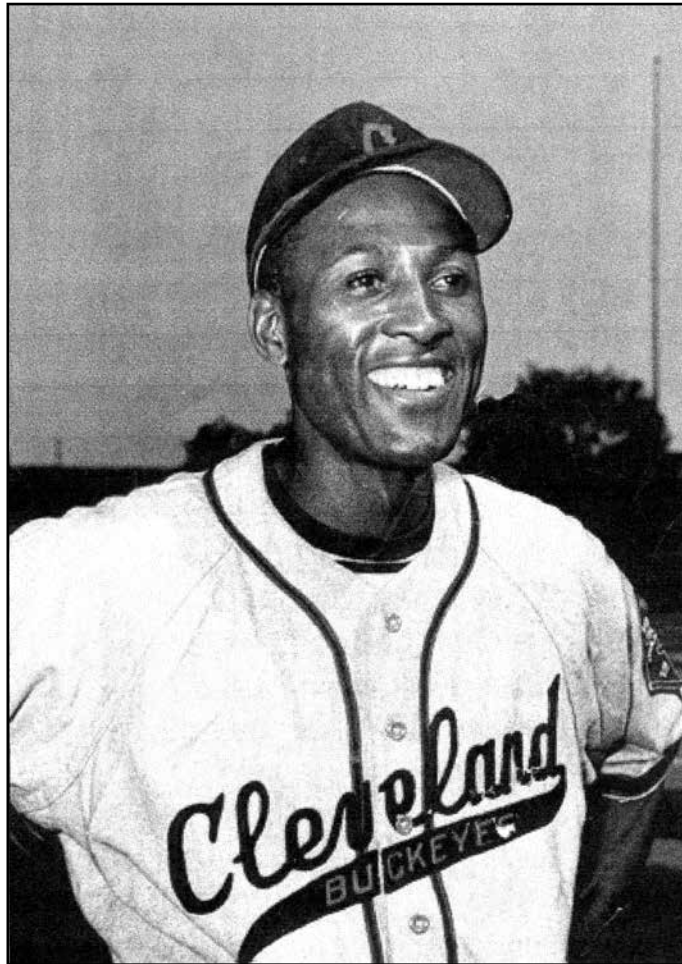


Forgotten Heroes:

Chet Brewer



by

Center for Negro League Baseball Research

Dr. Layton Revel

and

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Chet Brewer – Kansas City Monarch

During his thirty year professional baseball career, Chet Brewer played for a lot of different teams all over the world. But when all was said and done he was a Kansas City Monarch. Chet began his Negro National League career with the Kansas City Monarchs in 1925 and spent all or parts of fourteen (14) seasons with Kansas City.

When people used to ask him about his Negro League career and who he played for, his answer was always the same: “the Kansas City Monarchs.”



Kansas City Monarchs (1934)

(Back row – left to right - Q.J. Gilmore (team secretary), Tom J. Young, George Giles, **Norman “Turkey” Stearnes**, Frank Duncan, Chick “Popsickle” Harris, Carroll “Dink” Mothel, **James “Cool Pappa” Bell**, Willie Wells, and J.L. Wilkinson (owner).

Front row – left to right - **Chet Brewer**, Newt Joseph, **Wilbur “Bullet” Rogan** and Charlie “Hooks” Beverly)

Chester Arthur “Chet” Brewer was born on January 14, 1907 in Leavenworth, Kansas. His family was originally from Louisiana, but his grandparents moved to Kansas seeking a better way of life. When he was in the second grade, his family moved to Des Moines, Iowa. Chet’s father was a Methodist minister and according to Chet he learned the value of hard work at an early age from his dad. This was a virtue that he carried with him his entire life.

He was tall and lanky, standing six feet four inches tall and weighing 180-185 pounds during his playing days. Brewer was a right handed pitcher who batted from both sides of the plate.

Chet’s greatest asset as a pitcher may have been his excellent control and retentive memory of what individual players and teams liked to hit. His best pitch was his fastball or his “smoke,” as he often referred to it, that moved in on hitters. Brewer’s lively fast ball was made even more effective by the wide repertoire of other pitches that he was able to throw. Other pitches that he had in his arsenal were a devastating sweeping rainbow curveball, overhand drop ball, good screwball and emery ball. Back in the days when scuffing a ball was legal, Chet learned to throw an “emery ball” from Emory Osborne and Ted “Double Duty” Radcliffe. Chet also had the ability to spot any of these pitches wherever and whenever he wanted.

The fact he was very smart and was a good finesse pitcher made him even more dangerous on the mound. In the early part of his career he was one of the best starting pitchers in the Negro Leagues and in the later part of his career he transitioned into the role of a relief pitcher who could also make spot starts when called upon. Without any question Chet Brewer was a complete pitcher who had a long impressive career in professional baseball.

He was an above average hitter for a pitcher. This was incredibly important during the time he played because teams often carried small rosters of 15 or less players. When not pitching, Chet was also occasionally called upon to play in the outfield or at first base.

Besides being an excellent ball player, Chet Brewer was an outstanding person. When Kansas City Monarch teammate Newt Allen was asked about Chet, he had the following to say:

“There was no better teammate than Chet Brewer. He wanted to win so bad. He’ll do anything to win. All the fellows respected him for that. There’s no one else like him. There were games he just refused to lose. He was so strong-willed. He had total concentration on the mound.”

Early Baseball Career

Brewer attended Olive McHenry School and then went on to the integrated Western High School in Des Moines where he was a standout in football, basketball and track. Unfortunately, his high school did not have a baseball program. Chet Brewer honed his baseball skills on the sandlots of Des Moines.



Chet Brewer
Philadelphia Royal Giants

Long time childhood friend, Allen Ashby, had the following to say about Chet's athletic ability as a youngster growing up in Des Moines:

"Brewer pitched his team to the final game of the city title, but lost 1-0, after striking out 17 batters in seven innings. He was 12 years old. He pitched around the city with kids teams and rarely lost because no one could hit his fastball. Chet was a great athlete around Des Moines. He was an excellent basketball player and good football player. He and I played on basketball and football teams together, but I couldn't carry his baseball shoes. At 15 he started travelling out of town, pitching for black semipro teams. Then clubs from around the state began to hire him to pitch and soon was making what was then was good money simply by pitching."

As a teenager Chet helped organize a local baseball team in Des Moines called the "Dashing Eagles." The players funded the team themselves by holding 15 cent and 25 cent dances.

During the summers of 1922 and 1923 while he was still in high school, Chet Brewer got his first taste of life on the road as a professional ball player while touring with the Brown's Tennessee Rats throughout Iowa and the surrounding states. The team was organized in Holden, Missouri and run by W.A. "Uncle Walt" Brown. Brown's Tennessee Rats often traveled with a carnival, band and minstrel show. When the troupe came to town it was often the entertainment highlight of the year. The players would often work in the carnival before and after they played the ball game. The Tennessee Rats were at the bottom level of black baseball. They traveled in Model-T Fords and slept in tents. When Brewer was asked about life on the road with the Rats, he summed it up as follows: "It was a tough life."



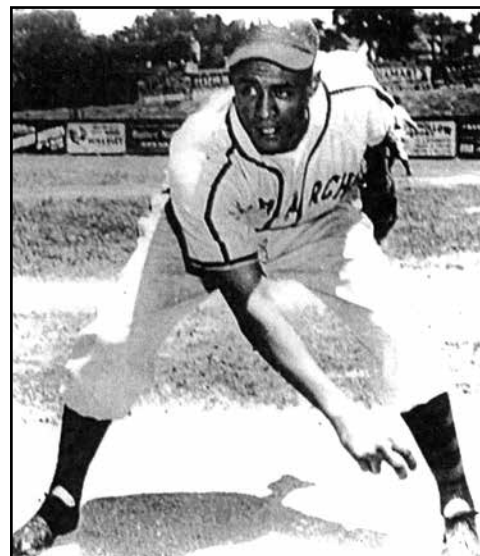
Gilkerson's Union Giants

In 1924 Brewer joined Gilkerson's Union Giants who were owned and operated by Robert Gilkerson. The team was based out of Spring Valley, Illinois. They were a top level independent team that barnstormed throughout the Midwest and into Canada. The Union Giants were known to play as many as 200 games in a season. While playing for the Union Giants Chet came under the tutelage of Ted "Double Duty" Radcliffe who starting teaching him the tricks of the trade of pitching in the Negro Leagues. It was Radcliffe along with Emory Osborne that taught Chet how to use the emery board to doctor the baseball. Also on the 1924 Gilkerson Union Giants team with Brewer and Radcliffe was future Kansas City Monarchs' star first baseman, George Giles.

Negro League Career

J.L. Wilkerson, owner of the Kansas City Monarchs, had a strong working relationship with Robert Gilkerson of the Union Giants. Over the years a large number of star players for the Kansas City Monarchs also played for Gilkerson's Union Giants. Some of these players include: Rube Currie, Eddie Dwight, George Giles, Hurley McNair, Yellow Horse Morris, Dink Mothel, Cristobal Torriente, Doolittle Young and T.J. Young.

Chet Brewer who was one of the stars of the Union Giants caught Wilkerson's eye and a deal was worked out to bring him to the Kansas City Monarchs in 1925. The Kansas City Monarchs were managed by Jose Mendez and was the best team in the Negro National League during the 1925 season. Kansas City was led by the hitting of Bullet Rogan (.381), Hurley McNair (.329), Newt Joseph (.313), Dobie Moore (.306), Newt Allen (.304) and Wade Johnston (.292). Besides being the team's leading hitter, Bullet Rogan was also the ace of the pitching staff. According to research by John Holway, Rogan posted a 20-2 won-loss record for the 1925 season. Nelson Dean (11-3), William Bell (10-3) and Big Bill Drake (10-4) rounded out the starting rotation for Kansas City. The Monarchs' pitching rotation was an extremely formidable starting line-up for Brewer to crack. Chet Brewer, however, did get an opportunity to pitch on an occasional basis and responded with a good season. Brewer posted a 4-1 won-loss record for the 1925 season according to research by John Holway.



Chet Brewer
Kansas City Monarchs

The Kansas City Monarchs finished the 1925 Negro National League with best overall won-loss record in the "league" at 62-23 (.729). They barely edged out the St. Louis Stars who finished with a record of 71-27 (.724). Kansas City won the first half of the season and St. Louis won the second half. The two teams met in a seven game play-off series. Bullet Rogan led the Monarchs with a 4-0 record and a .455 batting average during the Play-Off Series. Kansas City won the series four games to three and was "officially" crowned Negro National League champions.

Winning the Negro National League title meant the Monarchs would meet Hilldale (Eastern Colored League champions) in the Negro League World Series. Bullet Rogan did not play in the World Series due to an injury. Without Rogan in the line-up, Hilldale easily dominated the Monarchs and took the Negro League World Series title winning five games to one for Kansas City. Chet Brewer did not figure in a pitching decision in the 1925 Play-Offs or World Series.

When the 1926 Negro National League got underway, Chet Brewer was back with the Kansas City Monarchs and was one of their starting pitchers. In 1926 the Monarchs were led by the hitting of Dobie Moore (.415), Cristobal Torriente (.348), Bill Owens (.333), Bullet Rogan (.306), Dink Mothel (.292), Wade Johnston (.291), Lemuel Hawkins (.287) and Tom Young (.284). The starting pitching rotation for Kansas City was made up of William Bell (15-6), Bullet Rogan (15-5), Chet Brewer (13-2) and Nelson Dean (6-5). In his first season in the Negro National League as a starter, Chet Brewer put up exceptional numbers. His pitching stats for the 1926 season were:

Year	Team	Games	Innings	Won	Lost	Hits	Runs	BB	SO	ERA
1926	Kansas City	16	140.7	13	2	106	47	53	87	2.05

Brewer was among the “league” leaders in wins, winning percentage, strikeouts and earned run average. According to Negro League author James Riley, Brewer had a won-loss record of 20-3 when “non-league” games were added to his “league” record.

The Kansas City Monarchs finished the 1926 Negro National League season in first place with a record of 57-21 (.731). The Monarchs won the first half of the season and the Chicago American Giants (57-23) won the second half of the season. At the end of the 1926 season the Kansas City Monarchs played the Chicago American Giants in a Play-Off Series for the Negro National League title. The first game on the series was played on September 18th before 1,600 fans at Muelbach Stadium in Kansas City. Chet Brewer started game one and did not figure in the decision. Bullet Rogan won the game 4-3 in relief. In game three Chet pitched a five hitter and shut out the American Giants by a score of 5-0. In a pitching duel with Rube Currie (Chicago), Brewer lost a hard fought 2-0 decision in game six. The Chicago American Giants ended up winning the series five games to four for Kansas City. Chicago went on to play the Atlantic City Bacharach Giants in the Negro League World Series.

The Kansas City Monarchs continued to play into December of 1926. In early December they traveled to San Antonio (Texas) where they played a series against the Mexican Nationals (semipro champions of San Antonio) followed by two games against Frank Watts Professional League All Stars (team made of professional players from the Southern League, Texas League and Western League).

After an impressive season in 1926, Brewer was back with the Kansas City Monarchs in 1927 to help them try to win a fifth straight regular season Negro National League title. Frank Duncan (.400), Bullet Rogan (.333), Wade Johnston (.333), Newt Allen (.320), Tom Young (.296) and Newt Joseph (.281) provided the bulk of the offense for Kansas City during the season. Bullet Rogan (16-6), William Bell (13-3), George Mitchell (10-4) and Chet Brewer (8-6) led the Monarchs pitching staff.

Kansas City finished the season in second place in the final 1927 Negro National League standings with a record of 54-29 (.651). The Chicago American Giants won the “league” title with a record of 63-30 (.677).

Chet Brewer returned to the Kansas City Monarchs for the 1928 season. The Monarchs who always had extremely strong hitting struggled at the plate during the season. Bullet Rogan (.348) who also managed the team and George Giles (.303) were the only two Monarchs to hit over .300 in “league” games for the 1928 season. With their hitting in a slump all season, Rogan turned to team speed to manufacture runs and keep the Monarchs in a game.

A Real Game
MINERS PARK—3 P. M. TODAY

K. C. Monarchs
Former Colored Champs
of the World

vs.

Joplin All-Stars
The Pick of City League
Players

Admission:—
Adults 75c Children 25c

Probable Joplin Lineup:
Williamson, 1b; Bohanon, 2b; Bloomfield, ss; H. Pool, 3b; G. Pool, Ball, lf; Moore, Groff, cf; Ytell, rf; Rolleg, L. Corbus, c; Blunk, Schenrich, Cook, p.

This Should Be the Season's Snappiest Game!
Come Out and Root for the Home Boys!

Joplin Globe
Joplin, MO
07-17-27

Eddie Dwight led the Negro National League in stolen bases with 29. Newt Joseph (19), Newt Allen (19), Dink Mothell (15) and Leroy Taylor (13) were also among the “league leaders” in stolen bases.

Andy Cooper (12-7) and Bullet Rogan (10-2) were the team’s top two pitchers. The other starting pitchers for Kansas City during the 1928 season were William Bell (9-7), Chet Brewer (7-9) and Army Cooper (7-4). This was Chet’s first losing season on the mound since joining the Negro National League.

Like the season before the Kansas City Monarchs finished the regular season in second place. They finished the year with a respectable record of 50-31 (.617) but were way behind the “league” leading St. Louis Stars (66-26).

As the 1929 Negro National League season got underway, the Kansas City Monarchs found their championship stride early in the season. They started the season off strong and got even stronger as the season progressed. They went 28-11 (.718) for the first half of the season and then posted an unbelievable record of 34-6 (.850) for the second half of the year.

One of the major keys to the Monarchs’ success was their hitting. Kansas City’s hitters started the season on a hot streak and never cooled off. The starting line-up for the Kansas City Monarchs for the 1929 season and their batting averages for “league” games only were as follows:

Kansas City Monarchs (1929)

Position	Player	Avg.	Position	Player	Avg.
1B	Dink Mothell	.241	OF	Leroy Taylor	.353
2B	Newt Allen	.337	OF	Bullet Rogan	.356
SS	Hallie Harding	.311	OF	Lee Livingston	.281
3B	Newt Joseph	.283			
C	Frank Duncan	.350	P	Chet Brewer	.339
C	Tom Young	.369			

In addition utility player Eddie Dwight hit .303 for the season. According to research by John Holway, the Kansas City Monarchs had a team batting average of .312 for the 1929 season. During the 1929 season, Chet Brewer posted a career high in hitting with a .339 batting average in “league” games. In order to keep his hot bat in the line-up Chet also played some at first base and in the outfield when he wasn’t pitching.

Besides their outstanding hitting, the Monarchs also led the “league” in stolen bases. Leroy Taylor’s 34 steals led the entire Negro National League. Newt Allen (27), Bullet Rogan (26), Dink Mothell (15) and Hallie Harding (13) were also among the “league” leaders in stolen bases.

Good run support also paved the way for great pitching for the Monarchs in 1929. Kansas City had the best starting pitching rotation in the Negro National League in 1929. Chet Brewer was the ace of the pitching staff with a record of 17-3 (.850). The Monarchs’ other starting pitchers for the 1929 seasons were Alfred “Army” Cooper (15-4), William Bell (14-4), Andy Cooper (10-3) and Herb Wilson (6-1). Chet Brewer’s complete pitching statistics for “league” games only for the 1929 season were:

Year	Team	Games	Innings	Won	Lost	Hits	Runs	BB	S0	ERA
1929	Kansas City	17	167.3	17	3	125	51	38	61	2.15

Brewer led the Negro National League in 1929 in winning percentage (.850) and his earned run average (ERA) of 2.15 also led the “league.” During the season Chet Brewer is said to have pitched 31 consecutive scoreless innings against “league” competition.

The highlight of the 1929 season for the Monarchs’ pitching staff occurred on June 29th when Army Cooper and Chet Brewer combined for a 4-0 no-hitter against the Chicago American Giants.

The Kansas City Monarchs won the Negro National League title outright by winning both halves of the regular season. The final standings for the 1929 Negro National League season were:

Negro National League (1929)

Team	Games	Record	Pct.
Kansas City Monarchs	79	62-17	.785
St. Louis Stars	92	59-33	.641
Chicago American Giants	89	49-40	.551
Detroit Stars	80	38-42	.475
Cuban Stars (West)	44	18-26	.409
Birmingham Black Barons	80	29-51	.363
Memphis Red Sox	63	19-44	.302



Port Arthur News

Port Arthur, TX

09-01-29

There was no Negro League World Series following the 1929 regular season between the winner of the Negro National League and the champions of the American Negro League. With no World Series, the Kansas City Monarchs staged their own "Championship Series." They played a four game series against the Houston Black Buffalos (Texas Negro League champions). The Houston Black Buffalos seemed a worthy opponent because they had posted a won-loss record of 67-8 (.893) for the regular season and were eager to prove that they could compete with the best black teams in the country. The first game of the series was played in Houston on September 21st at West End Park. The Black Buffalos were not intimidated by the Monarchs' pitching staff and responded with 12 runs in game one. Unfortunately for Houston, the Monarchs collected 27 hits in game one and scored 15 runs off of Houston's pitching staff. The Kansas City Monarchs dominated their Texas Negro League opponents the rest of the series and won all four games by the scores of 15-12, 3-2, 6-1 and 10-1. The Texas black press declared the Kansas City Monarchs as the "Colored World's Champions."

After their "championship series" with Houston, most of the Monarchs players traveled to California to play winter baseball. Prior to the start of the 1929-30 California Winter League season, the Kansas City Monarchs played an exhibition series against the Major League All Stars. The "Big Leaguers" team included Tony Lazzeri, Fred Haney, Bob Meusel, Smead Jolley and Gus Suhr. The first game of the exhibition series was played on October 7th in Los Angeles. Behind the pitching of Andy Cooper, the Negro Leaguers beat the Major Leaguers. On October 14th Chet Brewer beat the Major League All Stars in a hard fought contest by a score of 8-7. When the California Winter League season opened on October 19th, most of the Kansas City Monarchs team joined the Philadelphia Royal Giants team and most of the Major League All Stars squad joined the Pirrone's All Stars team who also played in the California Winter League during the 1929-30 season. The Philadelphia Royal Giants won the 1929-30 California Winter League title.

Night Baseball Comes to the Negro League

The crash of the stock market in 1929 sent the United States into the Great Depression causing catastrophic financial problems all over the country. Negro League baseball was already on the verge of collapse before the stock market crash. Teams had long suffered with financial problems, teams came and went on a regular basis, franchise ownership changed hands, scheduling was always a problem, travel was difficult, the "leagues" couldn't enforce rules and worst of all attendance at the ball park appeared to be at an all-time low. The Great Depression only made bad things worse for Negro League baseball.

J. L. Wilkinson, owner of the Kansas City Monarchs, developed a plan to carry the Monarchs through the tough financial times by introducing night baseball to America on a large scale. Wilkinson was quoted in the national media as saying the following related to the importance and impact of night baseball: "What talkies are to the movies, lights will be to baseball."

In 1929 J.L. Wilkinson commissioned the Omaha based company Giant Manufacturing Company to build a portable lighting system. It has been estimated that the lighting system cost between \$50,000 to \$100,000. To pay for the lighting system, Wilkinson mortgaged his home and everything else he owned. He also took on T.Y. Baird as a partner to secure additional financing. The lighting system consisted of lights on cables and telescoping poles that elevated the lights forty-five to fifty feet above the ground. Each pole had six 1,000 watt floodlight bulbs. The poles were mounted on trucks. To complete the system there was a 250 horsepower motor powered by a 100 kilowatt generator on a bus. When set up for a game one truck was positioned behind home plate, one behind third base and one in the outfield. The portable lights could also be mounted on the roof of the grandstand if the team were playing in a stadium. The entire system only took approximately two hours to set up.



Brewer beats Okmulgee
04-28-30

The portable lighting system was tested in Enid, Oklahoma in a game against Phillips University. Three thousand fans from miles around showed up to witness the event. The Monarchs won the game 12-3 and then headed for a game in Independence (KS). Over 1,000 people showed up for the game in Independence. Four nights later in Des Moines (IA) there were 12,000 fans at the game. The introductory tour of Wilkinson's portable lighting system continued on through several small towns to Oklahoma City, Dallas and Houston. It has been reported that by the time the Monarchs reached St. Louis, J.L. Wilkinson had paid for his lighting system. From St. Louis the tour continued to Detroit and then Pittsburgh. Wilkinson's portable lighting system was a huge success and some say saved the Kansas City Monarchs as a team. In later years when asked about playing under the lights, Chet Brewer had the following to say: "It was beautiful. It was as light as day." Fans were fascinated by the concept and flocked to the ball park or as Chet Brewer put it: "You never saw so many people."

Chet Brewer returned to Kansas City in 1930 to help the Monarchs defend their Negro National League title. Unfortunately for the Monarchs they didn't get the same level of hitting from their starting line-up as they had the year before.

Six of the nine players in their starting line-up had dramatic drops in their batting averages for the 1930 season. These players were as follows:

Player	Position	Batting Average (1929)	Batting Average (1930)	Drop
Chet Brewer	P	.339	.150	189
Hallie Harding	SS	.311	.261	50
Newt Joseph	3B	.283	.260	23
Bullet Rogan	OF	.356	.299	57
Leroy Taylor	OF	.353	.280	73
Tom Young	C	.369	.291	78

Frank Duncan (.367) and Newt Allen (.363) were the only Kansas City players to hit over .300 for the 1930 season. Lee Livingston batted .299 and led the team in homeruns (9) and runs batted

COMING! COMING! COMING!

KANSAS CITY MONARCHS NIGHT BASEBALL

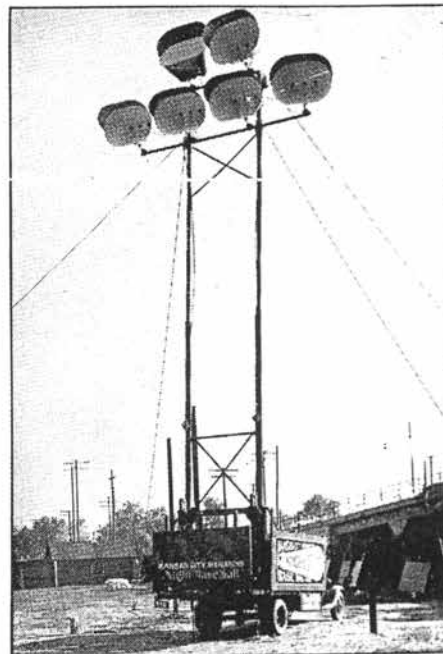


We have successfully lighted every kind of a ball park in the country, including both Major Leagues, AND CAN REPEAT IN ALL OF THEM.

