

The Perfect Cycle (1901-2025)

Accomplished With a Little Help from Teammate-Friends

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According to Merriam-Webster, “cycle” has the following definitions: (1) *An interval of time during which a sequence of a recurring succession of events or phenomena is completed;* (2) *A course or series of events or operations that recur regularly and usually lead back to the starting point; ...* (7) *The series of a single, double, triple, and home run hit in any order by one player during one baseball game.*[1]

“The Dickson Baseball Dictionary” defines (Batter’s) Cycle: *A single, double, triple, and home run (not necessarily in that order) hit by a player in the same game.*[2,3]

For the Batter’s Cycle, two (or three) sub-sets are sometimes mentioned:

[1] A “natural cycle” is when the order of the hits is single, double, triple, home run.[4]

[2] A “reverse cycle” is when the order of the hits is homer, triple, double, single.[5]

[3] All other cycles.

In a previous article I introduced the “quasi cycle” — *four long hits in a game with at least one double, at least one triple, and at least one homer.* [6]

The rationale for the quasi cycle is that (a) a second extra-base hit is inherently more valuable than a single, and (b) the quasi cycle still embodies each of the fundamental characteristics — skills — required by the cycle:

[1] Hitting with proficiency — four or more hits in a game.

[2] Hitting with power — at least one homer, at least one triple, at least one double.

[3] Exhibiting speed on the base path — at least one triple, at least one double.

Historically, while the feat of a batter achieving the combination of at least one hit of each type in one game had been accomplished 70 times during MLB’s first forty-five years (1876-1920), it was not until 1921 that the word “cycle” was used to describe the feat.[7] Furthermore, as Mike Huber and Allison Davidson subsequently reported, the term “cycle” did not again appear in print during the next 10 years. Another 22 cycles were achieved in the majors during those ten seasons. According to the research of Huber and

Davidson, the terms “cycle” or “hitting for the cycle” were more frequently mentioned in the press over the next several seasons such that “By 1938, it seems that the phrase [“hitting for the cycle”] to describe this rare event was indeed commonplace.”[8]

In this article I introduce three new sub-sets of the Batter’s Cycle:

[1] The RUN-Cycle — the player scores a run after collecting each type of hit.

[2] The RBI-Cycle — the player bats in at least one player with each type of hit.

[3] The Perfect-Cycle — the player simultaneously achieves both the RUN-Cycle and the RBI-Cycle.

OBJECTIVES

[1] Identify the players who accomplished the RUN-Cycle, the RBI-Cycle, the Perfect-Cycle.

[2] Ascertain the complete details for each of these cycles.

[3] Present the especially interesting stories for selected cycles.

RESEARCH PROCEDURE

Utilizing the chronological list of (batter’s) cycles on the Retrosheet website, I scrutinized each of the Play-By-Play (PBP) narratives to identify the players who achieved a RUN-Cycle, an RBI-Cycle, and a Perfect-Cycle during the 1910-2025 period. For the 1901–1909 timeframe (for which Retrosheet’s PBP narratives are not yet available), I examined the game accounts in the pertinent newspapers to identify the players who accomplished the feats.

RESULTS

RUN-Cycles — According to my research, there have been 34 RUN-Cycles accomplished by 33 players during Major League Baseball’s last 125 years. Tables 1A-1C provide the pertinent information on a plate-appearance-by-plate-appearance basis. As can be seen, Harry Davis of the Philadelphia Athletics was the first player to achieve the feat in the American League.

First AL RUN-Cycle

The first RUN-Cycle in the American League was accomplished by Harry Davis of the Philadelphia Athletics, on July 10, 1901, in a game against the Boston Americans at Huntington Avenue Baseball Grounds. With one out in the first inning, Davis tripled and came home on a single by Lave Cross. Then, after having singled and been left on base in the second stanza, Davis clouted a solo home run in the fourth frame. In the sixth inning, Davis smacked a two-RBI double, moving to third on a fielding error. Cross again delivered Davis with a single. Finally, after having been retired in the seventh inning, Davis led off the ninth inning with a single. Then, after Cross and Nap Lajoie were not able to help Davis, Socks Seybold belted a very helpful triple to send Davis to the scoring station.[9]

First Post-1900 NL RUN-Cycle

The first post-1900 National League RUN-Cycle was accomplished by Bill Collins of the Boston Doves. On October 06, 1910, in the bottom of the first inning versus Bob Ewing of the visiting Philadelphia Phillies, Collins led off the frame with a single to right. Collins then stole second base and advanced to third on Wilbur Good's fly out to center fielder Johnny Bates. Collins then reached pay dirt on Dave Shean's sacrifice fly to center. In his next plate appearance, in the second inning, during which the Doves staged a six-run uprising, Collins flied out to Good.

Collins got back on the cycle track in the third session. With one out and Bill Rariden on second and Al Mattern on first, Collins smacked a double to drive home Rariden. After Good walked to load the bases and Shean fouled out, Fred Beck smashed a bases-clearing two-bagger, sending Mattern, Collins, and Good across the plate. In his next plate appearance, in the fourth frame, Collins popped out to first baseman Kitty Bransfield.

Then, his fifth plate appearance, in the seventh inning with one out and a runner on second, Collins legged out a triple to center. Collins then tallied on Good's single.

In what turned out to be his final plate appearance, in the eighth inning with a runner on second and nobody out, Collins slugged the ball to left field and proceeded to leg out an inside-the-park home run ... completing the RUN-Cycle, so far, the first-and-only RUN Cycle achieved by a Boston-Milwaukee-Atlanta Braves player. It is noted that Collins's cycle was a "natural" RUN-Cycle.

First Natural AL RUN-Cycle

The first American League player to accomplish a natural RUN-Cycle was Bob Fothergill of the Detroit Tigers. In the first game of a double header on September 26, 1926, at Navin Field, Fothergill began his batting day with a nobody-out first-inning single off Red Sox starting hurler Paul Zahniser, plating Lu Blue and sending Heinie Manush to third. However, after advancing to second on a wild pitch and to third on a sacrifice bunt by Harry Heilmann, he was stranded at the third station when his friend-teammates Charlie Gehringer struck out and Jackie Tavener grounded out.

Fothergill didn't need any help from his teammate-friends the next time he batted, in the third inning. "Fothergill singled with one down, stole second and went all the way home when [catcher] Bill Moore's throw got away from [second baseman] Bill Regan and then [shortstop] Jack Rothrock threw the ball into the Tiger dugout trying to get Fothergill going to third." [10]

In his next plate appearance, in the fifth inning, Fothergill doubled, went to third on Heilmann's groundout, and scored on Gehringer's single. Then in the seventh inning, Fothergill tripled and scored on Gehringer's double. Finally, in the eighth inning, with one out and

Manush on first base, Fothergill “pushed the ball over the left field wall for his fifth straight hit of the game.” That completed his natural RUN-Cycle. Thus far, the only other natural RUN-Cycle was accomplished by Billy Williams in 1966.

First Reverse RUN-Cycle

The first “reverse” RUN-Cycle was garnered by Arky Vaughan of the Pittsburgh Pirates. In the July 19, 1939, game against the New York Giants at the Polo Grounds, Vaughan scored on his solo homer in the first. Vaughan tallied on Fern Bell’s single following Vaughan’s triple in the third. Vaughan reached home thanks to back-to-back fourth-inning doubles with Bell. And Vaughan touched the plate in the eighth on this sequence — with one down, Vaughan singled; after Bell flied out, Chuck Klein singled to advance Vaughan to second. Elbie Fletcher walked, moving Vaughan to third. Then Lee Handley delivered a single to give Vaughan the reverse RUN Cycle. Vaughan had already accomplished the reverse cycle when he singled in the sixth inning. However, he was denied the opportunity to score because he was trapped off first base and run down — right fielder Frank Demaree to third baseman Mel Ott to first sacker Zeke Bonura to keystoneer Alex Kampouris.

First RUN-Plus-Cycle

While the batter’s cycle is defined by a player getting on base via each type of hit, there is one other common — skillful — way for a batter to get on base ... drawing a base on balls (sometimes referred to or considered “as good as a hit”). Vic Wertz (Detroit Tigers) amplified his batter’s cycle by also getting on base by a walk. And, significantly, Wertz also scored after getting his free pass, which allowed him to achieve the “RUN-Plus-Cycle.” Here are the details of this phenomenal RUN-cycle: In the first inning of the game on September 14, 1947, against the Washington Senators at Griffith Stadium, with one down and a man (Eddie Lake) on first, Wertz coaxed a walk off the Nats starting pitcher, Walt Masterson. Thanks to the successful at bats of his friends, Wertz advanced safely to home plate — George Kell’s single advanced Wertz to second; Hoot Evers then drove Wertz home.

