

## UNsung MAJOR LEAGUE MENTORS: THE COACHES

Today, every team in Major League Baseball has six official coaches in uniform at the ballpark for every game. Even though they are largely unappreciated by the fans—and, sometimes, by their own players—big-league coaches are responsible for mentoring the players and for helping the players achieve their potential. Because contemporary coaches can no longer demand the obedience or even the attention of their charges, the interplay between coach and player is very personal and mostly unknown to outsiders.

Each coach has his own specialty and his own specific duties. This, however, is not the way it has always been in baseball. The idea of coaching was not even around when professional baseball was first played in 1871. It took more than 50 years of professional baseball before the hiring of coaches became commonplace, and decades more passed before today's specialization among coaches became the norm.

The first men to coach baseball were players who were already on the team roster. Much of the time, pitchers were used as coaches because they had more days when they didn't play. The ability of these players to do the job—primarily, in the early days, coaching consisted of directing the team's baserunners—was not a major consideration.

When the more rowdy American Association began play in 1882, coaches became a more prominent part of the rival league's game. Paradoxically, these early coaches didn't so much coach their own team's players as disrupt the play of their opponents. Distracting and tricking the other team by almost any means imaginable—typically by shouting, but occasionally by more direct interference—was the major role of the players pressed into action as coaches during the next several decades. The ability to shout was perhaps the most important skill for a coach during this period. In an effort to restore some dignity to the game, a rule was passed preventing coaches from directly addressing members of the opposing team, but it was not particularly hard for most coaches to continue their disruptive jibing without literally breaking the new rule. Thus coaching became the domain, as Christy Mathewson would bluntly write in his 1912 masterwork, *Pitching in a Pinch*, of the “old school of clowns.”

**First Base and Third Base Coaches.** Since the most important roles of coaches were to help out their own baserunners and to harass the opposition—mostly the enemy pitchers and catchers—the custom soon evolved into having one coach on the first base side of the diamond and one on the third base side. Coaches boxes were introduced in 1886 in an attempt to control the positioning and movements of the most distracting coaches. From 1897 through 1903, teams were prohibited from using two base coaches unless they had more than one runner on base. Gradually, as overt harassment by base coaches declined in favor of their proper baserunning function, coaches gained more respect.

However, it took coaching several decades into the twentieth century to become a genuine profession. Despite much research into the subject, it is still not clear who the first person hired exclusively to be a coach was. The first coach for which there is a record is Arlie Latham, who was hired by the Reds in 1900. Latham was credited with improving the baserunning of the Reds, yet other big-league teams did not rush to follow the Reds' example. Slowly, however, the tasks of a coach—such as signaling his team's players in a way that could not be decoded by the opposition—became more complicated, and major league teams started to realize that the job required some particular expertise.

By the mid-1920s, most teams employed two full-time coaches, allowing the manager to stay in the dugout for both halves of each inning instead of manning the third-base coach's box when his team was at bat. Since the third base coach's station is inherently more important than the first base coach's, and, since the third-base coach was replacing the manager on the field, his position was always regarded as more prestigious. After the era of player-managers ended, the third-base coach was oftentimes viewed as a manager-in-training, while the job of the first-base coach was viewed as entry-level.

**Pitching coaches.** Given the overwhelming belief that pitching is the core of the game, it is not surprising that the first type of coach to specialize in any area other than baserunning was the pitching coach. The first coach identified in the historical record as a pitching coach was Jack Ryan, who coached for the Senators in 1912 and 1913. The ranks of pitching coaches slowly increased over the next four decades, but it was not until the 1950s that all teams employed a coach specifically to mentor their moundsmen. Furthermore, until the 1950s, it was rare that a pitching coach would stay with a team for more than

a few years. Mel Harder, who coached the Indians' pitching staff from 1948–69, was the first pitching coach to stay with a team even as long as a decade, and thus Harder was able to do a lot more than simply advise the hurlers on the active roster. (Note that Harder is widely credited with being the first dedicated pitching coach, but detailed research does not support that claim.)