The Greatest Drawing Card Outside the Major Leagues



Headquarters 420 East Ninth St., Kansas City, Mo.



Actual Photograph of One of the Many Towers Supporting Our Flood Lights



Actual Photograph of Trucks Used to Transport the Monarch Lighting Plant and Towers

Kansas City brings night baseball to America (1930)

in (38) in "league" play. The pitching staff for Kansas City included William Bell (10-2), Alfred "Army" Cooper (9-1), Chet Brewer (9-9), Henry McHenry (7-6) and Johnny Markham (3-5). According to research by John Holway, Chet Brewer was second in the Negro National League in strikeouts with 109 to Willie Foster's 134 strikeouts for the 1930 season. Negro League researcher James Riley credits Chet with 30 wins for the 1930 season when "league" and "non-league" games are added together.

The Kansas City Monarchs barnstormed through Texas in May of 1930. Their lighting system increased their booking dates and brought more fans to the ball park. According to a newspaper article that appeared in the San Antonio Express on May 30th, the Monarchs also traveled with a minstrel show and featured comedy routines as part of their game. Showing the insensitivity that prevailed during this time toward African-Americans, the newspaper made the following statement: "comedy is the darkies main dish and as a result overwhelms the serious side of baseball." The newspaper's assessment could not have been further from the truth as Kansas City totally dominated the San Antonio Black Indians, the best that Texas had to offer.

Grays Win 1-0 as "Smoky Joe" Fans 27 K. C. Players

KANSAS CITY, Aug. 2. — With "Smoky" Joe Williams and Brewer engaging in a pitching duel, the Homestead Grays of Pittsburgh, Pa., last night took a 12-inning game from the Monarchs, 1 to 0, at Muehlebach field for their second consecutive victory of the series.

The pitchers' work bordered upon the sensational, with Williams fanning 27 of the 39 men to face him.

Brewer fanned 19. Both were emory ball pitchers. None of the Grays' outfielders had a chance, and only one chance was credited to the Monarchs' outfielders.

The Monarchs got only one hit, and the Grays were able to touch Brewer for only four.

The Monarchs threatened to score in the eighth when Joseph, first up, doubled and then stole third.

Williams then fanned Duncan. Stephens made a sensational back-hand catch of Turner's pop fly and Brewer struck out to retire the side.

The Grays won the game in their half of the 12th when Charleston walked. Johnson popped out. Seales was an infield out and White doubled to the left field foul line, scoring Charleston.

GRAYS		KANSAS CITY	
AB	R	AB	R
Stephens ss.	5	1	0
Harris lf.	4	0	0
Charleston 1b	2	0	0
Johnson 2b	5	0	0
Seales 3b	3	0	0
White cf.	4	2	0
Brown rf.	5	1	0
Gibson c.	3	0	0
Williams p.	5	0	1
Totals	40	4	25

KANSAS CITY		GRAYS	
AB	R	AB	R
Taylor rf.	5	0	1
Mothers 2b	5	0	1
Allen 3b	5	0	1
Madison cf	4	0	0
Illinois 1b	5	0	0
Joseph 2b	4	1	2
Duncan c.	4	0	0
Turner 1b	4	0	0
Brewer p.	4	0	0
Totals	38	1	26

Grays	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Kansas City	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Runs — Charleston, 1; Brown, 1; White, 1.
 Hit — Joseph, 1; White, 1.
 Error — Charleston, 1.
 Double — Joseph, 1; White, 1.
 Strikeouts — by Williams, 27; by Brewer, 19. Bases on balls — 10; Williams, 1; off Brewer, 2.

In the summer of 1930 the Kansas City Monarchs barnstormed back East to play a series with the Homestead Grays. It was during this series that Chet Brewer pitched one of the best games of his career. On August 7th Brewer and the Monarchs faced off against Smokey Joe Williams and the Grays. The game was a classic pitching duel from the first inning. The game went twelve innings before Oscar Charleston walked and Chaney White doubled off the third base bag scoring Charleston and giving the Grays a 1-0 victory. Both Brewer and Williams pitched a complete game. Smokey Joe gave up only one hit and struck out 27 Monarchs. Brewer gave up just four hits and struck out 19 Grays including ten in a row from the seventh inning through the first batter in the tenth inning.

Night baseball was so popular that on their Eastern barnstorming tour at a game in Hershey (PA) 10,000 fans showed up at a stadium that only held 2,000. The eager fans knocked down the fences to see the game.

At the end of the summer of 1930, the Kansas City Monarchs officially dropped out of the Negro National League to pursue an independent schedule. When the final Negro National League standings were published at the end of the regular season, the Monarchs were listed in third place with a record of 39-26 (.600). The St. Louis Stars (66-22) finished in first place and the Detroit Stars (50-33) finished in second.

Brewer fans 19 in loss to Grays



Chet Brewer
Habana Leones (1930)

Cuban Winter League

After the completion of the Monarchs' 1930 regular season, Chet Brewer made his one and only trip to play winter ball in Cuba. Brewer was recruited by Mike Gonzalez, the manager of Habana, to play for the Leones for their winter season. The 1930 Cuban Winter League season began on October 25th and ended just five days later on October 30th. The shortened season resulted from a dispute between team owners and the management of the La Tropical Stadium where the "league" games were played. The teams that played in the league and their won-loss records for the shortened season were: Almendares (3-1), Cienfuegos (1-1), Habana (1-2) and Santa Clara (0-1). Chet Brewer won the only game for Habana.

With the collapse of the 1930 Cuban regular winter league season, a "new" season was quickly organized. It was called "UNICO – Special Season." The season consisted of twenty-five (25) games that were played at Almendares Park. The UNICO season started on November 2nd and ended on November 24th. The teams that played in this "new" league were Almendarista, Marianao, Habana and Cienfuegos. Mike Gonzalez was hired to manage the Habana team. His first order of business when he organized his "new" team was to recruit the following Negro League players to anchor his hitting line-up: Juan Vargas (.318), Chino Smith (.273), Julio Rojo (.250) and Alejandro Oms (.182). Habana's pitching staff included Johnny Allen (2-2), Cliff Bell (1-3), Chet Brewer (1-2) and Manuel "Cocaina" Garcia (0-2). Major leaguer Chuck Dressen led Habana in hitting with a .347 batting average. The final league standings for the 1930 UNICO season were Almendarista (9-4), Marianao (9-5), Habana (5-9) and Cienfuegos (2-7).

Chet Heads North to Minnesota

Before the start of the 1931 season, Chet Brewer and Johnny Vann (black catcher from Chicago) signed to play for the Crookston Red Sox. Crookston played an independent schedule in northern Minnesota. The Red Sox's season began on May 24th and ended about the middle of August. Twelve box scores and newspaper game accounts have been found for Chet pitching for Crookston. He pitched a complete game in each outing and had a record of 10-1-1. The two highlights of the season for Brewer's Red Sox were a game pitched against the Colored House of David and a game versus his old team the Kansas City Monarchs. The Red Sox met the Colored House of David in late May at Highland Park in Crookston. Brewer faced off against the legendary Negro League pitcher John Donaldson of the Colored House of David. The two pitchers battled to a 12 inning 1-1 tie before the game was called. Crookston's game with the Kansas City Monarchs was played on July 19th in Crookston. Brewer only gave up six hits to his former team mates, but the Red Sox committed nine errors in the game. The Kansas City Monarchs won the game 6-0. The town of Crookston was so happy with Brewer's pitching performances that he was given the key to the city as a measure of their appreciation for his efforts. At the end of the season he was selected as the team's Most Valuable Player and given a watch at the team's sports banquet. When asked about his experience playing for a predominately all-white team, Brewer called his experience with Crookston as one of the most pleasurable experiences of his lifetime. Chet talked about how the whole town took him and his family in and treated them extremely well. He also shared that he was glad he was able to pitch so well and repay the team and town of Crookston for all their kindness.



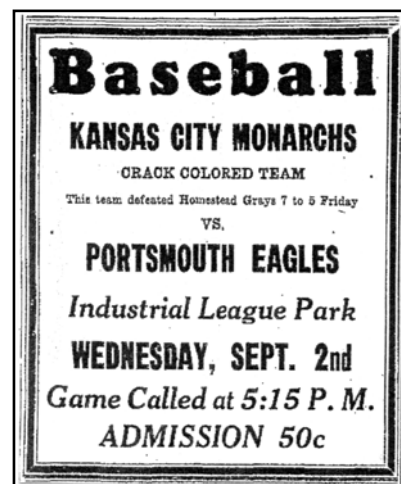
Crookston Red Sox (1931)
 (Chet Brewer – standing third from right and Johnny Vann – kneeling third from right)

Brewer Rejoins the Kansas City Monarchs

By the time the Monarchs hit the road in the summer of 1931, they had a booking schedule that had them playing almost every day. Double headers and sometimes three games in one day were not uncommon.

Chet rejoined the Kansas City Monarchs in August of 1931 as the Monarchs traveled East to play the Homestead Grays in what was billed as a “Championship Series.” Kansas City was led during the season by the hitting of Dink Mothell (.368), Nat Rogers (.320), Newt Joseph (.301), Tom Young (.297) and Newt Allen (.289). Also on the Monarch’s pitching staff besides Brewer were Charles “Hooks” Beverly, Army Cooper, Bill Foster and Henry McHenry. The nine game series started on August 28th in Akron (OH) with the Monarchs taking the first game of the series by a score of 6-5. The Grays rebounded and took the series six games to three for Kansas City. Chet Brewer was hit hard by the Grays. He lost game two by a score of 9-3 and won game eight by a score of 7-5.

The Kansas City Monarchs and St. Louis Stars combined their teams to play a four game series against the Major League All Stars in October of 1931. The Major Leaguers fielded an impressive line-up that included Bill Terry, Paul Waner, Lloyd Waner, Babe Herman, Heine Manush, Joe Kuehl, Hub Walker and Bill Walker. Chet Brewer won the opening game of the series which was played in Wichita (KS). Brewer pitched a complete game, struck out 13, only issued one base



Monarchs vs Eagles

Portsmouth Times
 Portsmouth, VA
 08-31-31

Lefty Charles Beverly and Watt are announced as the probable pitchers for Tuesday night.

Kansas City	AB.	R.	H.	O.	A.	E.
Monthe, 2b.	5	1	1	0	3	1
Duncan, 1b.	4	0	2	1	0	0
Allen, ss.	5	1	3	2	6	0
Young, c.	5	1	1	0	0	0
Stearns, cf.	3	1	1	0	1	0
Joseph, 3b.	3	1	3	1	0	0
Hartla, 1b.	3	1	0	3	0	0
Robert, rf.	4	0	0	0	0	0
Brewer, p.	4	1	2	0	4	0
Totals	40	8	13	27	15	1

Leaguers	AB.	R.	H.	O.	A.	E.
Flaskampor, ss.	3	0	0	2	2	0
James, 2b.	4	0	0	1	0	0
Sanguinet, cf.	4	0	1	1	0	0
Cox, rf.	4	0	1	4	0	0
Quadt, 1b.	3	0	0	3	1	0
Fzell, 3b.	4	0	1	3	0	0
Watt, 1b.	3	0	0	5	1	0
Blachoff, c.	3	0	0	0	2	0
Lyons, p.	3	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	31	0	4	27	7	1

Kansas City	AB.	R.	H.	O.	A.	E.
Leaguers	000	022	301	3		
Leaguers	000	000	000	0		

Runs batted in. Allen 2, Harris 2.
 Brewer, Joseph: stolen bases. Allen 3.
 Monthe, Stearns: two base hits. Duncan, Joseph, Harris, Brewer: three base hits. Young: bases on balls. off Brewer hit. 1 off Lyons 3; struck out. by Brewer 5. by Lyons 6; hit by pitched ball. by Brewer (Flaskampor); left on bases. Kansas City 8, Leaguers 6; passed ball. Blachoff: umpire. Blue, Myers and Blachoff: umpires. Blue, Myers and Blachoff: umpires. Blue, Myers and Blachoff: umpires. Blue, Myers and Blachoff: umpires.

Brewer Shuts Out Leaguers

San Antonio Express

San Antonio, TX

10-20-31

on balls and held the Major Leaguers to just 2 runs on 6 hits. The Negro Leaguers won the next three games in a row by the scores of 4-3, 10-8 and 18-1. When it was all said and done, the combined team of Kansas City and St. Louis had taken four straight from their Major League opponent.

After their barnstorming tour with the Major Leaguers, the Monarchs traveled south into Texas. They played a series of exhibition games against Frank Watts Professional Leaguers in San Antonio, Texas. Chet Brewer pitched an 8-0 shutout against Watt's team.

In December of 1931 the Monarchs left Kansas City in a Pullman car on the Missouri Pacific railroad for a barnstorming tour of Mexico. Only eleven Monarch players made the trip. The players who went to Mexico were Newt Allen (SS), Charles Beverly (P), Chet Brewer (P), John Donaldson (OF), Frank Duncan (C), George Giles (1B), Wade Johnston (OF), Newt Joseph (3B), Henry McHenry (P), Dink Mothell (2B) and Turkey Stearnes (OF). Even with a late start to the season, the Kansas City Monarchs still played about 150 games for the season.

The Negro National League closed before the start of the 1932 baseball season. With no league to play in, all the top black teams in the country played an independent schedule like the Kansas City Monarchs had done since they dropped out of the "league" during the second half of the 1930 season. Teams struggled, but black baseball continued.

During the years (1931-1937) that the Monarchs played an independent schedule, J.L. Wilkinson would always start the season late because he would rent his portable lighting system to the House of David. The rental money Wilkinson collected from the House of David would bankroll the Monarchs for the upcoming season. With a late start to the season for the Kansas City Monarchs, J.L. Wilkinson allowed his players to join other teams until the Monarchs started their season.

Brewer's season in Crookston during the summer of 1931 was so successful that the owners of the team offered Chet a contract as player-manager for the 1932 season. Chet considered the offer but ultimately declined. Instead, he joined the Washington Pilots of the East-West League to start the 1932 baseball season. The Pilots had a decent hitting team that featured A.D. "Dewey" Creacy (.378), Jake Dunn (.343), Bill "Happy" Evans (.328) and Mule Suttles. The pitching staff for Washington was made up of Chet Brewer, Leroy Matlock, Bun Hayes, Webster McDonald, Henry Richardson and Ted Trent. Brewer started the season in fine fashion. On May 7th Brewer opened the East-West League season for the Pilots with a one hit 3-0 shutout of the Baltimore Black Sox. Chet struck out eight and did not issue a walk in his victory over Baltimore. In the nine games for which box scores have been found with Brewer pitching for the Washington Pilots, he went 2-5 in 52.3 innings pitched with a 3.10 ERA. As a team, the Washington Pilots struggled all season and ended the East-West League season in next to last place with a record of 16-35 (.313).

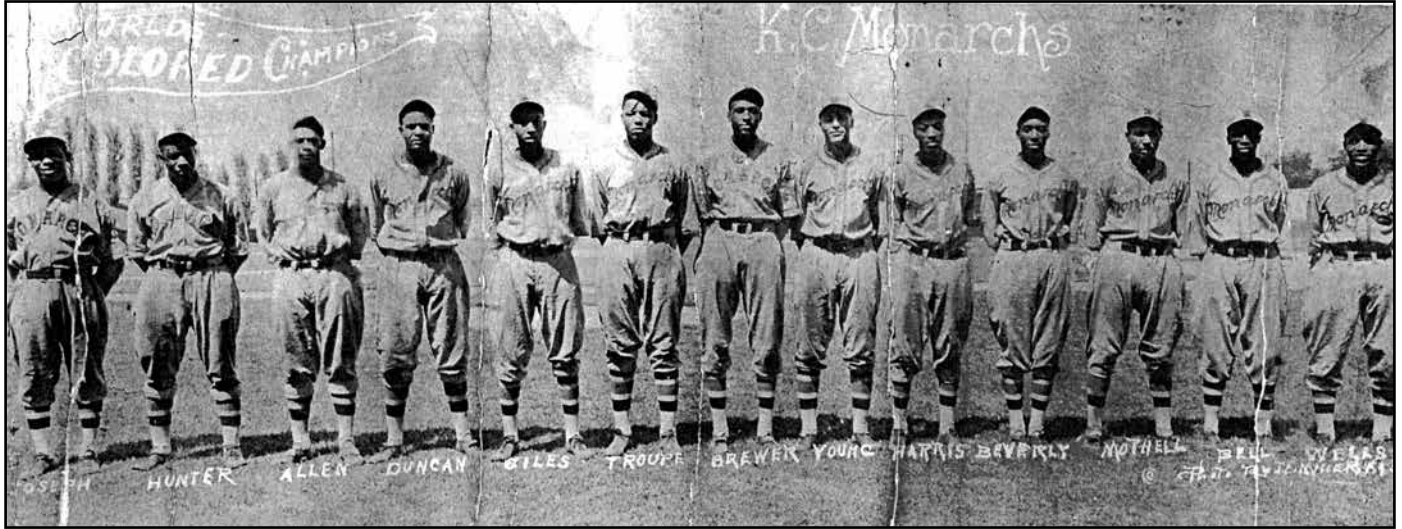


CHET BREWER
 one of the aces of the pitching staff of the Washington Pilots brewed nothing but trouble for the Black Sox as he held them to one hit in a 3-0 shutout to open the East-West League season here

Afro American

05-14-32

In late July of 1932 Chet rejoined the Kansas City Monarchs. With a strong hitting team behind him that included Cool Pappa Bell (.396), Newt Allen (.364), Quincy Troupe (.333), George Giles (.321) and Leroy Taylor (.313), Chet flourished on the mound. His record for the Monarchs was 4-0 with three complete games, two shutouts and only four runs allowed in 34 innings for a 1.05 ERA. The Monarchs also had Charles Beverly, Bertrum Hunter, Rube Currie and Nelson Dean on their pitching staff in 1932.



Kansas City Monarchs (1932)
(Chet Brewer – seventh from right)

On July 21st the Monarchs traveled to Minnesota to play Brewer's old team the Crookston Red Sox. Crookston was having an excellent season and had a 21-4 (.840) won-loss record when the Monarchs came to town. Chet started the game which was played at Highland Park and gave the crowd the same pitching performance they had seen the year before when he was playing for the Red Sox. Brewer pitched a 7-0 shutout of his former teammates. Chet only gave up one hit to the Crookston batters. The Monarchs returned to Crookston in early August for a rematch with the Red Sox. The result was the same as before. Chet Brewer pitched an 8-0 shutout of his former teammates.

After the regular 1932 Major League season was over, the Monarchs played a series of exhibition games against the Major League All-Stars that included Lloyd and Paul Waner. On October 3rd Brewer beat the Major League All Stars in a shortened seven inning game. Chet also pitched against the Major League All Stars in Wichita on October 13th and beat them again but this time by the score of 6-2.

U. S. Baseball Teams To Play In Mexico

Mexico City, Sept. 10. (UP)—Baseball teams from Fort Worth, Chattanooga and Kansas City are to play in Mexico with the Mexico City Aztecs this fall. A series of ten games will be played against each of the visiting teams.

The Fort Worth team of the Texas League is to play here from Sept. 15 to 20, the Chattanooga team from Oct. 1 to 16, and the Kansas City Monarchs, advertised as the colored champions of the world, Oct. 22 to Nov. 3.

Mexico City is to see its first night baseball during the visit of the Kansas City Monarchs, who are to bring their own equipment.

In late October of 1932 the Kansas City Monarchs made a thirty day exhibition tour to Mexico City, Mexico. Kansas City added Jud Wilson (Homestead Grays), Turkey Stearnes (Cole's Chicago American Giants) and Willie Foster (Cole's Chicago American Giants) to their roster for the Mexican tour. The Monarch's main opponent for these exhibition games were the Mexico City Aztecs who were considered the best baseball team in Mexico. The Monarchs also played several games against a team by the name of Galos, another leading club in Mexico, during the tour. Kansas City ended their tour with a 19-1 (.950) record over their Mexican opponents.

Times Evening Herald

Olean, NY
09-10-32

Chet Brewer returned to the Kansas City Monarchs for their 1933 independent schedule. The Kansas City Monarchs promoted themselves as the “World’s Colored Champions” during their 1933 barnstorming tour.



Kansas City Monarchs vs House of David

Mason City Globe
Mason City, IA
09-14-33

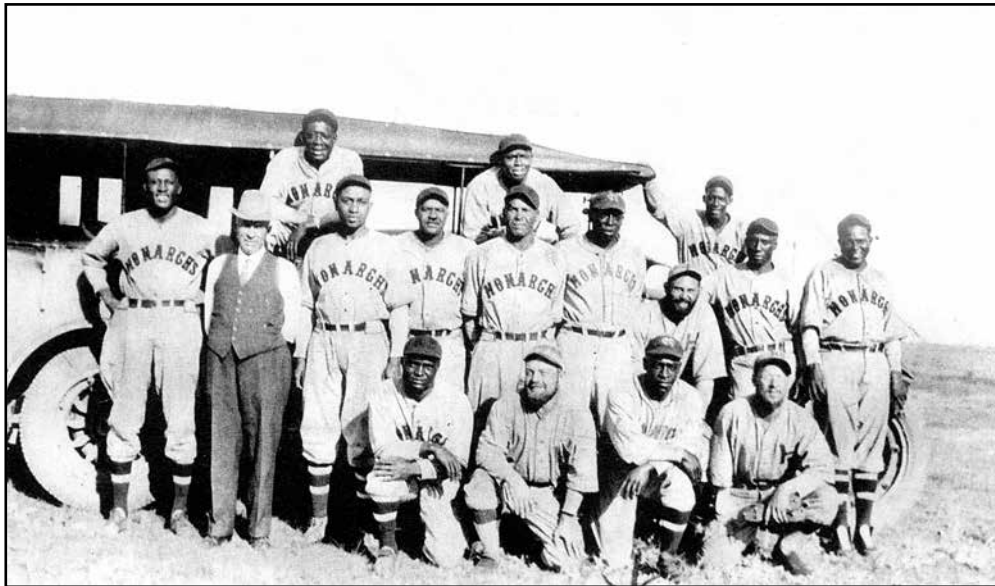
During the Depression years, teams including the Monarchs only carried a minimum number of players. Starters including pitchers were expected to play the whole game. Bullet Rogan managed the team, played in the outfield on a regular basis and still pitched occasionally. Chet would occasionally play in the outfield. When he played in the field he was not a liability at the plate. An example of his hitting ability was seen when the Monarchs played Wisconsin Rapids in early July of 1933. Chet went 4 for 6 with a double and 4 runs scored in the game against Wisconsin Rapids.

The 1933 Kansas City offense was led by Newt Allen (SS), Eddie Dwight (OF), Frank Duncan OF/C), Newt Joseph (3B), George Giles (1B), Dink Mothel (2B), Bullet Rogan (OF) and Tom Young (C). Leslie Starks (OF) was the only substitute on Kansas City’s roster. The pitching staff for Kansas City included Charles “Hooks” Beverly, Chet Brewer, Andy Cooper and Bullet Rogan. According to research by James Riley, Chet Brewer posted 34 wins in 1933 and 33 wins in 1934. The vast majority of these victories came from “non-league” opponents and teams of lower levels of competition.

Baseball was tough during the Depression, but the Monarchs’ portable lighting system gave them an edge in booking games. It was not uncommon for the Monarchs to play seven to ten games a week during the 1933 season. This made it very difficult for a pitching staff of only three or four pitchers. The House of David with Grover Cleveland Alexander as their manager was one the most frequent and profitable teams they played during the 1930’s. Both the Monarchs and House of David were big draws at the box office and barnstorming series were easy to schedule because T.Y. Baird (J.L. Wilkinson’s partner in ownership of the Monarchs) was also the booking agent for both teams.

The first East-West All Star game was played at Comiskey Park in Chicago (IL) on September 10, 1933. According to a newspaper article that appeared in the Afro-American on September 9th, four Kansas City Monarchs including Chet Brewer were reported as being selected to play for the West team in the game. The other Monarch players named were Newt Allen, George Giles and T.J. Young. Interestingly enough, when the game was actually played Chet Brewer and George Giles were not on the West squad’s roster. The West team won the game 11-7.

