



A homemade "lemon peel" baseball



Los Angeles Dodgers honor Frank Jobe

BY CHLOÉ ROBLES-EVANO



On April 21, 2014 the Dodgers named their training facility in honor of Frank Jobe (left), who served as the team physician for forty years.

Frank Jobe, innovator of the "Tommy John" surgery, passed away on March 6 in Los Angeles at the age of eighty-eight. Jobe is an alumna of Collegedale Academy, La Sierra University and Loma Linda University. La Sierra University named Jobe as its Alumnus of the Year on April 19, 2013.

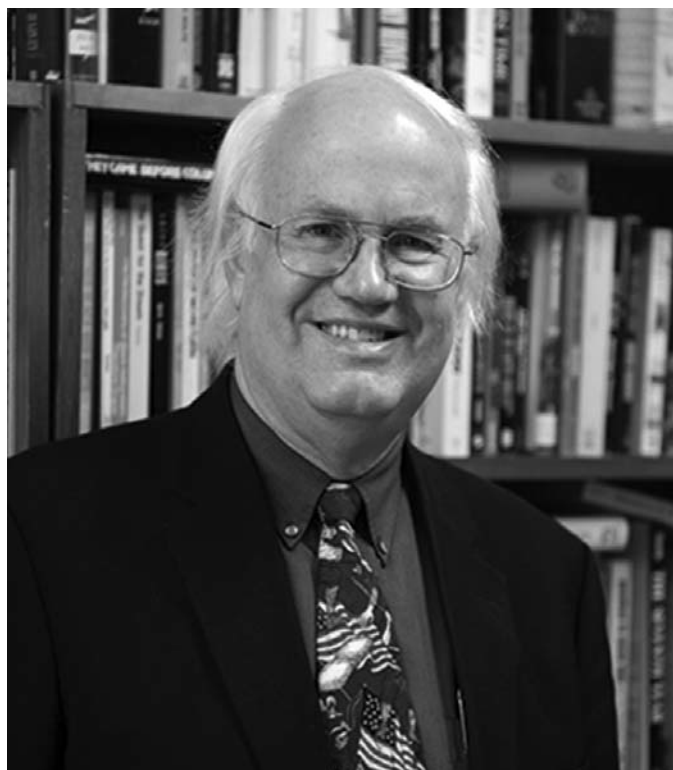
Jobe revolutionized sports medicine in 1974 with a surgery that gave pitchers a career longevity previously unheard of. Tommy John, a Dodger pitcher, tore his ulnar collateral ligament and had no hope of playing again without surgery. Jobe proposed taking a ligament from his good elbow and using it to repair the ligament in his pitching arm.

The operation was a success and in 2014, an estimated one-third of all Major League pitchers have undergone this procedure. Without Jobe's groundbreaking procedure it is estimated by an ESPN report that the amount of pitchers in Major League Baseball would be decreased by approximately twenty-five percent.

Jobe contributed as the Dodgers' team physician for forty years until his retirement in 2008. Even after his retirement he actively participated in the Dodgers organization by attending games, conversing with players and staff, and acting as a special advisor to the chairman of the franchise.

Jobe is survived by his wife, Beverly, four sons, their spouses, and eight grandchildren. ■

Chloé Robles-Evano recently graduated from Pacific Union College with a communications degree. She manages subscriptions and assists with the *Spectrum* website.



In memory of Gary Land

BY BEN McARTHUR

When Gary Land died the last Sabbath of this past April, we lost a person who stood at the center of the Adventist historical community for over forty years. His contributions went well beyond the many books he wrote and edited and beyond his influence as teacher and department chair at Andrews University. He served the church as a Christian intellectual, and in the *New York Review of Books* sense of that term, was perhaps the first in Adventist higher education. If I exaggerate, it's only slightly. Let me explain.

Gary was a graduate of Monterey Bay Academy and Pacific Union College. From college he went directly to University of California Santa Barbara, where he studied



A collectible vintage baseball photo

American intellectual history with Robert Kelley (and worked for Otis Graham). When Ronald Numbers left Andrews for Loma Linda in 1970, Gary received the call to Berrien Springs. He would spend his entire career at Andrews, retiring in 2010.