**Hitting coaches.** Hitting coaches also started appearing for the first time in the second decade of the twentieth century, but, unlike with pitching coaches, there was no trend towards making them full-time specialists for decades. Most of the time, hitting coaches plied their trade only during spring training. It wasn't until the 1950s that Harry Walker, Bill Dickey, and Wally Moses emerged as fulltime coaches that specialized in batting instruction, and it wasn't until Charlie Lau started coaching in 1969 that hitting coaches became recognized as real gurus of hitting.

**Bench coaches.** In the 1990s, it became standard practice for almost every manager to have a bench coach sitting beside him in the dugout during games, yet the concept stretches back a surprisingly long way before that. In 1962, Pete Reiser served as Walter Alston's “bench-riding coach” on the Dodgers. Reiser told *The Sporting News* that summer that among his duties was relaying Alston's signals, giving Alston suggestions about hitters coming up to bat, checking the stats provided by pioneering team statistician Allan Roth, and providing Alston with other advice upon request. Bench coaches did not become common until the mid-1980s, however, when, as a result of free agency and other changes in the game, the role of the manager evolved in ways that led to having an “extra” coach in the dugout providing counsel to the manager as well as attending to specific details.

Thanks to the huge increase in cable television coverage of the National Pastime in the 1990s by regional sports networks (such as the many Fox Sports Networks) as well as programs like ESPN's *SportsCenter* and *Baseball Tonight*, the names and faces of bench coaches became quite familiar to the fans. Colorful, well-liked, and normally unflappable Don Zimmer became the archetype of the bench coach, sitting next to Yankees manager Joe Torre in the New York dugout for scores of postseason games as the dynastic Bronx Bombers won pennant after pennant.

Bench coaches quickly replaced third-base coaches as the position where prospective managers were groomed. In the contemporary game of the twenty-first century, only a few veteran managers like Detroit's Jim Leyland work without a bench coach. Even so, Leyland and the Tigers have a sixth coach in uniform, in the dugout when the Tigers are on the field, to help out with the infielders.

**Bullpen coaches.** The most recent addition to the standard roster of coaches has been the position of bullpen coach. The least-known and least influential coach on most teams, the bullpen coach has been around longer for more than half a century, albeit in a very different guise than today. The role came into vogue just after World War II, when the booming economic expansion and the sea of veteran ballplayers returning from the war made larger coaching staffs feasible. The first bullpen coaches were ex-catchers like George Susce of the Indians (who coached for six clubs in the majors from 1941–72, missing only three seasons) and Benny Bengough of the Phillies. Their primary job was initially just to warm up relief pitchers in the bullpen. Of course, like other coaches, they had additional duties, including a significant amount of work with the pitchers beyond just catching their warm-up pitches. In the 1960s, 1970s, and early 1980s, however, the slot of the bullpen coach shifted from being filled by ex-catchers to ex-pitchers. As time went on, the bullpen coach became more of a second or assistant pitching coach. In this manner, bullpen coaches were playing a role somewhat similar to that of the earliest pitching coaches, freeing the pitching coach to take a broader and more long-term view of the pitching staff. Meanwhile, the clubs hired non-roster bullpen catchers to take over the mundane receiving role in warming up pitchers—a role once played by the early bullpen coaches.

As Major League Baseball has become an enormously more lucrative business in the last half-century, its teams have increasingly hired other coaches and instructors that are not part of the official six-man, uniformed coaching roster. Every club today has a dedicated strength and conditioning coach, for example. Defensive specialists, usually renowned ex-players, are frequently brought to impart their expertise at a particular position, oftentimes when a top prospect is

struggling or when a key young player is asked to change positions. Additional instructors with even narrower specialties are often brought to a club's spring training base, some for only a few days or weeks and some for the whole of spring training. These spring coaching/instructor slots are frequently filled by popular former stars who spent much of their career with that club; sometimes they are employed for their name value as much as for their mentoring.