After the regular Major League season was over, the Kansas City Monarchs played several exhibition games against Major League all-star teams. The Monarchs’ prime competition during the 1933 off season was Dizzy Dean’s All Stars. In early October they played several games against each other. On October 4th the first recorded game between the Kansas City Monarchs and the Dizzy Dean All Stars took place. This would be the first of many that Dean would play against Negro League teams. The game was played in Oxford (NB) which was a small town of only a few hundred people. Over 6,800 farmers from the surrounding area paid 60 cents each to watch the two teams do battle. Chet Brewer took the mound for Kansas City and Dizzy Dean



Kansas City Monarchs (1933)
Touring the Canadian prairies with the House of David

(Chet Brewer – standing first on left)

pitched for his all-star team. Chet went all nine innings and gave up four runs. His Monarch teammates scored five runs and Brewer left Oxford with a 5-4 victory. After the game Brewer said Dizzy met with him and gave him his Cardinals warm-up jacket. According to Brewer, Dean said: “Here’s a jacket from one good pitcher to another.” Chet had the following to say about Dean: “He was a good ol’ boy from the South.”

Another all-star team that Kansas City played during the off season featured the Waner brothers (Paul and Lloyd). On October 8th Chet Brewer beat the Major League All Stars. He struck out nine “Big Leaguers” while registering a nine inning complete game.

The Kansas City Monarchs had an extremely successful season in 1933. Newspaper accounts reported the Monarchs with a record of 136-14 (.907) for the 1933 season.

Tour of the Far East

Over the winter of 1933-34 Chet Brewer and five other Kansas City Monarchs (Newt Allen, Andy Cooper, Carroll “Dink” Mothel, Bullet Rogan and Tom Young) joined a twelve man West Coast all-star squad to tour the Far East. The tour was organized by Lonnie Goodwin who was a West Coast promoter and owner/manager of the Philadelphia Royal Giants. The team played the tour under the name “Philadelphia Royal Giants.” During their exhibition tour, the Royal Giants played in the Philippines, China, Japan and Hawaii.

The team left San Francisco aboard the SS President Lincoln in November of 1933 and made their first stop in the Philippines. The Royal Giants spent several weeks in the Philippines playing local teams, sugar plantation teams, local all-star teams and military teams from the United States Army. According to newspaper reports from Manila, Chet Brewer pitched in at least five games in the Philippines against local competition. His statistics for these five games were as follows:

Year	Team	Games	Innings	Won	Lost	Hits	Runs	BB	SO	ERA
1933-34	Kansas City	5	45	5	0	7	2	-	42	0.40

ROYAL GIANTS OFF FOR STAY IN MANILA, P. I.

LOS ANGELES, Calif., Nov. 24.—Lonnie Goodwin and his Philadelphia All-Stars baseball team sailed for Manila, P. I., Sunday. The following players made up the trip that will last for several weeks: William Ross, captain Andrew Cooper, Chet Brewer, Bullet Rogan, Stack Martin, Virginia Gomez, James Brown, Newt Allen, A. D. Daniels, Dink Mothall, T. J. Young, Neal Pullen and William Rogers.

Chicago Defender
11-25-33

Chet pitched three shut outs in these five starts. A Manila newspaper rated Chet Brewer better than New York Yankees pitcher Lefty Gomez who they had seen when Babe Ruth and the New York Yankees toured the Far East.

After leaving the Philippines the Royal Giants continued on to play in China and Japan before heading back to the United States. On their return trip back to the United States, they stopped in Hawaii and played several games against local competition. The players returned to the United States in February of 1934. The Philadelphia Royal Giants played at least fifty games on the tour. According to newspaper reports, the Monarchs had a record of 46-4 (.920) for their tour of the Far East.

When the 1934 baseball season started, Chet Brewer was back in the starting rotation for the Monarchs. Kansas City returned the same starting line-up and pitching rotation as they had during the 1933 season. One of the highlights of the 1934 season for the Kansas City Monarchs was when they hooked up with the House of David for a forty-five day coast to coast tour of Canada. Female superstar athlete Babe Didrikson was the featured player of the House of David. The opening game of the series was played in Winnipeg (Manitoba) before 1,000 shivering fans. Chet started the game for Kansas City and pitched his team to a 4-3 victory. He struck out 8 batters in route to a complete game.



Kansas City Monarchs (1934)

(Back row – left to right – Frank Duncan, **Andy Cooper**, Charlie “Hooks” Beverly, **Chet Brewer**, Sam Crawford, **John Donaldson**, George Giles and Tom Young. Front row – left to right – Eddie Dwight, **Newt Allen**, **Wilbur “Bullet” Rogan**, Hurley McNair and Newt Joseph)



Kansas City Monarchs (1934)
Denver Post Tournament

Afro American
09-01-34

In 1934 the Kansas City Monarchs were selected as the first black team to play in the Denver Post Tournament. Kansas City bolstered their tournament roster by adding Sam Bankhead (SS), Bill Foster (P), John Donaldson (P/OF) and Norman "Turkey" Stearnes (OF) to the team. The Denver Post Tournament drew the top eighteen semipro and independent teams from around the country. The event was held in August and lasted two weeks. The Monarchs main completion in the tournament was the House of David who was managed by former Major League great Grover Cleveland Alexander. Before the start of the tournament, the House of David added Satchel Paige and Cy Perkins to their roster. On August the 2nd, Chet Brewer pitched the opening game of the Denver Post Tournament against the Greeley Advertisers. Chet struck out 19 batters on route to a 12-1 victory. His 19 strikeouts was an all-time Denver Post Tournament record. According to an article that appeared in the Denver Post newspaper, the 2,500 fans that attended the Kansas City-Greeley game set an attendance record for an opening day of the tournament. The Monarchs then defeated the Denver A.C. (4-3) and Schneiders (5-4) to move on to the semi-finals. The semi-final game for the championship matched the Monarchs against the House of David. A sellout crowd crammed into Merchants Park to watch Satchel Paige defeat his old team by a score of 2-1. After their loss to the House of David the Monarchs played the Eason Oilers. Kansas City defeated Eason by a narrow margin of 5-4 to qualify them for the championship game. The title game matched Chet Brewer of the Kansas City Monarchs against Spike Hunter of the House of David. The game set an attendance record with 11,120 fans seeing one of the best games that had ever been played in the history of the tournament. Hunter outdueled Brewer, as the House of David took a 2-0 victory and were crowned champions. The House of David took home the first place money of \$ 6,458.75 or \$ 406 a man. Each Kansas City Monarchs player received \$ 302 for their second place finish.



Kansas City Monarchs (1934)
Denver Post Tournament Team

(Chet Brewer – standing fifth from right)

While barnstorming back to Kansas City, the Monarchs stopped in Wichita, Kansas on August 30th to play the House of David. The game drew 7,500 fans to see the Monarchs get some measure of revenge for their loss to the House of David in Denver. Kansas City won the game by a score of 8-5.

For his exceptional play during the season, Chet Brewer was selected to play for the West squad in the 1934 East-West All Star game. This was a significant honor because Kansas City was not even a member of the Negro National League in 1934. Brewer was the second leading vote getter for pitchers. He got 48,356 votes to Willie Foster's 48,957 votes. This was the second Negro League all-star game ever played. The game was played on August 26th at Comiskey Park in Chicago (IL). Approximately 30,000 fans attended the game. Brewer pitched three innings for the West. He gave up two hits and no runs while striking out two and issuing one walk. The East team won the game by a score of 1-0.

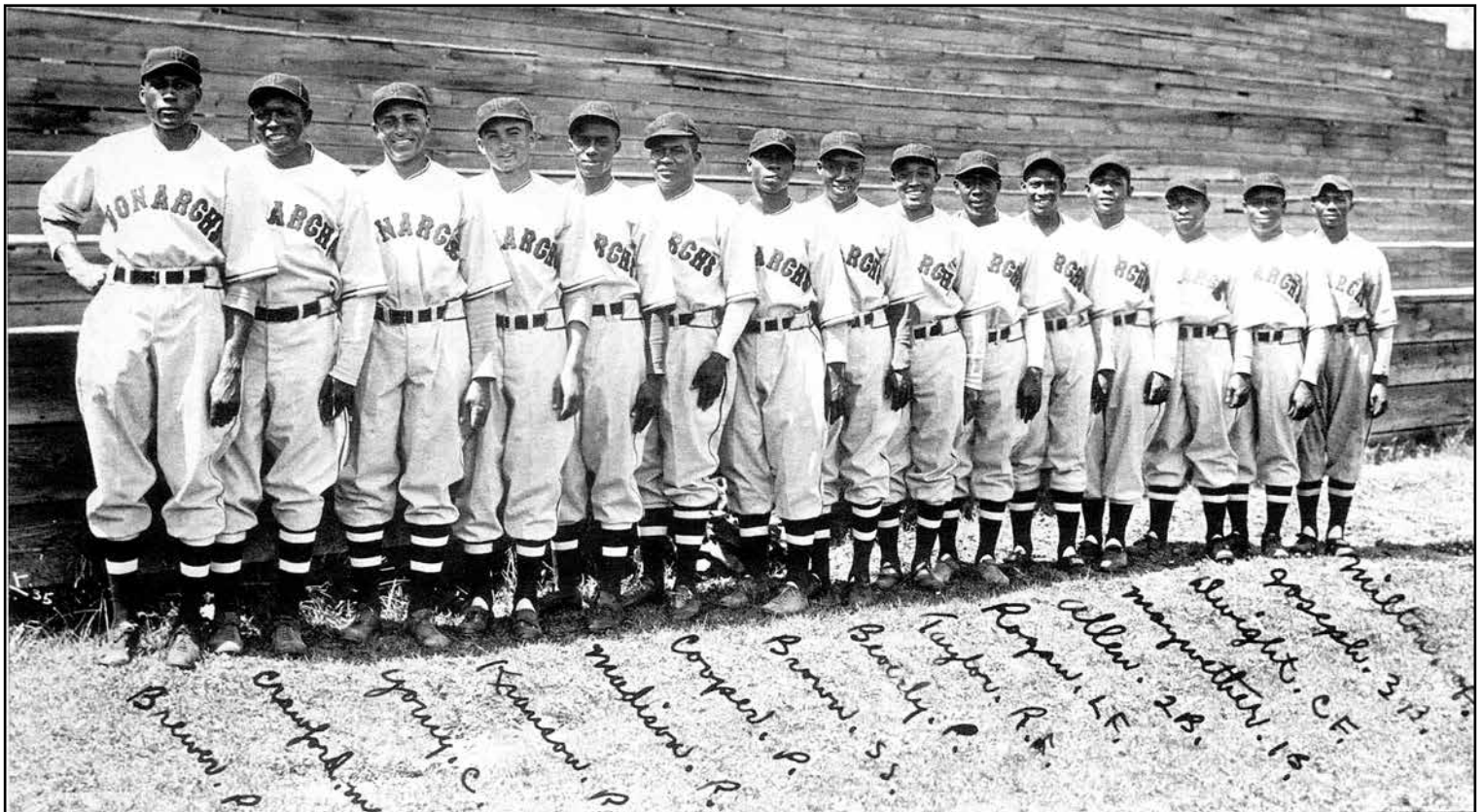
In mid-September after the regular Major League season was over, Earle Mack (son of Connie Mack) assembled an all-star team of Major Leaguers to make a trip to Japan. On their way to the West Coast, Earle Mack's Major League All Stars stopped off in the Dakotas to play a three game exhibition series against an all-star team made up the best players from Bismarck, Jamestown and Valley City. Chet Brewer was also added to the North Dakota All Stars to bolster their pitching staff. Mack's All Stars included Jimmie Foxx, Bill Dickey, Heine Manush, Doc Cramer, Pinky Higgins, Ted Lyons and Rube Walberg. Chet Brewer beat the Major Leaguers 6-5 in Valley City. When the two teams played in Jamestown on October 6th, Chet Brewer took the mound for the North Dakota All Stars. Brewer shutout the Major Leaguers and struck out six while only allowing four hits over the nine innings he pitched. Double Duty Radcliffe beat the Major League All Stars 11-3 in the game they played in Bismarck. The North Dakota All Stars took all three games in the series. After the series, one Major Leaguer was quoted as saying the following: "I knew there were a lot of good colored players. I just didn't know they were all in Bismarck."

After the series with the Major League All Stars, Brewer rejoined the Kansas City Monarchs just in time for their double header with Chicago Mills who were champions of the Wisconsin-Illinois League. Chet pitched the first game of a double header at Mills Stadium that was played in late September. Chicago Mills got one run off of Chet in the first inning, but Brewer shut them down the rest of the way for a 3-1 victory. Kansas City also took the second game by score of 5-3 behind the pitching of Andy Cooper and the hitting of George Giles who went 4 for 4 in the game.

In October of 1934, the Kansas City Monarchs played an exhibition series against the Dizzy Dean All Stars. Dizzy Dean had just led the St. Louis Cardinals from a World Series title. The two teams played games in Chicago, Des Moines, Kansas City and Oklahoma City. They drew as many as 14,000 to 20,000 fans a game during the exhibition tour. In Chicago Dizzy and Paul Dean played with the Chicago Mills team. With 20,000 fans in attendance, the game was called after 5 ½ innings because they ran out of baseballs. Dean's team was leading 4-0 when the game was called. Dizzy Dean reported he made more money playing against the Monarchs than he did for winning the World Series.

The Kansas City Monarchs also played exhibition games against Paul Waner's All Stars and Pepper Martin's All Stars during the 1934 season.

According to research by James Riley, Chet Brewer won 33 games during the 1934 season when "league" and "non-league" totals were added together. Riley also reported that Brewer won 16 consecutive games during the season.



Kansas City Monarchs (1935)

(Standing – left to right – **Chet Brewer**, Sam Crawford, Tom Young, Floyd Kranson, Bob Madison, **Andy Cooper**, **Willard Brown**, Charlie "Hooks" Beverly, Leroy Taylor, **Wilbur "Bullet" Rogan**, **Newt Allen**, Eldridge Mayweather, Eddie Dwight, Newt Joseph and Henry Milton)

Newspaper stories credit the Kansas City Monarchs with a record of 134-14 (.905) for the 1934 season. Included in their record was a 46-4 record during their tour of the Orient, 19-2 in Mexico, 10-0 against Double A ball clubs and 4-1 against Major League all-star teams.

In 1935 the Kansas City Monarchs did not start their season until August. Even with getting such a late start, the Monarchs played over 80 games for the season. Three new players were added to the Monarchs' starting line-up for the 1935 season. These new starters were Ed Mayweather at first base, Willard "Homerun" Brown at shortstop and Leroy Taylor in the outfield. Joining Charles Beverly, Chet Brewer and Andy Cooper in the starting pitching rotation were Floyd Kranson and Satchel Paige.

During the 1935 season, the Monarchs barnstormed into Canada. One of the highlights of the tour occurred in Winnipeg when Chet Brewer matched up against Satchel Paige and his Bismarck team. Neither pitcher gave up a run. The game ended in a 0-0 tie. Paige struck out 17 and Brewer countered with 13 strikeouts.

Thirty Strike-Outs Seen in Game Here— Satchel Paige Fans Seventeen While Brewer Turns Back Thirteen Batters

**Bismarck and Kansas City Monarchs Engage in Sensational Scoreless Draw at Osborne Stadium's Opener
—Play Three More Games.**

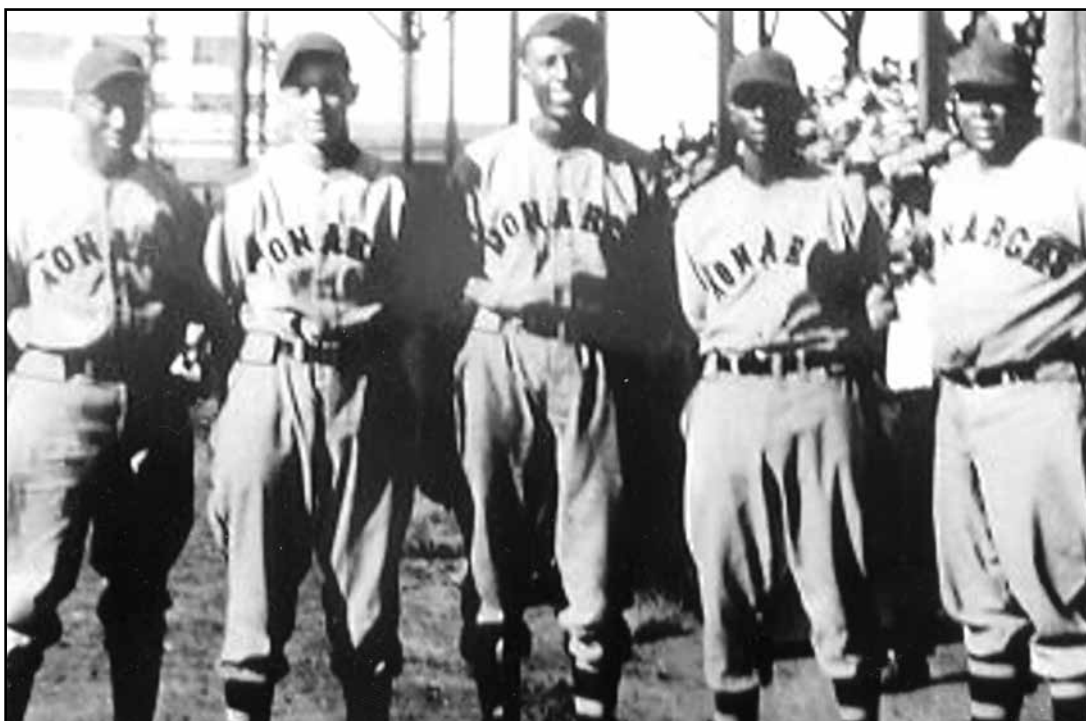
Chet Brewer vs Satchel Paige

**Duo combines
for 30 Strikeouts**

Winnipeg Free Press
Winnipeg, Canada
06-08-35

Chet Brewer joined the Bismarck Churchills of Bismarck, North Dakota in mid-August to play in the inaugural National Baseball Congress (NBC) Tournament which was held in Wichita, Kansas. It was the goal of Raymond "Hap" Dumont, founder of the tournament, to bring the best semipro and independent team in the country to Wichita for what was billed as the "Little World Series." The Bismarck team was one of the first teams invited. They were an integrated team put together by North Dakota auto dealership and Prince Hotel (Bismarck, ND) owner Neil Churchill. The Bismarck team was considered the most dominant semipro team west of the Mississippi. Over the season Bismarck's top five pitchers posted a record of 55-6 (.902) with 13 shutouts and their hitters outscored opponents by almost 300 runs. The key to Neil Churchill's success was bringing in the following Negro League players to bolster his roster: Satchel Paige (30-2), Barney Morris (12-3), Hilton Smith (.343 hitting and 6-1 pitching), Quincy Troupe (.309), Red Haley, Art Hancock and Ted "Double Duty" Radcliffe (4-0).

The Bismarck team went through the tournament undefeated to easily capture the title. Chet Brewer pitched in three games in the tournament and won all three. On August 18th he defeated Wichita by a score of 8-4, on August 22nd he beat Shelby (NC) 7-1 on a two hitter and on August 25th he defeated the Omaha V-8's 15-6. In his three starts, Brewer pitched 24 innings, struck out 19 hitters and posted a 2.63 ERA. Satchel Paige won four games and struck out a tournament record 60 batters. The leading hitters for Bismarck in the tournament were Joe Desiderato (.360), Red Haley (.321), Double Duty Radcliffe (.296) and Moose Johnson (.292).



Kansas City Monarchs (1935)
(Charlie "Hooks" Beverly, Floyd Kanson, **Chet Brewer**, Bob Madison and **Andy Cooper**)

Some of the Kansas City Monarchs other opponents in exhibition games during the 1935 season were the House of David, Bismarck Churchills, Hawaiian All Stars, La Junta Charros (Mexico) and the Dizzy Dean All Stars. The La Junta Charros had a reported record of 46-2 (.958) when they came to the United States. From newspaper reports it appears the Monarchs dominated their Mexican opponent. The Monarchs also played an eighteen game exhibition series versus Dizzy Dean's team.



Baseball

Wed. Oct. 23-8:30 P. M.
Thur. Oct. 24-8:30 P. M.
at Nuevo Laredo Park

KANSAS CITY MONARCHS -VS.- LA JUNTA

Grandstand. \$1.50 Mex. Cy.
Bleachers 75c Mex. Cy.

LADIES AND CHILDREN
ONE-HALF PRICE



Kansas City Monarchs vs La Junta

Laredo Times
Laredo, TX
10-21-35

Before the start of the 1936 season, Chet Brewer changed teams and parts of the country when he signed with the New York Cubans of the Negro National League. The New York Cubans were managed by Martin Dihigo. Lazaro Salazar (.371), Clyde Spearman (.367), Clint Thomas (.333), Martin Dihigo (.331) and Alec Radcliffe (.321) were the Cubans' leading hitters. Chaney White hit .410 in limited action for New York. The starting pitching rotation for the Cubans included Martin Dihigo (7-4), John "Neck" Stanley (7-2), Johnny Taylor (5-2), Chet Brewer (4-6) and Luis Tiant (1-4)

The New York Cubans finished the 1936 Negro National League season in fourth place with a record of 22-23 (.489)

Trujillo Raids the Negro Leagues

Baseball in the Dominican Republic was a national obsession. In 1937 Rafael Trujillo dedicated the upcoming Dominican League baseball season to his re-election and winning the hearts of his countrymen. The first thing Trujillo did was combine the Licey and Escogido teams to form the “Dragones de Ciudad Trujillo.” Competing against Ciudad Trujillo in the Dominican League were Estrellas Orientales and Aguilas Cibaenas. Both of these teams were controlled by Trujillo’s political rivals. The Dominican League season ran from March 28th to July 11th.

After his Ciudad Trujillo team got off to a slow start at the beginning of the season, Trujillo sent an emissary to the United States with a suitcase full of money and instructions to bring back Satchel Paige and as many Negro League players as would be necessary to win the championship for his team. Trujillo’s rivals responded and also started signing Negro League players. By the end of the 1937 season thirty-six (36) Negro Leaguers had played in the Dominican League.

Roster of Negro League Players in the Dominican Republic in 1937

Cuidad Trujillo	Aguilas Cibaenas	Estrellas Orientales
Herman Andrews	Santos Amaro	Carlos Blanco
Sam Bankhead	Chet Brewer	Ramon Bragana
James “Cool Papa” Bell	Martin Dihigo	Ernest Carter
Perchuco Cepeda	Bert Hunter	Manuel Garcia
Francisco “Cho Cho” Correa	Cando Lopez	Alejandro Oms
Rodolfo Fernandez	Horacio Martinez	Julio Rojo
Silvio Garcia	Clarence Palm	George Scales
Josh Gibson	Roy Parnell	Juan “Tetelo” Vargas
Robert Griffith	Pat Patterson	
Enrique Lantigua	Jacinto Roque	
Leroy Matlock	Clyde Spearman	
Satchel Paige	David Thomas	
Cy Perkins	Luis Tiant, Sr.	
Lazaro Salazar		
Harry Williams		

Chet Brewer was pitching for the Pittsburgh Crawfords of the Negro National League when he was recruited to play for Aguilas Cibaenas based in Santiago (DR). The leading hitters for Aguilas were Clyde Spearman (.352), Martin Dihigo (.351), Pat Patterson, (.319) and Santos Amaro (.309). Dihigo and Amaro tied for the league homerun lead with four homeruns each. Besides Brewer, their pitching staff also included Martin Dihigo (6-4), Betrum Hunter (4-5) and Luis Tiant, Sr. (1-3). Chet Brewer went 2-3 for the 1937 Dominican League season.

One of the highlights of the season for Santiago Aguilas Cibaenas was when Chet Brewer pitched a one-hitter against Satchel Paige and the Ciudad Trujillo Dragones. Brewer won the game by a score of 4-2. Both of the Dragones runs were scored on errors.

The 1937 Dominican League season was hard fought from the very beginning and the race for the league title went down to the very end of the season. Rafael Trujillo’s plan barely worked as his team won the Dominican League title. The final order of standings for the 1937 Dominican League season was as follows:

Dominican League (1937)

Team	Won	Lost	Pct.	Games Behind
Cuidad Trujillo	18	13	.581	-
Aguilas Cibaenas	13	15	.464	3 ½
Estrellas Orientales	11	14	.440	4



Santiago Aguilas Cibaenas (1937)

(Standing left to right – Jacinto Roque, Cando Lopez, **Spoony Palm**, Santos Amaro, **Martin Dihigo**, **Dave Thomas** and Papin Heinquez. Kneeling left to right – **Horacio Martinez**, **Luis Tiant, Sr.**, Grillo “A” Baez, Braganita Garcia, Benito Alvarez, and **Clyde Spearman**. Chet Brewer not pictured. Photo taken early in season before he arrived.)