I was there at his beginning. Having survived the gauntlet of Don McAdams' world civ class as a freshman, I found myself the next year in Gary's American history sequence. I saw a lanky and already-balding figure enter the classroom. Soft-spoken and easily embarrassed, he was the model of diffidence. It was an endearing quality. Gary's humility and willingness to question his own ideas became his professional persona.

None of that mattered to me then. What I encountered was an approach to history I didn't know existed: the history of ideas, styles, and sensibilities. It was exhilarating. Without the benefit of PowerPoint (or any visual aid other than chalk and blackboard), Gary elucidated the concepts that shaped America. I soon determined that this was the subject for me. Over the next two years I took whatever courses he offered. In the process, Gary assigned books of a complexity not often seen in our current classrooms: works by Edmund Morgan, Bernard Bailyn, Richard Hofstadter, and Perry Miller—all giants in the American history

field in the 1970s. I took advantage of his good nature (and the fact that he was still a bachelor) to occasionally drop by his apartment, where we would talk literature. When he recommended John Dos Passos or William Styron, I dutifully found copies.

It was Gary's engagement not only with history but also with literature and religious thought that gave him a special place in Adventist academia. Andrews University in the 1970s housed an unusual number of accomplished faculty (the Seminary purge notwithstanding). Gary stood apart for his knowledge of the Western intellectual tradition and particularly the currents of American thought. He always seemed the best-read person in any gathering. Further, he consciously sought to infuse this vein of intellectual serious-mindedness into Adventist discourse. I think of one example: his book *Teaching History: A Seventh-day Adventist Approach*, was both a conceptually sophisticated and a practical treatment of the subject.

I trust that most veterans of the Adventist Forum community recognize Gary's central role through the decades. Although not one of the organization's founders, as author and long-time member of *Spectrum's* editorial board, he helped shape the most important organ of open discussion in the church.

At this sad time, we can be grateful that Gary had the satisfaction of seeing one of his most significant works, *Ellen Harmon White: American Prophet* (which he co-edited with Terrie Aamodt and Ron Numbers), fresh off the press. And though he will not see the final product, he was able to complete his biography of Uriah Smith. Predictably, he already had set to work on a new project.

To end where I began, Gary Land occupied a singular place in the Adventist academy. He often devoted his time to championing the projects of others (as in making sure that Everett Dick's groundbreaking 1930 dissertation on the Millerites finally found publication in 1994). Such efforts were in the service of his driving vision: a church, a Christianity informed by his-

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torical reflection. Gary was part of that special generational cohort which nudged our denomination toward intellectual self-scrutiny. Although the church has wavered in its commitment to this uncomfortable endeavor, Gary marched straight ahead, to the end persuaded that only the examined religious tradition was worth embracing. ■

Ben McArthur is professor of history at Southern Adventist University. After writing two books on the history of American theater, he switched his scholarly focus to the Adventist Church. He is writing a biography of A. G. Daniells, the longest-serving president of the General Conference.

One Boy and Baseball: The 1887 Diary of S. Parker Smith, Age 15

BY GARY LAND

Renowned baseball historian Harold Seymour describes in general terms how the game of baseball was played by boys in the late nineteenth century, but there is little published information that provides a more specific picture of how youth interacted with the game. The 1887 diary of fifteen-year-old S. Parker Smith of Battle Creek, Michigan, offers insight into the role that the game played in the life of one teenager and more generally offers a glimpse into how the game of baseball was played by boys in the late-nineteenth century.¹

In the mid-1880s, Battle Creek, located in the southwestern portion of Michigan's lower peninsula, was a rapidly growing city with a population of more than ten thousand. Baseball arrived in the city by the mid-1860s² and over the next two decades several teams with such names as the "Columbia," "Colored," "Crescent," "Excelsior," "Irish," and "Monarch" functioned at one time or another. According to a local historian, games were played on the flats near the Grand Trunk Railroad tracks and on Merrett's Commons between Mrs. Merrett's woods and her orchards.³