Of course, each club's minor league system has its own corps of coaches. Each farm team has had a specialized pitching coach for a couple of decades, and many higher-level farm clubs also have hitting coaches. (On teams without specialized hitting coaches, the manager typically fills that role.) All organizations also employ several coaches as roving hitting, pitching, and baserunning instructors; these coaches work with players on the organization's farm teams at all levels.

As the numbers of coaches have increased, so have the complicated politics involved in the position. In the world of major league coaches, a lot depends on who is ultimately responsible for hiring a team's coaches: the manager or the front office. As one would expect, when a manager gets to pick his own coaching staff, that staff is likely to be loyal to him. When a manager inherits a coaching staff (as often happens when managers are fired in the middle of a season) or is assigned part or all of his staff by the front office (as often happens with inexperienced managers), coaches are less likely to see loyalty to that manager as a top priority. Some of these coaches function as the front office's eye on the field and "pipeline" into the closed world of the clubhouse, while others—usually highly regarded hitting or pitching coaches—may even have developed their own power base. As a result, these high-profile coaches can sometimes hold onto their jobs through repeated managerial shifts. Coaches that are beholden to the manager, on the other hand, can find that their jobs are in jeopardy when a team is struggling and the front office wants to send a message to the skipper without firing the manager. Of course, when a manager that inherited a coaching staff has success at the helm, he may then be allowed to put together his own coaching staff. In these circumstances, some coaches who don't have strong ties to either the manager or management may find themselves unemployed. Oddly, when you are in the coaching business in baseball, both success and failure can put your job in jeopardy. Hitting and pitching coaches are especially prone to becoming scapegoats when a team's lineup or pitching staff is underachieving, even when there is no reason to believe that it's their fault.

Like the game itself, the role of coaches in baseball has become more and more specialized as the season has grown longer, as the game has become more complex, as player salaries have skyrocketed, and as the amount of money at stake has multiplied. While the pool from which coaches were selected was once probably even narrower than the pool from which players were selected, the field has been integrated by individuals of many colors and countries of origin. Pitcher Dolf Luque, known as "The Pride of Havana," is widely credited with becoming the first Latino coach with the New York Giants back in 1932, but he was also an active player until 1935.

Therefore, Cuban catcher Mike Gonzalez, who coached for the Cardinals for 15 years after he retired in 1932, deserves credit as the first Latino hired to coach in the majors.

Three decades later—15 years after Jackie Robinson re-integrated the National Pastime—Buck O'Neil became the first African-American major league coach when he was hired by the Cubs in 1962. Ozzie Virgil Sr. from the Dominican Republic, Jose Pagan from Puerto Rico, and Ruben Amaro Sr. from Mexico became the big-league's first coaches from their Latin American countries (or territory, in the case of Puerto Rico) in 1969, 1974, and 1980, respectively. While the ranks of coaches generally reflect changes in the demographics of the players in Major League Baseball, change has oftentimes been slow. Even though Venezuelan players started making an impact in the majors in the late 1980s, the first coaches from that country, Ozzie Guillen and Luis Salazar, weren't hired till 2001.

In today's increasingly international game, Major League Baseball team payrolls include coaches from all over the world, and there is no doubt that the landscape of coaching will continue to evolve along with the game itself.

**Key to Coaches Table.** The table below shows the number of official coaches per team at the start of each season, beginning in 1920. The Decade column shows the average for each decade (e.g., 1930-39 average is shown in 1939). The seven columns to the right of the averages are the number of teams each season that had that many coaches. One can see that 1924 was the last year that (two) teams had no coaches, that 1960 was the first year where any team employed six or more coaches, that the 1980s were the first time when teams averaged five coaches per season, and that 1999 was the first year when all teams had six coaches.

**Key to Symbols.** The large majority of men who have coached in the major leagues were also either big-league players or big-league managers at some point in their careers. Overall, 83 percent of major league coaches did not make it to the majors during their playing career; another three percent who did not play in the AL or NL managed to make it to "The Show" as managers.

The percentage of coaches that are not former big-league players has increased dramatically in recent years. Last year, 47 of the 191 coaches (28 percent) were not former big-leaguers; six of the others were former major league managers.