Even though the season was a huge success with the fans, the financial impact of bringing in all the Negro League players for the 1937 season virtually bankrupted Dominican professional baseball for years and professional baseball on a major scale would not return to the Dominican Republic until 1951.

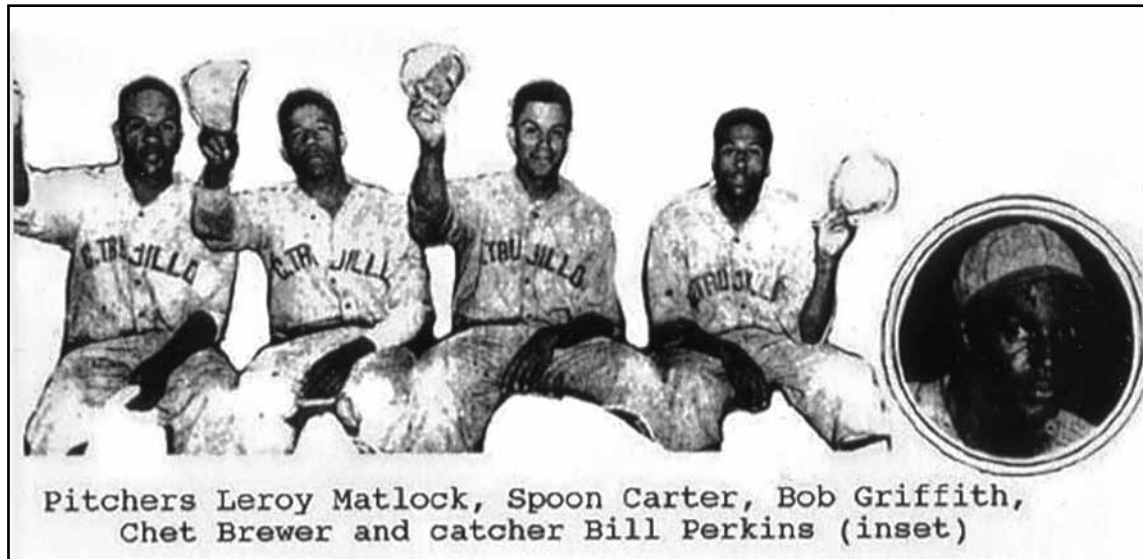
When the Negro League ball players who had participated in the 1937 Dominican League season returned to the United States, they found themselves banned by the Negro National League officials. Several of these renegade players including Chet Brewer formed their own team and played a barnstorming schedule for the remainder of the 1937 season under the following names: Trujillo All Stars, Dominican All Stars, Negro All Stars and the Negro League All Stars. The roster for the Trujillo All Stars team was as follows:

Trujillo All Stars (1937)

Position	Player	Position	Player	Position	Player
1B	Dave Thomas	C	Clarence “Spoony” Palm	P	Satchel Paige
2B	Harry Williams	OF	James “Cool Pappa” Bell	P	Leroy Matlock
SS	Sam Bankhead	OF	Clyde Spearman	P	Chet Brewer
3B	Andy Patterson	OF	Roy Parnell	P	Robert Griffith
C	Bill Perkins			P	Ernest Carter

The highlight of their United States barnstorming tour was playing in the Denver Post Tournament and winning the prestigious event. The annual tournament attracted the top sixteen semipro and independent teams in the country. The Trujillo All Stars started strong winning their first six games. Included in these six games were three straight shutouts by Chet Brewer, Leroy Matlock and Robert Griffith. The trio defeated Goalstone, Seminole and the Bay Refiners. The Trujillo All Stars' six victories put them in the championship against the Haliburton Cementers of Duncan, Oklahoma. Satchel Paige who didn't arrive in Denver until August 8th pitched the first of what would be two championship games against Haliburton. Rumors were that the team wanted Leroy Matlock to pitch the title game because the winning pitcher received a bonus of \$ 1,000.

Years after the tournament, several players indicated that the team threw the game so Paige won't get the bonus. Whether this is true or not, Haliburton won the game 6-4 and forced a second game. Behind the pitching of Leroy Matlock, the Trujillo All Stars easily defeated the Haliburton Cementers in the second championship game by a score of 11-2.



Trujillo All Stars (1937)

In October the Trujillo All Stars played a doubleheader at Yankee Stadium in New York City. With 35,000 fans in attendance, Satchel Paige won the first game by a score of 9-4. Brewer pitched a three hitter in the second game but lost by a score of 1-0.

The Trujillo All Stars also played a five game series against the Roger Hornsby's All Stars and took four of the five games from the Major Leaguers.

Chet Brewer Goes South of the Border

Before the start of the 1938 season, Chet Brewer was signed by the Baltimore Elite Giants. According to an article that appeared in the Afro American on April 2nd, Chet was with the team when they opened spring training in Nashville.

Instead of playing with Baltimore and staying in the Negro National League like most of the other Negro League players who defected to the Dominican Republic for the 1937 season, Chet Brewer accepted an offer to play for the Tampico Alijadores of the Mexican League. When Chet signed with Tampico, he was credited as being the first African American ball player to play in Mexico.

Brewer enjoyed a standout season in 1938 against his Mexican League opponents. He was the ace of the Alijadores pitching staff with a 17-5 (.773) won-loss record, 6 shutouts, 153 strikeouts and a 1.88 earned run average. He also completed 18 of the 22 games he started. Chet Brewer's complete pitching statistics for the 1938 Mexican League season were:

Year	Team	Games	Innings	Won	Lost	Hits	Runs	BB	SO	ERA
1938	Tampico	22	182	17	5	124	38	53	153	1.88

The next best pitcher on Tampico's staff was Jesus Valenzuela with a 5-4 record. Tampico was led by the hitting of Luis Villareal (.385), James "Cool Pappa" Bell (.356), Angel Castro (.354) and Thomas Young (.327).

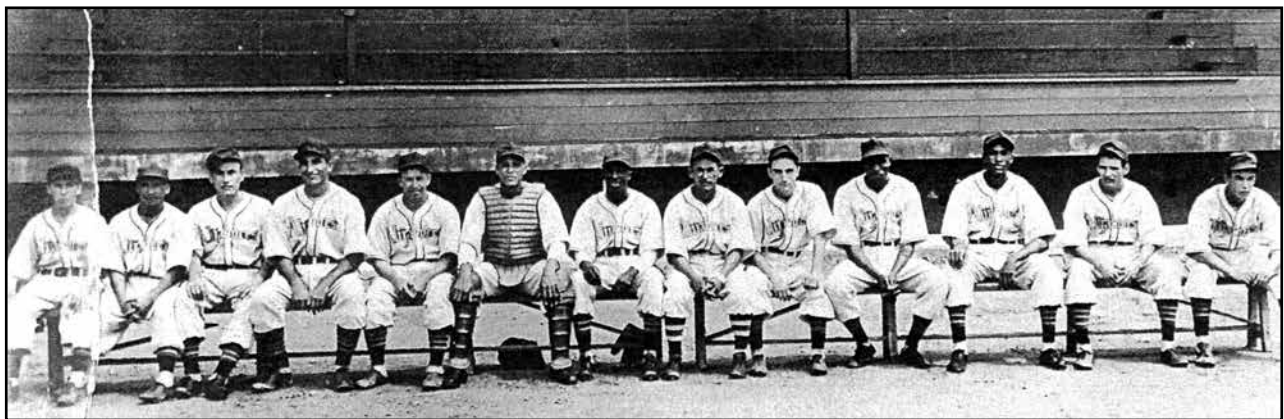


Tampico Alijadores (1938)

(Chet Brewer - kneeling dugout far right and James "Cool Pappa" Bell – seated second from left)

The Tampico Alijadores finished the season in third place in the final 1938 Mexican League standings with a record of 32-15 (.681). They ended the season seven games behind the Vera Cruz Aguilas who won the Mexican League championship with an amazing record of 40-9 (.816). Vera Cruz was led by the pitching and hitting of Negro Leaguers Martin Dihigo (.387 batting average and 18-2 won-loss record as a pitcher) and Silvio Garcia (.349 batting and 10-2 pitching).

Chet Brewer returned to Mexico for the 1939 Mexican League season. Back with the Tampico Alijadores, Brewer had another good season in Mexico. He had a won-loss record of 12-7 with a 2.50 ERA. During the 1939 season, Chet Brewer pitched two no-hitters (on May 29th Chet no-hit Comintra 6-0 and on August 12th no-hit Santa Rosa 1-0) for Tampico in 1939. He also had six (6) shutouts during the season. Negro Leaguer Andy "Pullman" Porter joined Brewer on Tampico's pitching staff for the 1939 campaign. Porter was also very effective and posted a won-loss record of 10-7 with a 2.28 ERA. James "Cool Pappa" Bell (.354), Thomas Young (.330) and Angel Castro (.328) were the team's top hitters during the season. Even with good hitting and pitching, Tampico still ended the season in third place with a record of 30-25-3 (.545). The Cordoba Cafeteros (46-12) led by player-manager Lazaro Salazar (.374 hitting and 16-5 pitching) easily won the Mexican League title. Cordoba finished nine games ahead of Vera Cruz (37-21) and fourteen and a half games ahead of Tampico.



Tampico Alijadores (1939)

(Chet Brewer – third from right and James "Cool Pappa" Bell - seventh from right)



Mexican League All Stars (1939)
(James "Cool Papa" Bell, Tom J. Young, Chet Brewer and Andy "Pullman" Porter)

In recognition of their outstanding performances during the 1939 Mexican League season, Chet Brewer and James "Cool Papa" Bell were selected to play for the Estrellas de Carmona squad in the first ever Mexican League All Star game. Andy "Pullman" Porter and Tom J. Young were selected to play for their opposition, the Estrellas de Oliveras team. The game was played in Mexico City on August 29th. Brewer pitched three innings, giving up two hits and striking out one batter. The Estrellas de Carmona lost the game by a score of 1-0 in an 11 inning pitching duel to the Estrellas de Oliveras team.

Chet Returns to the Monarchs

According to research by Larry Lester and Dick Clark and reported in their book The Negro Leagues, Chet Brewer played with the Kansas City Monarchs during the 1940 season. The team was managed by Andy Cooper. From the limited records available the top hitters on the team were Bill Williams (.395), Rainey Bibbs (.333), Buck O'Neil (.326), Herb Souell (.325), Henry Milton (.308) and Turkey Stearnes (.291). Kansas City's top pitchers were Frank Bradley (6-1), Hilton Smith (6-4), Jack Matchett (5-0), Floyd Kranson (5-1) and George Walker (4-0). No statistics are available for Chet Brewer for the 1940 season.

The Kansas City Monarchs won both halves of the 1940 season and were declared Negro American League champions. Negro League historians, however, disagree with the team's won-loss record for the season. John Holway has the Monarchs with a record of 28-7 (.800) and Larry Lester has them a record of 23-10 (.697). Both researchers do agree that Kansas City was the Negro American League champion in 1940. It is important to note that like most years the majority of the games that the Monarchs played in 1940 were against "non-league" opponents.

Chet Brewer started the 1941 season with the Philadelphia Stars of the Negro National League. The Stars were a weak hitting team with only one player (Pat Patterson - .325) in the starting line-up that was a .300 hitter for the season. Jim West (1B), Mahlon Duckett (3B), Roy Parnell (OF) and Gene Benson were some of the regulars in the starting line-up for the Stars during the season. The starting pitching rotation for Philadelphia was Henry McHenry (6-14), Chet Brewer (2-6), Joe Fillmore (1-8) and Chester "Buck" Buchanan (1-7). The Philadelphia Stars battled the New York Black Yankees all season to see which team would stay out of the cellar in the Negro National League standings.

In August of 1941 Chet rejoined his old team, the Kansas City Monarchs, and finished the season with them. Chet welcomed the change, going from Philadelphia who was one of the worst teams in the East to Kansas City who were the Negro American League champions.



Kansas City Monarchs (1941)
Worlds Colored Champions

(Back row left to right – Joe Reese, Frank Duncan Jr, George Walker, Connie Johnson, Ted Strong, **Buck O’Neil**, Frank Duncan Sr, and Dick Bradley. Front row left to right – **Newt Allen**, Rainey Bibbs, **Hilton Smith**, Jesse Williams, **Willard Brown**, Allen “Lefty” Bryant and Bill Sims. Chet Brewer not pictured.)

Willard “Homerun” Brown led the Kansas City Monarchs in homeruns, runs batted in and batting average for the 1941 season. When Chet arrived back in Kansas City, the team already had a strong starting pitching rotation in Hilton Smith, Satchel Paige and Frank Bradley. In addition their pitching staff also included Allen “Lefty” Bryant, Connie Johnson, Booker McDaniel and John Ford Smith.

The Kansas City Monarchs easily won the 1941 Negro American League championship with a record of 24-6 (.800)

In 1942 Chet Brewer played for the Cincinnati-Cleveland Buckeyes of the Negro American League. Newspaper coverage for the 1942 season was very limited, therefore complete statistics for the 1942 season are not available. Some of the top players for the Buckeyes during the 1942 season were Thad Christopher (OF), Billy Horne (2B), Sam Jethroe (OF), Archie Ware (1B) and Parnell Woods (3B). Their pitching staff included Alonzo Boone, Gene Bremer, Chet Brewer, Willie Jefferson and Smokey Owens. From current records available, Chet Brewer had a 5-1 record for the Buckeyes. For the twenty box scores and line scores for “league” games that have been uncovered, the Cincinnati-Cleveland Buckeyes had a 12-8 (.600) won-loss record.

During the off season of 1942-43 Clarence “Pants” Rowland (President of the Los Angeles Angels of the Pacific Coast League) announced that tryouts would be given to Chet Brewer, Howard Easterling, Nate Moreland and Burnis “Wild Bill” Wright. The tryouts were never held. According to a press release by Bill Sweeney (Manager of Los Angeles), no tryouts were held because the “Organization” already had an excess number of players due to the number of teams that had folded earlier in the year.

In Oakland, Vince Devincenzi who was the owner of the Oakland Oaks of the Pacific Coast League ordered his manager to give tryouts to Chet Brewer and Lou Dials. Devincenzi was responding to pressure by the Tribune (Oakland's local newspaper) to give more than lip service to racial reform. Oakland newspaper reporter Hallie Harding (former Negro League player) helped arrange the tryout. The Oaks manager, Johnny Vergez, refused and nothing came of the tryout.

Chet Brewer returned to the Buckeyes for the 1943 season. The same basic starting line-up from 1942 returned to Cleveland for the 1943 season. The only major change in the roster was the signing of Satchel Davis and Theo Smith to replace Smokey Owens on the pitching staff. Owens had been killed when the team bus was involved in an accident in September of 1942. Chet Brewer had a good season on the mound and posted a won-loss record of 10-3 for games against "league" and "non-league" teams. The Cleveland Buckeyes finished the season in third place in the final Negro American League standings with a record of 25-20 (.556).

Chet Brewer Goes Back to Mexico

Instead of returning to the Cleveland Buckeyes for their 1944 Negro American League season, Chet joined Negro League stars Silvio Garcia, James Starks, Theo Smith, Quincy Troupe, Willie Wells and Burnis "Wild Bill" Wright to play for the Mexico City Diablos Rojos (Red Devils) of the Mexican League.

Mexico City was led by the hitting of Burnis "Wild Bill" Wright (.335), Silvio Garcia (.314) and Willie Wells (.294). Theo Smith (16-15) was the ace of the pitching staff. Chet Brewer suffered through the worst season of his career in 1944. For the 1944 Mexican League season, Brewer went 3-12 with a 5.10 ERA.

Even with all the Negro League talent on their team, the Mexico City Red Devils finished last in the final Mexican League standings with a dismal record of 28-62 (.311). They were twenty-four and a half games behind league leading Vera Cruz (52-37).

Brewer Returns to the United States

It is unclear if Chet Brewer played professional baseball during 1945. Brewer most likely was in California working at North American Aircraft. In an interview with John Holway, Chet related how he worked as an inspector in an aircraft plant during World War II. While in Los Angeles, Chet played for war-time industrial league teams while he was working at the aircraft plant.

Even though he may not have been playing baseball on a daily basis, Brewer had not lost contact with or the interest of professional baseball. According to newspaper reports published in 1945, the Bakersfield Indians who were organizing to enter the California League for the 1946 season wanted to hire Chet as a player-manager. The Bakersfield Indians were going to be a farm team for the Cleveland Indians of the American League. W.G. Branham (National Association President) and George Trautman (Minor League Commissioner) ruled Brewer was eligible to sign with Bakersfield. However, Roger Peckinpaugh (General Manager of the Cleveland Indians) killed the plan.



Lubbock Avalanche Journal

Lubbock, TX
12-11-45



Chicago American Giants (1946)
 Negro American League
 (Chet Brewer – standing sixth from right)

Prior to the start of the 1946 season, Chet Brewer signed with the Chicago American Giants of the Negro American League. Chicago was a weak hitting team with only average pitching. Chick Longest, Clyde McNeal, John Miles and Clyde Nelson were the team's best hitters during the season. Gentry Jessup was the ace of the pitching staff. Other pitchers on the roster besides Chet Brewer during the season were Clarence Locke, Walt McCoy, Harry Rhodes and Riley Stewart. Box scores have been found for four games that Chet pitched for Chicago. Brewer had a 2-1 record with a 3.09 ERA in his short stint with the American Giants.

Brewer played about two months for the American Giants before joining the Cleveland Buckeyes in July. Cleveland had a significantly stronger hitting team than Chicago. According to research by John Holway, Cleveland had seven players in their starting line-up who were .300 hitters during the 1946 Negro American League season. These players were Archie Ware (.381), George Minor (.314), Quincy Troupe (.313), Tommy Harris (.311), Sam Jethroe (.310), Willie Grace (.305) and Leon Kellman (.301). When Chet joined Cleveland, the pitching staff for the Buckeyes included Gene Bremer, Herbert "Doc" Bracken, Walter Calhoun, Vibert Clarke and Willie Jefferson. Chet Brewer was 2-2 with the Buckeyes. The Cleveland Buckeyes finished the season in third place in the final Negro American League standings with a 26-27 (.491) record. They were fifteen games behind the Kansas City Monarchs (43-14) who dominated the "league" during the season and easily won the Negro American League title. The Birmingham Black Barons came in second place with a record of 35-35 (.500).

When the 1947 Negro American League started, Chet Brewer was back in Cleveland with the Buckeyes. The forty year old Brewer enjoyed an excellent season in 1947 and along with Vibert Clarke helped pitch them to the Negro American League title. Brewer had a record of 12-6 with a 2.69 ERA in "league" games and Clarke was 11-2. Chet Brewer's twelve (12) wins tied him for the "league" lead in wins with Lefty La Marque and his 2.69 ERA (44 earned runs in 147 innings) placed him second in the Negro American League in earned run average. Brewer pitched in 21 games during the 1947 season. Most of his "league" appearances were in relief, but he did start four games and pitched a complete game in three of them. His complete pitching stats for the 1947 season were as follows:

Year	Team	Games	Innings	Won	Lost	Hits	Runs	BB	SO	ERA
1947	Cleveland	21	147.0	12	6	137	58	29	81	2.69

Buckeyes manager Quincy Troupe who also caught for the team got both excellent hitting and pitching during the entire season. The top hitters for Cleveland were Troupe (.352), Archie Ware (.349), Joe Atkins (.335) and Clyde Nelson (.333). Troupe's starting line-up also included Willie

Grace (OF), Sam “The Jet” Jethroe (OF) and Al Smith (SS). Besides Chet Brewer and Vibert Clarke, Cleveland’s pitching staff included Alonzo Boone (5-1), Satchel Davis (5-1), Eugene Smith (4-1), Sam Jones (4-2) and Eugene Bremer (3-4).

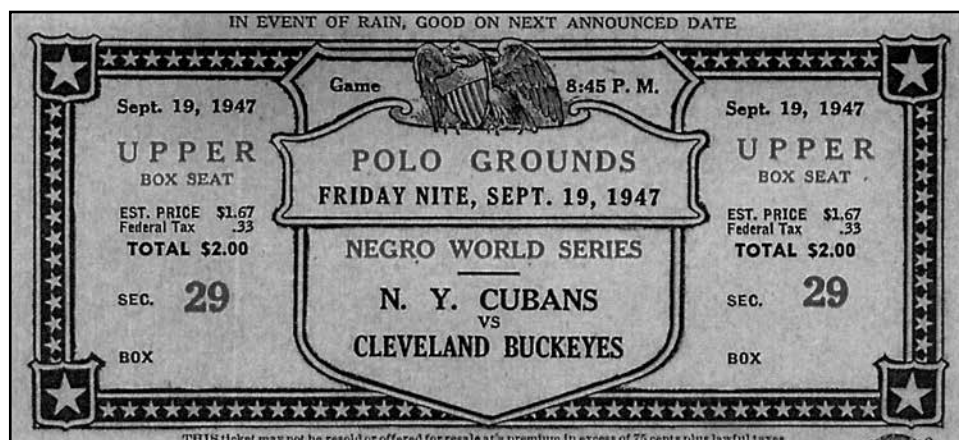


Cleveland Buckeyes (1947)
Negro American League Champions

(Back row left to right – Eugene Smith, **Chet Brewer**, unknown, **Sam Jones**, Alonzo Boone, Doc Bracken, Ross Davis, Joe Atkins and Jesse Williams. Middle row left to right – **Vibert Clark**, Clyde Nelson, Johnnie Cowan, Clyde Williams, Eugene Bremmer, Jesse Williams and **Willie Grace**. Front row left to right – Trainer, **Al Smith**, Archie Ware, **Quincy Troupe**, Leon Kellman, **Sam Jethroe**, George Jefferson and Team Secretary.)

In 1947 Chet was selected to play in the annual East-West All Star game. It was played on July 27th at Comiskey Park in Chicago before 48,112 fans. Brewer pitched in relief for the West team and went three innings, giving up two hits and one run. He recorded a save for his efforts. At the plate he also got a hit in his only at bat and drove in a run.

The Cleveland Buckeyes won the Negro American League championship in 1947 with a record of 54-23 (.701). They met the New York Cubans champions of the Negro National League in the Negro League World Series. Game one of the series ended in a tie and Ramon Bragana led the Buckeyes to a victory in game two. The New York Cubans came back to win the next four in a row and take the Negro League World Series title.



Cleveland Buckeyes vs New York Cubans (1947)
Negro League World Series - Ticket



Cleveland Buckeyes (1947)

(left to right - Frank Caldwell, Elijah Chism, Buddy Armour, **Chet Brewer** and Vibert Clark)

After the 1947 Negro American League season was over, Chet pitched for New Orleans of the Negro Southern League in post season play.

The 1948 Negro American League season was Chet Brewer's next to last in Negro League baseball. With the exception of Joe Atkins and Quincy Troupe, Cleveland returned most of their starting line-up from their championship season. Archie Ware (.349), Willie Grace (.322), Al Smith (.311), Leon Kellman (.307) and Sam Jethroe (.297) paced the team in hitting. The Buckeye's pitching rotation included Gene Bremer, Vibert Clarke, Chet Brewer and Sam Jones. In fifteen "league" games Brewer compiled a won-loss record of 5-5 with a 3.19 ERA. During the season he made eight starts on the mound and had six complete games in those eight outings.

The Cleveland Buckeyes could not match their performance from the year before. They finished the season in third place in the 1948 Negro American League's final standings with a record of 41-42 (.494).

Like the season before, Chet Brewer joined the New Orleans Creoles after the regular season to pitch for them in their post season play. The New Orleans Creoles were the Negro Southern League champions for the 1948 season.

Before the start of the 1949 Negro American League season, the Cleveland Buckeyes relocated to Louisville to become the Louisville Buckeyes. The Cleveland Buckeyes had taken significant financial losses in 1947 and 1948. Team owner, Ernest Wright, thought a change in market would help the team at the box office. The 1949 Buckeyes roster remained basically the same as the season before. Willie Grace (OF), Dave Hoskins (OF), Leon Kellman (2B/C) and Archie Ware (1B) were some of the top hitters in the Buckeyes' line-up. Alonzo Boone, Vibert Clarke and Albert Osorio anchored the pitching staff. Sam Jethroe (OF) and Sam Jones (P) were the two major losses from the previous season. Both Jethroe and Jones were signed by Major League clubs. Chet Brewer started the 1949 season with the Buckeyes. Four box scores have been found for Chet pitching for Louisville. Brewer started two games and was 1-1 in these four game appearances. In the 20 innings he pitched, Chet struck out 11 and only walked 4 batters.

