**Random Links**

<https://www.newspapers.com/image/59275277/?terms=%22A%2B%26%2BM%22%2Bfootball> – football gear in 1893

<https://www.newspapers.com/image/71650752/?terms=%22A%2B%26%2BM%22%2Bfootball> – explanation of football field and rules

<https://archive.org/details/saintmarysschool> - add info from here

**Go back and try to find heights and weights – at least add tabs for height and weight to previous years – pre-1898**

**Also go back and make hella long game descriptions for pre 1898 games shorter**

**Also search papers like this** <https://www.newspapers.com/image/70265372/> for images of players

Go back and try and talk more about managers/etc when possible

1890s Greensboro – athletic field or park?

If you feel like it – make 1899 page for alleged Clemson game and 1900 for cancelled unc games

1900s – change athletic park to pullen park?

Confirms Athletic Field is Pullen Park[[1]](#footnote-1)

Fix excessive use of neutral site games later

Fix 1894 cancellations – duplications

Stopped doing length of games in 1916 – see if I need to go further

Fix 1892, 1893, 1896, 1897 seasons to ***In***clude games I can’t confirm (for now) in season totals, etc

**Pre-1891**

NC State opened in 1889 too late in the season to start a football team[[2]](#footnote-2)

In 1889, students played their own intra-college matches every Saturday with home-made uniforms and other material scrounged and made of other materials they could get their hands on[[3]](#footnote-3)

In 1890, A&M played various “prep” schools around Raleigh, in addition to Horner. A&M lost all the games by scores varying between 12 and 40 to zero, save the Horner game, which they won[[4]](#footnote-4)

Team paid for the 1890 trip to Horner out of their own pockets[[5]](#footnote-5)

1890 game against Horner was to decide if A&M would keep a football team – if they lost, the team would’ve been disbanded[[6]](#endnote-1) [[7]](#footnote-6)

Intramural football started in 1899, club in 1890 and 1891 – team made up of students and non-students from Raleigh area[[8]](#footnote-7)

**1891**

In 1891, A&M again played only “prep” schools, but this time won all but two[[9]](#footnote-8)

Team led by Joel Whitaker[[10]](#footnote-9) but that’s wrong, Joel Whitaker led Raleigh Male Academy (Morson & Denson’s), not A&M[[11]](#footnote-10)

Also says Whitaker was our captain[[12]](#footnote-11)

Coach was Perrin Busbee[[13]](#footnote-12)

Coach was Bart Gatling[[14]](#footnote-13)

This article said Riddick (who didn’t come to State til Fall 1892) was our 1st head coach[[15]](#footnote-14)

A&M Scored 2 touchdowns to Raleigh Male School’s 1[[16]](#footnote-15)

Field marked off with a plow, and halves were 45 minutes[[17]](#footnote-16)

Captain and half-back was C. B. Williams[[18]](#footnote-17) [[19]](#footnote-18) [[20]](#footnote-19)

**1892**

Started season with games against high schools, beating them all [[21]](#footnote-20)

Finished season with games against Wake Forest, Trinity, and UNC’s scrubs, losing the UNC and WF games and tying Trinity[[22]](#footnote-21)

No team[[23]](#footnote-22)

Bart Gatling was the coach in 1892 and for the first four season[[24]](#footnote-23) - does not appear to be true

**1893**

All “prep” schools left off schedule except Raleigh Male Academy (Morson & Denson’s)[[25]](#footnote-24)

Says coach was Bart Gatling[[26]](#footnote-25)

Had games with Davidson, Trinity, Wake Forest, and UNC’s scrubs[[27]](#footnote-26)

Coached by Prof. W. C. Riddick[[28]](#footnote-27)

Coached by Perrin Busbee – I believe first team refers to first vs second team (ie scrub and varsity), NOT the very first team[[29]](#footnote-28)

1st game: Oct 12, vs UNC, L 18-0 – University Day[[30]](#footnote-29)

Later beat UNC by 8-6[[31]](#footnote-30)

Won its first intercollegiate game against Tennessee[[32]](#footnote-31) ,12-6[[33]](#footnote-32)

Captain was Joel Whitaker[[34]](#footnote-33) [[35]](#footnote-34)

Team averaged 155 lbs[[36]](#footnote-35)

In June 1893 Board of Trustees voted for $50 for the program’s athletic program[[37]](#footnote-36)

Raised money (other than $50 given by faculty) for season by having “some friendly ladies” hosting a lawn party[[38]](#endnote-2) [[39]](#footnote-37)

This source says this was for after the 1893 season[[40]](#footnote-38)

Played college games only starting this year[[41]](#footnote-39)

1st game: UNC Scrubs, L 22-0[[42]](#footnote-40)

2nd game (Nov 9): Tennessee, W 12-6 – also contains a brief account of the game[[43]](#footnote-41)

After 1893 loss to UNC juniors, “the Farmers and Mechanics spent much of the time on their return train trip to Raleigh talking about the day when they would whip Carolina”[[44]](#footnote-42)

Potential win in 2nd UNC scrub game could have been caused by a large number of injuries to Varsity team – “the thing which ultimately caused defeat [to the Varsity team] was the unceasing injuries.”[[45]](#footnote-43)

**1894**

Coached by Perrin Busbee[[46]](#footnote-44)

Says coach was Bart Gatling[[47]](#footnote-45)

1st game: UNC, L 40-0[[48]](#footnote-46) - first game against UNC varsity (but 44)[[49]](#footnote-47)

“Among other games played” (not first game) was a 44-0 loss to UNC[[50]](#footnote-48)

Played UNC again (not first game) was 18-0 loss to UNC[[51]](#footnote-49) - says 16[[52]](#footnote-50)

UNC’s team started with “the poorest of prospects” but under the coaching of Vernon Irvine of Princeton improved greatly but finished 2nd place in the South with the NC State championship[[53]](#footnote-51)

UNC’s captain, Charles Baskerville, was the 3rd choice: G. R. Little was captain in the preceding winter, but did not return; J. C. Biggs was elected in his place, but was unable to return; in their stead, Baskerville was selected.[[54]](#footnote-52)

UNC team averaged 158 pounds and did not return a single man from the previous season[[55]](#footnote-53)

UNC team had to practice half of each days’ practice in secrecy due to students crowding field to watch practice; at 5:40 each day, all students, including the class teams, were expected to leave the football fields (despite there being room for 2 games at once) so the Varsity team had room to practice.[[56]](#footnote-54)

**1895**

No coach and no money[[57]](#footnote-55)

Says coach was Bart Gatling[[58]](#footnote-56)

1st game: Played its first game against a Virginia team this year, beating Richmond 6-0[[59]](#footnote-57)

2nd game: Tied game against Wake Forest 4-4 with 35 min halves[[60]](#footnote-58)

3rd game: lost to UNC scrubs 36-0[[61]](#footnote-59) - not scrubs

4th game: “without a doubt the biggest A&M had ever tried” – at Atlanta exposition against VPI. Student train chartered, “everybody in Atlanta knew when the train pulled in” – defeated by a small score[[62]](#footnote-60)

Team composed of Ramsey, Grier, Jenkins, Hodges, Hunter, Wright, Thomas, Clark, Wooten, Kimball, and Alexander[[63]](#footnote-61)

Nicklin’s 80 yard touchdown run on Oct. 12 was the 2nd longest recorded run from scrimmage in school history at the time (to a 95 yard run against Trinity on Nov. 10, 1891 by S. A. Ashe) and longest TD run, and remained the 4th longest recorded run as of 1937; his 67 yard td run that same day was the 4th longest in school history by the end of the day (check order!)[[64]](#footnote-62)

1895 UNC team considered one of the greatest UNC teams of all time – selected by committee as one of the 6 best (as of 1936)[[65]](#footnote-63)

2nd straight season UNC went through 3 captains: Baskerville was elected captain but chose to resign; Louis Guion was elected instead, but he chose not to return the following year, instead replaced by Edwin Gregory.[[66]](#footnote-64)

Doggie Trenchard of Princeton started coaching at UNC[[67]](#footnote-65)

Nicklin’s performance for UNC made him one of only 5 Tar Heels (as of 1936) to score 4 tds in a single game, and had most yards doing it: 67+80+57+25 (229) was over 50 points better than Fab Haywood’s 4 for 180. Remained tied for lead til 1970 (Don McCauley, 5, vs Duke), current no. is 6 by Kelvin Bryant (6, vs ECU, 1981)[[68]](#footnote-66)

**1896**

No coach and no money[[69]](#footnote-67)

No coach and no money – “team struggled along… but managed to add new laurels to her record”[[70]](#footnote-68)

Says coach was Bart Gatling[[71]](#footnote-69)

Says coach was Perrin Busbee 1896-1897[[72]](#footnote-70)

Similar changes made to UNC, who made rules to remove students whose “chief interest is not in their studies,” to remove students who didn’t study from football teams, limiting the out-of-state sports-related traveling to players and managers, have athletic students pledge not to gamble or drink during trips, and rules about how many days of absence students could accrue and what to do about missed classes.[[73]](#footnote-71)

**1897**

No coach and no money[[74]](#footnote-72)

Says coach was Bart Gatling[[75]](#footnote-73)

No coach and no money – “team struggled along… but managed to add new laurels to her record”[[76]](#footnote-74) – tbh just not true

Only games were 40-0 loss to UNC and 19-0 W over Davidson[[77]](#footnote-75)

J. C. MacRae’s 70 yard touchdown run was the 5th longest recorded run from scrimmage in school history at the time[[78]](#footnote-76)

E. V. Howell’s 60 yard run was the 9th longest run form scrimmage in school history at the end of the game[[79]](#footnote-77)

UNC team averaged “only” 147 lbs – coach was Will Reynolds, of Princeton. Joel Whitaker was elected captain, but after he failed to return to school Arthur Belden was chosen in his place[[80]](#footnote-78)

**1898**

No coach and no money[[81]](#footnote-79)

Says coach was W. C. Riddick[[82]](#footnote-80) [[83]](#footnote-81)

No coach and no money – “team struggled along… but managed to add new laurels to her record”[[84]](#footnote-82)

Lost to UNC 34-0[[85]](#footnote-83)

1898 UNC team considered one of the greatest UNC teams of all time – selected by committee as one of the 6 best (as of 1936) and remains the school’s only undefeated season in school history[[86]](#footnote-84)

Will Reynold’s 2nd year coaching UNC. Frank Rogers was initially only a temporary captain elected by the Advisory Committee but was permanently elected after UNC’s win over VPI.[[87]](#footnote-85)

Member of team was W. W. Caserley (pic also gives weights of team) [[88]](#footnote-86)

Irvin V. Tucker (1899): from Whiteville, NC, does managing affairs, connected with Dept. of Justice, and (1931) member of Board of Trustees[[89]](#footnote-87)

John L. McKinnon (--): Laurinburg, NC was a farmer[[90]](#footnote-88)

Joseph P. Turner (1902): of Leaksville, NC, reported to be a grocer[[91]](#footnote-89)

No records found for: Zolly M. Bowden of Lutz (1901), Fla.; Kenneth R. Woodward (1901), of Edenton, NC; nor Bryson. [[92]](#footnote-90)

Edward Wood of Edenton entered A&M in 1896; no additional known[[93]](#footnote-91)

W. W. Caserley is a conductor on Norfolk and Western RR[[94]](#footnote-92)

Eugene G. Person of Macon, GA is a train dispatcher[[95]](#footnote-93)

John S. Whitley is unrecorded[[96]](#footnote-94)

J. E. Ramsey of Salisbury, NC was captain – member of Board of Trustees and Athletic Committee[[97]](#footnote-95)

Lewis O. Lougee of Durham was “just a sub” on the football team but as of 1931 worked as chief engineer for the Geo. S. Baton Co. in Pittsburgh, Pa. [[98]](#footnote-96)

James H. Bunn of Henderson, NC is superintendent of a cotton mill[[99]](#footnote-97)

James P. McNeil of Cheraw, SC (1902) is in the insurance business[[100]](#footnote-98)

Charles E. Moore of Tarboro, NC is unaccounted for[[101]](#footnote-99)

B. H. Finch of Lexington, NC is in the grocery business[[102]](#footnote-100)

**1899**

Students insisted we needed a regular coach to coach the team to teach football, and football alone – got Dr. John McKee[[103]](#footnote-101) [[104]](#footnote-102)

Says coach was W. C. Riddick[[105]](#footnote-103) [[106]](#footnote-104)

Claims we had no coach for 1899 – not true[[107]](#footnote-105)

Tied UNC – McKee “worked faithfully with the material and developed a team, which was defeated the year before by the university (UNC) by a score of 34 to 0, into a team that played the university to a tie” of 11-11[[108]](#footnote-106)

In November 1899 tied UNC 11-11 – “greatest achievement of the A. & M. to that date”[[109]](#footnote-107)

Tie against UNC led to UNC’s refusal to schedule team for next several years[[110]](#footnote-108)

Game against UNC was played in Fair Grounds and drew “a tremendous crowd” – win led to first A&M parade through the streets of Raleigh[[111]](#footnote-109)

Lost 34-0 at UNC[[112]](#footnote-110)

Koehler’s 75 yard run on Oct. 7 was the 4th longest recorded run from scrimmage in school history at the time, and Koehler’s 65 yard run was the 10th longest recorded in school history at the time.[[113]](#footnote-111)

F. J. Coxe’s 65 yard touchdown run was the 9th longest in school history at the time.[[114]](#footnote-112)

UNC’s 1899 team returned 7 men from the 1898 undefeated team.[[115]](#footnote-113)

UNC game: UNC had ball on the ½ yard line. Timekeeper discrepancy. A&M refused to line up for the final snap since one timekeeper said time was up. “After the game both officials agreed that there was time remaining” - dubious[[116]](#footnote-114)

**1900**

O. Max Gardner enters his first years of athletics at NC State – played football for 3 years (1900-1903) and acted as grad. manager from 1904-1905[[117]](#footnote-115)

Says coach was Dr. John McKee (no?)[[118]](#footnote-116) [[119]](#footnote-117)

Describing Gardner – “an awkward double-jointed mouthy kind of Freshman” – first tried him at tackle, then fullback, then finally guard (dif order) – strength “did not depend so much upon what he did, as it did upon what he could make an opponent think he could do”[[120]](#footnote-118)

Gardner “[worked] his mouth all the time” – Whitaker gave him more credit than any other one person for what the team is now (1907)[[121]](#footnote-119)

Team “was weaker than it was the year before”[[122]](#footnote-120)

1st game: Oct 11, vs Oak Ridge, W 17-5 – played at Greensboro Fair (no)[[123]](#footnote-121)

2nd game: Oct 26, vs VPI, L 2-18 – played during Raleigh Fair[[124]](#footnote-122)

3rd game: Nov 2, vs Guilford, L 5-11[[125]](#footnote-123) [[126]](#footnote-124)

4th game: Nov 10, vs Georgia, W 6-5[[127]](#footnote-125)

5th game: Nov 23, vs Oak Ridge, W 21-0

6th game: Nov 29, vs South Carolina, L 5-17

Lost to Davidson (no date or score given)[[128]](#footnote-126)

Also beat Guilford (no date or score given) – not true[[129]](#footnote-127)

Lost and won (not true) games against South Carolina (no date/score given)[[130]](#footnote-128)

Drew up resolutions to govern eligibility of players – compact “died a quiet death in a year or two, but was greatly responsible for the Faculty Committee being formed to aid the captain and manager”[[131]](#footnote-129) – add to NC AA page

UNC’s original captain was Frank Bennett but he didn’t not return. Instead, Bill Council was appointed temporary captain and Marvin Carr was permanently chosen as captain.[[132]](#footnote-130)

UNC’s Graves was “an underweight quarterback who played in a forest of giants”[[133]](#footnote-131)

**1901**

Coach was James McRae[[134]](#footnote-132) [[135]](#footnote-133)

Says coach was Dr. John McKee[[136]](#footnote-134) [[137]](#footnote-135)

Team was “considerably heavier and stronger than the one the year before”[[138]](#footnote-136)

1st game: Oct 9, vs Guilford, W 21-6[[139]](#footnote-137)

2nd game: Oct 10, vs Oak Ridge, W 10-0 – met by band and battalion at train station[[140]](#footnote-138)

3rd game: Oct 16, vs UNC, L 0-39[[141]](#footnote-139)

4th game: Nov 16, vs UNC, L 0-30[[142]](#footnote-140)

Loss to UNC was 0-32[[143]](#footnote-141) - wrong

Losses to UNC due to “tackle back play” brought to UNC by Jenkins, coach from Yale who had been taught play by Yale’s Gordon Brown in 1900 – Whitaker learned play while training UNC team before Thanksgiving match vs Davidson, and changed whole offensive style around it the Monday before Thanksgiving[[144]](#footnote-142)

5th game: Nov 22, vs Guilford, W 34-0 – Asbury had 70 yd touchdown[[145]](#footnote-143)

6th game: Nov 28, vs Davidson, W 27-6 – this game gave A&M state championship[[146]](#footnote-144)

6th game: Davidson should have won game by comparative scores, but A&M had possession of the ball “almost the entire afternoon” – says score was 28-0. Game won by tackle back play[[147]](#footnote-145)

Berkley’s 70 yard touchdown run was the 5th longest recorded run from scrimmage in school history at the time[[148]](#footnote-146)

L. Graves’ 90 yard kickoff return td was UNC’s first ever kickoff return TD vs NC State and only the 3rd in school history (first in 1898 vs Oak Ridge, second in 1899 vs Guilford, and was the team’s longest kickoff return from that time until 1922, when A. M. McDonald ran one in for 95 yards, also against NC State.[[149]](#footnote-147)

UNC’s Graves was “an underweight quarterback who played in a forest of giants”[[150]](#footnote-148)

**1902**

Says coach was Arthur Devlin[[151]](#footnote-149) [[152]](#footnote-150)

1st game: Oct 4, vs Clemson, L 6-11[[153]](#footnote-151)

2nd game: Oct 6, vs Furman (R.C. ??), T 0-0 – state had ball on 2 yd line when time was called[[154]](#footnote-152)

3rd game: Oct 13, vs Furman, L 0-5[[155]](#footnote-153)

4th game: Oct 18, vs VPI, L 6-10[[156]](#footnote-154)

5th game: Oct 31, vs Guilford, W 29-5[[157]](#footnote-155)

6th game: Nov 8, vs UNC, T 0-0[[158]](#footnote-156)

UNC had new coach, H. B. Olcott of Yale. UNC had very successful season, defeating everyone except UVA who they tied.[[159]](#footnote-157)

7th game: Nov 21, vs Davidson, L 0-5[[160]](#footnote-158)

8th game: Nov 27, vs Richmond, W 30-5[[161]](#footnote-159)

Captain was O. Max Gardener[[162]](#footnote-160)

UNC’s Graves was “an underweight quarterback who played in a forest of giants”[[163]](#footnote-161)

**1903**

Sasy coach was Arthur Devlin[[164]](#footnote-162) [[165]](#footnote-163)

Year of the famous “tickle back” formation - wrong[[166]](#footnote-164)

All teams had learned “tackle back” formation (ref 1901 vs UNC) and defense to stop it[[167]](#footnote-165)

1st game: Oct 5, vs Guilford, W 50-0[[168]](#footnote-166)

2nd game: Oct 12, vs VPI (one of these prob. VMI), L 0-6[[169]](#footnote-167)

3rd game: Oct 17, vs VPI, L 0-21 – “heavy kicking won the game for VPI”[[170]](#footnote-168)

4th game: Oct 19, vs DUI (prob. DMI), W 32-0[[171]](#footnote-169)

5th game: Oct 28, vs Clemson, L 0-18 – “won on trick plays by Clemson”[[172]](#footnote-170)

6th game: Nov 3, vs Kentucky, L 6-18[[173]](#footnote-171)

7th game: Nov 15, vs South Carolina, W 6-0[[174]](#footnote-172)

8th game: Nov 23, vs Richmond, W 53-0[[175]](#footnote-173)

Thanksgiving game with Washington and Lee cancelled due to sickness at W&L[[176]](#footnote-174)

Captain was Joe P. Gulley[[177]](#footnote-175)

First ever team with a > .500 record with over 2 games[[178]](#footnote-176)

UNC: Albert Cox served as captain for the first two games but G. L. Jones was elected captain later.[[179]](#footnote-177)

**1904**

Coach Kimboltz/Kinnholtz (Kienholtz) comes – “first regular high price big college coach for A & M”[[180]](#footnote-178) [[181]](#footnote-179) [[182]](#footnote-180) [[183]](#footnote-181)

Board of trustees agreed to match $500 raised by students Dec 1903 to hire an athletic director[[184]](#footnote-182)

“Most powerful [team] A&M had yet put out”[[185]](#footnote-183)

“This was easily the most powerful that the A. & M. had had to date”[[186]](#footnote-184)

1st game: Sep 24, vs Guilford, W 59-0[[187]](#footnote-185)

2nd game: Oct 1, vs VMI, W 6-0[[188]](#footnote-186)