Coaches who played in the major leagues are indicated by a solid star (★) if they were position players or by a hollow star (☆) if they were pitchers. Their biographical information can be found in the player registers. A triangle (▲) indicates that the coach that never played major league ball was also a big-league manager; their bio info can be found in the Manager Register.

Coaches marked with a solid bullet (●) never played or managed in the major leagues. Therefore, their biographical information can be found at the end of this Coach Register. If the coach played in the minor leagues or the Negro Leagues, his primary position is shown at the end of his bio line. *DNP* indicates that the coach never played professional baseball at any level.

#### MAJOR LEAGUE COACHES, 1920-2007

YEAR	CH/TM	DECADE	0	1	2	3	4	5	6+	YEAR	CH/TM	DECADE	0	1	2	3	4	5	6+	YEAR	CH/TM	DECADE	0	1	2	3	4	5	6+
1920	0.8		7	6	3	0	0	0	0	1950	3.6		0	0	0	8	7	1	0	1979	4.5	4.3	0	0	0	1	13	10	2
1921	0.9		4	10	1	1	0	0	0	1951	3.8		0	0	0	5	11	0	0	1980	4.7		0	0	0	0	12	9	5
1922	1.1		2	12	2	0	0	0	0	1952	3.6		0	0	0	8	6	2	0	1981	5.1		0	0	0	0	6	12	8
1923	1.4		2	6	8	0	0	0	0	1953	3.5		0	0	2	6	5	3	0	1982	5.0		0	0	0	0	6	17	3
1924	1.4		2	7	7	0	0	0	0	1954	3.4		0	0	1	9	5	1	0	1983	4.8		0	0	0	0	8	15	3
1925	1.8		0	5	9	2	0	0	0	1955	3.5		0	0	0	10	5	1	0	1984	5.0		0	0	0	0	3	19	4
1926	2.1		0	3	8	5	0	0	0	1956	3.4		0	0	0	9	6	1	0	1985	5.0		0	0	0	0	2	21	3
1927	1.8		0	6	8	2	0	0	0	1957	3.7		0	0	0	8	7	1	0	1986	5.3		0	0	0	0	1	19	6
1928	1.9		0	4	9	3	0	0	0	1958	3.5		0	0	0	8	6	2	0	1987	5.4		0	0	0	0	1	16	9
1929	1.9	1.5	0	6	7	1	2	0	0	1959	3.7	3.6	0	0	1	6	7	2	0	1988	5.6		0	0	0	0	0	13	13
1930	2.1		0	2	10	4	0	0	0	1960	3.9		0	0	0	5	9	1	1	1989	5.5	5.1	0	0	0	0	0	14	12
1931	2.1		0	3	8	5	0	0	0	1961	4.2		0	0	0	5	10	2	1	1990	5.1		0	0	0	0	0	22	4
1932	2.3		0	2	8	5	1	0	0	1962	4.4		0	0	0	5	10	4	1	1991	5.5		0	0	0	0	0	13	13
1933	2.1		0	5	5	5	0	1	0	1963	4.2		0	0	0	7	11	0	2	1992	5.6		0	0	0	0	0	12	14
1934	2.0		0	4	9	3	0	0	0	1964	4.8		0	0	0	0	15	3	2	1993	5.6		0	0	0	0	0	13	15
1935	2.2		0	1	11	4	0	0	0	1965	4.7		0	0	0	3	12	4	1	1994	5.5		0	0	0	0	1	13	14
1936	2.1		0	1	11	4	0	0	0	1966	4.0		0	0	0	3	14	3	0	1995	5.7		0	0	0	0	0	9	19
1937	2.3		0	2	9	5	0	0	0	1967	4.3		0	0	0	0	15	5	0	1996	5.6		0	0	0	0	2	8	18
1938	2.6		0	0	9	5	2	0	0	1968	4.2		0	0	0	2	14	3	1	1997	5.9		0	0	0	0	0	5	23
1939	2.4	2.2	0	0	11	4	1	0	0	1969	4.3	4.3	0	0	0	2	14	7	1	1998	5.9		0	0	0	0	0	4	26
1940	2.7		0	0	9	4	2	1	0	1970	4.2		0	0	0	1	18	4	1	1999	6.0	5.6	0	0	0	0	0	2	28
1941	2.8		0	1	5	7	3	0	0	1971	4.4		0	0	0	0	16	7	1	2000	6.1		0	0	0	0	0	0	30
1942	2.8		0	0	8	5	2	1	0	1972	4.2		0	0	0	1	17	6	0	2001	6.1		0	0	0	0	0	0	30
1943	2.4		0	1	8	6	1	0	0	1973	4.0		0	0	0	3	19	2	0	2002	6.0		0	0	0	0	0	0	30
1944	2.8		0	0	7	6	3	0	0	1974	4.2		0	0	0	3	15	6	0	2003	6.0		0	0	0	0	0	2	28
1945	2.6		0	1	7	6	2	0	0	1975	4.3		0	0	0	3	12	8	1	2004	6.0		0	0	0	0	0	1	29
1946	3.0		0	0	4	9	2	1	0	1976	4.2		0	0	0	1	17	6	0	2005	6.0		0	0	0	0	0	0	30
1947	3.4		0	0	3	6	5	2	0	1977	4.4		0	0	0	1	16	7	2	2006	6.0		0	0	0	0	0	0	30
1948	3.5		0	0	3	5	5	3	0	1978	4.6		0	0	0	0	13	11	2	2007	6.0	6.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	30
1949	3.6	2.9	0	0	3	5	5	3	0																				