Brewer Dominates the Michigan-Indiana League

In 1949, a forty-two year old Chet Brewer signed with the Michigan City Cubs of the Michigan-Indiana League. Immediately upon joining the Cubs, he became one of the most dominant and effective pitchers in the "league."

The following newspaper clippings are from the Saint Joseph Herald Press of Saint Joseph, Michigan.

Sox Lose To Michigan City

MICHIGAN CITY, July 2—The Michigan City Cubs added further complications to the tight Michigan-Indiana Baseball league race last night by downing the second-place Lafayette Red Sox, 7-3. In a tussle colored by "rhubarb." Angered by what he thought was an intentional attempt to hit him by Pitcher Chet Brewer, Lafayette's catcher, Augie Hixson, stormed the mound in the seventh inning to swing on the hurler. He was ejected from the game.

The win moved Michigan City to only one-half game behind Lafayette and one game behind the leading St. Joe Auscos. The line score:

Michigan City 011 030 21x—7 12 1
Lafayette 011 100 000—3 10 3
Herring, Delion (8) and Hixson Bestudik; Brewer and Hofferth.

07-03-49

Auscos (2)		Mich. City (8)	
AB	H O A	AB	H O A
Jones, 2b	4 1 2 3	Yoke, 3b	5 3 1 2
Scott, ss	5 2 6 3	Sunday, 2b	5 1 3 1
Logan, 1b	5 1 6 0	Thomas, lf	4 4 1 0
Winters, lf	4 0 1 0	Fuchs, cf	2 1 0 0
Kennedy, 3b	4 2 0 1	Decker, cf	2 0 1 0
Fields, rf	4 2 1 0	Mettler, rf	4 1 2 0
Westkamp, c	4 3 6 2	Hofferth, c	4 1 4 0
Aeschil'an, cf	3 0 2 0	Schultz, ss	3 1 2 3
Katz, p	0 0 0 0	Dotlick, 1b	4 0 1 2
Stewart, p	3 1 0 2	Verka, 1st	0 0 0 0
Douglas	0 0 0 0	Brewer, p	4 2 1 3
*Fire	0 0 0 0		

Totals ..36 12 24 11 Totals ..50 14 27 13

*Walked for Stewart in 9th.

**Ran for Douglas in 9th.

Auscos 011 000 000—2 12 2

Mich. City 610 001 00x—8 14 0

Runs: Jones, Kennedy, Thomas 2, Yoke,

Sunday, Fuchs, Mettler, Dotlick, Brewer.

Errors: Jones, Logan, Runs Batted In—

Westkamp, Logan, Fuchs 2, Thomas 2,

Dotlick, Sunday, Two-Base Hits: Wester-

kamp, Jones, Stewart, Thomas, Home

Run: Thomas, Stolen Bases: Fuchs, Met-

tler, Dotlick, Double Plays: Jones to Scott

to Logan, Schultz to Sunday to Dotlick,

Sunday to Dotlick 2, Left on Bases:

Auscos 10, Michigan City 6, Bases on

Balls—Brewer 5, Strike Outs: Stewart 5,

Brewer 4, Hits Off: Katz 5 for 3 runs in

4 innings; Stewart 9 for 3 runs in 8

innings; Brewer 12 for 2 runs in 9 innings.

Hit by Pitcher, by: Stewart (Schultz).

Winning Pitcher: Brewer, Losing Pitcher:

Katz.

08-25-49

SLIDE TO FOURTH

Benton Harbor (3)		Michigan City (7)	
AB	H O A	AB	H O A
Naseak, ss	4 2 2 4	Yoke, 3b	5 3 0 1
Todhunter, 2b	2 1 5 3	Sunday, 2b	3 1 1 2
Philpps, lf	4 2 0 0	Thomas, lf	4 3 0 0
Mack, 1b	4 0 2 2	Fuchs, cf	4 1 2 0
Richel, cf	4 0 2 0	Hofferth, c	3 0 1 0
Kovach, c	4 1 3 1	Schultz, ss	4 3 2 5
Jabb, rf	4 1 2 0	Dotlick, 1b	4 0 1 2
Leach, 3b	4 0 1 2	Decker, rf	4 2 1 0
Stanley, p	3 1 1 0	Brewer, p	2 0 0 0
*Snyder	1 0 0 0		

Totals ...318 24 13 Totals ...34 13 27 10

*Filed out for Stanley in 9th.

Score by Innings:

Benton Harbor 101 100 000—3

Michigan City 400 101 01x—7

Runs—Naseak 2, Kovach, Yoke, Sunday,

Thomas, Fuchs, Schultz, Decker 2, Errors—

Naseak 2, Leach, Fuchs, Hofferth, Schultz,

Runs Batted In—Philpps, Yoke, Thomas,

Fuchs, Schultz 2, Brewer, Home Run—

Schultz, Three-Base Hit—Decker, Two-

Base Hits—Decker, Thomas, Fuchs, Ko-

vach, Stolen Bases—Naseak, Todhunter,

Brewer, Yoke, Sacrifice Hits — Brewer,

Double Plays—Dotlick to Schultz, Tod-

hunter to Mack, Naseak to Mack, Leach

to Todhunter to Mack, Left on Bases—

Benton Harbor, 7; Michigan City, 6, Strike

Outs—By Brewer 5, Stanley 3, Bases on

Balls—On Brewer 2, Stanley 3, Wild Pitch

—Stanley.

Umpires—Burke and Sears.

Time— 1 hour, 50 minutes.

08-10-49

Michigan City Clips Lafayette

LAFAYETTE, July 24 — Although out-hit, the Michigan City club in the Michigan - Indiana Baseball league trimmed Lafayette's Red Sox here last night at the Columbian Park Recreation center, 6-4, a home run by Joe Camanzo proving the most telling blow. The hit came in the seventh with one man on base. Michigan City, 000 012 201—6 6 2 Lafayette 000 101 002—4 7 4 Brewer, Anderson and Kovach; Sterner and Hixson.

07-24-50

Chet Brewer Goes North to Canada

In 1949 Chet Brewer traveled north to Canada to pitch for the St. Jean Braves of the Canadian Provincial League. St. Jean was managed by former Major Leaguers Don Savage then Red Hayworth during the 1949 season. Former Negro Leaguer Quincy Barbee was the team's leading hitter with 26 homeruns, 86 runs batted in and a .342 batting average. The top three pitchers for the Braves were Leonard Boebeck (15-10), Terris McDuffie (12-10) and Chet Brewer (4-2).

The St. Jean Braves finished the regular season in fourth place with a won-loss record of 46-51. They were 17 games behind the league leading Drummondville Cubs (63-34). St. Jean defeated the Sherbrooke Athletics in the first round of the play-offs and then lost to the Farnham Black Sox in the second round. Drummondville won the regular season and play-off series to be crowned the undisputed champions of the league for the 1949 season.

Chet Returns to the United States

Chet Brewer left Canada and returned to the United States in June of 1949 to sign with the Michigan Cubs of the Michigan-Indiana League. The Michigan-Indiana League was a semi-pro league that included the following teams: St. Joseph Auscos, Lafayette Red Sox, Michigan City Cubs, Benton Harbor Buds, Fort Wayne General Electrics and Windsor. Brewer immediately became one of the top two pitchers on the team along with James Wallace. One of Chet's main competitors in the "league" was former Negro Leaguer Barney Morris (Benton Harbor). Over the season with Michigan City, Chet pitched 128 innings and posted a 9-4 (.692) won-loss record. Brewer had 13 complete games which was second in the "league." He also recorded 78 strikeouts which tied him for fourth in the "league." Chet had a good season at the plate in 1949 and registered a .306 batting average for the season. The Michigan City Cubs had a good season and made the play-offs. They were defeated in the play-offs by the Lafayette Red Sox who went on to play Saint Joseph for the championship. Saint Joseph won the Michigan-Indiana League title.

In the off season between the 1949 and 1950 seasons, Chet Brewer was scouted by Pat Steevers of the Swift Current Indians of the Saskatchewan League in Canada. Brewer at the time was pitching for the Kansas City Royals in the Los Angeles area and according to the Canadian press was the "hottest thing in U.S. American baseball circles." Then in a May issue of The Sun newspaper of Swift Current it was reported that negotiations had been concluded with Brewer to bring him to Swift Current for the 1950 season. Shortly thereafter the team received a telephone call that Chet had already departed to South America. The Swift Current newspaper also reported that Brewer was being paid \$1,300 per month by the South American club which was a large sum back in those days. The newspaper did not report the name of the team that Brewer was going to be playing for in South America. It is interesting to note that in a Canadian newspaper article that appeared in April of 1951, the story said Brewer had accepted an offer to play in the Mexican League rather than sign with Swift Current. Chet not going to Canada was a real surprise for the Canadian team because he had already sent The Sun newspaper pictures of himself and clippings of some of his career highlights. In addition the Indians had made arrangements to send a car to Havre, Montana to pick him up when he got off the train. What really happened is still a mystery.

Chet did, however, return to Michigan City for the 1950 season. Brewer along with former Negro Leaguer Andy Anderson helped anchor the Cubs pitching staff. The Michigan-Indiana League was down to four teams (Fort Wayne, Lafayette, Michigan City and St. Joseph) for the 1950 baseball season. Plagued by financial problems, poor attendance and the fact that two of the "league" teams entered the NBC Tournament in Wichita (that left only two teams to play the league schedule), the Michigan City Cubs dropped out of the Michigan-Indiana League on July 24th. Chet Brewer's complete pitching statistics are not available for his 1950 season with the Cubs.



Back row: George Mahaffy 1b, Chet Brewer p, Bert Olmstead lf, Red Nixon, Cliff Jacobson p, Hal Price p, Eileen Elford queen, Joe Mocha 3b, Ed Garay c. Front row: Robert Prescott 3b, Pedro Osorio cf, Barney Fox ss, Roy Scheppert 2b, Fergie Shields mgr, Rudy Garcia p. (Photo courtesy National Baseball Congress, 1952 Annual)

Sceptre Nixons (1951)



Left to right: Herbert Barnhill c, Torribo Leal p, Tom Alston 1b, Chas. Robinson u, Chas. Harris coach, Robert Prescott 2b, Clement Varona ss, Jim Williams Manager, Jim Morrow p, P-Nut Davis p, Jim Coleman p, Pedro Osorio cf, Jesse Blackman p, Henry Cameron rf-c, Horace Latham ss, Shedrick Green lf, Cutprice Washington official. Absent: Chet Brewer p, Les Witherspoon 3b. (Photo courtesy National Baseball Congress, 1952 Annual)

Indian Head Rockets (1951)

Brewer Heads Back to Canada

According to research by Jay Dell- Mahl and reported on his website dedicated to Western Canadian baseball, Chet Brewer also played briefly for the Carman Cardinals of the Mandak League in 1950. Some of the other former Negro League players on Carmen's roster during the 1950 season were Smokey Joe Adams (P), Sonny Andrews (SS), Charles "Red" House (3B), Gentry Jessup (P), Mac Massingale (OF) and Ron Teasley (INF). Carmen struggled most of the season and finished in next to last place in the final league standings with a 21-27 record. They were 11 games behind Mandak League champions Brandon Grays (32-16). No statistics have been reported for Brewer's tenure with the Cardinals in 1950.

Chet Brewer returned to Canada to play ball for the 1951 season. During the season, Chet played for the Sceptre Nixons, Sceptre Panthers and Indian Head Rockets. The two Sceptre teams both played independent schedules and Indian Head played in the Western Canadian League. All three teams competed in the Canadian baseball tournaments.

During the first part of the 1951 season, Brewer played for the Sceptre Panthers and Sceptre Nixons. Besides Chet Brewer, the Sceptre Nixons had one other African American (Hal Price) and three Latin players (Rudy Garcia, Pedro Osorio and George Prescott) on their roster. The April 19th edition of The Leader Weekly News (Saskatchewan) reported the following on Chet Brewer coming to Sceptre:

"Sceptre, the smallest town on the continent to have a 'big league team' is at it again...It is also reported that Sceptre may have one of the biggest pitching names in the colored baseball world perform for them, none other than Chet Brewer, the successor to the crown once held by Satchel Paige."

According to Sceptre teammate George Mahaffey, Chet Brewer made \$450 per month which according to Mahaffey was the highest amount ever paid to a player on a Sceptre team. With Sceptre Chet Brewer compiled a won-loss record of 3-1 in Canadian baseball tournament games. He also helped lead Sceptre to two baseball tournament championships (Medicine Hat and Swift Current).



Sceptre Nixons (1951)
(Chet Brewer – seated back row second from right)



Lethbridge Herald

Lethbridge, Canada

06-25-51

In late June of 1951 Chet Brewer left Sceptre and joined the Indian Head Rockets. The Indian Head Rockets were in actuality the Jacksonville Eagles from Jacksonville, Florida. The team was hired to travel north to Indian Head in the Saskatchewan Province of Canada and play as the Indian Head Rockets. They played in the Western Canadian Baseball League and in numerous Canadian baseball tournaments.

The Indian Head Rockets were managed by Negro League veteran Jimmy Williams. The leading hitters for the Rockets during Western Canadian Baseball League season were Lester Witherspoon (.419), Pedro Osorio (.395), Henry "Red" Cameron (.387), Tom Alston (.330), Bobby Prescott (.329), Clemente Varona (.310) and Shedrick "BB" Green (.296). They were an excellent hitting team that got outstanding pitching from Jim Morrow (8-1), Johnny Coleman (5-2) and Chet Brewer (4-0). Brewer pitched in seven games for Indian Head in "league" play, starting five games with four of his starts being complete games. The pitching staff for the Rockets was rounded out by Toribio Leal (4-2), Jesse Blackman (4-4), Peanuts Davis (4-4) and Danny Jenkins (1-0).

Indian Head dominated play in the Western Canadian Baseball League and finished the season by winning the league title by six and a half games over the Regina Red Caps (27-20). The Rockets posted a won-loss record of 33-13 (.717) for the 1951 season.

During the 1951 baseball season the Indian Head Rockets also played in numerous Canadian baseball tournaments. With Chet Brewer on their roster the Indian Head Rockets won five Canadian baseball tournaments (Prince Albert, Foam Lake, Rosetown, Tisdale and Saskatchewan). The Saskatchewan Baseball Tournament was the National Baseball Congress Play-Off Tournament and winning it was a major accomplishment for the Indian Head team. In Canadian baseball tournament games Chet compiled a record of 3-1. He also made three relief appearances for the Rockets.

Brewer Enters "Organized" Ball in the United States

Before the start of the 1952 baseball season, Harry Leddell (President of the Southwest International League) and Ray Murphy (Publicity Director of the Southwest International League) came up with the idea of having an "all black" team play in the Southwest International League. Originally the team was to play an all traveling schedule, but in late February the owners of the inactive Riverside franchise were talked into fielding the team. The plan for the team was to play 30 mid-week night games in Riverside and 41 weekend games in the Mexican city of Ensenada which was located 200 miles south of Riverside. In early March future American League umpire Emmett Ashford was hired as the General Manager of the team and Chet Brewer was hired as the player-manager. This made Chet Brewer one of the first black managers in "organized ball."

The Riverside-Ensenada Comets opened spring training on March 8th in Torrance, California. Shortly before the start of the season, Ray Murphy and Santa Monica school teacher Bob Crawford became the owners of the team. The Comets opened the regular season on April 15th in Mexicali (Mexico) losing three straight games to Adolfo Luque's Mexicali Eagles. Three days later the owners of the Comets announced that they would not play any games in Ensenada during

the season because the stadium had no lights, dressing rooms or running water. The decision was then made to play 30 games in Riverside and 35 games in Porterville, California. The team was now called the Riverside-Porterville Padres. Bob Crawford took over sole ownership of the team April 26th. After a dismal home stand in Riverside that only drew crowds of 202, 45 and 65, team owner Bob Crawford announced that the team would play its remaining games in Porterville. The team was renamed the Porterville Comets.

The Comets were a very good hitting team with a .273 team batting average for the season. The top hitters for the Comets were Gene Jacobs (.389), Walt Tyler (.366), Les Witherspoon (.363), Tom Alston (.353), John Malganni (.338), Chris Remo (.316) and Dave Roberts (.314). Chet Brewer, however, was the only pitcher on the staff with a winning record for the season. Brewer went 6-5 with a 3.38 earned run average (fourth best in the league). Former Negro Leaguer Andy "Pullman" Porter was the team's next best pitcher with 3-5 won-loss record and a 4.27 ERA. Every other pitcher on the staff had an earned run average over 5.43 runs per game.

The team was destined for failure from the start. Three changes of franchise locations, various changes in ownership, lack of fan support everywhere they played and multiple roster changes spelled disaster for Chet Brewer as the manager of the club. The Porterville Comets dropped out of the league on August 1st with a losing record of 39-59 (.398). The Tijuana Potros won the league championship with a record of 80-56 (.588).

When the Comets folded, Chet Brewer joined the Visalia Cubs of the California League for the remainder of the 1952 season. The 45 year old Brewer struggled in the 48 innings he pitched for the Cubs. Chet compiled a 1-4 record with a 5.44 ERA for Visalia.

Brewer Returns to Canada

Prior to the start of the 1953 Mandak League season, Chet Brewer was signed by the Carmen Cardinals as a player-manager. Carmen fielded an impressive roster of former Negro League ball players. Lester Lockett (.332), Norman Robinson (.325), Harry Rhodes (.323), Chick Longest (.321), Lyman Bostock (.316), Herb Souell (.302), Benny Lott (.301), Joe Atkins (.294), Curley Williams (.286) and Sonny Andrews (.268) were the team's top hitters.

Brewer's pitching staff included Walt McCoy (10-8), Harry Rhodes (8-4), Jimmy Newberry (5-9), Andy "Pullman" Porter (4-4) and Willie Hutchins (3-6). Chet Brewer also pitched in three games during the season with no decisions.

Even with eight hitters batting over .300 for the season, the Cardinals only played mediocre baseball during the season. They finished the year in third place in the four-team Mandak League. The Carmen Cardinals finished the season with a 38-37 (.507) won-loss record. The Minot Mallards won the league championship with a record of 45-31 (.592).

The 1953 season, as manager of the Carmen Cardinals was Chet's last full season in professional baseball. He did make one more brief appearance in professional baseball and that was in 1957 when he was signed in late June as a coach/scout for the Hollywood Stars of the Pacific Coast League. Newspaper reports are unclear of his exact position. Some newspapers reported that he had been signed as a coach and others reported that he was signed as a scout.

Brewer To Guide Cardinals
CARMAN, Man. (Special) ... Word out of the Carmen Cardinals' baseball camp has it that Chet Brewer, colored right-hander from Los Angeles, California, will pilot the team through the 1953 Mandak baseball league season.
Brewer, who's been around baseball for a few years, previously saw service in the California International league to go along with stints with Kansas City Monarchs, Cuban, South American and Western Canada baseball competition.
The Cards have also signed Joe Atkins, a long-ball hitter out of Pittsburgh, Lyman Bostock, Chick Longest, Sonny Andrews, Willy Hutchinson and Herb Sewell.
The Cards will open the Mandak season at home on May 15.

Brewer signs with Carmen

Winnipeg Free Press
Winnipeg, Canada
04-15-53

California Winter League

Like many other Negro League ball players, baseball was a year round job for Chet Brewer. The California Winter League provided black ball players the opportunity to play competitive baseball and make a good paycheck after the regular Negro League season had concluded.

The California Winter League was integrated in 1910 when Rube Foster brought his Leland Giants team to the West Coast to play the 1910-11 winter season. The stature of the “league” was highly elevated in the fall of 1920 when Joe Pirrone (local ball player and night club owner) joined forces with Doc Anderson (local business man). Anderson’s role was to bring at least one high quality black team to the “league” each season. Including at least one black team in the “league” each season made the “league” more competitive and increased the fan base for games by bringing in the African American community. Pirrone was responsible for recruiting Major League and high level Minor League ball players.

Chet Brewer made his first appearance in the California Winter League during the 1926-27 season when he pitched for the Philadelphia Royal Giants. Lonnie Goodwin who was the major force in black baseball on the West Coast was the owner of the Royal Giants. Goodwin’s key to success was his ability to recruit the best black ball players from around the country to play for his team. The following four teams played in the California Winter League during the 1926-27 season: Philadelphia Royal Giants, Shell Oil, White King Soapsters and Pirrone’s All Stars.

During the 1926-27 winter league season, Philadelphia was led by the hitting of Turkey Stearnes (.387), Rap Dixon (.349), Neal Pullen (.343), Bullet Rogan (.328) and Biz Mackey (.316). George Harney (7-5), Willie Foster (6-0), Bullet Joe Rogan (6-2), Andy Cooper (5-2) and Chet Brewer (1-0) made up their pitching staff.

The 1926-27 winter league season in southern California started in late October and was closely fought during the first half of the season. Most of the games were played at Signal Hill (Shell Oil’s ball park in Long Beach) and White Sox Park (home of the Royal Giants). The first half of the season ended with White Kings (8-4) leading the “league” by one game over the Royal Giants (7-5) and two games over Shell Oil (6-6). With Philadelphia’s poor showing during the first half of the season, Lonnie brought in Willie Foster to bolster the pitching staff and hopefully turn the team around. Behind the fabulous pitching of Willie Foster who went 6-0 during the second half of the season, Philadelphia went on a hot streak and ended the second half of the season with a 13-1-1 (.929) won-loss record. The White Kings who had won the first half of the season went 3-9 for the second half of the season. Philadelphia’s winning streak enabled them to easily win the 1926-27 California Winter League title when the season ended in March. Philadelphia finished the season with an overall record of 26-11-1 (.703). Shell Oil (19-15), White King Soapsters (12-17) and Pirrone’s All Stars (8-22-1) rounded out the final “league” standings.

Chet Brewer returned to California in October of 1928 to play for the Cleveland Giants for their 1928-29 California Winter League season. The Cleveland Giants were joined in “league” play by the following three “white” teams: Shell Oil, Pirrone’s All Stars and the White Kings.

Lonnie Goodwin put together an unbelievable team for the 1928-29 winter league season. Only one player in the starting line-up hit below .300 for the season.

Cleveland Giants (1928-29)

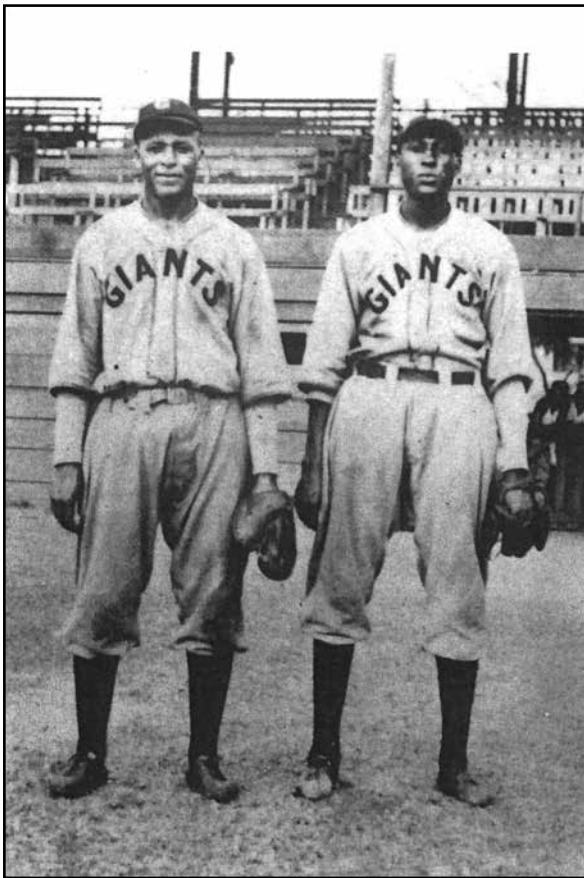
Position	Player	Avg	Position	Player	Avg
1B	Biz Mackey	.459	OF	Turkey Stearnes	.372
2B	Connie Day	.261	OF	Rap Dixon	.360
SS	Newt Allen	.365	OF	Bullet Joe Rogan	.406
3B	John Beckwith	.485			
C	Neal Pullen	.368	P	Chet Brewer	14-4

The Cleveland Giants compiled a team batting average of .371 (338 hits in 911 at bats). John Beckwith also led the California Winter League in homeruns with fourteen (14).