Wertz tripled in the second stanza and scampered home on Pat Mullin’s fly ball out to left fielder Sherry Robertson. In the fourth frame, Wertz collected a single off relief pitcher Scott Cary, and, after moving to second on Mullin’s sacrifice bunt, tallied on Kell’s single. Wertz produced three runs in the fifth inning by walloping a three-run homer. Then, in the seventh session, Wertz completed his batter’s cycle by smacking a double; he completed the RUN-Plus-Cycle when Mullin followed with a triple. Wertz had one more plate appearance, in the ninth inning — it was a barren one as he grounded out, second (Jerry Priddy) to first (Mickey Vernon). No one has yet managed to accomplish another RUN-Plus-Cycle since Wertz.

First Extra-Inning RUN-Cycle

The first RUN-Cycle that was accomplished thanks to extra-innings was picked up by Dwight Evans of the Boston Red Sox on June 26, 1984, in a game against the Seattle Mariners at Fenway Park. In a see-saw battle, Evans gave the BoSox a 1-0 lead in the first inning when he doubled and was subsequently driven home by Tony Armas. After Seattle knotted the score, 1-1, in the top of the second,

Evans put the Red Sox back on top in the bottom of the third when he tripled and then scored on a single by Jim Rice. While the Boston bats were silent for the next four innings (Evans being retired on ground outs in the fifth and seventh innings), the Mariners staged a three-run rally in the top of the eighth and claimed the lead, 4-2. The Red Sox managed to tie the score by tallying single runs in the bottom of the eighth and the bottom of the ninth. Then, in the top of the tenth, Seattle moved in front, 6-4. However, Boston was not finished. In the bottom half of the tenth, when, with two outs and the bases loaded (via a double by Wade Boggs, a single by Evans, and a walk to Mike Easler), Bill Buckner smashed a double, driving in Boggs and Evans with the game-tying runs. After Seattle was retired in the top of the eleventh inning without scoring, Boston staged the game-winning rally — with two men out and two men on base (Boggs on first and Glenn Hoffman on third), Evans clouted a walk-off three-run homer, giving him the cherished cycle — a RUN-Cycle — and the Red Sox the victory.

The RUN-Cycle accomplished by Rondell White of the Montreal Expos on June 11, 1995, required 13 innings, which is currently longest number of innings needed to complete a RUN-Cycle.

First Player with Two RUN-Cycles

Trea Turner has the unique distinction of being the first player to accomplish the feat of collecting a RUN-Cycle twice. His first one came on April 25, 2017, in the game between the Washington Nationals and the Colorado Rockies at Coors Field: Turner singled in the first and came home on a single by his friendly teammate, Bryce Harper. Turner doubled in the second and scored when Daniel Murphy tripled a couple batters later. After lining out to second in the fourth, Turner belted a home run in the sixth, scoring Colorado's ninth run of the game (thus far). In the seventh inning, with the bases loaded (Matt Wieters on third, Adam Lind on second, and Adam Eaton on first), Turner smashed a bases-clearing triple and then scored on Harper's groundout, his run giving the Rockies a commanding 15-5 lead. Colorado, however, managed to tally seven runs in the seventh, eighth, and ninth innings to make the final score 15-12. Thus, the four runs which Turner scored in carving out his RUN-Cycle accounted for the winning margin.

Turner's second RUN-Cycle also came with the Washington Nationals, on June 30, 2021, in a game against the Tampa Bay Rays at Nationals Park: Turner singled in the first frame, stole both second and third, and then tallied on a single by teammate Josh Bell. In the third stanza, Turner doubled, moved to third on a single by Juan Soto, and scored with the friendly help of another single by Bell. In the fourth frame, Turner scored all on his own, belting a solo homer. Turner wrapped up his RUN-Cycle in the sixth inning when he tripled and then crossed the plate thanks to another friendly single by Soto. In what would have been Turner's fifth plate appearance, in the seventh inning, Ryan Zimmerman pinch hit for him.

Other RUN-Cycles

As shown in Tables 1A, 1B, and 1C, the RUN-Cycle player's team won each of the 34 games, with many of the scores being blow-out triumphs. The RUN-Cycle game with the closest score was the game between the Boston Red Sox and the Kansas City Athletics at Municipal Stadium on July 13, 1962. As shown in Table 1A, Lou Clinton had eight plate appearances in the BoSox victory, 11-10, in 15

innings. He tripled in the second and tallied on a friendly single by Jim Pagliaroni, giving Boston a 1-0 lead, which evaporated when KC rallied for four runs in the bottom of the second. Going into the top of the fourth inning the Red Sox were down 9-2. Clinton led off the frame with a double and, after the next two batters were retired, Russ Nixon smacked a two-bagger to plate Clinton, cutting the deficit to a more manageable six runs. In the fifth inning, with Carroll Hardy on second and Pete Runnels on first, Clinton went down town, his three-run homer cutting the deficit in half to an even more manageable three runs. In the top of the sixth Boston tied the score with a two-run rally (having added another run in the fifth following Clinton's circuit clout): Chuck Schilling walked; Hardy walked, putting Schilling on second. Carl Yastrzemski then singled, driving in Schilling and advancing Hardy to second. After Frank Malzone struck out, Runnels singled, scoring Hardy with the tying run and advancing Yastrzemski to second; Clinton was the next batter — the A's had had enough of his productivity ... they walked him intentionally, loading the bases. The strategy paid off for KC as the next two batters, Pagliaroni and Eddie Bressoud were retired on a strikeout and a foul pop-out, respectively. The Athletics reclaimed the lead in the bottom half, making the score 10-9. There was no further scoring in the seventh and eighth innings. So, Boston entered the top of ninth one run behind; it was again time for Clinton and his friends. Clinton led off the last-ditch inning with a single; Pagliaroni followed with a clutch double, driving in Clinton with the game-tying run; the next two batters were retired and because KC was unable to score in the bottom of the ninth, the game went to extra innings. Clinton's good fortune deserted him in his first two plate appearances in the overtime sessions, striking out in both the tenth and thirteenth innings. Neither team was able to score in the first five extra innings, the score remaining knotted at 10-10 through the fourteenth. In the top of the fifteenth, Boston got two men on (Yastrzemski on second and Runnels on first) with two out; Clinton was the next batter; he singled driving in Yastrzemski with the go-ahead marker; the next batter, Bob Tillman, struck out to end Boston's half of the inning. And, then the Red Sox bullpen finished the game — Dick "The Monster" Radatz (who had come on in the ninth inning) got the three outs needed to seal the 11-10 triumph, Clinton scoring four of Boston's runs and driving in three of his teammates in his RUN-Cycle performance.

As shown in Table 1D, a dozen players accomplished a batting cycle with four runs scored, but did not achieve the RUN-Cycle, missing the RUN-Cycle by just one specific run. For four of the players, each got on base via a walk and subsequently scored, but did not score on one of their hits: Kiki Cuyler scored via his homer, single and triple, but not via his double; Lyman Bostock scored via his homer, double, and single, but not via his triple; Robin Yount scored via his homer double, and triple, but not via his single; Freddie Freeman scored via his triple, single, and homer, but not via his double — he was walked intentionally and subsequently scored. And Harry Craft, scored via his double, triple, and home run, but not via his single — he reached first base via being hit by a pitch and subsequently scored.

RBI-Cycles — As shown in Table 2, according to my research, 15 RBI-Cycles were accomplished by 15 different players.

First RBI-Cycle

Bobby Veach, an RBI machine for the Deadball Era Detroit Tigers, achieved the first RBI-Cycle during the 1901-2025 period. He achieved the feat in the September 17, 1920, game at Navin Field versus the Boston Red Sox. Thanks to his teammate-friend Ty Cobb being on second base, with two outs in the first inning, Veach came through with a single to plate Cobb. Then, in the third inning, with

Donie Bush on second (and Cobb on first), Veach delivered a two-bagger to score Bush. Veach drove in his third teammate in the fourth inning with a triple, batting in Bush from third base. In the sixth inning, with Cobb on first, Veach collected another single, advancing Cobb only to second base. In the seventh session, Veach came to bat with one out and the bases loaded (Ralph Young on third, Ira Flagstead on second, and Cobb on first); Veach brought Young home with a sacrifice fly. Going into the do-or-die bottom of the ninth, the Tigers were trailing Boston, 13-11. With one out and Cobb on first, Veach hit a home run to center field — knotting the score, 13-13, and simultaneously getting the RBI-Cycle. Detroit went on to win the game in the 12th inning, Veach singling and scoring the game-deciding run on a single Babe Pinelli.