3rd game: Oct 15, vs Virginia, L 0-5[[189]](#footnote-187) - Gardner led a determined stand at the A&M 1 ft line to prevent a second UVA score[[190]](#footnote-188)

Says we tied UNC[[191]](#footnote-189)

4th game: Nov 5, vs South Carolina, T 0-0[[192]](#footnote-190)

5th game: Nov 16, vs UNC, T 6-6[[193]](#footnote-191)

Before UNC game, a number of UNC players publicly boasted that they would easily beat A&M by 2 touchdowns[[194]](#footnote-192)

6th game: Nov 24, vs Clemson, W 18-0[[195]](#footnote-193)

Abernathy shifted to halfback[[196]](#footnote-194)

Captain was Leroy F. Abernathy[[197]](#footnote-195)

Kienholtz brough Wilson brothers from Minnesota[[198]](#footnote-196)

Max Gardner was an instrumental figure in getting financial support behind NC State athletics, including getting the school to pay a coach[[199]](#footnote-197)

**1905**

Coached by George Whitney, of Cornell[[200]](#footnote-198) [[201]](#footnote-199) [[202]](#footnote-200)

Whitney introduced the “wing shift” and relied his qb to call 3 plays at a time in huddle so the team could run from the set position[[203]](#footnote-201)

After Kienholtz left, Gardner explained to faculty that $500 was not enough to get an adequate coach and petitioned the board of trustees to double the yearly fee to $2 per year, with $1 to be collected from each student at the start of each semester. “We are all willing to work and deny ourselves if need be in order to pay this fee.” (Gardner) – petition was signed and approved by every full-time student on campus[[204]](#footnote-202) - 1904 season

“Barely as good a team as the one of 1904, though many will differ from me in this opinion”[[205]](#footnote-203)

1st game: vs VMI, W 5-0[[206]](#footnote-204)

2nd game: vs Virginia, L 0-10[[207]](#footnote-205)

3rd game: vs South Carolina, W 29-0[[208]](#footnote-206)

4th game: vs UNC, T 0-0[[209]](#footnote-207) - “A & M team called Carolina’s line five separate times, each time to be called back again by officials” [[210]](#footnote-208)

4th game: “The A. & M. should have won the game from the University by at least two touch-downs, but for the most stupid running of the team as the University goal line was approached.”[[211]](#footnote-209)

UNC game considered even more of a victory than the 1904 game since team scored 4 times but had scores called back – students vilified ref and former UNC coach “Doggie” Trenchard greatly over the calls and demanded he be banned from officiating football in the South (see Red and White)[[212]](#footnote-210)

Says Wilson decimated UNC defense so thoroughly that the Heels refused to play us in 1906 – look into if that’s true? Doubt it[[213]](#footnote-211)

1905 UNC team considered one of the greatest UNC teams of all time – selected by committee as one of the 6 best (as of 1936)[[214]](#footnote-212)

5th game: vs Washington and Lee, W 22-0[[215]](#footnote-213)

6th game: vs Davidson, W 10-0[[216]](#footnote-214)

Captain was A. W. Gregory of Halifax[[217]](#footnote-215)

**1906**

Major overhaul of rules going into 1906 season caused by numerous injuries of 1905 – included movements by Roosevelt and rule changes by Walter Camp, including admitting the forward pass, requiring separation on line of scrimmage, onside kicks, etc, and encourage participation of true students rather than general “thugs”[[218]](#footnote-216)

In1906, A&M created their own rules for athletics, requiring enrollment of students by w/in 30 days of start of classes, requiring 17+ class hours per week to play football/baseball, and preventing students who had played professionally or been payed – lasted <1 year as A&M adopted rules like UVA and UNC – which banned participation from alumni, post-grads, and non-students, set rules on when they could travel, and how many games per week teams could play[[219]](#footnote-217)

Coached by William Heston, of Michigan – “greatest halfback ever turned out by an American college”[[220]](#footnote-218) [[221]](#footnote-219) [[222]](#footnote-220)

Heston had refused to play for a year after graduating in 1904 because no team agreed to pay him the $1200 he wanted. Agreed to play 1 game in 1905 for the Canton Bull Dogs against the Massillon Tigers – was paid $600 but failed to gain a single yard, and Massillon won. Overweight and out of shape, gave up on playing after 1905 and coached A&M in 1906 – failed to adapt to rule changes.[[223]](#footnote-221)

Change in rules – forward pass, 10 yards to gain in 3 downs instead of 5[[224]](#footnote-222) [[225]](#footnote-223)

1st game: vs Randolph-Macon, W 39-0[[226]](#footnote-224)

2nd game: vs Virginia, T 0-0[[227]](#footnote-225)

3rd game: vs Richmond, T 0-0[[228]](#footnote-226)

4th game: vs VMI, W 17-0[[229]](#footnote-227)

5th game: vs Washington and Lee, T 4-4[[230]](#footnote-228)

6th game: vs William & Mary, W 44-0[[231]](#footnote-229)

7th game: vs Clemson, T 0-0[[232]](#footnote-230)

8th game: vs VPI, L 0-6[[233]](#footnote-231)

As UNC game was played infrequently, VPI game became main attraction, and classes were canceled so students in good academic standing could be allowed to journey to Richmond to watch the game[[234]](#footnote-232)

Captain was Dr. A. J. Wilson[[235]](#footnote-233)

Wilson was a post-graduate competing in his 6th year of collegiate football[[236]](#footnote-234)

UNC refused to play; just before the game started, UNC alleged that Curley Wilson was a post-grad student in his 6th year and ineligible to play. The question went to A&M faculty, who reasoned that UVA had also been playing a player in their 6th year of eligibility, and that further the athletic committee alone was able to make decisions about who could play or not. Disrupted series til 1919 (UNC also canceled game against UVA)[[237]](#footnote-235)

UNC’s explanation of the cancelation is brief: “Eligibility rules which the University adopted caused the cancellation of games with Virginia and A. & M. because the latter colleges refused to abide by the rules. As a result only a seven-game schedule was played by the team coached by Willis Keinholz of Minnesota and captained by Romy Story”.[[238]](#footnote-236) – reportedly, UNC brought back only 5 players from their 1905 squad because of their newly-adopted rules.[[239]](#footnote-237)

**1907**

Team opened with prospects “hardly as bright as they had been for the past four years”[[240]](#footnote-238)

Coach Michie (Mickey) Whitehurst, of Baltimore[[241]](#footnote-239) – “best offensive coach A&M ever had”[[242]](#footnote-240) “best coach in our history”[[243]](#footnote-241) [[244]](#footnote-242)

“One of the most successful of A & M’s early football mentors”[[245]](#footnote-243)

Read more about coach[[246]](#footnote-244) - not much actually there about him

“most brilliant [team] in the history of the College” – “His talent lay in teaching football fundamentals and encouraging his players to play their best.”[[247]](#footnote-245)

Only five men from 1906 team returned – Frank Thompson, Beebe, Stroud, Sykes, and Stevens[[248]](#footnote-246)

“Biggest Thanksgiving Day game ever scheduled to be played” against Virginia[[249]](#footnote-247)

Beat Virginia (who had one of her best teams ever) at Norfolk “before a tremendous crowd” 10-5[[250]](#footnote-248)

“Never before had any team in the South claiming the Southern championship made such a clear title to it as A. & M.”[[251]](#footnote-249)

Team led by Frank Thompson[[252]](#footnote-250)

Champions of the South in 1907[[253]](#footnote-251)

Accomplished more than “several since 1900” but accomplished more by “sticking together on the field and by being good ‘up hill’ fighters” – “in other words the team had ‘grit’”[[254]](#footnote-252)

Summary of 1907 season[[255]](#footnote-253)

1st game: vs Randolph Macon, W 20-0

2nd game: vs Richmond, W 7-4

3rd game: vs Roanoke, W 22-0

4th game: vs Richmond, W 11-0

5th game: vs Davidson, W 6-0

6th game: vs North Carolina All Stars, T 5-5[[256]](#footnote-254)

Read more about the team and summary of games against Davidson, All-Stars[[257]](#footnote-255)

The Sep 30 game vs Randolph-Macon was first game played on new Riddick field[[258]](#footnote-256) (no)

Captain was Frank M. Thompson[[259]](#footnote-257)

Only loss was to an NC All-Stars team[[260]](#footnote-258)

Game against UVA was event of the Jamestown Exposition[[261]](#footnote-259)

Claimed championship of the south via comparative victories[[262]](#footnote-260) [[263]](#footnote-261) (NOT just South Atlantic)

Telegrams of congratulations came in from all across the country, including the UNC student body[[264]](#footnote-262)

Captain Frank Thompson was namesake of Thompson Theater (formerly a gymnasium) ([pic](https://d.lib.ncsu.edu/collections/catalog/0001534#?c=&m=&s=&cv=&xywh=-814%2C0%2C5219%2C2778))[[265]](#footnote-263)

In1906, A&M created their own rules for athletics, requiring enrollment of students by w/in 30 days of start of classes, requiring 17+ class hours per week to play football/baseball, and preventing students who had played professionally or been paid – lasted <1 year as A&M adopted rules like UVA and UNC – which banned participation from alumni, post-grads, and non-students, set rules on when they could travel, and how many games per week teams could play[[266]](#footnote-264)

**RIDDICK FIELD**

money to grade field largely raised by sale of bonds by Arthur Finn Bowen[[267]](#footnote-265) [[268]](#footnote-266)

Led by A. F. Bowen, progress was coming on construction of a new field. In May 1905 the Board had approved the usage of land at the old Crawford farm west of the railroad switch for usage as an athletic field but did nothing for over a year until naming Bowen, treasurer of the college, head of the committee. Earning a 10% commission, Bowen skillfully collected a great deal of money and construction began not long thereafter – eventually took on financial management of athletics, working as a sort of early athletic director (traveled with teams or had a rep do it, handled purchases, bills, and contracts)[[269]](#footnote-267)

Named Riddick Field in 1908 in honor of the “father of athletics” at A&M[[270]](#footnote-268)

**1908**

Coach was Mickey Whitehurst[[271]](#footnote-269) [[272]](#footnote-270)

1st game: vs Wake Forest, W 0-25[[273]](#footnote-271)

2nd game: vs William & Mary, W 0-20[[274]](#footnote-272) 24

3rd game: vs Georgetown, W 0-5[[275]](#footnote-273)

4th game: vs Virginia, L 6-0[[276]](#footnote-274)

5th game: vs Davidson, L 0-21[[277]](#footnote-275) won

6th game: vs Wake Forest, W 0-76[[278]](#footnote-276)

7th game: vs VPI, L 5-6[[279]](#footnote-277)

Captain was S. F. Stephens[[280]](#footnote-278)

J. L. Von Glahn earned All-Southern honors[[281]](#footnote-279) [[282]](#footnote-280)

Babe Wilson went to Cornell in 1908[[283]](#footnote-281)

**1909**

Retained most of their good players from championship 1907 season[[284]](#footnote-282)

Coach was Eddie Green[[285]](#footnote-283)

1st game: vs Maryville, W 0-39[[286]](#footnote-284)

2nd game: vs Maryland Athletic Club, W 0-12[[287]](#footnote-285)

First two games intentionally scheduled as easy “tune-up” games to prepare for Kentucky[[288]](#footnote-286)

3rd game: vs Kentucky, W 6-15[[289]](#footnote-287)

After victory, celebrations lasted into the night, with almost every student in the college taking place in the celebration. Torch-light parade marched from campus to Peace College, where the girls stood waiting on the 2nd floor balcony. Farmers sang a song first, followed by a response by Peace. Then the girls incited “near hysteria” by singing “We want some one to call us Dearie” to which the men below began chanting “We will, we will” and “milling around in mounting excitement.” Before too long, Peace faculty ushered the girls back into their building.[[290]](#footnote-288)

1700-3000 fans at state fair watched UK game[[291]](#footnote-289)

4th game: vs Maryland Agricultural College, W 0-31[[292]](#footnote-290)

5th game: vs Washington & Lee, W 0-3[[293]](#footnote-291)

6th game: vs USS Franklin, W 0-5[[294]](#footnote-292)

7th game: vs VPI, L 18-5[[295]](#footnote-293)

Bad omens marked the week before the VPI game: Von Glahn aggravated an injury which had plagued him all season and Seifert was seriously hurt but determined to play (both hurt in practice). Hartsell and Bray were both stricken with winter illnesses and spent much of the week before the game in the infirmary – despite the sickness, the players still went to Norfolk because the team only had 2 subs.[[296]](#footnote-294)

Further, boosters nearly missed the game. Left Raleigh on time, but their car got uncoupled in Norlina and were left stranded on the tracks “for several hours” until a connecting car came through.[[297]](#footnote-295) – on way back

VPI game was “a frustrating game of missed opportunities” – gained 316 vs 108 yards[[298]](#footnote-296)

Champions of the South [[299]](#footnote-297) - after VPI loss A&M lost any claim to Southern championship[[300]](#footnote-298)

Captain was J. B. Bray[[301]](#footnote-299)

QB Thompson named All-Southern at his position[[302]](#footnote-300)

Game first divided into quarters.[[303]](#footnote-301)

**1910**

Coach was Eddie Green[[304]](#footnote-302)

1st game: vs Georgetown, T 0-0[[305]](#footnote-303)

Game against Georgetown played in rainstorm, played in Raleigh, but observers were unsure whether lack of injuries caused by new rules or wetness of field; 2 forward passes were attempted by Stafford but fell incomplete—Georgetown attempted 1 that also fell short[[306]](#footnote-304)

At end of game A&M was 1 foot from scoring; failure to score was first time in 7 years the Farmers had failed to score[[307]](#footnote-305)

Several fights broke out during game, and the fans rushed out of the stands in anticipation of a melee – did anything happen?[[308]](#footnote-306)

2nd game: vs Villanova, T 6-6[[309]](#footnote-307)

Strongest team ever played in Raleigh[[310]](#footnote-308)

Stafford was knocked unconscious during the game but later returned; was only semi-conscious for the rest of the game[[311]](#footnote-309)

Stafford got school’s first ever interception by nabbing the ball and returning it 10 (or 19) yards - wrong[[312]](#footnote-310) [[313]](#footnote-311)

3rd game: vs Eastern College, W 22-0[[314]](#footnote-312) (or 33)[[315]](#footnote-313)

Tal Stafford completed first pass in team history in game against Eastern College – first completed pass was a 25-yard completion to Dutch Seifert. Later that game was first ever touchdown pass also form Stafford to Seifert - wrong.[[316]](#footnote-314)

4th game: vs Richmond, W 0-50[[317]](#footnote-315)

Coach Greene settled down; “no tricks or forward passes were tried—nothing but end runs and line bucks being used.”[[318]](#footnote-316)

5th game: vs Wake Forest, W 3- ~~27~~ 28[[319]](#footnote-317)

6th game: vs VPI, W 3-5[[320]](#footnote-318)

Against “greatest rival” one spectator declared that “students, Carolinians and Virginians, remember it as the cleanest, most exciting, hardest fought game played in the South.”[[321]](#footnote-319)

Over 8500 fans came to Thanksgiving game in Norfolk, VA, W 5-3 using a “razzle dazzle double-pass” from Stafford to D. A. Robertson[[322]](#footnote-320)

QB Cool took the snap, passed to Stafford, who passed to Robertson, who fumbled the ball but recovered it and crossed the goal line.[[323]](#footnote-321)

Captain was Harry Hartsell[[324]](#footnote-322)

Team “possessed size and experience”[[325]](#footnote-323)

Line averaged 177 lbs [[326]](#footnote-324)

Over 50 applicants tried out to join the football team, and started year sure of a Southern Championship[[327]](#footnote-325)

All-Southern honors went to guard D. B. Floyd, halfback D. A. Robertson, and center John Bray was recognized as one of the best in the nation.[[328]](#footnote-326)

Using comparative scores, Pres. Riddick announced that the two greatest teams in America in 1910 were Harvard and A&M – logic was that: Harvard tied Yale, who defeated Princeton. Yale was beaten by West Point, who defeated the Naval Academy; this means Navy had a very good team. Navy was unable to score a touchdown against VPI—a feat which A&M was able to do. Also, Villanova lost to Pennsylvania by a small score, and Penn tied Michigan (the strongest team in the West) and defeated Cornell. A&M played Villanova to a tie, and most of the game was in favor of A&M (who would have won had it not been for their QB’s injury).[[329]](#footnote-327)

1910 considered the best season of athletics in A&M history for many years (also had baseball team win South Atlantic Championship and track team win the NC State title for the first time). In 1939, in honor of NC State’s golden jubilee, the *Technician’s* athletic writers concluded that 1910 was the best year for athletics in school history, and the claim remained undisputed until 1973-1974, when football, baseball, and swimming won ACC Champion, and basketball was NCAA champion.[[330]](#footnote-328)

Claimed champion of the South (check)[[331]](#footnote-329)

**1911**

Coach was Eddie Green[[332]](#footnote-330)

Captain was Tal Stafford[[333]](#footnote-331)

It was difficult to capitalize on the success of the 1910 season due to inexperience and few returning players, though 50 players did try out[[334]](#footnote-332)

Athletic Association created season tickets for the first time, using team’s popularity from 1910 season. The tickets admitted fans to 4 home games for 2 dollars.[[335]](#footnote-333)

1st game: vs USS Franklin, W 23-0

Season opener was against a Norfolk-based naval training ship, the *USS Franklin*. When the sailors arrived on Oct. 7, the day before the game, A&M learned that their mascot—a goat—had recently died. Members of the Athletic Association went to every student on the college campus collecting nickels, and presented the sailors with a goat and 15 pennants the next morning. Senior class mascot, a bulldog named Tige, was present to cheer the Farmers to a 23-0 win.[[336]](#footnote-334)

2nd game: vs VPI, L 6-5

After loss vs VPI, many players threw out championship hopes and bitterly criticized the team. Technician editor chastised the students and players for having too high expectations, and the players in particular for being overconfident, underestimating the opponent, and disregarding the rules of training—namely, no drinking, smoking, or staying out late. Rumors were that the players would have a cold beer or two nightly, but after criticism redoubled their practicing.[[337]](#footnote-335)

2500 fans watched 6-0 victory against Bucknell[[338]](#footnote-336)

Cold, wet and rainy game watched by 600 (though many students tried to watch from their dorms) resulted in 16-0 victory over Tennessee. Considered the best game of the year by many, the best work was done by tackle Floyd, who repeatedly stopped Tenn yard gainers. Considered the best game of his career, many said he was a shoe-in for All Southern honors afterward.