Chet Brewer was the ace of Cleveland's pitching staff and was the best pitcher in the California Winter League. He led the "league" in every pitching category except losses. Brewer's complete pitching statistics for the 1928-29 season were:

Year	Team	Games	Innings	Won	Lost	Hits	Runs	BB	SO	ERA
1928-29	Cleveland	18	146	14	4	-	-	64	73	-

Brewer also led the "league" in complete games with thirteen (13) and shut outs with three (3). The Giants pitching staff also included Bullet Joe Rogan (9-1), Carl "Lefty" Glass (6-3) and Ping Gardner (4-2).



Philadelphia Royal Giants (1929-30)
(Tom Young and Chet Brewer)

With an unbelievable hitting attack and the dominant pitching of Chet Brewer, the Cleveland Giants easily won the 1928-29 California Winter League title with a 30-13-2 (.698) won-loss record. All three of the other teams in the "league" finished the season with losing records. Shell Oil was 8-9-2, Pirrone's All Stars were 10-20-1 and the White Kings ended the season in last place with a record of 5-11-1.

When Lonnie Goodwin (owner, manager and promoter) started putting his team together for the 1929-30 California Winter League season one of the first things he did was to change the name of his team back to the Philadelphia Royal Giants. Chet Brewer who had been the ace of his pitching staff the year before was one of the first players he signed for the upcoming 1929-30 winter season. Goodwin also recruited another outstanding hitting team with every starting player in the line-up hitting over .300 for the winter league season.

The Philadelphia Royal Giants starting line-up and their season batting averages for the 1929-30 season was as follows:

Philadelphia Royal Giants (1929-30)

Position	Player	Avg	Position	Player	Avg
1B	Biz Mackey	.352	OF	Leroy Taylor	.364
2B	Dink Mothel	.327	OF	Lee Livingston	.468
SS	Newt Allen	.423	OF	Bullet Joe Rogan	.368
3B	Newt Joseph	.337	OF	Crush Holloway	.370
C	Tom Young	.323	P	Andy Cooper	6-1

Newt Joseph also led the California Winter League in homeruns with eight (8). The Royal Giants compiled a team batting average of .366 (323 hits in 883 at bats) for the season. The Philadelphia Royal Giants pitching staff for the 1929-30 season included Andy Cooper (6-1), Bullet Joe Rogan (5-1), Porter Charleston (5-3) and Chet Brewer (3-2). Brewer did not come anywhere close to matching his pitching performance from the season before. He started eight games for the Royal Giants and completed four of them with no shutouts. Chet appears to have struggled with his control all season. In the 52 innings he pitched he led the "league" in base on balls with 28 free passes.

The 1929-30 California Winter League included the following teams: Philadelphia Royal Giants (23-12-1), Shell Oil (11-6-1), Pirrone's All Stars (11-12), San Luis Giants (9-15) and Kelly Kars (4-10). The season opened on October 19th at White Sox Park with the Royal Giants defeating the Pirrone All Stars by a score of 12-8. There were eight homeruns hit in the game including five by the Royal Giants (Joseph, Mackey, Mothell, Livingston and Rogan).

The Philadelphia Royal Giants easily won the California Winter League title at the end of the season. Lonnie Goodwin's Royal Giants also played an exhibition game against the Simmons-Foxx All Stars. Bullet Rogan defeated the Major Leaguers by a score of 10-3. The game was promoted by Joe Pirrone.

There were two leagues that played on the West Coast during the winter of 1930-31. The Nashville Elite Giants that featured the hitting of Turkey Stearnes (.377) and the pitching of "Cannonball" Jim Willis (11-3) won Joe Pirrone's California Winter League season with a record of 33-10-2. Lonnie Goodwin (owner and manager) of the Philadelphia Royal Giants, chose to play in what became called "The Other California Winter League." Besides the Royal Giants there were three other well established teams that abandoned Joe Pirrone for the "new league." These teams were Shell Oil, Commercial Club and Kelly Kars. During the 1930-31 season the Philadelphia Royal Giants played their home games at a ball park located at East 12th and Avalon Boulevard in Los Angeles.

Lonnie Goodwin fielded a strong team in 1930-31 that featured the hitting of Mule Suttles (.474), Jud Wilson (.469), Biz Mackey (.419), Chaney White (.328), Newt Allen (.302) and Willie Wells (.298). The Philadelphia Royals pitching staff included Willie Foster (9-0), Andy Cooper (5-0), George Britton (4-1), Porter Charleston (3-1) and Chet Brewer (2-0). Chet only appeared in three games during the season. One of Brewer's victories was a shutout and earned him a tie for the "league" lead at the end of the season. Six of the players (Cooper, Foster, Mackey, Suttles, Wells and Wilson) on Goodwin's 1930-31 squad would go on to be elected to the National Baseball Hall of Fame in Cooperstown.

The Philadelphia Royal Giants opened the 1930-31 season at Wrigley Field (Los Angeles) with a 5-3 loss to Kelly Kars. An interesting side note to the game is that after their upset of the Royal Giants, the Kelly Kars team did not win another game the rest of the season. They finished the season with a horrible record of 1-18-1. The loss proved to be a wake-up call to the Royal Giants. After their opening day upset, Philadelphia caught fire and went 28-1-1 for the rest of the season.

When "The Other California Winter League" season ended on January 18, 1931, the Philadelphia Royal Giants were crowned "league" champions with an amazing won-loss record of 28-2-1 (.933). Unfortunately for West Coast baseball, the two leagues divided the fan base which proved financially disastrous for all the teams.

There would be a four year gap in Chet Brewer's participation in the California Winter League. During the winter season of 1935-36 Brewer returned to California to play for Wilson's Royal Giants (also referred to as Wilson's Elite Giants in the black press). Wilson's Royal Giants team was owned by Tom Wilson who also had a club that played in the Negro National League during

the regular season. The Royal Giants were managed by Negro League legend Candy Jim Taylor. During the 1935-36 season the "league" was composed of Wilson's Royal Giants, Pirrone's All Stars, Santa Monica Merchants and White King Soapsters.

The Royal Giants were led by the hitting of Jim West (.510), Burnis "Wild Bill" Wright (.426), Sammy Hughes (.391), Zollie Wright (.382), Turkey Stearnes (.381) and Mule Suttles (.298 with a "league" leading 11 homeruns). Satchel Paige (13-0) and Bob Griffith (7-0) were the team's top two pitchers. Chet Brewer who joined the team after the season had already started was 3-1 (.750) in the nine games in which he appeared during the season.

The 1935-36 winter league season started in October. The Royal Giants opened the season at Wrigley Field against Joe Pirrone's All Stars. Behind Mule Suttles' two homeruns the Royal Giants won the game by a score of 8-3. The season was a huge success at the box office for Wilson's Royal Giants. According to newspaper reports the teams drew crowds in excess of 7,000 on a regular basis. The season ended in January of 1936. The final order of finish for the 1935-36 season was as follows: Wilson's Royal Giants (23-6-2), Pirrone's All Star (14-10), Santa Monica Merchants (13-10-1) and White King Soapsters (12-11-1). It is important to note that all the statistics and won-loss records are still incomplete because there was very poor press coverage of the games.

Chet Brewer returned the West Coast the next season (1936-37) to pitch for the Royal Giants. The teams that played in the 1936-37 California Winter League were the Royal Giants, San Diego Merchants, Pirrone's All Stars, May Company, White Kings and the Santa Monica Merchants.

Tom Wilson was the owner of the Royal Giants and Candy Jim Taylor was the team's manager. The Royal Giants played their games at White Sox Park in Los Angeles. The top hitters on the team were James "Cool Pappa" Bell, Sammy Hughes, Biz Mackey, Leroy Morney and Burnis "Wild Bill" Wright. Leroy Morney appears to have been one of the most productive hitters on the team. Research has identified that Morney hit 5 homeruns in 27 at bats for which box scores have been found. The pitching staff for Wilson's Royal Giants was anchored by Bob Griffith (10-2) and Chet Brewer (6-0). Andy Porter (3-2) and Jimmy Direaux (2-0) rounded out the pitching staff. Brewer started six games for the Royal Giants during the winter league season and threw a complete game in each outing.

Limited newspaper coverage has resulted in very few box scores being uncovered for the 1936-37 season; therefore statistics are woefully incomplete for the season. Line scores have given us more details for won-loss records for the teams and pitchers. The Royal Giants were declared the winners at the end of the season. From the line scores that have been found, Tom Wilson's Royal Giants had a won-loss record of 21-7-1 (.750).



Afro American
12-18-37

There were two black teams (Philadelphia Royal Giants and Detroit Stars) that played in the 1937-38 California Winter League. The Philadelphia Royal Giants were managed by Biz Mackey and the Detroit Stars were headed up by Alec and Double Duty Radcliffe. Other teams that played in the "league" for the 1937-38 winter league season were Paris Inn/Gold Club, Farley Clothiers, White King Soapsters and the El Centro Mexicans. For the first time in 18 years, Joe Pirrone did not field a team in the California Winter League.

Chet Brewer returned to California as the number one pitcher for the Philadelphia Royal Giants for their 1937-38 season. The Royal Giants had an outstanding hitting team that included Jim West (.461), Sammy Hughes (.435), Mule Suttles (.429), Jesse Walker (.405), Burnis "Wild Bill" Wright (.378), James "Cool Pappa" Bell (.341) and Biz Mackey (.324). Chet Brewer was the ace of the pitching staff with an 8-1 (.889) record. Brewer also led the "league" in strikeouts with 54. Andy "Pullman" Porter (5-0) and Leroy Matlock (3-1) rounded out the pitching staff for the Philadelphia Royal Giants during the season.

The opening game of the 1937-38 California Winter League season for Philadelphia matched them against the White King Soapsters and was played at White Sox Park. Two homeruns by Mule Suttles and one each by Jim West, Felton Snow and Leroy Matlock led the Royal Giants to a 19-11 victory. The Philadelphia Royal Giants were crowned the champions of the California Winter League for the 1937-38 season. They ended the season with a record of 21-3-1 (.875).

Chet Brewer did not return to play on the West Coast until the winter of 1941. There was no real "winter league" in California during 1941. The winter season in California was played more like a series of exhibition games with home games played at Wrigley Field in Los Angeles. The two main teams that competed against each other were the Royal Giants and Joe Pirrone's All Stars. Media coverage in southern California of these games was almost non-existent during the winter of 1941 especially with World War II looming on the horizon. Therefore, it is difficult to determine exactly how many games the two teams played against each other and how many games they each played against other local teams. The winter exhibition season in California appears to have started about October 12th and so far the last recorded box score found is from October 26th. There is a distinct possibility that the two teams played beyond October 26th, but further research is necessary.

The Royal Giants 1941 roster included Chet Brewer, Sammy Hughes, Henry Kimbro, Jake Dunn and Biz Mackey in the line-up. Peanuts Lowery, Jesse Flores, Jimmie Foxx and Ted Williams were all on the Pirrone's All Stars team. Of the four box scores and line scores that have been found, Joe Pirrone's All Stars won all four games. Chet Brewer was the losing pitcher in one of these games and Jesse Flores won three of the four games for Pirrone's All Stars.

Brewer was back on the West Coast to play ball during the winter of 1942-43 to play for the Royal Giants. Unfortunately, researchers have only found two games in California newspapers for the 1942-43 season. Some of the teams that played on the West Coast during the winter were the Royal Giants, Elite Giants, Major-Minor League All Stars, Los Alamitos Naval Station and Chamberlain's Pasadena Athletics. The Royal Giants roster included Chet Brewer, Howard Easterling, Biz Mackey, Nate Moreland, Tommy Thompson, Chester Williams and Wild Bill Wright.

The Pittsburgh Courier announced that there would be a California Winter League for the 1943-44 season and that many of the top Negro League stars (Josh Gibson, Buck Leonard, James "Cool Pappa" Bell, Sam Bankhead and others) would be playing in the "league." However most of the teams that played ball in California during the winter of 1943-44 played an independent schedule. The top teams that played in California during the winter were Kansas City Royals, Baltimore Elite Giants, Pirrone's All Stars, Lane's Major Leaguers, Feistner's Major All Stars, Negro All Stars, Long Beach All Stars, San Diego Bombers and the Western Pipe & Steel Boilermakers.

The 1943-44 Kansas City Royals were managed by Chet Brewer. The Royals had an impressive roster that included Willard "Homerun" Brown (OF), Howard Easterling (SS), Walter "Buck" Leonard (1B), Bonnie Serrell (2B) and Burnis "Wild Bill" Wright (OF). Besides himself, Chet's pitching staff included Jack Matchett and Terris McDuffie. From the limited box scores that have been uncovered, Chet Brewer had a won-loss pitching record of 2-1 (record is surely incomplete).

The California Winter League was back in full force for the 1944 winter baseball season. Five teams (Birmingham Black Barons, Kansas City Royals, Feistner's All Stars, Service All Stars and Naval Dry Dock) competed for the "league" title. The 1944 season started on October 15th and ended on December 17th. Games were played at Wrigley Field (mostly on Wednesday nights) and Hollywood Coast League Park.

The 1944 Kansas City Royals under manager Chet Brewer fielded a very strong team that included the following starting line-up:

Kansas City Royals (1944)

Position	Player	Position	Player
1B	Bonnie Serrell	OF	Burnis "Wild Bill" Wright
2B	Jesse Williams	OF	Bill Sims
SS	Willie Wells	OF	Theo Smith
3B	Ray Dandridge		
C	Biz Mackey	P	Nate Moreland

Wild Bill Wright was the leading hitter in the "league" with a .421 batting average. Nate Moreland (6-0) was the team's top pitcher. Chet Brewer (2-1) and Hilton Smith (1-1) also pitched for Kansas City.

Due to incomplete records it does not appear a California Winter League champion was crowned for the season. From the limited newspaper accounts, it is clearly evident that both the Birmingham Black Barons (4-1-2) and the Kansas City Royals (11-6-1) had good seasons

The Kansas City Royals also played a game against Vince DiMaggio's All Stars in October of 1944. The game ended in a riot when in the bottom of the ninth inning DiMaggio was called safe on a throw to home plate to give his team a 5-4 victory.



Lena Horne (jazz singer and film star) throws out first pitch at Kansas City Royals exhibition game (1945)

Six teams played in the California Winter League during the 1945 season. There were two “black” teams (Kansas City Royals and Birmingham Black Barons), three “white” teams (Coast League All Stars, Major League All Stars and San Diego All Stars) and one “Hispanic” team (Saltillo Mexican All Stars).

Chet Brewer was the player-manager of the 1945 Royals. He relied on Jackie Robinson (SS), Herb Souell (3B), Wild Bill Wright (OF) and Jesse Williams (2B) to lead his offense. John Williams (5-2) was the ace of the pitching staff. Chet Brewer (2-1), Satchel Paige (1-1), Andy Porter (2-0) and Theo Smith (1-0) also pitched for the Kansas City Royals. Due to poor newspaper coverage only minimal statistics are available for the 1945 winter season in California.

The seven week 1945 season opened on September 22nd with the Royals facing off against Butch Moran’s Coast League All Stars. The Kansas City Royals finished the season strong. They swept doubleheaders from the Major League All Stars (4-3 and 1-0) and then beat the Birmingham Black Barons (4-3 and 12-3). The Royals ended the 1945 season as the “league” champions with a won-loss record of 14-10 (.583).

The 1946 California Winter League opened for play on October 6th. The following four teams made up the California Winter League in 1946: Kansas City Royals, Major League All Stars, Major-Minor League All Stars and the Hollywood Stars. The Kansas City Royals were managed by Chet Brewer and included the following Negro League players on their roster: Sam Hairston, Bill Hoskins, Cowan Hyde, Lee Moody, Ray Neil, Ed Steele and Jesse Williams. The pitching staff for Kansas City featured Satchel Paige, Booker McDaniel, Jimmy Newberry and Chet Brewer. Sam Chapman, Jeff Heath, Charlie Keller, Phil Rizzuto and Mickey Vernon played for the Major League All Stars. The Major-Minor League All Stars featured Chuck Stevens and Butch Moran headed up the Hollywood Stars. In addition to the four “league” teams there were several independent teams that played on the West Coast during the winter exhibition season. Bob Feller’s All Stars, Jackie Robinson’s All Stars, Billy Raimondi All Stars and the Pacific Coast League All Stars were some of the major independent teams playing in California during the winter of 1946. The Kansas City Royals also reportedly played a significant number of “non-league” games during their winter in the Los Angeles area.

The opening game of the 1946 season was played at Wrigley Field in Los Angeles with 5,000 fans in attendance. Chet Brewer’s Kansas City Royals defeated the Hollywood Stars by a score of 2-1. The Kansas City Royals were declared the California Winter League champions at the end of the season. Newspaper reports credit the Royals with a 6-3-1 record in “league” play. It is still unclear when the season actually ended, but no box scores have been found after October 27th.

There was no California Winter League during the winter of 1947. In October of 1947 Chet Brewer formed his own team, “Brewer’s All Stars.” The team was also billed as the Kansas City Royals. Brewer’s team played a six game series against the Feller-Blackwell All Stars. The top players for Brewer’s team were Lorenzo “Piper” Davis, Ed Steele, Goose Tatum, Chico Renfro, Buster Haywood and Jesse Williams. Satchel Paige, Jimmy Newberry and John Williams made up the Brewer All Stars pitching staff. The Feller-Blackwell All Star team included Major Leaguers Ralph Kiner, Jim Hegan, Andy Pafko, Jerry Priddy and Al Zarilla. Both Feller and Blackwell took the mound against Chet Brewer’s team. The series was played at Wrigley Field in Los Angeles on October 15th, 19th, 23rd, 26th and on November 1st and 3rd. Chet Brewer’s team took the series four games to two. The exhibition series against the Major Leaguers was a huge success at the box office as almost 50,000 fans paid to see the six game exhibition series.

During the winter of 1947 several other all-star and independent teams played exhibition games against each other in southern California. These teams included Bob Feller’s All Stars, Ewell Blackwell’s All Stars, Minor League All Stars and Major-Minor League All Stars. From newspaper accounts exhibition play appears to have ended in November.



Chet Brewer returned home to Los Angeles to manage the Kansas City Royals for their 1948 independent winter exhibition schedule. The Royals main competitors during the winter of 1948 were Bob Lemon's All Stars, Gene Bearden-Bob Lemon's All Stars and the Oakland Oaks All Stars. The Royals played most of their games at Recreation Park and Wrigley Field. Playing for Brewer were Negro Leaguers James "Cool Papa" Bell (OF), Sam Hairston (C), Buster Haywood (C), Herb Souell (3B), Ray Neil (2B), Ed Steele (OF), Archie Ware (1B) and Jesse "Batman" Williams (SS). Satchel Paige was the featured pitcher for Kansas City. Other members of the pitching staff for Chet Brewer's team were Andy Porter, Lefty La Marque and Gene Smith. Chet still took the mound occasionally as was witnessed on November 7th in his 5-2 win over the Bob Lemon All Stars in the final game of the exhibition season in California.

Kansas City Royals (1948)
(Chet Brewer and Eugene Smith)

The 1951 Kansas City Royals team was managed by and featured Gene Baker of the Pacific Coast League Los Angeles Angels. The Royals played an independent schedule using Wrigley Field in Los Angeles as their home field. Their main competition during the winter of 1951 was Bob Lemon All Stars, Hollywood All Stars and the Long Beach Rockets. Kansas City's roster included an impressive number of former Negro League players who would eventually make it to the Major Leagues. Included on the Royals team were Jackie Robinson, Gene Baker, Frank Barnes, Larry Doby, Luke Easter, Sam Jethroe, Connie Johnson and Al Smith. Other Negro League players on the Royals' roster were Frank Austin, Buster Haywood, Andy Porter, Bonnie Serrell, Theo Smith, Herb Souell, Lonnie Summers, Archie Ware and Roy Welmaker. Chet Brewer also pitched briefly for the Kansas City Royals during the winter of 1951. Two box scores have been found with Brewer pitching for the Royals in 1951. In the first week of November, Chet Brewer defeated the Long Beach Rockets at Recreation Park by a score of 6-5.

Then in late November, he pitched a complete game (six innings) to defeat Bob Lemon's All Stars by a score of 5-3. This game was played at Wrigley Field with 2,500 fans in attendance.

Royals Nab Pair From Lemon Nine

The Kansas City Royals came from behind to win a twin bill from the Bob Lemon All-Stars, 4-2 and 5-3, and maintain their unbeaten winter baseball exhibition slate yesterday before a crowd of 2500 at Wrigley Field.

The Kansas City team has won four straight.

The Royals' Theoric Smith twirled a six-hitter over the All-Stars in the first game, while Fred Strobel and Jack Paepke combined for six hits on the All-Star side.

The Royals tallied four runs in the sixth inning of both games for their victories.

First Game
Bob Lemon All-Stars 000 200 000—2 5 2
R. H. E.
Kansas City Royals... 000 004 000—4 6 1
Strobel, Paepke and Malone; Smith and Summers.
Second Game
Bob Lemon All-Stars... 002 010 0—3 9 1
Kansas City Royals... 000 104 x—5 10 0
Salveson and Paepke; Brewer and Haywood.

Brewer beats All Stars
Independent Long Beach
Long Beach, CA
10-22-51

The winter season of 1952 was Chet Brewer's last on the West Coast. The Kansas City Royals with Chet Brewer at the helm played an independent schedule during the season. Kansas City's main competition was the Major-Minor League All Stars headed up by Robin Roberts and the Long Beach Rockets under the ownership of Bill Feistner. The Royals played most of their big games in Recreation Park and Wrigley Field (Los Angeles). Some of the key offensive players on Chet's team were Tom Alston (1B), Charlie Neal (2B), Gene Baker (SS), Lonnie Summers (OF) and Al Smith (OF). Kansas City's pitching staff included Satchel Paige, Andy "Pullman" Porter, Connie Johnson and Theo Smith. Newspaper coverage was very limited during the season. One box score has been found with Chet pitching for the Royals during the 1952 season. In late September, Brewer came in to relieve of Andy Porter and pitched three scoreless innings against the Long Beach Rockets at Recreation Park. Chet preserved a 6-4 victory for Kansas City and picked up the win for his efforts

Chet Brewer played fourteen (14) seasons in the California Winter League. He ended his career with a won-loss record of 44-13 (.772). Brewer was one of the top pitchers in the history of the "league." The following chart identifies how Chet Brewer's career statistics stack up with other pitchers in the California Winter League history.

California Winter League – Career

Category	Number	Rank
Games Pitched	72	2 nd
Complete Games	42	4 th
Innings Pitched	445	3 rd
Victories	44	2 nd
Shutouts	6	4 th
Strikeouts	211	6 th

Puerto Rican Winter League

During his career Chet Brewer played two seasons of winter baseball in Puerto Rico. Brewer's first trip to the island came in 1940 when he was signed to play for the Mayaguez Indios. Joining Chet in Mayaguez for the 1940-41 season were Negro League players Buster Clarkson (SS), Walter "Buck" Leonard (1B) and Bill Harvey (P). Buck Leonard was the team's top hitter with eight (8) homeruns and forty-five (45) runs batted in. Chet Brewer was the ace of Mayaguez's pitching staff. His eleven (11) wins put him among the "league's" pitching leaders for the season.

Mayaguez got off to a slow start at the beginning of the season and never recovered. They finished dead last in the eight team league. The Indios had a won-loss record of 16-26 (.381) and were 11 games behind the "league" champion Caguas Criollos (27-15). With his 11 victories, Brewer accounted for 69 % of the team's victories.

Chet Brewer returned to Puerto Rico to pitch for the Caguas Criollos for the 1947-48 Puerto Rican Winter League. Lorenzo "Piper" Davis (10 homeruns and 51 runs batted in) and Juan "Tetelo" Vargas (.362) were the team's top two hitters. Sam Bankhead, Perucho Cepeda, Vic Power and Quincy Troupe were also in the Caguas starting line-up. The pitching staff for the Criollos included Chet Brewer, Rafaeto Ortiz, Eugene Smith, Pedro Ramos and Roberto Vargas. Chet Brewer's pitching statistics for the season included 68.1 innings pitched, 7-6 won-loss record and a 3.42 earned run average. Chet pitched two key games to help Caguas nail down a "league" title at the end of the season. He won the first game 1-0 and the second game 6-5. This was yet another example of Chet Brewer's clutch pitching.