An additional feature of Veach's RBI-Cycle is that it was natural RBI-Cycle (although his sacrifice fly RBI came in between his triple-RBI and his homer-RBIs). No other player accomplished a natural RBI-cycle. Analogously, no player achieved a reverse RBI-Cycle.

Another feature of Veach's RBI-Cycle is that he also batted in a run with a sacrifice fly. Thus, his RBI-Cycle was also the first RBI-Plus-Cycle.

Another RBI-Plus-Cycle

Joe DiMaggio achieved the second (and currently the last) RBI-Plus-Cycle. In a game against the Washington Senators at Yankee Stadium on July 09, 1937, The Yankee Clipper began his march to the RBI-Plus-Cycle by slugging a solo home run in the first inning. In the third frame, Red Rolfe bashed a triple and Jolten' Joe duplicated Rolfe's hit to up New York's lead to 3-1. Then, in the fourth stanza, with two out and the bases loaded (Myril Hoag on third, Frankie Crosetti on second, and Rolfe on first), the Washington hurler, Ed Linke (who had just relieved the starting pitcher, Carl Fisher) walked DiMaggio, forcing in Hoag. DiMaggio's next plate appearance came in the sixth inning — he belted another solo home run. In the seventh, with teammates Monte Pearson on second and Crosetti on first, DiMaggio smacked a single, batting in Pearson. And, in the eighth inning, with one out and the bases loaded (Pearson on third, Crosetti on second, and Rolfe on first), DiMaggio smashed a two bagger, driving in Pearson and Crosetti.

Player with the Most RBIs in a RBI-Cycle

Jimmie Foxx of the Philadelphia Athletics amassed the most RBIs among the RBI-Cycle achievers — 9. In the game on August 14, 1933, against the Cleveland Indians at Cleveland Stadium, Double-X blasted a two-run triple in the first inning, batting in Roger Cramer and Mickey Cochrane. In the second stanza he hit a jackpot round-tripper, scoring Dib Williams, Roy Mahaffey, and Cramer ahead of himself. Foxx's fourth-inning double plated Cochrane. And, in the sixth inning, Foxx singled to bring home Eric McNair and Cramer. Foxx had one more plate appearance in the game — he led off in the ninth inning, striking out.

Players with the Fewest RBIs in an RBI-Cycle

Travis Fryman of the Detroit Tigers carved out a minimum RBI-Cycle. In the July 23, 1993, game versus the New York Yankees at Tiger Stadium, Fryman batted in Lou Whitaker with a first-inning double. Then, in the third frame, Fryman smacked a solo homer. Fryman's fourth-inning single plated Tony Phillips. And in the sixth session, Fryman hit for three bases, driving in Phillips. Fryman also had a bases empty double leading off the ninth, but it was of no help, as the New York came out on top, 12-7.

Ian Kinsler of the Texas Rangers also accomplished an RBI-Cycle with just four RBIs; complete details are provided below since it was also a Perfect-Cycle.

Only Player with a RUN-Cycle and an RBI-Cycle in Separate Games

Arky Vaughan, who accomplished a RUN-Cycle in 1939, had previously achieved an RBI-Cycle in 1933, in a game on June 24 against the Brooklyn Dodgers at Ebbets Field. For his RBI-Cycle, he connected for a solo homer in the first, a one-RBI single in the fifth (plating Paul Waner), a one-RBI double in the seventh (knocking in Pie Traynor), and a two-RBI triple in the eighth (driving home both Paul Waner and Traynor). It is mentioned that Vaughan also had a non-RBI single in the third and a non-RBI walk in the ninth.

Other RBI-Cycles

In contrast to the teams of the RUN-Cycle achievers, the teams of the RBI-Cycle achievers did not win every RBI-Cycle game. As shown in Table 2, two of the fifteen games resulted in defeats for the RBI-Cycle achiever's team. Odell Hale knocked in five of Cleveland's eight runs in their game against the Washington Senators on July 12, 1938. But, Washington scored nine runs to emerge victorious. Hale's solo homer in the top of the ninth inning, which gave him the RBI-Cycle, was critically important as it tied the score at 8-8. But the Senators tallied a run in the bottom of the frame to win the game.

And, as described above, Travis Fryman's RBI-Cycle did not produce a victory for the Detroit Tigers.

Perfect-Cycles — As shown in Table 3A, according to my research, There have been only two Perfect-Cycles in the majors during the 1901-2025 time frame.

First Perfect-Cycle

Kelly Gruber of the Toronto Blue Jays has the distinction of collecting the first Perfect-Cycle. However, it may be argued that it was not truly "perfect." In the game on April 16, 1989, against the Kansas City Royals at Exhibition Stadium, Gruber smacked a first-inning solo homer to put the Blue Jays on the board (after the Royals had put up six runs in the top of the frame). Then in the second stanza, with Manny Lee on third and Tom Lawless on second Gruber hit a two-bagger, driving in his teammates, making the score 7-4, in favor of

KC. Gruber then tallied when Pat Borders followed with a double. Then, after grounding out leading off the fourth and lining out in the fifth (leaving Lloyd Moseby on second), Gruber came through with a two-RBI triple, driving in Lawless and Moseby, putting Toronto in the lead, 10-8. Once again, Borders followed with a double, driving in Gruber. Then in the bottom of the eighth, with the Blue Jays now in front, 12-8, Gruber stepped into the batter's box with runners on third (Lee) and first (Lawless) with one out; Jerry Don Gleaton was on the mound for the Royals. Gruber came through with an RBI "single" which gave him the RBI-Cycle. After Borders grounded out, advancing Gruber to second, George Bell came through with a single to bat in Gruber, giving him the RUN-Cycle ... and therefore, simultaneously, the Perfect-Cycle. Here are some of the newspaper accounts of the "single" Gruber collected to earn his batting cycle:

"In addition to the congratulatory handshakes he received from teammates upon completing the cycle, Gruber learned he faced a possible fine from the Jays' kangaroo court. His last hit might have gone for a double under other circumstances, but Gruber stayed at first to get the single he needed [to complete the cycle]. 'If it's a tie game, sure I've got to try for it (a double),' said Gruber. But with the Jays up by four runs at that point, he could afford to stay at first. However, reliever Tom Henke joked that Gruber's actions could merit a fine. 'It's automatic,' Henke said. 'Stretching a double into a single was the way chief justice Mike Flanagan saw it.'"[11]

Here's what Gruber had to say after his cycle-game, as reported in the *Kansas City Times*: "I put a lot of pressure on myself because I wanted that single," Gruber said. In his game-account article, Dick Kaegel wrote, "Although Gruber might have had a chance of stretching the hit into a double, he reined in at first." And Gruber added, "Any other time I might have tried for a double, but right then it didn't mean much."[12]

Gruber looked back at his cycle in an article in the *Toronto Sun* and commented: "I have had a lot of fans tell me I should have been on second that day I hit mine," Gruber said. "It was a hot day, the turf was spongy, really bouncy and I hit the ball up. I was so busy talking to it, telling it to get down for my single, that I just got to first when the ball hit (the turf)," Gruber said. "The outfielder jumped up and caught it on the bounce. Otherwise it's over his head and I have to go to second. I could have gone and probably would have made it, but I didn't. Everybody says you should have gone, but it's such a great opportunity."[13,14]

Second Perfect-Cycle

Ian Kinsler, of the Texas Rangers accomplished the second (and most recent) Perfect-Cycle, in the game on April 15, 2009, against the Baltimore Orioles at Rangers Ballpark in Arlington. And, like Gruber's Perfect-Cycle, there's an interesting aspect to it. Here are the details:

In the bottom of **first inning**, Kinsler led off with a double. He advanced to second when the next batter, Michael Young, grounded out. Kinsler then scored on a single by Josh Hamilton. [Summary: one run scored → one-quarter of the RUN-Cycle.]

In the **third inning**, Kinsler hit a one-out solo home run. [Summary: two runs scored; one run batted in → one-quarter of the Perfect-Cycle; → one-half of the RUN-Cycle; → one-quarter of the RBI-Cycle.]

In the **fourth inning**, with Elvis Andrus on first base, Kinsler singled, advancing Andrus to second. The next batter, Michael Young, was safe on a fielding error which permitted Andrus to score and moved Kinsler to second base. In a double steal, Kinsler copped third base and Young second base. After Josh Hamilton struck out, Andruw Jones was walked intentionally, loading the bases. After Hank Blalock flied out, Marlon Byrd singled, driving in Kinsler. [Summary: another run scored → three-quarters of the RUN-Cycle.]

Also, later in the **fourth inning**, with Andrus on third base, Kinsler singled again, batting in Andrus. Kinsler was left on base when Young was retired for the third out. [Summary: another RBI → one-half of the RBI-Cycle.]