- Aaron, Tommie**★ Atl N 1979-84  
**Abbott, Spencer**● Was A 1935  
**Acosta, Oscar**● Chi N 2000-01, Tex A 2002  
**Acta, Manny**▲ Mon N 2002-04, NY N 2005-06  
**Adair, Jimmy**★ Chi A 1951-52, Bal A 1957-61, Hou N 1962-65  
**Adair, Jerry**★ Oak A 1972-74, Cal A 1975  
**Adair, Bill**▲ Mil N 1962, Atl N 1967, Chi A 1970, Mon N 1976  
**Adair, Rick**● Cle A 1992-93, Det A 1996-99  
**Adams, Red**☆ LA N 1969-80  
**Adams, Bobby**★ Chi N 1961-65, 1973  
**Aguirre, Hank**☆ Chi N 1972-74  
**Aker, Jack**☆ Cle A 1985-87  
**Akerfelds, Darrel**☆ SD N 2001-07  
**Aldrete, Mike**★ Sea A 2004, Ari N 2005-06  
**Alejo, Bob**● Oak A 1997  
**Alfonso, Carlos**● SF N 1992, 1997-99  
**Alicea, Luis**★ Bos A 2007  
**Allenson, Gary**★ Bos A 1992-94, Mil N 2000-02  
**Alomar, Sandy**★ SD N 1986-90, Chi N 2000-02, Col N 2003-04, NY N 2005-07  
**Alou, Felipe**★ Mon N 1979-80, 1984, 1992, Det A 2002  
**Alou, Jesus**★ Hou N 1979  
**Altobelli, Joe**★ NY A 1981-82, 1986, Chi N 1988-91  
**Altrock, Nick**☆ Was A 1912-53  
**Amalfitano, Joey**★ Chi N 1967-71, SF N 1972-75, SD N 1976-77, Chi N 1978-80, Cin N 1982, LA N 1983-98  
**Amaro, Ruben**★ Phi N 1980-81, Chi N 1983-86  
**Anderson, Sparky**★ SD N 1969  
**Anderson, Rick**☆ Min A 2002-07  
**Apodaca, Bob**☆ NY N 1996-99, Mil N 2000-01, Col N 2003-07  
**Aponte, Rick**● Was N 2007  
**Appling, Luke**★ Det A 1960, Cle A 1960-61, Bal A 1963, KC A 1964-67, Chi A 1970-71  
**Arsenber, Brad**★ Mon N 2000-01, Fla N 2002-03, Tor A 2005-07  
**Arsenault, Pierre**● Mon N 1992-2001  
**Ashby, Alan**★ Hou N 1997  
**Auferio, Tony**● StL N 1973  
**Austin, Jimmy**★ StL A 1923-32, Chi A 1933-40  
**Babe, Loren**★ NY A 1967, Chi A 1980-81, 1983  
**Bader, Lore**☆ Bos N 1926  
**Bailey, Mark**★ Hou N 2002-07  
**Bailey, Buddy**● Bos A 2000  
**Bailor, Bob**★ Tor A 1992-95  
**Baines, Harold**★ Chi A 2004-07  
**Baker, Del**★ Det A 1933-38, Cle A 1943-44, Bos A 1945-48, 1953-60  
**Baker, Gene**★ Pit N 1963  
**Baker, Floyd**★ Min A 1961-64  
**Baker, Dusty**★ SF N 1988-92  
**Baker, Bill**★ Chi N 1950  
**Balsley, Darren**● SD N 2003-07  
**Bamberger, George**☆ Bal A 1968-77  
**Bancroft, Dave**★ NY N 1930-32  