Battle Creek was also home to a large Sev-

enth-day Adventist community. This young denomination, which had risen out of the Millerite movement of the 1840s, had established its headquarters in Battle Creek in 1855. In addition to its General Conference which administered the church, it had also developed three important institutions. The Review and Herald Publishing Association had been incorporated in 1861 and by the mid-1880s was the largest commercial printer in Michigan, in addition to publishing Adventist periodicals and books. The Battle Creek Sanitarium had been founded in 1866, and under the leadership of John Harvey Kellogg expanded rapidly in the 1870s and 1880s to attract an international clientele. Finally, the Adventists established Battle Creek College in 1874, which despite temporary closure in 1881 had nearly 500 students in 1887.⁴ These institutions were located close to one another in what was known as the "West End" of Battle Creek, and developed around them an Adventist community of more than 2,000 people.⁵

Samuel Parker Smith was part of this community because his father, Uriah, had been an editor of the denomination's general paper, the *Review and Herald*, ever since its move to Battle Creek.



A very young S. Parker Smith

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—S. Parker Smith



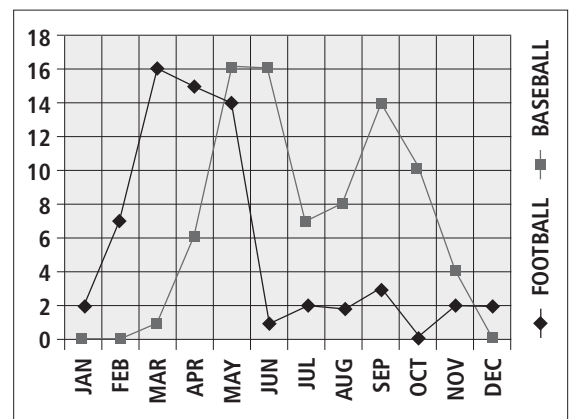
The Uriah Smith Family. Front, left to right: Harriet Smith, Charles Stevens Smith, Uriah Smith. Back, left to right: Annie Arabelle Smith, Leon Alberti Smith, Uriah Wilton Smith, Samuel Parker Smith.

“Parker,” as Samuel was known, attended Battle Creek College while living at home with his family. Parker began keeping a diary in 1884, making several references to baseball, but only maintained it through the month of April.⁶ In 1887, however, he kept up his diary throughout the year. It was a “pocket” diary, and the small volume gave only minimal space for recording daily activities and thoughts. Probably because of this physical limitation, Parker’s daily accounts are rather cryptic, rarely supplying much detail but giving the highlights of each day’s activities. Thus a typical daily entry might include references to a book he was reading, a trip to the store, and his work in the garden. Among these various activities, Parker, who clearly enjoyed games of all kinds, included many references to baseball that offer a clear picture of one late-nineteenth-century boy’s relationship to the game.

The two outdoor games that Parker engaged in most frequently were football and baseball. The diary provides information that suggests the seasonal trajectory of the games over the course of the year (see chart below). In contrast to our

own time, football was primarily a late-winter and spring sport for Parker, and he begins with two references to football in January⁷ and seven in February.⁸ Although the diary’s first reference to baseball appeared on Sunday, March 13, where Parker states that he “Played base & football,”⁹ he continued to emphasize football with sixteen additional references during the month,¹⁰ compared with that single baseball reference.

In April, the references to playing some form of baseball increased to six,¹¹ compared with fifteen football references.¹² The ratio between football and baseball shifted in May, and by June, baseball was clearly the dominant game, for Parker played football only once,¹³ but baseball sixteen times.¹⁴



The seasonal trajectory of baseball and football as recorded by S. Parker Smith.