In the **sixth inning**, with one out and Andrus on first base, Kinsler tripled, driving home Andrus. Young then grounded out, batting in Kinsler. [Summary: another run scored; another run batted in → one half of the Perfect-Cycle; → three-quarters of the RBI cycle; → COMPLETED RUN-Cycle.]

In the **eighth inning**, with Andrus on first base, Kinsler doubled, plating Andrus. Kinsler subsequently stole third base and scored on a sacrifice fly by Hank Blalock. [Summary: another RBI; another run scored → COMPLETED RBI-Cycle; → three-quarters of the Perfect-Cycle.]

Thus, Kinsler accomplished a bonafide RUN-Cycle and a bonafide RBI-Cycle in the same game. And, therefore, by default, Kinsler completed a Perfect-Circle. However, it is noted that he did *not both score a run and drive in a run with the same single* — His first fourth-inning single did not bat in a run, although he did subsequently score. His second fourth-inning single did bat in a run, although he did not subsequently score. A purist may contend that Kinsler did not accomplish a truly Perfect-Cycle.

Miscellaneous Perfect-Cycle Items

As shown in Table 3B, four players missed accomplishing a Perfect-Cycle by just one run scored subsequent to a specific-hit:

Cy Williams of the Philadelphia Phillies clouted a two-run double with two out in the second inning in the August 05, 1927, game versus the Pittsburgh Pirates at Forbes Field. However, the next batter, Freddy Lynch couldn't provide the requisite friendly help as he grounded out, leaving Williams on base.

Arky Vaughan of the Pittsburgh Pirates collected a pair of singles, one in the third inning and the other in the fifth inning, in the June 24, 1933, game against the Brooklyn Dodgers at Ebbets Field. However, none of his teammates were able to advance him to the plate. In the third inning, his two-out single filled the bases; but Gus Suhr grounded out to end the inning. In the fifth frame, Vaughan's two-out one-baser drove in Pie Traynor; but, Suhr again left Vaughan on base when he grounded out, ending the inning.

Bob Elliott of the Pittsburgh Pirates hit a two-out, one-RBI, two-bagger in the eighth inning of the July 15, 1945, game against the Brooklyn Dodgers at Forbes Field. After the next batter, Jim Russell, walked, Babe Dahlgren made an out to first to end the inning, leaving Elliott on base.

Dave Kingman of the San Francisco Giants delivered a fifth-inning one-RBI double against the Houston Astros on April 16, 1972, at the Astrodome. However, the next three batters (Fran Healy, Chris Speier, and Sam McDowell) were retired in order on a fly out, a strikeout, and a ground out, respectively, leaving Kingman on base.

As shown in Table 3C, there were another eleven players who just missed accomplishing the Perfect-Cycle because only one specific hit did not drive in a teammate:

Bill Collins — Nobody was on base when Collins led off the game with a single. Collins didn't have the opportunity to bat in a run with his single.

Bob Fothergill — Heinie Manush was on first when Fothergill doubled with one out in the fifth; Manush stopped at third rather than trying to score.

Hack Wilson — With the bases empty and one out, Kiki Cuyler having flied out to begin the inning, Wilson didn't have the opportunity to bat in a run with his eighth-inning double.

Babe Herman — With Lefty O'Doul on first base with nobody out in the sixth inning, Herman beat out a bunt single, advancing O'Doul to second.

Joe Torre — Nobody was on base when Torre led off the fourth frame with a triple. Thus, Torre didn't have the opportunity to bat in a run with his triple.

Cesar Cedeno — Greg Gross led off the game by grounding out. The next batter, Jerry DaVanon, then struck out. Thus, when Cedeno batted in the first inning, the bases were empty when he tripled. Cedeno didn't have the opportunity to bat in a run with his triple — he just didn't get the requisite help from his teammate friends.

Chris Speier — Giants leadoff batter, Brett Butler, drew a first-inning walk from Cardinals hurler John Tudor, giving Speier the opportunity to drive him home. But, it was a very brief opportunity ... Tudor picked Butler off first on a 0-1 count to Speier, who then doubled when the count went to 2-1. When the next two batters (Will Clark and Candy Maldonado) were retired, Speier was left on base, his (first) double being totally wasted. Fortunately, Speier's second double, in the second inning, was very productive, driving in a pair of teammates (Kelly Downs and Butler) and subsequently scoring (on a triple by Clark). But, in the sixth inning, Speier led off with a single, and, therefore, did not have an opportunity to bat in a run with his single.

Kevin McReynolds — Being the first-up batter in the second inning, McReynolds did not have an opportunity to bat in a run when he collected his double.

Jeff Bagwell — Being the first-up batter in the second inning, Bagwell did not have an opportunity to bat in a run with his double.

Adrian Beltre — Batting right after Raul Ibanez belted a one-out RBI one-baser, Beltre did have an RBI opportunity. And, Beltre came through with a double. But, Ibanez was able to advance to only third base.

Trea Turner — The chance for Turner to hit a one-RBI single in the first inning evaporated when the leadoff batter flied out.

DISCUSSION

The (batter's) cycle is one of baseball's most cherished feats. For the period covered in this article (1901-2025) there have been 308 batter's cycles. For comparison, there have been 503 pitcher's cycles since 1901 (with more than half — 277 — achieved since 2000, the huge increase being attributable to the present emphasis for pitchers to strike out batters and the present emphasis for batters to swing harder to achieve higher exit velocities and greater launch angles). The no-hitter is another cherished feat — there have been 280 no-hitters in the 1901-2025 period.

According to the Merriam-Webster Dictionary, a feat is: “(a) a deed notable especially for courage. (b) an act or product of skill, endurance, or ingenuity.”[15] The batter's cycle is an accomplishment achieved — *entirely by the player himself* — via skill. However, the batter's cycle can also be deemed “quirky” and/or perhaps even “fluky” according to the Oxford Languages and the Merriam-Webster dictionaries::

Quirky — “characterized by peculiar or unexpected traits.” and “unusual in an especially interesting or appealing way.”[15]

Fluky — “obtained or achieved more by chance than skill.” and “happening by or depending on chance.”[16]

With regard to skill, achieving the batter's cycle requires the batter to employ each of the three skills of offense: (1) hitting for average, i.e. collecting four hits in four (or five or so) at bats; (2) hitting for power, i.e. collecting three long hits with a total of six extra bases; and (3) base-running prowess and speed, i.e. including a double and a triple in the collection of hits, which demonstrates three base-running bases. (Some singles — bunt singles and scratch infield hits — also indicate base-running prowess and speed.) However, the requirement of collecting *each* of the four types of hits in one game imparts quirkiness and/or flukiness to the batter's cycle. A player can use expertise to specifically try for a single by employing the Willie Keeler approach of “hit ‘em where they ain’t” or by bunting the ball. Similarly, a player can “swing for the fences” to purposely try for a home run. However, doubles and especially triples are not likely to be achieved by a player trying to specifically hit them on purpose. Thus, while each individual type of base hit requires skill,

assembling the complete series of each type of base hit has (or needs) the element of luck. To wit, Rod Carew achieved his Batter's Cycle [May 20, 1970] as follows: he singled in his first at bat, homered in his second trip to the plate, doubled in his third at bat; then, after grounding out (4-3) in his next plate appearance, he legged out an eighth-inning triple in his fifth at bat. After the game Carew was asked how he felt about hitting for the cycle; he responded, "Lots of luck. That's it, lots of luck." [17] It is also mentioned that at least two players (Kelly Gruber and Jeff Frye) on the cusp of achieving a Batter's Cycle disdained a sure extra base hit by "skillfully" stopping at first base to get the requisite single that gave them the cherished cycle in their last plate appearance of the game.

So, just as the batter's cycle itself depends on a combination of skill and luck, so do the RUN-Cycle, the RBI-Cycle, and the Perfect-Cycle sub-sets, particularly the Perfect-Cycle sub-set. While there have been 34 RUN-Cycles (including one RUN-Plus-Cycle) and 15 RBI-Cycles (including one RBI-Plus-Cycle) during the 1901-2025 period, there have been only two Perfect-Cycles — one by Kelly Gruber and the other by Ian Kinsler. Thus, of the 308 batter's cycles during the 1901-2025 time frame, just 11% were RUN-Cycles; 4.9% were RBI-Cycles; and 0.65% were Perfect-Cycles.

Each of the Perfect-Cycles (as well as all but one of the RUN-Cycles and each of the RBI-Cycles) was accomplished with a little help from teammates friends. See the Appendix (Tables A and B) for the teammate-friends who provided the "little bit of help" to the players who accomplished the RUN-Cycles, RBI-Cycles, and Perfect-Cycles.