In game against Navy, lost 7-6, bitter loss; despite the fact that A&M was the first team to score on the Middies that season, the Farmers took no consolation. 2000 fans watched.[[339]](#footnote-337)

**1912**

Coach was Eddie Green[[340]](#footnote-338)

Captain was H. M. Cool[[341]](#footnote-339)

Loss to Georgetown for their worst defeat and first home loss in 8 years.[[342]](#footnote-340)

4th down added to football, and rule forbidding forward passes over 20 yards repealed, and field shortened so that end zones were 10 yards each, down from 110 yards total.[[343]](#footnote-341)

**1913**

Coach was Eddie Green[[344]](#footnote-342)

South Atlantic Champions[[345]](#footnote-343)

Finished season with 6-1 record[[346]](#footnote-344)

1st game: Season opened against USS Franklin – “I never saw so many bloody noses and cut eyes. There was a fight on every play. We didn’t have face guards, and our helmets were so light you could fold them up and put ‘em in your pocket” – W. T. “Doc” Hurtt[[347]](#footnote-345) [[348]](#footnote-346)

1st game: By the end of the first quarter, nearly half the players on each team had been expelled for fighting - refs eventually let expelled men back in to keep the game going[[349]](#footnote-347) [[350]](#footnote-348)

Commanding officer of ship sent the ship’s band and gave passes for most of the ships crew, who paraded through Raleigh before the game. Many of the Navy players boxed during the off-season and made a point of slugging the ball carrier after every tackle. Green warned players not to retaliate, but the players decided to return every punch – called by Beezley the bloodiest game every played in Riddick.[[351]](#footnote-349)

1st game: W. T. “Doc” Hurtt described the game as “the bloodiest football game ever played”, W 54-0[[352]](#footnote-350)

Van Brocklin was still overweight and refused to wear a helmet or shoulder pads, was “running wild” for the entire game.[[353]](#footnote-351)

Captain was W. T. (Doc) Hurt[[354]](#footnote-352)

After season, players came to Pres. Riddick’s office to complain that Green didn’t know offensive football, didn’t recruit, and left too much leeway to the captain. Riddick investigated these claims and found them to be true, but worse, found that Green had a bad habit of cursing when the team was down. Unfortunately, Green was already under contract for 1913. So Riddick asked Capt. Hurt for suggestions. Hurtt, knowing successful Georgetown coach Hegarty was looking for a new job; Hegarty’s credentials impressed Riddick enough that he immediately sent Hurtt to DC to get him to arrange a campus interview. In Raleigh, Riddick offered Hegarty $400 for the 3-month season. “Hegarty, who probably had never had more than ten or fifteen dollars in his pocket… accepted immediately.” [[355]](#footnote-353)

Hegarty recruited Jim Sullivan of Holy Cross, P. F. Tenney of Brown, and Jim McDougal of Exeter (in addition to his own former Georgetown player, Red Van Brocklin) to come South; Hurtt also put in work. Hurtt and Riddick convinced Riddick’s son, Wallace Riddick, to leave Wake Forest to come to A&M, and while working at a Westinghouse machine job Hurtt convinced Jack Scarry to leave Slippery Rock and play for A&M.[[356]](#footnote-354)

Van Brocklin spent his summer working on a surveying crew and drinking beer; showed up 25 pounds overweight and very scraggly.[[357]](#footnote-355)

The Athletic Association didn’t have the money to “hire” players (as Hurtt recalled). Hurtt worked his way through school by teaching in the forge and foundry shop, taking photographs, selling apples on campus, selling clothes and shoes, and operating a dry cleaning and pressing shop. Hurtt paid the fees out of pocket for Scarry and other former Slippery Rock player, J. Ferderber, and let them using the pressing shop to help pay other expenses—but later took it back, since they were poor businessmen. According to Hurtt, all the other players paid their own dues.[[358]](#footnote-356)

Hegarty began coaching though Green still had the team and introduced new offensive and defensive plays, plus a feet-first method of tackling which he devised which was, according to Hurtt, somewhat like mounting a horse—leap feet first with legs spread at runner. Hurtt, apparently the only player who truly adopted the technique, said it worked either by surprise, the force of the leap, or a bit of both.[[359]](#footnote-357)

Initial schedule had game against UNC for first time in 8 years - canceled the day after victory over Georgetown – “the abrupt decision apparently resulted because the team did not want to risk losing for the first time to the Farmers.” Despite ridicule of newspapers around the state, UNC refused to play. By refusing to play, UNC cost the Athl. Ass. An estimated $1,200 in gate receipts.[[360]](#footnote-358)

Georgetown team a “veteran” team since the Hilltoppers refused to adopt a 4 year eligibility rule – players could play as long as they wanted. Hegarty and Van Brocklin desperately wanted to do well against their former team, and the rest of the team got caught up in the excitement, defeating the DC team 12-0.[[361]](#footnote-359)

Only loss of the year came against VMI – yearly flu epidemic hit the team before the game, and many team members got sick. Hurtt said that when healthy the team would have won by 3 touchdowns.[[362]](#footnote-360)

Team claimed South Atlantic Championship, and many said the Farmers should have claimed championship of the South.[[363]](#footnote-361) [[364]](#footnote-362)

Not a single A&M player was named to the All Southern team, indicating the success was based more on teamwork than individual talent.[[365]](#footnote-363)

W. T. Hurtt grad 1914 and captain of the 1913 football team, “NC State’s oldest living alumnus” – quote starts: “It was in 1913. A big fellow named Lehmann from New York City had registered, and the car—a Hupmobile convertible, a two-seater—appeared shortly after he enrolled.”[[366]](#footnote-364)

W. T. Hurtt’s success as a football player inspired its own cheer: “Chew the rag! Bite the dirt! What’s the use? Here comes Hurtt!”[[367]](#footnote-365)

Hurtt explains how he came to college: from New Bern, NC; dropped out of school in 7th grade and worked as a machinist for 9 years before he enrolled in college. While playing football on the beach one day, a recruiter found saw him and asked if he’d be interested in playing football for A&M. Recruiters told him to register and that he could work his way through college. “I walked into the registration office, and the fellow asked for my high school credits. I said, ‘I don’t have any, but if you’ll let me in, I’ll keep my work up.’” Enrolled in a course to prepare for freshman year, then admitted and given a scholarship[[368]](#footnote-366)

**1914**

Coach was Jack Hegarty[[369]](#footnote-367)

Captain was R. A. Plyler[[370]](#footnote-368)

Team sustained an unusually high number of injuries and received their first losing record since 1906.[[371]](#footnote-369)

1914 UVA vs UNC was first game in the South where both sides had numbered players – featured 10” squares sewn on each player’s back.[[372]](#footnote-370)

**1915**

Coach was Jack Hegarty[[373]](#footnote-371)

Captain was H. E. Winston[[374]](#footnote-372)

In 1915, college created rules about player transfer eligibility, in part because of Hegarty’s recruiting tactics, but also because numerous colleges across the nation were enacting similar policies. “No student who has been a member of, or a substitute member of the football or baseball team of another college or university during the preceding college year shall be permitted to become a member of either team of this college during his first session.”[[375]](#footnote-373)

Hegarty was unable to recruit his usual style and so got few new players. Injuries again plagued the 1915 team and Hegarty was ditched after the season’s end.[[376]](#footnote-374)

**1916**

Coach was Brit Patterson[[377]](#footnote-375)

Captain was J. A. McDougall[[378]](#footnote-376)

Under pressure from students, fans, and players after bad start to season, Patterson resigned, and Hartsell, former A&M All-Southern halfback, took over[[379]](#footnote-377)

Earned nickname Techs this season (?)[[380]](#footnote-378)

Patterson was highly successful at Washington & Jefferson and was named to Walter Camp’s all-American team, but was unable to coach.[[381]](#footnote-379)

During halftime in loss against Davidson, Patterson cursed out [verify, not in Beezley book] team. This, coupled with Patterson dismissing several team members mid-season amplified rumors of friction between Patterson and the players.[[382]](#footnote-380)

After 40-0 loss against VPI in Norfolk, Patterson met in private with faculty athletic committee. He offered his immediate resignation, which the faculty accepted.[[383]](#footnote-381)

Pres. Riddick announced Patterson’s departure by saying that the faculty had not demanded his resignation, but that a mutual agreement had been reached. Campus “coaches” and alumni “authorities” concluded that “abusive language said to have been used between halves caused hard feelings among the men on the eleven and this seems to have been the main reason for the resignation. There is no doubt but that Patterson was greatly aggravated by the poor showing of the team, from which he expected so much.[[384]](#footnote-382)

Team captain did make an announcement that the players had not demanded the coach’s resignation but did concur that “his method of handling our southern boys was such as to arouse their animosity and that maximum efficiency and harmony did not therefore result.”[[385]](#footnote-383)

After the firing of Patterson, the athletic committee began looking at getting for the first time an athletic director to manage the school’s 4 teams (football, baseball, track, and basketball)[[386]](#footnote-384)

A&M prepared for game against Navy without a coach (appears as if Hartsell was not appointed until Georgetown game)[[387]](#footnote-385)

Hartsell retained C. J. Hayden as assistant coach[[388]](#footnote-386)

Info on Hartsell’s life and career before working as coach[[389]](#footnote-387)

Hartsell made temporary coaching appointments and received volunteer coaching assistance from several old grads: John Bray, Frank Thompson, and Tal Stafford.[[390]](#footnote-388)

5000 fans turned out for final game of season against Washington & Lee – first Thanksgiving Day game in Raleigh[[391]](#footnote-389) - not true: first since 1904 (1898-1904 all had home games)

**1917**

Coach was Harry Hartsell[[392]](#footnote-390)

Captain was Solomon L. (Sammy) Homewood[[393]](#footnote-391)

Sam Homewood was named an All South Atlantic tackle, and Dick Gurley was named All South Atlantic quarterback.[[394]](#footnote-392)

Many of the team’s upperclassmen were taken away due to wartime situation since the school was an official Reserve Officers’ Training Center[[395]](#footnote-393)

In 1917 Southern Association introduced a 1 year residency rule to limit vagrancy of players nationally – Washington & Lee introduced a freshman team, and many colleges across the South followed suit.[[396]](#footnote-394)

Incoming substitutes were forbidden from communicating with team members until after the first play.[[397]](#footnote-395)

**1918**

Coach was Tal Stafford[[398]](#footnote-396)

Was originally likely to be Hartsell again, but Hartsell was drafted[[399]](#footnote-397) [[400]](#footnote-398)

Captain was W. D. Wagner[[401]](#footnote-399)

After Guilford victory, campus was ravaged by Spanish flu – 15 students and 1 nurse died[[402]](#footnote-400)

All of schedule was canceled from October to early November were canceled by flu pandemic; team returned to practice a week before their Georgia Tech game. Team was weakened by flu and had lost 5 starters to the Officers Training Program (players transferred to Camp Gordon). However, former A&M players who were in active duty at Camp Gordon, GA got weekend passes so they could play in the game (then-freshman Varsity player Tom Park remembered giving his uniform to one of those men).[[403]](#footnote-401)

Due to military obligation, team got only an hour and a half each day to practice, but since it came at the end of the day, night fell before practice could finish, giving players only 45 minutes each night. [[404]](#footnote-402)

Additionally, GT was a designated officer training center and allowed to pick from any soldiers in Atlanta for her football team. Finally, Heisman had his famous “jump shift,” a formation which put all 4 backs in motion before the ball was snapped. [[405]](#footnote-403)

4 A&M players injured in opening kickoff of GT game, and Techs scored first TD in 2 plays. “We had four players injured on the opening kick off” – Parks in 1976 interview.[[406]](#footnote-404) By end of 1st quarter GT was up 33-0.

Partisan crowd helped GT with kicking game: “Tech’s kicker would put the ball on a high mud tee, then he would kick it through the end zone into the stands. Our players watched the ball go into the crowd, and we knew it was a touch back and expected to get the ball on the twenty-yard line. But three times fans tossed the ball back into the end zone and Georgia Tech players ‘recovered’ it. The refs counted these three recoveries as touchdowns.” Tom Parks[[407]](#footnote-405)

GT’s 2nd team took over part way through the first quarter, but still annihilated A&M, to the tune of 75-0 by the end of the first half. After 5 minutes of play in the 4th quarter, Wagner asked the GT captain to end the game. GT, confident that eastern sportswriters would be satisfied, agreed to call it quits at 128-0.[[408]](#footnote-406)

Only positive momentum for the Farmers came in the 3rd quarter, when, at their own 25 yard line, A&M’s halfback fumbled the handoff. LT John Ripple picked up the fumble and ran it back for a touchdown, but the play was called back for A&M being off side. Though Ripple’s TD didn’t count, Walter Camp saw the play and was “greatly impressed with Ripple’s performance”[[409]](#footnote-407)

Beaten by what Beezley called the best team in Wake Forest’s history[[410]](#footnote-408)

Captain William Wagoner was given a tackle spot on the All-South Atlantic team, and Ripple earned a spot on Walter Camp’s all-American squad (2nd team all-America tackle) – Ripple marked thefirst time in A&M history a player was recognized by Camp [[411]](#footnote-409) [[412]](#footnote-410)

**1919**

Coach was Bill Fetzer[[413]](#footnote-411) - Stafford’s appointment was only temporary (Stafford went on to be graduate manager of athletics [essentially the assistant athletic director] and baseball coach).[[414]](#footnote-412)

Captain was R. N. (Dick) Gurley[[415]](#footnote-413)

Renewed series with UNC for first time in many years[[416]](#footnote-414)

UNC coached by Thomas Campbell, Nemo Coleman captain.[[417]](#footnote-415)

Managed 7-2 record despite continued departure of men for military service[[418]](#footnote-416)

351 points scored in 1919 season stood as most in school history until 1972 when Lou Holtz scored 409.[[419]](#footnote-417)

First UNC game in 13 years – crowd from state fair ensured a sell-out attendance[[420]](#footnote-418)

UNC game set state record for attendance at 7,500 – record broken at UNC vs UVA game later that season and became 9,000[[421]](#footnote-419)

**1920**

First victory over UNC 13-3, during Fair Week[[422]](#footnote-420)

Coach was Bill Fetzer[[423]](#footnote-421)

Captain was H. C. (Doggie) Weathers[[424]](#footnote-422)

8000 fans watched NC State defeat UNC for the first time ever during fair week 13-3[[425]](#footnote-423)

First ever win over UNC – earned him long popularity at A&M[[426]](#footnote-424)

1920 was “a disastrous season” for UNC according to historians of the team – 8 lettermen lost and several injuries over course of year.[[427]](#footnote-425)

VMI’s “scoring-star, Leech… holds [as of 1936] the all-time scoring record with 210 points scored in 1920.”[[428]](#footnote-426)

UNC’s 32 yard FG by Lower against NC State was the teams’ 8th longest of all time at the time when it was scored; remained 10th as of 1936[[429]](#footnote-427)

**1921**

Coach was Harry Hartsell[[430]](#footnote-428) - returned from army in Spring as baseball coach and resumed football coaching that fall[[431]](#footnote-429)

Captain was J. T. (Runt) Faucette[[432]](#footnote-430)

Largest crowd to ever (check this, Beezley says next year 13,000 while my source says this year had only 9000) fill Riddick Stadium watched NC State beat UNC for the 2nd year in a row.[[433]](#footnote-431)

Victory over UNC gave NC State the state championship despite meager 3-3-3 record[[434]](#footnote-432)

UNC’s loss to NC State was one of two losses that season (NC State and Yale) – caused by a recovered fumble.[[435]](#footnote-433)

UNC played illegally with Red Johnston, former A&M player of 1920 – UVA entered a protest against UNC but UNC claimed they didn’t know Johnston had played for A&M and that UVA had disclosed it too late. Johnston was allowed to play in the game.[[436]](#footnote-434)

UNC lost only 3 in-state matches in all of their school athletics in 1921 – NC State vs UNC football (NC State W 7-0), baseball to Trinity (L 8-7), and track and field to NC State, 64 1/3 to 61 2/3[[437]](#footnote-435)

Rules pertaining to football of the new Southern Conference: “1. No post season games; 2. One-year on freshman team; 3. No training table maintained by the institution; 4. No preliminary training before September 10; 5. Members must not compete with non-members within the conference district unless the latter abide by the conference rules; 6. Players must sign eligibility blanks.”[[438]](#footnote-436)

**1922**

Coach was Harry Hartsell[[439]](#footnote-437)

Captain was A. G. Floyd[[440]](#footnote-438)

13,000 fans came to see the 3rd straight matchup of NC State UNC as part of the state fair.[[441]](#footnote-439)

Widespread belief that the losses of the 1922 season weren’t caused by NC State’s weaknesses but instead the strength of her opponents.[[442]](#footnote-440)

Kickoff return by A. M. McDonald was only UNC’s second recorded kickoff return vs NC State – ran for 95 yards. Broke school’s previous 90 yard record (also against NC State in 1901), and remained unmatched til 1932, when J. Daniel tied the run against Florida on Nov. 4. which remained the record though 1936. (97 yard return by Don McCauley, 1969 – sooner?)[[443]](#footnote-441)

UNC were South Atlantic Champions in 1922 (tied Vanderbilt and Georgia Tech) – UNC’s loss to Yale was contentions since the team scored 3 times but had each score called back for penalties. Ranked no. 11 in the nation by I. B. Thomas in the Jan. 1923 issue of *Intercollegiate Athletics* and set “a new record” (which?) – 68,500 viewers in one season. Won state championship despite seven lettermen being injured during the season (George Sparrow, halfback and kicking star, broke his leg in the first game of the season; Monk McDonald; Goat Randolph; George Robinson; Pierce Matthews; Chris Fordham; Tom Shephard, all injured).[[444]](#footnote-442)

UNC felt robbed of their win over Yale by a biased ref: “The official was a Yale man. I remember he said, ‘Hell, if you boys had more beans, maybe the South would beat the North.’’ He was obviously prejudiced.” (Fred Cochran)…. Bill Blount: “It was the only game I played in where I felt I was robbed. The field judge was calling penalties from all out of position and everything else. He just didn’t want Yale to lose…. We had a better football team than they did.”[[445]](#footnote-443)

Earned Wolfpack nickname this season; sitting at a 3-3 record, an upset fan wrote a letter to the school which stated that as long as the school’s players acted like wolves both on and off the field, the school would never have a winning record. The letter “brought laughter from students who read it” and earned the football team only the nickname of Wolfpack.[[446]](#footnote-444)

**1923**

Coach was Harry Hartsell[[447]](#footnote-445)

Captain was T. F. (Dick) Bostian[[448]](#footnote-446)

Bostian’s play in 1923 helped him be considered one of the best centers in school history[[449]](#footnote-447)

Poor record caused by distraction about uncertainty about the direction and organization of the athletic association in the coming years—"several university-wide reforms drastically altered the intercollegiate athletics program.”[[450]](#footnote-448) (see p. 62)

Bill Blount was UNC’s initially elected captained but didn’t return – replaced by Roy “Casey” Morris.[[451]](#footnote-449)

Student athletic fee for 1923-24 was $5 a student per terms ($10 per year). [[452]](#footnote-450)

**1924**

Coach was Buck Shaw[[453]](#footnote-451)

Buck Shaw was hired under the recommendation of Notre Dame’s Knute Rockne, who was visited by John F. Miller. [[454]](#footnote-452)

Captain was P. C. Beatty[[455]](#footnote-453)

Athletics greatly reorganized started in 1923 following recommendation of George F. Zook, who suggested creating a PE department to make sports more accessible to college students. Implemented by Eugene C. Brooks, first by reorganizing the faculty athletic committee.

Faculty athletic committee led by Dean Carl Taylor, who explained the need for increased organization as follows, quoting Beezley: “he reviewed State’s athletic history, citing a lack of organization as the reason for the college’s haphazard program. Athletic success had depended on the school’s ability to recruit a few outstanding high school stars attracted by a highly-paid coach or convinced by the alumni to come to this campus, the committee chairman said. When this system works, Taylor explained that it produced teams that win and win big, but when it does not function the teams lose miserably. ‘Furthermore,’ he continued, ‘such ups and downs are terribly damaging to the morale of the institution…. This system… leads outsiders to believe that the sole function of college athletics is to win games and to advertise great coaches.’ Conceding that ‘winning is no small part of intercollegiate athletics,’ he pointed out, ‘if we were to throw away that motive we surely would have to pay the players to play and pay spectators to come to games. But we don’t have to buy ten-thousand dollar coaches and high school stars to win’ He contended that the school would win a substantial number of its games if only it would adopt ‘the same sensible and thorough methods that are used in business education and other organized activities.’ [[456]](#footnote-454)

Taylor: “State College has about 1200 students, all men. It is impossible that the calibre of a student body of that size would change as much as the fortunes of her various athletic teams would indicate. It doesn’t. We have just as robust, healthy, physically strong and agile student body one year as we do another. If we can find the *best* one hundred men in the student body every year and get them to enter the sports in which they are best or become best we can be rid of these ups and downs.” [[457]](#footnote-455)

To do this, Taylor planned four objectives of the Faculty Athletic Committee: make “the whole athletic program an integral part of the college organization and administration,” expand it into a increase campus athletic welfare using health, gym, and campus recreation programs, employ adequate staffing to each department of the program, and finally, make sure that the campus health programs find adequate athletes and feed them into intercollegiate sports. [[458]](#footnote-456)

Taylor suggested: “It is an old saying and probably a true one, that there are better athletes in the dormitories than there are on the teams. Under the old system there is nothing but the personality and attractiveness of the coach to bring them out of the dormitories on to the athletic field. If there is added to this the feeling that some paid men have the first call for positions on the teams it is hard indeed to get others out. On the other hand, if every Freshman and Sophomore is required to stand careful physical examination and to participate in gymnasium and campus sports and the men in charge of these activities are all the time looking for likely team material they will be found and inspired to report to the coaches on the field.” [[459]](#footnote-457)

John Fletcher Miller was hired in 1924 to become the first chairman of the Physical Education department, recommended by Taylor. Miller established guidelines for hiring coaches: ruled out “seasonal coaches,” gave coaches faculty status and tenure, plus requirements for additional teaching duties and a salary below that of the department head (low). His plan was to find young, up-and-coming coaches and keep them as long as “State could afford them.”[[460]](#footnote-458)

Additionally, the faculty and student Athletic Council called for a policy against hiring “old grads.” President of the student council P. C. Beatty put forward a statement “that due to the experience of the past three years we do not consider it advisable to employ or retain in employment any one for the position of Head Coach, Athletic Director or Physical Trainer, who is now or may have been a student of this College.” Referencing State’s 2-10-3 in-conference record and 10-16-3 overall record under Hartsell, the Faculty Committee forward Beatty’s letter to Brooks and said “We have suffered many ignominious defeats at the hands of other college teams that we would not have suffered had we been properly coached and trained.” [[461]](#footnote-459)

Athletic fee increased from $10 per year per student to $15. Miller believed this fee plus $10,000 from the college and gate receipts should fund the athletic department. [[462]](#footnote-460)

**1925**

Coach was Gus Tebell[[463]](#footnote-461)

Tebell was first hired in 1924 from Miller’s former friends at Wisconsin basketball coach, line coach, and freshman baseball coach. [[464]](#footnote-462)

Captain was A. L. Johnson[[465]](#footnote-463)

After 1925 two incomplete passes in a single drive earned a team a 5 yard penalty.[[466]](#footnote-464)

**1926**

Coach was Gus Tebell[[467]](#footnote-465)

Captain was Tubby Logan[[468]](#footnote-466)

UNC cheered on by “Kay” Kyser and the new “Cheerios” – Kyser was head cheerleader and other students followed him.[[469]](#footnote-467)