**Bando, Chris**★ Mil A 1996-97, Mil N 1998  
**Bando, Sal**★ Mil A 1980-81  
**Banks, Ernie**★ Chi N 1967-73  
**Barfield, Jesse**★ Hou N 1995, Sea A 1998-99  
**Barnett, Mike**● Tor A 2002-05, KC A 2006-07  
**Bartell, Dick**★ NY N 1946, Det A 1949-52, Cin N 1954-55  
**Bartrome, Tony**★ Atl N 1986-88  
**Basgall, Monty**★ LA N 1973-86  
**Bassler, Johnny**★ Cle A 1938-40, StL A 1941  
**Bauer, Hank**★ Bal A 1963  
**Baylor, Don**★ Mil A 1990-91, StL N 1992, Atl N 1999, NY N 2003-04, Sea A 2005  
**Bearnarth, Larry**☆ Mon N 1976, 1985-91, Col N 1993-95  
**Beasley, Tony**● Was N 2006  
**Beauchamp, Jim**★ Atl N 1991-98  
**Beck, Boom-Boom**☆ Was A 1957-59  
**Becker, Joe**★ Bro N 1955-57, LA N 1958-64, StL N 1965-66, Chi N 1967-70  
**Bedell, Howie**★ KC A 1984, Sea A 1988  
**Bell, Buddy**★ Cle A 1994-95, 2003-05  
**Bell, Jay**★ Ari N 2005-06  
**Belliard, Rafael**★ Det A 2006-07  
**Benavides, Freddie**★ Cin N 2003  
**Bender, Chief**☆ Chi A 1925-26, NY N 1931, Phi A 1951-53  
**Benedict, Bruce**★ NY N 1997-99  
**Bengough, Benny**★ Was A 1940-43, Bos N 1944-45, Phi N 1946-58  
**Benson, Vern**★ StL N 1961-64, NY A 1965-66, Cin N 1966-69, StL N 1970-75, Atl N 1976-77, SF N 1980  
**Berardino, Johnny**★ StL A 1951  
**Berardino, Dick**● Bos A 1989-91  
**Berg, Moe**★ Bos A 1940-41  
**Beringer, C. B.**● LA N 1967-72, Phi N 1973-78  
**Bernhardt, Carlos**● Bal A 1998  
**Berra, Yogi**★ NY A 1963, NY N 1965-71, NY A 1976-83, Hou N 1986-89  
**Berres, Ray**★ Chi A 1949-66, 1968-69  
**Berry, Charlie**★ Phi A 1936-40  
**Berry, Sean**★ Hou N 2006-07  
**Berry, Mark**● Cin N 2003-07  
**Bevington, Terry**▲ Chi A 1989-95, Tor A 1999-2001  
**Biagini, Greg**● Bal A 1992-94  
**Bialas, Dave**● SD N 1993-94, Chi N 1995-99, 2002  
**Bissonette, Del**★ Bos N 1945, Pit N 1946  
**Black, Bud**☆ Ana A 2000-04, LA A 2005-06  
**Blackburn, Wayne**● Det A 1963-64, 1975  
**Blackburne, Lena**★ Chi A 1927-28, StL A 1930, Phi A 1933-40, 1942-43  
**Blades, Ray**★ StL N 1930-32, Cin N 1942, Bro N 1947-48, StL N 1951, Chi N 1953-56  
**Blaylock, Gary**☆ KC A 1984-87  
**Bloomfield, Jack**● SD N 1974, Chi N 1975-76, 1977-78  
**Bluege, Ossie**★ Was