It is noted that Bob Fothergill's RUN-Cycle was the only one — as described previously — in which teammates did not facilitate the feat: Fothergill singled and then, in the process of stealing second base, went all the way around on two fielding errors. Jose Altuve's RUN-Cycle [August 28, 2023] was also achieved as a consequence of him scoring from third base on a wild pitch, although he needed the help of a teammate friend to advance from first to third.

CONCLUDING REMARKS

With Fothergill's RUN-Cycle in mind, it will be interesting if someone accomplishes a RUN-Cycle by stealing home, although teammate friends would probably be contributors in getting the player to third base (unless the player reached third on his own by hitting a triple). An example of a failed attempt to steal home is provided by Mel Ott (of the New York Giants): in the game on May 16, 1929, against the Boston Braves at Braves Field, in the first inning with two men out, Master Melvin "hit the right field fence on the line with a triple." [18] The next batter, Bill Terry, walked, thereby being unable to help Ott cross the plate. With Travis Jackson in the batter's box, Ott and Terry attempted a double steal. The Braves catcher, Al Spohrer, (probably) faked a throw down to second, and then rifled the ball to third baseman Joe Dugan, who tagged out Ott. [19]

Also of down-the-road interest are RUN-Plus-Cycles in which the player *also* subsequently scores after getting on base via being hit by a pitched ball, by reaching first via a fielder's choice or a fielding error, or by a dropped third strike.

Similarly, there is down-the-road interest in RBI-Plus-Cycles in which the player *also* drives in a run via a ground out or fielder's choice or a sacrifice bunt.

Finally, it is important to reiterate that the cherished cycle is a feat requiring skill *and* good luck. And, the most important objective for a team is to score runs — more runs than the opponent. The only way for a team to score runs is for its players to get on base and ultimately advance to home plate. By hitting for the cycle, the player can achieve the second part of the team objective — advancing a teammate to home — if there is a runner on base (in scoring position). Hitting for the cycle can also achieve the first part of the team objective — getting on base to be subsequently driven home by a teammate. While the home run component of the cycle accomplishes the team goal in its entirety, the other hits need the help of teammates for the goal to be materialized. The key requirement for the RUN-Cycle, the RBI-Cycle, and the Perfect-Cycle is at least *a little bit of help from the player's teammate-friends*. Without the help from teammate-friends, neither of the feats can be accomplished.

REFERENCES and ENDNOTES

[1] Merriam-Webster (accessed October 3, 2023) gave 7 definitions for “cycle” (noun) — 1: an interval of time during which a sequence of a recurring succession of events or phenomena is completed; 2a: a course or series of events or operations that recur regularly and usually lead back to the starting point; 2b: one complete performance of a vibration, electric oscillation, current alternation, or other periodic process; 2c: a permutation of a set of ordered elements in which each element takes the place of the next and the last becomes first; 2d: a takeoff and landing of an airplane; 3: a circular or spiral arrangement; 4: a long period of time; 5a: a group of creative works (such as poems, plays, or songs) treating the same theme; 5b: a series of narratives dealing typically with the exploits of a legendary hero; 6a: bicycle; 6b: tricycle; 6c: motorcycle; 7: the series of a single, double, triple, and home run hit in any order by one player during one baseball game.

[2] Paul Dickson, “The Dickson Baseball Dictionary,” (New York: W.W. Norton & Company, 2009), 237.

[3] Since no starting pitcher had ever accomplished a cycle as a batter and because of the designated hitter rule pitchers have rarely batted in the American League since 1973 and the in the National League since 2022, the baseball cycle had become a de facto Batter's Cycle. To deal with this situation the Pitcher's Cycle was introduced a few years ago: Herm Krabbenhoft, “The Pitcher's Cycle ... Definition and Achievers (1893-2023),” *Baseball Research Journal*, (Volume 53, Number 2, Fall 2004) page 34. The Pitcher's Cycle is defined as follows: *The series of at least one player from each of the 9 repeating batting slots (not necessarily in order) struck out by one pitcher in the same game.*

[4] “Cycle,” <https://www.baseball-reference.com/bullpen/Cycle> (accessed March 12, 2025).

- [5] Michael Huber and Allison Davidson, “The Origin of “Hitting for the Cycle” and an Approach to How Cycles Occur,” *Baseball Research Journal* (Volume 47, Number 1, Spring 2018) page 112.
- [6] Herm Krabbenhoft, “Quasi-Cycles—Better Than Cycles?,” *Baseball Research Journal* (Volume 46, Number 2, Fall 2017) page 107.
- [7] Chuck McGill, personal communication (email) to Herm Krabbenhoft, June 01, 2017—from the *Tennessean* [Nashville, Tennessee, August 21, 1921 (p12)] was the following news item: “George Sisler on August 13 hit the cycle by getting on a single, double, triple, and home run, and by getting an extra double in the same game.”
- [8] Michael Huber and Allison Davidson, “The Origin of “Hitting for the Cycle” and an Approach to How Cycles Occur,” *Baseball Research Journal* (Volume 47, Number 1, Spring 2018) page 112.
- [9] “Lewis Always in the Hole,” *Boston Globe*, July 11, 1901, page 5; “Two Quakers Made 10 Hits,” *Boston Herald*, July 11, 1901, page 4; W.S. Carnes, Jr., “Sloppy Baseball,” *Boston Journal*, July 11 1901, page 8. NOTE: For Davis’s run in the ninth inning, the *Boston Globe* article states: “Davis’ single and Seybold’s triple gave the visitors their last run in the ninth.” However, the *Boston Journal* article states: “Davis scored for his team in the ninth on his own base hit, one by Cross, and a double play.” It is also pointed out that the Retrosheet box score shows Davis with five hits, distributed as follows: two (2) triples and one home run and two singles ... i.e., zero doubles. The box scores in the *Boston Globe* and *Boston Journal* show Davis with one double, one triple, and one home run (and, therefore, two singles). The box scores in the *Boston Herald* and the *Boston Post* [“Quakers Found Bostons Easy,” July 11, 1901, page 3] show Davis with two triples and one home run (and, therefore, no doubles and two singles). The “double-triple” discrepancy occurred in the sixth inning: the *Boston Globe* article states: “Then Davis followed with a double to right, reaching third on Hemphill’s fumble.” The *Boston Journal* article states: “... and Harry Davis hit for two bases.” The *Boston Herald* article states: “... he drove past Freeman for three bases.” The box scores in the *Boston Globe*, *Boston Journal*, and *Boston Post* each show Hemphill with one (1) error; the box score in the *Boston Herald* shows Hemphill with zero (0) errors. The Retrosheet box score does not list Hemphill with the Boston players charged with errors.
- [10] “Bengals Down Red Sox Twice to Close Season,” *Detroit Free Press*, September 27, 1926, page 17.
- [11] “Gruber Rides Out Injury, Gets Jays’ First Cycle,” *The Sporting News*, May 1, 1989, page 22.
- [12] Dick Kaegel, “Blue Jays ‘Reduplicate’ Royals Script,” *Kansas City Times*, April 17, 1989, page C1.
- [13] Mike Rutsey, “Very Good Frye-Day!,” *Toronto Sun*, August 18, 2001, page 56.

[14] Herm Krabbenhoft, “When You Come to a Fork in the Road, Take It ... Who Took the Cycle or the Quasi-Cycle?,” *Baseball Research Journal* (Volume 47, Number 1, Spring 2018) page 72.

[15] Merriam-Webster (accessed December 29, 2023); Oxford Languages (accessed January 04, 2024).

[16] Merriam-Webster (accessed January 04, 2024); Oxford Languages (accessed January 04, 2024).

[17] (a) “Royals’ Metro in Awe as Carew Keeps Hitting,” (*Saint Cloud, Minnesota*) *Daily Times*, May 21, 1970, page 29. (b) Tom Briere, “Twins Win 7th Straight,” (*Minneapolis*) *Star-Tribune*, May 21, 1970, page 31. See also Herm Krabbenhoft, “From Kralick to Lopez and Carew to Polanco — Interesting Aspects of the Pitcher’s Cycles and Batter’s Cycles Achieved by Minnesota Twins Players,” *The National Pastime*, 2024, page 60.

[18] Frank (Buck) O’Neill, “Giants Seem Destined for Permanent Low Berth,” *New York Evening Journal*, May 17, 1929, page 40.

[19] Tom Thress, President of Retrosheet, provided the following information to the author (email on March 21, 2026): “Our event file has a comment following Ott's out (which does not appear on the website), "Failed double steal". If I had to guess how the play went, I'd guess the catcher bluffed a throw to 2B to catch Ott in a rundown and then threw to 3B to catch Ott trying to retreat.”

EXPLANATORY NOTES FOR THE TABLES

Tables 1A, 1B, and 1C

[1] The PA (I) column gives the player’s Plate Appearance number and the Inning of the plate appearance. A boldface entry indicates that the player subsequently scored. An entry enclosed in brackets and italicized emphasizes that the player did not subsequently score.