UNC star Gus McPherson had never before played football – previously only a track star, McPherson racked up 181 yards on 6 plays for 3 tds in his first 3 games, playing only 7 minutes.[[470]](#footnote-468)

**1927**

Coach was Gus Tebell[[471]](#footnote-469)

Section about Jack McDowall[[472]](#footnote-470)

Called “Greatest [team] in College’s History” as of 1939[[473]](#footnote-471)

QB(?) Jack McDowell had been ignored by Florida’s football recruiters[[474]](#footnote-472)

“Jack McDowell authored the Wolfpack’s fantastic 1927 season” - Mumau[[475]](#footnote-473)

McDowell selected for All-Star game in Los Angeles, awarded Norris Cup for outstanding athlete both his junior and senior year[[476]](#footnote-474)

NC State claimed Southern Conference Champion with their 9-1 record – title also claimed by Georgia and Tennessee[[477]](#footnote-475)

Goal posts moved to back of endzone, and time limit of 30 seconds placed on putting the ball in play after it was ready for play, 15 after a huddle[[478]](#footnote-476)

People wondered how Jack McDowell, who was short and had bad eyesight, was so good at football, with one exclamation being “He could run through a rainstorm and come home dry.” – won 11 varsity letters at State , selected as one of the all-time great players in NC State history – made all-Southern in 3 sports as a Junior[[479]](#footnote-477)

On McDowell, Tebell said “When the chips were down, he did unbelievable things. He was always doing the impossible.”[[480]](#footnote-478)

McDowell was last great backfield player at A&M until Dick Christy in 50s, aside from possibly Alex Webster[[481]](#footnote-479)

**1928**

Coach was Gus Tebell[[482]](#footnote-480)

After losing McDowell, “the Wolfpack sank back to mediocrity”[[483]](#footnote-481)

UNC won their first state championship since 1925[[484]](#footnote-482)

**1929**

Coach was Gus Tebell[[485]](#footnote-483)

Captain was John Lepo[[486]](#footnote-484)

Nov. 2 game Nash’s 68 yard punt return td was longest ever scored against NC State at the time and was the 4th longest recorded in school history at the time[[487]](#footnote-485)

Erickson’s 71 yard run after interception was the longest recorded in school history at the time and remained the 2nd longest in 1936.[[488]](#footnote-486)

1929 UNC team considered one of the greatest UNC teams of all time – selected by committee as one of the 6 best (as of 1936)[[489]](#footnote-487)

First time NC State played at UNC (Kenan Stadium opened in 1927)[[490]](#footnote-488)

UNC’s “team of a million backs” under Collins, scored 346 points to make 2nd place in the nation (only behind Southern California)[[491]](#footnote-489)

UNC’s football team actually had 17 backs which Coach Chuck Collins used as wanted. “He used his backfields more or less interchangeably. Each of those backfields was as good as the other; there wasn’t much to choose between them. Collins had two lines, too. The first line was very good on both offense and defense. The second line was pretty good on defense and fair on offense.” – Marion Alexander, sport publicity handler[[492]](#footnote-490)

Alexander: “They did a lot of fancy running, and each backfield had a passer who could hit someone on the fly with a 50-yard pass. There was Jimmy Ward in the first backfield, Jim Magner in the second, and Jim Mause in the third. Chuck Erickson, who was later athletic director for many years, was halfback on the third string group, but he was one of the best broken field runners in the group. The other leading broken field runner was Johnny Branch. He was a little jackrabbit, about five feet, six inches tall. He weighed only 165 pounds but had legs like a 200-pound tackle. You just couldn’t catch him or pin him down. That was quite a fine team. That was the best team that the college ever had, in my opinion.”[[493]](#footnote-491)

UNC’s 1929 team had an average scoring of 20 yards according to Alexander[[494]](#footnote-492)

UNC’s 67 yard td pass from Maus to Erickson was the 2nd longest in school history at the time (longest set just a few weeks prior, on Oct. 5 vs Maryland).[[495]](#footnote-493)

UNC’s 1929 team; Alexander on kickoff specialist Ezra Rowe: “He got so used to kicking off and doing nothing else that one time he kicked off and instead of going down the field with the rest of the team, he just ran for the bench. I think he was the first of the specialty men.”[[496]](#footnote-494)

UNC’s guard Ray Farris by Bob Quincy: “Every game was a World Series to Ray. He keyed himself to a feverish emotional pitch, crying at times and challenging his teammates to a superior effort in the name of the school colors. No one had to get Ray ‘up’ for a game. They had to get him down. Ray was a ‘triple threat’ guard, if there ever was such a denizen. He was an excellent blocker with a solid 190 pounds on his 6-1 frame. He ramrodded the linebacking. He punted—and occasionally passed on a trick play.”[[497]](#footnote-495)

According to Erickson, Collins was one of the first coaches he ever saw using defensive slants – could have contributed to his high scores. But much was made to the Notre Dame system of Knute Rockne, with practice teams acting out the role of an opposing team over the spring.[[498]](#footnote-496)

**1930**

Coach was Joh Van Liew[[499]](#footnote-497)

Captain was Mack Stout[[500]](#footnote-498)

UNC player Johnnie Branch “ole man river himself, a slippery, shifty, jack-rabbit if one ever graced a football field…. [he was the] outstanding feature of the season.”[[501]](#footnote-499)

Following controversial Georgia Tech-California rose bowl game, fumbled balls were ruled dead on spot of recovery[[502]](#footnote-500)

**1931**

Coach was Clipper Smith[[503]](#footnote-501)

Captain was Charlie Cobb[[504]](#footnote-502)

UNC did not elect permanent team captains, with Coach Collins appointing a new one before each game.[[505]](#footnote-503)

UNC’s 76 yard TD pass from Croom to Slusser was the second longest td pass in school history at the time[[506]](#footnote-504)

**1932**

Coach was Clipper Smith[[507]](#footnote-505)

Captain was Red Espey[[508]](#footnote-506)

UNC did not elect permanent team captains, with Coach Collins appointing a new one before each game.[[509]](#footnote-507)

UNC’s win over NC State was her first victory of the season, having opened with two ties and three losses.[[510]](#footnote-508)

Flying blocks and tackles made illegal, and ball became dead the moment any part of its carrier (except hands and feet) touched the ground, regardless of whether an opponent caused the foul[[511]](#footnote-509)

**1933**

Coach was Clipper Smith[[512]](#footnote-510)

Captain was E. J. (Mope) Cumiskey[[513]](#footnote-511)

**1934**

Coach was Hunk Anderson[[514]](#footnote-512)

Captains were Ray Redding and Kenneth Stephens[[515]](#footnote-513)

UNC coached by Carl Snavely, “the quiet Dutchman” and captained by George Barclay (All-American) – considered a “surprisingly good” team[[516]](#footnote-514)

**1935**

Coach was Hunk Anderson[[517]](#footnote-515)

Captain was Barnes Worth[[518]](#footnote-516)

1935 UNC team considered one of the greatest UNC teams of all time – selected by committee as one of the 6 best (as of 1936)[[519]](#footnote-517)

UNC team: many said the team was headed for a Rose Bowl but “it was not destined to be.” Ranked no. 8 team in the nation by All-America men.[[520]](#footnote-518)

Steve Sabol was NC State’s second ever All America player [[521]](#footnote-519)

**1936**

Coach was Hunk Anderson[[522]](#footnote-520)

Captain was Dominic (Mac) Cara[[523]](#footnote-521)

**1937**

Coach was Doc Newton[[524]](#footnote-522)

Captain was Louie Mark[[525]](#footnote-523)

Writeup about Doc Newton[[526]](#footnote-524)

Newton only had 9 boys show up for 1st day of spring practice[[527]](#footnote-525)

“Newton installed a razzle-dazzle offense which was entertaining but often unsuccessful”[[528]](#footnote-526)

Newton grew popular over his time at NC State for his use of in-state talent he fondly called “country boys”[[529]](#footnote-527)

Art Rooney remains to this day (tied) for NCSU leader in single-game interceptions from the 1937 NCSU-VT game, where he hauled in 3 INTS (tied with himself [1928, Wake Forest], Eric Williams [1979, Duke], John McRorie [1983, South Carolina], and Rod Johnson [2003, Notre Dame][[530]](#footnote-528)

Art Rooney holds the no. 2 spot for INTs in a season, earning 8 in both 1937 and 1938 (David Amerson leads with 13 in 2011)[[531]](#footnote-529)

**1938**

Coach was Doc Newton[[532]](#footnote-530)

Captain was Bunny Hines[[533]](#footnote-531)

**1939**

Coach was Doc Newton[[534]](#footnote-532)

Captains were Bill Retter and Andy Pavlovsky[[535]](#footnote-533)

Ty Coon was NC State’s 3rd ever All American player[[536]](#footnote-534)

**1940**

Coach was Doc Newton[[537]](#footnote-535)

UNC student throwing “Jinx Party” because first game he attended UNC lost to State[[538]](#footnote-536)

**1941**

Coach was Doc Newton[[539]](#footnote-537)

**1942**

Coach was Doc Newton[[540]](#footnote-538)

**1943**

Coach was Doc Newton[[541]](#footnote-539)

**1944**

Coach was Beattie Feathers[[542]](#footnote-540)

Feathers was formerly a Chicago Bears running back who was the first man ever to break 1000 yards in a single season in the NFL.[[543]](#footnote-541)

**1945**

Coach was Beattie Feathers[[544]](#footnote-542)

**1946**

Coach was Beattie Feathers[[545]](#footnote-543)

Chancellor J. W. Harrelson disliked the name Wolfpack and in June 1946 had students vote to rename team. Quoted as saying “the only thing lower than a wolf is a snake in the grass” – also disliked associations with Nazi submarine groups – new name competition (winners got season tickets) included North Staters, Cotton Pickers (with a plow for their mascot), Cardinals, Cultivators, Hornets, Pine Rooters (named after hogs), Calumets, and Auctioneers[[546]](#footnote-544)

Pro-wolfpack letter: “The wolf is a scrappy, tough animal—the spittin’ image of our team.”[[547]](#footnote-545)

**1947**

Coach was Beattie Feathers[[548]](#footnote-546)

Read about 1947 coach and team[[549]](#footnote-547)

First post-season appearance – Gator Bowl[[550]](#footnote-548)

**1948**

Coach was Beattie Feathers[[551]](#footnote-549)

**1949**

Coach was Beattie Feathers[[552]](#footnote-550)

**1950**

Coach was Beattie Feathers[[553]](#footnote-551)

**1951**

Coach was Beattie Feathers[[554]](#footnote-552)

Story about Elmer Costa[[555]](#footnote-553)

Maybe find better year – but Alex Webster writeup: One of NC State’s most famous backfield players thru early 1950s, 6’3” 210 lbs, played as a running back for 10 years on the Giants. Started at NC State as a tailback in the single wing formation – req him to kick, pass, and run. As of 1981 he had top 10 career at NC State in total offense, rushing, passing, and scoring. Averaged 19.7 yards per punt return his sophomore year and 20.4 his senior. His senior year he was 2nd on team in rushing yardage, 3rd in passing yardage, 2nd in pass receiving, 1st in both kickoff and punt returns, and led the regular punters[[556]](#footnote-554)

**1952**

Coach was Earle Edwards[[557]](#footnote-555)

Coach Earle Edwards played as a “standout end” at Penn State from 1929-1931, and coached there for 13 years as an assistant – went to Michigan State as ends coach under Biggie Munn, and worked there for 6 years before taking the head coaching job at State[[558]](#footnote-556)

“I had told the people at Michigan State I was going to seek another job, that I wanted to be a head coach. I told them when we went to the Rose Bowl in 1953. Them a number of circumstances led to my coming to North Carolina State. NC State wanted Jim Tatum rather badly, but he turned down the school’s offer. On the State Committee to find a new coach was somebody who knew John Cobes [sic: Kobs?], the baseball coach at Michigan State. That somebody wrote John, who recommended me; I was invited down for an interview.”[[559]](#footnote-557)

“I wanted to go where there was a good challenge. I always thought I could fix up a program, and the chance to do so appealed to me. But I’ll admit I didn’t realize how much of a challenge there was at State; still, I looked forward to it.”[[560]](#footnote-558)

When Earle came to State, football was floundering in popularity when compared to basketball, with poor playing conditions, “training tables for athletes were not acceptable,” and recruiting budgets were extremely small[[561]](#footnote-559)

“Coming from a program like Michigan State, I didn’t realize what a contrast there was; and I didn’t realize what was going on here. It was not the fault of anyone, but the circumstances were difficult. For example, the year before I came to N. C. State, the total football income—guarantees, attendance, everything—was only $50,000 altogether. I was coming from a place where football was a half-million dollar business.”[[562]](#footnote-560)

Many of Earle’s friends told him not to go to NC State, saying they cared too much about basketball.[[563]](#footnote-561)

Recruiting was hard for Earle’s first year as a football coach: “In those early days, we couldn’t even get the good high school kids in North Carolina to visit State, and my first year as a head coach, I wasn’t able to offer any scholarships until August because of a rule our college had. Then I was told we could award ten full grants. But we got a few more dollars together and were able to give 13 full scholarships and several partials, maybe only tuition in some cases, that first year. Some of those young men on partials turned out to be good football players, though.”[[564]](#footnote-562)

Edwards focused more on offense as a head coach: “First, offense was more interesting to me. And then, Al Michaels, one of our assistants, was already a proven, very competent defensive coach. When I gave our coaches assignments, I didn’t interfere very often; I let them be responsible.” [[565]](#footnote-563)

Edwards nicknamed by some “the Earle of Raleigh.” [[566]](#footnote-564)

**1953**

Coach was Earle Edwards[[567]](#footnote-565)

**1954**

Coach was Earle Edwards[[568]](#footnote-566)

Dick Christy, of Chestertown, PA arrived at State this year: while there had been outstanding players before, “none had earned as much glittery attention for the Wolfpack as would the offensive fireworks display from Chester, Pennsylvania”[[569]](#footnote-567)

Earle Edwards on recruiting Dick Christy: “We recruited him right away, and he was the biggest name coming into our freshman class in ’54. Dick was widely sought; and to this day, I don’t really know how we got him. I think I went to call on him at the right time; it was largely luck that we signed him. He was getting tired of all the people chasing after him, and I just happened to come along at the opportune time. I said then that I thought Dick had the potential to be an All-America—if we could just afford him enough help.” [[570]](#footnote-568)

(Probably 1954). Edwards: “We had won only two games during one of my early years at State, and a large number of students came over to my house to give me a vote of confidence. The band was out in the street, and the police stopped traffic. That was a very nice gesture, and it meant a great deal. I always felt the support I had was tremendous.” [[571]](#footnote-569)

“George Marinkov was the Pack’s most dangerous threat and was extremely versatile. He led the team in rushing, pass receiving, interceptions, kickoff and punt returns, and tied for the lead in scoring.” [[572]](#footnote-570)

**1955**

Coach was Earle Edwards[[573]](#footnote-571)

Dick Christy’s 7.1-yards per carry season average in 1955 stood thru 1981[[574]](#footnote-572)

Christy, in his first season, rushed for 602 yards on the season, completed 5/8 pass attempts, caught 12 passes, ran back punts and kickoffs, and even intercepted two passes as a defensive back. [[575]](#footnote-573)

Many of Christy’s blocks came from under-heralded Dick Hunter of Leechburg, PA, “a small package of dynamite who often threw crunching blocks to free his more publicized sidekick.” [[576]](#footnote-574) Still remained among leading rushers for 20+ years after he quit playing.

Quote from Dick Hunter: “Dick Christy was a great player. He had a lot of talent, and he was a tremendous broken field runner. We ran an unbalanced line, and about 90 percent of Christy’s plays went to the short side. If he could get around the corner on the short side, he was gone. I would either help double-team the defensive end on that side or I would take him by myself. I did a lot more blocking than running, but I liked it. As little as I was [155 lbs], when I could knock a man down, I loved it. Blocking is a part of football, a very important part. Maybe I didn’t get a lot of publicity or write-ups in the newspapers, but what my teammates and coaches felt about the way I played was what counted. And they all appreciated me.” [[577]](#footnote-575)

Quote from Dick Hunter: “I honestly liked defense more than offense. Because I was a little fellow [155 lbs], it meant a lot to me to be able to knock down a 200-pounder. As a safety on defense, I got the chance to do just that.” [[578]](#footnote-576)

Dick Hunter was listed as 5’8” and 165 pounds, but Earle Edwards said he was much smaller at 155 pounds. Edwards: “Hunter could run, block, tackle, catch, kick, and pass. There was nothing he couldn’t do, and he was one of the most remarkable football players I’ve ever seen. Of course, Christy was tremendous too; and from a publicity standpoint, Christy was easier to market. He was bigger (5’11”, 188 pounds), and he had that great day against South Carolina when he scored all our points, 29, in 1957. It would have been hard to sell Hunter to the public.” [[579]](#footnote-577)

**1956**

Coach was Earle Edwards[[580]](#footnote-578)

Edwards: “The first year one of my teams beat Carolina was very big to me. State hadn’t beaten Carolina in football in 13 years until then. We had a little edge over Carolina (9-8) while I was at State, but the important thing was that our games got to be competitive. Nobody knew for sure who was going to win. Our wins over Carolina meant a lot to me. I said lots of times that I didn’t care if Carolina considered us its biggest rival, because at that time Duke was actually Carolina’s main rival. But Carolina was State’s biggest rival as far as I was concerned. I predicted we would eventually become the top rival for Carolina, and today I think that’s true [1981?]. The highlight of all my teams, I think, was having two groups which did not lose to Carolina in their three years playing varsity football at State. ||P But my two overall goals when I came to State were to become competitive in the ACC and to think we could play on pretty even terms with anyone in America.” [[581]](#footnote-579)

While coach at NC State, Edwards racked up 5 ACC football titles; Edwards was also nominated as ACC coach of the year 3 times and was co-coach once, in 1963. [[582]](#footnote-580)

**1957**

Coach was Earle Edwards[[583]](#footnote-581)

Summary of USC game[[584]](#footnote-582)

State should have played Oklahoma in the Orange Bowl but we couldn’t because of a basketball violation[[585]](#footnote-583) [[586]](#footnote-584)

NC state won its first ACC champion in 1957 after defeating USC 29-26[[587]](#footnote-585)

USC crowd was wet but had 14,000 spectators[[588]](#footnote-586)

Christy scored all 29 points in 1957 USC game, breaking the previous record of 18 set by Alex Webster, George Allen, and Howard Turner for most points scored in a game – also broke ACC high of 26 set by Jim Bakhtiar of UVA and Wray Carlton of Duke[[589]](#footnote-587) [[590]](#footnote-588) It was the only field goal attempt of his career. [[591]](#footnote-589)

USC game: “The biggest moment of the game was after the partisan crowd had assumed it was over. Tom Katich, with the score tied 26-26, passed from the Gamecock 47, but it was intercepted by Alex Hawkins on his own 15, and he was down to the State 17 before center Paul Balonick got him. / At this time, the fans, seeing no time left on the scoreboard clock, swarmed onto the field. But the dawn broke for State followers as the referee signaled pass interference, which made a re-run of the play.” Christy kicked the ball 36 yards for the FG to win.[[592]](#footnote-590)

Christy own[ed, in 1969] NC State’s rushing record with 1,817 yards, and scoring record, with 127 points.[[593]](#footnote-591)

Quote from Dick Hunter: “Oh yes, I liked getting my chance with the ball, and especially against North Carolina. I remember scoring the only touchdown when we beat Carolina, 7-0, my senior year. That was the biggest touchdown I scored. [[594]](#footnote-592)

NC State’s first ACC Championship was earned in 1957. Edwards: “We got some encouragement then, and some people began to be interested in State football. We were to play Oklahoma in the Orange Bowl that year, but couldn’t because our school was on probation as the result of a basketball violation. We couldn’t go, and Duke went instead. That would have been a great thing for us. Back in those times there weren’t as many bowls as there are today, so it meant much more to be invited. That’s why missing the Orange Bowl was so disappointing; it would have helped us in so many ways.” [[595]](#footnote-593)

**1958**

Coach was Earle Edwards[[596]](#footnote-594)

When Dick Christy left NC State in 1958, he held 14 records. [[597]](#footnote-595)

**1959**

Coach was Earle Edwards[[598]](#footnote-596)

Roman Gabriel on why he chose State, even though over 50 colleges (many better) had offered him scholarship to him: “I liked Coach (Earle) Edwards, and I liked the atmosphere at State. Also, at State I was going to get the chance to play offense and defense.”[[599]](#footnote-597)

“I never thought about playing with a lack of talent on our team while I was at State. I didn’t even consider the personnel there when I made my decision on college. What interested me more was that Coach Edwards graduated over 90 percent of his players, and that was with a lot of kids coming out of the coal mines of Pennsylvania where the environment was not the best. I’d say that’s quite an accomplishment.” - Gabriel[[600]](#footnote-598)

Describing the 1959 closer vs Maryland by Roman Gabriel: “That was one of the most exciting games I ever played in. The scoring was going back and forth in a seesaw type game, we were behind, and I was getting the chance to throw a lot.”[[601]](#footnote-599)