The Mayaguez Indios (20-10) won the first half of the 1947-48 season and the Caguas Criollos (19-11) won the second half. The two teams met in a seven game play-off to crown a league champion. Caguas defeated Mayaguez four games to three to win the "league" title. The Caguas Criollos finished the 1947-48 Puerto Rican Winter League season with a 33-26 (.559) record.



Chesterfield (1948-49)

Panamanian Winter League

In 1948 Brewer traveled to Panama to play for Chesterfield in the 1948-49 Panamanian Winter League. The Chesterfield team was based in Panama City. This was a historic season for baseball in Panama because it was the first season that the "league" was associated with "Organized Baseball." Baseball was very popular in Panama. Games were broadcast on national radio and fans flocked to the stadiums to see the games in person. During the season over 200,000 fans attended games for an average of 6,000 fans per game.

The Panamanian Winter League was made up of four teams (Spur Cola Colonites, Chesterfield Smokers, Carta Vieja Yankees and Ceverceria Nationals). All four teams were sponsored by a local business: Spur Cola (soft drink company), Chesterfield (tobacco company), Carta Vieja (rum distiller) and Ceverceria (beer company). Box scores for five games in which Brewer pitched for Chesterfield have been located. Chet won all five of these outings. Spur Cola (24-12) won the "league" championship at the end of the season and Chesterfield (22-14) finished in second place a mere two games behind the league leader.

Chet Brewer returned to Panama with fellow Negro League pitcher Pat Scantlebury to play for the Carta Vieja Yankees for the 1949-50 winter league season. The ninety game season started on November 15th and concluded play in February with the "league" champion going to the Caribbean World Series. Carta Vieja started the season slowly going 3-5 for their first 8 games. Then they went on a winning streak, winning 22 of their next 31 games. The Yankees (30-15) easily won the Panamanian Winter League championship by seven games over the Chesterfield Smokers (23-22).

The 1950 Caribbean World Series was held in San Juan (Puerto Rico) and started on February 21st. The four teams that played in the tournament were Almendares (Cuba), Carta Vieja (Panama), Caguas (Puerto Rico) and Magallanes (Venezuela). At the end of regulation play, both Carta Vieja and Caguas were tied with identical 4-2 records. A one game play-off was held to crown a champion. Carta Vieja won the game by a score of 9-3 and was crowned as the Caribbean World Series Champions. This is the only time in Caribbean World Series history that a team from Panama won the title. Chet Brewer had an excellent series. He made two relief appearances, pitching a total of 6.1 innings. He was the winning pitcher in both games in which he appeared.

In late 1950 Chet Brewer returned to Panama to manage the Chesterfield Smokers. Chet managed Chesterfield for both the 1950-51 and 1951-52 winter league seasons. The Smokers finished with a 16-25 (.390) record and ended up in last place in the four team league for the 1950-51 season. Before the 1951-52 season got underway, Brewer brought in a new group of players that included Connie Johnson, Alberto Osorio, Bobby Prescott and Theo Smith. Revamping his line-up paid off for Chet as the Smokers moved up to second place in the final league standings with a won-loss record of 21-14 (.600) for their 1951-52 campaign.

During his three years in Panama he lived there year round.

Life After Professional Baseball

Chet Brewer had such a vast knowledge of baseball and so many contacts all over the country that he was signed as a scout by the Pittsburgh Pirates in 1957. Brewer continued scouting for Pittsburgh through the 1974 season. Chet also worked for the Major League Scouting Bureau.

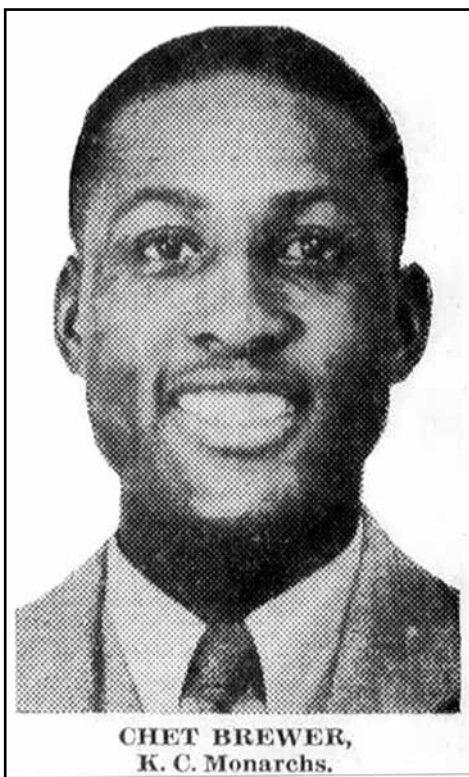
Besides baseball providing for his livelihood, he also worked for North American Aircraft and retired from them with a full pension.

Brewer's passion in life was people, especially the "young folks" as he called them. Chet wanted to make a difference in young people's lives and keep them off the street. He was a mentor to countless number of young adults during his life.

Chet Brewer dedicated his life to working with young ball players in the Los Angeles area. For many years he ran a semipro youth baseball league in Los Angeles for kids and young adults between the ages of 14 to 23. Chet Brewer's team the, "Watts Giants," provided hundreds of young men the opportunity to grow as a ball player and as a good citizen. According to Chet he would hold a show case in Watts for Major League scouts every Sunday. Major League standouts Earl Battey, Ellis Burton, Enos Cabell, Willie Crawford, Bobby Darwin, Doc Ellis, George Hendricks, Eddie Murray, Reggie Smith, Bobby Tolan, Ellis Valentine, Bob Watson and Roy White all went through Brewer's program. Reggie Smith (Los Angeles and Boston Red Sox great) had the following to say about Chet Brewer:

"He was probably the most knowledgeable and kindest man I have ever known in terms of what he's done for young African-American players in the Los Angeles area itself. He was a huge influence, especially as it related to becoming a professional. He taught what it was all about in terms of expectations. We gained more experience than any 18 year old playing today. "

In addition to his baseball program, Chet and his wife Tina supervised a boy's club.



**CHET BREWER,
K. C. Monarchs.**

To honor Chet's work with young adults and his community service, the city of Los Angeles dedicated a baseball field (Chet Brewer Field) to him.

Passing of a Legend

Chester Arthur Brewer passed away on March 26, 1990 in Whittier, California at the age of 83. Brewer was laid to rest in Inglewood Park Cemetery (Plot – Manchester Garden Valor 1601), 720 East Florence Avenue, Inglewood, California.

Assessing Chet Brewer's Career

The following factors should be taken into consideration when evaluating the baseball career of Chet Brewer.

- According to research by the Center for Negro League Baseball Research, Chet Brewer had a **won-loss record of 116-73 (.614) in Negro League games** and an overall **won-loss record in games against all levels of competition 311-147 (.679)**. The following chart presents his won-loss record in Negro League games and against top level competition as reported by six other leading Negro League researchers.

	Larry Lester & Dick Clark	Committee African American Baseball	Baseball Reference	John Holway	James Riley	MacMillan Baseball Encyclopedia
1925	2-1	1-1	1-1	4-1	-	1-0
1926	13-2	13-2	13-2	14-1	20-3	12-1
1927	8-6	8-6	8-5	9-6	8-7	8-7
1928	6-8	6-8	6-8	7-9	7-9	7-9
1929	17-3	17-3	16-2	17-3	17-3	17-3
1930	9-9	8-8	8-6	13-10	30 wins	8-9
1931	2-1	2-1	2-1	2-2	-	2-2
1932	6-5	5-4	3-1	2-6	-	5-1
1933	4-1	1-1	4-1	-	34 wins	-
1934	2-4	2-2	1-2	-	33 wins	-
1935	2-1	2-1	2-1	-	-	0-1
1936	3-5	3-5	2-5	5-7	5-2	4-6
1937	0-1	0-1	0-1	-	-	1-1
1941	2-6	0-6	2-6	2-6	-	2-4
1946	4-3	4-3	4-3	3-1	-	4-6
1947	4-1	12-6	2-1	12-6	12-6	12-6
1948	5-3	5-5	4-3	5-5	-	5-5
Career Total	89-60	90-64	78-49	87-63	127-79	88-61

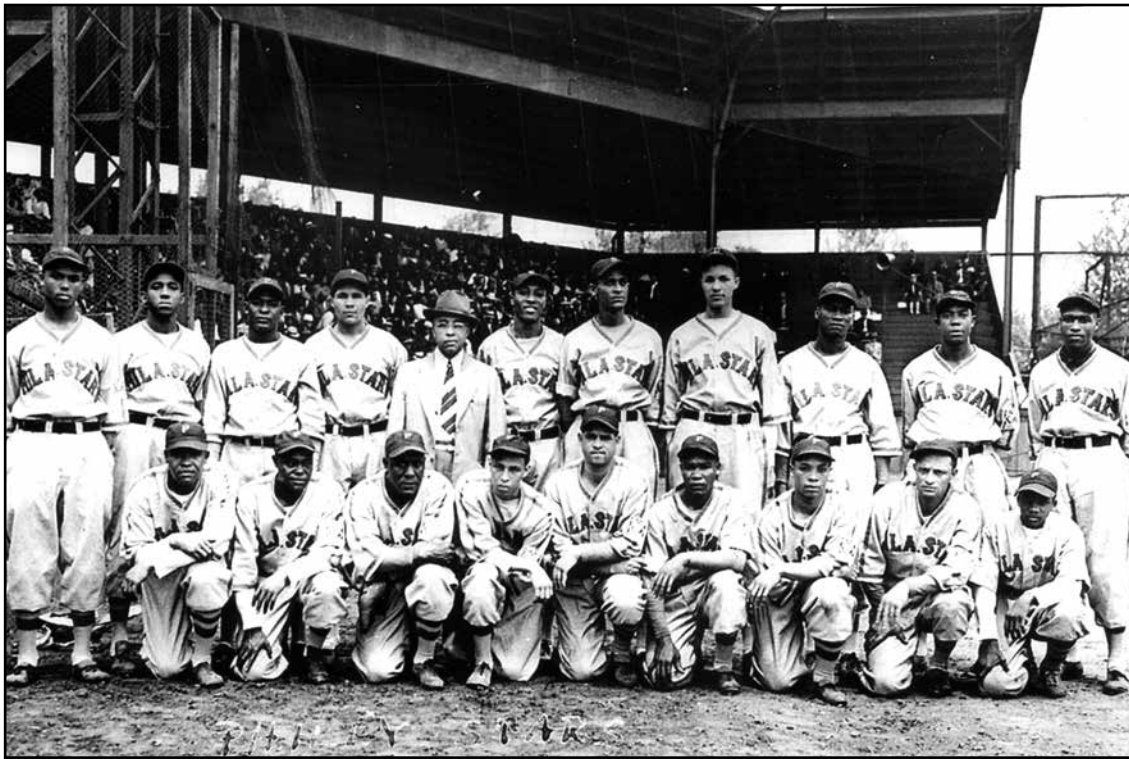
(It is important to note that James Riley and John Holway often report both “league” and “non-league” games in their totals.)

- Brewer had an **extremely high winning percentage** in games in which he figured in the decision. According to our research Chet had a won-loss record of 116-73 in Negro League games and a record of 302-146 in games against all levels of competition. This equates to a winning percentage of 61.4 % for his Negro League career and a winning percentage of 67.4 % for games against all levels of competition. In professional baseball especially for a career that spanned 28 seasons and playing virtually twelve months a year his winning percentage is incredibly impressive.
- There is a **significant problem with missing statistics** for his career. Some examples of this missing data are as follows:
 - We are missing all of his pitching records for the 1922-1923 Tennessee Brown Rats and the 1924 Gilkerson Union Giants.
 - While we have a good percentage of his Negro League pitching statistics, we still don't have all of them. For example we are still missing all of his 1940 pitching stats

and a good portion of his pitching statistics for his later years in the Negro American League.

3. Brewer pitched in hundreds of “non-league” games during his career and we are missing box scores for most of them. So far only 27 box scores against “non-league” opponents have been found. Chet compiled a won-loss record of 25-1 (.962) in these 27 outings. We are most likely missing several hundred games he pitched during his professional baseball career against “non-league” opponents. There is no predicting how many of these games he won, but there is a high probability the number is significant.
 4. Especially for the years that the Kansas City Monarchs played an independent schedule we are missing the vast majority of his pitching statistics. For example Larry Lester and Dick Clark who only track games against “league” teams and teams of top level competition show Chet with a record of 4-1 in 1933 and 2-4 in 1934. On the other hand James Riley who combines both “league” and “non-league” games in his totals credit Brewer with 34 wins in 1933 and 33 wins in 1934. Just for these two seasons there is a discrepancy of 61 victories and that is for only 2 years of a 30 year career. We do know that he had to have had an incredibly good season in 1934 because he was selected to the East-West All Star game and Kansas City wasn’t even in the “league.” Chet Brewer finished second to Bill Foster of the Chicago American Giants in voting for pitchers for the all-star game.
 5. We are missing most of his pitching stats for the Denver Post Tournament (1934 and 1937), Wichita Tournament (1935) and Michigan City (1949-1950).
 6. We have fairly good won-loss records for a large part of his career when he played outside the United States, but we are still missing most of his other pitching statistics for his career in Cuba (1930), Tour of the Far East (1933-34), Dominican Republic (1937), Puerto Rico (1940-41 and 1947-48), Panama (1948-1952) and Canada (1949-1951 and 1953).
 7. Brewer had an outstanding career in the California Winter League, but we don’t have his pitching records for hits given up, runs scored against him and his earned run average.
 8. We are also missing most of his hitting statistics.
- During his Negro League career, Chet Brewer had an **extremely high rate of complete games**. Negro League researchers Larry Lester and Dick Clark found box scores for 158 Negro League games in which Chet Brewer was the starting pitcher. According to their research, Brewer completed 110 games of these starts for a 69.6% completion rate. Chet also pitched 15 shutouts in these 158 games. Even at forty years of age, Brewer made eight starts for the Cleveland Buckeyes in 1947 and completed six of those games for a 75% completion rate.
 - Brewer **didn’t give up a lot of runs per game** and always kept his team in the game. Research by Larry Lester and Dick Clark have found box scores for 199 games and 1285 innings that Chet Brewer pitched against “Negro League” teams and teams of top level competition. In these 1285 innings, Chet Brewer had a 3.00 ERA.
 - Over the history of Negro League baseball it was common practice for Negro League teams to play the Major Leaguers in the off season. In these exhibition game match ups very few if any Negro League pitchers were as **effective against Major Leaguers** as Chet Brewer. In thirteen games for which we have found box scores with Chet pitching against the Major Leaguers he posted a record of 13-2 (.867).
 - Brewer **dominated “nonleague” competition**. In the thirty-six (36) games we have found against “non-league” competition, Chet had an amazing won-loss record of 34-2

- (.944). Over his thirty (30) year career, he undoubtedly pitched several hundred games against “non-league” competition. If we were able to find all those games and add them to his won-loss record, he could very easily have a wins total in excess of 500 victories.
- Chet Brewer brought or supported a **winning tradition to every place he played**. Over the course of his career he played on twenty-one (21) championship teams. In addition while playing in Canada in 1951 he was on the winning team for seven (7) Canadian baseball tournaments. Some of the highlights of his championship seasons are as follows:
 1. Three (3) Negro National League titles (1925, 1926 and 1929) with the Kansas City Monarchs.
 2. Two (2) Negro American League titles (1940 and 1941) with the Kansas City Monarchs.
 3. Eight (8) California Winter League championships with the Philadelphia Royal Giants (4), Cleveland Giants, Wilson’s Royal Giants and Kansas City Royals (2).
 4. Member of the Bismarck team that won the 1935 National Baseball Congress Tournament championship.
 5. Member of the 1937 Trujillo All Stars team that won the prestigious Denver Post Tournament.
 6. One of the leading pitchers for the 1947 Cleveland Buckeyes who won the Negro American League championship in 1947.
 7. Helped lead Carta Vieja to Panamanian League title (1949-50). The team went on to win the only Caribbean World Series title in the league’s history.
 - The **longevity of his career is very impressive**. Chet’s career as a professional ball player spanned four decades from 1923 to 1953. He pitched in 30 seasons (Chet may not have played pro ball in 1945) during his career.
 - Brewer pitched a large percentage of his Negro League career with the Kansas City Monarchs and was consistently **overshadowed by all the publicity given to Satchel Paige and Bullet Rogan**.
 - When analyzing Chet Brewer’s professional baseball career it is important to look beyond his Negro League career. No player in the history of Negro League baseball **played professionally in more different countries** than Chet Brewer. Over the course of his baseball career besides playing in the United States, he played in Canada, China, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Hawaii, Japan, Mexico, Panama, Philippines and Puerto Rico. According to Chet he also played in forty-four of the forty-eight states in the continental United States. To say he was well-traveled is an understatement.
 - Chet was an **good hitter for a pitcher**. In addition to helping his own cause offensively during a game, he was also called upon to play in the outfield or at first base when he wasn’t pitching. This was particularly important during the time in which he played most of his career because teams often couldn’t afford to carry a large roster.
 - In short Chester Brewer was **one of the best pitchers of his day and one of the greats of Negro League baseball**.



Philadelphia Stars (1939)
 Negro National League
 (Chet Brewer – standing sixth from left)



Cleveland Buckeyes
 Negro American League
 (Chet Brewer – standing second from left)

Playing Career

Regular Season:

Year	Team	League
1923	Brown's Tennessee Rats	Independent
1924	Gilkerson's Union Giants	Independent
1925-1930	Kansas City Monarchs	Negro National League
1931	Crookston Red Sox	Independent
1931	Kansas City Monarchs	Independent
1932	Washington Pilots	East-West League
1932	Kansas City Monarchs	Negro Southern League (Associate Member)
1933-1935	Kansas City Monarchs	Independent
1935	Bismarck (North Dakota)	Independent
1936	New York Cubans	Negro National League
1937	Pittsburgh Crawfords	Negro National League
1937	Kansas City Monarchs	Negro American League
1937	Santiago Aguilas Cibaenas	Dominican League
1937	Trujillo All Stars	Independent
1938	Baltimore Elite Giants (spring training)	Negro National League
1938	Tampico Alijadores	Mexican League
1939	Philadelphia Stars	Negro National League
1939	Tampico Alijadores	Mexican League
1940	Kansas City Monarchs	Negro American League
1941	Philadelphia Stars	Negro National League
1941	Kansas City Monarchs	Negro American League
1942	Cincinnati-Cleveland Buckeyes	Negro American League
1943	Cleveland Buckeyes	Negro American League
1944	Mexico City Red Devils	Mexican League
1945	Out of Baseball	
1946	Chicago American Giants	Negro American League
1946-1948	Cleveland Buckeyes	Negro American League
1949	Louisville Buckeyes	Negro American League
1949	St. Jean's Braves	Canadian Provincial League
1949-1950	Michigan City Cubs	Michigan-Indiana League
1950	Carman Cardinals	Mandak League
1951	Sceptre Nixons	Independent
1951	Sceptre Panthers	Independent
1951	Indian Head Rockets	Western Canadian League
1952	Riverside-Ensenada Comets	Southwest International League
1952	Riverside-Porterville Padres	Southwest International League
1952	Porterville Comets	Southwest International League
1952	Visalia Cubs	California League
1953	Carmen Cardinals	Mandak League
1957	Hollywood Stars (Coach/Scout)	Pacific Coast League

Winter Leagues:

1925	Kansas City Monarchs	Play-Off Series vs St. Louis Stars
1925	Kansas City Monarchs	Negro League World Series vs Hilldale
1926	Kansas City Monarchs	Play-Off Series vs Chicago American Giants
1926	Kansas City Monarchs	Series vs Mexican Nationals
1926	Kansas City Monarchs	Series vs Frank Watts Professional League All Stars
1926-27	Philadelphia Royal Giants	California Winter League
1927	Kansas City Monarchs	Post Season Exhibition Games
1928-29	Cleveland Giants	California Winter League
1929	Kansas City Monarchs	Championship Series vs Houston Black Buffalos
1929	Kansas City Monarchs	Series vs Major League All Stars
1929-30	Philadelphia Royal Giants	California Winter League
1929-30	Philadelphia Royal Giants	Exhibition Game vs Simmons-Foxx All Stars
1930	Habana Leones	Cuban Winter League
1930	Habana	UNICO-Special Season (Cuba)
1930-31	Philadelphia Royal Giants	“The Other” California Winter League
1931	Kansas City Monarchs	Championship Series vs Homestead Grays
1931	Kansas City/St. Louis	Four Game Series vs Major League All Stars
1931	Kansas City Monarchs	Game vs Frank Watts Professional Leaguers
1932	Kansas City Monarchs	Exhibition Series vs Major League All Stars
1932	Kansas City Monarchs	Mexican Tour vs Mexico City Aztecs
1933	Kansas City Monarchs	Barnstorming Series vs House of David
1933	Kansas City Monarchs	Exhibition Game vs Major League All Stars
1933	Kansas City Monarchs	Post Season Exhibition Games
1933-34	Philadelphia Royal Giants	Tour of the Far East
1934	Kansas City Monarchs	Canadian Tour vs House of David
1934	Kansas City Monarchs	Post Season Exhibition Games
1934	Kansas City Monarchs	Denver Post Tournament
1934	Kansas City Monarchs	Game vs Paul Waner’s All Stars
1934	Kansas City Monarchs	Game vs Pepper Martin’s All Stars
1934	Kansas City Monarchs	Six Game Series vs Dizzy Dean All Stars
1934	North Dakota All Stars	Three Game Series vs Major League All Stars
1934	Kansas City Monarchs	Doubleheader vs Chicago Mills
1934	Kansas City Monarchs	Game vs Chicago Mills w/ Dizzy Dean
1935	Kansas City Monarchs	Game vs Hawaiian All Stars
1935	Bismarck	NBC - Wichita Tournament
1935	Kansas City Monarchs	Eighteen Game Series vs Dizzy Dean All Stars
1935	Kansas City Monarchs	Two Game Series vs La Junta Charros (Mexico)
1935-36	Wilson’s Royal Giants	California Winter League
1936-37	Royal Giants	California Winter League
1937	Trujillo All Stars	Denver Post Tournament
1937	Trujillo All Stars	Doubleheader vs Negro National League All Stars
1937	Trujillo All Stars	Five Game Series vs Roger Hornsby’s All Stars
1937-38	Philadelphia Royal Giants	California Winter League
1938	National League Colored All Stars	Game vs Duarte All Stars
1940-41	Mayaguez Indios	Puerto Rican Winter League
1941	Guayama Brujos	Dominican Tour vs Estrellas Orientals
1941	Kansas City Royal Giants	Game vs Major League All Stars
1941-42	Royal Giants	Independent
1942-43	Royal Giants	California Winter League
1943-44	Kansas City Royals	Independent
1944	Kansas City Royals	Game vs Vince DiMaggio’s All Stars
1944-45	Kansas City Royals	California Winter League

1945	Kansas City Royals	California Winter League
1945	Kansas City Royals	Series vs Bob Feller's All Stars
1945	Satchel Paige All Stars	Game vs Bob Feller's All Stars
1945	Kansas City Royals	Series vs Pacific Coast All Stars
1946	Kansas City Royals	California Winter League
1946	Kansas City Royals	Series vs Earle Mack's All Stars
1946	Kansas City Royals	Series vs Bob Lemon's All Stars
1946	Kansas City Royals	Three Game Series vs Bob Feller's All Stars
1947	Cleveland Buckeyes	Negro League World Series vs New York Cubans
1947	Cleveland Buckeyes	Post Season Barnstorming Tour
1947	New Orleans Creoles	Post Season Play
1947	Kansas City Royals	Series vs Bob Feller's All Stars
1947	Brewer's All Stars	Series vs Feller-Blackwell All Stars
1947-48	Caguas Criollos	Puerto Rican Winter League
1948	Negro American and Southern League All Stars	
		Game vs Negro National League All Stars
1948	New Orleans Creoles	Post Season Play
1948	Kansas City Royals	Independent
1948	Kansas City Royals	Game vs Bob Lemmon's All Stars
1948	Kansas City Royals	Game vs Bob Lemon-Gene Bearden All Stars
1948	Kansas City Monarchs	Game vs Oakland Oaks All Stars
1948-49	Chesterfield Smokers	Panamanian Winter League
1949	Kansas City Royals	Independent
1949-50	Carta Vieja Yankees	Panamanian Winter League
1950	Carta Vieja Yankees	Caribbean World Series
1950	Kansas City Royals	Independent
1950-51	Chesterfield Smokers	Panamanian Winter League
1951-52	Chesterfield Smokers	Panamanian Winter League
1951	Kansas City Royals	Independent
1951	Kansas City Royals	Game vs Bob Lemon All Stars
1952	Kansas City Royals	Independent

FOTOGRAFIA	El infrascrito Secretario del Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores
	concede
	Permiso Especial
	al Sr. <u>Chester Arthur Brewer</u>
	natural de <u>Estados Unidos</u>
	para que pueda permanecer en el país en
	calidad de transeúnte por el tiempo que
	esté como jugador del equipo
	"CHESTERFIELD" de la Liga
	Profesional de Base Ball.
	de conformidad con el Art. <u>5º</u> del
	Decreto <u>663</u> de <u>20/11/1945</u>
	Panamá, <u>2</u> de <u>Diciembre</u> de <u>1948</u>
<small>Firma del Portador</small>	

Chester A. Brewer
Panamanian Passport (1948)

Mystery of Chet Brewer's East-West All Star Game Selections

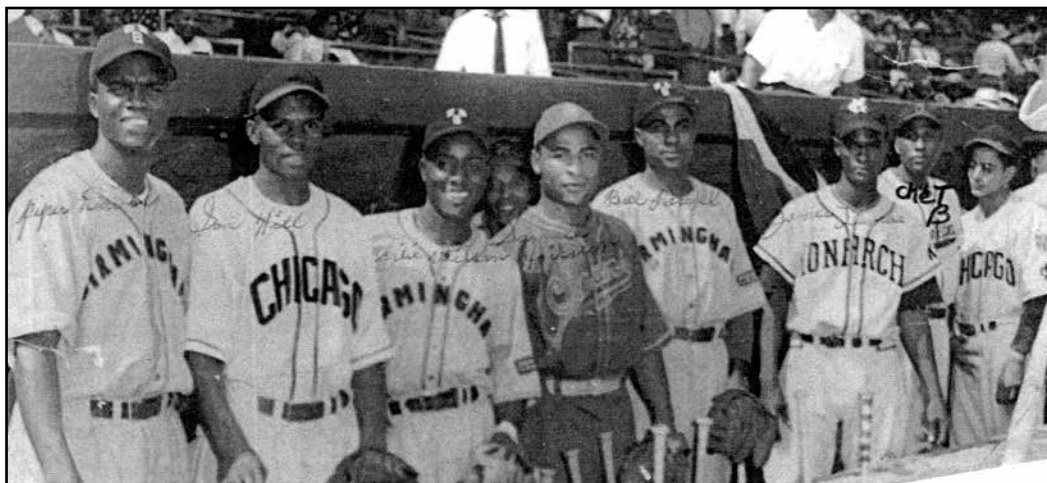
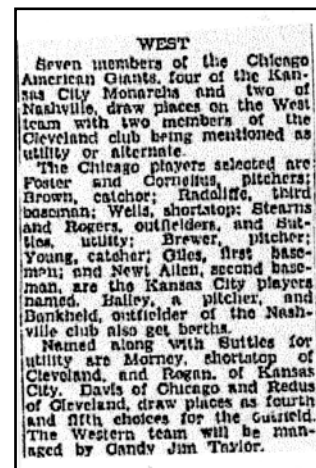
Negro League researchers generally only credit Chet Brewer with East-West All Star game selections in 1934 and 1947.