[2] The FS column gives the final score of the game, the player’s team’s score being the first number.

Table 1D — A italicized boldface entry enclosed in brackets indicates the player did not subsequently score after getting the hit.

Table 2 — A boldface entry indicates that the player batted in one or more runs with the hit; the number of runs batted in on the hit is shown in brackets.

Table 3A — An entry preceded by an asterisk indicates that the player subsequently scored after getting the hit; the number of runs batted in the player collected with the hit is shown in brackets. A boldface entry indicates the player both batted in one or more runs with the hit and subsequently scored after getting the hit.

Table 3B — An italicized boldfaced entry indicates that the player did not subsequently score after getting the hit.

Table 3C — An italicized boldfaced entry indicates that the player did not bat in any runs with the hit.

Table 1A. RUN Cycles (1901-1965)

Player (Team)	Game	PA-1 (I)	PA-2 (I)	PA-3 (I)	PA-4 (I)	PA-5 (I)	PA-6 (I)	PA-7 (I)	PA-8 (I)	FS
Harry Davis PHA	1901 JUL-10	T (1)	<i>[S (2)]</i>	HR (4)	D (6)	out (7)	S (9)	----	----	13-6
Bill Collins (BSN)	1910 OCT-06	S (1)	FO (2)	D (3)	PO (4)	T (7)	HR (8)	----	----	20-4
Ross Youngs (NYG)	1922 APR-22	T (2)	HR (4)	D (5)	<i>[D (7)]</i>	S (9)	----	----	----	15-4
Bob Fothergill (DET)	1926 SEP-26 (1)	<i>[S (1)]</i>	S (3)	D (5)	T (7)	HR (8)	----	----	----	11-2
Hack Wilson (CHC)	1930 JUN-23	HR (1)	GO (3)	<i>[S (4)]</i>	T (6)	S (7)	D (8)	----	----	21-8
Babe Herman (BRK)	1931 MAY-18	HR (1)	T (2)	GO (4)	S (6)	D (7)	----	----	----	14-4
Pepper Martin (SLC)	1933 MAY-05	S (1)	T (3)	HR (5)	D (8)	K (9)	----	----	----	5-3
Earl Averill (CLE)	1933 AUG-17	D (1)	T (3)	S (5)	W (5)	HR (7)	----	----	----	15-4
Arky Vaughan (PIT)	1939 JUL-19	HR (1)	T (3)	D (4)	<i>[S (6)]</i>	S (8)	----	----	----	10-3
Buddy Rosar (NYY)	1940 JUL-19	T (1)	S (2)	HR (4)	D (6)	<i>[W (8)]</i>	----	----	----	15-6
Bob Johnson (BOS)	1944 JUL-06	S (2)	HR (3)	T (4)	GO (5)	D (7)	----	----	----	13-3
Mickey Vernon WAS	1946 MAY-19	T (2)	S (3)	K (4)	HR (7)	D (9)	----	----	----	7-1
Vic Wertz (DET)	1947 SEP-14	W (1)	T (2)	S (4)	HR (5)	D (7)	GO (9)	----	----	16-6
Lou Clinton (BOS)	1962 JUL-13	T (2)	D (4)	HR (5)	<i>[IW (6)]</i>	S (9)	K (10)	K (13)	S (15)	11-10
Willie Stargell (PIT)	1964 JUL-22	T (1)	<i>[W (4)]</i>	HR (5)	S (7)	D (9)	----	----	----	13-2

Table 1B. RUN Cycles (1966-2008)

Player (Team)	Game	PA-1 (I)	PA-2 (I)	PA-3 (I)	PA-4 (I)	PA-5 (I)	PA-6 (I)	PA-7 (I)	FS
Billy Williams (CHC)	1966 JUL-17 (2)	S (1)	D (3)	T (5)	HR (7)	PO (8)	----	----	----
Joe Torre (SLC)	1973 JUN-27	D (1)	HR (3)	T (4)	GDP (5)	<i>[W (8)]</i>	S (9)	----	15-4
Richie Zisk (PIT)	1974 JUN-09	HR (1)	K (2)	D (5)	S (6)	FO (8)	T (9)	----	14-1
Cesar Cedeno (HOU)	1976 AUG-09	T (1)	PO (3)	HR (6)	D (7)	S (8)	----	----	13-4
Dwight Evans (BOS)	1984 JUN-28	D (1)	T (3)	GO (5)	GO (7)	S (10)	HR (11)	----	9-6
Tim Raines (MON)	1987 AUG-16	T (1)	<i>[D (3)]</i>	S (5)	D (7)	HR (8)	----	----	10-7
Chris Speier (SFG)	1988 JUL-09	<i>[D (1)]</i>	D (2)	HR (5)	S (6)	T (7)	GO (8)	----	21-2
Kelly Gruber (TOR)	1989 APR-16	HR (1)	D (2)	GO (4)	LO (5)	T (7)	S (8)	----	15-8
Kevin McReynolds (NYM)	1989 AUG-01	D (2)	GO (4)	HR (6)	S (8)	T (9)	----	----	11-0
Ray Lankford (SLC)	1991 SEP-15	D (1)	S (3)	T (5)	HR (7)	----	----	----	7-2
Rondell White (MON)	1995 JUN-11	S (2)	HR (4)	D (5)	(D7)	PO (9)	<i>[S (11)]</i>	T (13)	10-8
Gregg Jefferies PHP}	1995 AUG-25	HR (1)	T (3)	S (4)	D (5)	GO (6)	----	----	17-4
Luis Gonzalez (ARZ)	2000 JUL-05	D (1)	S (3)	GO (4)	K*(6)	T (8)	HR (9)	----	12-9
Jeff Bagwell (HOU)	2001 JUL-18	S (1)	FO (2)	D (5)	HR (5)	T (7)	<i>[W (8)]</i>	----	17-11
Adrian Beltre (SEA)	2008 SEP-01	HR (2)	S (4)	S (6)	D (7)	T (8)	----	----	12-6

Table 1C. RUN Cycles (2009-2025)

Player (Team)	Game	PA-1 (I)	PA-2 (I)	PA-3 (I)	PA-4 (I)	PA-5 (I)	PA-6 (I)	PA-7 (I)	FS
Ian Kinsler (TEX)	2009 APR-15	D (1)	HR (3)	S (4)	<i>[S(4)]</i>	T (6)	D (8)	---	19-6
Trea Turner (WAS)	2017 APR-25	S (1)	D (2)	LO (4)	HR (6)	T (7)	GO (9)	---	15-12
Trea Turner WAS	2021 JUN-30	S (1)	D (3)	HR (4)	T (6)	---	---	---	15-6
Jose Altuve (HOU)	2023 AUG-28	K (1)	D (3)	S (5)	T (6)	PO (7)	HR (8)	---	13-5

Table 1D. Cycles with Four Runs Scored — But No RUN Cycles (1901-2025)

Player (Team)	Game	PA-1 (I)	PA-2 (I)	PA-3 (I)	PA-4 (I)	PA-5 (I)	PA-6 (I)	PA-7 (I)	FS
Bill Bradley (CLE)	1903 SEP-24	HR (1)	[T (3)]	D (6)	D (7)	S (8)	----	----	12-2
Ed Lennox (FL-PIT)	1914 MAY-06	D (2)	HR (3)	S (5)	[T (6)]	HR (9)	----	----	10-6
Heinie Groh (CIN)	1915 JUL-05 (2)	[D (2)]	HR (3)	T (6)	S (7)	S (9)	----	----	12-7
Kiki Cuyler (PIT)	1925 JUN-04	HR (1)	W (3)	FO (4)	S (6)	T (7)	[D (8)]	----	16-3
Harry Craft (CIN)	1940 JUN-08	D (2)	T (3)	[S (4)]	HR (5)	HBP (8)	[W (7)]	----	23-2
Joe DiMaggio (NYY)	1948 MAY-20	HR (1)	[S (3)]	HR (5)	T (6)	FO (8)	D (9)	----	13-2
Gil Hodges (BRK)	1949 JUN-25	K* (1)	S (3)	[D (3)]	HR (5)	T (7)	HR (9)	----	17-10
Ralph Kiner (PIT)	1950 JUN-25	HR (1)	S (3)	K (5)	D (7)	[T (8)]	HR (9)	----	16-11
Lyman Bostock (MIN)	1976 JUL-24	W (1)	[T (2)]	HR (4)	SF (6)	D (8)	S (9)	----	17-2
Robin Yount (MIL)	1988 JUN-12	[S (1)]	HR (3)	W (5)	D (6)	T (8)	----	----	16-2
Greg Colbrunn (ARZ)	2002 SEP-02	S (1)	K (3)	HR (4)	D (6)	HR (7)	[T (9)]	----	10-3
Freddie Freeman (ATL)	2021 AUG-18	[D (1)]	T (4)	S (5)	HR (6)	IW (8)	FO (9)	----	11-9