**1960**

Coach was Earle Edwards[[602]](#footnote-600)

Quote by Roman Gabriel: “The game which stands out in my mind as one of the bigger ones I had was a 3-0 win over North Carolina my junior year. I was in at middle linebacker on defense with Carolina down near our goal line. I made a tackle which caused a fumble, and Claude Gibson grabbed it in mid-air and ran it back 30 yards or so. That got us out of one jam. Then, near the end of the game, with Carolina getting close again, I intercepted a pass. I was normally a cornerback or safety on defense, but would play middle linebacker on our goal line alignment.”[[603]](#footnote-601)

Edwards did not like Gabriel playing defense: “In my junior year they had that rule which allowed the quarterback to be replaced on defense. But I liked to play defense, and our defensive coordinator at State, Al Michaels, wanted me to play defense. Well, Coach Edwards didn’t. Sometimes at practice when Earle wasn’t watching, I would sneak into defensive drills down at the end of the field away from him. If he happened to look down that way and see me on defense, he’d get really upset.”[[604]](#footnote-602)

Gabriel was first-ever player to win ACC Player of the Year back-to-back[[605]](#footnote-603)

Once, Roman Gabriel threw a 100 yard pass in practice. “Yes, I did throw a one a hundred yards in practice, but the farthest I ever passed one in a game was 80 yards against Duke.”[[606]](#footnote-604)

**1961**

Coach was Earle Edwards[[607]](#footnote-605)

In game vs Wyoming, center snapped ball over punter’s head; as Wolfpack Sports Network announcer Wally Ausley recalled, “There was the time in Wyoming when it looked like State had the game won. It was late in the fame, and our center snapped the ball over the punter’s head and all the way into the stands. We ended up losing. I guess the air was thinner than our center was accustomed to, and the ball just took off.”[[608]](#footnote-606)

NC State punter Dave Houtz once punted a ball 83 yards against Wyoming[[609]](#footnote-607)

**1962**

Coach was Earle Edwards[[610]](#footnote-608)

**1963**

Coach was Earle Edwards[[611]](#footnote-609)

Played only 3 games at home because of Riddick’s small capacity: only 19,000. Also has good writeup on Clemson game. [[612]](#footnote-610)

South Carolina and North Carolina game descriptions, end of Rossie’s touchdown pass streak and road wins/[[613]](#footnote-611)

**1964**

Coach was Earle Edwards[[614]](#footnote-612)

**1965**

Coach was Earle Edwards[[615]](#footnote-613)

Last game in Riddick Stadium (cap. 19,000, but very old and dilapidated) played, 22,000 watched NC State beat Florida State 3-0[[616]](#footnote-614)

**1966**

Coach was Earle Edwards[[617]](#footnote-615)

Team broke 35-year at-Duke losing streak, won 33-7 – Duke had 8 total yards rushing[[618]](#footnote-616) [[619]](#footnote-617)

Carter Stadium opened, cap. 41,000, first game played there was a 31-21 loss to South Carolina[[620]](#footnote-618)

First win in Carter Stadium was on October 29th vs Virginia (W 42-21) – also was 8th straight homecoming win[[621]](#footnote-619)

Before opening of Carter Stadium, most teams wouldn’t play in Raleigh -- UNC in particular. The reason: the small capacity of the stadium meant low gate receipts and less money[[622]](#footnote-620)

Out of a desire to get a new stadium built, athletic director Roy Clogston started talks to build a new stadium, but talks stalled when the conversation turned to a domed stadium. Support wasn’t reached ‘til Autumn of ’62, but approval of the loans was delayed for time time—“the fall of 1964 [was] when things really began to happen.”[[623]](#footnote-621)

Carter Stadium named initially after textile manufacturers and alumni W. J. and Harry Carter.[[624]](#footnote-622)

Dennis Byrd made all-America in 1966 and 67 and all-ACC 1965-67

Southern Miss had the US’s no. 1 ranked defense, holding NC State to just 2 field goals despite a strong offensive showing. [[625]](#footnote-623)

**1967**

Coach was Earle Edwards[[626]](#footnote-624)

“I thought after the ’67 season that we proved we could play with anyone in the nation. With a new stadium, our success, a bowl win, and everything, I thought then that State football was a different program. The facilities were better, and all facets of the program were improved. There probably was no single turning point, but ’67 was a key year after we had been making steady progress.”[[627]](#footnote-625)

First night game played in Carter Stadium was a 24-7 W over Wake Forest[[628]](#footnote-626)

44,000 people packed into Carter Stadium to watch State beat Duke 28-7[[629]](#footnote-627)

During Duke game, Byrd injured his leg and was our for most of the rest of the season. Out until Penn State game, we only was in for 3 plays then, then played most of the Clemson game but was so injured he could barely walk. The next day. On the second play of the Liberty Bowl he re-injured his knee, could not return, and had surgery within the week. [[630]](#footnote-628)

Quote from Thad Mumau: “Several dejected Pack players did not care to don the pads any more for a long while, their inner pain sapping their desire and enthusiasm. However, the Wolfpack voted by an overwhelming margin to go to the Liberty Bowl.”[[631]](#footnote-629)

Bowl win in Liberty Bowl was NC State’s first-ever bowl win[[632]](#footnote-630)

Gerald Warren led the nation’s kicker in scoring, with 70 points[[633]](#footnote-631)

Houston wide receiver Warren McVea had arranged a victory banquet for when Houston won in the hotel NC State was staying at. Houston lost, but McVea still had the party – no NC State players were invited – game was also broadcast over the screens in Reynolds[[634]](#footnote-632)

Edwards: “Houston was so good, and had just beaten Michigan State real badly. Florida State had beaten Alabama, then we went down and beat Florida State. We went to the Astrodome and defeated Houston; and from a national standpoint, that was a big victory for us. It was our biggest win nationally, to that point.” Some claim NC State could’ve been No. 1 had they not lost to Penn State. [[635]](#footnote-633)

On the creation of the White Shoes Gang, Chuck Amato: “I had thought and thought about something we could use as a gimmick to make people notice us. ||P Everybody used to shave their heads, so that was no good. Well, at the time, the only guy famous for wearing white shoes in football was Joe Namath. I wanted us to do something as a group; so I suggested we paint our shoes white. ||P That was the Friday before our first game, which was Saturday against North Carolina. One of the guys asked why not wait until after the first game. ‘What if we lose?’ he said. I told him he wasn’t even going to dress out if he thought we were going to lose. ||P So I told all our defensive players to throw their shoes out the window of our locker room. That way they wouldn’t be lying around for the equipment man to pack up and take to Chapel Hill. That Friday night I bought about ten bottles of white shoe polish and painted our shoes.” – Back then, white shoes were considered flashy, and coaches didn’t always like players being flashy Chuck Amato: “Yeah, coach Michaels got a little excited. He thought maybe we shouldn’t have done it.” [[636]](#footnote-634)

Chuck Amato, on the white shoes: “Not that many people really noticed at first, though. After we got some publicity, it was different. After that, we started getting letters from people who want to send us white shoe polish. Some folks even wanted to dye our shoes for us.” “No, we did that ourselves. Every Friday night, we’d sit around in our room and paint up our football shoes. It got to be a ritual, and it was kind of relaxing.”[[637]](#footnote-635)

On playing the big 1967 AstroDome game: “They had special shoes that visiting teams were given to wear in the Dome,” Amato said. “I had already told our defensive team to take those shoes back to their rooms and paint them white just like we always did. Coach Earle Edwards was kind of superstitious, and I remember him telling me, ‘Chuck, if you want to dye those shoes, you go right ahead. We’ll pay for them if we have to.’ I said, ‘Thanks, Coach, but we were going to do just that anyway.’ But it was no problem because the equipment manager down there told us to paint our shoes if we wanted to because he could wash the dye right out.” [[638]](#footnote-636)

Some schools came up with responses to the White Shoes Gang: “Wake Forest’s offensive line came out in gold shoes, and Clemson wore orange shoes. Those were kind of sarcastic replies, but other teams painting their shoes like that just served to motivate us more.” – Amato[[639]](#footnote-637)

Dennis Byrd: “We had a lot of pride in our defense, and we liked the idea of the white shoes. It was nice to have some identity. Many of us on that defense had played together since our sophomore years, so we were pretty close. We had started the same basic team on defense for two years, 1967 making that the third.”[[640]](#footnote-638)

Byrd was heckled a lot on defense in particular since he was a standout and named All-America in 1966: Quoting him, “I remember when we went to Maryland and the college newspaper up there quoted a Maryland offensive tackle as saying he’d whip Dennis Byrd. The article went on to say how this tackle was going to do it. Well sir, I really got fired up and got me three sacks and five or six individual tackles. That Maryland tackle who had done all the talking was eventually taken out of the game.”[[641]](#footnote-639)

Quote Byrd on Maryland game: “We were down, 3-0, at halftime. Out defense must have been on the field 90 percent of the first half, because our offense had been just awful. The offense seemed flat, and our defense was really playing well. The defensive players got really angry with the way our offense was playing. During halftime the offense and defense met in separate rooms. Finally, we defensive players decided something had to be done to wake up our offense. The offense had the doldrums, and our defense was sky high.” “We looked in there at the meeting of the offense, and there they were… all sitting with their heads down. So all the defensive starters got together, and each of us picked an offensive starter. Then we walked into that room, and we belted the offensive team members. It was really just a spontaneous thing. I remember I hit Steve Warren, an offensive tackle for the same high school I’m from, and he was ready to go out and kill the Terps. The coachers were aghast. They just sat there with their mouths open.” [[642]](#footnote-640) The rude awakening worked, and the offense got 31 points to pull off a 31-9 victory. [[643]](#footnote-641)

Warren’s 17 field goals in 1967 was an NCAA record (as of 1969)[[644]](#footnote-642)

Gerald Warren’s 70 points on a season led the ACC, which was the first time a kicker ever led the ACC in scoring[[645]](#footnote-643)

Loss against Penn State was most painful, the Pack’s first loss after 8 straight wins. Amato: “We cried after that one. We had played Penn State hard, and maybe we played better than them that day.” [[646]](#footnote-644)

Dennis Byrd was crestfallen over the two defeats, so upset he didn’t even want to play another game. “I was really down, and when I heard we had been invited to the Liberty Bowl, I didn’t even want to go. But a lot of the others did. I was glad later that they voted to play in the Liberty Bowl. We beat a good Georgia team, and it was a nice way to finish the season.” [[647]](#footnote-645)

Byrd, on White Shoe Gang: “We were a close bunch, and we really enjoyed playing together. I can’t remember anyone putting together a long drive on us.” Didn’t attribute success to individual skill. “People don’t believe me when I say this, but we really didn’t have that much talent. You could look at us individually, and we weren’t all that good. But put us together, and we’d get the job done.” [[648]](#footnote-646)

Byrd: “We had a strange conglomeration of people in that White Shoes Gang. For example, there was Terry Brookshire, our middle guard. He was about five-feet-eight and weighed around 230 pounds. He didn’t look like a player, and he wasn’t all that talented; but Terry got the job done. There was one game in which the other team ran a draw play. That was Terry’s responsibility, but he was out of the play. It so happened I slipped off my block and made the tackle. Old Terry came stumbling around on his hands and knees, and he crawled over to where we were piled up. He said, ‘Thanks for making that tackle, Dennis. That sure would have looked bad for me on film.’ ||P Then there was Trent Holland. He could hardly see. Our coaches liked him a lot, but Trent was always tackling the wrong people in practice. We told the coaches to get Trent some contact lenses and watch what he could do. Sure enough, they did that, and he started playing great. He wasn’t big, either—only about 215 pounds. That’s not big for a defensive tackle.” [[649]](#footnote-647)

Byrd, On success of White Shoes Gang: “I don’t know what it was. Maybe it was that we had played together so much that we thought alike. It always seemed that if one of us made a mistake, there was someone else showing up to cover that mistake. We reacted to each other. We had a good time playing, too. We were loose. Football players are sometimes called crazy guys; well, we had a bunch of crazy guys. We didn’t do anything malicious, but we did some funny things. For instance, we would always beat on each other. Before the game, we might bang our heads on the wall, and we’d pop each other with pretty good licks. Heck, if we made it on the field for the game, it was a relief just to get away from our own teammates. ||P But we were so much alike. It was almost as if we were on the same wave length.” [[650]](#footnote-648)

Capuano (Junior) and Hilka (Sophomore) were only two underclassmen on White Shoes Gang. [[651]](#footnote-649)

Defensive back and return man Fred Combs’ interception against Houston was instrumental in upset. “That was the run I remember most of all the ones I made in college. Houston sent a receiver named Ken Hebert out wide right, and he ran a deep out pattern. I was with him all the way, stepped in front of him, and intercepted the pass. I was tackled on Houston’s 25- or 30-yard line after a 39-yard return, and the played led to a touchdown for us. I’ve still got the game ball from that day. I remember another thing about the Houston game, something which really meant a lot. We had a pretty good following with us at Houston; and when we came out of the dressing room at halftime, our fans had lined up on the field and formed a corridor for us to run through. That really fired us up and helped get us going in the second half.” [[652]](#footnote-650)

Combs on Penn State loss: “Hardly a day goes by that I don’t think of that game or get reminded of it. One thing about that game I recall is that Penn State’s players had said they felt they had to stop my punt returns. Well, on my first runback of the day, there was a big pileup, and a bunch of people were on top of me. First, this fist came through my face mask. They were out to get me.” [[653]](#footnote-651)

Combs on White Shoes Gang: “We had a good time, and we had such a close-knit group of guys. We just became closer and closer. There was some talent there, but desire was more prominent in our success, I think. We just wanted so much to do extremely well. We were determined not to be beaten, to prevent the other team from scoring. We had played together quite a while; and we just matured as a unit, meshing to become a solid defense. It seemed someone different was always coming up with a big play. We had great confidence in one another.” [[654]](#footnote-652)

Liberty Bowl was NC State’s first-ever bowl win after three tries (1946, 1963) [[655]](#footnote-653)

**1968**

Coach was Earle Edwards[[656]](#footnote-654)

Between 1967-1968, State lost 9 defensive starters and 8 offensive starters to graduation[[657]](#footnote-655)

At the time, NC State’s 40 attempted passes vs UNC was a school passing attempts record[[658]](#footnote-656)

Defensive coordinator Al Michaels on Mark Capuano: “I’ve never coached a boy who goes in with the abandon that Mark does on a punt. This is mostly desire and quickness.”[[659]](#footnote-657)

Cupuano’s extreme efforts to block kicks often resulted in him landing on his head. [[660]](#footnote-658)

**1969**

Coach was Earle Edwards[[661]](#footnote-659)

**1970**

Coach was Earle Edwards[[662]](#footnote-660)

There were times during Edwards’ career, especially towards the end, where he was criticized for too much conservatism on offense. “We threw the ball often during Gabe’s [Roman Gabriel’s] time at State. We always threw when we could; but I don’t believe in putting the ball up just to entertain the alumni, because I don’t think it does. When a pass is completed, it entertains them. When you throw one interception after another or one incompletion after another, when you put yourself in a position that you can’t avoid defeat—I don’t see how that can be entertaining. Most passing records are established in losing causes. If you have someone who throws well and with some judgment, if you have some receivers and some people to protect the quarterback—if you can do all those things, then I think the pass is a tremendous weapon; and I’m heartily in favor of it. I never was against passing; I was just against poor passing.” [[663]](#footnote-661)

“I had the good fortune to have good men on my staff, and they deserve the majority of credit for anything we were able to accomplish. Al Michaels, Cary Brewbaker, and Bill Smaltz were on Edwards’ staff for the entire time he was at NC State. [[664]](#footnote-662)

Though he never feared being fired while at NC State, Edwards considered leaving twice. Edwards: “Recent North Carolina athletic director Bill Coby’s father (also named Bill) was athletic director at Maryland several years ago, and he and I got to be good friends. Twice they made coaching changes in the football program at Maryland, and Bill called me. I think I could have had the Maryland job, but I didn’t let it go far enough. It was a temptation, though; I’ll have to admit that. It was tempting because I knew so many high school coaches up that way, and I felt that recruiting would have been better. The first time the opening came up at Maryland, I had already signed a State contract. I wouldn’t have broken that for anything. The second time, I just felt we weren’t finished yet at State, that I hadn’t accomplished what I hoped we could. Then, one other time, Chuck Taylor, the athletic director at Stanford, phoned me and said I was being considered for a vacancy there. I said I wouldn’t be interested, and asked to have my name taken off the list. ||P I was happy and busy for 17 years at N.C. State, and I never was in a position to talk salary with another college. It would have required an awfully big offer for me to think about leaving, though. My wife, Mary, and I had enough to get along, and that was all we wanted.” [[665]](#footnote-663)

Edwards felt blame for losses. “I tried not to second-guess myself, but we’d lose a close one and I’d sit down and think. I’d wonder why, after all the years I had been in coaching, I couldn’t think of some way to win that game. I felt very much at fault for losses sometimes. Nobody could ever have put pressure on me to match the pressure I put on myself.” [[666]](#footnote-664)

Edwards told then athletic director Roy Clogston he planned to retire following the 1966 season. “Then I told them I’d say one more year, but I didn’t know we’d have such a good team in ’67. Maybe they thought I didn’t mean it when I said I wanted to retire. I felt I had been at it long enough, though; and finally, I did retire after the ’70 season.” [[667]](#footnote-665)

“I felt obligated to help our boys to be not only the best football players they could be, but complete young men. I wanted them to get their degrees, and I wanted college to be a worthwhile experience for them. It wouldn’t have been fair for me to use them only to win football games. I felt like a surrogate father to my players.” [[668]](#footnote-666)

Despite his mediocre overall record, Edwards was considered by Mumau to be “the father of N.C. State football as it is known today. He laid the foundation for what is now a solid structure.” [[669]](#footnote-667)

After retiring, Edwards had a hard time quitting football. From his screened back porch: “In the fall I watch one game on TB, listen to State on one radio, and switch back and forth on another radio, trying to keep up with Carolina, Duke and sometimes Wake Forest if I can get its games. Then I listen for scores to come in from all over the country. I know many of the coaches, and I like to hear how they’re doing. I get more football on my porch than if I went to just one game.” [[670]](#footnote-668)

Dick Hunter on Earl Edwards: “With what he had, Earle Edwards did a great job. A lot of people don’t realize what he went though. When he came in at State, there were few full scholarships and only a few more partial ones. I’ll always say Coach Edwards did as much as anyone to build State football into a successful program. He got a winning attitude started.” [[671]](#footnote-669)

Mumau: “Lou Holtz received much credit for molding the Wolfpack football program which wore explosiveness and daring as badges demonstrative of a style of play. Bo Rein was applauded for carrying on the Holtz tradition of excitement. But Earle Edwards set the stage for such an electricity to be generated. For 17 years he measured, sawed, hammered, and sanded… building a solid foundation.” [[672]](#footnote-670)

**1971**

Coach was Al Michaels[[673]](#footnote-671)

Al Michaels was mostly a temp coach: NC State wanted Lou Holtz after Edwards announced his retirement in June 1971, but Holtz thought it was too close to the start of the season to leave his team. Holtz: “I didn’t think it was fair to my team at William and Mary to interview that close to time for our preseason practice. Then, during the season the people at N.C. State wanted to talk with me to see if I had any interest in the job there and for me to find out if I liked the campus. They wanted to know if I was going to be a candidate for the job. I remember Willis Casey, the athletic director at State, and I met at a gas station halfway between Williamsburg, Virginia, and Raleigh. We had never met, and I think he was a little shocked by my appearance. We say down and talked, and I said I’d be interested in talking more the day after our season ended at William and Mary. And so, I eventually got the job at State.” [[674]](#footnote-672)

Edwards did not formally retire until June of 1971, after taking the Wolfpack through spring drills. Since summer was too late to really find a new coach (plus above), the position was given to 59-year-old Al Michaels (nicknamed Mike), who had been defensive coordinator since 1954[[675]](#footnote-673)

Agreed to take over as interim head coach after years of earning respect for his work on the Wolfpack defense[[676]](#footnote-674)

NC State was losing the Wake Forest game 15-14 with time running out. In a driving rain, Wake Forest attempted a last-second field goal which wound up short. Bill Miller began running the ball down the field and then ran for what appeared to be a sure touchdown. Suddenly, Wake Forest’s quarterback, Larry Russel, tackled Miller from out of nowhere. The only problem was that Russel had started the play on the bench and tackled illegally. Eventually, Miller was awarded a 69-yard touchdown despite the tackle. [[677]](#footnote-675)

NC State snapped a 3-game losing stream on Michaels’ birthday, defeating Miami 13-7[[678]](#footnote-676)

Freshman (or, first year varsity player?) Willie Burden was dejected over the teams’ poor showing on the season. Despite earning the team record for yards as a first-year player (910), he said: “It was tough, and was probably the worst experience I have ever had in athletics. Every week things seemed to get worse. Coach Michaels shouldered a lot of the blame, but our 3-8 record really wasn’t his fault. We had a big drop-off in experience; our talent was good, but we were very young. I started and played the whole season, and I took my licks. But the hurt I felt was more inside than outside. It was a season I would have liked to forget, but I couldn’t. We all loved Coach Michaels; he was a great guy and a good coach. He did everything he could.” [[679]](#footnote-677)