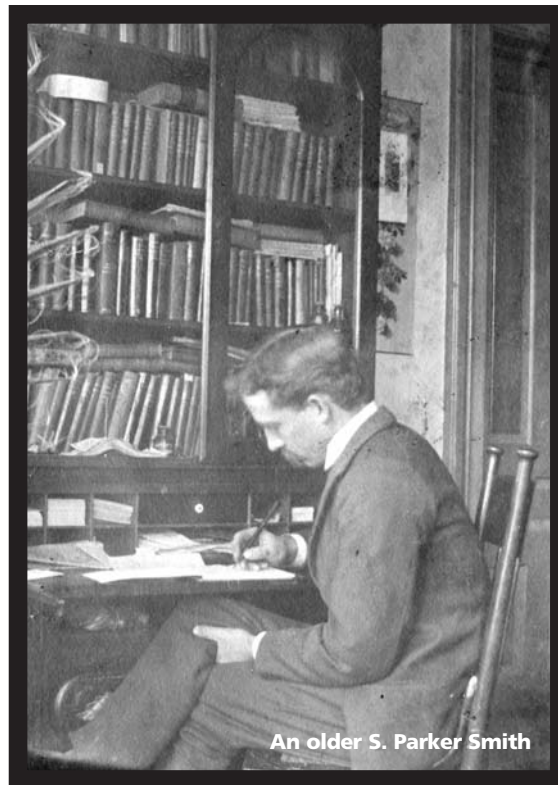
Although one might expect a continued increase in baseball activity in the high summer months of July and August, that was not the case with Parker Smith. In July he played baseball seven times¹⁵ and football twice,¹⁶ while the following month he played baseball eight times¹⁷ and again made two references to football.¹⁸ Baseball activity picked up again in September, however, probably because the start of school at Battle Creek College brought more young people together, and continued going strong through the fall season to November. In December Parker made no references to baseball and indicated that he played football once.¹⁹ Thus, in the case of Parker Smith, baseball activity increased significantly in the late spring and early summer, decreased during the summer months of July and August, and reached its highest level in the early fall months of September and October.

For Parker, the term “baseball” referred to a variety of other baseball-related games. Presumably Parker’s references to simply playing baseball refer to a game with two teams playing against one another, although not necessarily involving a full complement of nine players on each side. Most of these baseball “games” were probably informal affairs, but Parker occasionally speaks of playing a “match game.” On Sunday, May 29, for instance, he states that he “played in College nine in match game with Sanitarium which came out 18 for coll. and 16 for San.”²⁰ A few weeks later, the two institutions once again played against each other in a three-inning game, and the college won 15 to 13.²¹ Although he did not use the term “match game,” Parker apparently also played other formally-organized games as well. In August, he participated in a game, presumably on a team of college students or other West Enders, against a team from the St. Philippe Catholic school or church, with Parker playing the catcher’s position. On this particular occasion his team lost by a score of 25 to 7.²²

As baseball activity picked up in September, Parker played in games where teams were formed on unique bases. “Had a game of base

ball in afternoon between married men and single men, which came out 20 to 8 in favor of single men.³⁶ I pitched for the single men.”²³ In early November, in what appears to have been a school-related game, “Small fellows played big ones. I pitched for little boys, and had great freedom. We played in afternoon. They had to get 5 men out before the side was out and we only 3. Beat them 20 to 21.”²⁴

Most of these matches and more informal games took place on the north side of the Battle Creek College campus, what Parker referred to as the “Coll. Yd.”²⁵ Although called a “college,” the school actually provided education from the elementary through the college level. Perhaps because of the wide range of ages on one campus, the close-knit nature of the Adventist community, and Parker’s proximity to the college, his baseball games appear to have involved a fairly wide range of ages. The *Battle Creek City Directory* provides occupational information on some of the individuals that Parker names in his diary, identifying H. Ertzen Kellogg as a gilder at the Review and Herald Publishing Association, Charles L. Kilgore as a teacher, Charles Fields as



An older S. Parker Smith

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Young boys playing baseball

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a music teacher, Edwin Barnes as a professor of music at the college, William Johnson as an office clerk at the Sanitarium, and Fred Roberts as an engraver at the Review and Herald Publishing Association.²⁶ It seems that Parker's games often involved young people from their mid-teens to at least their early twenties. Other hints in his diary suggest that he sometimes played with older men, as when he twice mentions playing on the "College nine" in a match game with the sanitarium, writes about a team of single men playing a team of married men, and briefly mentions a church picnic game.²⁷ For Parker, it appears that baseball was not simply a game that he played with neighborhood boys of approximately his own age, but instead involved youth, from mid-teens to young men in their twenties and perhaps even older.