A 1940-42  
**Bochy, Bruce**★ SD N 1993-94  
**Boggs, Wade**★ TB A 2001  
**Bombard, Marc**● Cin N 1996, Phi N 2005-06  
**Bonds, Bobby**★ Cle A 1984-87, SF N 1993-96  
**Booker, Greg**☆ SD N 1997-2003  
**Boone, Bob**★ Cin N 1994  
**Boros, Steve**★ KC A 1975-79, Mon N 1981-82, KC A 1993-94, Bal A 1995  
**Bosio, Chris**☆ TB A 2003  
**Bosley, Thad**● Oak A 1999-2003  
**Bosman, Dick**☆ Chi A 1986-87, Bal A 1992-94, Tex A 1995-2000  
**Bottomley, Jim**★ StL A 1937  
**Bowa, Larry**★ Phi N 1988-96, Ana A 1997-99, Sea A 2000, NY A 2006-07  
**Boyer, Clete**★ Oak A 1980-85, NY A 1988, 1992-94  
**Boyer, Cloyd**☆ NY A 1975, 1977, Atl N 1978-81, KC A 1982-83  
**Boyer, Ken**★ StL N 1971-72  
**Bragan, Jimmy**● Cin N 1967-69, Mon N 1970-72, Mil A 1976-77  
**Bragan, Bobby**★ LA N 1960, Hou N 1962  
**Brantley, Mickey**★ NY N 1999, Tor A 2005-07  
**Braun, Steve**★ StL N 1990  
**Brecheen, Harry**☆ Bal A 1954-67  
**Breeden, Scott**● Cin N 1986-89  
**Breeden, Joe**● Fla N 1995-96, 1999-2001, Tor A 2004  
**Brenly, Bob**★ SF N 1992-95  
**Bresnahan, Roger**★ NY N 1925-28, Det A 1930-31  
**Brewer, Jim**☆ Mon N 1977-79  
**Bridges, Rocky**★ LA A 1962-63, Cal A 1968-71, SF N 1985  
**Bridges, Tommy**☆ Cin N 1951  
**Brinkman, Ed**★ Det A 1979, SD N 1981, Chi A 1983-88  
**Bristol, Dave**▲ Cin N 1966, Mon N 1973-75, SF N 1978-79, Phi N 1982-85, 1988, Cin N 1989, 1993  
**Brown, Hal**☆ Bal A 1964  
**Brown, Jackie**☆ Tex A 1979-82, Chi A 1992-95, TB A 2002  
**Brown, Jimmy**★ Bos N 1949-51  
**Brown, Mace**☆ Bos A 1965  
**Brown, Mike**☆ Cle A 2002  
**Brown, Gates**★ Det A 1978-84  
**Brucker, Earle**★ Phi A 1941-49, StL A 1950, Cin N 1952  
**Bryant, Clay**★ LA N 1961, Cle A 1967, 1974  
**Bryant, Don**★ Bos A 1974-76, Sea A 1977-80  
**Buckner, Bill**★ Chi A 1996-97  
**Buford, Don**★ SF N 1981-84, Bal A 1994, Was N 2005  
**Bumbry, Al**★ Bos A 1988-93, Bal A 1995, Cle A 1998, 2002  
**Bundy, Lorenzo**● Fla N 1998, Col N 1999, Ari N 2004  
**Burdette, Lew**☆ Atl N 1972-73  
**Burgess, Tom**★ NY N 1977, Atl N 1978  
**Burgmeier, Tom**☆ KC A 1991, 1998-2000  
**Burke, Jimmy**★ Det A 1914-17, Bos A 1921-23, Chi N 1926-30, NY A 1931-33  