Burden: “I even considered not playing football and just concentrating on school. I wasn’t thinking about leaving State; I just didn’t feel eager to play football. Then Coach Holtz came. I met him for the first time at a team meeting, and I had known nothing about him. We signed a petition to keep Coach Michaels because we did not feel our bad season was his fault. But when we met Coach Holtz we perked right up. We didn’t know what was going to happen with him as coach, but like he said: it was going to be exciting. And that excited us. He really fired us up at that meeting, and that feeling he inspired carried over. Then, at our spring Red and White game, we began to believe in Coach Holtz’s offense in a big way. As members of the same team, Stan Fritts and I each had about 150 yards rushing. I started to believe we could move the football and beat some people.” [[680]](#footnote-678)

Burden on Holtz’s twin veer: “We opened it up, and that’s what I liked. We players loved to play that way. We might be backed up near our goal line, and the coach would haul off and have us throw the ball. He believed we could complete that kind of pass, and we believed it to. A lot of coaches would be more conservative in a spot like that. That’s because they were thinking something negative was likely to happen, so they wouldn’t take a chance. That wasn’t the way with Coach Holtz. We had a lot of weapons, and we brought fans back into the stadium. We went to bowls, and people started opening up their eyes and saying, ‘Look, here comes North Carolina State’s football team, and they’re a good one.’” [[681]](#footnote-679)

**1972**

Coach was Lou Holtz[[682]](#footnote-680)

Holtz became HC on November 24th, 1971[[683]](#footnote-681)

One of the first changes Holtz made when he came to State was opening up the offense. Bruce Shaw was responsible for doing that, and held most of NC State’s passing records through the 1980s.[[684]](#footnote-682)

In game against Wake Forest, Stan Fritts scored 30 points, a record he held for several years[[685]](#footnote-683)

First year freshman could participate in Varsity athletics[[686]](#footnote-684)

Before ever coaching a game for NC State, Holtz said “We’re not magicians or miracle workers. If everybody wants to win now, we will.” [[687]](#footnote-685)

Holtz gained fame for performing magic tricks at speaking engagements, but earned more for the quick turnaround he helped perform on State’s football team. [[688]](#footnote-686)

“A blond with youthful features, Holtz’s eyes seemed to sparkle with a mischievous enthusiasm, but they also possessed an intense alertness. Quick to smile, he always appeared to be a step ahead—of his players’ questions, his on-the-field opponent, or his audience. Standing five feet and eight inches, the man looked a but small at first glance; but after a few minutes with anyone, he cast a giant shadow.” Mumau on Holtz [[689]](#footnote-687)

Holtz “was a master recruiter and eternal motivator” at State. Mumau: “His ability to stimulate his athletes stemmed from his own basic optimistic approach to life. He preached positive thinking, and his sermons were well heeded.” [[690]](#footnote-688)

Holtz came to state from William & Mary, where he led the Tribe to their first bowl game in 24 years and first SoCon championship in 23. Played for 2 years at Kent State, where he also worked as an assistant coach, in addition to Iowa, William & Mary, Connecticut, South Carolina, and Ohio State. First HC job was at W&M. [[691]](#footnote-689)

Dismal atmosphere following a 3-8 season didn’t concern Holtz: “No, it didn’t concern me at all. I had been so impressed with Willis Casey. I felt he was a winner—an intelligent man who knew what he was doing and who wanted to win. If he wanted to win and if I had any ability at all, we’d have a successful football program at N.C. State. I wasn’t worried about winning; I felt we could compete in the ACC. I had never looked at the personnel on State’s team; and one never knows a job until he gets involved in it. The main things to me were being able to work with people and for them to be able to work with me. I felt I had people I could work with and that the winning part would take care of itself. Sure, there was a challenge at N.C. State, but I have always been excited about challenges, and I felt State was a good place for me.” [[692]](#footnote-690)

Holtz helped turn around attitude at State quickly. “We really had a great first meeting. It was outstanding. From the time I knew I had the job at State, every spare moment I had was spent planning that first meeting. I wanted us to discuss where we were going and how we were going to get there. I did a little magic for the players, entertained them a bit, and then we talked. I told them there were a lot of question marks in that room, and that I was the biggest one of all. I said there would be questions about me and about them as players, most of the questions asking whether we could win. When I walked out of that squad meeting, I really felt good. Then I met with individual players, and I listened to them. I found out what their problems were, what they wanted to do. I established a line of communication.” [[693]](#footnote-691)

Lou Holtz: “I believe you have to exude confidence. Bur one of the things which helped me be even more confident at N.C. State was an outstanding staff of assistant coaches. And then, we had great leaders among our players, too. A football coach can instill confidence, but he has to have leaders on the team to get players together and keep things going in the right direction. That’s where people like Willie Burden and Bruce Shaw really came through. We had an awful lot of character on that first State team I coached, and much of it was already there when I arrived. I never thought nearly enough credit was given to Earle Edwards and his staff for building character.” [[694]](#footnote-692)

Holtz brought the twin veer formation with him from William & Mary to Raleigh. ‘It was a wide open alignment which produced thrills and points in large numbers. In its first year using the new offense, the Wolfpack set 33 team records, eight of them matching or bettering ACC standards.’ [[695]](#footnote-693)

Holtz: “I didn’t look at the players at State and fit my offense to them. In fact, when I got here I saw our quarterback was Bruce Shaw from Richmond, Virginia. We had not recruited him at William and Mary because we didn’t think he had good enough foot speed. Yet, he made all-conference at State running the twin veer. I never try to find an offense suitable to the available personnel; the twin veer is my offense, so I go out to get people to run it.” [[696]](#footnote-694)

Holtz: “I didn’t think of my first year at State as a rebuilding year. U think you have to rebuild every year to some extent. You lose seniors and you have new players coming in; every year is a different season as a rebuilding year. I wanted us to have a good year right away, and I felt we could do just that.” [[697]](#footnote-695)

Holtz explains his coaching philosophy: “First, I try to get people who can’t live with losing. Everybody wants to win, but I want those folks who just can’t live with losing. Then, I want them to be enthusiastic. The players we had at State always were enthusiastic. And, I never ask people to do something they can’t do. I give them something they can do. For example, I wasn’t going to ask Bruce Shaw to run the 40-yard dash in 4.5 seconds. Instead, I told him, ‘You can’t run the 40 in 4.5, and we accept that; but you have a great arm, you’ve very intelligent, and you are a great leader.’ You have to accept what a player can’t do. I believe in accentuating the positive things a player can do. Too many times everybody tells people what they can’t do and keeps them from doing th things they can do. I’m not very smart; I’m not smart enough to have always believed there is a way to get things done. If victory always went to the team with the most talent, you could take heights, weights, and so forth, put them in a computer, and it would spit out a winner. But it’s not that way; football is an emotional game. The team which is prepared, which believes, and which knows what is has to do—that team can win.” [[698]](#footnote-696)

Holtz: “We never talked about winning. W talked about being a better person, doing the things we have to do, being a man of your word, making a commitment to everything you do, having a good self-image, and loving people. We talked about the overall program.” [[699]](#footnote-697)

Holtz: “I enjoy just about everything I do. I love life, and I feel really fortunate to be coaching—to be able to do what I really like to do. It’s hard to believe I’m getting paid to do it.” [[700]](#footnote-698)

Holtz, reflecting on his first season: “Persistence was the key word for us then. We wanted to get better, and we wanted to pursue and execute no matter what happened.” [[701]](#footnote-699)

Holtz on 1972 Georgia game: “If there was one game that first year which stood out in my mind, it was the Georgia game. We had been tied by Maryland after having the game won, we had beaten Syracuse very convincingly, and we lost that toughie to Carolina after really fighting back. The big question was, ‘How well would we play against Georgia?’ We went down there and got behind, 14-0, then tied it at halftime. We ended up losing, but we had a chance to win. When we walked off the field after that game, I felt we had a chance for a good season if we could beat Duke the next week. I felt we had a good football team. What we had to do was start being convinced we could win games. We still were not winning, but we could win. We didn’t have to take a back seat to anyone; we controlled our own destiny. Our players knew they had played well against Georgia. We beat Duke the next week, 17-0, after making a goal line stand in the first quarter. That period between the Carolina game and the Duke game was critical for that first season. I never doubted we were going to make it we just got there a little quicker than it looked like we would.” [[702]](#footnote-700)

Mumau on Holtz: “A coach named Lou Holtz is most quickly associated with State’s upsurgeance, his crisp methods and overpowering positive thinking combining to revitalize the school’s football program.” [[703]](#footnote-701)

Holtz’s arrival: “there was not any earth-shaking response.” [[704]](#footnote-702)

Willie Burden on NC State’s win over WVU in Peach Bowl: “It is my greatest memory. The fact that N.C. State was even going to a bowl was something! That really had us hyped up. Then, for West Virginia to be favored, and for us to play so well… those things together made our win extra sweet. It was the culmination of the year which turned State football back around.” [[705]](#footnote-703)

Story about Lou Holtz from Roland Hooks in a 1975 interview, quoting Beezley: “Roland Hooks, in a 1975 interview, repeated a story showing one athlete’s sense of humor. Hooks was explaining that football players regularly play ‘hurt’ so they must learn to distinguish, as Coach Holtz says, ‘between pain and injury.’ During an away game with the Wolfpack behind at halftime, Coach Holtz charged into the locker room and began an emotional review of the first half. In the middle of his arm-waving spiel, he accidentally slammed his hand into the wall. No one said a word as he turned away to look at his hand. Then from somewhere behind Holtz, a curious voice asked, ‘Pain or injury, Coach?’”[[706]](#footnote-704)

**1973**

Coach was Lou Holtz[[707]](#footnote-705)

Willie Burden was the first player to ever amass over 1000 yards at NC State, which he did in his senior season with 1,014 yards on 6.8 ypc. Went on to play with the Calgary Stampeders.[[708]](#footnote-706)

Holtz: “I’ve always felt a team has to go through four years before its program is established. For us, the real challenge was the second year. We won the first year, so then we had to show it was no fluke. A lot was expected of us after we had played as well as we had. We had surprised some folks that first year; but during the winter, people from other teams began looking at our films and studying them, and opposing players began getting mentally ready for us. People started planning pep rallies and bonfires around their games with N.C. State. They were making sure they got up to us. We weren’t going to sneak up on people and catch them sleeping any longer. We had to stand up and be accounted for. There were difficulties within our team too. We had several fine seniors who were good football players and who were starting to look forward to professional football. They had to concentrate on their last year of college football. Every year there are different problems. The first-year players were asking how were we going to win. They could have been thinking, ‘Why work hard if we probably won’t win?’ We had to convince them they could win. Then, the second year the question was, ‘Why work hard if we’re going to win anyway?’ The second year you’ve got to work harder or you’re not going to win, and you’ve got to convince your players of that. The players had more confidence that second year; but by the same token, they had become a little bit content.” [[709]](#footnote-707)

Holtz: “Our schedule while I was at State was as tough as any in the country. We played Penn State, Nebraska, and Georgia on the road. We played Georgia a good game before losing. We were leading Nebraska, 14-10, with about six minutes to go. The scored, and everything went wrong for us the rest of the game. We ended up losing by three touchdowns, but we had played well against a very good team for 54 minutes. I remember in that one the score went out over the national wires: N.C. State 14, Nebraska 10. It went out as a final, but was only a third-quarter score. That made it a little tougher to take when the real final of Nebraska 31, N.C. State 14 did go out. We also played Penn State close before losing 35-29. In that one, Penn State had fourth down and five or more yards to go six times and made it every time. It was a heck of a game, though. Those were our three losses—to Nebraska, Georgia, and Penn State—and we could have won them.” [[710]](#footnote-708)

Crowd for 50,200 for the UNC game was biggest to date thru 1981. [[711]](#footnote-709)

Penn State had allowed an average of 44.1 yards per game to opposing offenses prior to their NC State game – the Wolfpack got 245 despite their loss. [[712]](#footnote-710)

First unbeaten and untied ACC season. [[713]](#footnote-711)

**1974**

Coach was Lou Holtz[[714]](#footnote-712)

First ever win over Penn State and perhaps most memorable of season.   
We started that season going 6-0. Then we lost to Carolina in Chapel Hill. They just lined up and kicked hell out of us that day—there isn’t any other way to put it. We had been winning, but we were not playing well. We lost to Maryland for our second straight defeat; and with bowl bids going out early, our chances of getting one didn’t look good. There we were 7-2 with Penn State and Arizona State, both fine teams, still left for us to play. Well, we talked the Astro-Bluebonnet people into taking us, then we went out and beat Penn State. The 12-7 final score was really no indication of how badly we beat Penn State; it wasn’t that close. Penn State did not even score until less than a minute was remaining to play. We also played Arizona State an outstanding game, winning 35-14. Then, in the Astro-Bluebonnet bowl, we tied Houston, which had bene picked as a national champion in preseason polls. We went from something like eighteenth, to fourteenth, and finally to ninth in the country in the polls.” [[715]](#footnote-713)

Win over UVA was the team’s 4th-straight come-from-behind win. [[716]](#footnote-714)

Penn State was ranked no. 1 in national polls. Check? [[717]](#footnote-715)

Win over Penn State meant NC State seniors this season never lost at home[[718]](#footnote-716)

Houston QB Bubba McGallion’s 73-yard pass to Eddie Foster was an Astro-Bluebonnet bowl record long. [[719]](#footnote-717)

**1975**

Coach was Lou Holtz[[720]](#footnote-718)

Drama before the start of the season: one NC State professor liked to jog around the practice field while the team was running drills. Not knowing if the professor was spying for another team, Holtz ordered the professor off. The whole thing “swelled out of proportion” (Mumau) after the professor made an appeal to the university, saying he had just as much right to jog around the field as the team did to practice there. The matter was eventually sorted out. [[721]](#footnote-719)

Holtz: “We beat a good East Carolina team, 26-3, then got upset by Wake Forest at home. That was one of the few times we lost a game when we had been a pretty good-sized favorite. We beat a strong Florida team, then went up to Michigan State and got beaten very badly, 37-15. We fumbled the ball so many times. On the airplane trip back to Raleigh, I said, ‘Hey, we’re going with three freshmen at running back from now on.’ One of them, Ted Brown, had not even made the trip to Michigan State. None of the three had played much. We were 2-2 then, and we came back and only lost one game the rest of the year.” [[722]](#footnote-720)

Holtz on Peach Bowl loss: “I was very disappointed we didn’t win our bowl game.” But Holtz went on to leave after that season to coach for the New York Jets. “I didn’t really want to leave N.C. State. I was looking forward more to the 1976 season than any of my others at State. But the Jets kept offering more and more; and because of the benefits for my family, I just couldn’t say no.” [[723]](#footnote-721)

Holtz: “Our fans at State were absolutely fantastic. They hung in there with us and backed us to the hilt. I remember a goal line stand against Duke when we stopped a big, strong running back named Steve Jones inches short of a touchdown. Talk about gang-tackling… that was real gang-tackling. There were 43,000 people gang-tackling Jones on that play. And then there was the standing ovation the Kenan Stadium crowd gave us in Chapel Hill when we lost by a point to North Carolina. There were over 50,000 people on their feet cheering. That’s something I’ll never forget as long as I’m in coaching.” [[724]](#footnote-722)

Sports information director Ed Seaman on that moment: “Our team came off the field after going for a two-point conversion which failed. It was near the end of the game, and North Carolina won, 34-33, when we went for the win instead of the tie. The fans there at Chapel Hill gave our kids a standing ovation—something I hadn’t seen before and haven’t seen since for an opposing team in Kenan Stadium. State and North Carolina have such a tremendous rivalry; and when one gives the other a standing ovation, it is a great tribute.” [[725]](#footnote-723)

Holtz regretted leaving NC State: “To me, Raleigh was the greatest place in the world, and State was the greatest college. I had four wonderful years there, and I really enjoyed them. Willis Casey was a super athletic director, the fans were terrific, I lived on what I consider one of the best golf courses I’ve ever played, the people around Raleigh were nice to my family… everything was great. My family was happy. I’m not one to look back, but I know I could have been happy there to this day.” [[726]](#footnote-724)

Ed Seaman on Holtz: “He brought just the right personality for the situation he was entering here. He was a great psychologist, and he got maximum mileage out of the talent he had. He was fortunate to inherit some good talent, too—for example, four outstanding running backs in Roland Hooks, Willie Burden, Charlie Young, and Stan Fritts. The football team here at State had not been winning, and Lou had nothing to lose. He played everything to the hilt. He gambled a lot, but he told me the reason he gambled so much that first year was because he didn’t think he had enough talent to field a winner. Then he realized he had some outstanding athletes and convinced them they were good enough to win. Lou deserves a large amount of credit. ||P Lou Holtz was a determined competitor in anything he did. A loss depressed him badly. I remember going to his office once and noticing that he seemed gloomy. I asked, ‘What’s the matter, Coach? Did your wife divorce you?’ He said, ‘It’s worse than that.’ I asked, ‘Well, did somebody burn your house down?’ He said, ‘It’s worse than that.’ I asked, ‘Then what’s bothering you?’ He said, ‘It looks like we’re going to lose Johnny Evans.’ Evans was a great athlete from High Point, one being recruited by everyone. It turned out Evans signed with N.C. State two days later, and Lou was on top of the world, happy as a child with a new toy. But Lou never showed this side of himself to his players. His philosophy was that you didn’t have peaks and valleys, but he didn’t always abide by his own philosophy. He just wanted to win so much.” [[727]](#footnote-725)

Seamon on Holtz: “It was nice to have a coach like Lou. He had a knack for coming up with things for the media. He was just a natural. I remember in Lou’s second year at State, we went to Nebraska. The writers there wanted to set up a press conference, so all Lou did was lie down right in the middle of the field during our workout. He propped himself up on his elbow and said, ‘Bring those writers over here.’ Lou was a lot of fun, and he was a winner.” [[728]](#footnote-726)

End Don Buckley remembered the influence of Holtz: “I think back now, and I appreciate having been at State while Coach Holtz was there. He has had more influence on my life and attitude than anyone outside of my family. He has affected the way I think and act, and he has done so in a very positive manner. All through my life, I’ll use much of what he gave me. He always told us that we could play with anyone; and that no matter what the situation, we were never out of the game. He instilled a lot of good values.” [[729]](#footnote-727)

Mumau: “Lou Holtz received much credit for molding the Wolfpack football program which wore explosiveness and daring as badges demonstrative of a style of play.” [[730]](#footnote-728)

Loss to Wake Forest was WFU’s first ACC win in 3 seasons and ended NC State’s 16-game home win streak[[731]](#footnote-729)

Following embarrassing loss to Michigan State (lots of turnovers) the running back room was shifted around and the next game against Indiana saw three freshmen running backs: Ted Brown, Timmy Johnson, Scott Wade – Brown had not even traveled to Michigan[[732]](#footnote-730)

Ted Brown, Timmy Johnson, Scott Wade, and sophomore Ricky Adams were termed the “Baby Brigade” by NC State sports information dept. [[733]](#footnote-731)

Holtz on Peach Bowl loss to WVU: “I think we would have played better if we had faced any other team than West Virginia or played in any bowl other than the Peach Bowl. But we had beaten the same team in the same bowl, and some of our players remembered that. As a result, I don’t think we were as enthusiastic as we should have been.” [[734]](#footnote-732)

Ed Seaman on Holtz: “The Lou Holtz Era at N.C. State was really a tremendous experience. It was an exciting time. Things were happening. What I remember more than anything that first year (1972) was the large number of offensive records we set (33). It was the anticipation from one week to the next. From 1972-75, everything was coming alive; the football program was building. We had a productive offense, and folks were asking, ‘Well, what are we going to do this week?’ There was always something different, something thrilling for the fans to see. The crowds at our home games kept growing, and the interest kept increasing. We received more exposure and attention than we could have hoped for. Bo Rein came on to do a great job after Lou left, but Coach Holtz was the right man for the right time. He really got things turned around.” [[735]](#footnote-733)

**1976**

Coach was Bo Rein[[736]](#footnote-734)

Mumau: “Lou Holtz received much credit for molding the Wolfpack football program which wore explosiveness and daring as badges demonstrative of a style of play. Bo Rein was applauded for carrying on the Holtz tradition of excitement.” [[737]](#footnote-735)

Quote from Bill Druschel, via Beezley: “Bill Druschel told me that he ‘resents students who think athletes have made it.’ We fans see players in uniforms at their contests; few of us see them practicing day after day. Druschel remarked, with a touch of envy, ‘I would like to be a regular student some day, so after class I could go back to the room, watch ‘Wild, Wild West,’ and sip a Schlitz.’”[[738]](#footnote-736)

**1977**

Coach was Bo Rein[[739]](#footnote-737)

**1978**

Coach was Bo Rein[[740]](#footnote-738)

**1979**

Coach was Bo Rein[[741]](#footnote-739)