But much of Parker's baseball activity did not involve team competition. Many times he simply refers to "playing catch."²⁸ Parker seems to have preferred being a pitcher and sometimes took advantage of these games of catch to improve his skills. On September 7, Parker notes that "Eertzen Kellogg came up in the afternoon and we practiced throwing curves."²⁹ In October, he "Slung curves to Will Johnson at noon."³⁰ Parker's interest in learning how to throw curve balls occurred only thirteen years after the pitch experienced what Peter Morris calls its "breakout year" in 1874,³¹ and suggests that it did not take too long for a feature of the professional game to work its way down to young boys' play. Parker also writes several times of

playing *grounders*,³² presumably a game in which a single batter hit ground balls to one or more fielders, with his brother or a friend and playing *bat-up* and *scrub*.³³ Whatever the specific nature of games such as grounders, bat up, and scrub may have been, they were clearly forms of baseball played when there were too few players to form teams.

Historian Harold Seymour notes that even after the Civil War, "ready-made baseballs long remained scarce among youngsters."³⁴ Such seems to have been the case with Parker. After a summer and early fall of ball playing, in November Parker took his "old ball to pieces, put in a new rubber ball instead of a stone and wound it up again and got the cover to it partly cut out." The reference to the "stone" suggests that he may have been playing with a homemade ball.³⁵ He finished repairing the ball the next day, but two days later he unfortunately "Batted my ball with Chuck's bat and ripped it all to pieces."³⁶

Although he often played, Parker at times was a spectator of the sport. The high point of his role as a spectator occurred on August 2, when Battle Creek hosted an Emancipation Day celebration that, the city newspaper reported, drew some five thousand visitors. Although considered a black holiday, the event was interracial, beginning with a parade that started at the Methodist Episcopal Church at ten o'clock in the morning, and included various dignitaries, color bearers, bands, and "Base Ball Clubs, Foot Ball Teams, [and] One Hundred Yard Runners."³⁷ Parker "Went down to City Park & watched the procession of baseball

nines etc. which passed to driving park,” where Charles Fields paid his fifteen-cent admission fee. He then “played with downtown nines in the game of football. [...] The game of baseball 9 spots vs. Charlotte ended in 7 for former and 0 for latter.”³⁸

One obviously cannot make any broad generalizations based upon the diary of a single boy. But Parker Smith’s diaries pose several questions that deserve further investigation. First, it is apparent that football and baseball competed with one another for the boy’s attention, but that baseball gained ascendancy as the summer advanced into fall. When, one wonders, did baseball become the summer game and football make its transition from late winter and spring to fall? Second, how common was it for baseball-related games to involve boys and young men of a rather wide range of ages? Was this a unique aspect related to Smith’s proximity to a college that was part of a close-knit religious community, or was age differentiation not so significant in the nineteenth century? Third, was Smith’s level of baseball activity typical of teenagers in the late 1880s? Between mid-March and early November he played some form of baseball approximately one-third of the time. As his diary indicates, Smith also had household responsibilities that limited the time available for playing games. It would be useful to determine how Smith’s participation with baseball compared with that of his contemporary boys. Finally, it would be interesting to learn more about the baseball-related games that Smith played. Writer-historian Paul Dickson has described “scrub” in some detail, but what was *bat-up* and how did it differ from *scrub*? Was *grounders* simply what the name suggests, one boy hitting ground balls to another? And where did boys such as Parker learn the techniques for pitching, or *slinging* as Parker described it, drop balls and curves? Hopefully other diaries and late-nineteenth century documents can be found that will help us gain a broader perspective of the involvement of boys and young men in baseball. In the meantime, the diary of S. Parker Smith provides us

with a unique picture of one fifteen-year-old’s enthusiasm for and activity in the game.