Table 2. RBI Cycles (1901-2025)

Player (Team)	Game	PA-1 (I)	PA-2 (I)	PA-3 (I)	PA-4 (I)	PA-5 (I)	PA-6 (I)	PA-7 (I)	FS
Bobby Veach (DET)	1920 SEP-17	S (1) [1]	D (3) [1]	T (4) [1]	S (6)	SF (7) [1]	HR (9) [2]	S (12)	14-13
Bob Meusel (NYY)	1922 JUL-03	S (1) [1]	GO (3)	T (5) [2]	HR (7) [1]	D (8) [2]	----	----	12-1
Pie Traynor (PIT)	1923 JUL-07	W (1)	G-E4 (3)	HR (5) [2]	S (6) [1]	T (8) [2]	D (9) [1]	----	18-5
Cy Williams (PHP)	1927 AUG-05	T (1) [1]	D (2) [2]	W (5)	HR (7) [2]	S (9) [1]	----	----	9-7
Arky Vaughan (PIT)	1933 JUN-24	HR (2) [1]	S (3)	S (5) [1]	D (7) [1]	T (8) [2]	W (9)	----	15-3
Jimmie Foxx (PHA)	1933 AUG-14	T (1) [2]	HR (2) [4]	D (4)[1]	S (6) [2]	K (9)	----	----	11-5
Joe DiMaggio (NYY)	1937 JUL-09	HR (1) [3]	T (3) [1]	W (4) [1]	HR (6) [1]	S (7) [1]	D (8) [2]	----	16-2
Odell Hale (CLE)	1938 JUL-12	S (1) [1]	T (2) [1]	D (4) [2]	PO (7)	HR (9) [1]	----	----	* 8-9 *
Bob Elliott (PIT)	1945 JUL-15 (2)	FO (1)	T (2) [2]	S (4) [1]	HR (5) [2]	D (7) [1]	----	----	15-3
Dave Kingman (SFG)	1972 APR-16	S (2) [1]	T (4) [1]	D (5) [1]	HR (7) [3]	----	----	----	10-6
Rich Gedman (BOS)	1985 SEP-18	FO (1)	HR (3) [1]	T (4) [3]	S (5) [1]	D (7) [2]	----	----	13-1
Eric Davis (CIN)	1989 JUN-02	D (1) [1]	S (3) [1]	HR (4) [3]	T (7) [1]	----	----	----	9-4
Kelly Gruber (TOR)	1989 APR-16	HR (1) [1]	D (2) [2]	GO (4)	LO (5)	T (7) [2]	S (8) [2]	----	15-8
Travis Fryman (DET)	1993 JUL 28	D (1) [1]	HR (3) [1]	S (4) [1]	T (6) [1]	D (9)	----	----	* 7-12 *
Ian Kinsler (TEX)	2009 APR-15	D (1)	HR (3) [1]	S (4)	S (4) [1]	T (6) [1]	D (8) [1]	----	19-6

Table 3A. Perfect Cycles (1901-2025).

Player (Team)	Game	PA-1 (I)	PA-2 (I)	PA-3 (I)	PA-4 (I)	PA-5 (I)	PA-6 (I)	PA-7 (I)	FS
Kelly Gruber (TOR)	1989 APR-16	* HR (1) [1]	* D (2) [2]	GO (4)	LO (5)	* T (7) [2]	* S (8) [2]	---	15-8
Ian Kinsler (TEX)	2009 APR-15	* D (1)	* HR (3) [1]	* S (4)	S (4) [1]	* T (6) [1]	* D (8) [1]	---	19-6

Table 3B. RBI-Cycles Without One Run Subsequently Scored Following a Specific Hit (1901-2025).

Player (Team)	Game	PA-1 (I)	PA-2 (I)	PA-3 (I)	PA-4 (I)	PA-5 (I)	PA-6 (I)	PA-7 (I)	FS
Cy Williams (PHP)	1927 AUG-05	* T (1) [1]	<i>D (2) [2]</i>	W (5)	* HR (7) [2]	* S (9) [1]	---	---	9-7
Arky Vaughan (PIT)	1933 JUN-24	* HR (2) [1]	S (3)	S (5) [1]	* D (7) [1]	* T (8) [2]	W (9)	---	15-3
Bob Elliott (PIT)	1945 JUL-15 (2)	FO (1)	* T (2) [2]	* S (4) [1]	* HR (5) [2]	D (7) [1]	---	---	15-3
Dave Kingman (SFG)	1972 APR-16	* S (2) [1]	* T (4) [1]	D (5) [1]	* HR (7) [3]	---	---	---	10-6

Table 3C. RUN-Cycles Without an RBI Concurrent with a Specific Hit (1901-2025)

Player (Team)	Game	PA-1 (I)	PA-2 (I)	PA-3 (I)	PA-4 (I)	PA-5 (I)	PA-6 (I)	PA-7 (I)	FS
Bill Collins (BSN)	1910 OCT-06	* S (1)	FO (2)	* D (3) [1]	PO (4)	* T (7) [1]	* HR (8) [2]	----	20-4
Bob Fothergill (DET)	1926 SEP-26 (1)	S (1) [1]	*S (3)	* D (5)	* T (7) [1]	* HR (8) [2]	----	----	11-2
Hack Wilson (CHC)	1930 JUN-23	* HR (1) [3]	GO (3)	S (4) [1]	* T (6) [1]	* S (7)	* D (8)	----	21-8
Babe Herman (BRK)	1931 MAY-18	* HR (1) [2]	* T (2) [1]	GO (4)	* S (6)	* D (7) [2]	----	----	14-4
Joe Torre (SLC)	1973 JUN-27	* D (1) [1]	* HR (3) [1]	* T (4)	GDP (5)	[W (8)]	* S (9) [1]	----	15-4
Cesar Cedeno (HOU)	1976 AUG-09	* T (1)	PO (3)	* HR (6) [1]	* D (7) [3]	* S (8) [1]	----	----	13-4
Chris Speier (SFG)	1988 JUL-09	D (1)	* D (2) [2]	* HR (5) [1]	* S (6)	* T (7) [2]	GO (8)	----	21-2
Kevin McReynolds (NYM)	1989 AUG-01	* D (2)	GO (4)	* HR (6) [2]	* S (8) [1]	* T (9) [3]	----	----	11-0
Jeff Bagwell (HOU)	2001 JUL-18	* S (1) [1]	FO (2)	* D (5)	* HR (5) [3]	* T (7) [1]	[W (8)]	----	17-11
Adrian Beltre (SEA)	2008 SEP-01	* HR (2) [1]	* S (4) [1]	* S (6)	* D (7)	* T (8) [1]	----	----	12-6
Trea Turner (WAS)	2017 APR-25	* S (1)	* D (2) [2]	LO (4)	* HR (6) [2]	* T (7) [3]	GO (9)	----	15-12

APPENDIX — The Teammate-Friends Who Provided the “Little Bit of Help” Needed for a Player’s Run-Cycle, RBI-Cycle, Perfect-Cycle.

Appendix A — Teammate Friends for RUN-Cycles Achievers ... Tables A-1A, A-1B, A-1C.

Appendix B — Teammate Friends for RBI-Cycles Achievers ... Table B

Appendix C — Teammate Friends for Perfect-Cycles Achievers.

Table A-1A. The Teammate-Friends Who Provided the “Little Bit of Help” Needed for the Player’s RUN-Cycle (1901-1965).