Original loans to pay off Carter Stadium were not set to be paid off til 2004, but State held a mortgage burning ceremony on Sep. 8, 1979 at halftime of game vs. ECU. Carter Stadium became dubbed Carter-Finley stadium, thanks to a gift by A. E. Finley and Associates. Made gift of the field house – lower half for team dressing room, upper half a reception room for dignitaries[[742]](#footnote-740)

Going into 1980, CF attendance record was 54,200 (cap. Was officially 45,600) for a game vs UNC on 10/20/79[[743]](#footnote-741)

Ted Brown, drafted in 1979, was (as of 1980s) the only player in NC State history to be elected to the All-ACC team four times. His number, 23, was the second in team history to be retired.[[744]](#footnote-742)

NC State’s ACC Champion season, there was no real star-studded quarterback or running back; instead, the offensive line was the star group: “In many athletic circles, keeping an eye on the behemoths who anchor the line has been considered about as exciting as watching the proverbial paint dry. But the State offensive line of 1979 was different, and the big names for the Pack during that season were found mostly in the group of guys who did the blocking.”[[745]](#footnote-743)

Best lineman was Jim Richter, the Outland Trophy winner, along with Chris Dieterich, Chuck Stone, Chris Koehne, Chris Carr, and TE Lin Dawson.[[746]](#footnote-744)

**1980**

Coach was Monte Kiffin[[747]](#footnote-745)

**1981**

Coach was Monte Kiffin[[748]](#footnote-746)

**1982**

Coach was Monte Kiffin[[749]](#footnote-747)

**1983**

Coach was Tom Reed[[750]](#footnote-748)

**1984**

Coach was Tom Reed[[751]](#footnote-749)

**1985**

Coach was Tom Reed[[752]](#footnote-750)

**1986**

Coach was Dick Sheridan[[753]](#footnote-751)

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**2017**

Coach was Dave Doeren[[784]](#footnote-782)

**2018**

Coach was Dave Doeren[[785]](#footnote-783)

**2019**

Coach was Dave Doeren[[786]](#footnote-784)