So what happened to this fervent young ballplayer? Parker graduated from Battle Creek College in 1895. In the early 1890s, however, the college faculty, concerned about what they perceived as over-enthusiasm for sports, banned match games.³⁹ Unfortunately, we do not know how Parker responded to this decision. After graduation, Parker worked as a teacher for the Seventh-day Adventist Church in Michigan and the Caribbean, and from 1903 to 1918 taught at San Fernando Academy, a denominational secondary school in southern California. He eventually left teaching to grow fruit and raise chickens and, at the age of ninety, died in California in 1962.⁴⁰ Whether he retained his youthful enthusiasm for baseball is not known. ■

Gary Land was a professor emeritus at Andrews University,



after retiring in 2010. In addition to his work in Adventist history, he wrote several articles on baseball history and literature.

He also edited *Growing Up with Baseball* (Lincoln, NE: University of Nebraska Press, 2004), and was a member of the Society

for American Baseball Research. He recently lost his battle with cancer on April 26, 2014 and will be remembered by the church community as a major figure in Adventist history.

References

1. Seymour, Harold, *Baseball: The People's Game* (New York: Oxford University Press, 1990), 6–19.
2. Peter Morris identifies the Battle Creek Peninsular Club and the Battle Creek City Club playing one another in 1866. See Morris, *Baseball Fever: Early Baseball in Michigan* (Ann Arbor, MI: University of Michigan Press, 2003), 121.
3. Lowe, Berenice Bryant, *Tales of Battle Creek* (Battle Creek, MI: The Albert L. and Louise B. Miller Foundation, 1976), 205.
4. *Twelfth Annual Calendar of Battle Creek College 1887*, 25.
5. For the history of Adventists and their Battle Creek, Michigan, institutions, see Schwarz, Richard W. and Floyd Greenleaf, *Light Bearers: A History of the Seventh-day Adventist Church*, rev. ed. (Nampa, ID: Pacific Press, 2000), 69–129; Schwarz, Richard W., *John Harvey Kellogg, M.D.* (Nashville, TN: Southern Publishing Association, 1970), 59–72; VandeVere, Emmett K., *The Wisdom Seekers* (Nashville, TN: Southern Publishing Association, 1972), 53–67; Durand, Eugene F., *Yours in the Blessed*

Perhaps
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Two kids playing barn ball in the 1800s

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Hope, Uriah Smith (Washington, DC: Review and Herald Publishing Association, 1980), 69–80; and Numbers, Ronald L., *Prophetess of Health: A Study of Ellen G. White*, 3rd. ed. (Grand Rapids, MI: William B. Eerdmans, 2008), 156–183.

6. "S. Parker Smith Diary" (1884), Smith/Bovee Collection, Box 2, Fld. 1, Center for Adventist Research, James White Library, Andrews University, Berrien Springs, MI.

7. "S. Parker Smith Diary" (1887), Uriah Smith/Mark Bovee Collection, Box 2, Fld. 3, Center for Adventist Research, James White Library, Andrews University, Berrien Springs, MI. January 25 and 28, January 25 and 28. Hereafter referred to as Smith Diary.

8. *Ibid.*, Feb. 9, 10, 16, 20, 22, 23. The February 20 entry states, "Played football about all the forenoon. ... Played football over 2 hours in afternoon."

9. *Ibid.*, March 13.

10. *Ibid.*, March 3, 4, 8, 9, 10, 11, 14, 15, 16, 18, 19, 20, 23, 24, 25, 27.

11. *Ibid.*, April 3, 10, 11, 13, 17, 19.

12. *Ibid.*, April 1, 3, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 19, 20, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29.