Player (AB-R-H-RBI)	Game Team – Opponent	Single			Double		Triple
Harry Davis (6-4-5-3)	JUL-10-1901 PHA @ BOS	Seybold (T)			E	Cross (S)	Cross (S)
Bill Collins (6-4-4-4)	OCT-06-1910 BS vs PHP	SB	Good (FO)	Shean (SF)	Beck (D)		Good (S)
Ross Youngs (5-5-5-2)	APR-29-1922 NYG vs BSN	Cunningham (D)			Meusel (S)		Meusel (SF)
Bob Fothergill (5-4-5-4)	SEP-26-1926 (1) DET vs BOS	SB	E	E	Heilmann (GO)	Gehring (S)	Heilmann (OUT)
Hack Wilson (6-4-5-5)	JUN-23-1930 CHC vs PHP	Stephenson (S)	Grimm (S)		Stephenson (S)		Stephenson (S)
Babe Herman (5-4-4-5)	MAY-18-1931 BRK vs CIN	SB	Wright (S)		Bissonette (S)		Bissonette (S)
Pepper Martin (5-4-4-1)	MAY-05-1933 SLC vs PHP	Frisch (GO)	Crawford (GO)	Hornsby (S)	Frisch (S)	Hornsby (FO)	Crawford (FCFO)
Earl Averill (4-4-4-3)	AUG-17-1933 CLE vs PHA	E	Vosmik (D)		Vosmik (S)		Vosmik (S)
Arky Vaughan (5-4-5-2)	JUL-19-1939 PIT vs NYG	Klein (S)	Fletcher (W)	Handley (S)	Bell (D)		Bell (S)
Buddy Rosar (4-4-4-3)	JUL-19-1940 NYY vs CLE	(Throw)	Mills (D)		Gordon (GO)	Mills (GO)	Gordon (HR)
Bob Johnson (5-4-4-3)	JUL-06-1944 BOS vs DET	Doerr (T)			Doerr (S)		Doerr (D)
Mickey Vernon (5-4-4-1)	MAY-19-1946 WAS @ CWS	Heath (HR)			PB	Heath (SOFC)	Heath (S)
Vic Wertz (5-5-4-4)	SEP-14-1947 DET @ WAS	Mullin (SAC)	Kell (S)		Mullin (T)		Mullin (FO)
Lou Clinton (7-4-5-4)	JUL-13-1962 BOS @ KCA	Pagliaroni (D)			Nixon (D)		Pagliaroni (S)
Willie Stargell (4-4-4-3)	JUL-22-1964 PIT @ SLC	Mazeroski (D)			Mazeroski (HR)		Mazeroski (SF)

Table A-1B. The Teammate-Friends Who Provided the “Little Bit of Help” Needed for the Player’s RUN-Cycle (1966-2008).

Player (AB-R-H-RBI)	Game Team — Opponent	Single			Double		Triple
Billy Williams (5-4-4-2)	JUL-17-1966 (2) CHC @ SLC	WP	WP	Boccabella (S)	Santo (GO)	Browne (SF)	Santo (SF)
Joe Torre (5-4-4-3)	JUN-27-1973 SLC @ PIT	Simmons (D)		Reitz (S)	Simmons (D)		Simmons (SF)
Richie Zisk (6-4-4-5)	JUN-09-1974 PIT @ SFG	Stargell (HR)			Sanguillen (S)		Stargell (HR)
Cesar Cedeno (5-4-4-5)	AUG-09-1976 HOU @ SLC	E		Cruz (GO)	WP	Watson (S)	E
Dwight Evans (7-4-4-3)	JUN-28-1984 BOS vs SEA	Easler (W)	Buckner (D)		Armas (S)		Rice (S)
Tim Raines (5-4-5-1)	AUG-16-1987 MON vs PIT	Webster (S)		Wallach (S)	Webster (S)		Winningham (D)
Chris Speier (6-4-5-5)	JUL-09-1988 SFG vs SLC	Clark (S)	Maldonado (FO)	Mitchell (S)	Clark (T)		Clark (HR)
Kelly Gruber (6-4-4-6)	APR-16-1989 TOR vs KCR	Borders (GO)	Bell (S)		Borders (D)		Borders (D)
Kevin McReynolds (5-4-4-6)	AUG-01-1989 NYM @ SLC	Magadan (D)			Magadan (GO)	Lyons (S)	Magadan (GO)
Ray Lankford (4-4-4-1)	SEP-15-1991 SLC vs NYM	Smith (D)		Zeile (SF)	SB	Zeile (D)	Smith (D)
Rondell White (7-5-6-3)	JUN-11-1995 MON @ SFG	Tarasco (D)		Fletcher (HR)	Alou (CS)	Fletcher (S)	Laker (T)
Gregg Jefferies (5-4-4-4)	AUG-25-1995 PHP vs LAD	Whiten (S)	WP	Hayes (S)	Hayes (D)		Daulton (S)
Luis Gonzalez (6-4-4-1)	JUL-05-2000 ARZ @ HOU	Bell (S)	Lee (S)	Conti (SOFC)	E	Finley (S)	Lee (GO)
Jeff Bagwell (5-4-4-5)	JUL-18-2001 HOU vs SLC	Berkman (W)	Alou (HR)		Berkman (D)		Berkman (S)
Adrian Beltre (6-5-5-3)	SEP-01-2008 SEA @ TEX	Balentien (D)			Reed (S)		Hulett (S)

Table A-1C. The Teammate-Friends Who Provided the “Little Bit of Help” Needed for the Player’s RUN-Cycle (2009-2025).

Player (AB-R-H-RBI)	Game Team – Opponent	Single			Double		Triple
Ian Kinsler (6-5-6-4)	APR-15-2009 TEX vs BAL	E	SB	Byrd (S)	Young (GO)	Hamilton (S)	Young (GO)
Trea Turner (6-4-4-7)	APR-25-2017 WAS @ COL	Harper (D)			PB	Murphy (T)	Harper (GO)
Trea Turner (4-4-4-1)	JUN-30-2021 WAS vs TBR	SB	SB	Bell (S)	Soto (S)	Bell (S)	Soto (6)
Jose Altuve (6-4-4-4)	AUG-28-2023 HOU @ BOS	Alvarez (S)		WP	Alvarez (S)		Alvarez (HR)

Table B. The Teammate-Friends Who Provided the “Little Bit of Help” Needed for the Player’s RBI-Cycle (1901-2025).

Player (AB-R-H-RBI)	Game Team – Opponent	Single		Double		Triple	
Bobby Veach (6-2-6-6)	SEP-17-1920 DET vs BOS	Cobb (2)	----	Bush (2)	----	Bush (3)	----
Bob Meusel (5-2-4-6)	JUL-03-1922 NYY @ PHA	Witt (3)	----	McNally (3)	Ruth (1)	Witt (3)	McNally (2)
Pie Traynor (5-3-4-6)	JUL-07-1923 PIT @ PHP	Carey (3)	----	Carey (3)	----	Bigbee (2)	Russell (1)
Cy Williams (4-3-4-6)	AUG-05-1927 PHP @ PIT	Spalding (2)	----	Spalding (3)	Sand (1)	Sand (1)	----
Arky Vaughan (5-3-5-5)	JUN-24-1933 PIT vs BRK	Traynor (2)	----	Traynor (1)	----	P. Waner (3)	Traynor (1)
Jimmie Foxx (5-1-4-9)	AUG-14-1933 PHA @ CLE	McNair (3)	Cramer (2)	Cochrane (2)	----	Cramer (2)	Cochrane (1)
Joe DiMaggio (5-4-5-7)	JUL-09-1937 NYY vs WAS	Pearson (2)	----	Pearson (3)	Crosetti (2)	Rolfe (3)	----
Odell Hale (5-2-4-5)	JUL-12-1938 CLE @ WAS	Heath (3)	----	Webb (3)	Heath (1)	Heath (2)	----
Bob Elliott (5-3-4-6)	JUL-15-1945 PIT vs BRK	Coscarart (3)	----	Coscarart (2)	----	Coscarart (2)	Gionfriddo (1)
Dave Kingman (5-3-4-6)	APR-16-1972 SFG @ HOU	Bonds (2)	----	Bonds (2)	----	Bonds (2)	----
Rich Gedman (5-2-4-7)	SEP-18-1985 BOS vs TOR	Buckner (3)	----	Buckner (3)	Rice (2)	Boggs (3) Buckner (2)	Rice (1)
Eric Davis (4-1-4-6)	JUN-02-1989 CIN vs. SDP	Larkin (2)	----	Larkin (2)	----	Larkin (1)	----
Kelly Gruber (6-4-4-6)	APR-16-1989 TOR vs KCR	Lee (3)	----	Lee (3)	Lawless (2)	Lawless (2)	Moseby (1)
Travis Fryman (5-2-5-4)	JUL-28-1993 DET vs NYY	Phillips (3)	----	Whitaker (1)	----	Phillips (2)	----
Ian Kinsler (6-5-6-4)	APR-15-2009 TEX vs BAL	Andrus (3)	----	Andrus (1)	----	Andrus (1)	----

Appendix C. Teammate Friends for Perfect-Cycle Achievers Kelly Gruber and Ian Kinsler.

Kelly Gruber [April 16, 1989]

Players batted in by Gruber:

**Manny Lee (Single and Double)
Tom Lawless (Double and Triple)
Lloyd Moseby (Triple)**

Players who batted in Gruber:

**George Bell (Single)
Pat Borders (Double, Triple)**

Ian Kinsler [April 15, 2009]

Players batted in by Kinsler:

Elvis Andrus (Single, Double, Triple)

Players who batted in Gruber:

**Marlon Byrd (Single)
Josh Hamilton (Double)
Michael Young (Triple)**