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37. [Memorable Moments On the Wolfpack Gridiron—1892 to 1968](https://d.lib.ncsu.edu/collections/catalog/technician-v54n2-1969-09-19#?c=&m=&s=&cv=7&xywh=1953%2C3119%2C3444%2C1435) – pages 8-9 [↑](#footnote-ref-36)
38. ~~There is evidence of a lawn party hosted 3/22/1891, but it appears to be for the YMCA of the college [~~[~~source 1~~](https://www.newspapers.com/image/58269291/?terms=%22lawn%2Bparty%22%2B%22A%2B%26%2BM%2Bcollege%22)~~] [~~[~~source 2~~](https://www.newspapers.com/image/58269311/?terms=%22lawn%2Bparty%22%2B%22A%2B%26%2BM%2Bcollege%22)~~]~~ wrong year [↑](#endnote-ref-2)
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44. Thad Mumau, Go Wolfpack – page 29 [↑](#footnote-ref-42)
45. Smith Barrier, *On Carolina’s Gridiron: 1888-1936* (1937) – page 24 [↑](#footnote-ref-43)
46. [Joel Whitaker, History of Football at A. & M., 1907](https://d.lib.ncsu.edu/collections/catalog/LH1-N6-R4-v9n4#?c=&m=&s=&cv=3&xywh=-369%2C914%2C2791%2C1163) – page 155 [↑](#footnote-ref-44)
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52. [Memorable Moments On the Wolfpack Gridiron—1892 to 1968](https://d.lib.ncsu.edu/collections/catalog/technician-v54n2-1969-09-19#?c=&m=&s=&cv=7&xywh=1953%2C3119%2C3444%2C1435) – pages 8-9 [↑](#footnote-ref-50)
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54. Smith Barrier, *On Carolina’s Gridiron: 1888-1936* (1937) – page 24 [↑](#footnote-ref-52)
55. Smith Barrier, *On Carolina’s Gridiron: 1888-1936* (1937) – page 24 [↑](#footnote-ref-53)
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64. Smith Barrier, *On Carolina’s Gridiron: 1888-1936* (1937) – page 12 [↑](#footnote-ref-62)
65. Smith Barrier, *On Carolina’s Gridiron: 1888-1936* (1937) – page 14 [↑](#footnote-ref-63)
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86. Smith Barrier, *On Carolina’s Gridiron: 1888-1936* (1937) – page 14 [↑](#footnote-ref-84)
87. Smith Barrier, *On Carolina’s Gridiron: 1888-1936* (1937) – page 25 [↑](#footnote-ref-85)
88. [Caserley Gives Old Photograph of 1898 Wolves](https://d.lib.ncsu.edu/collections/catalog/technician-v12n4-1931-10-09#?c=&m=&s=&cv=4&xywh=9648%2C1182%2C2588%2C1515) – p. 5 [↑](#footnote-ref-86)
89. [Caserley Gives Old Photograph of 1898 Wolves](https://d.lib.ncsu.edu/collections/catalog/technician-v12n4-1931-10-09#?c=&m=&s=&cv=4&xywh=9648%2C1182%2C2588%2C1515) – p. 5 [↑](#footnote-ref-87)
90. [Caserley Gives Old Photograph of 1898 Wolves](https://d.lib.ncsu.edu/collections/catalog/technician-v12n4-1931-10-09#?c=&m=&s=&cv=4&xywh=9648%2C1182%2C2588%2C1515) – p. 5 [↑](#footnote-ref-88)
91. [Caserley Gives Old Photograph of 1898 Wolves](https://d.lib.ncsu.edu/collections/catalog/technician-v12n4-1931-10-09#?c=&m=&s=&cv=4&xywh=9648%2C1182%2C2588%2C1515) – p. 5 [↑](#footnote-ref-89)
92. [Caserley Gives Old Photograph of 1898 Wolves](https://d.lib.ncsu.edu/collections/catalog/technician-v12n4-1931-10-09#?c=&m=&s=&cv=4&xywh=9648%2C1182%2C2588%2C1515) – p. 5 [↑](#footnote-ref-90)
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94. [Caserley Gives Old Photograph of 1898 Wolves](https://d.lib.ncsu.edu/collections/catalog/technician-v12n4-1931-10-09#?c=&m=&s=&cv=4&xywh=9648%2C1182%2C2588%2C1515) – p. 5 [↑](#footnote-ref-92)
95. [Caserley Gives Old Photograph of 1898 Wolves](https://d.lib.ncsu.edu/collections/catalog/technician-v12n4-1931-10-09#?c=&m=&s=&cv=4&xywh=9648%2C1182%2C2588%2C1515) – p. 5 [↑](#footnote-ref-93)
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97. [Caserley Gives Old Photograph of 1898 Wolves](https://d.lib.ncsu.edu/collections/catalog/technician-v12n4-1931-10-09#?c=&m=&s=&cv=4&xywh=9648%2C1182%2C2588%2C1515) – p. 5 [↑](#footnote-ref-95)
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100. [Caserley Gives Old Photograph of 1898 Wolves](https://d.lib.ncsu.edu/collections/catalog/technician-v12n4-1931-10-09#?c=&m=&s=&cv=4&xywh=9648%2C1182%2C2588%2C1515) – p. 5 [↑](#footnote-ref-98)
101. [Caserley Gives Old Photograph of 1898 Wolves](https://d.lib.ncsu.edu/collections/catalog/technician-v12n4-1931-10-09#?c=&m=&s=&cv=4&xywh=9648%2C1182%2C2588%2C1515) – p. 5 [↑](#footnote-ref-99)
102. [Caserley Gives Old Photograph of 1898 Wolves](https://d.lib.ncsu.edu/collections/catalog/technician-v12n4-1931-10-09#?c=&m=&s=&cv=4&xywh=9648%2C1182%2C2588%2C1515) – p. 5 [↑](#footnote-ref-100)
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104. [Joel Whitaker, History of Football at A. & M., 1907](https://d.lib.ncsu.edu/collections/catalog/LH1-N6-R4-v9n4#?c=&m=&s=&cv=3&xywh=-369%2C914%2C2791%2C1163) – page 155 [↑](#footnote-ref-102)
105. 2016 Media Guide, page 130 [↑](#footnote-ref-103)
106. Thad Mumau, Go Wolfpack – page 29-30 [↑](#footnote-ref-104)
107. [1947 Media Guide](https://d.lib.ncsu.edu/collections/catalog/ua015_010-008-bx0115-007-001#?c=&m=&s=&cv=29&xywh=2028%2C509%2C1747%2C728) – page 31 [↑](#footnote-ref-105)
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113. Smith Barrier, *On Carolina’s Gridiron: 1888-1936* (1937) – page 12 [↑](#footnote-ref-111)
114. Smith Barrier, *On Carolina’s Gridiron: 1888-1936* (1937) – page 12 [↑](#footnote-ref-112)
115. Smith Barrier, *On Carolina’s Gridiron: 1888-1936* (1937) – page 26 [↑](#footnote-ref-113)
116. Smith Barrier, *On Carolina’s Gridiron: 1888-1936* (1937) – page 26 [↑](#footnote-ref-114)
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132. Smith Barrier, *On Carolina’s Gridiron: 1888-1936* (1937) – page 26 [↑](#footnote-ref-130)
133. Ken Rappoport, *Tar Heel: North Carolina Football* – page 110 [↑](#footnote-ref-131)
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163. Ken Rappoport, *Tar Heel: North Carolina Football* – page 110 [↑](#footnote-ref-161)
164. 2016 Media Guide, page 130 [↑](#footnote-ref-162)
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203. Bill Beezley, *The Wolfpack* – page 15 [↑](#footnote-ref-201)
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234. Bill Beezley, *The Wolfpack* – page 19 [↑](#footnote-ref-232)
235. [Former Football Captains to Feature Annual Greater University Day Game](https://d.lib.ncsu.edu/collections/catalog/technician-v21n6-1940-10-18#?c=&m=&s=&cv=5&xywh=-95%2C1581%2C2010%2C837) – page 6 [↑](#footnote-ref-233)
236. Thad Mumau, Go Wolfpack – page 31 [↑](#footnote-ref-234)
237. Bill Beezley, *The Wolfpack* – page 19 [↑](#footnote-ref-235)
238. Smith Barrier, *On Carolina’s Gridiron: 1888-1936* (1937) – page 28 [↑](#footnote-ref-236)
239. Douglas Herakovich, *Touchdown Wolfpack* – page 7 [↑](#footnote-ref-237)
240. [Joel Whitaker, History of Football at A. & M., 1907](https://d.lib.ncsu.edu/collections/catalog/LH1-N6-R4-v9n4#?c=&m=&s=&cv=3&xywh=-369%2C914%2C2791%2C1163) – page 158 [↑](#footnote-ref-238)
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244. Thad Mumau, Go Wolfpack – page 31 [↑](#footnote-ref-242)
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246. [No Author, Our Coach, 1907](https://d.lib.ncsu.edu/collections/catalog/LH1-N6-R4-v9n4#?c=&m=&s=&cv=10&xywh=-1958%2C0%2C8337%2C3474) – pages 164-165 [↑](#footnote-ref-244)
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256. Bill Beezley, *The Wolfpack* – page 20 [↑](#footnote-ref-254)
257. [No Author, Our Team, 1907](https://d.lib.ncsu.edu/collections/catalog/LH1-N6-R4-v9n4#?c=&m=&s=&cv=19&xywh=-1956%2C0%2C8342%2C3476) – pages 166-178 [↑](#footnote-ref-255)
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259. [Former Football Captains to Feature Annual Greater University Day Game](https://d.lib.ncsu.edu/collections/catalog/technician-v21n6-1940-10-18#?c=&m=&s=&cv=5&xywh=-95%2C1581%2C2010%2C837) – page 6 [↑](#footnote-ref-257)
260. Thad Mumau, Go Wolfpack – page 32 [↑](#footnote-ref-258)
261. Bill Beezley, *The Wolfpack* – page 20 [↑](#footnote-ref-259)
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263. [A century of sports at NCSU](https://d.lib.ncsu.edu/collections/catalog/technician-NCSU-Centennial-Edition-1987-03-16#?c=&m=&s=&cv=9&xywh=-960%2C1004%2C3604%2C1508), p. 10 [↑](#footnote-ref-261)
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266. Bill Beezley, *The Wolfpack* – pp. 17-18 [↑](#footnote-ref-264)
267. [Memorable Moments On the Wolfpack Gridiron—1892 to 1968](https://d.lib.ncsu.edu/collections/catalog/technician-v54n2-1969-09-19#?c=&m=&s=&cv=7&xywh=1953%2C3119%2C3444%2C1435) – pages 8-9 [↑](#footnote-ref-265)
268. [State’s Journey to Football Prominence](https://d.lib.ncsu.edu/collections/catalog/technician-v54n2-1969-09-19#?c=&m=&s=&cv=7&xywh=1820%2C3004%2C3534%2C2069) – pages 8-9 [↑](#footnote-ref-266)
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281. Thad Mumau, Go Wolfpack – page 32 [↑](#footnote-ref-279)
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284. Bill Beezley, *The Wolfpack* – page 20 [↑](#footnote-ref-282)
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299. [Bill Beezley, A Century of Sports at NCSU, 1987](https://d.lib.ncsu.edu/collections/catalog/technician-NCSU-Centennial-Edition-1987-03-16#?c=&m=&s=&cv=9&xywh=-434%2C1050%2C2826%2C1177) – page 10 [↑](#footnote-ref-297)
300. Bill Beezley, The Wolfpack – page 22 [↑](#footnote-ref-298)
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306. Bill Beezley, The Wolfpack – pages 22-23 [↑](#footnote-ref-304)
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310. Bill Beezley, The Wolfpack – page 23 [↑](#footnote-ref-308)
311. Bill Beezley, The Wolfpack – page 23 [↑](#footnote-ref-309)
312. Bill Beezley, The Wolfpack – page 23 [↑](#footnote-ref-310)
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321. Bill Beezley, The Wolfpack – page 23 [↑](#footnote-ref-319)
322. Thad Mumau, Go Wolfpack – page 32 and Beezley 23 [↑](#footnote-ref-320)
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327. Bill Beezley, The Wolfpack – page 22 [↑](#footnote-ref-325)
328. Bill Beezley, The Wolfpack – page 24 [↑](#footnote-ref-326)
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330. Bill Beezley, The Wolfpack – pages 24-25 [↑](#footnote-ref-328)
331. [A century of sports at NCSU](https://d.lib.ncsu.edu/collections/catalog/technician-NCSU-Centennial-Edition-1987-03-16#?c=&m=&s=&cv=9&xywh=-960%2C1004%2C3604%2C1508), p. 10 [↑](#footnote-ref-329)
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336. Bill Beezley, The Wolfpack – page 25 [↑](#footnote-ref-334)
337. Bill Beezley, The Wolfpack – page 25-26 [↑](#footnote-ref-335)
338. Bill Beezley, The Wolfpack – page 26 [↑](#footnote-ref-336)
339. Bill Beezley, The Wolfpack – page 26 [↑](#footnote-ref-337)
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343. Smith Barrier, *On Carolina’s Gridiron: 1888-1936* (1937) – page 48 (cf. Rappoport, p. 111) [↑](#footnote-ref-341)
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350. Bill Beezley, The Wolfpack – page 28 [↑](#footnote-ref-348)
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352. [Bill Beezley, A Century of Sports at NCSU, 1987](https://d.lib.ncsu.edu/collections/catalog/technician-NCSU-Centennial-Edition-1987-03-16#?c=&m=&s=&cv=9&xywh=-434%2C1050%2C2826%2C1177) – page 11 [↑](#footnote-ref-350)
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355. Bill Beezley, The Wolfpack – pages 26-27 [↑](#footnote-ref-353)
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357. Bill Beezley, The Wolfpack – page 27 [↑](#footnote-ref-355)
358. Bill Beezley, The Wolfpack – pages 27-28 [↑](#footnote-ref-356)
359. Bill Beezley, The Wolfpack – page 28 [↑](#footnote-ref-357)
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366. [NCSU’s oldest alumnus](https://d.lib.ncsu.edu/collections/catalog/technician-NCSU-Centennial-Edition-1987-03-16#?c=&m=&s=&cv=9&xywh=5418%2C1234%2C3604%2C1508) – page 11 [↑](#footnote-ref-364)
367. [NCSU’s oldest alumnus](https://d.lib.ncsu.edu/collections/catalog/technician-NCSU-Centennial-Edition-1987-03-16#?c=&m=&s=&cv=9&xywh=5418%2C1234%2C3604%2C1508) – page 11 [↑](#footnote-ref-365)
368. [NCSU’s oldest alumnus](https://d.lib.ncsu.edu/collections/catalog/technician-NCSU-Centennial-Edition-1987-03-16#?c=&m=&s=&cv=9&xywh=5418%2C1234%2C3604%2C1508) – page 11 [↑](#footnote-ref-366)
369. 2016 Media Guide, page 130 [↑](#footnote-ref-367)
370. [Former Football Captains to Feature Annual Greater University Day Game](https://d.lib.ncsu.edu/collections/catalog/technician-v21n6-1940-10-18#?c=&m=&s=&cv=5&xywh=-95%2C1581%2C2010%2C837) – page 6 [↑](#footnote-ref-368)
371. Bill Beezley, The Wolfpack – page 29 [↑](#footnote-ref-369)
372. Smith Barrier, *On Carolina’s Gridiron: 1888-1936* (1937) – page 29 [↑](#footnote-ref-370)
373. 2016 Media Guide, page 130 [↑](#footnote-ref-371)
374. [Former Football Captains to Feature Annual Greater University Day Game](https://d.lib.ncsu.edu/collections/catalog/technician-v21n6-1940-10-18#?c=&m=&s=&cv=5&xywh=-95%2C1581%2C2010%2C837) – page 6 [↑](#footnote-ref-372)
375. Bill Beezley, The Wolfpack – page 29 [↑](#footnote-ref-373)
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379. Thad Mumau, Go Wolfpack – page 33 [↑](#footnote-ref-377)
380. Bill Beezley, The Wolfpack – page 30 [↑](#footnote-ref-378)
381. Bill Beezley, The Wolfpack – page 30 [↑](#footnote-ref-379)
382. Bill Beezley, The Wolfpack – page 30 [↑](#footnote-ref-380)
383. Bill Beezley, The Wolfpack – page 30 [↑](#footnote-ref-381)
384. Bill Beezley, The Wolfpack – page 30 [↑](#footnote-ref-382)
385. Bill Beezley, The Wolfpack – pages 30-31 [↑](#footnote-ref-383)
386. Bill Beezley, The Wolfpack – page 31 [↑](#footnote-ref-384)
387. Bill Beezley, The Wolfpack – page 31 [↑](#footnote-ref-385)
388. Bill Beezley, The Wolfpack – page 31 [↑](#footnote-ref-386)
389. Bill Beezley, The Wolfpack – page 31 [↑](#footnote-ref-387)
390. Bill Beezley, The Wolfpack – page 31 [↑](#footnote-ref-388)
391. Bill Beezley, The Wolfpack – pages 31-32 [↑](#footnote-ref-389)
392. 2016 Media Guide, page 130 [↑](#footnote-ref-390)
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394. Bill Beezley, The Wolfpack – page 32 [↑](#footnote-ref-392)
395. Bill Beezley, The Wolfpack – page 32 [↑](#footnote-ref-393)
396. Bill Beezley, The Wolfpack – page 32 [↑](#footnote-ref-394)
397. Smith Barrier, *On Carolina’s Gridiron: 1888-1936* (1937) – page 48 [↑](#footnote-ref-395)
398. 2016 Media Guide, page 131 [↑](#footnote-ref-396)
399. Thad Mumau, Go Wolfpack – page 33 [↑](#footnote-ref-397)
400. Bill Beezley, The Wolfpack – page 32 [↑](#footnote-ref-398)
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402. Bill Beezley, The Wolfpack – page 33 [↑](#footnote-ref-400)
403. Bill Beezley, The Wolfpack – pages 33-34 [↑](#footnote-ref-401)
404. Bill Beezley, The Wolfpack – page 33 [↑](#footnote-ref-402)
405. Bill Beezley, The Wolfpack – page 33 [↑](#footnote-ref-403)
406. Bill Beezley, The Wolfpack – page 34 [↑](#footnote-ref-404)
407. Bill Beezley, The Wolfpack – page 34 [↑](#footnote-ref-405)
408. Bill Beezley, The Wolfpack – page 34 [↑](#footnote-ref-406)
409. Bill Beezley, The Wolfpack – page 34 [↑](#footnote-ref-407)
410. Bill Beezley, The Wolfpack – page 34 [↑](#footnote-ref-408)
411. Bill Beezley, The Wolfpack – pages 34-35 [↑](#footnote-ref-409)
412. Thad Mumau, Go Wolfpack – page 14 [↑](#footnote-ref-410)
413. 2016 Media Guide, page 131 [↑](#footnote-ref-411)
414. Bill Beezley, The Wolfpack – page 35 [↑](#footnote-ref-412)
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416. Thad Mumau, Go Wolfpack – page 33-34 [↑](#footnote-ref-414)
417. Smith Barrier, *On Carolina’s Gridiron: 1888-1936* (1937) – page 30 [↑](#footnote-ref-415)
418. Bill Beezley, The Wolfpack – page 35 [↑](#footnote-ref-416)
419. Bill Beezley, The Wolfpack – page 35 [↑](#footnote-ref-417)
420. Bill Beezley, The Wolfpack – page 35 [↑](#footnote-ref-418)
421. Smith Barrier, *On Carolina’s Gridiron: 1888-1936* (1937) – page 30 [↑](#footnote-ref-419)
422. [Bill Beezley, A Century of Sports at NCSU, 1987](https://d.lib.ncsu.edu/collections/catalog/technician-NCSU-Centennial-Edition-1987-03-16#?c=&m=&s=&cv=9&xywh=-434%2C1050%2C2826%2C1177) – page 10 [↑](#footnote-ref-420)
423. 2016 Media Guide, page 131 [↑](#footnote-ref-421)
424. [Former Football Captains to Feature Annual Greater University Day Game](https://d.lib.ncsu.edu/collections/catalog/technician-v21n6-1940-10-18#?c=&m=&s=&cv=5&xywh=-95%2C1581%2C2010%2C837) – page 6 [↑](#footnote-ref-422)
425. Bill Beezley, The Wolfpack – page 35 [↑](#footnote-ref-423)
426. Thad Mumau, Go Wolfpack – page 33 [↑](#footnote-ref-424)
427. Smith Barrier, *On Carolina’s Gridiron: 1888-1936* (1937) – page 30 [↑](#footnote-ref-425)
428. Smith Barrier, *On Carolina’s Gridiron: 1888-1936* (1937) – page 31 [↑](#footnote-ref-426)
429. Smith Barrier, *On Carolina’s Gridiron: 1888-1936* (1937) – page 49 [↑](#footnote-ref-427)
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432. [Former Football Captains to Feature Annual Greater University Day Game](https://d.lib.ncsu.edu/collections/catalog/technician-v21n6-1940-10-18#?c=&m=&s=&cv=5&xywh=-95%2C1581%2C2010%2C837) – page 6 [↑](#footnote-ref-430)
433. Bill Beezley, The Wolfpack – page 36 [↑](#footnote-ref-431)
434. Bill Beezley, The Wolfpack – page 36 [↑](#footnote-ref-432)
435. Smith Barrier, *On Carolina’s Gridiron: 1888-1936* (1937) – page 31 [↑](#footnote-ref-433)
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438. Smith Barrier, *On Carolina’s Gridiron: 1888-1936* (1937) – page 31 [↑](#footnote-ref-436)
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441. Bill Beezley, The Wolfpack – page 36 [↑](#footnote-ref-439)
442. Bill Beezley, The Wolfpack – page 36 [↑](#footnote-ref-440)
443. Smith Barrier, *On Carolina’s Gridiron: 1888-1936* (1937) – page 13 [↑](#footnote-ref-441)
444. Smith Barrier, *On Carolina’s Gridiron: 1888-1936* (1937) – page 31 [↑](#footnote-ref-442)
445. Ken Rappoport, *Tar Heel: North Carolina Football* – page 128 [↑](#footnote-ref-443)
446. Thad Mumau, Go Wolfpack – page 35 [↑](#footnote-ref-444)
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449. Bill Beezley, The Wolfpack – page 37 [↑](#footnote-ref-447)
450. Bill Beezley, The Wolfpack – page 37 [↑](#footnote-ref-448)
451. Smith Barrier, *On Carolina’s Gridiron: 1888-1936* (1937) – page 31 [↑](#footnote-ref-449)
452. Bill Beezley, The Wolfpack – page 66 [↑](#footnote-ref-450)
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455. [Former Football Captains to Feature Annual Greater University Day Game](https://d.lib.ncsu.edu/collections/catalog/technician-v21n6-1940-10-18#?c=&m=&s=&cv=5&xywh=-95%2C1581%2C2010%2C837) – page 6 [↑](#footnote-ref-453)
456. Bill Beezley, The Wolfpack – pages 63-64 [↑](#footnote-ref-454)
457. Bill Beezley, The Wolfpack – page 64 [↑](#footnote-ref-455)
458. Bill Beezley, The Wolfpack – page 64 [↑](#footnote-ref-456)
459. Bill Beezley, The Wolfpack – page 64 [↑](#footnote-ref-457)
460. Bill Beezley, The Wolfpack – page 65 [↑](#footnote-ref-458)
461. Bill Beezley, The Wolfpack – page 66 [↑](#footnote-ref-459)
462. Bill Beezley, The Wolfpack – page 66 [↑](#footnote-ref-460)
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466. Smith Barrier, *On Carolina’s Gridiron: 1888-1936* (1937) – page 48 [↑](#footnote-ref-464)
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469. Smith Barrier, *On Carolina’s Gridiron: 1888-1936* (1937) – page 32 [↑](#footnote-ref-467)
470. Smith Barrier, *On Carolina’s Gridiron: 1888-1936* (1937) – page 32 [↑](#footnote-ref-468)
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472. [Memorable Moments On the Wolfpack Gridiron—1892 to 1968](https://d.lib.ncsu.edu/collections/catalog/technician-v54n2-1969-09-19#?c=&m=&s=&cv=7&xywh=1953%2C3119%2C3444%2C1435) – pages 8-9 [↑](#footnote-ref-470)
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474. Thad Mumau, Go Wolfpack – page 36 [↑](#footnote-ref-472)
475. Thad Mumau, Go Wolfpack – page 36 [↑](#footnote-ref-473)
476. Thad Mumau, Go Wolfpack – page 37 [↑](#footnote-ref-474)
477. Thad Mumau, Go Wolfpack – page 37 [↑](#footnote-ref-475)
478. Smith Barrier, *On Carolina’s Gridiron: 1888-1936* (1937) – page 48 [↑](#footnote-ref-476)
479. [State Has Seen Its Share of All Americans](https://d.lib.ncsu.edu/collections/catalog/technician-v54n2-1969-09-19#?c=&m=&s=&cv=7&xywh=1820%2C3004%2C3534%2C2069) – page 9 [↑](#footnote-ref-477)
480. [State Has Seen Its Share of All Americans](https://d.lib.ncsu.edu/collections/catalog/technician-v54n2-1969-09-19#?c=&m=&s=&cv=7&xywh=1820%2C3004%2C3534%2C2069) – page 9 [↑](#footnote-ref-478)
481. Thad Mumau, Go Wolfpack – page 14 [↑](#footnote-ref-479)
482. 2016 Media Guide, page 131 [↑](#footnote-ref-480)
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484. Smith Barrier, *On Carolina’s Gridiron: 1888-1936* (1937) – page 32 [↑](#footnote-ref-482)
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486. [Former Football Captains to Feature Annual Greater University Day Game](https://d.lib.ncsu.edu/collections/catalog/technician-v21n6-1940-10-18#?c=&m=&s=&cv=5&xywh=-95%2C1581%2C2010%2C837) – page 6 [↑](#footnote-ref-484)
487. Smith Barrier, *On Carolina’s Gridiron: 1888-1936* (1937) – page 13 [↑](#footnote-ref-485)
488. Smith Barrier, *On Carolina’s Gridiron: 1888-1936* (1937) – page 13 [↑](#footnote-ref-486)
489. Smith Barrier, *On Carolina’s Gridiron: 1888-1936* (1937) – page 14 [↑](#footnote-ref-487)
490. Smith Barrier, *On Carolina’s Gridiron: 1888-1936* (1937) – page 32 [↑](#footnote-ref-488)
491. Smith Barrier, *On Carolina’s Gridiron: 1888-1936* (1937) – page 33 [↑](#footnote-ref-489)
492. Ken Rappoport, *Tar Heel: North Carolina Football* – Page 120 [↑](#footnote-ref-490)
493. Ken Rappoport, *Tar Heel: North Carolina Football* – Pages 120, 122 [↑](#footnote-ref-491)
494. Ken Rappoport, *Tar Heel: North Carolina Football* – page 124 [↑](#footnote-ref-492)
495. Smith Barrier, *On Carolina’s Gridiron: 1888-1936* (1937) – page 49 [↑](#footnote-ref-493)
496. Ken Rappoport, *Tar Heel: North Carolina Football* – page 124 [↑](#footnote-ref-494)
497. Ken Rappoport, *Tar Heel: North Carolina Football* – pages 124-125 [↑](#footnote-ref-495)
498. Ken Rappoport, *Tar Heel: North Carolina Football* – page 126 [↑](#footnote-ref-496)
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500. [Former Football Captains to Feature Annual Greater University Day Game](https://d.lib.ncsu.edu/collections/catalog/technician-v21n6-1940-10-18#?c=&m=&s=&cv=5&xywh=-95%2C1581%2C2010%2C837) – page 6 [↑](#footnote-ref-498)
501. Smith Barrier, *On Carolina’s Gridiron: 1888-1936* (1937) – page 33 [↑](#footnote-ref-499)
502. Smith Barrier, *On Carolina’s Gridiron: 1888-1936* (1937) – page 48 [↑](#footnote-ref-500)
503. 2016 Media Guide, page 131 [↑](#footnote-ref-501)
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505. Smith Barrier, *On Carolina’s Gridiron: 1888-1936* (1937) – page 33 [↑](#footnote-ref-503)
506. Smith Barrier, *On Carolina’s Gridiron: 1888-1936* (1937) – page 49 [↑](#footnote-ref-504)
507. 2016 Media Guide, page 131 [↑](#footnote-ref-505)
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528. Thad Mumau, Go Wolfpack – page 38 [↑](#footnote-ref-526)
529. Thad Mumau, Go Wolfpack – page 38 [↑](#footnote-ref-527)
530. [State Has Seen Its Share of All Americans](https://d.lib.ncsu.edu/collections/catalog/technician-v54n2-1969-09-19#?c=&m=&s=&cv=7&xywh=1820%2C3004%2C3534%2C2069) – page 9 [↑](#footnote-ref-528)
531. [State Has Seen Its Share of All Americans](https://d.lib.ncsu.edu/collections/catalog/technician-v54n2-1969-09-19#?c=&m=&s=&cv=7&xywh=1820%2C3004%2C3534%2C2069) – page 9 [↑](#footnote-ref-529)
532. 2016 Media Guide, page 132 [↑](#footnote-ref-530)
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537. 2016 Media Guide, page 132 [↑](#footnote-ref-535)
538. [Old Timers Will Sit Near Players Bench](https://d.lib.ncsu.edu/collections/catalog/technician-v21n6-1940-10-18#?c=&m=&s=&cv=5&xywh=-95%2C1581%2C2010%2C837) – page 6 [↑](#footnote-ref-536)
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554. 2016 Media Guide, page 132 [↑](#footnote-ref-552)
555. [Memorable Moments On the Wolfpack Gridiron—1892 to 1968](https://d.lib.ncsu.edu/collections/catalog/technician-v54n2-1969-09-19#?c=&m=&s=&cv=7&xywh=1953%2C3119%2C3444%2C1435) – pages 8-9 [↑](#footnote-ref-553)
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568. 2016 Media Guide, page 132 [↑](#footnote-ref-566)
569. *Go Wolfpack*, That Mumau, page 14 [↑](#footnote-ref-567)
570. Thad Mumau, Go Wolfpack – pages 15-16 [↑](#footnote-ref-568)
571. Thad Mumau, Go Wolfpack – page 47 [↑](#footnote-ref-569)
572. Thad Mumau, Go Wolfpack – page 49 [↑](#footnote-ref-570)
573. 2016 Media Guide, page 132 [↑](#footnote-ref-571)
574. Thad Mumau, Go Wolfpack – page 15 [↑](#footnote-ref-572)
575. Thad Mumau, Go Wolfpack – page 16 [↑](#footnote-ref-573)
576. Thad Mumau, Go Wolfpack – page 17 [↑](#footnote-ref-574)
577. Thad Mumau, Go Wolfpack – page 18 [↑](#footnote-ref-575)
578. Thad Mumau, Go Wolfpack – page 18 [↑](#footnote-ref-576)
579. Thad Mumau, Go Wolfpack – page 43 [↑](#footnote-ref-577)
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582. Thad Mumau, Go Wolfpack – pages 46-47 [↑](#footnote-ref-580)
583. 2016 Media Guide, page 132 [↑](#footnote-ref-581)
584. [Memorable Moments On the Wolfpack Gridiron—1892 to 1968](https://d.lib.ncsu.edu/collections/catalog/technician-v54n2-1969-09-19#?c=&m=&s=&cv=7&xywh=1953%2C3119%2C3444%2C1435) – pages 8-9 [↑](#footnote-ref-582)
585. Thad Mumau, Go Wolfpack – page 44 [↑](#footnote-ref-583)
586. [A century of sports at NCSU](https://d.lib.ncsu.edu/collections/catalog/technician-NCSU-Centennial-Edition-1987-03-16#?c=&m=&s=&cv=9&xywh=-960%2C1004%2C3604%2C1508), p. 10 [↑](#footnote-ref-584)
587. [State’s Journey to Football Prominence](https://d.lib.ncsu.edu/collections/catalog/technician-v54n2-1969-09-19#?c=&m=&s=&cv=7&xywh=1820%2C3004%2C3534%2C2069) – pages 8-9 (c.f. 1957 article) ([link](https://d.lib.ncsu.edu/collections/catalog/technician-v42n20-1957-11-25#?c=&m=&s=&cv=&xywh=-4147%2C-411%2C14014%2C8207)) [↑](#footnote-ref-585)
588. [State’s Journey to Football Prominence](https://d.lib.ncsu.edu/collections/catalog/technician-v54n2-1969-09-19#?c=&m=&s=&cv=7&xywh=1820%2C3004%2C3534%2C2069) – pages 8-9 (c.f. 1957 article) ([link](https://d.lib.ncsu.edu/collections/catalog/technician-v42n20-1957-11-25#?c=&m=&s=&cv=&xywh=-4147%2C-411%2C14014%2C8207)) [↑](#footnote-ref-586)
589. [State’s Journey to Football Prominence](https://d.lib.ncsu.edu/collections/catalog/technician-v54n2-1969-09-19#?c=&m=&s=&cv=7&xywh=1820%2C3004%2C3534%2C2069) – pages 8-9 (c.f. 1957 article) ([link](https://d.lib.ncsu.edu/collections/catalog/technician-v42n20-1957-11-25#?c=&m=&s=&cv=&xywh=-4147%2C-411%2C14014%2C8207)) [↑](#footnote-ref-587)
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591. Thad Mumau, Go Wolfpack – page 49 [↑](#footnote-ref-589)
592. [State’s Journey to Football Prominence](https://d.lib.ncsu.edu/collections/catalog/technician-v54n2-1969-09-19#?c=&m=&s=&cv=7&xywh=1820%2C3004%2C3534%2C2069) – pages 8-9 (c.f. 1957 article) ([link](https://d.lib.ncsu.edu/collections/catalog/technician-v42n20-1957-11-25#?c=&m=&s=&cv=&xywh=-4147%2C-411%2C14014%2C8207)) [↑](#footnote-ref-590)
593. [State Has Seen Its Share of All Americans](https://d.lib.ncsu.edu/collections/catalog/technician-v54n2-1969-09-19#?c=&m=&s=&cv=7&xywh=1820%2C3004%2C3534%2C2069) – page 9 [↑](#footnote-ref-591)
594. Thad Mumau, Go Wolfpack – page 18 [↑](#footnote-ref-592)
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601. Thad Mumau, Go Wolfpack – page 72 [↑](#footnote-ref-599)
602. 2016 Media Guide, page 133 [↑](#footnote-ref-600)
603. Thad Mumau, Go Wolfpack – page 73 [↑](#footnote-ref-601)
604. Thad Mumau, Go Wolfpack – page 74 [↑](#footnote-ref-602)
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606. Thad Mumau, Go Wolfpack – page 76 [↑](#footnote-ref-604)
607. 2016 Media Guide, page 133 [↑](#footnote-ref-605)
608. Thad Mumau, Go Wolfpack – page 83 [↑](#footnote-ref-606)
609. [State Has Seen Its Share of All Americans](https://d.lib.ncsu.edu/collections/catalog/technician-v54n2-1969-09-19#?c=&m=&s=&cv=7&xywh=1820%2C3004%2C3534%2C2069) – page 9 [↑](#footnote-ref-607)
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612. Thad Mumau, Go Wolfpack – page 56 [↑](#footnote-ref-610)
613. Thad Mumau, Go Wolfpack – pages 56-57 [↑](#footnote-ref-611)
614. 2016 Media Guide, page 133 [↑](#footnote-ref-612)
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616. Thad Mumau, Go Wolfpack – page 61 [↑](#footnote-ref-614)
617. 2016 Media Guide, page 133 [↑](#footnote-ref-615)
618. [1966: 35-year Jinx at Duke Broken](https://d.lib.ncsu.edu/collections/catalog/technician-v54n2-1969-09-19#?c=&m=&s=&cv=7&xywh=1953%2C3119%2C3444%2C1435) – pages 8-9 (c.f. 1966 Technician article after game) [↑](#footnote-ref-616)
619. Thad Mumau, Go Wolfpack – page 63-64 [↑](#footnote-ref-617)
620. Thad Mumau, Go Wolfpack – page 62 [↑](#footnote-ref-618)
621. Thad Mumau, Go Wolfpack – page 64 [↑](#footnote-ref-619)
622. Thad Mumau, Go Wolfpack – page 78 [↑](#footnote-ref-620)
623. Thad Mumau, Go Wolfpack – page 79 [↑](#footnote-ref-621)
624. Thad Mumau, Go Wolfpack – page 79 [↑](#footnote-ref-622)
625. Thad Mumau, Go Wolfpack – page 64 [↑](#footnote-ref-623)
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627. Thad Mumau, Go Wolfpack – page 45-46 [↑](#footnote-ref-625)
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629. Thad Mumau, Go Wolfpack – page 67 [↑](#footnote-ref-627)
630. Thad Mumau, Go Wolfpack – page 89 [↑](#footnote-ref-628)
631. Thad Mumau, Go Wolfpack – page 68 [↑](#footnote-ref-629)
632. Thad Mumau, Go Wolfpack – page 69 [↑](#footnote-ref-630)
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634. Thad Mumau, Go Wolfpack – page 83 [↑](#footnote-ref-632)
635. Thad Mumau, Go Wolfpack – page 46 [↑](#footnote-ref-633)
636. Thad Mumau, Go Wolfpack – page 85-86 [↑](#footnote-ref-634)
637. Thad Mumau, Go Wolfpack – page 86 [↑](#footnote-ref-635)
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641. Thad Mumau, Go Wolfpack – page 87+? [↑](#footnote-ref-639)
642. Thad Mumau, Go Wolfpack – pages 87-88 [↑](#footnote-ref-640)
643. Thad Mumau, Go Wolfpack – page 89 [↑](#footnote-ref-641)
644. [State Has Seen Its Share of All Americans](https://d.lib.ncsu.edu/collections/catalog/technician-v54n2-1969-09-19#?c=&m=&s=&cv=7&xywh=1820%2C3004%2C3534%2C2069) – page 9 [↑](#footnote-ref-642)
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649. Thad Mumau, Go Wolfpack – pages 89-90 [↑](#footnote-ref-647)
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663. Thad Mumau, Go Wolfpack – page 44 [↑](#footnote-ref-661)
664. Thad Mumau, Go Wolfpack – page 44 [↑](#footnote-ref-662)
665. Thad Mumau, Go Wolfpack – page 47 [↑](#footnote-ref-663)
666. Thad Mumau, Go Wolfpack – pages 47-48 [↑](#footnote-ref-664)
667. Thad Mumau, Go Wolfpack – page 48 [↑](#footnote-ref-665)
668. Thad Mumau, Go Wolfpack – page 48 [↑](#footnote-ref-666)
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672. Thad Mumau, Go Wolfpack – page 106 [↑](#footnote-ref-670)
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674. Thad Mumau, Go Wolfpack – pages 94-95 [↑](#footnote-ref-672)
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704. Thad Mumau, Go Wolfpack – page 108 [↑](#footnote-ref-702)
705. Thad Mumau, Go Wolfpack – page 115 [↑](#footnote-ref-703)
706. Bill Beezley, The Wolfpack – page x [↑](#footnote-ref-704)
707. 2016 Media Guide, page 133 [↑](#footnote-ref-705)
708. Thad Mumau, Go Wolfpack – page 22 [↑](#footnote-ref-706)
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724. Thad Mumau, Go Wolfpack – pages 101-102 [↑](#footnote-ref-722)
725. Thad Mumau, Go Wolfpack – page 102 [↑](#footnote-ref-723)
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727. Thad Mumau, Go Wolfpack – pages 102-103 [↑](#footnote-ref-725)
728. Thad Mumau, Go Wolfpack – page 103 [↑](#footnote-ref-726)
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735. Thad Mumau, Go Wolfpack – pages 128-129 [↑](#footnote-ref-733)
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744. Thad Mumau, Go Wolfpack – pages 24-25 [↑](#footnote-ref-742)
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