**Burkett, Jesse**★ NY N 1921  
**Burleson, Rick**★ Oak A 1991, Bos A 1992-93, Cal A 1995-96  
**Burns, George**★ NY N 1931  
**Burns, Jack**★ Bos A 1955-59  
**Burris, Ray**☆ Mil A 1990-91, Tex A 1992  
**Burwell, Bill**☆ Bos A 1944, Pit N 1947-48, 1958-62  
**Busby, Jim**★ Bal A 1961, Hou N 1962, 1963-67, Atl N 1968-75, Chi A 1976, Sea A 1977-78  
**Butcher, Mike**☆ TB A 2006, LA A 2007  
**Butera, Sal**★ Tor A 1998-99  
**Butler, Brett**★ Ari N 2005  
**Butler, Johnny**★ Chi A 1932  
**Butterfield, Brian**● NY A 1994-95, Ari N 1998-2000, Tor A 2002-07  
**Cadahia, Chino**● Atl N 2007  
**Camacho, Joe**● Was A 1969-71, Tex A 1972  
**Camilli, Doug**★ Was A 1968-69, Bos A 1970-73  
**Campbell, Bill**☆ Mil N 1999  
**Cannizzaro, Chris**★ Atl N 1976-78  
**Cardenal, Jose**★ Cin N 1993, StL N 1994-95, NY A 1996-99, TB A 2000-01, Cin N 2002-03  
**Carew, Rod**★ Cal A 1992-96, Ana A 1997-99, Mil N 2000-01  
**Carey, Max**★ Pit N 1930  
**Carey, P. J.**● Col N 1997  
**Carey, Tom**★ Bos A 1946-47  
**Carisch, Fred**★ Det A 1923-24  
**Carlucci, Dave**● Bos A 1996  
**Carnevale, Danny**● KC A 1970  
**Carter, Dick**● Phi N 1959-60  
**Case, George**★ Was A 1961-63, Min A 1968  
**Cash, Dave**★ Phi N 1996, Bal A 2005-06  
**Castro, Bill**☆ Mil A 1992-97, Mil N 1998-2007  
**Cavarretta, Phil**★ Det A 1961-63, NY N 1978  
**Cepeda, Orlando**★ Chi A 1980  
**Chambliss, Chris**★ NY A 1988, StL N 1993-95, NY A 1996-2000, NY N 2002, Cin N 2004-06  
**Chandler, Spud**☆ KC A 1957-58  
**Chapman, Ben**★ Cin N 1952  
**Chaves, Rafael**● Sea A 2006-07  
**Chesbro, Jack**☆ Was A 1924  
**Chiti, Dom**● Cle A 1991-93, Tex A 2006-07  
**Cisco, Galen**★ KC A 1971-79, Mon N 1980-84, SD N 1985-87, Tor A 1988, 1990-95, Phi N 1997-2000  
**Clark, Dave**★ Pit N 2001-02  
**Clark, Jack**★ LA N 2001-03  
**Clark, Ron**★ Chi A 1988-90, Sea A 1991, Cle A 1992-93  
**Clarke, Fred**★ Pit N 1925  
**Clarke, Tommy**★ NY N 1932-35, 1938  
**Clary, Ellis**★ Was A 1955-60, Tor A 1989  
**Clear, Bob**● Cal A 1976-87  
**Clines, Gene**★ Chi N 1979-81, Hou N 1988, Sea A 1989-92, Mil A 1993-94, SF N 1997-2002, Chi N 2003-06  
**Cloninger, Tony**★ NY A 1992-2001, Bos A 2002-03