However our research has identified two other possible years in which Brewer was selected for the all-star game classic. These years are 1933 and 1948. On September 9th, the day before the inaugural East-West All Star game in 1933, the Afro American newspaper published an article that listed all the players selected for both teams. Four Kansas City Monarchs players including Chet Brewer were listed as having been selected to represent the West. In relationship to 1948, the photo at the bottom of this page was taken in the dugout of the West squad during the 1948 East-West All Star game and Chet Brewer is in the photo wearing his Cleveland Buckeyes uniform.

Further research needs to be conducted in relationship to the actual rosters for both of these years. It is important to note that Chet Brewer does not appear in a box score for either year, but as pitcher it is not uncommon to be selected but not get to play.



Afro American
09-09-33



East-West All Star Game (1948)

(Dugout - left to right – Lorenzo “Piper” Davis, Sam Hill, Artie Wilson, Sam Hairston, Bill Powell, James “Lefty” LaMarque, **Chet Brewer** and Roberto Vargas)

Career Statistics – Pitching (Negro League - Regular Season)

Year	Team	Games	Innings	Won	Lost	Hits	Runs	BB	S0	ERA
1925	Kansas City	8	30.3	2	1	46	32	19	11	8.01
1926	Kansas City	21	140.7	13	2	106	47	53	87	2.05
1927	Kansas City	19	123.7	8	6	121	70	44	48	3.49
1928	Kansas City	19	135.0	7	9	130	-	27	54	-
1929	Kansas City	23	167.3	17	3	125	51	38	61	2.15
1930	Kansas City	17	163.3	9	9	174	78	40	75	3.20
1931	Kansas City	4	26.7	2	1	22	10	5	13	2.03
1932	Washington	10	86.3	6	5	80	39	12	33	2.29
	Kansas City									
1933	Kansas City	5	45.0	4	1	40	14	10	20	2.60
1934	Kansas City	6	52.7	2	4	40	18	12	33	2.22
1935	Kansas City	3	21.3	2	1	19	11	1	5	3.80
1936	New York	12	86.0	4	6	64	-	25	40	-
1937	Pittsburgh	2	9.0	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
	Kansas City									
1941	Philadelphia	11	67.0	2	6	67	34	24	18	3.22
	Kansas City									
1942	Cleveland	-	-	5	1	-	-	-	-	-
1943	Cleveland	-	-	10	3	-	-	-	-	-
1946	Chicago	9	57.7	4	3	47	23	13	27	2.34
	Cleveland									
1947	Cleveland	21	147.0	12	6	137	58	29	81	2.69
1948	Cleveland	15	96.0	5	5	118	61	19	55	3.19
1949	Louisville	4	20.0	1	1	20	13	4	11	3.60
	Total	209	1475.0	116	73	1356	559	375	672	-

(Games for Negro League career are difficult to accurately calculate because some researchers count only games started while others count all pitching performances. The runs category as presented in this chart equates to runs scored not earned runs. Research by Larry Lester and Dick Clark identifies that Brewer played in 199 Negro League games and started 158 of those games.)

Career Statistics – Pitching (Negro League – Playoff Series)

Year	Team	Games	Innings	Won	Lost	Hits	Runs	BB	S0	ERA
1926	Kansas City	4	22	1	2	15	8	8	12	2.00
1929	Kansas City	1	9	1	0	8	-	-	-	-
	Total	5	31	2	2	23	8	8	12	-

Career Statistics – Pitching (Negro League – East-West All Star Game)

Year	Team	Games	Innings	Won	Lost	Hits	Runs	BB	S0	ERA
1934	Kansas City	1	3	0	0	2	0	1	2	0.00
1947	Cleveland	1	3	0	0	2	1	1	1	3.00
	Total	2	6	0	0	4	1	2	3	1.50

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

Year	Team	Games	Innings	Won	Lost	Hits	Runs	BB	S0	ERA
1929	Kansas City	1	-	1	0	-	-	-	-	-
1931	Kansas City	1	9	1	0	6	2	1	13	2.00
1932	Kansas City	2	7	2	0	7	3	1	5	3.00
1933	Kansas City	2	-	2	0	-	-	-	-	-
1934	Kansas City	5	-	3	1	10	4	4	9	2.29
	North Dakota	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
1944	Kansas City	1	3	0	1	1	-	-	-	-
1948	Kansas City	1	5	1	0	5	2	0	1	-
1951	Kansas City	1	6	1	0	9	3	-	-	-
	Total	16	-	13	2	-	-	6	28	-

Career Statistics – Pitching (Denver Post Tournament)

Year	Team	Games	Innings	Won	Lost	Hits	Runs	BB	S0	ERA
1934	Kansas City	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	19	-
1937	Trujillo	-	-	1	0	-	0	-	-	0.00
	Total	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	19	-

Career Statistics – Pitching (Wichita Tournament)

Year	Team	Games	Innings	Won	Lost	Hits	Runs	BB	S0	ERA
1935	Bismarck	3	24	3	0	-	7	8	19	2.63

Career Statistics – Pitching (Non-League)

Year	Team	Games	Innings	Won	Lost	Hits	Runs	BB	S0	ERA
1929	Kansas City	1	9	1	0	10	5	2	6	2.00
1930	Kansas City	1	9	1	0	6	1	-	-	1.00
1931	Crookston	12	111	10	1	65	31	-	-	-
1931	Kansas City	1	9	1	0	4	0	1	5	0.00
1932	Washington	1	9	1	0	-	0	-	-	0.00
1932	Kansas City	2	18	2	0	2	0	-	-	0.00
1933	Kansas City	3	-	3	0	13	-	1	20	-
1934	Kansas City	6	49	6	0	26	7	8	34	1.29
	Jamestown	2	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
1935	Kansas City	3	23	2	0	-	0	3	23	0.00
1944	Kansas City	1	9	1	0	3	-	-	-	-
1947	New Orleans	1	-	1	0	-	-	-	-	-
1948	Kansas City	1	-	1	0	-	-	0	1	-
1950	Kansas City	1	9	1	0	2	0	-	-	0.00
1951	Kansas City	1	-	1	0	-	-	2	2	-
1952	Kansas City	1	3	1	0	-	0	-	-	-
	Total	38	-	34	2	-	-	-	-	-

Career Statistics – Pitching (California Winter League)

Year	Team	Games	Innings	Won	Lost	Hits	Runs	BB	S0	ERA
1926-27	Philadelphia	1	9	1	0	-	-	5	9	-
1928-29	Cleveland	18	146	14	4	-	-	64	73	-
1929-30	Philadelphia	8	52	3	2	-	-	28	48	-
1930-31	Philadelphia	3	20	2	0	-	-	-	-	-
1935-36	Royal Giants	9	52	3	1	-	-	3	17	-
1936-37	Royal Giants	6	-	6	0	-	-	-	-	-
1937-38	Philadelphia	10	73	8	1	-	-	11	54	-
1941-42	Royal Giants	2	11	0	1	-	-	4	10	-
1942-43	Royal Giants	1	5	0	1	-	-	-	-	-
1943-44	Kansas City	5	32	2	1	-	-	-	-	-
1944-45	Kansas City	6	29	2	1	-	-	-	-	-
1945	Kansas City	3	16	2	1	-	-	-	-	-
1946	Kansas City	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1951	Kansas City	1	-	1	0	-	-	-	-	-
	Total	73	445	44	13	-	-	115	211	-

Career Statistics – Pitching (Cuba)

Year	Team	Games	Innings	Won	Lost	Hits	Runs	BB	S0	ERA
1930	Havana	2	-	1	0	-	-	-	-	-
1930	Habana (UNICO)	4	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-
	Total	6	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-

Career Statistics – Pitching (Tour of Far East)

Year	Team	Games	Innings	Won	Lost	Hits	Runs	BB	S0	ERA
1933-34	Kansas City	5	45	5	0	7	2	-	42	0.40

Career Statistics – Pitching (Dominican League)

Year	Team	Games	Innings	Won	Lost	Hits	Runs	BB	S0	ERA
1937	Aguilas	-	-	2	3	-	-	-	-	-

Career Statistics – Pitching (Puerto Rico)

Year	Team	Games	Innings	Won	Lost	Hits	Runs	BB	S0	ERA
1940-41	Mayaguez	-	-	11	-	-	-	-	-	-
1947-48	Caguas	-	-	7	6	-	-	-	-	-
	Total	-	-	18	6	-	-	-	-	-

Career Statistics – Pitching (Mexican League)

Year	Team	Games	Innings	Won	Lost	Hits	Runs	BB	S0	ERA
1938	Tampico	22	182.3	17	5	124	38	53	153	1.88
1939	Tampico	26	176.3	12	7	129	49	48	122	2.50
1944	Mexico City	28	146.3	3	12	181	83	73	42	5.10
	Total	76	505.0	32	24	434	170	174	317	3.03



Tampico Alijadores (1939)

Mexican League

(Chet Brewer – standing third on left and James “Cool Papa” Bell – standing fourth from left)

NEGRO WORLD SERIES

Official Souvenir Program

1947



Cleveland Buckeyes 1947 Pitching Staff

CLEVELAND BUCKEYES

NEGRO AMERICAN LEAGUE

VS.

25c

NEW YORK CUBANS

NEGRO NATIONAL LEAGUE

1947 World's Championship

Cleveland Buckeyes vs New York Cubans (1947)

Negro League World Series – Souvenir Program

(Chet Brewer – standing third from left)

Career Statistics – Pitching (Panama)

Year	Team	Games	Innings	Won	Lost	Hits	Runs	BB	S0	ERA
1948-49	Chesterfield	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-
1949-50	Carta Vieja	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1949-50	Caribbean World Series	-	6.1	2	0	4	-	4	1	-
1950-51	Chesterfield	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1951-52	Chesterfield	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total	-	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	-

Career Statistics – Pitching (Canada)

Year	Team	Games	Innings	Won	Lost	Hits	Runs	BB	S0	ERA
1949	St. Jean	-	-	4	2	-	-	-	-	-
1950	Carmen	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1951	Sceptre	4	-	3	1	-	-	-	-	-
1951	Indian Head	14	-	7	1	-	-	-	-	-
1953	Carmen	3	-	0	0	-	-	-	-	-
	Total	21	-	14	4	-	-	-	-	-

Career Statistics – Pitching (Semi-Pro League)

Year	Team	Games	Innings	Won	Lost	Hits	Runs	BB	S0	ERA
1949	Michigan City	-	128.0	9	4	-	-	44	78	-
1950	Michigan City	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
	Total	-	-	10	5	-	-	-	-	-

Career Statistics – Pitching (Minor League)

Year	Team	Games	Innings	Won	Lost	Hits	Runs	BB	S0	ERA
1952	Porterville	24	96.0	6	5	102	56	47	-	3.38
1952	Visalia	7	48.0	1	4	63	40	25	-	5.44
	Total	31	144.0	7	9	165	96	-	-	4.06

Career Statistics – Pitching (Totals)

	Games	Innings	Won	Lost	Hits	Runs	BB	S0	ERA
Negro Leagues	209	1475.0	116	73	1356	559	375	672	-
Play-Off Series	5	31.0	2	2	23	8	8	12	2.32
East-West All Star Games	2	6.0	0	0	4	1	2	3	1.50
Exhibition vs Major League	16	-	13	2	-	-	6	28	-
Denver Post	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	19	-
Wichita Tournament	3	24.0	3	0	-	7	8	19	2.63
Non-League	38	-	34	2	-	-	-	101	-
Far East	5	45.0	5	0	7	2	-	42	0.40
Dominican Republic	-	-	2	3	-	-	-	-	-
Mexican League	76	505.0	32	24	434	170	174	317	3.03
Canada	21	-	14	4	-	-	-	-	-
Semi-Pro League	-	-	10	5	-	-	-	-	-
Minor Leagues	31	144.0	7	9	165	96	-	-	4.06
California	73	445.0	44	13	-	-	115	211	-
Cuba	6	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-
Puerto Rico	-	-	18	6	-	-	-	-	-
Panama	-	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	485	2675.0	311	147	1989	843	688	1424	-

Career Statistics – Hitting (Regular Season – Negro Leagues)

Year	Team	Games	AB	Runs	Hits	2B	3B	HR	RBI	SB	BA	SLG
1925	Kansas City	-	10	0	5	0	0	0	-	0	.500	.500
1926	Kansas City	-	50	5	11	1	0	0	-	0	.220	.240
1927	Kansas City	-	48	4	16	1	2	1	-	0	.333	.500
1928	Kansas City	-	46	3	10	1	0	0	-	1	.217	.239
1929	Kansas City	-	56	4	19	1	1	0	-	3	.339	.393
1930	Kansas City	-	60	6	9	1	0	0	-	2	.150	.167
1931	Kansas City	-	15	1	4	0	0	0	-	0	.267	.267
1932	Washington	-	13	4	2	0	0	0	-	1	.154	.154
	Kansas City											
1933	Kansas City	-	18	2	3	0	0	0	-	0	.167	.167
1934	Kansas City	-	10	0	2	2	0	0	-	0	.200	.400
1935	Kansas City	-	3	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	.000	.000
1936	New York	-	20	2	4	1	0	0	-	0	.200	.250
1937	Pittsburgh	-	2	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	.000	.000
1941	Philadelphia	-	26	1	4	0	0	0	-	0	.154	.154
	Kansas City											
1946	Chicago	-	3	1	2	0	0	0	-	0	.667	.667
	Cleveland											
1947	Cleveland	-	3	0	2	0	0	0	-	0	.677	.667
1948	Cleveland	-	1	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	.000	.000
	Total		385	33	93	8	3	1	-	7	.242	.286

Career Statistics – Hitting (East-West All Star Games)

Year	Team	Games	AB	Runs	Hits	2B	3B	HR	RBI	SB	BA	SLG
1934	West	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.000	.000
1947	West	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1.000	1.000
	Total	2	2	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	.500	.500

Career Statistics – Hitting (Non-League Games)

Year	Team	Games	AB	Runs	Hits	2B	3B	HR	RBI	SB	BA	SLG
1929	Kansas City	1	4	0	1	-	-	-	-	-	.250	.250
1931	Crookston	11	37	-	13	-	-	-	-	-	.351	-
1931	Kansas City	1	4	1	2	0	1	0	1	-	.500	1.000
1933	Kansas City	3	14	6	7	-	-	-	-	-	.500	.500
1934	Kansas City	2	7	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	.143	.143
1935	Kansas City	2	5	0	2	-	-	-	-	-	.400	.400
1952	Kansas City	1	4	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	.500	.500
	Total	21	75	8	28	-	1	-	-	-	.373	-

Career Statistics – Hitting (Semi-Pro League Games)

Year	Team	Games	AB	Runs	Hits	2B	3B	HR	RBI	SB	BA	SLG
1949	Michigan City	-	26	4	11	0	0	0	4	1	.306	.306

Career Hitting Statistics (Totals)

	Games	AB	Runs	Hits	2B	3B	HR	RBI	SB	BA	SLG
Negro Leagues	-	385	33	93	8	3	1	-	7	.242	.286
East-West All Star Game	2	2	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	.500	.500
Non-League	21	75	8	28	-	1	-	-	-	.373	-
Semi-Pro League	-	26	4	11	0	0	0	4	1	.306	.306
Totals	-	488	45	133	8	4	1	-	8	.273	-

Pitching Titles

Category	Year	League	Number
Games	1928-29	California Winter League	18
Complete Games	1928-29	California Winter League	13
Wins	1928-29	California Winter League	14
	1937-38	California Winter League	8
	1943	Negro American League	10
	1947	Negro American League	12
Winning Percentage	1926	Negro National League	.867
	1929	Negro National League	.850
	1936-37	California Winter League	1.000
Earned Run Average	1929	Negro National League	2.15
Innings Pitched	1928-29	California Winter League	146
Strikeouts	1928-29	California Winter League	73
	1937-38	California Winter League	54
Base on Balls	1928-29	California Winter League	64
	1929-30	California Winter League	28
Shutouts	1928-29	California Winter League	3
	1930-31	California Winter League	1

Managerial Career

Year	Team	League	Won	Lost	Tie	Pct	Place
1943-44	Kansas City Royals	Independent	3	2	1	.600	-
1944-45	Kansas City Royals	California Winter League	11	6	1	.647	
1945	Kansas City Royals	California Winter League	14	10	0	.583	1 st
1946	Kansas City Royals	California Winter League	6	3	1	.667	1 st
1947	Brewer's All Stars	Independent	4	2	0	.667	-
1948	Kansas City Royals	Independent	4	4	0	.500	-
1950-51	Chesterfield Smokers	Panamanian Winter League	16	25	0	.390	4 th
1951-52	Chesterfield Smokers	Panamanian Winter League	21	14	0	.600	2 nd
1952	Porterville	Southwest International League	39	59	0	.398	5 th
1952	Kansas City Royals	Independent	-	-	-	-	-
1953	Carmen Cardinals	Mandak League	38	37	0	.507	3 rd
Totals			156	162	3	.491	-

Championship Teams

Year	Team	League	Won	Lost	Tie	Pct.
1925	Kansas City Monarchs	Negro National League	62	23	0	.729
1926	Kansas City Monarchs	Negro National League (Regular Season)	57	21	0	.731
1926-27	Philadelphia Royal Giants	California Winter League	26	11	1	.703
1928-29	Cleveland Giants	California Winter League	30	13	2	.698
1929	Kansas City Monarchs	Negro National League	62	17	0	.785
1929	Kansas City Monarchs	Colored World's Championship	4	0	0	1.000
1929-30	Philadelphia Royal Giants	California Winter League	23	12	1	.657
1930-31	Philadelphia Royal Giants	California Winter League	28	2	1	.933
1935	Bismarck	NBC Wichita Tournament	7	0	1	1.000
1935-36	Wilson's Royal Giants	California Winter League	23	6	2	.793
1936-37	Royal Giants	California Winter League	21	7	1	.750
1937	Trujillo All Stars	Denver Post Tournament	7	1	0	.875
1937-38	Philadelphia Royal Giants	California Winter League	21	3	1	.875
1940	Kansas City Monarchs	Negro American League	23	10	0	.697
1941	Kansas City Monarchs	Negro American League	24	6	0	.800
1945	Kansas City Royals	California Winter League	14	10	0	.583
1946	Kansas City Royals	California Winter League	6	3	1	.667
1947	Cleveland Buckeyes	Negro American League	54	23	0	.701
1947-48	Caguas Criollos	Puerto Rican Winter League (2 nd half)	19	11	0	.633
1949-50	Carta Vieja Yankees	Panamanian League	30	15	0	.667
1950	Carta Vieja Yankees	Caribbean World Series	5	2	0	.714
1951	Sceptre	Two (2) Canadian Baseball Tournament Championships (Medicine Hat and Swift Current)	-	-	-	-
1951	Indian Head Rockets	Western Canada League	33	13	0	.717
1951	Indian Head Rockets	Five (5) Canadian Baseball Tournament Championships (Prince Albert, Foam Lake, Rosetown, Tisdale and Saskatchewan Tournament Championships)	-	-	-	-



Indian Head Rockets (1951)
(Chet Brewer – standing fourth from right)

Selected Career Highlights

- Chet Brewer had a won-loss record of 116-73 (.614) against Negro League teams and a record of 311-147 (.679) in games against all levels of competition.
- Member of five Kansas City Monarchs teams that won “league” titles: Negro National League – 1925, 1926 (regular season) and 1929; Negro American League – 1940 and 1941.
- Led the California Winter League in pitching during the 1928-29 season in wins (14), complete games (13), innings pitched (146), strikeouts (73) and shutouts (3).
- Member of nine (9) California Winter League championship teams (1926-27, 1928-29, 1929-30, 1930-31, 1935-36, 1936-37, 1937-38, 1940 and 1941).
- Chet posted a won-loss record of 17-3 (.850) in 1929 in games against Negro League opponents and teams of top level competition.
- In 1929 he is reported to have thrown 31 consecutive scoreless innings against Negro National League competition.
- On June 29, 1929 combined with Army Cooper to pitch a no-hitter against the Chicago American Giants. Kansas City won the game 4-0.
- Brewer dominated Major League opposition. In thirteen games for which box scores have been found in which Brewer pitched against Major League competition, he compiled an unbelievable 13-2 (.867) won-loss record.
- He was selected to at least two (1934 and 1947) East-West All Star games.
- Credited as being the first African American to play baseball in Mexico.
- Pitched two (2) no-hitters during the 1939 Mexican League season. While pitching for Tampico he no-hit Comintra 6-0 on May 29th and Santa Rosa 1-0 on August 12th.
- On August 29, 1939, Chet Brewer played in the first ever Mexican League All Star game.
- Won eleven (11) games for Mayaguez during the 1940-41 Puerto Rican Winter League season.
- Led the Negro American League in wins in 1943 (10) and 1947 (12).
- Ace pitcher for the 1947 Negro American League champion Cleveland Buckeyes.
- Played on twenty-one (21) championship teams during his career.
- In 2006 he made the final two ballots for consideration for induction into the National Baseball Hall of Fame. Chet Brewer was one of thirty-nine (39) players considered for induction. He fell just short in the final voting.
- Elected to the Kansas Baseball Hall of Fame in 2011.



Kansas City Monarchs