13. *Ibid.*, June 21. Although Parker does not mention playing football on June 7, he states that on that day "Charlie Kilgore kicked the football in front of a horse [sic] & carriage 3 times & the last time it bounded into the back of the buggy and the women in buggy drove off with it."

14. *Ibid.*, June 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 10, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 19, 21, 23, 24, 26.

15. *Ibid.*, July 5, 6, 12, 17, 19, 24, 26.

16. *Ibid.*, July 24, 31.

17. *Ibid.*, Aug. 7, 8, 9, 10, 12, 18, 22, 26.

18. *Ibid.*, Aug. 2, 7. The Aug. 2 football game was connected with baseball, however, for Parker "Played with downtown nines in the game of football."

19. *Ibid.*, Dec. 7.

20. *Ibid.*, May 29.

21. *Ibid.*, June 13.

22. *Ibid.*, Aug. 7.

23. *Ibid.*, Sept. 6. It is not always clear whether Parker is writing "base ball" or "baseball"; in this case there appears to be a definite space between the words.

24. *Ibid.*, Nov. 2.

25. VandeVere, *Wisdom Seekers*, 63; July 24; Aug. 22, Smith Diary. See also Gray, Meredith Jones, *As We Set Forth: Battle Creek College & Emmanuel Missionary College, Andrews Heritage*, vol. 1 (Berrien Springs, MI: Andrews University, 2002), 37.

26. *Battle Creek City Directory*, 146, 147, 114, 74, 143, 190. Although a *Directory* was apparently published in 1887, I have been unable to find an extant copy. Nonetheless, it seems reasonable to conclude that if individuals were listed as holding an occupation in 1889, they were somewhat older than Parker, who would have been seventeen years old that year. The 1890 United States census records, which would provide another means of checking the ages of some of these young men, were destroyed by fire in 1921.

27. Smith Diary, May 29, June 13, Aug. 18, Sept. 6.

28. *Ibid.*, July 19. Sometimes he stated only that he "played catch a little," without indicating who else participated. Other times he named a friend, as on August 8 when he stated that he "Played catch with Walter Parmelee," and the following day when he "Played catch a little with Chuck," Aug. 9. It is unclear whether "Chuck" was his younger brother or someone else in the neighborhood.

29. *Ibid.*, Sept. 7.

30. *Ibid.*, June 7, Oct. 18.

31. Morris, Peter, *A Game of Inches: The Stories Behind the Innovations that Shaped Baseball* (Chicago, IL: Ivan R. Dee, 2006), 131.

32. For example, see Smith Diary, May 16, May 18, May 25.

33. *Ibid.*, April 11, April 13, May 24, May 25. Parker spells the game as both "bat up" and "bat-up."

34. Seymour, *Baseball*, 8.

35. Three years earlier, Parker had written to his older brother Wilton, saying that "I make lots of balls and put a regular base ball cover on it (sic.) but I got kind of sick of them and pa got me a twenty cent one down to Peasleys and I and Charlie have lots of fun with it." Parker Smith to Wilton Smith, Battle Creek, May 3, 1884, Smith/Bovee Collection, Box 2, Fld. 40.

36. Smith Diary, Nov. 3, Nov. 4, November 6.

37. Battle Creek *Daily Moon*, Aug. 1, 1887. This edition listed the planned participants in the parade. The Aug. 2 edition simply said that the parade went as announced the previous day, and gave the estimated attendance. It is not clear why the event took place on Aug. 2 rather than Aug. 1, a date when Caribbean blacks celebrated the 1833 British emancipation of the slaves.

38. Smith Diary, Aug. 2. The Battle Creek *Daily Moon*, Aug. 3, 1887, reported that three football games took place between the "Battle Creeks," made up mostly of "Review and Herald boys," and the "Yahoos," largely from Ann Arbor, but said nothing about a baseball game.

39. VandeVere, *Wisdom Seekers*; Gray, *As We Set Forth*, 37.

40. Obituary, *Pacific Union Recorder* (August 20, 1962), 6; Obituary, *Review and Herald* (October 4, 1962), 25.